

**THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
Policy Research Institute
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS REPORT**

**Performance of the Economy
Lawrence / Douglas County, Kansas
2002**

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Available online at: <http://www.ku.edu/pri/publicat/publicat.shtml#local>**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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- Kansas Department of Revenue
- Lawrence Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Kansas Department of Human Resources
- Westar Energy
- American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA)
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
- U.S. Bureau of the Census

All of the data are subject to revision and may not match the numbers in previous reports.

ABOUT THE ECONOMY

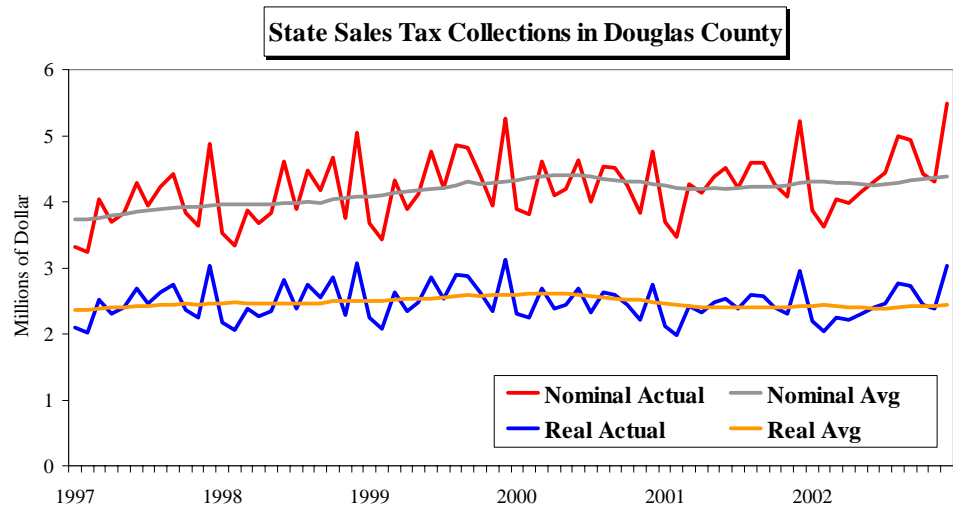
The 2002 economy of Lawrence and Douglas County saw growth primarily in numbers of people but not in money.

Population continued its expansionary trend in Lawrence, with the typical effect that numbers of utility meters and construction and service jobs also grew. However, so did the number of unemployed, to the point that initial unemployment claims filed in 2002 reached a record high. The growth of unemployment was caused more than just by higher numbers of people in town, it is furthermore a product of the economic slowdown gripping the nation. This was evidenced in Lawrence by lackluster sales tax revenues and unimpressive tourism activity growth. Incomes, as measured by the average wage per job, also grew little, and the lack of money caused Lawrencians to begin construction on the least amount of new single family homes since 1990.

STATE SALES TAX REVENUE

(Kansas Department of Revenue)

After negative growth in 2000 and a less than one percent increase in 2001, state sales tax collections in Douglas County increased 2.1 percent in 2002. Total receipts for the year came to \$52,518,135. Collections typically rise quite rapidly around the Christmas holiday season, and to a lesser extent in late spring and again at back-to-school time. This trend held steady for 2002, save for the weaker than usual peak in spring.

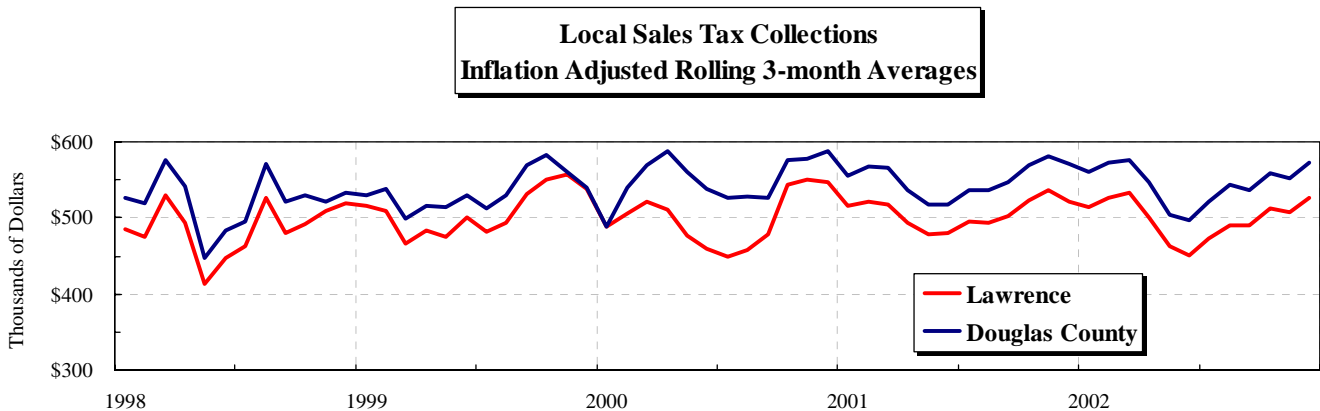


The graph above shows four different measures of the same state sales tax revenues. The red line is the actual monthly value of state sales tax collections in Douglas county. The gray line is a 12-month rolling average, which eliminates seasonal trends. The bottom two lines adjust the sales tax collections by the rate of inflation. These are called 'real' numbers. Again, the blue line is the inflation-adjusted monthly value, and the orange line is the inflation-adjusted 12-month average value.

LOCAL SALES TAX REVENUE

(Kansas Department of Revenue)

Local sales tax collections didn't fare well in 2002. Lawrence experienced a 0.4 percent decline for the year while collections for Douglas County grew only 1 percent. This reflects the loss in disposable income experienced by many people as a result of the economic slowdown that precipitated from the September 11 attacks, and which persisted through the entirety of 2002.



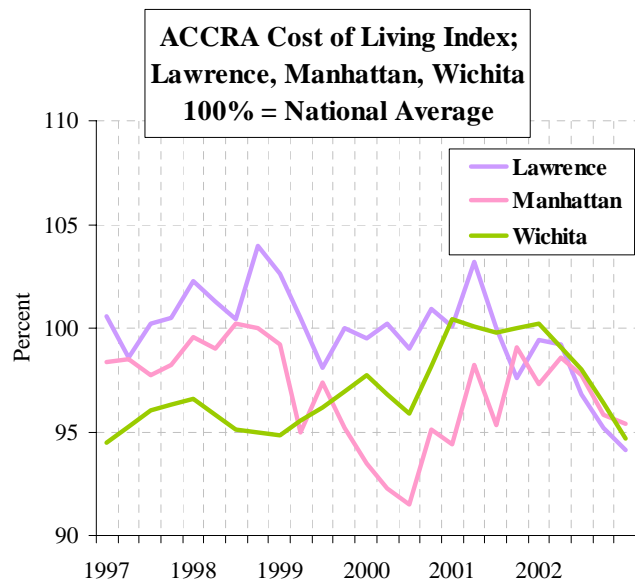
The graph above shows sales tax collections for both the city and county for the last five years. To account for inflation, local sales tax collections were adjusted using the U.S. Consumer Price Index. To take out the effect of seasonal deviations, the 3-month rolling average of collections was used rather than the actual monthly value.

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX

(ACCRA)

The ACCRA cost of living survey is slightly different from the traditional notion associated with cost of living indexes. The ACCRA index does not measure price changes over time, so it can't give an indication of changes in local inflation. What it does do is measure price difference between cities during a snapshot in time. The average cost of living in all participating cities is set to 100. Indices above 100 indicate a cost of living higher than the national average and vice versa.

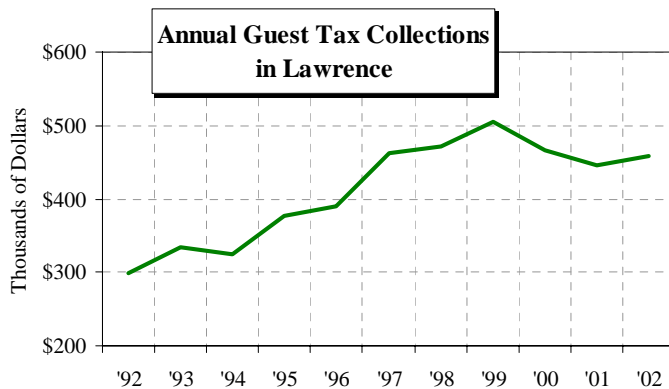
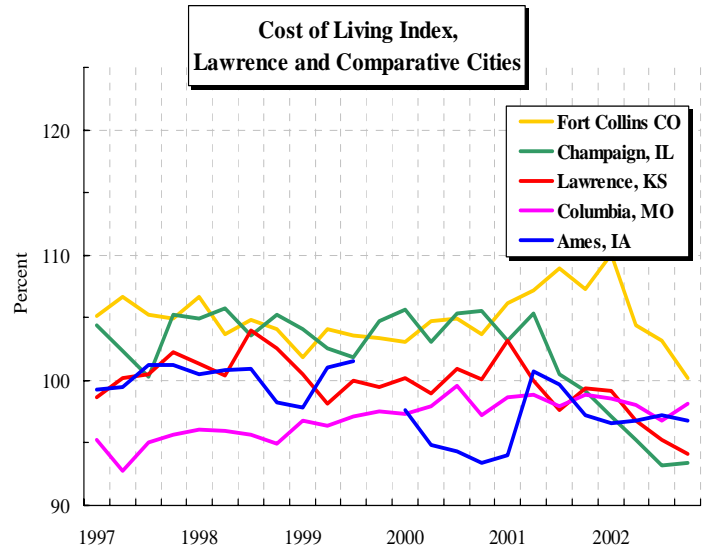
In 2002 the average ACCRA cost of living index for Lawrence came to 96, the lowest annual average in a decade. Typically Lawrence's index has hovered near the 100 mark, which means living here costs quite



nearly the same as the national average.

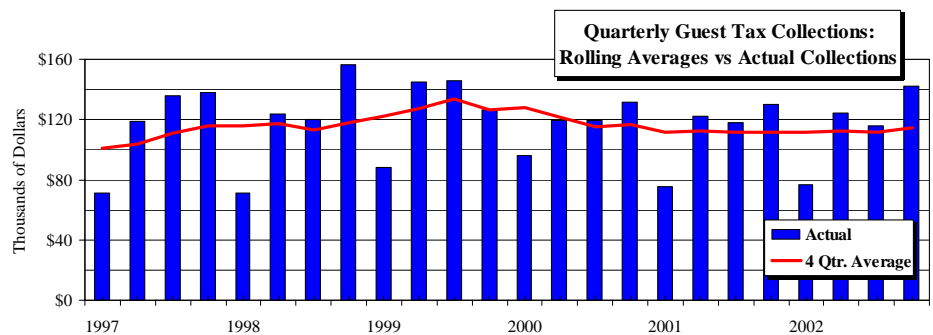
The graph above compares Lawrence with Wichita and Manhattan. All three have seen their cost of living decrease compared to the national average, and for the first time in many years the Lawrence index slid under even the cost of living in Manhattan. Both Manhattan and Wichita typically cost less to live in than Lawrence or the nation on average.

The graph at right compares the cost of living index for Lawrence with that of other similar college towns in the Midwest: the University of Illinois (Champaign), Iowa State University (Ames), University of Missouri (Columbia), and Colorado State University (Fort Collins.) Gaps in the graph indicate periods in which no data were available. Not surprisingly, Fort Collins, Colorado has historically been the most expensive place to live of the five, followed by Champaign, Illinois. Only Columbus and Ames consistently cost less than the national average. Interestingly, nearly all the cities had cost of living decreases compared to the rest of the nation in 2002.

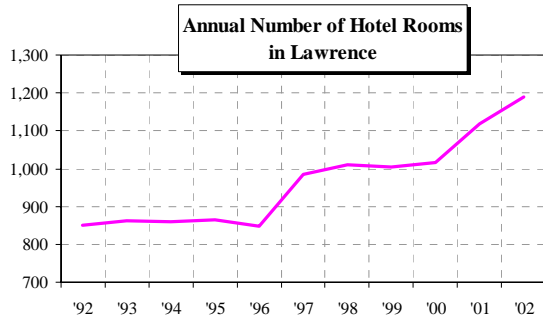


TOURISM AND CONVENTIONS
(Lawrence Convention and Visitors Bureau)
 Annual guest tax collections in Lawrence stood at \$458,860 in 2002, an increase of 3 percent from the previous year. While considerably lower than the highs in the late 90's, overall growth for the decade ('92-'02) was still a healthy 53 percent.

The chart at right shows quarterly guest tax collections. Although procedural issues and time lapses between collections and reporting render these figures somewhat imprecise, nevertheless a strong seasonal effect can be observed. Collections



typically drop in the first quarter, rise sharply in the second, and then rise slowly for the rest of the year.



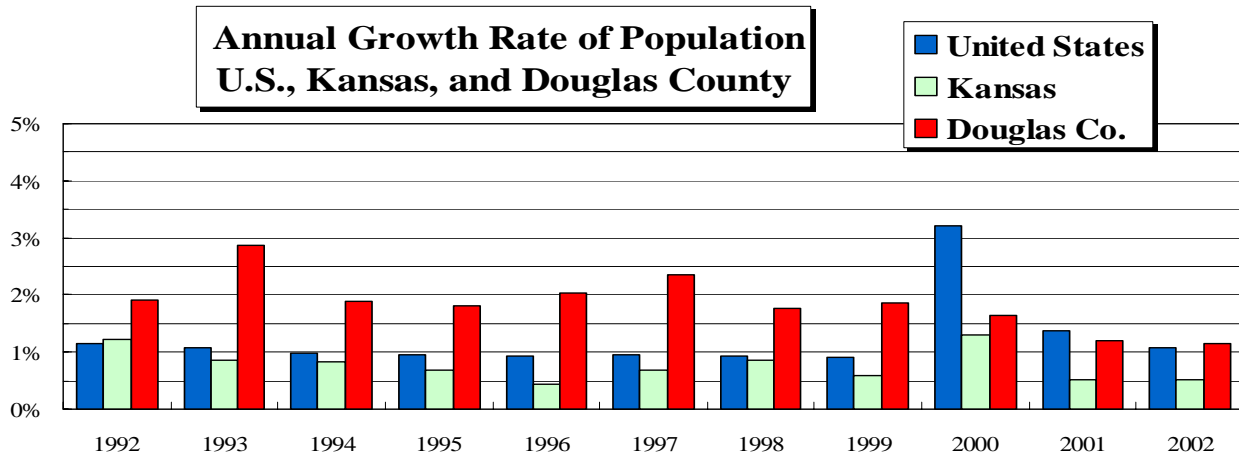
The total number of hotel room capacity in Lawrence on any given day in 2002 increased by 69 rooms from 2001, to a total of 1,188.

The Convention and Visitor's Bureau estimates 1,046,883 visitors came to Lawrence last year, spending a total of over \$35 million on the local economy.

POPULATION

(US Census Bureau)

The population of Douglas county has increased 20 percent in the last decade. According to the U.S Bureau of the Census, the total population of Douglas county in 2002 was estimated at 102,316, an increase of 17,196 residents since 1992 (20 percent growth) and 1,154 since 2001 (1 percent growth). This compares to a decade growth rate of 7.5 percent for Kansas and 13 percent for the nation.

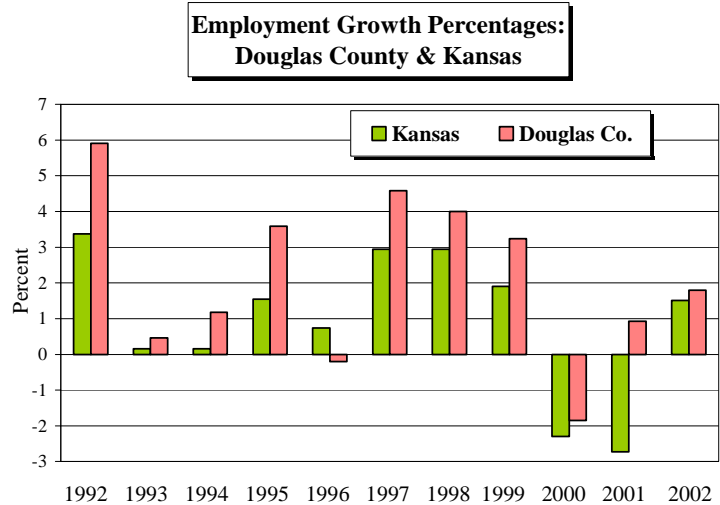


CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

(Kansas Department of Human Resources)

Employment growth rates in Douglas County have typically been higher than those for the state of Kansas for the last decade. Growth rates for each year are shown in the graph below. After sharp employment declines in 2000, Douglas County's job growth has slowly attempted to recover lost ground. In 2001 employment levels grew 1 percent and in 2002 the growth increased to 2 percent for the year.

More detail is shown in the table below. Total employment in Douglas county was 54,642 in 2002, an increase of 8,729 jobs since 1992. The labor force grew nearly the same amount at 9,534 jobs for the decade. 1999 was the record low year for unemployment with an average unemployment rate of just 3.2 percent, reflecting the high demand for jobs associated with that year's expanding economy. Since then the unemployment rate has increased, in 2002 the average stood at 4.8 percent.



Employment Data for Douglas County Annual Averages, 1990-2000

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	47,862	48,524	49,234	50,784	50,765	52,663	54,884	55,976	55,377	56,150	57,396
Employment	45,913	46,127	46,672	48,349	48,251	50,463	52,481	54,183	53,180	53,676	54,642
Unemployment	1,949	2,397	2,561	2,435	2,514	2,200	2,403	1,793	2,197	2,474	2,754
Rate	4.1	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.8

New data released by the Census describes in detail where the employed in Douglas County actually work. The labor force data mentioned here is by “place of residence,” which means it measures people who reside in Douglas County and their employment status. But if they’re employed the data doesn’t indicate where at: it could be in the city of Lawrence or it could be out of county. According to the commuting data gathered during the 2000 Census, 11,044 of the employed Douglas County residents in 2000 held jobs outside of the county but within the borders of Kansas, a 73 percent increase in the number of commuters from the 1990 Census. Of course many people who worked in Douglas County lived somewhere else and commuted in. If we take these last and subtract the number of local residents who commute out, we arrive at the net commuting rate. In 2000 that figure was -3,901. The negative sign signifies that more people were leaving the county for work than driving in for it.

EMPLOYMENT BY CATEGORIES

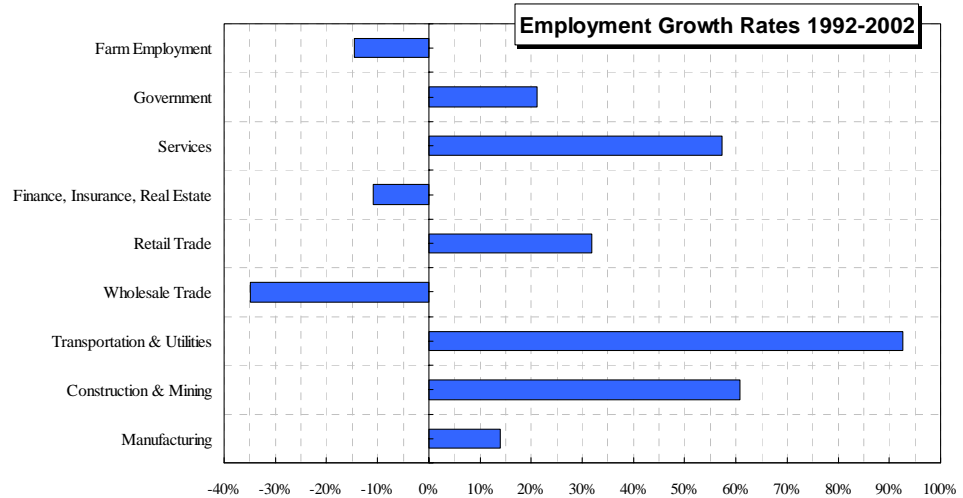
(Kansas Department of Human Resources)

The following data is ‘place of work’ information that breaks down the types of jobs in Douglas county. The chart below shows the growth rate for nine industry categories for the last ten years. The Wholesale Trade industry in Douglas county has seen consistent declines for each of the last seven years. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate jobs have also become scarcer: there were over 200 less of them in 2002 than two years previous. The Manufacturing sector, although showing

growth for the decade, has declined in recent years with the loss of 125 jobs in 2002 and 117 in 2001.

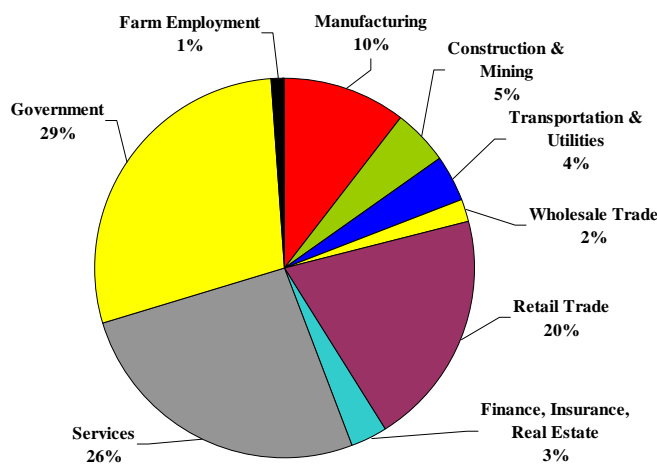
The other sectors of the Douglas County economy have grown considerably the last decade. Percentage-wise, none so much as the Transportation and Utility sector, which grew over 90 percent from 1992. This probably reflects growth more in the Utility portion than Transportation, as an ever growing population demands more and more energy services. In terms of absolute number of jobs

created, the Service sector has added the most in the last decade: 4,950, for a total of 13,592 in 2002. Services, like Utilities, is a sector very closely tied to changes in population, something always increasing in Douglas County.



The pie chart at left illustrates the percentage that each industry contributes to total employment. Nearly one third of all jobs in 2002 were Government jobs (14,883). The Government sector has been the biggest employer in Douglas county for as long as records have been kept. Most of

2002 Total Employment Distribution



these jobs can be attributed to the University of Kansas, which employs hundreds of teachers, students and staff members, all of whom are considered employees of state government. The next largest employment category in 2002 was the Services industry, which increased its share of the pie by nearly 3 percentage points since the year before.

The table below shows employment for each sector as percentage of the total

over a period of ten years. There are two ways a sector can decrease its share of total employment over time: either by being 'crowded out' by another quickly-growing sector, or by actually losing employees. Wholesale Trade, Finance and Insurance, and Farming fall into this latter category. Manufacturing and Government, on the other hand, actually experienced net

increases in the number of jobs from 1992, but as a percent of the total their numbers made up less of the “employment-pie” in 2002 than earlier. Their share has been crowded out by much more rapid growth in the Service, Construction and Utility sectors.

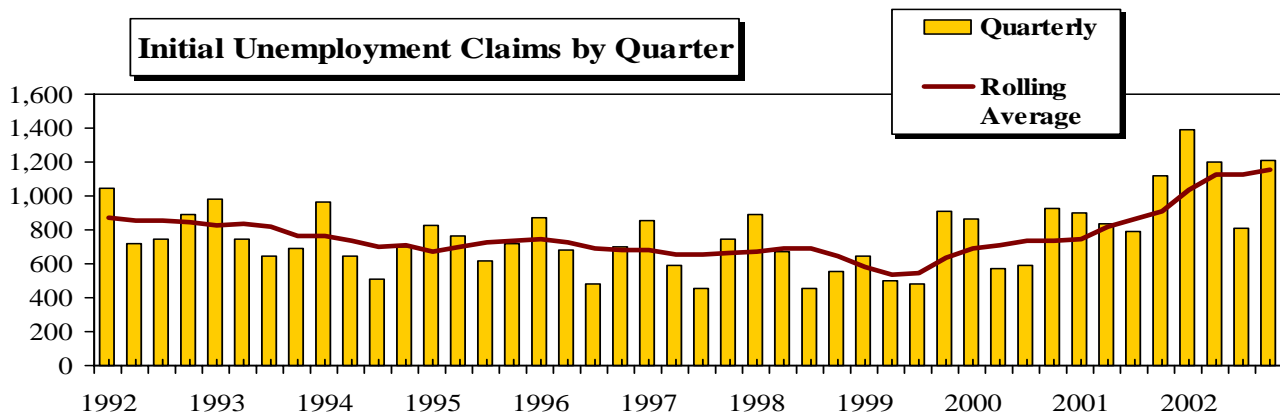
**Employment Categories as Percent of Total Employment
in Douglas County**

Year	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion & Mining	Transpor- tation & Utilities	Whole- sale Trade	Retail Trade	F.I.R.E.	Services	Govern- ment	Farm
1992	11.8%	3.9%	2.6%	3.7%	19.7%	4.4%	21.6%	30.7%	1.6%
1997	11.5%	4.4%	2.5%	2.9%	22.4%	4.4%	23.7%	27.0%	1.1%
2002	10.4%	4.9%	3.8%	1.9%	20.1%	3.0%	26.2%	28.7%	1.0%

INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

(Kansas Department of Human Resources)

Initial claims for unemployment insurance are recorded for each unemployed person in Douglas county once every year. The number of initial claims represents the actual number of unemployed persons in the county at a given time. The graph below shows that unemployment varies considerably by season. Total unemployment typically peaks in the first quarter of the year and bottoms out in the third. After several years of declining unemployment, the bottom was reached in 1999, which was the most prosperous year economically in the U.S. in the last decade by several measures. Since then unemployment has been rising, and in 2002 the total number of people who filed claims stood at 4,614. This was the highest annual level ever and a 26 percent increase from the previous year.



AVERAGE WAGE PER JOB

(U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Average wage per job data were only available through 2001 at time of printing. The table below shows Douglas county has historically had a much lower average wage per job than the average across the state. One reason the average wage is lower in Douglas county is due to the preponderance of temporary, low paying jobs in Lawrence. However, not only has Douglas

county lagged behind the state, but in the last decade the gap has widened, from \$3,578 in 1991 to \$5,803 in 2001.

**Average Wage per Job
United States, State of Kansas and Douglas County**

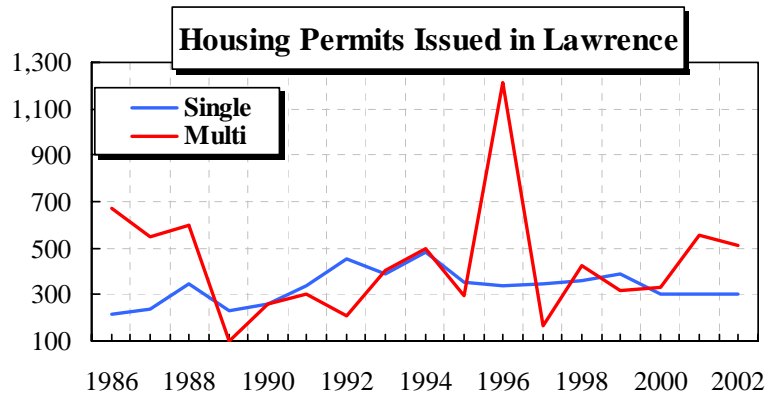
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
U.S.	\$24,216	\$25,468	\$25,888	\$26,507	\$27,400	\$28,469	\$29,805	\$31,325	\$32,711	\$34,652	\$35,500
Kansas	20,493	21,498	21,899	22,486	23,216	24,071	25,129	26,303	27,412	28,685	29,527
Douglas Co.	16,915	17,639	18,061	18,660	19,034	19,440	20,009	21,057	21,749	22,876	23,724

NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

(City of Lawrence Building Inspection Department)

In 2002 the number of single family homes constructed in Lawrence fell below 300 for the first time since 1990, arriving at a very close total of 299. This is only a decrease of 5 homes from the 2001 total, but was also in spite of interest rates falling to 30 year lows and home construction reaching a record high on the national level. The disparity between the national performance and the local has widely been

attributed to the traditionally large portion of the Lawrence home construction market made up of upper-end homes. In a sluggish economy demand for these types of homes are the first to wither, presumably because upper income families have more of their assets associated with stock market funds, few of which fared well in 2002. A further complication is that the difference can not be easily made up by simply building more lower-priced single family units, because affordable lots in Lawrence are increasingly scarce. An inexpensive home on an expensive lot is still an expensive home. Given these realities it is not surprising that duplex construction continued strong in 2002, with a total of 118 built: the third highest annual total on record.



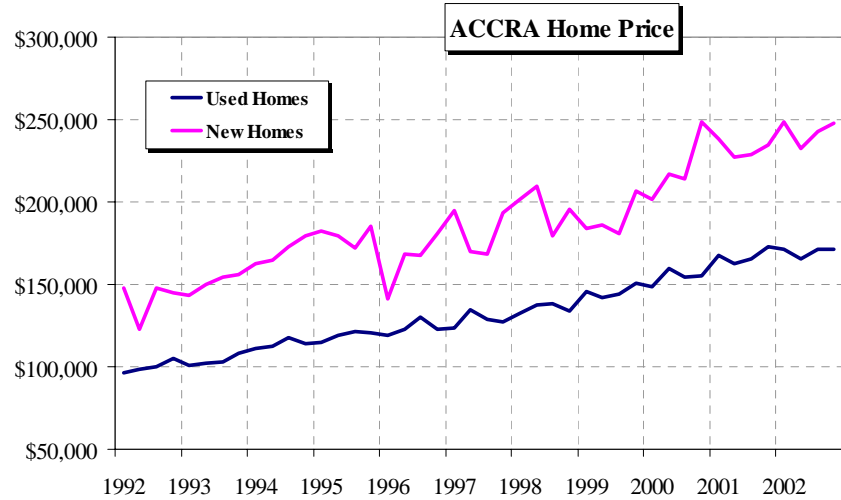
ACCRA HOUSE PRICE

(Douglas County Appraiser)

Each quarter ACCRA gathers information from participating cities around the country on cost of living levels. Part of the quarterly survey looks at the price of homes. ACCRA now has two types of homes it measures, new and used. New homes are defined as 2,400 square foot units built (or completed) within the last 90 days of the pricing period. Used or existing homes measured have a variable square footage requirement, but they must have three bedroom and two baths and have been built between 1972 and 1997. These homes are not meant to be representative of the average of all home sold in Lawrence, for ACCRA is targeting upper-

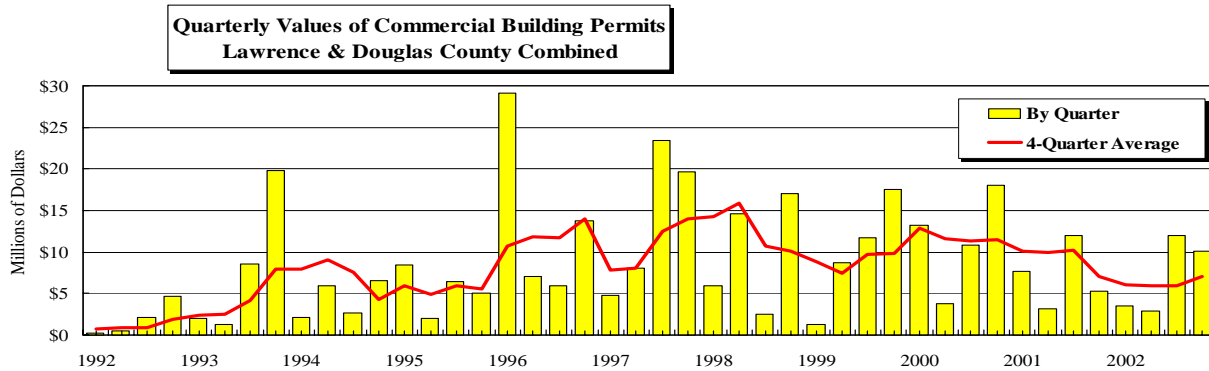
middle class executive families. The 2002 average price for an ACCRA-defined new home stood at \$242,916 while the used home went for \$169,986.

A more representative measure of the average price would be to take the average price of all homes sold in Lawrence (new or used) in a given year, regardless of size or bedrooms. Doing this gives us an average house price of about \$152,509 for 2002, which was an increase of only \$550 from a year earlier.



NEW BUSINESS / COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION

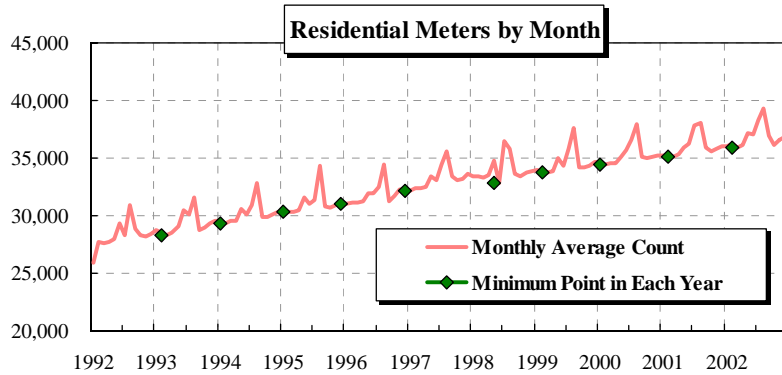
(Lawrence Building Inspection Division) The value of new commercial construction in all of Douglas county (including Lawrence) kept to about the same annual level in 2002 as the year before: the total dollar value came to \$28.5 million, an increase of only 0.9 percent from 2001. The largest new business projects in 2002 included a Home Depot (\$4 million) and Best Buy (roughly \$2.2 million) on the northeast corner of 31st and Iowa. The usual contingent of banks and restaurants filled out the list of the other major projects



ELECTRIC UTILITIES

(KPL)

The number of residential meters in Lawrence has been steadily increasing at a rate of about 3 percent a year for the last ten years, though the growth has been less more recently: only about 2 percent for the last five years. The graph at right shows the number of residential meters peaking sharply in the summer. This is primarily because KPL has counted meter turnovers as new meters since around 1992. In the summer a good deal of rental properties change occupants as

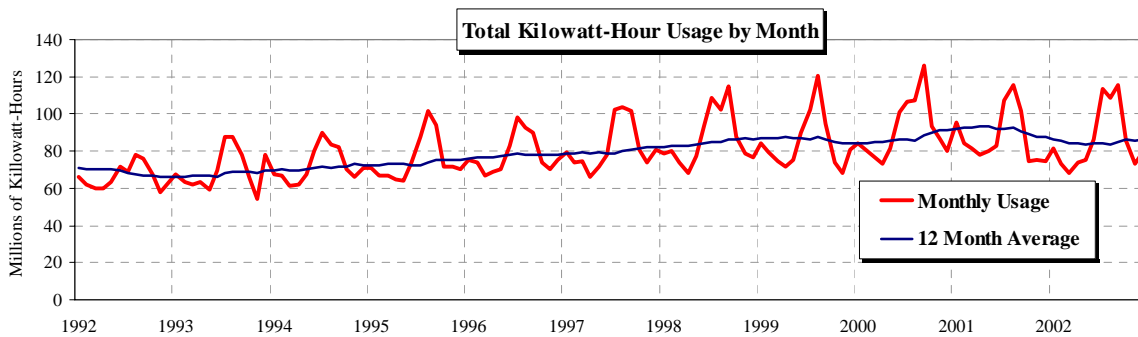
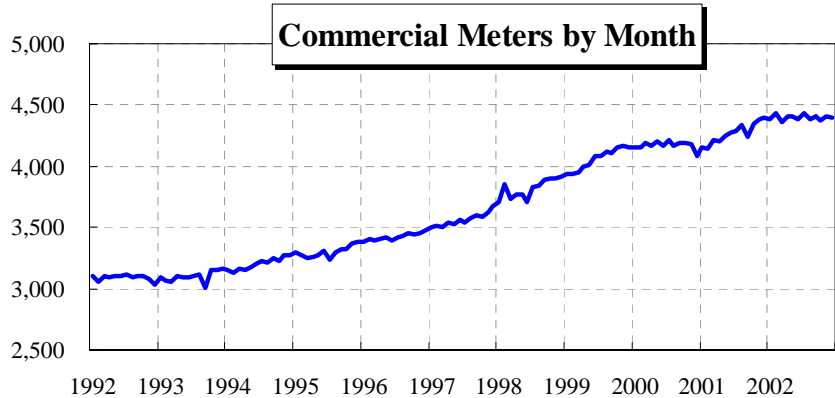


students leave or move in, hence the annual peaks. Following the trend of the minimum points each year gives a better indication of overall increases.









There were 4,400 commercial electric meters recorded for Lawrence in 2002, a 3 percent increase from the previous year. In ten years the number of

commercial meters has grown over 42 percent. Also, not shown is industrial electric meters. Their numbers seldom change; for the last decade there have been about 27 in the city of Lawrence.

Kilowatt-hour usage peaks every summer with air-conditioner use, as evidenced in the graph below. The year 2002 was no exception, although total usage was 2 percent less than the previous year. Overall, Lawrencians burned through 1,109,736,644 kilowatt-hours of electricity in 2002. The 12-month average line in the graph shows the growth after having factored out seasonal effects; for the last decade this growth has averaged about 2.3 percent. This reflects quite closely population growth.



Lawrence/Douglas County Economic Indicators
Annual Report, 2002

	1999	2000	2001	2002	Graph	Percent Change From:		
						Last Year (2001)	3 Years Ago (1999)	3 Year Average (1999-2001)
SALES TAX REVENUE (thousands)						%	%	%
State Sales Tax Collections in Douglas Co.	\$51,695	\$51,100	\$51,427	\$52,518		2.1	1.6	2.2
Douglas County Sales Tax Collections	\$10,686	\$11,205	\$11,642	\$11,760		1.0	10.0	5.2
Lawrence Sales Tax Collections	\$10,174	\$7,495	\$7,965	\$7,932		-0.4	-22.0	-7.2
ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX								
National average of urban areas = 100%	99.53%	100.05%	100.05%	96.33%		-3.7	-3.2	-3.6
TOURISM & CONVENTIONS								
Transient Guest Tax Collections	\$504,983	\$466,599	\$445,837	\$458,860		2.9	-9.1	-2.9
Number of Rooms (annual average)	1,003	1,015	1,119	1,188		6.2	18.4	13.6
POPULATION (note 1)								
Douglas County	98,343	99,962	101,162	102,316		1.1	4.0	2.5
Lawrence City	78,911	80,098	n/a	n/a		-	-	-

note 1: Year 2000 figures are from the decennial census. All other years are population estimates.

n/a: not available at time of printing.

Lawrence/Douglas County Economic Indicators
Annual Report, 2002

	1999	2000	2001	2002	Graph	Percent Change From:		
						Last Year (2001)	3 Years Ago (1999)	3 Year Average (1999-2001)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (note 2)	Annual Averages					%	%	%
Total Civilian Labor Force	55,973	54,925	56,150	58,778		4.7	5.0	5.6
Total Employment	54,180	52,735	53,676	56,292		4.9	3.9	5.2
Unemployed	1,793	2,190	2,474	2,485		0.4	38.6	15.5
Civilian Unemployment Rate	3.2%	4.0%	4.4%	4.2%		-4.5	31.3	8.6
EMPLOYMENT (note 3)								
Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employees	48,633	49,408	51,383	51,333		-0.1	5.6	3.1
Manufacturing	5,400	5,650	5,533	5,408		-2.3	0.1	-2.2
Construction & Mining	2,442	2,575	2,492	2,533		1.6	3.7	1.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,442	1,442	2,033	1,975		-2.9	37.0	20.5
Wholesale Trade	1,233	1,175	1,000	967		-3.3	-21.6	-14.9
Retail Trade	10,850	11,175	10,842	10,408		-4.0	-4.1	-5.0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	2,042	1,858	1,625	1,567		-3.6	-23.3	-14.9
Services	11,658	11,683	13,092	13,592		3.8	16.6	11.9
Government	13,550	13,850	14,775	14,883		0.7	9.8	5.9
Farm Employment	567	542	533	542		1.7	-4.4	-1.0
JOB SERVICE CENTER								
Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims	2,539	2,953	3,652	4,614		26.3	81.7	51.4
AVERAGE WAGE PER JOB	1998	1999	2000	2001		(2000)	(1998)	(1998-2000)
Average Wage per Job, Douglas County	\$21,043	\$21,658	\$22,876	\$23,724		3.7	12.7	8.5

note 2: Place of Residence figures.

note 3: Place of Work figures. Monthly numbers received from KDHR are rounded off; these calculated annual averages are not.

Lawrence/Douglas County Economic Indicators
Annual Report, 2002

	1999	2000	2001	2002	Graph	Percent Change From:		
						Last Year (2001)	3 Years Ago (1999)	3 Year Average (1999-2001)
CONSTRUCTION (Lawrence)						%	%	%
Total # Building Permits	2,811	2,989	3,346	3,086		-7.8	9.8	1.2
Single Family	392	305	305	299		-2.0	-23.7	-10.5
Multifamily	85	70	198	132		-33.3	55.3	12.2
Number of Units	319	328	559	513		-8.2	60.8	27.6
New Business/Commercial	38	37	34	32		-5.9	-15.8	-11.9
Total Value of Permits (thousands)	\$149,743	\$175,660	\$152,209	\$141,597		-7.0	-5.4	-11.1
Single Family	\$52,525	\$41,631	\$43,859	\$48,215		9.9	-8.2	4.8
Multifamily	\$17,154	\$18,048	\$37,942	\$37,186		-2.0	116.8	52.5
New Business/Commercial	\$38,217	\$45,409	\$26,984	\$26,272		-2.6	-31.3	-28.7
Business Remodels/Additions	\$27,843	\$56,766	\$32,438	\$16,308		-49.7	-41.4	-58.2
Other (note 4)	\$14,004	\$13,805	\$10,985	\$13,615		23.9	-2.8	5.3
CONSTRUCTION (Douglas County unincorporated)								
Total # Building Permits	338	475	532	776		45.9	129.6	73.1
New Residential	81	74	81	71		-12.3	-12.3	-9.7
New Business/Commercial	8	11	13	24		84.6	200.0	125.0
Total Value of All Permits (thousands)	\$14,494	\$17,748	\$22,978	\$22,037		-4.1	52.0	19.7
New Residential	\$9,828	\$13,314	\$16,685	\$13,242		-20.6	34.7	-0.3
New Business/Commercial	\$996	\$458	\$1,220	\$2,177		78.4	118.6	144.2

note 4: Includes signs, plumbing, electrical, demolition, etc.

Lawrence/Douglas County Economic Indicators
Annual Report, 2002

	1999	2000	2001	2002	Graph	Percent Change From:		
						Last Year (2001)	3 Years Ago (1999)	3 Year Average (1999-2001)
COUNTY-WIDE NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS						%	%	%
Number of Housing Permits	558	449	584	502		-14.0	-10.0	-5.3
Number of Housing Units	792	707	945	883		-6.6	11.5	8.4
Value of Housing Permits (thousands)	\$79,507	\$72,993	\$98,487	\$98,643		0.2	24.1	17.9
NEW & EXISTING HOME SALES								
Single Family Numbers	1,433	1,378	1,496	1,480		-1.1	3.3	3.1
Price of ACCRA Defined New Home (see text)	\$189,230	\$220,222	\$232,067	\$242,916		4.7	28.4	13.6
ELECTRIC UTILITIES (Meters)								
Lawrence Residential annual average	34,630	35,329	36,026	36,875		2.4	6.5	4.4
Lawrence Commercial annual average	4,051	4,171	4,267	4,400		3.1	8.6	5.7
Lawrence Industrial annual average	28.5	26.3	22.8	22.4		-1.8	-21.4	-13.4
Total Kilowatt Hours Usage (millions)	1,092	1,177	1,130	1,110		-1.8	1.6	-2.1

Sources:

Labor Market Review, Kansas Department of Human Resources
 Lawrence Convention and Visitor's Bureau
 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
 Building Inspection Department, City of Lawrence
 American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association

U. S. Bureau of the Census
 Kansas Department of Revenue
 Kansas Power & Light
 Douglas County Appraiser's Office

Lawrence/Douglas County Economic Indicators
Fourth Quarter, 2002

	Current Period (4q02)	Previous Period (3q02)	Percent Change %	Year Ago (4q01)	Percent Change %
SALES TAX REVENUE (Thousands of Dollars) (note 1)					
Douglas County Sales Tax Collections	\$3,109	\$2,903	7.1	\$3,040	2.3
Lawrence Sales Tax Collections	\$2,858	\$2,657	7.6	\$2,775	3.0
TOURISM & CONVENTIONS					
Transient Guest Tax	\$141,917	\$115,863	22.5	\$130,258	9.0
Rolling Quarterly Average	\$114,715	\$111,800	2.6	\$111,459	2.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (note 2)					
Total Civilian Labor Force	60,266	57,073	5.6	57,304	5.2
Total Employment	57,938	54,598	6.1	54,879	5.6
Unemployed	2,328	2,474	-5.9	2,425	-4.0
Civilian Unemployment Rate	3.86%	4.34%	-11.1	4.23%	-8.7
EMPLOYMENT (note 3) (Quarterly averages)					
Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employees	52,667	49,400	6.6	53,067	-0.8
Manufacturing	5,400	5,433	-0.6	5,433	-0.6
Construction & Mining	2,633	2,567	2.6	2,533	3.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,900	1,900	0.0	2,067	-8.1
Wholesale Trade	933	933	0.0	1,000	-6.7
Retail Trade	10,433	10,300	1.3	11,167	-6.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1,600	1,600	0.0	1,567	2.1
Services	14,133	13,500	4.7	13,433	5.2
Government	15,633	13,167	18.7	15,867	-1.5
Farm Employment	533	567	-5.9	533	0.0
JOB SERVICE CENTER (Quarterly totals)					
Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims	1,212	813	49.1	1121	8.1
IU Claims, rolling 4-quarter average	1,154	1,131	2.0	913	26.4

note 1: County and City sales tax figures reflect the period in which the receipts were issued to the local governments.

note 2: Place of Residence figures, Douglas County.

note 3: Place of Work figures, Douglas County.

Lawrence/Douglas County Economic Indicators
Fourth Quarter, 2002

	Current Period (4q02)	Previous Period (3q02)	Percent Change %	Year Ago (4q01)	Percent Change %
CONSTRUCTION (Lawrence)					
Total Number of Building Permits	682	852	-20.0	771	-11.5
Single Family	90	63	42.9	69	30.4
Multifamily	30	47	-36.2	51	-41.2
Number of Units	60	159	-62.3	120	-50.0
New Business/Commercial	10	11	-9.1	6	66.7
Total Value of All Permits (Thousands of dollars)	\$35,328	\$43,035	-17.9	\$32,040	10.3
Single Family	\$12,860	\$12,974	-0.9	\$11,889	8.2
Multifamily	\$5,874	\$11,539	-49.1	\$10,020	-41.4
New Business/Commercial	\$10,058	\$11,226	-10.4	\$5,350	88.0
Business Remodels/Additions	\$3,789	\$3,930	-3.6	\$2,328	62.8
All Other (note 4)	\$2,746	\$3,366	-18.4	\$2,453	12.0
CONSTRUCTION (Douglas County unincorporated)					
Total Number of Building Permits (all types)	141	131	7.6	107	31.8
New Residential	20	21	-4.8	18	11.1
New Business/Commercial	6	8	-25.0	0	-
Total Value of All Permits (Thousands of dollars)	\$4,864	\$7,506	-35.2	\$4,676	4.0
New Residential	\$3,501	\$4,574	-23.5	\$3,462	1.1
New Business/Commercial	\$49,400	\$715,900	-93.1	\$0	-
NEW & EXISTING HOME SALES					
Single Family Homes Sold	256	373	-31.4	261	-1.9
Single Family Homes, rolling 4-quarter average	370	371	-0.3	374	-1.1
Price of ACCRA-defined New Home (note 5)	\$247,741	\$242,656	2.1	234,308	5.7
ELECTRIC UTILITIES (City of Lawrence)					
Average # Residential Meters	36,514	38,184	-4.4	35,821	1.9
Average # Commercial Meters	4,392	4,410	-0.4	4,374	0.4
Average # Industrial Meters	23	22	4.5	23	2.6
Total Kilowatt Hours Used (Millions)	238.4	338.3	-29.5	224.4	6.2

note 4: Includes the value of permits for signs, plumbing, electrical, mechanical, accessory structures, detached garages business and residential demolition, and swimming pools.

note 5: The ACCRA new home is defined as 2,400 square feet, construction begun in last 90 days.

Sources:

Douglas County Appraiser's Office
 Kansas Department of Revenue
 Kansas Power & Light
 Labor Market Information Services, Kansas Department of Human Resources
 Lawrence Convention and Visitors Bureau
 Building Inspection Department, City of Lawrence