

# **CITY TRADE PULL FACTORS**

**Annual report for Fiscal Year 2025  
(July 2024 through June 2025)**

**Kansas Department of Revenue  
Office of Policy and Research  
Issued December 2025**

# Introduction

The City Trade Pull Factor report provides different measures of retail market data for selected cities for fiscal year 2025, which represents the period July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025.

The Department of Revenue employs the following retail market measures.

## 1. City Trade Pull Factor (CiTPF)

The first measure is a quotient of retail trade captured by the city compared to the state, called *the City Trade Pull Factor* (CiTPF). The City Trade Pull Factor is computed by dividing the per capita sales tax of a city by the statewide per capita sales tax<sup>1</sup>. A CiTPF value greater than 1.00 indicates that local businesses are pulling in trade from beyond their home city border. A CiTPF value less than 1.00 indicates more trade is being lost than pulled in; that residents are shopping outside the city. This is a simple and well-known measure of the relative strength of the retail business community.

## 2. Income-Adjusted City Trade Pull Factor (IA-CiTPF)

The CiTPF is not adjusted for differing income levels in each business community. The Department of Revenue also provides a variation of the Trade Pull Factor, *the Income-Adjusted City Trade Pull Factor* (IA-CiTPF). The formula of this measure is given as follows:

$$\text{IA-CiTPF} = \text{CiTPF} \times \frac{\text{State's per capita Income}}{\text{City's per capita Income}}$$

Any pull factor computed for a certain period of time must be treated carefully because it is subject to temporary distortions of the local economy. Lloyd (1995) suggests that local government practitioners should utilize information over the long-span by calculating trade pull factors for each year and looking for long-term trends. Lloyd notes “[p]ull factors increasing over time would indicate that the local area is becoming more efficient at competing for local retail sales. Decreasing pull factors would indicate that the local business community is losing sales to outside areas.”

## 3. Trade Area Capture (TAC)

The *Trade Area Capture* (TAC) of a city is a measure of the customer base served by a community. It is calculated by multiplying the city’s population by the CiTPF.

## 4. Market Share (MS)

The *Market Share* (MS) is the percent the city’s Trade Area Capture is of the state as a whole. MS is calculated by dividing the city’s TAC by the statewide population.

## 5. Percent of County Trade (PCT)

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<sup>1</sup> Beginning January 1, 2025, the state eliminated the sales tax on qualified food sales. For purposes of calculating the county trade pull factor, CY 2024 sales tax collections (taxed at 2%) were not included.

The *Percent of County Trade (PCT)* is a concentration factor that shows the percent capture of retail trade of the city within its county.

For historical data, please refer to the previous reports. Prior year reports and other community-related reports can be found at the Department of Revenue's web site.

The FY 2025 report consists of two tables.

- Table 1 lists the FY 2025 measures for 100 cities in the state ranked by population.
- Table 2 lists cities with a percent of county trade of 60% or higher.

## Policy Implications

In 2003 the Kansas Legislature passed a law that placed Kansas in conformity with the Streamlined Sales Tax Agreement. This legislation required destination sourcing, under which retail businesses must collect sales tax based on the local rates in effect at the place where the customer takes delivery of a purchase. Vehicle purchases are excluded from the destination sourcing requirement. Prior to the change, only telecommunications and utility sales were taxed in this manner. Full reporting of destination sourcing was not required until January 2005.

Destination sourcing results in charging the sales tax rate based on where delivery occurs and in some industries, this impacts how sales are recorded. For instance with furniture retailers, if the furniture is delivered to the purchaser's home, the sale is recorded as occurring at the taxing jurisdiction of the purchaser. The primary types of retailers affected by destination sourcing are furniture dealers, home improvement (lumber) stores, household and electronic appliance dealers, and certain repair service providers.

Destination sourcing affects the city trade pull factor because the measure is based on sales tax collections. Previously, all sales of a retailer were recorded based on the business location. With destination sourcing, sales that are delivered are recorded where the delivery occurred. If the sale were into a neighboring community, it would be recorded as such – resulting in a loss of sales tax collections in the city where the store is located. With a few exceptions, the overall impact of destination sourcing on most cities' total sales tax collections has not been significant, so determining if a change in a city's sales tax collections is a direct result of destination sourcing is challenging. Based on the changes seen in the historical data, many regional shopping areas' pull factors were staying constant or slightly decreasing. Likewise, smaller cities' pull factors showed slight increases. This ongoing shift in the measures since destination sourcing was enacted is anticipated to continue with the growth of Internet shopping and the delivery of goods to the purchaser's address.

## Data Sources

The data used in this report consists of city's per capita income, city population, and state sales tax collections. Data on estimated per capita income (2019-2023) comes from US Census Bureau Quick Facts report. City populations are from the U.S. Census Bureau as certified by the Division of the Budget July 1, 2025, and published as the official population reports for the state of Kansas, adjusted to remove the prison population, since this population does not trade within the retail community. State and federal prison population figures were obtained from the Kansas Department of Corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons and were deducted from the city and county totals.

In 2022, the Kansas Legislature passed a law reducing the state sales tax rate on food and food ingredients to 4.0% starting on January 1, 2023. Starting on January 1, 2024, the state sales tax rate on food and food ingredients was reduced to 2.0%. And, starting on January 1, 2025, the state sales tax rate was reduced to 0.0%. Beginning with the FY 2025 report, food and food ingredient sales are not included in the City Trade Pull Factors Report.

State sales tax collections are generated by the Department of Revenue from sales tax returns filed by the state's retailers. Sales tax reports issued by the Department are available at <http://www.ksrevenue.org>.

## References

1. Lloyd, M., 1995, "Measuring Local Economic Development with Pull Factors," *Journal of Extension Vol.33*, Extension Journal, Inc.
2. US Census Bureau, US Census, <<http://www.census.gov>>.
3. Kansas Department of Revenue, *Pull Factor Reports*, <<http://www.ksrevenue.org>>.
4. Kansas Department of Corrections, *Population Report*, <<https://www.doc.ks.gov/>>.
5. Federal Bureau of Prisons, *USP Leavenworth*, <<https://www.bop.gov/>>.

**Table 1**  
**FY 2025 City Trade Pull Factors**  
**Top 100 cities by population**

County		FY 2025 State Sales Tax Collections (no food)	Adjusted Population CY 2024	Sales per Capita	FY 2025 Pull Factor	FY2025 Income- Adjusted Pull Factor*	FY 2025 Trade Area Capture	Market Share	Percent of County Trade
Wichita	Sedgwick	\$ 462,818,115	400,737	\$ 1,154.92	1.13	1.24	451,654	15.3%	73.7%
Overland Park	Johnson	\$ 261,253,903	202,893	\$ 1,287.64	1.26	0.84	254,952	8.6%	32.5%
Kansas City	Wyandotte	\$ 159,506,544	156,752	\$ 1,017.57	0.99	1.40	155,659	5.3%	91.7%
Olathe	Johnson	\$ 183,333,501	149,035	\$ 1,230.14	1.20	0.98	178,911	6.0%	22.8%
Topeka	Shawnee	\$ 170,241,211	124,480	\$ 1,367.62	1.33	1.59	166,135	5.6%	90.3%
Lawrence	Douglas	\$ 105,422,892	97,271	\$ 1,083.81	1.06	1.10	102,880	3.5%	91.6%
Shawnee	Johnson	\$ 61,205,497	69,724	\$ 877.83	0.86	0.66	59,729	2.0%	7.6%
Lenexa	Johnson	\$ 90,480,115	59,427	\$ 1,522.54	1.49	1.05	88,298	3.0%	11.3%
Manhattan	Riley/Pott.	\$ 73,647,846	54,700	\$ 1,346.40	1.31	1.51	71,871	2.4%	**
Salina	Saline	\$ 71,612,438	46,109	\$ 1,553.11	1.52	1.80	69,885	2.4%	95.2%
Hutchinson	Reno	\$ 48,274,542	37,755	\$ 1,278.63	1.25	1.63	47,110	1.6%	75.3%
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	\$ 24,106,409	35,642	\$ 676.35	0.66	0.77	23,525	0.8%	54.9%
Leawood	Johnson	\$ 44,038,194	34,013	\$ 1,294.75	1.26	0.46	42,976	1.5%	5.5%
Garden City	Finney	\$ 45,114,908	27,996	\$ 1,611.48	1.57	1.93	44,027	1.5%	83.8%
Dodge City	Ford	\$ 34,187,633	27,663	\$ 1,235.86	1.21	1.72	33,363	1.1%	87.8%
Derby	Sedgwick	\$ 30,379,056	26,604	\$ 1,141.90	1.11	1.13	29,646	1.0%	4.8%
Gardner	Johnson	\$ 15,062,515	25,836	\$ 583.00	0.57	0.61	14,699	0.5%	1.9%
Emporia	Lyon	\$ 27,175,102	24,354	\$ 1,115.84	1.09	1.62	26,520	0.9%	91.2%
Prairie Village	Johnson	\$ 13,752,774	22,919	\$ 600.06	0.59	0.34	13,421	0.5%	1.7%
Junction City	Geary	\$ 22,530,969	22,053	\$ 1,021.67	1.00	1.35	21,987	0.7%	87.3%
Hays	Ellis	\$ 35,072,433	21,213	\$ 1,653.35	1.61	1.92	34,226	1.2%	84.2%
Pittsburg	Crawford	\$ 22,330,622	20,547	\$ 1,086.81	1.06	1.71	21,792	0.7%	72.3%
Liberal	Seward	\$ 22,022,455	19,184	\$ 1,147.96	1.12	1.55	21,491	0.7%	92.9%
Newton	Harvey	\$ 14,196,201	18,320	\$ 774.90	0.76	0.89	13,854	0.5%	60.9%
Andover	Butler	\$ 12,447,027	17,000	\$ 732.18	0.71	0.62	12,147	0.4%	24.7%
Great Bend	Barton	\$ 21,311,664	14,306	\$ 1,489.70	1.45	1.95	20,798	0.7%	74.6%
McPherson	McPherson	\$ 19,123,537	14,068	\$ 1,359.36	1.33	1.52	18,662	0.6%	61.8%
Ottawa	Franklin	\$ 16,206,261	12,733	\$ 1,272.78	1.24	1.54	15,815	0.5%	74.7%
Arkansas City	Cowley	\$ 9,314,983	11,761	\$ 792.02	0.77	1.18	9,090	0.3%	42.2%
Merriam	Johnson	\$ 67,599,641	11,560	\$ 5,847.72	5.71	5.58	65,969	2.2%	8.4%
Haysville	Sedgwick	\$ 3,759,214	11,406	\$ 329.58	0.32	0.44	3,669	0.1%	0.6%
El Dorado	Butler	\$ 13,809,812	11,004	\$ 1,254.98	1.22	1.74	13,477	0.5%	27.4%
Atchison	Atchison	\$ 8,168,207	10,813	\$ 755.41	0.74	1.13	7,971	0.3%	85.0%
Winfield	Cowley	\$ 8,702,823	10,804	\$ 805.52	0.79	0.87	8,493	0.3%	39.5%
Spring Hill	Johnson/Miami	\$ 6,057,108	10,070	\$ 601.50	0.59	0.55	5,911	0.2%	**
Bel Aire	Sedgwick	\$ 2,038,212	10,066	\$ 202.48	0.20	0.20	1,989	0.1%	0.3%
Mission	Johnson	\$ 14,276,594	10,013	\$ 1,425.81	1.39	1.13	13,932	0.5%	1.8%
Parsons	Labette	\$ 9,087,374	9,328	\$ 974.20	0.95	1.36	8,868	0.3%	56.1%
Park City	Sedgwick	\$ 14,473,270	9,110	\$ 1,588.72	1.55	1.96	14,124	0.5%	2.3%
Augusta	Butler	\$ 6,081,850	9,103	\$ 668.11	0.65	0.75	5,935	0.2%	12.0%
Lansing	Leavenworth	\$ 6,034,862	8,884	\$ 679.30	0.66	0.70	5,889	0.2%	13.7%
Coffeyville	Montgomery	\$ 8,388,779	8,545	\$ 981.72	0.96	1.57	8,186	0.3%	34.7%
Chanute	Neosho	\$ 10,958,802	8,536	\$ 1,283.83	1.25	1.77	10,694	0.4%	78.3%
Independence	Montgomery	\$ 10,495,415	8,287	\$ 1,266.49	1.24	1.65	10,242	0.3%	43.4%
Basehor	Leavenworth	\$ 4,031,364	7,996	\$ 504.17	0.49	0.45	3,934	0.1%	9.2%
Bonner Springs	WY/JO/LV	\$ 10,987,186	7,832	\$ 1,402.86	1.37	1.50	10,722	0.4%	**
Fort Scott	Bourbon	\$ 8,378,613	7,563	\$ 1,107.84	1.08	1.37	8,177	0.3%	78.4%
Wellington	Sumner	\$ 6,199,171	7,561	\$ 819.89	0.80	1.19	6,050	0.2%	47.2%

**Table 1**  
**FY 2025 City Trade Pull Factors**  
**Top 100 cities by population**

Valley Center	Sedgwick	\$	3,199,125	7,416	\$	431.38	0.42	0.54	3,122	0.1%	0.5%
Maize	Sedgwick	\$	2,756,524	7,059	\$	390.50	0.38	0.27	2,690	0.1%	0.4%
Mulvane	Sedgwick/Sumner	\$	3,359,945	7,016	\$	478.90	0.47	0.52	3,279	0.1%	**
Roeland Park	Johnson	\$	7,017,512	6,689	\$	1,049.11	1.02	0.83	6,848	0.2%	0.9%
Pratt	Pratt	\$	9,300,853	6,587	\$	1,412.00	1.38	1.88	9,077	0.3%	83.0%
De Soto	Johnson/Leav.	\$	8,192,190	6,579	\$	1,245.20	1.22	0.99	7,995	0.3%	**
Eudora	Douglas	\$	1,985,019	6,564	\$	302.41	0.30	0.29	1,937	0.1%	1.7%
Abilene	Dickinson	\$	8,038,087	6,501	\$	1,236.44	1.21	1.37	7,844	0.3%	60.7%
Tonganoxie	Leavenworth	\$	3,380,360	6,195	\$	545.66	0.53	0.65	3,299	0.1%	7.7%
Goddard	Sedgwick	\$	6,871,590	6,009	\$	1,143.55	1.12	1.27	6,706	0.2%	1.1%
Paola	Miami	\$	7,808,041	5,835	\$	1,338.14	1.31	1.30	7,620	0.3%	32.3%
Ulysses	Grant	\$	4,066,028	5,582	\$	728.42	0.71	0.74	3,968	0.1%	73.6%
Colby	Thomas	\$	10,222,831	5,539	\$	1,845.61	1.80	2.01	9,976	0.3%	86.1%
Iola	Allen	\$	7,818,453	5,309	\$	1,472.68	1.44	2.22	7,630	0.3%	67.0%
Louisburg	Miami	\$	6,634,776	5,266	\$	1,259.93	1.23	1.30	6,475	0.2%	27.4%
Baldwin City	Douglas	\$	2,207,961	4,985	\$	442.92	0.43	n/a	2,155	0.1%	1.9%
Concordia	Cloud	\$	6,509,926	4,926	\$	1,321.54	1.29	n/a	6,353	0.2%	79.7%
Wamego	Pottawatomie	\$	3,919,274	4,888	\$	801.82	0.78	n/a	3,825	0.1%	10.9%
Edwardsville	Wyandotte	\$	2,959,446	4,748	\$	623.30	0.61	n/a	2,888	0.1%	1.7%
Goodland	Sherman	\$	6,285,703	4,394	\$	1,430.52	1.40	n/a	6,134	0.2%	92.4%
Russell	Russell	\$	3,238,196	4,325	\$	748.72	0.73	n/a	3,160	0.1%	54.1%
Rose Hill	Sedgwick	\$	1,539,903	4,290	\$	358.95	0.35	n/a	1,503	0.1%	3.1%
Osawatomie	Miami	\$	3,298,935	4,187	\$	787.90	0.77	n/a	3,219	0.1%	13.6%
Fairway	Johnson	\$	1,848,082	4,160	\$	444.25	0.43	n/a	1,804	0.1%	0.2%
Clay Center	Clay	\$	5,216,733	4,070	\$	1,281.75	1.25	n/a	5,091	0.2%	79.0%
Scott City	Scott	\$	4,271,662	3,929	\$	1,087.21	1.06	n/a	4,169	0.1%	79.3%
Baxter Springs	Cherokee	\$	2,044,299	3,844	\$	531.82	0.52	n/a	1,995	0.1%	25.0%
Lindsborg	McPherson	\$	1,536,375	3,835	\$	400.62	0.39	n/a	1,499	0.1%	5.0%
Hugoton	Stevens	\$	3,047,250	3,583	\$	850.47	0.83	n/a	2,974	0.1%	70.9%
Mission Hills	Johnson	\$	5,349,651	3,521	\$	1,519.36	1.48	n/a	5,221	0.2%	0.7%
Lyons	Rice	\$	2,062,434	3,499	\$	589.44	0.58	n/a	2,013	0.1%	32.5%
Hesston	McPherson	\$	1,928,428	3,482	\$	553.83	0.54	n/a	1,882	0.1%	8.3%
Holton	Jackson	\$	4,983,953	3,422	\$	1,456.44	1.42	n/a	4,864	0.2%	66.7%
Marysville	Marshall	\$	5,047,768	3,422	\$	1,475.09	1.44	n/a	4,926	0.2%	60.2%
Frontenac	Wilson	\$	3,055,058	3,412	\$	895.39	0.87	n/a	2,981	0.1%	9.9%
Beloit	Mitchell	\$	4,513,162	3,400	\$	1,327.40	1.30	n/a	4,404	0.1%	73.7%
Garnett	Anderson	\$	3,346,700	3,211	\$	1,042.26	1.02	n/a	3,266	0.1%	63.8%
Hiawatha	Brown	\$	3,592,079	3,137	\$	1,145.07	1.12	n/a	3,505	0.1%	52.7%
Larned	Pawnee	\$	2,835,437	3,071	\$	923.29	0.90	n/a	2,767	0.1%	72.5%
Columbus	Cherokee	\$	2,945,723	2,878	\$	1,023.53	1.00	n/a	2,875	0.1%	36.0%
Kingman	Kingman	\$	2,485,262	2,866	\$	867.15	0.85	n/a	2,425	0.1%	45.3%
Osage City	Osage	\$	1,771,565	2,799	\$	632.93	0.62	n/a	1,729	0.1%	29.3%
St. Marys	Pott./Wabaunsee	\$	1,783,690	2,784	\$	640.69	0.63	n/a	1,741	0.1%	**
Galena	Cherokee	\$	1,067,020	2,767	\$	385.62	0.38	n/a	1,041	0.0%	13.0%
Clearwater	Sedgwick	\$	1,008,429	2,697	\$	373.91	0.36	n/a	984	0.0%	0.2%
Hillsboro	Marion	\$	3,119,838	2,673	\$	1,167.17	1.14	n/a	3,045	0.1%	47.7%
Hoisington	Barton	\$	1,255,863	2,607	\$	481.73	0.47	n/a	1,226	0.0%	4.4%
Burlington	Coffey	\$	2,720,667	2,596	\$	1,048.02	1.02	n/a	2,655	0.1%	29.8%
South Hutchinson	Reno	\$	2,819,999	2,506	\$	1,125.30	1.10	n/a	2,752	0.1%	4.4%
Sabetha	Brown/Nemaha	\$	2,267,743	2,476	\$	915.89	0.89	n/a	2,213	0.1%	**
Girard	Crawford	\$	1,300,732	2,473	\$	525.97	0.51	n/a	1,269	0.0%	4.2%
Kechi	Sedgwick	\$	844,144	2,388	\$	353.49	0.34	n/a	824	0.0%	0.1%

\*Only available for cities with population over 5,000.

\*\*City is located in multiple counties

**Table 2**  
**FY 2025 City Trade Pull Factors**  
**Cities with >60% of County Trade**

County		FY 2025 State Sales Tax Collections (no food)	Adjusted Population CY 2024	Sales per Capita	FY 2025 Pull Factor	FY 2025 Income- Adjusted Pull Factor*	FY 2025 Trade Area Capture	Market Share	Percent of County Trade
Salina	Saline	\$ 71,612,438	46,109	\$ 1,553.11	1.52	1.80	69,885	2.4%	95.2%
Liberal	Seward	\$ 22,022,455	19,184	\$ 1,147.96	1.12	1.55	21,491	0.7%	92.9%
Goodland	Sherman	\$ 6,285,703	4,394	\$ 1,430.52	0.99	n/a	4,363	0.1%	92.4%
Kansas City	Wyandotte	\$ 159,506,544	156,752	\$ 1,017.57	1.09	1.54	170,691	5.8%	91.7%
Lawrence	Douglas	\$ 105,422,892	97,271	\$ 1,083.81	1.40	1.46	135,792	4.6%	91.6%
Emporia	Lyon	\$ 27,175,102	24,354	\$ 1,115.84	1.06	1.57	25,758	0.9%	91.2%
Topeka	Shawnee	\$ 170,241,211	124,480	\$ 1,367.62	1.31	1.56	163,557	5.5%	90.3%
Manhattan^	Riley	\$ 73,647,846	54,700	\$ 1,346.40	1.21	1.38	65,971	2.2%	89.6%
Dodge City	Ford	\$ 34,187,633	27,663	\$ 1,235.86	1.33	1.90	36,920	1.2%	87.8%
Junction City	Geary	\$ 22,530,969	22,053	\$ 1,021.67	1.80	2.44	39,719	1.3%	87.3%
Colby	Thomas	\$ 10,222,831	5,539	\$ 1,845.61	1.00	1.11	5,523	0.2%	86.1%
Atchison	Atchison	\$ 8,168,207	10,813	\$ 755.41	1.38	2.11	14,900	0.5%	85.0%
Hays	Ellis	\$ 35,072,433	21,213	\$ 1,653.35	1.57	1.87	33,360	1.1%	84.2%
Garden City	Finney	\$ 45,114,908	27,996	\$ 1,611.48	1.61	1.98	45,171	1.5%	83.8%
Pratt	Pratt	\$ 9,300,853	6,587	\$ 1,412.00	1.29	1.76	8,495	0.3%	83.0%
Concordia	Cloud	\$ 6,509,926	4,926	\$ 1,321.54	1.25	n/a	6,162	0.2%	79.7%
Scott City	Scott	\$ 4,271,662	3,929	\$ 1,087.21	1.06	n/a	4,169	0.1%	79.3%
Clay Center	Clay	\$ 5,216,733	4,070	\$ 1,281.75	1.21	n/a	4,937	0.2%	79.0%
Fort Scott	Bourbon	\$ 8,378,613	7,563	\$ 1,107.84	0.74	0.93	5,575	0.2%	78.4%
Chanute	Neosho	\$ 10,958,802	8,536	\$ 1,283.83	1.08	1.53	9,228	0.3%	78.3%
Hutchinson	Reno	\$ 48,274,542	37,755	\$ 1,278.63	1.25	1.63	47,302	1.6%	75.3%
Ottawa	Franklin	\$ 16,206,261	12,733	\$ 1,272.78	1.25	1.55	15,888	0.5%	74.7%
Great Bend	Barton	\$ 21,311,664	14,306	\$ 1,489.70	1.24	1.67	17,769	0.6%	74.6%
Wichita	Sedgwick	\$ 462,818,115	400,737	\$ 1,154.92	0.83	0.91	332,595	11.2%	73.7%
Beloit	Mitchell	\$ 4,513,162	3,400	\$ 1,327.40	1.13	n/a	3,832	0.1%	73.7%
Ulysses	Grant	\$ 4,066,028	5,582	\$ 728.42	0.64	0.67	3,580	0.1%	73.6%
Larned	Pawnee	\$ 2,835,437	3,071	\$ 923.29	1.45	n/a	4,465	0.2%	72.5%
Pittsburg	Crawford	\$ 22,330,622	20,547	\$ 1,086.81	0.90	1.46	18,513	0.6%	72.3%
Norton	Norton	\$ 2,468,661	1,986	\$ 1,243.03	1.30	n/a	2,573	0.1%	72.1%
Hugoton	Stevens	\$ 3,047,250	3,583	\$ 850.47	1.33	n/a	4,753	0.2%	70.9%
Oakley^^	Logan	\$ 2,299,991	1,996	\$ 1,152.3	1.44	n/a	2,869	0.1%	70.1%
Oberlin	Decatur	\$ 1,058,025	1,610	\$ 657.16	1.00	n/a	1,607	0.1%	68.8%
Iola	Allen	\$ 7,818,453	5,309	\$ 1,472.68	1.42	2.19	7,546	0.3%	67.0%
Holton	Jackson	\$ 4,983,953	3,422	\$ 1,456.44	0.71	n/a	2,433	0.1%	66.7%
Hill City	Graham	\$ 1,100,853	1,374	\$ 801.20	1.02	n/a	1,398	0.0%	65.8%
Council Grove	Morris	\$ 2,149,040	2,101	\$ 1,022.87	0.66	n/a	1,386	0.0%	65.4%
Garnett	Allen	\$ 3,346,700	3,211	\$ 1,042.26	0.62	n/a	1,989	0.1%	63.8%
Smith Center	Smith	\$ 1,534,361	1,569	\$ 977.92	1.44	n/a	2,259	0.1%	63.1%
McPherson	McPherson	\$ 19,123,537	14,068	\$ 1,359.36	1.03	1.19	14,521	0.5%	61.8%
Newton	Harvey	\$ 14,196,201	18,320	\$ 774.90	0.76	0.89	13,854	0.5%	60.9%
Abilene	Dickinson	\$ 8,038,087	6,501	\$ 1,236.44	0.66	0.75	4,291	0.1%	60.7%
Belleville	Republic	\$ 2,089,003	1,975	\$ 1,057.72	1.21	n/a	2,383	0.1%	60.4%
Marysville	Marshall	\$ 5,047,768	3,422	\$ 1,475.09	0.85	n/a	2,896	0.1%	60.2%

\*Only available for cities with population over 5,000.

^ Manhattan percent of county trade reflects the portion of the city in Riley County

^^ Oakley percent of county trade reflects the portion of the city in Logan County.