



A summary of regional economic indicators for the state of Kansas

SEPTEMBER 23, 2019

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

## SUMMARY OF CURRENT KANSAS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In Kansas, the unemployment rate was 3.2 percent in August, and total payroll employment grew 1.1 percent compared to the previous year. Employment growth was broad-based across industries, with the strongest gains in the leisure and hospitality and mining and logging sectors. Kansas nominal personal income grew 3.4 percent in the first quarter of 2019 compared to the previous year, with workplace earnings up 3.2 percent. Home prices increased 4.5 percent in the second quarter of 2019 compared to a year ago, while single-family and multifamily permits recorded a -14.9 and 9.6 percent change, respectively, year-to-date through July 2019. In June 2019, crude oil production was down 5.3 percent over last year. Kansas exports were 0.4 percent lower in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018.

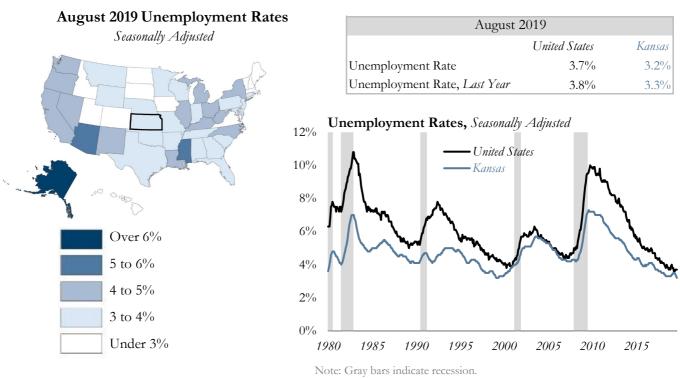
This databook provides current economic indicators to help monitor trends and allow comparison of past information. These indicators include: employment; employment by industry; county and state unemployment; personal income; home prices; housing indicators; manufacturing activity; oil, gas and coal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



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

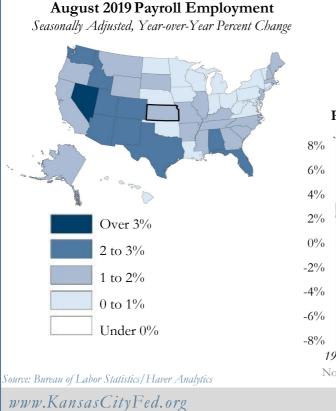
## **Unemployment Rates**

Seasonally Adjusted



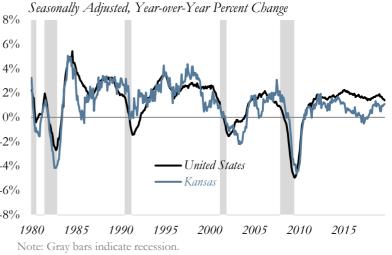
## **Payroll Employment**

Seasonally Adjusted



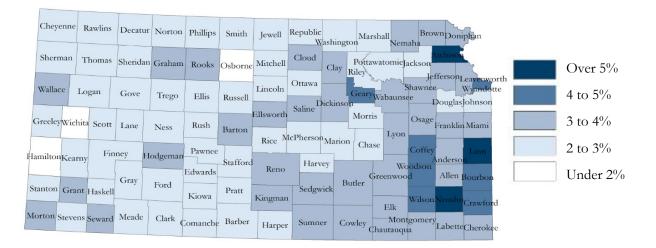
August 2019		
	United States	Kansas
Jobs (Thousands)	151,541.0	1,439.1
Change from Last Year	1.4%	1.1%

## Payroll Employment



## July 2019 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted



		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
	United States	3.7%	163,351.0	23	Franklin	3.6	13.8
	Kansas	3.3	1,478.8	24	Anderson	3.6	4.1
1	Linn	5.7	4.4	25	Cloud	3.5	3.7
2	Atchison	5.7	6.9	26	Sedgwick	3.5	248.2
3	Neosho	5.1	6.0	27	Ellsworth	3.5	2.7
4	Wyandotte	4.7	78.4	28	Morton	3.5	1.1
5	Woodson	4.5	1.6	29	Osage	3.5	7.9
6	Coffey	4.4	3.7	30	Cowley	3.4	16.3
7	Bourbon	4.3	6.6	31	Graham	3.4	1.1
8	Geary	4.3	11.1	32	Shawnee	3.4	91.7
9	Wilson	4.2	3.9	33	Seward	3.3	9.5
10	Crawford	4.2	18.6	34	Butler	3.3	32.2
11	Labette	4.0	10.0	35	Doniphan	3.3	4.1
12	Rooks	3.9	2.5	36	Sumner	3.3	10.8
13	Chautauqua	3.9	1.4	37	Miami	3.3	17.5
14	Montgomery	3.8	14.6	38	Reno	3.3	29.1
15	Elk	3.8	1.1	39	Grant	3.2	3.2
16	Leavenworth	3.7	36.8	40	Kingman	3.1	3.4
17	Dickinson	3.7	8.7	41	Brown	3.1	5.3
18	Cherokee	3.7	10.0	42	Wallace	3.1	0.8
19	Greenwood	3.6	3.2	43	Barton	3.1	13.4
20	Allen	3.6	6.3	44	Wabaunsee	3.1	3.7
21	Clay	3.6	3.7	45	Saline	3.1	30.1
22	Lyon	3.6	16.6	46	Hodgeman	3.1	1.0

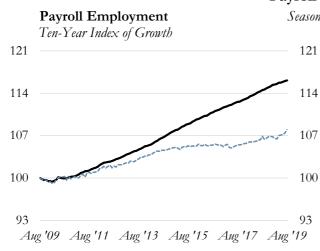
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
47	Jefferson	3.0	10.2	77	Comanche	2.7	0.9
48	Nemaha	3.0	5.4	78	Chase	2.7	1.5
49	Douglas	3.0	64.1	79	Stevens	2.6	2.5
50	Marshall	3.0	5.4	80	Harper	2.6	2.9
51	Sherman	3.0	2.9	81	Meade	2.6	2.2
52	Washington	3.0	2.9	82	Ottawa	2.6	2.9
53	Smith	2.9	2.0	83	Pratt	2.6	4.8
54	Edwards	2.9	1.5	84	Kearny	2.5	2.0
55	Trego	2.9	1.4	85	Ford	2.5	16.9
56	Pottawatomie	2.9	12.2	86	Norton	2.5	2.7
57	Marion	2.9	5.9	87	Lincoln	2.5	1.6
58	Johnson	2.9	339.0	88	Barber	2.5	2.3
59	Morris	2.9	2.9	89	Haskell	2.5	2.2
60	Stafford	2.9	2.0	90	Rawlins	2.4	1.4
61	Rice	2.9	5.1	91	Finney	2.3	20.5
62	Jackson	2.9	7.3	92	Ellis	2.3	16.8
63	Decatur	2.8	1.2	93	Lane	2.3	0.7
64	Cheyenne	2.8	1.3	94	Greeley	2.3	0.8
65	Russell	2.8	3.3	95	Thomas	2.3	4.4
66	Jewell	2.8	1.3	96	Mitchell	2.2	3.3
67	Stanton	2.8	1.0	97	Scott	2.2	2.8
68	Riley	2.8	35.2	98	Logan	2.2	1.6
69	Harvey	2.7	16.9	99	Gove	2.2	1.4
70	Phillips	2.7	2.6	100	Sheridan	2.2	1.4
71	Rush	2.7	1.6	101	McPherson	2.1	16.9
72	Clark	2.7	1.0	102	Gray	2.0	3.2
73	Ness	2.7	1.3	103	Hamilton	2.0	1.6
74	Pawnee	2.7	2.8	104	Osborne	1.9	2.1
75	Republic	2.7	2.2	105	Wichita	1.8	1.4
76	Kiowa	2.7	1.3				

# July 2019 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

## SELECTED EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS



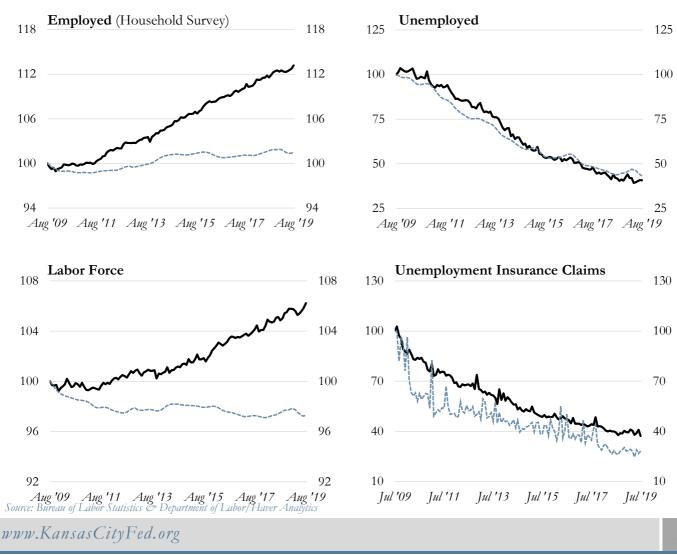
**Payroll Employment** 

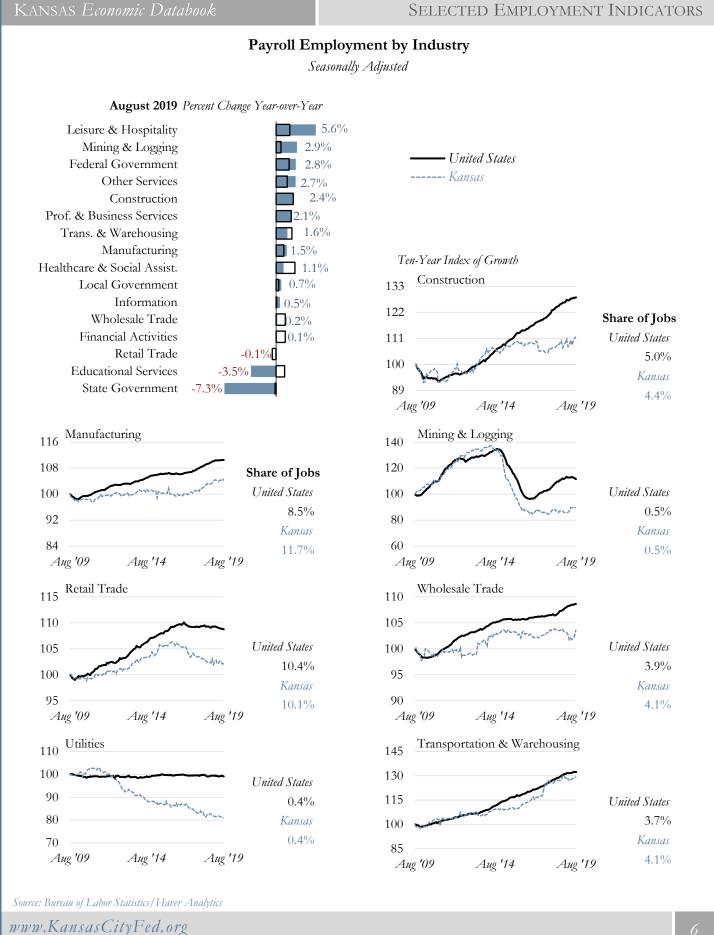
Seasonally Adjusted

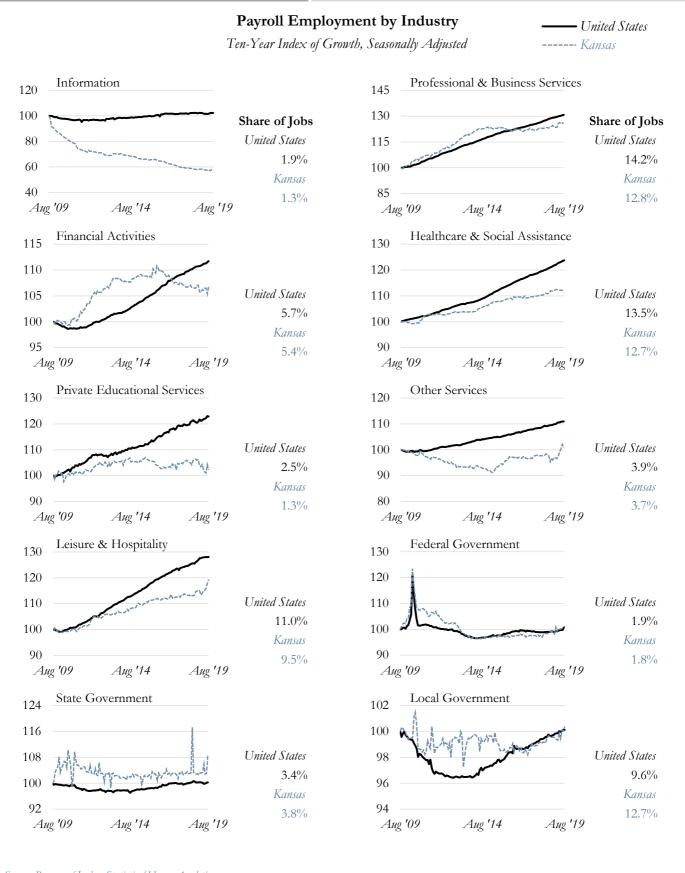
—— United States

Augu	ist 2019	
	United States	Kansas
Jobs (Thousands)	151,541.0	1,439.1
Change from Last Year	2,074.0	15.5
(Thousands)		
Share of U.S. Employm	nent	0.9%

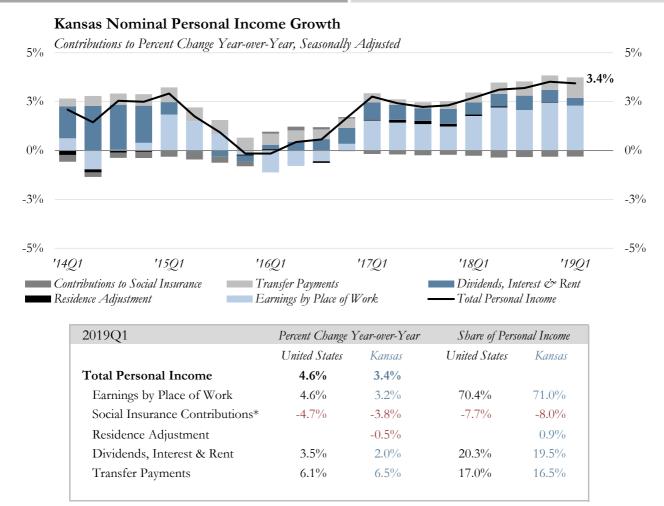
## Labor Force Dynamics Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted





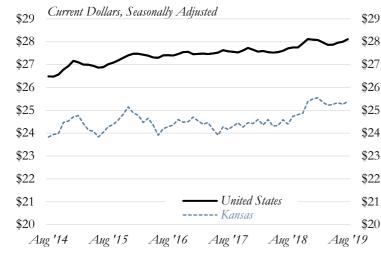


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics www.KansasCityFed.org



\*Subtracted from personal income.

### Real Average Hourly Wage

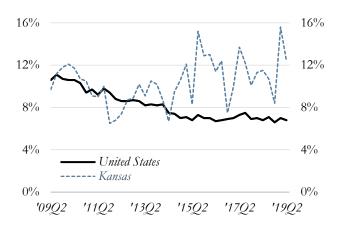


A	ugust 2019	
Average	United States	Kansas
Hourly Wage	\$28.11	\$25.39
Real Change fron Last Month Last Year	n 0.4% 1.5%	0.5% 4.1%

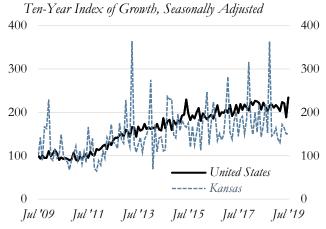
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

#### FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted 151 - United States --- Kansas 134 134 117 117 100 100 83 83 '11Q2 '13Q2 '15Q2 '17Q2 '19Q2 '09Q2

### **Rental Vacancy Rates**

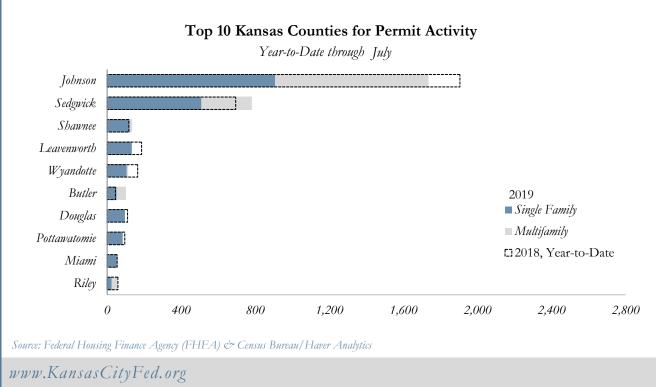


# Housing Permits



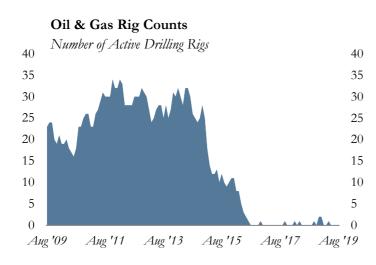
Summary	Statistics	
	United States	Kansas
Prices (2019Q2)*	5.0%	4.5%
Vacancy Rates (2019Q2)	6.8%	12.4%
Permits (Year-to-Date)*		
Single Family	-4.7%	-14.9%
Multifamily	4.9%	9.6%

<sup>\*</sup>Percent change year-over-year.



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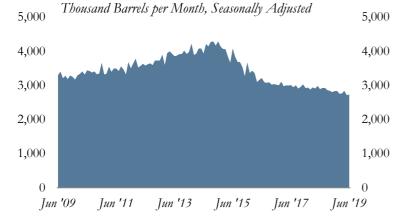
## SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS



Kansas Energy Activity

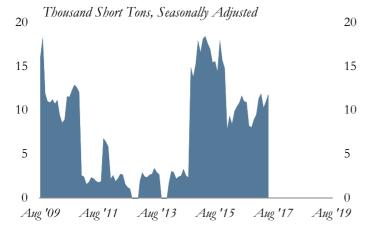
	August 2019	
	United States	Kansas
Rig Count	926	0
Change from		
Last Mont	h -29	0
Last Year	-124	0

**Crude Oil Production** 



J	June 2019	
	United States	Kansas
Production	373,976	2,734
Change from		
Last Month	1.2%	0.9%
Last Year	13.5%	-5.3%
Share of U.S.	Activity	0.7%

#### **Coal Production**

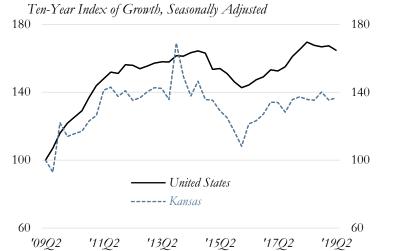


United States	Kansas
56,929	0
-2.4%	N/A
-9.3%	N/A
	-2.4%

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

# Selected Trade Indicators

## **Global Exports**



2019Q2			
	United States	Kansas	
Exports (Millions)	\$409,863.6	\$2,885.9	
Change from			
Last Quarter	-1.5%	0.9%	
Last Year (year-to-date)	-0.8%	-0.4%	
Share of U.S. Activity		0.7%	

2018		
Exports as a	United States	Kansas
Percent of GDP	8.1%	6.9%

## Kansas Exports Year-to-Date through 2019Q2 Percent Change Year-over-Year

Over 100% 50 to 100% 25 to 50% 0 to 25% -25 to 0% Below -25% Not Applicable

Top	Markets	Share
1	Mexico	18.4%
2	Canada	16.9
3	Japan	8.9
4	China*	7.8
5	Germany	4.3
6	United Kingdom	4.1
7	South Korea	3.6
8	Singapore	3.0
9	Spain	2.1
10	France	2.0

Top Exports		Share
1	Transportation Equip.	24.2%
2	Food	20.3
3	Agriculture & Livestock	12.2
4	Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.3
5	Chemicals & Rare Earth Metals	7.4
6	Computers & Electronics	7.1
7	Special Class Provisions	5.8
8	Plastics & Rubber Products	2.9
9	Electronic Equip. & Appliances	2.6
10	Fabricated Metal Products	2.1

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

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

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

Page 2 and 5: Nonfarm employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Survey are commonly called "Payroll" employment data. Estimates from this survey are revised throughout the year and a major revision or "benchmark" of the data occurs in March of each year. "Payroll" and "Household" surveys are released monthly, providing the most current estimates of employment published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because methodologies differ between surveys, employment estimates also differ. For more information, visit: <a href="http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces\_cps\_trends.pdf">http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces\_cps\_trends.pdf</a> 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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