



Preparing for a Healthy Recovery

An economic and demographic summary for Miami County, Kansas

Introduction

The Institute for Policy & Social Research (IPSR) at the University of Kansas prepared this report to assist Miami County with their effort to allocate nearly \$7 million in Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) dollars. Economic and demographic analysis helps to understand the impact of the public health disaster on the region's economy and those affected, particularly vulnerable populations. This report provides data on population trends and characteristics, housing, workforce, and broadband as well as the impacts of COVID-19 on employment, families, businesses, and jobs. The following data will help identify the weaknesses and resiliencies in the local economy and help the community prepare for a healthy recovery.

Population Trends

Miami County had strong population growth in the late 1800s followed by decades with little growth and slight declines up until 1970 (Figure 1). Since 1970, Miami County's growth has exceeded 1% per year. The 2019 population is estimated to be 34,237, a 4.42% increase since 2010 (U.S. Census). Current projections show continued growth over the next two decades.

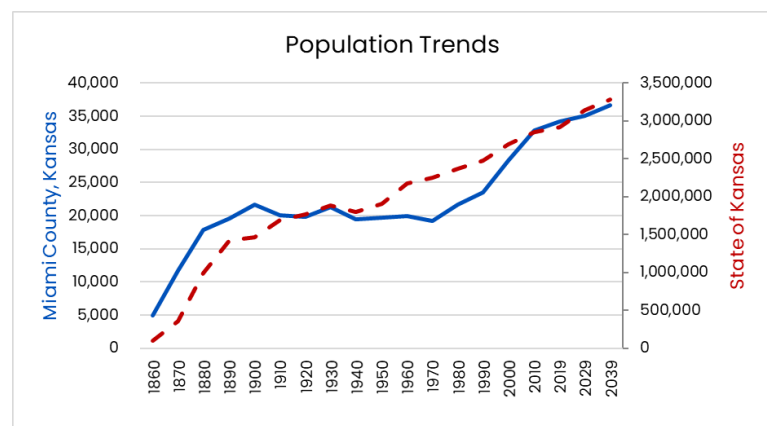


Figure 1. Population in Miami County and State of Kansas, 1860-2039 (U.S. Census Bureau & Wichita State University).

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Table 1 shows the population for the cities in Miami County from 1990 to 2019 with Louisburg and Spring Hill experiencing the greatest growth. Spring Hill has almost tripled and Louisburg almost doubled in the last 20 years while Osawatomie has declined and Paola has experienced modest growth.

City	1990	2000	2010	2019
Bucyrus ¹	-	-	193	-
Fontana	131	149	224	239
Hillsdale ¹	-	-	229	-
Louisburg	1,964	2,576	4,315	4,562
Osawatomie	4,590	4,645	4,447	4,284
Paola	4,698	5,011	5,602	5,719
Spring Hill ²	2,191	2,727	5,437	7,326
¹ Bucyrus and Hillsdale are Census Designated Places (CDPs) and not incorporated cities.				
² The city of Spring Hill is located in both Miami and Johnson Counties.				

Table 1. Population in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

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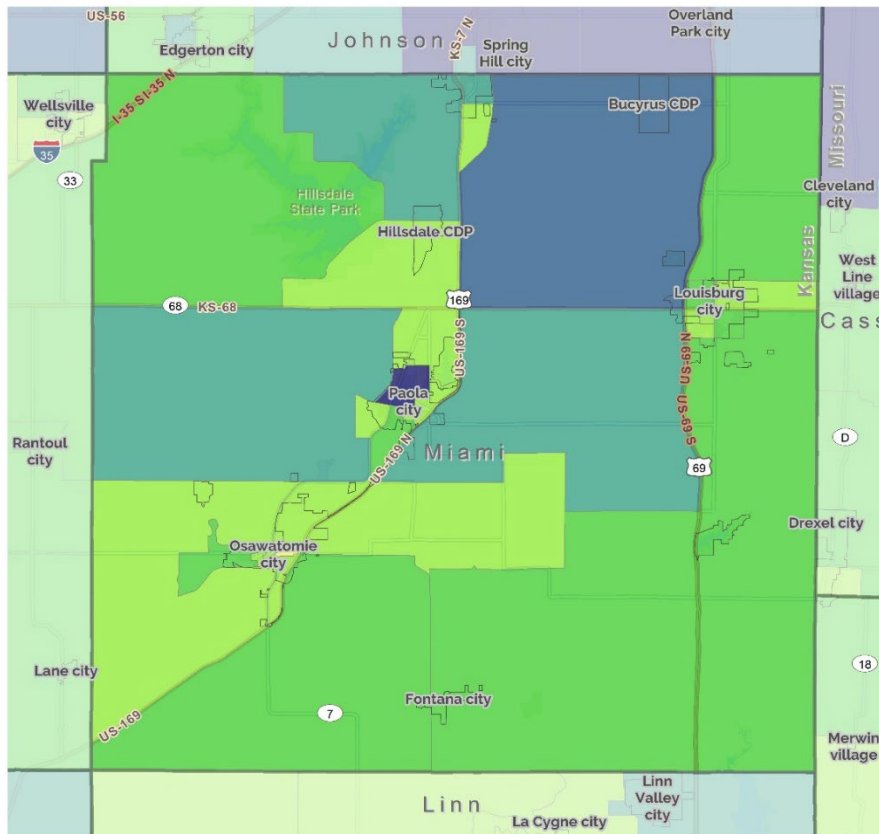


Figure 2 illustrates population in Miami County by Census block group and shows that most of the county's population resides in the northern part of the county.

Population by Block Group (2018)



Figure 2. Population by block group in Miami County, 2018 (ESRI).

Characteristics of the Population

"White alone, not Hispanic" make up about 93 percent of the county's population (Table 2). The county is also a mostly "middle-age" population (Figure 3) with about 37% of the population in the prime working age category (age 24-54).

Population by Race & Ethnicity	Number
White	31,621
Black	459
American Indian and Alaskan Native	278
Asian	159
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Some Other Race	146
Two or More Races	464
Hispanic or Latino	1,031
White alone, not Hispanic	30,774
Percent Diversity	7.10%

Table 2. Population by race and ethnicity in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

Figure 3 displays a breakdown of the population in Miami County by age and gender and shows forty-four percent of the population are either under age 20 or over age 64. The county has forty-seven children under age 20 and thirty people over age 64 for every 100 people age 20 to 64. This points to a high reliance on child care. Miami County has 67 licensed child care facilities with a combined capacity of 1,186 children (Table 3). There are 1,961 children under the age of 5 in the county leaving 775 children without licensed child care.

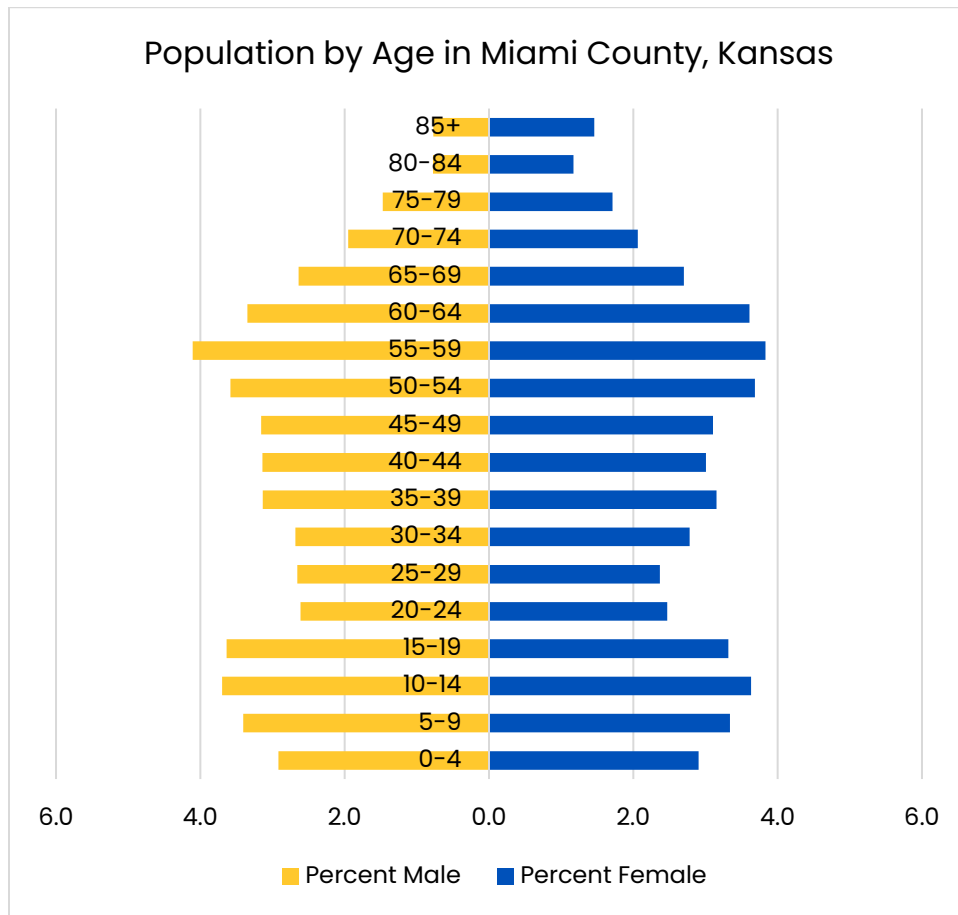


Figure 3. Population by age in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 Population Estimates).

Licensed Child Care Facilities and Capacity in Miami County		
Type of Facility	Facilities	Capacity
Child Care Center	4	432
Group Day Care Home	28	336
Head Start Child Care Center	2	40
Licensed Day Care Home	29	290
Preschool	4	88
Total	67	1,186

Table 3. Licensed child care facilities and capacity in Miami County (Kansas Department of Health & Environment, 2018).

Miami County has four nursing homes with a combined capacity for 318 people and five assisted living facilities with a combined capacity of 206 (Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services). As Table 4 details, there are 990 people with an independent living difficulty in Miami County.

Disability by Type and Age	Under 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65 and over	Total	Percent
People with a disability	288	2,125	1,865	4,275	13.2
With a hearing difficulty	35	808	1,057	1,900	5.9
With a vision difficulty	104	495	338	937	2.9
With a cognitive difficulty	177	555	306	1,038	3.2
With an ambulatory difficulty	24	1,195	1,074	2,293	7.1
With a self-care difficulty	54	285	427	766	2.4
With an independent living difficulty	-	533	457	990	3.0

Table 4. Disability by type and age in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

Figure 4 compares educational attainment in Miami County to all Kansas counties. It shows that most of the county's residents (95.7%) have a high school degree or higher. It also shows that 27.7% of the population has a bachelor's degree or higher, putting the county in the lower half of the counties in Kansas.

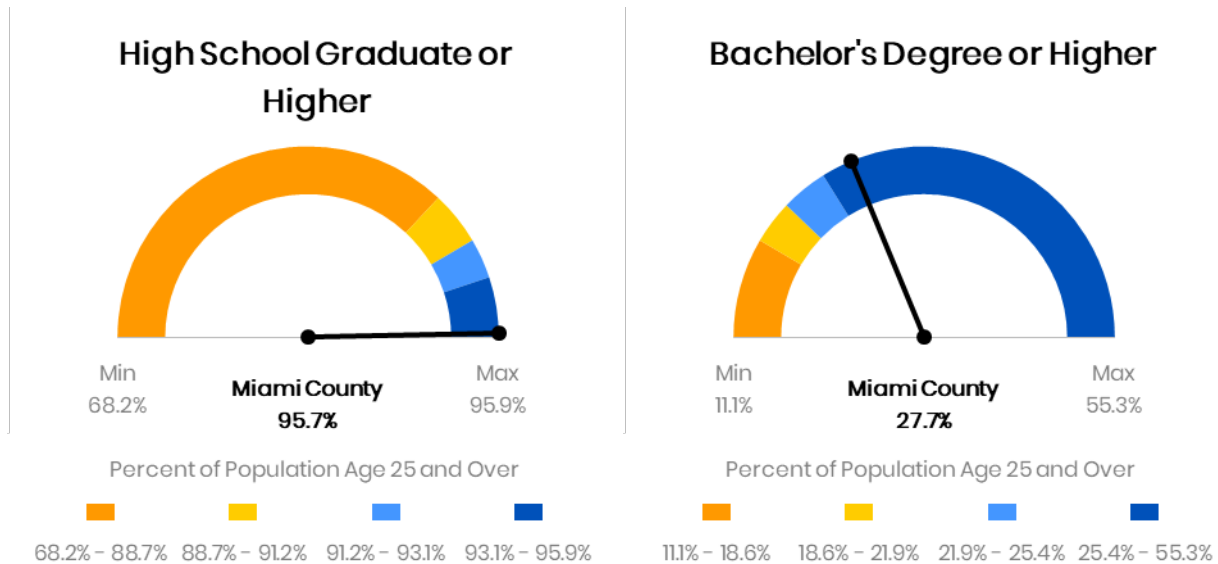


Figure 4. Educational attainment in Miami County compared to all Kansas counties (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

Housing Characteristics

Miami County has 13,617 total housing units with the majority (89%) single family (Table 5).



Housing Units by Type of Unit	Number
Single family home, detached	11,890
Single family home, attached	217
Duplex units	149
Tri- or Quadplex units	387
Apartments, 5-19 units	241
Apartments, 20 or more units	205
Mobile home	523
Boat, RV, van, etc.	5
Total Housing Units	13,617

Table 5. Housing units by type in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

Housing Units by Tenure	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	12,727	93.5%
Owner-occupied	9,997	73.4%
Renter-occupied	2,730	20.0%
Vacant units	890	6.5%

About 94% of the housing units in Miami County are occupied (Table 6). Miami County has low vacancy rates at 2.0% for homeowners and 3.9% rentals (U.S. Census, ACS).

Table 6. Housing units by tenure in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

Given the proximity of Miami County to the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, housing costs are more similar its urban neighbors. Figure 5 illustrates housing costs in Miami County compared to all Kansas counties and shows gross rents in the top half and medium-value of owner-occupied housing in the top third for the state. Median gross rent for the county is \$830 and median value of a home is \$191,100 (Table 7).

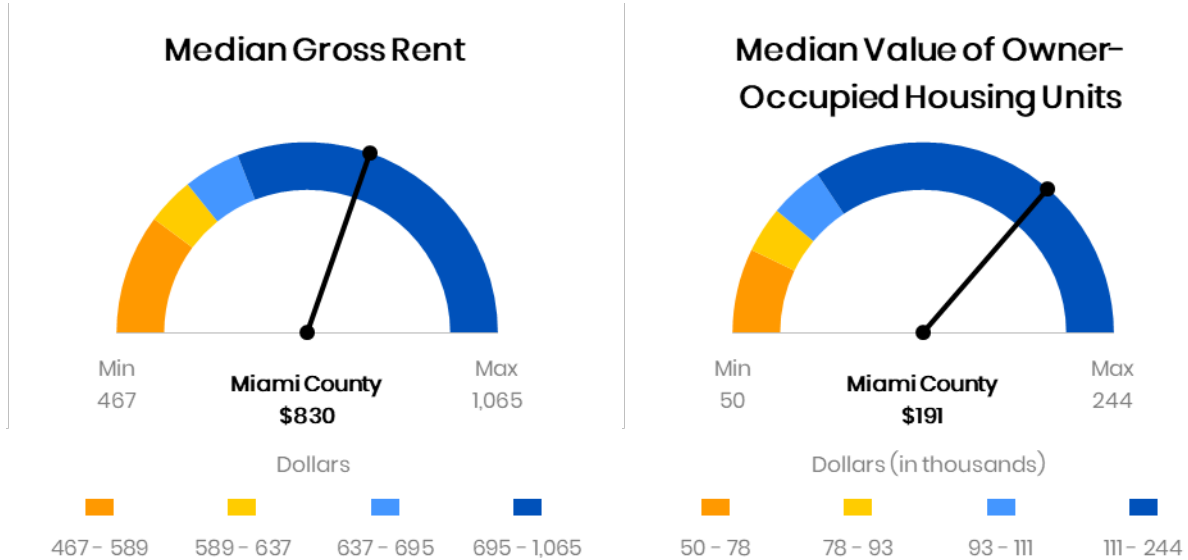


Figure 5. Housing costs in Miami County as compared to all Kansas Counties (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

Housing Costs and Income	Amount
Median Gross Rent	\$ 830
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$ 191,100
Median Household Income	\$ 69,150

Table 7. Housing costs and income in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

Miami County has a homeownership rate of 78.5; this is higher than the Kansas rate of 66.3. With an average renter wage of \$9.30 per hour and a median gross rent of \$830 per month, nearly 40 percent of rental households have housing costs that are 30 percent or more of their income (Figure 6). In comparison, less than a quarter of owner-occupied units have the same level of financial burden.

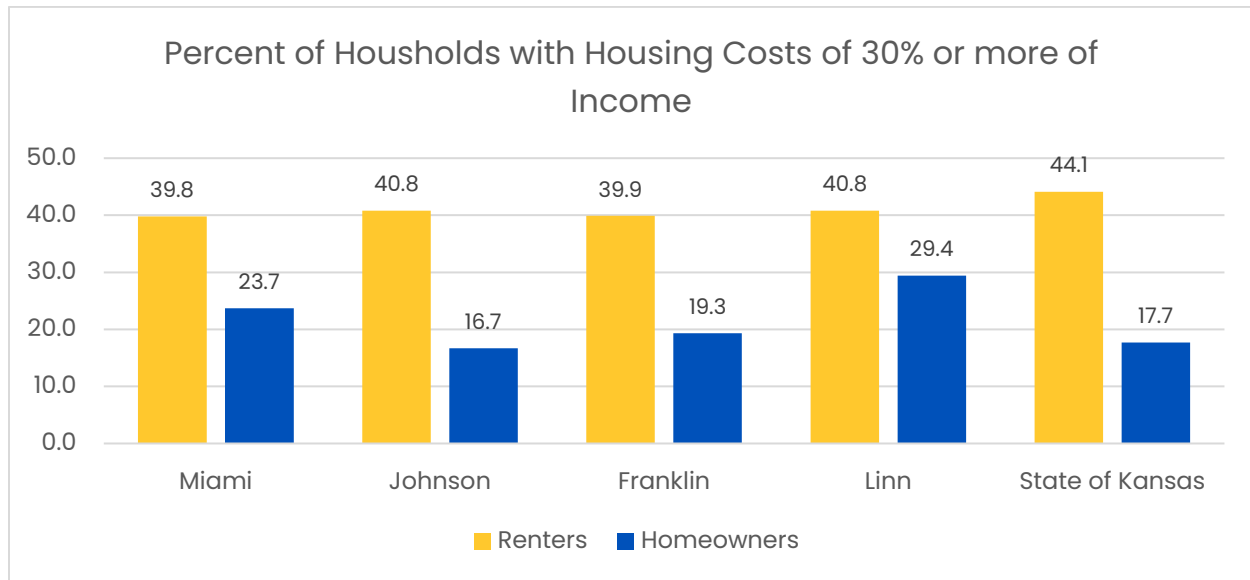


Figure 6. Percent of households with excessive housing costs in Miami County, neighboring counties, and the State of Kansas (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

Workforce Characteristics

Of the workers in Miami County, 2,446 live and work in the county; 10,723 live in the county and work outside the county; and 3,425 live outside the county and work in the county (Figure 7). Workers that are leaving the county are commuting most frequently to the north and to the southwest.

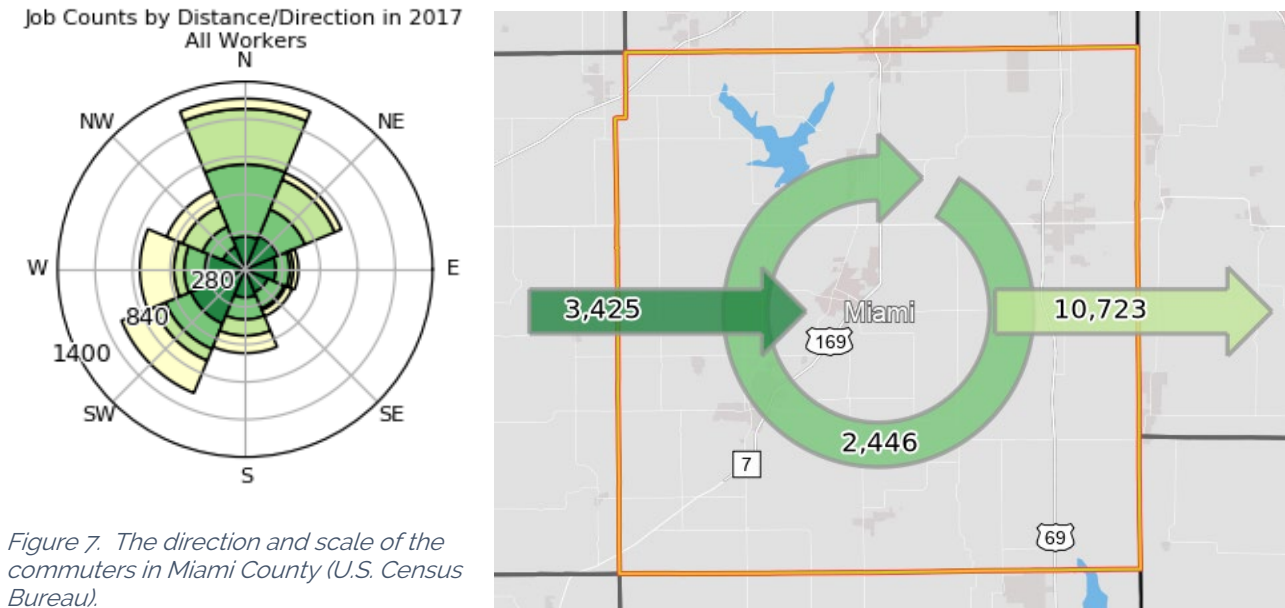


Figure 7. The direction and scale of the commuters in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau).

Broadband & Schools

Enrollment data for school districts are not available by county of students enrolled. While the three main school districts in Miami County are included in Figure 8, it is important to consider all children in Miami County. Thirty percent of the households in Miami County are family households with one or more children under 18.

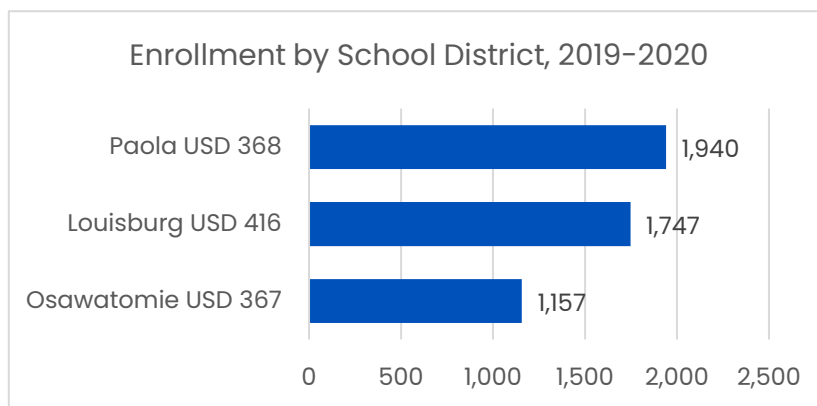


Figure 8. Enrollment in selected school districts in Miami County (Kansas State Department of Education) and households with children (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

30% of the 12,727 households in Miami County are family households with one or more children under 18.

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Broadband access is not readily available to all residents of Miami County, most notably rural areas in the Paola school district (Figure 9). This has implications for the delivery of online education, as those areas would rely on cell phone coverage and devices.

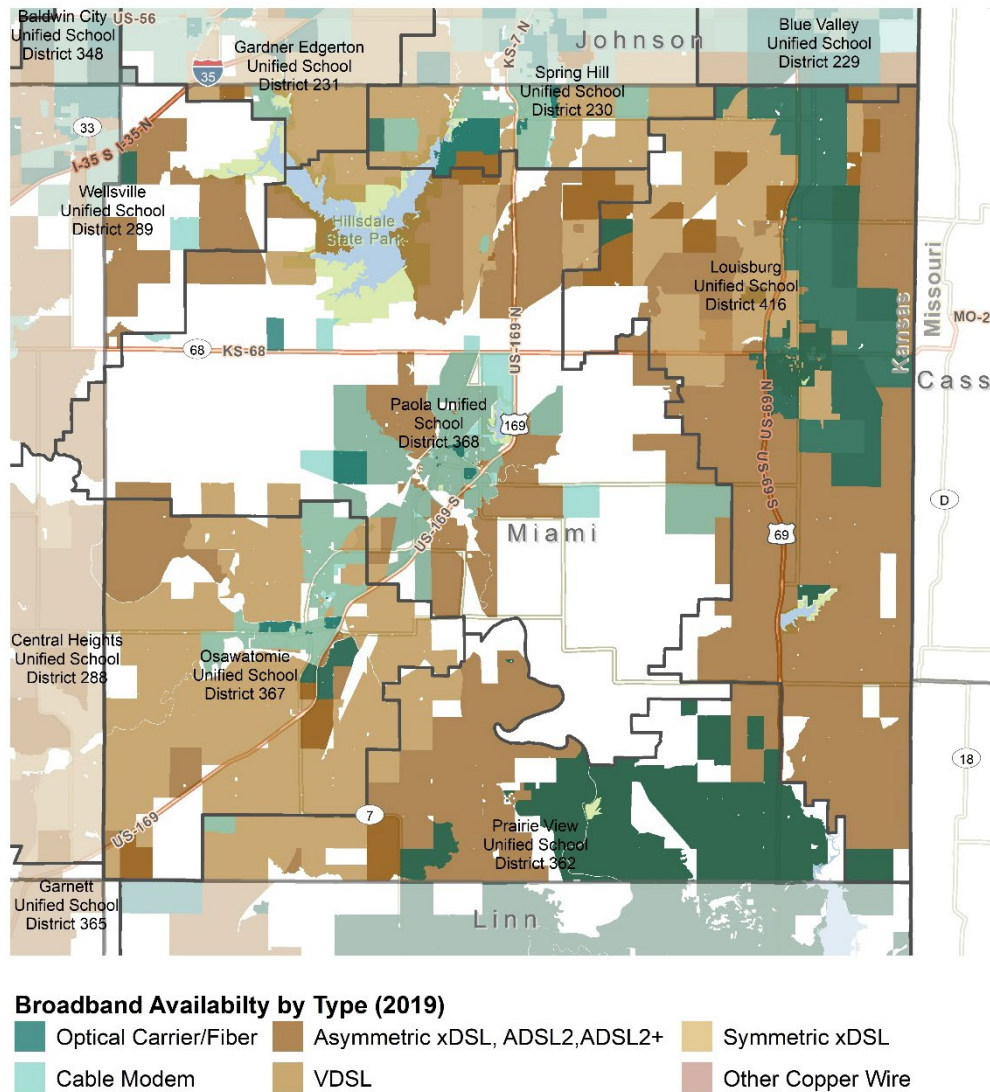
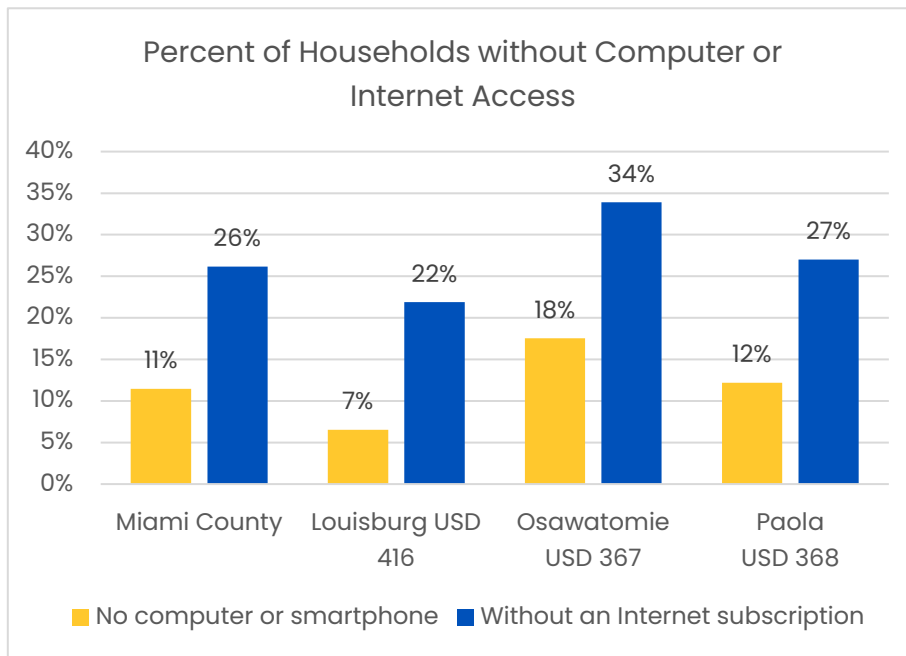


Figure 9. Gaps in broadband coverage in Miami County with school district boundaries (Federal Communications Commission, June 2019 and State of Kansas GIS Data Access & Support Center, 2019).

Figure 10 also shows a breakdown by county and school district for internet access and devices in households. Eleven percent of the households in the county have no computer or smart phone and 26 percent are without an internet subscription. The breakdown by school district shows that 34% of Osawatomie households without an internet subscription and 18% without a device to access the remote learning. Thirty-six percent of students in Miami County were enrolled in free- and reduced-lunch program during the 2019-2020 school year; this is also an indicator for vulnerability in which broadband and remote learning could be an affordability issue to be addressed by the school districts.



36% of K-12 students in Miami County were enrolled in the free- or reduced price lunch (FRL) program during the 2019-20 school year.

Figure 10. Households without a computer or internet access in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS) and K-12 students enrolled in FRL (Kansas State Department of Education).

Table 8 provides more detail about the kind of computer and internet access for households and is most helpful in understanding the number and kinds of devices as well as internet subscriptions needed to give all students access.

Computer and Internet Access	Miami County	Louisburg USD 416	Osawatomie USD 367	Paola USD 368
Total Households	12,727	3,396	2,530	4,745
<i>Computer Access:</i>				
Has desktop or laptop computer	10,004	2,900	1,628	3,744
No computer or smartphone	1,458	222	444	578
<i>Internet Access:</i>				
Cellular data plan with no other type of Internet subscription	1,260	386	167	533
Broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL	6,565	1,822	1,301	2,174
Satellite Internet service	1,594	304	359	700
Without an Internet subscription	3,328	743	858	1,282

Table 8. Computer and Internet access for households in Miami County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-18 ACS).

Impacts of COVID-19

As of July 16, 2020, there were 6.26 newly reported COVID-19 cases in Miami County per 100,000 people. Figure 11 illustrates the timeline of cases for the county and charts the various policy decisions (school closings, stimulus payments, stay-at-home orders, and re-openings).

In **Miami County**, on July 16 2020, there were **6.26** newly reported COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people.

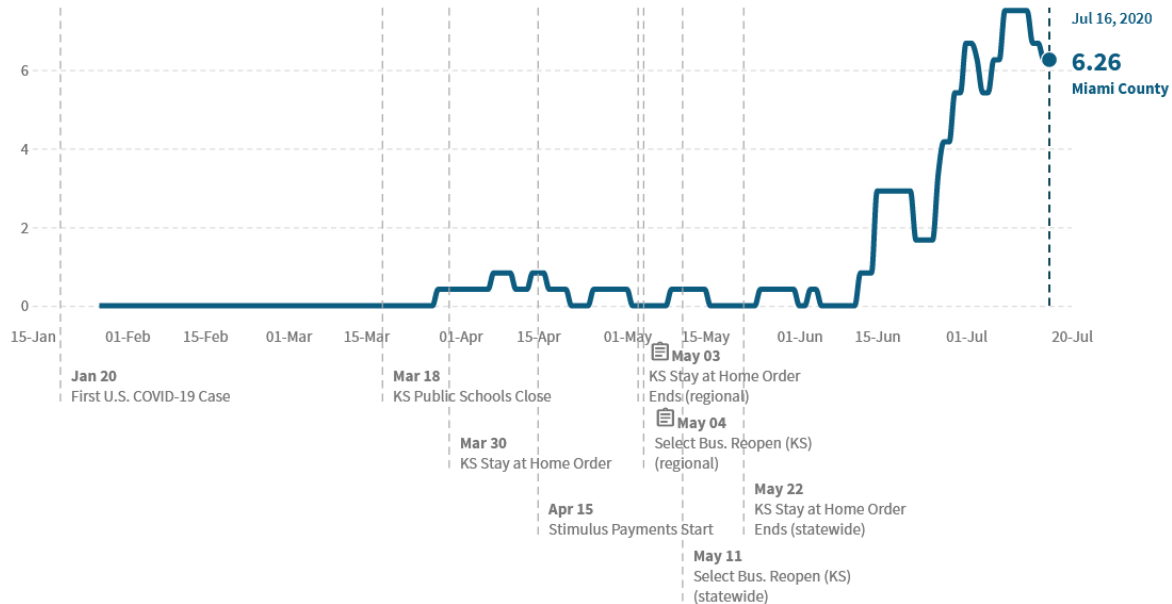


Figure 11. Newly reported COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people in Miami County (Opportunity Insights, Economic Tracker).

Unemployment

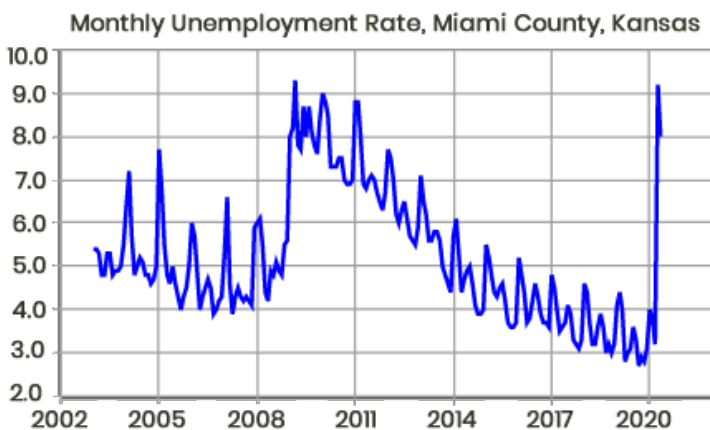


Figure 12. Monthly unemployment rate in Miami County (BLS).

In late 2019, Miami County had an unemployment rate below 3% (Figure 12). The unemployment rate spiked to 9.2 in April 2020. From March 21st through July 18th, 2,572 Miami County residents filed initial unemployment claims (Figure 13). The June 2020 unemployment rate was 6.1%; lower than neighboring counties and reflective of the resumption of work (Figure 14).

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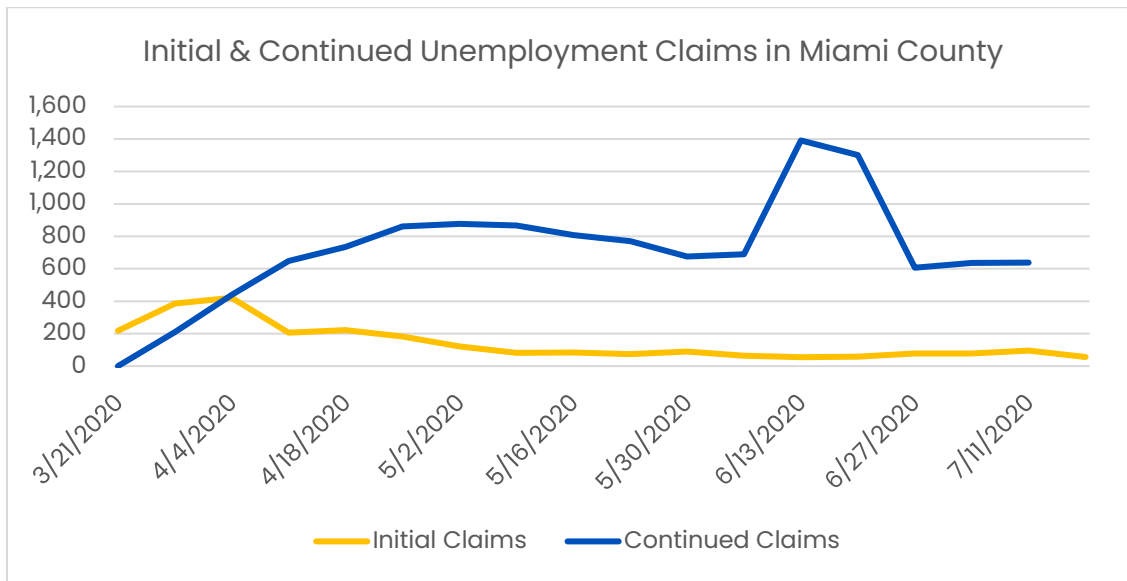


Figure 13. Initial and continued unemployment claims in Miami County (Kansas Department of Labor).

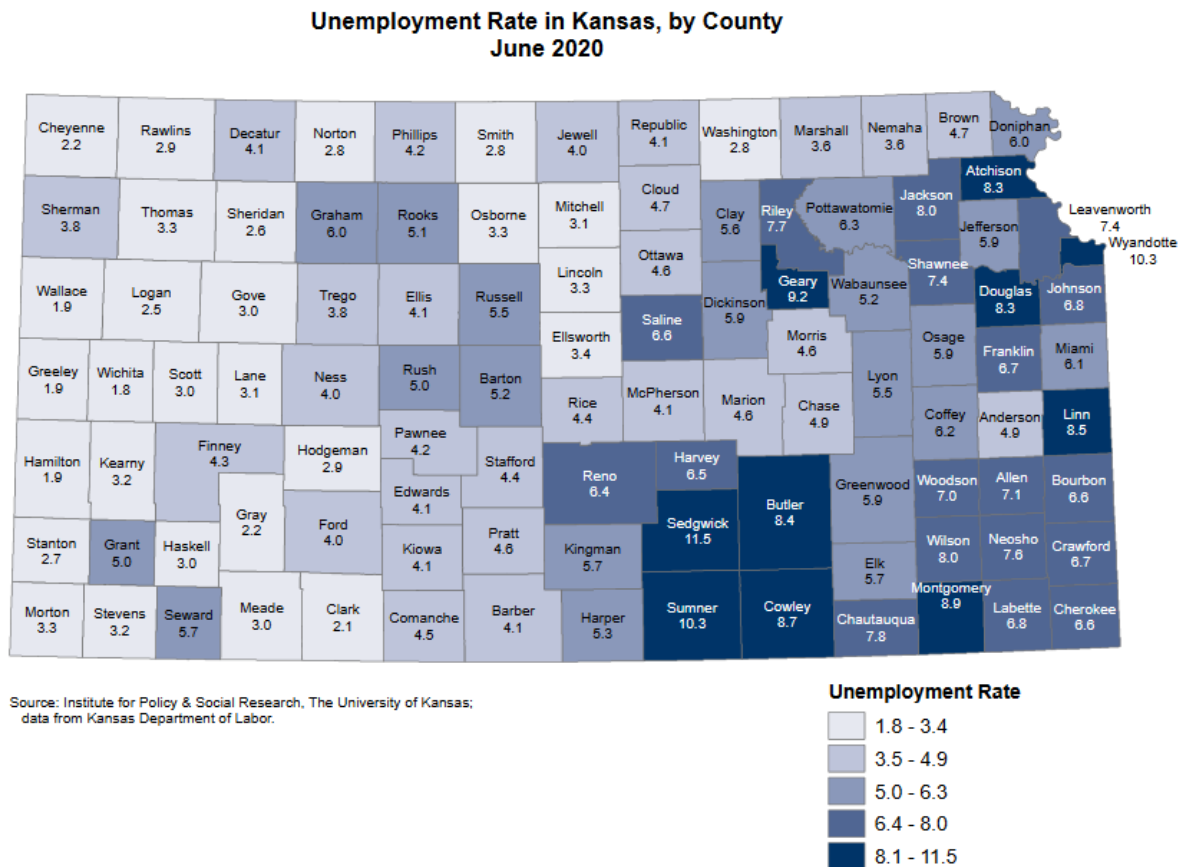
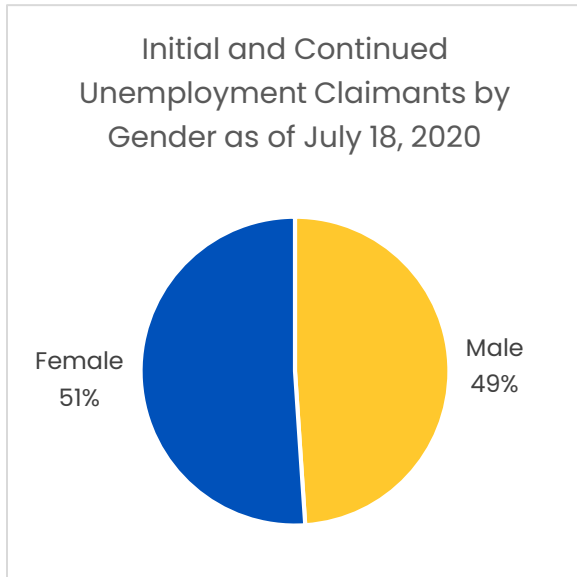


Figure 14. Map of unemployment rates by county in Kansas (Kansas Department of Labor).

Characteristics of the Unemployed



As of July 18, 2020, Miami County had more female than male claimants for unemployment, 51% compared to 49% (Figure 15). Most of the claimants fall into the prime working age (Figure 16). More males with a high school diploma/GED have filed than females with the same education while more females with some college have filed compared to males (Figure 17).

Figure 15. Unemployment claimants by gender (Kansas Department of Labor).

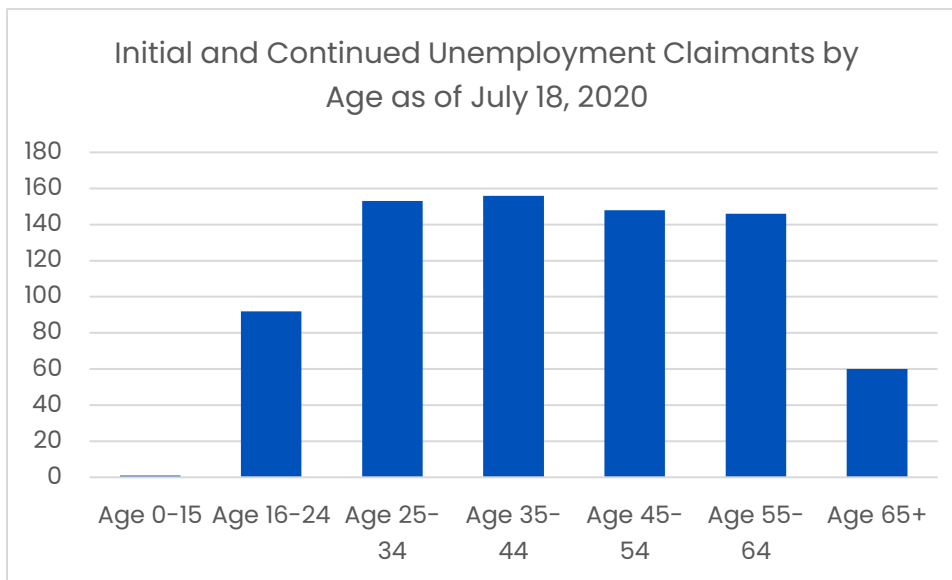


Figure 16. Unemployment claimants by age (Kansas Department of Labor).

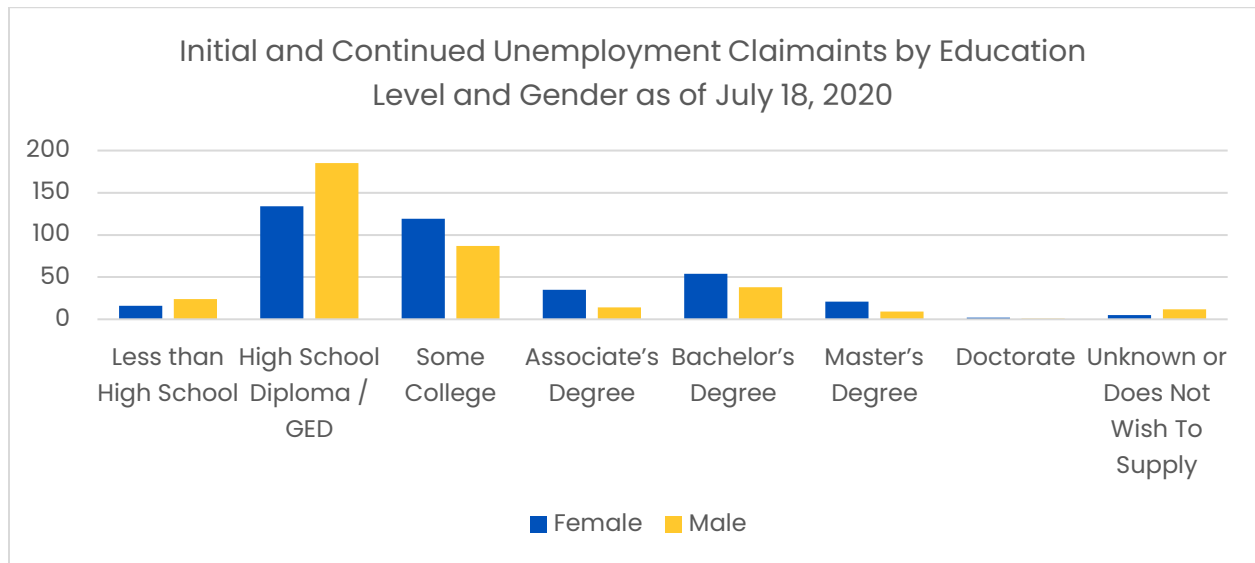


Figure 17. Unemployment claimants by education and gender (Kansas Department of Labor).

Figure 18 shows initial and continued unemployment claimants by industry for Miami County. Industries considered most vulnerable to the pandemic are health care & social assistance, manufacturing, accommodation & food services, retail trade, and other services. For Miami County, females in health care & social assistance and males in construction and manufacturing make up the largest share of unemployment claimants in the county (Figure 18).

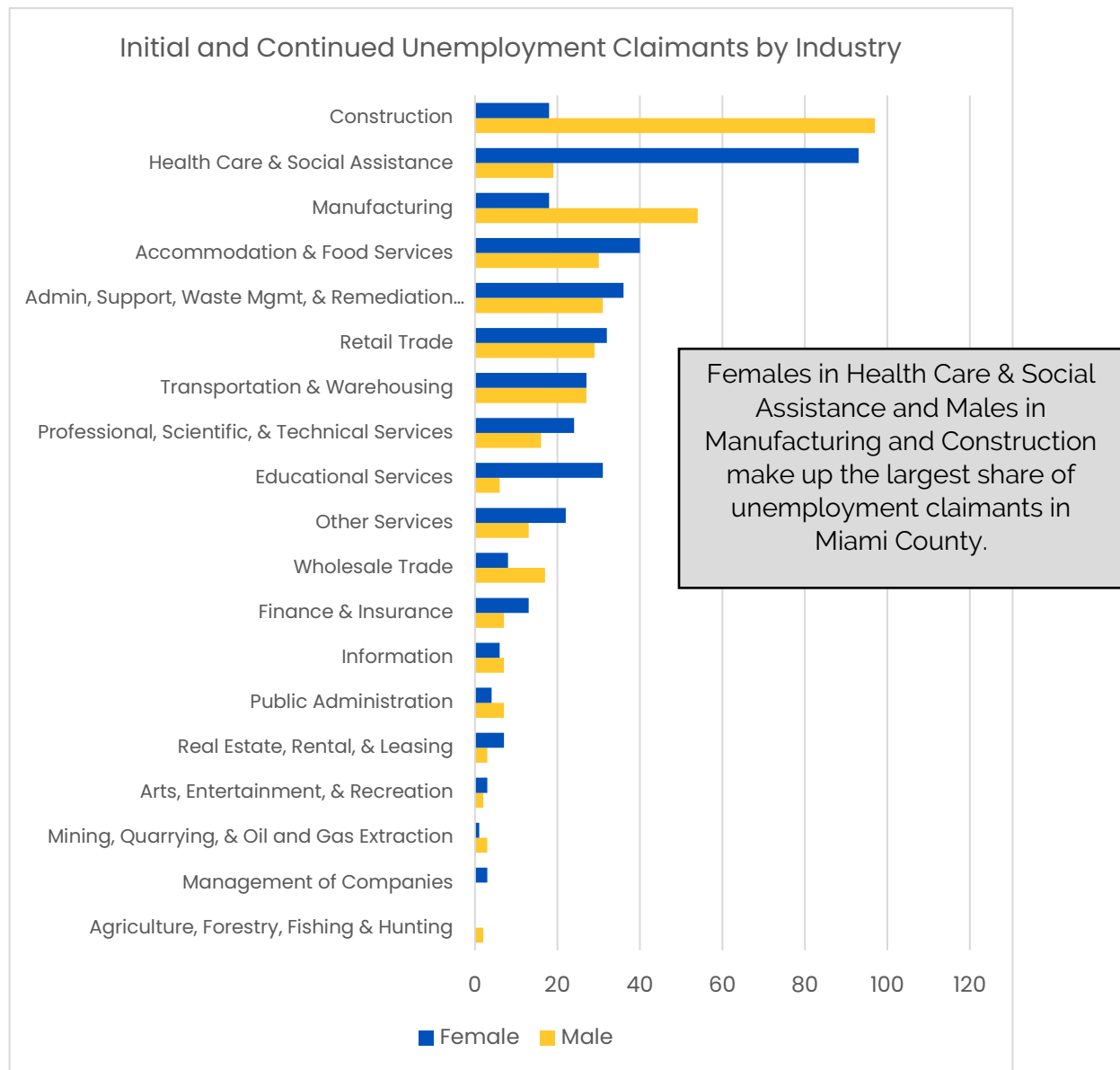


Figure 18. Unemployment claimants by industry and gender (Kansas Department of Labor).

Family and Social Assistance

The pandemic has resulted in an increased reliance on social programs. Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Child Care Assistance programs have increased. Miami County had a 6.2% increase in people benefiting from the SNAP program and a 105% increase in people receiving TANF benefits from June 2019 to June 2020 (Figure 19). Child care assistance served 11.7% more children over the same time period. Miami County falls into the lower third for Kansas counties for people in poverty (Figure 20).

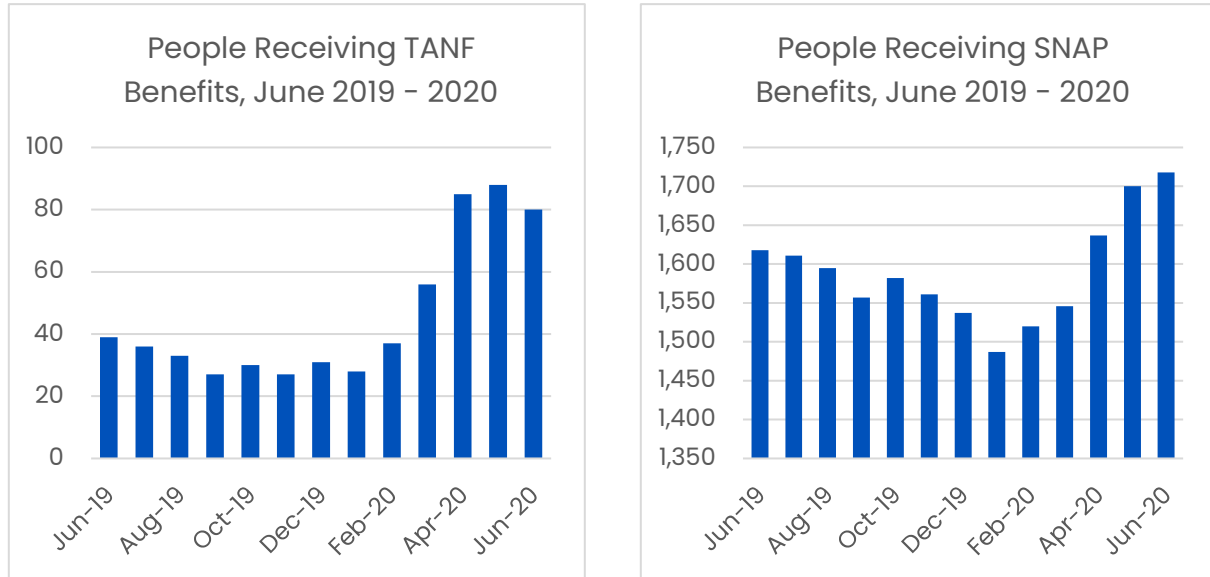
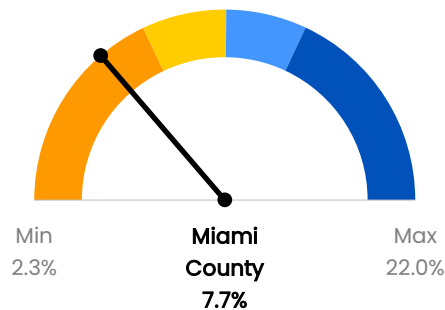


Figure 19. Miami County participants in TANF and SNAP (Kansas Department for Children and Families).

Percent of People in Poverty



Percent of Children Under 18 in Poverty

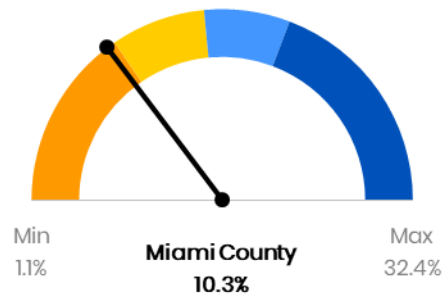


Figure 20. Poverty rates in Miami County compared to all Kansas counties (U.S. Census Bureau. 2014-18 ACS).

The Economic Policy Institute estimates the cost of a family of four to live in Miami County is \$81,386 (Figure 21). With a median household income of \$69,150 (Table 7), family households have a shortfall over \$12,000 each year just to make ends meet. Transportation, child care, and health care account for over half of a family's budget.

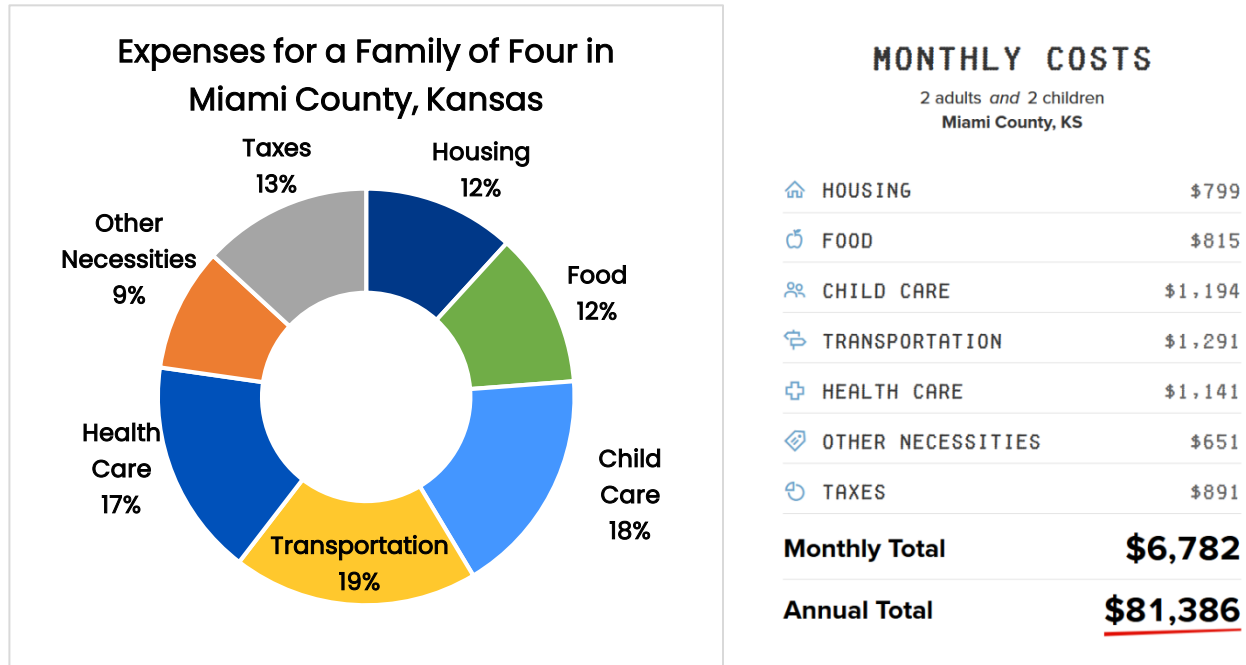


Figure 21. Household expenses for a family of four in Miami County (Economic Policy Institute)

Impacts on Businesses

Figure 22 plots the industry share of Gross County Product (GCP) along the x-axis and unemployment claimants divided by employment on the y-axis (IPSR's proxy for the current unemployment in the county as of July 17th). The size of each bubble on the graph indicates the share of employment. In Miami County, the public sector has the highest share of employment and the second highest share of GCP. The blue color indicates sectors that have below average unemployment. The gold sectors indicate higher levels of unemployment (as in information and wholesale), however these sectors contribute less than 5% each to GCP. The sectors experiencing the most difficulty in Miami County are Healthcare services, Construction, and Manufacturing. These sectors contribute over 5% each to GCP and have unemployment rates that are above the county's June unemployment rate of 6.1%. Although the retail sector contributes more than 5% to overall GSP, the unemployment rate is below 5%.

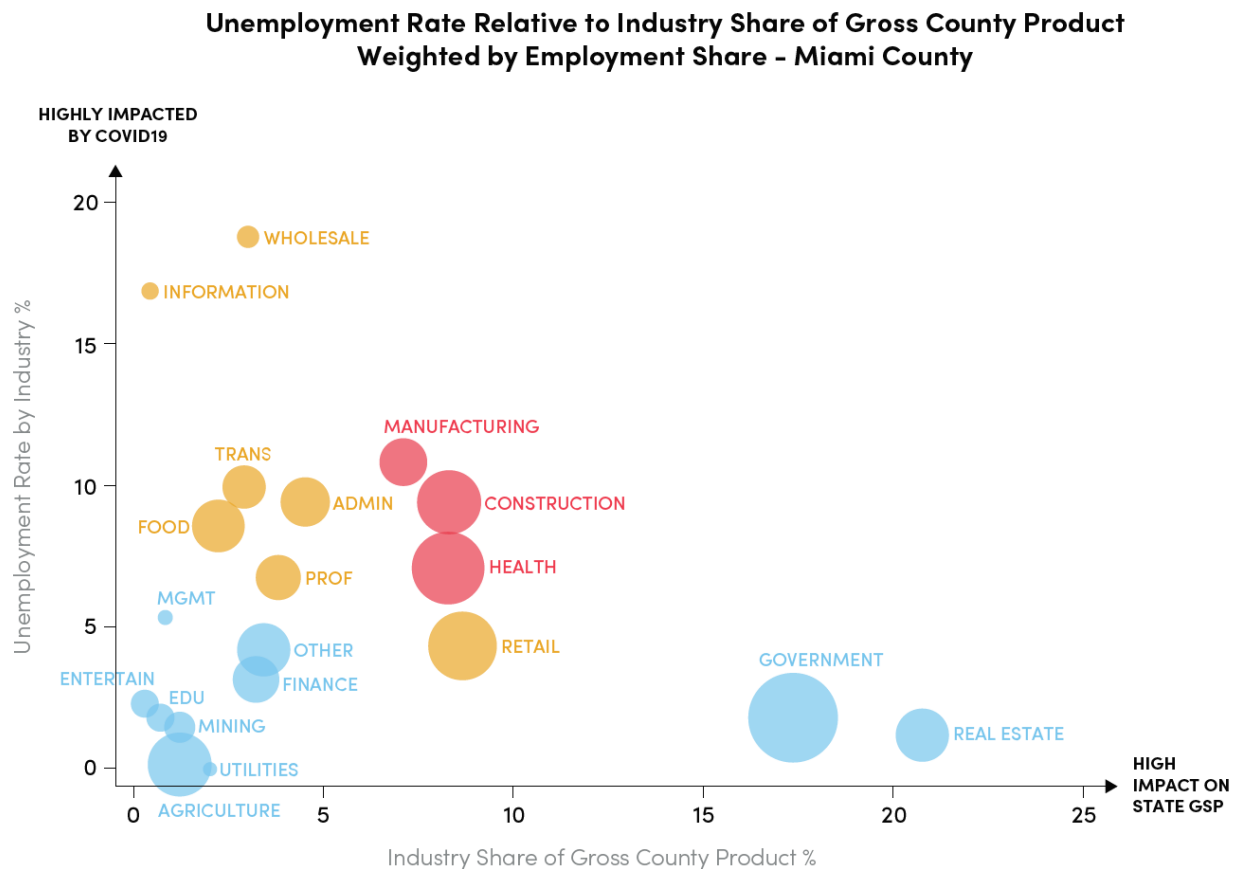


Figure 22. Unemployment rate relative to industry share of Gross County Product for Miami County (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Kansas Department of Labor)

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Thirty-seven percent of the small businesses in Miami County are considered **vulnerable** to the impact of COVID-19 (Figure 23). These industries are highlighted in blue in Table 9.

Industry	Total Establishments with Employees	Small Businesses		
		Establishments with fewer than 500 Employees	Nonemployer Establishments	Total Small Businesses
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2	2	46	48
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	13	13	42	55
Utilities	1	1	0	1
Construction	139	139	398	537
Manufacturing	22	22	50	72
Wholesale Trade	28	28	38	66
Retail Trade	81	81	326	407
Transportation and Warehousing	21	21	96	117
Information	12	12	28	40
Finance & Insurance	40	40	65	105
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	27	27	259	286
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	67	67	264	331
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	3	0	3
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	41	41	222	263
Educational Services	4	4	67	71
Health Care and Social Assistance	69	68	127	195
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8	8	116	124
Accommodation and Food Services	47	47	37	84
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	80	80	365	445
Industries not classified	2	2	0	2
Total	707	706	2,546	3,252

Table 9. Small businesses in Miami County by industry (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 County Business Patterns & 2017 Nonemployer Statistics).

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**Small Businesses Vulnerable to COVID-19 as a Percent of
Total Businesses in Kansas, by County, 2016-17**

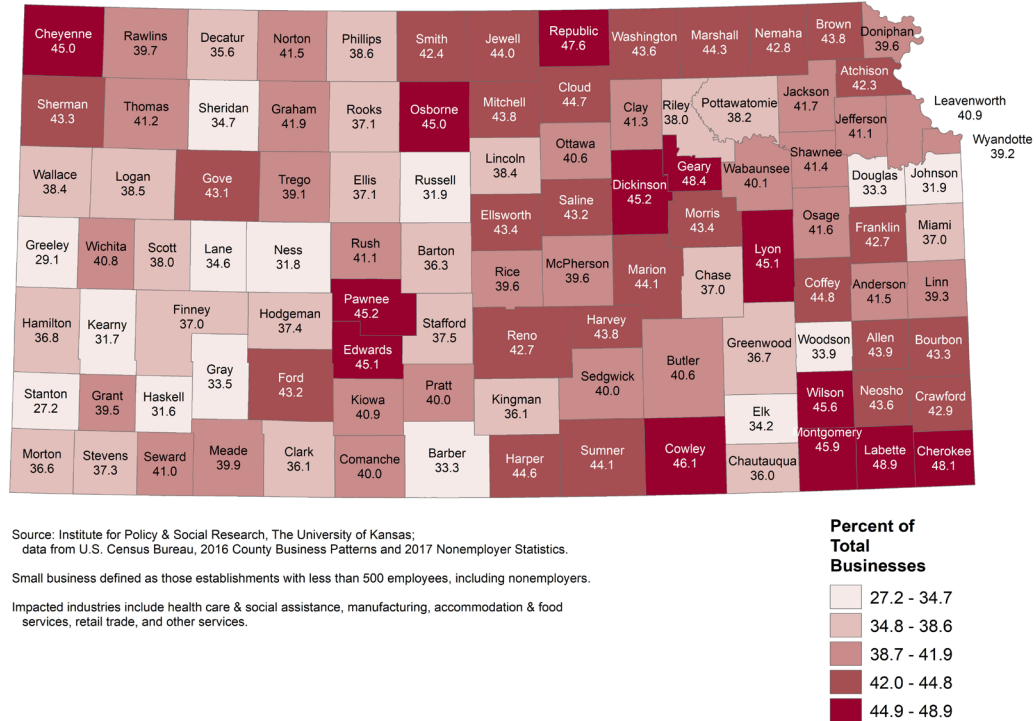


Figure 23. Percent of small businesses vulnerable to the impact of COVID-19 by county (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 County Business Patterns & 2017 Nonemployer Statistics).

Miami County imposes a 1.5% county sales tax. Figure 24 shows the per capita taxable retail sales for Miami County and the state of Kansas from January 2019 through April 2020. Five cities in Miami County impose local sales taxes: Fontana (0.5%), Louisburg (1.5%), Osawatomie (1.25%), Paola (1.25%), and Spring Hill (1.5%). Local sales tax distributions are available through July 2020. Table 10 details the local sales and use tax distributions from January-July 2019 and January-July 2020 to illustrate the local impact of spending changes due to COVID-19.

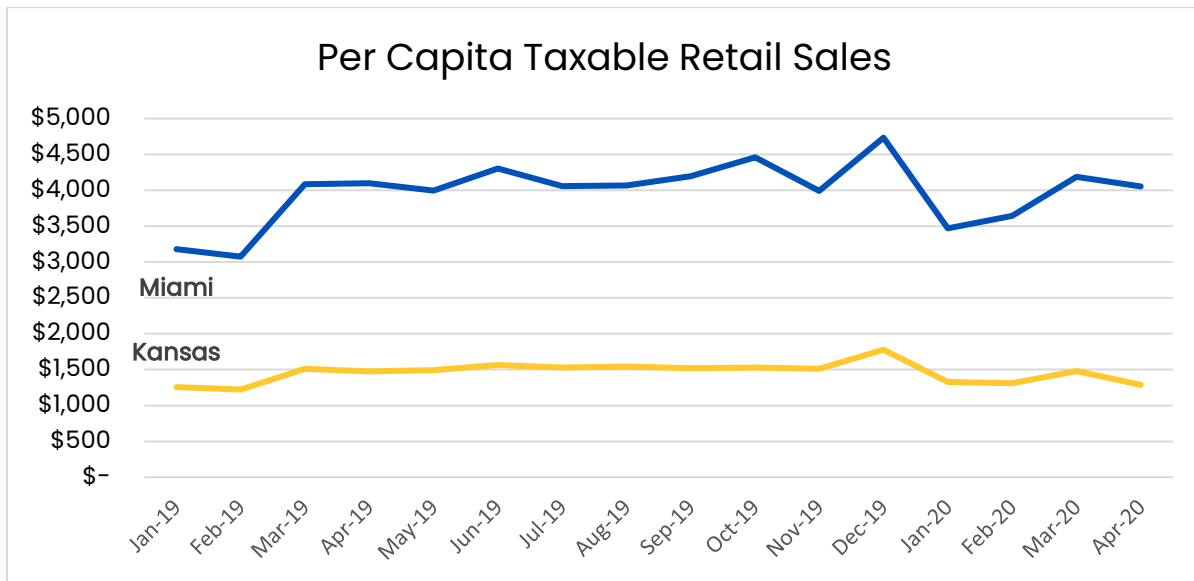


Figure 24. Per capita taxable retail sales in Miami County and the State of Kansas (Kansas Department of Revenue).

Local Sales and Use Tax Distributions in Miami County			
City	January - July 2019	January - July 2020	Percent Change
Miami County	\$ 3,809,204.33	\$ 4,079,827.22	7.1%
Fontana	\$ 2,903.85	\$ 5,041.13	73.6%
Louisburg ¹	\$ 769,512.68	\$ 955,947.07	24.2%
Osawatomie	\$ 220,930.70	\$ 245,840.20	11.3%
Paola	\$ 1,163,463.00	\$ 1,232,851.68	6.0%
Spring Hill	\$ 721,150.34	\$ 813,234.20	12.8%

¹ The sales tax rate in Louisburg increased from 9.25% to 9.5% in October 2019.

Table 10. Local sales and use tax distributions in Miami County (Kansas Department of Revenue)

Preparing for a Healthy Recovery: Miami County

Overall, small businesses in Miami County experienced an 8.3% decrease in revenue compared to a 13.9% drop in Johnson County (Figure 25).

In **Miami County**, as of July 13, 2020, total small business revenue decreased by **8.3%** compared to January 2020.

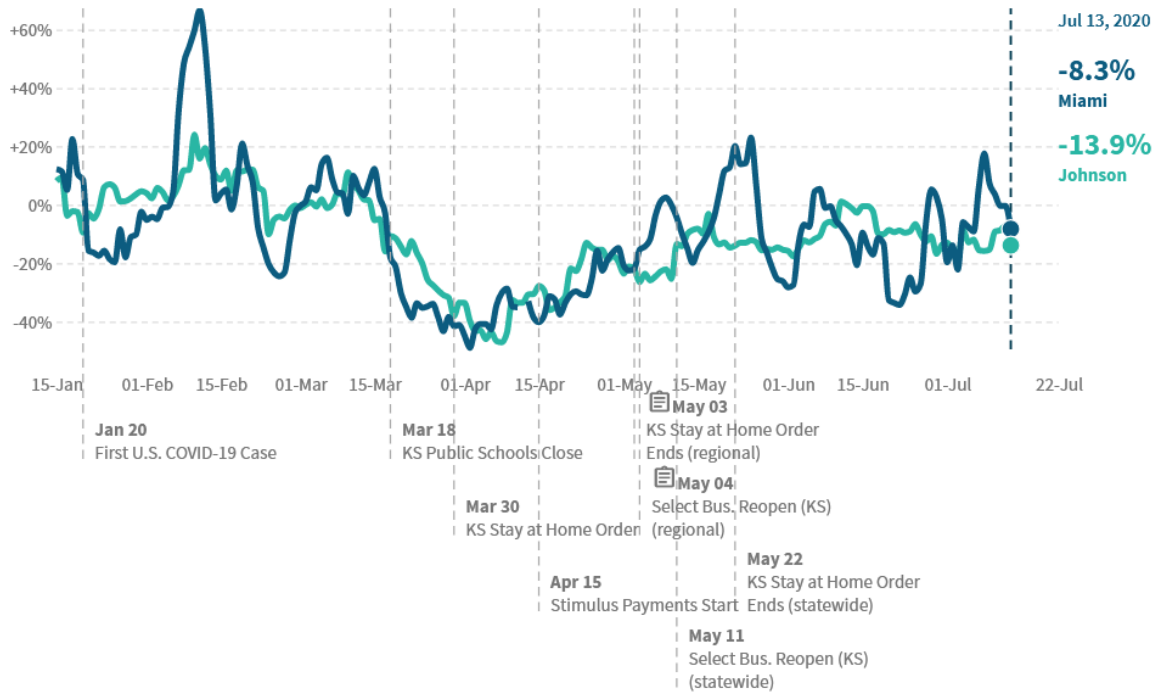


Figure 25. Small business revenue in Miami and Johnson Counties (Opportunity Insights, Economic Tracker).

Figure 26 illustrates the change in small business revenue by zip code. This measure, from Womply, is constructed as the average revenue from March 25-May 26 compared to January 2020. Small businesses in the Spring Hill area have had a greater decrease in revenue than small businesses in the Louisburg area.

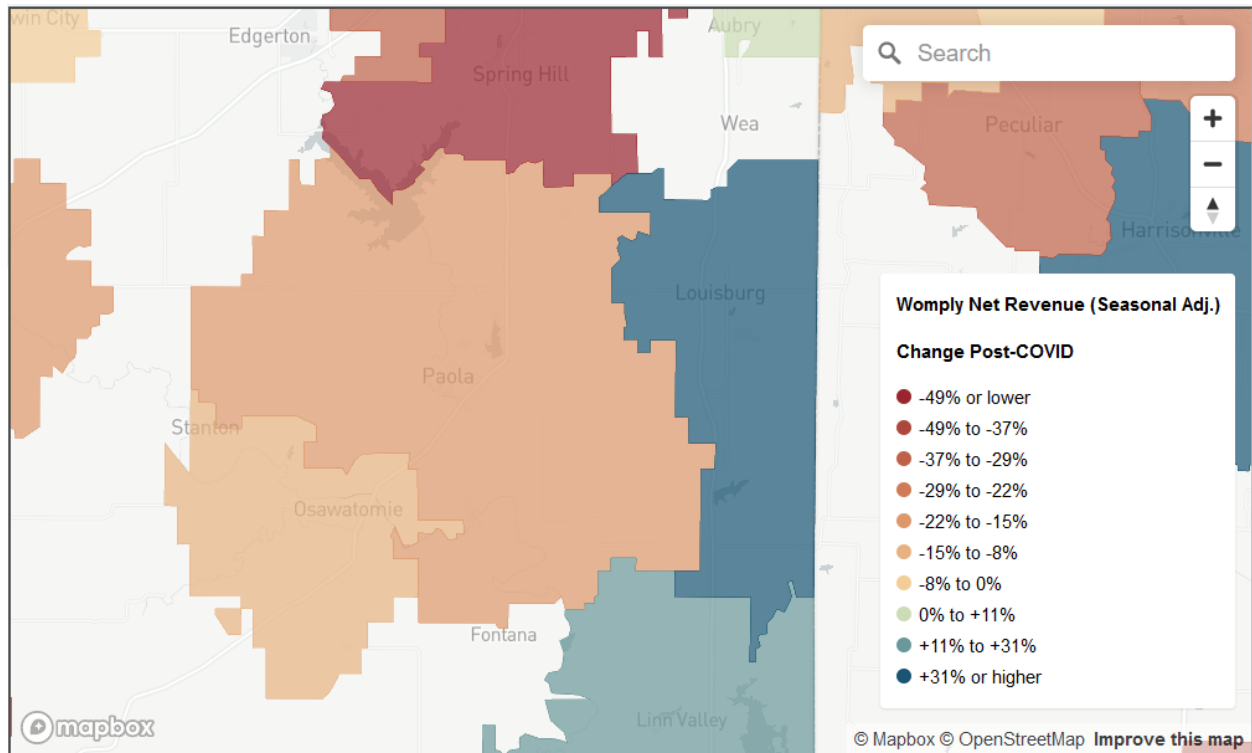


Figure 26. Change in small business revenue by zip code (Opportunity Insights, Economic Tracker).

Payroll Protection Program (PPP)

Six-hundred-eighteen business in Miami County received PPP loans that are expected to retain 3,927 jobs (Table 11). Table 11 further details these loans by size of loan and industry.

Industry Description	Loan Range					Total Loans	Jobs Retained
	\$2-5 million	\$1-2 million	\$350,000- 1 million	\$150,000- 350,000	less than \$150,000		
Construction	1	1	7	16	121	146	1,028
Other Services (except Public Administration)				1	80	81	224
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1				56	57	322
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt			1	1	41	43	155
Retail Trade	1		3	1	37	42	180
Health Care and Social Assistance		1	1	1	33	36	273
Accommodation and Food Services				2	31	33	434
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing		1			30	31	351
Manufacturing	1			1	25	27	151
Transportation and Warehousing		1	2	1	19	23	175
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting				1	17	18	57
Wholesale Trade		1	1		16	18	269
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction				2	15	17	58
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation				1	13	14	124
Finance and Insurance			1	1	11	13	17
Not Specified					9	9	37
Educational Services				1	5	6	63
Utilities					2	2	3
Management of Companies and Enterprises					1	1	5
Public Administration					1	1	1
Total	4	5	16	30	563	618	3,927

Table 11. PPP loans in Miami County by industry and size (U.S. Small Business Administration).

Figure 27 illustrates jobs retained by industry and shows that the most loans were made in the specialty trade contractors (91 loans) and retained 566 jobs. Food services and drinking places loans (31) retained the second highest number of jobs at 424.

Jobs Retained by Industry

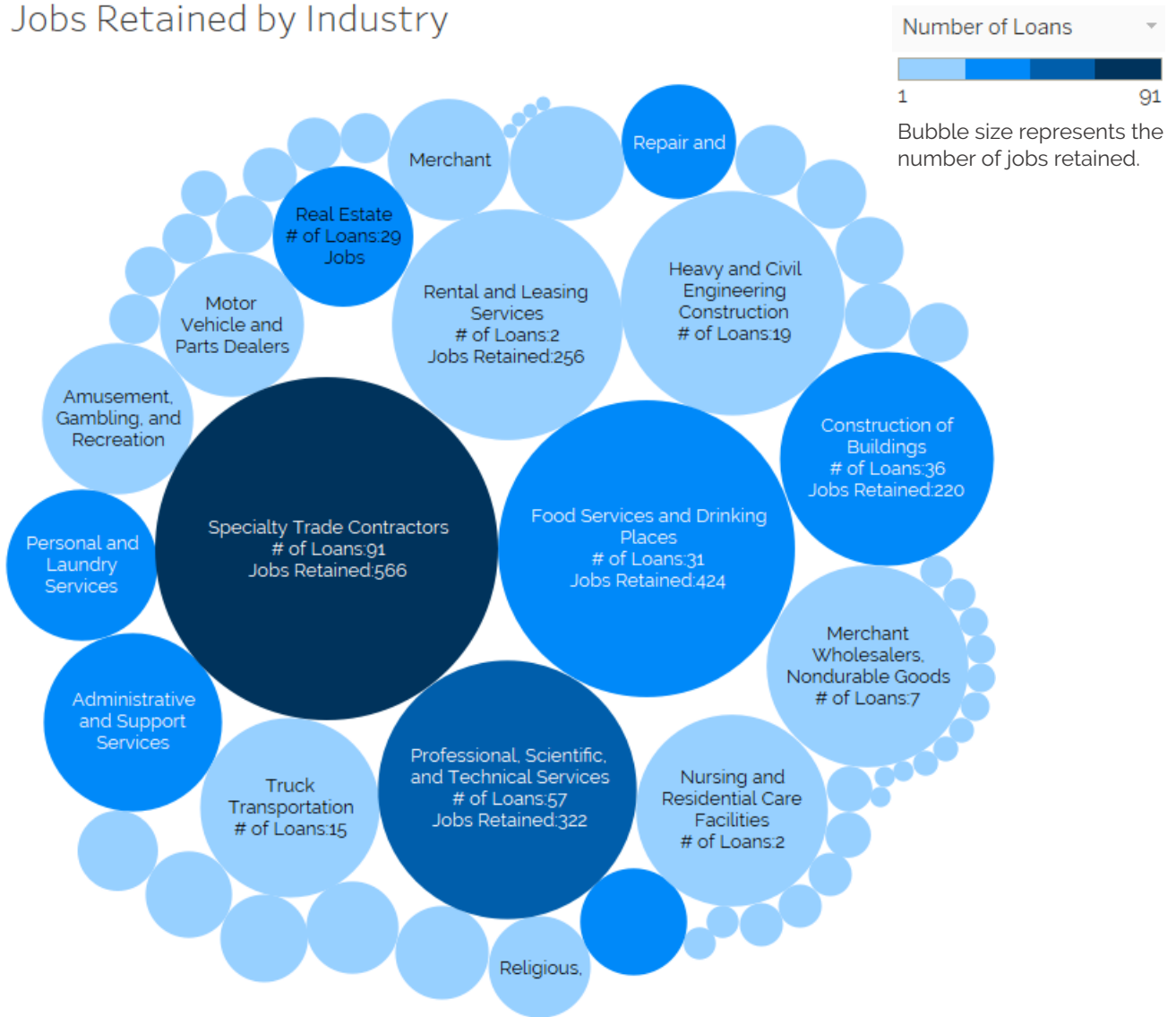


Figure 27. Jobs retained by PPP loans by industry in Miami County (U.S. Small Business Administration).

Job Postings

Commuting patterns show a strong reliance on jobs in the Kansas City Area. Table 12 shows the advertised educational requirement in job openings in Kansas City Area in June 2020 along with the education level of unemployed people in Miami County as of July 11th.

Education Level	Job Openings in Kansas City Area	Unemployed Persons in Miami County
No Minimum Education Requirement	54	-
High School Diploma or Equivalent	3,282	302
Vocational School Certificate	20	-
Some College/Technical or Vocational School	15	195
Associates Degree	317	41
Bachelor's Degree	1,426	96
Master's Degree	60	31
Doctorate Degree	30	3
Specialized Degree (e.g. MD, DDS)	6	0
Total*	5,210	735*

Table 12. Job postings and unemployed people by education (Kansas Department of Labor).

*Total includes people with less than high school education and those with unknown educational level. Single dash (-) indicates not applicable.

Conclusion

The majority of workers leave Miami County to work in the Kansas City metropolitan area. The health of the Kansas City area will directly impact the economic health of Miami County. A lack of access to broadband affects both workers and students in the response to COVID-19 closures. Housing costs as a share of income are relatively high which puts unemployed or underemployed residents at risk for foreclosure or eviction. PPP Loans preserved 3,927 small business jobs. Accommodations and food service jobs remain at risk moving toward a healthy recovery.