SUMMARY OF CURRENT KANSAS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In Kansas, the unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in April, and total payroll employment shrank 0.2 percent compared to the previous year. Employment growth was mixed across industries, with the strongest gains in the wholesale trade and transportation and warehousing sectors. Kansas nominal personal income grew 3.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to the previous year, with workplace earnings up 2.9 percent. Home prices increased 6.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to a year ago, while single-family and multifamily permits recorded a 21.9 and -7.6 percent change, respectively, year-to-date through March 2017. In February 2017, crude oil production was down 15.9 percent over last year, and rig counts were below year-ago levels. Kansas exports were 24.6 percent higher in the first quarter of 2017 compared to the same period last year.

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.
April 2017 Unemployment Rates  
*Seasonally Adjusted*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate, Last Year</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unemployment Rates, *Seasonally Adjusted*

April 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobs (Thousands)</td>
<td>146,063.0</td>
<td>1,408.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from Last Year</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Gray bars indicate recession.

April 2017 Payroll Employment  
*Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Payroll Employment  
*Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change*

Note: Gray bars indicate recession.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

www.KansasCityFed.org
### March 2017 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

*Seasonally Adjusted*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percent Unemployed</th>
<th>Labor Force (Thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>160,201.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kansas</strong></td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1,484.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Linn</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Neosho</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Wyandotte</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Coffey</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Montgomery</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Allen</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Wilson</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Cloud</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Geary</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Woodson</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Chautauqua</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Jewell</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Labette</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Bourbon</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Anderson</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Elk</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Crawford</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Cowley</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sedgwick</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>244.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Graham</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Greenwood</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Lyon</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Dickinson</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Osage</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 Leavenworth</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Kingman</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Clay</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Rooks</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
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<td>30 Reno</td>
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<td>29.6</td>
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<td>31 Harper</td>
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<tr>
<td>32 Mitchell</td>
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<tr>
<td>33 Franklin</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>34 Miami</td>
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<td>35 Marion</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Butler</td>
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<td>37 Stafford</td>
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<td>38 Barton</td>
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<td>39 Harvey</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>17.0</td>
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<td>40 Morton</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
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<td>41 Sumner</td>
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<td>42 Cherokee</td>
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<td>43 Lane</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Seward</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 Brown</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Jefferson</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

### March 2017 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percent Unemployed</th>
<th>Labor Force (Thousands)</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percent Unemployed</th>
<th>Labor Force (Thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>3.4</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>Barber</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<td>Morris</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
<td>Finney</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
<td>Riley</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2.6</td>
<td>Stanton</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trego</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Chase</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<td>Kearny</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>McPherson</td>
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<td>16.4</td>
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<td>Rice</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doniphan</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborne</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Meade</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Kiowa</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ness</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Hodgeman</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Nemaha</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>Sheridan</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
<td>Comanche</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>Gove</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottawatomie</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decatur</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>329.6</td>
<td>Haskell</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabaunsee</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>Rawlins</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Greeley</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

www.KansasCityFed.org
Payroll Employment
Ten-Year Index of Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April 2017</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobs (Thousands)</td>
<td>146,063.0</td>
<td>1,408.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from Last Year (Thousands)</td>
<td>2,237.0</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of U.S. Employment</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Labor Force Dynamics
Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

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

www.KansasCityFed.org
Kansas Nominal Personal Income Growth

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Personal Income</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings by Place of Work</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Insurance Contributions*</td>
<td>-3.6%</td>
<td>-2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Adjustment</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends, Interest &amp; Rent</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Payments</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Subtracted from personal income.

Real Average Hourly Wage

Current Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2017</td>
<td>$26.11</td>
<td>$23.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly Wage</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Change from</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

www.KansasCityFed.org
**Selected Housing Indicators**

### FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index

*Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted*

- **United States**
- **Kansas**

### Rental Vacancy Rates

- **United States**
- **Kansas**

### Housing Permits

*Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted*

- **United States**
- **Kansas**

### Summary Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices (2016Q4)*</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacancy Rates (2016Q4)</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits (Year-to-Date)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifamily</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>-7.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percent change year-over-year.

### Top 10 Kansas Counties for Permit Activity

*Year-to-Date through March*

- **Johnson**
- **Sedgwick**
- **Wyandotte**
- **Douglas**
- **Shawnee**
- **Leavenworth**
- **Pottawatomie**
- **Butler**
- **Riley**
- **Miami**

**2017**
- **Single Family**
- **Multifamily**
- **2016, Year-to-Date**

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

www.KansasCityFed.org
### Kansas Energy Activity

#### Oil & Gas Rig Counts

*Number of Active Drilling Rigs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rig Count</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Month</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Year</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of U.S. Activity</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Crude Oil Production

*Thousand Barrels per Month, Seasonally Adjusted*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>272,336</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Month</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Year</td>
<td>-4.8%</td>
<td>-15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of U.S. Activity</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Coal Production

*Thousand Short Tons, Seasonally Adjusted*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>64,222</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Month</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
<td>-12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Year</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of U.S. Activity</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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

www.KansasCityFed.org
Global Exports
Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports (Millions)</td>
<td>$383,708.7</td>
<td>$2,859.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change from Last Quarter</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Year (year-to-date)</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of U.S. Activity</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports as a Percent of GDP</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2017Q1

Kansas Exports Year-to-Date through 2017Q1
Percent Change Year-over-Year

Top Markets | Share
---|---
1. Canada | 26.3%
2. Mexico | 16.6%
3. China* | 8.9%
4. Japan | 8.0%
5. United Kingdom | 3.4%
6. Germany | 3.2%
7. France | 2.7%
8. Singapore | 2.6%
9. South Korea | 2.4%
10. Brazil | 2.0%

Top Exports | Share
---|---
1. Transportation Equip. | 24.4%
2. Food | 20.0%
3. Agriculture & Livestock | 15.7%
4. Machinery (Except Electrical) | 8.8%
5. Chemicals & Rare Earth Metals | 8.4%
6. Computers & Electronics | 6.3%
7. Special Class Provisions | 3.4%
8. Fabricated Metal Products | 2.4%
9. Electronic Equip. & Appliances | 2.4%
10. Plastics & Rubber Products | 2.3%

*China includes Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao.

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

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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.

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