Tenth District Economic Databook

A summary of regional and national economic indicators for the Tenth District states



FEBRUARY 8, 2021

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

SUMMARY OF CURRENT TENTH DISTRICT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

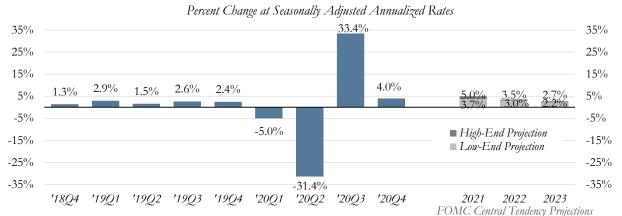
The Tenth District ended the fourth quarter with an unemployment rate of 6.1 percent slightly below the national average of 6.7 percent. The labor force participation rate rebounded to pre-pandemic levels. The service sector continues to experience the largest declines in employment, although mining and logging and manufacturing are also experiencing significant declines in employment across the region. As federal stimulus waned toward the end of the year, contributions to personal income from transfer payments declined, though this was partially offset by increased earnings from work.

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.

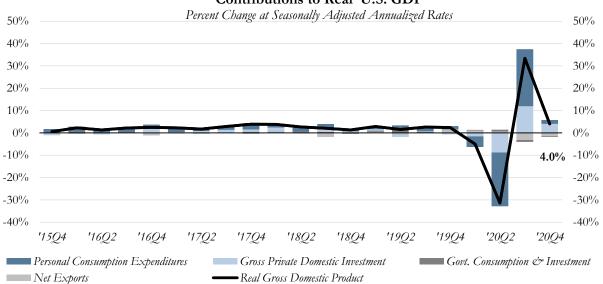


The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's headquarters is located at 1 Memorial Drive in the heart of Kansas City, Missouri. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City serves the Tenth Federal Reserve District, which includes Colorado, Kansas, western Missouri, Nebraska, northern New Mexico, Oklahoma and Wyoming. There are three branches across the Tenth Federal Reserve District located in Denver, Oklahoma City, and Omaha.

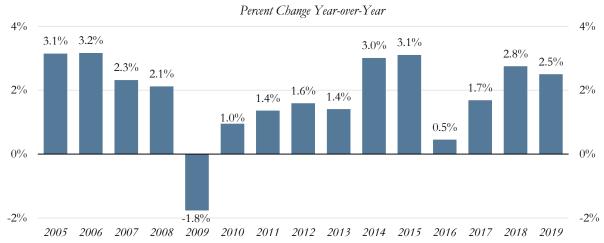
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product



Contributions to Real U.S. GDP



Tenth District Real Gross Domestic Product



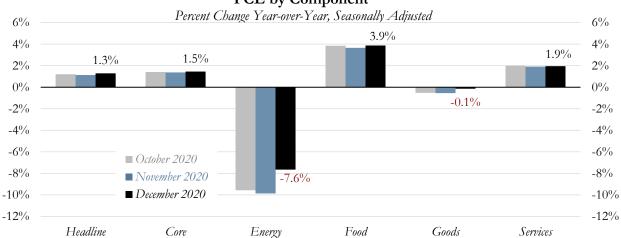
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Open Market Committee/Haver Analytics

PCE & CPI-U Inflation

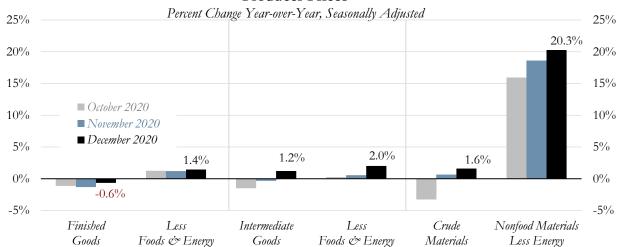




PCE by Component



Producer Prices



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

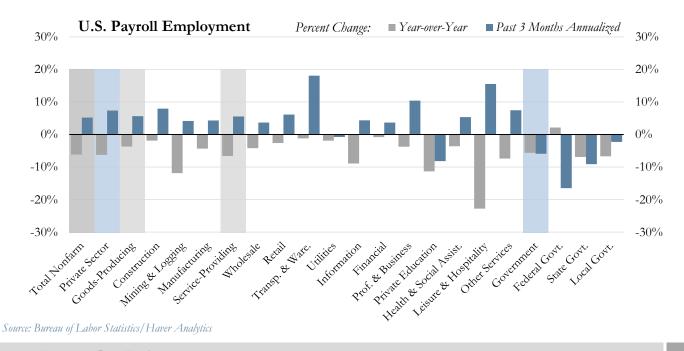
Local Government 13,667

9.6%

December 2020 U.S. Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

Number of Jobs Jobs Gained Year-over-Year (Thousands) (Thousands) Share of Employment Total Nonfarm 142,624 -9,374 100.0% Private Sector 121,223 -8,096 85.0% Goods-Producing 20,352 14.2% Construction -142 5.2% 7,413 630 Mining & Logging -85 0.4% -557 Manufacturing 12,309 8.6% -7,107 Service-Providing 70.3% 100,167 -250 Wholesale Trade 5,684 4.0% Retail Trade -411 15,261 10.6% 3.9% Transportation & Warehousing 5,589 -67 0.4% Utilities 538 -10 -257 1.8% Information 2,626 -71 Financial Activities 8,743 6.1% -811 Professional & Business Services 20,692 14.4% -432 **Educational Services** 3,379 2.4% -740 19,914 13.9% Healthcare & Social Assistance -3,825 12,959 9.4% Leisure & Hospitality -437 5,488 3.9% Other Services -1,278 21,401 15.0% Government 61 2.0% 2,908 Federal Government -358 4,826 3.4% State Government

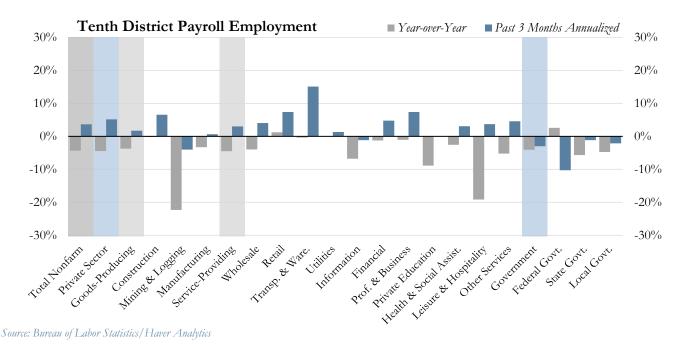


-981

December 2020 Tenth District Payroll Employment

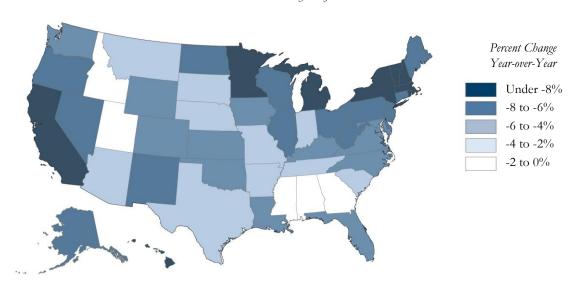
Seasonally Adjusted

Number of Jobs Jobs Gained Year-over-Year (Thousands) (Thousands) Share of Employment **Total Nonfarm** 10,547 -483 100.0% Private Sector 8,683 -404 82.3% Goods-Producing 1,517 -59 14.4% Construction 580 -1 5.5% Mining & Logging 0.9% 100 -29 Manufacturing 8.0% 841 -29 Service-Providing 7,112 -336 67.4% Wholesale Trade 406 3.8% -17 Retail Trade 1,132 14 10.7% Transportation & Warehousing 402 3.8% -2 Utilities 0.4% 40 -0 Information 178 1.7% -13 Financial Activities 5.9% 622 -8 13.6% Professional & Business Services 1,434 -15 Private Educational Services 145 1.4% -14 Healthcare & Social Assistance -37 13.4% 1,417 Leisure & Hospitality 968 -229 9.2% 3.9% Other Services 413 -23 -79 17.7% Government 1,865 Federal Government 245 6 2.3% State Government 460 -28 4.4% Local Government 1,160 11.0% -58



December 2020 Total Nonfarm Employment

Seasonally Adjusted



Percent Change Year-over-Year

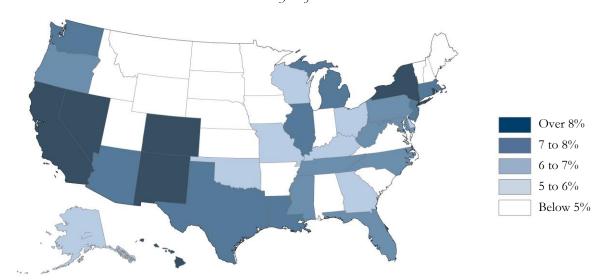
Percent Change Year-over-Year

| | <u> </u> | 1 ear-over-1 ear | | | 1 ear-over-1 |
|----|----------------|------------------|----|---------------|--------------|
| | United States | -6.2% | 25 | Kentucky | -5.2% |
| | Tenth District | -4.4 | 26 | Colorado | -5.4 |
| 1 | Idaho | 0.6 | 27 | Washington | -6.0 |
| 2 | Utah | 0.6 | 28 | Connecticut | -6.1 |
| 3 | Mississippi | -1.4 | 29 | West Virginia | -6.1 |
| 4 | Alabama | -1.7 | 30 | Ohio | -6.3 |
| 5 | Georgia | -1.7 | 31 | North Dakota | -6.7 |
| 6 | Nebraska | -2.3 | 32 | Nevada | -6.8 |
| 7 | South Carolina | -2.4 | 33 | Alaska | -6.9 |
| 8 | Arizona | -2.8 | 34 | Illinois | -6.9 |
| 9 | Arkansas | -2.8 | 35 | Wisconsin | -7.0 |
| 10 | Indiana | -2.8 | 36 | New Mexico | -7.6 |
| 11 | South Dakota | -2.9 | 37 | Maine | -7.7 |
| 12 | Montana | -2.9 | 38 | Oregon | -7.8 |
| 13 | Missouri | -3.1 | 39 | Pennsylvania | -7.8 |
| 14 | Tennessee | -3.2 | 40 | Delaware | -7.8 |
| 15 | Texas | -3.3 | 41 | New Jersey | -8.0 |
| 16 | North Carolina | -4.2 | 42 | California | -8.0 |
| 17 | Louisiana | -4.2 | 43 | Minnesota | -8.3 |
| 18 | Kansas | -4.2 | 44 | Rhode Island | -8.7 |
| 19 | Wyoming | -4.3 | 45 | New Hampshire | -8.8 |
| 20 | Iowa | -4.3 | 46 | Vermont | -9.0 |
| 21 | Virginia | -4.4 | 47 | Massachusetts | -9.1 |
| 22 | Maryland | -4.5 | 48 | New York | -10.4 |
| 23 | Florida | -4.6 | 49 | Michigan | -10.9 |
| 24 | Oklahoma | -4.7 | 50 | Hawaii | -13.8 |
| | | | | | |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

December 2020 Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted

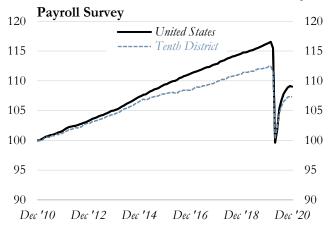


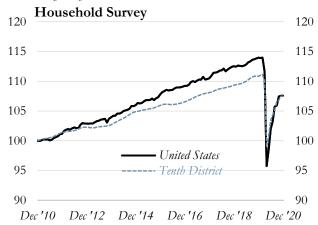
| | | Percent Unemployed | | | Percent Unemployed |
|----|----------------|-----------------------|----|----------------|-----------------------|
| | United States | 6.7% | 25 | Kentucky | 6.0% |
| | Tenth District | 6.1 | 26 | Alaska | 5.8 |
| 1 | Hawaii | 9.3 | 26 | Missouri | 5.8 |
| 2 | Nevada | 9.2 | 28 | Georgia | 5.6 |
| 3 | California | 9.0 | 29 | Ohio | 5.5 |
| 4 | Colorado | 8.4 | 29 | Wisconsin | 5.5 |
| 5 | New York | 8.2 | 31 | Delaware | 5.3 |
| 5 | New Mexico | 8.2 | 31 | Oklahoma | 5.3 |
| 7 | Rhode Island | 8.1 | 33 | Virginia | 4.9 |
| 8 | Connecticut | 8.0 | 33 | Maine | 4.9 |
| 9 | Illinois | 7.6 | 35 | Wyoming | 4.8 |
| 9 | New Jersey | 7.6 | 36 | South Carolina | 4.6 |
| 11 | Michigan | 7.5 | 37 | Idaho | 4.4 |
| 11 | Arizona | 7.5 | 37 | Minnesota | 4.4 |
| 13 | Massachusetts | 7.4 | 37 | Montana | 4.4 |
| 14 | Texas | 7.2 | 40 | Indiana | 4.3 |
| 14 | Louisiana | 7.2 | 41 | Arkansas | 4.2 |
| 16 | Washington | 7.1 | 42 | North Dakota | 4.1 |
| 17 | Pennsylvania | 6.7 | 43 | New Hampshire | 4.0 |
| 18 | Oregon | 6.4 | 44 | Alabama | 3.9 |
| 18 | Tennessee | 6.4 | 45 | Kansas | 3.8 |
| 20 | West Virginia | 6.3 | 46 | Utah | 3.6 |
| 20 | Maryland | 6.3 | 47 | Iowa | 3.1 |
| 22 | North Carolina | 6.2 | 47 | Vermont | 3.1 |
| 22 | Mississippi | 6.2 | 49 | South Dakota | 3.0 |
| 24 | Florida | 6.1 | 49 | Nebraska | 3.0 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

Total Nonfarm Employment

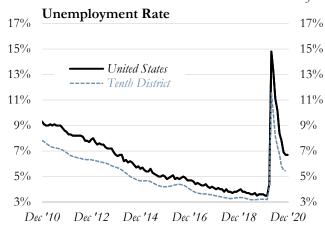
Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

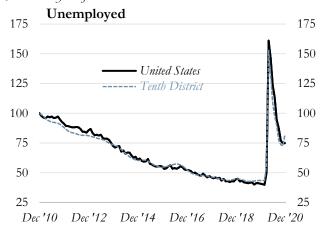


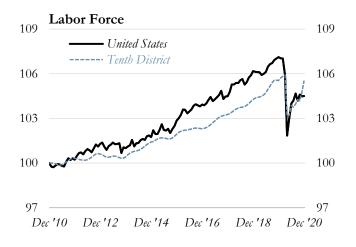


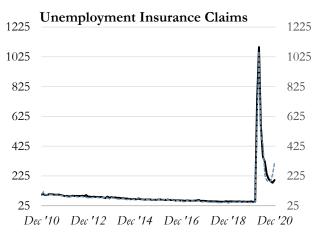
Labor Force Dynamics

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted





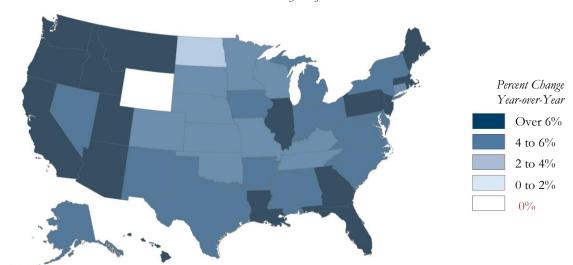




Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics & Department of Labor/Haver Analytics

2020Q3 Real Personal Income

Seasonally Adjusted



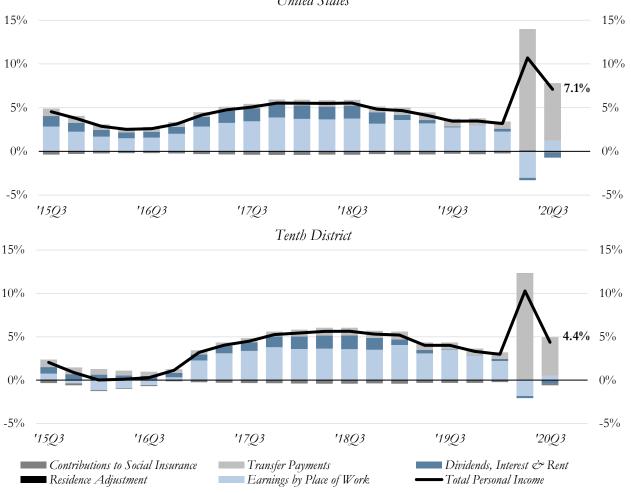
| | | Percent Change Year-over-Year | Per Capita Personal Income | | | Percent Change Year-over-Year | Per Capita Personal Income |
|----|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | United States | 5.8% | \$60,320 | 25 | Ohio | 4.9% | \$53,337 |
| | Tenth District | 3.1 | 49,064 | 26 | Iowa | 4.7 | 55,317 |
| 1 | Arizona | 8.4 | 49,823 | 27 | Arkansas | 4.6 | 47,274 |
| 2 | Georgia | 8.3 | 52,453 | 28 | New York | 4.6 | 76,450 |
| 3 | Massachusetts | 8.3 | 81,123 | 29 | Indiana | 4.5 | 51,367 |
| 4 | Pennsylvania | 8.3 | 63,630 | 30 | Texas | 4.5 | 55,288 |
| 5 | Rhode Island | 8.1 | 61,435 | 31 | Virginia | 4.4 | 62,908 |
| 6 | Illinois | 7.8 | 64,580 | 32 | South Carolina | 4.4 | 47,458 |
| 7 | Utah | 7.8 | 52,605 | 33 | Alaska | 4.4 | 66,830 |
| 8 | Oregon | 7.7 | 57,532 | 34 | Delaware | 4.3 | 57,077 |
| 9 | California | 7.5 | 72,430 | 35 | North Carolina | 4.3 | 49,981 |
| 10 | New Jersey | 7.3 | 76,727 | 36 | West Virginia | 4.1 | 44,947 |
| 11 | Hawaii | 6.9 | 62,003 | 37 | New Hampshire | 4.1 | 66,565 |
| 12 | Maine | 6.7 | 54,585 | 38 | Wisconsin | 3.9 | 55,819 |
| 13 | Florida | 6.7 | 55,950 | 39 | Minnesota | 3.7 | 61,613 |
| 14 | Washington | 6.6 | 69,204 | 40 | South Dakota | 3.7 | 56,739 |
| 15 | Idaho | 6.2 | 48,591 | 41 | Tennessee | 3.7 | 50,732 |
| 16 | Louisiana | 6.2 | 51,081 | 42 | Kentucky | 3.6 | 45,966 |
| 17 | Montana | 6.1 | 53,272 | 43 | Missouri | 3.6 | 51,064 |
| 18 | Michigan | 5.9 | 52,882 | 44 | Nebraska | 3.6 | 57,304 |
| 19 | Nevada | 5.7 | 53,838 | 45 | Connecticut | 3.0 | 80,530 |
| 20 | Maryland | 5.7 | 69,067 | 46 | Oklahoma | 2.7 | 49,078 |
| 21 | Mississippi | 5.4 | 41,776 | 47 | Colorado | 2.7 | 63,098 |
| 22 | New Mexico | 5.3 | 46,325 | 48 | Kansas | 2.7 | 55,738 |
| 23 | Vermont | 5.2 | 58,988 | 49 | North Dakota | 0.8 | 58,530 |
| 24 | Alabama | 5.1 | 46,957 | 50 | Wyoming | 0.0 | 62,991 |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis/Haver Analytics

Nominal Personal Income

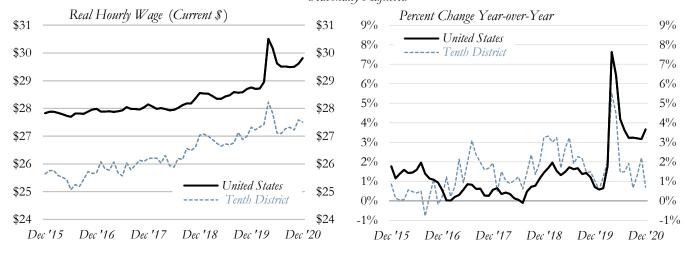
Contributions to Percent Change, Seasonally Adjusted





Real Average Hourly Wage

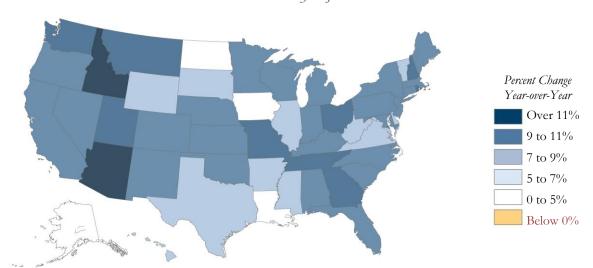
Seasonally Adjusted



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

2020Q3 FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index

Seasonally Adjusted



Percent Change Year-over-Year

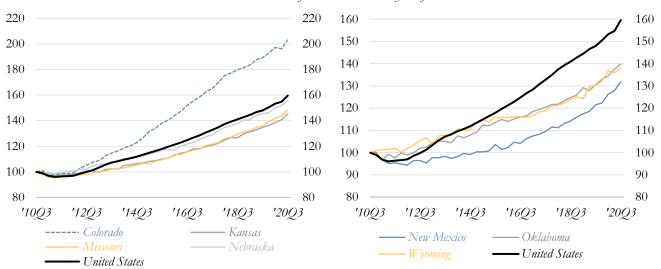
Percent Change Year-over-Year

| | | 1 ear-over-1 ear | | | 1 641-0061-1 64 |
|----|----------------|------------------|----|---------------|-----------------|
| | United States | 7.8% | 25 | Connecticut | 7.8% |
| | | | 26 | Kansas | 7.8 |
| 1 | Idaho | 14.4 | 27 | Colorado | 7.4 |
| 2 | Arizona | 11.1 | 28 | Wisconsin | 7.3 |
| 3 | Washington | 10.8 | 29 | California | 7.2 |
| 4 | Utah | 10.7 | 30 | Oklahoma | 7.1 |
| 5 | Tennessee | 10.0 | 31 | Minnesota | 7.1 |
| 6 | Montana | 9.9 | 32 | Nebraska | 7.1 |
| 7 | New Hampshire | 9.9 | 33 | New York | 7.0 |
| 8 | Georgia | 9.2 | 34 | Maryland | 7.0 |
| 9 | Ohio | 9.2 | 35 | Nevada | 7.0 |
| 10 | Missouri | 9.1 | 36 | Virginia | 6.9 |
| 11 | Rhode Island | 9.0 | 37 | Texas | 6.7 |
| 12 | Maine | 8.7 | 38 | South Dakota | 6.7 |
| 13 | Alabama | 8.6 | 39 | Arkansas | 6.6 |
| 14 | South Carolina | 8.5 | 40 | Delaware | 6.4 |
| 15 | New Mexico | 8.5 | 41 | Wyoming | 6.0 |
| 16 | Florida | 8.4 | 42 | Mississippi | 5.6 |
| 17 | North Carolina | 8.3 | 43 | Illinois | 5.4 |
| 18 | Oregon | 8.3 | 44 | Vermont | 5.3 |
| 19 | Indiana | 8.3 | 45 | West Virginia | 5.3 |
| 20 | Pennsylvania | 8.1 | 46 | Hawaii | 5.2 |
| 21 | Kentucky | 8.0 | 47 | Alaska | 4.9 |
| 22 | Massachusetts | 7.9 | 48 | Louisiana | 4.8 |
| 23 | Michigan | 7.9 | 49 | Iowa | 4.7 |
| 24 | New Jersey | 7.9 | 50 | North Dakota | 4.0 |
| | | | | | |

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

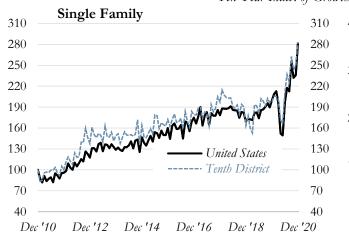
FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index

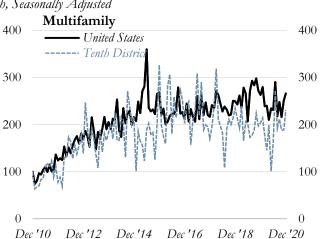
Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

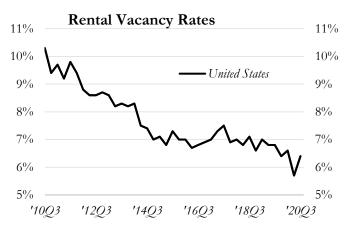


Housing Permits

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

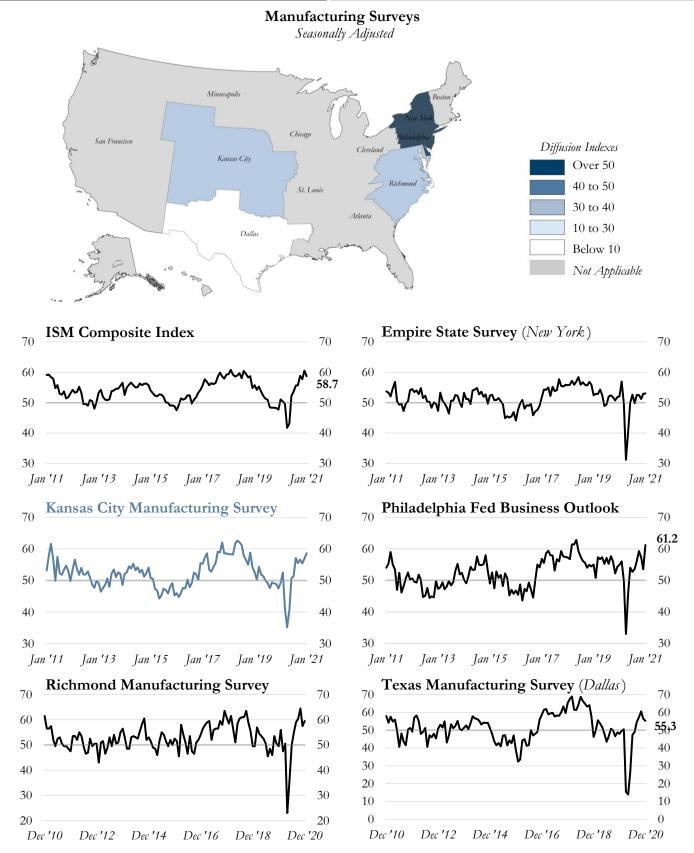






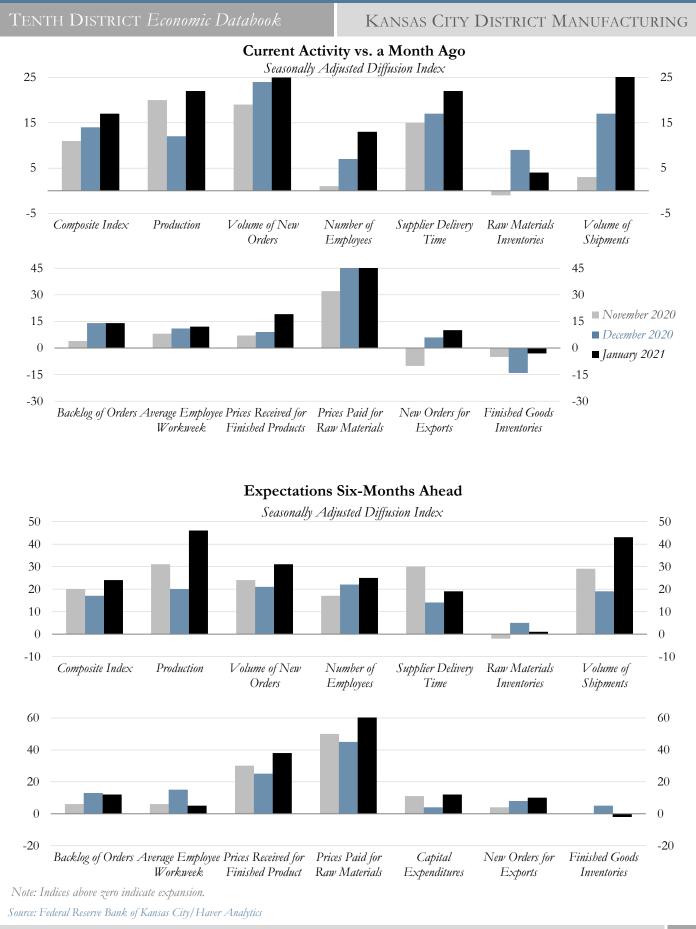
Note: Rental Vacancy Rates are not available for the Tenth District.

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

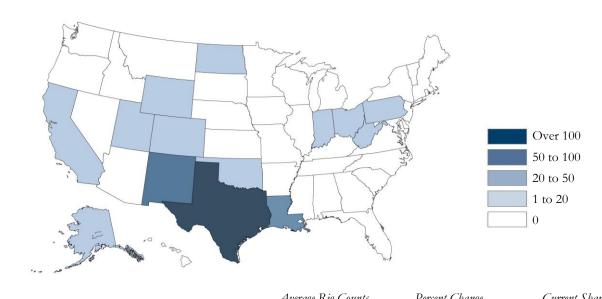


Note: Indices are defined to be between 0 and 100; above 50 indicates growth and below 50 indicates contraction.

Source: Institute for Supply Management (ISM) & Federal Reserve District Banks/Haver Analytics

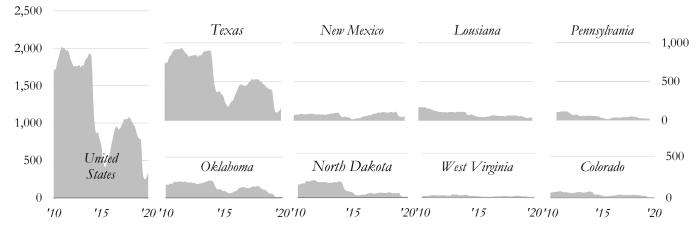


December 2020 Active Oil & Gas Drilling Rig Counts



| | | Average Rig Counts During the Month | Percent Change Year-over-Year | Current Share of Activity |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | United States | 339 | -57.1% | |
| | Tenth District | 87 | -57.3 | 25.7% |
| Top Producing States | Texas | 155 | -61.7 | 45.8 |
| | New Mexico | 63 | -39.5 | 18.4 |
| | Lousiana | 41 | -28.5 | 12.0 |
| | Pennsylvania | 19 | -24.5 | 5.5 |
| | Oklahoma | 14 | -71.9 | 4.2 |
| | North Dakota | 11 | -77.9 | 3.2 |
| | West Virginia | 9 | -42.6 | 2.6 |
| | Colorado | 7 | -69.7 | 2.0 |
| | California | 6 | -58.6 | 1.8 |
| | Ohio | 5 | -58.7 | 1.4 |

Ten-Year History of Most Active States *Average Active Monthly Drilling Rig Counts*



Source: Baker Hughes/Haver Analytics

Crude Oil

\$125

\$100

\$75

\$50

\$25

\$0

\$4.00

\$3.50

\$3.00

\$2.50

\$2.00

\$1.50

\$1.00

Price per Barrel

Dec '12

Price per Gallon at the Pump

- United States

----- Tenth District*

Dec '14

Dec '16

Dec '16

Dec '18

Dec '20

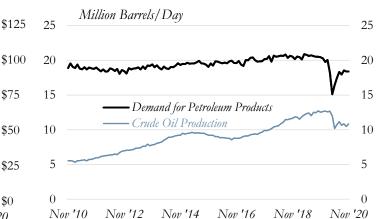
Spot Prices

West Texas Intermediate



Seasonally Adjusted





Gasoline Natural Gas Liquids

Dec '18

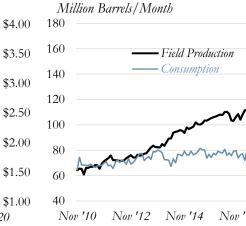
\$75

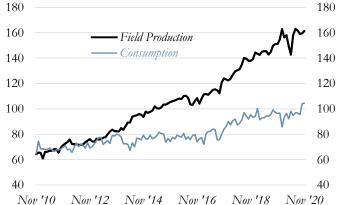
\$50

\$25

\$0

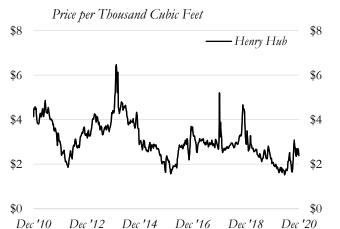
Dec '20



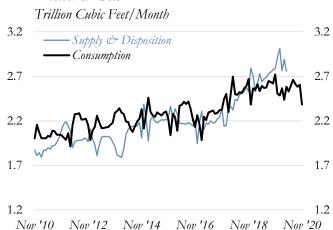


Natural Gas

Dec '10 Dec '12 Dec '14



Natural Gas

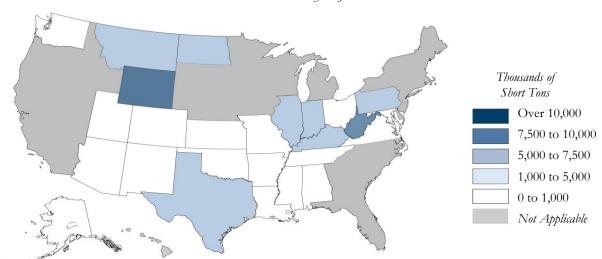


Source: Wall Street Journal, Oil & Gas Journal & Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration/Haver Analytics

^{*}Average price per gallon for major Tenth District metro areas.

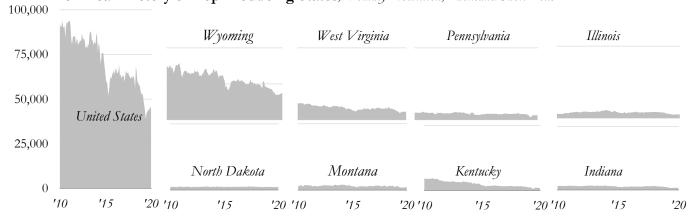
December 2020 Coal Production

Seasonally Adjusted



| | | Monthly Production (Thousand Short Tons) | Percent Change Year-over-Year | Current Share of Production |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | United States | 45,615.0 | -13.1% | |
| | Tenth District* | 20,328.7 | -12.5 | 44.6% |
| Top Producing States | Wyoming | 18,619.1 | -12.4 | 40.8 |
| | West Virginia | 5,596.2 | -18.9 | 12.3 |
| | Pennsylvania | 3,203.0 | -19.2 | 7.0 |
| | Illinois | 2,586.1 | -16.2 | 5.7 |
| | North Dakota | 2,446.4 | 10.1 | 5.4 |
| | Montana | 2,377.9 | -9.3 | 5.2 |
| | Kentucky | 1,994.0 | -20.1 | 4.4 |
| | Indiana | 1,687.3 | -25.0 | 3.7 |
| | Texas | 1,622.0 | -7.0 | 3.6 |
| | Utah | 1,075.0 | 4.4 | 2.4 |

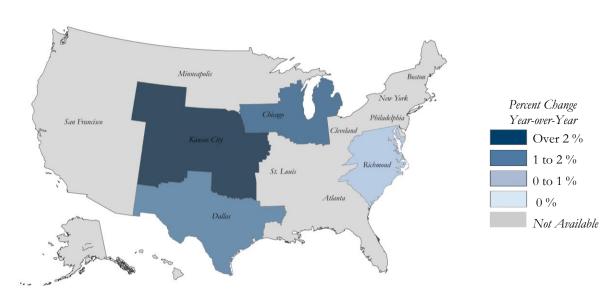
Ten-Year History of Top Producing States, Monthly Production, Thousand Short Tons



*Includes all Tenth District states but Nebraska.

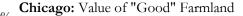
Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration/Haver Analytics

Farm Land Values*



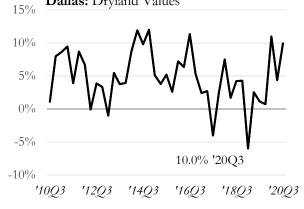
Farmland Values by Federal Reserve District

Percent Change Year-over-Year





Dallas: Dryland Values



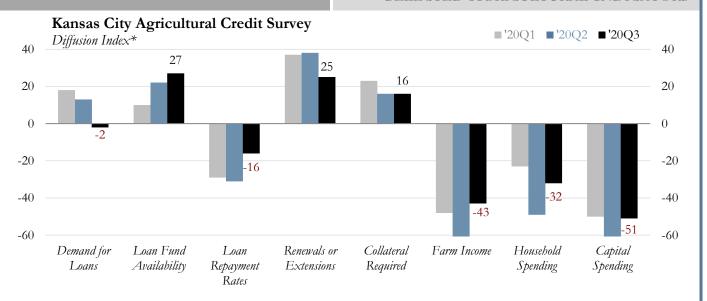




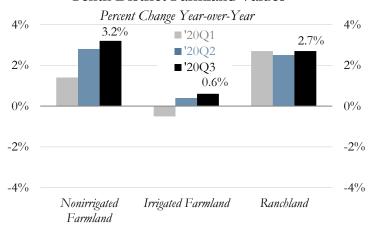
*Values shown for the most recent survey available for each district. Source: Federal Reserve District Banks/Haver Analytics

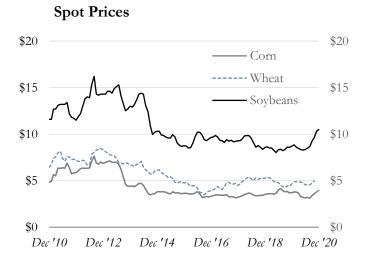


SELECTED AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

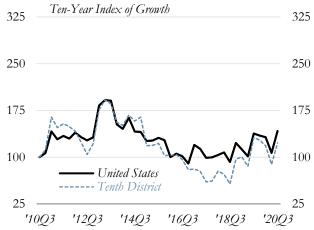


Tenth District Farmland Values



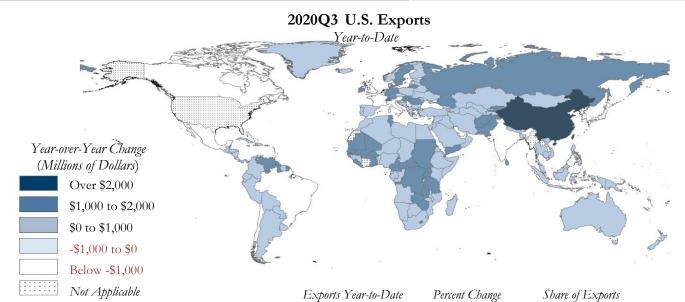


Farm Income



*Calculated as the percentage of total respondents reporting increases less those reporting declines.

Source: Wall Street Journal, Bureau of Economic Analysis & Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City/Haver Analytics



| | | (Billions of Dollars) | Year-to-Date | Year-to-Date |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | United States | \$1,039,365.0 | -15.4% | |
| Top Export Markets | Canada | 186.2 | -16.0 | 17.9% |
| | Mexico | 153.2 | -21.1 | 14.7% |
| | China* | 121.0 | -3.7 | 11.6% |
| | Germany | 42.8 | -5.1 | 4.1% |
| | Japan | 48.1 | -12.8 | 4.6% |
| | United Kingdom | 43.5 | -14.8 | 4.2% |
| | South Korea | 38.4 | -8.2 | 3.7% |
| | Netherlands Antilles | 33.3 | -11.6 | 3.2% |
| | Brazil | 25.5 | -19.2 | 2.4% |
| | Belgium | 20.6 | -22.1 | 2.0% |



Page 2: Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most commonly used measure of aggregate U.S. economic activity. Real GDP is indexed for inflation to 2009 dollars using the personal consumption expenditure price index (PCEPI). Advance, second, and third GDP estimates are released during the first, second, and third month of the following quarter. Each release reflects more complete information. Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) projections for GDP are released quarterly. Contributions to GDP show how each component of GDP contributes to GDP growth. Tenth District GDP is the year-over-year percent change for the sum of the Gross State Products from CO, KS, MO, NE, NM, OK and WY

Page 3: Inflation is calculated as the year-over-year change in price indices. Headline inflation includes all price components, while core inflation excludes the more volatile components of food and energy. Producer prices reflect price changes in production components, while PCEPI and CPI-U (consumer price index for all urban consumers) estimates show changes in commodities sold to consumers

Pages 4, 5 and 6: 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.

Page 7: 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, commonly called the "Household" survey.

Page 8: "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 9 and 10: Personal income provides a measure of all income received by residents of a given geographic area. Data shown on page 9 are in real terms (adjusted for inflation) and data on page 10 are shown 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 recipients 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 CPI-U and are indexed to the most current month of data.

Pages 11 and 12: Home price indices estimate regional growth in home values based on repeat sales data for detached single family residential properties.

Page 12: Monthly single and multifamily housing permits data are not revised and therefore may not sum to published year-end totals.

Page 13: The ISM composite index, also commonly called the Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), represents a weighted average of diffusion indices for new orders, production, supplier deliveries, inventories, and employment. Federal Reserve district surveys differ slightly in methodologies for composite indices.

Page 14: Kansas City Manufacturing Survey diffusion indices are calculated as the percentage of total respondents reporting increases in activity less those reporting declines.

Page 15: 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.

Page 16: A spot price is the current market delivery price of a given commodity.

Page 17: Coal production is shown as production during a given month.

Pages 18 and 19: Farmland values surveyed differ across Federal Reserve districts.

Page 20: Exports measure the total physical movement of a given product from the United States to a foreign country.

Data Revisions

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

Seasonal Adjustments

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

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