

THE Kansas ECONOMIC DATABOOK

*A summary of regional economic indicators
for the state of Kansas*



APRIL 18, 2016

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

SUMMARY OF CURRENT KANSAS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In Kansas, the unemployment rate was 3.9 percent in March, and total payroll employment was flat compared to the previous year. Employment growth was mixed across industries, with the strongest gains in the leisure and hospitality and retail trade sectors. Kansas nominal personal income grew 1.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared to the previous year, with workplace earnings up 0.9 percent. Home prices increased 5.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared to a year ago, while single-family and multifamily permits recorded a 22.9 and -54.8 percent change, respectively, so far this year. In January 2016, crude oil production was down 21.8 percent over last year, and rig counts were below year-ago levels. Kansas exports were 10.8 percent lower year-to-date through the fourth quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.

This databook provides current economic indicators to help monitor trends and allow comparison of past information. These indicators include: employment; employment by industry; county and state unemployment; personal income; home prices; housing indicators; manufacturing activity; oil, gas and coal production; and exports. These indicators can be found on the following pages.



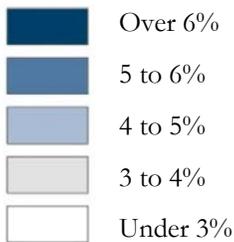
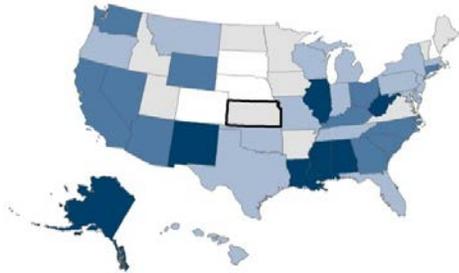
Jason Brown is a Senior Economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. In this role, Brown is the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's regional economist in Kansas and Missouri. He is responsible for briefing the Kansas City Fed's President on the economy in these states and the Tenth District.

Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted

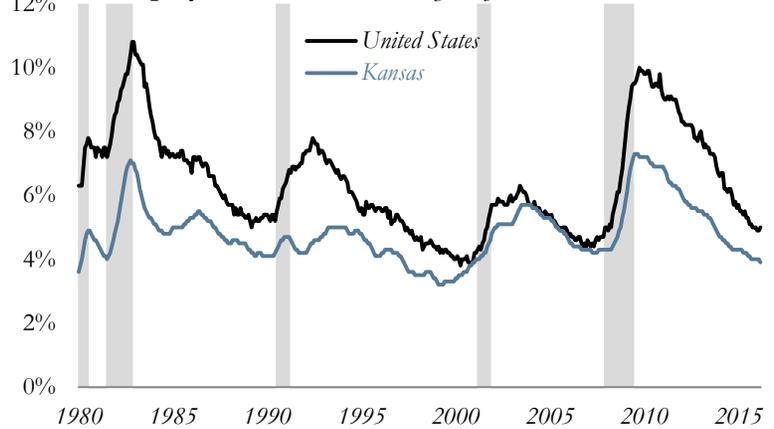
March 2016 Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted



| March 2016 | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | United States | Kansas |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.0% | 3.9% |
| Unemployment Rate, Last Year | 5.5% | 4.3% |

Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



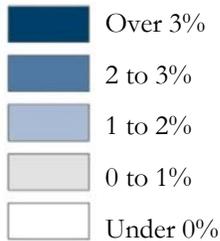
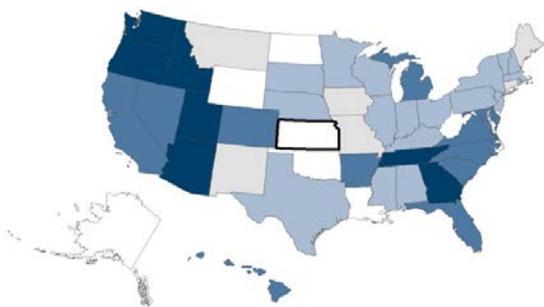
Note: Gray bars indicate recession.

Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

March 2016 Payroll Employment

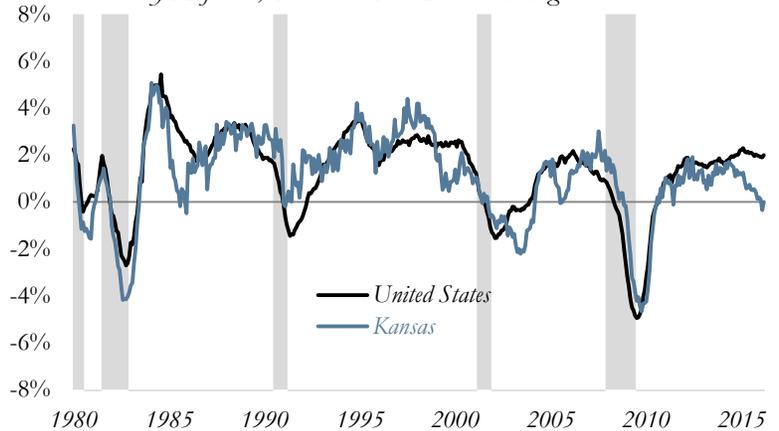
Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change



| March 2016 | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|
| | United States | Kansas |
| Jobs (Thousands) | 143,774.0 | 1,398.8 |
| Change from Last Year | 2.0% | 0.0% |

Payroll Employment

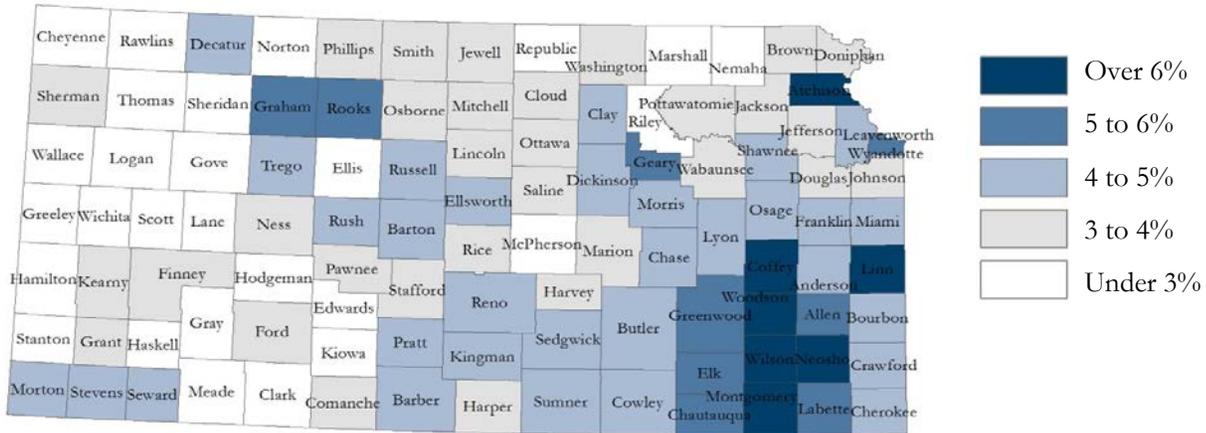
Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change



Note: Gray bars indicate recession.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

February 2016 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force
Seasonally Adjusted



| | <i>Percent Unemployed</i> | <i>Labor Force (Thousands)</i> | | <i>Percent Unemployed</i> | <i>Labor Force (Thousands)</i> | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|
| United States | 4.9% | 158,890.0 | 23 | Morris | 4.6 | 3.1 | |
| Kansas | 4.0 | 1,513.2 | 24 | Seward | 4.6 | 10.8 | |
| 1 | Neosho | 7.7 | 6.2 | 25 | Kingman | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| 2 | Linn | 6.9 | 4.4 | 26 | Cherokee | 4.6 | 10.6 |
| 3 | Wilson | 6.8 | 4.0 | 27 | Cowley | 4.5 | 17.2 |
| 4 | Woodson | 6.5 | 1.6 | 28 | Russell | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| 5 | Coffey | 6.5 | 4.9 | 29 | Bourbon | 4.5 | 7.4 |
| 6 | Montgomery | 6.4 | 16.7 | 30 | Dickinson | 4.5 | 9.5 |
| 7 | Atchison | 6.0 | 7.6 | 31 | Leavenworth | 4.4 | 35.8 |
| 8 | Chautauqua | 5.9 | 1.6 | 32 | Chase | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| 9 | Allen | 5.8 | 6.8 | 33 | Trego | 4.3 | 1.5 |
| 10 | Greenwood | 5.7 | 3.3 | 34 | Rush | 4.3 | 1.8 |
| 11 | Geary | 5.7 | 12.2 | 35 | Clay | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 12 | Wyandotte | 5.5 | 76.8 | 36 | Lyon | 4.2 | 16.8 |
| 13 | Labette | 5.5 | 11.0 | 37 | Reno | 4.2 | 31.2 |
| 14 | Elk | 5.3 | 1.3 | 38 | Decatur | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| 15 | Graham | 5.3 | 1.3 | 39 | Barber | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| 16 | Rooks | 5.3 | 2.9 | 40 | Shawnee | 4.2 | 91.2 |
| 17 | Barton | 4.8 | 14.6 | 41 | Miami | 4.1 | 17.3 |
| 18 | Crawford | 4.8 | 19.1 | 42 | Pratt | 4.1 | 5.3 |
| 19 | Morton | 4.8 | 1.4 | 43 | Stevens | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| 20 | Osage | 4.7 | 8.1 | 44 | Sumner | 4.1 | 11.3 |
| 21 | Sedgwick | 4.6 | 250.1 | 45 | Franklin | 4.1 | 14.4 |
| 22 | Anderson | 4.6 | 4.1 | 46 | Ellsworth | 4.0 | 2.9 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

February 2016 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

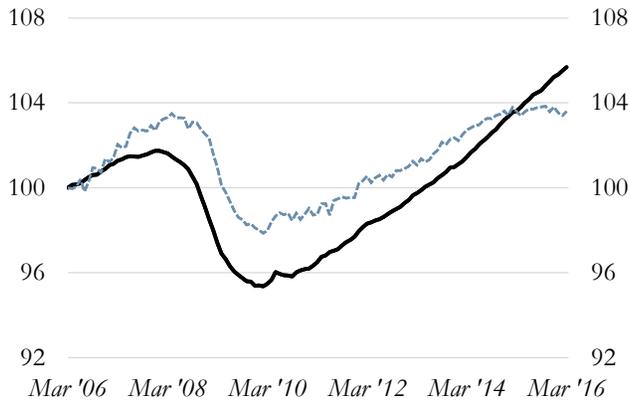
| | | <i>Percent Unemployed</i> | <i>Labor Force (Thousands)</i> | | | <i>Percent Unemployed</i> | <i>Labor Force (Thousands)</i> |
|----|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 47 | Butler | 4.0 | 32.4 | 77 | Ford | 3.1 | 18.5 |
| 48 | Rice | 4.0 | 5.5 | 78 | Johnson | 3.0 | 327.6 |
| 49 | Jefferson | 4.0 | 10.2 | 79 | Ellis | 3.0 | 17.7 |
| 50 | Ottawa | 3.9 | 3.3 | 80 | Marshall | 3.0 | 5.8 |
| 51 | Harper | 3.8 | 2.9 | 81 | Riley | 3.0 | 38.7 |
| 52 | Wabaunsee | 3.7 | 3.8 | 82 | McPherson | 3.0 | 17.2 |
| 53 | Marion | 3.7 | 6.2 | 83 | Stanton | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| 54 | Harvey | 3.7 | 17.4 | 84 | Edwards | 2.9 | 1.7 |
| 55 | Stafford | 3.6 | 2.2 | 85 | Lane | 2.9 | 0.9 |
| 56 | Pawnee | 3.6 | 3.3 | 86 | Meade | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 57 | Grant | 3.6 | 4.0 | 87 | Kiowa | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| 58 | Saline | 3.5 | 31.3 | 88 | Haskell | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 59 | Osborne | 3.5 | 2.1 | 89 | Clark | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| 60 | Jewell | 3.5 | 1.4 | 90 | Logan | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| 61 | Doniphan | 3.5 | 4.4 | 91 | Rawlins | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| 62 | Smith | 3.5 | 2.1 | 92 | Nemaha | 2.7 | 6.0 |
| 63 | Ness | 3.5 | 1.5 | 93 | Hodgeman | 2.7 | 1.0 |
| 64 | Douglas | 3.5 | 65.5 | 94 | Wallace | 2.7 | 0.9 |
| 65 | Lincoln | 3.5 | 1.8 | 95 | Scott | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| 66 | Comanche | 3.4 | 1.0 | 96 | Thomas | 2.6 | 4.5 |
| 67 | Cloud | 3.4 | 4.3 | 97 | Republic | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| 68 | Pottawatomie | 3.4 | 12.7 | 98 | Cheyenne | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| 69 | Washington | 3.3 | 3.2 | 99 | Norton | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| 70 | Kearny | 3.3 | 2.2 | 100 | Greeley | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| 71 | Brown | 3.3 | 5.4 | 101 | Gove | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| 72 | Sherman | 3.2 | 3.2 | 102 | Wichita | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| 73 | Phillips | 3.2 | 3.0 | 103 | Gray | 2.2 | 3.6 |
| 74 | Finney | 3.2 | 20.4 | 104 | Sheridan | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| 75 | Jackson | 3.2 | 7.4 | 105 | Hamilton | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| 76 | Mitchell | 3.2 | 3.8 | | | | |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

Payroll Employment
Ten-Year Index of Growth



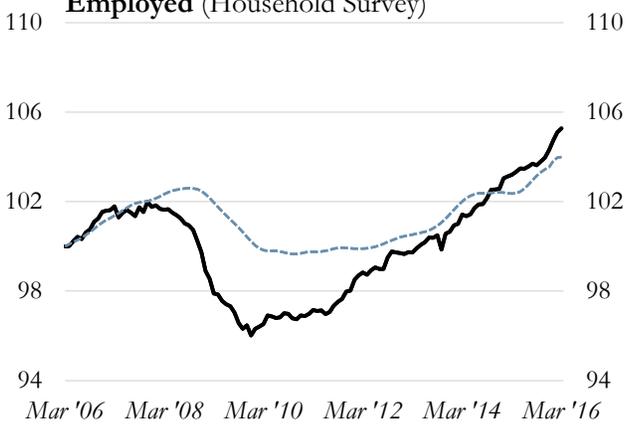
— United States
- - - Kansas

| March 2016 | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| | United States | Kansas |
| Jobs (Thousands) | 143,774.0 | 1,398.8 |
| Change from Last Year (Thousands) | 2,802.0 | 0.0 |
| Share of U.S. Employment | | 1.0% |

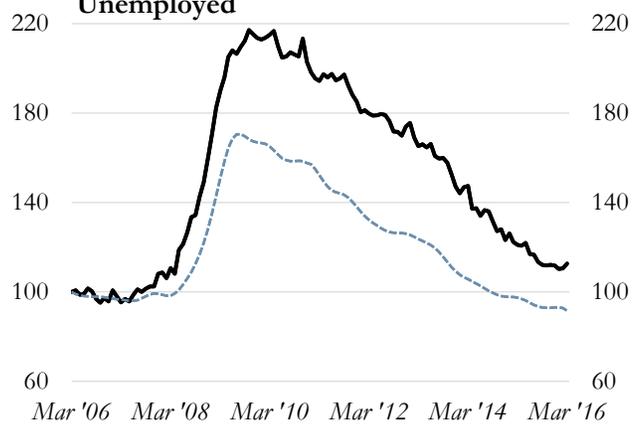
Labor Force Dynamics

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

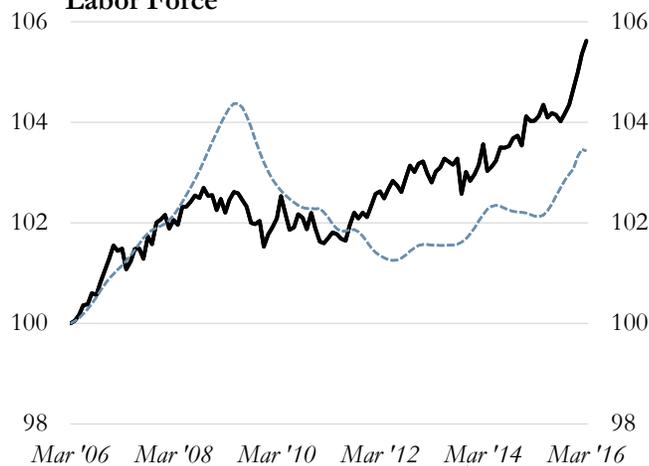
Employed (Household Survey)



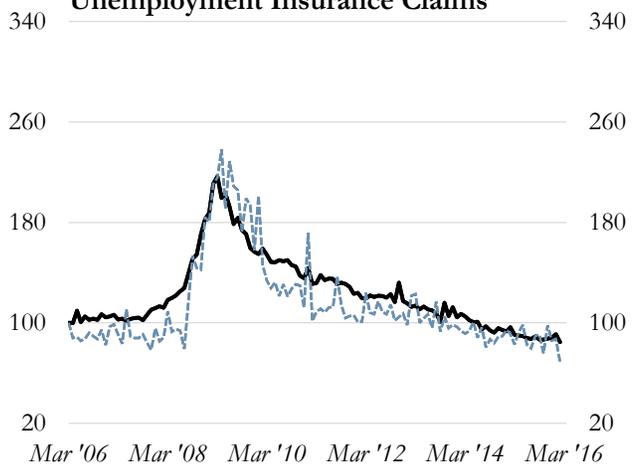
Unemployed



Labor Force



Unemployment Insurance Claims

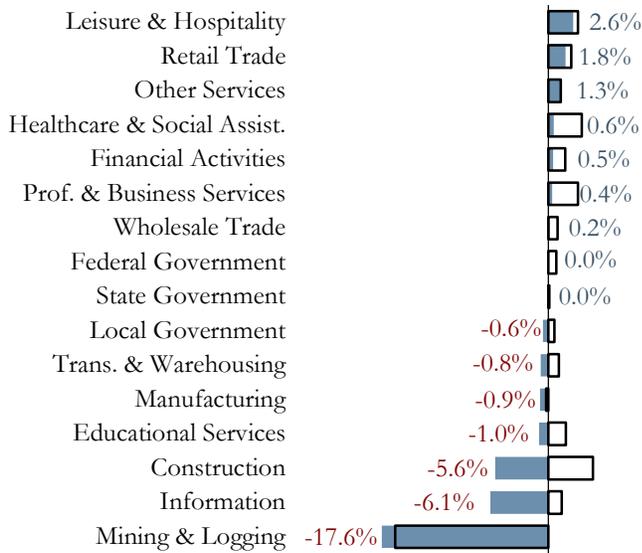


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics & Department of Labor/Haver Analytics

Payroll Employment by Industry

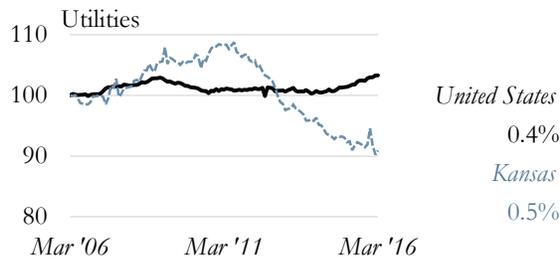
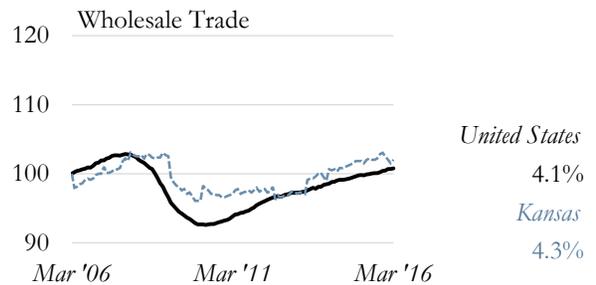
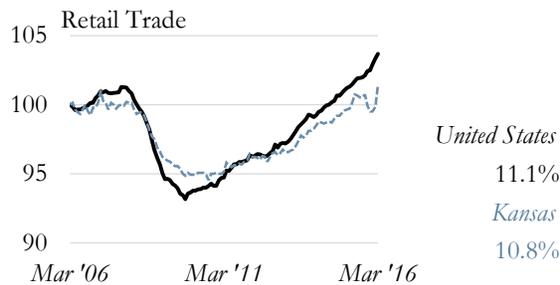
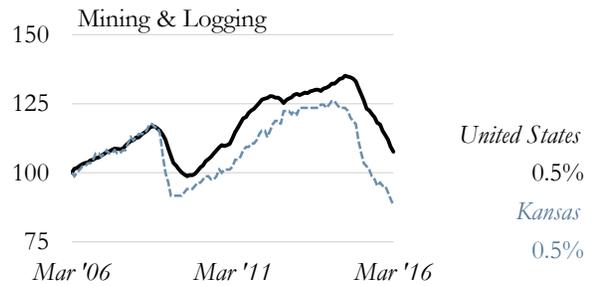
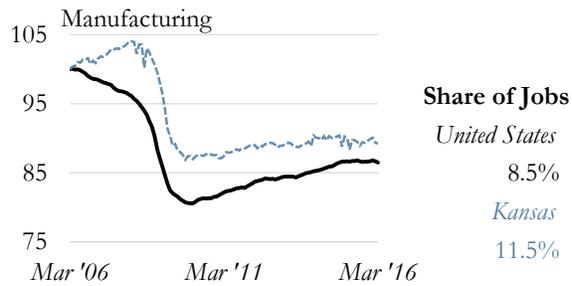
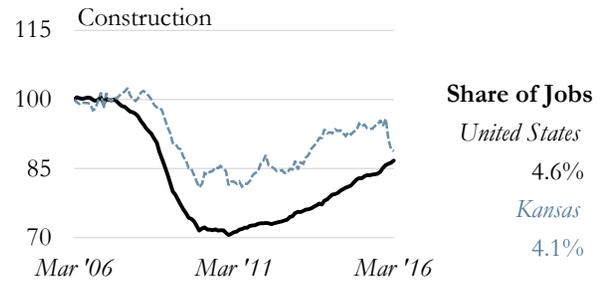
Seasonally Adjusted

March 2016 *Percent Change Year-over-Year*



— United States
 - - - - Kansas

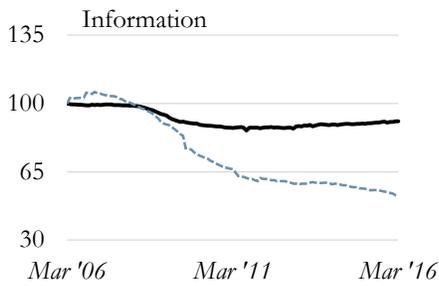
Ten-Year Index of Growth



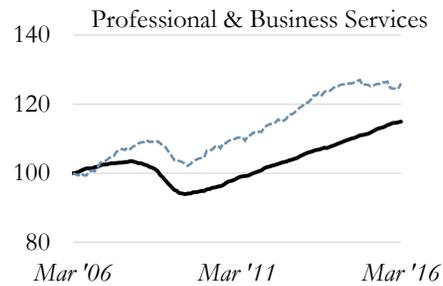
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

Payroll Employment by Industry
Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

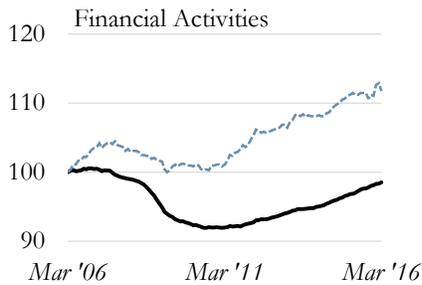
— United States
 - - - - Kansas



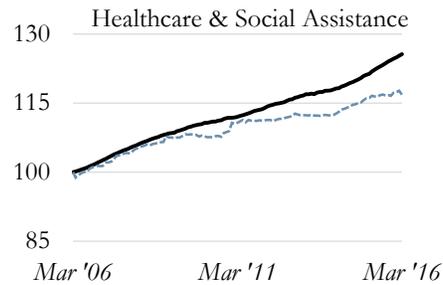
Share of Jobs
 United States
 1.9%
 Kansas
 1.4%



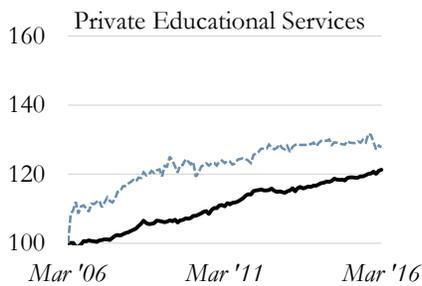
Share of Jobs
 United States
 13.9%
 Kansas
 12.8%



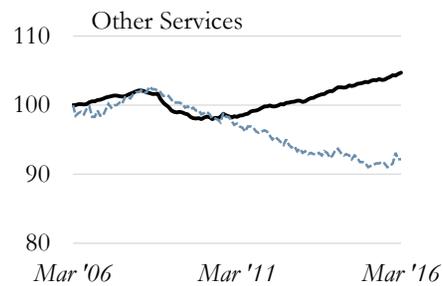
Share of Jobs
 United States
 5.7%
 Kansas
 5.7%



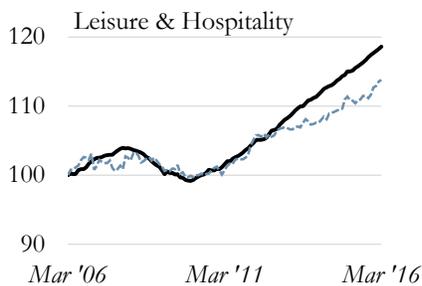
Share of Jobs
 United States
 13.2%
 Kansas
 12.5%



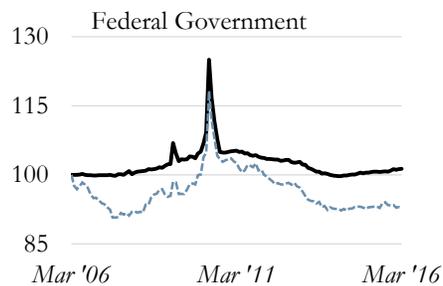
Share of Jobs
 United States
 2.4%
 Kansas
 1.4%



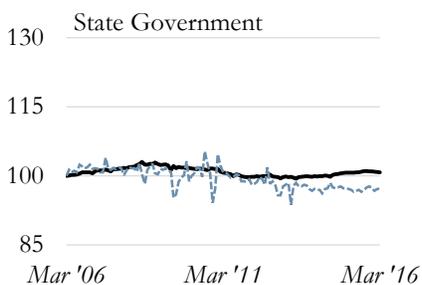
Share of Jobs
 United States
 3.9%
 Kansas
 3.4%



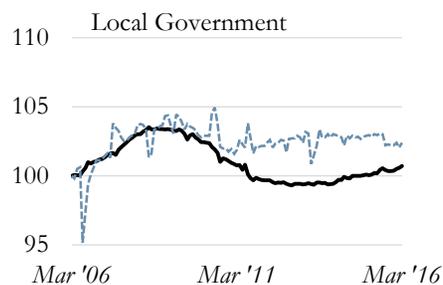
Share of Jobs
 United States
 10.8%
 Kansas
 9.2%



Share of Jobs
 United States
 1.9%
 Kansas
 1.8%



Share of Jobs
 United States
 3.5%
 Kansas
 3.7%

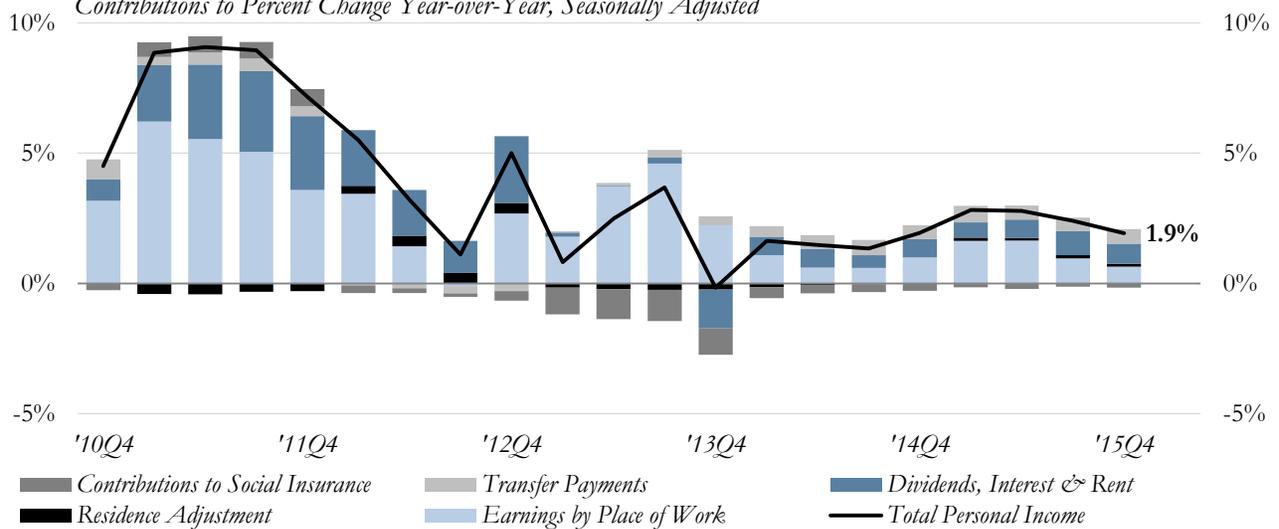


Share of Jobs
 United States
 9.9%
 Kansas
 12.9%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

Kansas Nominal Personal Income Growth

Contributions to Percent Change Year-over-Year, Seasonally Adjusted

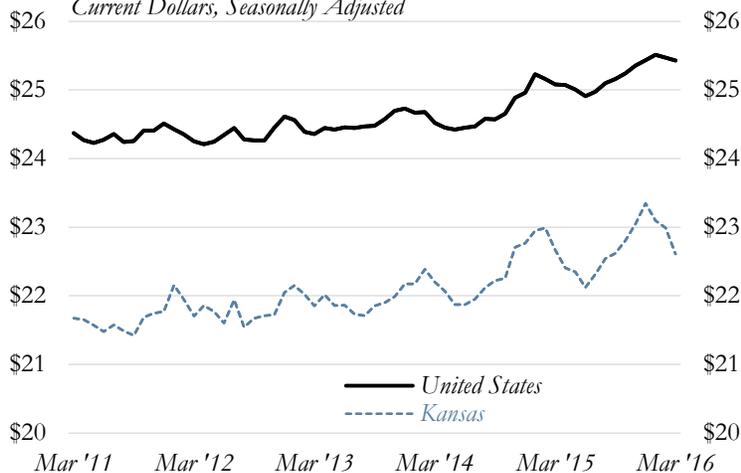


| 2015Q4 | Percent Change Year-over-Year | | Share of Personal Income | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | United States | Kansas | United States | Kansas |
| Total Personal Income | 4.0% | 1.9% | | |
| Earnings by Place of Work | 3.8% | 0.9% | 72.1% | 71.5% |
| Social Insurance Contributions* | -3.4% | -2.0% | -7.8% | -8.1% |
| Residence Adjustment | | 9.4% | | 1.3% |
| Dividends, Interest & Rent | 3.9% | 4.0% | 18.4% | 19.6% |
| Transfer Payments | 4.9% | 3.6% | 17.3% | 15.8% |

*Subtracted from personal income.

Real Average Hourly Wage

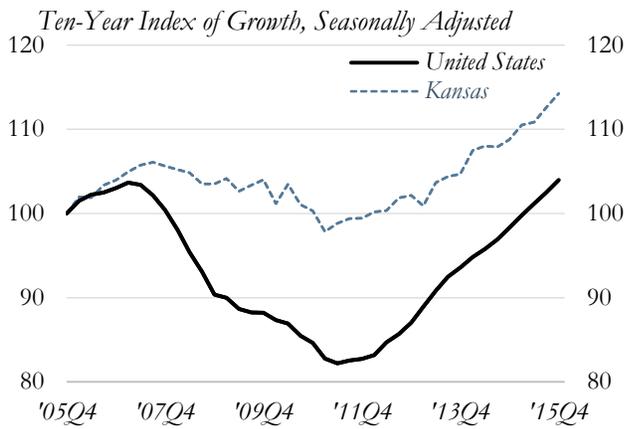
Current Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted



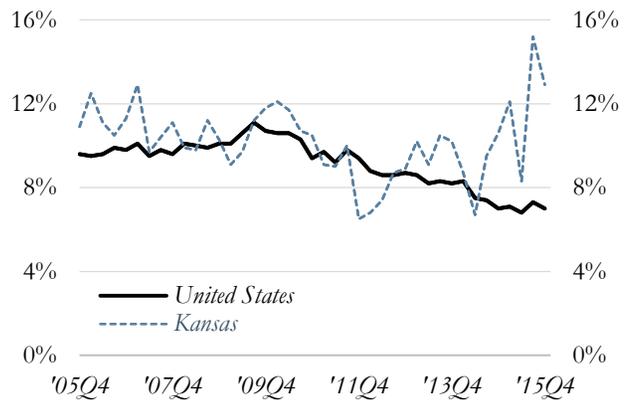
| March 2016 | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Average Hourly Wage | United States | Kansas |
| | \$25.43 | \$22.61 |
| <i>Real Change from</i> | | |
| Last Month | -0.2% | -1.6% |
| Last Year | 1.4% | -0.3% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

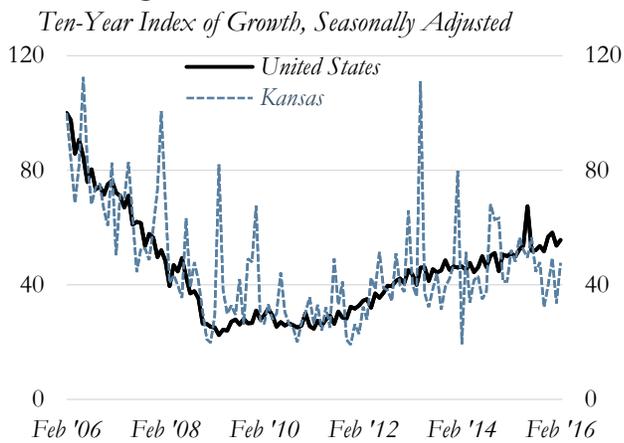
FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index



Rental Vacancy Rates



Housing Permits

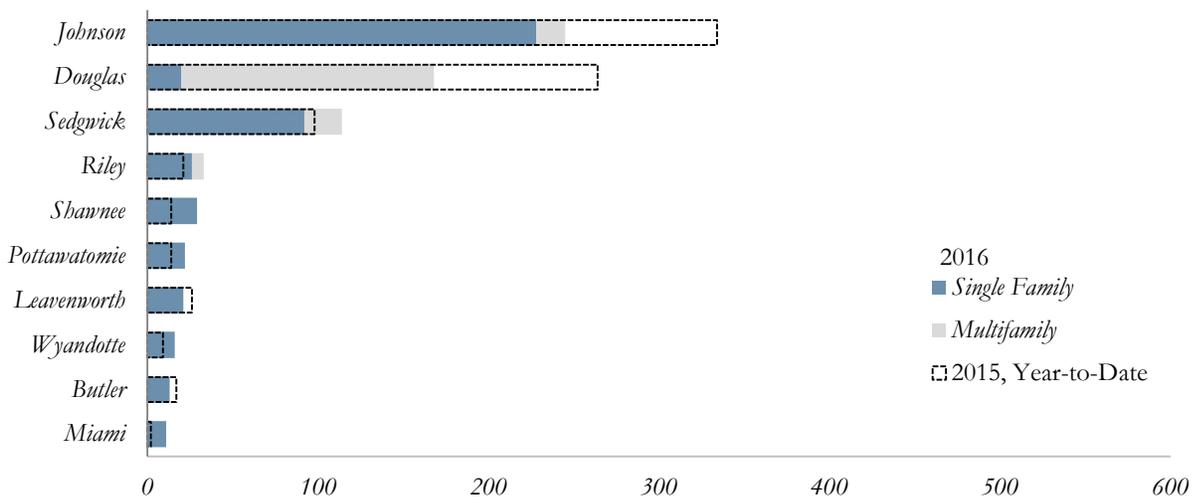


| Summary Statistics | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | United States | Kansas |
| Prices (2015Q4)* | 5.8% | 5.0% |
| Vacancy Rates (2015Q4) | 7.0% | 12.9% |
| Permits (Year-to-Date)* | | |
| Single Family | 13.0% | 22.9% |
| Multifamily | 0.3% | -54.8% |

*Percent change year-over-year.

Top 10 Kansas Counties for Permit Activity

Year-to-Date through February

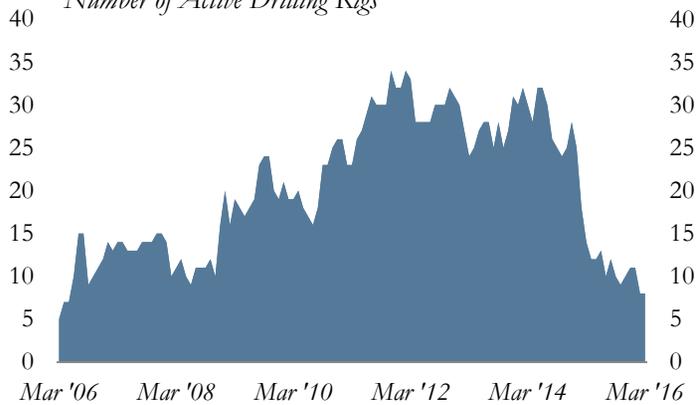


Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) & Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

Kansas Energy Activity

Oil & Gas Rig Counts

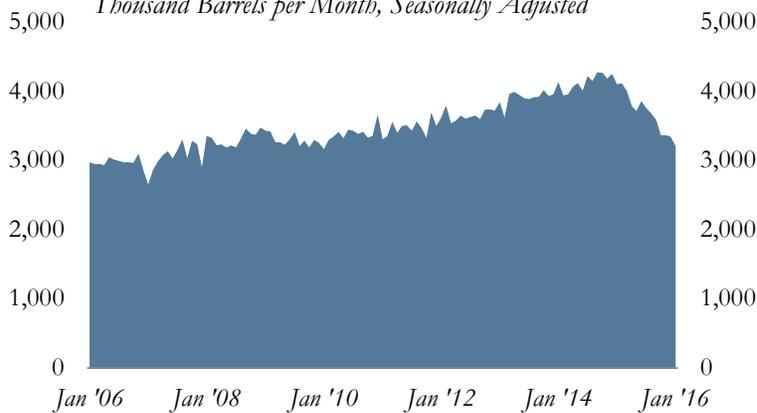
Number of Active Drilling Rigs



| March 2016 | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | United States | Kansas |
| Rig Count | 477 | 8 |
| <i>Change from</i> | | |
| Last Month | -55 | 0 |
| Last Year | -632 | -6 |
| Share of U.S. Activity | | 1.7% |

Crude Oil Production

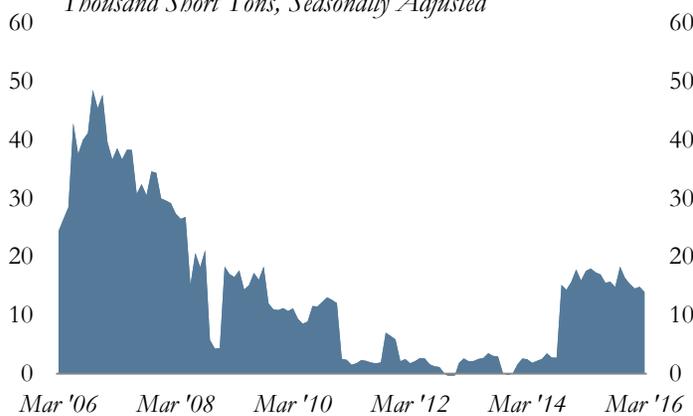
Thousand Barrels per Month, Seasonally Adjusted



| January 2016 | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | United States | Kansas |
| Production | 279,475 | 3,203 |
| <i>Change from</i> | | |
| Last Month | 0.0% | -4.0% |
| Last Year | -1.6% | -21.8% |
| Share of U.S. Activity | | 1.1% |

Coal Production

Thousand Short Tons, Seasonally Adjusted

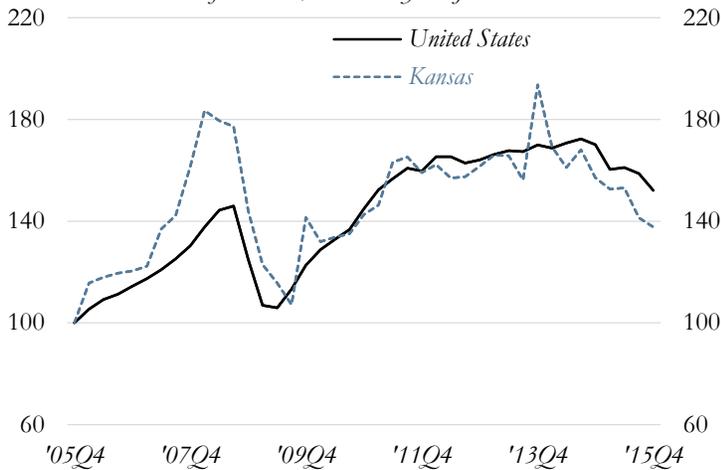


| March 2016 | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | United States | Kansas |
| Production | 51,264 | 14 |
| <i>Change from</i> | | |
| Last Month | -14.6% | -6.0% |
| Last Year | -35.6% | -20.5% |
| Share of U.S. Activity | | 0.0% |

Source: Baker Hughes & Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration/Haver Analytics

Global Exports

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

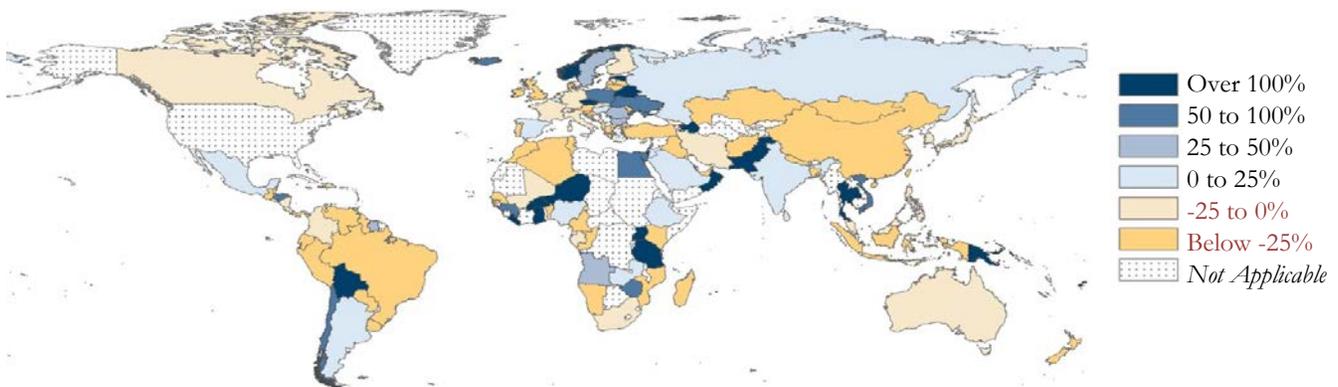


| 2015Q4 | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | United States | Kansas |
| Exports (Millions) | \$357,354.0 | \$2,515.1 |
| <i>Change from</i> | | |
| Last Month | -4.2% | -2.5% |
| Last Year (year-to-date) | -7.3% | -10.8% |
| Share of U.S. Activity | | 0.7% |

| 2014 | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Exports as a</i> | United States | Kansas |
| <i>Percent of GDP</i> | 9.4% | 8.3% |

Kansas Exports Year-to-Date through 2015Q4

Percent Change Year-over-Year



| Top Markets | Share |
|------------------|-------|
| 1 Canada | 22.4% |
| 2 Mexico | 17.0 |
| 3 China* | 12.5 |
| 4 Japan | 6.6 |
| 5 United Kingdom | 4.1 |
| 6 Germany | 2.9 |
| 7 Nigeria | 2.8 |
| 8 Brazil | 2.4 |
| 9 France | 2.3 |
| 10 South Korea | 2.0 |

| Top Exports | Share |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 Transportation Equip. | 23.7% |
| 2 Food | 19.3 |
| 3 Agriculture & Livestock | 12.7 |
| 4 Machinery (Except Electrical) | 10.8 |
| 5 Chemicals & Rare Earth Metals | 7.7 |
| 6 Computers & Electronics | 7.0 |
| 7 Fabricated Metal Products | 3.4 |
| 8 Special Class Provisions | 2.7 |
| 9 Electronic Equip. & Appliances | 2.6 |
| 10 Plastics & Rubber Products | 2.5 |

*China includes Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao.

Source: Census Bureau, WISERTrade & Bureau of Economic Analysis/Haver Analytics

Pages 2 - 4: County unemployment rates typically lag state data releases by one month. Gray bars show recessionary periods as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The "official" and most commonly reported unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed workers divided by the total civilian labor force. These data are reported from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey, or commonly called the "Household" survey.

Page 2 and 5: Nonfarm employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Survey are commonly called "Payroll" employment data. Estimates from this survey are revised throughout the year and a major revision or "benchmark" of the data occurs in March of each year. "Payroll" and "Household" surveys are released monthly, providing the most current estimates of employment published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because methodologies differ between surveys, employment estimates also differ. For more information, visit:

http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces_cps_trends.pdf

Initial claims show monthly applications for initial claims for state unemployment insurance benefits.

Pages 6 and 7: Payroll employment by industry is shown for each of the major two-digit North American Industrial Classification System industries.

Page 8: Personal income provides a measure of all income received by residents of a given geographic area. Data shown are in nominal terms (not adjusted for inflation). Transfer payments include social benefits such as unemployment insurance, Social Security, and Medicaid. Contributions to social insurance are subtracted from personal income. These contributions include taxes paid by businesses and employees that support social insurance programs such as unemployment insurance, Social Security, and Medicaid. The residence adjustment adds income received outside of a recipient's state of residence and makes a corresponding subtraction from the area where this income was earned or received. Real average hourly wages are calculated as total earnings divided by total employment for a given geographic area. Data are adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index for all urban areas (CPI-U) and are indexed to the most current month of data.

Page 9: Home price indices estimate regional growth in home values based on repeat sales data for detached single family residential properties. Monthly single and multifamily housing permits data are not revised, and therefore, may not sum to published year-end totals.

Page 10: The active rig count is the number of rigs actively exploring for or developing oil or natural gas. Rig counts provide an indicator of new drilling activity and potential for expanded crude oil or natural gas production. Coal production is shown as production during a given month.

Page 11: Exports measure the total physical movement of a given product from the United States to a foreign country.

Data Revisions

Most data are revised periodically to correct for errors and incorporate additional information as it becomes available. Data shown in this report are subject to change.

Seasonal Adjustments

Most data are seasonally adjusted to remove variance caused by seasonal fluctuations in economic activity. Data in this report show the seasonal adjustments of data publishers where available. In other cases, Census X-12 adjustments were applied.

Regional Economic Analysis

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