

# Indicators of the Kansas Economy

*A Review of Economic Trends  
and the Kansas Economy*

1000 S.W. Jackson St. Suite 100  
Topeka, KS 66612-1354

Phone: (785) 296-0967  
Fax: (785) 296-5055  
[sahlerich@kansascommerce.com](mailto:sahlerich@kansascommerce.com)

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**March 2014**



## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Key Trends

### Employment and Unemployment

	Dec-13	Dec-12	Dec-08	Dec-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	1,386.3	1,376.3	1,399.1	1,326.3	0.7%	-0.9%	4.5%
<b>Private Sector Employment</b> (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	1,122.8	1,112.7	1,128.6	1,068.6	0.9%	-0.5%	5.1%
<b>Manufacturing Employment</b> (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	164.9	164.7	184.4	174.7	0.1%	-10.6%	-5.6%
<b>Service Employment</b> (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	893.3	885.1	872.2	826.3	0.9%	2.4%	8.1%
<b>Public Sector Employment</b> (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	263.5	263.6	270.5	257.7	0.0%	-2.6%	2.3%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> (%)							
Kansas	4.9%	5.5%	5.1%	5.6%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.7%
	Jan-14	Jan-13	Jan-09	Jan-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
<b>Initial Claims for Unemployment</b> (all employees)							
Kansas	11,366	15,514	26,788	18,662	-26.7%	-57.6%	-39.1%

### Wages/Entrepreneurship

<b>Private Establishment Data</b> (total private establishments, all employee sizes)							
	2013 (p)	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	78,827	78,261	80,276	76,676	0.7%	-1.8%	2.8%
<b>Private Industry Wage Levels</b> (average annual wages, all employees, all private establishments)							
	2013 (p)	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
\$	41,782	41,817	38,735	31,794	-0.1%	7.9%	31.4%

### Energy

<b>Oil Production and Price</b> (most recent month of production and price)							
	Oct-13	Oct-12	Oct-08	Oct-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (bbl)	4,157,314	3,854,555	3,451,232	2,974,299	7.9%	20.5%	39.8%
Price (\$/bbl) \$	100.54	89.49	76.61	30.34	12.3%	31.2%	231.4%
<b>Natural Gas Production and Price</b> (most recent month of production and price)							
	Oct-13	Oct-12	Oct-08	Oct-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (mcf)	25,227,387	25,316,263	32,185,973	35,472,043	-0.4%	-21.6%	-28.9%
Price (\$/mcf) \$	3.40	3.16	6.87	4.48	7.6%	-50.5%	-24.1%

### Agriculture

<b>KFMA Average Net Farm Income by Region</b>								
Region	NW	NC	NE	SW	SC	SE	Avg. All Assn.	
2011	\$ 440,407	\$ 148,712	\$ 206,248	\$ 79,403	\$ 110,649	\$ 111,732	\$ 166,375	
2012	\$ 288,176	\$ 114,357	\$ 138,024	\$ 98,071	\$ 160,703	\$ 150,644	\$ 151,127	
5-yr avg	\$ 266,910	\$ 114,172	\$ 142,686	\$ 92,070	\$ 123,865	\$ 136,062	\$ 141,288	
10-yr avg	\$ 180,407	\$ 84,774	\$ 106,722	\$ 68,683	\$ 90,353	\$ 104,589	\$ 103,847	

### General Economic Data

<b>Population</b>								
	2013	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg	
Kansas	2,893,957	2,885,398	2,797,375	2,721,955	0.3%	3.5%	6.3%	
<b>Gross State Product</b> (millions of current dollars)								
	2012	2011	2007	2002	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg	
Kansas	138,953	134,767	120,599	91,737	3.1%	15.2%	51.5%	
6-State Region	1,055,383	1,019,181	929,628	711,267	3.6%	13.5%	48.4%	
U.S.	15,566,077	14,959,778	13,936,199	10,572,388	4.1%	11.7%	47.2%	
<b>Personal Income Estimates</b> (millions of dollars)								
	2013 (p)	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg	
Kansas	127,096	124,137	114,004	83,821	2.4%	11.5%	51.6%	
6-State Region	976,602	951,173	856,620	643,579	2.7%	14.0%	51.7%	
U.S.	14,019,729	13,729,063	12,429,284	9,479,611	2.1%	12.8%	47.9%	
<b>Per Capita Personal Income Estimates</b> (\$)								
	2012	2011	2007	2002	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg	
Kansas	43,015	42,079	37,959	29,895	2.2%	13.3%	43.9%	
6-State Region	41,652	40,214	36,521	29,178	3.6%	14.0%	42.8%	
U.S.	43,735	42,298	39,804	31,798	3.4%	9.9%	37.5%	

### Consumer Price Index

	Jan-14	Jan-13	Jan-09	Jan-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Midwest Urban	222.2	219.3	200.8	179.4	1.3%	10.7%	23.9%
U.S. City Average	233.9	230.3	211.1	185.2	1.6%	10.8%	26.3%

### Building Permits (new privately owned housing units authorized)

	Dec-13	Dec-12	Dec-08	Dec-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	447	365	235	1,162	22.5%	90.2%	-61.5%

### Sales Tax Collections (\$)

	Oct-13	Oct-12	Oct-08	Oct-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	206,428,769	199,574,532	159,588,588	135,076,791	3.4%	29.4%	52.8%

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Population

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas population up 8,559 (0.3%)
- 6-State Region population up 171,434 (0.7%)
- U.S. population up 2,255,154 (0.7%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas population up 172,002 (6.3%)
- 6-State Region population up 1,930,332 (9.1%)
- U.S. population up 25,802,421 (8.9%)

### 2013 Population

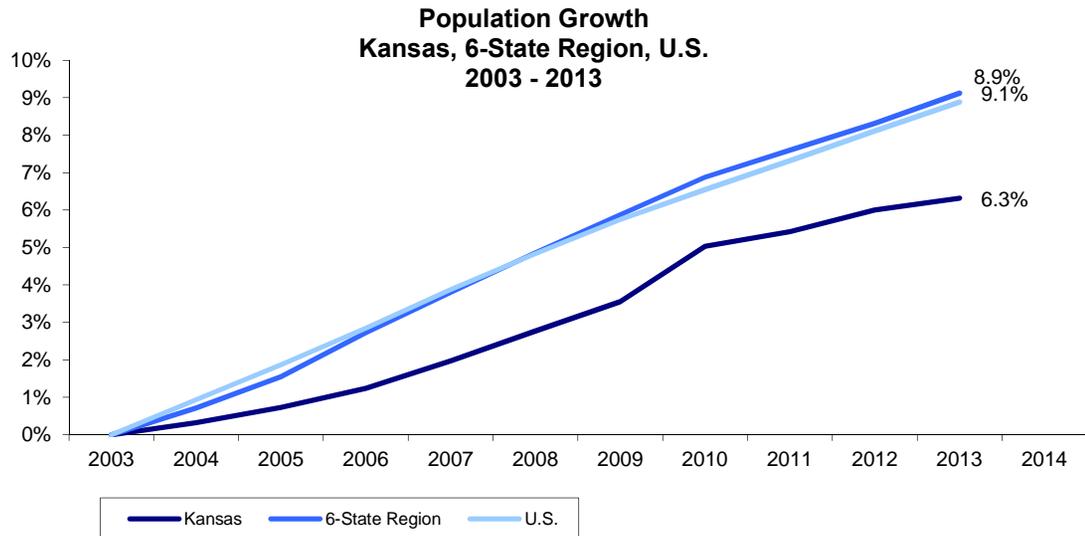
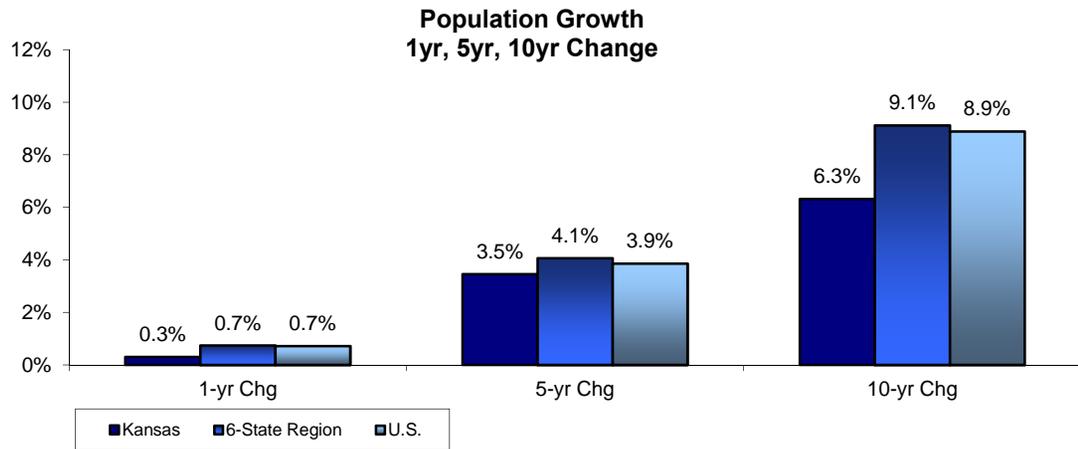
Region	Population
Kansas	2,893,957
Arkansas	2,959,373
Colorado	5,268,367
Iowa	3,090,416
Missouri	6,044,171
Nebraska	1,868,516
Oklahoma	3,850,568
6-State Region	23,081,411
U.S.	316,128,839

### About the data and graphs

The U.S. Census Bureau publishes total resident population estimates and demographic components of change (births, deaths, and migration) each year. The reference date for estimates is July 1. Estimates usually are for the present and the past, while projections are estimates of the population for future dates. These estimates are developed with the assistance of the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE). These estimates are used in federal funding allocations, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, as survey controls, and in monitoring recent demographic changes. With each new issue of July 1 estimates, the estimates are revised for years back to the last census.

### Population

	2013	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	2,893,957	2,885,398	2,797,375	2,721,955	0.3%	3.5%	6.3%
6-State Region	23,081,411	22,909,977	22,179,273	21,151,079	0.7%	4.1%	9.1%
U.S.	316,128,839	313,873,685	304,374,846	290,326,418	0.7%	3.9%	8.9%



## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Gross State Product

### Short-Term (2011 to 2012)

- Kansas GSP up \$4,186 million (3.1%)
- 6-State Region GSP up \$36,202 million (3.6%)
- U.S. GSP up \$606,299 million (4.1%)

### Long-Term (2002 to 2012)

- Kansas GSP up \$47,216 million (51.5%)
- 6-State Region GSP up \$344,116 million (48.4%)
- U.S. GSP up \$4,993,689 million (47.2%)

### 2012 Gross State Product

(millions of current dollars)

Region	Gross State Product	
Kansas	\$	138,953
Arkansas	\$	109,557
Colorado	\$	274,048
Iowa	\$	152,436
Missouri	\$	258,832
Nebraska	\$	99,557
Oklahoma	\$	160,953
6-State Region	\$	1,055,383
U.S.	\$	15,566,077

### About the data and graphs

GSP captures state economic growth, providing an overall analysis of the performance of the economy. GSP is the value added in production by the labor and property located in the state.

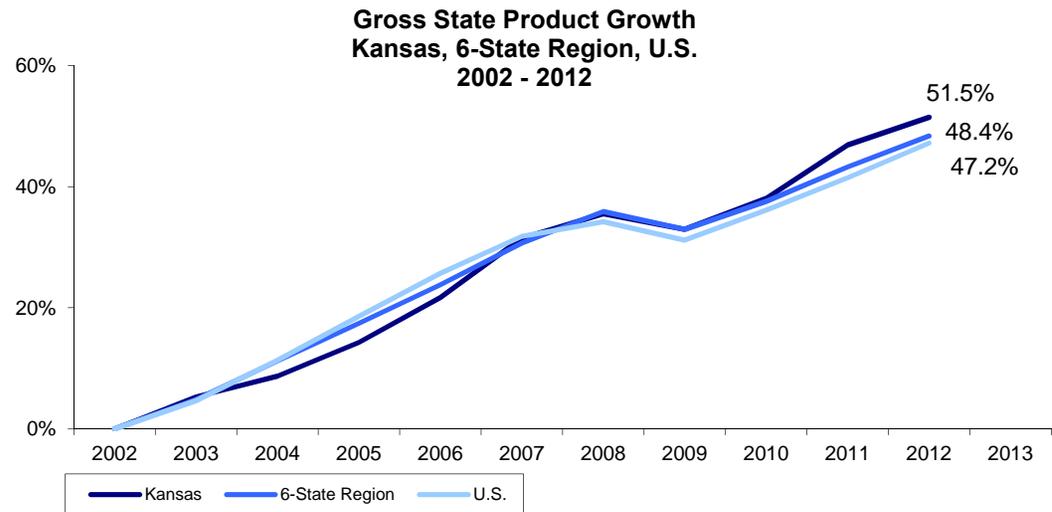
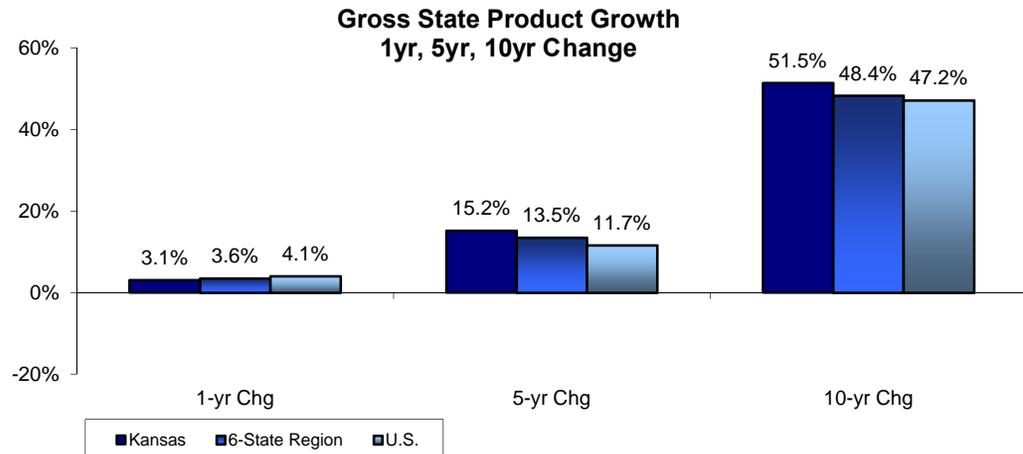
In concept, an industry's GSP, referred to as its "value added," is equivalent to its gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus its intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other U.S. industries or imported.)

All GSP data is displayed in current dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

### Gross State Product (GSP)

(millions of current dollars)

	2012	2011	2007	2002	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	138,953	134,767	120,599	91,737	3.1%	15.2%	51.5%
6-State Region	1,055,383	1,019,181	929,628	711,267	3.6%	13.5%	48.4%
U.S.	15,566,077	14,959,778	13,936,199	10,572,388	4.1%	11.7%	47.2%



## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Personal Income/Per Capita Personal Income

### Short-Term (2011 to 2013)

- Kansas PI up \$2,959 million (2.4%)
- 6-State Region PI up \$25,429 million (2.7%)
- U.S. PI up \$290,666 million (2.1%)

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- Kansas PCPI up \$936 (2.2%)
- 6-State Region PCPI up \$1,438 (3.6%)
- U.S. PCPI up \$1,437 (3.4%)

### Long-Term (2002 to 2013)

- Kansas PI up \$43,275 million (51.6%)
- 6-State Region PI up \$333,023 million (51.7%)
- U.S. PI up \$4,540,118 million (47.9%)

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- Kansas PCPI up \$13,120 (43.9%)
- 6-State Region PCPI up \$12,474 (42.8%)
- U.S. PCPI up \$11,937 (37.5%)

### About the data and graphs

Personal income is the income that is received by all persons from all sources and is reported quarterly and is seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Per capita personal income is the annual personal income divided by the population.

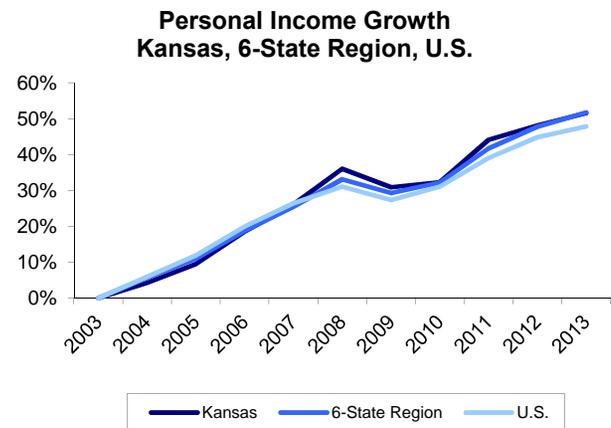
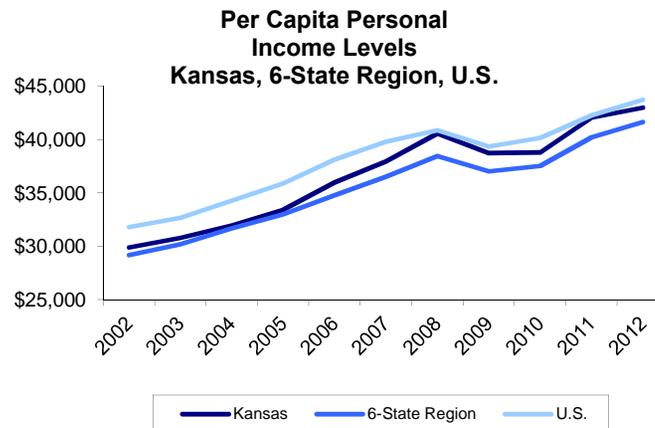
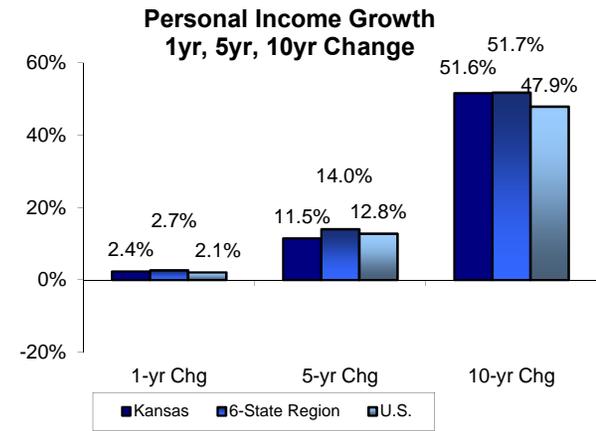
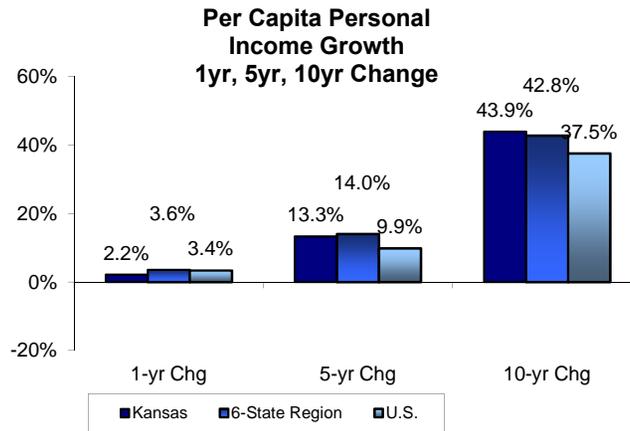
Personal income is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and personal current transfer receipts, less contributions for government social insurance. The personal income of an area is the income that is received by, or on behalf of, all of the individuals who live in the area; therefore, the estimates of personal income are presented by the place of residence of the income recipients. All state estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

### Personal Income Estimates (PI) - (millions of dollars)

	2013 (p)	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	127,096	124,137	114,004	83,821	2.4%	11.5%	51.6%
6-State Region	976,602	951,173	856,620	643,579	2.7%	14.0%	51.7%
U.S.	14,019,729	13,729,063	12,429,284	9,479,611	2.1%	12.8%	47.9%

### Per Capita Personal Income Estimates (PCPI) - (\$)

	2012	2011	2007	2002	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	43,015	42,079	37,959	29,895	2.2%	13.3%	43.9%
6-State Region	41,652	40,214	36,521	29,178	3.6%	14.0%	42.8%
U.S.	43,735	42,298	39,804	31,798	3.4%	9.9%	37.5%



## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Consumer Price Index

### Short-Term (2013 to 2014)

- Midwest Urban CPI up 2.9 (1.3%)
- U.S. City Average CPI up 3.6 (1.6%)

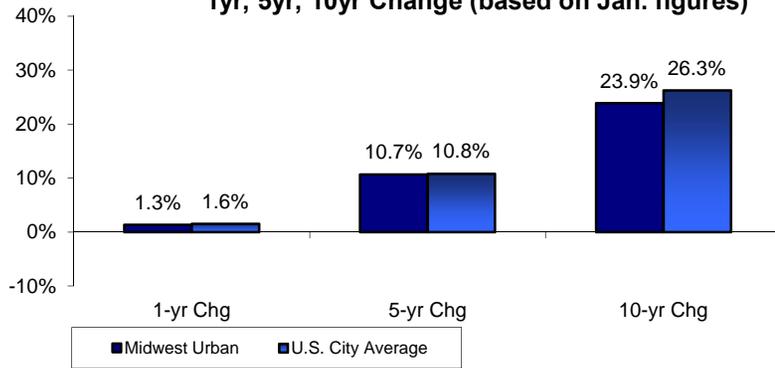
### Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Midwest Urban CPI up 42.8 (23.9%)
- U.S. City Average CPI up 48.7 (26.3%)

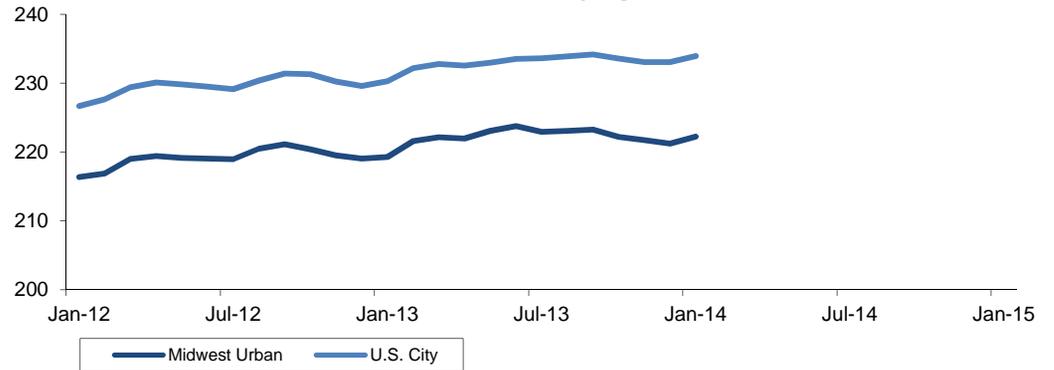
### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

	Jan-14	Jan-13	Jan-09	Jan-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Midwest Urban	222.2	219.3	200.8	179.4	1.3%	10.7%	23.9%
U.S. City Average	233.9	230.3	211.1	185.2	1.6%	10.8%	26.3%

**Consumer Price Index Growth  
1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Jan. figures)**



**Consumer Price Index  
Midwest Urban & U.S. City Average  
2012 - 2014 (monthly figures)**



### About the data and graphs

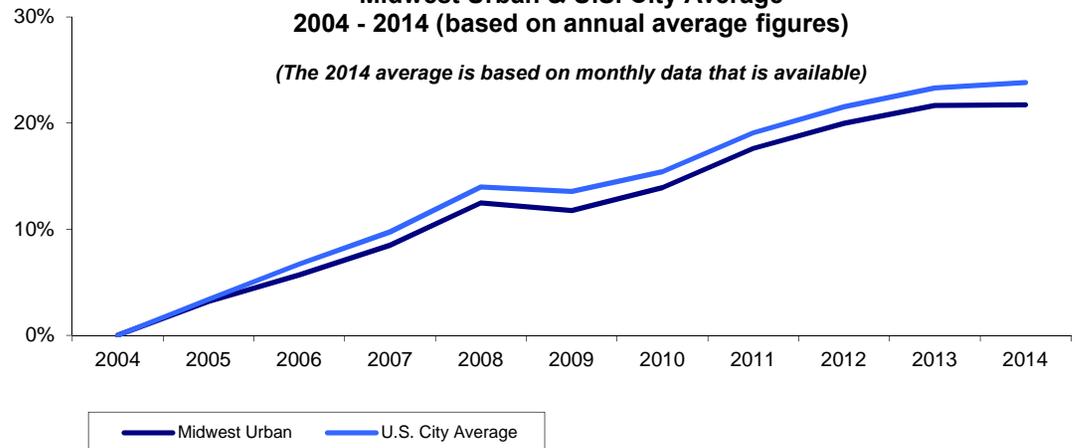
The CPI program produces monthly data on changes in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative basket of goods and services. It is the most widely used measure of inflation.

The U.S. City Average is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers throughout the United States for a market basket of consumer goods and services. It is adjusted to equal 100 during the base period of 1982-1984. The U.S. City Average CPI reflects spending patterns for all urban consumers, who represent about 87 percent of the total U.S. population.

The Midwest Urban Consumer Price Index is calculated in the same way as the U.S. City Average CPI, however, the Midwest CPI is limited to urban consumers within the Midwest Census region.

**Consumer Price Index Growth  
Midwest Urban & U.S. City Average  
2004 - 2014 (based on annual average figures)**

*(The 2014 average is based on monthly data that is available)*



Source: 2014 monthly data  
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://stats.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI)

**February 24, 2014** - Led by declines in production-related indicators, the Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) decreased to  $-0.39$  in January from  $-0.03$  in December. Two of the four broad categories of indicators that make up the index decreased from December, and two of the four categories made negative contributions to the index in January.

Production-related indicators contributed  $-0.36$  to the CFNAI in January, down from  $+0.06$  in December. Manufacturing output decreased 0.8 percent in January after rising 0.3 percent in December, and manufacturing capacity utilization decreased to 76.0 percent in January from 76.7 percent in the previous month. Employment-related indicators contributed  $+0.13$  to the CFNAI in January, up from  $+0.06$  in December. The unemployment rate decreased to 6.6 percent in January from 6.7 percent in December, while nonfarm payrolls increased by 113,000 in January after rising by 75,000 in the previous month. The contribution from the sales, orders, and inventories category to the CFNAI increased to  $+0.02$  in January from  $-0.01$  in December. The contribution from the consumption and housing category to the CFNAI moved down to  $-0.18$  in January from  $-0.14$  in December. Housing starts declined to 880,000 annualized units in January from 1,048,000 in December, and housing permits declined to 937,000 annualized units in January from 991,000 in the previous month.

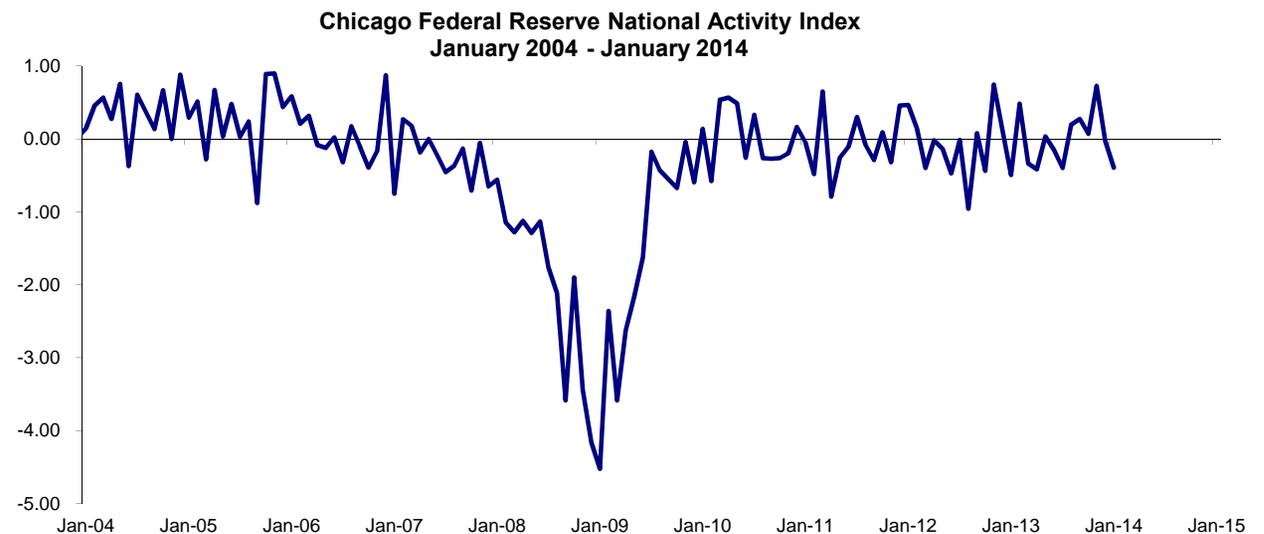
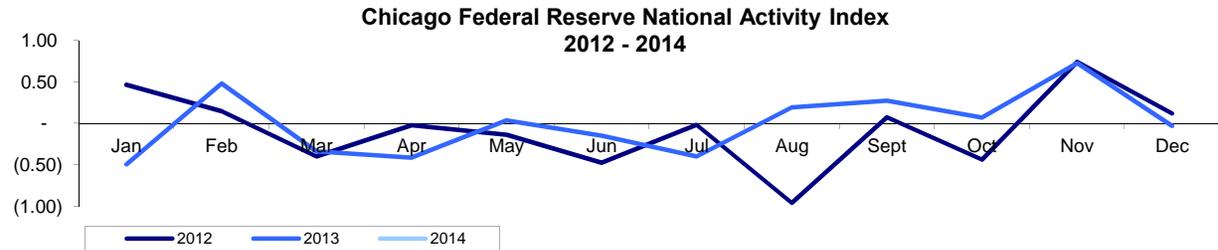
The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of February 20, 2014. At that time, January data for 51 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index. The December monthly index was revised to  $-0.03$  from an initial estimate of  $+0.16$ . Revisions to the monthly index can be attributed to two main factors: revisions in previously published data and differences between the estimates of previously unavailable data and subsequently published data. The revision to the December monthly index was due primarily to the latter.

### About the data and graphs

The performance of the U.S. economy has a major impact on the performance of the Kansas economy.

Since January 1990 the CFNAI has demonstrated excellent predictive power as CFNAI values have fallen substantially prior to recent recessions, including from July 1990 to March 1991, from March 2001 to November 2001, and most recently December 2007.

The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) is a monthly U.S. index designed to better gauge overall economic activity and inflationary pressure. The index uses 85 economic indicators from four broad categories of data: production and income; employment, unemployment and hours; personal consumption and housing; and sales, orders and inventories. **A positive number indicates above average growth while a negative number indicates below average growth. Sustained CFNAI readings above zero suggest increased inflationary pressures over the coming year.**



## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Building Permits

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas building permits up 82 (22.5%)
- 6-State Region building permits up 531 (11.5%)
- U.S. building permits up 10,360 (15.9%)

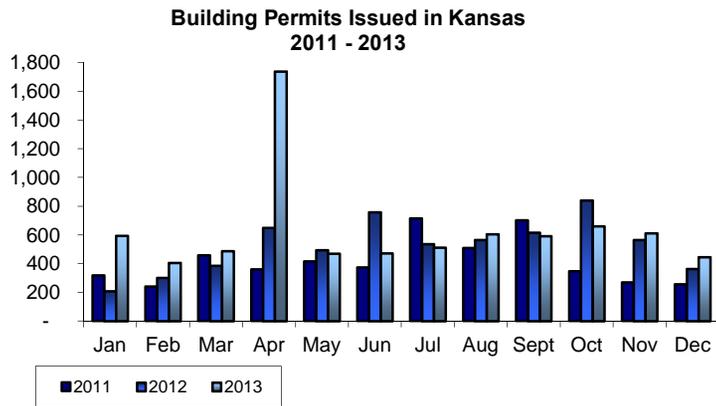
### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas building permits down 715 (-61.5%)
- 6-State Region building permits down 3,328 (-39.2%)
- U.S. building permits down 69,700 (-48.0%)

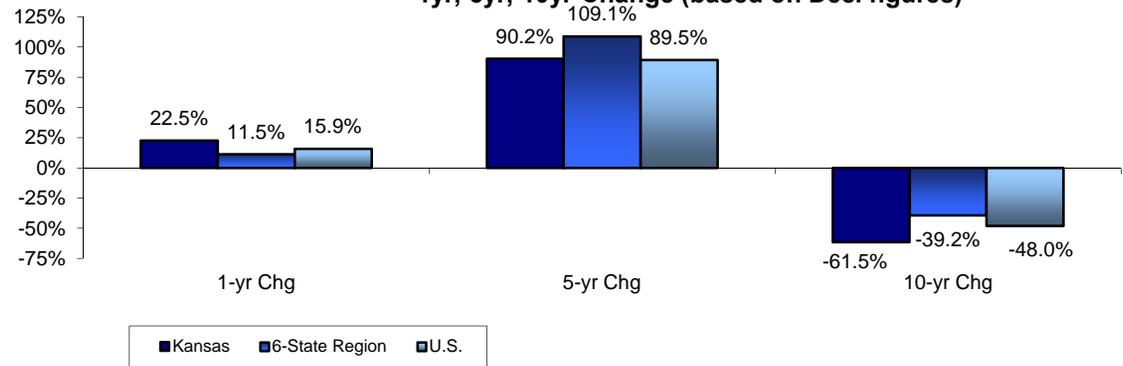
### Building Permits

(new privately owned housing units authorized)

	Dec-13	Dec-12	Dec-08	Dec-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	447	365	235	1,162	22.5%	90.2%	-61.5%
6-State Region	5,158	4,627	2,467	8,486	11.5%	109.1%	-39.2%
U.S.	75,485	65,125	39,831	145,185	15.9%	89.5%	-48.0%



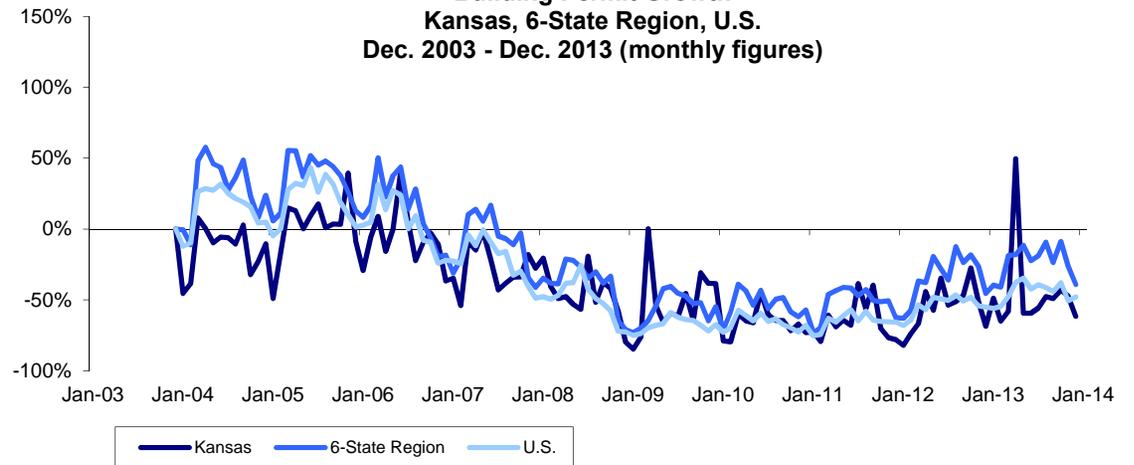
### Building Permit Growth 1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Dec. figures)



### About the data and graphs

Regarding building permits, a housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms or a single room intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have a direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

### Building Permit Growth Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S. Dec. 2003 - Dec. 2013 (monthly figures)



## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Kansas Sales Tax Collections

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas sales tax collections up \$6,854,237 (3.4%)
- \$2,037,766,795 collected ytd during 2013
- \$2,451,727,345 collected total during 2012

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas sales tax collections ytd up \$71,351,978 (52.8%)
- \$1,626,782,969 collected total during 2003

### About the data and graphs

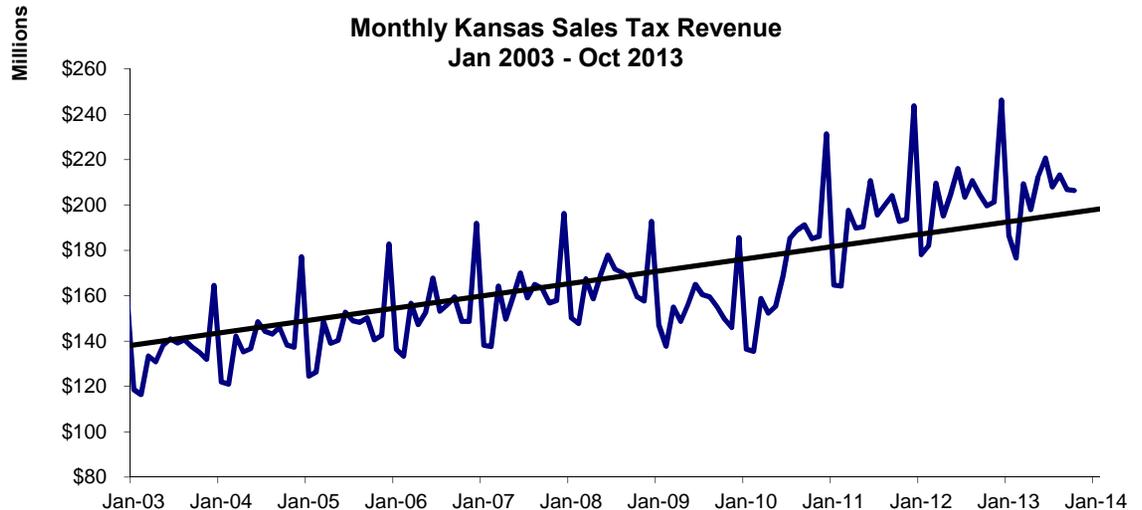
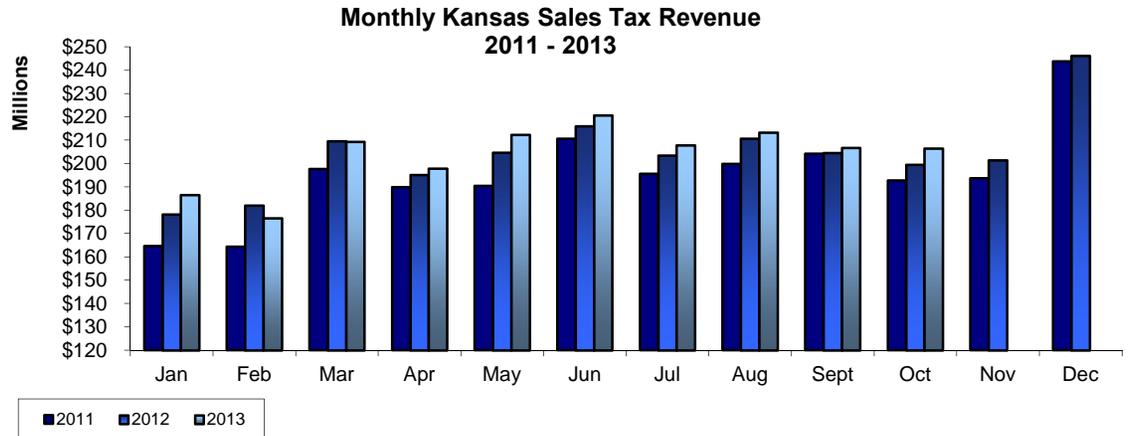
Monthly sales tax collections have trended higher as the economy has grown and two sales tax rate increases have been enacted. Annually, December typically collects the highest sales tax revenue, with January and February collecting the least. Consumers tend to delay purchases during a downturn in the economy, which can be reflected in lower sales tax collections in months proceeding and during a recession. Monthly sales tax collections tend to increase as the economy improves and consumer spending increases.

Tracking sales tax collections in Kansas gives insight into consumer behavior and demand. Sales tax collections can fluctuate widely from month to month. Since January 1990, state sales tax rates have increased on **three** occasions. In June 1992, the state sales tax rate increased from 4.25% to 4.90%; in July 2002 the state sales tax rate increased to 5.30%; and in **July 2010 the state sales tax rate increased to 6.30%**.

Various cities and counties in Kansas have an additional local sales tax. The entire listing of local sales tax rates is available at <http://www.ksrevenue.org/salesratechanges.htm>

### Sales Tax Collections

	Oct-13	Oct-12	Oct-08	Oct-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas \$	206,428,769	\$ 199,574,532	\$ 159,588,588	\$ 135,076,791	3.4%	29.4%	52.8%



## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Total Nonfarm Employment

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas total nonfarm employment up 10,000 (0.7%)
- 6-State Region total nonfarm employment up 131,700 (1.3%)
- U.S. total nonfarm employment up 2,328,000 (1.7%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas total nonfarm employment up 60,000 (4.5%)
- 6-State Region total nonfarm employment up 591,500 (6.0%)
- U.S. total nonfarm employment up 6,915,000 (5.3%)

### December 2013 Total Nonfarm Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	1,386.3
Arkansas	1,197.4
Colorado	2,401.7
Iowa	1,535.0
Missouri	2,734.7
Nebraska	975.7
Oklahoma	1,644.6

### About the data and graphs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes several monthly data series on employment by sector from its Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Data for the series come from a monthly survey of employers. The data are subject to major and minor revisions. The series counts the number of jobs in the state or region, not the number of employed people. Hence a person with two jobs, one in the manufacturing sector and one in the service sector, would be counted in both sectors. The data series chosen for IKE are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

*BLS total nonfarm employment calculations does not include non-civilian employment.*

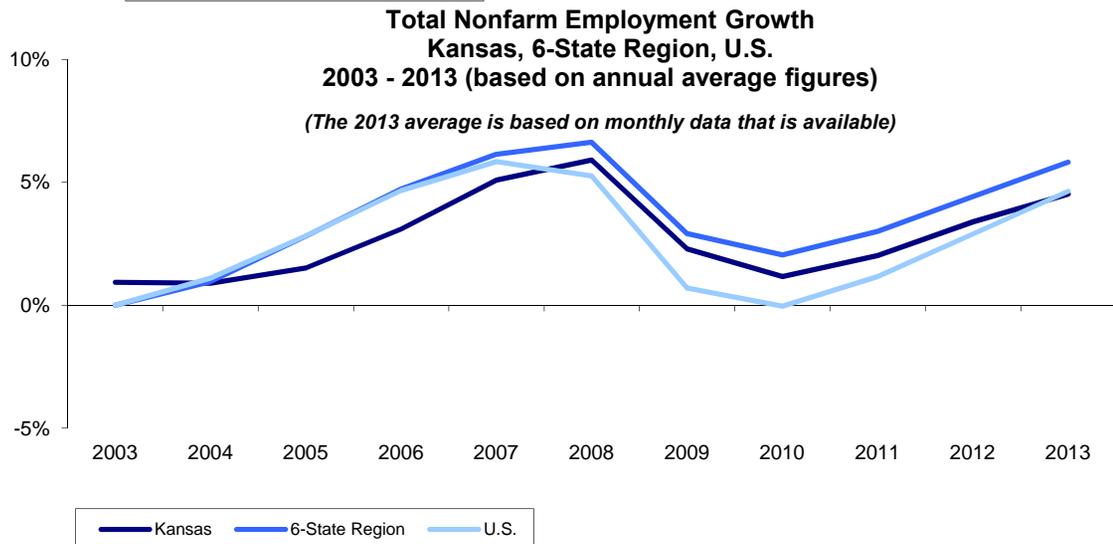
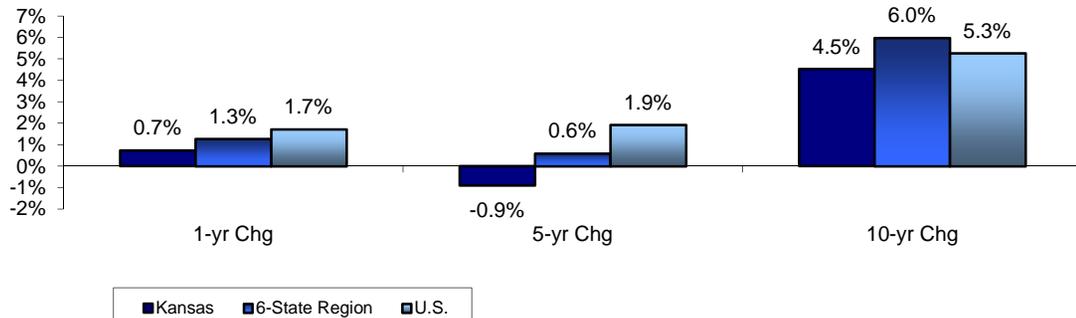
Source: 2013 monthly data  
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

### Total Nonfarm Employment

(all employees, thousands)

	Dec-13	Dec-12	Dec-08	Dec-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	1,386.3	1,376.3	1,399.1	1,326.3	0.7%	-0.9%	4.5%
6-State Region	10,489.1	10,357.4	10,427.9	9,897.6	1.3%	0.6%	6.0%
U.S.	138,266.0	135,938.0	135,656.0	131,351.0	1.7%	1.9%	5.3%

### Total Nonfarm Employment Growth 1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Dec. figures)



<http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm>  
<http://www.dol.ks.gov/LMIS/Default.aspx>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Private Sector Employment

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas private sector employment up 10,100 (0.9%)
- 6-State Region private sector employment up 129,000 (1.5%)
- U.S. private sector employment up 2,365,000 (2.1%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas private sector employment up 54,200 (5.1%)
- 6-State Region private sector employment up 462,100 (5.7%)
- U.S. private sector employment up 6,621,000 (6.1%)

### December 2013 Private Sector Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	1,122.8
Arkansas	978.7
Colorado	1,991.7
Iowa	1,276.5
Missouri	2,292.3
Nebraska	805.4
Oklahoma	1,286.7

### About the data and graphs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes several monthly data series on employment by sector from its Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Data for the series come from a monthly survey of employers. The data are subject to major and minor revisions. The series counts the number of jobs in the state or region, not the number of employed people. Hence a person with two jobs, one in the manufacturing sector and one in the service sector, would be counted in both sectors. The data series chosen for IKE are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

*BLS private sector calculations include all nonfarm sectors, while excluding Federal, State, and Local government sectors.*

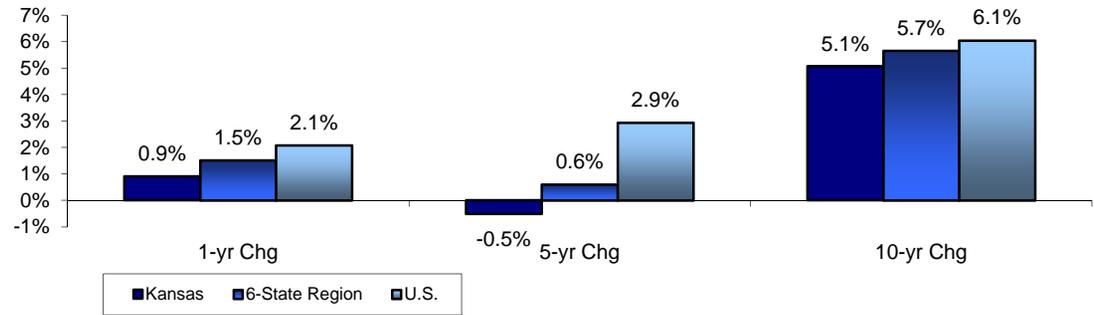
Source: 2013 monthly data  
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

### Private Sector Employment

(all employees, thousands)

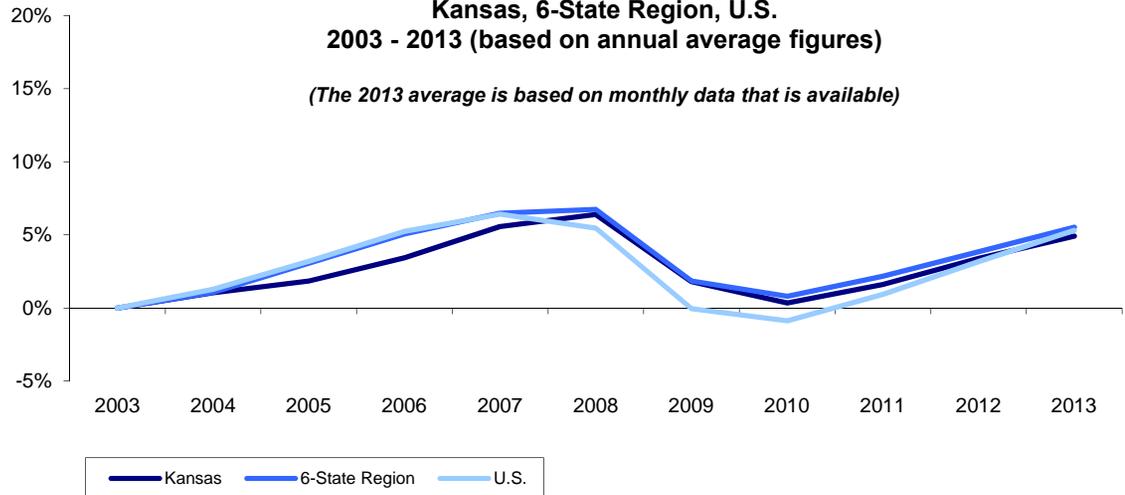
	Dec-13	Dec-12	Dec-08	Dec-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	1,122.8	1,112.7	1,128.6	1,068.6	0.9%	-0.5%	5.1%
6-State Region	8,631.3	8,502.3	8,579.7	8,169.2	1.5%	0.6%	5.7%
U.S.	116,058.0	113,693.0	112,739.0	109,437.0	2.1%	2.9%	6.1%

**Private Sector Employment Growth  
1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Dec. figures)**



**Private Sector Employment Growth  
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.  
2003 - 2013 (based on annual average figures)**

*(The 2013 average is based on monthly data that is available)*



<http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm>  
<http://www.dol.ks.gov/LMIS/Default.aspx>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Manufacturing Employment

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas manufacturing employment up 200 (0.1%)
- 6-State Region manufacturing employment up 9,000 (0.9%)
- U.S. manufacturing employment up 90,000 (0.8%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas manufacturing employment down 9,800 (-5.6%)
- 6-State Region manufacturing employment down 145,000 (-12.8%)
- U.S. manufacturing employment down 2,256,000 (-15.8%)

### December 2013 Manufacturing Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	164.9
Arkansas	155.1
Colorado	134.9
Iowa	215.0
Missouri	251.2
Nebraska	97.3
Oklahoma	137.5

### About the data and graphs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes several monthly data series on employment by sector from its Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Data for the series come from a monthly survey of employers. The data are subject to major and minor revisions. The series counts the number of jobs in the state or region, not the number of employed people. Hence a person with two jobs, one in the manufacturing sector and one in the service sector, would be counted in both sectors. The data series chosen for IKE are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

*The manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products.*

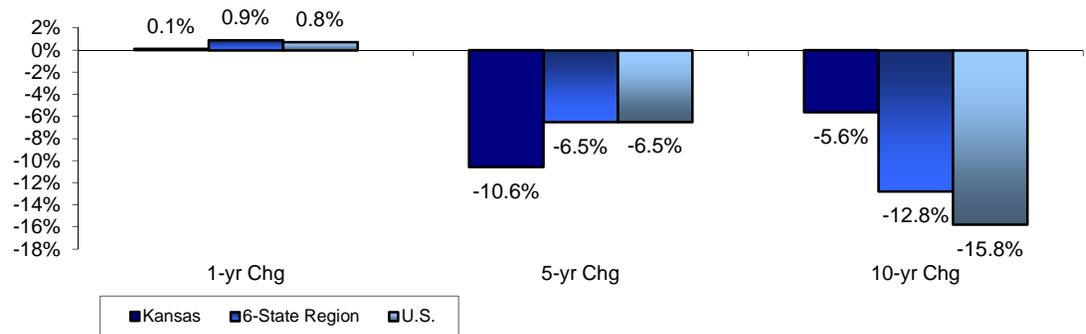
Source: 2013 monthly data  
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

### Manufacturing Employment

(all employees, thousands)

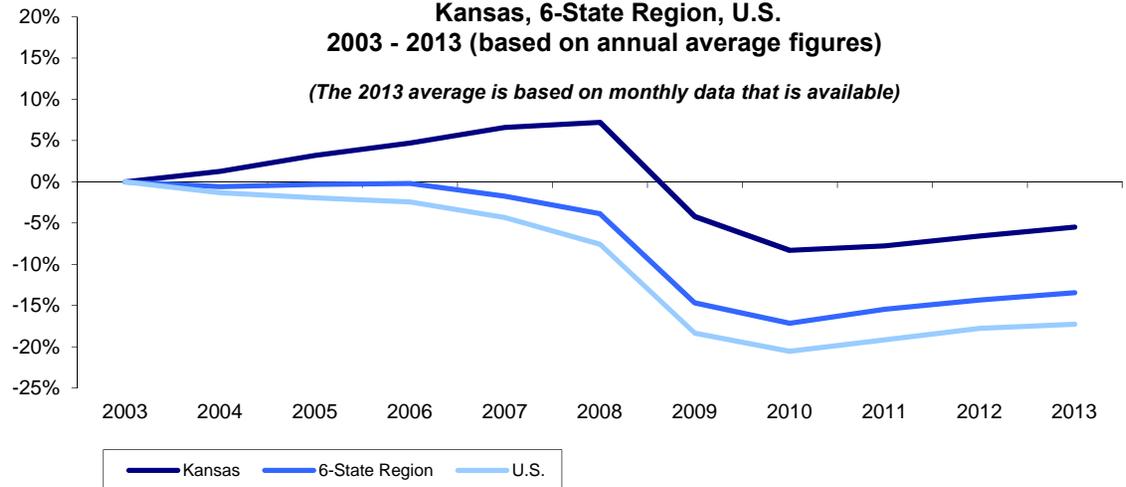
	Dec-13	Dec-12	Dec-08	Dec-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	164.9	164.7	184.4	174.7	0.1%	-10.6%	-5.6%
6-State Region	991.0	982.0	1,059.8	1,136.0	0.9%	-6.5%	-12.8%
U.S.	12,048.0	11,958.0	12,883.0	14,304.0	0.8%	-6.5%	-15.8%

**Manufacturing Employment Growth  
1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Dec. figures)**



**Manufacturing Employment Growth  
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.  
2003 - 2013 (based on annual average figures)**

(The 2013 average is based on monthly data that is available)



<http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm>  
<http://www.dol.ks.gov/LMIS/Default.aspx>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Service Employment

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas service employment up 8,200 (0.9%)
- 6-State Region service employment up 109,300 (1.6%)
- U.S. service employment up 2,105,000 (2.2%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas service employment up 67,000 (8.1%)
- 6-State Region service employment up 621,800 (9.6%)
- U.S. service employment up 9,528,000 (10.8%)

### December 2013 Service Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	893.3
Arkansas	766.3
Colorado	1,703.8
Iowa	996.6
Missouri	1,930.7
Nebraska	666.3
Oklahoma	1,027.0

### About the data and graphs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes several monthly data series on employment by sector from its Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Data for the series come from a monthly survey of employers. The data are subject to major and minor revisions. The series counts the number of jobs in the state or region, not the number of employed people. Hence a person with two jobs, one in the manufacturing sector and one in the service sector, would be counted in both sectors. The data series chosen for IKE are not adjusted for seasonal variation. While BLS service sector calculations include government, for clarification purposes this page only includes the following BLS sectors: trade, transportation, and utilities; information; finance; professional and business; education and health; leisure and hospitality; and other services.

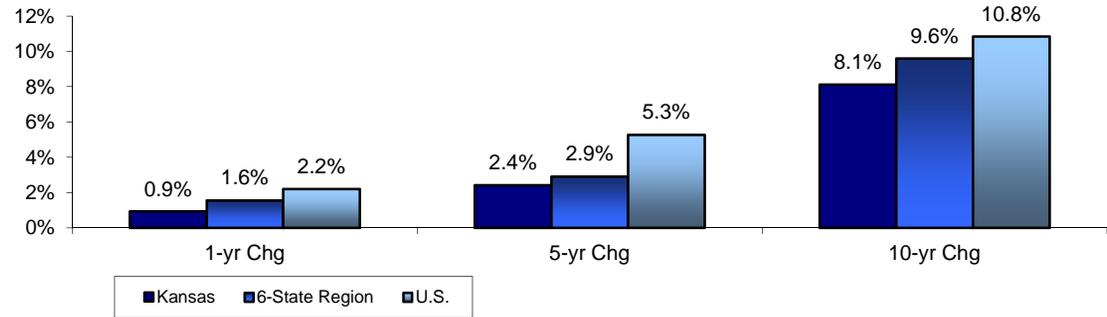
Source: 2013 monthly data  
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

### Service Employment

(all employees, thousands)

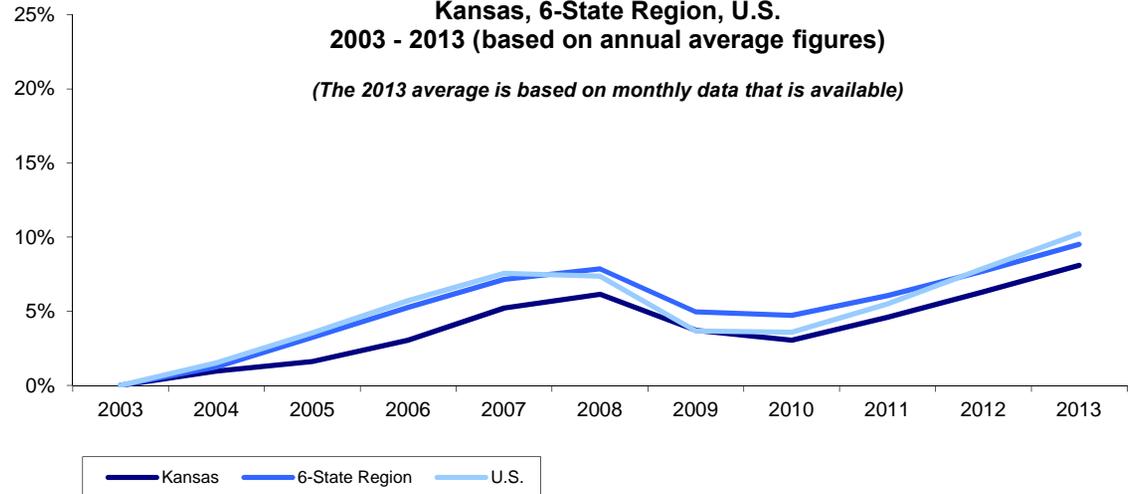
	Dec-13	Dec-12	Dec-08	Dec-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	893.3	885.1	872.2	826.3	0.9%	2.4%	8.1%
6-State Region	7,090.7	6,981.4	6,889.8	6,468.9	1.6%	2.9%	9.6%
U.S.	97,358.0	95,253.0	92,476.0	87,830.0	2.2%	5.3%	10.8%

**Service Employment Growth**  
1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Dec. figures)



**Service Employment Growth**  
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.  
2003 - 2013 (based on annual average figures)

(The 2013 average is based on monthly data that is available)



<http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm>  
<http://www.dol.ks.gov/LMIS/Default.aspx>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Public Employment

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas public sector employment down 100 (-0.0%)
- 6-State Region public sector employment up 2,700 (0.1%)
- U.S. public sector employment down 37,000 (-0.2%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas public sector employment up 5,800 (2.3%)
- 6-State Region public sector employment up 129,400 (7.5%)
- U.S. public sector employment up 294,000 (1.3%)

### December 2013 Public Sector Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	263.5
Arkansas	218.7
Colorado	410.0
Iowa	258.5
Missouri	442.4
Nebraska	170.3
Oklahoma	357.9

### About the data and graphs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes several monthly data series on employment by sector from its Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Data for series come from a monthly survey of employers. The data are subject to major and minor revisions. The series count the number of jobs in the state or region, not the number of employed people. Hence a person with two jobs, one in the public sector and one in retail, would be counted in both sectors.

The data series chosen for this page are not adjusted for seasonal variation; hence the short term employment graph shows substantial decreases in July and August when many public school personnel are off the job. *This page includes Federal, State, and Local Government figures.*

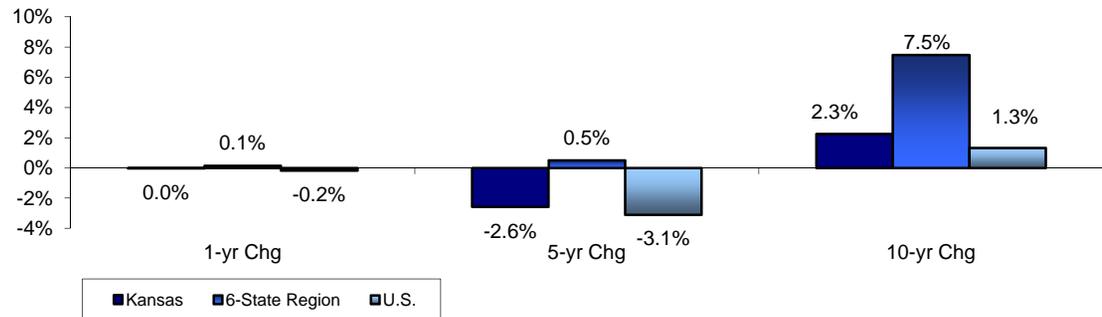
Source: 2013 monthly data  
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

### Public Sector Employment

(all employees, thousands)

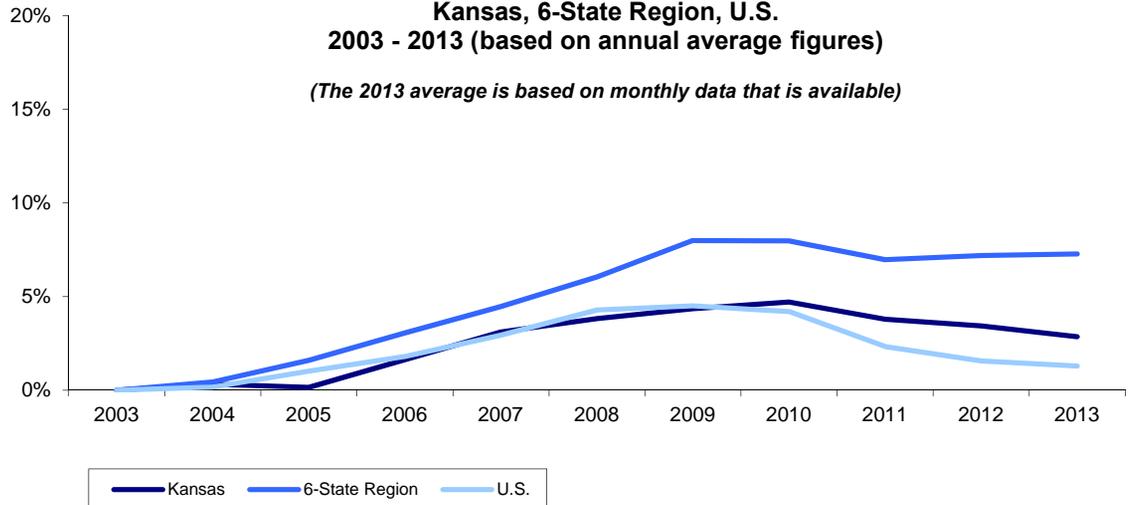
	Dec-13	Dec-12	Dec-08	Dec-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	263.5	263.6	270.5	257.7	0.0%	-2.6%	2.3%
6-State Region	1,857.8	1,855.1	1,848.2	1,728.4	0.1%	0.5%	7.5%
U.S.	22,208.0	22,245.0	22,917.0	21,914.0	-0.2%	-3.1%	1.3%

**Public Sector Employment Growth  
1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Dec. figures)**



**Public Sector Employment Growth  
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.  
2003 - 2013 (based on annual average figures)**

(The 2013 average is based on monthly data that is available)



<http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm>  
<http://www.dol.ks.gov/LMIS/Default.aspx>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Unemployment and Unemployment Rate

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas unemployment down 8,687 (-10.7%)
- 6-State Region unemployment down 55,567 (-9.3%)
- U.S. unemployment down 1,860,000 (-15.7%)

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- Kansas unemployment rate down (-0.6)
- 6-State Region unemployment rate down (-0.6)
- U.S. unemployment rate down (-1.1)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas unemployment down 9,094 (-11.1%)
- 6-State Region unemployment up 47,642 (9.6%)
- U.S. unemployment up 2,039,000 (25.7%)

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- Kansas unemployment rate down (-0.7)
- 6-State Region unemployment rate up (0.2)
- U.S. unemployment rate up (1.1)

### About the data and graphs

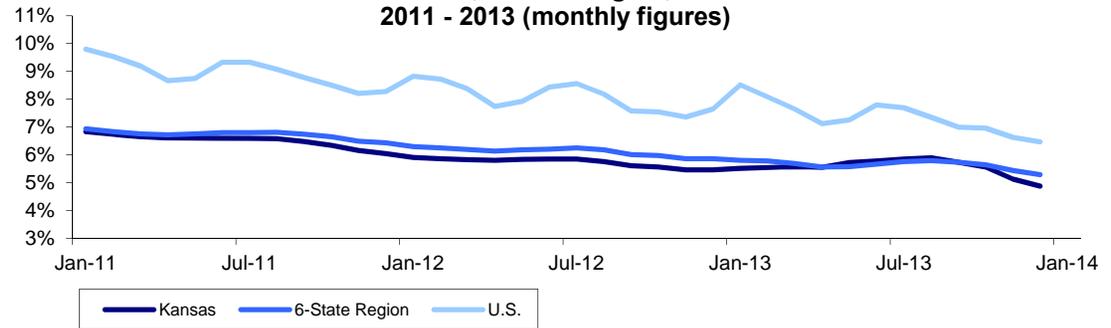
The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. As defined in the Current Population Survey, unemployed persons are persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

The unemployment rate contains a seasonal component, it rises during summer as new high school and college graduates enter the civilian labor force and in January, when retailers lay off holiday employees. The unemployment rate also contains a business cycle component, rising during recessionary periods when people currently in the labor force lose jobs.

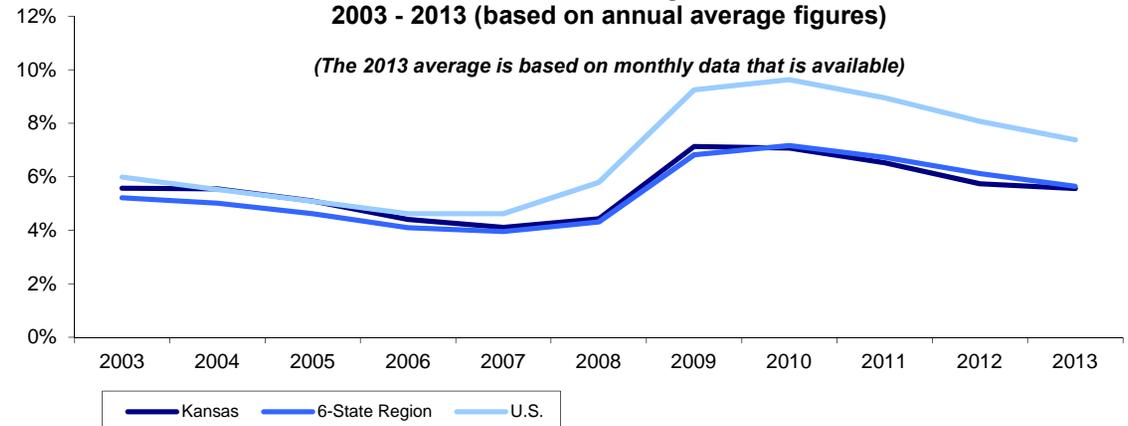
### Unemployment and Unemployment Rate (all employees)

	Dec-13	Dec-12	Dec-08	Dec-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	72,596	81,283	75,660	81,690	-10.7%	-4.0%	-11.1%
6-State Region	542,059	597,626	517,483	494,417	-9.3%	4.7%	9.6%
U.S.	9,984,000	11,844,000	10,999,000	7,945,000	-15.7%	-9.2%	25.7%
Kansas (%)	4.9%	5.5%	5.1%	5.6%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.7%
6-State Region (%)	5.3%	5.9%	5.1%	5.1%	-0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
U.S. (%)	6.5%	7.6%	7.1%	5.4%	-1.1%	-0.6%	1.1%

**Unemployment Rate  
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.  
2011 - 2013 (monthly figures)**



**Unemployment Rate  
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.  
2003 - 2013 (based on annual average figures)**



Source: 2013 monthly data  
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

<http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm>  
<http://www.dol.ks.gov/LMIS/Default.aspx>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Initial Claims for Unemployment

### Short-Term (2013 to 2014)

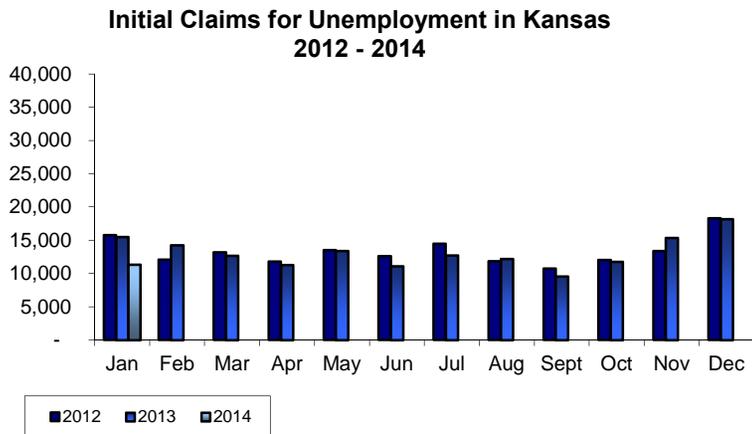
- Kansas initial claims down 4,148 (-26.7%)
- 6-State Region initial claims down 42,570 (-32.9%)
- U.S. initial claims down 641,891 (-30.9%)

### Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

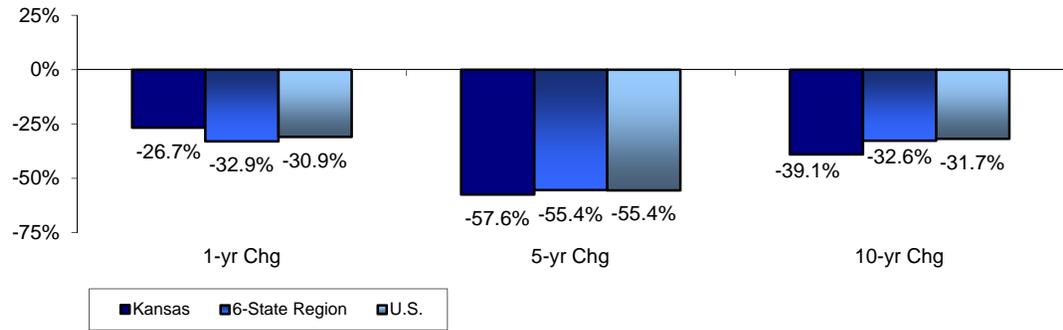
- Kansas initial claims down 7,296 (-39.1%)
- 6-State Region initial claims down 42,109 (-32.6%)
- U.S. initial claims down 668,705 (-31.7%)

### Initial Claims for Unemployment (all employees)

	Jan-14	Jan-13	Jan-09	Jan-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	11,366	15,514	26,788	18,662	-26.7%	-57.6%	-39.1%
6-State Region	86,869	129,439	194,885	128,978	-32.9%	-55.4%	-32.6%
U.S.	1,437,606	2,079,497	3,226,361	2,106,311	-30.9%	-55.4%	-31.7%

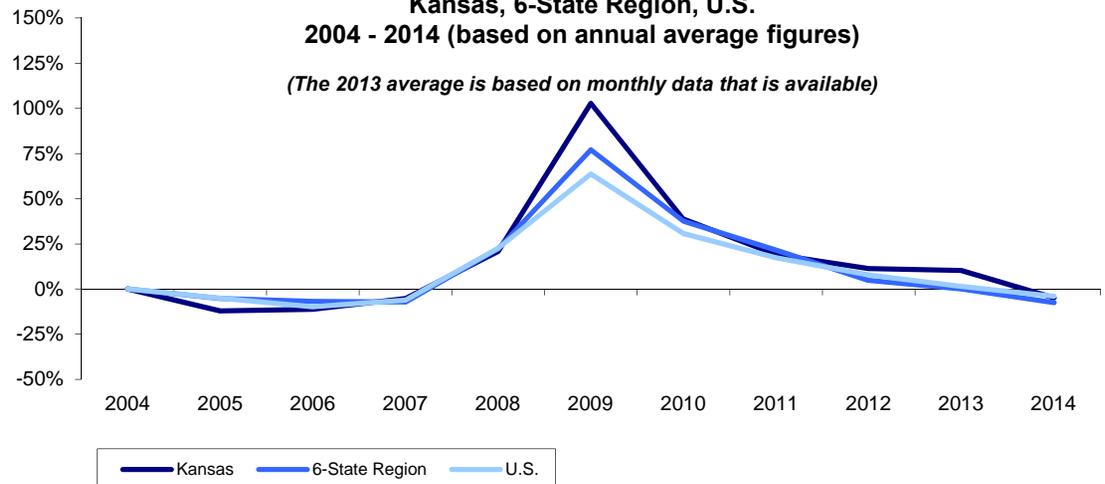


### Initial Claims for Unemployment Growth 1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Jan. figures)



### Initial Claims For Unemployment Growth Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S. 2004 - 2014 (based on annual average figures)

(The 2013 average is based on monthly data that is available)



### About the data and graphs

Initial claims for unemployment count the number of applications of workers who separated from their jobs and who wish to begin unemployment compensation or to extend the period of eligibility. The data are collected by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. The data produced by this agency are not seasonally adjusted. Initial claims for unemployment typically rise as the economy moves into recession and fall as the economy recovers. Initial claims for unemployment traditionally peak in the winter months of November, December, and January.

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Private Industry Wage Levels

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas private industry wage level down \$35 (-0.1%)
- 6-State Region private industry wage level up \$131.7 (0.3%)
- U.S. private industry wage level up \$304 (0.6%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas private industry wage level up \$9,988 (31.4%)
- 6-State Region private industry wage level up \$10,377 (32.6%)
- U.S. private industry wage level up \$11,996 (32.0%)

### Private Industry Wage Levels

(average annual wages, all employees, all private establishments)

	2013 (p)	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	\$ 41,782	\$ 41,817	\$ 38,735	\$ 31,794	-0.1%	7.9%	31.4%
6-State Region	\$ 42,168	\$ 42,036	\$ 38,531	\$ 31,790	0.3%	9.4%	32.6%
U.S.	\$ 49,504	\$ 49,200	\$ 45,371	\$ 37,508	0.6%	9.1%	32.0%

### 2013 (p) Private Industry Wage Levels

(average annual wages, all employees, all private establishments)

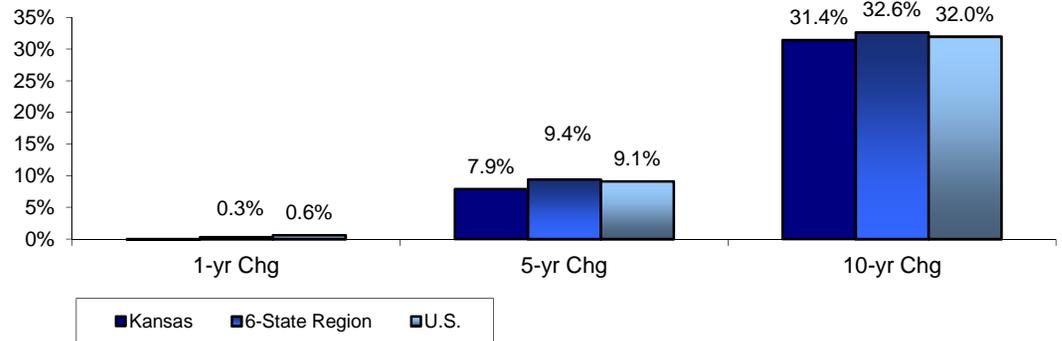
State	Annual Wage
Kansas	\$ 41,782
Arkansas	\$ 38,506
Colorado	\$ 50,882
Iowa	\$ 39,832
Missouri	\$ 42,978
Nebraska	\$ 38,740
Oklahoma	\$ 42,068

(p) - 2013 1st, 2nd quarter avg weekly wage multiplied by 52 weeks

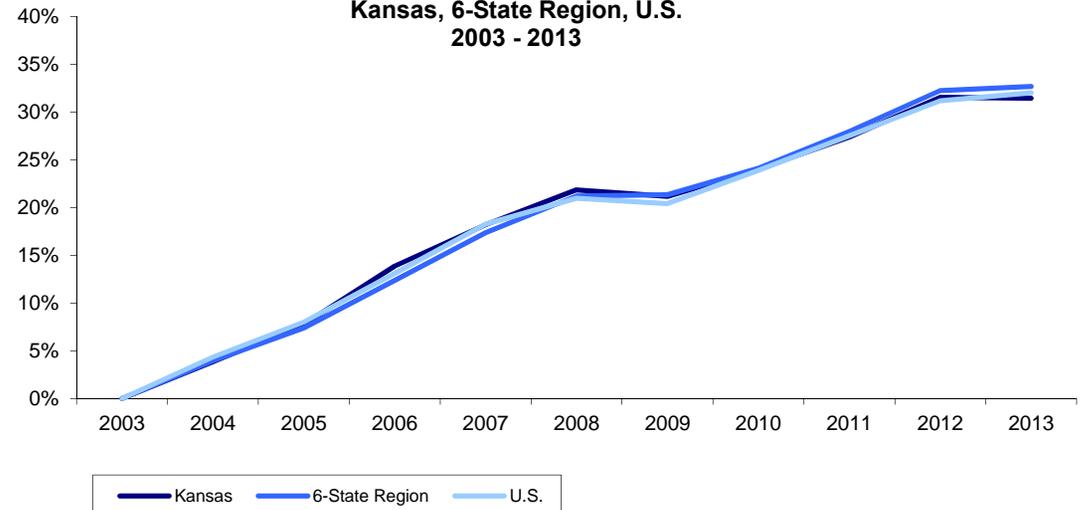
### About the data and graphs

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program is a cooperative program involving the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor and the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The QCEW program produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for workers covered by State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. *Private Industry wage levels were calculated using QCEW program data. Wage levels were calculated as an average of all private industries and establishments.*

### Private Industry Wage Growth 1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change



### Private Industry Wage Growth Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S. 2003 - 2013



Source: 2013 quarterly, annual data  
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Private Establishment Data

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas total establishments up 566 (0.7%)
- 6-State Region total establishments up 17,468 (2.6%)
- U.S. total establishments up 190,837 (2.2%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas total establishments up 2,151 (2.8%)
- 6-State Region total establishments up 74,052 (12.3%)
- U.S. total establishments up 977,298 (12.3%)

### Kansas Private Establishment Data

(total private establishments, by employee size)

Year	1-9	10-49	50-99	100+
2008	60,803	15,650	2,110	1,713
2009	62,384	15,592	2,087	1,587
2010	62,480	15,283	2,031	1,524
2011	62,502	15,425	2,053	1,567
2012	58,837	15,682	2,147	1,595
2013 (p)	59,223	15,792	2,182	1,630
1-yr Chg	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	2.2%
5-yr Chg	-2.6%	0.9%	3.4%	-4.8%

(p) - preliminary

### About the data and graphs

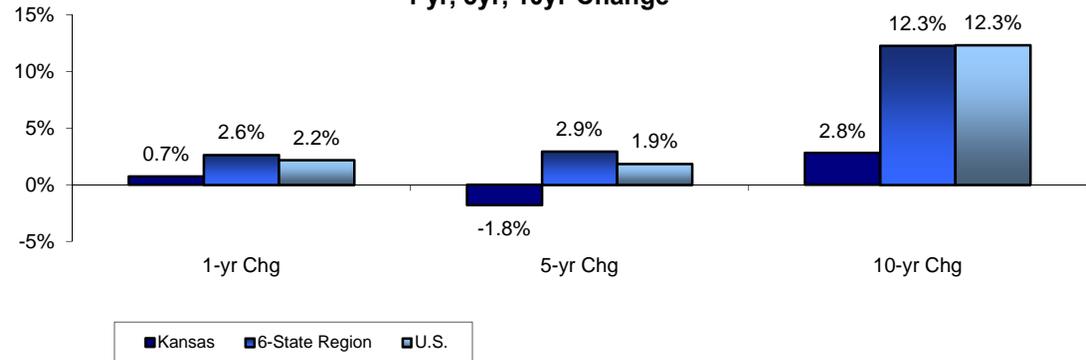
According to the U.S. Small Business Administration, small businesses provide approximately 75 percent of the net new jobs added to the economy and employ 50.1 percent of the private work force. This data tracks the number of business establishments by employee size to help understand what size businesses are growing. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program includes data on the number of establishments, monthly employment, and quarterly wages, by NAICS industry, by county, by ownership sector, for the entire United States. *This variable includes private establishments only, as determined by the QCEW program.*

### Private Establishment Data

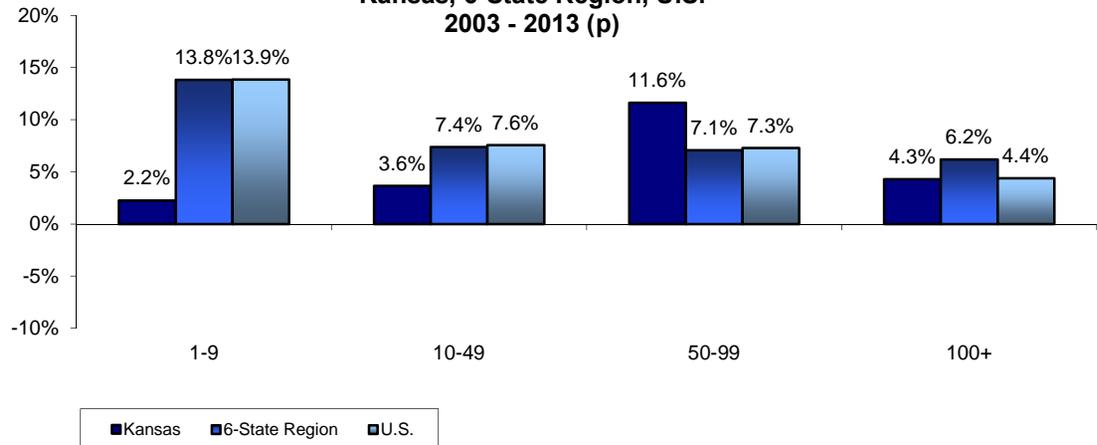
(total private establishments, all employee sizes)

	2013 (p)	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	78,827	78,261	80,276	76,676	0.7%	-1.8%	2.8%
6-State Region	677,821	660,353	658,526	603,769	2.6%	2.9%	12.3%
U.S.	8,899,640	8,708,803	8,737,209	7,922,342	2.2%	1.9%	12.3%

### Private Establishment Growth 1 yr, 5yr, 10yr Change



### Private Establishment Growth by Employee Size Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S. 2003 - 2013 (p)



Source: 2013 annual data  
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

<http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm>  
<http://laborstats.dol.ks.gov/>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy USDA Farm and Agriculture Data

(February 11, 2014 USDA Agricultural Prices) U.S. The January **All Farm Products** Index is 98 percent of its 2011 base, down 2.0 percent from the December index and 12 percent below the January 2013 index. **All crops:** The January index, at 89, decreased 2.2 percent from December and is 21 percent below January 2013.

**Food grains:** The January index, at 92, is 5.2 percent below the previous month and 16 percent below a year ago. The January price of all wheat, at \$6.31 per bushel, is down 42 cents from December and \$1.81 below January 2013.

**Feed grains:** The January index, at 73, is down 1.4 percent from last month and 37 percent below a year ago. The corn price, at \$4.37 per bushel, is down 4 cents from last month and \$2.59 below January 2013. Sorghum grain, at \$7.42 per cwt, is 6 cents below December and \$4.58 below January last year.

**Oilseeds:** The January index, at 103, is up 1.0 percent from December but 9.6 percent lower than January 2013. The soybean price, at \$13.00 per bushel, is unchanged from December but is \$1.30 below January 2013.

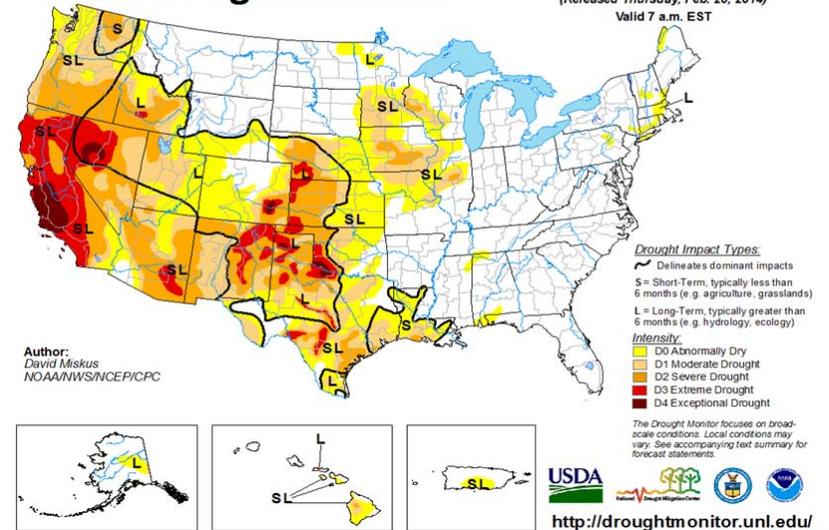
**Other Crops:** The January index, at 95, is down 1.0 percent from December and 1.0 percent from a year earlier. The all hay price, at \$165 per ton, is down \$3.00 from December and \$23.00 from last January.

**Livestock and products:** The January index, at 115, is 1.8 percent above last month and up 5.5 percent from January 2013. Compared with a year ago, prices are higher for milk, cattle, calves, eggs, and turkeys. Prices for broilers and hogs are down from last year.

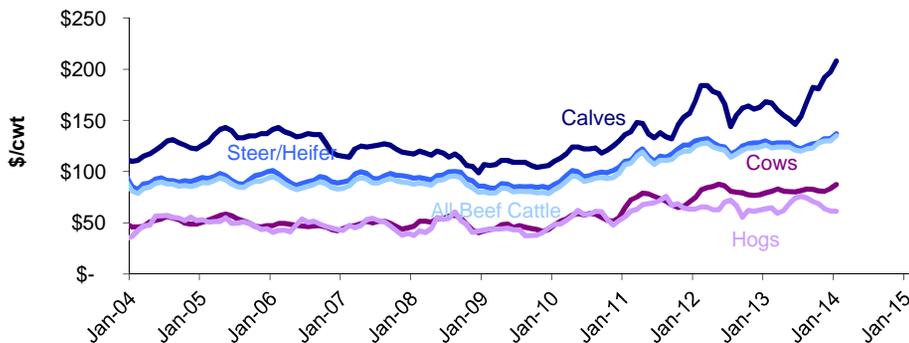
**Meat animals:** The January index, at 114, is up 3.6 percent from last month and 5.6 percent higher than last year. The January hog price, at \$61.10 per cwt, is down 40 cents from December and \$2.70 lower than a year ago. The January beef cattle price of \$135 per cwt is up \$5.00 from last month and \$9.00 higher than January 2013.

### U.S. Drought Monitor

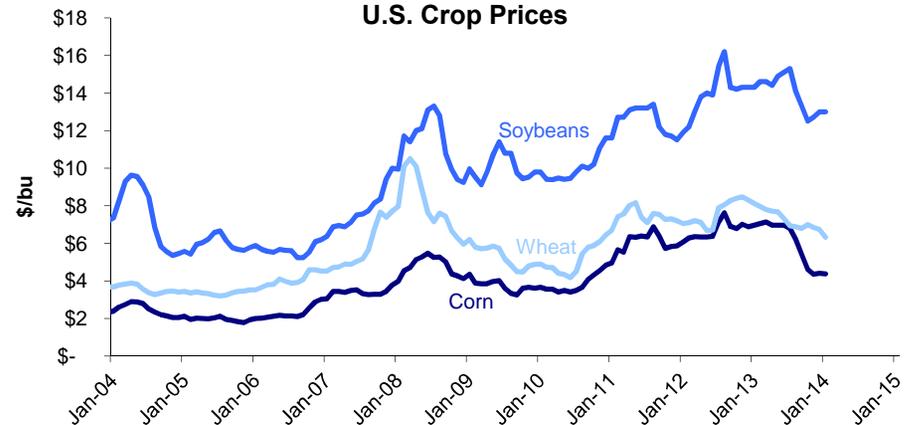
February 18, 2014  
(Released Thursday, Feb. 20, 2014)  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



**U.S. Livestock Prices**



**U.S. Crop Prices**



Source: 2014 monthly data  
United States Department of Agriculture - NASS  
National Drought Mitigation Center

<http://www.nass.usda.gov>  
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Kansas Farm Management Association Data

### Short-Term (2012)

- 1,290 farms reported farm operation data to KFMA
- KFMA farms averaged \$620,109 in value of farm production
- KFMA farms averaged \$468,982 in total farm expense
- KFMA average net farm income was \$151,127
- NW region had the highest net farm income at \$288,176
- SW region had the lowest net farm income at \$98,071

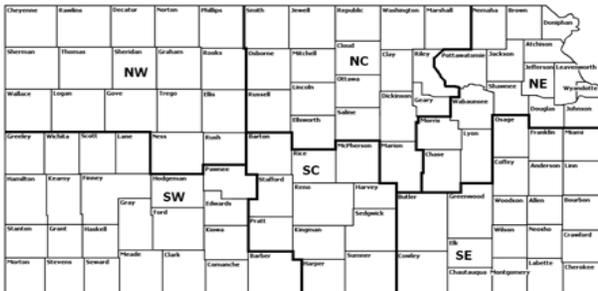
### Long-Term (2002 to 2012)

- KFMA average net farm income varies widely from year to year
- 5-yr average net farm income was \$141,288
- 10-yr average net farm income was \$103,847

### About the data and graphs

The Kansas Farm Management Association (KFMA) program is one of the largest publicly funded farm management programs in the U.S. With more than 80 years of experience serving producers, the Kansas Farm Management Association (KFMA) maintains a long term commitment to Kansas agriculture.

The goals of the KFMA program are to provide each member with information about business and family costs to improve farm business organization, farm business decisions, and farm profitability; and minimize risk. Through on-farm visits, whole-farm analysis, and other educational programs, Association Economists assist producers in developing sound farm accounting systems; improving decision making; comparing performance with similar farms; and integrating tax planning, marketing, and asset investment strategies. The KFMA program is organized into six regional associations.



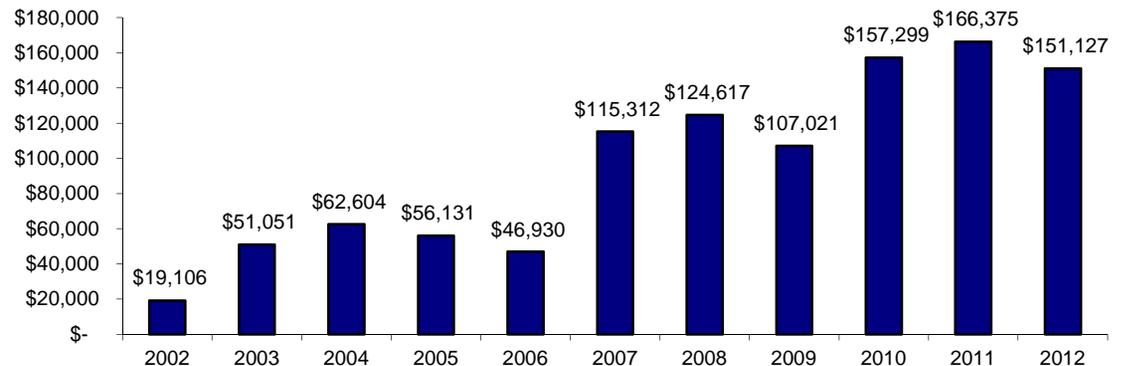
### KFMA Average Net Farm Income by Region

Region	NW	NC	NE	SW	SC	SE	Avg. All Assn.
2011	\$ 440,407	\$ 148,712	\$ 206,248	\$ 79,403	\$ 110,649	\$ 111,732	\$ 166,375
2012	\$ 288,176	\$ 114,357	\$ 138,024	\$ 98,071	\$ 160,703	\$ 150,644	\$ 151,127
5-yr avg	\$ 266,910	\$ 114,172	\$ 142,686	\$ 92,070	\$ 123,865	\$ 136,062	\$ 141,288
10-yr avg	\$ 180,407	\$ 84,774	\$ 106,722	\$ 68,683	\$ 90,353	\$ 104,589	\$ 103,847

### 2012 Kansas Farm Management Association Average Net Farm Income by Region



### Kansas Farm Management Association Average Net Farm Income 2002 - 2012



Source: 2012 annual data  
Kansas State University - Kansas Farm Management Association

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Oil Production and Price

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas oil production up 302,759 bbl (7.9%)
- Oil price up \$11.1 (12.3%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas oil production up 1,183,015 bbl (39.8%)
- Oil price up \$70.2 (231.4%)

### 2013 Oil Production/Price

Month	Production*	Price	Month	Production*	Price
January	3,955,898	\$ 94.76	July	3,909,668	\$ 104.67
February	3,258,477	\$ 95.31	August	3,989,789	\$ 106.57
March	4,089,517	\$ 92.94	September	3,835,530	\$ 106.29
April	3,996,829	\$ 92.02	October	4,157,314	\$ 100.54
May	4,055,824	\$ 94.51	November		\$ 93.86
June	3,828,185	\$ 95.77	December		\$ 97.63

\* Recent months production usually incomplete and revised upwards.

### About the data and graphs

Since the 1990's, monthly production of oil has steadily declined in Kansas. Kansas has experienced a natural decline in oil production as it becomes increasingly difficult to extract oil over time. CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration and other oil recovery techniques show great promise in recovering a larger share of the know oil reserves in Kansas. The higher prices received for oil along with new technology developments have helped to stabilize oil production levels since 1999.

These prices represent the Cushing, OK WTI Spot Price FOB (\$/Barrel). The amount of oil produced is measured in bbl (barrels of oil).

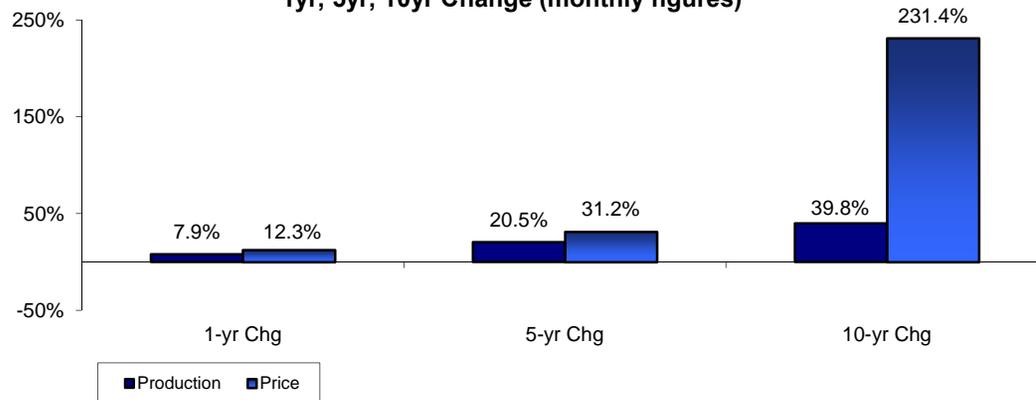
Source: 2014 monthly data  
Kansas Geological Survey  
Energy Information Administration

### Oil Production\* and Price

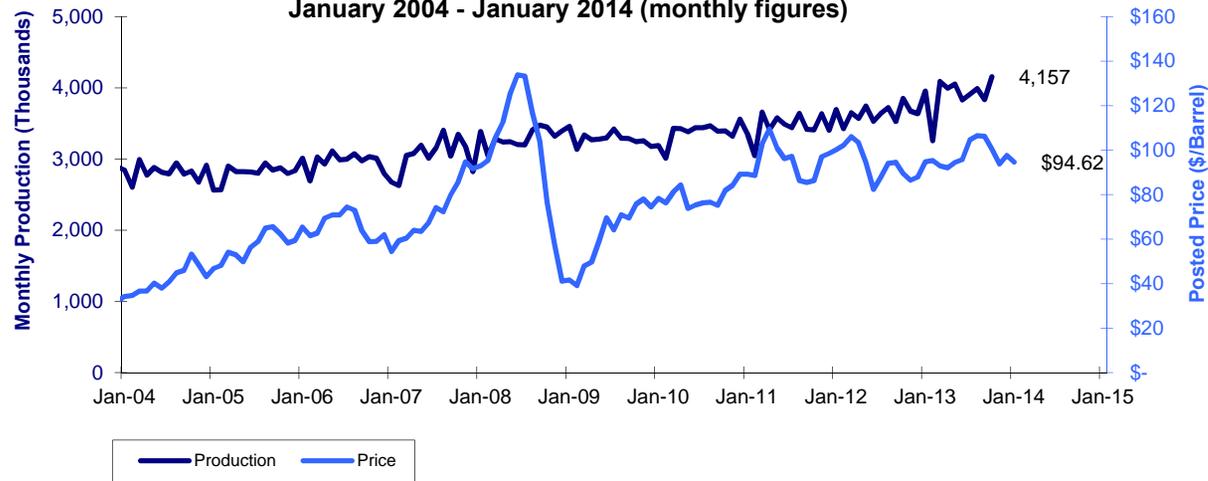
(most recent month of both production and price information)

	Oct-13	Oct-12	Oct-08	Oct-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (bbl)	4,157,314	3,854,555	3,451,232	2,974,299	7.9%	20.5%	39.8%
Price (\$/bbl)	\$ 100.54	\$ 89.49	\$ 76.61	\$ 30.34	12.3%	31.2%	231.4%

### Oil Production and Price Growth 1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (monthly figures)



### Oil Production and Price January 2004 - January 2014 (monthly figures)



<http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/petro/interactive.html>  
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Natural Gas Production and Price

### Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas natural gas production down 88,876 mcf (-0.4%)
- Natural gas price up \$0.2 (7.6%)

### Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas natural gas production down 10,244,656 mcf (-28.9%)
- Natural gas price down \$1.1 (-24.1%)

### 2013 Natural Gas Production/Price

Month	Production*	Price	Month	Production*	Price
January	24,688,507	\$ 4.14	July	25,109,124	\$ 3.41
February	22,143,382	\$ 3.99	August	26,995,085	\$ 3.17
March	24,603,214	\$ 3.84	September	24,624,266	\$ 3.48
April	24,051,228	\$ 3.98	October	25,227,387	\$ 3.40
May	24,953,197	\$ 3.95	November		\$ 3.78
June	24,049,723	\$ 3.90	December		

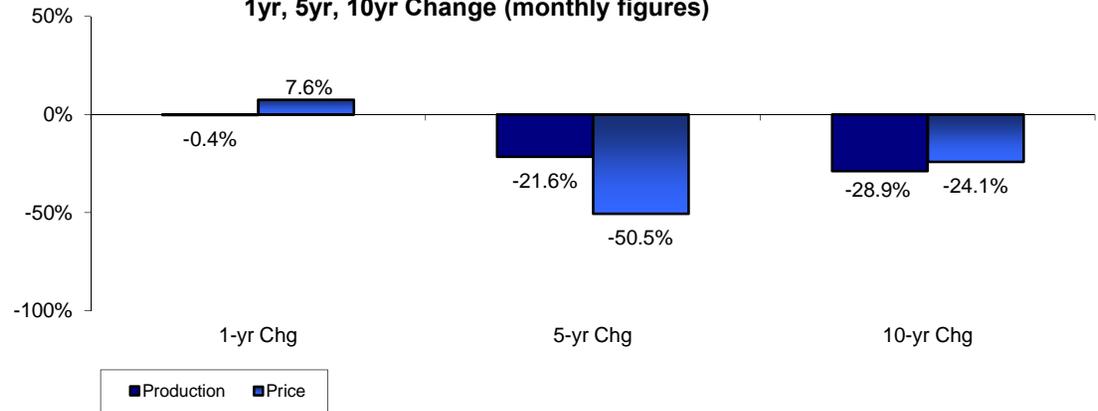
\* Recent months production usually incomplete and revised upwards.

### Natural Gas Production\* and Price

(most recent month of both production and price information)

	Oct-13	Oct-12	Oct-08	Oct-03	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (mcf)	25,227,387	25,316,263	32,185,973	35,472,043	-0.4%	-21.6%	-28.9%
Price (\$/mcf) \$	3.40	3.16	6.87	4.48	7.6%	-50.5%	-24.1%

### Natural Gas Production and Price Growth 1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (monthly figures)

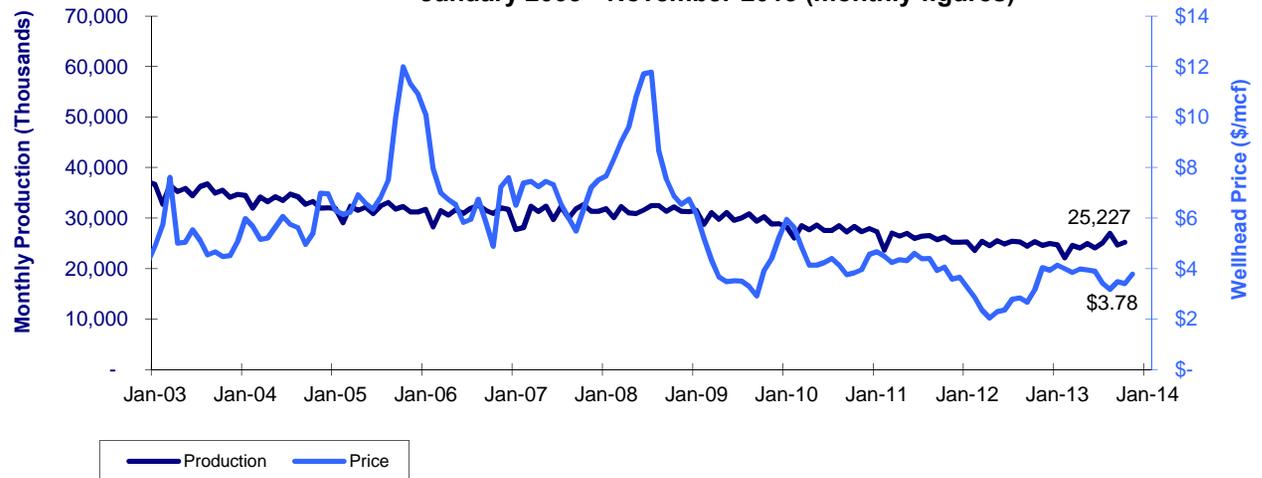


### About the data and graphs

Since the 1990's, the monthly production of natural gas has declined in Kansas, as the Hugoton natural gas field has decreased in production. The Hugoton natural gas field is the state's largest natural gas field and extends into Oklahoma and Texas. As with Kansas oil production, natural gas production is experiencing a natural decline in production. Price for natural gas has remained fairly constant in the 1990's, and since March 1999 prices have rose considerably.

These prices represent the price of U.S. natural gas imports. The amount of natural gas produced is measured in Mcf's (thousand cubic feet).

### Natural Gas Production and Price January 2003 - November 2013 (monthly figures)



Source: 2013 monthly data  
Kansas Geological Survey  
Energy Information Administration

<http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/petro/interactive.html>  
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/>

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy

### Summary of Commentary on Current Economic Conditions - Tenth District - Kansas City

**January 15, 2014 - Tenth District - Kansas City** - The Tenth District economy held steady in December after expanding modestly during the previous survey period. Consumer spending was mixed due to a slowdown in automobile sales and hotel occupancy, but retail sales increased somewhat. Manufacturing activity declined slightly, while expectations for future activity improved. Activity in the residential real estate sector continued to slow slightly, while commercial real estate activity remained mostly flat. Both residential and commercial real estate activity, however, were above the levels this time last year. Bankers reported steady overall loan demand, improved loan quality and stable deposit levels. Agricultural growing conditions for winter wheat improved in late November and December, but low crop prices limited farm income expectations. Energy activity in the District rose modestly as contacts reported more drilling, hiring, and capital expenditures over the last month. Wage pressures edged down since the last survey, even though a mild rise in labor shortages was reported. Prices for final goods held steady despite an increase in the price of raw materials.

**Consumer Spending** - Consumer spending was mixed in late November and December as automobile sales and hotel occupancy declined, while retail sales slightly increased. Most contacts reported sales activity as lower than they had expected although retail sales increased compared to the prior month and were higher relative to the same time last year. However, district retailers had expected higher levels and attributed the lower than expected sales to a shorter and slower holiday shopping season, and harsh weather conditions. Sales of appliances and lower-priced items continued to be strong, while sales of hardware, outdoor, as well as higher-priced items lagged. Auto sales declined and were lower than anticipated, but auto dealers foresaw higher sales in the coming months. The strongest sales came from light pickups, small SUVs, and crossovers. Auto inventories increased moderately from a month ago, and dealers expected an elevated level going forward. Restaurant sales were unchanged and remained steady compared to their levels last year. Restaurant contacts restated their concern about increasing food prices and anticipated a further rise in the near future. Tourism activity grew slightly since the last survey and increased moderately compared to the same time last year. Occupancy and room rates were down in the survey period, but held steady compared to year-ago levels.

**Manufacturing and Other Business Activity** - Manufacturing and transportation activity fell slightly in December, while sales at high-tech service firms remained stable. Durable manufacturing production, shipments and new orders decreased modestly since the last survey. Nondurable goods manufacturing activity also decreased slightly, with the exception of new orders. Some contacts cited poor weather, and continued fiscal and regulatory uncertainty as reasons for the December slowdown. However, activity in the manufacturing sector remained well above year-ago levels and expectations for future activity rose modestly, with the majority of contacts expecting to increase or maintain current levels of employees and capital expenditures. Sales at high-tech companies held at previous reporting period levels, with most contacts expecting higher levels of activity in the future. Transportation companies reported slightly lower sales compared to the previous month and to the previous year though expectations for future activity were also little changed.

**Real Estate and Construction** - Activity in the residential real estate sector showed signs of a slight decline, while commercial real estate activity remained mostly flat, with the exception of construction, from the previous survey period. Residential realtors reported strength in sales of low to mid-range priced homes, but condos and higher-end home sales were sluggish in parts of the District. Residential and commercial real estate prices maintained their upward trend and they were expected to rise further. Housing starts remained unchanged in late November and December, though they were higher compared to last year. Contacts anticipated positive future home building. Some builders indicated difficulties finding qualified labor and said it impeded their ability to start new projects. Construction supply companies' sales slowed, but firms were optimistic about future

**Real Estate and Construction (continued)** - Mortgage activity was again lower this period and also as compared to a year ago, caused primarily by a decline in refinancing. However, lenders expected mortgage activity to increase in the future. Commercial real estate construction rose, and vacancy rates remained low. Commercial real estate prices and rents were also higher, and contacts expected the rise to continue.

**Banking** - Bankers reported steady overall loan demand, improved loan quality and stable deposit levels in December compared to the prior survey period. Respondents reported increased activity in agricultural loans, and steady demand for commercial and industrial loans and commercial real estate loans. Demand for residential real estate loans declined further during the survey period. Bankers remained positive concerning loan quality compared to a year ago, and nearly all bankers anticipated loan quality to either improve or remain the same in the near future. Credit standards remained unchanged in all major loan categories, along with stable deposits reported.

**Agriculture** - Agricultural growing conditions improved in late November and December, but low crop prices limited farm income expectations. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good condition with winter storms providing soil moisture and protective snow cover. However, wheat prices fell slightly since the last survey period, and corn and soybean prices remained at their lowest levels since 2010. Some farmers were holding fall crop inventories rather than selling at current prices. Lower income prospects boosted demand for farm operating loans and dampened farm capital spending at year-end. In the livestock sector, weaker demand for pork from Asian markets placed downward pressure on hog prices. While cattle prices were relatively flat, profit margins for cattle producers may improve as better pasture conditions lessen the need for supplemental feed.

**Energy** - Energy activity rose modestly in late November and December. Contacts indicated greater drilling and business activity. Capital expenditures in the energy sector also increased modestly. Hiring by contacts in the sector grew at a stronger pace compared to the prior survey period. The number of oil rigs in District states increased slightly. Natural gas prices increased during the survey period, but were expected to decline in the coming months. Oil prices also increased slightly and were anticipated to hold steady. Wyoming's coal production increased modestly, but remained lower than year-ago levels.

**Wages and Prices** - Contacts reported prices for most raw materials were on the rise, yet prices for final goods were mostly unchanged. In general, wage pressures edged down in late November and December, despite a mild rise in labor shortages. However, wage pressures were noted for some positions including skilled construction positions, software developers, and technicians. Retailers reported a slight increase in prices and expected modest price growth in the coming months. The prices manufacturers received for final goods were lower, though the prices they paid for raw materials were higher than in the last survey period. Most manufacturing contacts foresaw both of these prices rising in the months ahead. Transportation companies also saw their input prices rise while keeping their prices mostly unchanged. Builder input prices were steady over the last month. Restaurant menu prices went up only slightly last month, but contacts anticipated moderate price growth in the near future. Restaurants continued to see a rise in food costs, and expected the trend to continue.

**About the data** - Each Federal Reserve Bank gathers anecdotal information on current economic conditions in its District through reports from Bank and Branch directors and interviews with key business contacts, economists, market experts, and other sources. This document summarizes comments received from business and other contacts outside the Federal Reserve and is not a commentary on the views of Federal Reserve officials. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City covers the 10th District of the Federal Reserve, which includes Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and portions of western Missouri and northern New Mexico.

## Indicators of the Kansas Economy Kansas - Foreign Trade

### Kansas: Exports, Jobs, and Foreign Investment - February 2014

#### Exports Support Jobs for Kansas's Workers

Total exports from Kansas helped contribute to the record-setting value of U.S. goods and services exports in 2013, which reached \$2.3 trillion. Nationally, jobs supported by exports reached nearly 10 million in 2012, up 1.3 million since 2009. In 2011, one-quarter (24.8 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Kansas depended on exports for their jobs.

#### Exports Sustain Thousands of Kansas Businesses

A total of 3,456 companies exported from Kansas locations in 2011. Of those, 2,897 (83.8 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises with fewer than 500 employees. Small and medium-sized firms generated one-quarter (24.7 percent) of Kansas' total exports of merchandise in 2011.

#### Foreign Investment Creates Jobs in Kansas

In 2011, foreign-controlled companies employed 58,400 Kansas workers. Major sources of foreign investment in Kansas in 2011 included Canada, United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Germany. Foreign investment in Kansas was responsible for 5.3 percent of the state's total private-industry employment in 2011.

#### Kansas Depends on World Markets

Kansas's export shipments of merchandise in 2013 totaled \$12.5 billion. The state's largest market was Canada. Kansas posted merchandise exports of \$2.6 billion to Canada in 2013, representing 21.0 percent of the state's total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by China (1.7 billion), Mexico (\$1.5 billion), Japan (\$882 million), and Brazil (\$676 million). The state's largest merchandise export category is Agricultural Products, which accounted for \$2.6 billion of Kansas's total merchandise exports in 2013. Other top merchandise exports are Food & Kindred Products (\$2.5 billion), Transportation Equipment (\$2.2 billion), Machinery, Except Electrical (\$1.3 billion), and Chemicals (\$1.0 billion).

#### Kansas's Metropolitan Exports

In 2012, the following metropolitan areas in Kansas recorded merchandise exports: Wichita (\$4.3 billion), Topeka (\$265 million), Lawrence (\$66 million), and Manhattan (\$33 million).

*Office of Trade and Industry Information, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce*

### Total U.S. Exports (Origin of Movement) via KANSAS - 2012

(millions of dollars)

Rank	Description	2012 Value	2012 % Share
---	<b>Total KANSAS Exports and % Share of U.S. Total</b>	<b>\$ 11,696</b>	<b>0.8</b>
---	<b>Total, Top 25 Commodities and % Share of State Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,076</b>	<b>60.5</b>
1	CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT, ENGINES, AND PARTS	\$ 1,998	17.1
2	WHEAT AND MESLIN, NESOI	\$ 894	7.6
3	SOYBEANS, NESOI	\$ 616	5.3
4	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, BONELESS, FRESH OR CH	\$ 569	4.9
5	LT OILS, PREPS GT=70% PETROLEUM/BITUM NT BIOD	\$ 345	3
6	MEDICAMENTS NESOI, MEASURED DOSES, RETAIL PK	\$ 259	2.2
7	DOG AND CAT FOOD, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	\$ 256	2.2
8	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, BONELESS, FROZEN	\$ 225	1.9
9	MECH FRONT- END SHOVEL LOADERS, SELF- PROPELLED	\$ 179	1.5
10	RADIO NAVIGATIONAL AID APPARATUS	\$ 174	1.5
11	WHOLE HIDES & SKINS, OF A WT >16KG BOVINE/EQU	\$ 167	1.4
12	WL HIDES&SKIN, WT/SKI<=8KG DRD/10 DRY - SALT/16	\$ 151	1.3
13	NEW PNUMAT RUB TIRE, CONST/INDUST VEH/MAC,RIM	\$ 151	1.3
14	CORN (MAIZE), OTHER THAN SEED CORN	\$ 119	1
15	RARE GASES, OTHER THAN ARGON	\$ 107	0.9
16	PASS VEH SPK- IG INT COM RCPR P ENG >1500 NOV	\$ 105	0.9
17	BOV/EQ HIDE/SKIN,FUL GRN,UNSPLIT;GRN SPL, WET	\$ 98	0.8
18	TALLOW OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SHEEP OR GOATS, NES	\$ 92	0.8
19	LEAD- ACID BATTERIES OF A KIND USED FOR STG EN	\$ 89	0.8
20	COMBINE HARVESTER- THRESHERS	\$ 86	0.7
21	AIRPLANE & A/C UNLADEN WGT > 2000, NOV 15000	\$ 85	0.7
22	ALUMINUM ALLOY RECT PLATES ETC, OVER .2 MM TH	\$ 85	0.7
23	MEAT OF SWINE, NESOI, FROZEN	\$ 77	0.7
24	PTS, EX ANTENNA, FOR TRNSMSSN,RDR,RADIO,TV,ETC	\$ 76	0.7
25	HORMONES ETC. (NO ANTIBIOTICS CONTAINED) DOSA	\$ 73	0.6

\* NESOI - Not Elsewhere Specified or Included

Source: 2010 - 2013 annual data

<http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/statereports/>

<http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/state/data/ks.html>





[sahlerich@kansascommerce.com](mailto:sahlerich@kansascommerce.com)

Fax: (785) 296-5055

Phone: (785) 296-0967

Topoka, KS 66612-1354

1000 S.W. Jackson St. Suite 100