# THE Kansas Economic Databook

A summary of regional economic indicators for the state of Kansas



FEBRUARY 25, 2019

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

#### SUMMARY OF CURRENT KANSAS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In Kansas, the unemployment rate was 3.3 percent in December, and total payroll employment grew 1.4 percent compared to the previous year. Employment growth was broad-based across industries, with the strongest gains in the transportation and warehousing and mining and logging sectors. Kansas nominal personal income grew 3.3 percent in the third quarter of 2018 compared to the previous year, with workplace earnings up 2.9 percent. Home prices increased 5.5 percent in the third quarter of 2018 compared to a year ago, while single-family and multifamily permits recorded a -7.0 and 32.3 percent change, respectively, year-to-date through November 2018. In November 2018, crude oil production was 7.3 percent below year-ago levels. Kansas exports were 3.0 percent higher in the third quarter of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017.

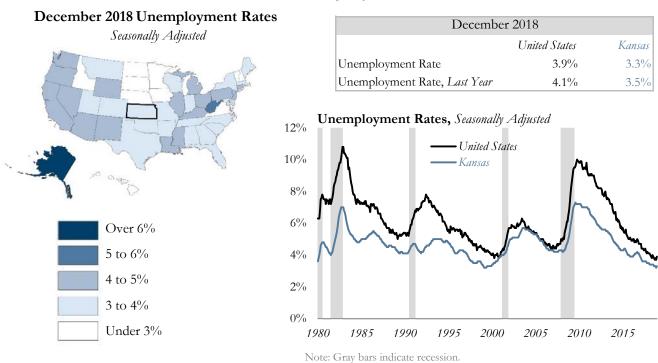
This databook provides current economic indicators to help monitor trends and allow comparison of past information. These indicators include: employment; employment by industry; county and state unemployment; personal income; home prices; housing indicators; manufacturing activity; oil, gas and coal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



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#### **Unemployment Rates**

Seasonally Adjusted

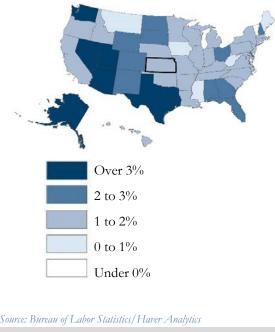


### Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

#### December 2018 Payroll Employment

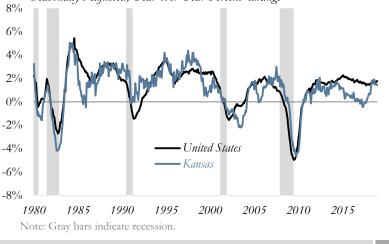
Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change



December 2018				
	United States	Kansas		
Jobs (Thousands)	150,263.0	1,431.4		
Change from Last Year	1.8%	1.4%		

#### Payroll Employment

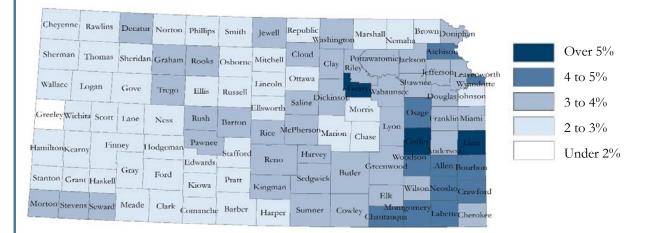
Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change



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## December 2018 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted



		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
	United States	3.9%	163,240.0	23	Dickinson	3.7	9.3
	Kansas	3.3	1,489.9	24	Elk	3.7	1.2
1	Linn	5.9	4.5	25	Cherokee	3.6	10.1
2	Geary	5.2	11.6	26	Doniphan	3.6	4.3
3	Coffey	5.0	4.0	27	Sumner	3.6	10.9
4	Atchison	5.0	7.1	28	Cloud	3.6	3.8
5	Neosho	4.9	6.1	29	Lyon	3.6	16.9
6	Wyandotte	4.9	78.5	30	Clay	3.6	4.0
7	Bourbon	4.6	7.3	31	Pawnee	3.6	3.1
8	Montgomery	4.4	14.9	32	Barton	3.6	13.7
9	Chautauqua	4.3	1.4	33	Morton	3.5	1.2
10	Labette	4.2	10.4	34	Reno	3.5	30.2
11	Woodson	4.2	1.6	35	Seward	3.5	9.7
12	Allen	4.1	6.4	36	Kingman	3.5	3.5
13	Crawford	4.0	18.9	37	Butler	3.4	32.2
14	Osage	4.0	8.0	38	Greenwood	3.4	3.2
15	Anderson	3.9	4.2	39	Cowley	3.4	16.9
16	Sedgwick	3.9	247.1	40	Jefferson	3.3	10.1
17	Wilson	3.8	4.1	41	Jackson	3.3	7.2
18	Shawnee	3.8	90.6	42	Wabaunsee	3.3	3.7
19	Graham	3.7	1.1	43	Saline	3.3	30.4
20	Miami	3.7	17.5	44	Pottawatomie	3.2	12.4
21	Leavenworth	3.7	36.8	45	Rooks	3.2	2.6
22	Franklin	3.7	14.1	46	Washington	3.2	3.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

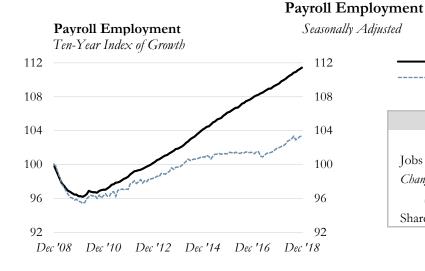
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## COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT

		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
47	Decatur	3.2	1.3	77	Lincoln	2.6	1.7
48	Douglas	3.1	65.5	78	Barber	2.6	2.5
49	Trego	3.1	1.4	79	Osborne	2.6	2.0
50	Rush	3.1	1.7	80	Lane	2.6	0.9
51	Riley	3.1	35.5	81	Finney	2.6	20.8
52	Rice	3.1	5.4	82	McPherson	2.6	16.6
53	Jewell	3.1	1.3	83	Wallace	2.5	0.9
54	Harvey	3.1	17.1	84	Thomas	2.5	4.3
55	Marion	3.0	6.2	85	Cheyenne	2.5	1.4
56	Stevens	3.0	2.8	86	Chase	2.5	1.5
57	Stafford	3.0	2.0	87	Mitchell	2.5	3.5
58	Brown	3.0	5.5	88	Norton	2.4	2.8
59	Ellsworth	3.0	2.8	89	Ellis	2.4	17.1
60	Johnson	3.0	338.5	90	Stanton	2.4	1.1
61	Ottawa	2.9	3.1	91	Comanche	2.4	0.9
62	Pratt	2.9	5.1	92	Hodgeman	2.4	1.1
63	Russell	2.9	3.4	93	Kiowa	2.4	1.3
64	Harper	2.9	2.7	94	Clark	2.3	1.1
65	Republic	2.9	2.5	95	Kearny	2.3	2.2
66	Sherman	2.8	3.0	96	Haskell	2.3	2.3
67	Ness	2.8	1.4	97	Wichita	2.2	1.4
68	Grant	2.8	3.4	98	Meade	2.1	2.4
69	Marshall	2.8	5.6	99	Hamilton	2.1	1.7
70	Edwards	2.8	1.5	100	Gray	2.1	3.6
71	Nemaha	2.8	5.7	101	Logan	2.1	1.7
72	Smith	2.7	2.0	102	Scott	2.1	3.0
73	Morris	2.7	3.1	103	Rawlins	2.0	1.5
74	Phillips	2.7	2.9	104	Gove	2.0	1.5
75	Sheridan	2.6	1.5	105	Greeley	1.9	0.9
76	Ford	2.6	17.3				

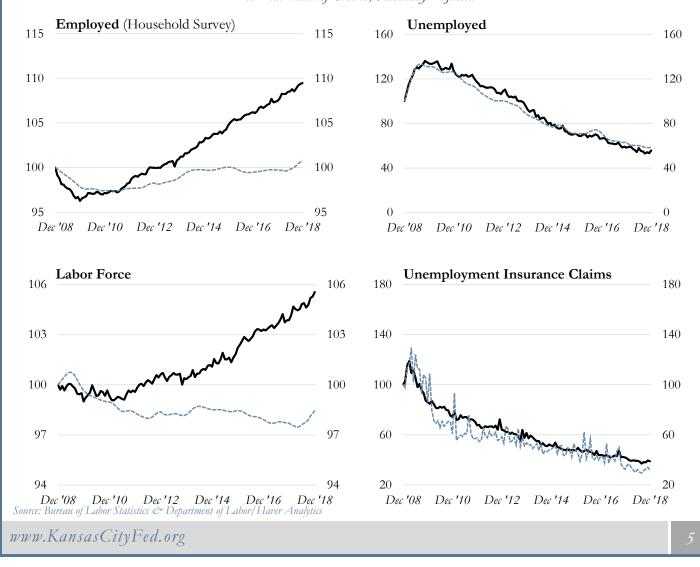
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

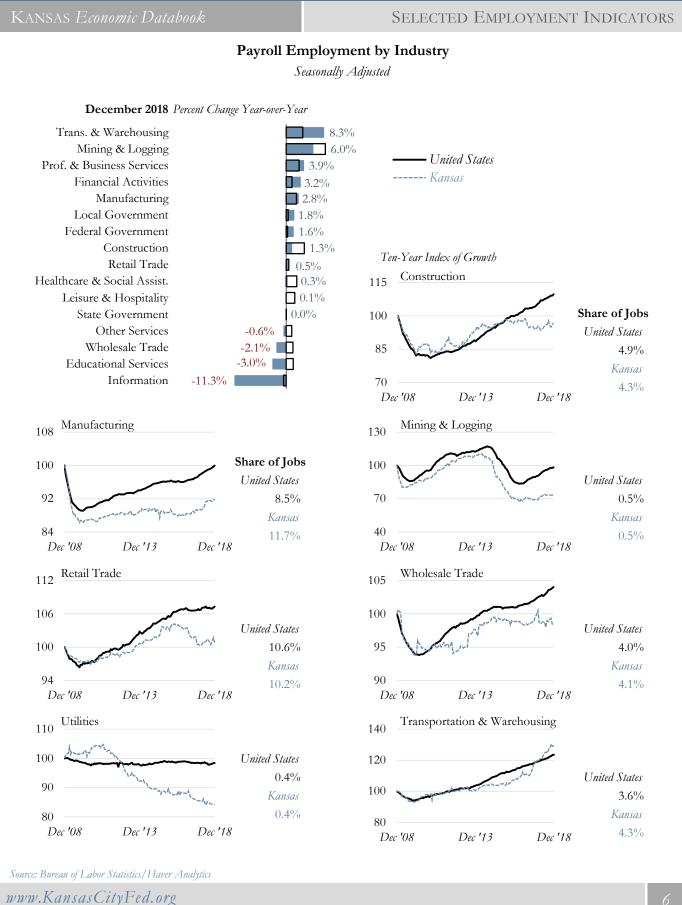
#### SELECTED EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

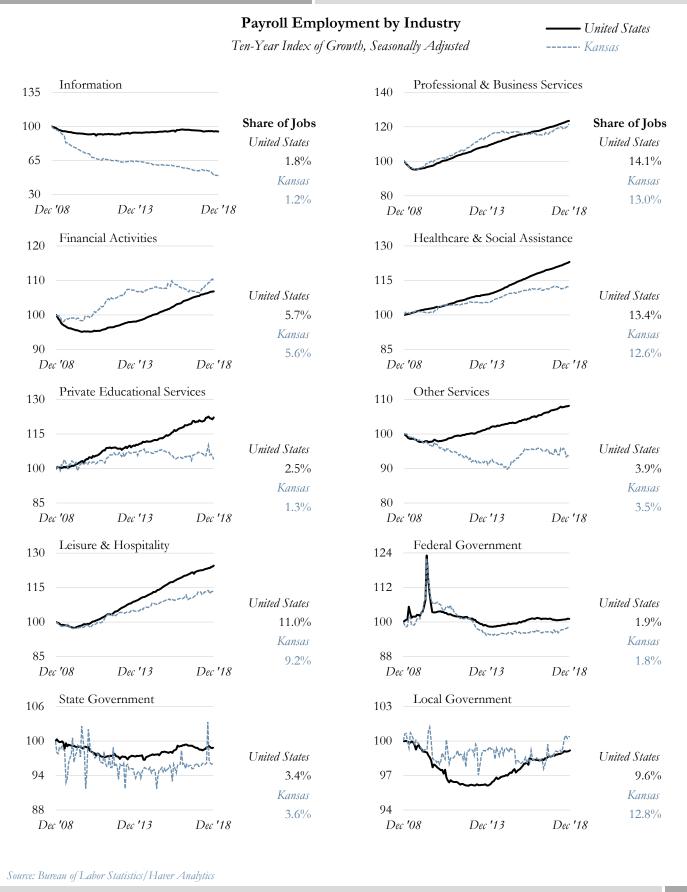


United States ------ Kansas December 2018 United States Kansas Jobs (Thousands) 150,270.0 1,431.4 Change from Last Year 2,674.0 20.1 (Thousands) Share of U.S. Employment 1.0%

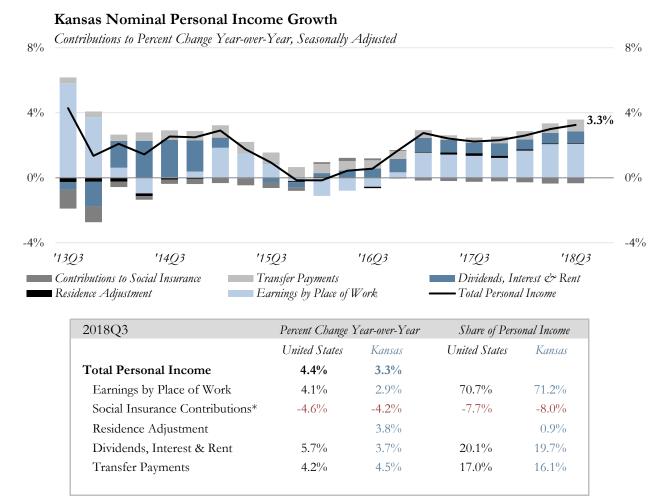
#### Labor Force Dynamics Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted



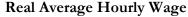


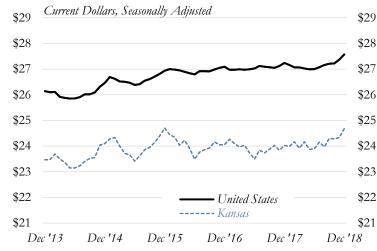


WAGE & INCOME INDICATORS



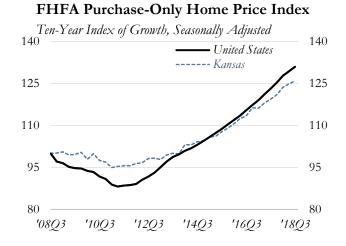
\*Subtracted from personal income.



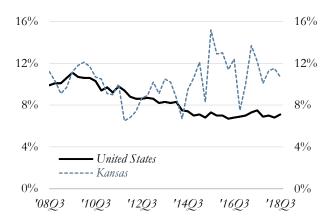


December 2018			
Average	United States	Kansas	
Hourly Wage	\$27.57	\$24.68	
Real Change from Last Month Last Year	n 0.7% 1.2%	1.4% 2.7%	

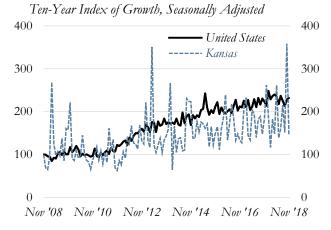
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics



#### **Rental Vacancy Rates**

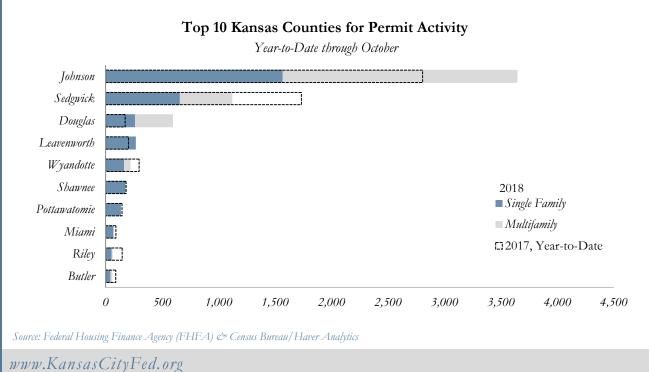


### **Housing Permits**

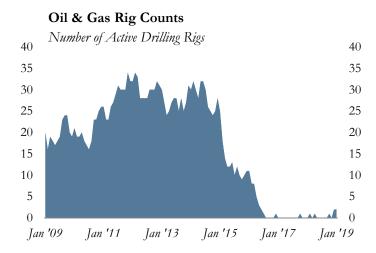


Summary Statistics				
Jnited States	Kansas			
6.3%	5.5%			
7.1%	10.7%			
5.1%	-7.0%			
3.3%	32.3%			
	6.3% 7.1% 5.1%			

\*Percent change year-over-year.



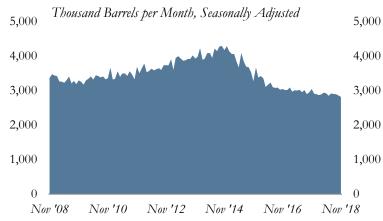
## SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS



Kansas Energy Activity

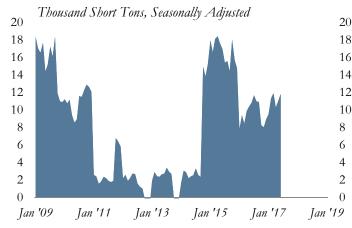
J	anuary 2019	
	United States	Kansas
Rig Count	1,065	2
Change from		
Last Month	n -12	C
Last Year	128	2

**Crude Oil Production** 



vember 2018	
United States	Kansas
357,583	2,816
1.9%	-1.5%
17.6%	-7.3%
	United States 357,583 1.9%

**Coal Production** 



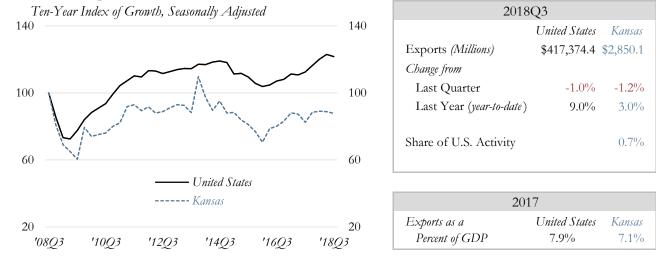
	United States	Kansas
Production	62,316	(
Change from		
Last Month	-1.6%	N/A
Last Year	1.1%	N/A

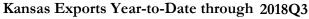
#### Source: Baker Hughes & Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration/Haver Analytics

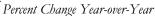
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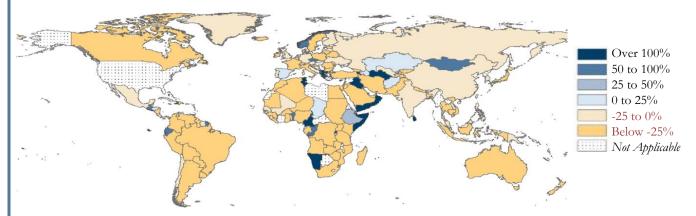
### Selected Trade Indicators

#### **Global Exports**









Тор	Markets	Share
1	Mexico	18.4%
2	Canada	16.8
3	China*	9.6
4	Japan	9.0
5	United Kingdom	4.7
6	Germany	4.2
7	South Korea	3.5
8	Singapore	3.1
9	France	2.7
10	Australia	1.9

Тор	Exports	Share
1	Food	22.9%
2	Transportation Equip.	22.8
3	Agriculture & Livestock	12.2
4	Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.7
5	Chemicals & Rare Earth Metals	6.9
6	Computers & Electronics	6.5
7	Special Class Provisions	4.2
8	Plastics & Rubber Products	3.1
9	Electronic Equip. & Appliances	2.9
10	Fabricated Metal Products	2.5

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

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

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

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

#### http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces\_cps\_trends.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Data Revisions

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

#### Seasonal Adjustments

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

## Regional Economic Analysis

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