# THE Kansas Economic Databook

A summary of regional economic indicators for the state of Kansas

MAY 1, 2020

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

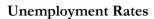
# SUMMARY OF CURRENT KANSAS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The unemployment rate held steady at 3.1 percent in Kansas throughout the first quarter of 2020. However, this figure does not reflect job losses that have resulted from the implications of COVID-19, which accelerated sharply through quarter end. In the final two weeks of the quarter almost than 90,000 individuals filed new claims for unemployment insurance in the state. These job losses were broad based. In addition to the large number of claims filed by restaurant workers, those by individuals in the manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade sectors were also elevated.

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 Research and Policy Officer and 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.

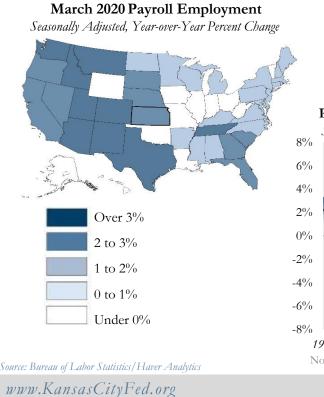


Seasonally Adjusted



# Payroll Employment

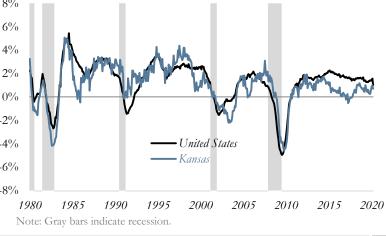
Seasonally Adjusted



Marc	ch 2020	
	United States	Kansas
Jobs (Thousands)	151,786.0	1,428.4
Change from Last Year	1.0%	0.7%

### Payroll Employment

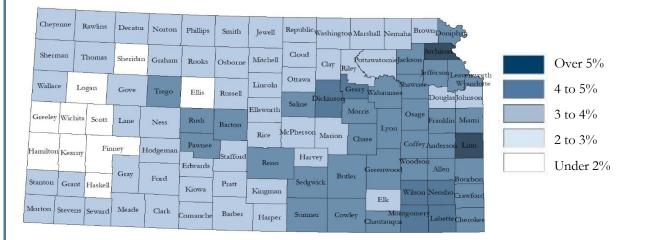
Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change



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# March 2020 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted



		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
	United States	4.4%	162,913.0	23	Shawnee	3.2	90.9
	Kansas	3.1	1,498.4	24	Miami	3.2	17.8
1	Linn	6.0	4.5	25	Doniphan	3.2	4.1
2	Atchison	5.2	7.0	26	Wabaunsee	3.2	3.7
3	Geary	4.6	11.3	27	Butler	3.1	33.0
4	Wilson	4.4	4.0	28	Chautauqua	3.1	1.5
5	Montgomery	4.4	14.6	29	Barton	3.1	13.3
6	Neosho	4.4	6.2	30	Rush	3.1	1.6
7	Coffey	4.0	4.2	31	Reno	3.1	29.7
8	Labette	3.9	9.9	32	Franklin	3.0	14.2
9	Dickinson	3.8	8.9	33	Harvey	3.0	17.3
10	Wyandotte	3.8	78.5	34	Lyon	3.0	16.7
11	Woodson	3.7	1.6	35	Jackson	3.0	7.2
12	Crawford	3.6	18.7	36	Morris	3.0	3.1
13	Bourbon	3.6	6.6	37	Saline	2.9	30.2
14	Cowley	3.5	16.3	38	Seward	2.9	9.3
15	Sedgwick	3.5	255.3	39	Decatur	2.9	1.2
16	Sumner	3.4	11.1	40	Anderson	2.9	4.2
17	Greenwood	3.4	3.3	41	Stafford	2.9	2.1
18	Osage	3.3	8.0	42	Trego	2.9	1.4
19	Leavenworth	3.3	37.2	43	Douglas	2.8	65.9
20	Allen	3.3	6.4	44	Stevens	2.8	2.5
21	Pawnee	3.3	2.9	45	Jefferson	2.8	10.1
22	Cherokee	3.2	10.2	46	Sherman	2.8	2.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

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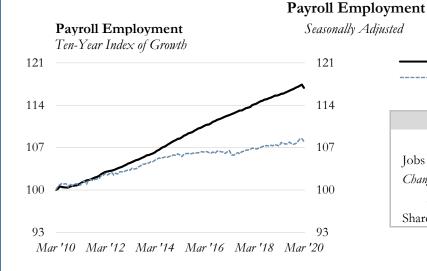
# COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT

		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
47	Rooks	2.8	2.5	77	Grant	2.3	3.2
48	Kingman	2.8	3.5	78	Clark	2.3	1.1
49	Lane	2.8	0.8	79	Marshall	2.3	5.5
50	Pottawatomie	2.8	12.4	80	Jewell	2.3	1.3
51	Elk	2.8	1.2	81	Osborne	2.2	2.1
52	Clay	2.7	3.8	82	Kiowa	2.2	1.3
53	Marion	2.7	6.0	83	Ford	2.2	17.1
54	Harper	2.7	3.0	84	McPherson	2.2	17.3
55	Cloud	2.7	3.8	85	Meade	2.2	2.1
56	Brown	2.7	5.4	86	Gray	2.2	3.2
57	Russell	2.7	3.2	87	Thomas	2.2	4.3
58	Chase	2.6	1.6	88	Wallace	2.1	0.8
59	Comanche	2.6	0.9	89	Gove	2.1	1.5
60	Hodgeman	2.6	1.0	90	Lincoln	2.1	1.7
61	Johnson	2.6	344.4	91	Edwards	2.0	1.4
62	Ness	2.6	1.3	92	Mitchell	2.0	3.3
63	Ellsworth	2.6	2.8	93	Norton	2.0	2.7
64	Graham	2.6	1.1	94	Finney	2.0	20.8
65	Rice	2.5	5.3	95	Rawlins	2.0	1.5
66	Smith	2.5	2.0	96	Ellis	1.9	17.1
67	Ottawa	2.5	3.0	97	Haskell	1.9	2.2
68	Republic	2.5	2.2	98	Washington	1.9	3.0
69	Riley	2.5	35.1	99	Wichita	1.9	1.2
70	Stanton	2.5	1.0	100	Hamilton	1.8	1.7
71	Barber	2.5	2.3	101	Greeley	1.8	0.8
72	Pratt	2.5	4.9	102	Sheridan	1.8	1.4
73	Morton	2.5	1.1	103	Logan	1.8	1.6
74	Cheyenne	2.4	1.3	104	Scott	1.7	2.9
75	Nemaha	2.4	5.3	105	Kearny	1.7	2.1
76	Phillips	2.4	2.6				

# March 2020 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

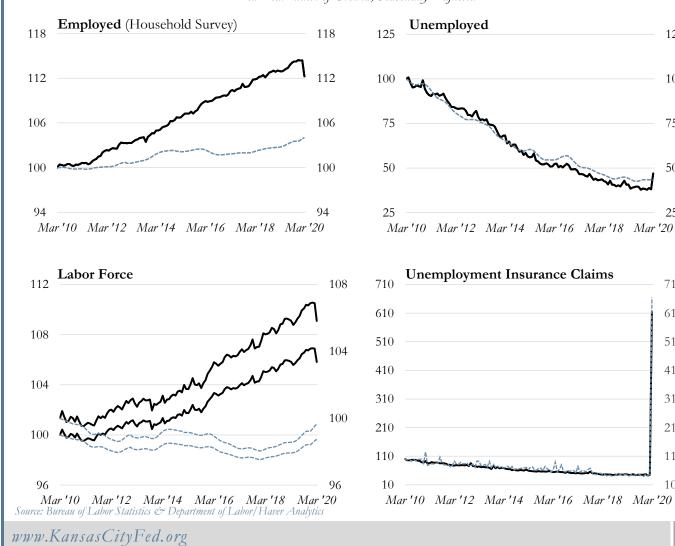
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

## SELECTED EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS



- United States ----- Kansas March 2020 United States Kansas Jobs (Thousands) 151,786.0 1,428.4 Change from Last Year 1,504.0 9.7 (Thousands) Share of U.S. Employment 0.9%

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



125

100

75

50

25

710

610

510

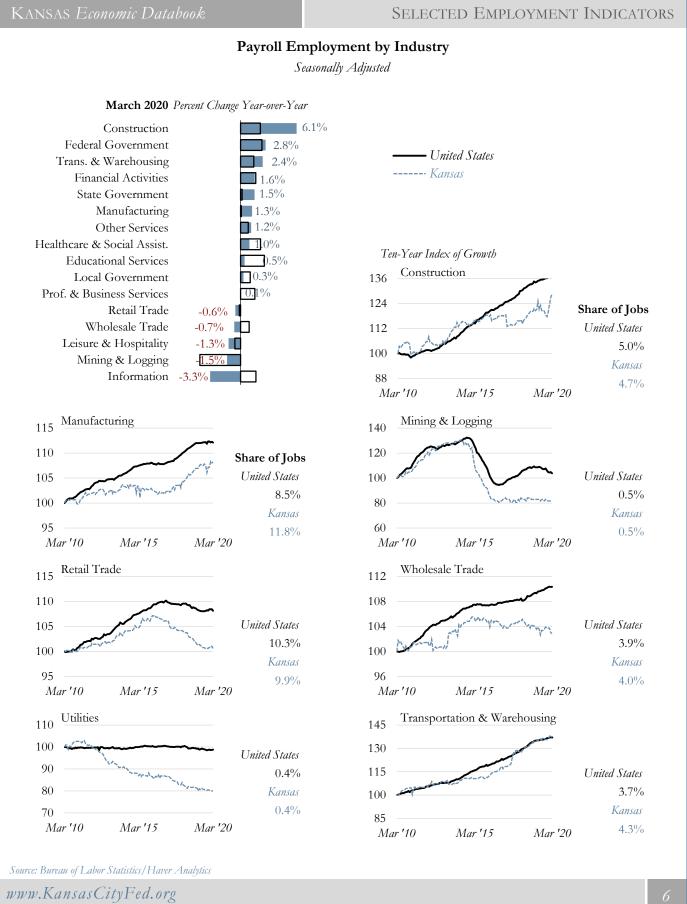
410

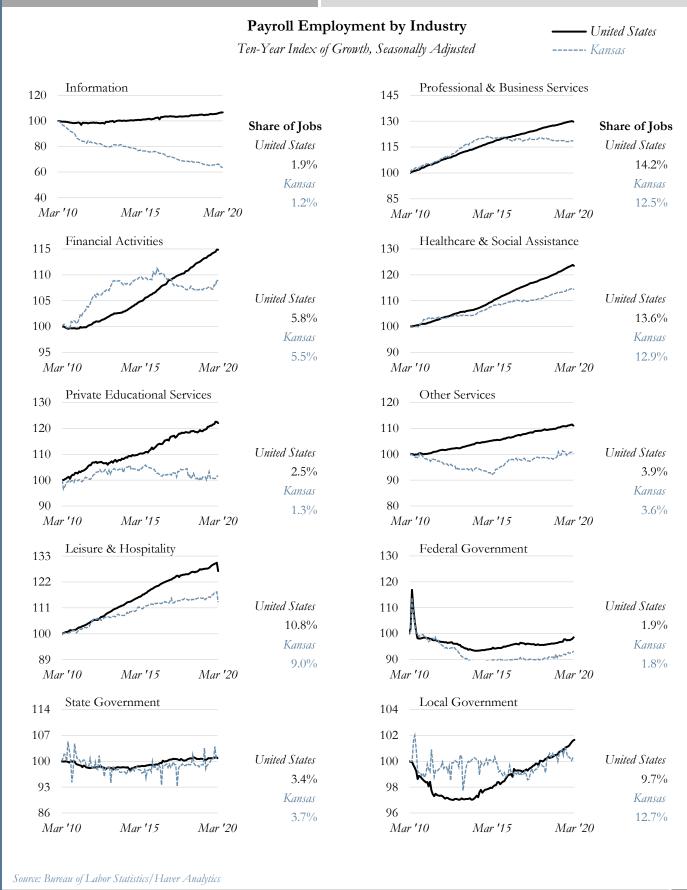
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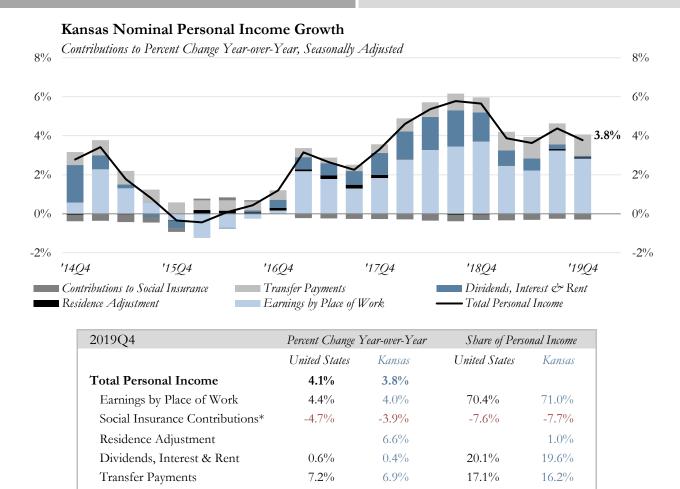
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110

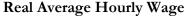
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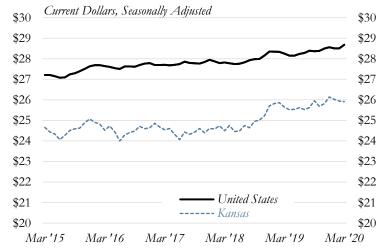






\*Subtracted from personal income.

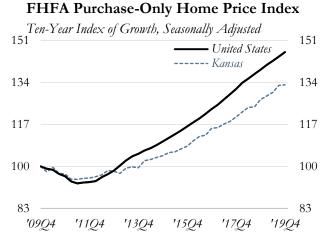




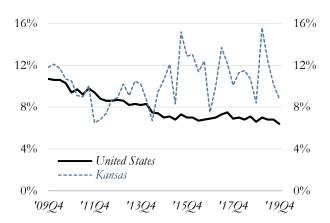
March 2020			
Average	United States	Kansas	
Hourly Wage	\$28.68	\$25.92	
Real Change from	7		

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

### KANSAS Economic Databook

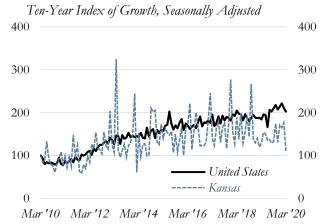


#### **Rental Vacancy Rates**



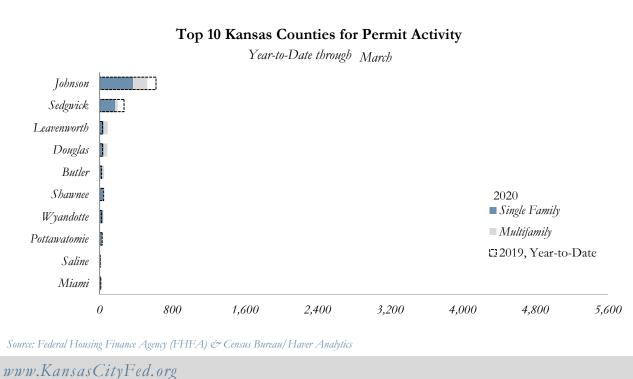
SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS

## **Housing Permits**



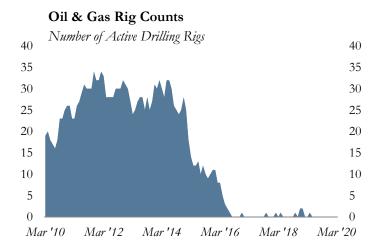
Summary Statistics				
	United States	Kansas		
Prices (2019Q4)*	5.1%	4.6%		
Vacancy Rates (2019Q4)	6.4%	8.8%		
Permits (Year-to-Date)*				
Single Family	18.9%	27.6%		
Multifamily	1.6%	-31.8%		

\*Percent change year-over-year.



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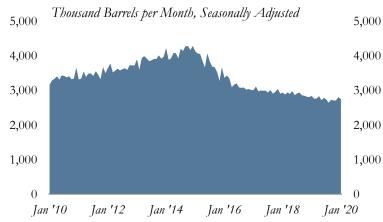
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Kansas Energy Activity

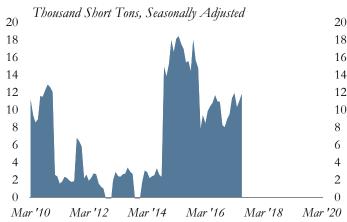
	United States	TZ.
	C miller O lands	Kansas
Rig Count	771	C
Change from		
Last Month	-19	C
Last Year	-252	C

**Crude Oil Production** 



January 2020			
i	United States	Kansas	
Production	388,608	2,744	
Change from			
Last Month	0.1%	-2.3%	
Last Year	7.5%	-3.4%	
Share of U.S. A	ctivity	0.7%	

**Coal Production** 



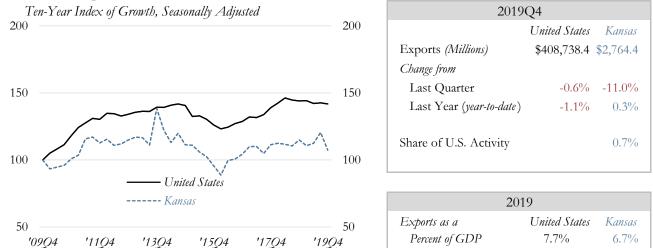
Ν	March 2020	
	United States	Kansas
Production	47,292	0
Change from		
Last Month	-5.7%	N/A
Last Year	-17.4%	N/A

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

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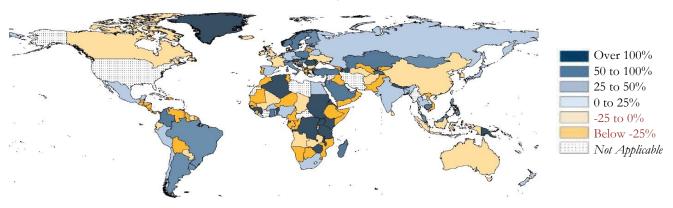
# SELECTED TRADE INDICATORS

## **Global Exports**



# Kansas Exports Year-to-Date through 2019Q4

Percent Change Year-over-Year



Тор	Markets	Share
1	Mexico	18.9%
2	Canada	16.2
3	Japan	8.9
4	China*	8.2
5	Germany	4.4
6	United Kingdom	4.0
7	South Korea	3.4
8	Singapore	3.2
9	Brazil	2.3
10	France	2.0

Тор	Exports	Share
1	Transportation Equip.	22.8%
2	Food	20.6
3	Agriculture & Livestock	13.3
4	Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.7
5	Chemicals & Rare Earth Metals	8.1
6	Computers & Electronics	7.5
7	Special Class Provisions	5.5
8	Plastics & Rubber Products	2.9
9	Electronic Equip. & Appliances	2.5
10	Fabricated Metal Products	2.3

\*China includes Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao.

Source: Census Bureau, WISERTrade & Bureau of Economic Analysis/Haver Analytics www.KansasCityFed.org

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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.

# Regional Economic Analysis

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