



Appendix

Demographic and Household Trends

Population Growth Trends, 1900-2008

The population of the City of Newton has experienced positive growth each decade since 1900, with the decades of the 1900s, 1910s, and 1950s seeing the largest gains. Over the past four decades (1960-2000), the population growth of Newton is best described as slow, with an annual growth rate of less than 1%. The City of North Newton experienced periods of significant population growth during the decades of the 1950s, 1970s, and 1990s. Harvey County followed a similar population growth trend as the Newton-North Newton community, except for a period of small population loss during the decades of the 1930s and 1940s. See Table 1.

During the last 50 years, much of rural Kansas and the Great Plains have experienced prolonged population decline, due to the restructuring of the agricultural economy. The cities of Newton-North Newton have performed admirably in sustaining population growth during this statewide period of decline. The State of Kansas has seen its rural population move from west to east and more specifically into metro counties with a large city. In part, this explains the positive historical population growth trends for Newton, because Harvey County is part of the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Table 2 shows population trends for the years 2000-2008 for the four counties composing the Wichita MSA, which are Sedgwick, Butler, Harvey, and Sumner. Harvey County is classified as an outlying county, which means one of the following circumstances exists: (1) one-quarter or more of the employed residents work in Sedgwick (central county); or (2) one-quarter or more of the employment is composed of workers who live in Sedgwick County. Based on population growth for the years 2000-2008, the Wichita MSA grew by 34,878 persons, with Harvey County contributing 2.3% of the population growth.

The population trend for Newton-North Newton for the years 2000-2008 is again best characterized as slow growth. The total population gain during the nine-year period for the City of Newton was 943, which translates into an annual average population gain of 104. When the City of North Newton's total population gain of 70 is added to Newton's, the combined annual average growth is 112. One other noteworthy trend occurring during the decade of the 2000s is the increasing percentage of Harvey County's total population residing in the Newton-North Newton community. The combined total population of Newton and North Newton equaled 56.9% of the total Harvey County population, and by 2008 the percentage had grown to 58.5%.

Table 1
Historical Population Trends for Newton, North Newton, & Harvey County 1900-2000

Year	City of Newton			City of North Newton			Harvey County			Newton and North Newton as Percent of County
	Pop.	Pop. Change	Annual Growth Rate	Pop.	Pop. Change	Annual Growth Rate	Pop.	Pop. Change	Annual Growth Rate	
1900	6,208	--	--	--	--	--	17,591	--	--	35.3%
1910	7,862	1,654	2.66%	--	--	--	19,200	1,609	0.91%	40.9%
1920	9,781	1,919	2.44%	--	--	--	20,744	1,544	0.80%	47.1%
1930	11,034	1,253	1.28%	--	--	--	22,120	1,376	0.66%	49.9%
1940	11,048	14	0.01%	--	--	--	21,712	-408	-0.18%	50.9%
1950	11,590	542	0.49%	566	--	--	21,698	-14	-0.01%	56.0%
1960	14,877	3,287	2.84%	890	324	5.72%	25,865	4,167	1.92%	60.9%
1970	15,439	562	0.38%	963	73	0.82%	27,236	1,371	0.53%	60.2%
1980	16,332	893	0.58%	1,222	259	2.69%	30,531	3,295	1.21%	57.5%
1990	16,700	368	0.23%	1,262	40	0.33%	31,028	497	0.16%	57.9%
2000	17,190	490	0.29%	1,522	260	2.06%	32,869	1,841	0.59%	56.9%

Source: University of Kansas Institute for Policy & Social Research, Kansas Statistical Abstract, 2008

Table 2
Population Estimates for Newton, North Newton, Harvey County, 2000-2008

Year	City of Newton			City of North Newton			Harvey County			Newton and North Newton as Percent of County
	Pop.	Pop. Change	Percent Change	Pop.	Pop. Change	Percent Change	Pop.	Pop. Change	Percent Change	
2000	17,190	--	--	1,522	--	--	32,869			56.9
2001		--	--		--	--	32,909	40	0.12%	NA
2002	17,867	--	--	NA	--	--	33,165	256	0.78%	NA
2003	17,923	56	0.31%	1,553	--	--	33,273	108	0.33%	58.5
2004	17,994	71	0.40%	1,559	6	0.39%	33,367	94	0.28%	58.6
2005	17,988	-6	-0.03%	1,555	-4	-0.26%	33,339	-18	-0.08%	58.6
2006	17,943	-45	-0.25%	1,554	-1	-0.06%	33,307	-32	-0.10%	58.5
2007	18,026	83	0.46%	1,572	18	1.16%	33,471	164	0.49%	58.5
2008	18,133	107	0.59%	1,592	20	1.27%	33,675	204	0.61%	58.5
2009										

Source: University of Kansas Institute for Policy & Social Research, Kansas Statistical Abstract, 2008

Natural Population Growth

The State of Kansas maintains vital statistics on births and deaths in each county. Births minus deaths are known as “natural increase” in population. As illustrated below in Table 3, Harvey County has experienced a fairly consistent birth rate since 2000, except for a significant drop-off in the year 2004. On an annual average basis, Harvey County experienced a natural increase of 76 births for the years 2000-2007.

Table 3**Harvey County Births, Deaths, & Natural Population Increase, 2000-2007**

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
2000	447	367	80
2001	418	323	95
2002	445	347	98
2003	432	368	64
2004	386	367	19
2005	425	321	104
2006	451	375	76
2007	461	386	75

Source: University of Kansas Institute for Policy & Social Research, Kansas Statistical Abstract, 2008, 2004, 2000

Population Forecasts

Cities of Newton-North Newton

Several key assumptions were used in estimating and projecting Newton's future population; these assumptions are not necessarily independent from one another, but rather are cumulative in creating an atmosphere for growth and change.

The first two assumptions rest on the location of Newton and Harvey County. They are part of the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area and are adjacent to a major Interstate Highway (I-135). Both factors are strongly associated with employment and economic opportunities.

Two other assumptions have to do with Newton's current size and the role it plays in its region. It is a small city, with more than 50% of the population of Harvey County. Newton has already reached a sustainable size that should ensure at least slow, positive growth in the future. Finally, Newton's status as the economic center of the region brings advantages in jobs, healthcare services, city and county government, and training opportunities.

From 1980 to 1990 the population of the City of Newton grew at the rate of 2.25% and from 1990 to 2000 at 2.93%. Current Census Bureau estimates (*2009) support the proposition that Newton is currently growing at or near the 7.0% per decade level (estimated data for 2000-2010). Table 4 contains the data for each component of the Newton area based on 10-year intervals if no change occurs in the growth rate. North Newton and Newton Township are included in the

overall data set to give decision makers the best possible information on population change in the local economic area.

Table 4
Estimates and Projections of Population for the Newton Area 2010 - 2030

Area	2010	2020	2030
Newton City	18,347	19,665	21,186
North Newton	1,830	1,980	2,188
Newton Township	2,026	2,147	2,268
Total Area	24,213	25,812	27,672

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Kansas Statistical Abstract Estimates – Cities 10,000 and Over; Phillips and Associates Estimates of the Future Population – 2009

The forecasts suggest that the Newton area will maintain a moderate but steady growth rate throughout the early part of the 21st century, unless the scale or focus of local economic activity changes significantly. The data indicate that it may be 2030 or later before the Newton area is able to reach a more sustainable population level of 27,000. The underlying assumption is that large-scale changes are not likely to happen over the planning period from expansion forces in the Wichita MSA, but rather as a result of new firms, industries, and economic directions within the Newton area itself.

Harvey County

Table 5 contains several projections for Harvey County’s population beginning in 2010 and ending in 2030. This required a number of estimates since the last actual population count was conducted in 2000. The first projection is labeled “Harvey County A.” It is based on the simple assumption that Harvey County will experience a marginal increment of growth similar to the decades 1980-1990 and 1990-2000. The model assumes that the rate of growth will be smaller than the national average, but slightly larger than that of Kansas.

Projections for Harvey County labeled “B” and “C” vary the rate of growth over the next 20 years and provide a “corridor approach” to population projection, or a “high” and “low” projection. The projection entitled “Average” is the mean of the three preceding projections and should be used as a benchmark when the initial census counts are released in 2010.

Table 5
Estimates and Projections of Population for Harvey County 2010 - 2030

Area	2010	2020	2030
Harvey County A	34,780	37,650	40,520
Harvey County B	34,780	38,258	41,967
Harvey County C	34,780	35,821	37,459
Average	34,780	37,243	40,658

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Kansas Statistical Abstract Estimates – County; Phillips and Associates Estimates of the Future Population – 2009

Wichita MSA

Table 6 contains the data for the four core counties of the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Sumner County was added in 2003 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Wichita MSA is the largest metropolitan area anchored in the State of Kansas. The projection model used throughout Table 6 was developed by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research at Wichita State University.

Three of the four counties show strong growth patterns (projections); only one county, Sumner, exhibits a negative growth trend. As a point of reference, the population growth projection for the State of Kansas is 16.2% from 2010-2030 as compared to 37.9% for Butler County, 23.9% for Harvey County and 17.4% for Sedgwick County for the same period.

Of all the factors and components of growth that impact Newton, membership in the Wichita MSA is by far the most important. Jobs, economic development, and educational and training opportunities, to mention but a few, all flow primarily from association with the MSA.

County	2000	2010	2020	2030	% change 2000 - 2010	% change 2010 - 2030
Butler	59,484	65,736	73,107	82,054	10.5	37.9
Harvey	32,869	34,780	37,234	40,658	5.81	23.9
Sedgwick	452,869	473,677	499,365	531,888	4.59	17.4
Sumner	25,946	23,589	21,656	20,073	-9.08	-22.6

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, Census of Population, Summary File SF1; and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report Last Revised: January-2009

Table 7 presents a view of local communities based around Newton-North Newton in Harvey County in order to make projections for high and low population over the next 30 years. The data in this table are often different, at least marginally so, from population projections in other tables in this report. The basic reason for this is a number of employment assumptions in growth for job creation.

Community	2020 Low	2020 Mean	2020 High	2040 Low	2040 Mean	2040 High
Harvey County	37,327	38,800	39,234	40,658	41,723	43,790
Newton	19,554	20,611	20,788	21,149	21,508	23,997
North Newton	1,592	1,633	1,673	1,708	1,833	1,905

Source: Population projections for Kansas by county – selected years; Kansas certified population; Population projections – Kansas Division of the Budget 2010 to 2021 for age cohorts

Age Distribution

The population of Newton and North Newton for the decades ending in 1990 and 2000 are shown below in Tables 8 and 9 by five age groups. The following key observations were made about the 1990s, as were projections to the year 2014.

Family/Working Households

Newton experienced the greatest population growth (803) in the 35-64 age group during the 1990s, which is a positive indicator for the local economy because individuals in this age group are typically in their prime productive years (i.e., earnings). North Newton also experienced positive growth in this age group during the same decade. In the year 2014, this age group begins to occupy an increasing proportion of the early retirement (55-64) age cohort. This is a reflection of the aging of the Baby Boomer generation.

Young Workers

North Newton experienced a significant increase (70) in the young worker age group, while Newton saw loss in their young workers (although a loss in this age group most likely resulted in the increases in the family/working household group) during the 1990s. The forecast for this age group shows it remaining a stable trend line. This is a positive indicator for the labor pool and family formation, which also typically maintains the birth rate of a community, and demand in the housing market.

Youth

A second positive indicator for Newton is the positive growth in the 0-19 age group; while not a significant growth rate between the decades, this indicator does show sustainability of the local school system. In contrast, North Newton saw a slight decline in their youth population. The forecasts for youth are a cause for concern because of the declining numbers in the 0-4 age group. It is this age cohort that eventually enters elementary school, and the numbers show a downward trend. The forecast for youth indicate a period of stress on enrollment in the school system.

Elderly

Newton ran counter to state and national demographic trends by showing a decline in the elderly age cohort during the 1990s. On the other hand, North Newton experienced their largest population gain (233) in the elderly population, which is likely attributed to the Kidron-Bethel Village retirement facility. A review of the 2000s and forecast for 2014 show a jump in the number of persons in the 65-74 age group, but a slight decline in the 75-84 cohort. In the years ahead, Newton-North Newton should begin preparing for the integration of the elderly into community life.

Age Group	City of Newton			City of North Newton			Newton-North Newton Combined		
	1990	2000	1990-2000	1990	2000	1990-2000	1990	2000	1990-2000
			Annual Rate			Annual Rate			Annual Rate
0-19	4,771	4,926	0.32%	308	295	-0.42%	5,079	5,221	0.28%
20-24	941	997	0.60%	264	116	-5.61%	1,205	1,113	-0.76%
25-34	2,601	2,221	-1.46%	119	189	5.88%	2,720	2,410	-1.14%
35-64	5,413	6,216	1.48%	266	384	4.44%	5,679	6,600	1.62%
65+	2,974	2,830	-0.48%	305	538	7.64%	3,279	3,368	0.27%
Median Age	35.2	36.9		29.8	48.9				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Age Group	2000		2009		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	1,288	6.9%	1,282	6.7%	1,259	6.6%
5-9	1,231	6.6%	1,213	6.4%	1,205	6.3%
10-14	1,329	7.1%	1,249	6.6%	1,265	6.6%
15-19	1,373	7.3%	1,340	7.0%	1,302	6.8%
20-24	1,222	6.5%	1,314	6.9%	1,281	6.7%
25-34	2,301	12.3%	2,318	12.2%	2,387	12.5%
35-44	2,741	14.6%	2,302	12.1%	2,184	11.4%
45-54	2,336	12.5%	2,699	14.2%	2,380	12.5%
55-64	1,523	8.1%	2,142	11.2%	2,454	12.9%
65-74	1,463	7.8%	1,350	7.1%	1,604	8.4%
75-84	1,278	6.8%	1,119	5.9%	1,039	5.4%
Age 85+	627	3.4%	716	3.8%	722	3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, ESRI forecasts for 2009 and 2014

Graying of the Population

The State of Kansas is facing a significant challenge with a dramatic aging of population in rural counties. This is not the case for the City of Newton, although North Newton is seeing a faster growth rate in their older population. Newton-North Newton will experience aging among Baby Boomers, which will increase the number and proportion of the elderly population, but this trend will not significantly alter the dynamics of overall community age composition. The key will be to attract and retain youth and young families to maintain a balance in the distribution of age cohorts within the community.

The graying of the Baby Boomer generation does have implications for the Newton-North Newton community when planning for the future. Research suggests that the preference of the elderly is to live in an independent household as long as possible. The ability to live independently usually depends on supportive family and community

networks, as well as transportation possibilities, physically accessible housing, and local social services. Attention and forethought given to these important issues will enable Newton-North Newton to become a better place for meeting the needs of the elderly.

Table 10
Newton-North Newton Elderly Population 1990 and 2000

	City of Newton				City of North Newton			
	1990 Census		2000 Census		1990 Census		2000 Census	
Age	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population
65 to 74	1,541	9.2%	1,289	7.5%	157	12.4%	174	11.4%
75 to 84	998	6.0%	1,034	6.0%	114	9.0%	244	16.0%
85 +	535	3.2%	507	2.9%	34	2.7%	120	7.9%
Total 65+	3,074	18.4%	2,830	16.4%	305	24.1%	538	35.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 11
Harvey County Elderly Population Projections by Age Cohort, 2009-2020

Year	Age 65 to 84	Age 85+	Total Population
2009	4,764	1,252	34,810
2010	4,782	1,282	34,823
2011	4,786	1,309	34,629
2012	4,889	1,364	34,659
2013	5,024	1,432	34,920
2014	5,142	1,498	35,138
2015	5,271	1,566	35,347
2016	5,400	1,634	35,527
2017	5,541	1,709	35,702
2018	5,689	1,787	35,885
2019	5,844	1,871	36,082
2020	6,011	1,960	36,292

Source: The Governor’s Economic and Demographic Report, 2008-2009

- The 65-84 age group in Harvey County will increase by 1,247 or 26.1% from 2009 to 2020.
- The 85+ age group will increase by 708 or 56.5% during the same timeframe.
- The 65+ age group in 2009 was 17.3% of the total population in Harvey County. By the year 2020, the 65+ age group will represent 22.9% of the total county population.

Racial Composition

Some minority populations of Newton increased significantly between 1990 and 2000, while both the White and Black or African American populations experienced small decreases. Hispanics and Latinos, along

with Other Race, are the fastest growing racial or ethnic groups in both Newton and North Newton.

Table 12
Cities of Newton and North Newton Racial Composition 1990-2000

	City of Newton				City of North Newton			
	1990	2000	2000 Percent of Total Pop.	1990- 2000 Percent Change	1990	2000	2000 Percent of Total Pop.	1990- 2000 Percent Change
White	15,339	14,909	79.0%	-2.8%	1,183	1,430	91.7%	20.9%
Black or African American	410	395	2.1%	-3.7%	38	31	2.0%	-18.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	92	91	0.48%	-1.1%	5	3	0.19%	-40.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	114	113	0.60%	-0.9%	32	5	0.32%	-84.4%
Other Race	705	1,180	6.25%	67.4%	4	48	3.08%	1,100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	1,325	2,189	11.60%	65.2%	17	43	2.76%	152.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 13
Newton-North Newton Combined Racial Composition 2000, 2009, 2014

	2000	2009	2014	2014 Percent of Total Pop.	2000-2014 Percent Change
	White	16,339	15,992	15,568	81.6%
Black or African American	426	448	460	2.4%	7.98%
American Indian and Alaska Native	94	91	91	0.5%	-3.19%
Asian or Pacific Islander	128	179	211	1.2%	64.84%
Other Race	1,725	2,334	2,753	14.5%	59.59%
Hispanic or Latino	2,232	3,131	3,754	19.7%	68.19%

Source: ESRI

Education Levels and School Enrollment

Education levels of the employee base are becoming ever more important when competing in the knowledge-based economy. According to the data in Table 14, Newton-North Newton is gaining in the number of people with associate, bachelor's, and master's/professional/doctorate degrees. This suggests the citizens of Newton-North Newton are investing in their education beyond a high school diploma.

Table 14 Newton-North Newton Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years Old and Above						
	City of Newton			City of North Newton		
	1990	2000	Percent Change	1990	2000	Percent Change
Less than 9 th Grade	939	643	-31.5%	53	58	9.4%
9 th – 12 th Grade, No Diploma	1,314	1,181	-10.1%	38	64	68.4%
High School Graduate	3,904	3,461	-11.4%	146	180	23.3%
Some College, No Degree	2,407	2,930	21.7%	114	160	40.4%
Associate Degree	460	606	31.7%	37	28	-24.3%
Bachelor's Degree	1,484	1,569	5.7%	159	296	86.2%
Master's/Professional/Doctorate Degree	558	855	53.2%	143	193	34.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household by Type

Table 15 presents the types of households in Newton and North Newton for the years 1990 and 2000. This information is from the U.S. Census Bureau and is useful in understanding household composition.

Table 15 Newton and North Newton Households by Type						
	City of Newton			City of North Newton		
	1990	2000	2000 Percent	1990	2000	2000 Percent
Total Households	6,516	6,851	100.0%	452	604	100.0%
Family Households	4,520	4,612	67.3%	248	336	55.6%
Married-couple Family	3,906	3,711	54.2%	227	324	53.6%
With own children under 18	1,819	1,609	23.5%	68	86	14.2%
Female householder, no husband present	448	655	9.6%	18	8	1.3%
Non-Family Households	1,996	2,239	32.7%	204	268	44.4%
Householder Living Alone	1,816	1,978	28.9%	127	255	42.2%
Householder 65 years and older	872	1,813	26.5%	129	188	31.1%
Average Household Size	2.45	2.43		1.97	1.89	
Average Family Size	3.02	2.99		2.64	2.55	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Income Levels

Table 16 shows the household income levels for Newton and North Newton for the years 1990 and 2000.

Table 16 Newton and North Newton Household Income, 1990 and 2000						
	City of Newton			City of North Newton		
	1990	2000	2000 Percent of Total Households	1990	2000	2000 Percent of Total Households
Less than \$10,000	1,019	628	9.11%	119	79	13.04%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	688	424	6.15%	32	49	8.09%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,543	1,017	14.75%	80	92	15.18%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,134	1,059	15.36%	68	68	11.22%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,185	1,329	19.28%	84	102	16.83%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	732	1,539	22.32%	51	126	20.79%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	132	546	7.92%	13	35	5.78%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	58	271	3.93%	5	40	6.60%
More than \$150,000	25	81	1.17%	0	15	2.48%
Median Household Income	\$25,077	\$38,236		\$24,375	\$36,974	
Median Family Income	\$31,949	\$45,703		\$38,529	\$52,500	
Per Capita Income	\$12,055	\$18,529		\$10,865	\$18,869	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 17 shows projected changes in household income for the Newton-North Newton combined area to the year 2014.

Table 17 Newton-North Newton Combined Households by Income 2000, 2009, 2014				
	2000	2009	2014	2014 % Total Households
Less than \$15,000	1,180	886	859	11.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,109	757	716	9.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,127	958	838	10.8%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,431	1,254	1,062	13.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,665	1,685	2,093	27.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	581	1,456	1,555	20.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	311	532	448	5.8%
More than \$150,000	96	157	156	2.0%
Median Household Income	\$37,898	\$49,846	\$53,892	
Average Household Income	\$45,312	\$57,148	\$58,323	
Per Capita Income	\$18,557	\$23,752	\$24,400	

Source: ESRI

Wichita Metro Area

The cities of Newton and North Newton are located in the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Being located within the economic landscape of a 603,716 resident (2008 U.S. Census Bureau estimate) population area is a significant contributor to the economic climate, social conditions, and quality of life of these two cities.

The safe and convenient twenty-minute commute on I-135 to the larger employment center of Wichita has allowed Newton-North Newton to become an attractive market for households working in Sedgwick County. However, Newton-North Newton should not be viewed as a traditional suburban bedroom community.

Year	Sedgwick County		Butler County		Harvey County		Sumner County	
	Population	Population Change	Population	Population Change	Population	Population Change	Population	Population Change
2000	452,869		59,484		32,869		25,946	
2001	456,222	3,353	59,731	247	32,909	40	25,634	-312
2002	459,925	3,703	60,132	401	33,165	256	25,360	-274
2003	460,966	1,041	60,510	378	33,273	108	25,022	-338
2004	461,895	929	61,112	602	33,367	94	24,848	-174
2005	464,424	2,529	61,606	494	33,339	-28	24,422	-426
2006	468,235	3,811	62,376	770	33,307	-32	24,102	-320
2007	475,149	6,914	62,879	503	33,471	164	23,822	-280
2008	482,863	7,714	63,562	683	33,675	204	23,616	-206
Total		29,994		4078		806		-2330

Source: University of Kansas Institute for Policy & Social Research, Kansas Statistical Abstract, 2008