Barton County Community College

2006-7 Environmental Scan

Executive Summary

This scan provides data concerning five general areas concerning Barton's internal and external environment: 1) population, 2) enrollments, 3) economics, 4) employment, and 5) educational program completion and enrollments. Based on the data the following summaries of these five areas are provided below. A more detailed summary is provided in the Summary and Conclusions section on pages 46 and 47 of this report.

Population: The population of the Service Area has declined since 1974 and is predicted to continue to decline. However, even with a decline in the overall Service Area population, the number of high school graduates in the Service Area is predicted to remain relatively constant.

Enrollments: Despite some isolated dips in enrollments, credit hour production has increased at rate of about 3% per year since 1985. This trend is predicted to continue. The greatest fluctuation in credit hour production has been at Fort Riley. The greatest rate of increases in credit hour production has been on-line. The largest group of enrollments came from the 18-24 year old age group.

Economics: The Tangible Assessed Value (TAV) of real property in Barton County declined significantly from 1987 to 1996. Since 1996 the TAV has generally increased, but it has still not yet attained its 1987 level. Per capita income and average wage in the Service Area have increased steadily since 1985 and are predicted to continue to increase. However, the rates of growth of per capita income and average wage in the Service Area were below the State and National averages in these categories.

Employment: Unemployment in the Service Area is low and predicted to remain low. For the next ten years farm and construction employment are expected to remain level; manufacturing and non-farm employment are expected to decrease slightly; government employment is expected to increase.

Educational Programs: The data indicate an increase in the number of AA and AS degrees being awarded. The data also indicate a significant decline in the number of AAS degrees awarded. Of the seventeen AAS programs at Barton three have increased in enrollments and completers; six have decreased; and eight have had mixed results.

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Introduction

The foundation and driving force for strategic planning at Barton County Community College is environmental scanning. Scanning the environment enables the College to analyze historical data to forecast future internal and external needs for programs and services. Environmental scanning involves analyses qualitative and quantitative demographic, economic, and program to forecast future trends. Analyzing historical data enables the College to improve teacher-learning processes to adjust to changing needs of the individuals in the communities we serve.

In addition to calculating data for the environmental scan, it is also necessary to determine their accuracy. The environmental scan calculates forecasts within a 95% probability of being statistically accurate. Analysis of these forecasts and trends will better enable the College to devise and articulate a strategic operational vision that will maximize the College's ability to successfully meet the requirements of its mission. The data gathered in the environmental scan and the analyses of that data are available to all College stakeholders including faculty, staff, students, Trustees, and Service Area residents for the their input into the College's strategic planning process. By sharing the environmental scan data and analyses the College intends to establish a feedback loop that will help improve the strategic planning process.

Data from the environmental scan are reviewed to determine which elements are appropriate for forecasting. Time-series analysis, a statistical method whereby a linear forecast of outcomes is calculated based on past observations, is employed to provide a glimpse into the future. Time-series forecasting assumes that a time-series is a combination of a pattern and some trend error. ForecastX software was used in the predictive calculations of this environmental scan.

Twenty-four data elements relating to the College seven county Service Area were used in this environmental scan. The data elements used were: Service Area population; Service Area high school graduates; reimbursable credit hour production; tangible assessed evaluation; per capita personal income; percent of per capita personal income; farm employment; non-farm employment; construction employment; government employment; manufacturing employment; wholesale trade employment; retail trade employment; financial services employment; average wages; unemployment rates; student federal financial aid recipients; average family income of student federal financial aid recipients; unduplicated enrollments; student age ranges; online enrollment; transfer programs; and technical programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

The populations of the seven counties which comprise the majority of the Service Area of Barton County Community College were examined to determine if the population base was stable. As can be discerned from Chart 1, the population base within the service area has steadily been declining since 1983. The forecast through the year 2016 indicates that the population will continue to decrease. We can conclude from this forecast that it is likely that progressively less local property taxes will be available for the support of the College and also that fewer students will likely be residing within the service area to demand programs and services from the College.

Since 1983, the seven counties which comprise the major portion of the Barton County Community College Service Area have collectively lost 15.7% of their population. At 25.8%, Russell County has lost the largest percentage of its population. Rush County lost 24.0%, Stafford County lost 22.4%, Pawnee County lost 17.9%, Barton County lost 14.9%, Rice County lost 9.2%, and Ellsworth County lost 2.4% of its population. At 2.4%, Ellsworth County has lost the smallest percentage of its population. On average, the College has lost slightly more than ¾ of 1% of its population base for each of the past 22 years.

In 1983, there were 78,747 residents living within the Service Area. However, by 2005, that figure had dropped to 66,378. This represents a loss of 12,369 residents. Moreover, by 2016, the population of the service area is projected to be approximately 63,313. It should be noted that while the national population is projected to steadily increase through 2012, the population within the Service Area is forecast to steadily decrease. The conclusion one might draw from these data is that while the Service Area's pool of students is shrinking each year.

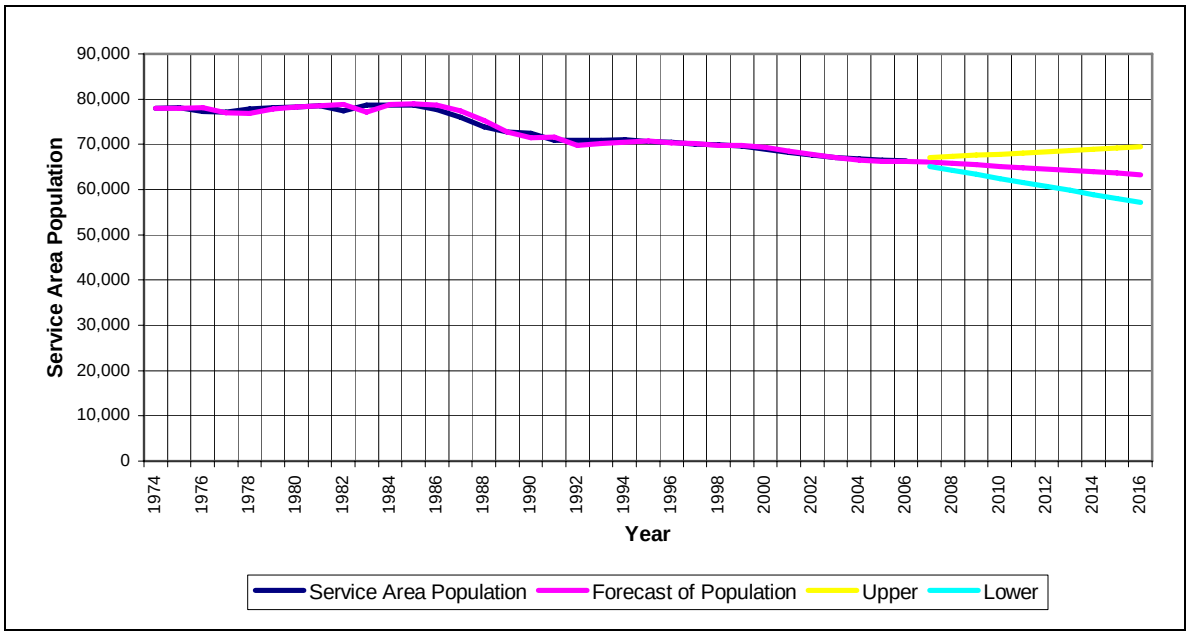

Chart 1: Service Area Population Forecast

Service Area HS Graduates

Chart 2 shows that the number of high school graduates within the Service Area has been cyclic over the past 20 years, following regular up and down trends. This does not follow suit with the consistent loss of Service Area population as shown in Chart 1.

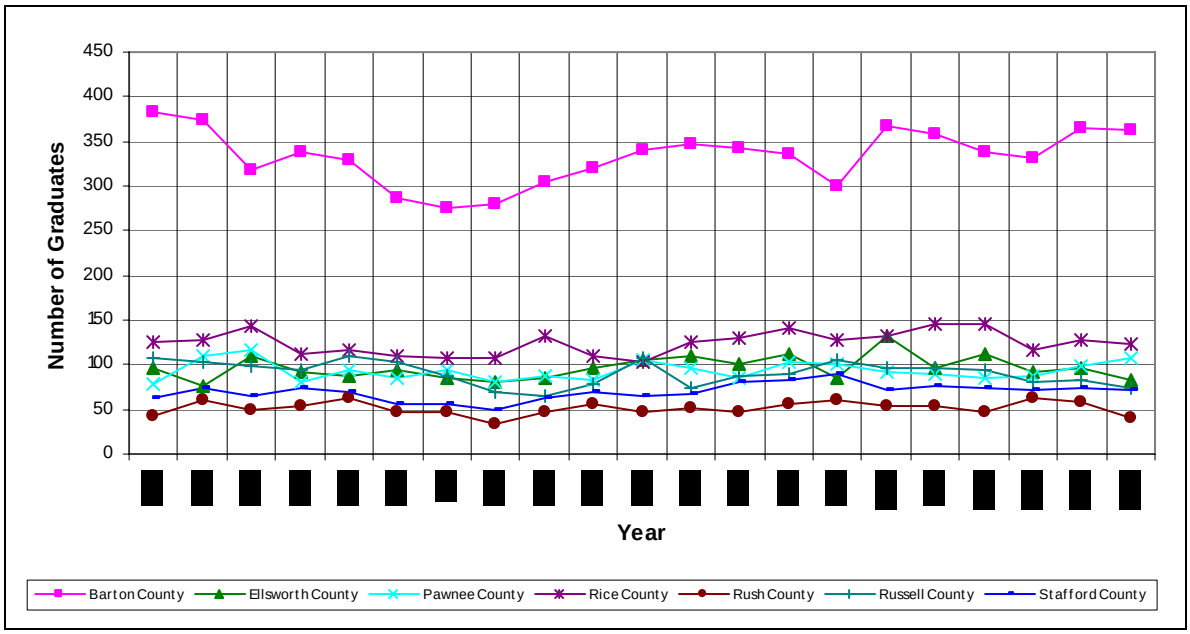

Chart 2: Service Area HS Graduates

The trend line in Chart 3 indicates that despite two significant (1990 to 1992 and 2000 to 2003) dips in the number of high school graduates within the Service Area, number of high school graduates within the Service Area re available has remained relatively stable since 1985.

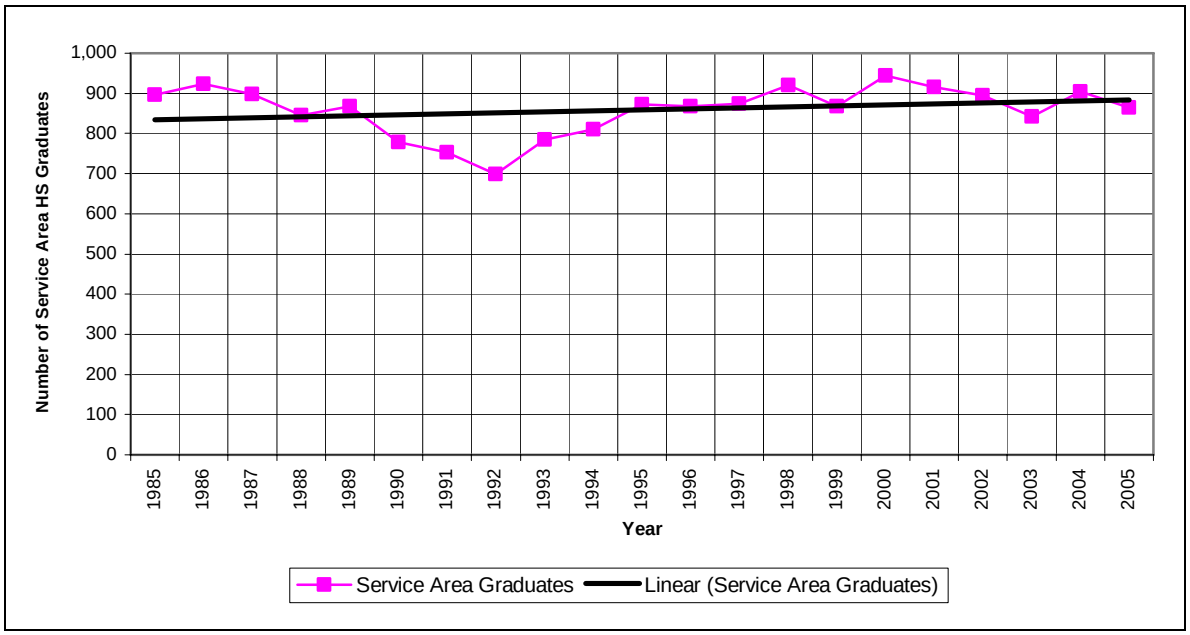

Chart 3: Service Area Total HS Graduates

Credit Hour Generation

Chart 4 shows that despite a significant drop from 2003 to 2004 Reimbursable Credit Hours (RCH) generated by the College have increased by an average of 3% per year over the past 7 years. RCH are important to the College because they are the basis for State Aid. In Fiscal Year 2006, Barton received 34.5% of its annual operating revenue from the State of Kansas.

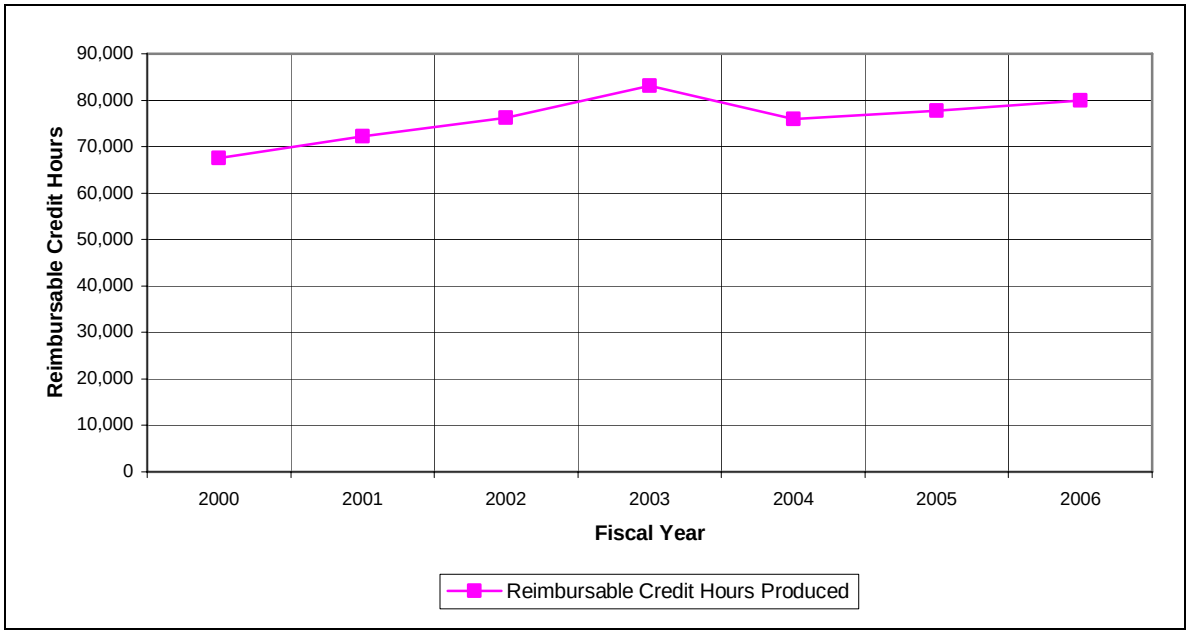

Chart 4: Reimbursable Credit Hours

Chart 5 projects Reimbursable Credit Hours assuming no change in the College's external environment for the next 10 years. As such it shows only a slight increase in Reimbursable Credit Hours each year. However, this chart does not account for external factors such as the projected population growth at Fort Riley; the decrease in out-district funding; nor the vagaries of the State Aid funding system. Any one or all of these factors could have a significant impact on Reimbursable Credit Hours as they relate to the College's financial wellbeing.

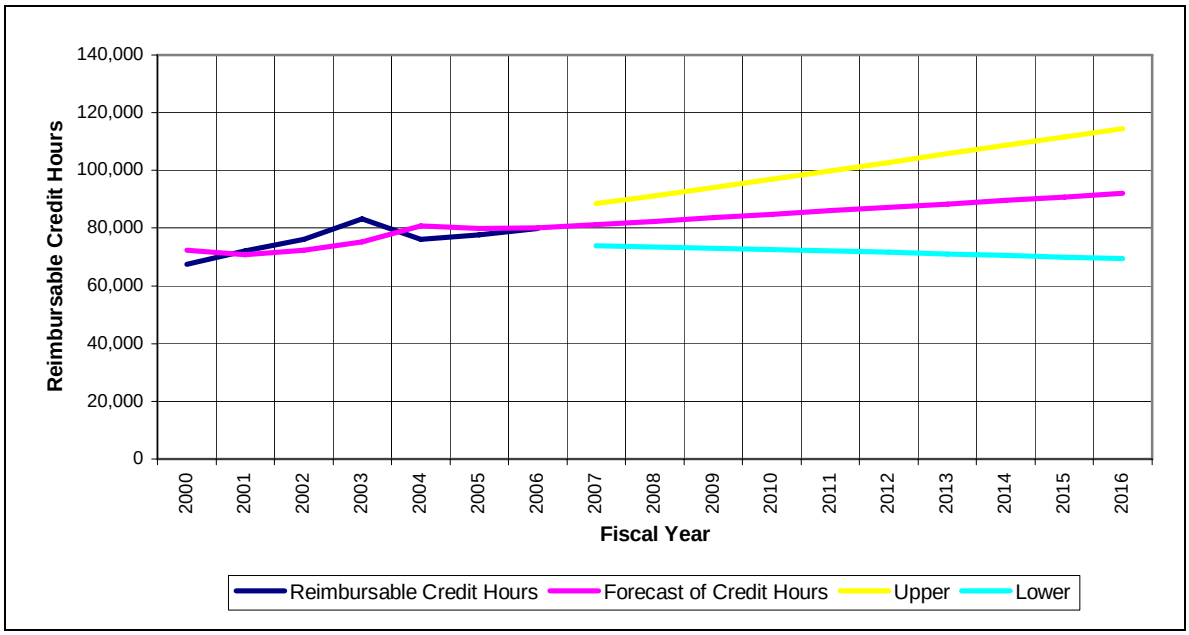

Chart 5: Forecast of Reimbursable Credit Hours

Tangible Assessed Valuation

Chart 6 shows Barton County's tangible assessed valuation (TAV) of real property located in Barton County has grown 27.6% from 1995 to 2004. It projects a progressive increase in the County's TAV for 2007 through 2016. The College receives approximately 26.7% ($5,342,632) of its annual operating revenue from local property taxes which are based on the TAV.

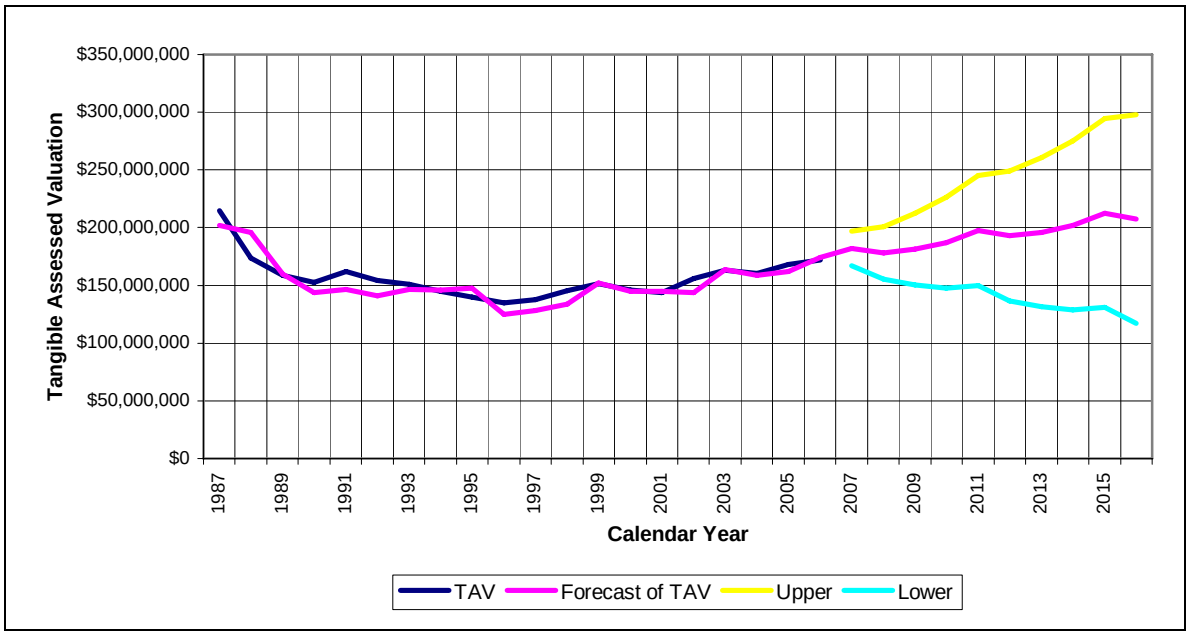

Chart 6: Tangible Assessed Valuation

Per Capita Personal Income

Chart 7 shows that the personal income of the average Service Area resident has increased over past 19 years. However, the chart also shows that the increase within the Service Area has not kept pace with the increase in the rest of the State.

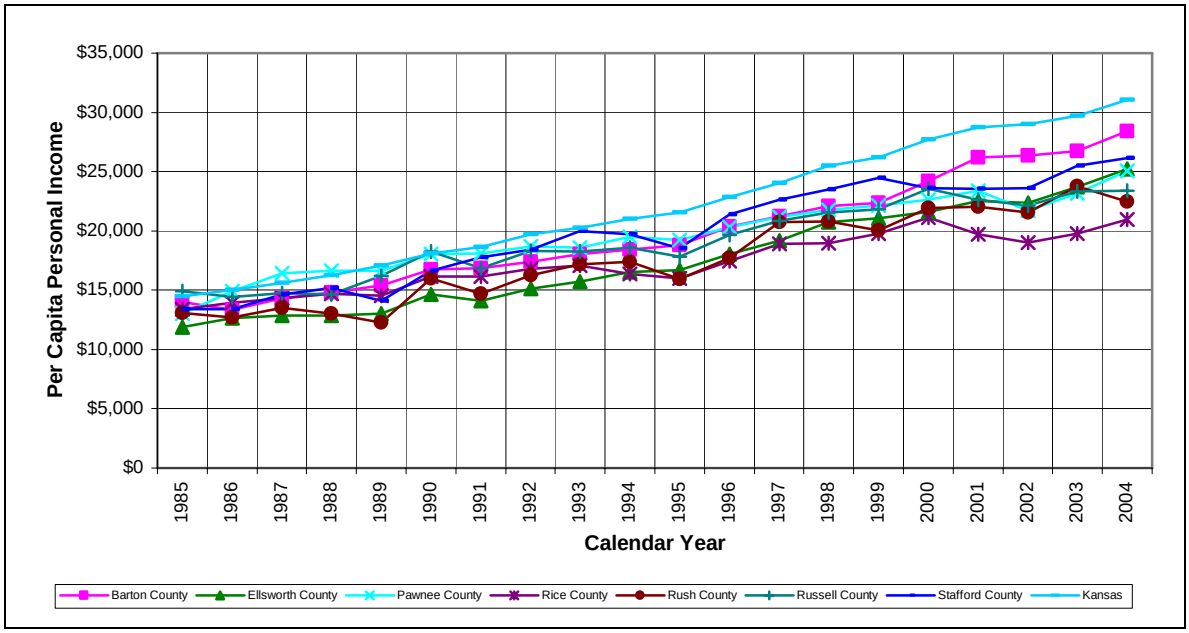

Chart 7: Per Capita Personal Income

Percent of Per Capita Personal Income of United States

Chart 8 shows that the per capita personal income of the residents of the seven counties in the Service Area as a percent of the national per capita the percent of U.S. per capita personal income has steadily declined over the past 19 years. On average, Kansans earned an average of 94% of the U.S. per capita personal income. Moreover, the Kansas percent of U.S. per capita personal income has remained relatively stable over the past 19 years. However, the annual per capita personal income of the residents of the seven counties in the Service Area has declined from a range of 80% to 102% of that of the average citizen living in the United States to a range of 63% to 86% of that of the average citizen living in the United States.

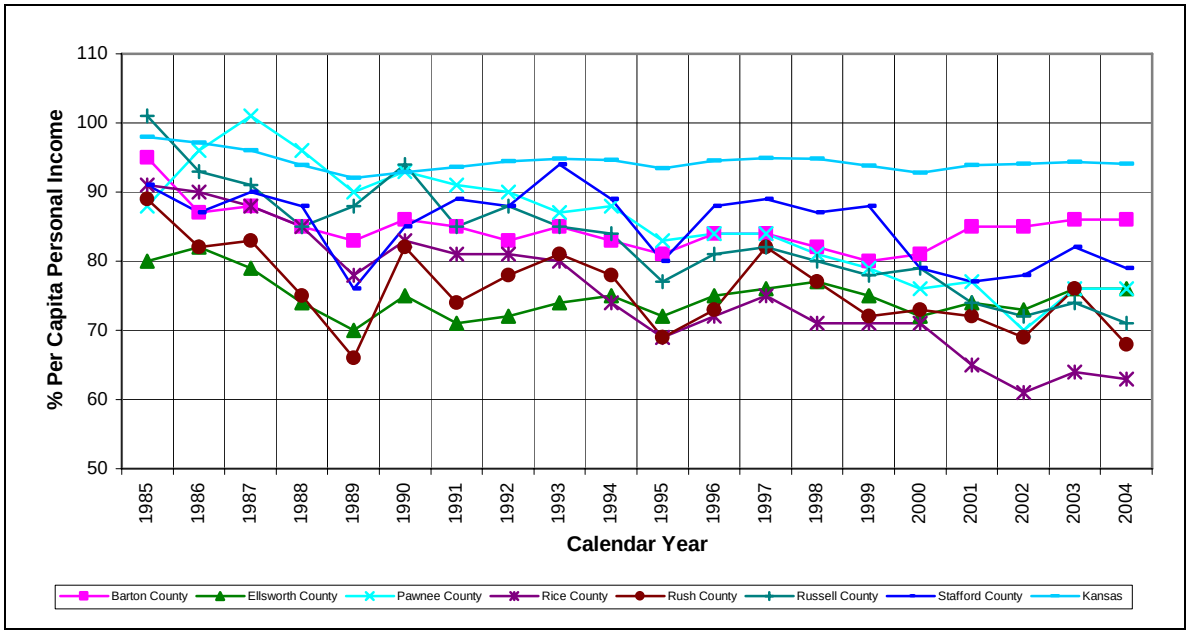

Chart 8: Percent U.S. Per Capita Personal Income

Farm Employment

Chart 9 shows that farm employment in the Service Area dropped significantly from 1985-1992. During that period Service Area counties have lost a high of 24.0% farm employment in Russell County to a low of 7.8% in Stafford County. Since 1992 farm employment in the Service Area has leveled off at about 1,000 positions. Barton County has the largest number of farm employees in the Service Area, followed by Pawnee, Stafford, and Rice County. These data seem to challenge the national data which predict that farm employment will decline by 21% between 2002 and 2012.

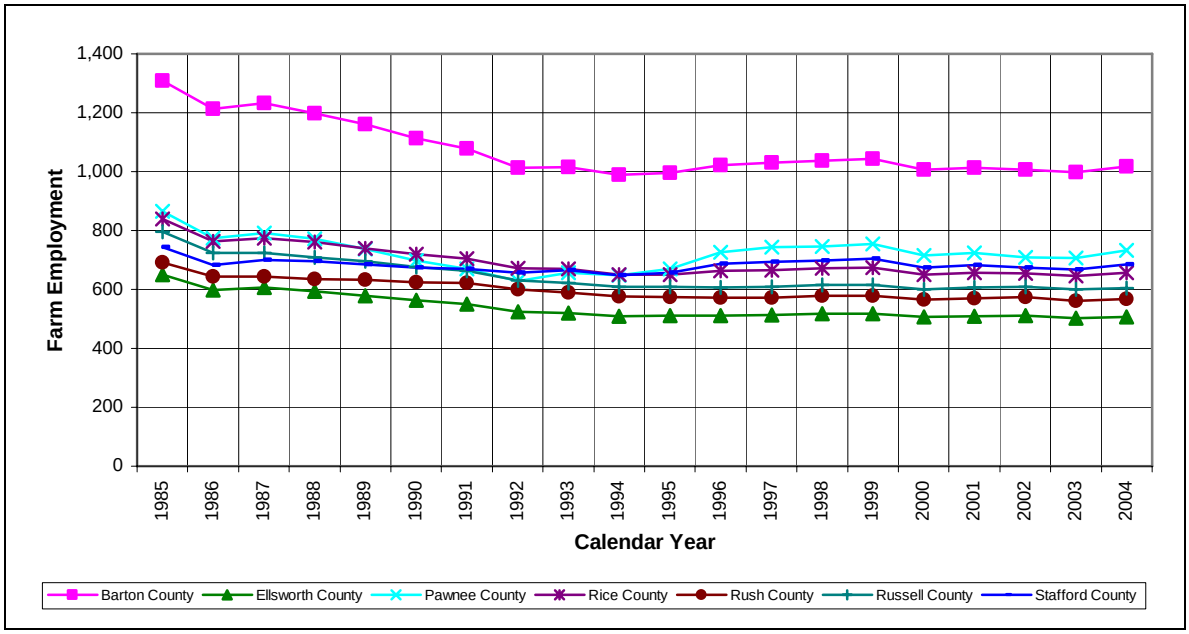

Chart 9: Farm Employment

Non-Farm Employment

Charts 10 shows that after a significant drop in 1985, non-farm employment in the Service Area has remained level since 1986. However, the data show that non-farm employment is not consistent throughout the Service Area. Russell and Stafford Counties experienced losses (48.7 and 30.8%, respectively), while Pawnee and Ellsworth Counties experienced increases (22.4% and 20.8%, respectively) in non-farm employment from 1985 to 2004.

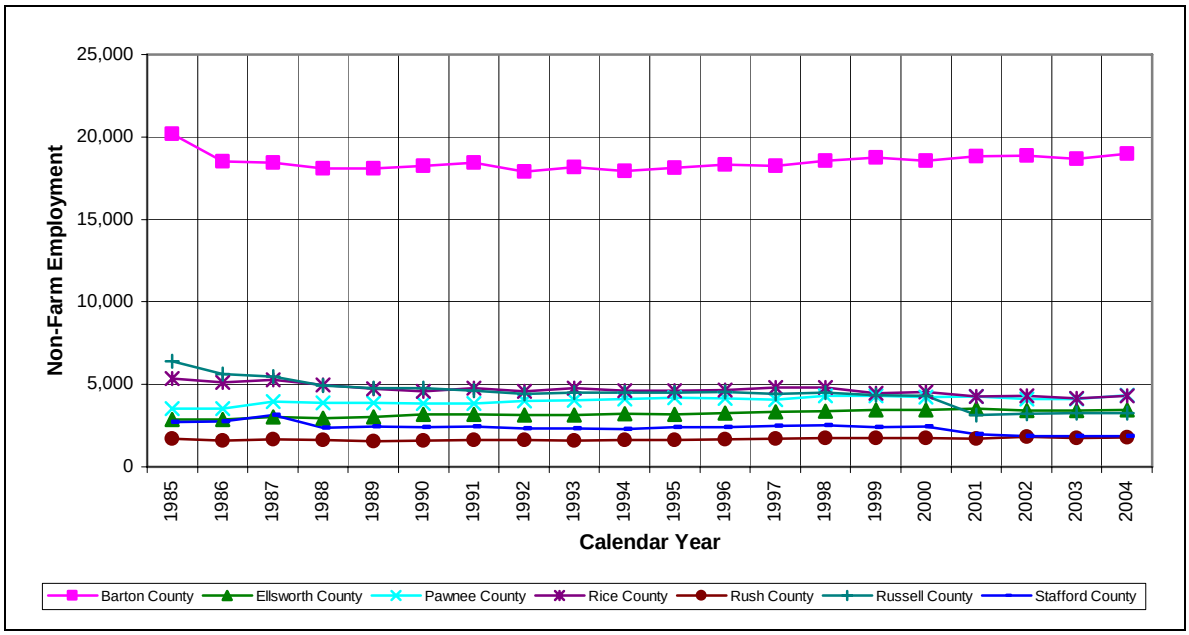

Chart 10: Non-Farm Employment

Chart 11 indicates that non-farm employment is projected to decrease slightly through 2016.

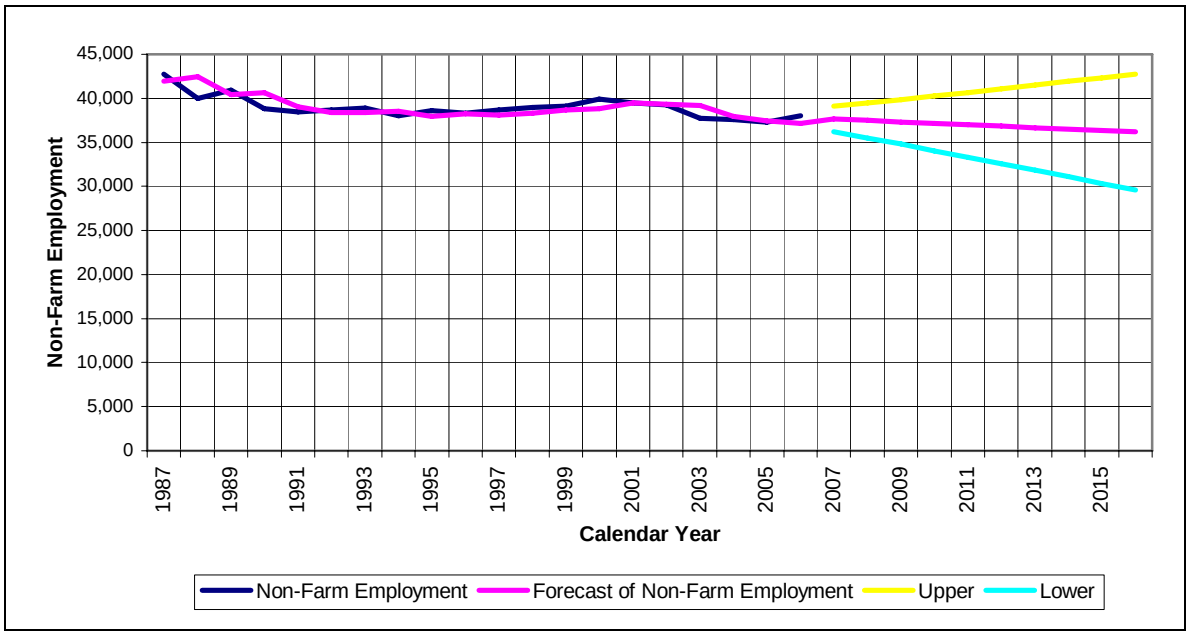

Chart 11: Non-Farm Employment Forecast

Construction Employment

Charts 12 and 13 show that construction employment in the Service Area has shown increased significantly over the past 19 years, despite some down years from 1985-1988, 1990, 1994, 1997 2000, and the last three years 2002-4. Russell County lost the greatest number construction jobs (39.2%). Barton County gained the greatest number construction jobs (25.3%).

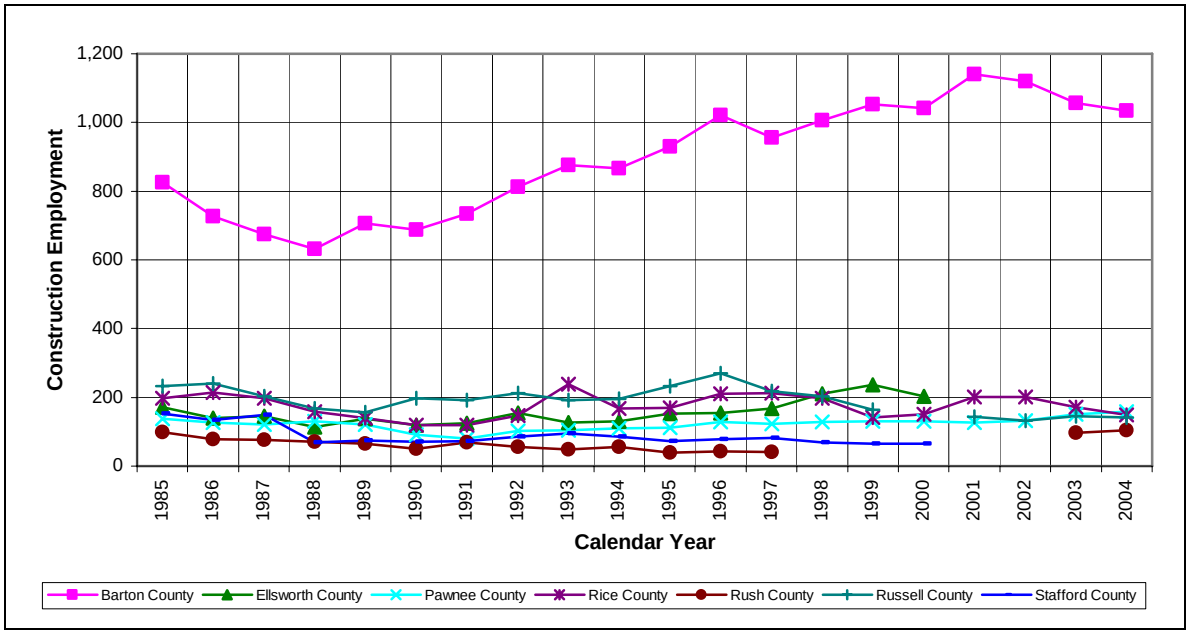

Chart 12: Construction Employment

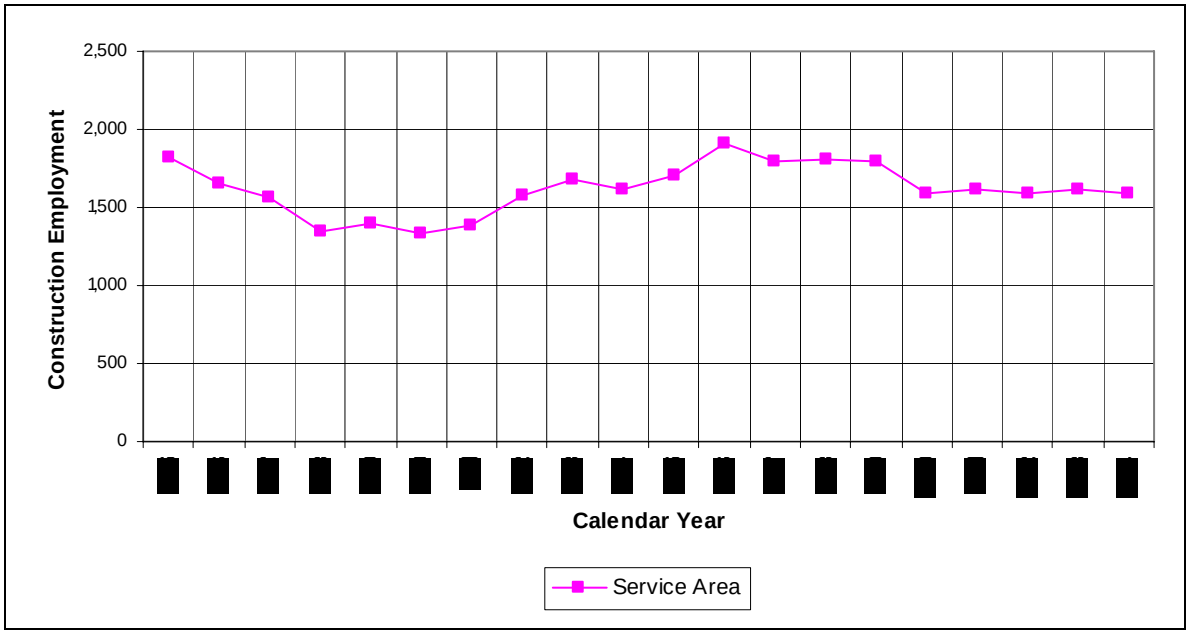

Chart 13: Service Area Construction Employment

Chart 14 indicates that projected construction employment from 2007 through 2016 will be flat for the projected period.

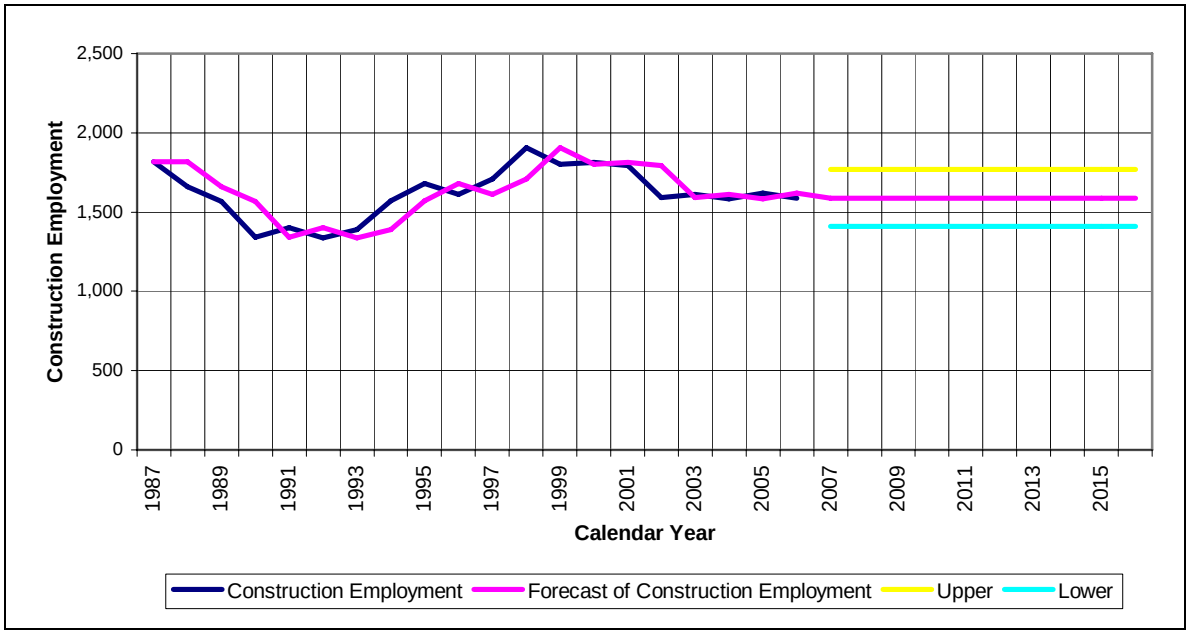

Chart 14: Construction Employment Forecast

Government Employment

Chart 15 shows that government employment has consistently increased in five of the seven counties in the Service Area. In the Service Area as a whole, there has been a 28.4% increase in government jobs during this 19-year period. Ellsworth County has experienced a 76.5% increase and Pawnee County has experienced a 57.8% increase in government employment during the period. Conversely, Russell County lost 14.8% of its government jobs from 1985 to 2004 and Rush County lost 1.5% of its government jobs.

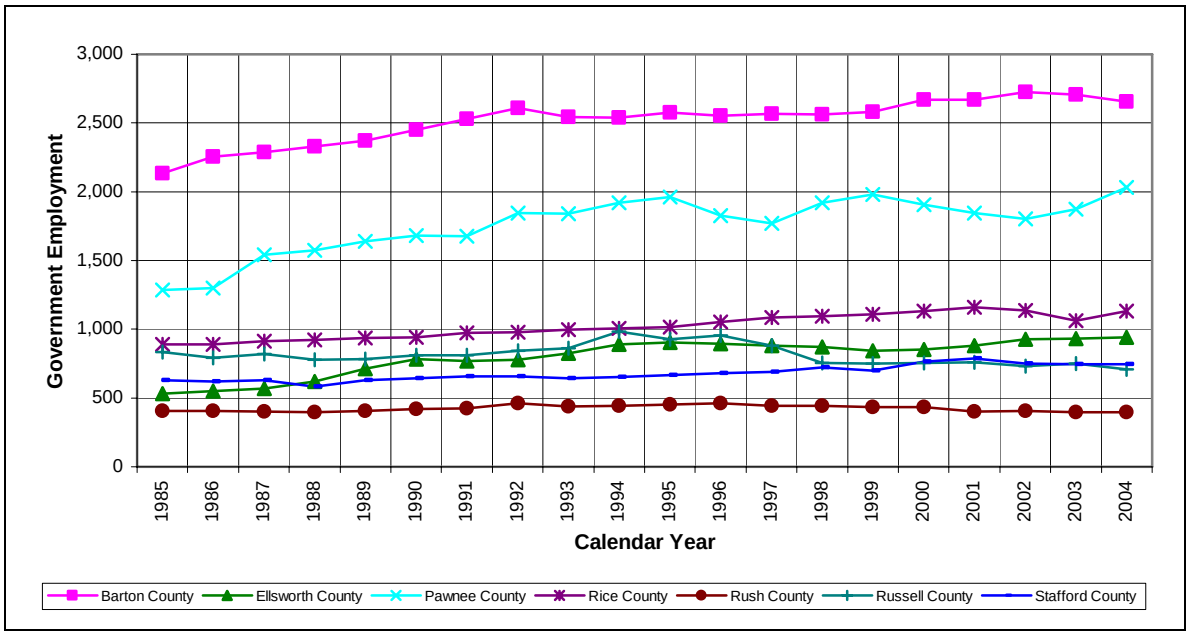

Chart 15: Government Employment

Chart 16 shows the projected government jobs in the Service Area from 2007 through 2016. As can be seen in Chart 16, government employment has the potential for continued growth.

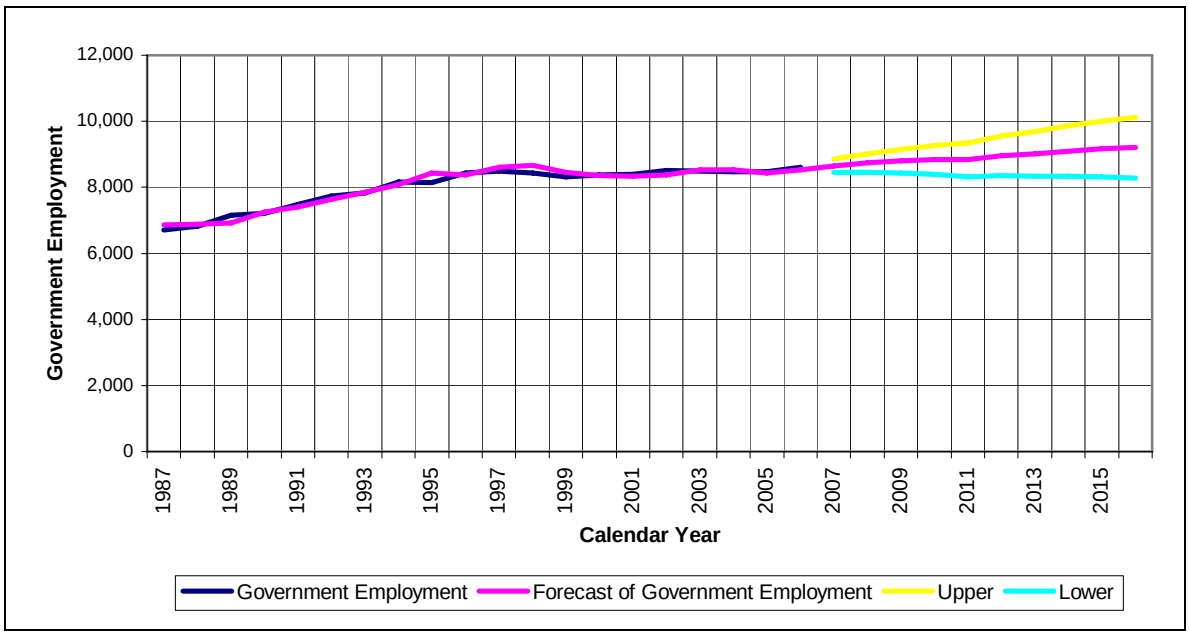

Chart 16: Government Employment Forecast

Manufacturing Employment

Chart 17 shows that 16.9% loss in manufacturing jobs in the seven counties in the Service Area from 1985 through 2004. Pawnee County lost 45.5% of its manufacturing jobs from 1985 to 2004 and Barton County lost 31.9% of its manufacturing jobs. Conversely manufacturing employment is increasing in some counties in the Service Area. Rush County has experienced a 55.0% increase and Russell County has experienced a 25.9% increase in manufacturing employment during this 19-year period.

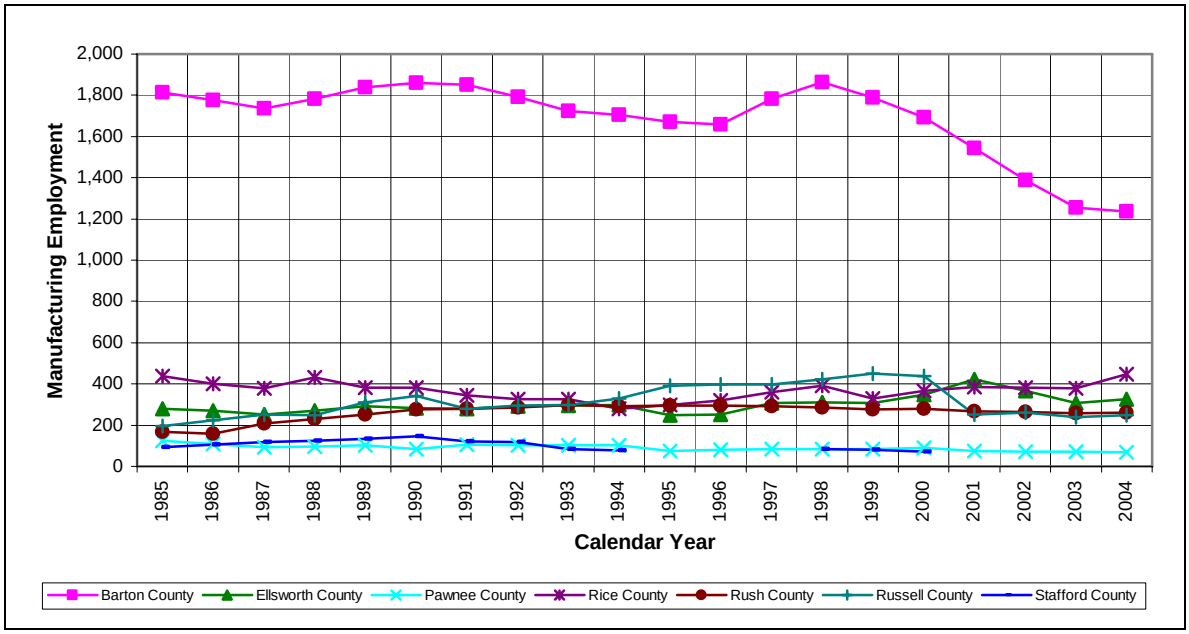

Chart 17: Manufacturing Employment

Chart 18 projects a continued decline in manufacturing jobs in the Service Area through 2016.

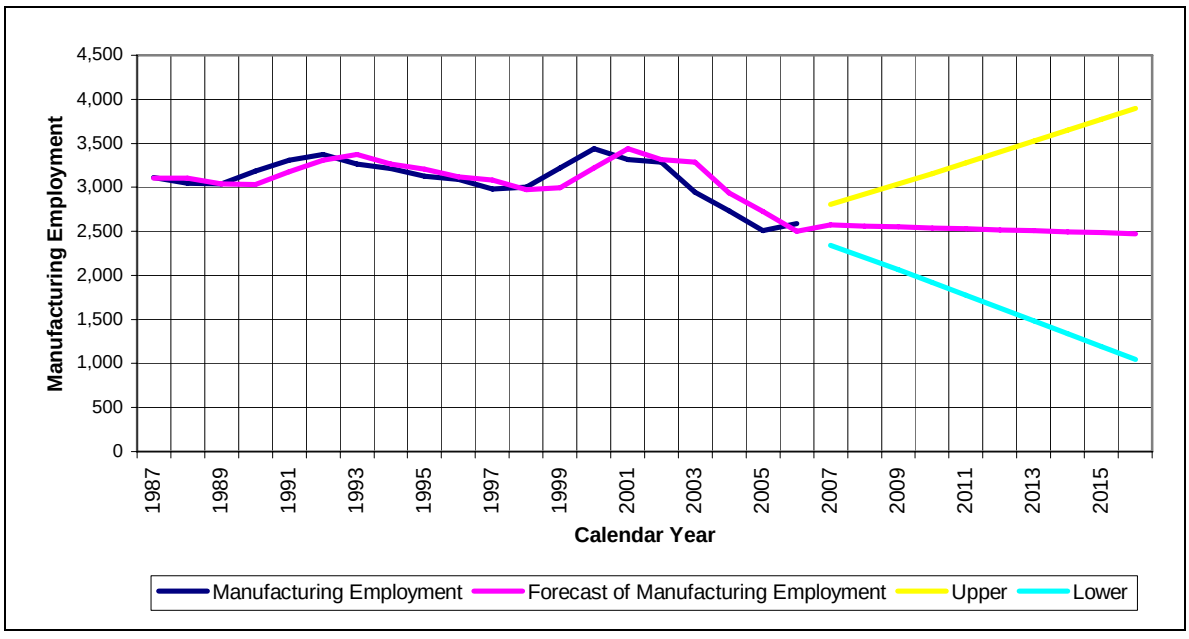

Chart 18: Manufacturing Employment Forecast

Note: *From 1969 through 2000, the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) categorized employment types according to the SIC (Standard Industrial Classification). In 2001, the BEA changed their employment types classification system to the NAICS system (North American Industry Classification System). The data on employment types seem to track fairly well from the SIC to the NAICS system except for wholesale trade, retail trade, and financial services employment. Perhaps the NAICS classification for wholesale trade, retail trade, and financial services employment use different selection criteria than the SIC.*

Wholesale Trade Employment

Chart 19 shows that wholesale trade employment throughout all seven counties of the Service Area has remained relatively level for the period 2001 through 2004. Insufficient data under the new classification criteria exist to forecast wholesale trade employment.

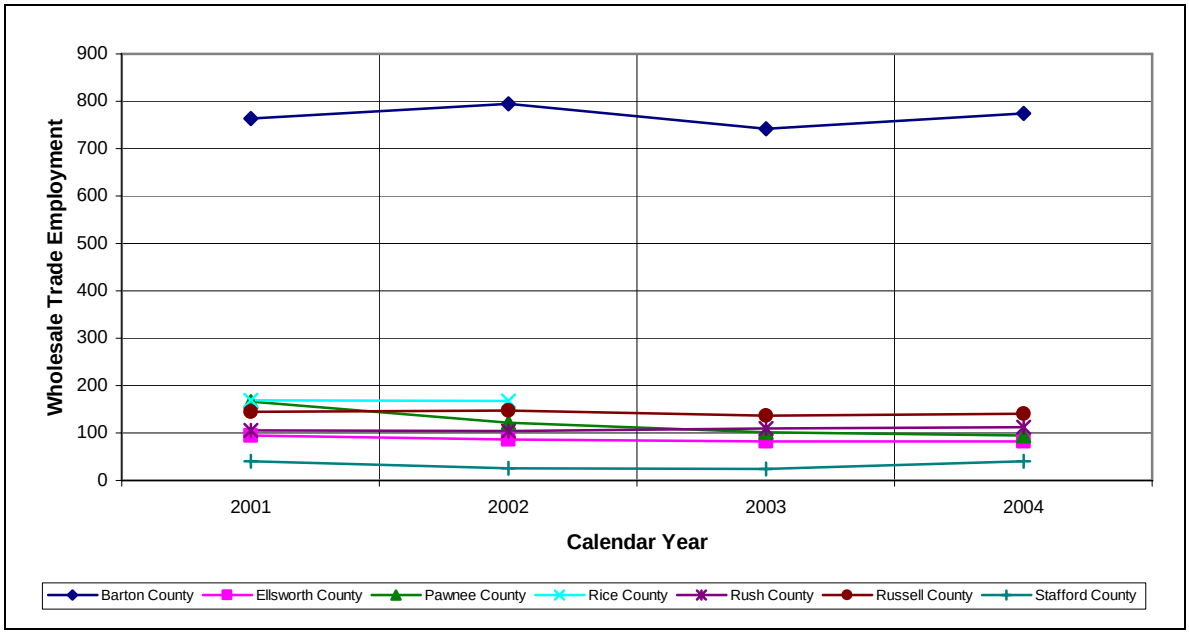

Chart 19: Wholesale Trade Employment

Retail Trade Employment

As shown in Chart 20, employment in the retail trade field has also remained relatively level for the period 2001 through 2004. Insufficient data under the new classification criteria exist to forecast retail trade employment.

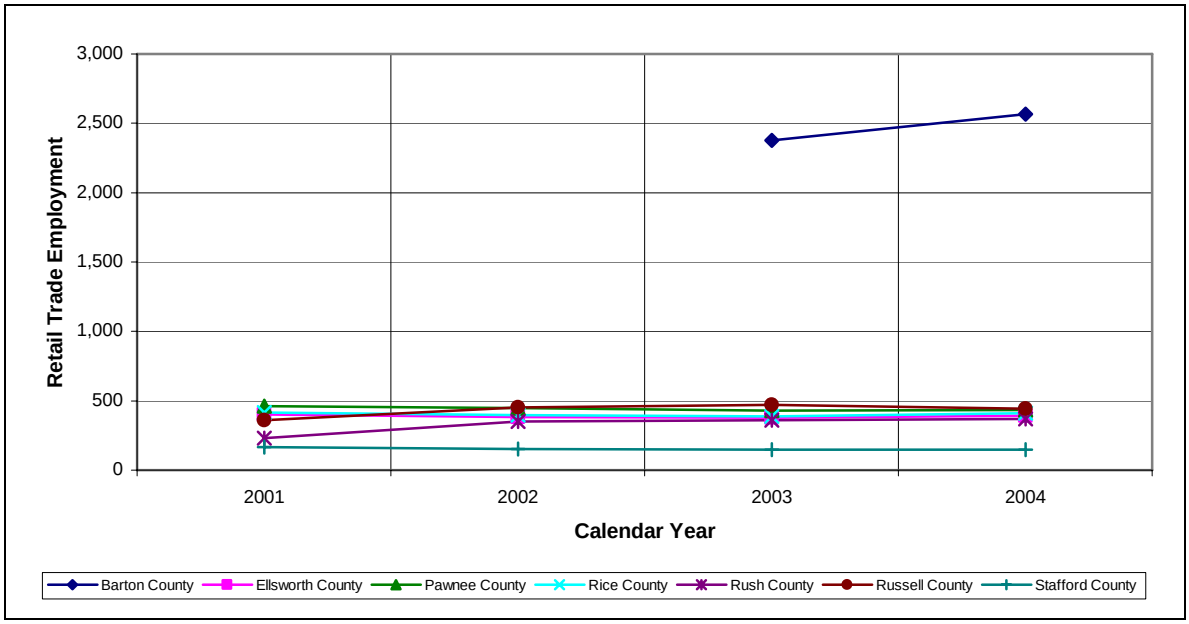

Chart 20: Retail Trade Employment

Financial Services Employment

Chart 21 shows employment in the financial services field has also remained relatively level for the period 2001 through 2004. Insufficient data under the new classification criteria exist to forecast financial services employment.

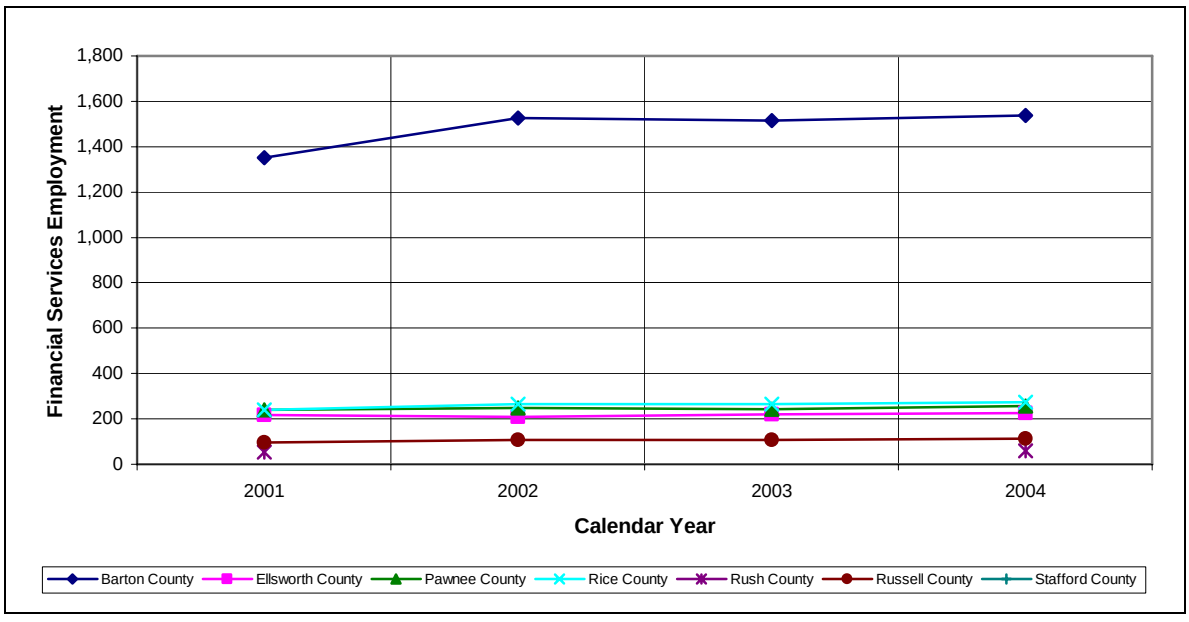

Chart 21: Financial Services Employment

Average Wages

Although the average wages within the Service Area have generally out-paced the annual inflation rate, Chart 22 shows that they have increased at a much slower rate than the average wages paid to Kansas citizens. In fact, the gap between the average Kansas wage and the average wages earned by residents of the Service Area increased each year. The cause of this increasing gap in average wages is unknown.

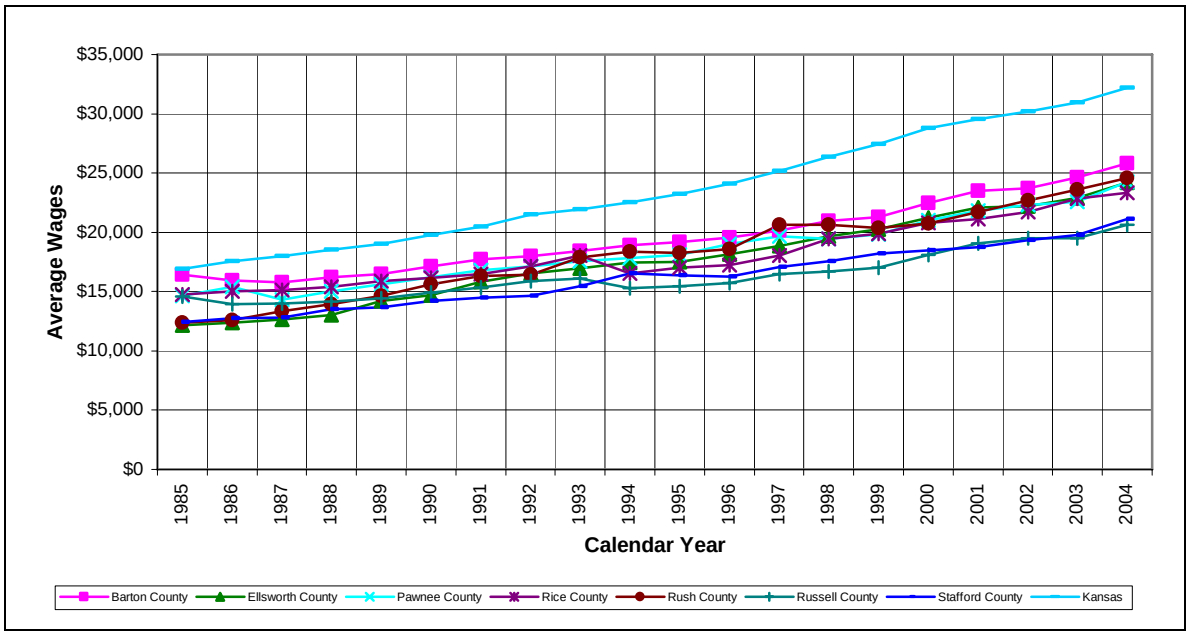

Chart 22: Average Wages

Unemployment Rates

Chart 23 shows that the unemployment rates in the seven counties of the Service Area, while fluctuating greatly, appear to have slowly increased since 1999. The average unemployment rate within the seven counties that comprise the Service Area was 4.3% in 2004. This rate is lower than the Kansas average annual unemployment rate of 5.5%. The Service Area unemployment rate is also lower than the United States average annual unemployment rate of 5.5% in 2004. Pawnee County had the lowest average annual unemployment rate in 2004 at 3.8%. Russell County had the highest average annual unemployment rate in 2004 at 4.7%.

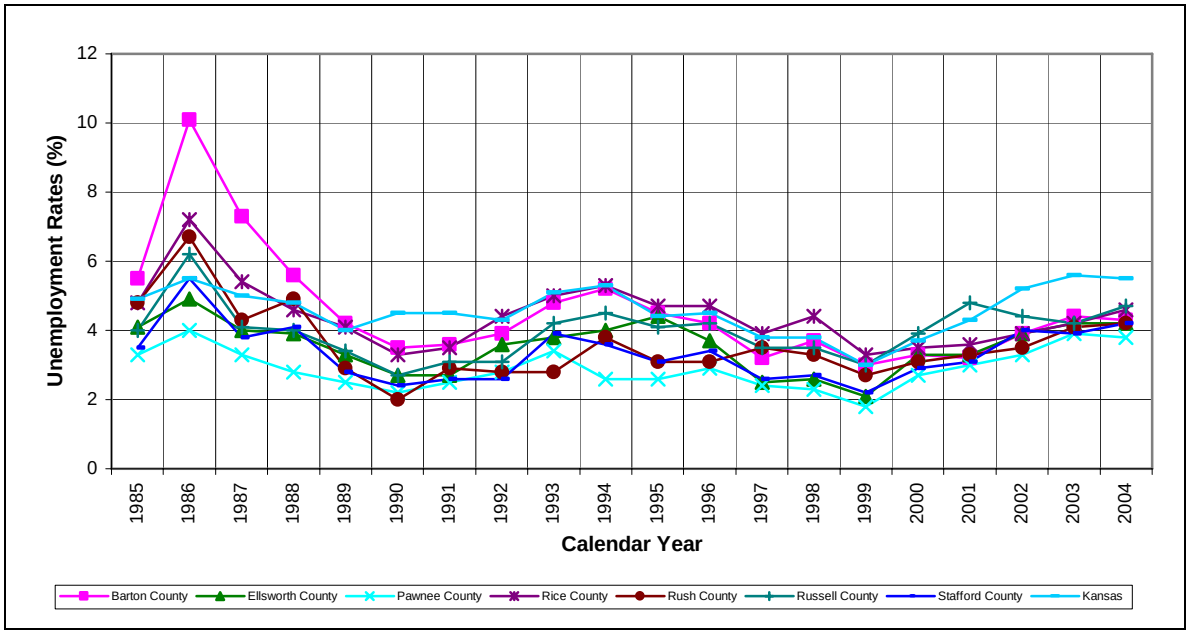

Chart 23: County Employment Rates

Federal Financial Aid Recipients

Chart 24 shows that the unduplicated number of federal student financial aid recipients at the College increased 63.5% from fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 2005. Because the level of state support for community colleges in the past five to six years has been decreasing, Kansas colleges have increased student tuition to offset the loss of state funding.

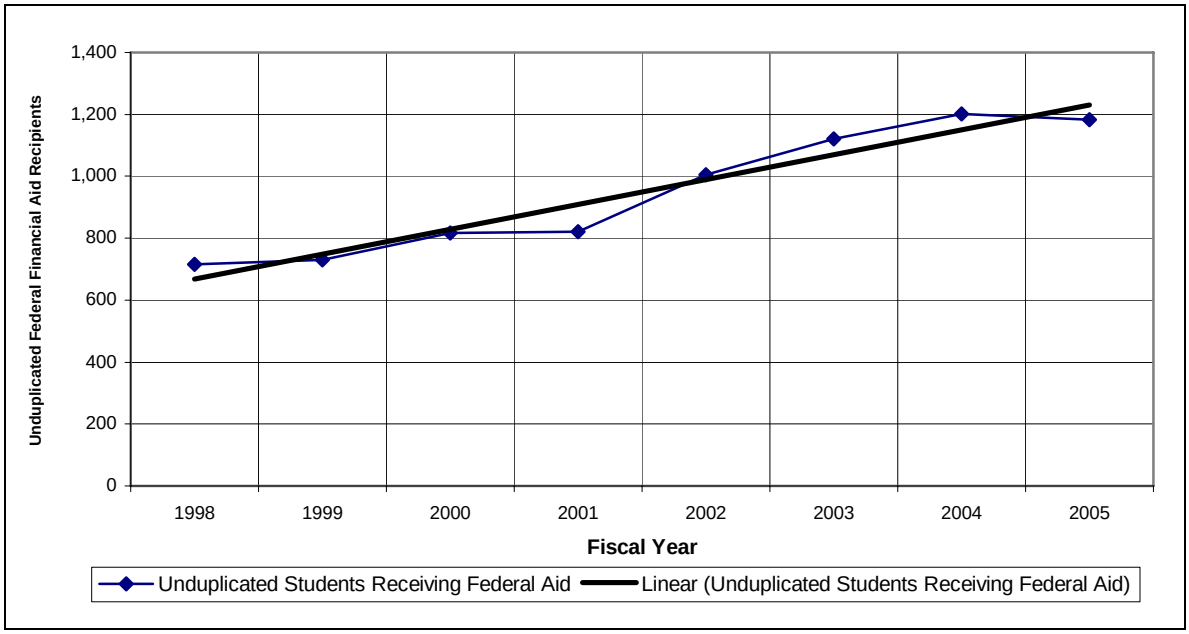

Chart 24: Unduplicated Federal Financial Aid Recipients

The trend line on Chart 25 clearly indicates that the amount of federal financial aid that is awarded annually to students attending Barton will likely continue to rise fairly sharply each year.

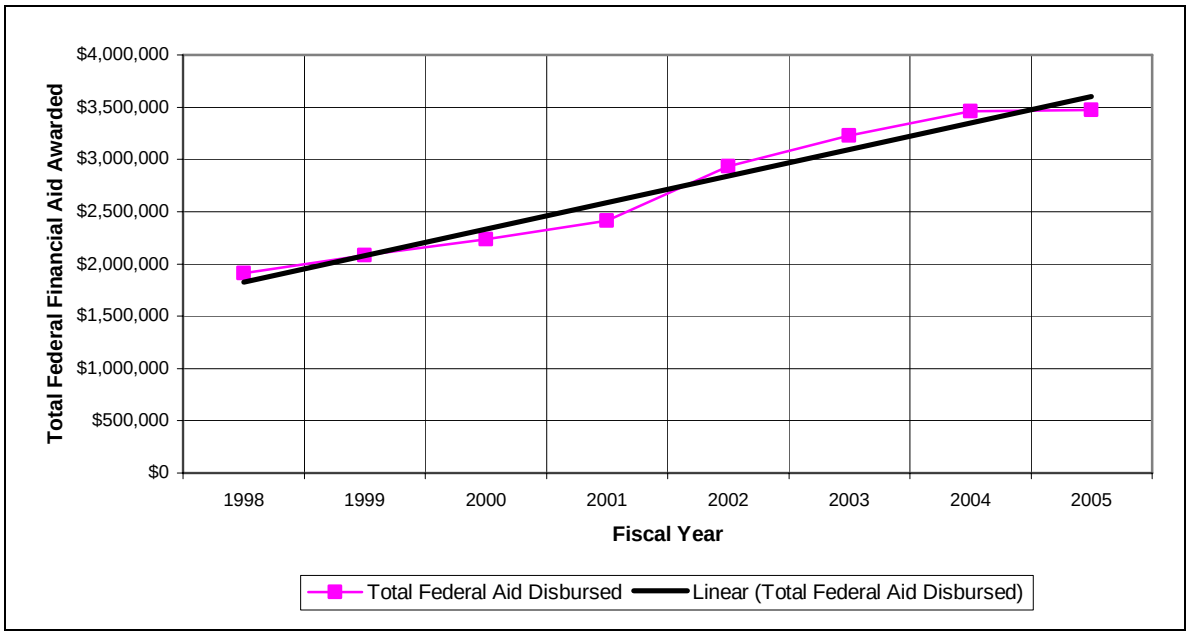

Chart 25: Total Federal Financial Aid Awarded

Average Family Income of Federal Financial Aid Recipients

Chart 26 shows that the average family income of students who receive federal student financial aid has increased by $7,864 (34.2%) from fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 2005.

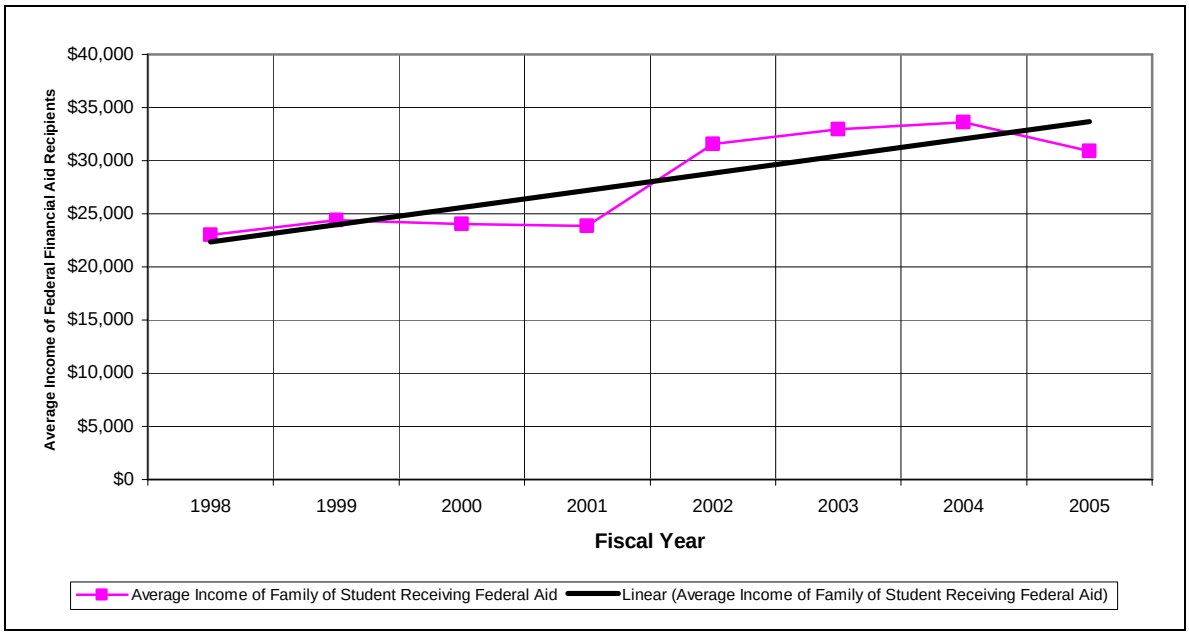

Chart 26: Average Family Income

Unduplicated Student Headcount (Full-Time and Part-Time)

Chart 27 shows that unduplicated full-time student headcount increased by 22.1% from 1998 to 2006. The College saw an increase in full-time student headcount from 1999 to 2003, but has remained at virtually the same level since 2003. Full-time headcount is based upon one student enrolled in at least 12 semester hours of credit in one or more of the three academic terms.

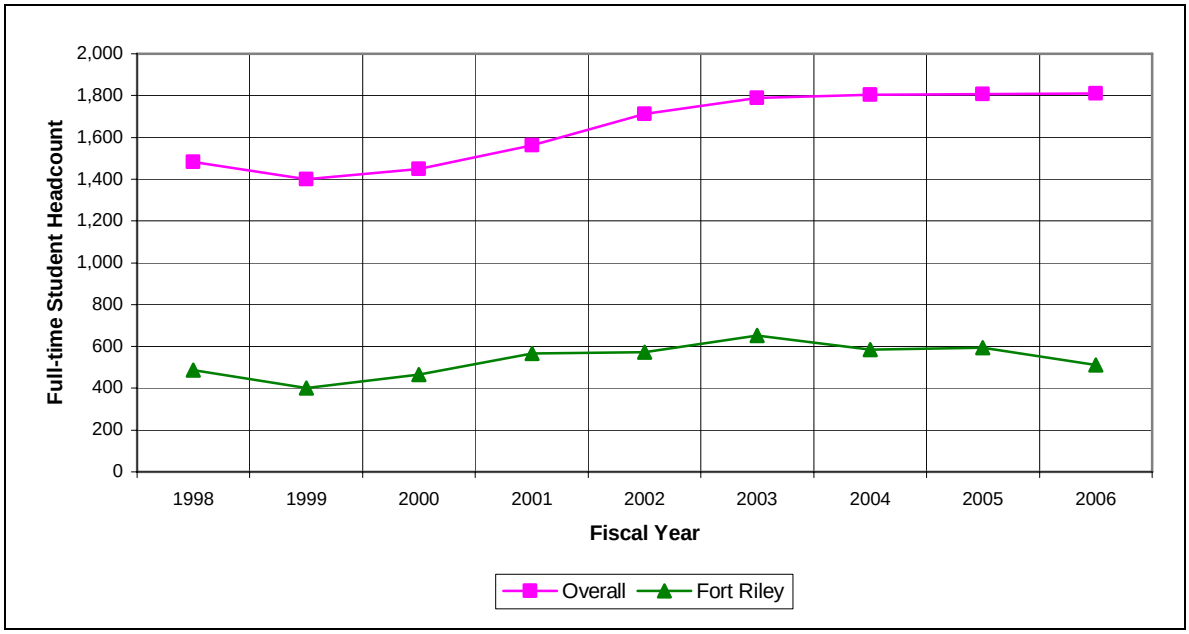

Chart 27: Full-Time Student Headcount

Chart 28 shows the unduplicated part-time student headcount from 1998 to 2006. The chart shows that the number of unduplicated part-time student headcount has fluctuated since 1998. The chart also shows that the College's overall unduplicated part-time student headcount and the Fort Riley Campus's unduplicated part-time student headcount area relatively parallel. This would indicate that fluctuation in this area is due to the fluctuation at Fort Riley.

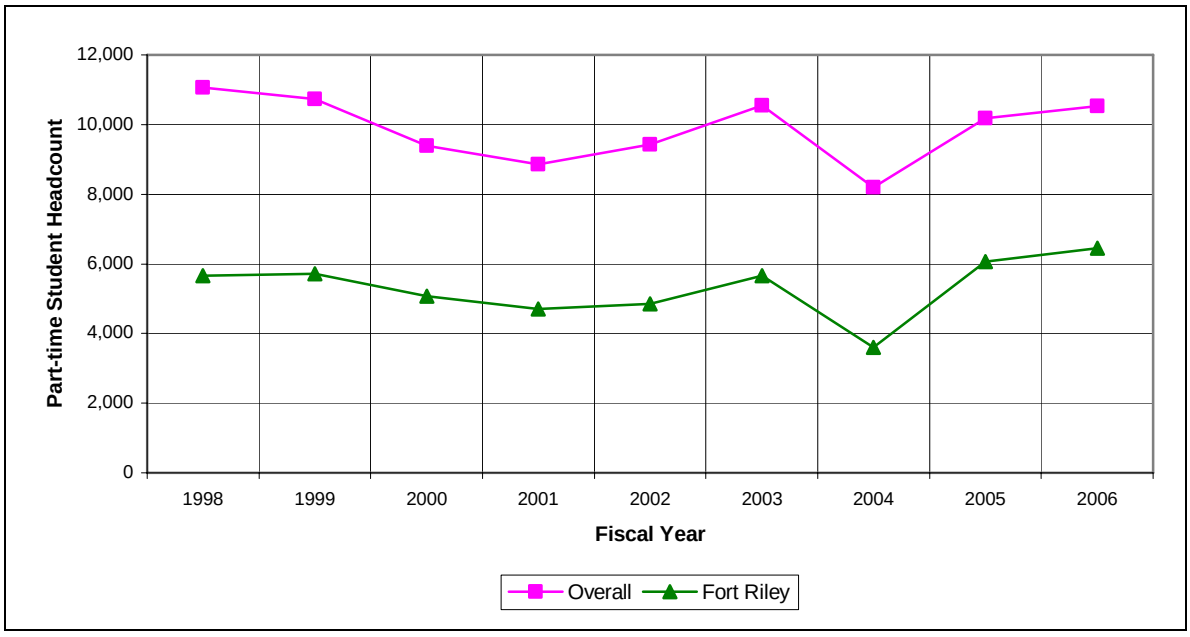

Chart 28: Part-time Student Headcount

Unduplicated Student Headcount (Male and Female)

Chart 29 and Chart 30 show student headcount by gender. Chart 29 shows that male student headcount increased 12.2% from fiscal year 2004 to fiscal year 2006. Chart 30 shows that the female headcount decreased by 18.2% in the same period. This represents a gross gender change of almost 30.4%. As with Chart 28, the College's overall male student headcount and the Fort Riley Campus's male student headcount lines on Chart 29 are relatively parallel. This would indicate that the growth in male student headcount occurred at the Fort Riley Campus. Conversely, data the Chart 30 shows that Fort Riley Campus's female student headcount line relatively flat and the College's overall female student headcount line has considerable variation. This would indicate that decline in male student headcount occurred at the Barton County Campus.

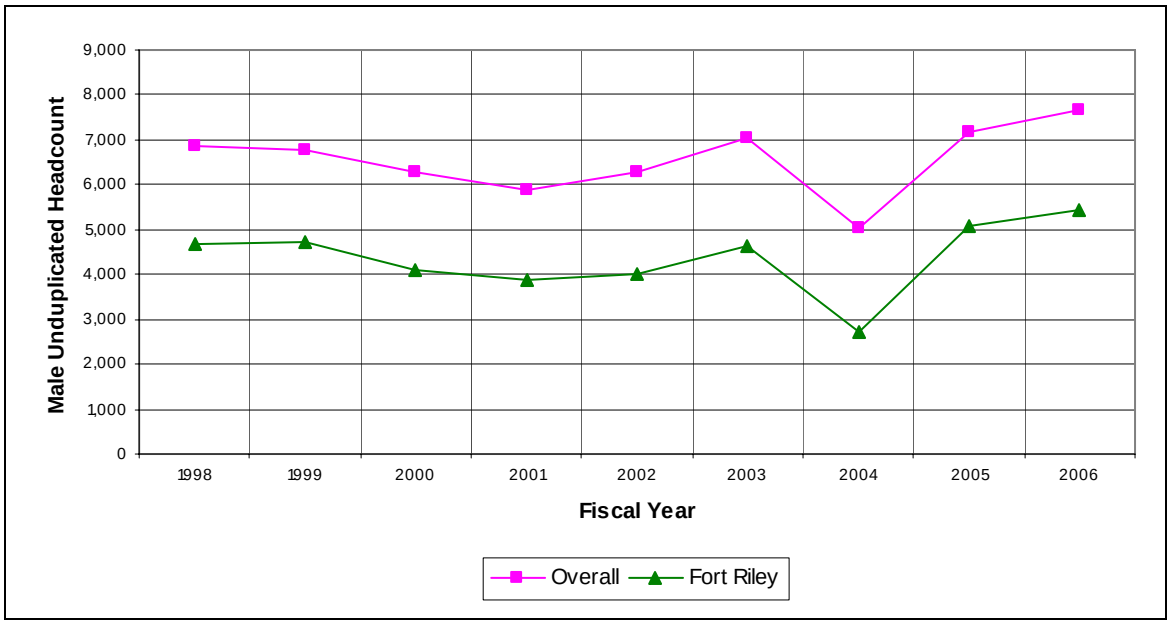

Chart 29: Male Student Headcount

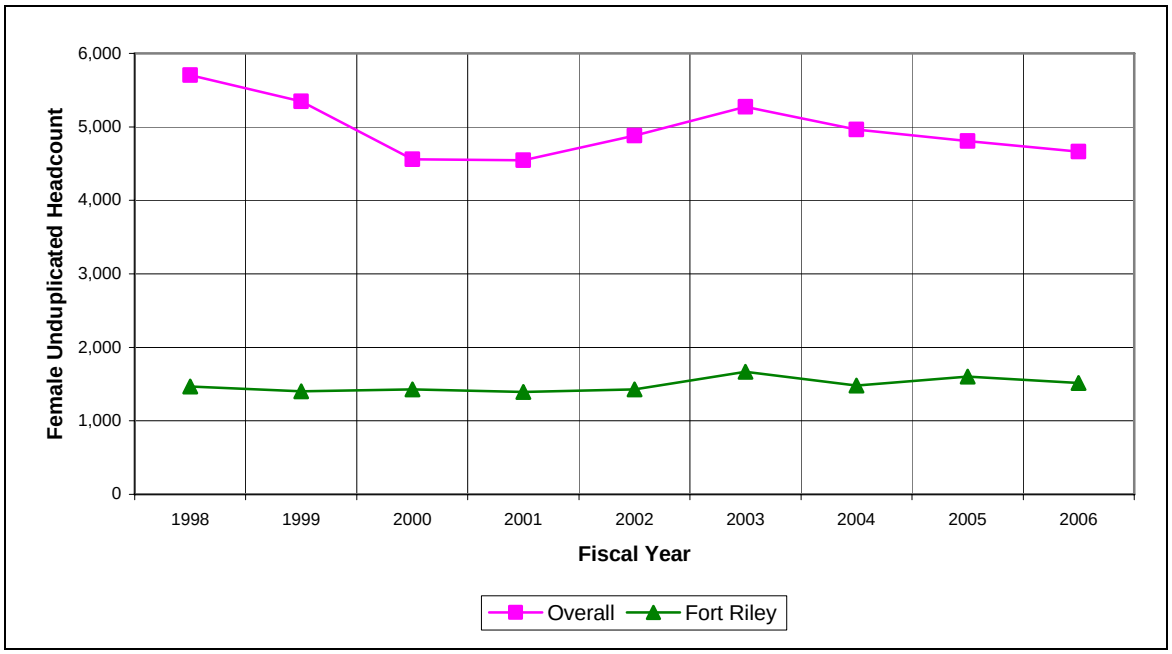

Chart 30: Female Student Headcount

Student Age Ranges

Chart 31 shows that student age ranges for the entire college in fiscal year 2006 have changed significantly since fiscal year 1998. The most significant enrollment increases occurred in the Under 18 through the 20-24 age ranges with corresponding decreases in the 25-34 through the 55 and over age ranges. Chart 32 shows that the increases and decreases in age groups at Fort Riley are quite similar to the increases and decreases in age groups for the entire college (Chart 31).

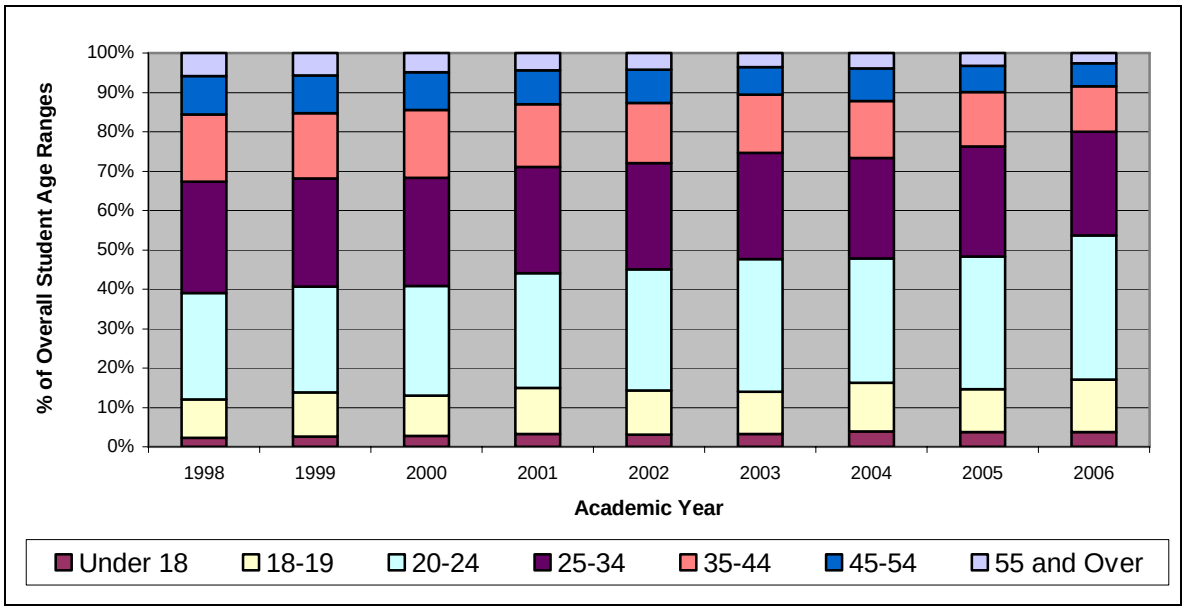

Chart 31: Student Age Ranges (Entire College)

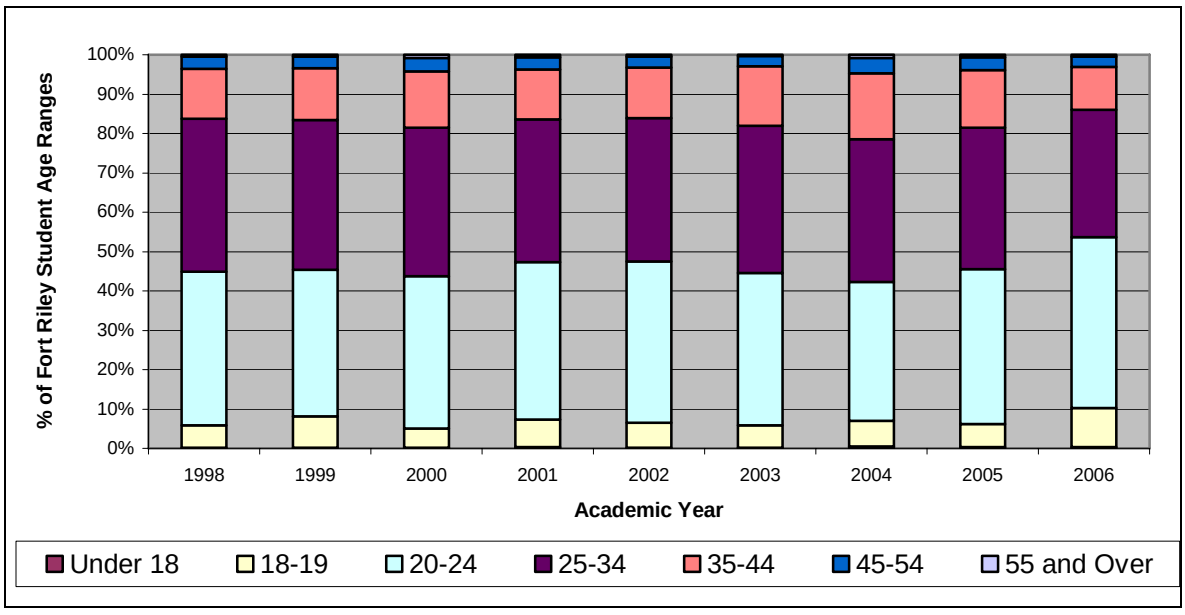

Chart 32: Student Age Ranges (Fort Riley Only)

Online Student Headcount

Chart 33 shows that student headcount for both of the online programs (Bartonline and EduKan) have steadily increased since fiscal year 2000. Chart 34 shows that overall student headcount for both online programs combined have also steadily increased since fiscal year 2000.

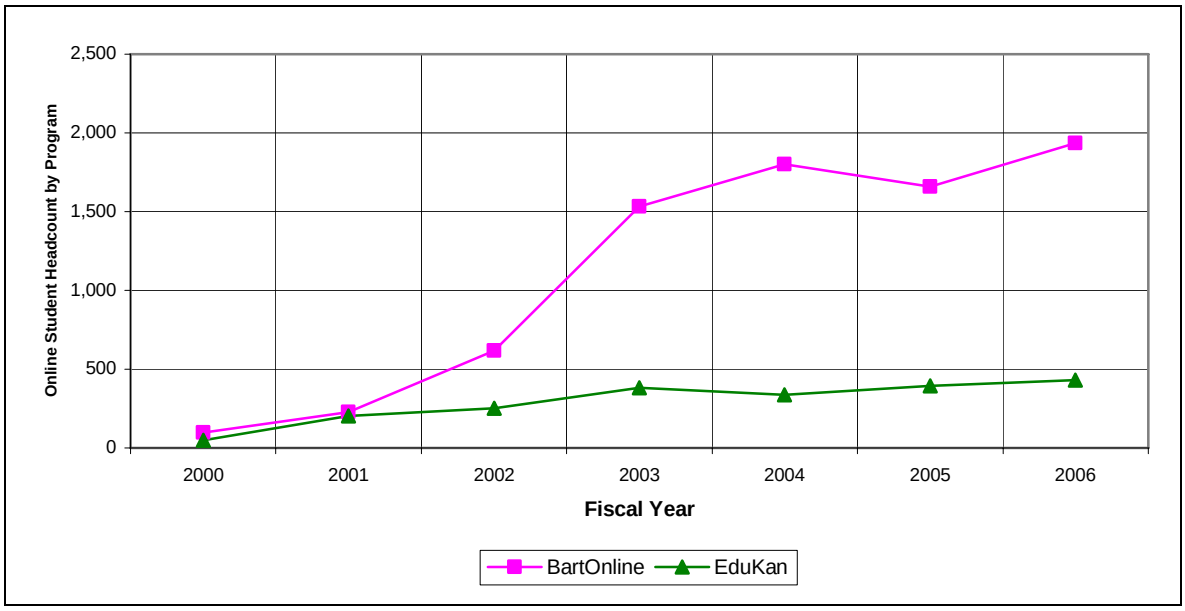

Chart 33: Online Student Unduplicated Headcount by Program

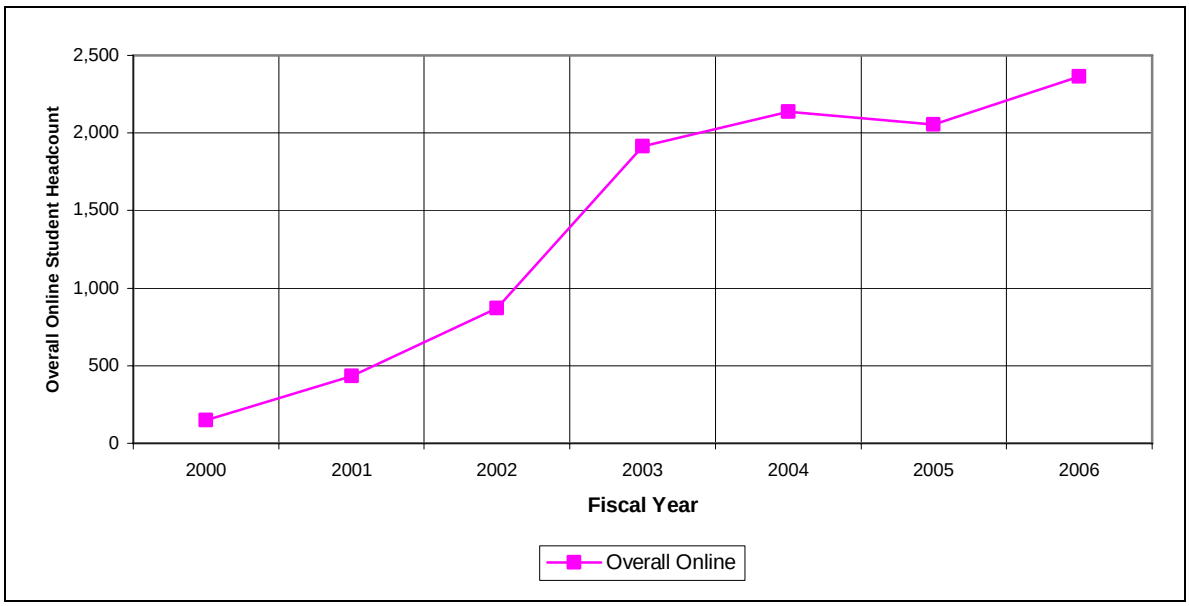

Chart 34: Overall Online Student Unduplicated Headcount

PROGRAM COMPLETERS AND ENROLLMENT

Transfer Programs: (Note: Limited data for all degree completers from the College exists from Fiscal Year 1970 to the present date.)

Chart 35 shows that, although the number of A.A. degree completers has increased since fiscal year 1999, there was a decrease from fiscal year 2004 to fiscal year 2005.

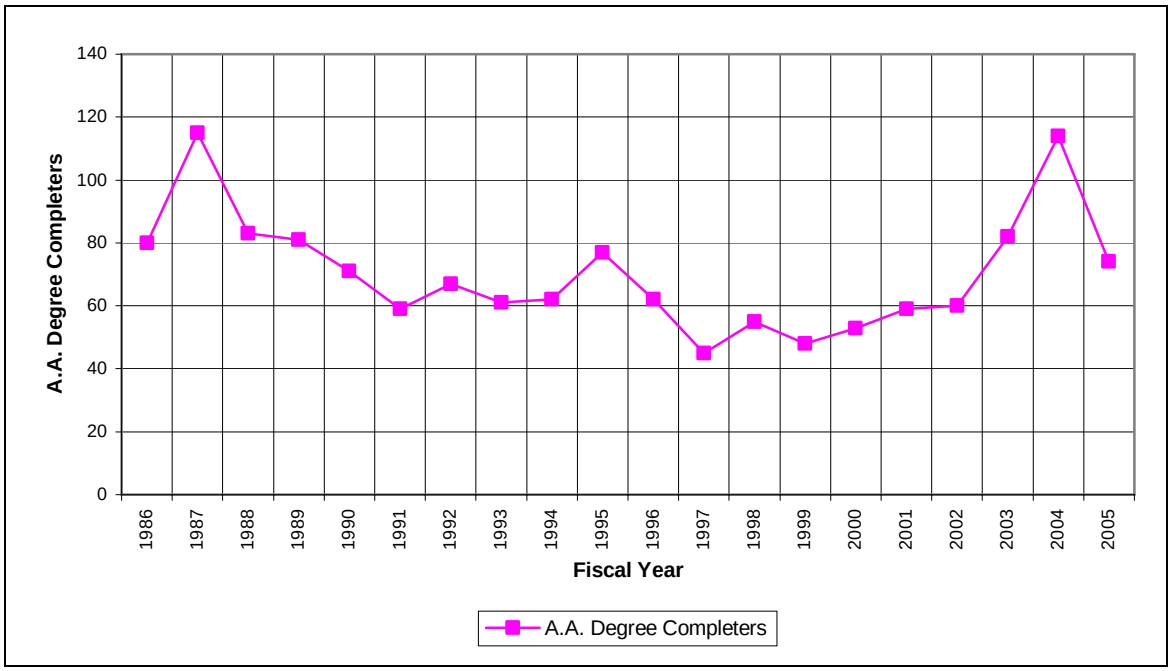

Chart 35: A.A. Degree Completers

Chart 36 shows that the number of students completing A.S. degrees has gradually increased from 1988 to 2005, with only three downward turns since fiscal year 1988.

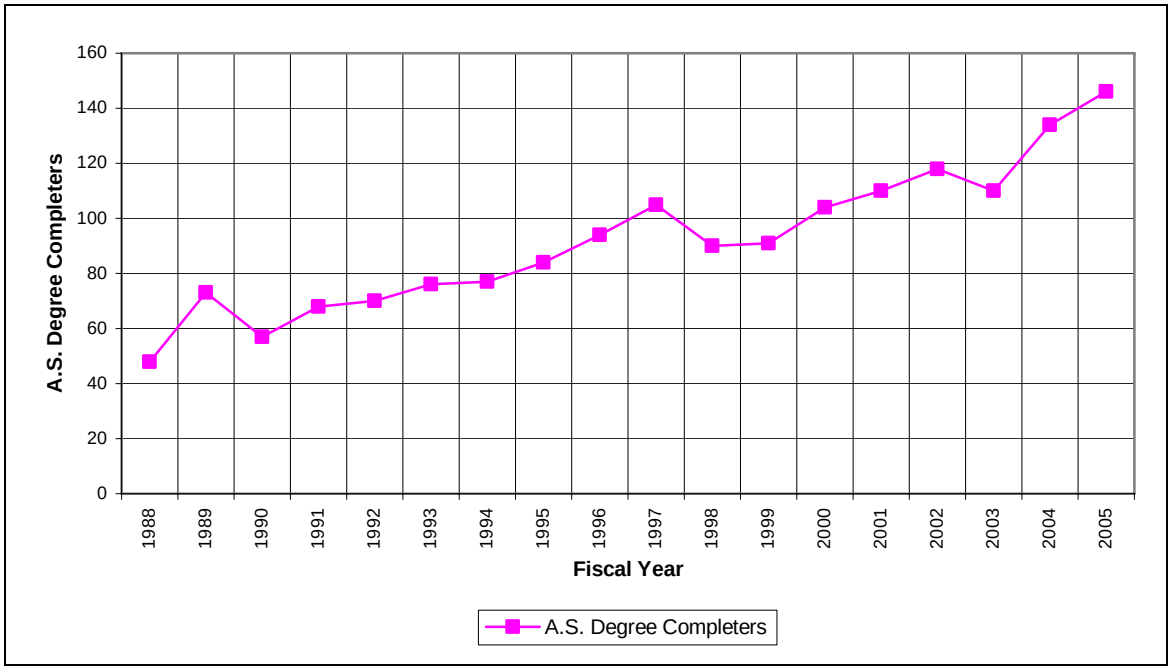

Chart 36: A.S. Degree Completers

Chart 37 shows that the numbers of students completing A.A.S. degrees has declined by approximately 45.1% since fiscal year 1995.

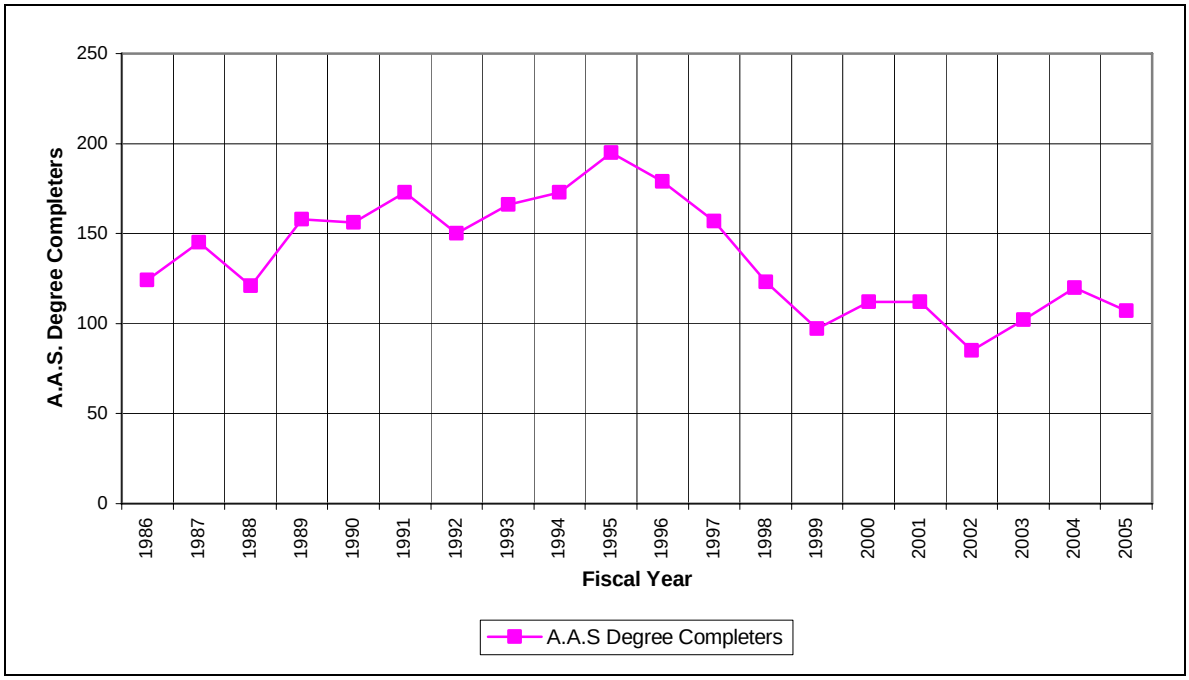

Chart 37: A.A.S. Degree Completers

Chart 38 indicates that the number of A.G.S. degree completers saw significant growth in the early to mid-1990's, but has decreased by 39.8% since fiscal year 1998.

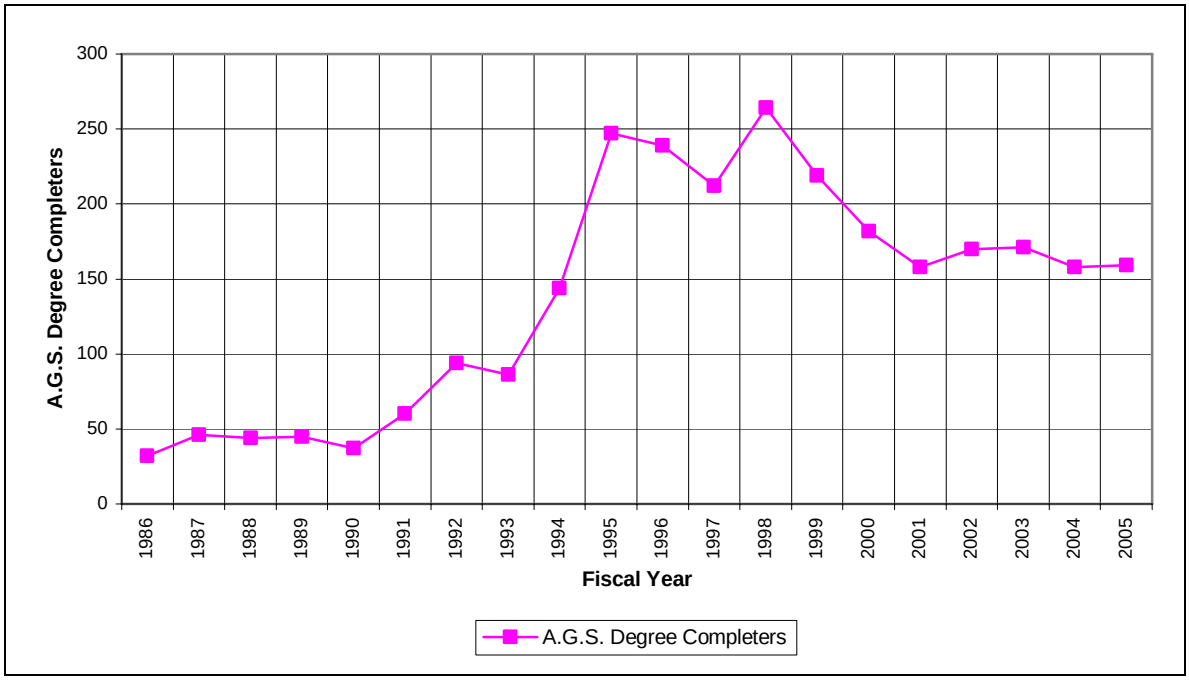

Chart 38: A.G.S. Degree Completers

Chart 39 shows that the trend for total degree completers has significantly increased since fiscal year 1971, going from 276 completers in FY 1986 to 486 completers in FY 2005, a 76.1% increase.

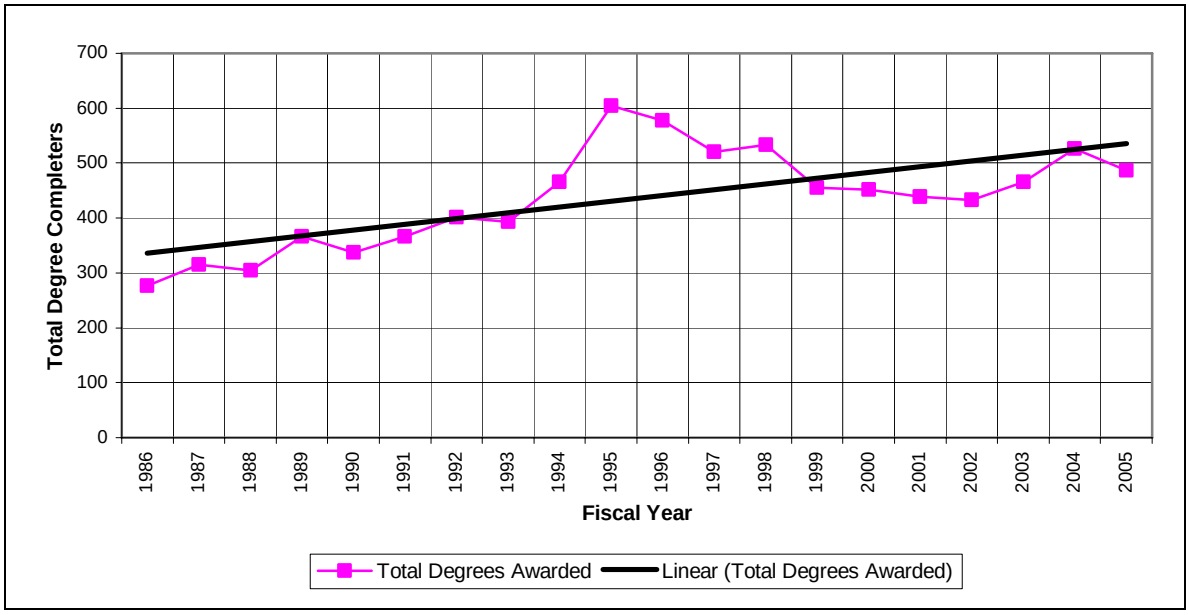

Chart 39: Total Degree Completers

Chart 40 indicates that the number of Agriculture Business Management Degree Program completers has declined significantly since FY 1996.

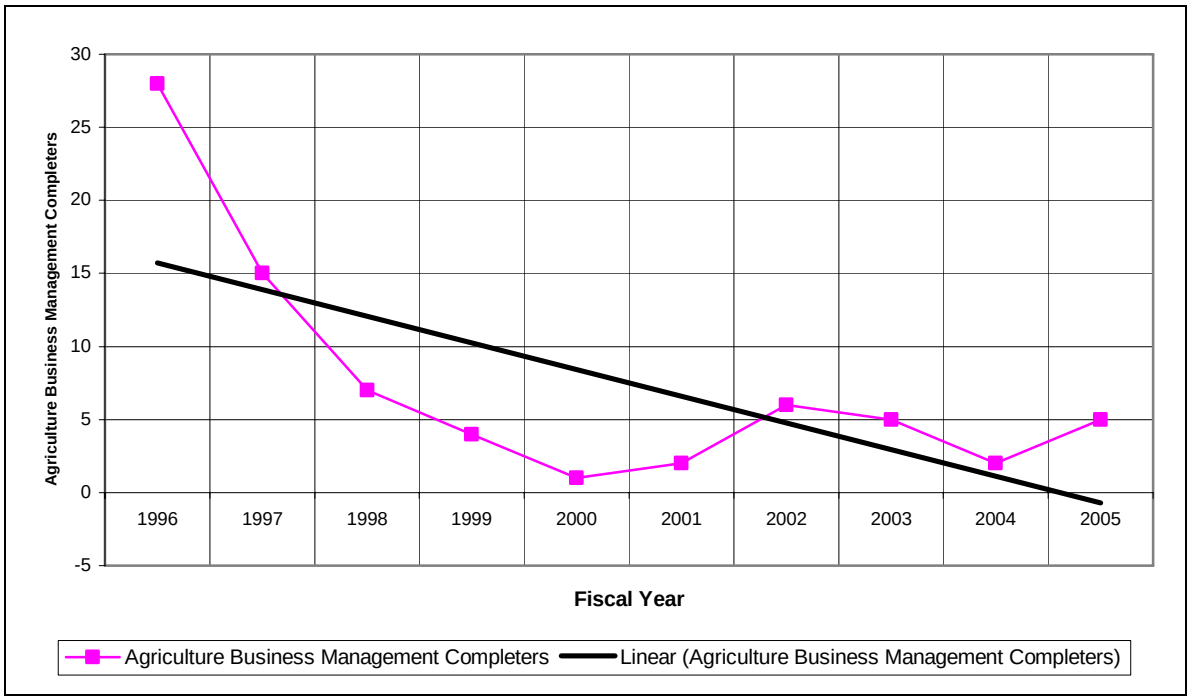

Chart 40: Agriculture Business Management Degree Program Completers

Chart 41 shows that there is a similar declining trend for enrollees in the Agriculture Business Management Degree Program.

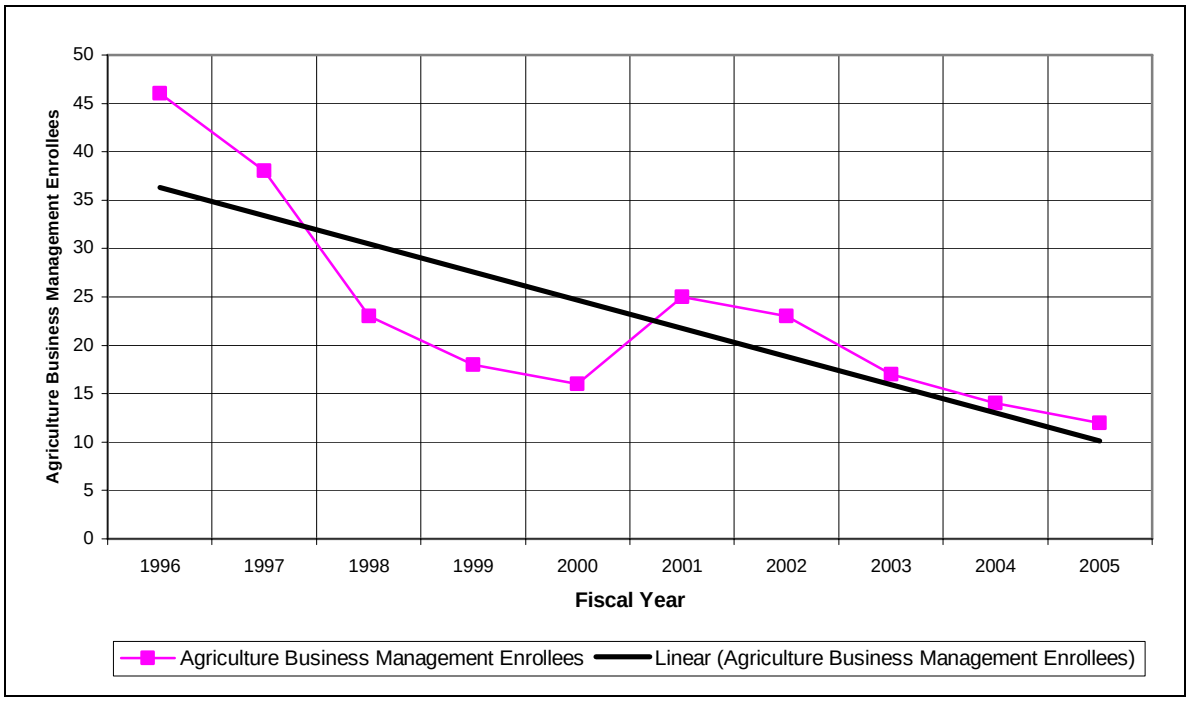

Chart 41: Agriculture Business Management Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 42 indicates that the number of Automotive Technology Degree Program completers, although extremely cyclic, has increased slightly since FY 1996.

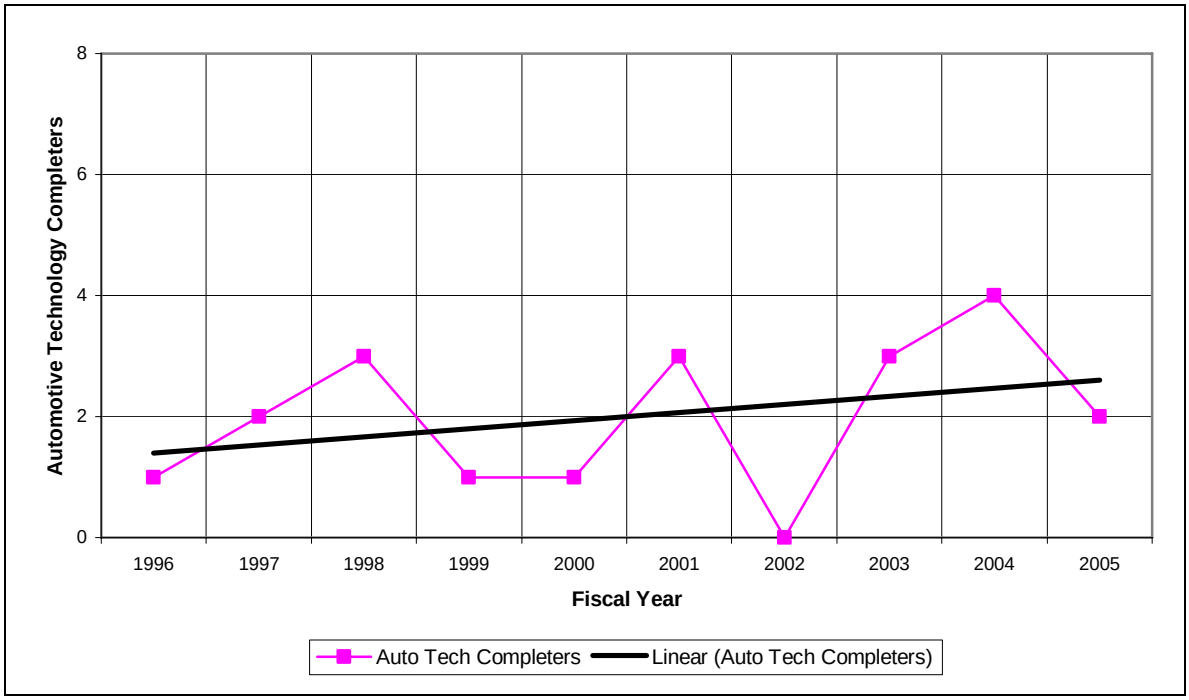

Chart 42: Automotive Technology Degree Program Completers

Chart 43 shows that Automotive Technology Degree Program enrollees have declined steadily since FY 2002.

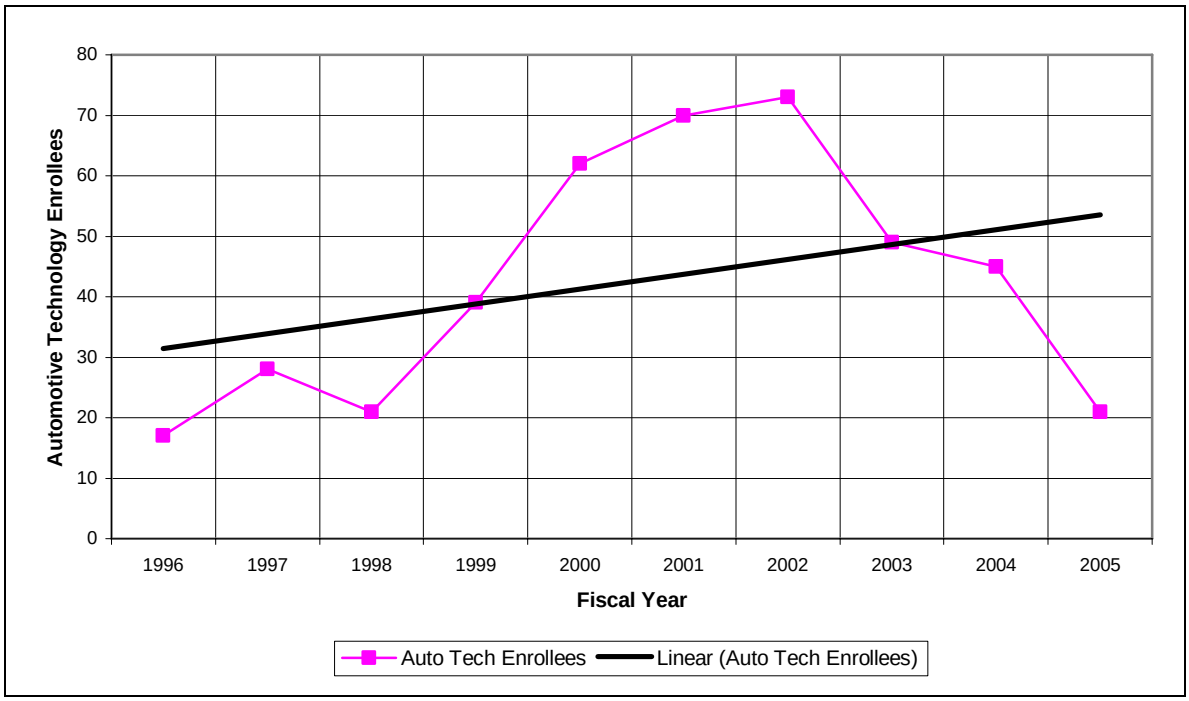

Chart 43: Automotive Technology Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 44 shows that the trend for Business Computer Management Degree Program completers has increased. However, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

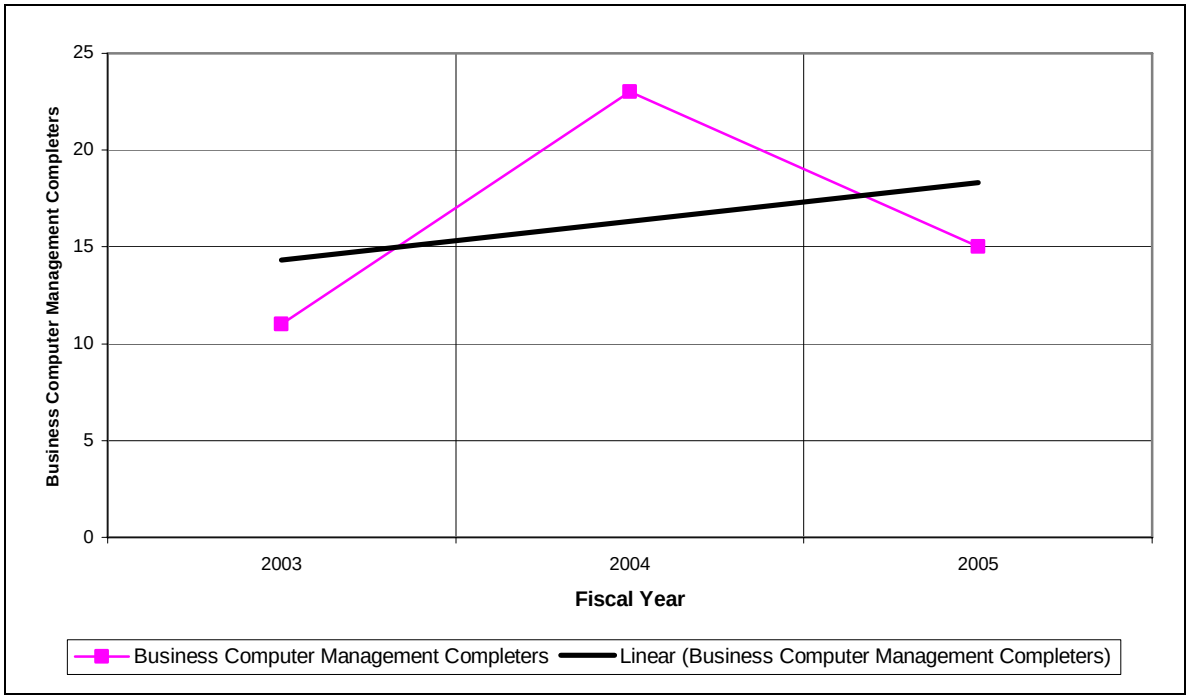

Chart 44: Business Computer Management Degree Program Completers

Chart 45 shows that the trend for Business Computer Management Degree Program enrollees is declining. Again, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

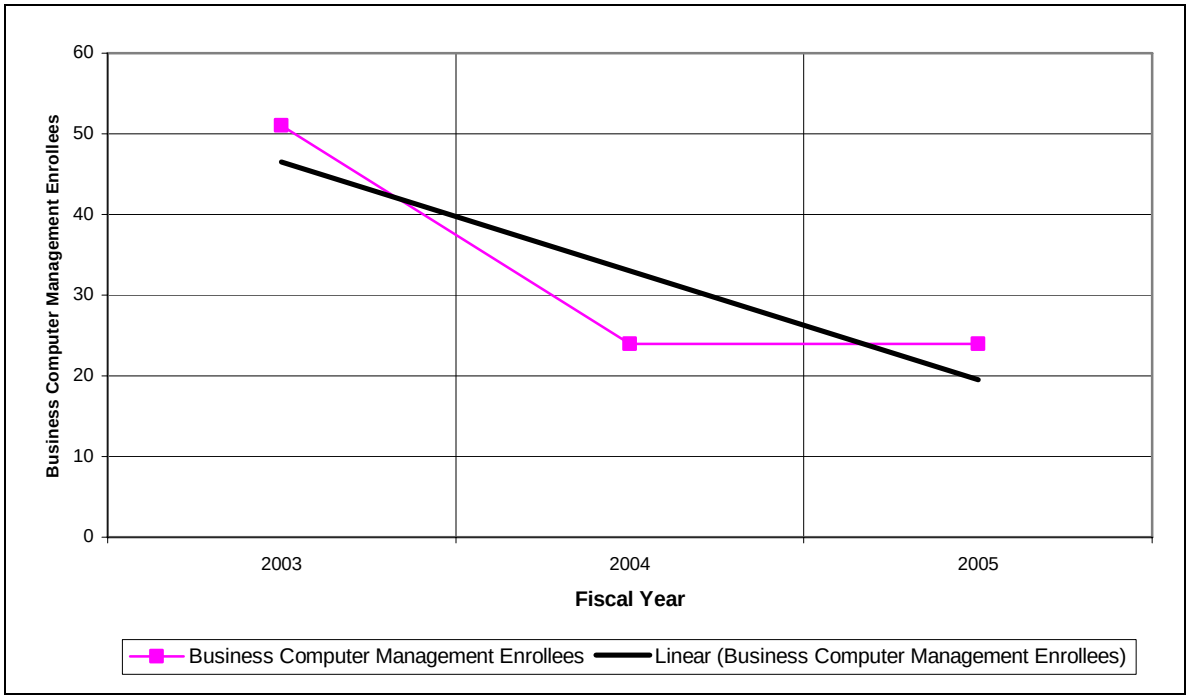

Chart 45: Business Computer Management Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 46 shows that the trend for Business Management & Leadership Degree Program completers has increased. However, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

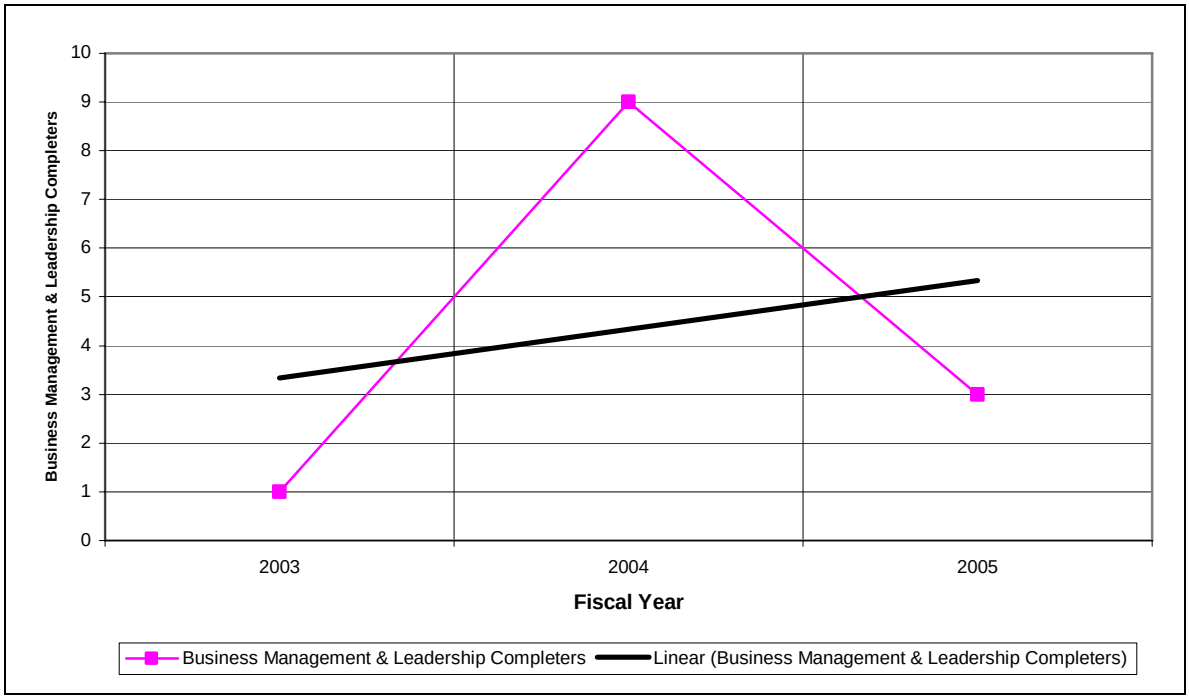

Chart 46: Business Management & Leadership Degree Program Completers

Chart 47 shows that the trend for Business Management & Leadership Degree Program enrollees is decreasing. Again, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

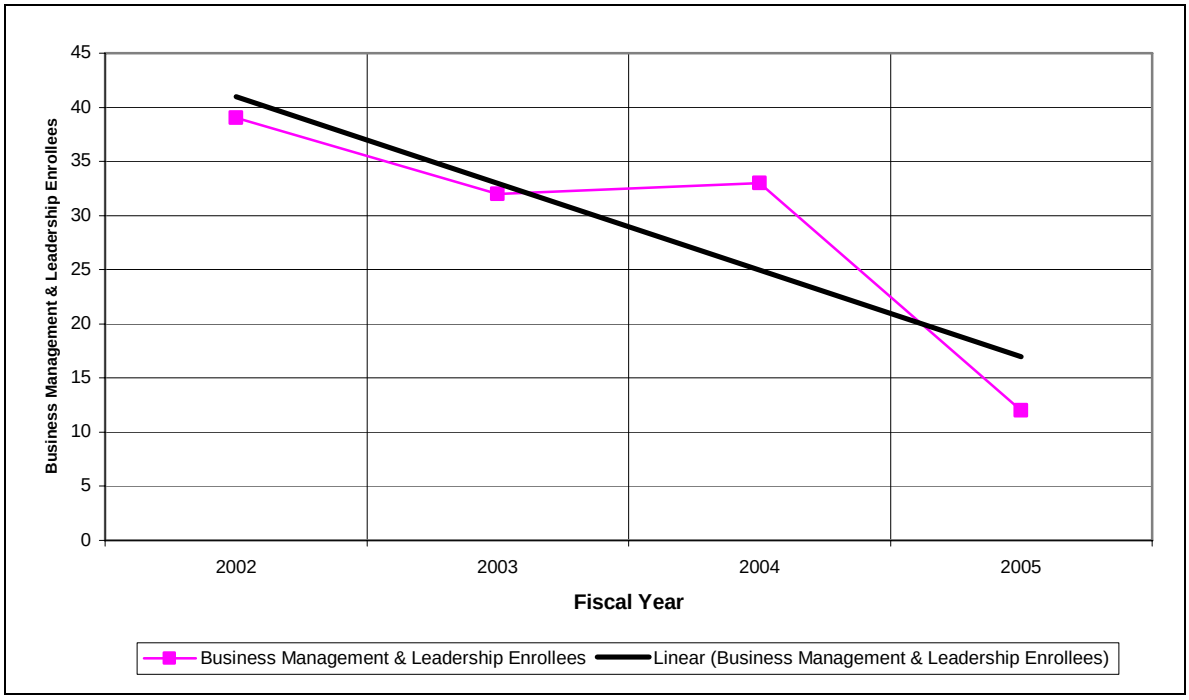

Chart 47: Business Management & Leadership Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 48 indicates that the trend for Child Care & Guidance Degree Program completers, although extremely cyclic, has declined slightly.

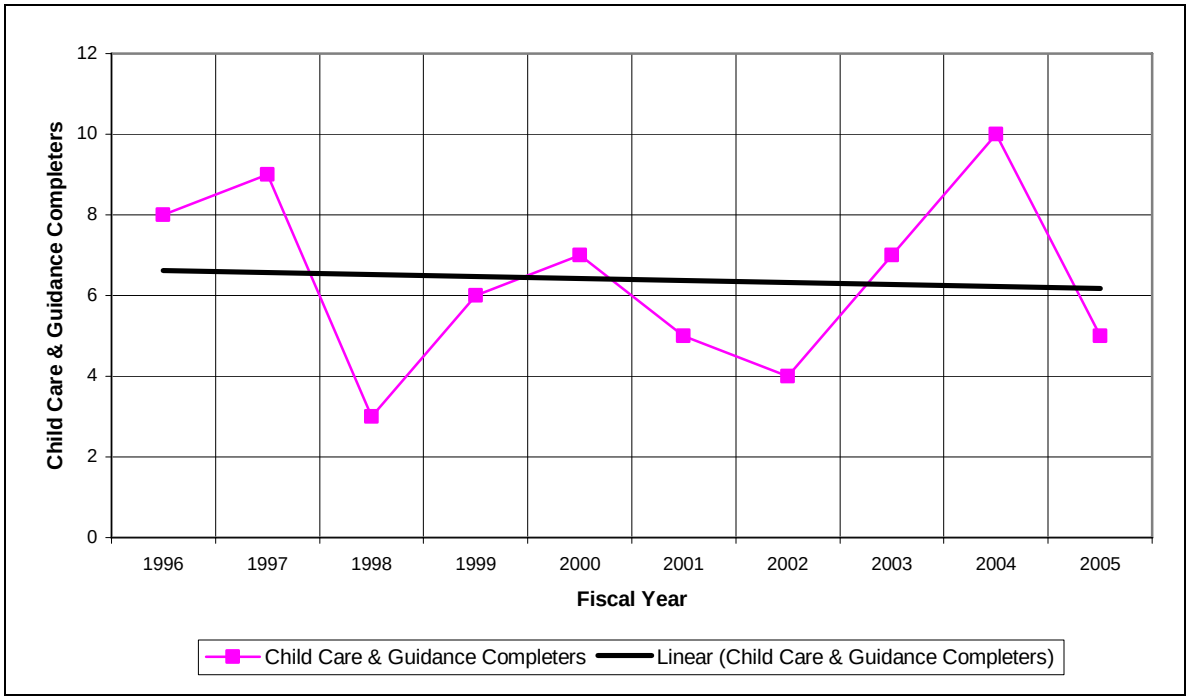

Chart 48: Child Care & Guidance Degree Program Completers

Chart 49 shows that there is also a declining trend for enrollees in the Child Care & Guidance Degree Program.

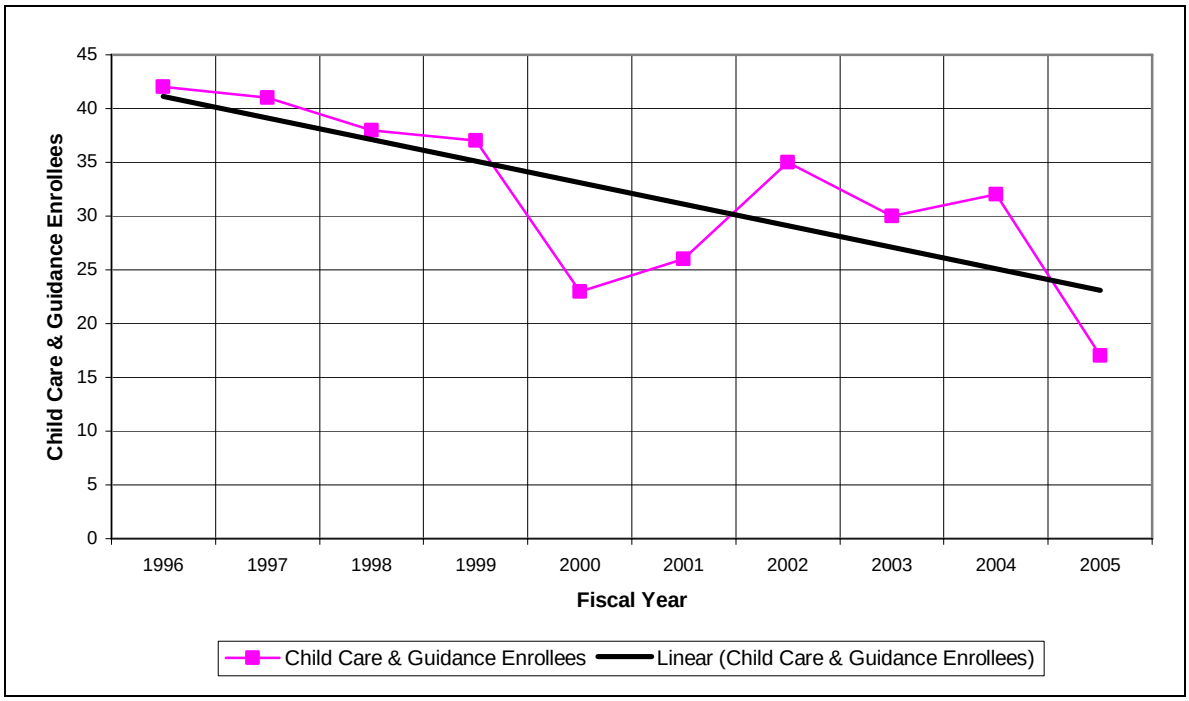

Chart 49: Child Care & Guidance Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 50 indicates that the trend for Criminal Justice Degree Program completers is decreasing, although the data are quite cyclic.

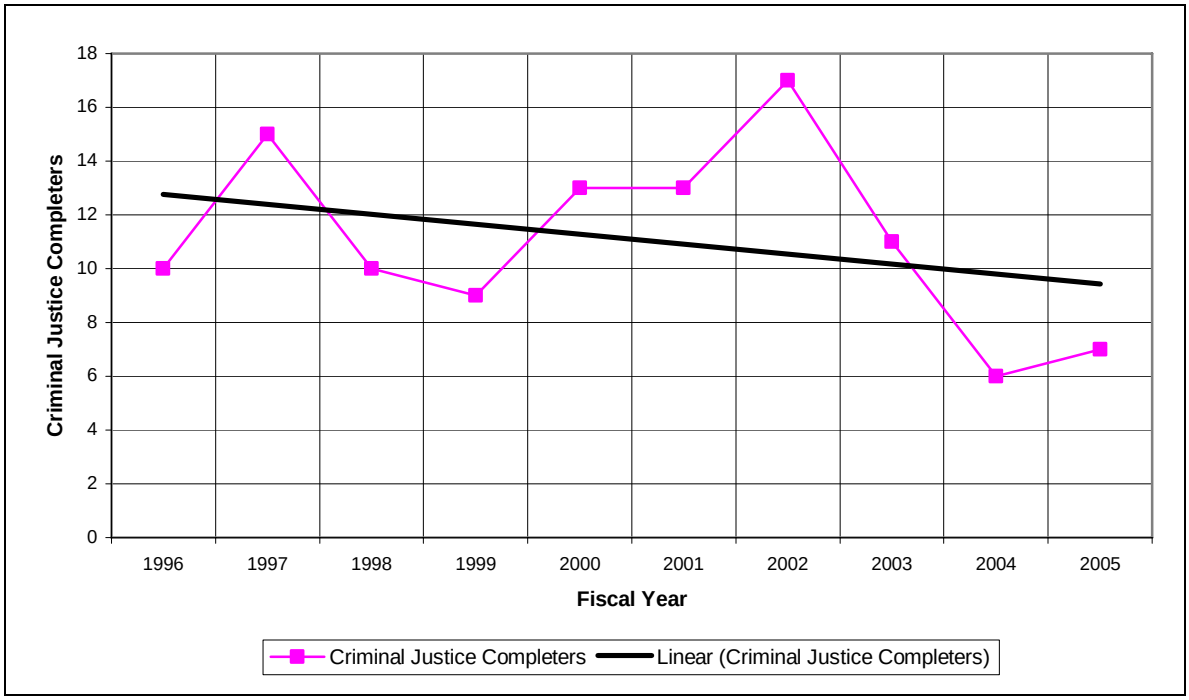

Chart 50: Criminal Justice Degree Program Completers

Chart 51 shows that there is also a declining trend for enrollees in the Criminal Justice Degree Program.

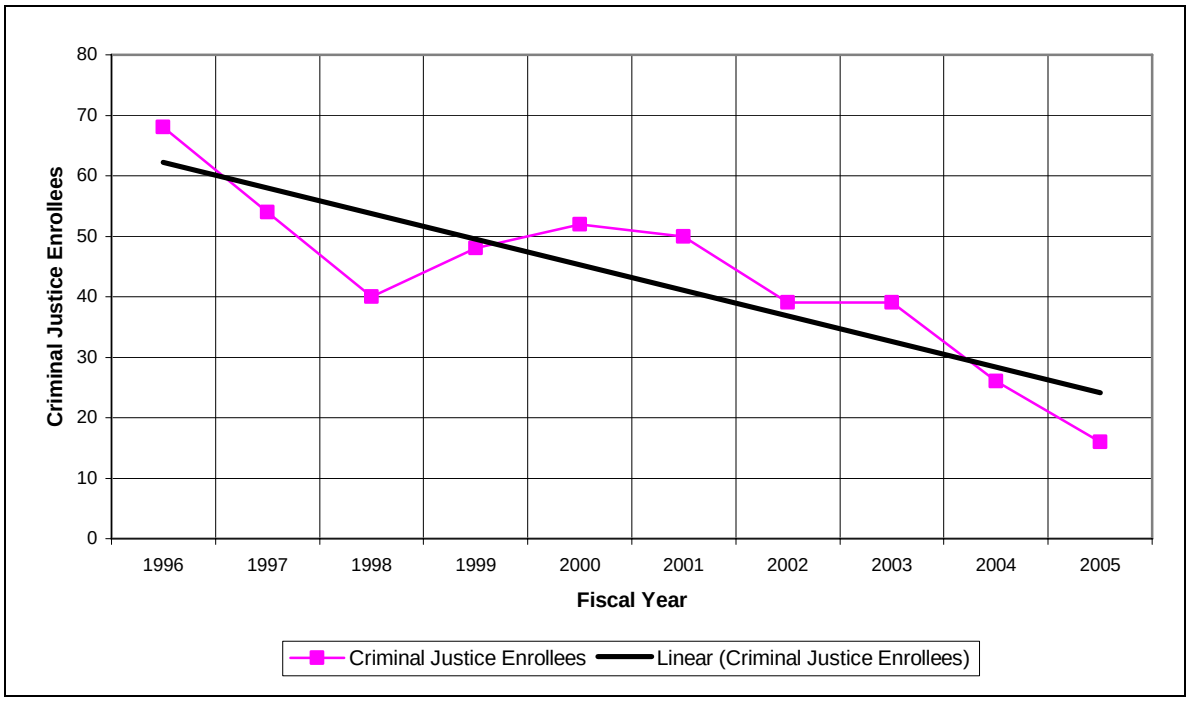

Chart 51: Criminal Justice Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 52 shows that the trend for Dietetic Assistant Degree Program completers has declined. However, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

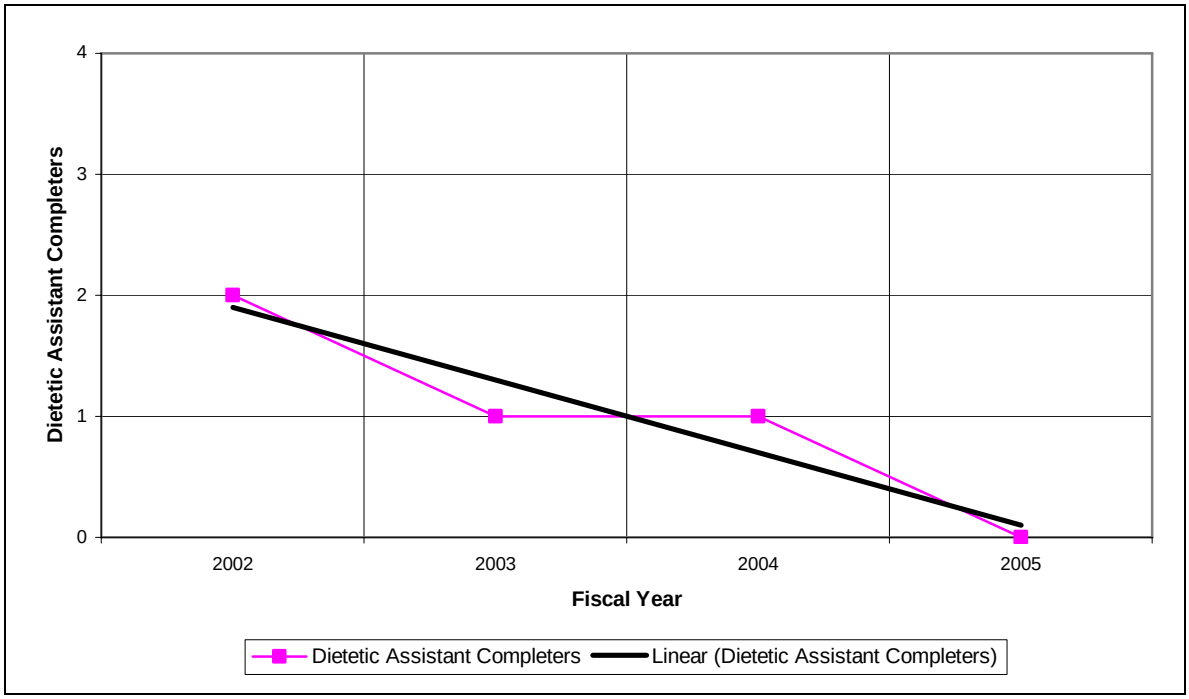

Chart 52: Dietetic Assistant Degree Program Completers

Chart 53 shows that trend for enrollments in the Dietetic Assistant Degree Program has been cyclic, but generally increasing.

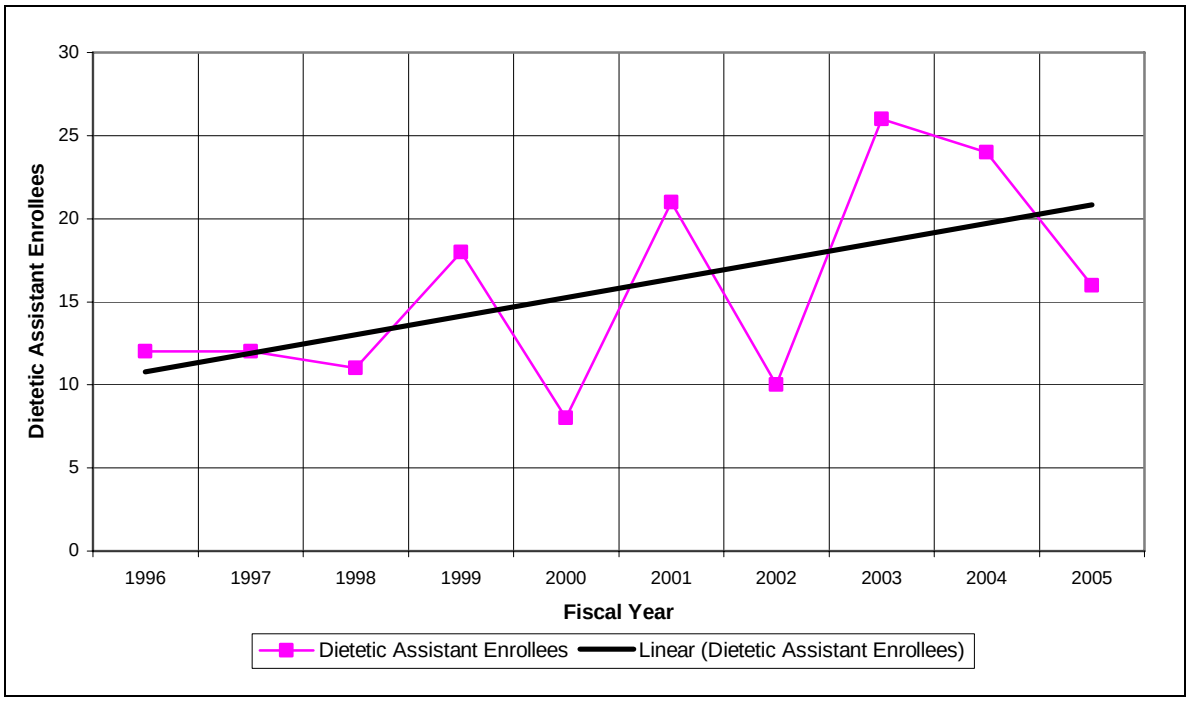

Chart 53: Dietetic Assistant Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 54 shows that the trend for Emergency Medical Technician Basic Class (EMTS 1500) is increasing. (Note: this measures students who completed the EMT Basic class (EMTS 1500) successfully, not the number of students who completed the EMT AAS degree. The reason for this difference in methodology is that there is no require for a student to finish the EMT AAS degree to work as an EMT. Therefore most students reframe from taking the degree program and opt instead to merely take the EMTS 1500 class.)

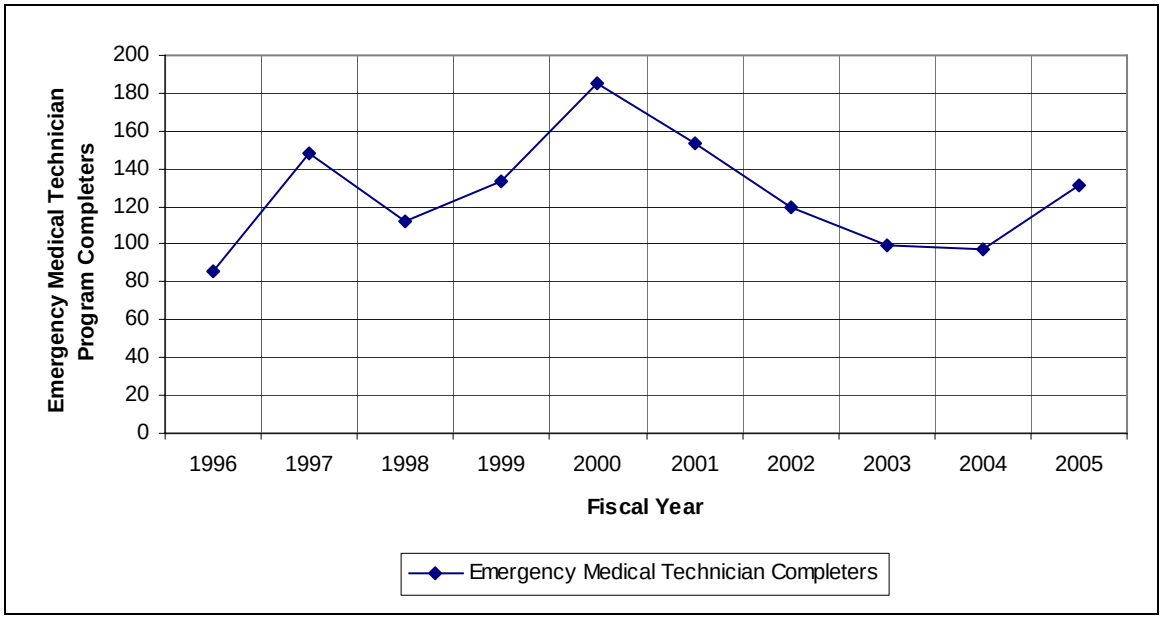

Chart 54: Emergency Medical Technician Degree Program Completers

Chart 55 shows that enrollments in the Emergency Medical Technician Basic Class (EMTS 1500) is increasing. (Note: as with Chart 54 this measures students who completed the EMT Basic class (EMTS 1500) successfully, not the number of students who completed the EMT AAS degree.)

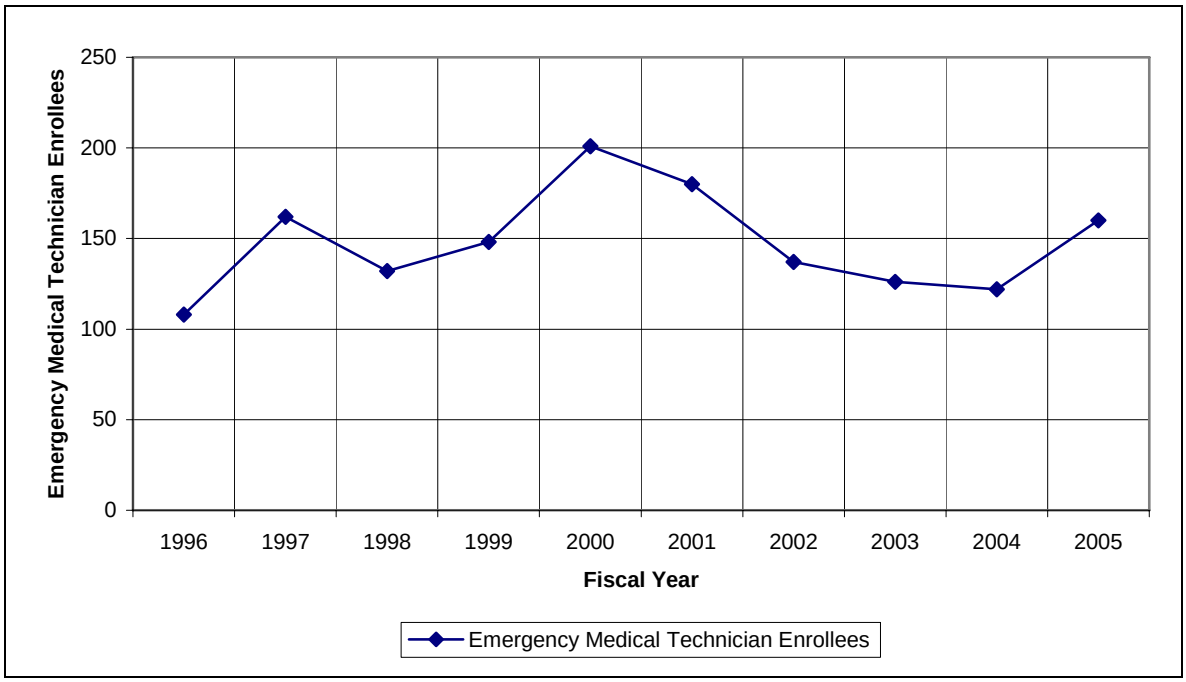

Chart 55: Emergency Medical Technician Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 56 shows that the number of Graphic Design Specialist Degree Program completers has declined. However, due to the very small amount of data available, it is not advisable to make any reliable conclusions until more years' worth of data become available.

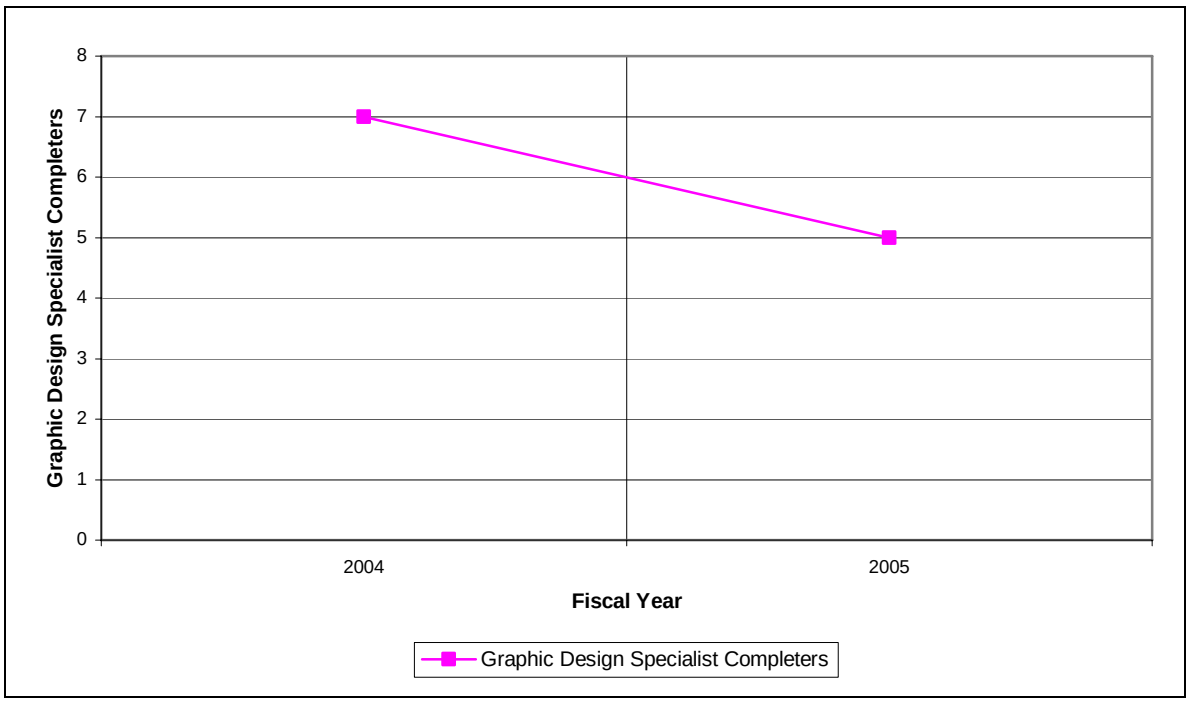

Chart 56: Graphic Design Specialist Degree Program Completers

Chart 57 shows that the trend for Graphic Design Specialist Degree Program enrollees is also decreasing. Again, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

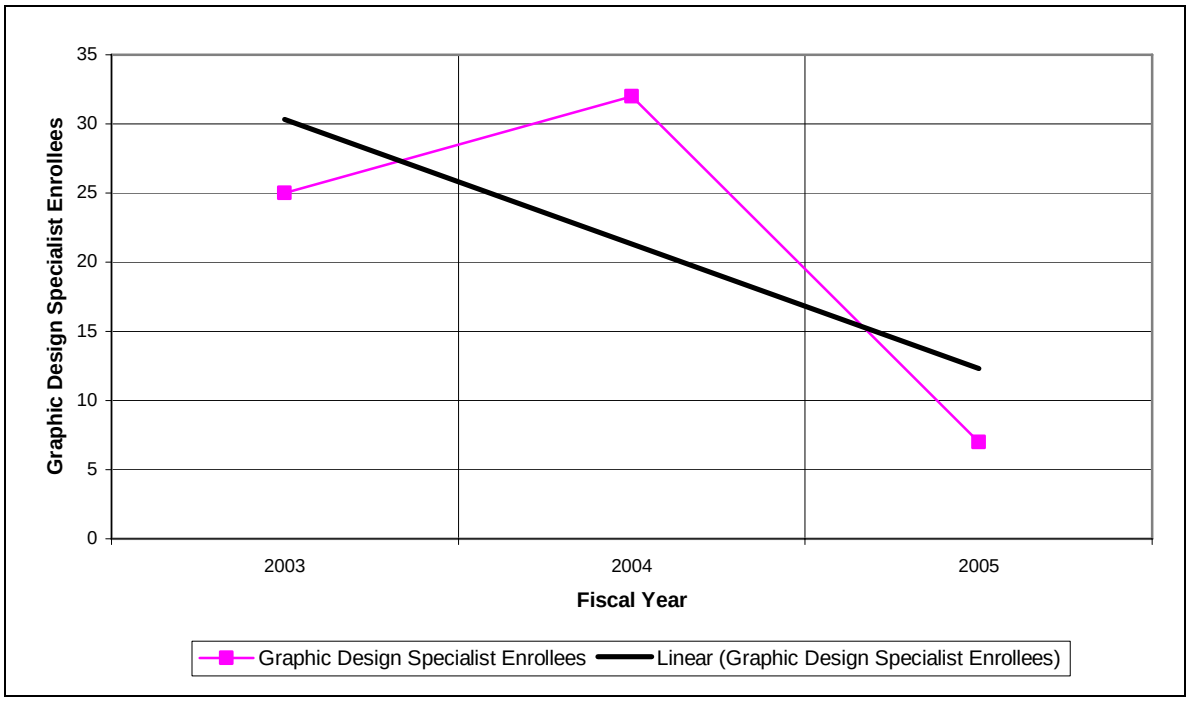

Chart 57: Graphic Design Specialist Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 58 shows that the trend for Hazardous Materials Management Degree Program completers has been cyclic, but generally increasing.

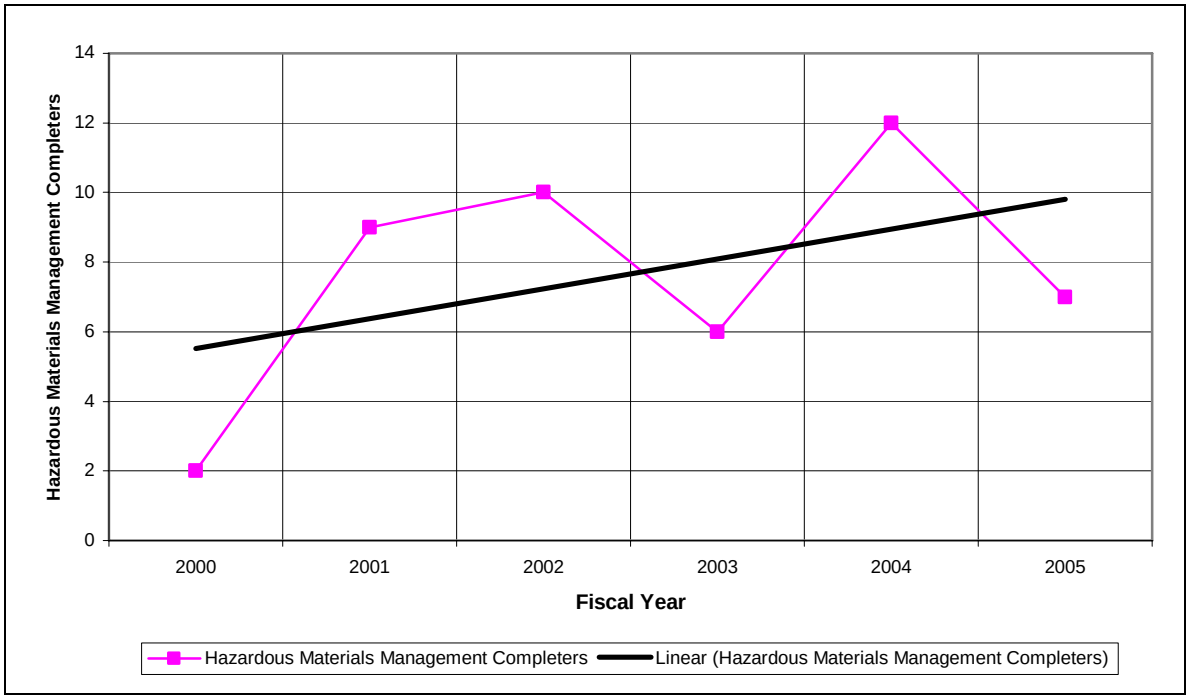

Chart 58: Hazardous Materials Management Degree Program Completers

Chart 59 shows that the number of Hazardous Materials Management Degree Program enrollees has been decreasing.

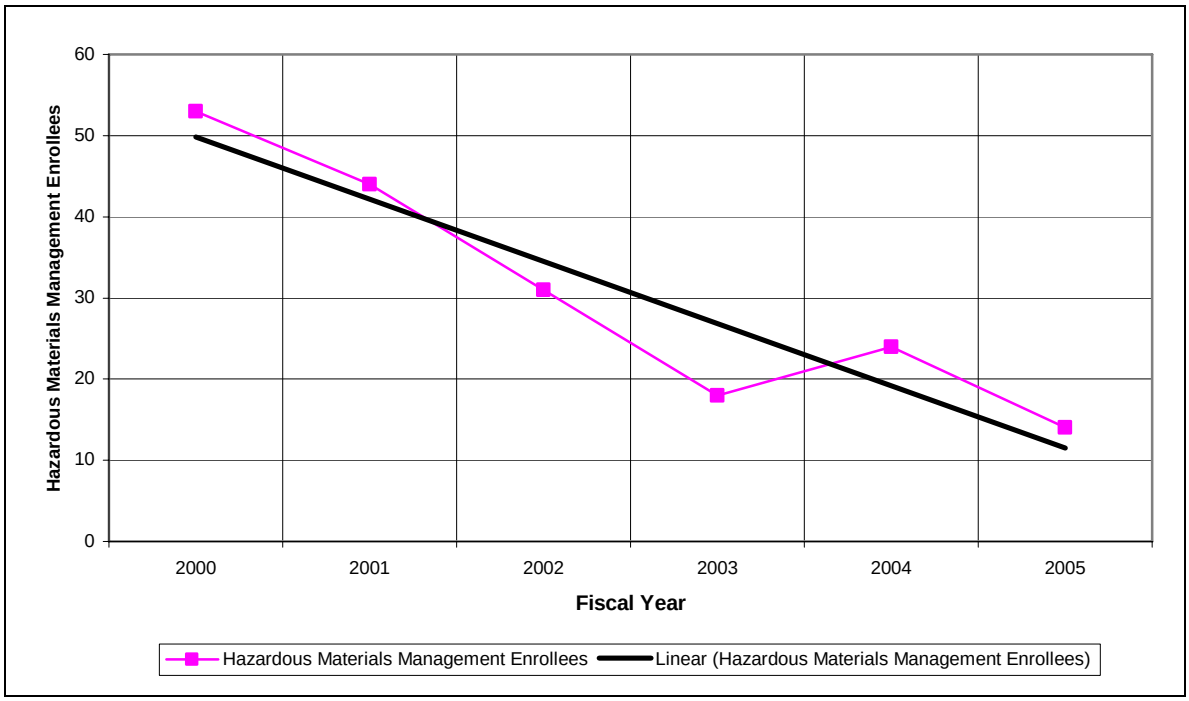

Chart 59: Hazardous Materials Management Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 60 shows that the trend for Medical Laboratory Technician Degree Program completers has been increasing.

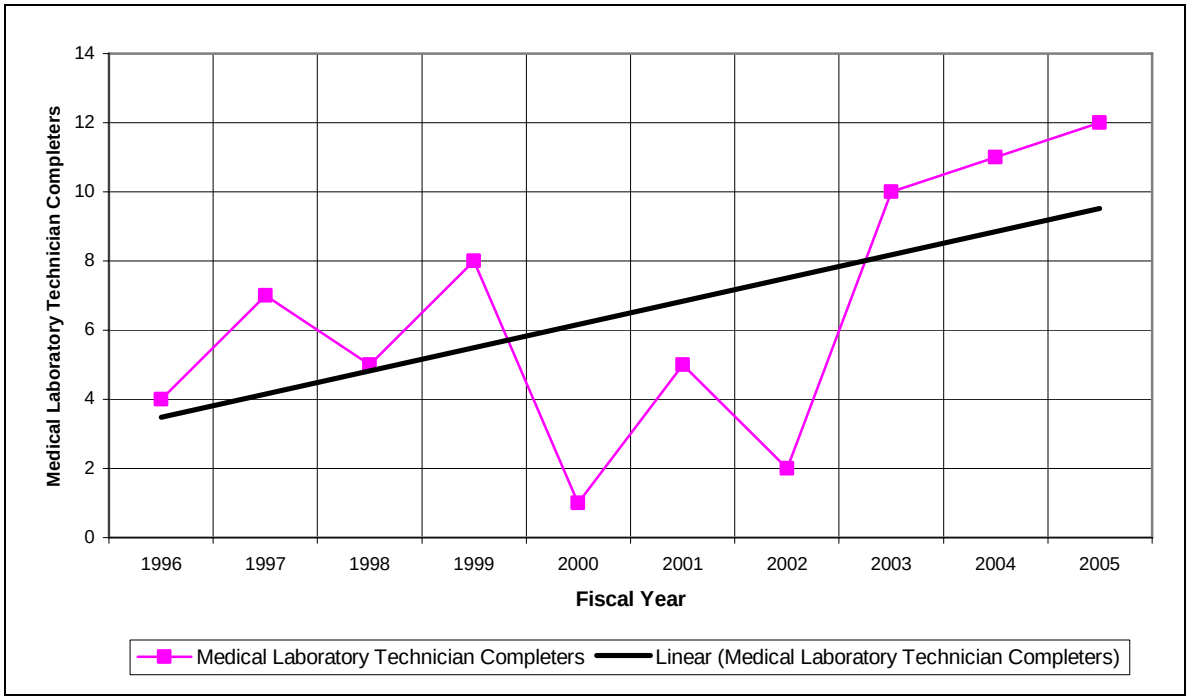

Chart 60: Medical Laboratory Technician Degree Program Completers

Chart 61 shows that the trend for Medical Laboratory Technician Degree Program enrollees is also increasing, even though there was a significant drop from FY 2004 to FY 2005.

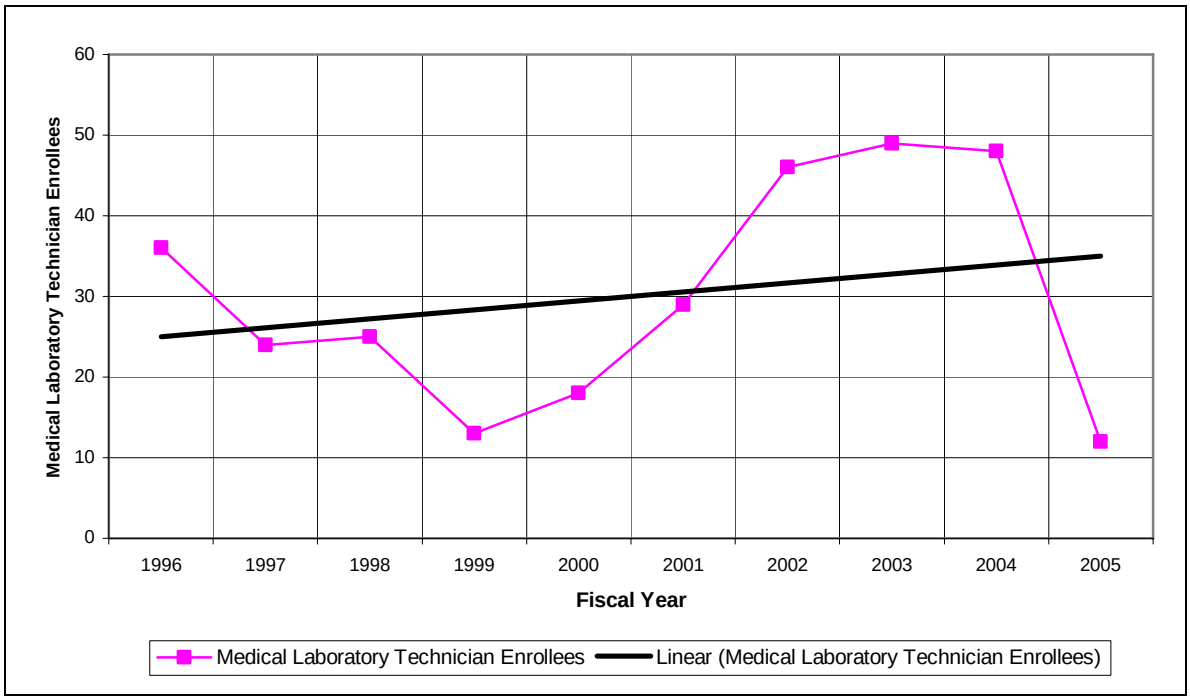

Chart 61: Medical Laboratory Technician Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 62 shows that the trend for Mobile Intensive Care Technician (Paramedic) Degree Program Completers has been decreasing slightly.

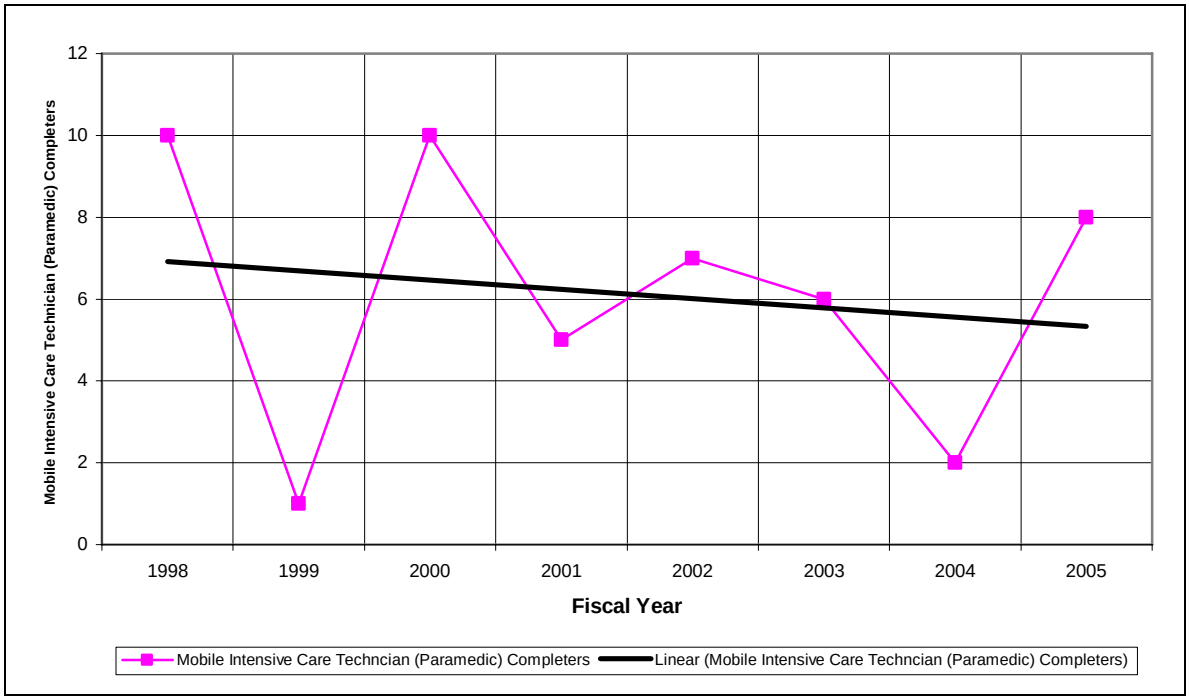

Chart 62: Mobile Intensive Care Technician (Paramedic) Degree Program Completers

Chart 63 shows a significant decrease in the number of Mobile Intensive Care Technician Degree Program enrollees.

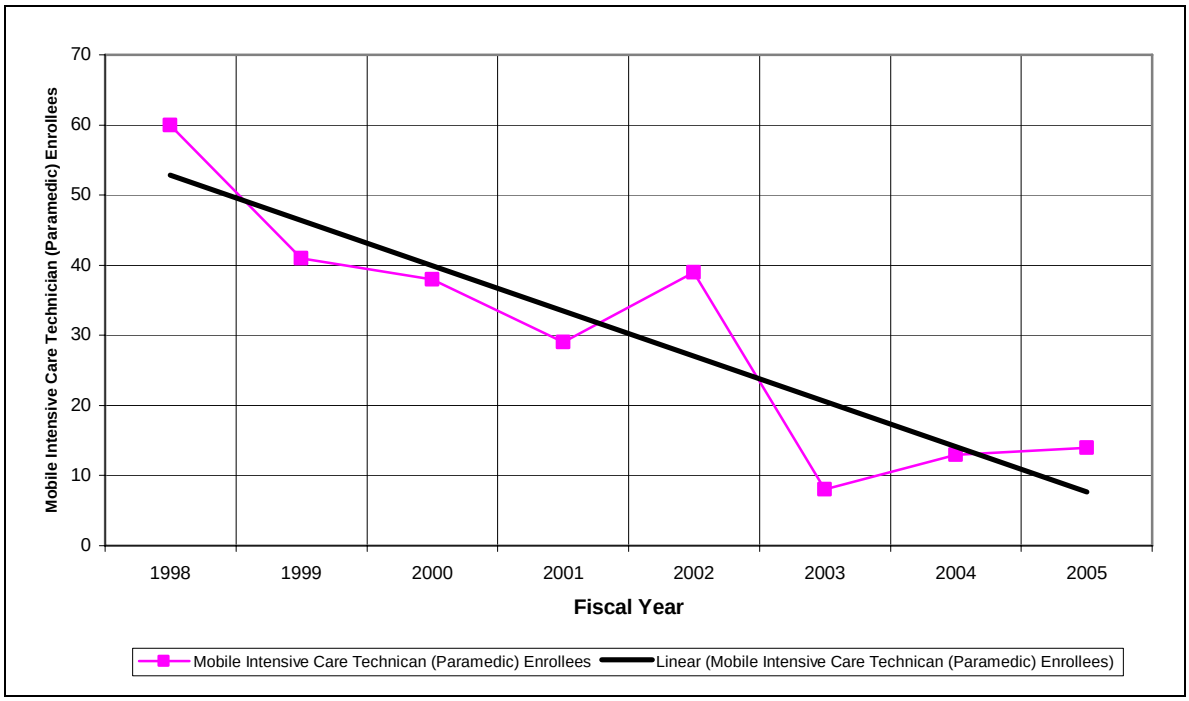

Chart 63: Mobile Intensive Care Technician (Paramedic) Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 64 shows that the number of Networking Degree Program completers has been steadily increasing since the programs inception in 2003.

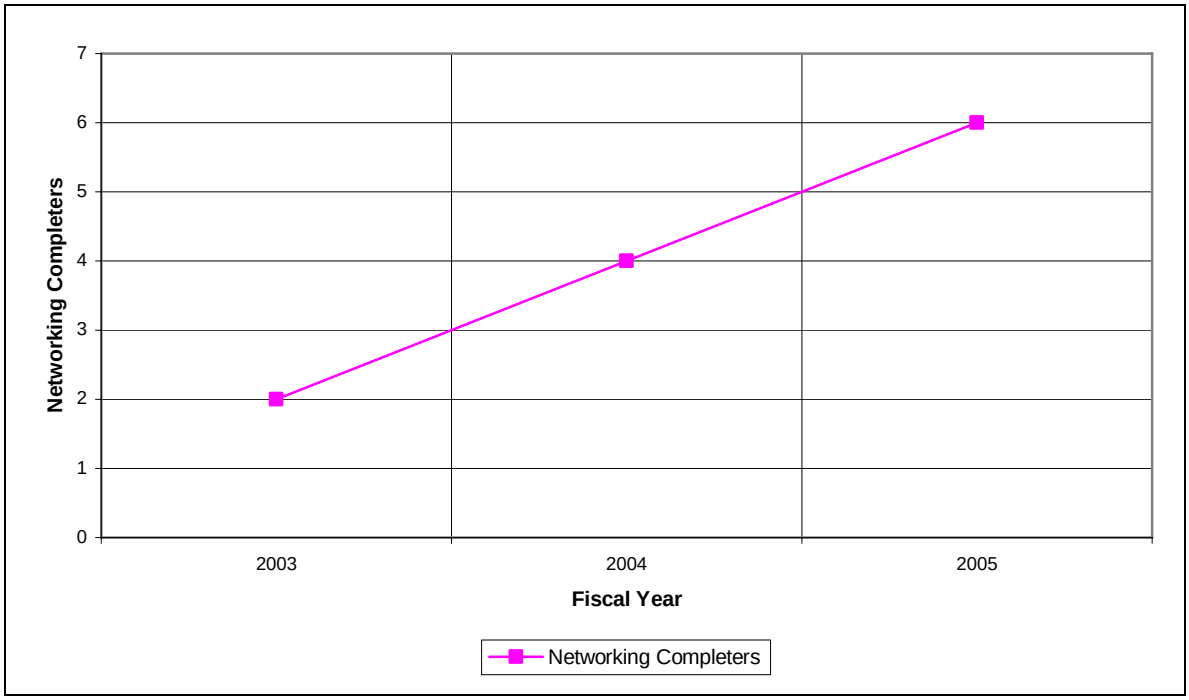

Chart 64: Networking Degree Program Completers

Chart 65 shows that the trend for Networking Degree Program enrollees is declining. However, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

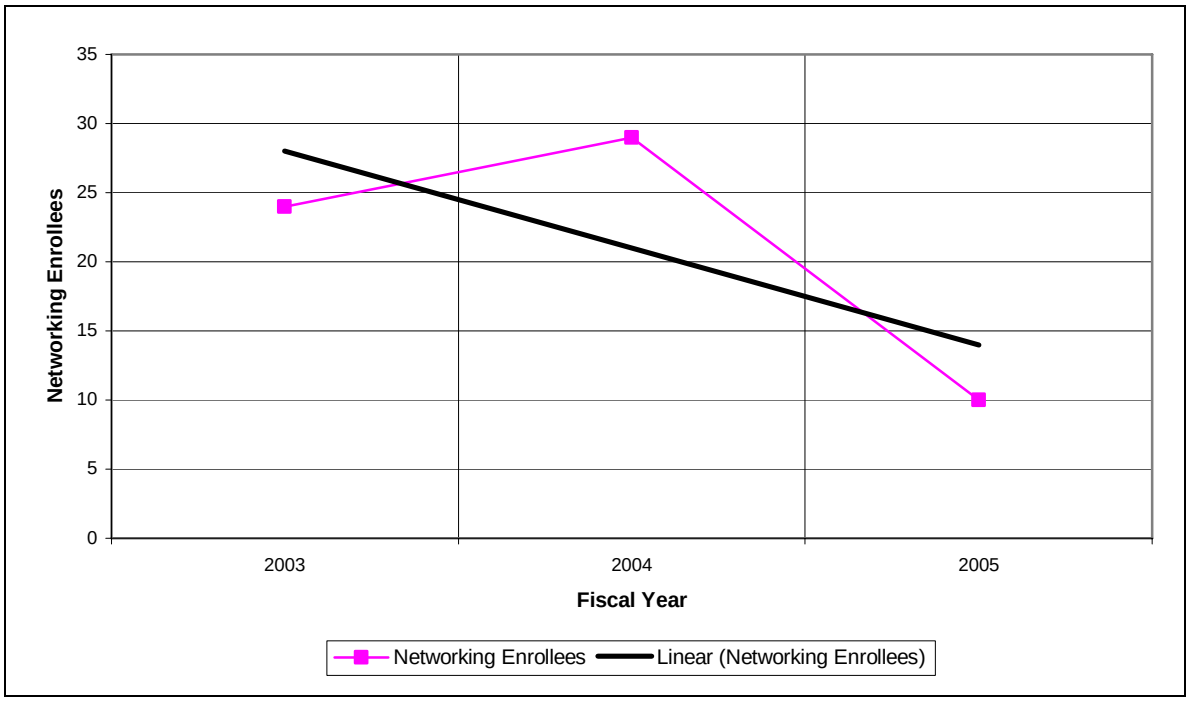

Chart 65: Networking Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 66 shows that the number of Nursing (A.D.N.) Degree Program completers has significantly decreased since 1996, but seen slight increases from 1999 to 2004, and a significant increase in 2005.

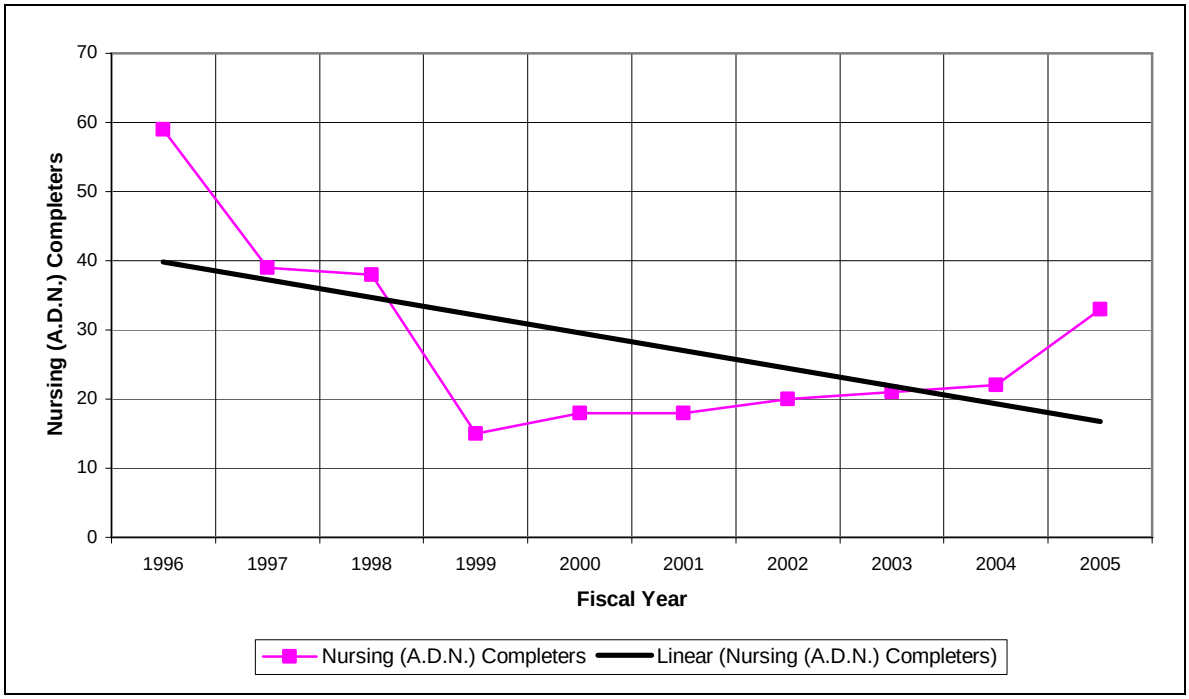

Chart 66: Nursing (A.D.N.) Degree Program Completers

Chart 67 shows that the number of enrollees in the Nursing (A.D.N.) Degree Program is almost a mirrored image of the Nursing (A.D.N.) completers, reflecting a significant decline between 1996 and 1998; a bottoming out in 1999; a slight increase from 2000-2004; and a significant increase in 2005.

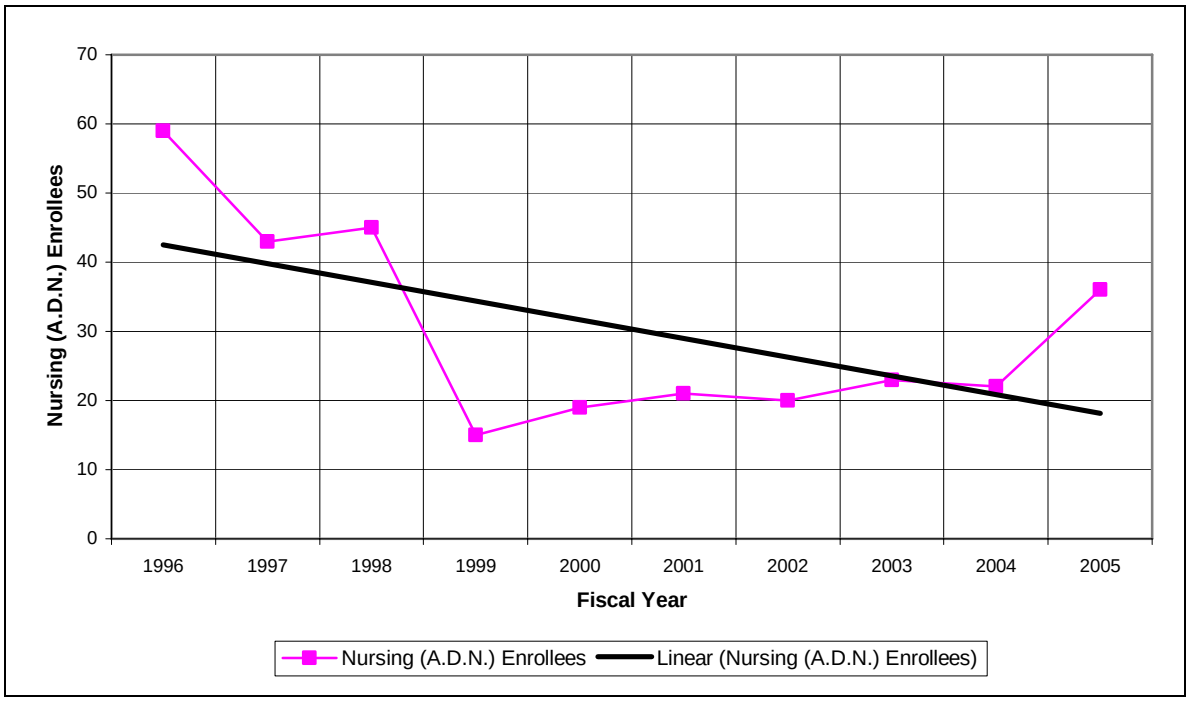

Chart 67: Nursing (A.D.N.) Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 68 indicates that the trend for the Nursing (L.P.N.) Certificate Program completers is increasing steadily after bottoming out in 2002.

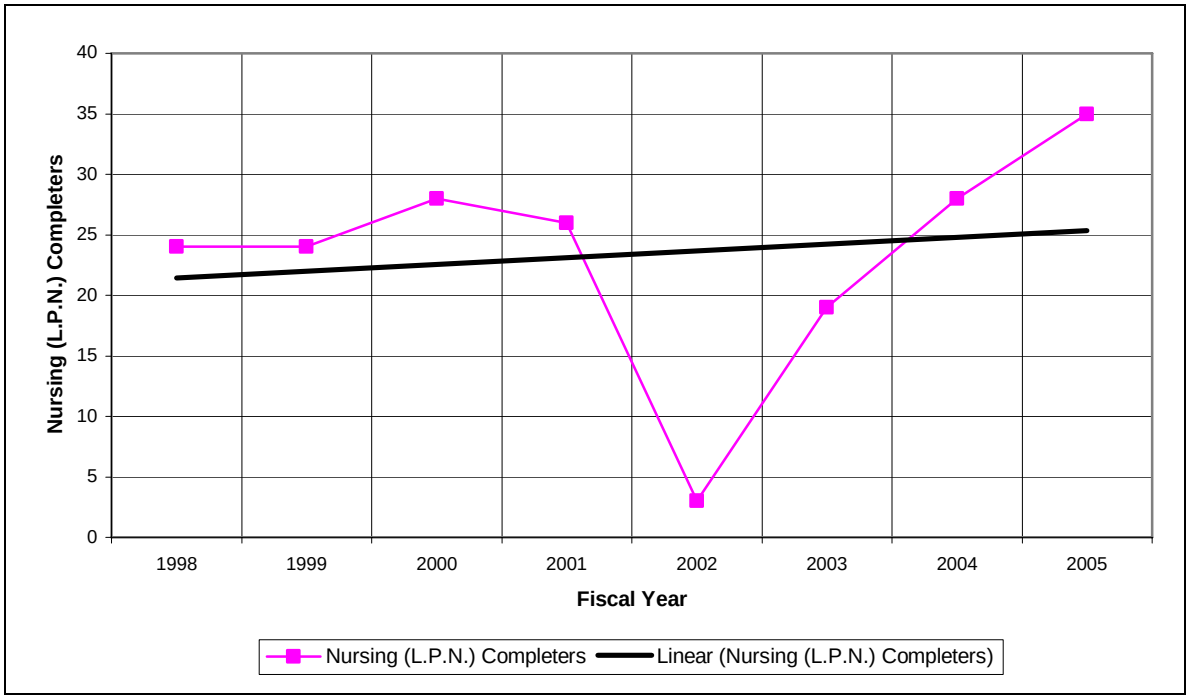

Chart 68: Nursing (L.P.N.) Certificate Program Completers

Chart 69 also indicates that the trend for Nursing (L.P.N.) Certificate Program enrollees is also increasing steadily after bottoming out in 2001 and 2002.

Chart 69: Nursing (L.P.N.) Certificate Program Enrollees

Chart 70 shows that the trend for Office Technology Degree Program completers is increasing. However, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

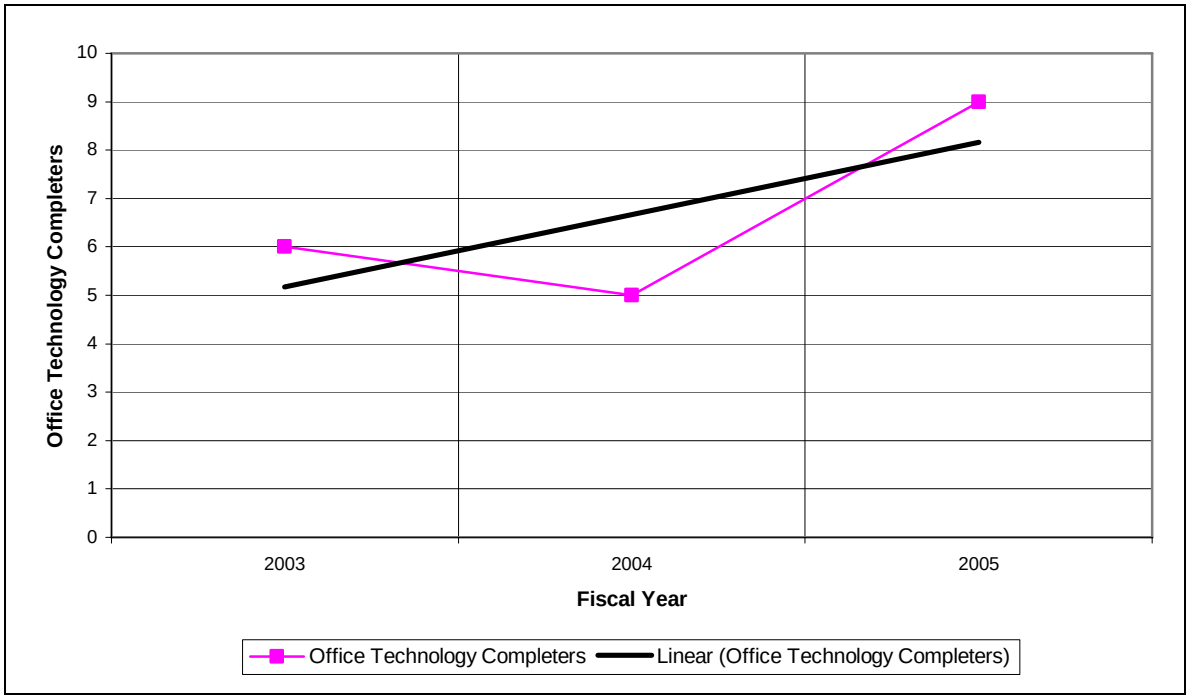

Chart 70: Office Technology Degree Program Completers

Chart 71 shows that the trend for Office Technology Degree Program enrollees has been significantly decreasing. Again, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

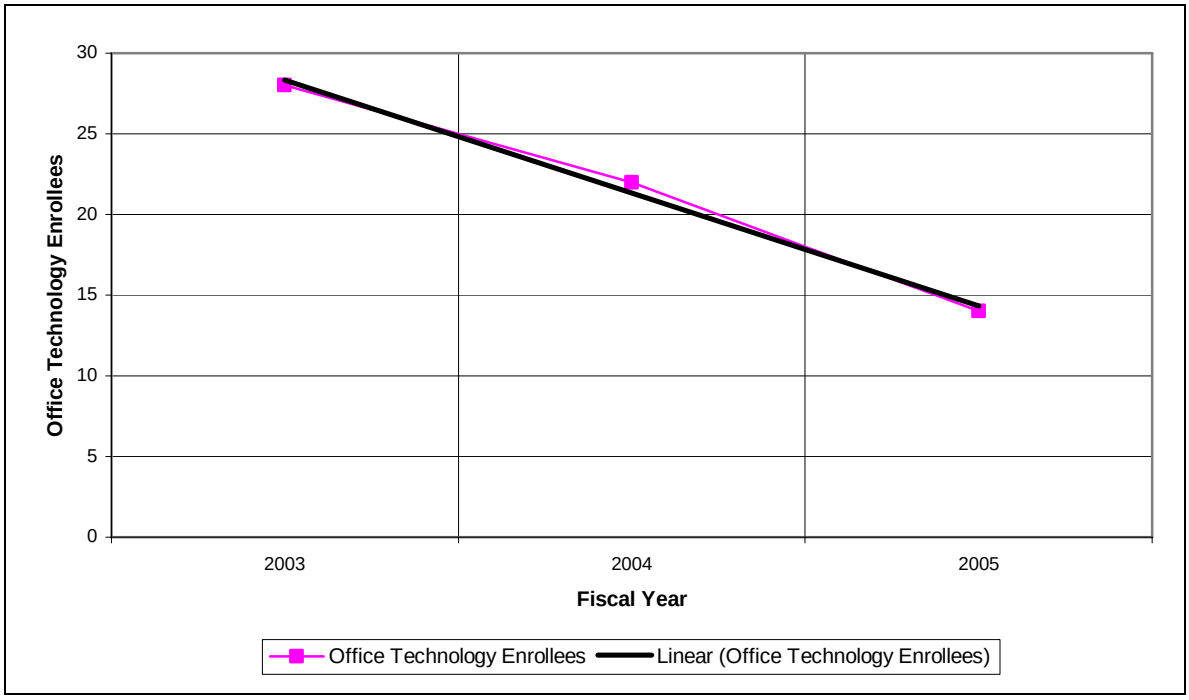

Chart 71: Office Technology Degree Program Enrollees

Chart 72 shows that the trend for Technical Accounting Degree Program completers has been increasing since its inception in 2003. However, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

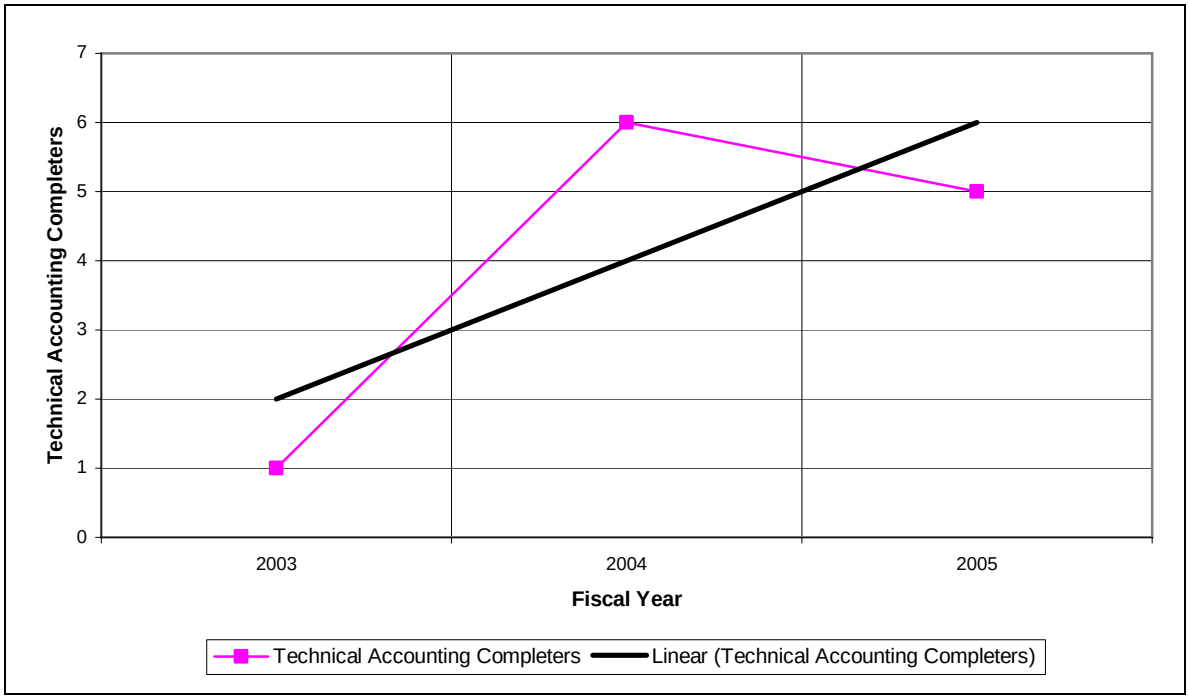

Chart 72: Technical Accounting Degree Program Completers

Chart 73 shows that the trend for Technical Accounting Degree Program enrollees is also increasing. Again, due to the small amount of data available, it is not advisable to attach much inference from the plotted trend line.

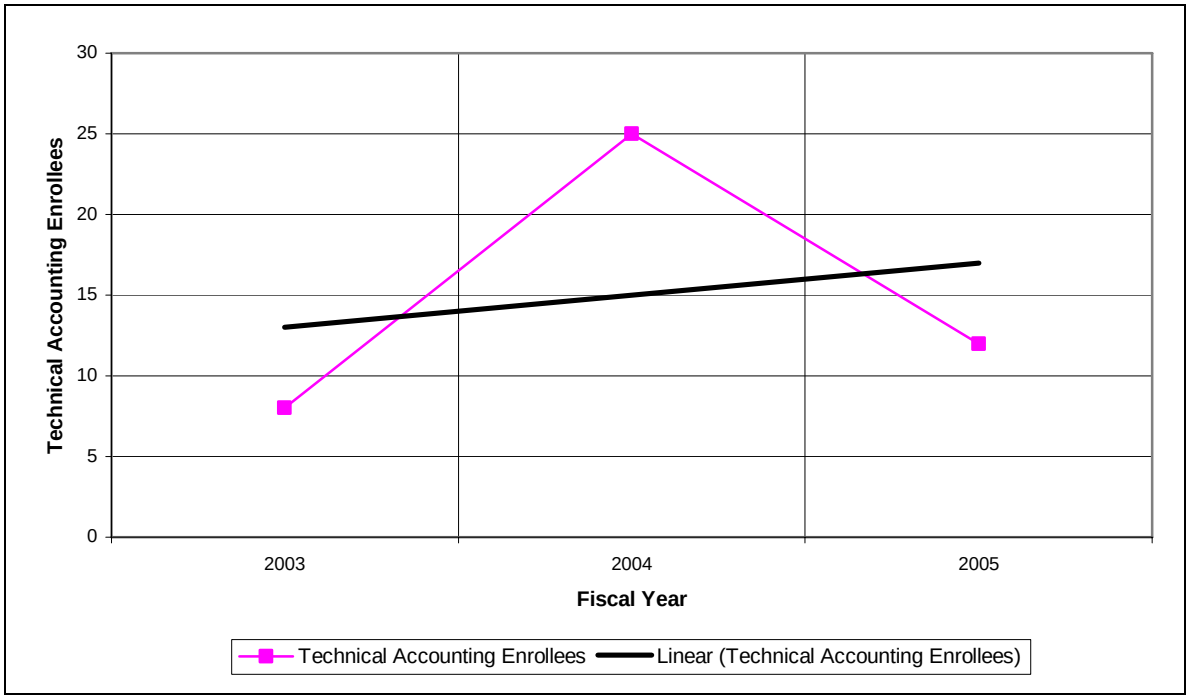

Chart 73: Technical Accounting Degree Program Enrollees

Summary and Recommendations

This environmental scan was designed to provide the College with a snapshot of the specified environmental demographic items that can be used by decision makers to plan for the future. The conclusions reached herein, when combined with other information and community input, will assist the College in developing its strategic plan, completing a program review process, and developing an institutional effectiveness plan.

The analysis of the historical data relating to population demographics indicates that:

- The population in Service Area will most likely decline by approximately 4.6% between 2006 and 2016. (Chart 1)

- Despite the predicted decline in overall population, the number of high school graduates in the Service Area will remain relatively stable at about 900 per year. (Charts 2-3)

The analysis of the historical data relating to enrollment data indicates that:

- Credit hour production should grow at a moderate rate of about 3% per year. (Charts 4-5)

- The fulltime and part time student headcounts will remain relatively constant. However, an increase in the number of male students will be offset by a decrease in the number of female students. (Charts 27-30)

- A majority of the College's students will be between 18 and 24 years of age. An overwhelming majority (80%) will be younger than 34. (Charts 31 – 32)

- Online enrollments will continue to increase. (Charts 33 – 34)

The analysis of the historical data relating to economic demographic indicates that:

- The Tangible Assessed Value (TAV) of real property in Barton County should increase steadily over the next ten years. (Charts 6)

- The per capita income of Service Area residents will continue to grow, but it will not grow at a rate equal to either the State or national averages. (Charts 7-8)

- The average wage of Service Area residents will continue to grow, but it will not grow at a rate equal to either the State or national averages. (Chart 22)

- The average family income and the number of students receiving federal financial aid will increase. (Charts 24-26)

The analysis of the historical data relating to employment indicates that:

- The unemployment rate in the Service Area will remain low. (Chart 23)

- There has been no significant change in farm employment for the last 10 years. (Charts 9)

- Non-farm will decrease slightly in the Service Area for the near future. (Chart 10)

- Construction employment will remain relatively constant in the Service Area for the near future. (Charts 12-14)

- Government employment will increase slightly in the Service Area for the near future. (Charts 15-16)

- Manufacturing employment will decrease slightly in the Service Area for the near future. (Charts 17-18)

- There were insufficient data to draw conclusions concerning wholesale trade, retail trade, and financial services employment trends. (Charts 19-21)

The analysis of the historical data relating to program completers and enrollments indicates that:

- The number of students seeking and completing degrees to transfer to universities (AA & AS) will likely increase. (Charts 35 – 36)

- In general there is decreased demand for AAS and AGS degrees. Although there are some specific AAS degrees with increased enrollments and completers these tend to be the exception. Below AAS degrees into three categories reflecting the trends of increasing, declining, and insufficient data.

    - The data indicate that enrollments in and completers of the following AAS degrees will increase: EMT (Charts 54 – 55); Nursing (L.P.N.) (Charts 68 – 69); and Technical Accounting (Charts 72 – 73).

    - The data indicate that enrollments in and completers of the following AAS degrees will decrease: Agricultural Business Management (Charts 40 – 41); Business Management & Leadership (Charts 46 – 47); Child Care & Guidance (Charts 48 – 49); Criminal Justice (Charts 50 – 51); Graphic Design Specialist (Charts 56 – 57); and Nursing (A.D.N.) (Charts 66 – 67).

    - There is insufficient or conflicting data to draw conclusions on the following AAS degrees: Automotive Technology (Charts 42 – 43); Business Computer Management (Charts 43-44); Dietetic Assistant (Charts 52 – 53); Hazardous Material Handling (Charts 58 – 59); Medical Laboratory Technician (Charts 60 - 61); Mobile Intensive Care Technician (Charts 62-63); Networking (Charts 64 - 65); and Office Technology (Charts 70 – 71).

Conclusion: The data indicate that the only sector that will see job growth between 2006 and 2016 is government sector. The data indicate that the farming and construction sectors will remain relatively unchanged and the non-farm and manufacturing sectors will lose jobs. The shift of employment from the private to the public sectors

DATA SOURCES

The data for this environmental scan were extracted, in whole or in part, from one or more of the following sources:

Barton County Community College Administrative Database
Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, The University of Kansas
Kansas Department of Labor
Kansas State Department of Education
League of Kansas Municipalities
Policy Research Institute, The University of Kansas
United States Census Bureau
United States Bureau of Economic Analysis