Indicators of the Kansas Economy

A Review of Economic Trends
and the Kansas Economy

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Review and Analysis of the November 2015 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.

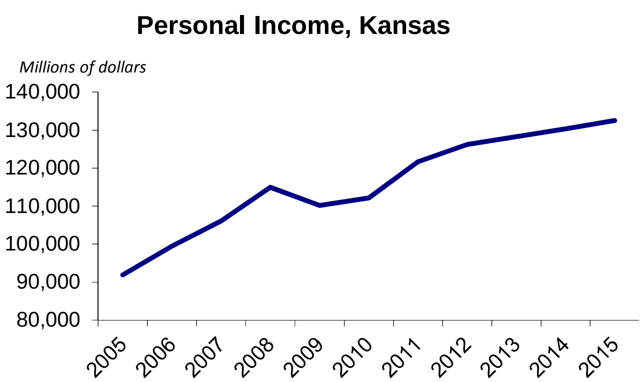
While IKE tracks the mid-west six state region due to geographical and logistical reasons, these states are not homogenous in nature: some states have twice the population and others have an entirely different sector mix. The figures should be interpreted with those differences in mind.

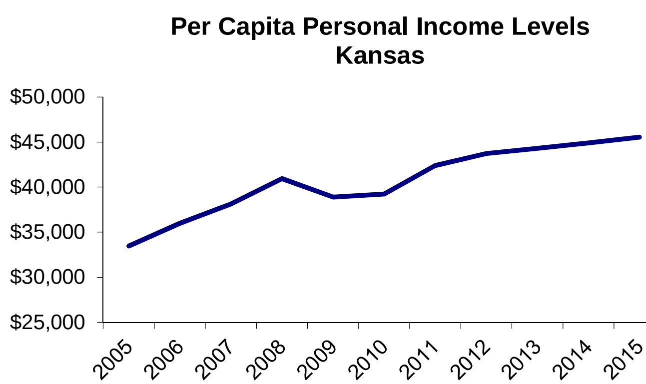
This most recent edition of the IKE report includes 17 updated metrics and 3 revised metrics. A select summary of those follows:

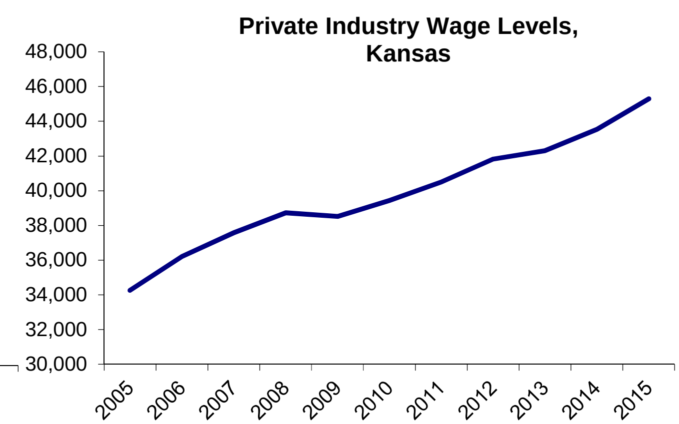
Personal income: Personal income for Kansas has increased to 132,554 million dollars based on the 2015 Q1-Q2 average, up from 130,364 million in 2014.

Per Capita: Kansas surpassed the region on per capita personal income with a figure of $45,553 based on the 2015 Q1-Q2 average, versus the 6-state region average of $44,589. Kansas also outpaced the region on a percentage basis with an increase of 1.5% versus the region percentage increase of 1.2%.

Private Industry Wage Levels: Kansas experienced an increase in private industry wage levels to $45,292 in 2015 based on preliminary figures, a net increase of $1,762 from $43,530 in 2014.







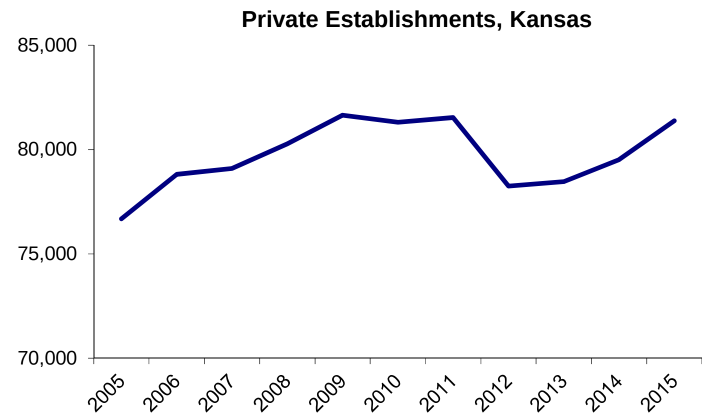
Private Establishment Data: From 2014 to 2015, preliminary estimates show Kansas total private establishments increased from 79,516 to 81,382.

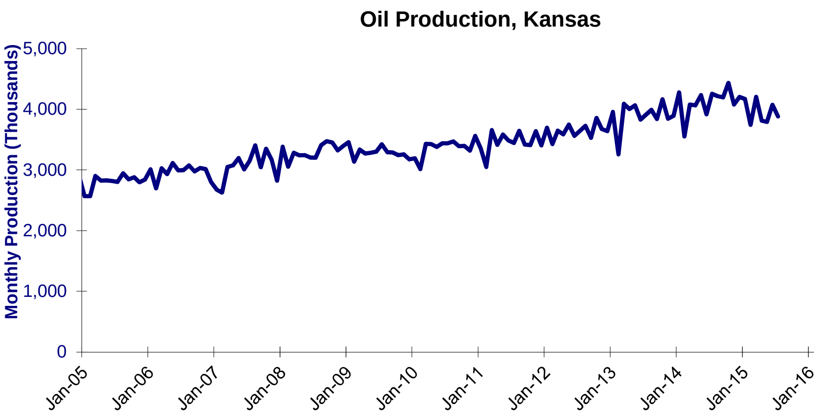
Oil production was down in July 2015 from 4,254,376 bbl in July 2014, to 3,882,750 bbl in July 2015.

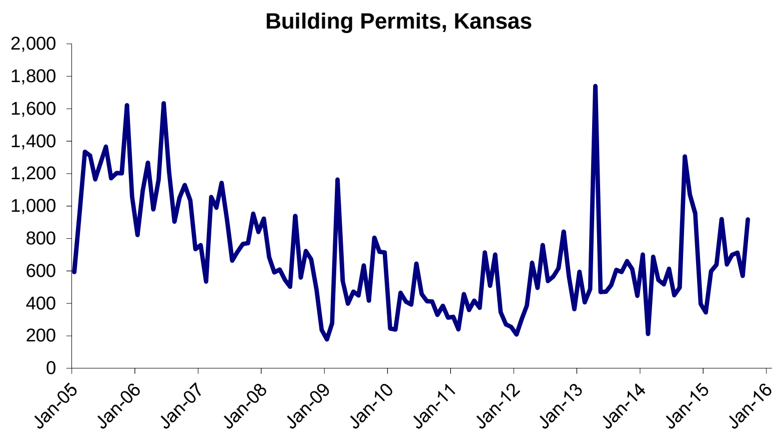
Building permits: In September 2015, 917 building permits were issued in Kansas, down from 1,305 in September 2014.

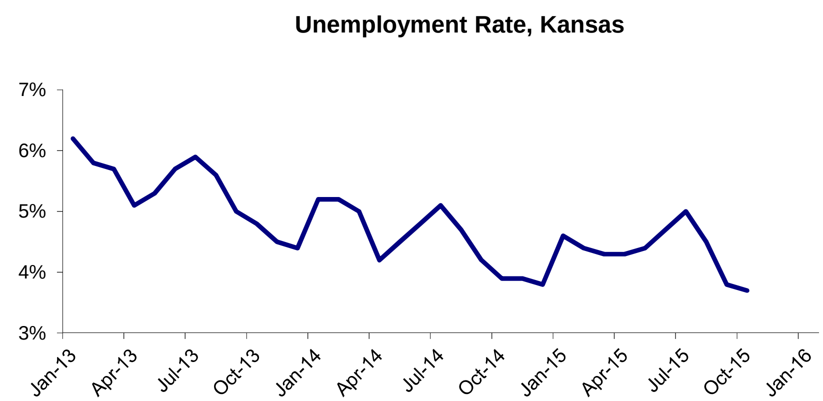
Unemployment: As of October 2015, unemployment in Kansas was 56,232, down from 58,940 unemployed in October 2014, a decrease of 4.6%.

Unemployment Rate: Kansas leads the region and the nation with a lower unemployment rate of 3.7%. The unemployment rate for the region was 3.9%, and the U.S. was 4.8%.



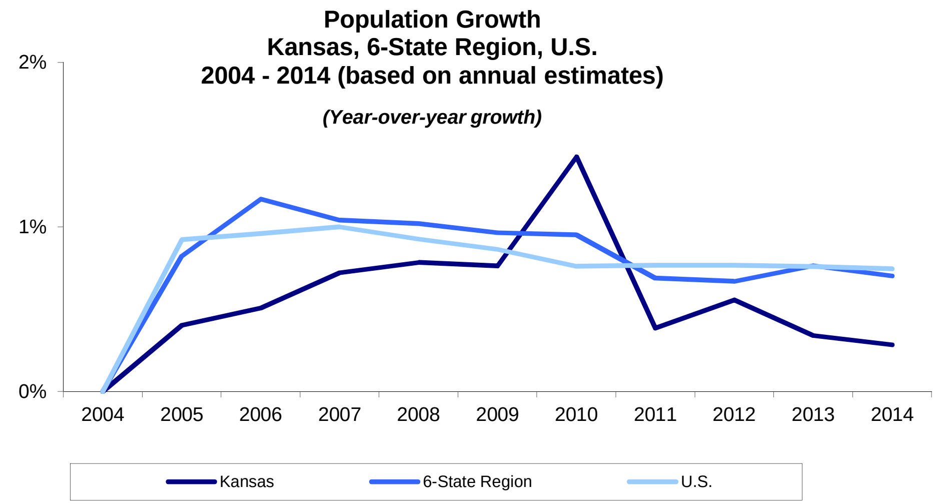


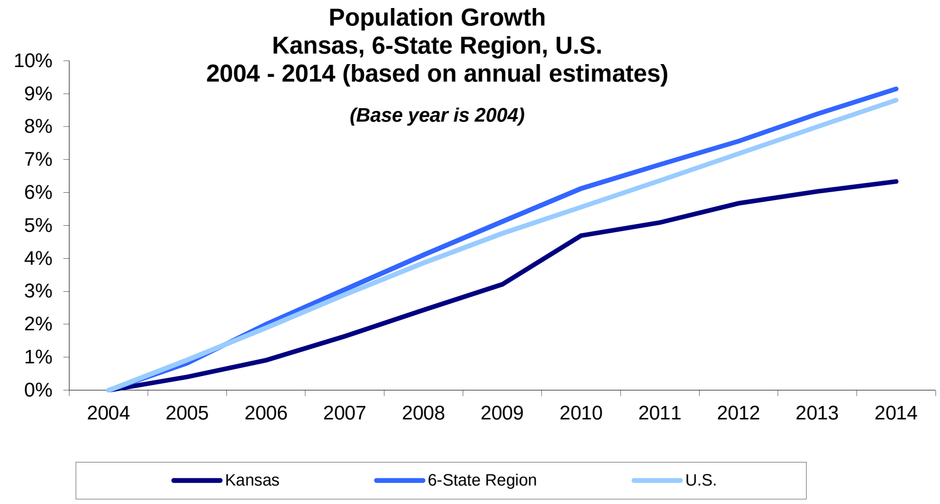




Indicators of the Kansas Economy - Population

Description This sheet provides both a year-over-year and annual comparison of growth in population. The data used to create this sheet illustrates year-over-year growth by comparing current year to previous year figures. (i.e. 2015 to 2014, 2014 to 2013, 2013 to 2012, etc.); and overall growth since 2004 (i.e. base year is 2004).





Annual Data - 2004 - 2014

	Population			Year-over-Year Growth			2004-2014 Growth			2014 Population	
	2014 Annual Estimates			*(Base year is previous year)*			*(Base year is 2004)*				
Year	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Region**	**Population**
2004	2,730,765	21,302,277	293,045,739	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
2005	2,741,771	21,477,580	295,753,151	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	Kansas	2,904,021
2006	2,755,700	21,728,873	298,593,212	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	2.0%	1.9%	Arkansas	2,966,369
2007	2,775,586	21,955,094	301,579,895	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	3.1%	2.9%	Colorado	5,355,866
2008	2,797,375	22,179,273	304,374,846	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%	4.1%	3.9%	Iowa	3,107,126
2009	2,818,747	22,393,303	307,006,550	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	3.2%	5.1%	4.8%	Missouri	6,063,589
2010	2,858,949	22,606,598	309,347,057	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	4.7%	6.1%	5.6%	Nebraska	1,881,503
2011	2,869,965	22,762,298	311,721,632	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	5.1%	6.9%	6.4%	Oklahoma	3,878,051
2012	2,885,966	22,914,771	314,112,078	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	5.7%	7.6%	7.2%	6-State Region	23,252,504
2013	2,895,801	23,090,196	316,497,531	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	6.0%	8.4%	8.0%	U.S.	318,857,056
2014	2,904,021	23,252,504	318,857,056	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	6.3%	9.2%	8.8%		

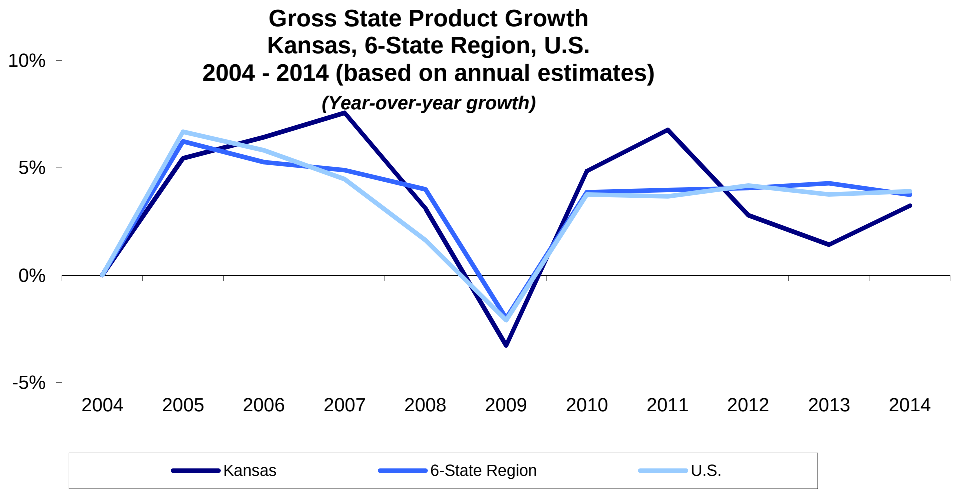
About the data and graphs

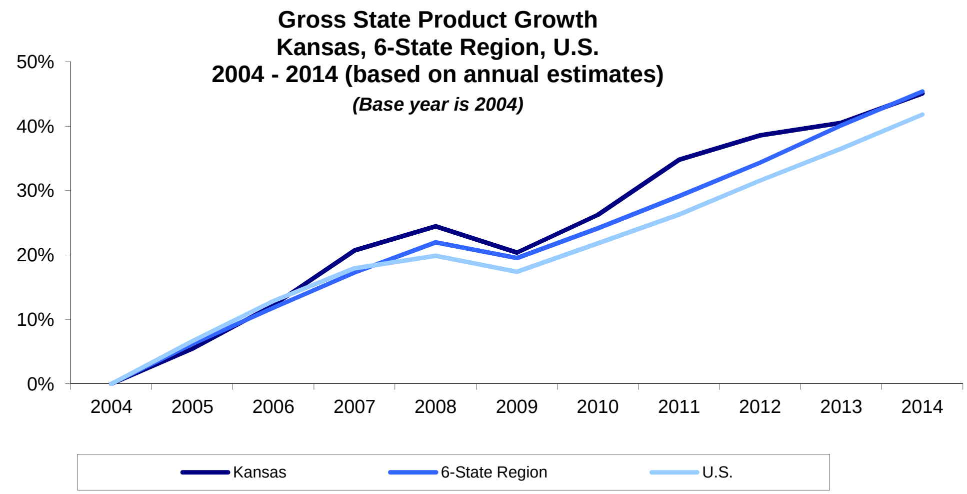
The U.S. Census Bureau publishes total resident population estimates and demographic components of change (births, deaths, and migration) each year. The reference date for estimates is July 1. Estimates usually are for the present and the past, while projections are estimates of the population for future 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.

Source *2014 annual data - U.S. Census Bureau* http://www.census.gov/popest/

Indicators of the Kansas Economy - Gross State Product

Description This sheet provides both a year-over-year and annual comparison of growth in gross state product. The data used to create this sheet illustrates year-over-year growth by comparing current year to previous year figures (i.e. 2015 to 2014, 2014 to 2013, 2013 to 2012, etc.); and overall growth since 2004 (i.e. base year is 2004).





Annual Data - 2004 - 2014 *(millions of current dollars)*

	Gross State Product			Year-over-Year Growth			2004-2014 Growth			2014 Gross State Product	
	Annual Estimates			*(Base year is previous year)*			*(Base year is 2004)*			*(millions of current dollars)*	
Year	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Region**	**Gross State Product**
2004	101,343	810,749	12,206,995	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
2005	106,864	861,337	13,022,458	5.4%	6.2%	6.7%	5.4%	6.2%	6.7%	Kansas	147,075
2006	113,738	906,724	13,781,347	6.4%	5.3%	5.8%	12.2%	11.8%	12.9%	Arkansas	121,395
2007	122,349	951,079	14,399,635	7.6%	4.9%	4.5%	20.7%	17.3%	18.0%	Colorado	306,663
2008	126,152	989,163	14,635,348	3.1%	4.0%	1.6%	24.5%	22.0%	19.9%	Iowa	170,613
2009	122,029	969,314	14,329,566	-3.3%	-2.0%	-2.1%	20.4%	19.6%	17.4%	Missouri	284,462
2010	127,947	1,006,795	14,869,544	4.8%	3.9%	3.8%	26.3%	24.2%	21.8%	Nebraska	112,159
2011	136,613	1,046,866	15,416,873	6.8%	4.0%	3.7%	34.8%	29.1%	26.3%	Oklahoma	183,501
2012	140,441	1,089,407	16,060,678	2.8%	4.1%	4.2%	38.6%	34.4%	31.6%	6-State Region	1,178,793
2013	142,449	1,136,155	16,665,215	1.4%	4.3%	3.8%	40.6%	40.1%	36.5%	U.S.	17,316,314
2014	147,075	1,178,793	17,316,314	3.2%	3.8%	3.9%	45.1%	45.4%	41.9%		

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 are displayed in millions of current dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Source *2014 annual data - U.S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis* http://www.bea.gov/regional/

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

Short-Term (2014 to 2015)
- Kansas PI up $2,190 million (1.7%)
- 6-State Region PI up $20,782 million (2.0%)
- U.S. PI up $445,980 million (3.0%)
- Kansas PCPI up $662 (1.5%)
- 6-State Region PCPI up $519 (1.2%)
- U.S. PCPI up $1,138 (2.5%)

Long-Term (2005 to 2015)
- Kansas PI up $40,634 million (44.2%)
- 6-State Region PI up $331,353 million (46.4%)
- U.S. PI up $4,518,807 million (42.6%)
- Kansas PCPI up $12,070 (36.0%)
- 6-State Region PCPI up $11,626 (35.3%)
- U.S. PCPI up $11,283 (31.4%)

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.

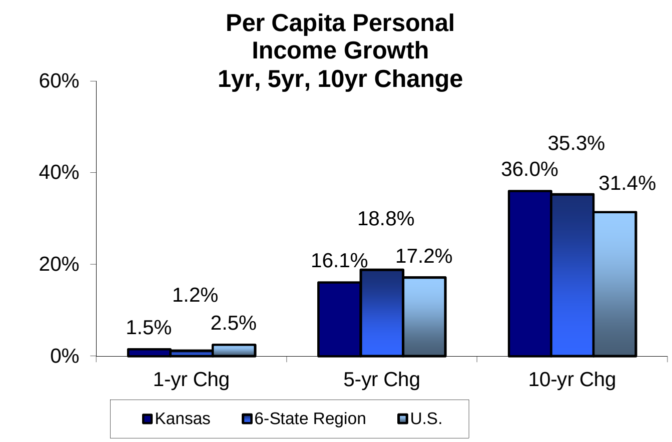
Personal income is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, 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).

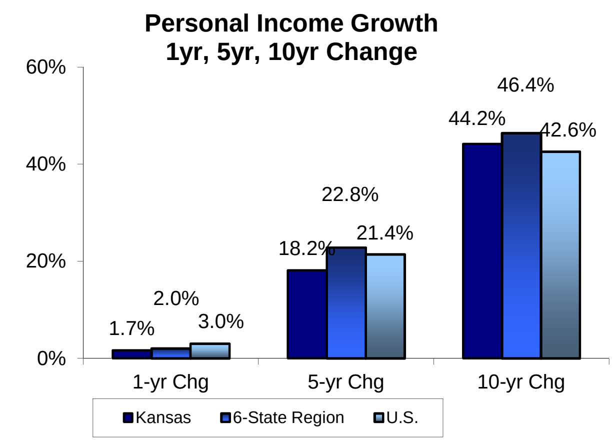
Personal Income Estimates (PI) - *(millions of dollars)*

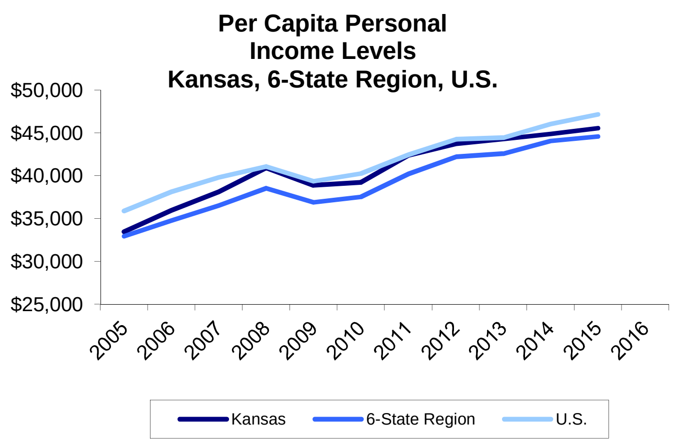
	2015Q1,Q2	2014	2010	2005	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	132,554	130,364	112,171	91,920	1.7%	18.2%	44.2%
6-State Region	1,045,407	1,024,625	850,985	714,053	2.0%	22.8%	46.4%
U.S.	15,129,127	14,683,147	12,459,613	10,610,320	3.0%	21.4%	42.6%

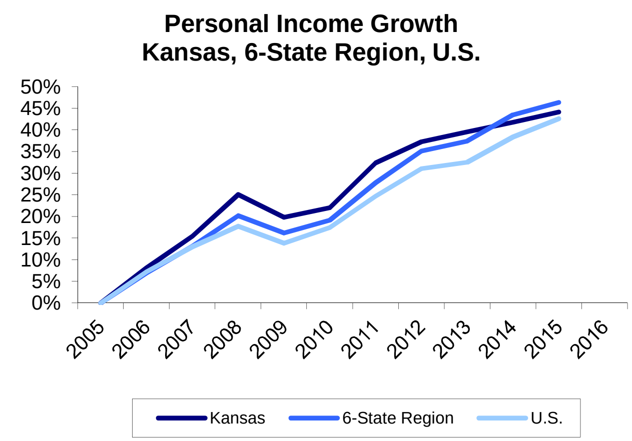
Per Capita Personal Income Estimates (PCPI) - ($)

	2015Q1,Q2	2014	2010	2005	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	45,553	44,891	39,235	33,483	1.5%	16.1%	36.0%
6-State Region	44,589	44,070	37,528	32,964	1.2%	18.8%	35.3%
U.S.	47,187	46,049	40,277	35,904	2.5%	17.2%	31.4%









Source: *2014 annual data, 2015 quarterly data*
U.S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis *http://www.bea.gov/regional/*

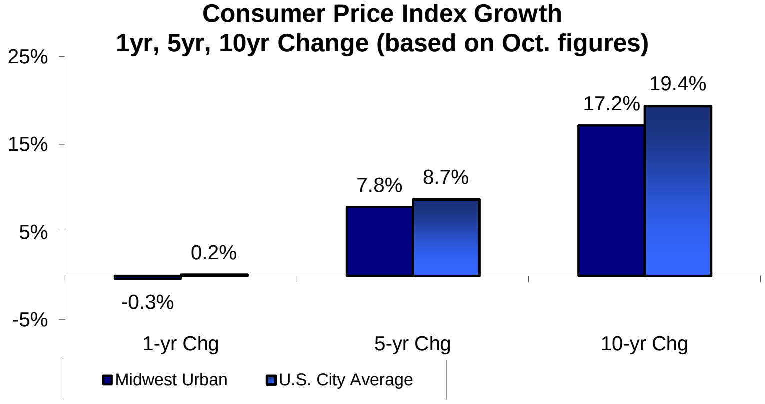
Indicators of the Kansas Economy
Consumer Price Index

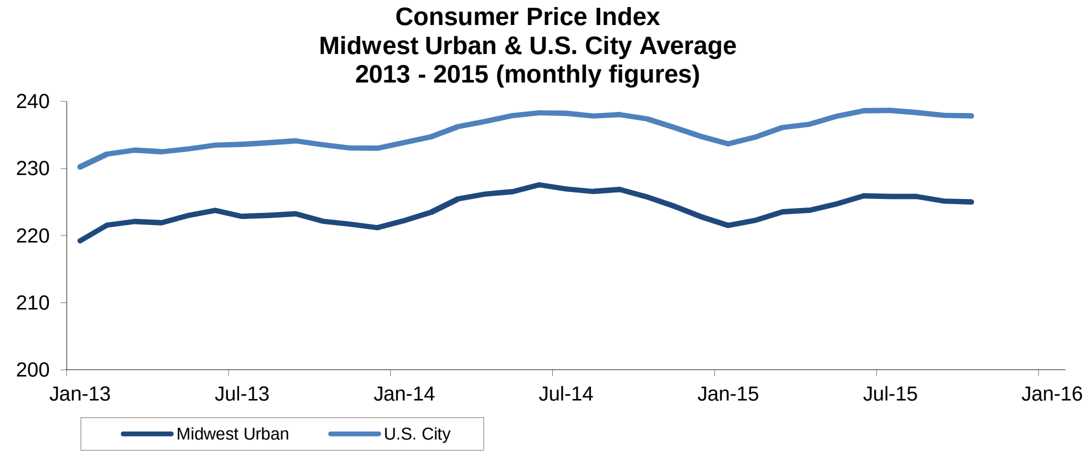
Short-Term (2014 to 2015)
- Midwest Urban CPI down 0.7 (-0.3%)
- U.S. City Average CPI up 0.4 (0.2%)

Long-Term (2005 to 2015)
- Midwest Urban CPI up 33.0 (17.2%)
- U.S. City Average CPI up 38.6 (19.4%)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

	Oct-15	Oct-14	Oct-10	Oct-05	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Midwest Urban	225.1	225.8	208.7	192.1	-0.3%	7.8%	17.2%
U.S. City Average	237.8	237.4	218.7	199.2	0.2%	8.7%	19.4%



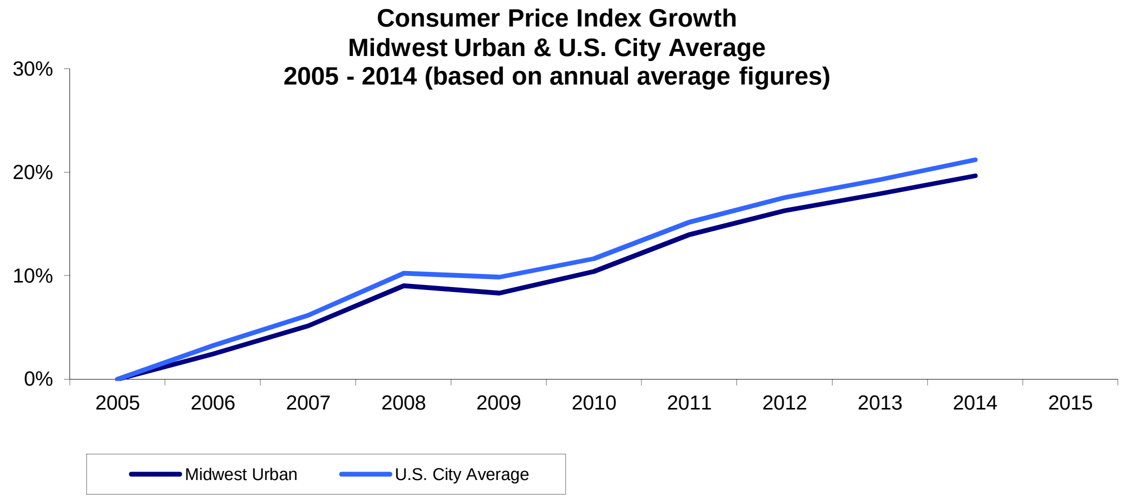


About the data and graphs

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: *2015 monthly data*
U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics

[*http://stats.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm*](http://stats.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm)

Indicators of the Kansas Economy
Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI)

October 22, 2015 – *The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) ticked down to –0.37 in September from –0.39 in August. Two of the four broad categories of indicators that make up the index decreased from August, and all four categories made nonpositive contributions to the index in September.*

The contribution from production-related indicators to the CFNAI ticked up to –0.18 in September from –0.21 in August. Manufacturing production moved down 0.1 percent in September, following a decline of 0.4 percent in August. Similarly, the sales, orders, and inventories category made a neutral contribution to the CFNAI in September, up slightly from –0.03 in August. Employment-related indicators contributed –0.11 to the CFNAI in September, down slightly from –0.08 in August. Civilian employment declined by 0.2 percent in September, following an increase of 0.1 percent in August; however, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.1 percent in September. The contribution of the personal consumption and housing category to the CFNAI ticked down to –0.08 in September from –0.06 in August. Housing permits declined to 1,103,000 annualized units in September from 1,161,000 in the previous month. However, housing starts moved up to 1,206,000 annualized units in September from 1,132,000 in August.

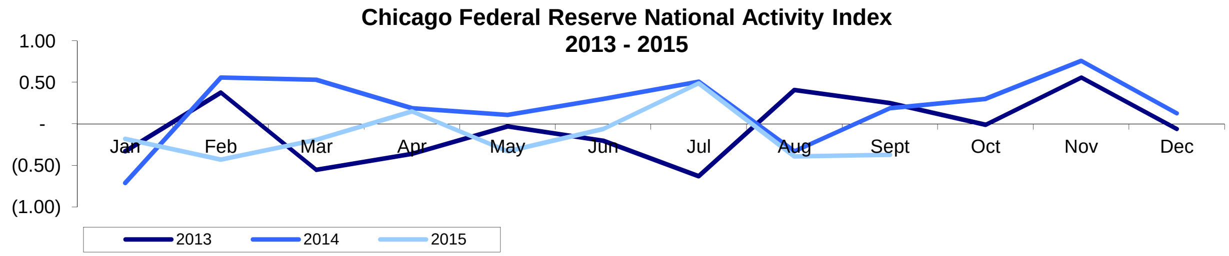
The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of October 20, 2015. At that time, September data for 49 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index. The August monthly index was revised to –0.39 from an initial estimate of –0.41. Revisions 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 revision to the August monthly index was due primarily to the former.

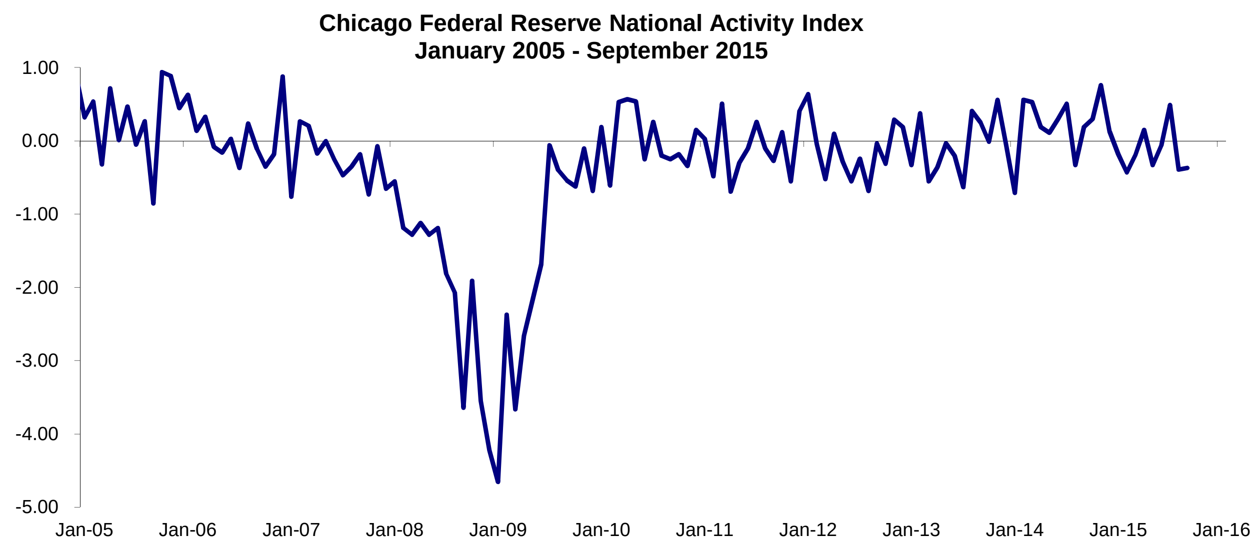
About the data and graphs

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.**

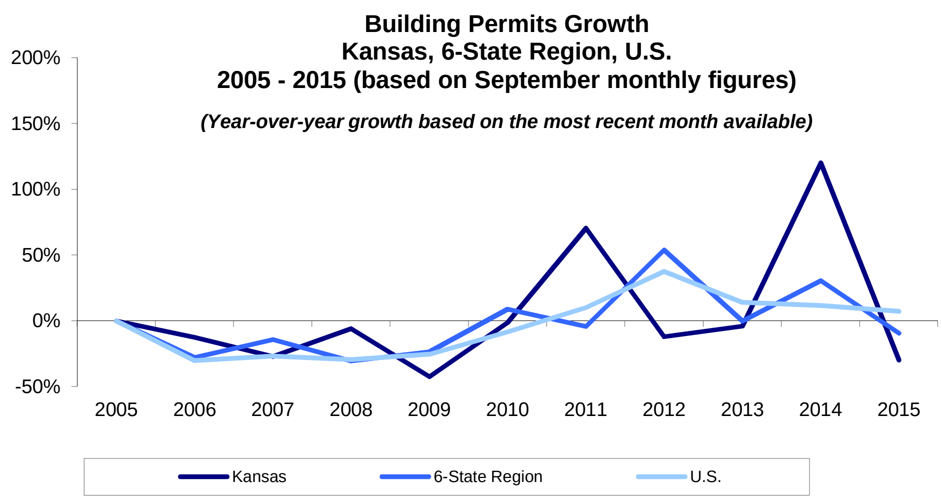


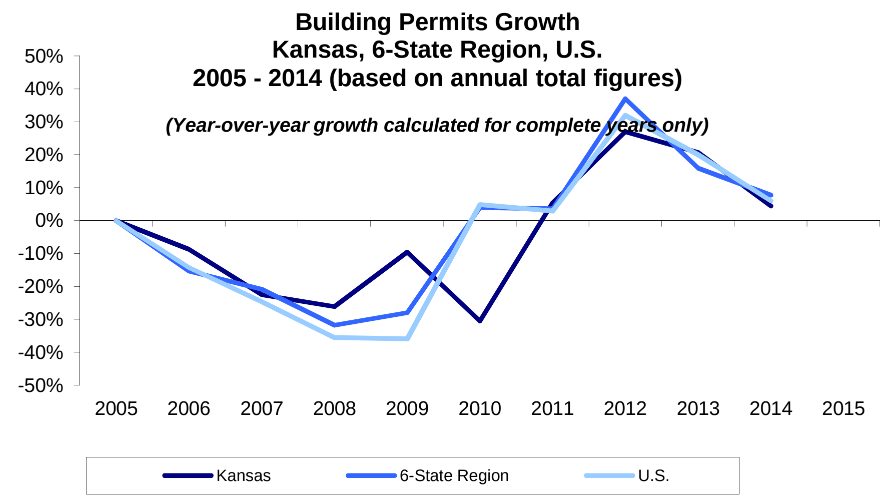


Source: 2015 monthly data
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago http://www.chicagofed.org/webpages/publications/cfnai/index.cfm

Indicators of the Kansas Economy - Building Permits

Description This sheet provides a year-over-year comparison of growth in building permits. The data used to create this sheet illustrates year-over year growth by comparing current year to previous year figures. (i.e. 2015 to 2014, 2014 to 2013, 2013 to 2012, etc.)





Monthly Data - September 2015 ***Annual Total Data - 2005 to 2014***

	Building Permits			Year-over-Year Growth			Building Permits			Year-over-Year Growth		
	September Monthly Figures			*(Base year is previous year)*			*Annual Total Figures*			*(Base year is previous year)*		
Year	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**
2005	1,203	12,215	191,304	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14,266	138,332	2,114,645	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2006	1,052	8,815	133,636	-12.6%	-27.8%	-30.1%	13,033	117,230	1,815,065	-8.6%	-15.3%	-14.2%
2007	767	7,557	97,722	-27.1%	-14.3%	-26.9%	10,107	92,792	1,368,752	-22.5%	-20.8%	-24.6%
2008	722	5,248	68,790	-5.9%	-30.6%	-29.6%	7,471	63,372	882,632	-26.1%	-31.7%	-35.5%
2009	416	4,022	51,336	-42.4%	-23.4%	-25.4%	6,760	45,702	565,525	-9.5%	-27.9%	-35.9%
2010	411	4,385	47,099	-1.2%	9.0%	-8.3%	4,704	47,501	592,911	-30.4%	3.9%	4.8%
2011	701	4,204	51,836	70.6%	-4.1%	10.1%	4,959	49,232	610,238	5.4%	3.6%	2.9%
2012	617	6,473	71,383	-12.0%	54.0%	37.7%	6,300	67,496	805,437	27.0%	37.1%	32.0%
2013	593	6,473	81,336	-3.9%	0.0%	13.9%	7,607	78,268	967,146	20.7%	16.0%	20.1%
2014	1,305	8,447	90,696	120.1%	30.5%	11.5%	7,945	84,393	1,024,971	4.4%	7.8%	6.0%
2015	917	7,655	97,213	-29.7%	-9.4%	7.2%						

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 *2015 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 (2014 to 2015)
- Kansas sales tax collections up $13,898,516 (6.5%)
- $1,474,449,521 collected ytd during 2015
- $2,539,208,639 collected total during 2014

Long-Term (2005 to 2015)
- Kansas sales tax collections ytd up $79,841,413 (53.6%)
- $1,744,411,563 collected total during 2005

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.

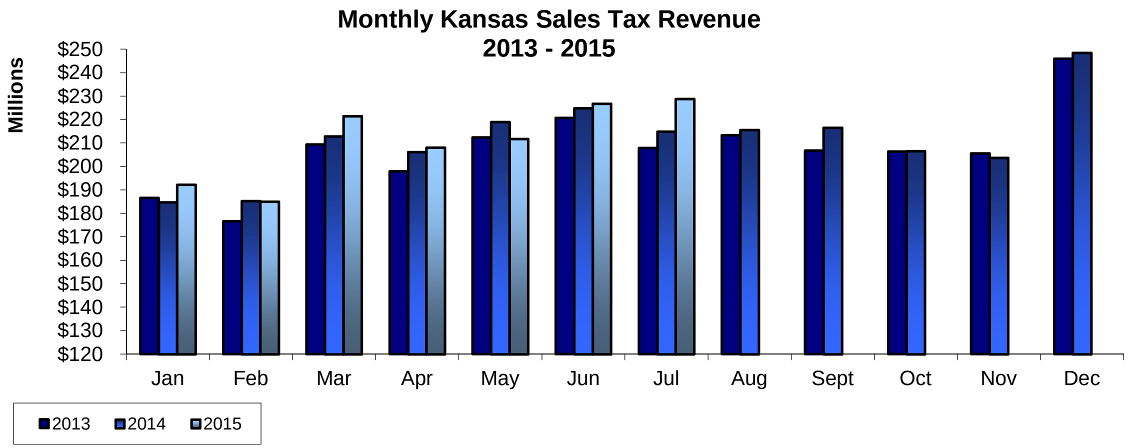
Consumers tend to delay purchases during a downturn in the economy, which can be reflected in lower sales tax collections in months preceding and during a recession. Monthly sales tax collections tend to increase as the economy improves and consumer spending increases.

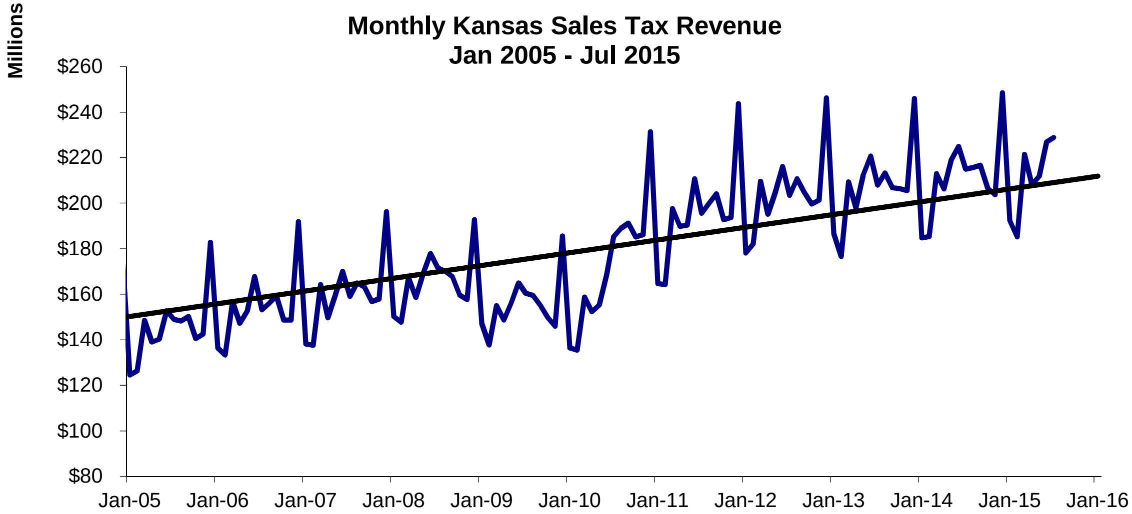
Tracking sales tax collections in Kansas gives insight into consumer behavior and demand. Sales tax collections can fluctuate widely from month to month. Since January 1990, state sales tax rates have changed on **five** occasions. In June 1992, the state sales tax rate increased from 4.25% to 4.90%; in July 2002 the state sales tax rate increased to 5.30%; in July 2010 the state sales tax rate increased to 6.30%; in July 2013 the state sales tax rate changed to 6.15%; **and in July 2015 the state sales tax rate changed to 6.50%.**

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/bustaxtypessales.html

Sales Tax Collections

	Jul-15	Jul-14	Jul-10	Jul-05	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	$ 228,852,450	$ 214,953,934	$ 185,342,195	$ 149,011,037	6.5%	23.5%	53.6%

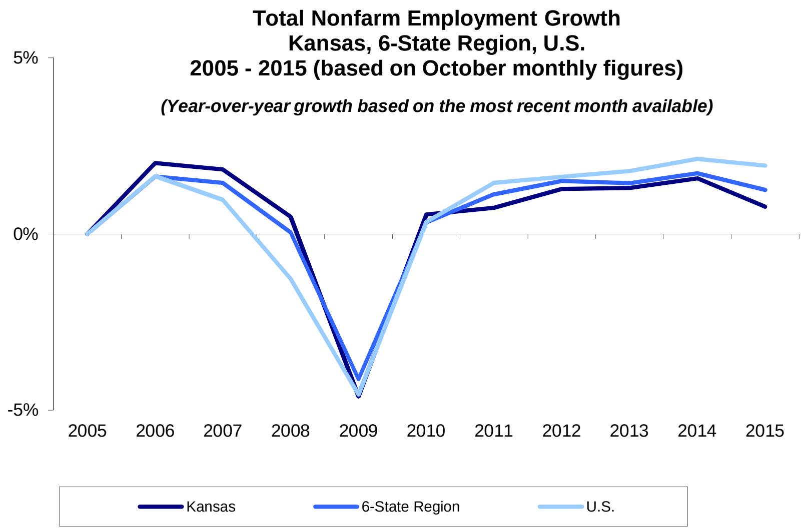


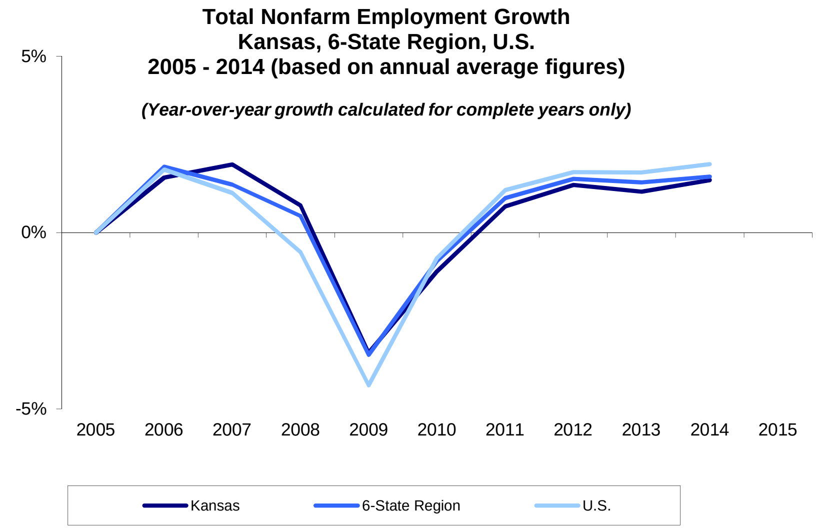


Source: *2015 monthly data*
Kansas Department of Revenue *http://www.ksrevenue.org/salesreports.html#state*

Indicators of the Kansas Economy - Total Nonfarm Employment

Description This sheet provides a year-over-year comparison of growth in total nonfarm employment. The data illustrates year-over year growth by comparing current year to previous year figures. (i.e. 2015 to 2014, 2014 to 2013, 2013 to 2012, etc.)





Monthly Data - October 2015 / ***Average Annual Data - 2005 to 2014***

Year	Total Nonfarm Employment, 1,000's — October Monthly Figures: Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Year-over-Year Growth (Base year is previous year): Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Total Nonfarm Employment, 1,000's — Average Annual Figures: Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Year-over-Year Growth (Base year is previous year): Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.
2005	1,344.7	10,188.2	135,568.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1,333.1	10,080.9	134,005.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2006	1,371.8	10,355.0	137,791.0	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1,353.9	10,269.8	136,398.0	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%
2007	1,396.9	10,505.5	139,132.0	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%	1,380.1	10,409.3	137,936.0	1.9%	1.4%	1.1%
2008	1,403.7	10,510.7	137,368.0	0.5%	0.0%	-1.3%	1,390.8	10,458.3	137,170.0	0.8%	0.5%	-0.6%
2009	1,339.0	10,077.6	131,106.0	-4.6%	-4.1%	-4.6%	1,343.3	10,096.0	131,233.0	-3.4%	-3.5%	-4.3%
2010	1,346.4	10,110.3	131,557.0	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1,328.4	10,014.1	130,275.0	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.7%
2011	1,356.4	10,224.4	133,466.0	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1,338.3	10,111.9	131,842.0	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%
2012	1,373.8	10,378.8	135,630.0	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1,356.4	10,266.3	134,104.0	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%
2013	1,391.7	10,528.4	138,058.0	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1,372.2	10,413.0	136,393.0	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%
2014	1,413.7	10,710.2	141,000.0	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1,392.6	10,578.8	139,042.0	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%
2015	1,424.6	10,844.4	143,739.0	0.8%	1.3%	1.9%						

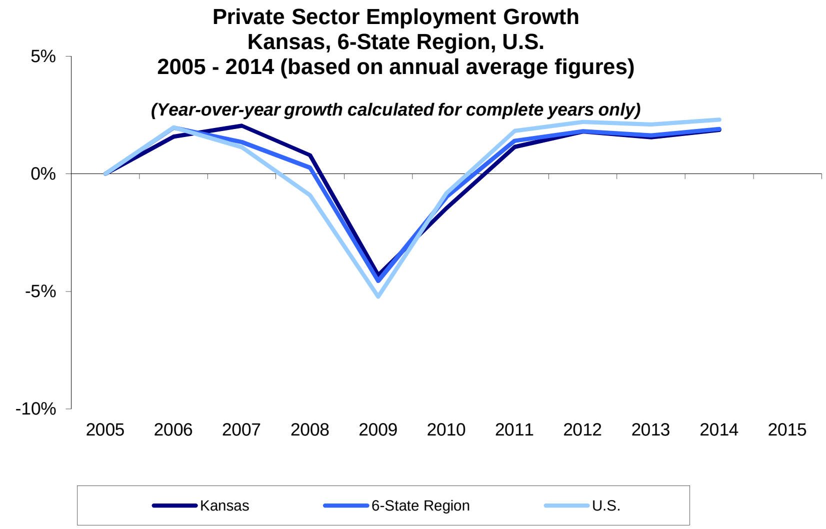
About the data and graphs

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. *BLS total nonfarm employment calculations does not include non-civilian employment. Current month employment figures are preliminary (p).*

Source *2015 monthly data - U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics* http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm

Indicators of the Kansas Economy - Private Sector Employment

Description This sheet provides a year-over-year comparison of growth in private sector employment. The data illustrates year-over year growth by comparing current year to previous year figures. (i.e. 2015 to 2014, 2014 to 2013, 2013 to 2012, etc.)



Monthly Data - October 2015

	Private Sector Employment, 1,000's October Monthly Figures			Year-over-Year Growth (Base year is previous year)		
Year	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**
2005	1,086.2	8,426.4	113,385.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2006	1,109.1	8,567.6	115,367.0	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%
2007	1,131.9	8,690.3	116,475.0	2.1%	1.4%	1.0%
2008	1,135.7	8,661.7	114,431.0	0.3%	-0.3%	-1.8%
2009	1,071.5	8,202.6	108,201.0	-5.7%	-5.3%	-5.4%
2010	1,079.8	8,257.8	108,900.0	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
2011	1,090.6	8,374.7	111,107.0	1.0%	1.4%	2.0%
2012	1,107.9	8,523.2	113,372.0	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%
2013	1,127.2	8,666.4	115,865.0	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%
2014	1,148.9	8,839.6	118,729.0	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%
2015	1,162.3	8,964.8	121,366.0	1.2%	1.4%	2.2%

Average Annual Data - 2005 to 2014

	Private Sector Employment, 1,000's Average Annual Figures			Year-over-Year Growth (Base year is previous year)		
Year	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**
2005	1,082.3	8,358.1	112,201.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2006	1,099.4	8,522.4	114,424.0	1.6%	2.0%	2.0%
2007	1,121.9	8,637.9	115,718.0	2.0%	1.4%	1.1%
2008	1,130.8	8,660.2	114,661.0	0.8%	0.3%	-0.9%
2009	1,082.0	8,265.2	108,678.0	-4.3%	-4.6%	-5.2%
2010	1,066.2	8,183.1	107,785.0	-1.5%	-1.0%	-0.8%
2011	1,078.5	8,298.1	109,756.0	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%
2012	1,097.9	8,448.2	112,184.0	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%
2013	1,115.0	8,587.0	114,541.0	1.6%	1.6%	2.1%
2014	1,135.8	8,751.1	117,180.0	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%
2015						

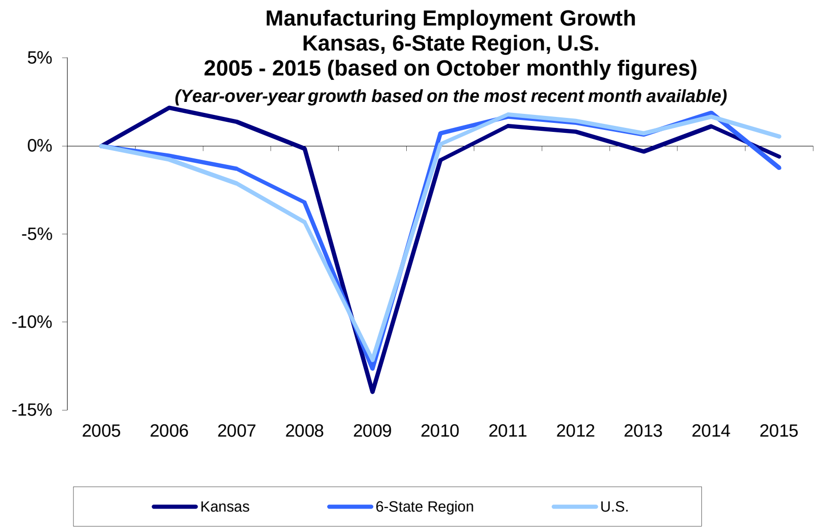
About the data and graphs

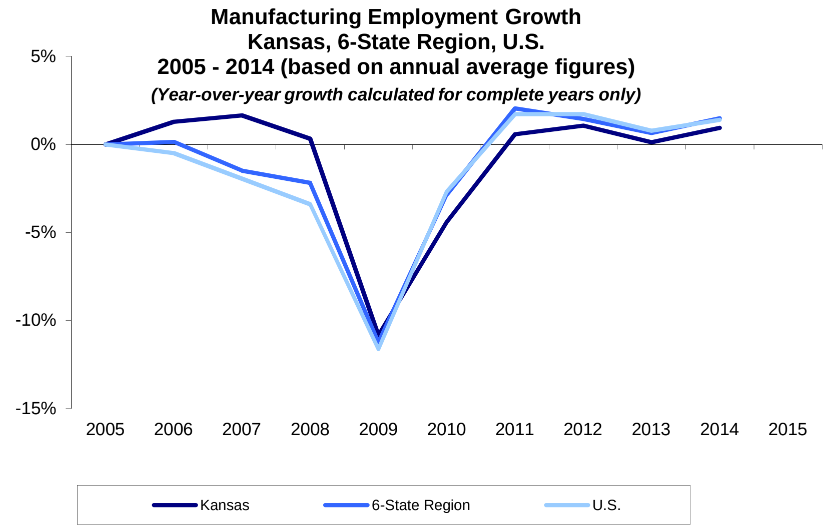
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes several monthly data series on employment by sector from its Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Data for the series come from a monthly survey of employers. **The data are subject to major and minor revisions.** The series counts the number of 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. Current month employment figures are preliminary (p).*

Source *2015 monthly data - U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics* *http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm*

Indicators of the Kansas Economy - Manufacturing Employment

Description This sheet provides a year-over-year comparison of growth in manufacturing employment. The data illustrates year-over year growth by comparing current year to previous year figures. (i.e. 2015 to 2014, 2014 to 2013, 2013 to 2012, etc.)





Monthly Data - October 2015 | ***Average Annual Data - 2005 to 2014***

	Manufacturing Employment, 1,000's			Year-over-Year Growth			Manfacturing Employment, 1,000's			Year-over-Year Growth		
	October Monthly Figures			*(Base year is previous year)*			*Average Annual Figures*			*(Base year is previous year)*		
Year	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**	**Kansas**	**6-St Region**	**U.S.**
2005	179.3	1,140.8	14,224.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	179.4	1,137.2	14,227.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2006	183.2	1,134.4	14,114.0	2.2%	-0.6%	-0.8%	181.7	1,138.7	14,155.0	1.3%	0.1%	-0.5%
2007	185.7	1,119.6	13,812.0	1.4%	-1.3%	-2.1%	184.7	1,121.6	13,879.0	1.7%	-1.5%	-1.9%
2008	185.4	1,083.8	13,214.0	-0.2%	-3.2%	-4.3%	185.3	1,097.0	13,406.0	0.3%	-2.2%	-3.4%
2009	159.5	946.8	11,607.0	-14.0%	-12.6%	-12.2%	165.2	973.9	11,847.0	-10.8%	-11.2%	-11.6%
2010	158.2	953.6	11,619.0	-0.8%	0.7%	0.1%	157.9	946.1	11,528.0	-4.4%	-2.9%	-2.7%
2011	160.0	969.5	11,826.0	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	158.8	965.4	11,726.0	0.6%	2.0%	1.7%
2012	161.3	982.3	11,994.0	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	160.5	979.4	11,927.0	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%
2013	160.8	988.6	12,080.0	-0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	160.7	985.7	12,020.0	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%
2014	162.6	1,007.2	12,281.0	1.1%	1.9%	1.7%	162.2	1,000.2	12,188.0	0.9%	1.5%	1.4%
2015	161.6	994.6	12,346.0	-0.6%	-1.3%	0.5%						

About the data and graphs

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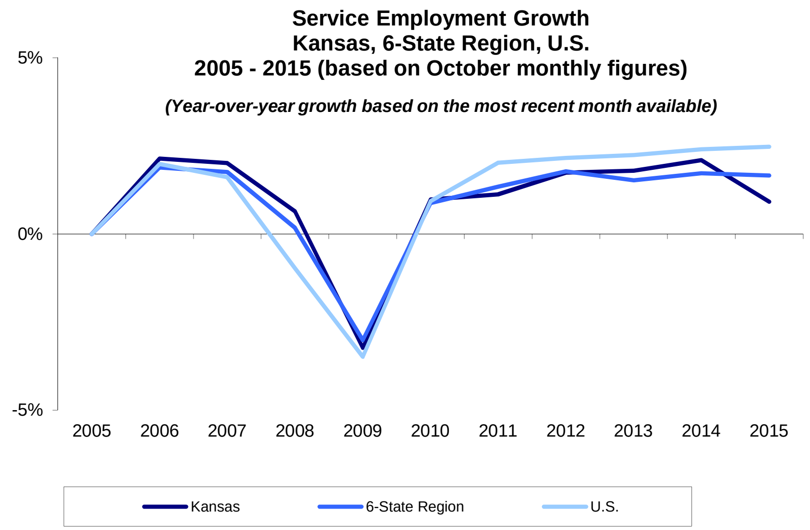
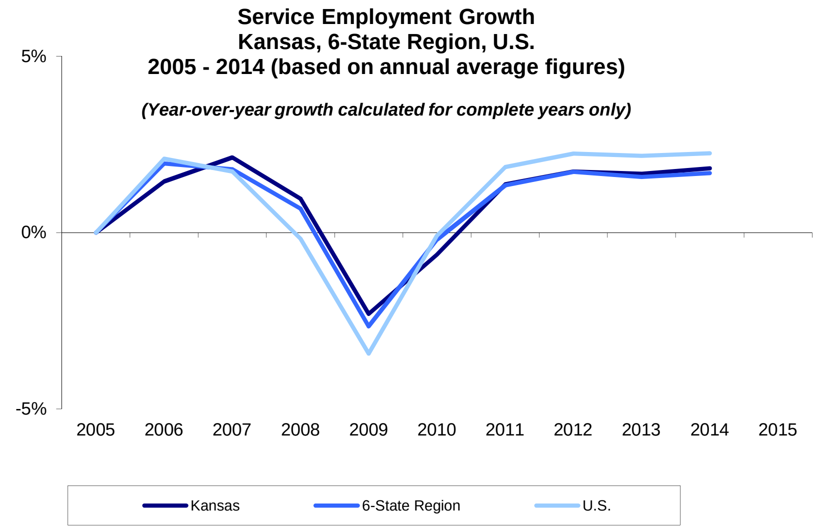
Source *2015 monthly data - U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics* *http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm*

Indicators of the Kansas Economy - Service Employment

Description This sheet provides a year-over-year comparison of growth in service employment. The data illustrates year-over year growth by comparing current year to previous year figures. (i.e. 2015 to 2014, 2014 to 2013, 2013 to 2012, etc.)





Monthly Data - October 2015 | ***Average Annual Data - 2005 to 2014***

Year	Service Employment, 1,000's October Monthly Figures			Year-over-Year Growth (Base year is previous year)				Service Employment, 1,000's Average Annual Figures			Year-over-Year Growth (Base year is previous year)		
	Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.		Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.
2005	834.5	6,649.8	90,832.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		832.9	6,610.3	90,010.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2006	852.4	6,775.3	92,635.0	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%		845.0	6,740.0	91,893.0	1.5%	2.0%	2.1%
2007	869.6	6,894.8	94,129.0	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%		863.0	6,861.2	93,485.0	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%
2008	875.2	6,906.8	93,218.0	0.6%	0.2%	-1.0%		871.3	6,907.9	93,326.0	1.0%	0.7%	-0.2%
2009	846.9	6,698.9	89,967.0	-3.2%	-3.0%	-3.5%		851.2	6,724.4	90,120.0	-2.3%	-2.7%	-3.4%
2010	855.2	6,757.9	90,806.0	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%		845.9	6,710.8	90,034.0	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.1%
2011	864.8	6,848.5	92,643.0	1.1%	1.3%	2.0%		857.5	6,800.7	91,709.0	1.4%	1.3%	1.9%
2012	879.9	6,970.2	94,643.0	1.7%	1.8%	2.2%		872.4	6,917.7	93,763.0	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%
2013	895.7	7,076.6	96,767.0	1.8%	1.5%	2.2%		887.0	7,027.0	95,802.0	1.7%	1.6%	2.2%
2014	914.5	7,198.4	99,091.0	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%		903.2	7,145.4	97,957.0	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%
2015	922.9	7,317.9	101,547.0	0.9%	1.7%	2.5%							

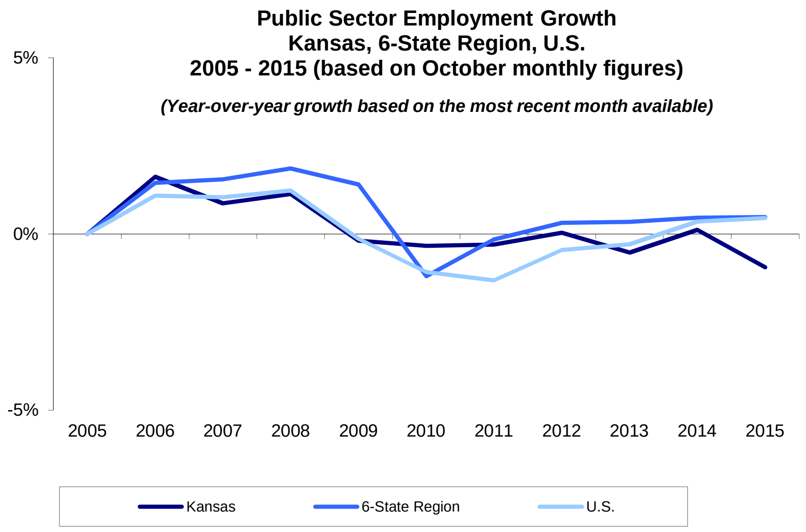
About the data and graphs

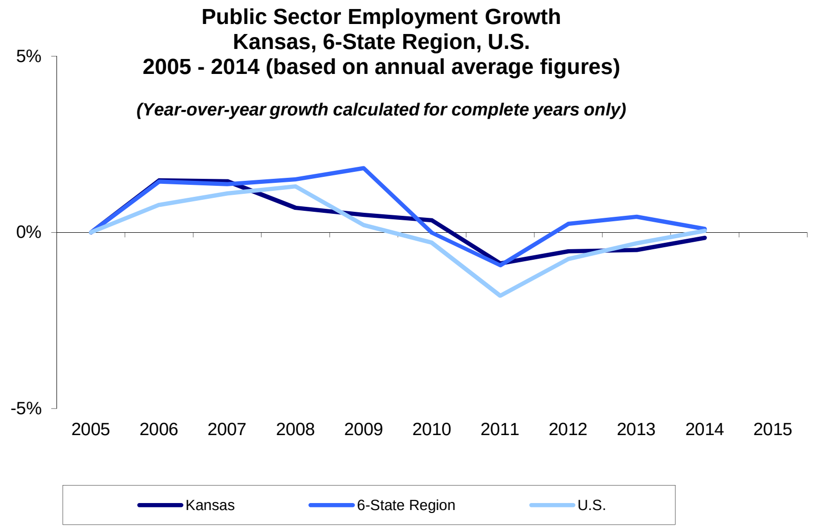
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes several monthly data series on employment by sector from its Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Data for the series come from a monthly survey of employers. **The data are subject to major and minor revisions.** The series counts the number of 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. 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. Current month employment figures are preliminary (p).*

Source *2015 monthly data - U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics* *http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm*

Indicators of the Kansas Economy - Public Sector Employment

Description This sheet provides a year-over-year comparison of growth in public sector employment. The data illustrates year-over year growth by comparing current year to previous year figures. (i.e. 2015 to 2014, 2014 to 2013, 2013 to 2012, etc.)





Monthly Data - October 2015 | ***Average Annual Data - 2005 to 2014***

Year	Public Sector Employment, 1,000's — October Monthly Figures: Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Year-over-Year Growth (Base year is previous year): Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Public Sector Employment, 1,000's — Average Annual Figures: Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Year-over-Year Growth (Base year is previous year): Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.
2005	258.5	1,761.8	22,183.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	250.8	1,722.8	21,804.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2006	262.7	1,787.4	22,424.0	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%	254.5	1,747.6	21,974.0	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%
2007	265.0	1,815.2	22,657.0	0.9%	1.6%	1.0%	258.2	1,771.5	22,218.0	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%
2008	268.0	1,849.0	22,937.0	1.1%	1.9%	1.2%	260.0	1,798.2	22,509.0	0.7%	1.5%	1.3%
2009	267.5	1,875.0	22,905.0	-0.2%	1.4%	-0.1%	261.3	1,831.0	22,555.0	0.5%	1.8%	0.2%
2010	266.6	1,852.5	22,657.0	-0.3%	-1.2%	-1.1%	262.2	1,830.9	22,490.0	0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%
2011	265.8	1,849.7	22,359.0	-0.3%	-0.2%	-1.3%	259.9	1,813.7	22,086.0	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.8%
2012	265.9	1,855.6	22,258.0	0.0%	0.3%	-0.5%	258.5	1,818.1	21,920.0	-0.5%	0.2%	-0.8%
2013	264.5	1,862.0	22,193.0	-0.5%	0.3%	-0.3%	257.2	1,826.1	21,853.0	-0.5%	0.4%	-0.3%
2014	264.8	1,870.6	22,271.0	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	256.8	1,827.9	21,863.0	-0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
2015	262.3	1,879.6	22,373.0	-0.9%	0.5%	0.5%						

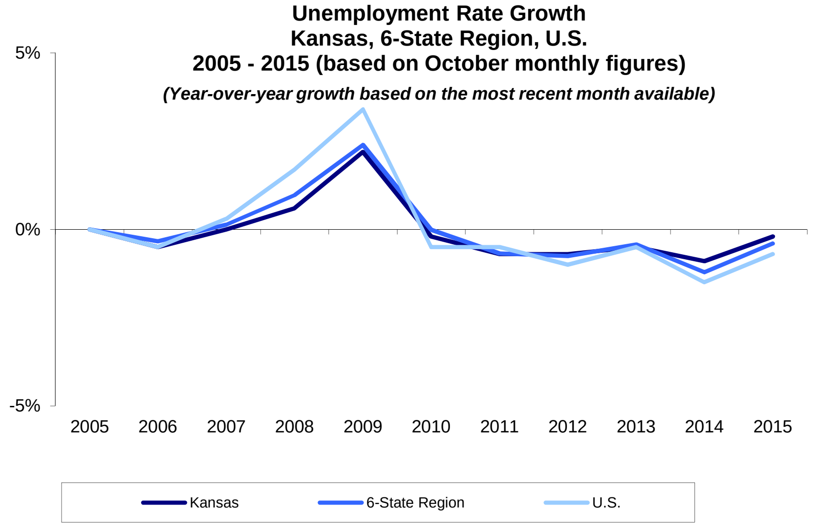
About the data and graphs

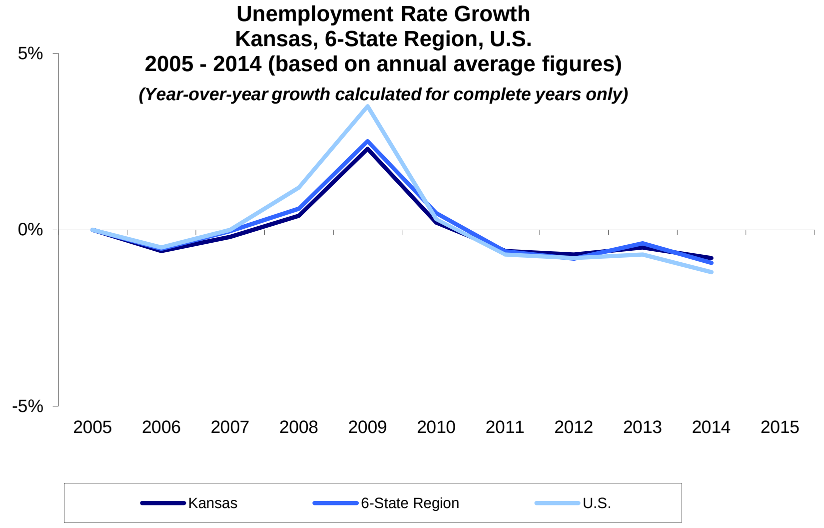
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes several monthly data series on employment by sector from its Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Data for the series come from a monthly survey of employers. **The data are subject to major and minor revisions.** The series count the number of jobs 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. Current month employment figures are preliminary (p).*

Source *2015 monthly data - U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics* *http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm*

Indicators of the Kansas Economy - Unemployment Rate

Description This sheet provides a year-over-year comparison of growth in unemployment rate. The data illustrates year-over year growth by comparing current year to previous year figures. (i.e. 2015 to 2014, 2014 to 2013, 2013 to 2012, etc.)





Monthly Data - October 2015 ***Average Annual Data - 2005 to 2014***

Year	Unemployment Rate *October Monthly Figures* Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Year-over-Year Growth *(Base year is previous year)* Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Unemployment Rate *Average Annual Figures* Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.	Year-over-Year Growth *(Base year is previous year)* Kansas	6-St Region	U.S.
2005	4.6%	4.2%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2006	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.5%
2007	4.1%	4.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	4.2%	4.3%	4.6%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
2008	4.7%	5.0%	6.1%	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%	4.6%	4.9%	5.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%
2009	6.9%	7.4%	9.5%	2.2%	2.4%	3.4%	6.9%	7.4%	9.3%	2.3%	2.5%	3.5%
2010	6.7%	7.4%	9.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.5%	7.1%	7.9%	9.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
2011	6.0%	6.7%	8.5%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.5%	6.5%	7.2%	8.9%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.7%
2012	5.3%	5.9%	7.5%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-1.0%	5.8%	6.4%	8.1%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.8%
2013	4.8%	5.5%	7.0%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.5%	5.3%	6.1%	7.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.7%
2014	3.9%	4.3%	5.5%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-1.5%	4.5%	5.1%	6.2%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.2%
2015	3.7%	3.9%	4.8%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.7%						

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 data series chosen for IKE are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

Source *2015 monthly data - U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics* *http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm*

Indicators of the Kansas Economy
Initial Claims for Unemployment

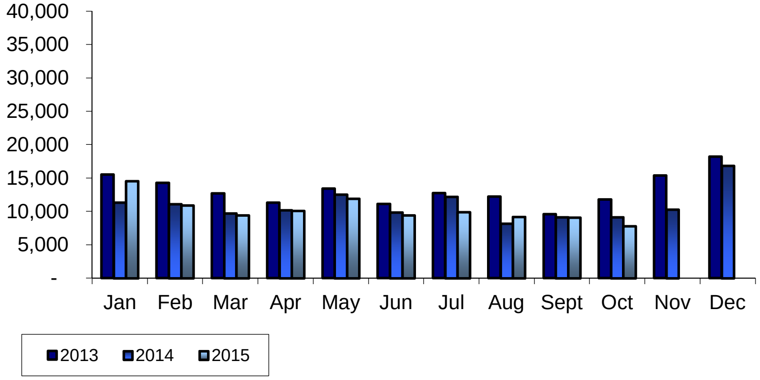
Short-Term (2014 to 2015)
- Kansas initial claims down 1,353 (-14.8%)
- 6-State Region initial claims down 6,512 (-8.9%)
- U.S. initial claims down 124,011 (-10.4%)

Long-Term (2005 to 2015)
- Kansas initial claims down 1,032 (-11.7%)
- 6-State Region initial claims down 10,469 (-13.5%)
- U.S. intial claims down 259,517 (-19.6%)

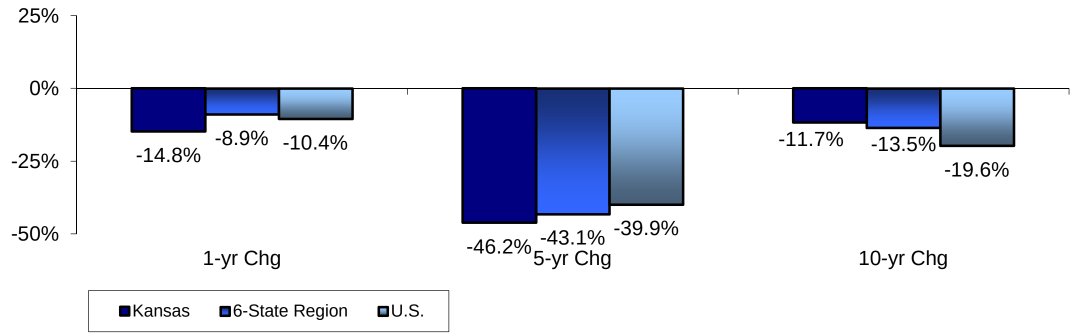
Initial Claims for Unemployment
(all employees)

	Oct-15	Oct-14	Oct-10	Oct-05	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	7,788	9,141	14,469	8,820	-14.8%	-46.2%	-11.7%
6-State Region	66,893	73,405	117,624	77,362	-8.9%	-43.1%	-13.5%
U.S.	1,063,090	1,187,101	1,767,996	1,322,607	-10.4%	-39.9%	-19.6%

Initial Claims for Unemployment in Kansas
2013 - 2015



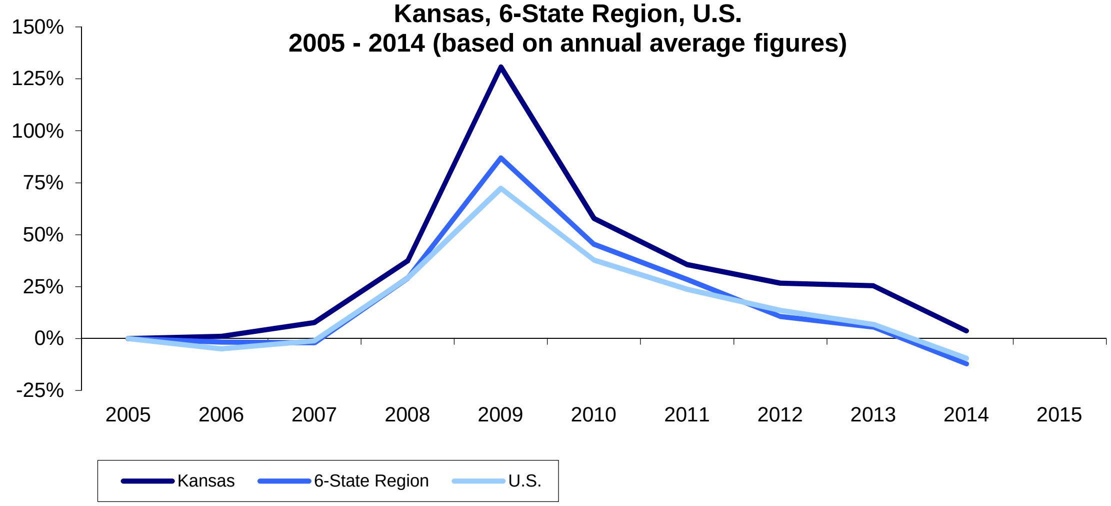
Initial Claims for Unemployment Growth
1yr, 5yr, 10yr Change (based on Oct. figures)



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.

Initial Claims For Unemployment Growth
Kansas, 6-State Region, U.S.
2005 - 2014 (based on annual average figures)



Source: *2015 monthly data*
U.S. Department of Labor - Employment and Training Administration http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/claimssum.asp

Private Industry Wage Levels

Short-Term (2014 to 2015)
- Kansas private industry wage level up $1,762 (4.0%)
- 6-State Region private industry wage level up $2,014 (4.6%)
- U.S. private industry wage level up $3,616 (7.0%)

Long-Term (2005 to 2015)
- Kansas private industry wage level up $11,027 (32.2%)
- 6-State Region private industry wage level up $11,914 (34.9%)
- U.S. private industry wage level up $14,407 (35.6%)

2015 Private Industry Wage Levels
(average annual wages, all employees, all private establishments)

State	Annual Wage
Kansas	$ 45,292
Arkansas	$ 41,288
Colorado	$ 56,420
Iowa	$ 43,784
Missouri	$ 46,592
Nebraska	$ 42,172
Oklahoma	$ 46,020

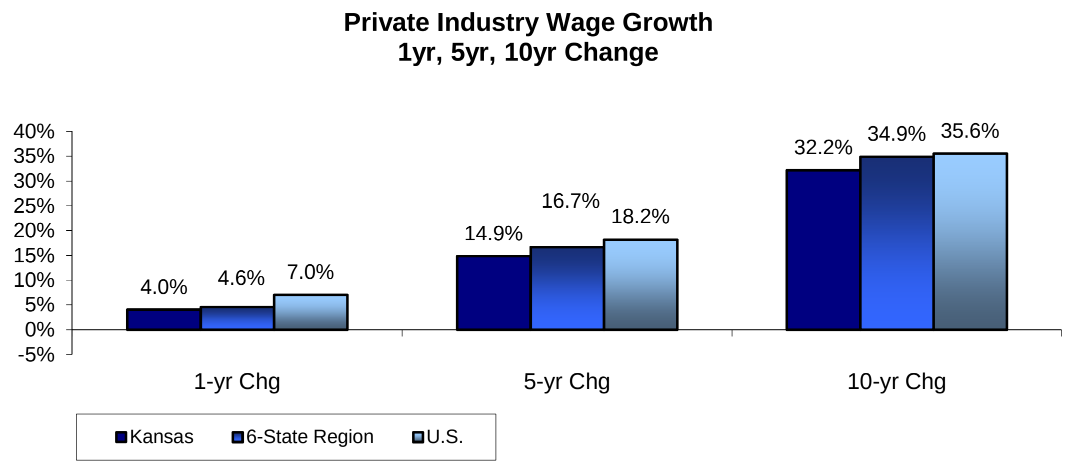
About the data and graphs

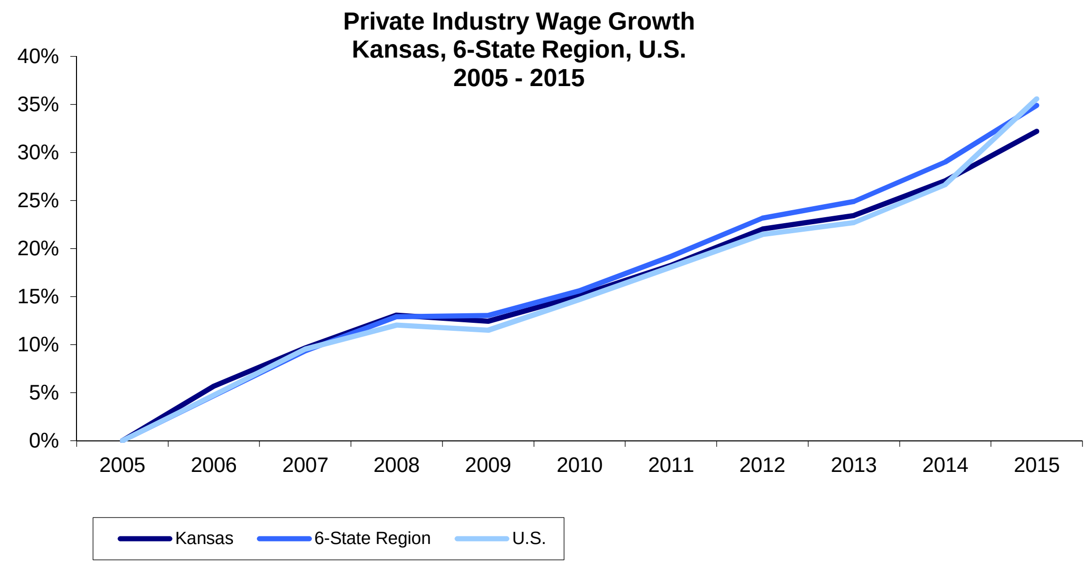
The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program is a cooperative program involving the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor and the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The QCEW program produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for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

2015 data is based on 2015 Q1 weekly data.

Private Industry Wage Levels
(average annual wages, all employees, all private establishments)

	2015 (p)	2014	2010	2005	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	$ 45,292	$ 43,530	$ 39,431	$ 34,265	4.0%	14.9%	32.2%
6-State Region	$ 46,046	$ 44,032	$ 39,451	$ 34,132	4.6%	16.7%	34.9%
U.S.	$ 54,912	$ 51,296	$ 46,455	$ 40,505	7.0%	18.2%	35.6%





Source: *2014 annual data, 2015 weekly 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 (2014 to 2015)

- Kansas total establishments up 1,866 (2.3%)
- 6-State Region total establishments up 20,868 (3.0%)
- U.S. total establishments up 238,054 (2.6%)

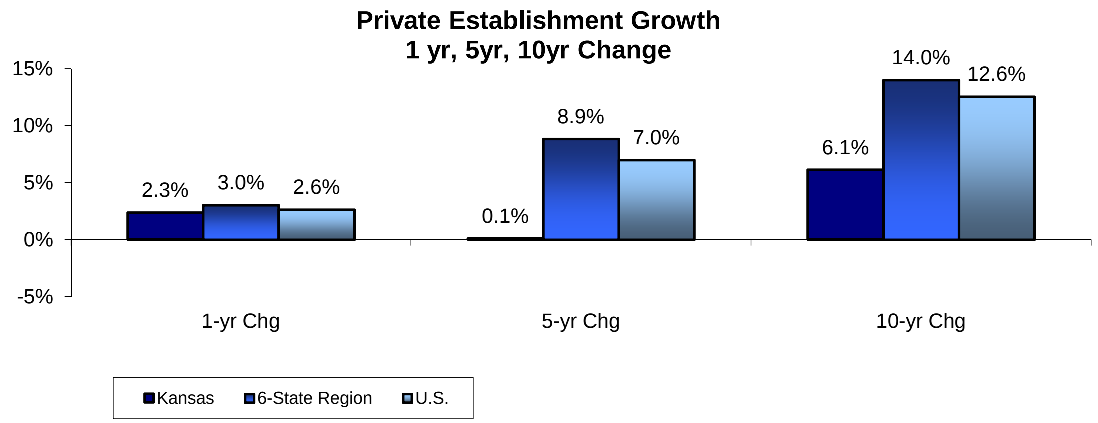
Long-Term (2005 to 2015)

- Kansas total establishments up 4,696 (6.1%)
- 6-State Region total establishments up 87,112 (14.0%)
- U.S. total establishments up 1,029,511 (12.6%)

Private Establishment Data

(total private establishments, all employee sizes)

	2015 (p)	2014	2010	2005	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Kansas	81,382	79,516	81,318	76,686	2.3%	0.1%	6.1%
6-State Region	708,867	687,999	651,225	621,755	3.0%	8.9%	14.0%
U.S.	9,232,704	8,994,650	8,628,774	8,203,193	2.6%	7.0%	12.6%



Kansas Private Establishment Data

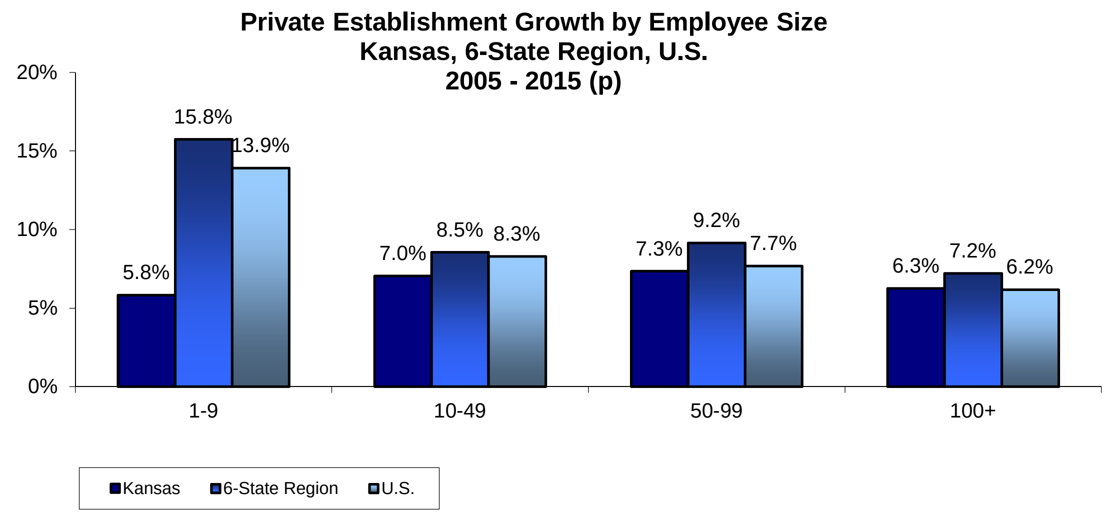
(total private establishments, by employee size)

Year	1-9	10-49	50-99	100+
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	59,598	16,042	2,194	1,682
2015 (p)	61,227	16,278	2,178	1,699
1-yr Chg	2.7%	1.5%	-0.7%	1.0%
5-yr Chg	-2.0%	6.5%	7.2%	11.5%

(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 and by ownership sector, for the entire United States. *This variable includes private establishments only, as determined by the QCEW program.*



Source: 2015 annual 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.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm)

Indicators of the Kansas Economy
USDA Farm and Agriculture Data

October 29, 2015 – Agricultural Prices – U.S. – The September **Prices Received Index** for agricultural production is 98 percent of its 2011 base, down 3.9 percent from the August index and 8.4 percent lower than the September 2014 index.

Feed grain: The September index, at 63, declined 3.1 percent from last month but is 6.8 percent above a year ago. The corn price, at $3.68 per bushel, remained unchanged from last month but is up 19 cents from September 2014. At $7.36 per cwt, sorghum grain is 54 cents below August but is 83 cents higher than September a year earlier.

Food grain: At 69, the index for September is 1.5 percent higher than the previous month but is 16 percent below a year earlier. The September price for all wheat, at $4.72 per bushel, is down 13 cents from August and is 99 cents below September 2014.

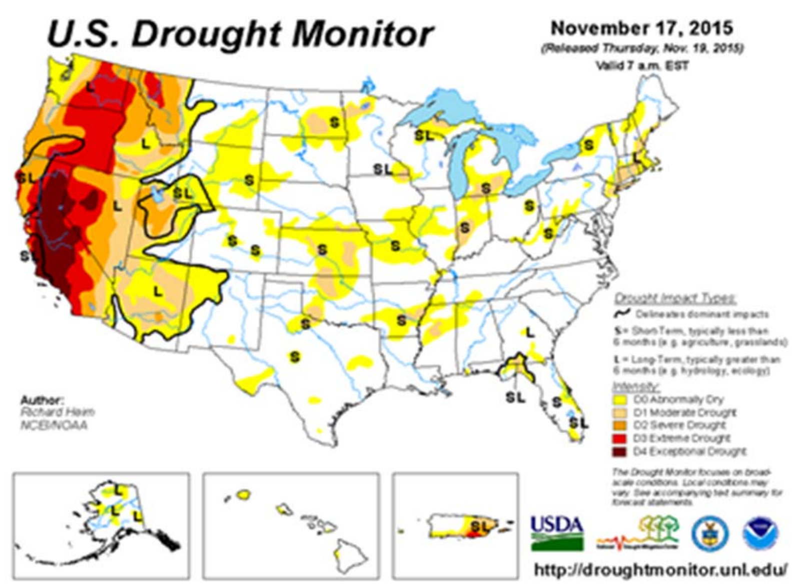
Oilseed: At 72, the index for September is down 7.7 percent from August and 17 percent lower than September 2014. The soybean price, at $9.05 per bushel, decreased 66 cents from August and is $1.85 below September a year earlier.

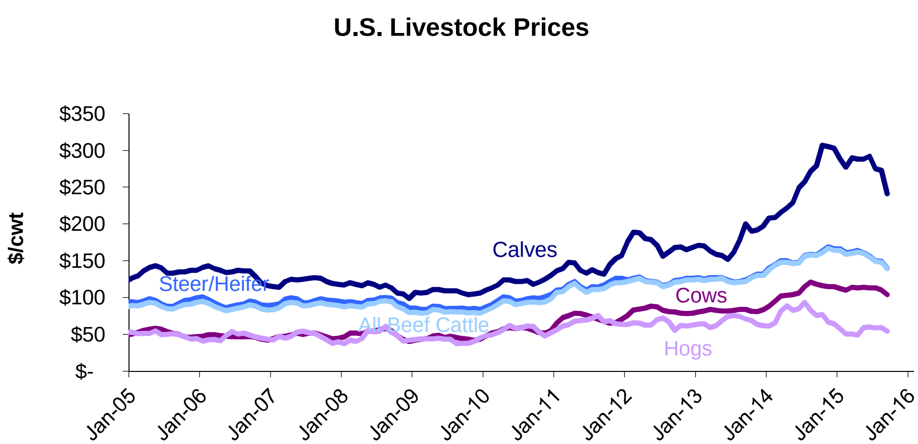
Other crop: The September index, at 90, is up 5.9 percent from the previous month but is 8.2 percent below September 2014. The all hay price, at $145 per ton, is unchanged from August but is $27.00 lower than September 2014. At 60.3 cents per pound, the price for upland cotton is up 2.3 cents from August but is down 8.6 cents from September 2014.

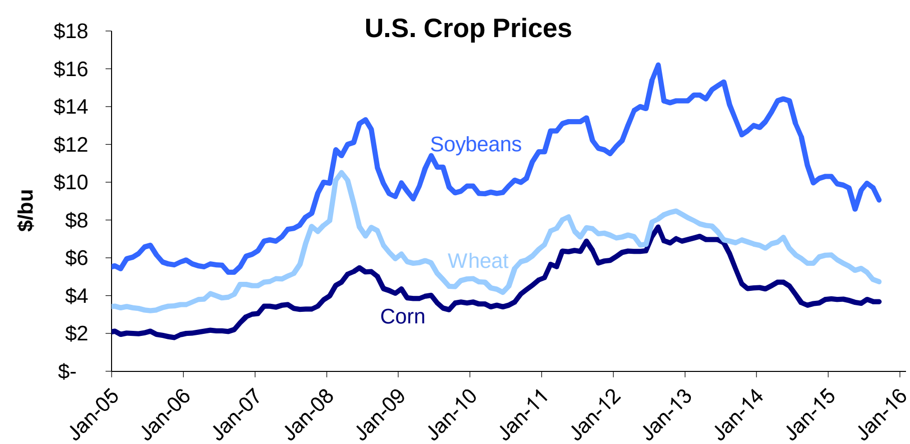
Livestock Production: The index for September, at 109, is 6.8 percent below the previous month and down 17 percent from September a year earlier. Compared with a year ago, prices are lower for milk, broilers, beef cattle, hogs, and calves and higher for market eggs and turkeys.

Meat animal: At 114, the September index is down 7.3 percent from the previous month and 15 percent lower than a year earlier. At $54.50 per cwt, the September hog price declined $4.50 from August and is $21.20 lower than a year earlier. The September beef cattle price of $139 per cwt is down $9.00 from the previous month and $18.00 lower than September 2014.

Dairy: The index for September, at 87, increased 4.8 percent from the previous month but is 32 percent lower than September a year earlier. The September all milk price of $17.50 per cwt is 80 cents higher than August but is $8.20 below September 2014.







Source: 2015 monthly data
United States Department of Agriculture - NASS http://www.nass.usda.gov
National Drought Mitigation Center http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Indicators of the Kansas Economy
Kansas Farm Management Association Data

Short-Term (2014)

- 1,175 farms reported farm operation data to KFMA
- KFMA farms averaged $613,243 in value of farm production
- KFMA farms averaged $491,053 in total farm expense
- KFMA average net farm income was $122,190
- SE region had the highest net farm income at $183,899
- SC region had the lowest net farm income at $52,996

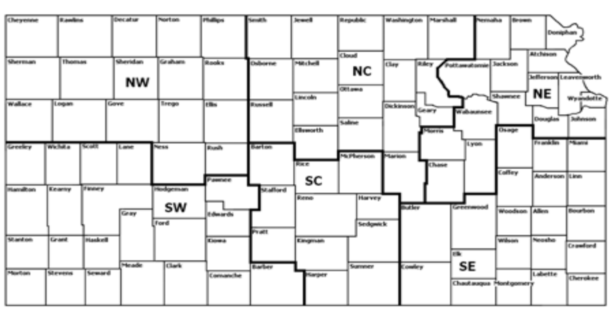
Long-Term (2004 to 2014)

- KFMA average net farm income varies widely from year to year
- 5-yr average net farm income was $149,114
- 10-yr average net farm income was $119,558

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.

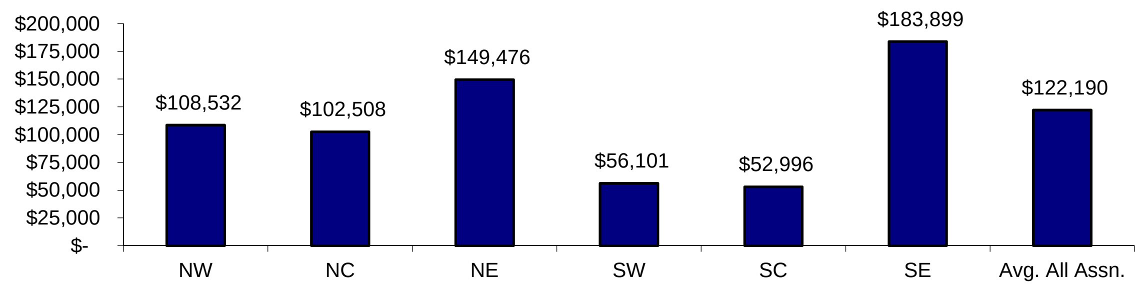
The goals of the KFMA program are to provide each member with information about business and family costs to improve farm business organization, farm business decisions, and farm profitability; and minimize risk. Through on-farm visits, whole-farm analysis, and other educational programs, Association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



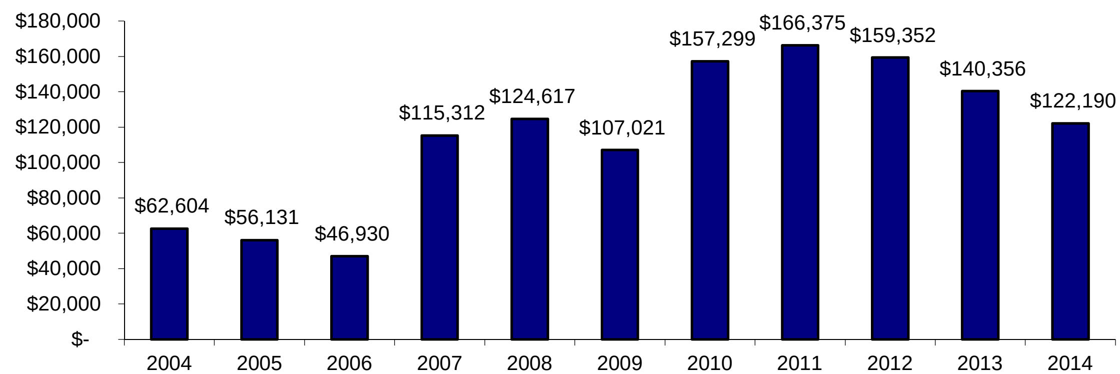
KFMA Average Net Farm Income by Region

Region	NW	NC	NE	SW	SC	SE	Avg. All Assn.
2013	$ 48,966	$ 137,633	$ 160,350	$ 105,061	$ 151,464	$ 162,281	$ 140,356
2014	$ 108,532	$ 102,508	$ 149,476	$ 56,101	$ 52,996	$ 183,899	$ 122,190
5-yr avg	$ 243,068	$ 122,802	$ 155,547	$ 99,684	$ 121,552	$ 156,876	$ 149,114
10-yr avg	$ 185,078	$ 98,113	$ 126,401	$ 82,155	$ 101,631	$ 125,323	$ 119,558

2014 Kansas Farm Management Association
Average Net Farm Income by Region



Kansas Farm Management Association
Average Net Farm Income
2004 - 2014



Source: *2014 annual data*
Kansas State University - Kansas Farm Management Association

www.agmanager.info/kfma

Indicators of the Kansas Economy
Oil Production and Price

Short-Term (2014 to 2015)

- Kansas oil production down 371,626 bbl (-8.7%)
- Oil price down $52.7 (-50.9%)

Long-Term (2005 to 2015)

- Kansas oil production up 1,081,975 bbl (38.6%)
- Oil price down $8.1 (-13.7%)

2015 Oil Production/Price

Month	Production*	Price	Month	Production*	Price
January	4,168,960	$ 47.22	July	3,882,750	$ 50.90
February	3,744,732	$ 50.58	August		$ 42.87
March	4,204,920	$ 47.82	September		$ 45.48
April	3,814,225	$ 54.45	October		
May	3,792,135	$ 59.27	November		
June	4,071,769	$ 59.82	December		

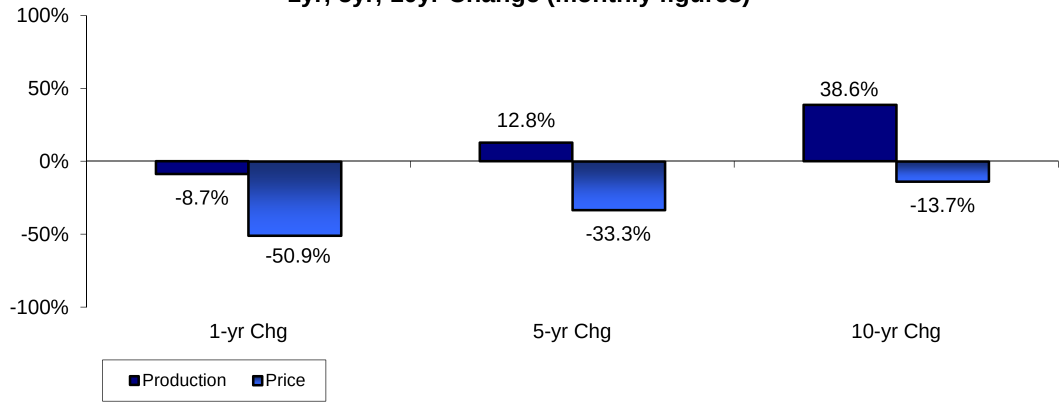
** Recent months production usually incomplete and revised upwards.*

Oil Production* and Price

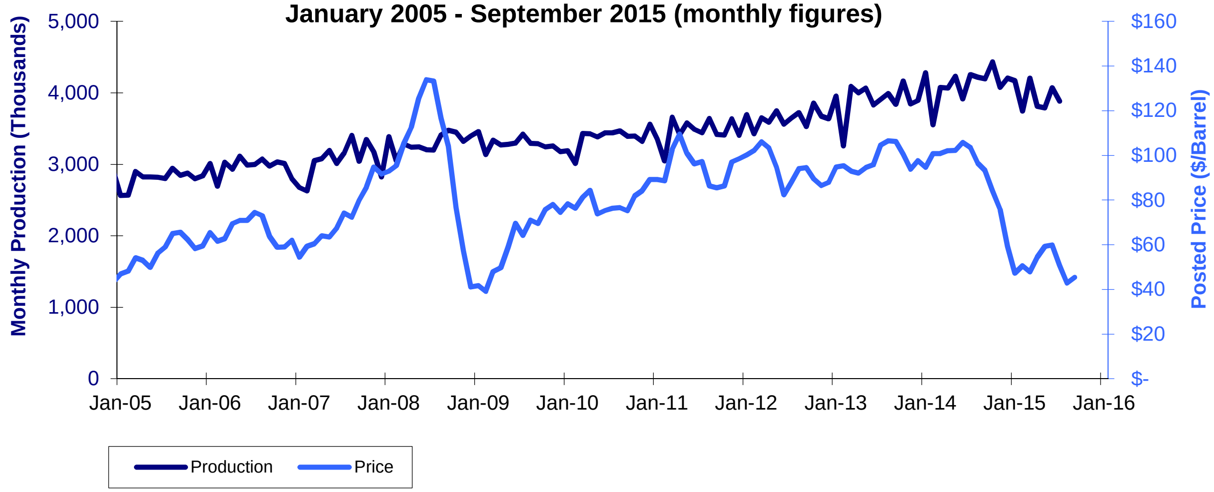
(most recent month of both production and price information)

	Jul-15	Jul-14	Jul-10	Jul-05	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (bbl)	3,882,750	4,254,376	3,442,159	2,800,775	-8.7%	12.8%	38.6%
Price ($/bbl)	$ 50.90	$ 103.59	$ 76.32	$ 58.99	-50.9%	-33.3%	-13.7%

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



Oil Production and Price
January 2005 - September 2015 (monthly figures)



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. CO_2 sequestration and other oil recovery techniques show great promise in recovering a larger share of the known 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: *2015 monthly data*
Kansas Geological Survey http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/petro/interactive.html
Energy Information Administration http://www.eia.doe.gov/

Indicators of the Kansas Economy
Natural Gas Production and Price

Short-Term (2014 to 2015)

- Kansas natural gas production down 1,126,587 mcf (-4.6%)
- Natural gas price down $2.1 (-44.2%)

Long-Term (2005 to 2015)

- Kansas natural gas production down 8,855,096 mcf (-27.3%)
- Natural gas price down $4.2 (-61.0%)

2015 Natural Gas Production/Price

Month	Production*	Price	Month	Production*	Price
January	27,290,762	$ 4.75	July	23,543,286	$ 2.66
February	24,492,081	$ 5.46	August		$ 2.74
March	26,764,861	$ 3.90	September		
April	23,350,978	$ 2.59	October		
May	23,931,082	$ 2.52	November		
June	23,078,614	$ 2.56	December		

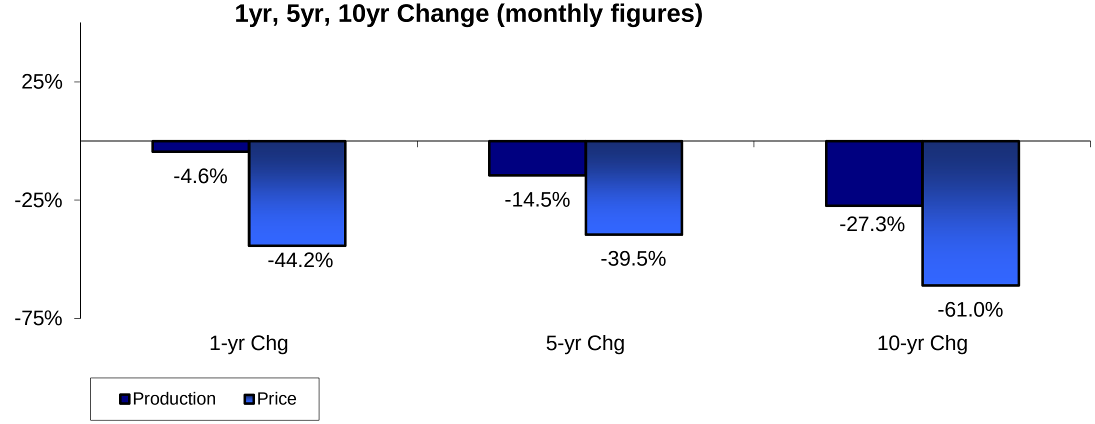
** Recent months production usually incomplete and revised upwards.*

Natural Gas Production* and Price

(most recent month of both production and price information)

	Jul-15	Jul-14	Jul-10	Jul-05	1-yr Chg	5-yr Chg	10-yr Chg
Production (mcf)	23,543,286	24,669,873	27,541,885	32,398,382	-4.6%	-14.5%	-27.3%
Price ($/mcf)	$ 2.66	$ 4.77	$ 4.40	$ 6.82	-44.2%	-39.5%	-61.0%

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

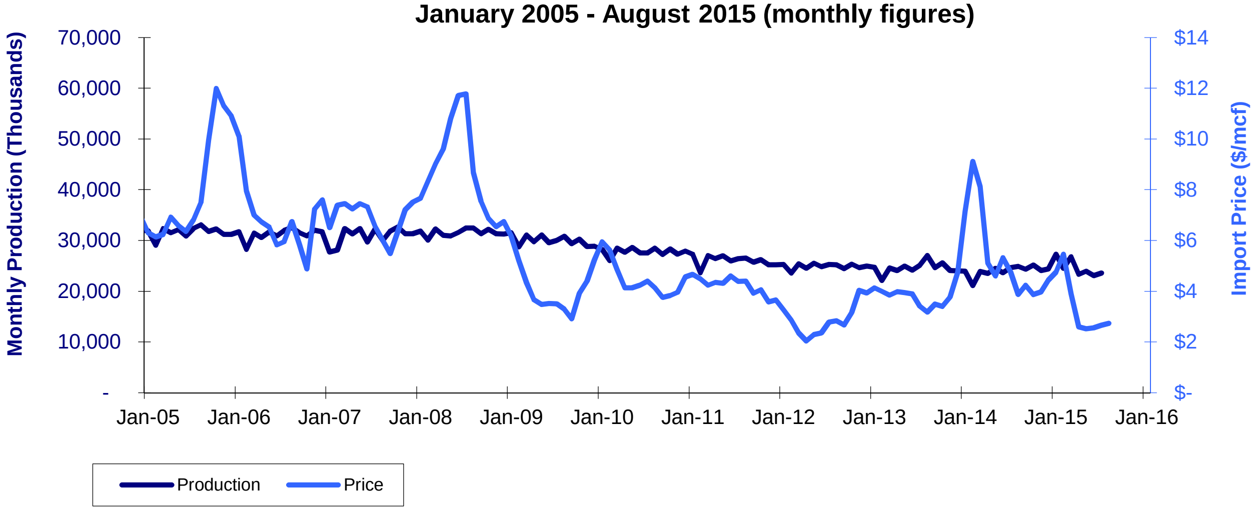


About the data and graphs

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 risen 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 2005 - August 2015 (monthly figures)



Source: *2015 monthly data*
Kansas Geological Survey http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/petro/interactive.html
Energy Information Administration http://www.eia.doe.gov/

Indicators of the Kansas Economy

Summary of Commentary on Current Economic Conditions - Tenth District - Kansas City

October 14, 2015 - Tenth District - Kansas City - Economic activity in the Tenth District eased slightly since the prior Beige Book, although with mixed conditions across sectors. Consumer spending fell slightly overall, despite some pickup in auto sales. District manufacturing activity continued to decline, and transportation contacts noted a marked decrease in sales. Energy firms reported moderate declines in activity, and farm income remained subdued due to weak prices. On the positive side, District real estate activity increased modestly for both residential and commercial activity. Professional, high-tech, and wholesale trade firms reported moderate increases in sales, and bankers reported steady loan demand, deposit levels, and overall loan quality. Prices grew more slowly than in recent surveys, and eased in some sectors. Although wage pressures moderated somewhat, contacts in a few industries continued to report labor shortages for skilled and entry-level positions.

Consumer Spending - Consumer spending activity fell slightly, but activity remained higher than a year ago, with mixed expectations heading forward. Retail sales slowed further in August and early September but were higher than year-ago levels. Several retailers noted a drop in sales for luxury and home improvement products, although sales of lower-priced items were steady. Expectations for future sales slowed modestly but remained positive, and inventory levels were expected to be unchanged. Auto sales increased modestly and were higher than a year ago, although dealer contacts expected a slowdown in sales growth for the months ahead. Auto inventories increased from the previous month and were expected to remain stable. Restaurant sales declined sharply and were moderately below year-ago levels, with contacts expecting further declines in the months ahead. District tourism activity contracted further in August and early September, and was flat versus a year ago. Tourism contacts expected modest declines in activity for the upcoming months.

Manufacturing and Other Business Activity - Manufacturing activity declined at a similar pace as in previous months, while other business activity was mixed but generally more favorable. Both durable and nondurable goods production continued to decline, although some nondurable production such as plastics, chemicals, and food improved slightly. Durable goods production remained weak, particularly for metals and machinery products. Producers continued to cite weak oil and gas activity along with a strong dollar as key reasons for the sluggish activity. Manufacturers' capital spending plans remained weak, and producers' expectations for future activity dropped to their lowest levels since 2009. Professional, high-tech and wholesale trade firms reported moderate increases in activity, with sales well above year-ago levels and solid expectations for future months. Transportation contacts noted a marked decrease in sales from the previous survey, although many firms expected activity to rise steadily in the months ahead. Most service businesses reported fairly solid capital spending plans.

Real Estate and Construction - District real estate activity continued to increase at a modest pace in late August and September, and expectations remained positive for the months ahead. Residential real estate sales and home prices, led by strong gains in Colorado, rose moderately compared to the previous survey period, and inventories declined slightly. Sales of low- and medium-priced homes continued to outpace sales of higher-priced homes. Expectations for future residential sales were lower than the previous survey period but still slightly positive with many contacts citing seasonal factors as a reason for expected slower growth. Residential construction and related business activity slowed slightly since the last survey as housing starts and traffic of potential buyers declined but overall activity remained above year-ago levels. Commercial activity continued to expand at a modest pace in late August and September, and contacts expected this pace of growth to continue over the coming months.

Banking - Bankers reported steady overall loan demand, deposit levels and loan quality, compared to the results of the last survey. Respondents indicated a steady demand for commercial and industrial, commercial real estate, residential real estate and consumer installment loans. Demand for agricultural loans declined slightly. Most bankers indicated loan quality was unchanged compared to a year ago. In addition, a majority of respondents expected loan quality to remain essentially the same over the next six months. Credit standards remained largely unchanged in all major loan categories. Most respondents reported stable deposit levels.

Energy - Energy activity contracted moderately since the last survey period, and expectations for future activity fell sharply as the outlook for oil prices became more pessimistic. The number of active oil and gas drilling rigs fell marginally since the last survey period, particularly in Colorado. Sustained low oil prices tightened financing for several local producers, with many commenting that they will adjust activity to operate within cash flows or will put drilling on hold. Furthermore, most contacts expected future capital spending to decrease, with several expecting a large drop. Employment in the sector also declined and several respondents expected more layoffs in the coming months as they focus on cost and debt reduction. Natural gas prices were down slightly since the last survey period as cooler temperatures across the region eased demand for cooling.

Agriculture - Farm income expectations remained subdued as low crop prices persisted and livestock prices declined since the last survey period. With corn and soybean crops in good to excellent condition throughout most of the District, expectations of a large harvest kept prices near last year's level and slightly less than in the summer growing months. In addition to strong production expectations, sluggish export demand for agricultural products put further downward pressure on crop and livestock prices, as both fed and feeder cattle prices decreased significantly in September. An exception to the trend of weak prices is the cow-calf sector, where profits have remained strong. Weaker farm income and reduced cash flow also continued to drive demand for further short-term financing in the farm sector.

Wages and Prices - Both input and finished goods prices grew more slowly than in recent surveys and eased in some sectors. Wage pressures were also mostly lower even as contacts once again noted labor shortages in key skilled positions. Retail input and selling prices rose at a slightly slower pace as did construction final sales prices. Restaurant menu prices declined, and manufacturers' raw materials and finished goods prices continued to fall. Plant managers expected raw materials prices to increase, while their future selling prices were anticipated to decline. Transportation prices were steady, although contacts expected some input price increases. Retail wages rose at a slightly higher rate, while restaurants and transportation wages increased at a slower pace. Many respondents continued to report shortages in entry level positions, service workers, truck drivers, skilled technicians, and in information technology.

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.*

Source: *http://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/beigebook/default.htm*

Indicators of the Kansas Economy
Kansas - Foreign Trade

Kansas: Exports, Jobs, and Foreign Investment - July 2015

Exports Support Jobs for American Workers
Total exports from Kansas helped contribute to the record-setting value of U.S. goods and services exports in 2014, which reached $2.34 trillion. Nationally, U.S. jobs supported by exports reached an estimated 11.7 million in 2014, up 1.8 million since 2009. In 2014, goods exports from the state of Kansas supported nearly 71,000 jobs.

Exports Sustain Thousands of Kansas Businesses
A total of 3,322 companies exported from Kansas locations in 2013. Of those, 2,760 (83.1 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises with fewer than 500 employees. Small and medium-sized firms generated nearly one-quarter (22.7 percent) of Kansas's total exports of merchandise in 2013.

Foreign Investment and Jobs in Kansas
In 2012, foreign-controlled companies employed 58,400 Kansas workers. Major sources of foreign investment in Kansas in 2012 included Canada, United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Germany. Foreign investment in Kansas was responsible for 5.2 percent of the state's total private-industry employment in 2012.

Kansas Depends on World Markets
Kansas's export shipments of merchandise in 2014 totaled $12.0 billion. The state's largest market was Canada. Kansas posted merchandise exports of $2.6 billion to Canada in 2014, representing 21.3 percent of the state's total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by Mexico ($1.8 billion), China ($1.2 billion), Japan ($828 million), and Brazil ($535 million). The state's largest merchandise export category was transportation equipment, which accounted for $2.5 billion of Kansas's total merchandise exports in 2014. Other top merchandise exports were processed foods ($2.2 billion); agricultural products ($2.0 billion); machinery, except electrical ($1.4 billion); and chemicals ($1.1 billion).

Kansas's Metropolitan Exports
In 2014, merchandise exports from Kansas metropolitan areas included: Wichita ($4.0 billion), Topeka ($365 million), Lawrence ($92 million) and Manhattan ($63 million).

Free Trade Agreements
The United States currently has free trade agreements in force with 20 countries, which accounted for $5.4 billion (45 percent) of Kansas's exports in 2014. Since 2004, exports from Kansas to these markets grew by 115 percent, with NAFTA, Australia, CAFTA-DR, Peru, and Korea showing the largest dollar growth during this period.

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

Total U.S. Exports (Origin of Movement) via KANSAS - 2014
(millions of dollars)

Rank	Description	2014 Value	2014 % Share
·	**Total Kansas Exports and % Share of U.S. Total**	**$ 12,046**	**0.7**
·	**Total, Top 25 Commodities and % Share of State Total**	**7,224**	**60.0**
1	CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT, ENGINES, AND PARTS	1,905	15.8
2	WHEAT AND MESLIN, NESOI	1,054	8.8
3	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, BONELESS, FRESH OR CH	714	5.9
4	SOYBEANS, NESOI	395	3.3
5	CORN (MAIZE), OTHER THAN SEED CORN	281	2.3
6	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, BONELESS, FROZEN	247	2.0
7	MEDICAMENTS NESOI, MEASURED DOSES, RETAIL PK	240	2.0
8	BREWING OR DISTILLING DREGS AND WASTE, W/NT P	190	1.6
9	GRAIN SORGHUM, NESOI	177	1.5
10	DOG AND CAT FOOD, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	174	1.4
11	GENERATING SETS, ELECTRIC, WIND-POWERED	170	1.4
12	AIRPLANE & A/C UNLADEN WGHT > 2000, NOV 15000	168	1.4
13	PASS VEH SPK-IG INT COM RCPR P ENG >1500 NOV	168	1.4
14	WHOLE HIDES & SKINS, OF A WT >16KG BOVINE/EQU	160	1.3
15	RADIO NAVIGATIONAL AID APPARATUS	158	1.3
16	MEAT OF SWINE, NESOI, FROZEN	123	1.0
17	BOV/EQ HIDE/SKIN,FUL GRN,UNSPLIT;GRN SPL, WET	121	1.0
18	MECH FRONT-END SHOVEL LOADERS, SELF-PROPELLED	115	1.0
19	MEAT, BOVINE CUTS WITH BONE IN, FROZEN	112	0.9
20	MEAS & CHECKNG INSTRUMENT, APPLIANCES & MACH	108	0.9
21	NEW PNUMAT RUB TIRE, CONST/INDUST VEH/MAC,RIM	101	0.8
22	ALUMINUM ALLOY RECT PLATES ETC, OVER .2 MM TH	97	0.8
23	LEAD-ACID BATTERIES OF A KIND USED FOR STG EN	90	0.7
24	WL HIDES&SKIN, WT/SKI<=8KG DRD/10 DRY-SALT/16	81	0.7
25	TALLOW OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SHEEP OR GOATS, NES	76	0.6

** NESOI - Not Elsewhere Specified or Included*

Source: *2012 - 2014 annual data*
http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/statereports/
http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/state/data/ks.html

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