

Indicators of the Kansas Economy

*A Review of Economic Trends
and the Kansas Economy*

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Review and Analysis of the November IKE Report

The Indicators of the Kansas Economy (IKE) began as a research program under the stewardship of Kansas, Inc. The Governor's Council of Economic Advisors continues the initiative as a service to its members and the public at large.

IKE tracks a select set of economics-oriented metrics published by government sources. In many cases, these metrics come with a time lag, perhaps as much as one or two years. Even with a relatively long time lag, the most recently reported numbers often undergo one or more future revisions, as the government agencies reporting the data obtain access to more or better information. The metrics reported by IKE offer the best available indicators at the time they are published.

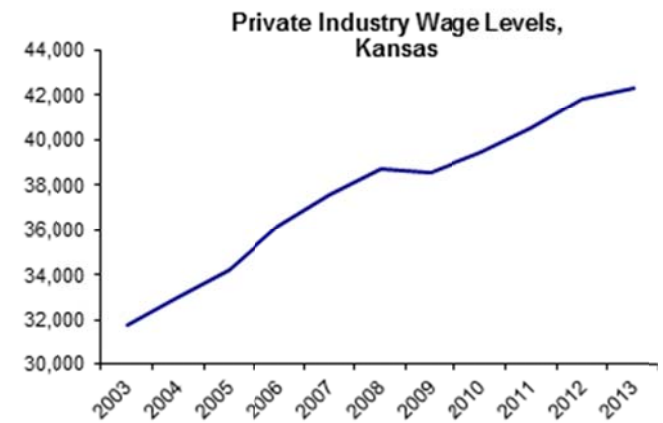
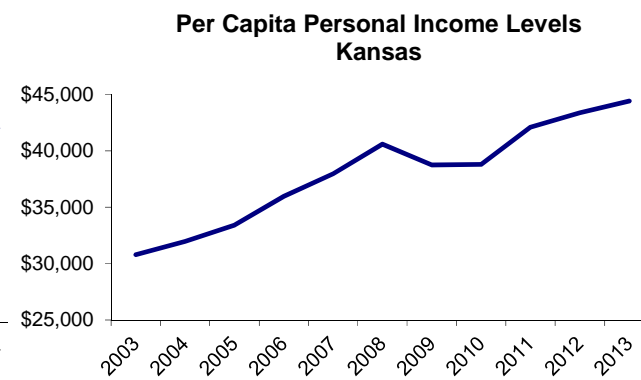
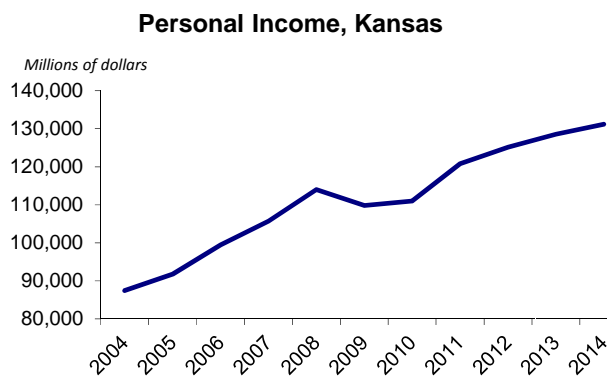
While IKE tracks the mid-west six state region due to geographical and logistical reasons, these states are not homogenous in nature: some states have twice the population and others have an entirely different sector mix. The figures should be interpreted with those differences in mind.

This most recent edition of the IKE report includes 16 updated metrics and 3 revised metrics. A select summary of those follows:

Personal income: Personal income for Kansas has increased to 131,210 million dollars for the average of 2014 Q1 and Q2, up from 128,541 million in 2013.

Per Capita: Kansas surpassed the region on per capita personal income with a figure of \$44,417 in 2013, versus the 6-state region average of \$43,007. Kansas also outpaced the nation on a percentage basis with an increase of 2.4% versus the national percentage increase of 1.3%.

Private Industry Wage Levels: Based on revised estimates, Kansas experienced an increase from \$41,817 in 2012 to \$42,297 in 2013, a net increase of \$480.



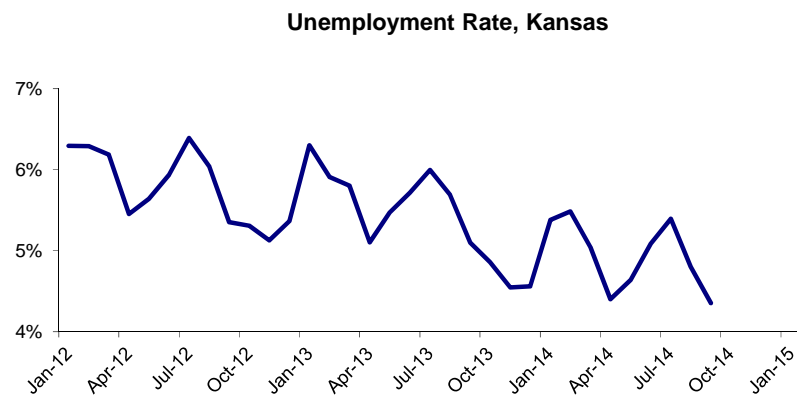
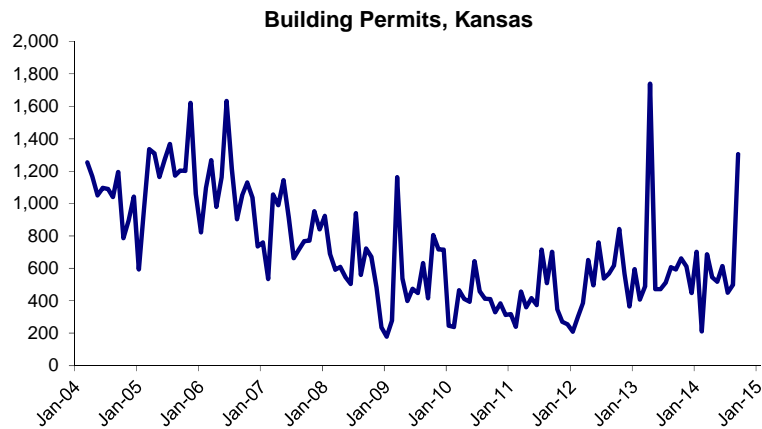
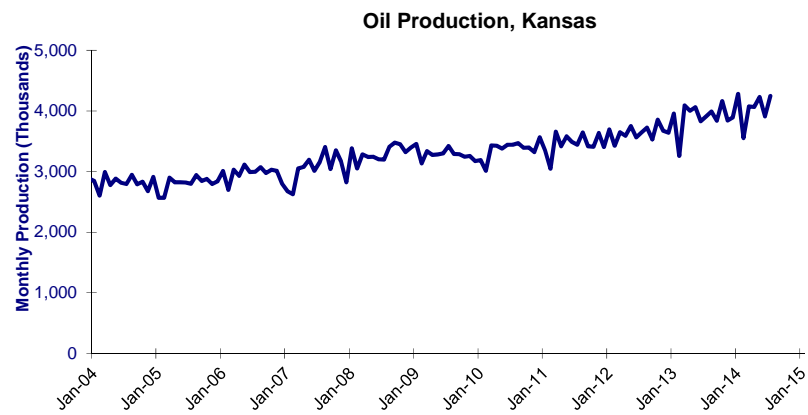
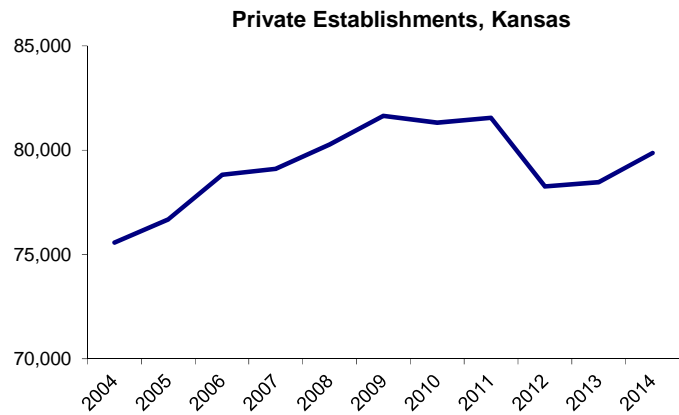
Private Establishment Data: From 2013 to 2014, Kansas total private establishments increased from 78,463 to 79,867.

Oil production was up in July 2014 from 3,910,591 bbl in 2013, to 4,247,693 bbl in 2014.

Building permits: In September 2014, 1,305 building permits were issued in Kansas, up from 593 issued in September 2013.

Unemployment: As of September 2014, unemployment in Kansas was 65,015, down from 75,492 unemployed in September of 2013, a decrease of 13.9 %.

Unemployment Rate: Kansas leads the region and the nation with an unemployment rate of 4.4%. The unemployment rate for the region was 4.7%, and the US was 5.7%.



Indicators of the Kansas Economy Key Trends

Employment and Unemployment

	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Total Nonfarm Employment (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	1,393.7	1,384.2	1,333.5	1,339.6	0.7%	4.5%	4.0%
Private Sector Employment (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	1,134.9	1,123.5	1,073.4	1,087.9	1.0%	5.7%	4.3%
Manufacturing Employment (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	160.5	162.7	161.4	178.3	-1.4%	-0.6%	-10.0%
Service Employment (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	902.2	890.3	845.6	836.2	1.3%	6.7%	7.9%
Public Sector Employment (all employees, thousands)							
Kansas	258.8	260.7	260.1	251.7	-0.7%	-0.5%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (%)							
Kansas	4.4%	5.1%	7.3%	5.4%	-0.7%	-2.9%	-1.0%
	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Initial Claims for Unemployment (all employees)							
Kansas	9,154	9,558	17,574	8,407	-4.2%	-47.9%	8.9%

Wages/Entrepreneurship

Private Establishment Data (total private establishments, all employee sizes)							
	2014 (p)	2013	2009	2004	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	79,867	78,463	81,650	75,569	1.8%	-2.2%	5.7%
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
\$	42,297	\$ 41,817	\$ 38,735	\$ 31,794	1.1%	9.2%	33.0%

Energy

Oil Production and Price (most recent month of production and price)							
	Jul-14	Jul-13	Jul-09	Jul-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (bbl)	4,247,693	3,910,591	3,421,653	2,869,138	8.6%	24.1%	48.0%
Price (\$/bbl) \$	103.59	\$ 104.67	\$ 64.15	\$ 26.42	-1.0%	61.5%	292.1%
Natural Gas Production and Price (most recent month of production and price)							
	Jul-14	Jul-13	Jul-09	Jul-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (mcf)	24,580,080	25,096,758	29,984,040	41,394,084	-2.1%	-18.0%	-40.6%
Price (\$/mcf) \$	4.40	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.17	29.0%	25.7%	38.8%

Agriculture

KFMA Average Net Farm Income by Region								
Region	NW	NC	NE	SW	SC	SE	Avg. All Assn.	
2012	\$ 283,174	\$ 111,790	\$ 141,016	\$ 138,889	\$ 165,360	\$ 159,352	\$ 159,352	
2013	\$ 35,791	\$ 136,045	\$ 154,867	\$ 71,633	\$ 151,303	\$ 161,776	\$ 135,429	
5-yr avg	\$ 244,100	\$ 119,964	\$ 149,880	\$ 98,039	\$ 128,542	\$ 143,394	\$ 145,095	
10-yr avg	\$ 177,487	\$ 92,871	\$ 118,645	\$ 76,195	\$ 101,586	\$ 115,322	\$ 113,107	

General Economic Data

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%	
Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)								
	2013	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg	
Kansas	144,062	138,958	124,215	96,794	3.7%	16.0%	48.8%	
6-State Region	1,152,473	1,098,000	994,415	761,416	5.0%	15.9%	51.4%	
U.S.	16,701,415	16,141,152	14,636,247	11,447,447	3.5%	14.1%	45.9%	
Personal Income Estimates (millions of dollars)								
	2014 Q1-Q2	2013	2009	2004	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg	
Kansas	131,210	128,541	109,821	87,441	2.1%	19.5%	50.1%	
6-State Region	1,011,767	989,083	833,112	680,163	2.3%	21.4%	48.8%	
U.S.	14,577,011	14,151,427	12,080,223	10,043,231	3.0%	20.7%	45.1%	
Per Capita Personal Income Estimates (\$)								
	2013	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg	
Kansas	44,417	43,380	40,598	30,783	2.4%	9.4%	44.3%	
6-State Region	43,007	42,333	38,460	30,185	1.6%	11.8%	42.5%	
U.S.	44,765	44,200	40,873	32,676	1.3%	9.5%	37.0%	

Consumer Price Index

	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Midwest Urban	226.9	223.3	205.6	183.6	1.6%	10.4%	23.6%
U.S. City Average	238.0	234.1	216.0	189.9	1.7%	10.2%	25.3%

Building Permits (new privately owned housing units authorized)

	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	1,305	593	416	1,195	120.1%	213.7%	9.2%

Sales Tax Collections (\$)

	Jul-14	Jul-13	Jul-09	Jul-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	214,953,934	207,871,319	160,441,885	144,151,158	3.4%	34.0%	49.1%

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

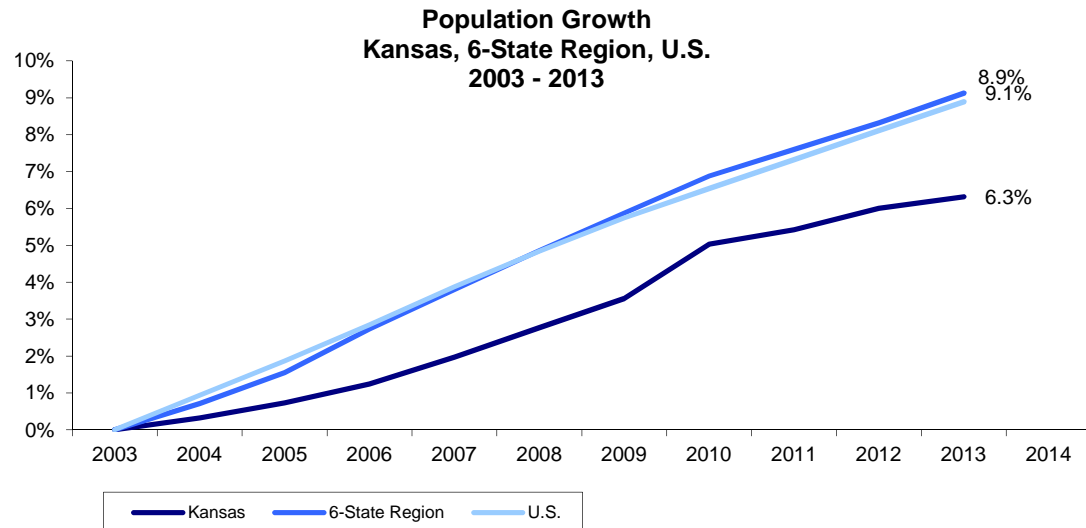
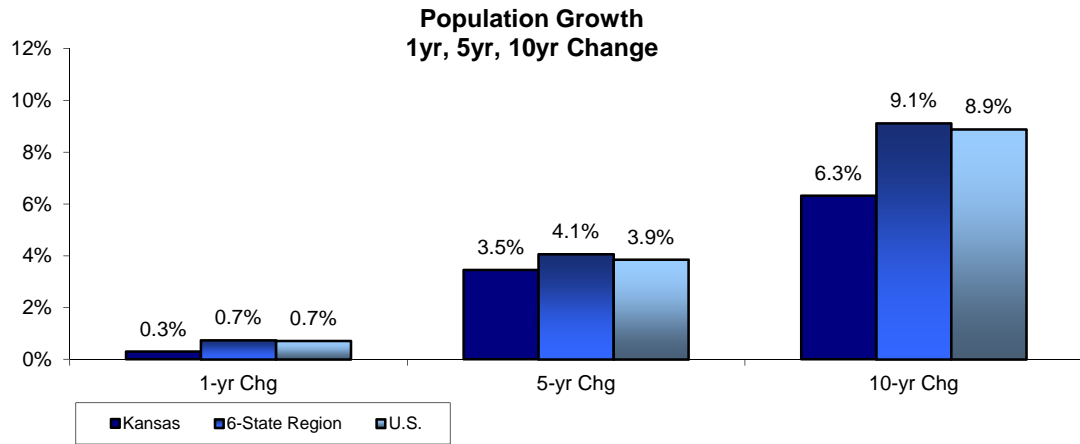
Region	Population
Kansas	2,893,957
Arkansas	2,959,373
Colorado	5,268,367
Iowa	3,090,416
Missouri	6,044,171
Nebraska	1,868,516
Oklahoma	3,850,568
6-State Region	23,081,411
U.S.	316,128,839

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%



Source: 2013 annual data
U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html>

Indicators of the Kansas Economy Gross State Product

Short-Term (2012 to 2013)

- Kansas GSP up \$5,104 million (3.7%)
- 6-State Region GSP up \$54,473 million (5.0%)
- U.S. GSP up \$560,263 million (3.5%)

Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas GSP up \$47,268 million (48.8%)
- 6-State Region GSP up \$391,057 million (51.4%)
- U.S. GSP up \$5,253,968 million (45.9%)

2013 Gross State Product

(millions of current dollars)

Region	Gross State Product	
Kansas	\$	144,062
Arkansas	\$	124,218
Colorado	\$	294,443
Iowa	\$	165,767
Missouri	\$	276,345
Nebraska	\$	109,614
Oklahoma	\$	182,086
6-State Region	\$	1,152,473
U.S.	\$	16,701,415

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.

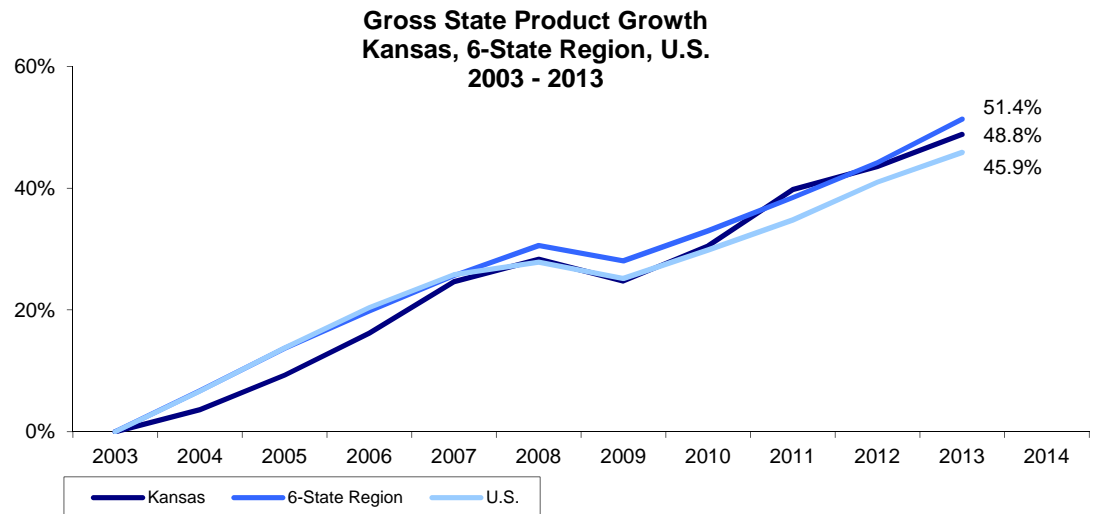
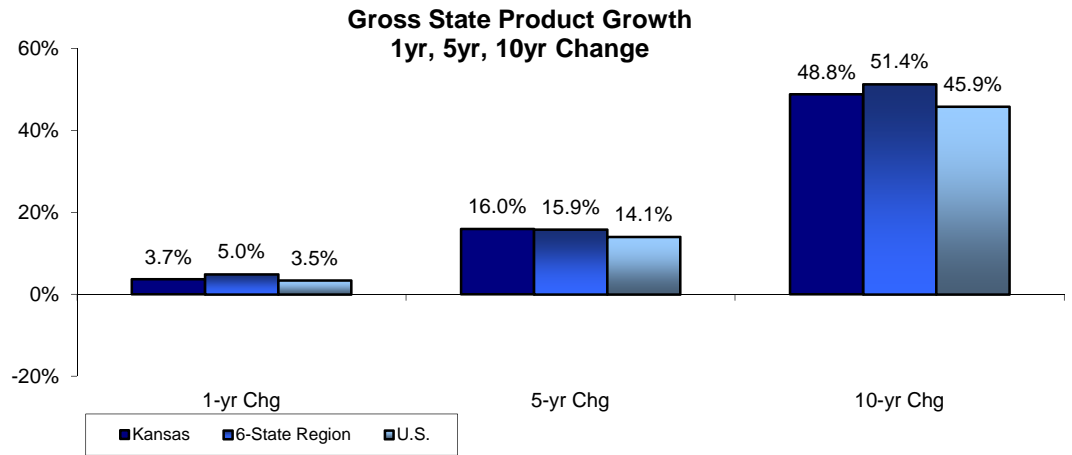
In concept, an industry's GSP, referred to as its "value added," is equivalent to its gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus its intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other U.S. industries or imported.)

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

Gross State Product (GSP)

(millions of current dollars)

	2013	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	144,062	138,958	124,215	96,794	3.7%	16.0%	48.8%
6-State Region	1,152,473	1,098,000	994,415	761,416	5.0%	15.9%	51.4%
U.S.	16,701,415	16,141,152	14,636,247	11,447,447	3.5%	14.1%	45.9%



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

Short-Term (2012 to 2014)

- Kansas PI up \$2,669 million (2.1%)
- 6-State Region PI up \$22,684 million (2.3%)
- U.S. PI up \$425,584 million (3.0%)

- Kansas PCPI up \$1,037 (2.4%)
- 6-State Region PCPI up \$674 (1.6%)
- U.S. PCPI up \$565 (1.3%)

Long-Term (2003 to 2014)

- Kansas PI up \$43,769 million (50.1%)
- 6-State Region PI up \$331,603 million (48.8%)
- U.S. PI up \$4,533,780 million (45.1%)

- Kansas PCPI up \$13,634 (44.3%)
- 6-State Region PCPI up \$12,821 (42.5%)
- U.S. PCPI up \$12,089 (37.0%)

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).

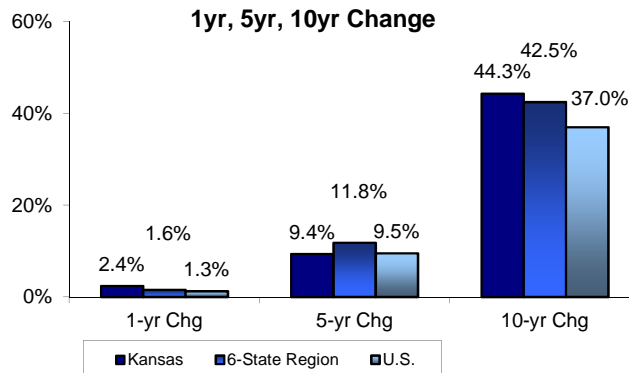
Personal Income Estimates (PI) - (millions of dollars)

	2014 Q1-Q2	2013	2009	2004	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	131,210	128,541	109,821	87,441	2.1%	19.5%	50.1%
6-State Region	1,011,767	989,083	833,112	680,163	2.3%	21.4%	48.8%
U.S.	14,577,011	14,151,427	12,080,223	10,043,231	3.0%	20.7%	45.1%

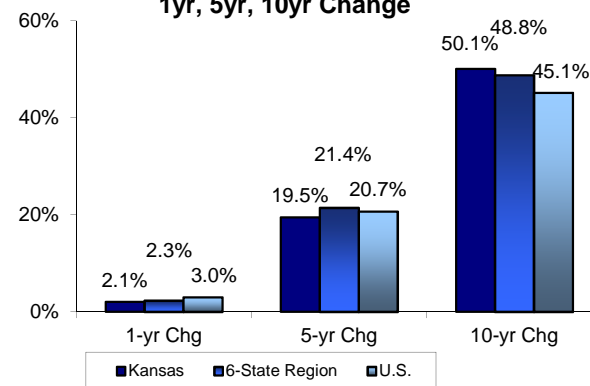
Per Capita Personal Income Estimates (PCPI) - (\$)

	2013	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	44,417	43,380	40,598	30,783	2.4%	9.4%	44.3%
6-State Region	43,007	42,333	38,460	30,185	1.6%	11.8%	42.5%
U.S.	44,765	44,200	40,873	32,676	1.3%	9.5%	37.0%

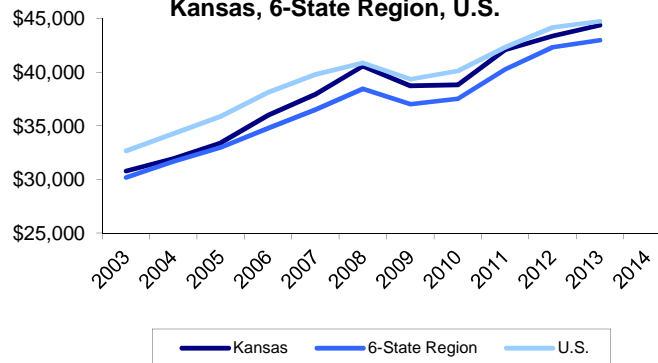
**Per Capita Personal Income Growth
1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change**



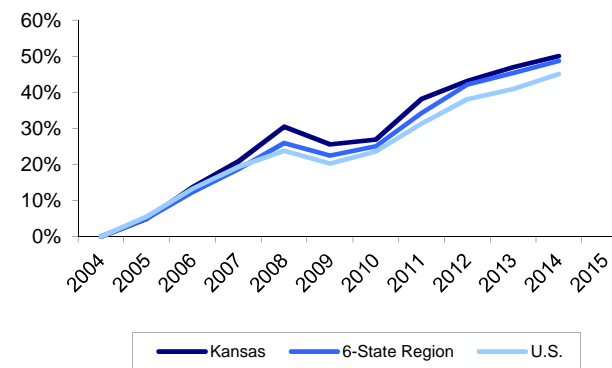
**Personal Income Growth
1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change**



**Per Capita Personal Income Levels
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.**



**Personal Income Growth
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.**



Source: 2014 quarterly data, 2013 annual data

U.S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/>

Indicators of the Kansas Economy Consumer Price Index

Short-Term (2013 to 2014)

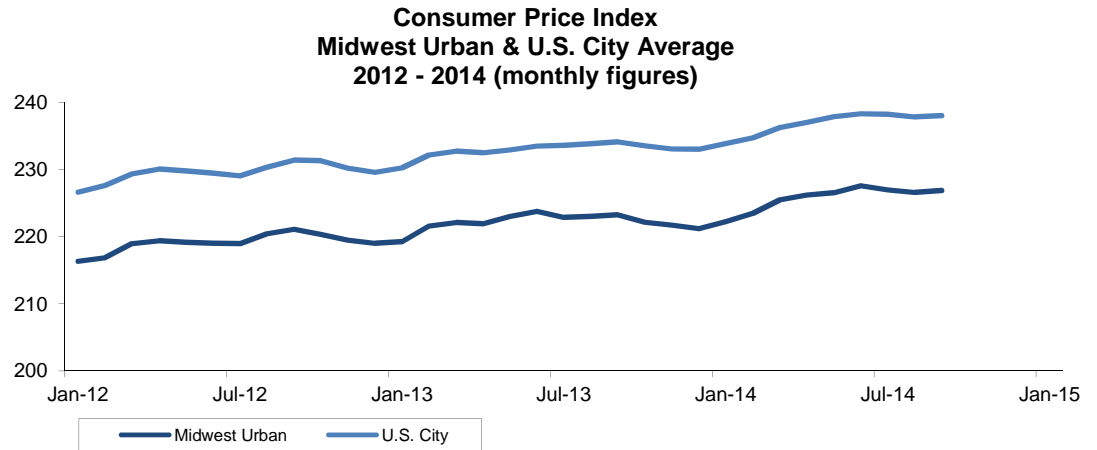
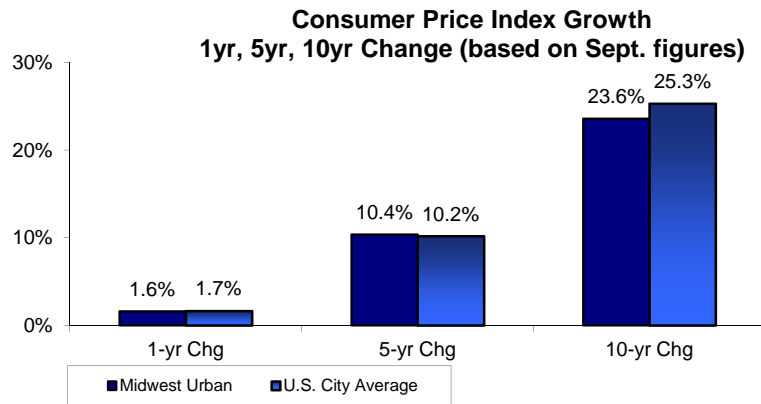
- Midwest Urban CPI up 3.6 (1.6%)
- U.S. City Average CPI up 3.9 (1.7%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Midwest Urban CPI up 43.3 (23.6%)
- U.S. City Average CPI up 48.1 (25.3%)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Midwest Urban	226.9	223.3	205.6	183.6	1.6%	10.4%	23.6%
U.S. City Average	238.0	234.1	216.0	189.9	1.7%	10.2%	25.3%

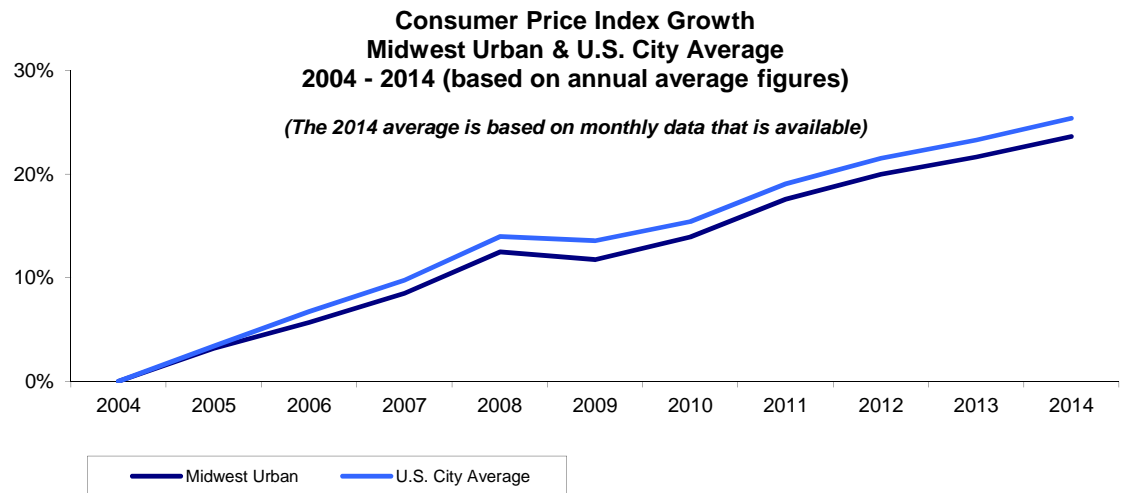


About the data and graphs

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.



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)

October 23, 2014 - Led by improvements in production-related indicators, the Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) rose to +0.47 in September from -0.25 in August. Three of the four broad categories of indicators that make up the index made positive contributions to the index in September, and three of the four categories increased from August.

Production-related indicators made a contribution of +0.30 to the CFNAI in September, up from -0.20 in August. Industrial production rose 1.0 percent in September after decreasing 0.2 percent in August, and manufacturing capacity utilization increased to 77.3 percent in September from 77.1 percent in the previous month. Employment-related indicators contributed +0.22 to the CFNAI in September, up from +0.04 in August. The unemployment rate declined to 5.9 percent in September from 6.1 percent in August; and nonfarm payrolls increased by 248,000 in September, up from a gain of 180,000 in August. The contribution of the sales, orders, and inventories category to the CFNAI rose to +0.08 in September from -0.01 in August. The contribution of the consumption and housing category to the CFNAI decreased to -0.13 in September from -0.09 in August. Consumption indicators, on balance, deteriorated, pushing the category's contribution lower. However, housing starts rose to 1,017,000 annualized units in September from 957,000 in August, and housing permits edged up to 1,018,000 annualized units in September from 1,003,000 in the previous month.

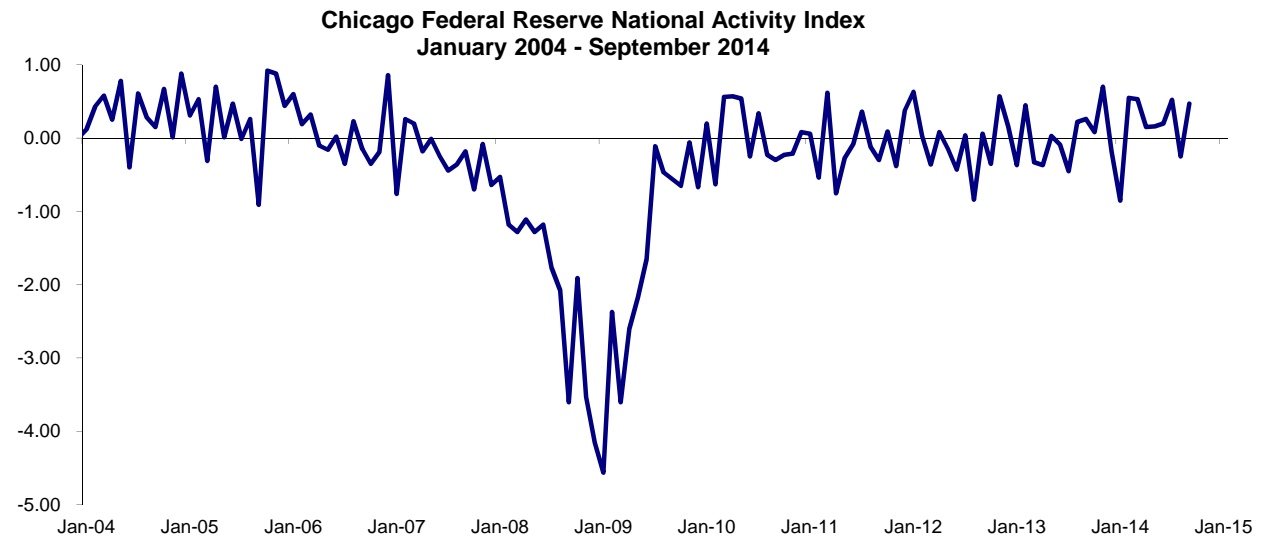
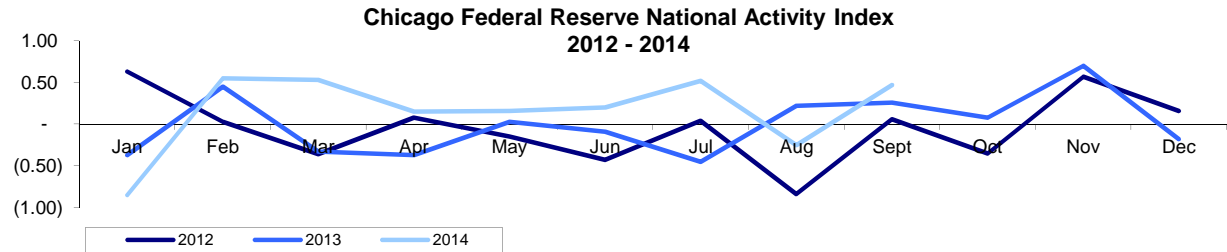
The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of October 21, 2014. At that time, September data for 50 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index. The August monthly index was revised to -0.25 from an initial estimate of -0.21, and the July monthly index was revised to +0.52 from last month's estimate of +0.26. 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 revisions to both the August and July monthly indexes were 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.**



Source: 2014 monthly data
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

<http://www.chicagofed.org/webpages/publications/cfnai/index.cfm>

Indicators of the Kansas Economy Building Permits

Short-Term (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas building permits up 712 (120.1%)
- 6-State Region building permits up 1,974 (30.5%)
- U.S. building permits up 9,360 (11.5%)

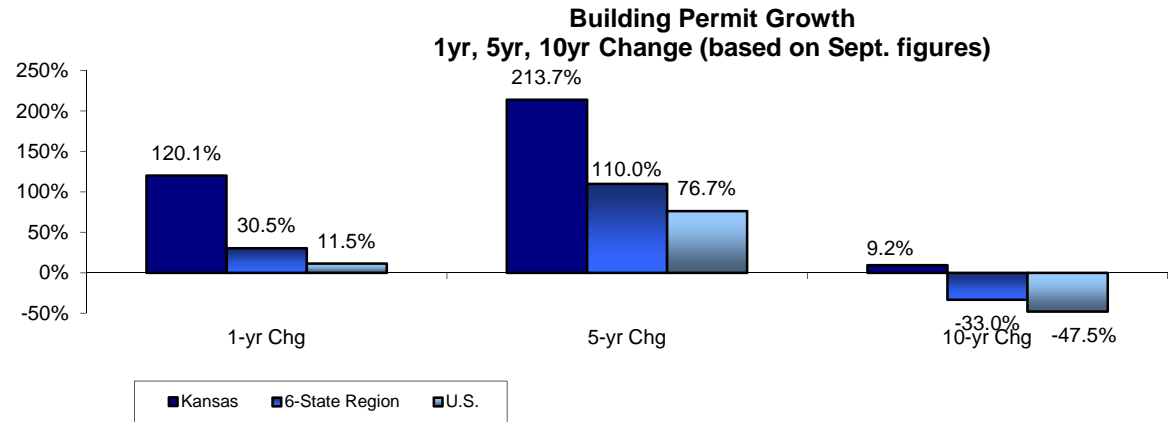
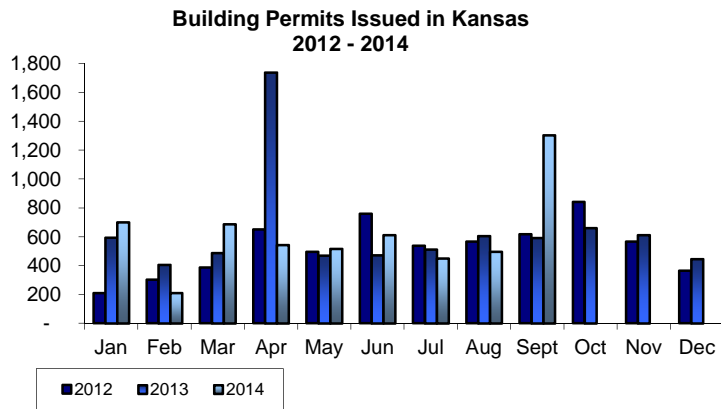
Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas building permits up 110 (9.2%)
- 6-State Region building permits down 4,169 (-33.0%)
- U.S. building permits down 82,169 (-47.5%)

Building Permits

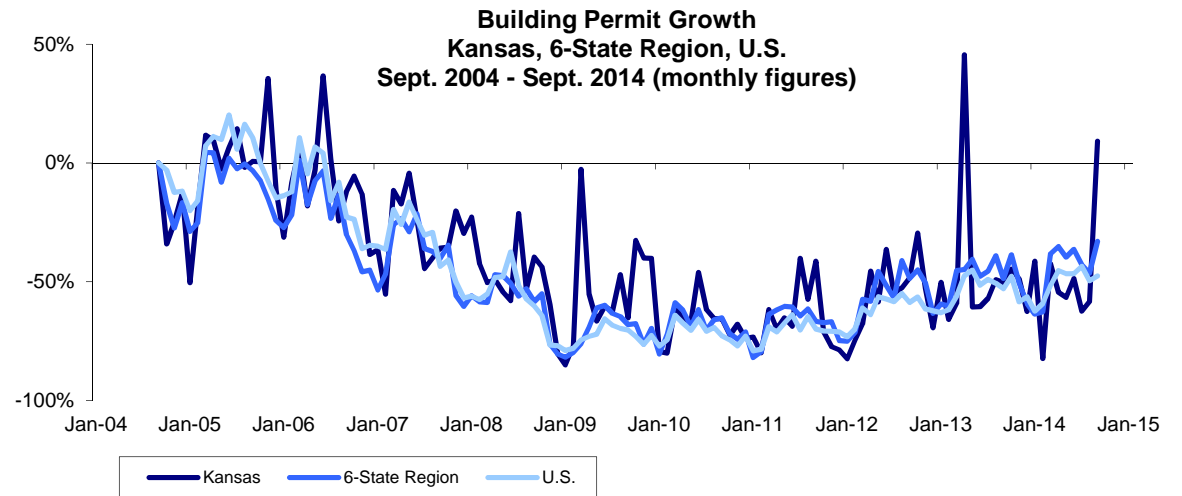
(new privately owned housing units authorized)

	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	1,305	593	416	1,195	120.1%	213.7%	9.2%
6-State Region	8,447	6,473	4,022	12,616	30.5%	110.0%	-33.0%
U.S.	90,696	81,336	51,336	172,865	11.5%	76.7%	-47.5%



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.



Source: 2014 monthly data
U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/construction/bps/statemonthly.html>

Indicators of the Kansas Economy Kansas Sales Tax Collections

Short-Term (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas sales tax collections up \$7,082,614 (3.4%)
- \$1,448,047,113 collected ytd during 2014
- \$2,489,204,048 collected total during 2013

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas sales tax collections ytd up \$70,802,776 (49.1%)
- \$1,691,289,972 collected total during 2004

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.

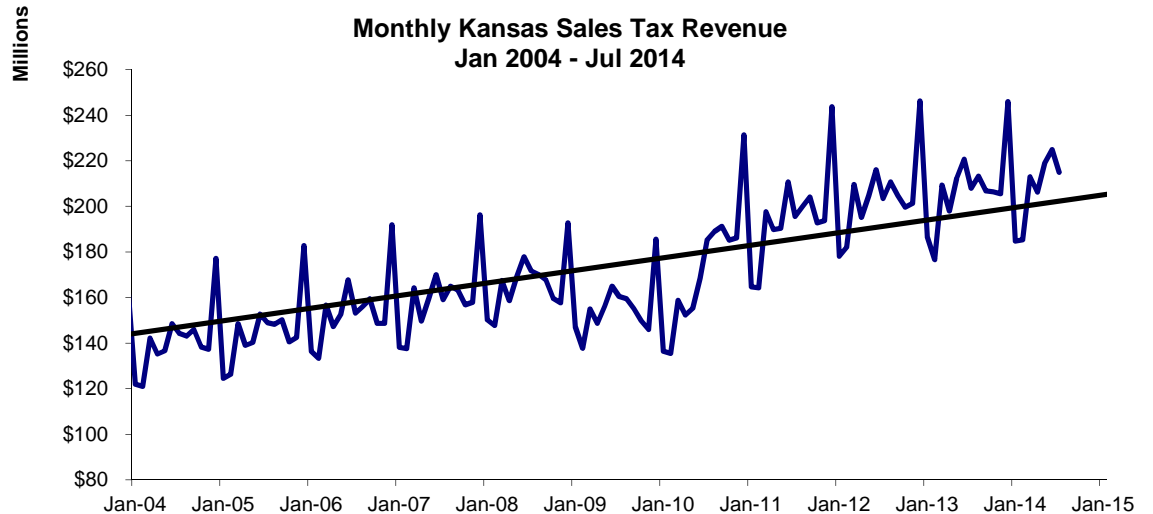
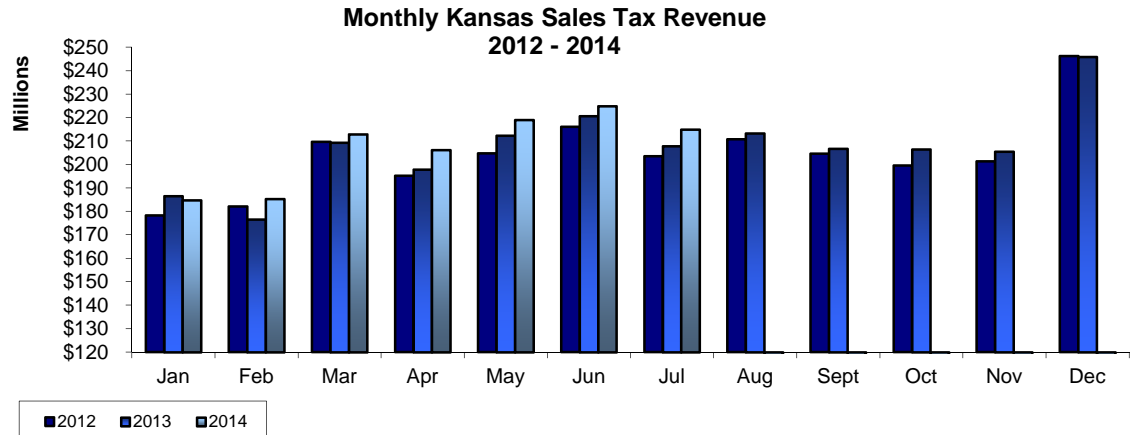
Tracking sales tax collections in Kansas gives insight into consumer behavior and demand. Sales tax collections can fluctuate widely from month to month. Since January 1990, state sales tax rates have changed on **four** occasions. In June 1992, the state sales tax rate increased from 4.25% to 4.90%; in July 2002 the state sales tax rate increased to 5.30%; in July 2010 the state sales tax rate increased to 6.30%; and in July 2013 the state sales tax rate changed to 6.15%.

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/bustaxtypesales.html>

Sales Tax Collections

	Jul-14	Jul-13	Jul-09	Jul-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas \$	214,953,934	207,871,319	160,441,885	144,151,158	3.4%	34.0%	49.1%



Indicators of the Kansas Economy Total Nonfarm Employment

Short-Term (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas total nonfarm employment up 9,500 (0.7%)
- 6-State Region total nonfarm employment up 195,800 (1.9%)
- U.S. total nonfarm employment up 2,684,000 (2.0%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas total nonfarm employment up 54,100 (4.0%)
- 6-State Region total nonfarm employment up 718,900 (7.2%)
- U.S. total nonfarm employment up 7,376,000 (5.6%)

September 2014 Total Nonfarm Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	1,393.7
Arkansas	1,198.6
Colorado	2,470.2
Iowa	1,560.1
Missouri	2,801.1
Nebraska	993.2
Oklahoma	1,675.5

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.

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

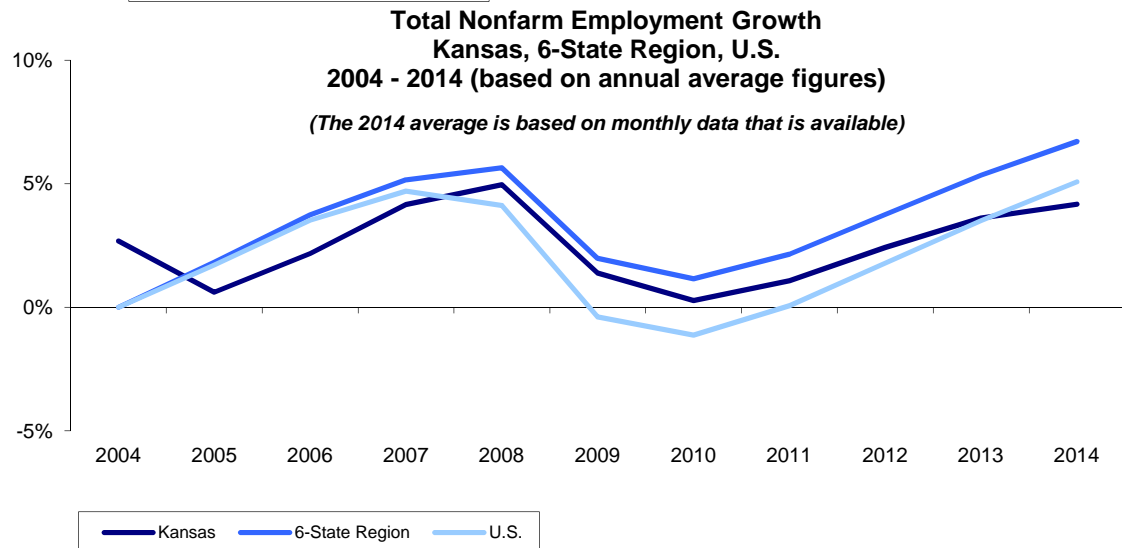
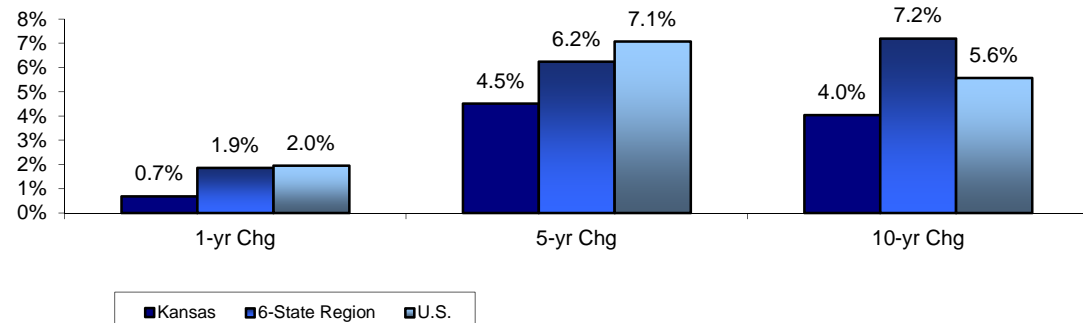
Source: 2014 monthly data
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

Total Nonfarm Employment

(all employees, thousands)

	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	1,393.7	1,384.2	1,333.5	1,339.6	0.7%	4.5%	4.0%
6-State Region	10,698.7	10,502.9	10,069.8	9,979.8	1.9%	6.2%	7.2%
U.S.	139,753.0	137,069.0	130,509.0	132,377.0	2.0%	7.1%	5.6%

Total Nonfarm Employment Growth 1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Sept. 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 (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas private sector employment up 11,400 (1.0%)
- 6-State Region private sector employment up 173,900 (2.0%)
- U.S. private sector employment up 2,629,000 (2.3%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas private sector employment up 47,000 (4.3%)
- 6-State Region private sector employment up 561,200 (6.8%)
- U.S. private sector employment up 7,071,000 (6.4%)

September 2014 Private Sector Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	1,134.9
Arkansas	982.5
Colorado	2,056.7
Iowa	1,295.4
Missouri	2,342.4
Nebraska	823.6
Oklahoma	1,326.2

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.

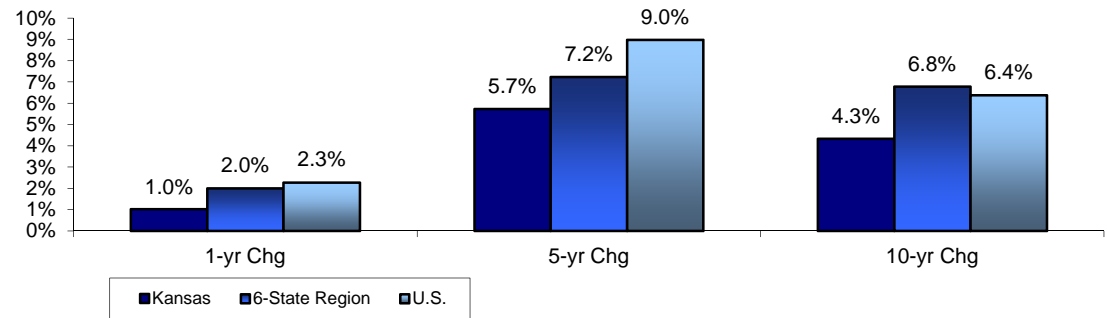
Source: 2014 monthly data
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

Private Sector Employment

(all employees, thousands)

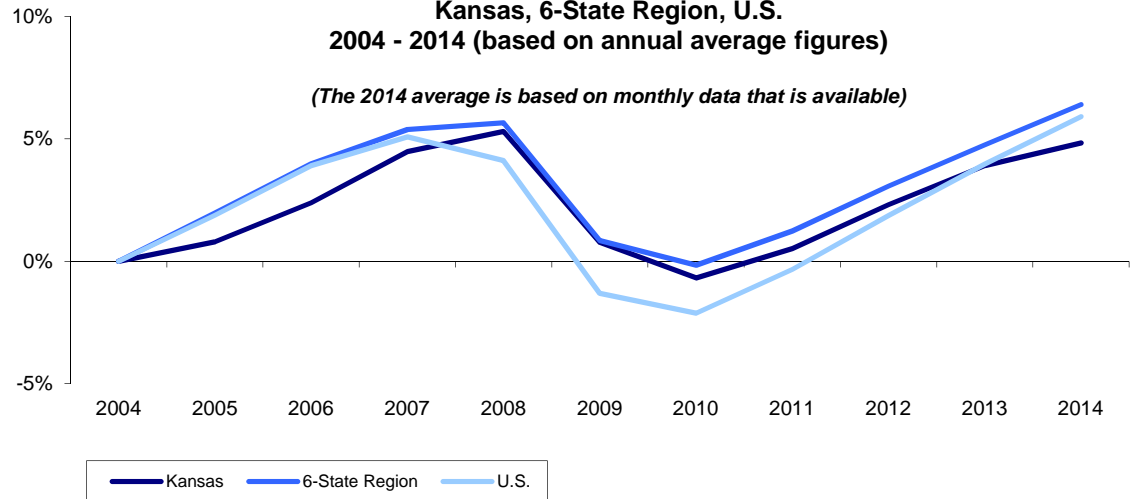
	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	1,134.9	1,123.5	1,073.4	1,087.9	1.0%	5.7%	4.3%
6-State Region	8,826.8	8,652.9	8,231.2	8,265.6	2.0%	7.2%	6.8%
U.S.	117,951.0	115,322.0	108,218.0	110,880.0	2.3%	9.0%	6.4%

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



Private Sector Employment Growth
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.
2004 - 2014 (based on annual average figures)

(The 2014 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 (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas manufacturing employment down 2,200 (-1.4%)
- 6-State Region manufacturing employment up 19,000 (1.9%)
- U.S. manufacturing employment up 167,000 (1.4%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas manufacturing employment down 17,800 (-10.0%)
- 6-State Region manufacturing employment down 131,600 (-11.6%)
- U.S. manufacturing employment down 2,153,000 (-15.0%)

September 2014 Manufacturing Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	160.5
Arkansas	155.2
Colorado	139.2
Iowa	213.6
Missouri	257.6
Nebraska	97.9
Oklahoma	142.9

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 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.

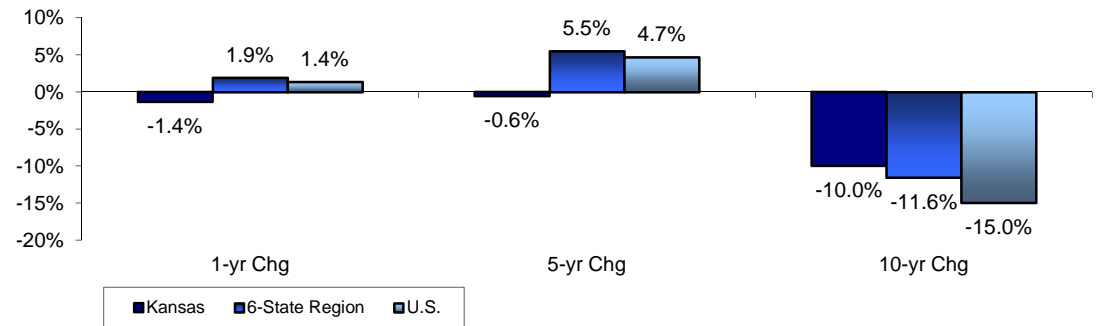
Source: 2014 monthly data
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

Manufacturing Employment

(all employees, thousands)

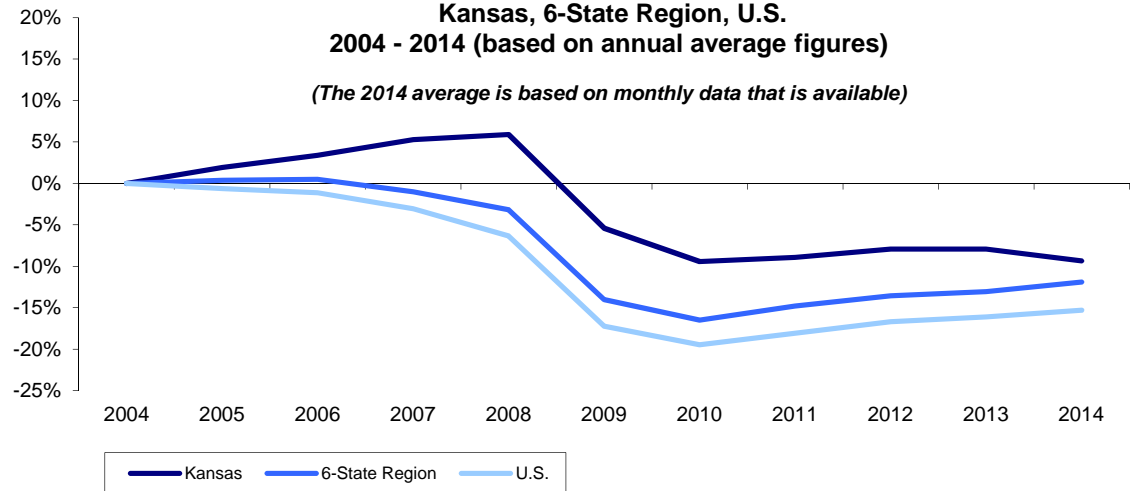
	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	160.5	162.7	161.4	178.3	-1.4%	-0.6%	-10.0%
6-State Region	1,006.4	987.4	953.8	1,138.0	1.9%	5.5%	-11.6%
U.S.	12,232.0	12,065.0	11,685.0	14,385.0	1.4%	4.7%	-15.0%

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



**Manufacturing Employment Growth
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.
2004 - 2014 (based on annual average figures)**

(The 2014 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 (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas service employment up 11,900 (1.3%)
- 6-State Region service employment up 131,200 (1.9%)
- U.S. service employment up 2,170,000 (2.3%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas service employment up 66,000 (7.9%)
- 6-State Region service employment up 674,300 (10.3%)
- U.S. service employment up 9,822,000 (11.1%)

September 2014 Service Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	902.2
Arkansas	766.6
Colorado	1,742.8
Iowa	1,002.4
Missouri	1,965.7
Nebraska	677.8
Oklahoma	1,043.0

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.*

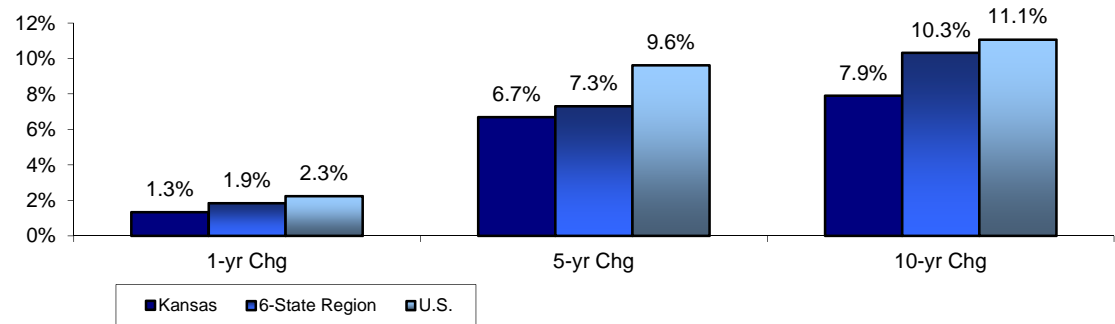
Source: 2014 monthly data
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

Service Employment

(all employees, thousands)

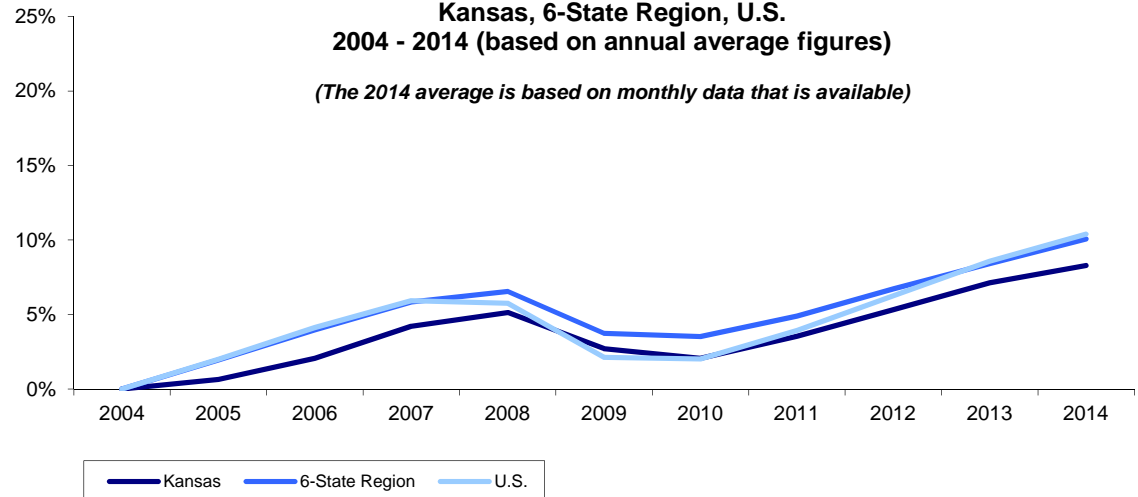
	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	902.2	890.3	845.6	836.2	1.3%	6.7%	7.9%
6-State Region	7,198.3	7,067.1	6,707.8	6,524.0	1.9%	7.3%	10.3%
U.S.	98,460.0	96,290.0	89,819.0	88,638.0	2.3%	9.6%	11.1%

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



Service Employment Growth
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.
2004 - 2014 (based on annual average figures)

(The 2014 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 (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas public sector employment down 1,900 (-0.7%)
- 6-State Region public sector employment up 21,900 (1.2%)
- U.S. public sector employment up 55,000 (0.3%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas public sector employment up 7,100 (2.8%)
- 6-State Region public sector employment up 157,700 (9.2%)
- U.S. public sector employment up 305,000 (1.4%)

September 2014 Public Sector Employment Levels

(all employees, thousands)

State	Employment
Kansas	258.8
Arkansas	216.1
Colorado	413.5
Iowa	264.7
Missouri	458.7
Nebraska	169.6
Oklahoma	349.3

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.*

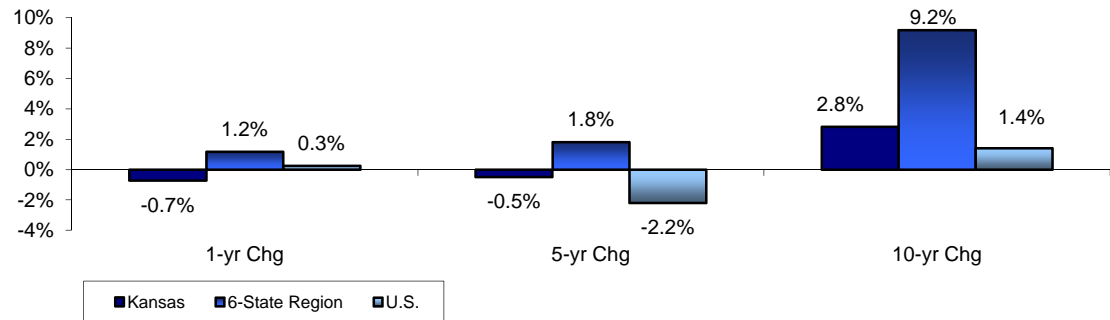
Source: 2014 monthly data
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kansas Department of Labor - Labor Market Information

Public Sector Employment

(all employees, thousands)

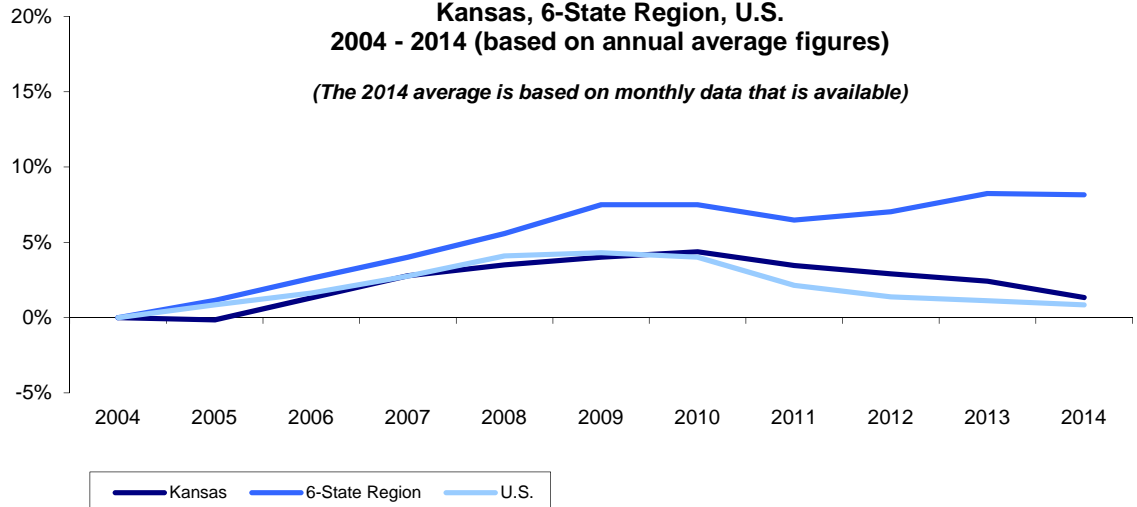
	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	258.8	260.7	260.1	251.7	-0.7%	-0.5%	2.8%
6-State Region	1,871.9	1,850.0	1,838.6	1,714.2	1.2%	1.8%	9.2%
U.S.	21,802.0	21,747.0	22,291.0	21,497.0	0.3%	-2.2%	1.4%

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



**Public Sector Employment Growth
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.
2004 - 2014 (based on annual average figures)**

(The 2014 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 (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas unemployment down 10,477 (-13.9%)
- 6-State Region unemployment down 99,432 (-15.2%)
- U.S. unemployment down 1,923,000 (-17.7%)

- Kansas unemployment rate down (-0.7)
- 6-State Region unemployment rate down (-0.9)
- U.S. unemployment rate down (-1.3)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas unemployment down 13,454 (-17.1%)
- 6-State Region unemployment up 5,350 (1.0%)
- U.S. unemployment up 1,417,000 (18.8%)

- Kansas unemployment rate down (-1.0)
- 6-State Region unemployment rate down (-0.3)
- U.S. unemployment rate up (0.6)

About the data and graphs

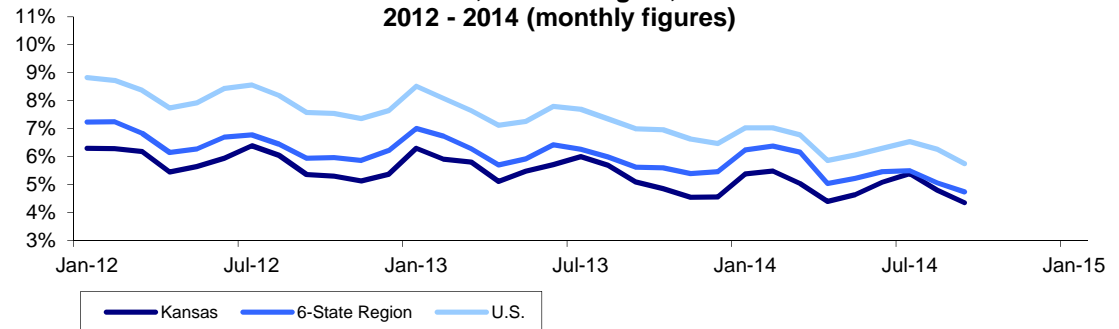
The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. As defined in the Current Population Survey, unemployed persons are persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made 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.

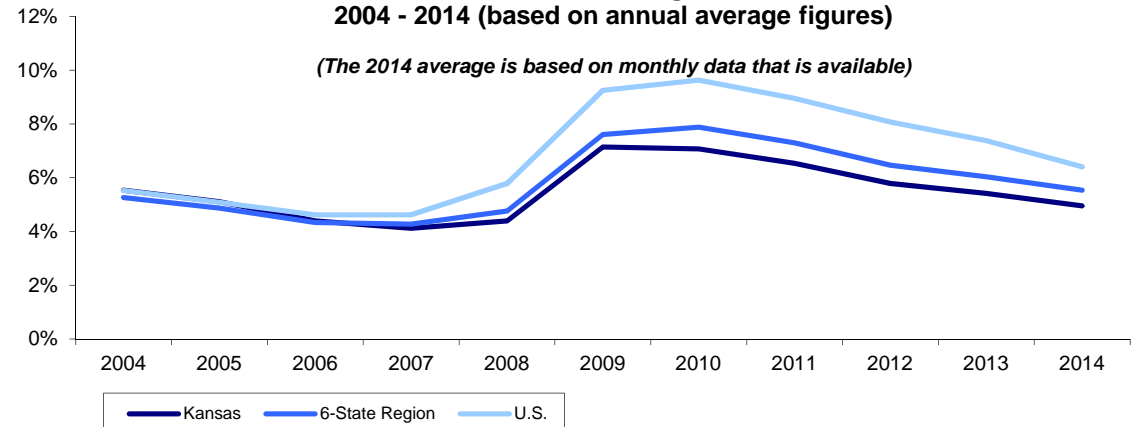
Unemployment and Unemployment Rate (all employees)

	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	65,015	75,492	110,183	78,469	-13.9%	-41.0%	-17.1%
6-State Region	554,811	654,243	860,163	549,461	-15.2%	-35.5%	1.0%
U.S.	8,962,000	10,885,000	14,538,000	7,545,000	-17.7%	-38.4%	18.8%
Kansas (%)	4.4%	5.1%	7.3%	5.4%	-0.7%	-2.9%	-1.0%
6-State Region (%)	4.7%	5.6%	7.5%	5.0%	-0.9%	-2.8%	-0.3%
U.S. (%)	5.7%	7.0%	9.5%	5.1%	-1.3%	-3.8%	0.6%

**Unemployment Rate
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.
2012 - 2014 (monthly figures)**



**Unemployment Rate
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.
2004 - 2014 (based on annual average figures)**



Source: 2014 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)

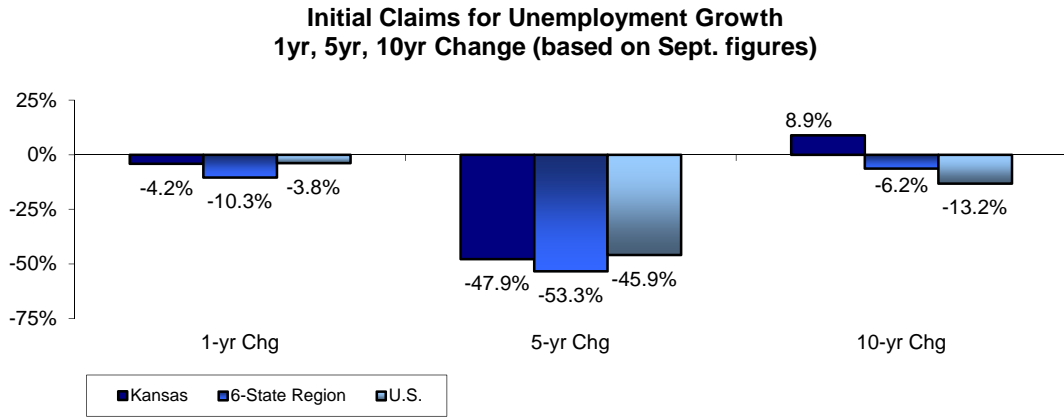
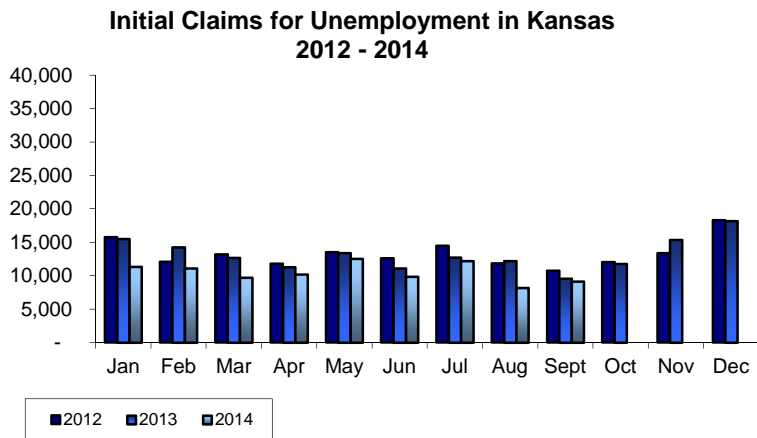
- Kansas initial claims down 404 (-4.2%)
- 6-State Region initial claims down 7,148 (-10.3%)
- U.S. initial claims down 40,815 (-3.8%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas initial claims up 747 (8.9%)
- 6-State Region initial claims down 4,131 (-6.2%)
- U.S. initial claims down 157,283 (-13.2%)

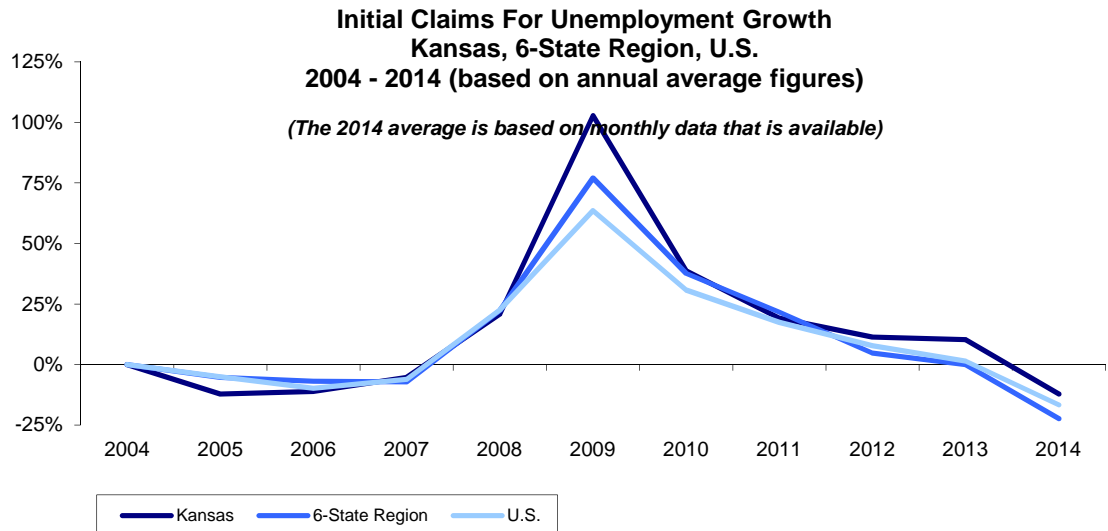
Initial Claims for Unemployment (all employees)

	Sep-14	Sep-13	Sep-09	Sep-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	9,154	9,558	17,574	8,407	-4.2%	-47.9%	8.9%
6-State Region	62,140	69,288	133,029	66,271	-10.3%	-53.3%	-6.2%
U.S.	1,037,921	1,078,736	1,917,123	1,195,204	-3.8%	-45.9%	-13.2%



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 up \$480 (1.1%)
- 6-State Region private industry wage level up \$597 (1.4%)
- U.S. private industry wage level up \$501 (1.0%)

Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- Kansas private industry wage level up \$10,503 (33.0%)
- 6-State Region private industry wage level up \$10,843 (34.1%)
- U.S. private industry wage level up \$12,193 (32.5%)

2013 Private Industry Wage Levels

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

State	Annual Wage
Kansas	\$ 42,297
Arkansas	\$ 38,640
Colorado	\$ 51,135
Iowa	\$ 40,489
Missouri	\$ 43,445
Nebraska	\$ 39,357
Oklahoma	\$ 42,734

About the data and graphs

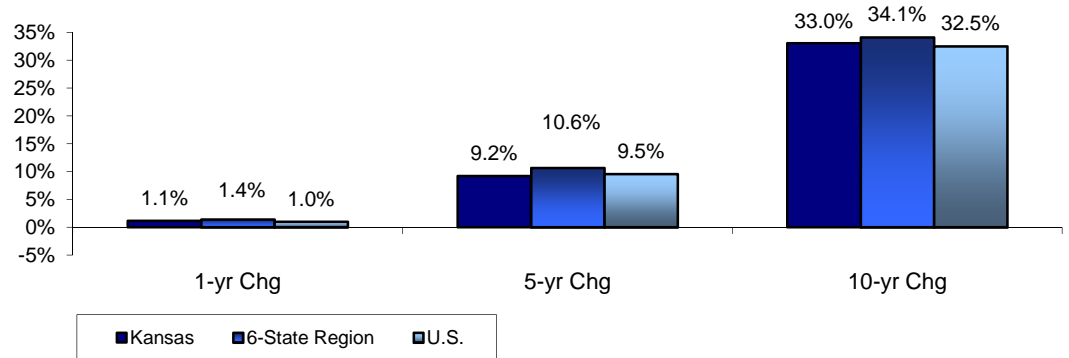
The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program is a cooperative program involving the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor and the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The QCEW program produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for 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 Levels

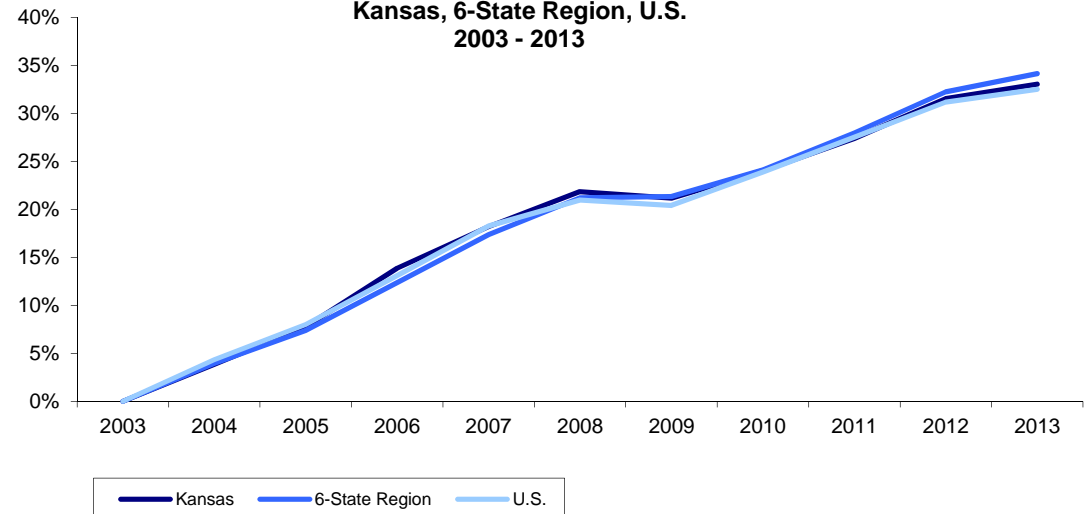
(average annual wages, all employees, all private establishments)

	2013 (p)	2012	2008	2003	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	\$ 42,297	\$ 41,817	\$ 38,735	\$ 31,794	1.1%	9.2%	33.0%
6-State Region	\$ 42,633	\$ 42,036	\$ 38,531	\$ 31,790	1.4%	10.6%	34.1%
U.S.	\$ 49,701	\$ 49,200	\$ 45,371	\$ 37,508	1.0%	9.5%	32.5%

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



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



Source: 2013 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 (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas total establishments up 1,404 (1.8%)
- 6-State Region total establishments up 12,698 (1.9%)
- U.S. total establishments up 250,370 (2.8%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas total establishments up 4,298 (5.7%)
- 6-State Region total establishments up 80,491 (13.2%)
- U.S. total establishments up 1,037,159 (12.9%)

Kansas Private Establishment Data

(total private establishments, by employee size)

Year	1-9	10-49	50-99	100+
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	58,870	15,781	2,180	1,632
2014 (p)	59,943	16,053	2,194	1,677
1-yr Chg	1.8%	1.7%	0.6%	2.8%
5-yr Chg	-3.9%	3.0%	5.1%	5.7%

(p) - preliminary

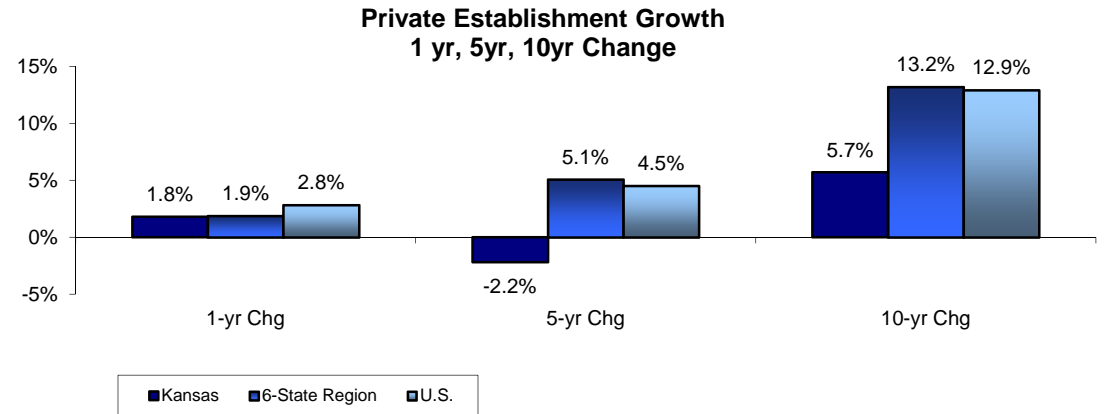
About the data and graphs

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.*

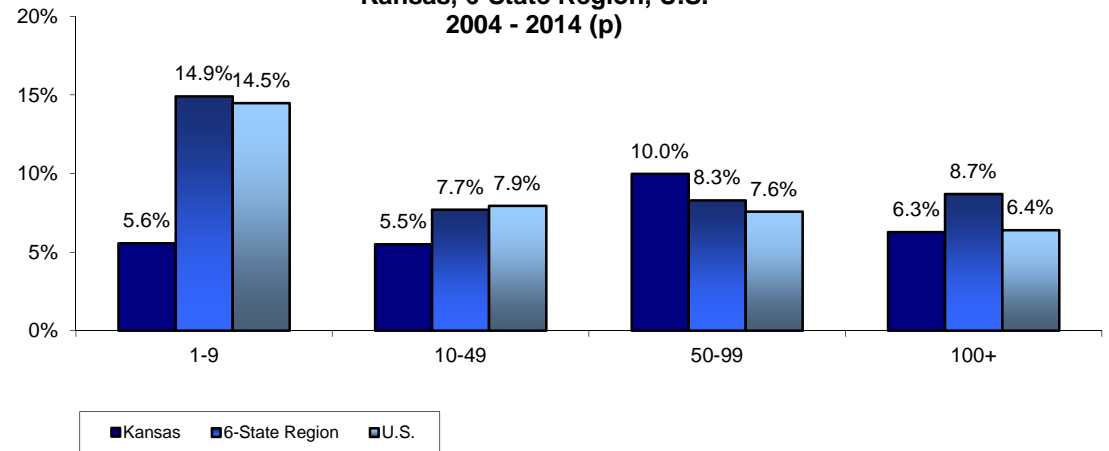
Private Establishment Data

(total private establishments, all employee sizes)

	2014 (p)	2013	2009	2004	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	79,867	78,463	81,650	75,569	1.8%	-2.2%	5.7%
6-State Region	689,815	677,117	656,403	609,324	1.9%	5.1%	13.2%
U.S.	9,064,019	8,813,649	8,673,470	8,026,860	2.8%	4.5%	12.9%



Private Establishment Growth by Employee Size Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S. 2004 - 2014 (p)



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

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

Indicators of the Kansas Economy USDA Farm and Agriculture Data

October 31, 2014 USDA Agricultural Prices – US - The October **Agricultural Production Index** is 98 percent of its 2011 base, down 8.4 percent from the September index and 2.0 percent below the October 2013 index. **All crops:** The October index, at 78, decreased 10 percent from September and is 17 percent below October 2013. Lower grain and oilseed prices were the major contributors to the lower crop production index.

Food grains: The October index, at 84, is up 1.2 percent from the previous month but 17 percent below a year ago. The October price for all wheat, at \$5.60 per bushel, is down 14 cents from September and \$1.34 lower than October 2013.

Feed grains: The October index, at 55, is down 6.8 percent from last month and 29 percent below a year ago. The corn price, at \$3.28 per bushel, is down 20 cents from last month and \$1.35 below October 2013. Sorghum grain, at \$5.88 per cwt, is 65 cents below September and \$1.85 below October last year.

Oilseeds: The October index, at 77, is down 12 percent from September and 23 percent lower than October 2013. The soybean price, at \$9.64 per bushel, decreased \$1.26 from September and is \$2.86 below October 2013.

Other crops: The October index, at 94, is down 6.9 percent from last month and 3.1 percent below October 2013. The all hay price, at \$173 per ton, is down \$3.00 from September and \$1.00 from last October. The price for upland cotton, at 67.9 cents per pound, is down 1.6 cents from September and 9.9 cents below last October.

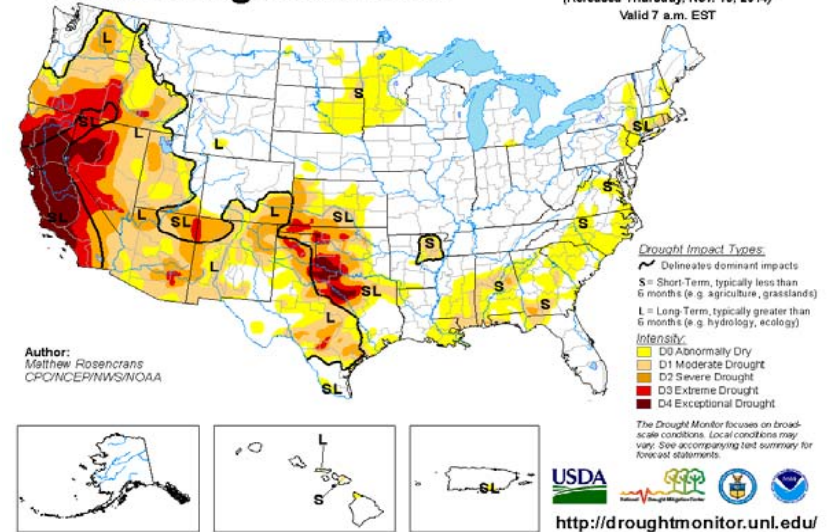
Livestock and products: The October index, at 137, is 3.0 percent above last month and up 26 percent from October 2013. Compared with a year ago, prices are higher for cattle, milk, broilers, calves, hogs, market eggs, and turkeys.

Meat animals: The October index, at 141, is up 4.4 percent from last month and 28 percent higher than last year. The October hog price, at \$80.00 per cwt, is up \$4.30 from September and \$11.50 higher than a year ago. The October beef cattle price of \$159 per cwt is up \$2.00 from last month and \$32.00 higher than October 2013.

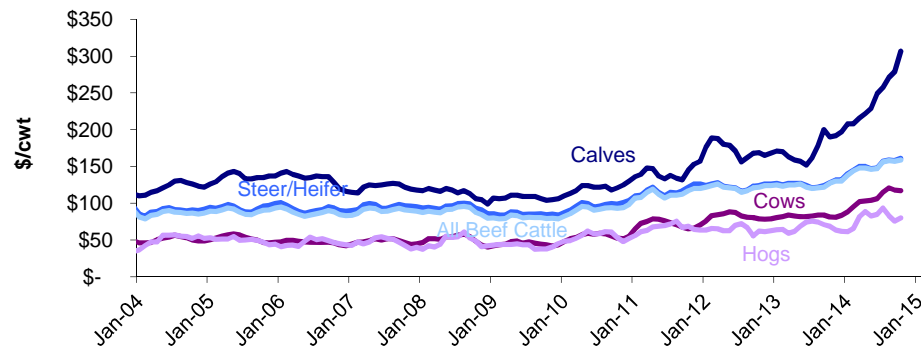
Dairy products: The October index, at 126, is down 1.6 percent from a month ago but 21 percent higher than October last year. The October all milk price of \$25.30 per cwt is down 40 cents from last month but up \$4.40 from October 2013.

U.S. Drought Monitor

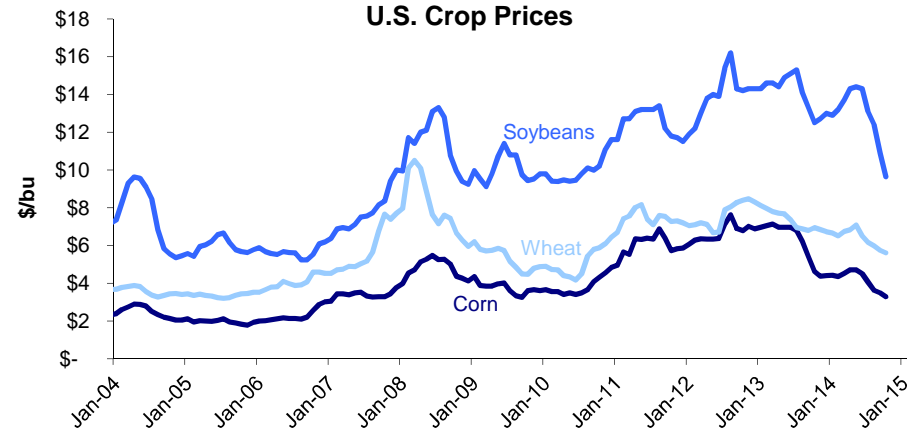
November 11, 2014
(Released Thursday, Nov. 13, 2014)
Valid 7 a.m. EST



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 (2013)

- 1,194 farms reported farm operation data to KFMA
- KFMA farms averaged \$618,416 in value of farm production
- KFMA farms averaged \$482,987 in total farm expense
- KFMA average net farm income was \$135,429
- SE region had the highest net farm income at \$161,776
- NW region had the lowest net farm income at \$35,791

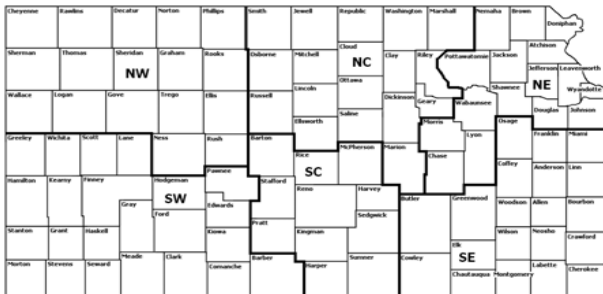
Long-Term (2003 to 2013)

- KFMA average net farm income varies widely from year to year
- 5-yr average net farm income was \$145,095
- 10-yr average net farm income was \$113,107

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.

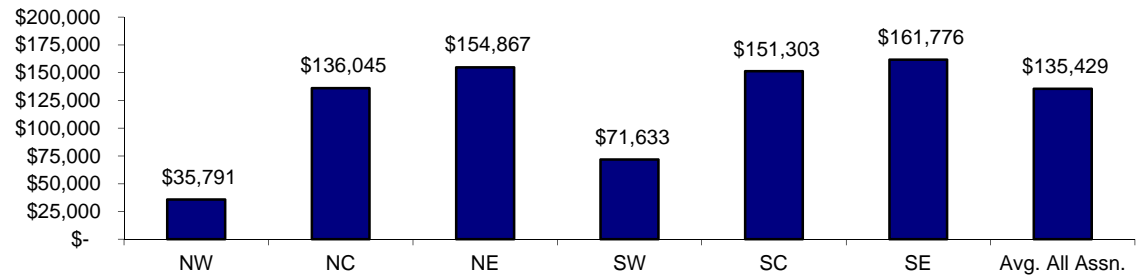
The goals of the KFMA program are to provide each member with information about business and family costs to improve farm business organization, farm business decisions, and farm profitability; and minimize risk. Through on-farm visits, whole-farm analysis, and other educational programs, Association 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.



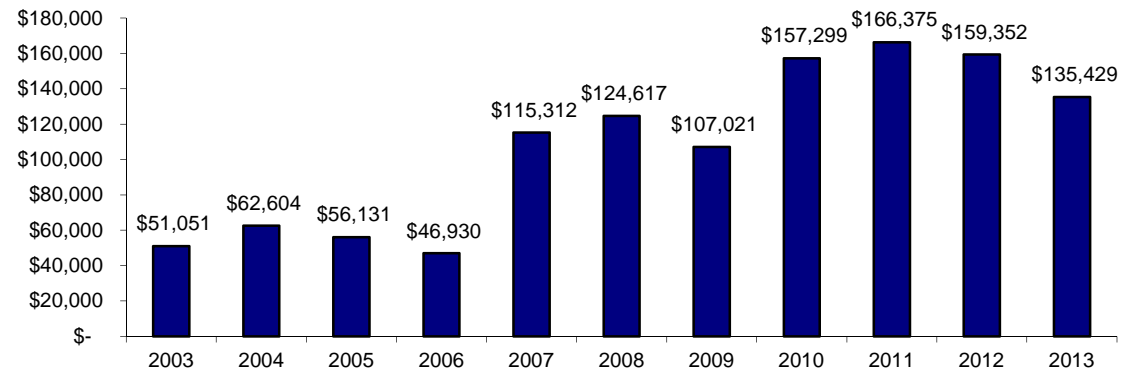
KFMA Average Net Farm Income by Region

Region	NW	NC	NE	SW	SC	SE	Avg. All Assn.
2012	\$ 283,174	\$ 111,790	\$ 141,016	\$ 138,889	\$ 165,360	\$ 159,352	\$ 159,352
2013	\$ 35,791	\$ 136,045	\$ 154,867	\$ 71,633	\$ 151,303	\$ 161,776	\$ 135,429
5-yr avg	\$ 244,100	\$ 119,964	\$ 149,880	\$ 98,039	\$ 128,542	\$ 143,394	\$ 145,095
10-yr avg	\$ 177,487	\$ 92,871	\$ 118,645	\$ 76,195	\$ 101,586	\$ 115,322	\$ 113,107

2013 Kansas Farm Management Association Average Net Farm Income by Region



Kansas Farm Management Association Average Net Farm Income 2003 - 2013



Source: 2013 annual data
Kansas State University - Kansas Farm Management Association

Indicators of the Kansas Economy Oil Production and Price

Short-Term (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas oil production up 337,102 bbl (8.6%)
- Oil price down \$1.1 (-1.0%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas oil production up 1,378,555 bbl (48.0%)
- Oil price up \$77.2 (292.1%)

2014 Oil Production/Price

Month	Production*	Price	Month	Production*	Price
January	4,279,676	\$ 94.62	July	4,247,693	\$ 103.59
February	3,551,856	\$ 100.82	August		\$ 96.54
March	4,076,569	\$ 100.80	September		\$ 93.21
April	4,065,934	\$ 102.07	October		\$ 84.40
May	4,231,922	\$ 102.18	November		
June	3,909,501	\$ 105.79	December		

* 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. CO₂ 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).

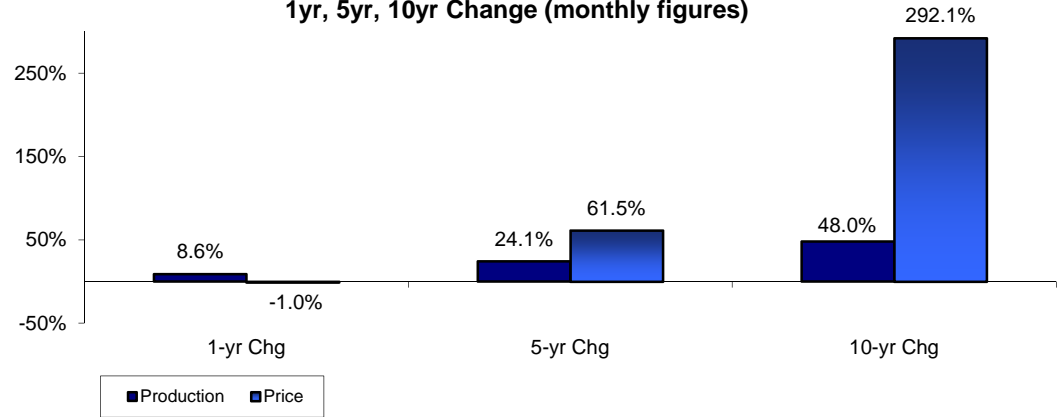
Source: 2014 monthly data
Kansas Geological Survey
Energy Information Administration

Oil Production* and Price

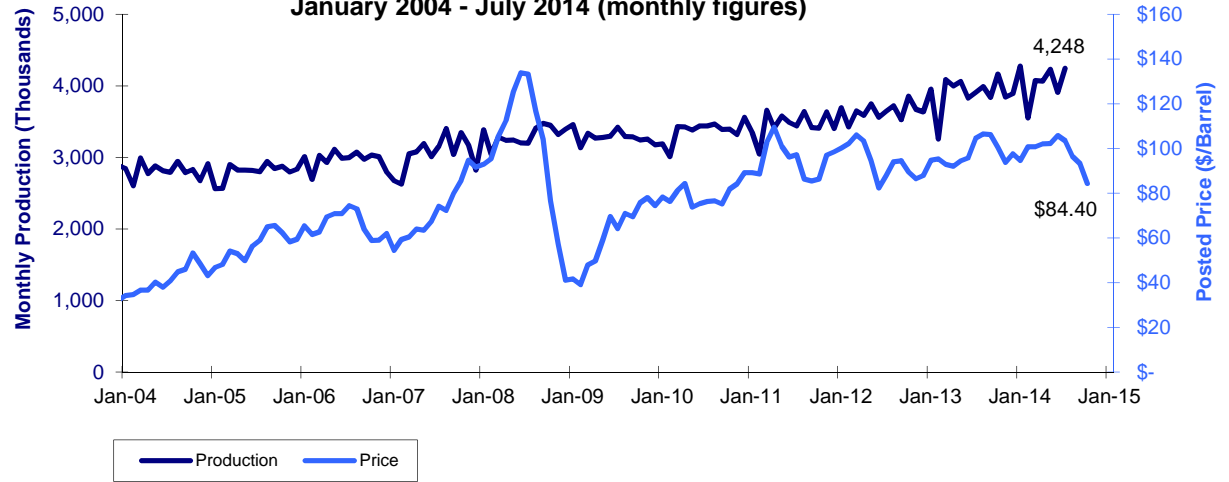
(most recent month of both production and price information)

	Jul-14	Jul-13	Jul-09	Jul-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (bbl)	4,247,693	3,910,591	3,421,653	2,869,138	8.6%	24.1%	48.0%
Price (\$/bbl)	\$ 103.59	\$ 104.67	\$ 64.15	\$ 26.42	-1.0%	61.5%	292.1%

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



Oil Production and Price January 2004 - July 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 (2013 to 2014)

- Kansas natural gas production down 516,678 mcf (-2.1%)
- Natural gas price up \$1.0 (29.0%)

Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- Kansas natural gas production down 16,814,004 mcf (-40.6%)
- Natural gas price up \$1.2 (38.8%)

2014 Natural Gas Production/Price

Month	Production*	Price	Month	Production*	Price
January	23,929,168	\$ 6.94	July	24,580,080	\$ 4.40
February	21,087,275	\$ 8.94	August		\$ 3.82
March	23,896,818	\$ 8.02	September		
April	23,479,535	\$ 4.85	October		
May	24,441,185	\$ 4.52	November		
June	23,586,004	\$ 4.81	December		

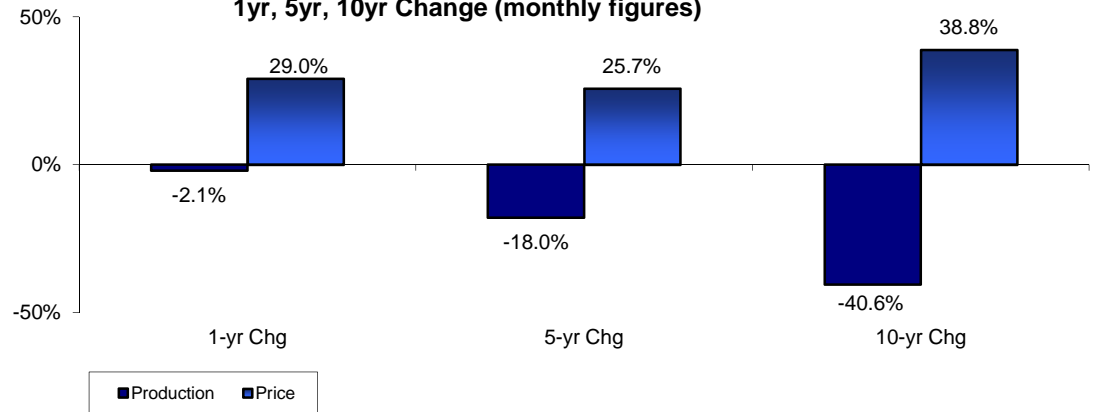
* Recent months production usually incomplete and revised upwards.

Natural Gas Production* and Price

(most recent month of both production and price information)

	Jul-14	Jul-13	Jul-09	Jul-04	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (mcf)	24,580,080	25,096,758	29,984,040	41,394,084	-2.1%	-18.0%	-40.6%
Price (\$/mcf)	\$ 4.40	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.17	29.0%	25.7%	38.8%

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

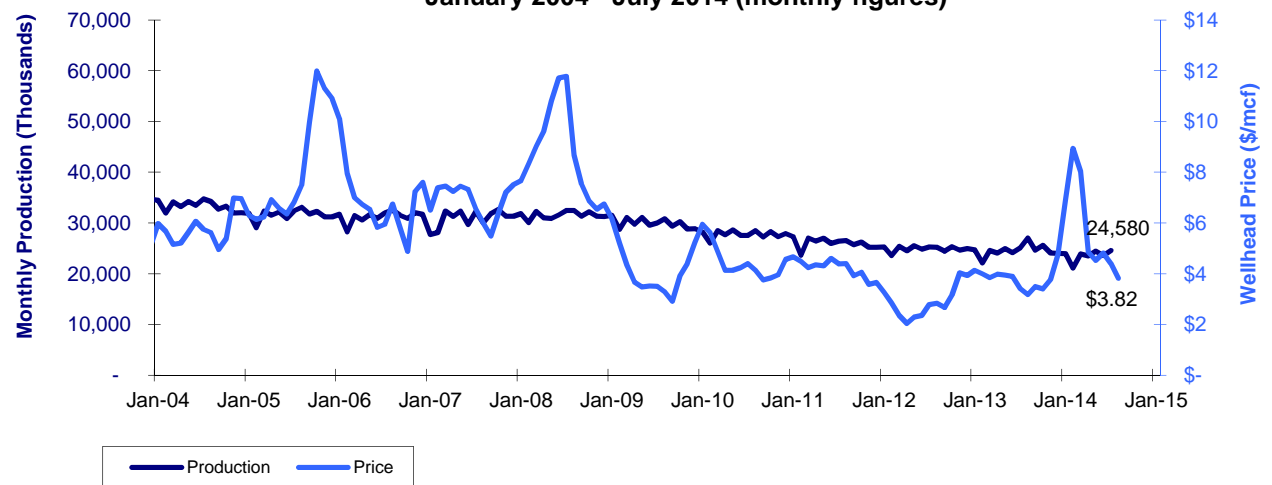


About the data and graphs

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 2004 - July 2014 (monthly figures)



Source: 2014 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

October 15, 2014 - Tenth District - Kansas City - The Tenth District economy grew modestly in late August and September, and most contacts were optimistic about future activity. Consumer spending was up moderately despite some sluggishness at restaurants and hotels, and expectations for future sales were mostly positive. District manufacturing activity grew modestly, and wholesale trade firms reported improved sales. District real estate activity increased slightly, and activity in the energy sector continued to expand. Transportation, professional, and high-tech firms reported slower growth relative to the previous survey. Bankers reported steady loan demand, better loan quality, and stable deposits. In agriculture, crop conditions remained solid in the District, but lower crop prices weighed on the outlook for farm incomes. Prices grew more slowly in most industries, while some firms reported increased wage pressures as well as labor shortages for specific positions.

Consumer Spending - Consumer spending grew at a solid rate, and contacts were more optimistic about future sales growth than in previous reports. Retail sales grew moderately, at a similar pace of growth as in the previous survey. Several retailers noted stronger sales of home improvement and building materials, though sales for some higher-priced items were characterized as weak. Expectations for future sales remained strong, and inventory levels were expected to rise somewhat. Auto sales were up modestly from the previous survey. Dealer contacts anticipated some increases in sales in the months ahead and noted solid sales for mid-sized vehicles and small SUVs. Auto inventories fell further, with one contact noting a considerable rise in the cost of inventory. Restaurant sales weakened in late August and September but remained well above year-ago levels, and contacts expected sales to improve in coming months. Many restaurants reported a reduction in employment, and one restaurant owner said they would be adding a health care surcharge of 3 percent to each check. District tourism activity fell from the previous month, but was up strongly from a year ago. Expectations for future tourism edged down somewhat but remained solid.

Manufacturing and Other Business Activity - District manufacturing and other business activity rose modestly in late August and September. Factory production increased, primarily at durable goods producers, though several nondurable-goods producers also reported modest gains. However, activity at some food processing plants continued to decline in the face of higher beef prices. Contacts reported solid gains in factory shipments and employment, with new orders up slightly. Expectations for future factory activity held steady at overall favorable levels. Manufacturers' capital spending plans increased slightly and remained well above year-ago levels. Growth in wholesale trade sales increased, with contacts expecting continued solid growth in the next few months. Transportation, professional, and high-tech firms reported smaller gains than the previous survey, although sales remained considerably higher than year-ago levels and many contacts expected solid improvement heading forward. One trucking firm cited supply chain disruptions and new regulations as having slowed freight traffic for both shippers and distributors.

Real Estate and Construction - On balance, District real estate activity increased slightly in late August and September with residential real estate activity flat and commercial real estate activity increasing moderately. Residential home sales were unchanged compared to the previous survey period and were similar to year-ago levels. Sales of low- and medium-priced homes continued to run ahead of sales for higher-priced homes. Home prices increased modestly, and inventories continued to rise slightly. Most residential real estate contacts expected home sales to decrease in the coming months primarily reflecting typical seasonal declines. Housing starts and construction supply sales edged down since the previous survey period. Residential construction activity was expected to pick up slightly as builders anticipated a slight increase in traffic of potential buyers. Commercial real estate activity increased moderately relative to the previous survey period as contacts continued to report a decline in vacancy rates, an increase in absorption, higher sales, and increased construction activity. The commercial real estate market was expected to strengthen at a moderate pace over the coming months.

Banking - Bankers reported steady overall loan demand, a modest improvement in loan quality, and mostly steady deposit levels in late August and September. Loan demand was slightly improved for agricultural loans, consumer installment loans and commercial and industrial loans. Demand for residential real estate loans was slightly weaker compared to the last survey. Even with the recent modest improvement in loan quality, most bankers indicated loan quality was unchanged compared to a year ago, and many expected it to remain the same over the next six months. Credit standards remained largely unchanged for all major loan categories, and deposit levels were stable for most banks.

Energy - Energy activity continued to expand in late August and September. District contacts reported steady growth in drilling activity, primarily for oil, and expectations for future drilling were solid, though somewhat lower than the previous survey. Oil prices declined in late August and September, as global demand failed to keep up with supply. Most respondents expected oil prices to decline marginally in the coming months, yet most producers anticipated that drilling would remain profitable across the areas where they are active. Natural gas prices continued to decline but remained slightly above year-ago levels; most contacts expected these prices to start to rise modestly as the winter heating season approaches. Energy firms' overall capital expenditure plans remained solid.

Agriculture - Despite expectations of above-average yields, further declines in crop prices weighed on farm income prospects in the District. However, crop insurance and some pre-selling of this year's crop at higher prices earlier in the year may help mitigate the effect on overall farm incomes of recent spot price declines. The corn and soybean crops were mostly rated in good to excellent condition as harvest began. Cattle prices rose since the last survey period while hog prices fell with increased production resulting from higher dressed weights. The demand for farm operating loans has risen substantially from last year as more crop producers borrowed to pay for operating costs. Bankers also reported a rise in requests for agricultural loan renewals and extensions and noted that loan repayment rates have edged down from the high levels seen the past few years. Despite the sharp drop in crop prices, farmland values were typically holding at high levels.

Wages and Prices - Relative to the previous report, prices rose at a slightly slower pace in most industries, and while most firms reported only modest wage pressures, in some cases wage pressures were more pronounced. Retail price growth was minimal, likely because retailers' input costs rose more slowly than in previous surveys. Restaurant menu prices also rose less than in previous surveys despite persistent growth in input costs. Manufacturing selling prices rose slightly, while raw materials prices continued to increase at modest rates. Transportation input prices fell and fewer transportation firms raised their selling prices. Construction materials prices were up in late August and September, and many builders expected further increases. Contacts in most industries expected prices to rise moderately going forward. Increased wage pressures were noted in a few industries, particularly manufacturing, restaurants, transportation, and energy. Some contacts continued to report a short supply of workers, particularly for drivers, construction, and skilled manufacturing positions.

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 - August 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 an estimated 11.3 million in 2013, up 1.6 million since 2009. U.S. goods exports to FTA partners supported an estimated 3.2 million jobs nationally, 45 percent of all jobs supported by goods exports in 2013. In 2013, goods exports from the state of Kansas supported an estimated 71 thousand jobs.

Exports Sustain Thousands of Kansas Businesses

A total of 3,387 companies exported from Kansas locations in 2012. Of those, 2,830 (83.6 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises with fewer than 500 employees. Small and medium-sized firms generated one-quarter (24.5 percent) of Kansas' total exports of merchandise in 2012.

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 20.9 percent of the state's total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by China (1.7 billion), Mexico (\$1.5 billion), Japan (\$880 million), and Brazil (\$667 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 (\$2.1 billion), Machinery, Except Electrical (\$1.3 billion), and Chemicals (\$1.0 billion).

Kansas's Metropolitan Exports

In 2013, the following metropolitan areas in Kansas recorded merchandise exports: Wichita (\$3.8 billion), Topeka (\$303 million), Lawrence (\$79 million), and Manhattan (\$30 million).

Free Trade Agreements

The United States currently has free trade agreements in force with 20 countries, which account for \$5.2 billion (42 percent) of Kansas' exports. During the past 10 years, exports from Kansas to these markets grew by 105 percent, with NAFTA, CAFTA-DR, Peru, Columbia, and Australia showing the largest dollar growth during this period.

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

Source: 2011 - 2013 annual data

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

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

Total U.S. Exports (Origin of Movement) via KANSAS - 2013

(millions of dollars)

Rank	Description	2013 Value	2013 % Share
---	Total Kansas Exports and % Share of U.S. Total	\$ 12,465	0.8
---	Total, Top 25 Commodities and % Share of State Total	7,866	63.1
1	CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT, ENGINES, AND PARTS	1,801	14.4
2	WHEAT AND MESLIN, NESOI	1,408	11.3
3	SOYBEANS, NESOI	851	6.8
4	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, BONELESS, FRESH OR CH	807	6.5
5	CORN (MAIZE), OTHER THAN SEED CORN	255	2
6	DOG AND CAT FOOD, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	239	1.9
7	MEDICAMENTS NESOI, MEASURED DOSES, RETAIL PK	216	1.7
8	WHOLE HIDES & SKINS, OF A WT >16KG BOVINE/EQU	214	1.7
9	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, BONELESS, FROZEN	208	1.7
10	LT OILS, PREPS GT=70% PETROLEUM/BITUM NT BIOD	185	1.5
11	RADIO NAVIGATIONAL AID APPARATUS	163	1.3
12	NEW PNUMAT RUB TIRE, CONST/INDUST VEH/MAC,RIM	159	1.3
13	BREWING OR DISTILLING DREGS AND WASTE, W/NT P	158	1.3
14	WL HIDES&SKIN, WT/SKI<=8KG DRD/10 DRY- SALT/16	135	1.1
15	MECH FRONT- END SHOVEL LOADERS, SELF- PROPELLED	132	1.1
16	FLOURS AND MEALS OF SOYBEANS	110	0.9
17	BOV/EQ HIDE/SKIN,FUL GRN,UNSPILT;GRN SPL, WET	105	0.8
18	GENERATING SETS, ELECTRIC, WIND- POWERED	100	0.8
19	MEAT OF SWINE, NESOI, FROZEN	96	0.8
20	PASS VEH SPK- IG INT COM RCPR P ENG >1500 NOV	94	0.8
21	TALLOW OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SHEEP OR GOATS, NES	92	0.7
22	RARE GASES, OTHER THAN ARGON	89	0.7
23	LEAD- ACID BATTERIES OF A KIND USED FOR STG EN	87	0.7
24	MEAS & CHECKNG INSTRUMENT, APPLIANCES & MACH	80	0.6
25	MEAT, BOVINE CUTS WITH BONE IN, FROZEN	79	0.6

* NESOI - Not Elsewhere Specified or Included

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