

# Kansas Demographic Profile

## State of Kansas

### Total Population

The total population of Kansas increased 8.5 percent from 1990 to 2000, bringing the Kansas population to 2,688,418. This is a slower growth rate than experienced by the nation as a whole. The United States population increased 13.2 percent from 1990 to 2000.

	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
Kansas	2,477,574	2,688,418	8.5%
United States	248,709,873	281,421,906	13.2%

### Sex

The number of males and females in the population became more equal in 2000.

	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Difference</b>
1990	1,214,645	1,262,929	48,284
2000	1,328,474	1,359,944	31,470

### Age

<b>Age</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
Under 5 years	188,390	188,708	0.2
5 to 9 years	195,981	195,574	-0.2
10 to 14 years	179,473	204,018	13.7
15 to 19 years	172,176	210,118	22.0
20 to 24 years	180,087	190,167	5.6
25 to 34 years	413,173	348,853	-15.6
35 to 44 years	361,326	420,351	16.3
45 to 54 years	235,388	354,147	50.5
55 to 59 years	103,821	121,645	17.2
60 to 64 years	105,188	98,608	-6.3
65 to 74 years	184,664	175,916	-4.7
75 to 84 years	115,666	128,543	11.1
85 years and over	42,241	51,770	22.6
Median age	32.9	35.2	7.0

From 1990 to 2000 the median age of the Kansas population increased from 32.9 years to 35.2 years. As shown in the table above, the two largest age ranges are the 35 to 44 year olds and the 45 to 54 year olds, and those groups increased 16.3 and 50.5 percent respectively from 1990 to 2000. In addition, those age 85 and over increased 22.6

percent. Over the next twenty years, we will see a significant increase in the elderly population, which will put a tremendous strain on our health care industry.

### Race and Hispanic Origin

	1990	2000	Percentage Change
White	2,231,986	2,313,944	3.7
Black or African American	143,076	154,198	7.8
Amer. Ind. & Alaska Native	21,965	24,936	13.5
Total Asian	30,708	46,806	52.4
Asian Indian	3,956	8,153	106.1
Chinese	5,330	7,624	43.0
Filipino	2,548	3,509	37.7
Japanese	2,037	1,935	-5.0
Korean	4,016	4,529	12.8
Vietnamese	6,577	11,623	76.7
Other Asian	6,244	9,433	51.1
Total Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	1,042	1,313	26.0
Native Hawaiian	422	391	-7.3
Guamanian or Chamorro	268	325	21.3
Samoan	218	255	17.0
Other Pacific Islander	134	342	155.2
Some other race	48,797	90,725	85.9
Two or more races	NA	56,496	NA
Total	2,477,574	2,688,418	8.5

	1990	2000	Percentage Change
Total Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	93,670	188,252	101.0
Mexican	75,798	148,270	95.6
Puerto Rican	3,570	5,237	46.7
Cuban	1,403	1,680	19.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	12,899	33,065	156.3
Total Non-Hispanic or Latino	2,383,904	2,500,166	4.9
White Alone	2,190,524	2,233,997	2.0
Total Population	2,477,574	2,688,418	8.5

The tables above indicate that the Kansas population is becoming more diverse. The number of Asian Indians, other Pacific Islanders and those of Hispanic origin have more than doubled in the decade between 1990 and 2000, with the largest increase in numbers occurring among those who are Hispanic or Latino of any race. This is also consistent with census data that tells us that 54.7 percent of the 2000 population who were foreign born were born in Latin America. The other race experiencing a significant increase is the Vietnamese population, with an increase of 76.7 percent.

This increased diversity represents some challenges for the educational system, as well as employers. Of the 2.5 million people 5 years and over in Kansas, nearly 15,000 do not speak English at all, and nearly another 38,000 do not speak English well. The majority of these 53,000 people fall within the 18 to 64 year age range and consequently will be seeking employment in the Kansas labor force. They may have excellent skills and desirable work ethics, but present language challenges to employers.

## Education

<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
	<b>1990 Level</b>	<b>1990 Percent</b>	<b>2000 Level</b>	<b>2000 Percent</b>
Population 25 years and over	1,565,936	100.0	1,701,207	100.0
Less than 9th grade	120,951	7.7	88,124	5.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	172,321	11.0	149,675	8.8
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	514,177	32.8	507,612	29.8
Some college, no degree	342,964	21.9	417,722	24.6
Associate degree	85,146	5.4	99,096	5.8
Bachelor's degree	221,016	14.1	290,271	17.1
Graduate or professional degree	109,361	7.0	148,707	8.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.3		86.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.1		25.8	

The educational level of the Kansas work force has increased over the past decade. The percentage of high school graduates or higher has increased from 81.3 percent to 86 percent. The percent of those with a bachelor's degree or higher has

increased from 21.1 percent to 25.8 percent. It is interesting to note that college or graduate school enrollment decreased from 1990 to 2000 by 10,677; however, the number of people with college degrees increased. Does this mean more college students are staying in school to finish their degrees? Or is this the beginning of a trend that will result in a drop in college degrees by the next census count?

### **Housing**

	<b>1990</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% Increase 1990-2000</b>
Total housing units	1,044,112	100.0	1,131,200	100.0	8.3
Occupied	944,726	90.5	1,037,891	91.8	9.9
Owner-occupied	641,762	61.5	718,873	63.5	12.0
Renter-occupied	302,964	29.0	319,018	28.2	5.3
Vacant	99,386	9.5	93,309	8.2	-6.1

In 2000 there were more housing units than in 1990. As one would expect the increase in housing units kept pace with the population growth for the decade. There was a significant drop in the number of vacant housing units from 1990 to 2000, and by 2000 a slightly smaller percentage of units were renter-occupied.

<b>Value of Specified Owner-occupied Housing Units</b>				
	1990 Level	1990 Percent	2000 Level	2000 Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	507,512	100.0	581,960	100.0
<b>VALUE</b>				
Less than \$15,000	39,540	7.8	18,012	3.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	22,748	4.5	10,487	1.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	24,388	4.8	13,668	2.3
\$25,000 to \$29,999	27,284	5.4	15,588	2.7
\$30,000 to \$34,999	32,787	6.5	18,781	3.2
\$35,000 to \$39,999	32,899	6.5	21,603	3.7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	63,688	12.5	44,469	7.6
\$50,000 to \$59,999	57,498	11.3	45,097	7.7
\$60,000 to \$99,999	143,850	28.3	171,006	29.4
\$100,000 to \$124,999	25,861	5.1	67,200	11.5
\$125,000 to \$149,999	15,171	3.0	53,534	9.2
\$150,000 to \$174,999	7,817	1.5	32,460	5.6
\$175,000 to \$199,999	4,258	0.8	21,096	3.6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4,559	0.9	21,184	3.6
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2,032	0.4	11,432	2.0
\$300,000 to \$399,999	1,776	0.3	9,080	1.6
\$400,000 to \$499,999	583	0.1	3,478	0.6
\$500,000 or more	773	0.2	3,785	0.7
Median (dollars)	51,800		83,500	
Median (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 2000 dollars)	70,448			

The value range containing the largest number of specified owner-occupied housing units continues to be the \$60,000 to \$99,999 range. In 1990 there were 12.3 percent of specified owner-occupied housing units valued at \$100,000 or more. In 2000, that percentage had grown to 38.4 percent. Using inflation adjusted dollars for the 1990 housing unit values, the median value increased 18.5 percent from 1990 to 2000.

<b>Gross Rent of Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units</b>				
	1990 Level	1990 Percent	2000 Level	2000 Percent
Total Specified renter-occupied housing units	289,751	100.0	310,423	100.0
With cash rent:	273,873	94.5	291,240	93.8
Less than \$100	5,116	1.8	3,138	1.0
\$100 to \$149	11,598	4.0	6,003	1.9
\$150 to \$199	15,572	5.4	8,179	2.6
\$200 to \$249	24,120	8.3	10,506	3.4
\$250 to \$299	30,711	10.6	15,340	4.9
\$300 to \$349	34,764	12.0	20,765	6.7
\$350 to \$399	34,259	11.8	25,737	8.3
\$400 to \$449	32,363	11.2	28,654	9.2
\$450 to \$499	25,353	8.7	28,424	9.2
\$500 to \$549	17,553	6.1	26,231	8.5
\$550 to \$599	12,797	4.4	24,139	7.8
\$600 to \$649	9,179	3.2	19,632	6.3
\$650 to \$699	5,902	2.0	16,055	5.2
\$700 to \$749	4,268	1.5	11,562	3.7
\$750 to \$999	7,529	2.6	32,101	10.3
\$1,000 or more	2,789	1.0	14,774	4.8
No cash rent	15,878	5.5	19,183	6.2
Median gross rent	372		498	
Median gross rent (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 2000 dollars)	506			

In 1990 68.8 percent of specified renter-occupied housing units with cash rent had gross rent less than \$450 a month. However, in 2000 59.4 percent of specified renter-occupied housing units with cash rent had gross rent of \$450 or more. When comparing 1990 gross rent adjusted for inflation to 2000 gross rent, the dollar amounts are nearly equal, but the 1990 gross rent is slightly higher. Four and a half times more housing units had a gross rent of \$750 or more in 2000 than in 1990. Yet, the median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999 was somewhat lower than in 1989, 23.4 percent compared to 24.5 percent.

## Employment

<b>Employment Status of Persons 16 Years and Over</b>			
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>% Change 1990-2000</b>
Population 16 years and over	1,880,434	2,059,160	9.5
In labor force	1,255,440	1,389,770	10.7
Civilian labor force	1,229,986	1,374,698	11.8
Employed	1,172,214	1,316,283	12.3
Unemployed	57,772	58,415	1.1
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	4.2	
Armed forces	25,454	15,072	-40.8
Not in labor force	624,994	669,390	7.1
Females 16 years and over	973,051	1,054,952	8.4
In labor force	564,751	642,163	13.7
Civilian labor force	562,533	640,350	13.8
Employed	536,683	613,506	14.3

The population 16 years and over grew at a slightly higher rate from 1990 to 2000, than the total population of Kansas, 9.5 percent compared to 8.5 percent respectively. The number of people in the labor force increased 10.7 percent, with a significant increase of 11.8 percent in the civilian labor force, while the armed forces saw a decline of 40.8 percent in Kansas. The number of females in the labor force grew at a higher rate than the total labor force, 13.7 percent compared to 10.7 percent. The unemployment rate for that time period dropped from 4.7 to 4.2 percent; however, the July 2002 Kansas unemployment rate was 4.5 percent.

<b>Occupations of the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over</b>			
Occupation	1990	2000	% Change 1990-2000
Management, professional, and related occupations	297,603	445,588	49.7
Service occupations	157,800	190,142	20.5
Sales and office occupations	361,843	340,049	-6.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	54,139	13,255	-75.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	134,400	129,940	-3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	166,429	197,309	18.6

The greatest percentage increase in an occupation occurred in management, professional, and related occupations. The greatest percentage decline occurred in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Sales and office occupations and construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations saw a small decline, while service

occupations and production, transportation, and material moving occupations experienced significant percentage increases.

## Income

<b>Household Income</b>				
	1989 Level	1989 Percent	1999 Level	1999 Percent
Households	946,253	100.0	1,038,940	100.0
Less than \$10,000	149,694	15.8	88,926	8.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	93,581	9.9	66,264	6.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	187,686	19.8	143,138	13.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	164,731	17.4	145,431	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	167,997	17.8	187,850	18.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	122,247	12.9	211,014	20.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	33,394	3.5	99,933	9.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16,653	1.8	62,926	6.1
\$150,000 or more	10,270	1.1	33,458	3.2
Median household income (dollars)	27,291		40,624	
Median household income (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 1999 dollars)	37,088			
Per capita income (dollars)	13,300		20,506	
Per capita income (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 1999 dollars)	18,075			

The percentage of households with an income of \$50,000 or more doubled between 1989 and 1999. Using 1989 dollars adjusted for inflation compared to 1999, the median household income increased 9.5 percent during that time period. The per capita income increased 13.4 percent, when comparing 1989 dollars adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars.

## Wichita MSA

### Total Population

The total population of the Wichita MSA grew at a faster rate than the state as a whole, with 12.4 percent compared to 8.5 percent. The Wichita MSA, however, did not grow quite as fast as the United States, which grew at a rate of 13.2 percent.

	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
Wichita MSA	485,270	545,220	12.4%
Kansas	2,477,574	2,688,418	8.5%

### Sex

There continue to be more females than males in the Wichita MSA, but the numbers were more equal in 2000 than in 1990.

	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Difference</b>
1990	237,497	247,773	10,276
2000	269,714	275,506	5,792

### Age

<b>Age</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
Under 5 years	40,374	41,995	4.0
5 to 9 years	39,632	43,207	9.0
10 to 14 years	35,569	42,776	20.3
15 to 19 years	31,912	40,301	26.3
20 to 24 years	33,693	35,839	6.4
25 to 34 years	87,731	75,098	-14.4
35 to 44 years	72,773	88,088	21.0
45 to 54 years	45,316	71,724	58.3
55 to 59 years	20,588	23,270	13.0
60 to 64 years	19,827	18,353	-7.4
65 to 74 years	33,472	33,232	-0.7
75 to 84 years	18,116	23,321	28.7
85 years and over	6,267	8,016	27.9
Median age	32.1	34.1	6.2

From 1990 to 2000 the median age of the Wichita MSA population increased from 32.1 years to 34.1 years. As shown in the table above, the two largest age ranges are the 35 to 44 year olds and the 25 to 34 year olds. The age range with the greatest percentage change from 1990 to 2000 is the 45 to 54 year olds, with a 58.3 percent increase. There were also significant increases in the number of people over age 75. As with the rest of the state, the elderly population in the Wichita MSA will increase significantly over the next 20 years.

## Race and Hispanic Origin

	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
White	423,784	445,884	5.2
Black or African American	36,979	42,708	15.5
Amer. Ind. & Alaska Native	5,160	5,753	11.5
Total Asian	8,947	15,547	73.8
Asian Indian	803	1,551	93.2
Chinese	1,122	1,603	42.9
Filipino	639	856	34.0
Japanese	424	370	-12.7
Korean	477	677	41.9
Vietnamese	3,721	7,284	95.8
Other Asian	1,761	3,206	82.1
Total Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	162	294	81.5
Native Hawaiian	75	89	18.7
Guamanian or Chamorro	46	103	123.9
Samoan	26	42	61.5
Other Pacific Islander	15	60	300.0
Some other race	10,238	20,626	101.5
Two or more races	NA	14,408	
Total	485,270	545,220	12.4

	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
Total Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19,793	40,353	103.9
Total Non-Hispanic or Latino	465,477	504,867	8.5
White Alone	415,165	430,553	3.7
Total Population	485,270	545,220	12.4

Like the state as a whole, the Wichita MSA is becoming more diverse. The Hispanic population more than doubled between 1990 and 2000, and the number of Vietnamese and Asian Indians nearly doubled.

The percentage of people 5 years and over in the Wichita MSA who either do not speak English at all or not well is slightly higher than for the state as a whole, 2.3 percent, or 11,458 people, compared to 2.1 percent in Kansas. The majority of these people fall within the 18 to 64 year old age range, so this presents challenges for employers.

## Education

<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
	<b>1990 Level</b>	<b>1990 Percent</b>	<b>2000 Level</b>	<b>2000 Percent</b>
Population 25 years and over	304,962	100.0	341,423	100.0
Less than 9th grade	17,878	5.9	16,036	4.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	36,377	11.9	34,005	10.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	98,635	32.3	101,265	29.7
Some college, no degree	71,404	23.4	87,454	25.6
Associate degree	15,028	4.9	18,293	5.4
Bachelor's degree	45,468	14.9	57,835	16.9
Graduate or professional degree	20,172	6.6	26,535	7.8
Percent high school graduate or higher		82.2		85.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		21.5		24.7

The educational level of the Wichita MSA work force has increased over the past decade. The percentage of high school graduates or higher has increased from 82.2 percent to 85.3 percent. The percent of those with a bachelor's degree or higher has increased from 21.5 percent to 24.7 percent. Like in the state as a whole, the number of people enrolled in college decreased from 1990 to 2000, but not much, only 113 people.

It is interesting to note that in 1990 the percentage of high school and college graduates was higher for the Wichita MSA than for the state as a whole; however, in 2000 the reverse was true.

## Housing

	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	% Increase 1990-2000
Total housing units	202,521	100.0	227,687	100.0	12.4
Occupied	186,640	92.2	210,552	92.5	12.8
Owner-occupied	121,606	60.0	142,506	62.6	17.2
Renter-occupied	65,034	32.1	68,046	29.9	4.6
Vacant	15,881	7.8	17,135	7.5	7.9

The percentage growth of housing units from 1990 to 2000 matched the population growth of the Wichita MSA. The percentage of vacant housing units declined somewhat from 1990 to 2000, as well as the percentage of renter-occupied housing units.

Value of Specified Owner-occupied Housing Units				
	1990 Level	1990 Percent	2000 Level	2000 Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	101,820	100.0	120,836	100.0
VALUE				
Less than \$15,000	1,870	1.8	894	0.7
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,922	1.9	955	0.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2,663	2.6	1,408	1.2
\$25,000 to \$29,999	4,031	4.0	2,041	1.7
\$30,000 to \$34,999	5,982	5.9	3,153	2.6
\$35,000 to \$39,999	7,551	7.4	4,333	3.6
\$40,000 to \$49,999	16,529	16.2	10,315	8.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	15,219	14.9	11,686	9.7
\$60,000 to \$99,999	34,263	33.7	43,334	35.9
\$100,000 to \$124,999	5,072	5.0	16,509	13.7
\$125,000 to \$149,999	2,873	2.8	10,040	8.3
\$150,000 to \$174,999	1,480	1.5	5,950	4.9
\$175,000 to \$199,999	771	0.8	3,368	2.8
\$200,000 to \$249,999	797	0.8	3,045	2.5
\$250,000 to \$299,999	303	0.3	1,710	1.4
\$300,000 to \$399,999	286	0.3	1,114	0.9
\$400,000 to \$499,999	66	0.1	511	0.4
\$500,000 or more	142	0.1	470	0.4
Median (dollars)	56,800		83,100	
Median (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 2000 dollars)	77,248			

As in the state overall, the value range containing the largest number of specified owner-occupied housing units continues to be the \$60,000 to \$99,999 range in the Wichita MSA. In 1990 there were 11.7 percent of specified owner-occupied housing units valued at \$100,000 or more. In 2000, that percentage had grown to 35.3 percent. Using inflation adjusted dollars for the 1990 housing unit values, the median value increased 7.6 percent in the Wichita MSA compared to an increase of 18.5 percent in the state overall for the same time period.

<b>Gross Rent of Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units</b>				
	1990 Level	1990 Percent	2000 Level	2000 Percent
Total Specified renter-occupied housing units	63,934	100.0	67,403	100.0
With cash rent:	61,850	96.7	64,638	95.9
Less than \$100	660	1.0	470	0.7
\$100 to \$149	1,324	2.1	883	1.3
\$150 to \$199	1,829	2.9	1,083	1.6
\$200 to \$249	4,365	6.8	1,726	2.6
\$250 to \$299	7,049	11.0	3,057	4.5
\$300 to \$349	8,374	13.1	4,729	7.0
\$350 to \$399	8,739	13.7	5,867	8.7
\$400 to \$449	7,370	11.5	7,034	10.4
\$450 to \$499	6,897	10.8	6,709	10.0
\$500 to \$549	4,889	7.6	6,441	9.6
\$550 to \$599	3,004	4.7	6,101	9.1
\$600 to \$649	2,318	3.6	5,073	7.5
\$650 to \$699	1,517	2.4	3,744	5.6
\$700 to \$749	1,013	1.6	2,600	3.9
\$750 to \$999	1,815	2.8	6,487	9.6
\$1,000 or more	687	1.1	2,634	3.9
No cash rent	2,084	3.3	2,765	4.1
Median gross rent	392		506	
Median gross rent (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 2000 dollars)	533			

In 1990 64.2 percent of specified renter-occupied housing units with cash rent had gross rent less than \$450 a month. However, in 2000 61.6 percent of specified renter-occupied housing units with cash rent had gross rent of \$450 or more. In 1990 the median gross rent was \$114 less than in 2000; however, if you compare gross rent for 1990 using dollars adjusted for inflation, so that 1990 dollars are equivalent to 2000 dollars, the median gross rent was higher in 1990 than in 2000 by \$27. In 2000 there were three and a half times more housing units with rent of \$750 or more compared to

1990. Yet, the median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999 was somewhat lower than in 1989, 23.1 percent compared to 24.8 percent.

## Employment

<b>Employment Status of Persons 16 Years and Over</b>			
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>% Change 1990-2000</b>
Population 16 years and over	362,924	408,767	12.6
In labor force	253,373	279,176	10.2
Civilian labor force	250,010	276,330	10.5
Employed	237,187	263,504	11.1
Unemployed	12,823	12,826	0.0
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	4.6	
Armed forces	3,363	2,846	-15.4
Not in labor force	109,551	129,591	18.3
Females 16 years and over	187,810	208,967	11.3
In labor force	113,703	127,017	11.7
Civilian labor force	113,311	126,537	11.7
Employed	107,570	120,443	12.0

The population 16 years and over in the Wichita MSA grew at a slightly higher rate from 1990 to 2000, than the total population for the MSA, 12.6 percent compared to 12.4 percent. The 10.2 percent increase in the labor force is just slightly lower than the 10.7 percent increase for Kansas as a whole. While the Kansas armed forces saw a decline of 40.8 percent, the Wichita MSA's armed forces only declined 15.4 percent. As in the state, as a whole, the number of females in the labor force grew at a higher rate than the total labor force, 11.7 percent compared to 10.2 percent. The unemployment rate dropped from 5.1 to 4.6 percent from 1990 to 2000, but continued to be higher than the unemployment rate of the state. However, in July 2002, the unemployment rate in the Wichita MSA had climbed to 5.6 percent, a level even higher than 1990.

<b>Occupations of the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over</b>			
Occupation	1990	2000	% Change 1990-2000
Management, professional, and related occupations	63,874	84,379	32.1
Service occupations	28,142	36,219	28.7
Sales and office occupations	76,648	69,723	-9.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3,731	829	-77.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	33,052	29,728	-10.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	31,740	42,626	34.3

The greatest percentage increase in an occupation in the Wichita MSA occurred in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. The greatest decline, as in the state overall, occurred in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations, as well as sales and office occupations, also saw declines. There was significant growth in management, professional, and related occupations, as well as service occupations.

## Income

<b>Household Income</b>				
	1989 Level	1989 Percent	1999 Level	1999 Percent
Households	187,099	100.0	210,789	100.0
Less than \$10,000	25,543	13.7	16,185	7.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16,070	8.6	12,125	5.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34,912	18.7	27,239	12.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32,994	17.6	28,940	13.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36,889	19.7	38,087	18.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	28,063	15.0	46,238	21.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7,206	3.9	23,063	10.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,251	1.7	13,208	6.3
\$150,000 or more	2,171	1.2	5,704	2.7
Median household income (dollars)	30,152		42,651	
Median household income (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 1999 dollars)	40,977			
Per capita income (dollars)	14,303		20,692	
Per capita income (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 1999 dollars)	19,438			

The percentage of households with an income of \$50,000 or more nearly doubled between 1989 and 1999. Using 1989 dollars adjusted for inflation compared to 1999, the median household income increased 4.1 percent during that time period. The per capita income increased 6.5 percent when comparing 1989 dollars adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars. These percentage increases in median household income and per capita income for the Wichita MSA are less than half the percentage increases experienced by the state as a whole.

## Kansas City MSA (Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami and Wyandotte counties in Kansas only)

### Total Population

The total population of the Kansas City MSA grew at nearly twice the rate of the state's population growth, 16.7 percent compared to 8.5 percent. It also grew at a higher rate than the United States as a whole, 16.7 percent compared to 13.2 percent.

	1990	2000	Percentage Change
Kansas City MSA	604,884	706,010	16.7%
Kansas	2,477,574	2,688,418	8.5%

### Sex

	Males	Females	Difference
1990	295,851	309,033	13,182
2000	347,942	358,068	10,126

As with the state as a whole, the number of females and males in the Kansas City MSA became more equal in 2000 compared to 1990.

### Age

Age	1990	2000	Percentage Change
Under 5 years	47,705	53,119	11.3
5 to 9 years	48,427	54,046	11.6
10 to 14 years	44,221	54,547	23.4
15 to 19 years	39,170	49,105	25.4
20 to 24 years	38,024	40,864	7.5
25 to 34 years	112,008	103,553	-7.5
35 to 44 years	102,461	122,213	19.3
45 to 54 years	61,673	99,522	61.4
55 to 59 years	24,034	31,880	32.6
60 to 64 years	23,329	23,428	0.4
65 to 74 years	37,730	38,094	1.0
75 to 84 years	19,700	26,215	33.1
85 years and over	6,402	9,424	47.2
Median age	NA	34.7	NA

As with Kansas and the Wichita MSA, the age range with the largest percentage increase from 1990 to 2000 in the Kansas City MSA was the 45 to 54 year olds. The next highest percentage change was among those 85 years old and over. The age profile of

Kansas City is similar to that of Kansas and the Wichita MSA, except the age group less than 10 years of age seems to be growing faster. About a fourth of the children under 10 years of age in Kansas live in the four-county Kansas City area.

### Race and Hispanic Origin

	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
White	525,196	587,876	11.9
Black or African American	59,083	64,100	8.5
Amer. Ind. & Alaska Native	2,911	3,313	13.8
Total Asian	8,371	16,115	92.5
Asian Indian	1,619	4,449	174.8
Chinese	1,560	3,174	103.5
Filipino	747	1,149	53.8
Japanese	579	571	-1.4
Korean	1,298	1,893	45.8
Vietnamese	619	1,356	119.1
Other Asian	1,949	3,523	80.8
Total Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	320	306	-4.4
Native Hawaiian	144	95	-34.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	60	76	26.7
Samoan	53	62	17.0
Other Pacific Islander	63	73	15.9
Some other race	9,003	20,854	131.6
Two or more races	NA	13,446	
Total	604,884	706,010	16.7

	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
Total Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20,470	46,285	126.1
Total Non-Hispanic or Latino	584,414	659,725	12.9
White Alone	514,514	566,241	10.1
Total Population	604,884	706,010	16.7

The Kansas City MSA is becoming diverse like the rest of the state. The Asian Indian, Hispanic, Chinese and Vietnamese populations more than doubled from 1990 to 2000.

The percentage of people 5 years and over in the Kansas City MSA who either do not speak English at all or not well is the same as in the Wichita MSA, 2.3 percent. That translates to 15,301 people, most of whom fall within the 18 to 64 year old age range.

## Education

<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
	<b>1990 Level</b>	<b>1990 Percent</b>	<b>2000 Level</b>	<b>2000 Percent</b>
Population 25 years and over	388,414	100.0	455,673	100.0
Less than 9th grade	19,853	5.1	16,052	3.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	36,689	9.4	32,481	7.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	106,174	27.3	106,923	23.5
Some college, no degree	86,701	22.3	105,413	23.1
Associate degree	23,146	6.0	28,041	6.2
Bachelor's degree	78,208	20.1	109,652	24.1
Graduate or professional degree	37,643	9.7	57,111	12.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.4		89.3	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.8		36.6	

The educational level of the Kansas City MSA exceeded the state and the Wichita MSA in 1990 and continued to do so in 2000. The percent of those with a bachelor's degree or higher has increased 6.8 percentage points from 1990 to 2000.

As with the state and the Wichita MSA, the Kansas City MSA had more students enrolled in college in 1990 than in 2000. The difference in enrollment between the two years is 3,232.

## Housing

	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	% Increase 1990-2000
Total housing units	243,492	100.0	282,889	100.0	16.2
Occupied	226,064	92.8	267,706	94.6	18.4
Owner-occupied	152,705	62.7	187,353	66.2	22.7
Renter-occupied	73,359	30.1	80,353	28.4	9.5
Vacant	17,428	7.2	15,183	5.4	-12.9

The percentage growth of housing units from 1990 to 2000 nearly matched the population growth of the Kansas City MSA. The number and percentage of vacant housing units declined from 1990 to 2000. The percentage of owner-occupied housing units increased while the percentage of renter-occupied decreased.

Value of Specified Owner-occupied Housing Units				
	1990 Level	1990 Percent	2000 Level	2000 Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	135,429		168,251	
VALUE				
Less than \$15,000	3,001	2.2	1,710	1.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,512	1.9	1,316	0.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3,043	2.2	1,650	1.0
\$25,000 to \$29,999	3,353	2.5	1,934	1.1
\$30,000 to \$34,999	4,324	3.2	2,386	1.4
\$35,000 to \$39,999	4,654	3.4	2,788	1.7
\$40,000 to \$49,999	10,626	7.8	5,967	3.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	13,338	9.8	5,939	3.5
\$60,000 to \$99,999	53,538	39.5	31,910	19.0
\$100,000 to \$124,999	13,846	10.2	23,424	13.9
\$125,000 to \$149,999	8,921	6.6	26,200	15.6
\$150,000 to \$174,999	4,975	3.7	17,645	10.5
\$175,000 to \$199,999	2,586	1.9	12,662	7.5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2,905	2.1	13,604	8.1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1,463	1.1	7,293	4.3
\$300,000 to \$399,999	1,341	1.0	6,517	3.9
\$400,000 to \$499,999	426	0.3	2,575	1.5
\$500,000 or more	577	0.4	2,731	1.6
Median (dollars)	75,000		129,900	
Median (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 2000 dollars)	102,000			

As in the state overall, and in the Wichita MSA, the value range containing the largest number of specified owner-occupied housing units in the Kansas City area continues to be in the \$60,000 to \$99,999 range. In 1990 there were 27.3 percent of specified owner-occupied housing units valued at \$100,000 or more, which was twice the percentage of the state overall or in the Wichita MSA in 1990. In 2000 in the Kansas City area, that percentage had grown to 66.9 percent. Using inflation adjusted dollars for the 1990 housing unit values, the median value increased 27.4 percent in Kansas City from 1990 to 2000, compared to an increase of 7.6 percent in the Wichita MSA and 18.5 percent in the state overall.

The median value of an owner-occupied housing unit in the Kansas City area is more than \$46,000 greater than in the Wichita MSA or in the state as a whole.

<b>Gross Rent of Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units</b>				
	1990 Level	1990 Percent	2000 Level	2000 Percent
Total Specified renter-occupied housing units	72,162	100.0	79,476	100.0
With cash rent:	70,089	97.1	76,026	95.7
Less than \$100	1,130	1.6	763	1.0
\$100 to \$149	2,202	3.1	1,305	1.6
\$150 to \$199	1,798	2.5	1,288	1.6
\$200 to \$249	2,090	2.9	1,189	1.5
\$250 to \$299	3,462	4.8	1,448	1.8
\$300 to \$349	5,185	7.2	1,938	2.4
\$350 to \$399	7,332	10.2	3,240	4.1
\$400 to \$449	9,999	13.9	3,735	4.7
\$450 to \$499	8,588	11.9	5,435	6.8
\$500 to \$549	7,157	9.9	6,256	7.9
\$550 to \$599	6,069	8.4	7,235	9.1
\$600 to \$649	4,333	6.0	6,820	8.6
\$650 to \$699	3,122	4.3	6,712	8.4
\$700 to \$749	2,223	3.1	4,811	6.1
\$750 to \$999	3,987	5.5	16,274	20.5
\$1,000 or more	1,412	2.0	7,577	9.5
No cash rent	2,073	2.9	3,450	4.3
Median gross rent	461		631	
Median gross rent (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 2000 dollars)	627			

In 1990 53.8 percent of specified renter-occupied housing units with cash rent had gross rent of more than \$450 a month. However, in 2000 70.1 percent of specified

renter-occupied housing units with cash rent had gross rent of \$450 or more. One-fifth of the renter-occupied housing units had gross rent of \$750 to \$999 a month. This is four times more housing units in 2000 than in 1990. In 1990 the median gross rent was \$170 less than in 2000; however, if you compare gross rent for 1990 using dollars adjusted for inflation, so that 1990 dollars are equivalent to 2000 dollars, the median gross rent is nearly equal in 1990 and 2000. The median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999 was somewhat lower than in 1989, 23.2 percent compared to 24.0 percent.

The median gross rent in the Kansas City area is over \$100 more than in the Wichita area or in the state as a whole.

## Employment

<b>Employment Status of Persons 16 Years and Over</b>			
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>% Change 1990-2000</b>
Population 16 years and over	456,468	534,009	17.0
In labor force	321,189	374,840	16.7
Civilian labor force	315,677	372,165	17.9
Employed	300,750	358,831	19.3
Unemployed	14,927	13,334	-10.7
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	3.6	
Armed forces	5,512	2,675	-51.5
Not in labor force	135,279	159,169	17.7
Females 16 years and over	236,534	274,881	16.2
In labor force	148,725	174,904	17.6
Civilian labor force	148,082	174,584	17.9
Employed	141,803	168,630	18.9

The population 16 years and over in the Kansas City MSA grew at a slightly higher rate from 1990 to 2000, than the total population for the MSA, 17.0 percent compared to 16.7 percent. The labor force in Kansas City grew at a higher rate than for Kansas and the Wichita MSA, 16.7 percent compared to 10.7 percent and 10.2 percent respectively. The armed forces in the Kansas City area declined even more than in the state overall, 51.5 percent compared to 40.8 percent. The percentage of females in the labor force grew at a higher rate in Kansas City than in Wichita or the state, 17.6 percent compared to 11.7 percent and 13.7 percent respectively. The unemployment rate dropped from 4.7 percent to 3.6 percent from 1990 to 2000, making it lower in 2000 than either Wichita or the state. However, by July 2002, it had risen to 5.5 percent, making it higher than the state unemployment rate of 4.5 percent.

<b>Occupations of the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over</b>			
Occupation	1990	2000	% Change 1990-2000
Management, professional, and related occupations	94,622	145,799	54.1
Service occupations	33,475	42,899	28.2
Sales and office occupations	108,629	103,528	-4.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3,459	720	-79.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	26,032	27,849	7.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	34,533	38,036	10.1

The greatest percentage increase in an occupation in the Kansas City MSA occurred in management, professional, and related occupations. The greatest decline, as in the Wichita area and Kansas overall, was in the farming, fishing and forestry occupations. Service occupations also showed a significant percentage increase.

### **Income**

<b>Household Income</b>				
	1989 Level	1989 Percent	1999 Level	1999 Percent
Households	226,257	100.0	267,825	100.0
Less than \$10,000	23,830	10.5	14,986	5.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15,155	6.7	10,886	4.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35,777	15.8	25,346	9.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36,971	16.3	30,921	11.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44,427	19.6	44,254	16.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	42,847	18.9	59,591	22.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14,421	6.4	36,078	13.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7,877	3.5	28,363	10.6
\$150,000 or more	4,952	2.2	17,400	6.5
Median household income (dollars)	35,375		52,297	
Median household income (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 1999 dollars)	48,075			
Per capita income (dollars)	16,793		26,168	
Per capita income (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 1999 dollars)	22,822			

The percentage of households with an income of \$50,000 or more increased by 21.8 percentage points from 1990 to 2000. Using 1989 dollars adjusted for inflation compared to 1999, the median household income increased 8.8 percent during that time period. The median household income in the Kansas City area in 1989 and 1999 was greater than either Wichita or Kansas as a whole.

The per capita income increased 14.7 percent when comparing 1989 dollars adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars. The per capita income, like household income, was greater in the Kansas City area, than in Wichita or the state.

**Balance of the State (Excludes Butler, Harvey, Sedgwick, Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami and Wyandotte counties)**

**Total Population**

	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
Balance of Kansas	1,387,420	1,437,188	3.6%
All of Kansas	2,477,574	2,688,418	8.5%

The total population of the balance of the state, once the Wichita and Kansas City MSAs are removed, grew only 3.6 percent from 1990 to 2000, much lower than either of the two MSAs or the state as a whole.

**Sex**

	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Difference</b>
1990	681,297	706,123	24,826
2000	710,818	726,370	15,552

As with the state as a whole, the number of females and males in the balance of the state became more equal in 2000 compared to 1990.

## Age

Age	1990	2000	Percentage Change
Under 5 years	100,311	93,594	-6.7
5 to 9 years	107,922	98,321	-8.9
10 to 14 years	99,683	106,695	7.0
15 to 19 years	101,094	120,712	19.4
20 to 24 years	108,370	113,464	4.7
25 to 34 years	213,434	170,202	-20.3
35 to 44 years	186,092	210,050	12.9
45 to 54 years	128,399	182,901	42.4
55 to 59 years	59,199	66,495	12.3
60 to 64 years	62,032	56,827	-8.4
65 to 74 years	113,462	104,590	-7.8
75 to 84 years	77,850	79,007	1.5
85 years and over	29,572	34,330	16.1
Median age	NA	35.8	NA

As with the total state population, the two largest age ranges are the 35 to 44 year olds and the 45 to 54 year olds, and those groups increased 12.9 percent and 42.4 percent respectively from 1990 to 2000. The age profile for these counties minus the two MSAs looks very much like the state as a whole. However, the median age for 2000 is slightly higher at 35.8 compared to 35.2 for the total state population.

## Race and Hispanic Origin

	1990	2000	Percentage Change
White	1,283,006	1,280,184	-0.2
Black or African American	47,014	47,390	0.8
Amer. Ind. & Alaska Native	13,894	15,870	14.2
Total Asian	13,390	15,144	13.1
Asian Indian	1,534	2,153	40.4
Chinese	2,648	2,847	7.5
Filipino	1,162	1,504	29.4
Japanese	1,034	994	-3.9
Korean	2,241	1,959	-12.6
Vietnamese	2,237	2,983	33.3
Other Asian	2,534	2,704	6.7
Total Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	560	713	27.3
Native Hawaiian	203	207	2.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	162	146	-9.9
Samoan	139	151	8.6
Other Pacific Islander	56	209	273.2
Some other race	29,556	49,245	66.6
Two or more races	NA	28,642	
Total	1,387,420	1,437,188	3.6

	1990	2000	Percentage Change
Total Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	53,407	101,614	90.3
Total Non-Hispanic or Latino	1,334,013	1,335,574	0.1
White Alone	1,260,845	1,237,203	-1.9
Total Population	1,387,420	1,437,188	3.6

The counties excluding the Wichita and Kansas City MSAs show a similar pattern of growing diversity, as the MSAs and the whole state. Again the greatest increase in both level and percentage is within the Hispanic population. In the MSAs, however, we saw growth in the white population, but that is not the case for the balance of the state.

About half of the people in Kansas who do not speak English at all or not well are in the Wichita MSA and the Kansas City MSA combined, while the other half is

dispersed across the balance of the state. Most of these people fall within the age range of 18 to 64 years, which is the age range from which we draw our work force.

## Education

<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
	<b>1990 Level</b>	<b>1990 Percent</b>	<b>2000 Level</b>	<b>2000 Percent</b>
Population 25 years and over	872,560	100.0	904,111	100.0
Less than 9th grade	83,220	9.5	56,036	6.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	99,255	11.4	83,189	9.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	309,368	35.5	299,424	33.1
Some college, no degree	184,859	21.2	224,855	24.9
Associate degree	46,972	5.4	52,762	5.8
Bachelor's degree	97,340	11.2	122,784	13.6
Graduate or professional degree	51,546	5.9	65,061	7.2
Percent high school graduate or higher		79.2		84.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		17.1		20.8

The educational level of the balance of the state is below the state percentages and the percentages of the two MSAs we have been discussing. The percentage of high school graduates or higher increased 5.4 percentage points from 1990 to 2000, while those with a bachelor's degree or higher increased 3.7 percentage points during the same time period.

As with the state and the two MSAs, the balance of the state had more students enrolled in college in 1990 than in 2000. The difference in enrollment between the two years is 7,332.

## Housing

	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	% Increase 1990-2000
Total housing units	598,099	100.0	620,624	100.0	3.8
Occupied	532,022	89.0	559,633	90.2	5.2
Owner-occupied	367,451	61.4	389,014	62.7	5.9
Renter-occupied	164,571	27.5	170,619	27.5	3.7
Vacant	66,077	11.0	60,991	9.8	-7.7

The percentage change in total housing units in the balance of the state increased slightly more than the percentage growth of the population, 3.8 percent compared to 3.6 percent. The number and percentage of vacant housing units declined for that same time period. The percentage of renter-occupied housing units remained the same, but the percentage of owner-occupied increased somewhat.

Value of Specified Owner-occupied Housing Units				
	1990 Level	1990 Percent	2000 Level	2000 Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	270,263	100.0	292,873	100.0
VALUE				
Less than \$15,000	34,669	12.8	15,408	5.3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18,314	6.8	8,216	2.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	18,682	6.9	10,610	3.6
\$25,000 to \$29,999	19,900	7.4	11,613	4.0
\$30,000 to \$34,999	22,481	8.3	13,242	4.5
\$35,000 to \$39,999	20,694	7.7	14,482	4.9
\$40,000 to \$49,999	36,533	13.5	28,187	9.6
\$50,000 to \$59,999	28,941	10.7	27,472	9.4
\$60,000 to \$99,999	56,049	20.7	95,762	32.7
\$100,000 to \$124,999	6,943	2.6	27,267	9.3
\$125,000 to \$149,999	3,377	1.2	17,294	5.9
\$150,000 to \$174,999	1,362	0.5	8,867	3.0
\$175,000 to \$199,999	901	0.3	5,066	1.7
\$200,000 to \$249,999	857	0.3	4,535	1.5
\$250,000 to \$299,999	266	0.1	2,429	0.8
\$300,000 to \$399,999	149	0.1	1,449	0.5
\$400,000 to \$499,999	91	0.0	392	0.1
\$500,000 or more	54	0.0	584	0.2
Median (dollars)	NA		NA	
Median (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 2000 dollars)	NA			

As with the state as a whole, the largest percentage of specified owner-occupied housing units are within the value range of \$60,000 to \$99,999. In 1990 5.1 percent of the owner-occupied housing units were valued at \$100,000 or more. By 2000 that percentage had grown to 23 percent. However, this percentage is not nearly as high as Kansas City at 66.9 percent or Wichita with 35.3 percent of the housing units being valued at \$100,000 or more.

<b>Gross Rent of Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units</b>				
	1990 Level	1990 Percent	2000 Level	2000 Percent
Total Specified renter-occupied housing units	153,655	100.0	163,544	100.0
With cash rent:	141,934	92.4	150,576	92.1
Less than \$100	3,326	2.2	1,905	1.2
\$100 to \$149	8,072	5.3	3,815	2.3
\$150 to \$199	11,945	7.8	5,808	3.6
\$200 to \$249	17,665	11.5	7,591	4.6
\$250 to \$299	20,200	13.1	10,835	6.6
\$300 to \$349	21,205	13.8	14,098	8.6
\$350 to \$399	18,188	11.8	16,630	10.2
\$400 to \$449	14,994	9.8	17,885	10.9
\$450 to \$499	9,868	6.4	16,280	10.0
\$500 to \$549	5,507	3.6	13,534	8.3
\$550 to \$599	3,724	2.4	10,803	6.6
\$600 to \$649	2,528	1.6	7,739	4.7
\$650 to \$699	1,263	0.8	5,599	3.4
\$700 to \$749	1,032	0.7	4,151	2.5
\$750 to \$999	1,727	1.1	9,340	5.7
\$1,000 or more	690	0.4	4,563	2.8
No cash rent	11,721	7.6	12,968	7.9
Median gross rent	NA		NA	
Median gross rent (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 2000 dollars)	NA			

In 1990 75.3 percent of specified renter-occupied housing units with cash rent had gross rent less than \$450 a month. However, in 2000 51.9 percent of specified renter-occupied housing units with cash rent had gross rent of \$450 or more. This means the number with rent over \$450 doubled from 1990 to 2000. Approximately a third of renters in 2000 had gross rent between \$350 and \$499. The number of renters paying \$1,000 or more for rent increased almost seven-fold from 1990 to 2000, but even at that, there are fewer people in the balance of the state paying that high of rent than there is in just the Kansas City area.

## Employment

<b>Employment Status of Persons 16 Years and Over</b>			
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>% Change 1990-2000</b>
Population 16 years and over	1,061,042	1,116,384	5.2
In labor force	680,878	735,754	8.1
Civilian labor force	664,299	726,203	9.3
Employed	634,277	693,948	9.4
Unemployed	30,022	32,255	7.4
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	4.4	
Armed forces	16,579	9,551	-42.4
Not in labor force	380,164	380,630	0.1
Females 16 years and over	548,707	571,104	4.1
In labor force	302,323	340,242	12.5
Civilian labor force	301,140	339,229	12.6
Employed	287,310	324,433	12.9

The population 16 years and over in the balance of the state grew at a slightly higher rate from 1990 to 2000, than the total population for that area, 5.2 percent compared to 3.6 percent. The labor force grew at a slightly lower rate for the balance of the state than for the state as a whole, 8.1 percent compared to 10.7 percent. As we saw with the other geographical areas we've examined, the balance of the state lost a significant percentage of armed forces. The percentage of females grew at a higher rate than the total labor force, which is congruent with the rest of the state. The unemployment rate dropped from 4.5 percent in 1990 to 4.4 percent in 2000. This means it was a little lower than the state overall in 1990, but somewhat higher in 2000.

<b>Occupations of the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over</b>			
Occupation	1990	2000	% Change 1990-2000
Management, professional, and related occupations	139,107	215,410	54.9
Service occupations	96,183	111,024	15.4
Sales and office occupations	176,566	166,798	-5.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	46,949	11,706	-75.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	75,316	72,363	-3.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	100,156	116,647	16.5

As with the state as a whole, the largest percentage increase in an occupation occurred in management, professional, and related occupations. The occupational profile for the balance of the state is very similar to the state as a whole, except the balance of

the state has about 88 percent of those whose occupation is farming, fishing and forestry occupations.

### Income

<b>Household Income</b>				
	1989 Level	1989 Percent	1999 Level	1999 Percent
Households	532,897	100.0	560,326	100.0
Less than \$10,000	100,321	18.8	57,755	10.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62,356	11.7	43,253	7.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	116,997	22.0	90,553	16.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	94,766	17.8	85,570	15.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	86,681	16.3	105,509	18.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	51,337	9.6	105,185	18.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11,767	2.2	40,792	7.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5,525	1.0	21,355	3.8
\$150,000 or more	3,147	0.6	10,354	1.8
Median household income (dollars)	NA		NA	
Median household income (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 1999 dollars)	NA			
Per capita income (dollars)	NA		NA	
Per capita income (dollars adjusted for inflation, equivalent to 1999 dollars)	NA			

The percentage of households with an income of \$50,000 or more increased by 18.3 percentage points from 1990 to 2000. However, there are more than 14,000 more people in the Kansas City area making \$100,000 or more than in the balance of the state (not including the Wichita MSA).