

SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS PROSPERITY PLAN

County Profile – **Harvey County**

March 2015



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INTRODUCTION

In 2012, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded the Regional Economic Area Partnership a grant of \$1.5 million to create the South Central Kansas Prosperity Plan (Prosperity Plan). The South Central Kansas study area consists of Butler, Harvey, Reno, Sedgwick, and Sumner Counties. The region is highly diverse, ranging from Kansas' largest city in Wichita, to numerous small communities such as El Dorado, Hutchinson, Newton, and Wellington. A regional consortium of government and non-profit agencies led the Prosperity Plan. Representatives of each of these organizations served on the Consortium Leadership Team (CLT), providing oversight of the planning process and giving input and direction for the final plan. Directed by the CLT, planners worked with Work Teams to develop the six elements of the plan:

- Workforce and Business Development
- Built Environment/Housing
- Transportation
- Water
- Natural Resources
- Healthy Community Design

The three-year planning effort evolved through a five-step process that began with goal setting and baseline analysis and continued through issue identification, an assessment of growth options, and the development of recommendations.

As part of the Prosperity Plan effort, the planning team collected data from across the five-county region to understand major economic, social, and physical conditions in South Central Kansas.

The purpose of the County Profile is to synthesize available county-level information specific to Harvey County. Given the diversity of communities and the breadth and complexity of issues, the report is not an exhaustive summary of all conditions in Harvey County. Instead, the data summarized form a snapshot of key issues and trends that could affect quality of life and economic competitiveness in Harvey County.

The profile organizes information into sections that correspond with the six main topics of the Prosperity Plan. Where appropriate this document also places county data into a broader context by including statistical comparisons with the other counties in South Central Kansas or the State of Kansas. Stakeholders should use the data in the County Profile to assist in identifying opportunities and challenges within their communities. Since this report also assesses how the region and individual counties are performing in core areas such as the economy, public health, the environment, education, and transportation, stakeholders, jurisdictions, and other agencies should regularly refine and update the data to support the successful implementation of action steps in the years ahead.

WORKFORCE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The Workforce and Business Development section of the Prosperity Plan focuses on economic competitiveness, including the ability of the economy to generate opportunities for all residents and businesses. This section of the profile includes key measures related to the health and composition of the economy in Harvey County and its population and the economic well-being of its residents.

Data include:

- County and City Population in Harvey County
- Employment Status in Harvey County
- Workforce Occupation in Harvey County
- Employment by Industry in Harvey County
- Income in Harvey County
- Percentage of Families and People below the Poverty Level in Harvey County
- Largest Employers in Harvey County
- Annual Average Unemployment Rate in South Central Kansas
- Median Income in South Central Kansas
- Individual Poverty Rate in South Central Kansas
- Percent of Population with Bachelor's Degree or Higher in South Central Kansas

HARVEY COUNTY DATA

Harvey County had almost 35,000 residents as of 2013. The rate of population growth for the county and its county seat, Newton, was flat between 2010 and 2013.

County and City Population, 2013

	2013 Population	Percent change 2010 to 2013
Harvey County	34,741	0.2%
City of Newton	19,117	-0.1%

White residents comprise more than 90 percent of the population in Harvey County.

Race/Ethnicity Harvey County, 2012

	Harvey
White	92.3%
Black or African-American	1.2%
American Indian	0.7%
Asian	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0%
Two or More Races	2.4%
Some Other Race	2.9%

Harvey County has more than 17,000 people in its workforce and a low unemployment rate of 3.6 percent as of 2013.

Employment Status, Harvey County

	People	Percent
Population 16 years and over	26,994	
In labor force	17,659	65.4%
Civilian labor force	17,628	65.3%
Employed	16,643	61.7%
Unemployed	985	3.6%
Armed Forces	31	0.1%
Not in labor force	9,335	34.6%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

More than half of the Harvey County workforce works in management, business, sales, and office occupations.

Educational services, health care and social assistance, along with manufacturing are the dominant employment sectors in the county. The school district and medical center are among the county's largest individual employers.

Workforce Occupation, Harvey County

	People	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	16,643	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	5,860	35.2%
Service occupations	3,122	18.8%
Sales and office occupations	3,274	19.7%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,431	8.6%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2,956	17.8%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Employment by Industry, Harvey County

	People	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	16,643	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	443	2.7%
Construction	1,181	7.1%
Manufacturing	3,449	20.7%
Wholesale trade	341	2.0%
Retail trade	1,526	9.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	717	4.3%
Information	205	1.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	537	3.2%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	817	4.9%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	4,832	29.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,202	7.2%
Other services, except public administration	888	5.3%
Public administration	505	3.0%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Largest Employers, Harvey County

Company	City	Employment
B N S F Inc.	Newton	1,000
Unified School District 373	Newton	700
Newton Medical Center	Newton	539
Eagle Med	Newton	250
KFC	Newton	200
Northview Development Services Inc.	Newton	200

Source ESRI Business Analyst, Dunn & Bradstreet

The median household income in Harvey County is just over \$50,000.

Income, Harvey County, 2013

	Households	Percent
Total households	13,287	
Less than \$10,000	983	7.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	695	5.2%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,521	11.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,446	10.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,959	14.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,703	20.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,715	12.9%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	1,792	13.5%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	243	1.8%
\$200,000 or more	230	1.7%
Median household income (dollars)	50,287	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	60,533	(X)

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

The percent of people living below the poverty line in Harvey County is close to 13 percent. The poverty rate is highest for children under the age of 18.

Percentage of Families and People below the Poverty Level, Harvey County

All families	8.3%
With related children under 18 years	16.0%
With related children under 5 years only	23.4%
Married couple families	4.2%
With related children under 18 years	7.2%
With related children under 5 years only	10.4%
Families with female householder, no husband present	36.3%
With related children under 18 years	49.2%
With related children under 5 years only	64.3%
All people	12.8%
Under 18 years	19.0%
Related children under 18 years	18.6%
Related children under 5 years	25.8%
Related children 5 to 17 years	15.9%
18 years and over	10.7%
18 to 64 years	12.0%
65 years and over	6.0%
People in families	10.2%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	26.1%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

More than one in four residents of Harvey County has a bachelor's degree or higher.

Educational Attainment, Harvey County

	People	Percent
Population 25 years and over	22,853	
Less than 9th grade	1,152	5.0%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,291	5.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,756	29.6%
Some college, no degree	5,948	26.0%
Associate's degree	1,697	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	4,047	17.7%
Graduate or professional	1,962	8.6%
Percent high school graduate or higher	(X)	89.3%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	26.3%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Harvey County has four higher education and post-secondary training institutions, including Bethel College.

Higher Education and Post-Secondary Training Institutions in Harvey County

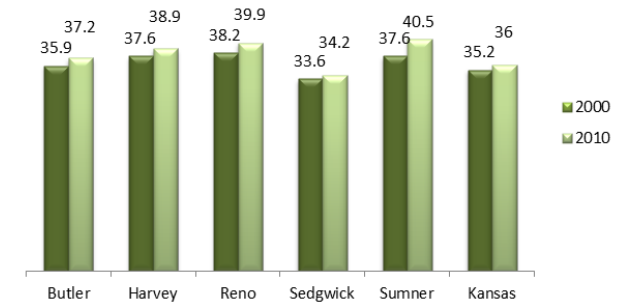
School Name	School Type	City	County
Hutchinson Community College	Junior College	Newton	Harvey
Associated Mennonite Biblical	College, University, or Professional School	North Newton	Harvey
Bethel College	College, University, or Professional School	North Newton	Harvey
Community Mediation Center	College, University, or Professional School	North Newton	Harvey

HARVEY COUNTY AND REGIONAL DATA

The purpose of this section is to highlight Harvey County within the broader context of the region and to compare the county's performance on key indicators to the other four counties in South Central Kansas, as well as the State of Kansas. As shown in the data, Harvey County has the lowest rate of unemployment and moderately high rates of educational attainment and income for the region.

Harvey County is slightly older than South Central Kansas and the State of Kansas overall.

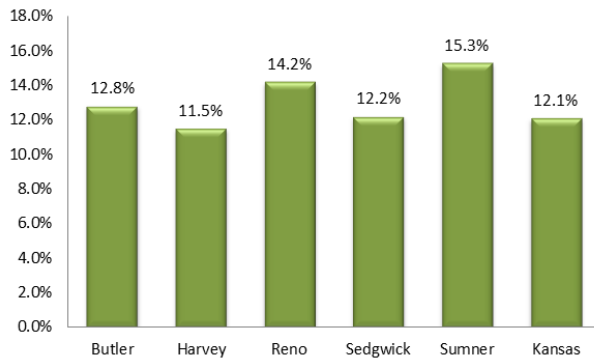
Median Age by County, 2010



Source U.S. Census 2010 Census Summary File 1

Harvey County has the region's lowest percentage of residents with disabilities.

Percentage of Persons with Disability by County, 2012



Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

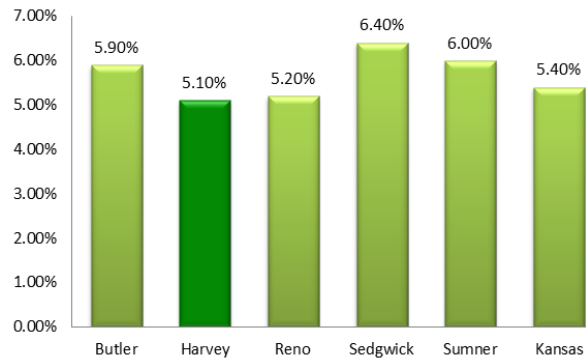
Harvey County's unemployment rate is the lowest in the region and on par with the low rate for the State of Kansas overall.

Annual Average Unemployment Rate by County, 2013-2014

County	Rate
Butler County	4.8%
Harvey County	4.2%
Reno County	4.2%
Sedgwick County	5.4%
Sumner County	5.2%
Kansas	4.2%

Source Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Median Income in South Central Kansas, 2012

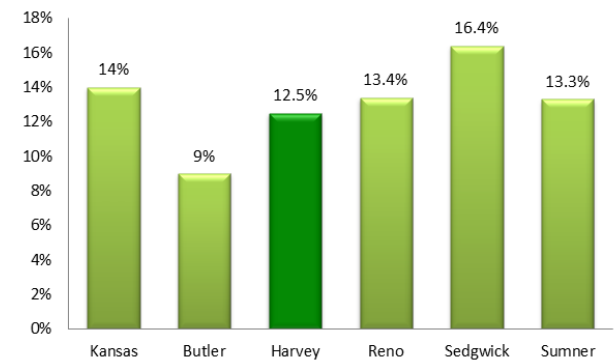


Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey and Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator

The average living wage for South Central Kansas is approximately \$17.78 per hour, or \$36,978 per year. The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support a family, if that individual is the sole provider and is working full-time (2,080 hours per year). The \$17.78 average wage reflects an average of the five counties for a family of four (two adults, two children). The median income in Harvey County lags the state but exceeds the regional living wage.

The individual poverty rate in Harvey County is the second lowest in the region and is less than the state rate.

Individual Poverty Rate in South Central Kansas, 2012



Source U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2012

Harvey County's long-term debt per capita is one of the lowest in the region.

Long-Term Debt per Capita

County	Debt	Population	Debt per capita
Butler County	\$26,579,023	65,827	\$404
Harvey County	\$5,990,387	34,772	\$172
Reno County	\$43,490,252	64,521	\$674
Sedgwick County	\$162,800,000	503,889	\$323
Sumner County	\$1,992,067	23,867	\$83
Region	\$203,286,477	692,876	\$348

Source 2013 County Financial Statements and Independent Auditor Reports, ACS 2012 1-year estimates (Butler, Sedgwick County population), ACS 2010-2012 3-year estimates (Harvey, Reno, Sumner Counties)

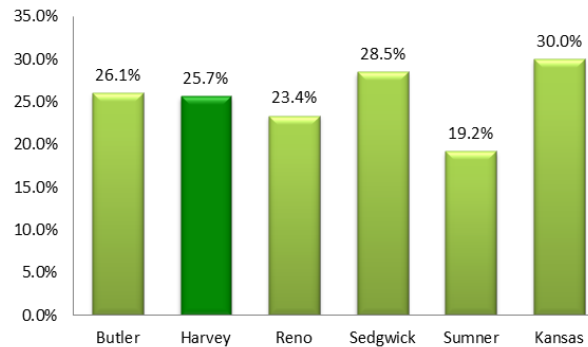
Harvey County and the City of Newton have A ratings, signifying that municipal bonds issued by the county and city are subject to low or very low credit risk.

Municipal Bond Rating South Central Kansas Major Cities and Counties

City	Credit Rating	County	Credit Rating
Wichita	Aa1	Sedgwick	Aa2
Hutchinson	Aa3	Reno	Aa3
Newton	A1	Harvey	A1
El Dorado	NA	Butler	Aa3
Wellington	NA	Sumner	A1

Harvey County has the third highest rate of educational attainment in the region though it continues to lag the state overall in the percentage of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Percent of Population with Bachelor's Degree or Higher in South Central Kansas, 2012



Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

BUILT ENVIRONMENT/ HOUSING

The built environment is fundamentally about the ways in which communities organize housing, open spaces, commercial and industrial uses, and public infrastructure. This section includes key measures related to Harvey County's built environment, particularly the quality, diversity, and affordability of its housing choices. Data also measure the health of the county's communities based on historic and projected population change.

Data include:

- Housing Occupancy in Harvey County
- Year Structure Built in Harvey County
- Housing Tenure in Harvey County
- Housing Value in Harvey County
- Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in Harvey County
- Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in Harvey County
- Residential Building Permits in Harvey County, 2013
- Total Housing Units in South Central Kansas
- Population Projected Growth
- Total Percent Population Change in South Central Kansas
- Estimated Net Migration Rate in South Central Kansas, Ages 20-29
- Total Percent Population Change by County
- Population Projected Growth in South Central Kansas
- Estimated Net Migration Rate by County, Ages 20-29
- Housing Mix in South Central Kansas
- Percentage of Housing Stock in South Central Kansas Built Prior to 1980

HARVEY COUNTY DATA

Harvey County has more than 14,500 housing units. Almost nine percent of these units are vacant.

Housing Occupancy, Harvey County

	Units	Percent
Total housing units	14,541	
Occupied housing units	13,287	91.4%
Vacant housing units	1,254	8.6%
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.1	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4.2	(X)

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Just more than one in four housing units in Harvey County has been built since 1980.

Year Structure Built, Harvey County

	Units	Percent
Total housing units	14,541	
Built 2010 or later	60	0.4%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,204	8.3%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,794	12.3%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,153	7.9%
Built 1970 to 1979	2,263	15.6%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,398	9.6%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,927	13.3%
Built 1940 to 1949	576	4.0%
Built 1939 or earlier	4,166	28.7%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Close to three out of four housing units in Harvey County are owner-occupied.

Housing Tenure, Harvey County

	Units	Percent
Occupied housing units	13,287	
Owner-occupied	9,608	72.3%
Renter-occupied	3,679	27.7%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Approximately 60 percent of owner-occupied units in Harvey County have a value between \$50,000 and \$150,000.

Housing Value, Harvey County

	Units	Percent
Owner-occupied units	9,608	
Less than \$50,000	1,004	10.4%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	3,139	32.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,686	28.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,463	15.2%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	946	9.8%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	279	2.9%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	91	0.9%
\$1,000,000 or more	0	0.0%
Median (dollars)	111,600	(X)

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, households that spend more than 30 percent of their yearly income on housing face affordability challenges. Based on this definition, about 20 percent of mortgage holders and half of renters living in Harvey County experience housing affordability challenges.

Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income, Harvey County

	Units	Percent
Housing units with a mortgage	5,946	
Less than 20.0 percent	3,175	53.4%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,024	17.2%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	468	7.9%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	356	6.0%
35.0 percent or more	923	15.5%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income, Harvey County

	Units	Percent
Occupied units paying rent	3,389	
Less than 15.0 percent	611	18.0%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	471	13.9%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	421	12.4%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	254	7.5%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	325	9.6%
35.0 percent or more	1,307	38.6%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

In 2013, Harvey County issued 51 residential building permits with very limited multi-family development.

Residential Building Permits, Harvey County, 2013

	Buildings	Units
Single Family	45	45
Two Family	3	6
Three and Four Family	0	0
Five or More Family	0	0
Total	48	51

Source U.S. Census Bureau

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data from the Department of Housing of Urban Development indicate the percentage of residents reporting a housing problem, such as a lack of plumbing, overcrowding, or cost burdens. Just under 20 percent of homeowners in Harvey County reported a housing problem with the most common being a lack of affordability. Housing problems in the county were more prevalent among renters.

Housing Problems by Type for Owner Households, 2006-2010

	Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	> 1.5 persons per room	> 1 but < or = to 1.5 persons per room	Cost burden > 50% of AMI	Cost burden > 30% < or = 50% of AMI	Housing cost burden not computed	None of the 3 housing problems
Harvey	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	5.3%	11.6%	0.2%	81.4%

Source Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) 2006 - 2010

Note AMI = Area Median Income

Housing Problems by Type for Renter Households, 2006-2010

	Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	> 1.5 persons per room	> 1 but < or = to 1.5 persons per room	Cost burden > 50% of AMI	Cost burden > 30% < or = 50% of AMI	Housing cost burden not computed	None of the 3 housing problems
Harvey	3.3%	0.0%	1.0%	16.4%	22.4%	2.8%	54.1%

The Department of Housing and Urban Development received 15 complaints of housing discrimination in Harvey County between 2000 and 2014. All cases were resolved.

Fair Housing Cases, Harvey County, 2000-2014

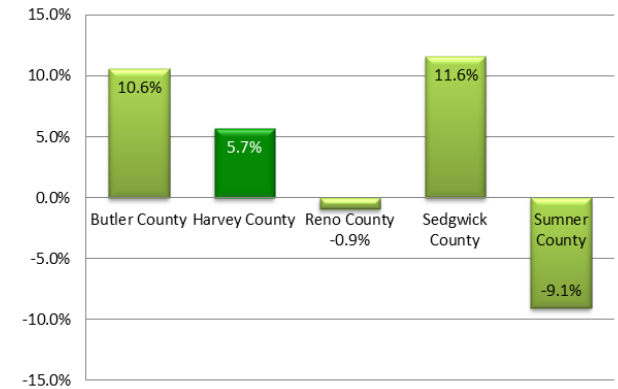
Number of Cases by Type (Basis*)							Status of Cases			
Race	Color	National Origin	Sex	Disability	Family Status	Retaliation	Closure	Settled	No Cause	Open
5	0	0	1	9	0	0	3	5	4	

HARVEY COUNTY AND REGIONAL DATA

The purpose of this section is to highlight Harvey County within the broader context of the region and to compare the county's performance on key indicators to the other four counties in South Central Kansas, as well as the State of Kansas. As shown in the data, Harvey County is experiencing moderate rates of growth. Its housing stock also tends to be less diverse but somewhat more affordable than the region overall.

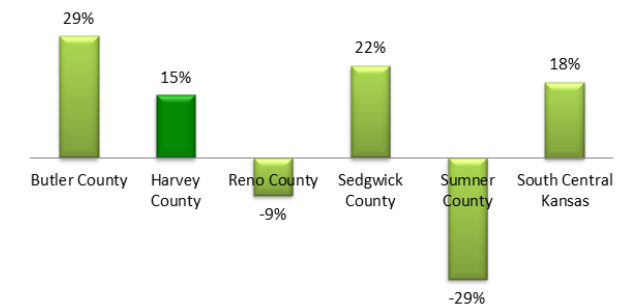
Harvey County saw a moderate rate of growth between 2000 and 2013 and projections indicate that this level of growth is likely to continue.

Total Percent Population Change by County, 2000 to 2013



Source U.S. Census American FactFinder

Population Projected Growth in South Central Kansas, 2010 to 2040



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

Regional Population Projections

County	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	% Growth
Butler	65,463	68,431	71,934	75,442	79,020	82,130	84,406	29%
Harvey	34,218	35,314	36,319	37,194	38,092	38,883	39,409	15%
Reno	63,799	53,523	63,010	62,067	61,034	59,775	58,057	-9%
Sedgwick	495,632	519,652	543,794	562,115	579,025	593,910	606,752	22%
Sumner	23,878	22,907	21,788	20,605	19,485	18,295	16,997	-29%
Total	682,990	709,826	736,843	757,423	776,657	792,993	805,622	18%

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

Projections indicate that Harvey County will have a mid-level rate of population growth between 2010 and 2040.

Estimated Net Migration Rate by County, 2000-2010

	Age 20-24	Age 25-29
Butler County	-23%	-24%
Harvey County	-19%	-19%
Reno County	-12%	-15%
Sedgwick County	2%	18%
Sumner County	-47%	-38%

Source University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Demography and Ecology

A negative net migration rate means that more young people between the ages of 20 and 29 left the county than entered it between 2000 and 2010. Though the county is losing young people, the rate of decline is not as sharp as in some parts of the region.

Harvey County has one of the region's smallest inventories of housing.

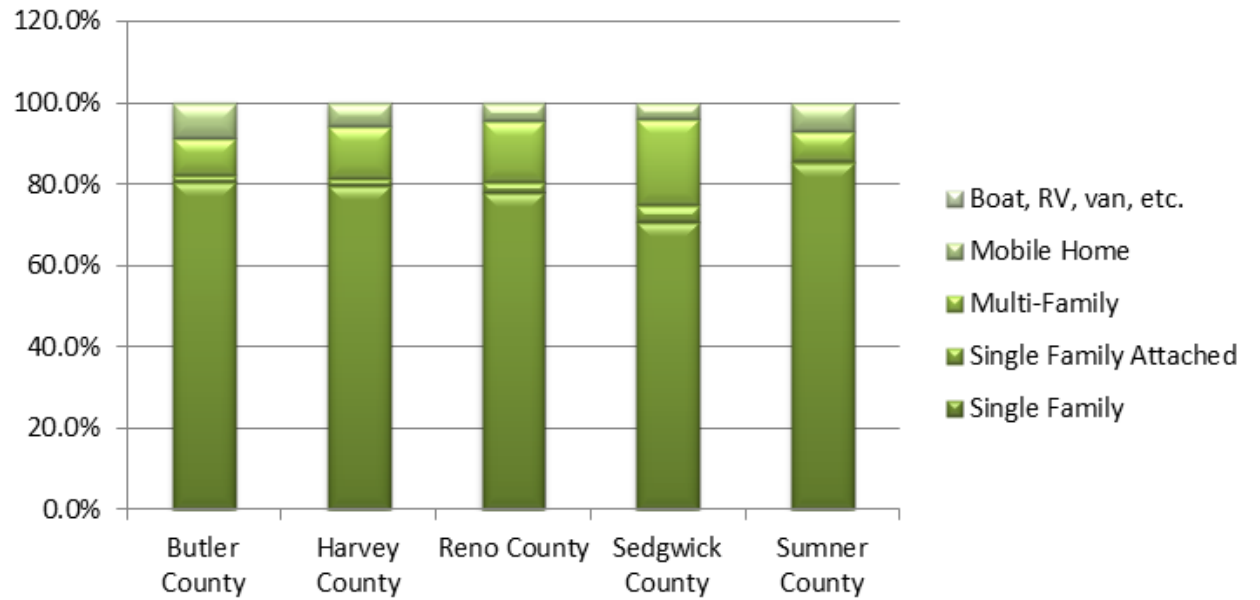
Total Housing Units, 2012

County	Number of Housing Units
Butler	26,060
Harvey	14,517
Reno	28,281
Sedgwick	211,361
Sumner	10,865
Total	291,084

Source University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Demography and Ecology

Similar to the region overall, the housing stock in Harvey County is predominantly single-family.

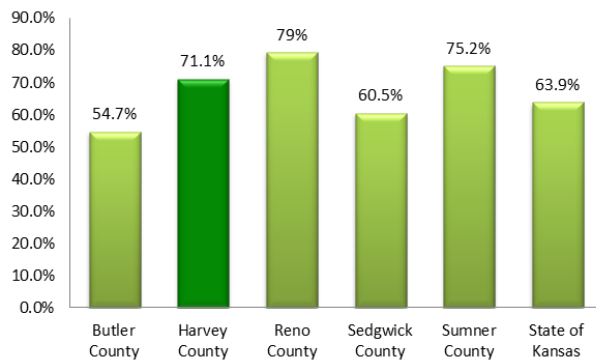
Housing Mix in South Central Kansas, 2012



Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Harvey County's housing stock ranks in the middle of the region in terms of age but is older than the state overall.

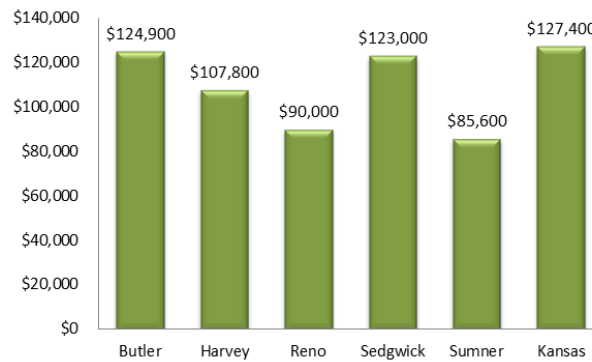
Percentage of Housing Stock in South Central Kansas Built Prior to 1980



Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Harvey County has one of the highest median housing values in the region but is below the state median.

Median Home Value by County, 2012



Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Just over four percent of mortgage loans in Harvey County were high cost.

2010 High Cost Loans

	High Cost Loans	High Cost Loan Rates
Butler	93	5.8%
Harvey	37	4.1%
Reno	44	3.5%
Sedgwick	429	3.9%
Sumner	35	8.2%

Source 2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data

The rate of foreclosure was the lowest in the region in 2008 and fell below the state rate.

2008 Total Foreclosures and Average Foreclosure Rates (Average by Census Tract)

	Foreclosures	Foreclosure Rate
Butler	446	3.6%
Harvey	176	2.8%
Reno	438	5.1%
Sedgwick	3,768	4.7%
Sumner	214	5.4%
Kansas	19,669	3.5%

Source 2008 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data

Harvey County had the lowest rate of home purchase loan denials in the region in 2010.

Denial Rate of Conventional Home Purchase Loans by Race & County, 2010

	Total Denial Rate	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Mixed Rate
Butler	20.6%	20.0%	-	40.0%	20.0%	12.5%
Harvey	14.4%	14.3%	-	50.0%	23.1%	0.0%
Reno	16.3%	12.8%	75.0%	28.6%	28.6%	41.7%
Sedgwick	16.4%	14.4%	37.3%	19.5%	40.7%	20.5%
Sumner	23.3%	25.6%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source 2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data

Note - = no applicants

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is such a critical part of our communities because it organizes social and economic activity and shapes the pattern and character of resulting development. Transportation options also strongly influence quality of life and opportunity for residents and contribute to the overall economic competitiveness and resilience of the region. This section highlights mobility options for Harvey County residents, including transit choices, commuting patterns, and housing/transportation affordability.

Data include:

- Transit Options
- Commuting to Work
- Commute Patterns by County
- Vehicles Available
- Housing-Transportation Affordability Index

HARVEY COUNTY DATA

Harvey County has seven demand-response transit providers offering services to residents.

Demand-Response Transit Providers in Harvey County

Provider	Service Area	System Type	Total Vehicles	Service Type
Buhler Sunshine Home, Inc.	Reno, Harvey, McPherson and Sedgwick Counties	Primarily serving Buhler Sunshine Home elderly clients; also open to the general public on a limited basis	3	Demand Response
Harvey County Commission	Harvey County	General public	7	Demand Response, deviated response
Hesston Transportation (Schowalter Villa)	Harvey County	Elderly and individuals with disabilities	3	Demand Response, deviated response
Leisure Time Center	South-central Kansas: Wichita, Hutchinson, and other counties	Elderly and individuals with disabilities	2	Demand Response
Mennonite Bethesda Society	Harvey County and Sedgwick County	Medical and social transportation to residents in continuing care retirement community	1	Demand Response
Prairie View, Inc.	Harvey County	Individuals with disabilities	9	Demand Response
Training and Evaluation Center of Hutchinson	Hutchinson, Reno, McPherson, Harvey, and Sedgwick	Transportation for individuals to work/day programs and other activities	7	Demand Response

Harvey County workers travel an average of 17 minutes to work and the single-occupancy vehicle is by far the most common choice for commutes.

Commuting to Work, Harvey County

	Workers	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	16,475	
Car, truck, or van — drove alone	13,096	79.5%
Car, truck, or van — carpooled	1,524	9.3%
Public transportation (excluding taxicabs)	33	0.2%
Walked	573	3.5%
Other means	430	2.6%
Worked at home	819	5.0%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Fewer than five percent of households in Harvey County lack access to a vehicle.

Vehicles Available, Harvey County

	People	Percent
Occupied housing units	13,287	
No vehicles available	600	4.5%
1 vehicle available	3,902	29.4%
2 vehicles available	4,912	37.0%
3 or more vehicles available	3,873	29.1%

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

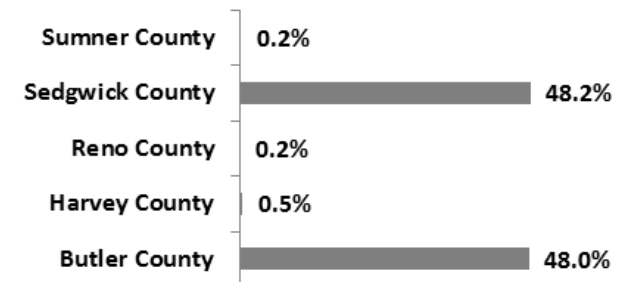
HARVEY COUNTY AND REGIONAL DATA

The purpose of this section is to highlight Harvey County within the broader context of the region and to compare the county's performance on key indicators to the other four counties in South Central Kansas, as well as the State of Kansas. As shown in the data, Harvey County workers commute primarily within the county or to Sedgwick County.

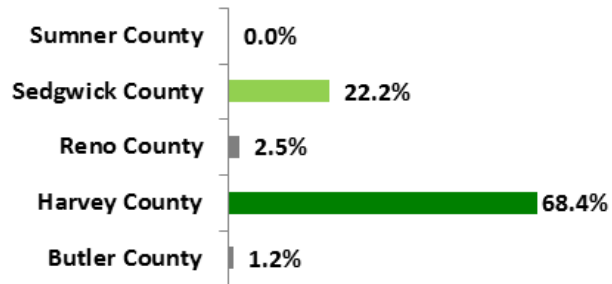
Harvey County workers travel primarily within the county for work. Sedgwick County is the most common destination for commuters leaving the county.

Commute Patterns by County in South Central Kansas

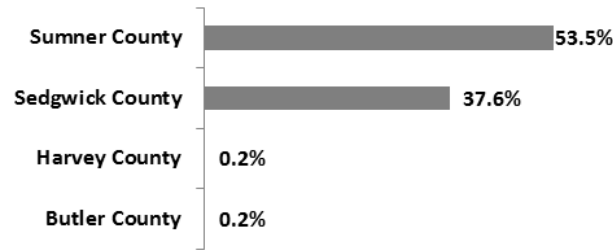
Butler County



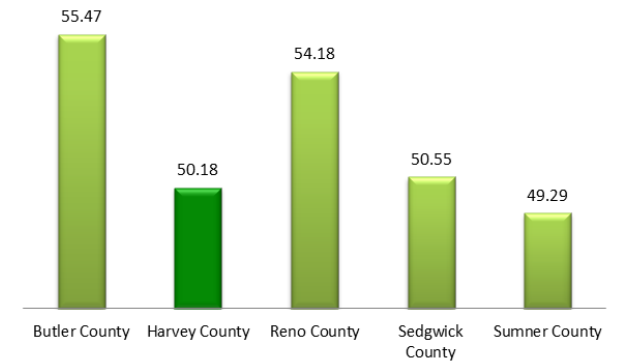
Harvey County



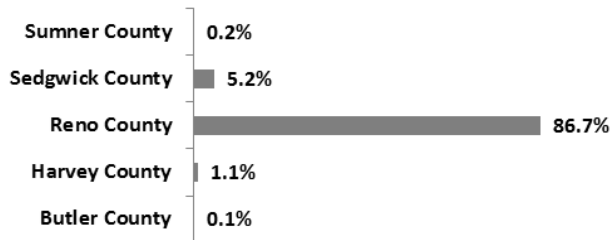
Sumner County



Housing + Transportation Costs as Percent of Income in South Central Kansas



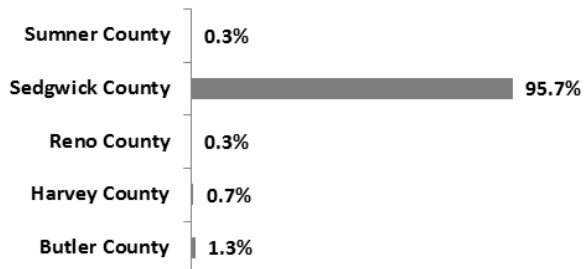
Reno County



Transportation Affordability

Transportation is a major component of a household's yearly budget and it affects access to educational and employment opportunities. Long daily commutes from the outer counties to centrally located employment centers and limited public transportation result in higher transportation costs in South Central Kansas. Transportation costs, combined with housing costs, are a burden on a majority of households throughout the region. The Housing-Transportation Affordability Index (H+T) is a measure of transportation and housing affordability and takes into account both the cost of housing, as well as the cost of transportation resulting from the location of the home. According to the Center for Neighborhood Technology, households that allocate more than 45 percent of their annual income to housing and transportation experience affordability challenges. In Harvey County, the median household spends half of its yearly budget on housing and transportation costs.

Sedgwick County



WATER

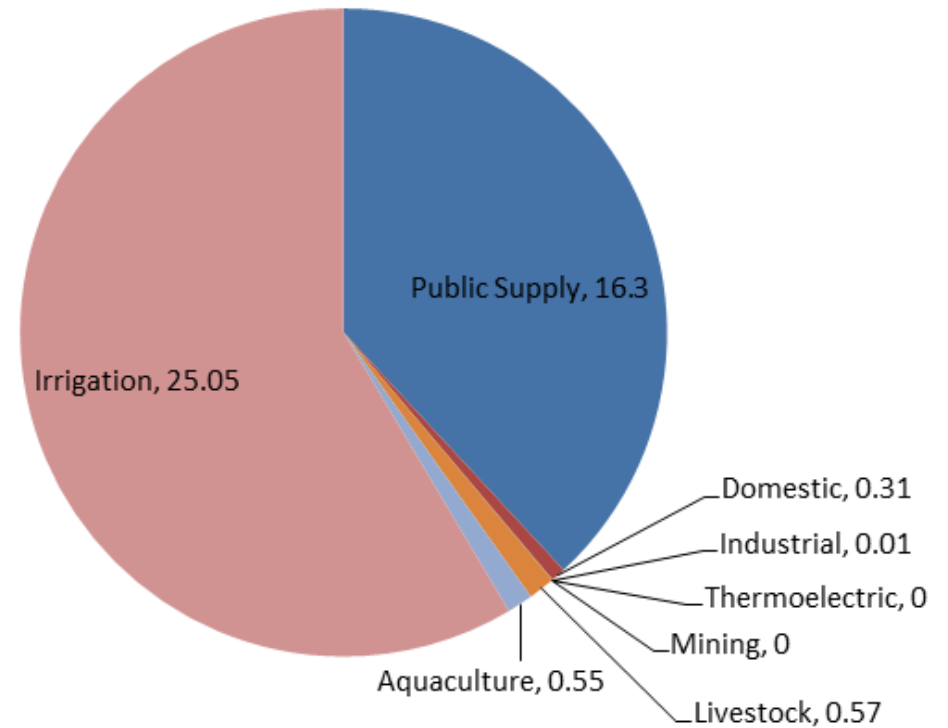
The Water section of the Prosperity Plan focuses on creating an adequate, affordable, efficient, and resilient water supply that meets the needs of all users. The plan also seeks to balance the supply of water with broader efforts to manage finite resources through conservation and education. This profile includes data on water supply and affordability:

- Water Use by Type
- Water Use by Category of Use
- Regional Water Use by Type
- Large Public Water Providers for River Basins in South Central Kansas

HARVEY COUNTY DATA

The majority of water use in Harvey County is for irrigation purposes followed by public (household and business) uses.

Water Use by Type, Reno County, (Million Gallons per Day)



Source U.S. Geological Survey

Public Supply – water withdrawn by public governments and agencies, such as a county water department, and by private companies that is then delivered to users.

Domestic – water used for household purposes, such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes, dishes, and dogs, flushing toilets, and watering lawns and gardens. About 85% of domestic water is delivered to homes by a public-supply facility, such as a county water department. About 15% of the Nation’s population supply their own water, mainly from wells. Domestic in the graph refers to the later source. Basically water used by households but not delivered through a centralized public system.

Industrial – water used for industrial purposes in such industries as steel, chemical, paper, and petroleum refining.

Thermoelectric – water used in the process of the generation of thermoelectric power. Power plants that burn coal and oil are examples of thermoelectric-power facilities.

Mining – water use during quarrying rocks and extracting minerals from the land.

Livestock – water used for livestock watering, feed lots, dairy operations, fish farming, and other on-farm needs. Aquaculture - farming of plants and animals that live in water, such as fish, shellfish, and algae.

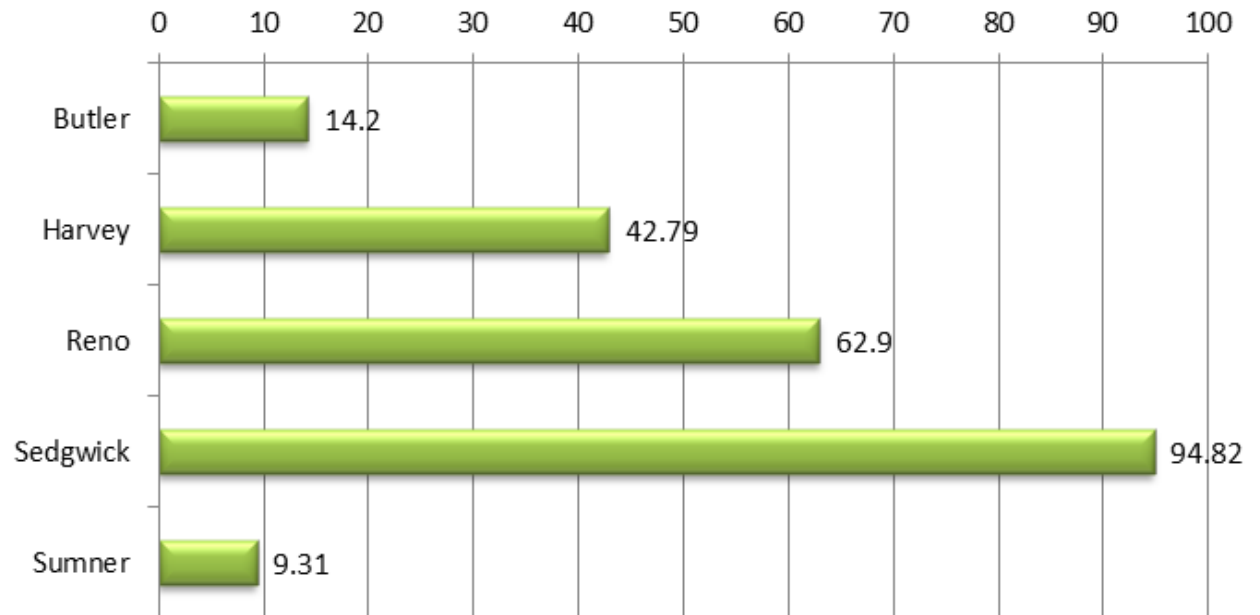
Irrigation – the controlled application of water for agricultural purposes through manmade systems to supply water requirements not satisfied by rainfall.

HARVEY COUNTY DATA

The purpose of this section is to highlight Harvey County within the broader context of the region and to compare the county’s performance on key indicators to the other four counties in South Central Kansas, as well as the State of Kansas.

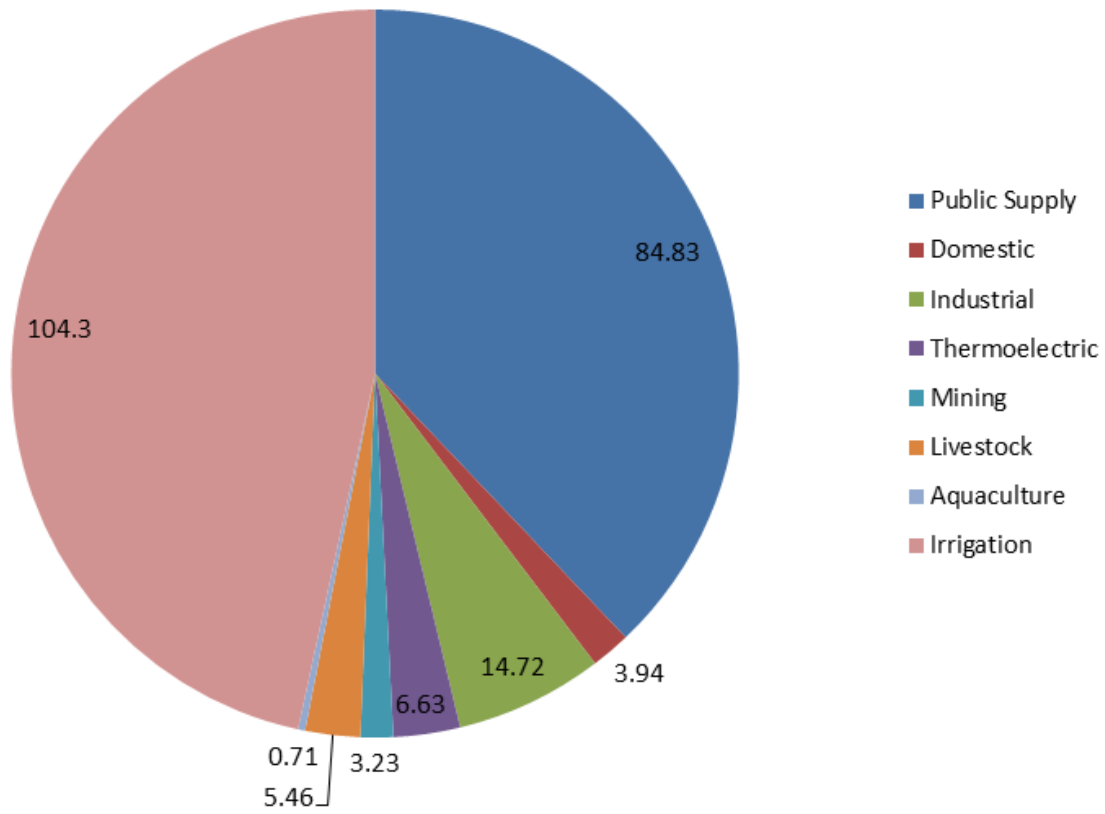
Harvey County uses the third highest amount of water in the region.

Water Use by County, (Million Gallons per Day)



Source U.S. Geological Survey

Water Use by Type, South Central Kansas, (Million Gallons per Day)



Source U.S. Geological Survey

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Natural Resources section of the Prosperity Plan focuses on the quality and ongoing health of the natural environment, including land, water, wildlife habitat, and air. Natural resources are essential to regional prosperity because clean water, air, and green space meet the needs of industry and agriculture and support well-being and quality of life for residents. This section focuses on air and water quality, as well as threatened and endangered species and species in need of conservation.

Data include:

- Threatened & Endangered Species and Species in Need of Conservation
- Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy
- Water Quality Impairment
- Water Quality Policies

According to the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism, Harvey County has five threatened and endangered species and 11 species in need of conservation.

Threatened & Endangered Species and Species in Need of Conservation, Harvey County

Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species	Species in Need of Conservation
Eastern Spotted Skunk	Western Hognose Snake
Piping Plover	Whip-poor-will
Snowy Plover	Yellow-throated Warbler
Topeka Shiner	Black Tern
Least Tern	Short-eared Owl
	Ferruginous Hawk
	Golden Eagle
	Glossy Snake
	Eastern Hognose Snake
	Bobolink
	Henslow's Sparrow

Source Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism

The county and its municipalities have some basic land use and development regulatory policies in place to promote water quality but generally lack more specific measures, such as storm water and landscape ordinances that can protect surface and groundwater sources.

Local Water Quality Policies

Jurisdiction	Zoning Ordinance	Building Code	Floodplain Ordinance	Subdivision Ordinance	Storm Water Ordinance	Drainage Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements	Landscape Ordinance	Wetlands/ Riparian Areas Conservation Plan
Harvey County	X		X	X					
City of Halstead	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Hesston	X	X	X	X			X		
City of Newton	X	X		X			X		
City of Rose Hill	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	

Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy

The State of Kansas WRAPS, or Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy program creates a collaborative framework to engage citizens and stakeholders in watershed planning. Planning under WRAPS can address issues, such as water quality, public water supply protection, flooding, and wetland and riparian habitat protection or restoration. The following WRAPS are active for watersheds in Harvey County and create the foundation for ongoing water quality planning practices:

- Little Arkansas River

Each WRAP plan identifies its own set of best management practices (BMPs) for cropland, stream bank and livestock activities. The BMPs include stream bank stabilization, stream buffers, vegetative filter strips, reduced tillage or no-till farming, the relocation of livestock feeding stations, rotational grazing, and the use of alternative herbicides.

HARVEY COUNTY AND REGIONAL DATA

The purpose of this section is to highlight Harvey County within the broader context of the region and to compare the county's performance on key indicators to the other four counties in South Central Kansas, as well as the State of Kansas. As shown in the data, the Little Arkansas River Watershed has water quality issues, related to excessive nutrient/organic loading, bacteria, siltation, and atrazine.

Lower Arkansas River Basin TMDLs

Waterbody	Impairments
Cow Creek Watershed	BAC, DO
Little Arkansas River Watershed	BAC, NUTR, SILT, ATZ
Turkey Creek Watershed	DO
Arkansas River below Wichita	BAC
Cowskin Creek Watershed	BAC, BIO
Upper Medicine Lodge River Watershed	BAC
Bluff Creek Watershed	BAC, DO
Quivira Big Salt Marsh Watershed	EUTRO
Quivira Little Salt Marsh Watershed	EUTRO
Cheyenne Bottoms Watershed	EUTRO
Newton City Park Lake Watershed	EUTRO
Cheney Lake Watershed	EUTRO, SILT
Pratt County Lake Watershed	EUTRO
Lake Afton Watershed	EUTRO
Sand Creek Watershed	NITRATE
Lake Anthony	EUTRO, SILT

- DO** Low dissolved oxygen in upper 3 meters of water column over deepest location in waterbody
- EUTRO** Eutrophication, biological community impacts and excessive nutrient/organic loading
- NUTR** Nitrogen and Phosphorous
- BAC** Bacteria
- BIO** Biology impairment caused by excessive sediment, nutrients or organic matter
- ATZ** Atrazine concentrations exceed 3 ppb on annual average and in numerous periodic samples
- NITRATE** Nitrate concentrations exceed 10 ppb in surface water

* courtesy of the Kansas Nonpoint Source Management Plan

Walnut River Basin TMDLs

Waterbody	Impairments
Whitewater River	FCB
Upper Walnut River	FCB
Rock Creek	E. Coli
Little Walnut River	E. Coli
El Dorado Lake	Eutro
El Corado Lake	Silt
Winfield City Lake	Eutro

- FCB** Fecal Coliform Bacteria
- EUTRO** Eutrophication, biological community impacts and excessive nutrient/organic loading
- SILT** Observed siltation and/or chronic turbidity that impacts development of trophic state
- E.Coli** Indicator organism with FCB

* courtesy of the Kansas Nonpoint Source Management Plan

HEALTHY COMMUNITY DESIGN

The Healthy Community Design section of the Prosperity Plan focuses on creating environments that promote the well-being and health of all residents throughout the region. The healthy community model serves as an overarching framework to integrate strategies across all plan elements in support of improved social, economic, educational, and physical opportunities. This section includes data that describe the overall health of residents in Harvey County and assesses the ability of the built environment to support healthy lifestyle choices.

Data include:

- Selected Health Outcomes, Harvey County
- Overall Health Outcome Ranking by County
- Selected Health Outcomes and Risk Factors by County
- Percentage of Residents with Limited Access to Healthy Foods in South Central Kansas
- Percent of Residents Experiencing Food Insecurity in South Central Kansas

HARVEY COUNTY DATA

Harvey County residents experienced health risks at rates similar to the state overall and performed better relative to the national benchmarks than the other counties in the region.

Selected Health Outcomes, Harvey County, 2014

	Harvey	Kansas	National Benchmark
Poor or fair health ¹	13%	13%	10%
Poor physical health days ²	2.5%	3.0	2.6
Poor mental health days ³	2.5%	2.9	2.3
Low birthweight ⁴	6.6%	7.2%	6.0%
Adult smoking ⁵	11%	18%	13%
Adult obesity ⁶	29%	30%	25%
Physical Inactivity ⁷	25%	24%	21%
Teen birth rate ⁸	33	41	21
Uninsured ⁹	16%	16%	11%
Primary care physicians ¹⁰	1,241:1	1,411:1	1,067:1
Limited access to healthy foods ¹¹	7%	8%	1%
Fast food restaurants ¹²	51%	48%	27%

Source County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Note 1 = Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted)

2 = Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)

3 = Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)

4 = Percent of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams)

5 = Percent of adults that report smoking \geq 100 cigarettes and currently smoking

6 = Percent of adults that report a Body Mass Index \geq 30

7 = Percent of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity

8 = Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19

9 = Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance

10 = Ratio of population to primary care physicians

11 = Percent of population who are low-income and do not live close to a grocery store

12 = Percent of all restaurants that are fast-food establishments

HARVEY COUNTY AND REGIONAL DATA

The purpose of this section is to highlight Harvey County within the broader context of the region and to compare the county's performance on key indicators to the other four counties in South Central Kansas, as well as the State of Kansas. As shown in the data below, Harvey County was the healthiest county in the region, falling in the upper quartile of the statewide ranking of counties on various health measures.

Overall Health Outcome Ranking by County, 2014

Butler	Harvey	Reno	Sedgwick	Sumner
42/102	25/102	54/102	69/102	71/102

Source County Health Rankings and Roadmaps

The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program is a partnership between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. The rankings examine various measures that affect health, such as high school graduation rates, unemployment, limited access to healthy foods, air and water quality, income, and rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births. The overall health outcomes reflect rates of premature death prior to the age of 75; the percent of adults reporting fair or poor health; the average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days; the average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days; and the percent of live births with low birth weight. Harvey County had the best overall health score within the region.

Selected Health Outcomes and Risk Factors by County, 2014

	Butler	Harvey	Reno	Sedgwick	Sumner	Kansas	National Benchmark
Percent of adults that report smoking	17%	10%	19%	19%	21%	18%	13%
Rate of adult obesity	33%	33%	32%	30%	37%	30%	25%
Percent of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity	25%	26%	24%	25%	28%	25%	21%
Percent of population who are low-income and do not live close to a grocery store	6%	7%	9%	9%	8%	8%	1%
Percent of all restaurants that are fast-food establishments	55%	51%	60%	54%	56%	48%	27%

Source County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

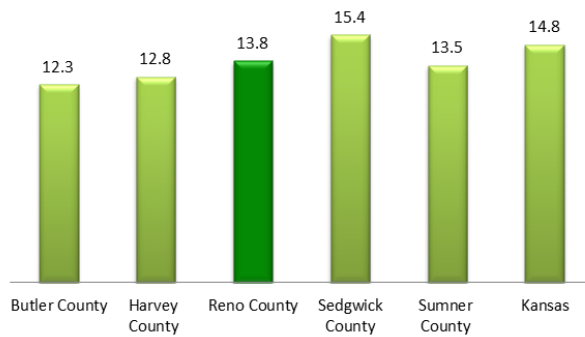
Percentage of Residents with Limited Access to Healthy Foods in South Central Kansas

Butler County	Harvey County	Reno County	Sedgwick County	Sumner County	State of Kansas
6%	7%	9%	9%	8%	8%

Source Kansas Health Matters

Food deserts are areas that lack access to affordable fruits, vegetables, and other foods that make up a nutritious diet. Various factors, such as proximity to stores and restaurants, food prices, the availability of food and nutrition assistance programs, and other community characteristics interact to shape food choices and overall diet quality. Harvey County fares better than the state and region in terms of food access.

Percent of Residents Experiencing Food Insecurity in South Central Kansas



Source Kansas Health Matters

Food insecurity is a strong economic and social indicator of the overall health of a community. The U.S. Department of Agriculture defines food insecurity as limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods or uncertain resources to purchase such foods. Poverty and unemployment are common predictors of food insecurity. Harvey County has one of the lowest rates of food insecurity in the region.

