2020 KANSAS ECONOMIC REPORT

AD ASTRA PER ASPERA
Kansas
Department of Labor

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Ryan Wright
Acting Secretary
Kansas Department of Labor

Angela Berland
Director
Labor Market Information Services
Kansas Department of Labor

Contributors
Lindsay Allen
Laura Crosswhite
Emilie Doerksen
Jennie Kelly
Claudette Sands
Kinsley Searles
Lori Stauffer

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Message from the Secretary

I'm pleased to share with you the Kansas Department of Labor's annual Kansas Economic Report. The agency's Labor Market Information Services division has compiled the report, and it provides an in-depth analysis of the Kansas economy in 2019.

Our state values hard work and delivering results, and while the state's economy differs regionally, these characteristics are apparent in our historic 2019 unemployment rate of 3.2 percent, the lowest rate since 1979. Additionally, the number of unemployed Kansans decreased by 1,561 people to 47,057 in 2019, which is the lowest number of unemployed Kansans' since 1999. The data was gathered from both small and large businesses, which combined accounted for 1,163,000 private sector jobs in the state for the calendar year. Finally, the labor force participation rate was strong for the year, at 66.7 percent – well above the national rate of 63.1.

As you review the 2019 Kansas Economic Report with the 2020 pandemic top-of-mind, let it remind you of our state's ability to bounce back and the many positive economic factors that underpin our state and will drive our economy forward when COVID-19 abates.

It will take all of our focus and resiliency to return Kansas back to the economic levels reported for 2019. However, this Economic Report proves that we are up to the challenge and will return to better times in the future.

Ad Astra per Aspera,

Ryan Wright
Acting Secretary
Kansas Department of Labor

Executive Summary

The Kansas Economy continued to expand throughout 2019 with the majority of statewide economic indicators showing improvement. Some areas that remain concerns include slower growth in the state's rural areas, slowing population growth and finally the COVID-19 pandemic, which brought much of the economy to a halt in mid-March 2020. This report focuses on the 2019 Kansas economy, but it will also provide a short overview of the effects of COVID-19 on the labor market during 2020.

Kansas' labor force grew by 8,773 individuals, or 0.6 percent, during 2019, with the labor force participation rate holding steady at 66.7 percent. Local Areas I and II both saw a decline in their labor forces, with this being the tenth year of decline for Local Area I (Western Kansas) and the fifth year of decline for Local Area II (Northeast Kansas). Nearly all of the statewide growth in the labor force can be attributed to growth in Local Areas III and IV, which include the Kansas City and Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Local Area V (Southeast Kansas) also saw a small increase in their labor force. There is concern for the future of the Kansas labor force as population growth has been fluctuating between -0.1 and 0.1 percent since 2016. The population of prime age workers, 25 to 54 year olds, saw a decline of 4,218, or 0.4 percent, in 2019. Most concerning though, is that the population under 25 continues to show declines, with a decrease of 6,645 people, or 0.7 percent.

Unemployment remained low in Kansas in 2019 as the number of unemployed people and the unemployment rate decreased for the ninth consecutive year. Kansas recorded an unemployment rate of 3.2 percent in 2019, which is a tie for the second lowest rate recorded since 1976. Four of the five Local Areas also saw a decrease in their unemployment rates in 2019, while Local Area II remained steady at 3.2 percent. Initial and continued claims in Kansas also continued to decline setting a record for the lowest number of initial and continued claims since 1973. Each of the Local Areas saw trends similar to Kansas, with generally decreasing initial and continued claims.

Job growth continued for a second year in Kansas after seeing a slight drop in 2017. Kansas added 7,300 jobs in 2019, representing an increase of 0.5 percent. Six of the 11 major industries saw an increase in jobs with the largest being in manufacturing. Of manufacturing jobs added, durable goods accounted for 2,000 while non-durable goods accounted for 1,300 jobs. Education and health services increased by 3,000 jobs with all gains being recorded in the health care and social assistance sector. Four of the five Local Areas also saw job growth during 2019, while Local Area II saw a slight decline of 27 jobs. The largest job gain occurred in Local Area IV, which added 6,010 jobs, representing a two percent increase in 2019.

Wages and personal income grew in Kansas during 2019. When adjusted for inflation, average real weekly wages grew in Kansas from $909 in 2018 to $924 in 2019. This represents growth of 1.7 percent, which is right in line with the national growth rate. Nominal personal income, which also includes business and investment income in addition to wages, grew by 3.9 percent. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth slowed in 2019, recording a growth rate of 0.9 percent, which is a little less than half of what Kansas saw in 2018. Export sales increased slightly by 0.7 percent in 2019, this marks the third year in a row for growth in Kansas exports.

The Kansas agriculture industry had been struggling in recent years but farm income showed improvement in 2019 increasing by 5.4 percent and farm proprietor income increased by five percent. Agriculture exports also grew in 2019, increasing by $148.2 million, or 10.6 percent from 2018. One area that Agriculture continues to struggle with is GDP, which recorded a decline of $478.1 million from 2018, a decrease of 13 percent. This is the third year in a row that Kansas saw a decline in agriculture GDP.

The COVID-19 pandemic placed a significant strain on the Kansas economy in 2020. Initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Kansas increased significantly during March due to the measures taken to stop the spread of COVID-19, reaching their peak during the week ending March 28, with Kansans filing 49,983 initial claims. The number of individuals receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits peaked in May at 117,892 but decreased to 70,724 by August. Kansas has recovered roughly 52 percent of the jobs lost in the early stages of the pandemic with estimates through August. Additionally, Kansas' unemployment rate fell to 6.9 percent in August, which was five points lower than its peak of 11.9 percent in April.

Note: Due to revisions and benchmarking processes, some data may have been updated since last year's Economic Report was published. The data included in the 2019 Economic Report is current as of August 17, 2020. For more information on data found in this report, see Sources on page 124.

Table 1 2019 Kansas Overview			
	2019 Value	**Change From 2018**	**% Change From 2018**
Population	2,913,314	1,955	0.1%
Labor Force	1,486,620	8,773	0.6%
Unemployment Rate	3.2%	-0.1%	NA
Nonfarm Jobs	1,423,000	7,300	0.5%
Initial Claims	87,212	-3,283	-3.6%
Continued Claims	441,818	-54,230	-10.9%
Real Average Weekly Wage	$924	$15	1.7%
Per Capita Personal Income	$53,453	$1,979	3.8%
Real Gross Domestic Product	$155,944,300,000	$1,361,600,000	0.9%
Export Sales	$11,658,548,243	$76,811,341	0.7%
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, International Trade Administration, and the U.S. Census Bureau			

There were 1,439,563 Kansans working in 2019, a new record for the number of Kansas residents working.

The number of unemployed people in Kansas decreased to 47,057, which is the lowest number of unemployed people since 1999.

Statewide Summary

Population

Population is an important statistic to review for economic purposes for two reasons, both of which benefit businesses. A growing population leads to a larger market for businesses and may lead to more jobs as demand for goods and services increase. A growing population also potentially increases the size and quality of the labor force which provides more labor supply for businesses to fill jobs.

Table 2
Total Population
Kansas, Plains Region & U.S.
2008 - 2019

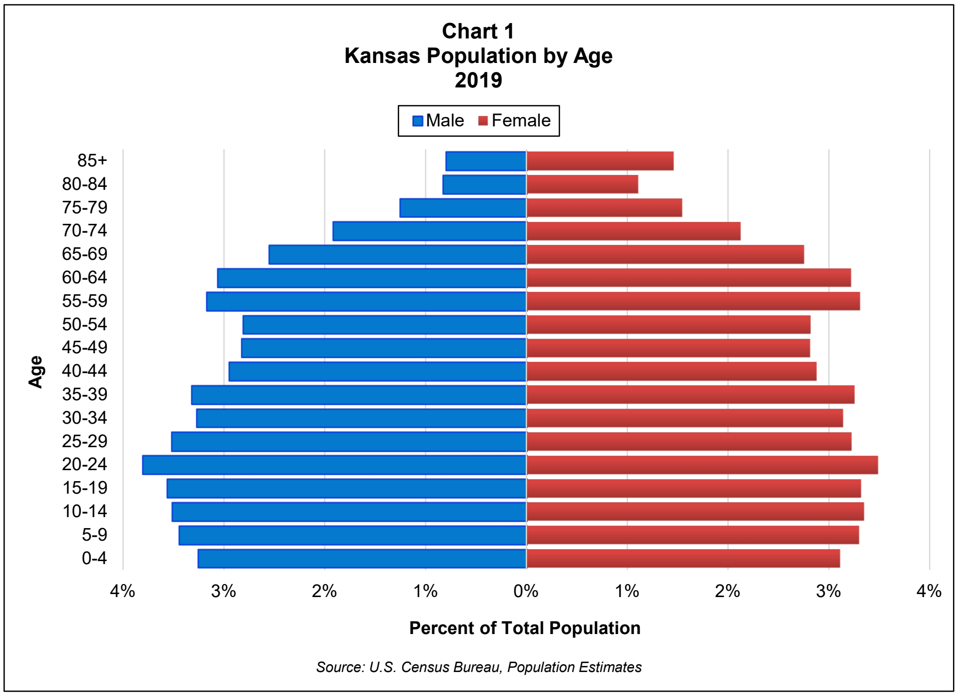
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kansas	2,808,076	2,832,704	2,858,190	2,869,225	2,885,257	2,893,212
Plains Region	20,248,815	20,392,583	20,536,160	20,641,455	20,750,502	20,870,034
U.S.	304,093,966	306,771,529	309,321,666	311,556,874	313,830,990	315,993,715
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Kansas	2,900,475	2,909,011	2,910,844	2,908,718	2,911,359	2,913,314
Plains Region	20,982,957	21,083,066	21,175,140	21,266,925	21,350,241	21,426,573
U.S.	318,301,008	320,635,163	322,941,311	324,985,539	326,687,501	328,239,523

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Table 2 shows a historical perspective of the Kansas, Plains Region and U.S. populations since 2008. The Plains Region is the region containing Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. This also corresponds to the U.S. Census Bureau's West North Central census division. The Kansas population was estimated at 2,913,314 in 2019. This represents a gain of 1,955 people. According to Census Bureau estimates, there were approximately 35,457 people born in Kansas during 2019, while there were approximately 25,230 deaths and net migration in and out of Kansas showed a population loss of approximately 8,253 people. Since 2009, the Kansas population has grown by 2.8 percent. Annual growth rates have fallen over this time period and have been at or below 0.1 percent over the past four years.

The U.S. population is also growing at historically low levels, recording 0.5 percent growth to 328.2 million in 2019. This is the lowest national growth rate recorded since 1918. The Plains Region population grew by 0.4 percent in 2019 to 21.4 million.

Chart 1 displays the Kansas population by age group and gender in what is called a population pyramid. It is known as a pyramid since population by age group generally decreases with age creating a pyramid shape. However, the pyramid for Kansas shows that there are two major peaks in the population, one centering on the 20-24 year old age group representing the Millennial generation and the 55-59 year old age group representing the younger members of the Baby Boomer generation. The 20-24 age group has the largest population in Kansas making up 7.3 percent of the total population. The median age for Kansas was 37.1 years old in 2019.



For economic purposes, the two main age groups that are studied are the 16 and over population and the 25-54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25-54 year olds are considered prime age workers. The 16 and over population for Kansas in 2019 was 2,292,050, an increase of 7,289, or 0.3 percent. The 25-54 year old population was 1,071,912 in 2019, a decrease of 4,218, or 0.4 percent. However, most of the decrease was in the 50-54 age group indicating that a lot of the decline may be due to people aging out of the 25-54 group. There were declines of more than 2,500 people recorded in the 45-49 year old and 55-59 year old as well.

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 also decreased by 6,645, or 0.7 percent. While there was a decline in all of the five year age groups under 25, most of the decline is in the population of children nine years old and under, which decreased by 4,621 people. This decrease is due to a declining birth rate in Kansas and the possibility that people with children may be leaving the state. The 20-24 year old age group, which would include recent college graduates, recorded a 0.6 percent decline in population, or 1337 people.

Labor Force Statistics

Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force is a measure of the number of people 16 years old or older that are available for work. This includes individuals who are employed as well as those who are unemployed but actively seeking work. A growing labor force is favorable as it increases the number of workers available for employers and shows there is increasing confidence of finding a job in a given area.

As indicated in *Table 3*, there were 1,486,620 people in the labor force in 2019, a 0.6 percent increase. There were 1,439,563 Kansans working in 2019, a 0.7 percent increase and a new record for the number of Kansas residents working. The number of unemployed people in Kansas decreased by 1,561 people, or 3.2 percent, to 47,057, which is the lowest number of unemployed people since 1999.

Table 3
Labor Force Statistics
Kansas
2018 & 2019

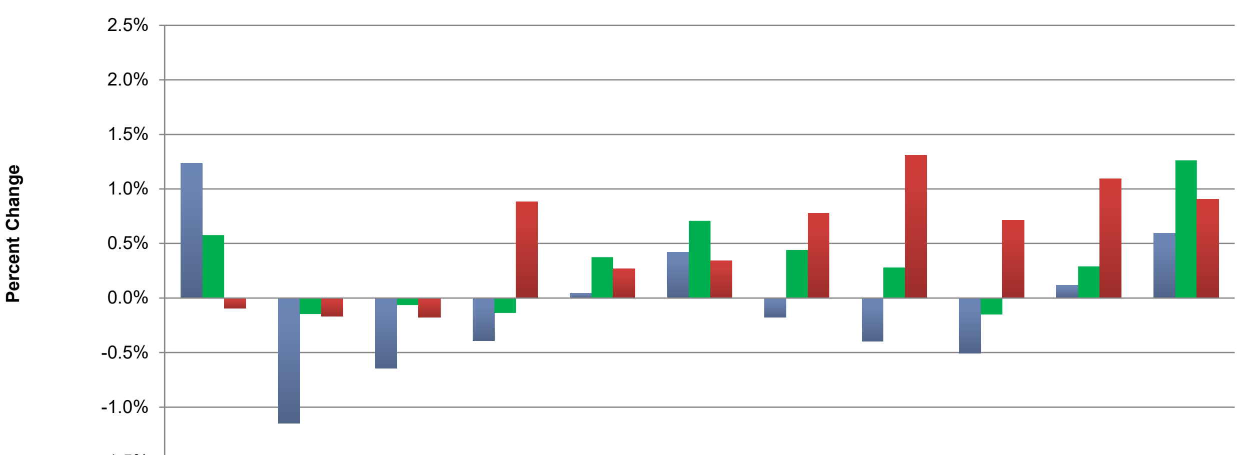
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	1,477,847	1,486,620	8,773	0.6%
Employed	1,429,229	1,439,563	10,334	0.7%
Unemployed	48,618	47,057	-1,561	-3.2%
Unemployment Rate	3.3%	3.2%	-0.1	NA

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Prime age workers are those workers who are between 25 and 54 years old. The labor force of prime age workers increased by approximately 3,200, or 0.4 percent, to 900,900 people, in 2019. The number of employed prime age workers increased by 6,700, or 0.8 percent, while the number of unemployed prime age workers decreased by 3,500, or 13 percent.

The U.S. civilian labor force increased for the eighth consecutive year, recording an expansion of 0.9 percent to 163.5 million. There were 157.5 million people in the U.S. working in 2019, a 1.1 percent increase. The number of unemployed people decreased by 313,000 or five percent, to six million in 2019. The Plains Region labor force totaled 11.3 million with a growth rate at 1.3 percent. *Chart 2* shows the percent change in the civilian labor force for Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S.

Chart 2
Percent Change in Labor Force
Kansas, Plains Region and U.S.
2009 - 2019

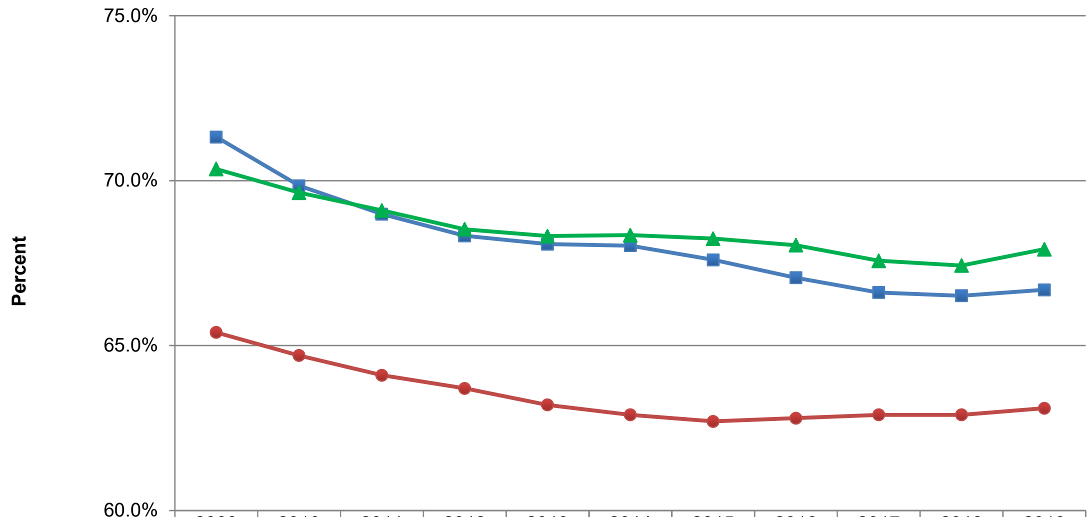


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	1.2%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.6%
Plains Region	0.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.2%	0.3%	1.3%
U.S.	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and Current Population Survey

Labor Force Participation Rate
The labor force participation rate is the percentage of all individuals 16 years old or older, non-institutionalized and civilian, who participate in the labor force. Kansas' labor force participation rate remained among the highest in the nation in 2019. As shown in *Chart 3*, the 2019 labor force participation rate in Kansas was 66.7 percent. This is the first time since 2009 that the labor force participation rate did not decline in Kansas. Even with this increase, 2019 was the sixth lowest labor force participation rate on record since 1976. Kansas' rate is above the national rate of 63.1 percent and in line with the Plains Region rate of 67.9 percent. Kansas had the twelfth highest labor force participation rate among all states with five of the 10 highest state labor force participation rates belonging to Plains Region states.

Chart 3
Labor Force Participation Rate
Kansas, Plains Region and U.S.
2009 - 2019



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	71.3%	69.8%	69.0%	68.3%	68.1%	68.0%	67.6%	67.1%	66.6%	66.5%	66.7%
Plains Region	70.4%	69.6%	69.1%	68.5%	68.3%	68.3%	68.2%	68.0%	67.6%	67.4%	67.9%
U.S.	65.4%	64.7%	64.1%	63.7%	63.2%	62.9%	62.7%	62.8%	62.9%	62.9%	63.1%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and Current Population Survey

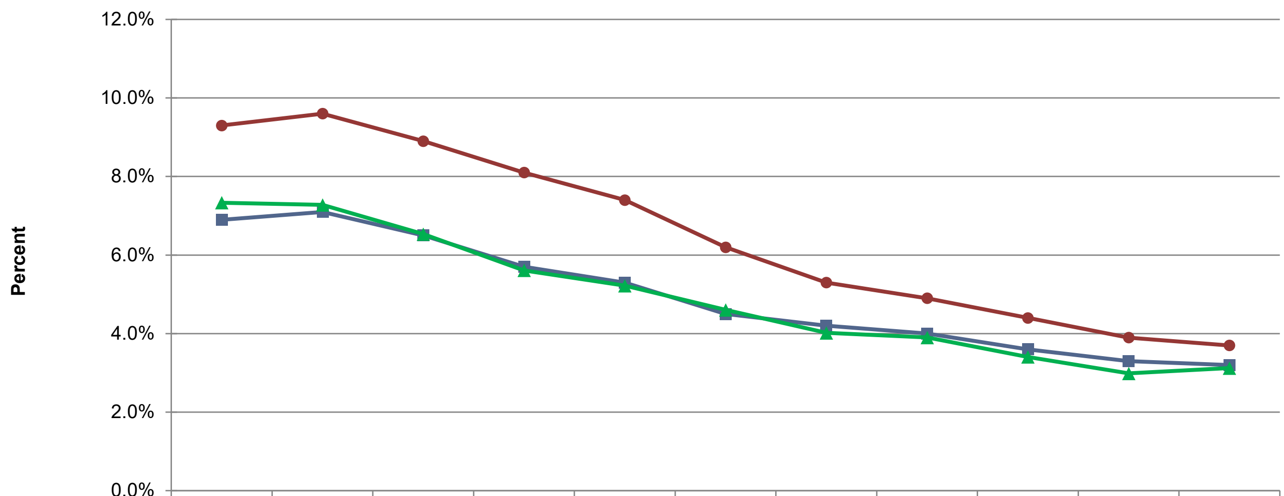
The Kansas labor force participation rate for prime age workers increased by 1.3 percentage points from 84.6 percent in 2018. The 16 to 24 labor force participation rate decreased from 65 percent to 64.2 percent from 2018 to 2019. The 55 and over rate decreased from 44.3 percent to 42.9 percent over the same time period.

Unemployment Rate
The unemployment rate is a frequently cited economic statistic because it shows how many people want a job and cannot find one. The unemployment rate shows the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed and currently looking for a job. If the rate is high, there is a large number of people who want a job but are having difficulty finding one due to a lack of demand for employees.

In 2019, Kansas continued to have a low unemployment rate, recording an average annual unemployment rate of 3.2 percent, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from 2018. This year is tied with 1979 for the second lowest annual unemployment rate recorded since records began in 1976. The only year with a lower unemployment rate was 1978 (3.1 percent). The unemployment rate is 1.3 percentage points lower than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Kansas which is 4.6 percent.

Kansas' rate continues to be lower than the national unemployment rate, which fell to 3.7 percent in 2019, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from 2018. The Plains Region unemployment rate was 3.1 percent, with two states in the region having unemployment rates below three percent. *Chart 4* compares the unemployment rates for Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. from 2009 to 2019.

Chart 4
Annual Unemployment Rates
Kansas and U.S.
2009 - 2019



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
U.S.	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	4.4%	3.9%	3.7%
Kansas	6.9%	7.1%	6.5%	5.7%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%
Plains Region	7.3%	7.3%	6.5%	5.6%	5.2%	4.6%	4.0%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	3.1%

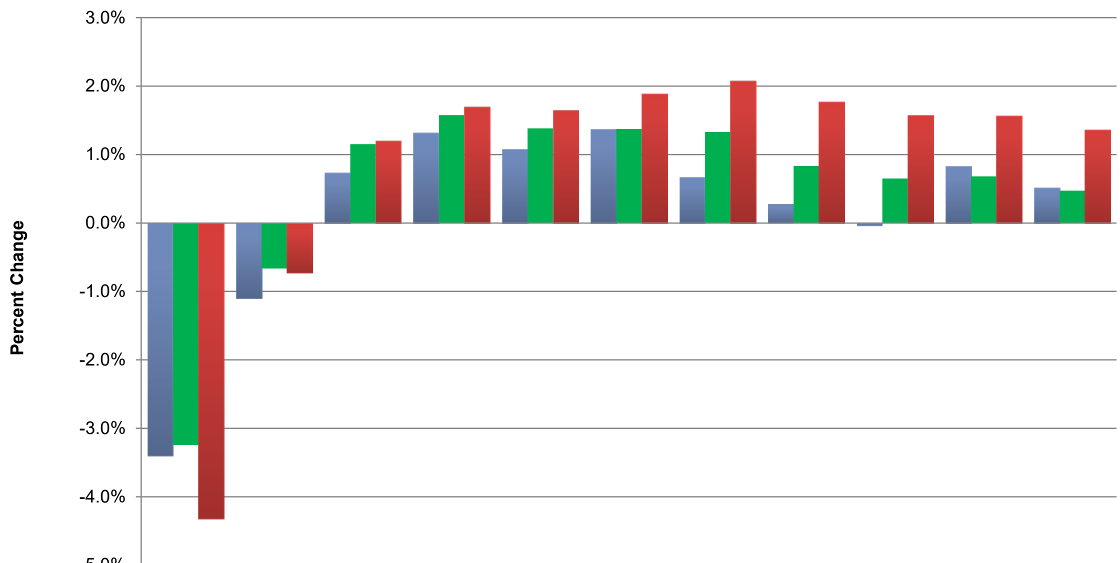
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and Current Population Survey

Nonfarm Jobs

The change in nonfarm jobs is one of the most current indicators of the economy's health. Job growth indicates increased demand for businesses' products and services. This puts money in the hands of those previously unemployed also further increasing the demand for consumer goods and services. Additional jobs also lead to increased output, signifying economic growth.

In 2019, Kansas recorded 1,423,000 total nonfarm jobs of which 1,163,000 were private sector jobs. This was an increase of 7,300 nonfarm jobs, or 0.5 percent, and 5,800 private sector jobs, or 0.5 percent. Nationally, nonfarm jobs increased by two million, or 1.4 percent, to 150.9 million. In the Plains Region nonfarm jobs increased by 50,700, or 0.5 percent. This was the ninth straight year of job growth for the U.S. and the Plains Region, while Kansas has seen job growth in eight of the last nine years. *Chart 5* shows the annual percent change in nonfarm jobs for Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. since 2009. *Table 4* displays nonfarm job totals in the U.S., Plains Region and Kansas.

Chart 5
Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs
Kansas, Plains Region and U.S.
2009 - 2019



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	-3.4%	-1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Plains Region	-3.2%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
U.S.	-4.3%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Table 4 Nonfarm Jobs Kansas, Plains Region and U.S. 2008-2020						
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Kansas	1,392.8	1,345.4	1,330.6	1,340.4	1,358.1	1,372.7
Plains Region	10,224.3	9,892.6	9,826.7	9,939.8	10,096.6	10,236.3
U.S.	137,224.0	131,296.0	130,345.0	131,914.0	134,157.0	136,364.0
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Kansas	1,391.5	1,400.8	1,404.6	1,404.1	1,415.7	1,423.0
Plains Region	10,376.9	10,514.9	10,602.7	10,671.5	10,744.1	10,794.8
U.S.	138,940.0	141,825.0	144,336.0	146,608.0	148,908.0	150,939.0
	January	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**
Kansas	1,412.2	1,422.2	1,416.0	1,294.7	1,322.4	1,346.9
Plains Region	10,633.7	10,669.4	10,615.5	9,572.9	9,790.1	10,104.5
U.S.	150,153.0	151,076.0	150,073.0	130,317.0	133,410.0	138,513.0
Note: Data in thousands and not seasonally adjusted *Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics*						

Job growth was recorded in six of the 11 major industries in Kansas during 2019 as seen in *Table 5*. Manufacturing added 3,200 jobs, the most of any industry. Growth was recorded in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing with durable goods being responsible for adding 2,000 jobs. The growth in durable goods manufacturing was due to an increase of 1,700 jobs in transportation equipment manufacturing, which includes aerospace product and parts manufacturing. Education and health services added the second most jobs, increasing by 3,000 jobs, or 1.5 percent, with all growth being in health care and social assistance. Government added 1,500 jobs, or 0.6 percent. Growth occurred at the local, state and federal levels but a majority of the growth occurred at the local level, which includes city and county governments as well as unified school districts.

Growth was reported in multiple other industries. Construction grew by 1,900 jobs, or 3.1 percent. Leisure and Hospitality grew by 1,100 jobs, or 0.9 percent, with all growth occurring in accommodation and food services. Other services also saw a gain of 700 jobs from 2018 to 2019.

Three major industries lost jobs over the year. Trade, transportation and utilities declined by 1,800 jobs with the largest job losses being in retail trade and smaller losses in wholesale trade. Professional and business services decreased by 1,700 jobs, with most of the loss occurring in administrative and waste services. Information decreased by 600 jobs, with losses recorded throughout the industry. Mining and logging and financial activities showed no change compared to 2018 levels. Nationally, all 11 industries added jobs over the year with the largest gains being in education and health services, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality.

Table 5 Kansas Nonfarm Jobs by Industry 2018 & 2019				
	2018	**2019**	**Change**	**% Change**
Total Nonfarm	1,415,700	1,423,000	7,300	0.5%
Total Private Sector	1,157,200	1,163,000	5,800	0.5%
Mining and Logging	6,800	6,800	0	0.0%
Construction	61,600	63,500	1,900	3.1%
Manufacturing	163,900	167,100	3,200	2.0%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	97,800	99,800	2,000	2.0%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	66,100	67,400	1,300	2.0%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	268,800	267,000	-1,800	-0.7%
Wholesale Trade	58,500	58,100	-400	-0.7%
Retail Trade	145,500	142,100	-3,400	-2.3%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	64,800	66,900	2,100	3.2%
Information	18,700	18,100	-600	-3.2%
Financial Activities	77,300	77,300	0	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	61,400	61,500	100	0.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15,800	15,900	100	0.6%
Professional and Business Services	180,700	179,000	-1,700	-0.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	74,300	74,100	-200	-0.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	27,000	27,400	400	1.5%
Administrative and Waste Services	79,400	77,400	-2,000	-2.5%
Education and Health Services	199,000	202,000	3,000	1.5%
Private Educational Services	18,700	18,600	-100	-0.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	180,300	183,500	3,200	1.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	129,400	130,500	1,100	0.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	17,200	16,900	-300	-1.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	112,200	113,500	1,300	1.2%
Other Services	51,000	51,700	700	1.4%
Government	258,500	260,000	1,500	0.6%
Federal Government	25,200	25,500	300	1.2%
State Government	52,500	52,700	200	0.4%
State Government Educational Services	27,300	27,000	-300	-1.1%
State Government Excluding Education	25,200	25,700	500	2.0%
Local Government	180,800	181,800	1,000	0.6%
Local Government Educational Services	105,400	106,000	600	0.6%
Local Government Excluding Education	75,400	75,800	400	0.5%

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Table 6 shows the list of the top 20 Kansas employers by employment size as of December 2019, in alphabetical order. Public school districts are the most represented industry on the list with four employers. Manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade are each represented by three employers. The transportation and warehousing and government industries also have multiple employers listed.

Table 6
Largest Employers in Kansas*
(in alphabetical order)

Employer	Industry
Amazon.Com Services, Inc.	Transportation and Warehousing
Dillon Companies, Inc.	Retail Trade
Federal Government	Government
Garmin International, Inc.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
Johnson County	Public Administration
Kansas City, KS Public Schools (USD 500)	Public Education
Olathe Public Schools (USD 233)	Public Education
Shawnee Mission School District (USD 512)	Public Education
Spirit Aerosystems, Inc.	Manufacturing
Sprint United Management Company	Information
State of Kansas	Government
Stormont-Vail Healthcare	Health Care and Social Assistance
Target Corporation	Retail Trade
Textron Aviation, Inc.	Manufacturing
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Manufacturing
United Parcel Service	Transportation and Warehousing
University Of Kansas Hospital Authority	Health Care and Social Assistance
Via Christi Hospitals Wichita, Inc.	Health Care and Social Assistance
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	Retail Trade
Wichita Public Schools (USD 259)	Public Education

** as of December 2019*
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Wages

Wages and salaries accounted for 47.6 percent of total personal income in Kansas in 2019. Since inflation can erode customer purchasing power, real wages, which are adjusted for inflation, provide a better estimate of economic health. *Table 7* lists the real average weekly wages for Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. in 2019 dollars while *Chart 6* displays the over the year percent change in real average weekly wages.

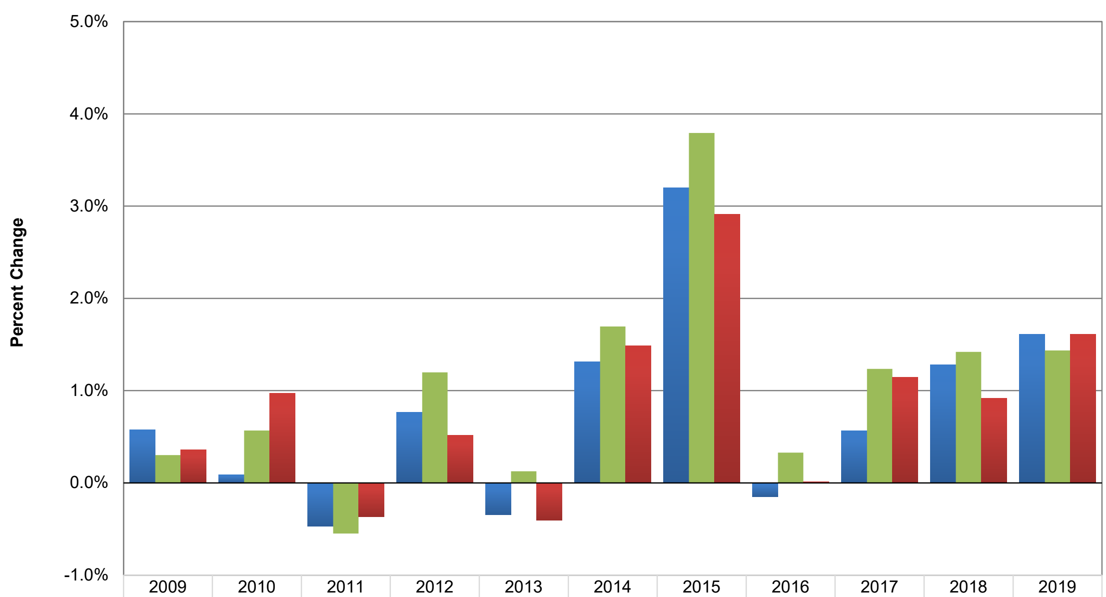
The real average weekly wage in Kansas increased over the year by $15, or 1.7 percent, to $924 in 2019. This stayed in line with the growth rate of the U.S., which increased by $18, or 1.6 percent. The U.S. recorded a real average weekly wage of $1,139 in 2019. The Plains Region recorded a $14 increase over the year, or 1.4 percent. Since 2009, Kansas and the U.S. have experienced similar wage growth, with Kansas real wages increasing by 8.1 percent and U.S. real wages increasing by 9.1 percent. The Plains Region has exceeded these growth rates by recording a real average weekly wage increase of 11.7 percent since 2009.

Table 7
Real Average Weekly Wages
Kansas, Plains Region & U.S.
2008 - 2019

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kansas	$850	$855	$856	$852	$858	$855
Plains Region	$894	$897	$902	$897	$908	$909
U.S.	$1,040	$1,044	$1,054	$1,050	$1,056	$1,051
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Kansas	$866	$894	$893	$898	$909	$924
Plains Region	$924	$959	$962	$974	$988	$1,002
U.S.	$1,067	$1,098	$1,098	$1,111	$1,121	$1,139

Note: Wages in 2019 dollars
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Consumer Price Index

Chart 6
Percent Change in Real Average Weekly Wages
2009 - 2019



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	0.6%	0.1%	-0.5%	0.8%	-0.3%	1.3%	3.2%	-0.2%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%
Plains Region	0.3%	0.6%	-0.5%	1.2%	0.1%	1.7%	3.8%	0.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%
U.S.	0.4%	1.0%	-0.4%	0.5%	-0.4%	1.5%	2.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, and Consumer Price Index

Table 8 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2018 and 2019. Ten major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year. Information recorded the largest increase of $43 from 2018. The only industry that decreased was manufacturing, which decreased by $9 from 2018. The highest paying industry in 2019 was financial activities with an average weekly wage of $1,326 and the lowest paying industry was leisure and hospitality at $333.

Table 8
Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry
Kansas
2018 & 2019

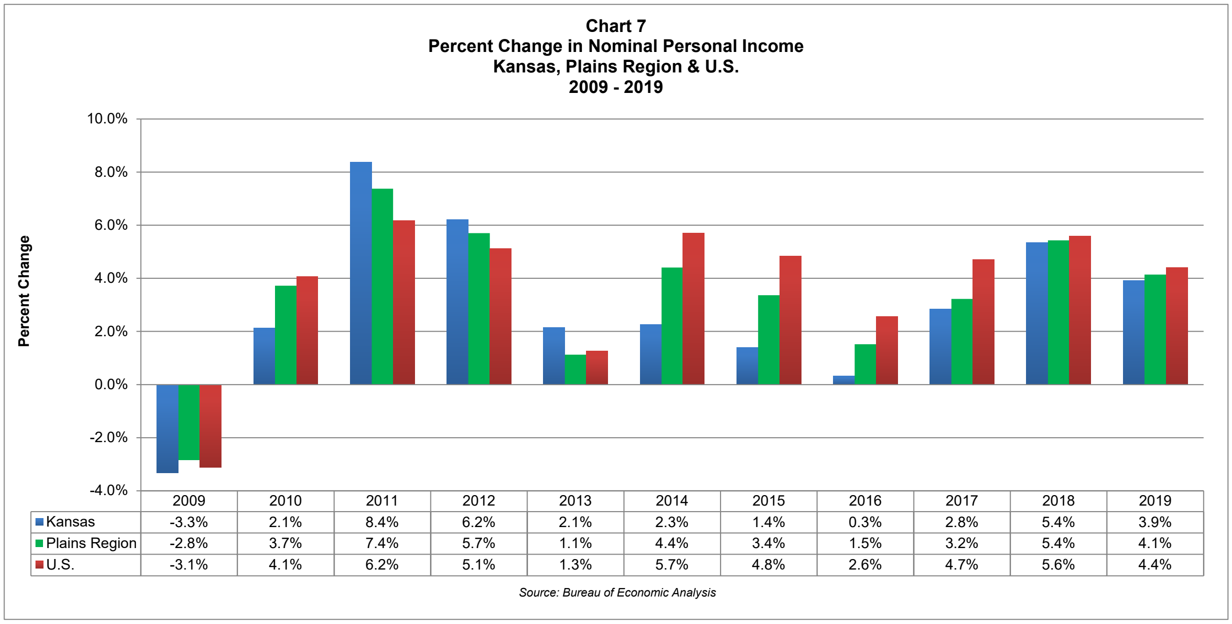
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	$909	$924	$15	1.7%
Total Private Sector	$925	$939	$14	1.5%
Natural Resources & Mining	$917	$919	$2	0.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	$807	$813	$6	0.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	$1,123	$1,118	-$5	-0.4%
Construction	$1,068	$1,097	$29	2.7%
Manufacturing	$1,156	$1,147	-$9	-0.8%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$1,204	$1,199	-$5	-0.4%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	$1,085	$1,071	-$14	-1.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	$824	$837	$13	1.6%
Wholesale Trade	$1,368	$1,397	$29	2.1%
Retail Trade	$532	$538	$6	1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	$1,001	$1,000	-$1	-0.1%
Information	$1,237	$1,280	$43	3.5%
Financial Activities	$1,321	$1,326	$5	0.4%
Finance and Insurance	$1,461	$1,460	-$1	-0.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$815	$836	$21	2.6%
Professional and Business Services	$1,197	$1,239	$42	3.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	$1,368	$1,386	$18	1.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	$2,027	$2,131	$104	5.1%
Administrative and Waste Services	$768	$783	$15	2.0%
Education and Health Services	$831	$845	$14	1.7%
Private Educational Services	$694	$702	$8	1.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	$842	$856	$14	1.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	$327	$333	$6	1.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	$383	$391	$8	2.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	$319	$325	$6	1.9%
Other Services	$673	$685	$12	1.8%
Government	$839	$853	$14	1.7%
Federal Government	$1,346	$1,349	$3	0.2%
State Government	$1,095	$1,123	$28	2.6%
State Government Educational Services	$1,106	$1,114	$8	0.7%
State Government Excluding Education	$1,087	$1,129	$42	3.8%
Local Government	$709	$721	$12	1.7%
Local Government Educational Services	$675	$687	$12	1.8%
Local Government Excluding Education	$756	$767	$11	1.4%

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Personal Income

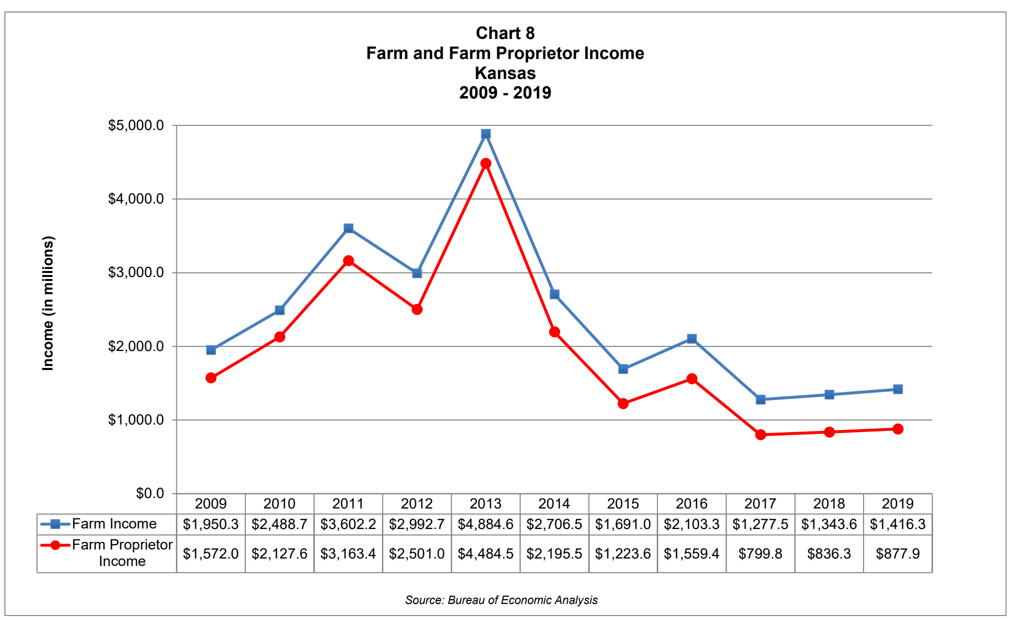
Personal income is an important measure of economic health and well-being. Personal income includes earnings, property income, and transfer payments.

In 2019, Kansas' total personal income increased by 3.9 percent to $155.7 billion. Nationally, personal income increased 4.4 percent to $18.6 trillion. Plains Region personal income grew by 4.1 percent to $1.2 trillion. *Chart 7* displays personal income growth in Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. since 2009. In Kansas, approximately 62 percent of the increase was due to a gain of $3.6 billion, or 3.8 percent, in net work earnings. The other two major components of personal income, income from dividends, interest and rent and personal current transfer receipts also increased by 2.1 percent and 6.7 percent respectively since 2018. Personal current transfer receipts primarily consist of government payments to individuals and nonprofit institutions, i.e. government benefit payments and grants, along with business liability payments and donations to nonprofit institutions.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	-3.3%	2.1%	8.4%	6.2%	2.1%	2.3%	1.4%	0.3%	2.8%	5.4%	3.9%
Plains Region	-2.8%	3.7%	7.4%	5.7%	1.1%	4.4%	3.4%	1.5%	3.2%	5.4%	4.1%
U.S.	-3.1%	4.1%	6.2%	5.1%	1.3%	5.7%	4.8%	2.6%	4.7%	5.6%	4.4%

Chart 8 displays Kansas farm income and farm proprietor income from 2009 to 2019. Farm proprietor income is the portion of farm income that is earned by farm owners excluding corporate owned farms. Farm income increased 5.4 percent to $1.4 billion and farm proprietor income increased five percent to $877.9 million from 2018 to 2019.

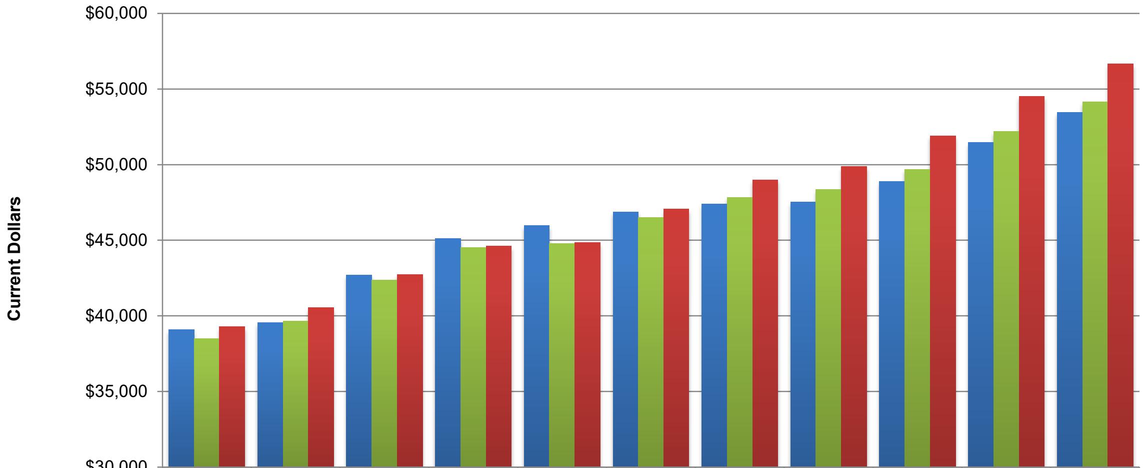


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Farm Income	$1,950.3	$2,488.7	$3,602.2	$2,992.7	$4,884.6	$2,706.5	$1,691.0	$2,103.3	$1,277.5	$1,343.6	$1,416.3
Farm Proprietor Income	$1,572.0	$2,127.6	$3,163.4	$2,501.0	$4,484.5	$2,195.5	$1,223.6	$1,559.4	$799.8	$836.3	$877.9

Also measured is per capita personal income which shows the average share of personal income for each individual in an area. Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing total personal income by the population for an area. It measures the wealth of the population and provides a common measure for evaluating and comparing countries, states or areas.

Chart 9 illustrates the per capita personal income in Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. In 2019, Kansas recorded a per capita personal income of $53,453 while the U.S. recorded a per capita personal income of $56,663. Plains Region per capita personal income was similar to Kansas' at $54,157. From 2018 to 2019, Kansas' per capita income increased 3.8 percent, while the nation's increased 3.9 percent. The Plains region also recorded an increase of 3.8 percent. Since 2009, personal income has grown at a slower rate in Kansas at 36.8 percent, while the U.S. and Plains Region grew 44.2 percent and 40.7 percent respectively over the same time period.

Chart 9
Per Capita Personal Income
Kansas, Plains Region & U.S.
2009 - 2019



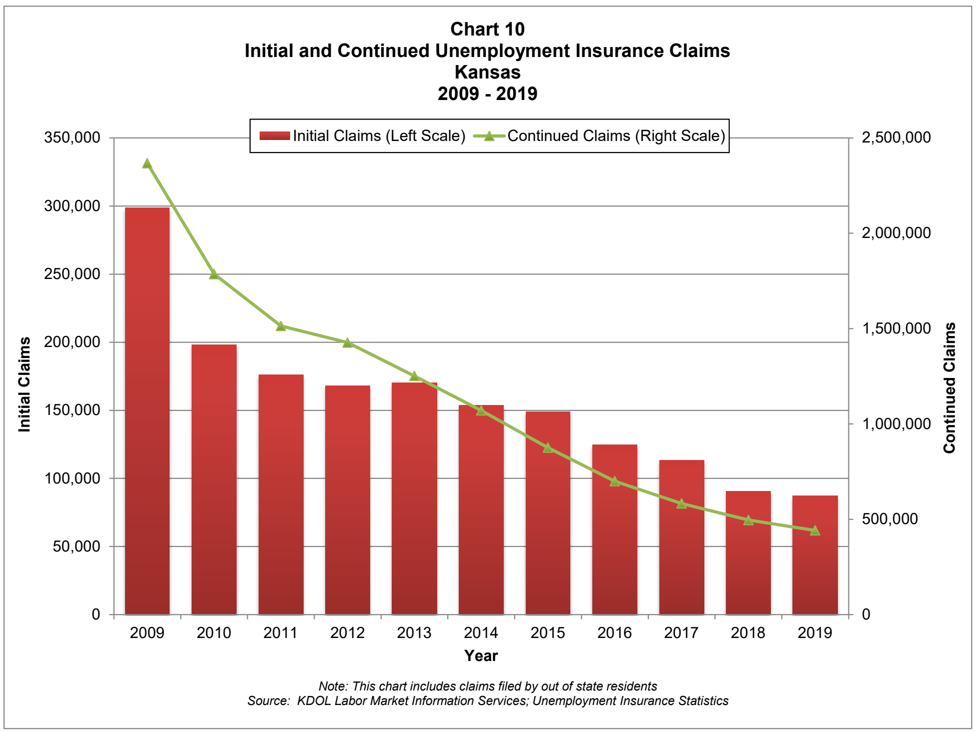
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	$39,088	$39,563	$42,716	$45,120	$45,962	$46,881	$47,394	$47,517	$48,902	$51,474	$53,453
Plains Region	$38,493	$39,647	$42,353	$44,532	$44,775	$46,497	$47,834	$48,350	$49,695	$52,190	$54,157
U.S.	$39,284	$40,547	$42,739	$44,605	$44,860	$47,071	$48,994	$49,890	$51,910	$54,526	$56,663

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

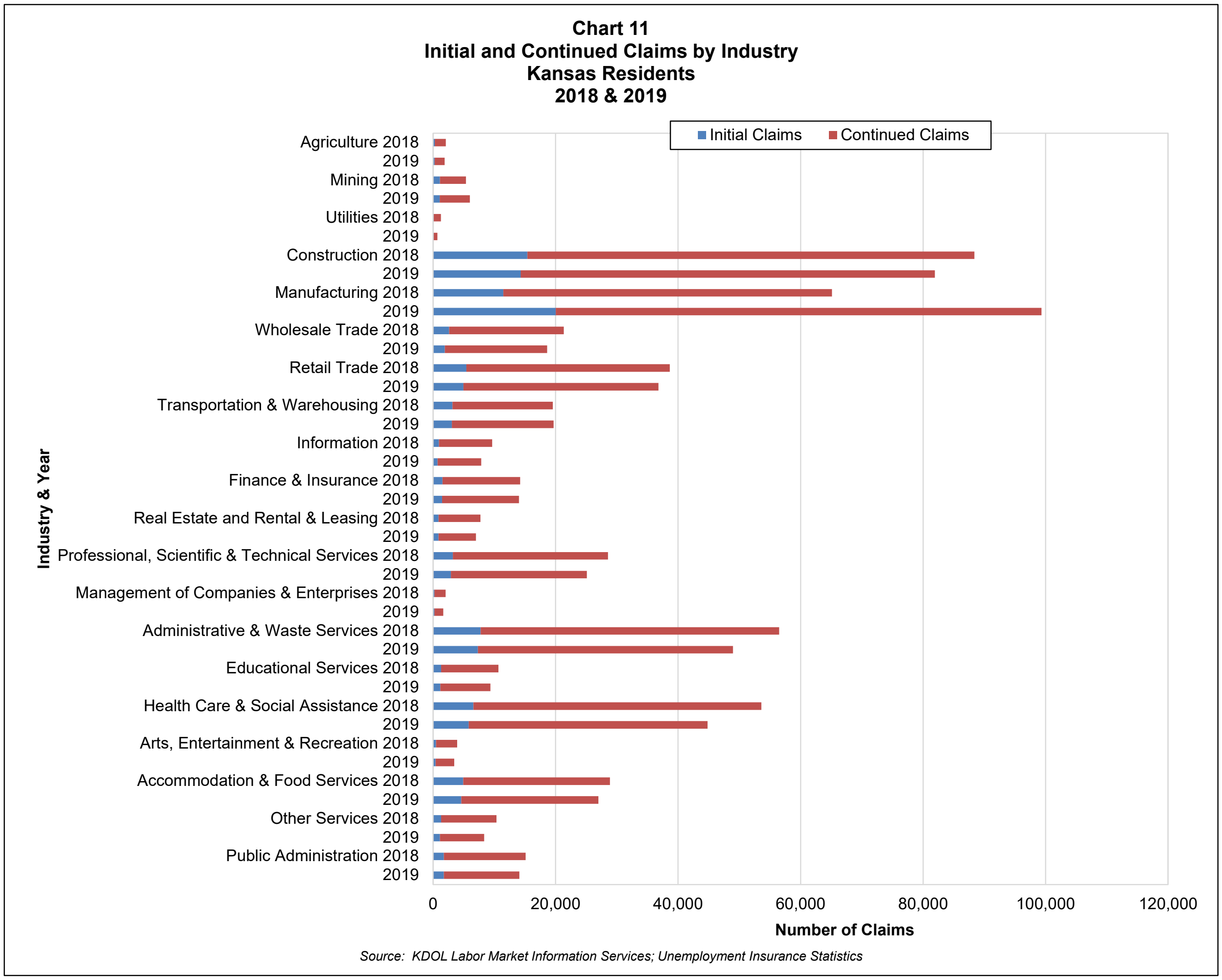
Analyzing trends in unemployment insurance claims is another way to assess unemployment and the labor market. An initial claim is the first claim filed by a claimant to request a determination of eligibility for unemployment benefits. A continued claim is a claim filed by a claimant for a weekly payment of unemployment benefits; this is typically done every week until the claimant finds a job, exhausts benefits or leaves the labor force. Initial claims are an indicator of emerging unemployment, and continued claims indicate the level of difficulty the unemployed are having at finding a new job. Note that the number of claims is not a representation of total unemployment, as not all Kansans are covered under unemployment insurance laws or may choose not to file for unemployment benefits.

As shown in *Chart 10*, the number of initial claims filed in 2019 decreased by 3.6 percent to 87,212 claims. This was the sixth consecutive year that the number of initial claims decreased and third lowest number of initial claims recorded since records began in 1970. The number of continued claims declined by 10.9 percent to 441,818 claims. This was the tenth consecutive year continued claims decreased, with nine of the 10 years having a 10 percent or more decrease. It was also the lowest number of continued claims ever recorded.

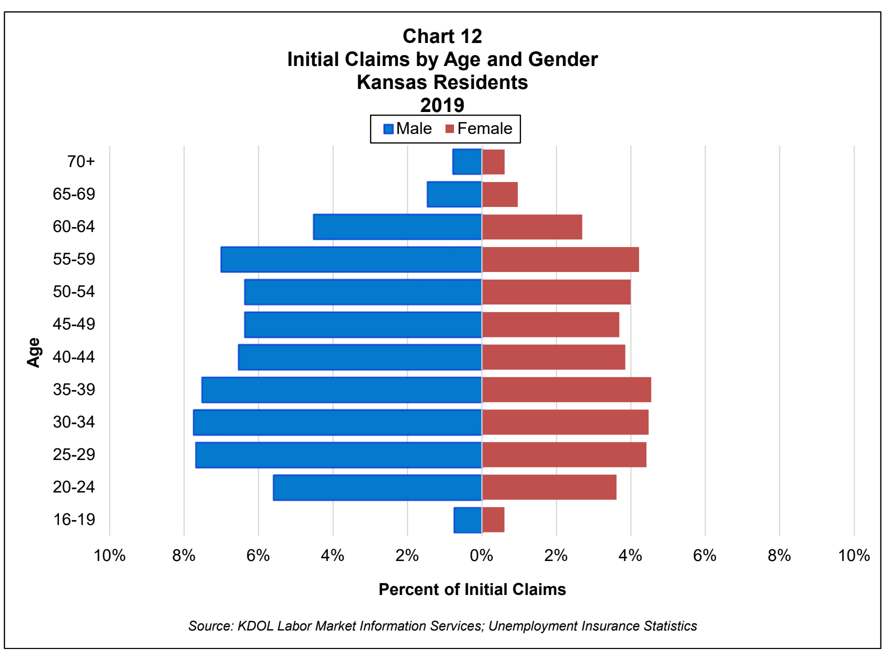


While the improving economy is mostly to credit for these decreases, recent law changes have also played a role. Starting in 2014, the maximum number of weeks of unemployment benefits a claimant could file for has been tied to the statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. This has caused the maximum number of weeks to decline from 26 weeks prior to the law change to 20 weeks for most of 2014 and finally to 16 weeks for most of 2015 and all of 2016 to present. Since this change went into effect, continued claims have decreased by 58.7 percent.

Chart 11 displays initial and continued claims by industry for claims filed by Kansas residents for 2018 and 2019. In 2019, manufacturing industry workers filed the most initial and continued claims, with approximately 20,000 initial and 79,000 continued claims. Construction workers filed the second most claims with approximately 14,000 initial and 68,000 continued claims.



Charts 12 and 13 show the age and gender of Kansas residents filing initial and continued claims. Male claimants filed 62.3 percent of initial claims and 58 percent of continued claims, most likely reflecting that two of the main industries in which workers are filing claims, construction and manufacturing, are still generally male dominated. The number of claims per age group is fairly even between the age groups in the 25-59 year old range, with each five year group accounting for 9.6 to 12.7 percent of initial and continued claims.



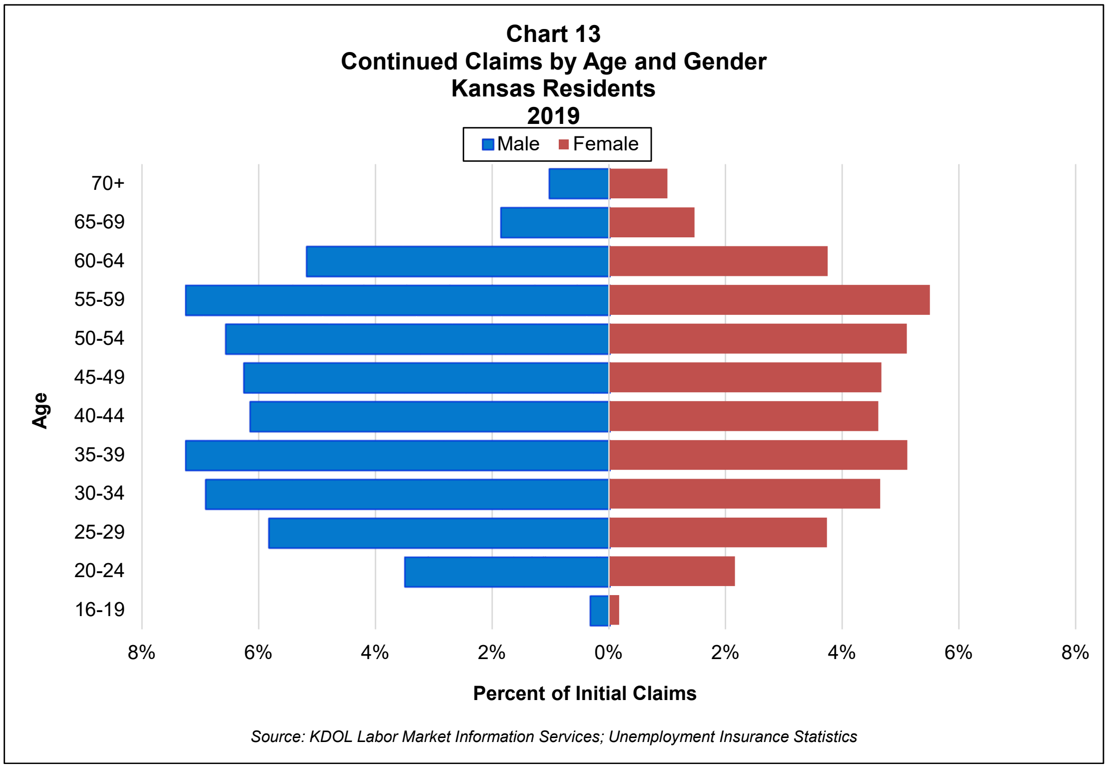


Chart 14 displays the monthly average of the number of individuals receiving Kansas unemployment benefits from 2009 to 2019. Since peaking at around 50,000 individuals a month in 2009, the number of people receiving benefits has decreased every year. In 2019, an average of 9,364 individuals received benefits each month.

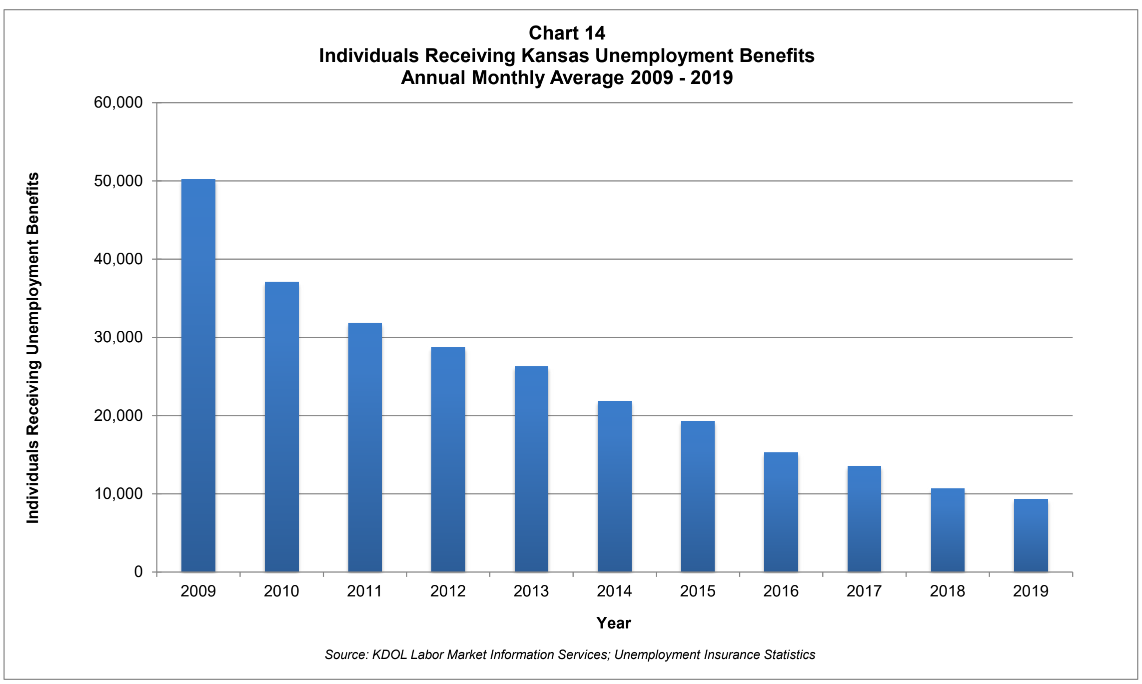
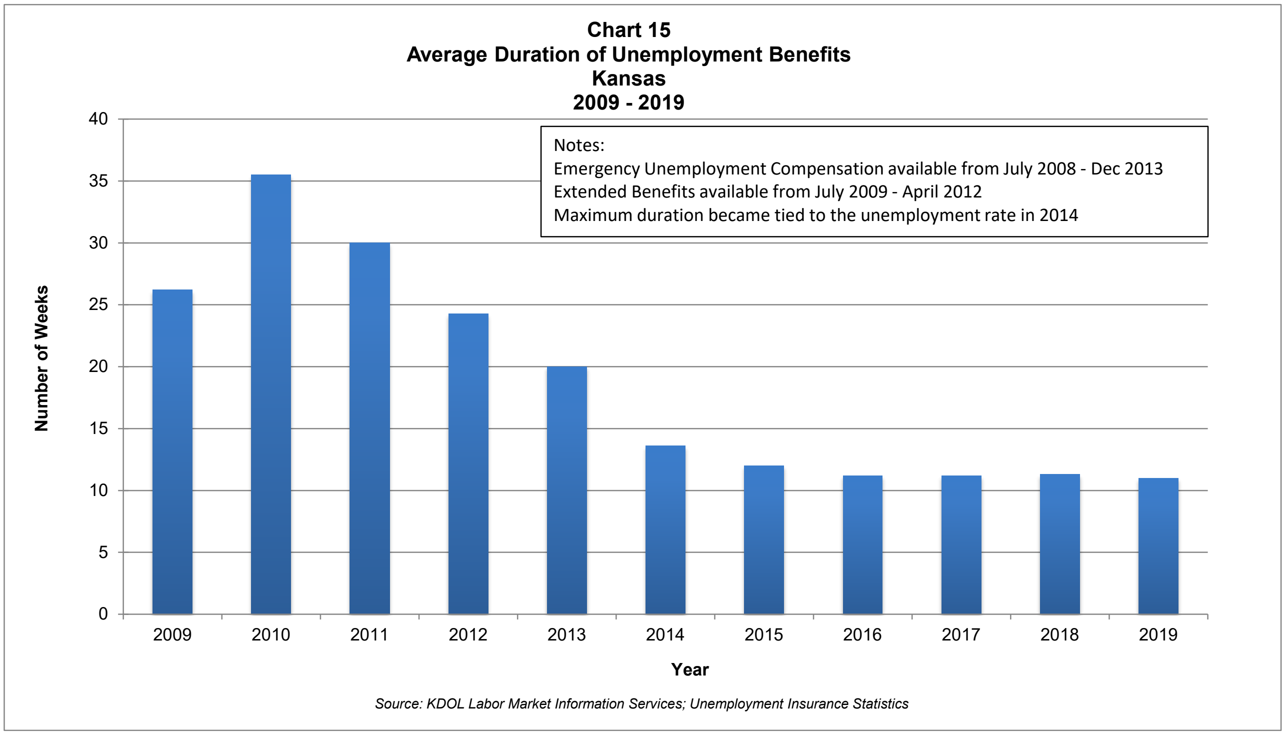


Chart 15 shows the average duration an individual remained on unemployment benefits from 2009 to 2019. Average duration peaked in 2010 at 35.5 weeks then decreased rapidly until 2015. Since 2015, the average duration has consistently been between 11 and 12 weeks. The longer duration in the earlier years of this chart was due to the fact that from 2008 to 2013, there were special programs in place that increased the number of weeks of unemployment available from 26 weeks to as many as 72 weeks at one point. The average duration in later years has been affected by the law change in 2014 which tied the maximum weeks of benefits available to the statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.



Occupational Statistics

Every summer KDOL releases the results from the Kansas Wage Survey conducted by the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. OES data is current as of May of the previous year and contains employment and wage data for hundreds of occupations in Kansas. Data is also available for Kansas' metropolitan areas, local workforce areas and counties. This is one of KDOL's most used data sets as employers use this data as a guide to set their wages and salaries while workers use this data to learn the average wages for their occupations and to explore the earnings potential of other occupations.

Table 9 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Kansas while *Tables 10 and 11* show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. There were 189,570 jobs classified as office and administrative occupations, the most of any occupational group. Five of the top 20 occupations by employment fell under this occupational group, including the fourth most common occupation, customer service representatives, and the sixth most common occupation, secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical and executive.

Table 9
Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group
Kansas
May 2019

Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	1,392,480	$37,010
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	189,570	$34,760
Sales and Related Occupations	126,590	$27,660
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	123,440	$20,070
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	118,620	$32,980
Production Occupations	115,610	$37,530
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	93,450	$42,490
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	86,100	$58,500
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	75,300	$62,800
Healthcare Support Occupations	63,760	$25,470
Management Occupations	63,400	$91,270
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	63,200	$45,020
Construction and Extraction Occupations	60,330	$41,590
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	40,130	$26,380
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	36,140	$71,570
Protective Service Occupations	28,790	$37,780
Personal Care and Service Occupations	28,290	$22,890
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	23,350	$74,270
Community and Social Service Occupations	17,880	$40,630
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	17,380	$38,710
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	10,060	$59,980
Legal Occupations	7,600	$60,150
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	3,480	$31,820

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Four other occupational groups had employment of at least 100,000. There were 126,590 sales and related jobs, with retail salespersons being the second most common occupation in Kansas and cashiers being the third most common. Food preparation and serving related occupations made up 123,440 jobs in Kansas with fast food and counter workers being the most common occupation in Kansas. There were 118,620 jobs in transportation and material moving occupations, and 115,610 jobs in production occupations.

Table 10 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Kansas May 2019	
Occupation	**Employment**
Fast Food and Counter Workers	41,030
Retail Salespersons	36,230
Cashiers	32,610
Customer Service Representatives	31,920
Registered Nurses	30,370
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	29,110
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	25,110
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	23,260
Waiters and Waitresses	22,390
Nursing Assistants	21,840
Stockers and Order Fillers	21,410
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	20,450
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	19,750
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	19,320
General and Operations Managers	18,340
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	16,340
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	15,490
Office Clerks, General	14,470
Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	14,440
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	14,040
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

The median annual wage in Kansas as of May 2019 was $37,010 according to the 2020 Kansas Wage Survey. The highest paying occupational group was management occupations, which made a median annual wage of $91,270. Eight of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Four other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least $60,000; architecture and engineering, computer and mathematical, business and financial operations, and legal occupations. Also of note is that eight of the top 20 highest paying occupations were healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.

Table 11 Top 20 Occupations by Median Annual Wage Kansas May 2019	
Occupation	**Median Annual Wage**
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	$203,820
General Internal Medicine Physicians	$199,830
Physicists	$179,690
Physicians, All Other and Ophthalmologists, Except Pediatric	$179,680
Pediatricians, General	$172,000
Dentists, General	$153,810
Nurse Anesthetists	$152,400
Chief Executives	$145,280
Marketing Managers	$132,910
Air Traffic Controllers	$131,090
Architectural and Engineering Managers	$129,690
Pharmacists	$127,410
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	$125,840
Sales Managers	$125,380
Computer and Information Systems Managers	$122,110
Financial Managers	$119,330
Economics Teachers, Postsecondary	$119,170
Natural Sciences Managers	$117,590
Compensation and Benefits Managers	$114,540
Optometrists	$111,560
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

Long-Term Projections

Every two years, each of the 50 states completes long-term projections in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor. The base year used in these projections is 2018 and the projection year is 2028. Statewide projections are released in even numbered years, while regional projections are published during odd numbered years.

Kansas total jobs in all industries are expected to grow by 38,625 to 1,532,632 jobs in 2028, an increase of 2.6 percent over the 10-year period. This averages out to 3,863 jobs per year, a 0.3 percent average annual growth. Goods-producing industries are projected to decline at an average annual rate of 0.1 percent from 2018 to 2028. Service providing industries are projected to grow at 0.3 percent annually over that period.

The primary objective of the long-term projections process is to approximate the level of jobs 10 years out from the base period. This level is projected using a variety of projection methods including those that consider historical trends and those that factor in outside variables. One important assumption is used in formulating long-term projections, it is assumed the Kansas labor market will be in full employment in the projected year. This means the labor market will be in equilibrium and labor supply will meet labor demand. In this way, the projections do not predict changes in the business cycle, and instead project the trend in long-term growth.

Long-term projections play an important role for students and others making career choices. Information about future trends in job growth and demand for labor is vital to making these life decisions.

Long-term projections use the most comprehensive measure of jobs. This includes jobs covered by unemployment insurance and those not covered by unemployment insurance. Data measuring jobs not covered by unemployment insurance is collected using a variety of sources. Data on self-employed workers is calculated by applying national staffing patterns to state employment data. LMIS conducts school and church surveys that provide information about jobs which are not covered by unemployment insurance. Data on railroad workers is sourced from the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB).

T*able 12* shows long-term projections for the projected year 2028 from the base year 2018. The top 10 industries by numerical change are shown below. The number of jobs in all industries is projected to grow at the rate of 0.3 percent per year. The rate of job growth in Kansas has slowed since 2000. From 1990 to 2000, job growth averaged 2.1 percent annually. One reason for the strong growth rate in Kansas during the 1990's was the nation had a long period of economic expansion from March 1991 to March 2001. During this time period worker productivity rose in part due to the technological advancement brought on by widespread internet use, but this growth ended when the dot.com bubble burst.

Table 12
Top 10 Industries by Numerical Job Change
Kansas
2018 - 2028

Industry	Job Numbers		Job Changes		
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %
Total All Industries	1,494,007	1,532,632	38,625	2.6%	0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	202,983	218,642	15,659	7.7%	0.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	72,920	82,277	9,357	12.8%	1.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	79,181	88,100	8,919	11.3%	1.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	58,956	64,740	5,784	9.8%	0.9%
Educational Services	137,569	142,997	5,428	3.9%	0.4%
Finance and Insurance	61,663	65,922	4,259	6.9%	0.7%
Construction	62,209	64,544	2,335	3.8%	0.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	12,475	13,975	1,500	12.0%	1.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	27,362	28,635	1,273	4.7%	0.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	112,832	113,782	950	0.8%	0.1%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

The goods producing industries (construction, manufacturing, and natural resources and mining) are projected to decline by 162 jobs per year, an annual rate of decline of 0.1 percent. The remaining industries fall under the service providing sector which is projected to have a positive average annual growth rate of 0.3 percent, adding 3,722 jobs annually.

The health care and social assistance industry is projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the 10 year period with an additional 15,659 jobs. This major industry consists of four underlying industries: ambulatory health care services, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities and social assistance. The fastest rate of growth of these underlying industries is projected to be in social assistance gaining two percent annually.

Of the major industries, professional, scientific, and technical services is projected to grow at the fastest rate, 1.2 percent annually. Activities performed in the professional, scientific, and technical services industry require a high degree of expertise and training and may include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

Table 13 shows the top 10 occupational groups projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the projection period. Personal care and service occupations is projected to gain 9,344 jobs during the 10 year period. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.4 percent. The personal care and service group of occupations is made up of eight sub groups, supervisors of personal care and service workers; animal care and service workers; entertainment attendants and related workers; funeral service workers; personal appearance workers; baggage porters, bellhops and concierges; tour and travel guides; and other personal care and service workers. The largest of these eight categories in Kansas is other personal care and service workers with 39,494 workers in 2018. Nearly 80 percent of this group is made up of two occupations, personal care aides and childcare workers. The occupational group projected to grow at the fastest rate over the projection period is also personal care and service occupations. This occupational group is projected to grow by 1.4 percent on average annually.

Table 13
Top 10 Occupational Groups by Numerical Job Change
Kansas
2018 - 2028

Industry	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	1,494,007	1,532,632	38,625	2.6%	0.3%	1,763,516
Personal Care and Service Occupations	61,208	70,552	9,344	15.3%	1.4%	107,068
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	78,320	83,882	5,562	7.1%	0.7%	82,336
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	88,678	93,853	5,175	5.8%	0.6%	57,013
Management Occupations	83,345	88,482	5,137	6.2%	0.6%	76,361
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	36,489	40,788	4,299	11.8%	1.1%	32,630
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	91,547	95,688	4,141	4.5%	0.4%	88,619
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	47,431	51,551	4,120	8.7%	0.8%	68,347
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	99,912	103,573	3,661	3.7%	0.4%	129,629
Construction and Extraction Occupations	67,111	69,547	2,436	3.6%	0.4%	78,010
Healthcare Support Occupations	43,056	45,307	2,251	5.2%	0.5%	52,606

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

The BLS assigns the level of education typically needed to enter each detailed occupation. Each occupation falls under one of eight education levels. As shown in *Table 14*, the largest increase in jobs is projected to be in those occupations classified as bachelor's degree gaining 20,453 jobs over the projection period. These occupations made up 20.8 percent of all occupations in 2018. This is the second round of projections showing bachelor's degree as the top educational classification in numerical growth. In prior rounds, high school diploma has been projected to add the most jobs over the projection period.

The educational categories projected to grow the fastest are master's degree and bachelor's degree. These are projected to grow at a rate of 9.9 percent and 6.6 percent respectively over the 10 year period.

Table 14
Projections by Educational Requirement
Kansas
2018 - 2028

Education	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total	1,494,007	1,532,632	38,625	2.6%	0.3%	1,763,516
Bachelor's degree	311,257	331,710	20,453	6.6%	0.6%	287,868
No formal educational credential	341,326	346,413	5,087	1.5%	0.1%	535,736
High school diploma or equivalent	605,908	610,790	4,882	0.8%	0.1%	708,336
Master's degree	22,064	24,250	2,186	9.9%	0.9%	20,606
Postsecondary non-degree award	105,499	107,577	2,078	2.0%	0.2%	112,060
Doctoral or professional degree	31,735	33,253	1,518	4.8%	0.5%	19,482
Associate degree	29,577	31,067	1,490	5.0%	0.5%	28,613
Some college, no degree	46,641	47,572	931	2.0%	0.2%	50,815
Construction and Extraction Occupations	67,111	69,547	2,436	3.6%	0.4%	78,010
Healthcare Support Occupations	43,056	45,307	2,251	5.2%	0.5%	52,606

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

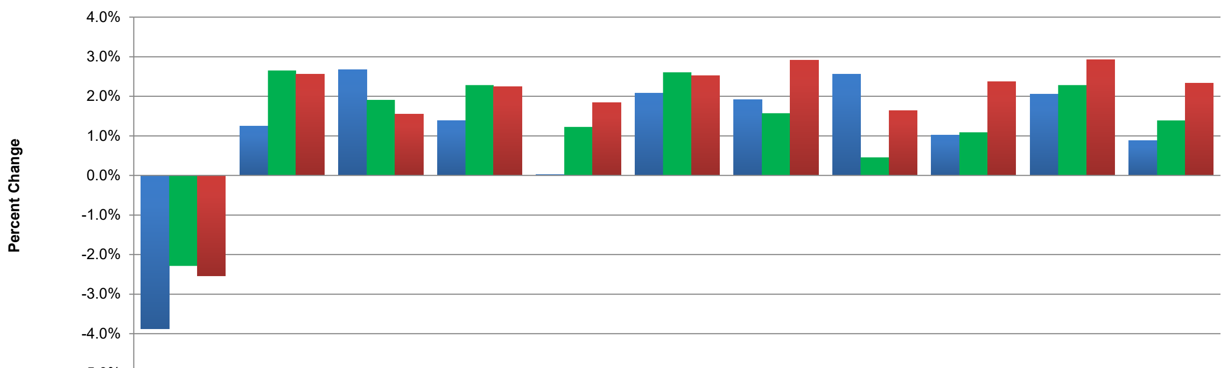
Occupational classification by years of work experience typically needed to enter the occupation is also available. This can be more than 5 years, less than 5 years, or none. A third classification is available that organizes occupations by typical on the job training needed to attain competency. This can be long-term on the job training (more than one year), moderate-term on the job training (one month to one year), short-term on the job training (less than one month), internship/residency, or none. This information is available on the KDOL, Labor Market Information Services website.

Gross Domestic Product

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the total economic output of an area. It is commonly used as one of the primary measures of economic performance and health of an area. There are two types of GDP discussed in this report: nominal GDP, which is measured in current dollars, and real GDP, which is adjusted for inflation. Real GDP allows better year-to-year comparisons by removing the influence inflation has on nominal GDP. In this report, real GDP is fixed to 2012 dollars.

According to estimates from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, real GDP in Kansas increased by 0.9 percent in 2019 to $155.9 billion. *Chart 16*, displays percent change in Kansas, the Plains Region and U.S. real GDP since 2009. The Plains Region had a higher growth rate than Kansas, with real GDP growing by 1.4 percent in 2019 to $1.2 trillion. From 2018 to 2019, the U.S. real GDP increased by 2.3 percent to $19.1 trillion.

Chart 16
Percent Change in Real GDP
Kansas, Plains Region and U.S.
2009 - 2019



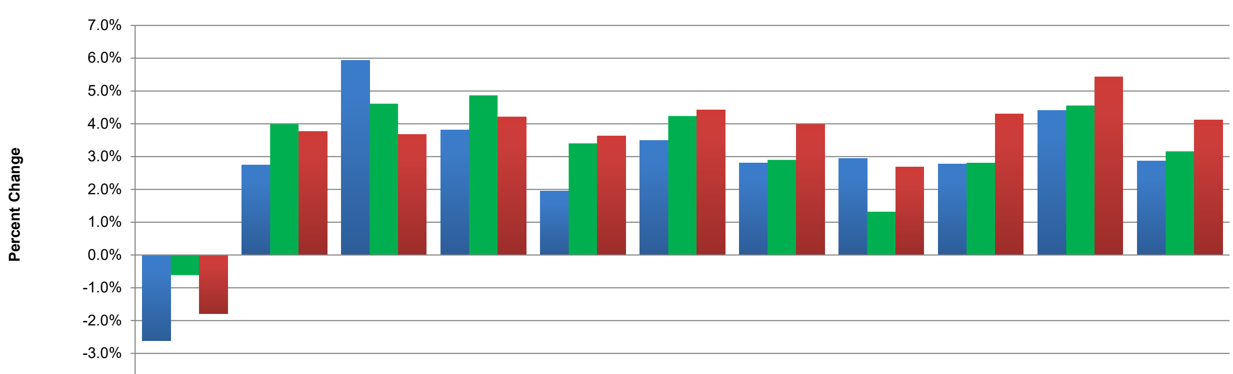
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	-3.9%	1.3%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.6%	1.0%	2.1%	0.9%
Plains Region	-2.3%	2.7%	1.9%	2.3%	1.2%	2.6%	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%	2.3%	1.4%
U.S.	-2.5%	2.6%	1.6%	2.2%	1.8%	2.5%	2.9%	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%

Note: Real GDP is in chained 2012 dollars. GDP in Kansas excludes the compensation of federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and government consumption of fixed capital for military structures located abroad and for military equipment, exept office equipment. GDP in the U.S. includes these items.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

As displayed in *Chart 17*, Kansas' nominal GDP in 2019 was $173 billion, a 2.9 percent increase. The Plains Region nominal GDP grew at a similar rate in 2019, 3.2 percent. In 2019, the U.S. nominal GDP increased by 4.1 percent to $21.4 trillion.

Chart 17
Percent Change in Nominal GDP
Kansas, Plains Region and U.S.
2009 - 2019



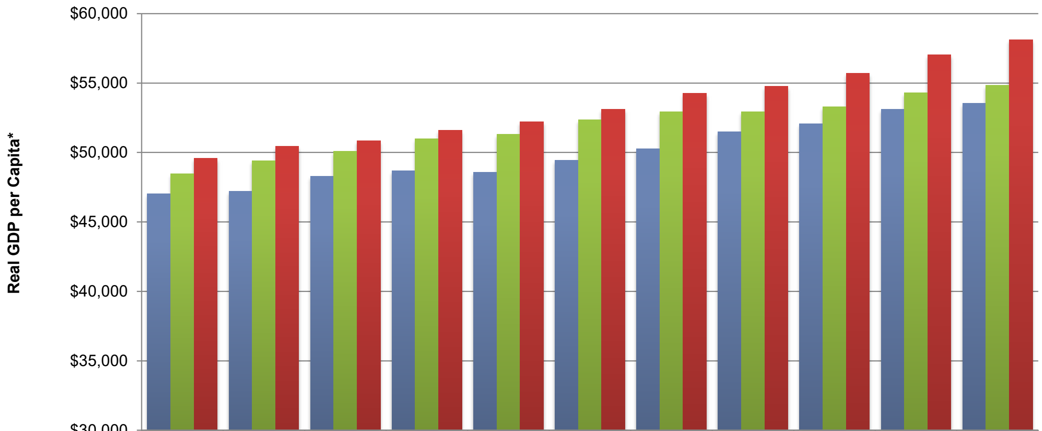
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	-2.6%	2.7%	5.9%	3.8%	2.0%	3.5%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	4.4%	2.9%
Plains Region	-0.6%	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%	3.4%	4.2%	2.9%	1.3%	2.8%	4.6%	3.2%
U.S.	-1.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%	2.7%	4.3%	5.4%	4.1%

Note: GDP in Kansas excludes the compensation of federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and government consumption of fixed capital for military structures located abroad and for military equipment, exept office equipment. GDP in the U.S. includes these items.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

To compare areas with different population levels, GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP by the population of an area. A historical look at the real GDP per capita in Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. is shown in *Chart 18*. Kansas recorded a real GDP per capita of $53,528 in 2019, a 0.8 percent increase from 2018. The Plains Region recorded a slightly higher growth rate in this category, recording one percent growth in 2019. The U.S. real GDP per capita rose 1.8 percent to $58,107 from 2018 to 2019.

Chart 18
Real GDP per Capita
Kansas, Plains Region and U.S.
2009 - 2019



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	$47,049	$47,213	$48,293	$48,688	$48,564	$49,449	$50,248	$51,507	$52,073	$53,096	$53,528
Plains Region	$48,477	$49,416	$50,103	$50,979	$51,310	$52,364	$52,936	$52,947	$53,292	$54,297	$54,856
U.S.	$49,577	$50,429	$50,844	$51,611	$52,202	$53,132	$54,279	$54,774	$55,720	$57,052	$58,107

Note: Real GDP in chained 2012 dollars
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

In Kansas, 10 of the 11 major industries increased their contribution to nominal GDP from 2018 to 2019. This is shown in Table 15. Professional and business services had the highest GDP growth, both numerical and percent growth, of any industry in 2019, increasing by $1.1 billion, or 6.2 percent. Construction GDP increased by $339.4 million, or 5.4 percent. The only industry that recorded a decline in GDP was natural resources and mining. The industry decreased by $624.3 million, or 13.2 percent. The majority of this decline was due to a $478.1 million decrease in agriculture GDP, while mining saw a smaller decrease of $146.1 million. Since 2014, natural resources and mining GDP has decreased 43.5 percent. This is due to agriculture GDP decreasing by 35.5 percent and mining GDP decreasing by 60.8 percent in that time period.

Table 15
Nominal GDP by Industry
Kansas
2018 & 2019

Industry	2018	2019	% Change
Professional and Business Services	$18,101.8	$19,228.9	6.2%
Construction	$6,299.4	$6,638.8	5.4%
Other Services	$3,749.7	$3,947.9	5.3%
Government	$21,700.5	$22,594.0	4.1%
Education and Health Services	$13,730.9	$14,277.2	4.0%
Information	$6,503.6	$6,734.3	3.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	$5,128.9	$5,307.8	3.5%
Financial Activities	$29,397.3	$30,385.4	3.4%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	$31,384.3	$32,211.0	2.6%
Manufacturing	$27,574.4	$27,694.2	0.4%
Natural Resources and Mining	$4,747.3	$4,123.0	-13.2%

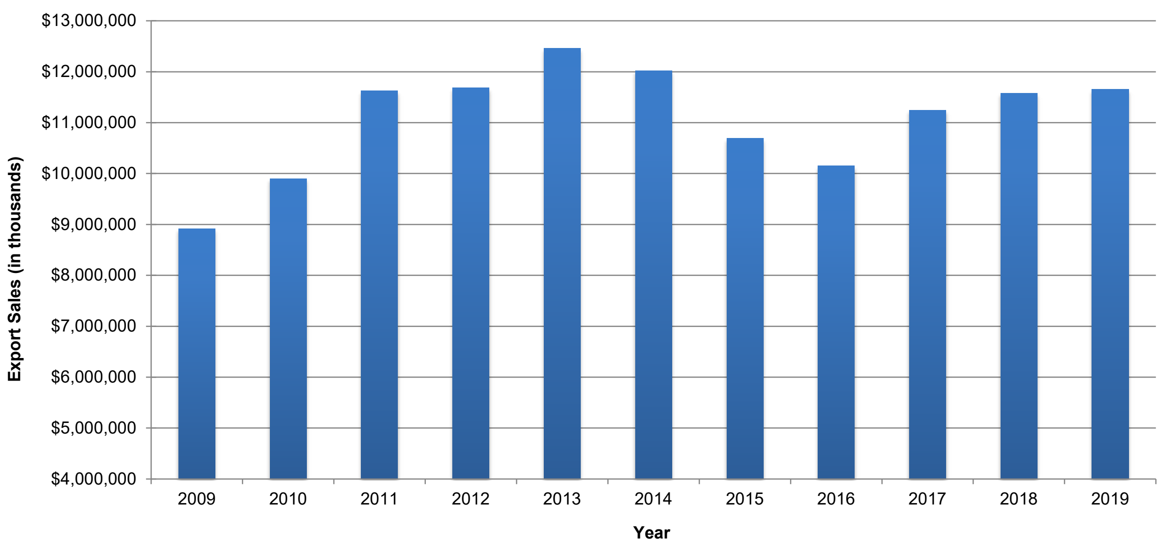
Note: Data is in millions
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Kansas Exports

Kansas businesses compete in a global marketplace, where economic growth contributes to the rising demand for Kansas products. Exports data shows how competitive Kansas is in the global economy. When the global economy is in good shape, demand for products in which Kansas has a competitive advantage rises. The value of the U.S. dollar compared to other currencies also has an effect on exports. If the U.S. dollar increases in value, then demand for exports may go down while the opposite is true when the value of the U.S. dollar decreases. The value of the U.S. dollar strengthened from 2018 to 2019.

Kansas export sales totaled $11.7 billion in 2019, as seen in *Chart 19*. This represents a $76.8 million increase in export sales since 2018, or 0.7 percent. This is the third consecutive year export sales have increased. Large sales increased in computer and electronic products, chemicals, and agricultural products, with each industry showing an increase of at least 10 percent. This is the ninth consecutive year that Kansas export sales have exceeded $10 billion.

Chart 19
Kansas Export Sales
2009 - 2019



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

As seen in *Chart 20*, the transportation equipment manufacturing sector was the sector with the highest export sales in 2019, accounting for 23.3 percent of Kansas exports. This sector includes industries that produce aerospace parts and products, motor vehicle parts and assembly, and other transportation equipment manufacturing. Export sales for this sector totaled $2.7 billion, a decrease of $29.7 million, or 1.1 percent, from 2018. Civilian aircraft, engines and parts accounted for $2.3 billion of the sales in transportation equipment manufacturing. This represents the highest total for any individual product produced in Kansas, as displayed in *Chart 21*. In fact, civilian aircraft, engines and parts make up 19.6 percent of Kansas export sales. Kansas companies exported $521.9 million worth of transportation equipment to Canada, the most of any country. Singapore and Mexico were the second and third largest importers of Kansas transportation equipment.

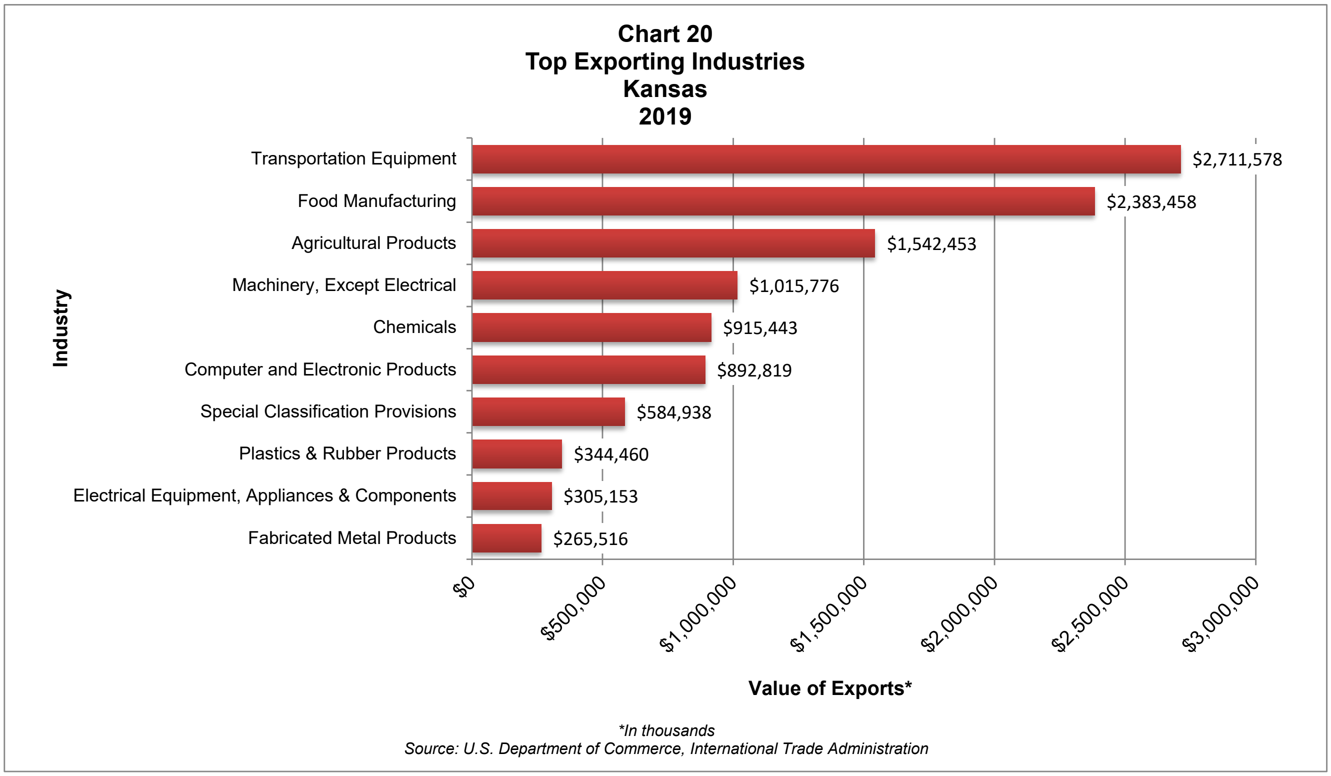


Chart 20
Top Exporting Industries
Kansas
2019
Industry
Transportation Equipment
Food Manufacturing
Agricultural Products
Machinery, Except Electrical
Chemicals
Computer and Electronic Products
Special Classification Provisions
Plastics & Rubber Products
Electrical Equipment, Appliances & Components
Fabricated Metal Products
$2,711,578
$2,383,458
$1,542,453
$1,015,776
$915,443
$892,819
$584,938
$344,460
$305,153
$265,516
$0
$500,000
$1,000,000
$1,500,000
$2,000,000
$2,500,000
$3,000,000
Value of Exports*
*In thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

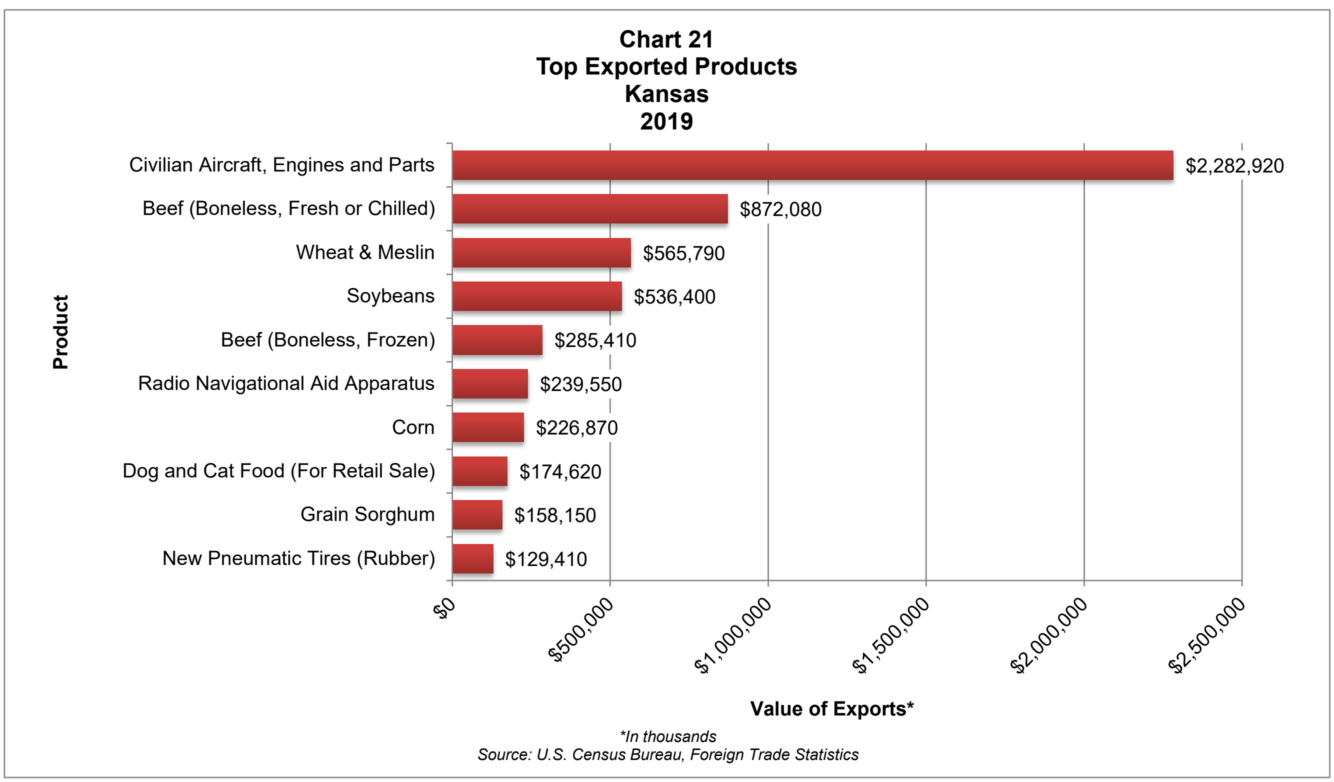


Chart 21
Top Exported Products
Kansas
2019
Product
Civilian Aircraft, Engines and Parts
Beef (Boneless, Fresh or Chilled)
Wheat & Meslin
Soybeans
Beef (Boneless, Frozen)
Radio Navigational Aid Apparatus
Corn
Dog and Cat Food (For Retail Sale)
Grain Sorghum
New Pneumatic Tires (Rubber)
$2,282,920
$872,080
$565,790
$536,400
$285,410
$239,550
$226,870
$174,620
$158,150
$129,410
$0
$500,000
$1,000,000
$1,500,000
$2,000,000
$2,500,000
Value of Exports*
*In thousands
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics

The food manufacturing sector transforms livestock and agricultural products into products for intermediate or final consumption. This sector recorded the second most export sales in 2019, with $2.4 billion in sales. This is a decrease from 2018 of $146.3 million, or 5.8 percent. Approximately $1.2 billion of these sales are attributed to boneless beef sales. In 2019, boneless fresh or chilled beef had the second highest export sales of any product and boneless frozen beef was fifth. There were $700.4 million in food manufacturing export sales to Japan, the most of any country. Mexico and Canada were the second and third largest importers of Kansas food products respectively.

Agricultural products came in third, recording $1.5 billion in export sales during 2019. This is a $148.2 million, or 10.6 percent, increase in sales. However, agricultural export sales are still down 41 percent from the record high recorded in 2013. Wheat remained the third most exported product from Kansas in 2019, with $565.8 million in sales. Soybeans were the fourth most exported product with $536.4 million in export sales, this was a $47.2 million, or 9.7 percent, increase from 2018. Corn export sales also increased by 16.4 percent to $226.9 million. Grain Sorghum export sales increased significantly in 2019 by $87.7 million, or 124.5 percent, to $158.2 million. Approximately 60 percent of agricultural export sales were to Mexico. Brazil and Taiwan recorded $42.1 million and $49.9 million respectively, in agricultural export sales.

Table 16 shows the countries that imported the largest dollar amount of goods and services from Kansas. Mexico was the state's largest trading partner in 2019, importing approximately $2.2 billion in goods and services. This amounts to a 4.2 percent increase from 2018 to 2019. Approximately 43 percent of export sales to Mexico in 2019 were agricultural products, followed by food manufacturing products with approximately 21 percent of export sales.

Canada imported the second largest amount of Kansas products in 2019 with approximately $1.9 billion in sales. Export sales to Canada decreased slightly from 2018 by $25.5 million, or 1.3 percent. The sectors with the most export sales to Canada were transportation equipment manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, and food manufacturing. These three industries accounted for 64.3 percent of Kansas export sales to Canada.

Japan was the third largest importer of Kansas products in 2019, with one billion in sales. This represents a $23.1 million increase in exports, or 2.3 percent. Food manufacturing products make up $700.4 million, or 67.9 percent, of the export sales. China and the Germany imported at least $500 million of Kansas products in 2019. Export sales to China totaled $552.6 million, a decline of $104.3 million from 2018. Over half of the export sales to China were in one of three sectors: transportation equipment manufacturing, special classification provisions and food manufacturing. Germany imported $508 million in Kansas goods, an increase of $33.4 million, or seven percent. Transportation equipment accounted for 41.9 percent of export sales to the Germany, while chemicals and computer and electronic parts combined accounted for 28.7 percent of export sales.

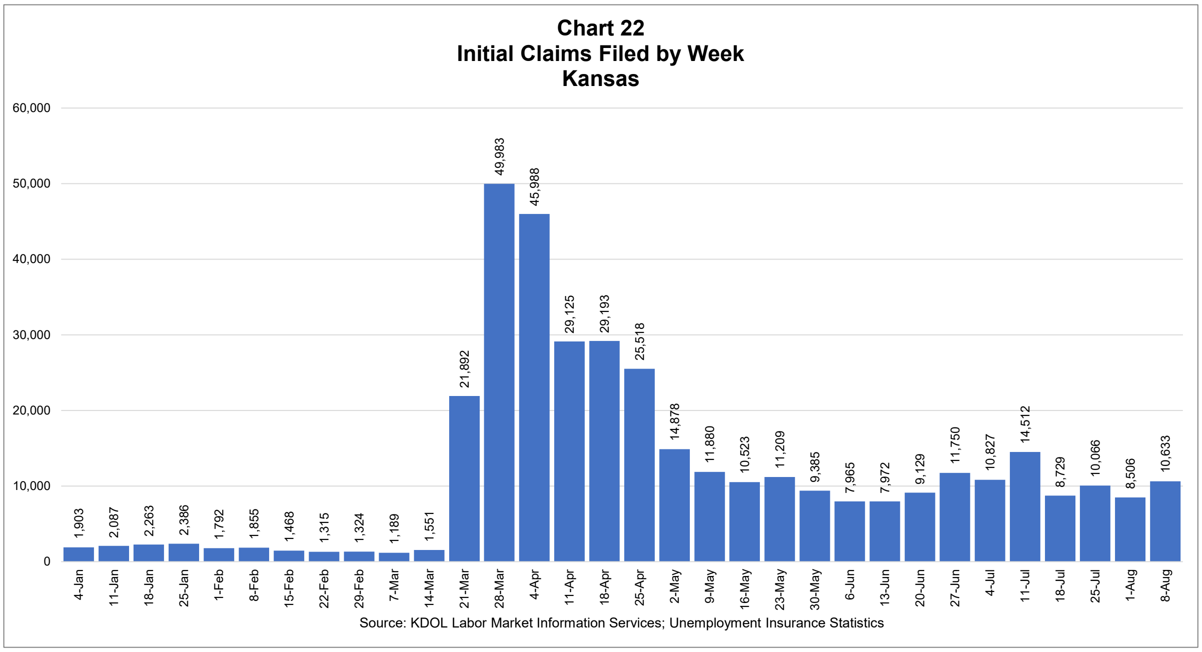
Table 16
Top Export Countries
Kansas
2019

County	Total Exports
Mexico	$2,193,989
Canada	$1,922,941
Japan	$1,030,913
China	$552,633
Germany	$508,069
United Kingdom	$462,765
South Korea	$395,081
Singapore	$367,941
Brazil	$270,283
Taiwan	$249,472

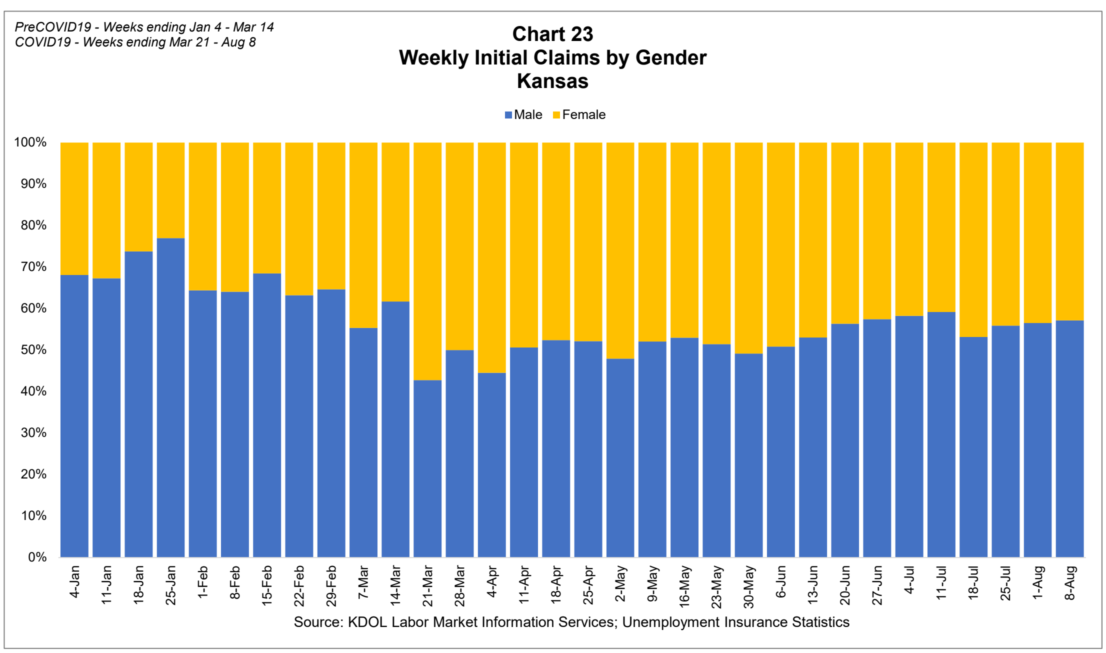
Note: Data is in thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

COVID-19

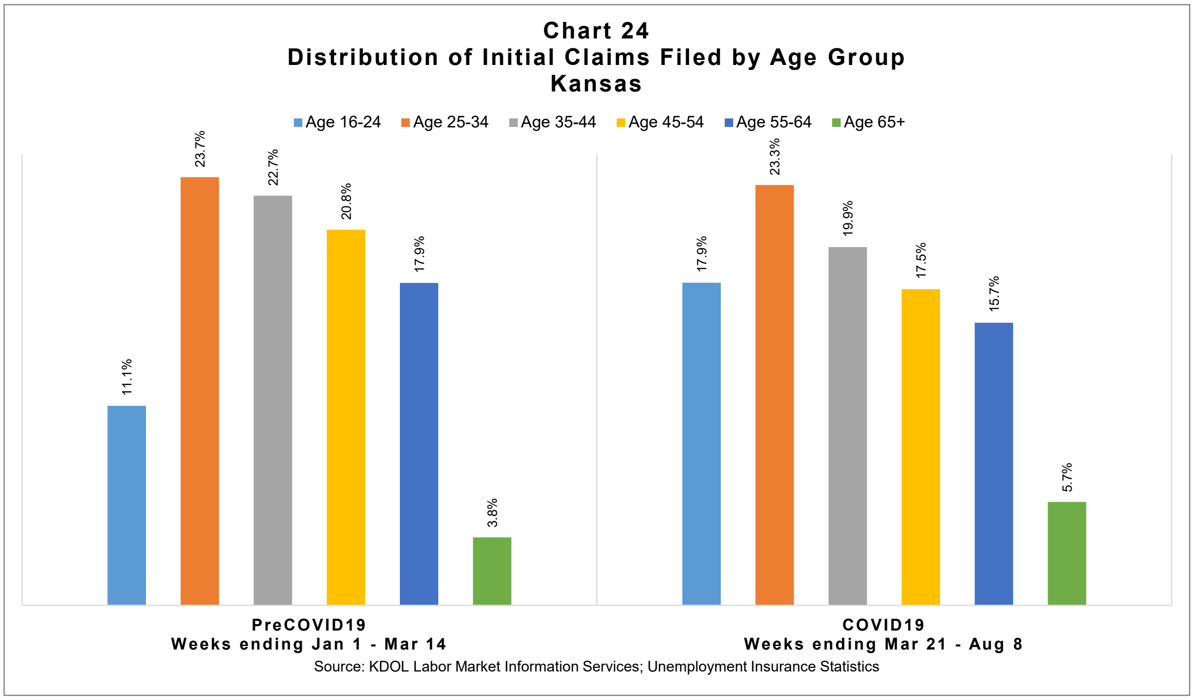
Unemployment claims in Kansas rose to unprecedented levels during the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March 2020. While they have decreased, they remain much higher than in recent years. Prior to the pandemic, from January to mid-March, Kansas was seeing an average of approximately 1,700 initial claims filed per week by Kansas residents. The first spike in initial claims came during the week ending March 21, with 21,892 initial claims, an increase of 20,341 claims from the previous week, or 1,311.5 percent. The following week, March 28, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits peaked, with Kansans filing 49,983 initial claims. By May, the number of initial claims filed per week dropped. Weekly initial claims filed by Kansans for the weeks ending May 2 through August 8 averaged approximately 10,500 claims per week.



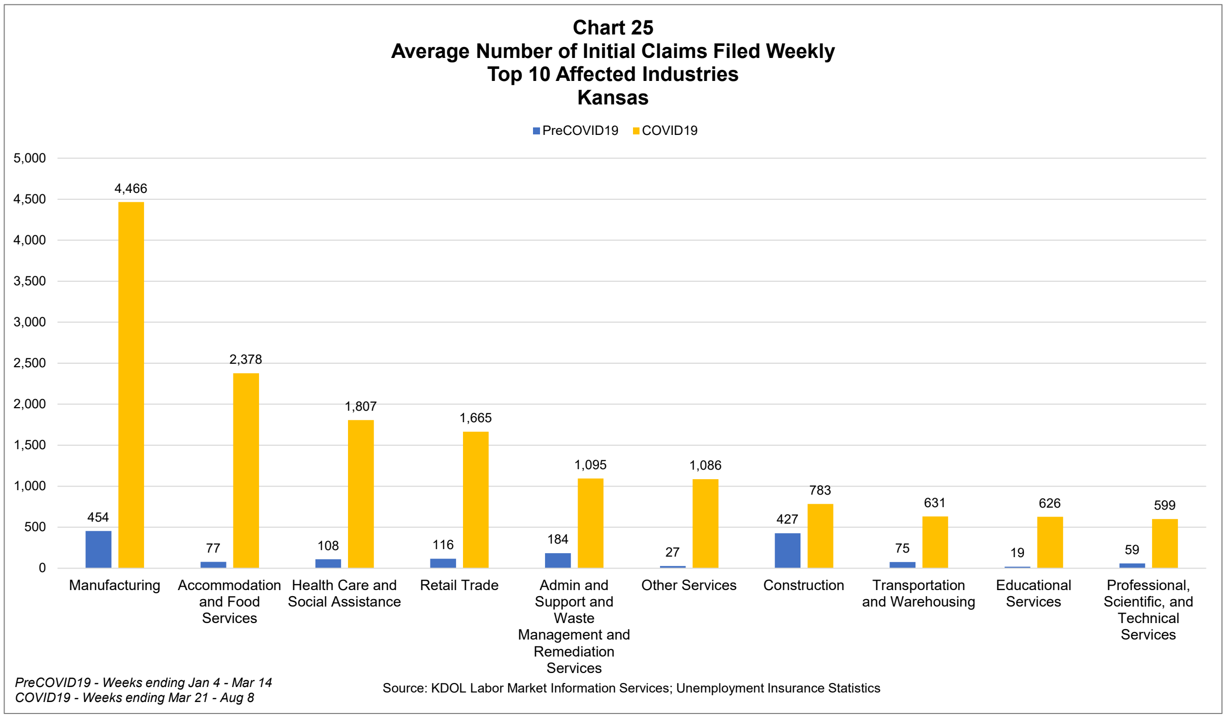
Prior to the pandemic female claimants made up roughly 33 percent of initial claims. However, during the pandemic the ratio of male to female claimants shifted to reflect a more even distribution of claims. This is likely due to the fact that the pandemic has had an effect on nearly all industries rather than just male dominated industries, such as construction and manufacturing.



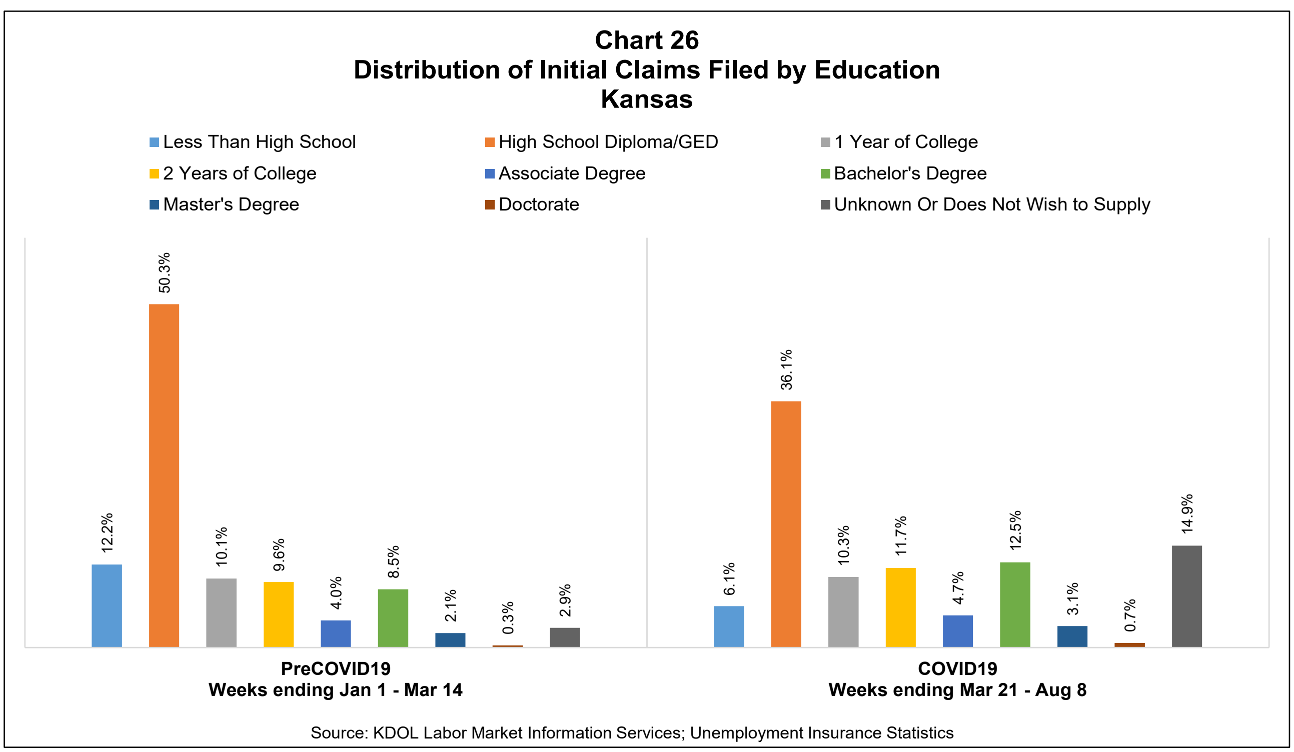
Prior to the pandemic, the majority of initial claims came from claimants age 25 to 64, roughly 85 percent of all initial claims. However, as the pandemic continued, the age of claimants began to shift. The youngest and oldest age groups saw an increase in their share of all initial claims, with 16 to 24 year old claimants increasing by 6.8 percentage points to 17.9 percent of total initial claims and the 65 and older age group increasing by 1.9 percentage points to 5.7 percent of total initial claims. All age groups have seen increases in initial claims filed due to the pandemic. However, the rise in claims filed by younger and older age groups resulted in the proportion of initial claims filed by 45 to 54 year olds, declining by 3.3 percentage points to 17.5 percent, and the 35 to 44 year old age group decreased 2.8 percentage points to 19.9 percent.



The effects of the pandemic have been seen across all industries. The hardest hit industries include manufacturing, accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance, and retail trade. Prior to the pandemic manufacturing saw an average of 454 claims per week but during the pandemic claims have averaged 4,466 per week, reflecting an increase of 883.5 percent. Accommodation and food services has also been hit particularly hard, averaging roughly 77 claims per week prior to the pandemic and 2,378 during the pandemic, an increase of 2,973.7 percent. Healthcare and social assistance, retail trade, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, and other services, have also averaged more than 1,000 claims per week during the pandemic.
Industries that felt less of the effects of the pandemic include utilities, management of companies, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction. These industries have averaged fewer than 100 initial claims per week since the onset of the pandemic.



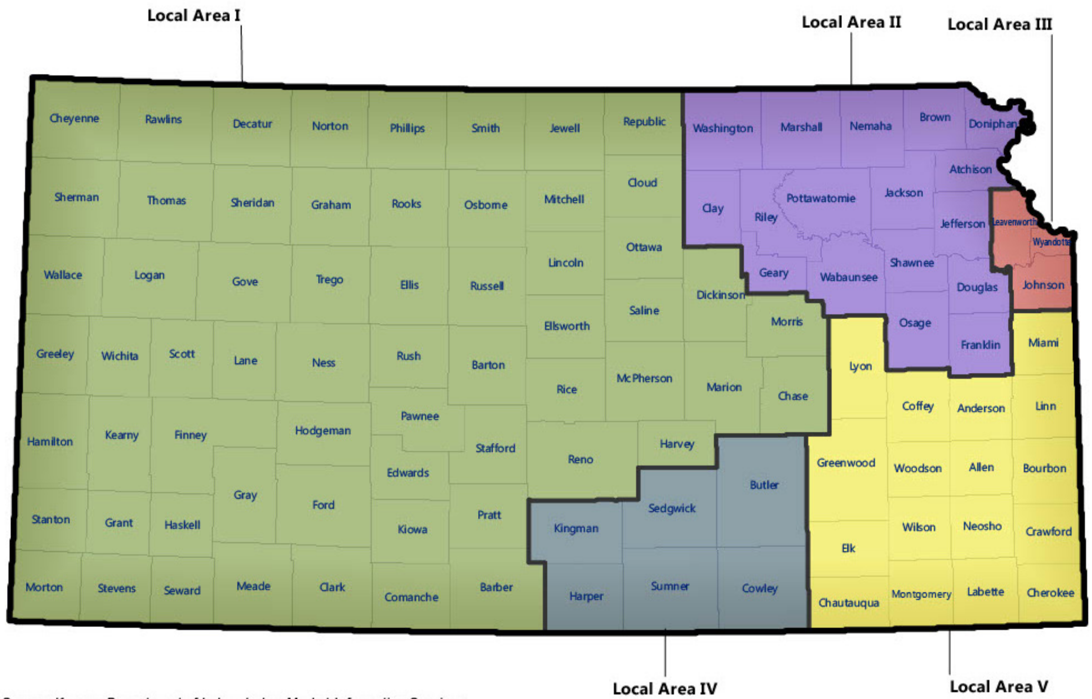
In the months prior to the pandemic, claimants with a high school diploma or GED made up 50.3 percent of all initial claims, by far the most of any other level of education. As the pandemic has continued, the distribution of claims has shifted, decreasing for claimants with high school diplomas or GEDs as well as claimants with less than high school. However, it is important to note that the largest increase was seen in the unknown category, which increased 12 percentage points to 14.9 percent. This is most likely due to employers who filed initial claims on behalf of their employees, and likely includes claimants that would usually be included in the high school and less than high school education categories. The percentage of claimants with a bachelor's degree increased four percentage points to 12.5 percent. Additionally, the percentage of claimants with two years of college increased 2.1 percentage points to 11.7 percent, while the percentage of claimants with a master's degree increased by one percentage point.



Local Workforce Investment Areas

In order to more efficiently administer workforce development programs in the state of Kansas, the state is divided into five local workforce areas. The map below displays the five local areas. This report will detail the economic conditions of each of the local areas. *Table 1* shows the labor force statistics for each local area and *Table 2* displays the jobs statistics.

Local Workforce Investment Areas Map
2019



Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services

Table 1
Local Workforce Investment Area Labor Force Statistics
Kansas
2019

Local Workforce Investment Area	Civilian Labor Force Employment			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate	
	Total CLF	Change From 2018	% Change From 2018	Total Emp.	Change From 2018	% Change From 2018	Total Unemp.	Change From 2018	% Change From 2018	Rate	Change From 2018
Local Area I Western Kansas	294,346	-59	0.0%	286,363	155	0.1%	7,983	-214	-2.6%	2.7%	-0.1%
Local Area II Northeast Kansas	292,443	769	0.3%	282,171	-76	0.0%	9,321	-106	-1.1%	3.2%	0.0%
Local Area III Kansas City Area	452,502	3,939	0.9%	438,598	4,551	1.0%	13,904	-612	-4.2%	3.1%	-0.2%
Local Area IV South Central Kansas	317,156	4,860	1.6%	306,332	5,366	1.8%	10,824	-506	-4.5%	3.4%	-0.2%
Local Area V Southeast Kansas	131,123	205	0.2%	126,100	336	0.3%	5,023	-131	-2.5%	3.8%	-0.1%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Table 2 Local Workforce Investment Area Jobs Statistics Kansas 2019								
Local Workforce Investment Area	Total Jobs			Private Sector Jobs			Fastest Growing Industry	
	Total Jobs	Change From 2018	% Change From 2018	Private Sector Jobs	Change From 2018	% Change From 2018	Industry	% Change From 2018
Local Area I Western Kansas	254,259	740	0.3%	196,959	535	0.3%	Construction	4.4%
Local Area II Northeast Kansas	246,718	-27	0.0%	183,288	-466	-0.3%	Other Services	3.0%
Local Area III Kansas City Area	465,114	4,276	0.9%	409,912	3,472	0.9%	Construction	8.4%
Local Area IV South Central Kansas	301,141	6,010	2.0%	259,115	5,605	2.2%	Other Services	7.4%
Local Area V Southeast Kansas	103,514	171	0.2%	77,020	15	0.0%	Natural Resources & Mining	5.2%
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages								

Local Area Data Notes
While statewide job estimates come from nonfarm job totals as provided by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, job totals for the local areas and counties come from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. The biggest difference between the two is that QCEW is a count of all jobs subject to state and federal unemployment insurance where CES is based off of a monthly survey of employers. Jobs in QCEW also may be reclassified between industries or counties between years, which can result in large changes in the data. These changes may be economic in nature due to a business changing its focus or moving locations or non-economic in nature if it is discovered an establishment was classified in the incorrect industry or listed at the wrong physical location.

Local Area I (Western Kansas) Summary

Population

Local Area I consists of 62 counties in western and north central Kansas. The largest cities in this region are Salina, Hutchinson, Dodge City, Garden City and Hays. *Chart 1* displays the population of Local Area I from 2009 to 2019. The Local Area I population was estimated at 564,090 in 2019. This represents a loss from 2018 of 3,131 people, or 0.6 percent. The population of Local Area I has decreased every year for the past nine years, resulting in 24,318 fewer residents, or a 4.1 percent decrease, in that time span.

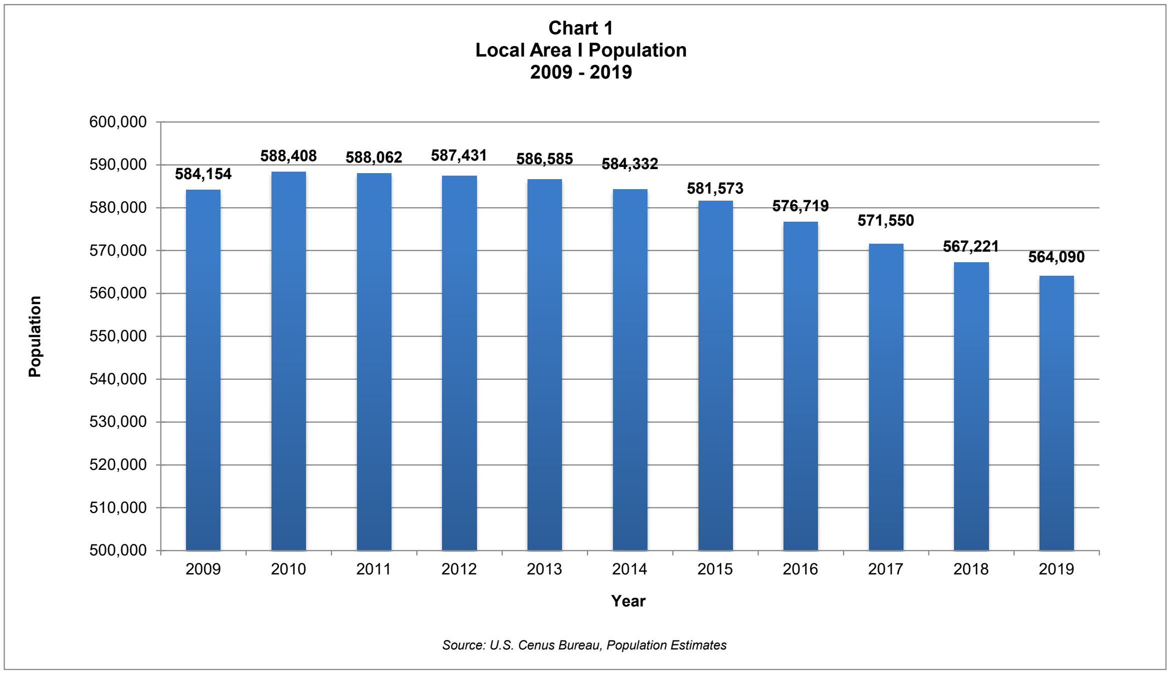
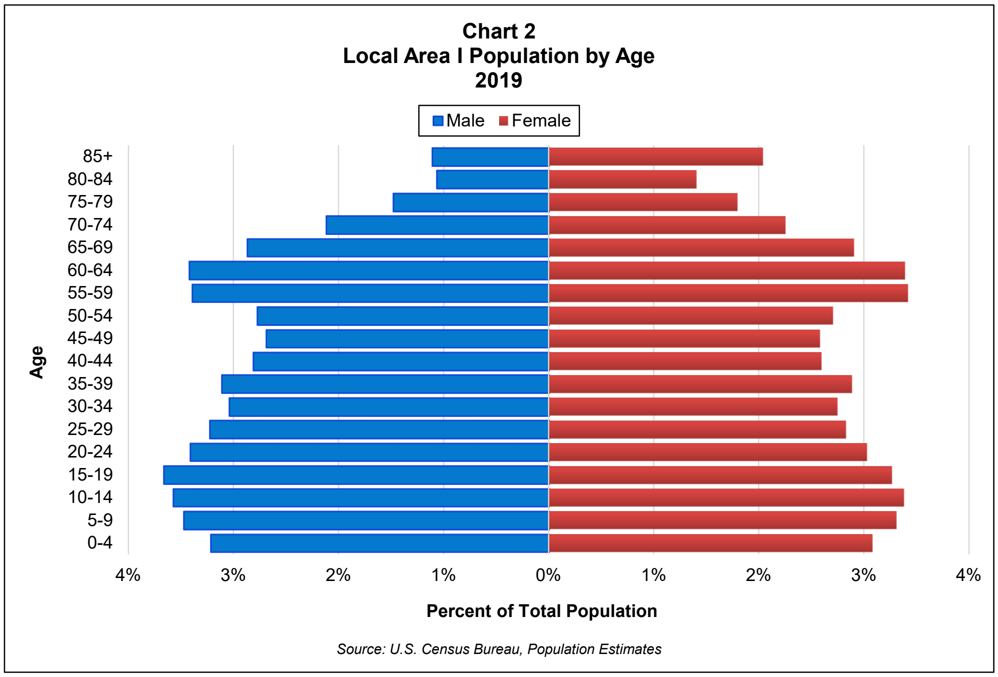


Chart 2 displays the Local Area I population by age group and gender. The population pyramid for Local Area I shows that there are two major peaks in the population, one centering on the 10-14 and 15-19 year old age groups and one centering on the 55-59 and 60-64 year old age groups. The younger peak represents the youngest members of the millennial generation, those born in the year 2000, along with the members of Generation Z. The U.S. Census Bureau defines Generation Z (the post-millennial generation) as starting in 2001. The older peak represents the younger members of the Baby Boomer generation. The 10-14 year old age group had the largest share of the Local Area I population, making up seven percent of the population. However, this group is very closely followed by the 15-19 year old age group, which makes up 6.9 percent, as well as the 5-9, 55-59, and 60-64 age groups, each making up 6.8 percent.



For economic purposes, the two main age groups that are studied are the 16 and over population and the 25-54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25-54 year olds are considered prime age workers. The 16 and over population for Local Area I in 2019 was 443,366, a decrease of 1,698, or 0.4 percent. The 25-54 year old population was 191,685 in 2019, a decrease of 2,558, or 1.3 percent. However, most of the decrease was in the 50-54 age group indicating that a lot of the decline may be due to people aging out of the 25-54 group. Two age groups within the prime age workers population showed an increase from 2018, the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups.

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 also decreased by 2,046, or 1.1 percent. Every age group in this age range recorded a decrease in population with the exception of the 10-14 age group. The majority of the decline is in the population of children nine years old and under, which decreased by 1,455 people. The 20-24 year old age group, which would include recent college graduates, also recorded a one percent decline in population.

Labor Force Statistics

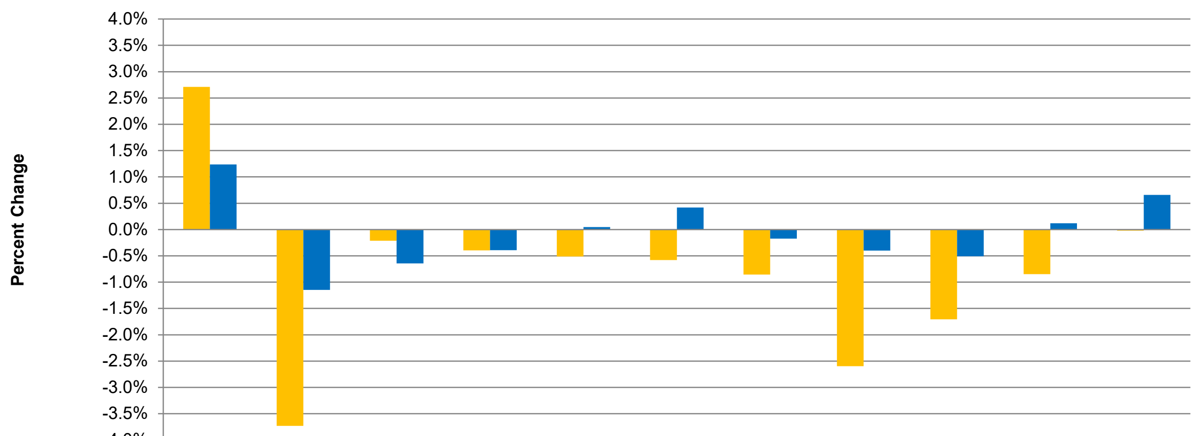
Table 1 shows there were 294,346 people in the Local Area I labor force in 2019, which was a slight decrease from 2018. There were 286,363 Local Area I residents working in 2019, a 0.1 percent increase. The number of unemployed people decreased by 214 people, or 2.6 percent, to 7,983. This is the tenth consecutive year that the labor force has decreased in Local Area I as displayed in *Chart 3*. In that time span, the Local Area I labor force has decreased by 36,160, or 10.9 percent.

Table 1
Labor Force Statistics
Local Area I
2018 & 2019

	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	294,405	294,346	-59	0.0%
Employed	286,208	286,363	155	0.1%
Unemployed	8,197	7,983	-214	-2.6%
Unemployment Rate	2.8	2.7	-0.1	NA

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Chart 3
Percent Change in Labor Force
Local Area I & Kansas
2009 - 2019

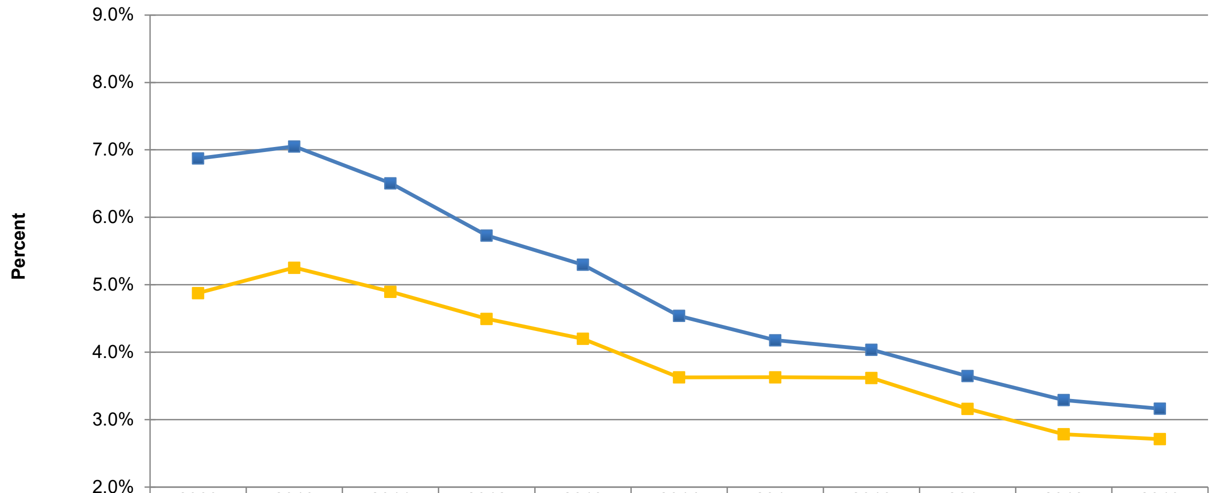


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area I	2.7%	-3.7%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-2.6%	-1.7%	-0.8%	0.0%
Kansas	1.2%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.7%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

In 2019, Local Area I continued to have a low unemployment rate, recording an average annual unemployment rate of 2.7 percent. This represents a decrease of 0.1 percentage points and is the second lowest annual unemployment rate recorded since 1990, when county and local area unemployment rates became available. The lowest rate recorded was 2.6 in 1999. The unemployment rate is 0.9 percentage points lower than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area I which is 3.6 percent.

Chart 4
Annual Unemployment Rates
Local Area I & Kansas
2009 - 2019

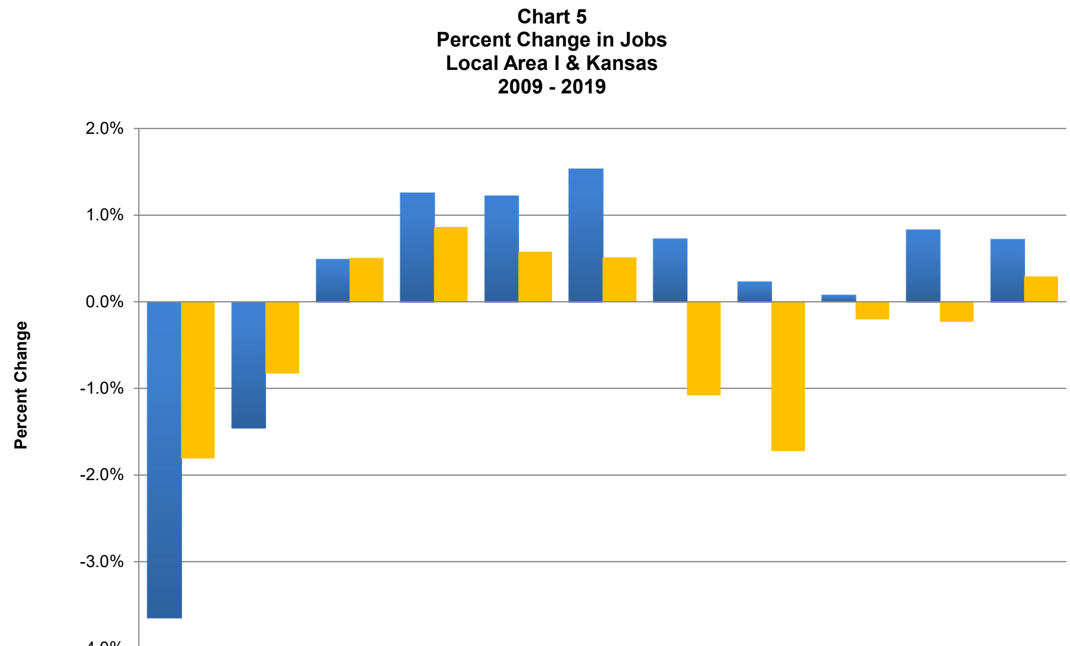


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area I	4.9%	5.3%	4.9%	4.5%	4.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%
Kansas	6.9%	7.1%	6.5%	5.7%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Jobs

In 2019, Local Area I recorded 254,259 total jobs. Of these, 196,959 were private sector jobs. This was an increase of 740 total jobs, or 0.3 percent, and 535 private sector jobs, or 0.3 percent. *Chart 5* shows that 2019 marked the first year of job gains after four consecutive years of job losses for Local Area I.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	-3.6%	-1.5%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Local Area I	-1.8%	-0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	-1.1%	-1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.3%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Job growth was recorded in six of the 11 major industries in Local Area I during 2019 as seen in *Table 2*. Construction added the most jobs of any industry with an increase of 439 jobs, or 4.4 percent. Most of these gains were recorded in heavy and civil engineering construction. Professional and Business Services added nearly as many jobs with an increase of 434 jobs, or three percent. Most of this growth was in the Administrative and Waste Services sector. Government grew by 205 jobs with growth at the federal and local level exceeding losses at the state level. The following industries also recorded job gains in 2019, Natural Resources and Mining, Manufacturing, and Other Services.

Five major industries lost jobs from 2018 to 2019. Trade, transportation and utilities decreased the most, declining by 697 jobs, or 1.5 percent. Losses were recorded in wholesale trade and retail trade. Information jobs decreased by 140, with the biggest loss being in the Publishing Industries (except internet) which declined by 18.6 percent. Financial Activities, Education and Health Services as well as Leisure and Hospitality all decreased by fewer than 50 jobs.

Table 2 Local Area I Jobs 2018 & 2019				
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	253,519	254,259	740	0.3%
Total Private Sector	196,424	196,959	535	0.3%
Natural Resources and Mining	13,362	13,567	205	1.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9,435	9,659	224	2.4%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,927	3,908	-19	-0.5%
Construction	9,941	10,380	439	4.4%
Manufacturing	38,639	38,976	337	0.9%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	16,714	16,884	170	1.0%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	21,926	22,095	169	0.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	47,689	46,992	-697	-1.5%
Wholesale Trade	11,369	11,211	-158	-1.4%
Retail Trade	27,681	27,088	-593	-2.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	8,639	8,693	54	0.6%
Information	2,799	2,659	-140	-5.0%
Financial Activities	8,887	8,873	-14	-0.2%
Finance and Insurance	7,601	7,561	-40	-0.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,286	1,312	26	2.0%
Professional and Business Services	14,466	14,900	434	3.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,722	5,799	77	1.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,320	2,284	-36	-1.6%
Administrative and Waste Services	6,424	6,817	393	6.1%
Education and Health Services	33,722	33,693	-29	-0.1%
Private Educational Services	1,952	1,894	-58	-3.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	31,770	31,799	29	0.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	21,760	21,720	-40	-0.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,396	2,371	-25	-1.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	19,364	19,349	-15	-0.1%
Other Services	5,158	5,200	42	0.8%
Government	57,095	57,300	205	0.4%
Federal Government	2,361	2,389	28	1.2%
State Government	6,203	6,190	-13	-0.2%
State Government Educational Services	1,352	1,384	32	2.4%
State Government Excluding Education	4,851	4,806	-45	-0.9%
Local Government	48,531	48,721	190	0.4%
Local Government Educational Services	25,236	25,301	65	0.3%
Local Government Excluding Education	23,295	23,420	125	0.5%

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Table 3 shows the top 20 Local Area I employers by employment size as of December 2019, listed in alphabetical order. Manufacturing is the most represented industry on the list with seven employers. Public school districts and health care and social assistance are also well represented with five and four employers on the list respectively. The other four employers on the list are made up of two government entities and two retail trade chains.

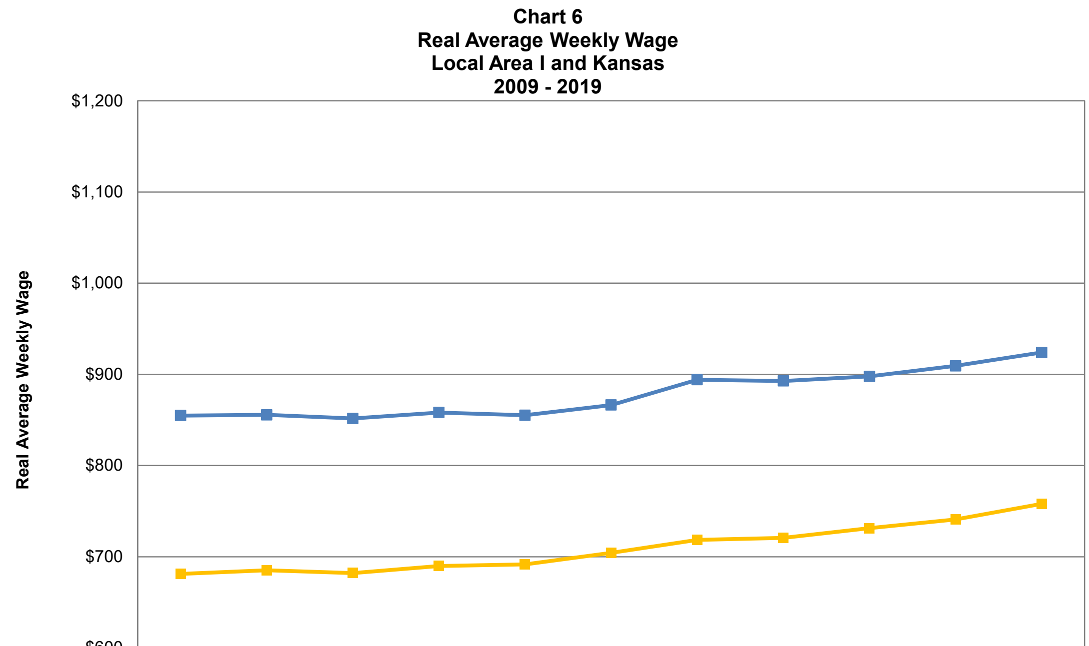
Table 3
Largest Employers in Local Area I*
(in alphabetical order)

Employer	Industry
Agco Corporation	Manufacturing
Cargill Meat Solutions	Manufacturing
Dillon Companies, Inc.	Retail Trade
Dodge City Public Schools (USD 443)	Public Education
Federal Government	Government
Garden City Public Schools (USD 457)	Public Education
Great Plains Manufacturing, Inc.	Manufacturing
Hays Medical Center, Inc.	Health Care and Social Assistance
Pfizer, Inc.	Manufacturing
Hutchinson Public Schools (USD 308)	Public Education
Hutchinson Regional Medical Center	Health Care and Social Assistance
Liberal Public Schools (USD 480)	Public Education
National Beef Packing Co.	Manufacturing
Salina Public Schools (USD 305)	Public Education
Salina Regional Health Center	Health Care and Social Assistance
Schwan's Co.	Manufacturing
St. Francis Community & Residential Services	Health Care and Social Assistance
State of Kansas	Government
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Manufacturing
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	Retail Trade

** as of December 2019*
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Wages

The real average weekly wage in Local Area I increased over the year by $17, or 2.3 percent, to $758 in 2019. As shown in *Chart 6*, this is the eighth consecutive year that real average weekly wages have increased in Local Area I, with a total increase of 11.1 percent occurring during that period. However, Local Area I wages are consistently lower than the statewide average.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area I	$681	$685	$682	$690	$692	$704	$719	$721	$731	$741	$758
Kansas	$855	$856	$852	$858	$855	$866	$894	$893	$898	$909	$924

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, and Consumer Price Index

Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2018 and 2019. All eleven of the major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year. Manufacturing was the highest paying industry in 2019, recording a real average weekly wage of $994. Natural Resources & Mining, Construction, Information and Financial Activities also recorded an average weekly wage over $900. Construction recorded the largest increase in real average weekly wage, with a $43 increase, or 4.7 percent.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area I 2018 & 2019				
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	**$741**	**$758**	**$17**	**2.3%**
Total Private Sector	$767	$786	$19	2.5%
Natural Resources and Mining	$908	$922	$14	1.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	$826	$846	$20	2.4
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	$1,106	$1,111	$5	0.5%
Construction	$911	$954	$43	4.7%
Manufacturing	$970	$994	$24	2.5%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$946	$950	$4	0.4%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	$988	$1,028	$40	4.0%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	$724	$739	$15	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	$994	$1,013	$19	1.9%
Retail Trade	$478	$483	$5	1.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	$1,155	$1,182	$27	2.3%
Information	$908	$923	$15	1.7%
Financial Activities	$951	$984	$33	3.5%
Finance and Insurance	$1,005	$1,042	$37	3.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$631	$648	$17	2.7%
Professional and Business Services	$860	$873	$13	1.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	$900	$930	$30	3.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	$1,394	$1,367	-$27	-1.9%
Administrative and Waste Services	$631	$660	$29	4.6%
Education and Health Services	$748	$760	$12	1.6%
Private Educational Services	$563	$568	$5	0.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	$759	$771	$12	1.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	$271	$276	$5	1.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	$320	$321	$1	0.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	$265	$271	$6	2.3%
Other Services	$585	$594	$9	1.5%
Government	$650	$661	$11	1.7%
Federal Government	$1,072	$1,044	-$28	-2.6%
State Government	$820	$849	$29	3.5%
State Government Educational Services	$952	$965	$13	1.3%
State Government Excluding Education	$783	$816	$33	4.2%
Local Government	$608	$619	$11	1.8%
Local Government Educational Services	$594	$606	$12	2.0%
Local Government Excluding Education	$623	$633	$10	1.5%

Note: Wages in 2019 dollars
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Consumer Price Index

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

As shown in *Chart 7*, the number of initial claims filed by Local Area I residents in 2019 decreased by 11.3 percent to 10,522 claims. This was the fourth consecutive year that the number of initial claims decreased. The number of continued claims declined by 10.5 percent to 52,071 claims. This was also the fourth consecutive year continued claims decreased.

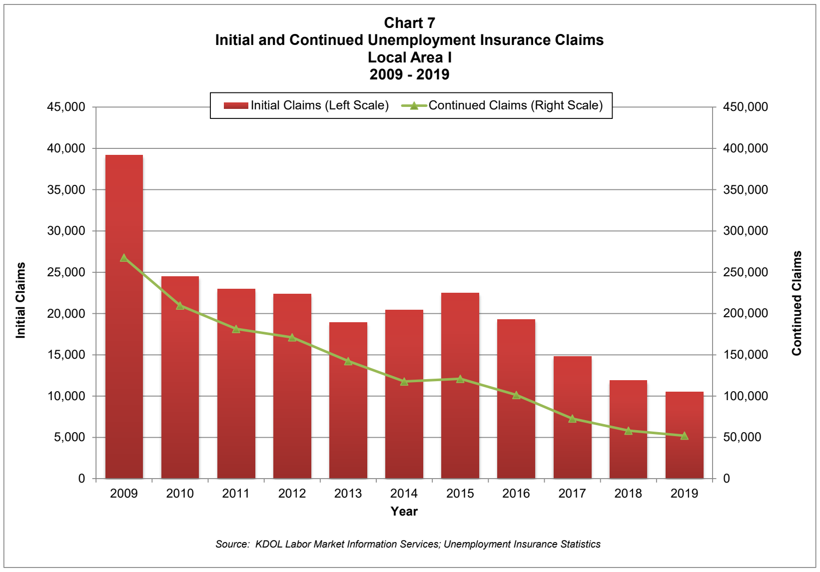
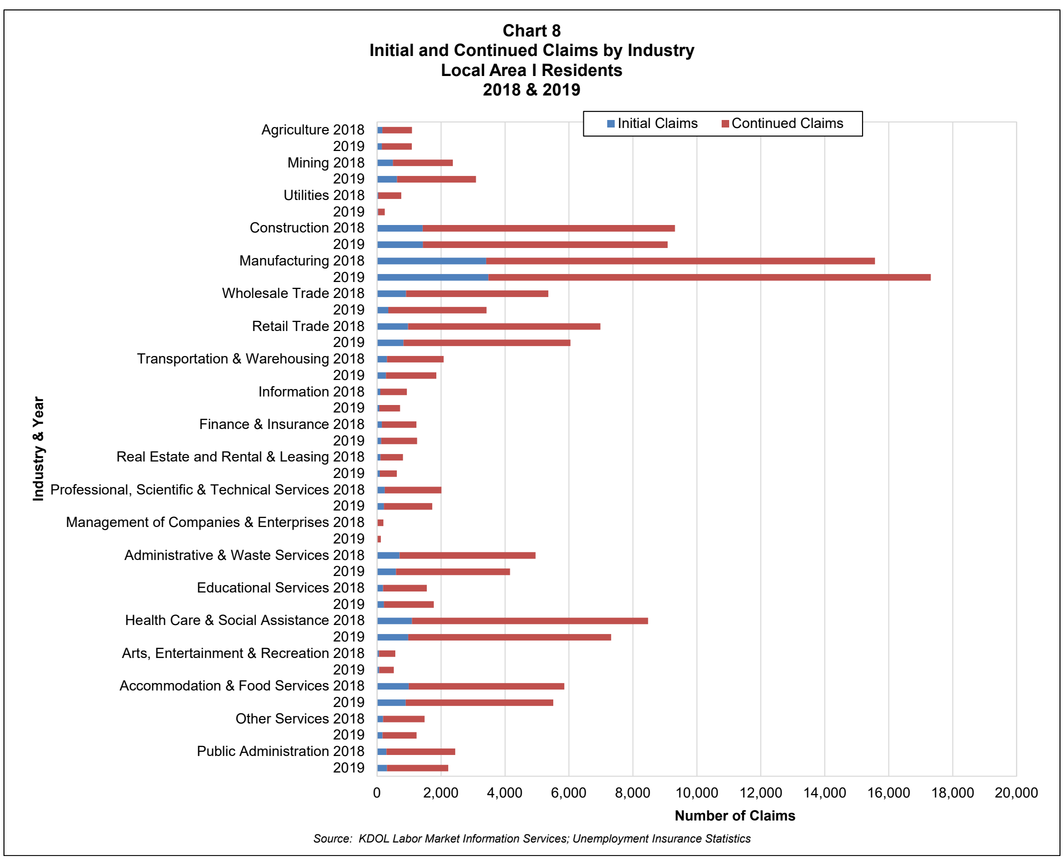
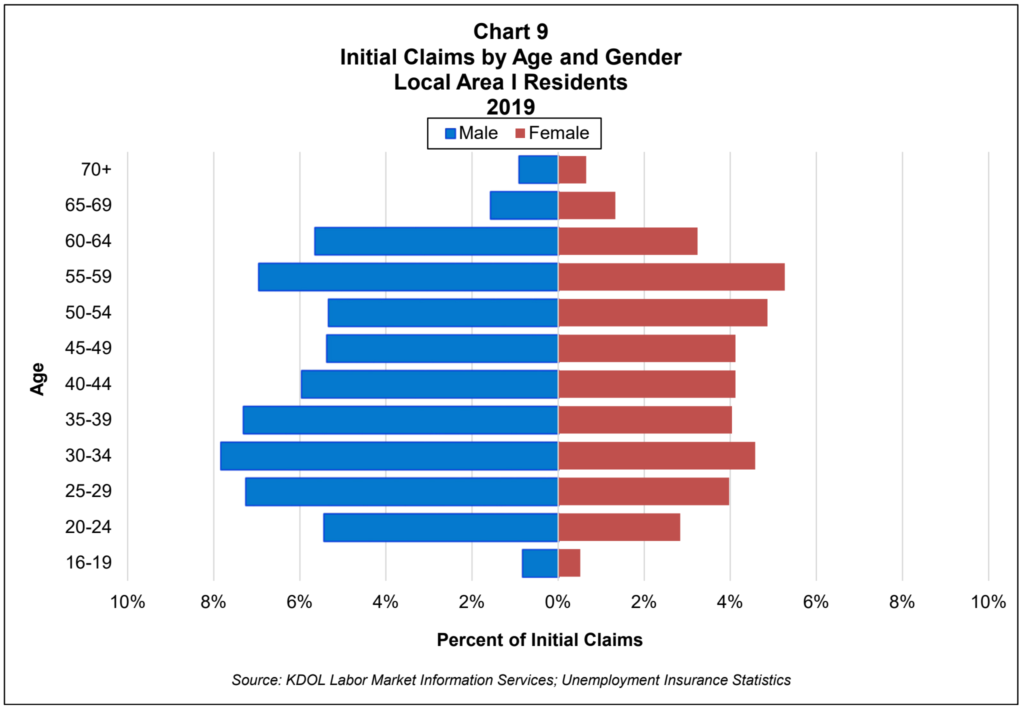


Chart 8 displays initial and continued claims by industry for claims filed by Local Area I residents during 2018 and 2019. In 2019, manufacturing industry workers filed the most initial and continued claims, with 3,481 initial and 13,835 continued claims. Construction workers filed the second highest number of initial and continued claims with 1,434 initial and 7,654 continued claims. Health care and social assistance workers were third, filing 972 initial and 6,348 continued claims. Construction, manufacturing and health care and social assistance claims made up 54 percent of initial claims and 47.6 percent of continued claims. Wholesale trade saw the largest reduction in initial claims, decreasing from 905 in 2018 to 351 in 2019, a decrease of 61.2 percent. Wholesale trade also experienced a 30.9 percent reduction in continued claims.



Charts 9 and 10 show the age and gender of Local Area I residents filing initial and continued claims. Male claimants make up 60.5 percent of initial claims filed and 57.4 percent of continued claims filed, which most likely reflects the fact that two of the main industries that have workers filing claims, construction and manufacturing, are still generally male dominated. There are two peaks in claims for Local Area I which make up approximately one quarter of initial and continued claims, one at the 35-39 age group and one at the 55-59 age group.



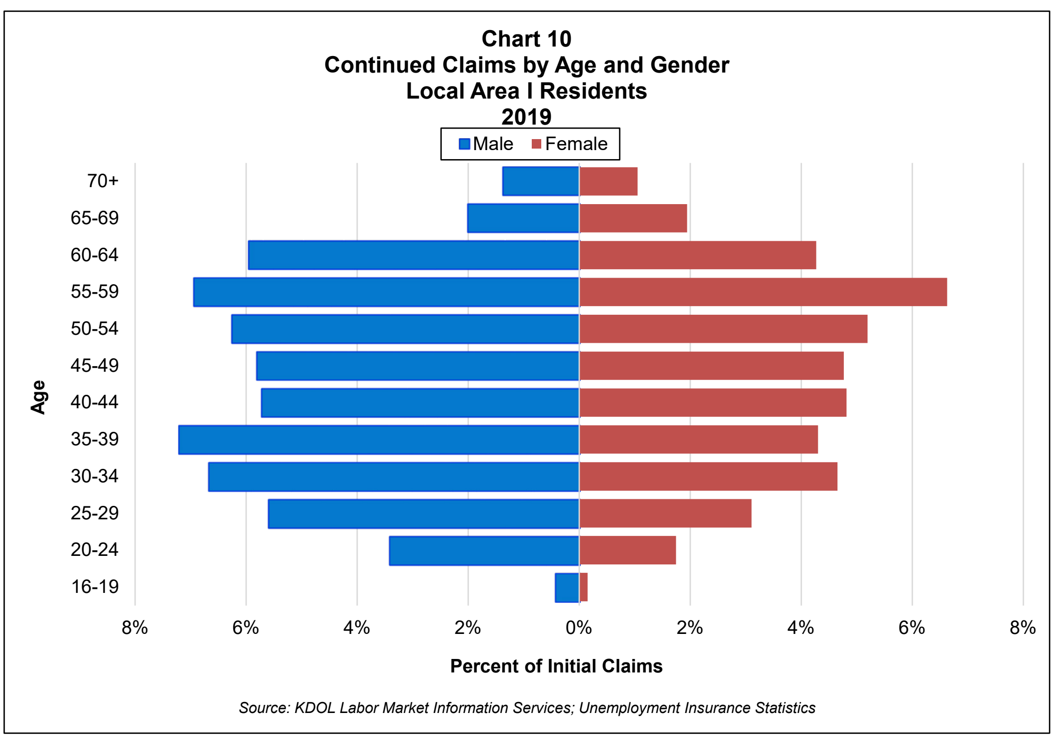
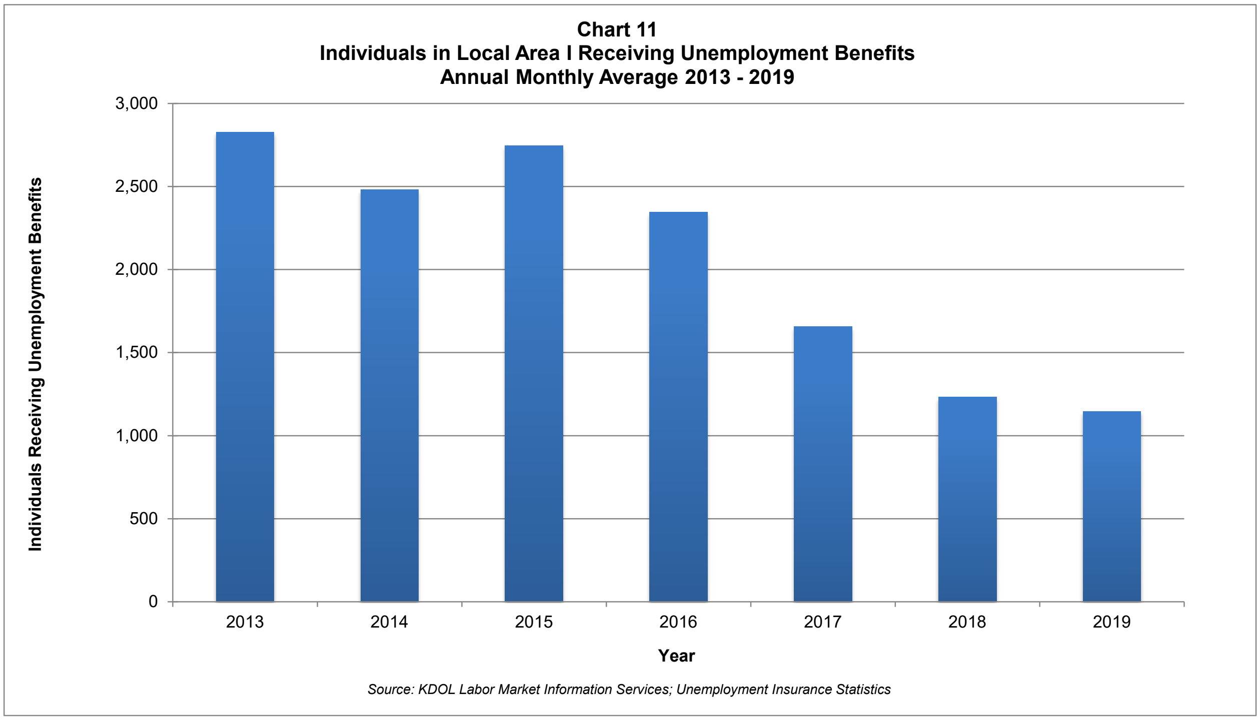
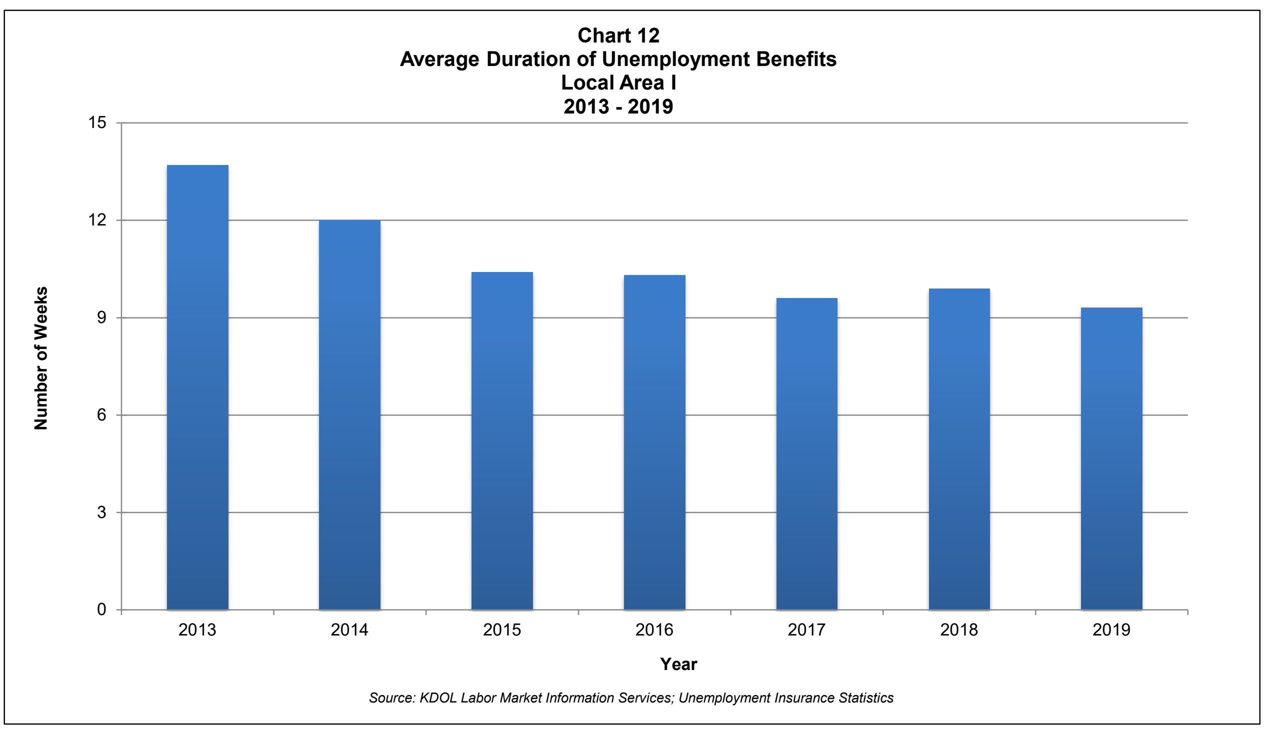


Chart 11 displays the monthly average of the number of Local Area I residents receiving Kansas unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits has decreased the last four years. An average of 1,147 people per month in Local Area I received unemployment benefits during 2019. *Chart 12* shows the average duration that Local Area I residents remained on unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. Average duration fell to 9.3 weeks in 2019.





Occupational Statistics

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area I according to the 2020 Kansas Wage Survey while Tables 6 and 7 show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. In May 2019, 32,610 jobs were classified as being office and administrative support occupations, the most of any occupational group in Local Area I.

Table 5
Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group
Local Area I
May 2019

Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	**254,410**	**$33,637**
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	32,610	$31,912
Production Occupations	29,450	$35,770
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	21,700	$33,645
Sales and Related Occupations	21,210	$25,337
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	20,950	$19,566
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	19,900	$39,079
Healthcare Support Occupations	15,160	$25,180
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	14,960	$52,933
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	13,660	$41,472
Construction and Extraction Occupations	11,930	$38,032
Management Occupations	9,940	$77,880
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	8,790	$55,647
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8,680	$24,254
Protective Service Occupations	5,210	$36,193
Personal Care and Service Occupations	4,940	$21,853
Community and Social Service Occupations	3,180	$38,380
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	2,740	$28,845
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	2,490	$56,423
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	2,290	$63,439
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	2,060	$31,754
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	1,430	$55,096
Legal Occupations	1,140	$45,583

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Four other occupational groups accounted for at least 20,000 jobs in Local Area I. There were 29,450 jobs that were classified as production occupations, with the most common production occupation in Local Area I being meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers. Sales and related occupations had an employment of 21,210. This group includes 7,280 cashiers, the most common occupation in Local Area I. The other two occupational groups with at least 20,000 jobs were transportation and material moving occupations and food preparation and serving related occupations.

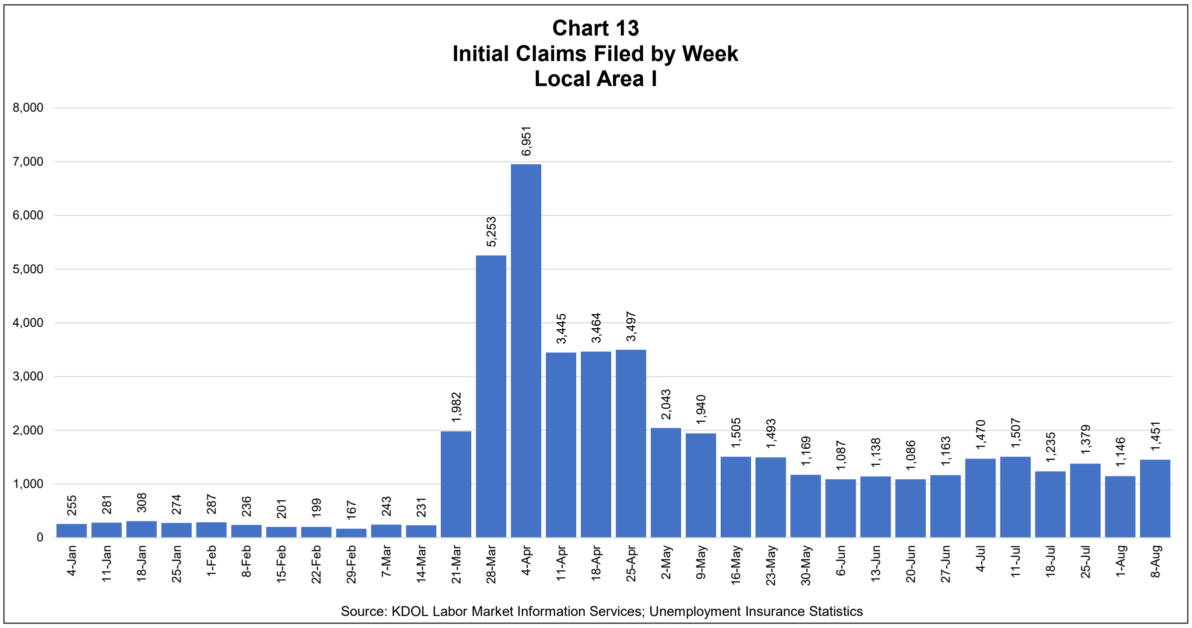
Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area I May 2019	
Occupational Group	**Employment**
Cashiers	7,280
Fast Food and Counter Workers	7,250
Nursing Assistants	7,020
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	6,590
Registered Nurses	5,940
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	5,210
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	5,150
Retail Salespersons	5,070
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	4,410
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	4,090
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,780
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,680
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	3,680
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,610
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	3,450
General and Operations Managers	3,260
Customer Service Representatives	3,070
Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	2,890
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,790
Stockers and Order Fillers	2,780
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

The median annual wage in Local Area I as of May 2019 was $33,637. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of $77,880. Six of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Four other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least $55,000: architecture and engineering, computer and mathematical, and business and financial operations and finally life, physical, and social science occupations. Also of note is that seven of the top 20 highest paying occupations were healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.

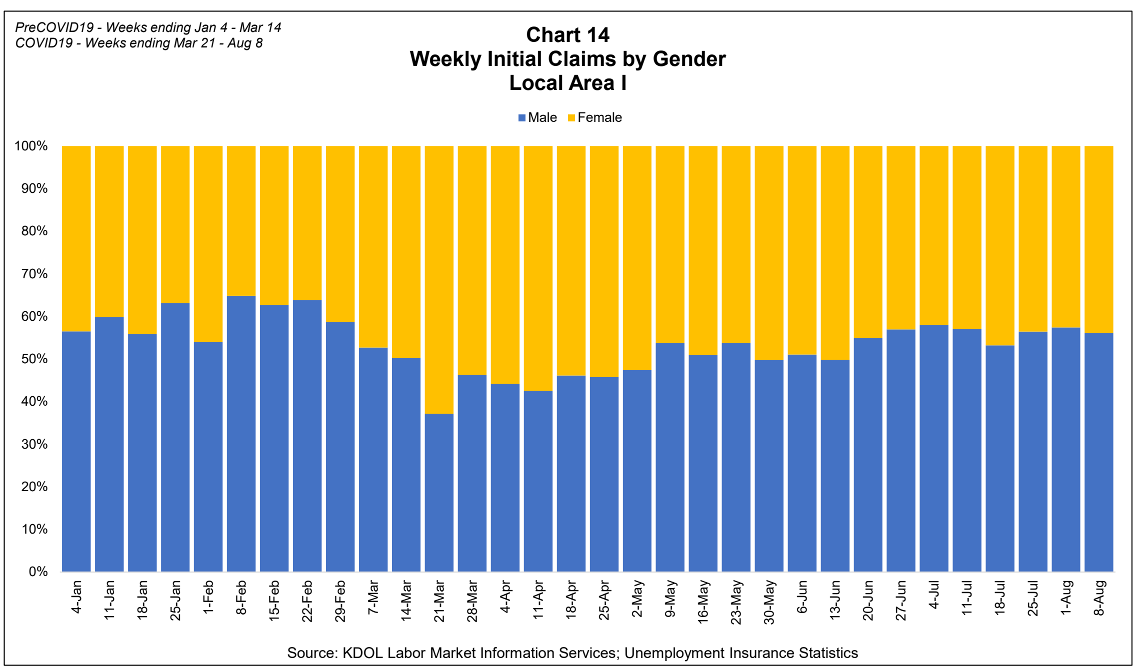
Table 7 Top 20 Occupations by Median Annual Wage Local Area I May 2019	
Occupational	**Median Annual Wage**
Family Medicine Physicians	$205,973
Nurse Anesthetists	$202,789
Animal Scientists	$190,263
Podiatrists	$187,986
General Internal Medicine Physicians	$171,745
Sales Engineers	$166,580
Air Traffic Controllers	$154,510
Pharmacists	$140,263
Petroleum Engineers	$124,326
Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary	$122,103
Compensation and Benefits Managers	$121,842
Architectural and Engineering Managers	$117,170
Pediatricians, General	$116,735
Sales Managers	$115,487
Marketing Managers	$114,202
Physician Assistants	$110,353
Chief Executives	$109,188
Psychologists, All Other	$108,680
Administrative Law Judges, Adjudicators, and Hearing Officers	$107,900
Training and Development Managers	$105,838
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

COVID-19

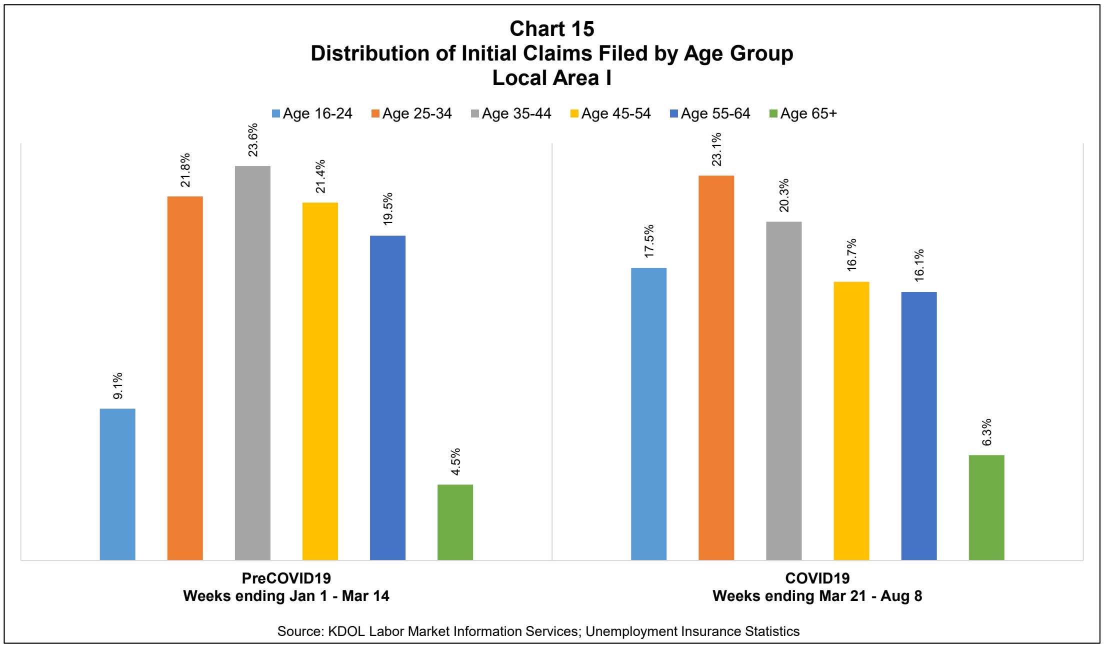
Unemployment claims in Local Area I rose to unprecedented levels during the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March. While they have decreased, they remain much higher than in recent years. Prior to the pandemic, from January to mid-March, Local Area I saw an average of 244 initial claims per week. The first spike in initial claims came during the week ending March 21, with 1,982 initial claims, an increase of 1,751 initial claims from the previous week, or 758 percent. Initial claims continued to rise until they peaked during the week ending April 4 with 6,951 initial claims. By mid-May, the number of initial claims filed per week dropped and Local Area I has averaged 1,295 claims per week through August 8.



Prior to the pandemic female claimants made up roughly 42 percent of initial claims. However, during the pandemic the ratio of male to female claimants shifted to reflect a more even distribution of claims. This is likely due to the fact that the pandemic has had an effect on nearly all industries rather than just male dominated industries, such as construction and manufacturing.

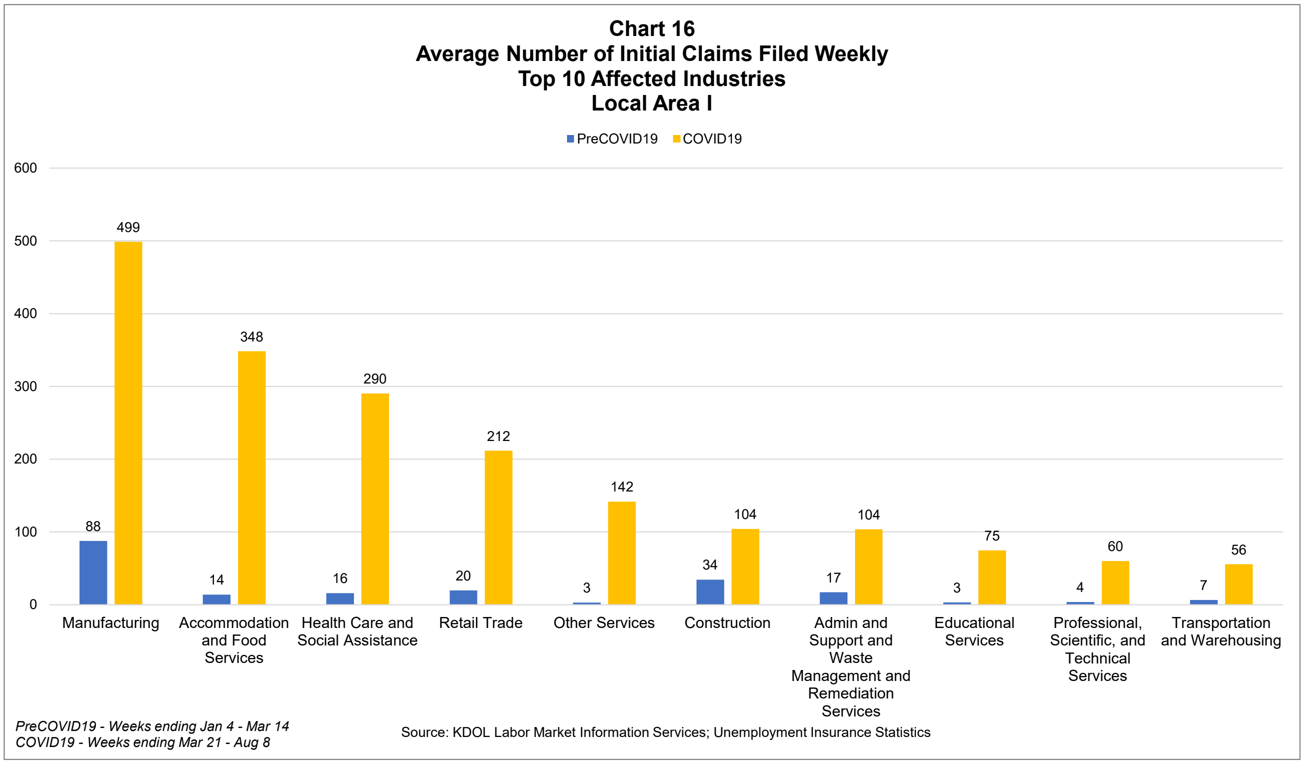


Prior to the pandemic, the majority of initial claims came from claimants age 25 to 64, roughly 86 percent of all initial claims. However, during the pandemic, the age distribution of claimants began to shift and the youngest and oldest age groups saw an increase in their share of total initial claims. The 16 to 24 year old age group increased by 8.4 percentage points to 17.5 percent of total initial claims while the 65 and older age group increased by 1.8 percentage points to 6.3 percent of total initial claims. The 25 to 34 year old age group also increased by 1.2 percentage points to 23.1 percent, leaving this age group with the largest proportion of total initial claims filed during the pandemic. This rise in claims filed by younger and older age groups resulted in the proportion of initial claims for middle age groups to decline, even though all age groups have seen increases in the number of initial claims filed. Initial claims filed by 35 to 44 year olds represent 20.3 percent of total initial claims during the pandemic, followed by the 45 to 54 year old age group at 16.7 percent of initial claims and the 55 to 64 year old age group at 16.1 percent of total initial claims.

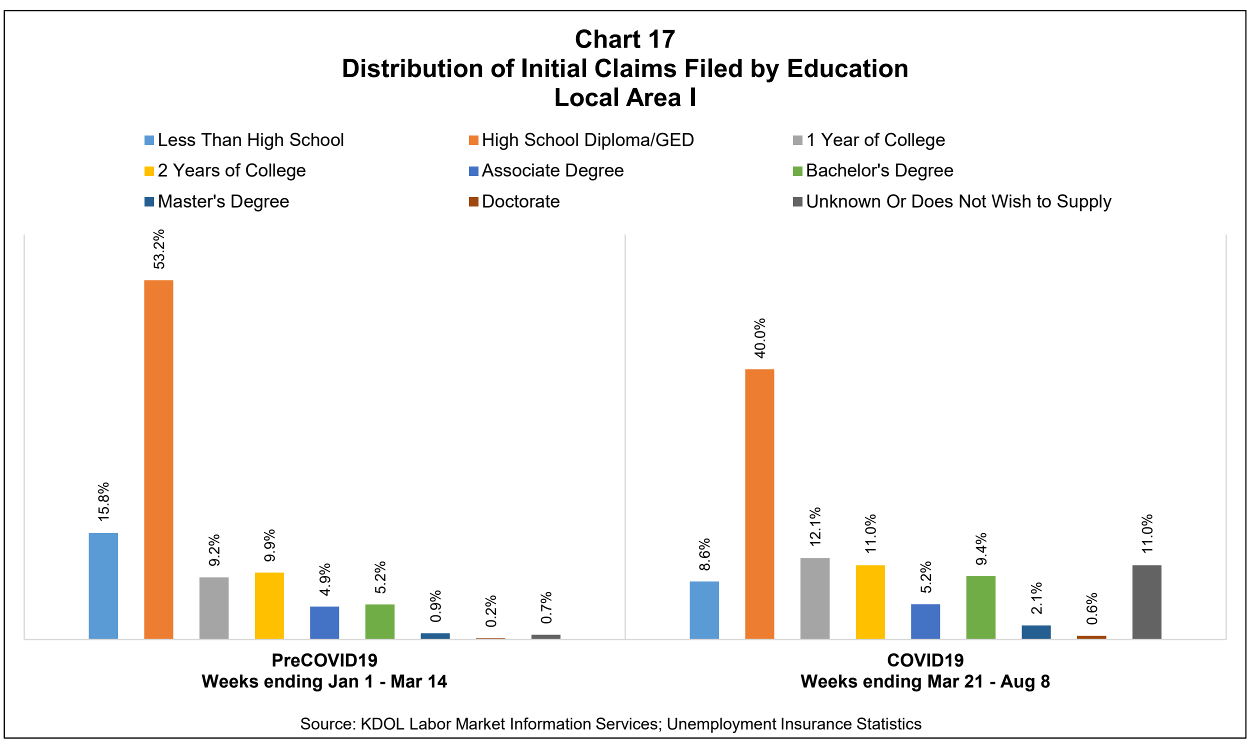


The effects of the pandemic have been seen across all industries. Some of the hardest hit industries include manufacturing, accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance, and retail trade. Prior to the pandemic manufacturing saw an average of 88 claims per week but during the pandemic claims have averaged 499 per week, reflecting an increase of 468.7 percent. Accommodation and food services has also been hit particularly hard, averaging roughly 14 claims per week prior to the pandemic and 348 during the pandemic, an increase of 2404.4 percent. Healthcare and social assistance and retail trade have averaged over 200 claims per week while other services, construction, and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services have averaged at least 100 claims per week during the pandemic.

Industries that felt less of the effects of the pandemic include management of companies, utilities and information. These industries have averaged fewer than 20 initial claims per week since the onset of the pandemic.



In the months prior to the pandemic, claimants with a high school diploma or GED made up 53.2 percent of all initial claims, by far the most of any other level of education. As the pandemic has continued, the distribution of claims has shifted, decreasing for claimants with high school diplomas or GEDs as well as claimants with less than high school. However, it is important to note that the largest increase was seen in the unknown category, which increased 10.3 percentage points to 11 percent. This is most likely due to employers who filed initial claims on behalf of their employees, and likely includes claimants that would usually be included in the high school and less than high school education categories. The percentage of claimants with a bachelor's degree increased 4.2 percentage points to 9.4 percent. Additionally, the percentage of claimants with one year of college increased 2.9 percentage points to 12.1 percent, while the percentage of claimants with a master's degree increased by 1.2 percentage points.



Local Area II (Northeast Kansas) Summary

Population

Local Area II consists of 17 counties in northeast Kansas. The largest cities in this region are Topeka, Lawrence, Manhattan and Junction City. *Chart 1* displays the population of Local Area II from 2009 to 2019. The Local Area II population was estimated at 576,640 in 2019. This represents a loss from 2018 of 792 people, or 0.1 percent. The population of Local Area II has remained fairly steady over the past three years; however, it has seen a 5,193 person decrease in population since its peak in 2015.

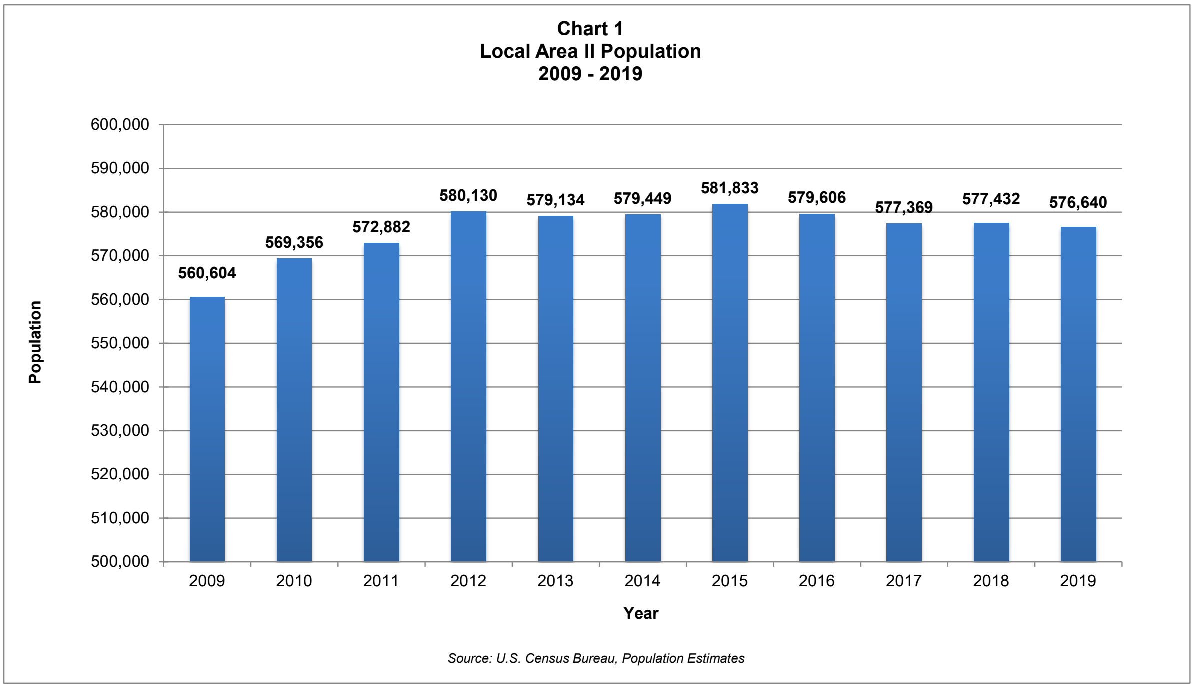
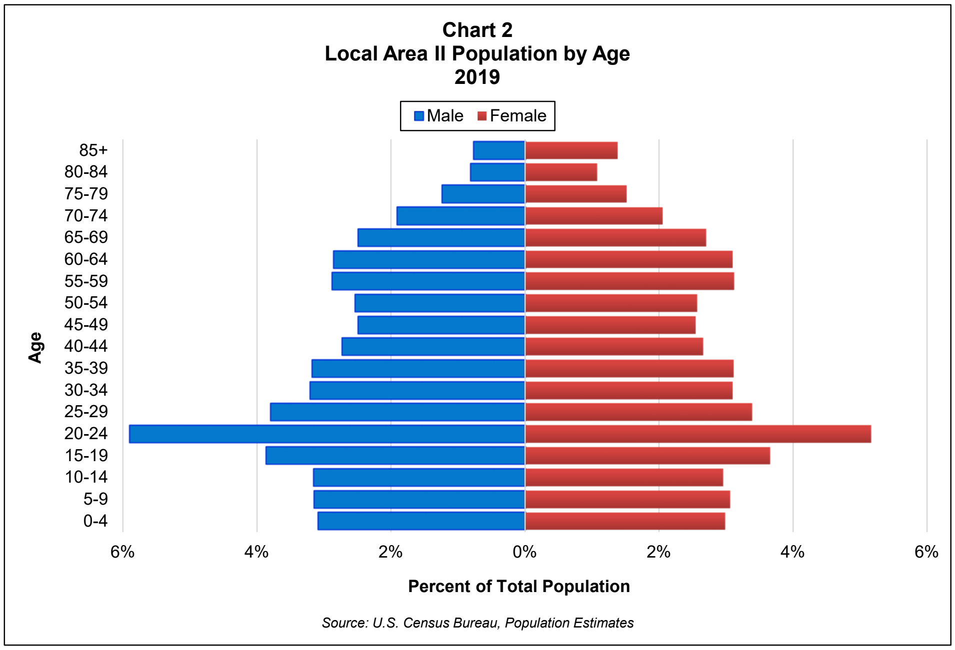


Chart 2 displays the Local Area II population by age group and gender. The population pyramid for Local Area II shows that there is a major peak in the population centered on the 20-24 year old age group, which likely reflects the fact that the two largest universities in the state are located in this local area. There is a smaller peak centered on the 55-59 and 60-64 year old age groups, representing the younger members of the Baby Boomer generation. The 20-24 year old age group is by far the largest age group in Local Area II, representing 11.1 percent of total local area population.



For economic purposes, the two main age groups that are studied are the 16 and over population and the 25-54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25-54 year olds are considered prime age workers. The 16 and over population for Local Area II in 2019 was 463,744, an increase of 352, or 0.1 percent. The 25-54 year old population was 203,194 in 2019, a decrease of 1,205, or 0.6 percent. However, the largest decrease was in the 50-54 age group indicating that some of the decline may be due to people aging out of the 25-54 group. The largest increase was in the 70-74 age group which increased by 1132 people, or 5.2 percent.

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 also decreased by 2,100, or one percent. Every age group in this age range recorded a decrease in population. The majority of the decline is in two age groups, the population of children under five years old and the 20-24 age group, which would include recent college graduates. The population of children under five decreased by 708 people, or two percent, while the 20-24 year old age group recorded a loss of 777 people, or 1.2 percent.

Labor Force Statistics

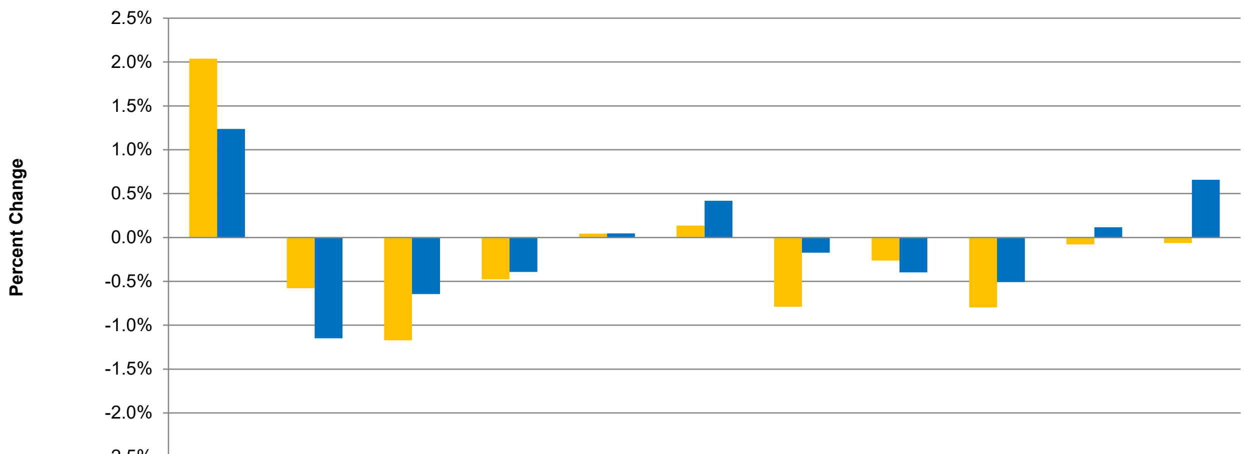
T*able 1* shows there were 291,492 people in the Local Area II labor force in 2019, a decrease of 0.1 percent. There were 282,171 Local Area II residents working in 2019, a decrease of 76 workers. The number of unemployed people decreased by 106 people, or 1.1 percent, to 9,321. The labor force has decreased in Local Area II every year since 2014 as displayed in *Chart 3*. Since 2009 the Local Area II labor force has decreased by 12,064, or four percent.

Table 1
Labor Force Statistics
Local Area II
2018 & 2019

	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	291,674	291,492	-182	-0.1%
Employed	282,247	282,171	-76	0.0%
Unemployed	9,427	9,321	-106	-1.1%
Unemployment Rate	3.2	3.2	0.0	NA

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Chart 3
Percent Change in Labor Force
Local Area II & Kansas
2009 - 2019

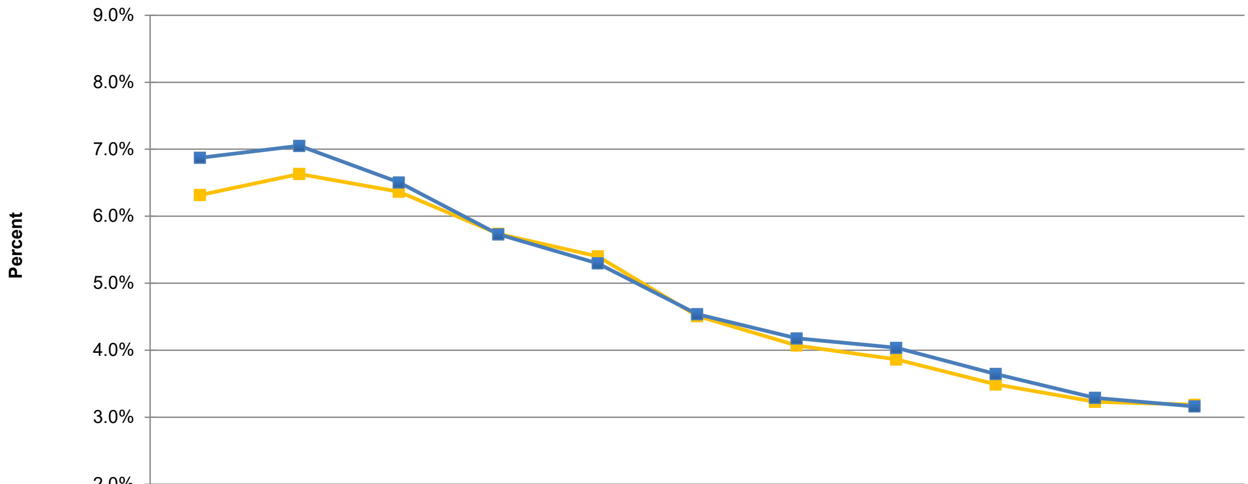


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area II	2.0%	-0.6%	-1.2%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.8%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Kansas	1.2%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.7%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Like most of the state, Local Area II continued to have a low unemployment rate in 2019. The 2019 average annual unemployment rate was 3.2 percent, which is unchanged from 2018 and remains the lowest unemployment rate ever recorded for Local Area II (records begin in 1990). The unemployment rate is 1.4 percentage points lower than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area II, which is 4.6 percent.

Chart 4
Annual Unemployment Rates
Local Area II & Kansas
2009 - 2019

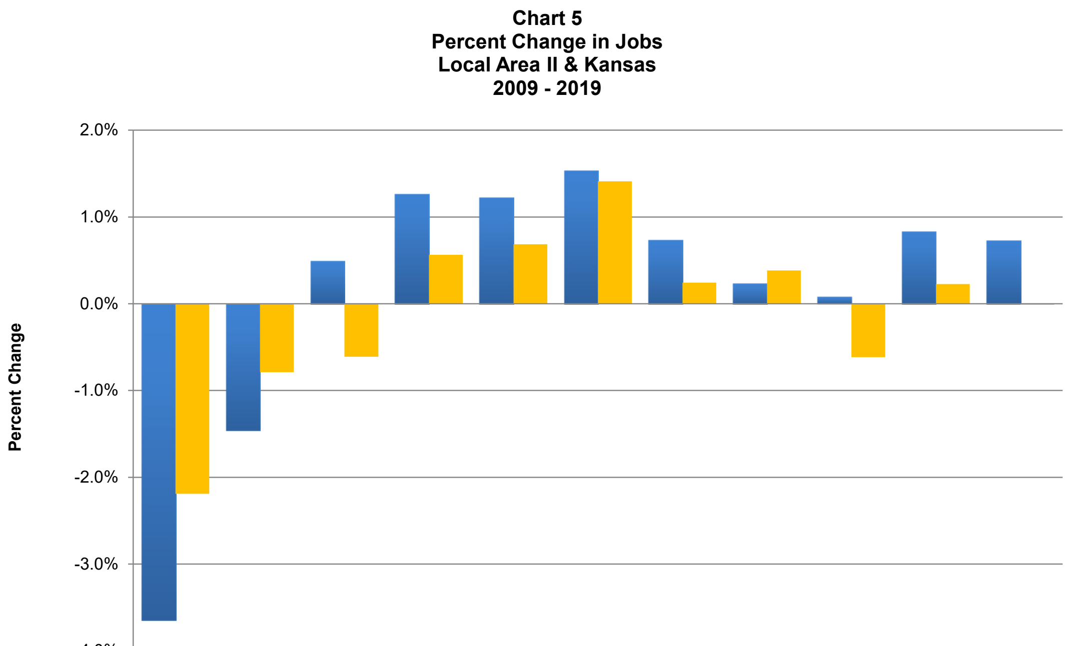


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area II	6.3%	6.6%	6.4%	5.7%	5.4%	4.5%	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%
Kansas	6.9%	7.1%	6.5%	5.7%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Jobs

In 2019, Local Area II recorded 246,718 total jobs with 183,288 of those being private sector jobs. Local Area II experienced a slight loss of 27 jobs from 2018, with the majority of losses being in the private sector. *Chart 5* shows that Local Area II had a small recovery during 2018 after a loss in 2017, but remained steady for 2019. However, Local Area II has seen an increase of 6,993 total jobs, or 2.9 percent, since 2011.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	-3.6%	-1.5%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Local Area II	-2.2%	-0.8%	-0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.4%	0.2%	0.4%	-0.6%	0.2%	0.0%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Job growth was recorded in four of the 11 major industries in Local Area II during 2019 as seen in *Table 2*. Manufacturing added the most jobs, gaining 588 total jobs with non-durable goods manufacturing adding 721 jobs while durable goods manufacturing lost 136 jobs. The second largest increase was in education and health services, which gained 537 jobs, an increase of 1.5 percent. Government saw an increase of 439 total jobs, with local government gaining 527 jobs, while state and federal government had a slight loss in jobs. The only other industry to record a jobs gain was other services with 255 jobs, an increase of three percent.

Seven major industries lost jobs from 2018 to 2019. Professional and business services saw the largest decrease of any industry, declining by 1,117 jobs, or 4.4 percent. Nearly all of the losses recorded in this industry were in the administrative and waste services sector, which recorded a loss of 1,064 jobs, a decrease of 9.4 percent. The second largest loss was in the trade transportation and utilities industry, which recorded a loss of 373 jobs. The information industry declined by 115 jobs and financial activities declined by 102 jobs. Natural resources and mining, construction, and leisure and hospitality services each recorded losses of fewer than 100 jobs.

Table 2 Local Area II Jobs 2018 & 2019				
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	246,745	246,718	-27	0.0%
Total Private Sector	183,754	183,288	-466	-0.3%
Natural Resources and Mining	2,195	2,139	-56	-2.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,521	1,516	-5	-0.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	674	623	-51	-7.6%
Construction	10,737	10,695	-42	-0.4%
Manufacturing	21,491	22,079	588	2.7%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	10,283	10,147	-136	-1.3%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	11,210	11,931	721	6.4%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	40,281	39,908	-373	-0.9%
Wholesale Trade	6,446	6,184	-262	-4.1%
Retail Trade	26,416	25,592	-824	-3.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	7,419	8,132	713	9.6%
Information	2,927	2,812	-115	-3.9%
Financial Activities	12,838	12,736	-102	-0.8%
Finance and Insurance	10,110	10,002	-108	-1.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,728	2,734	6	0.2%
Professional and Business Services	25,375	24,258	-1,117	-4.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11,771	11,693	-78	-0.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,258	2,283	25	1.1%
Administrative and Waste Services	11,346	10,282	-1,064	-9.4%
Education and Health Services	34,994	35,531	537	1.5%
Private Educational Services	3,026	2,929	-97	-3.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	31,968	32,602	634	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	24,435	24,395	-40	-0.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,893	2,055	162	8.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	22,542	22,340	-202	-0.9%
Other Services	8,483	8,738	255	3.0%
Government	62,991	63,430	439	0.7%
Federal Government	7,876	7,858	-18	-0.2%
State Government	19,164	19,093	-71	-0.4%
State Government Educational Services	10,082	9,914	-168	-1.7%
State Government Excluding Education	9,082	9,179	97	1.1%
Local Government	35,952	36,479	527	1.5%
Local Government Educational Services	19,424	19,951	527	2.7%
Local Government Excluding Education	16,528	16,528	0	0.0%

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Table 3 shows the top 20 Local Area II employers by employment size as of December 2019, listed in alphabetical order. Public education is the most represented industry with six employers listed. That is in addition to the State of Kansas employment total which includes two other large public education employers, the University of Kansas and Kansas State University. There are four health care and social assistance employers on the list and three government entities. The manufacturing and retail trade industries are each represented by two employers.

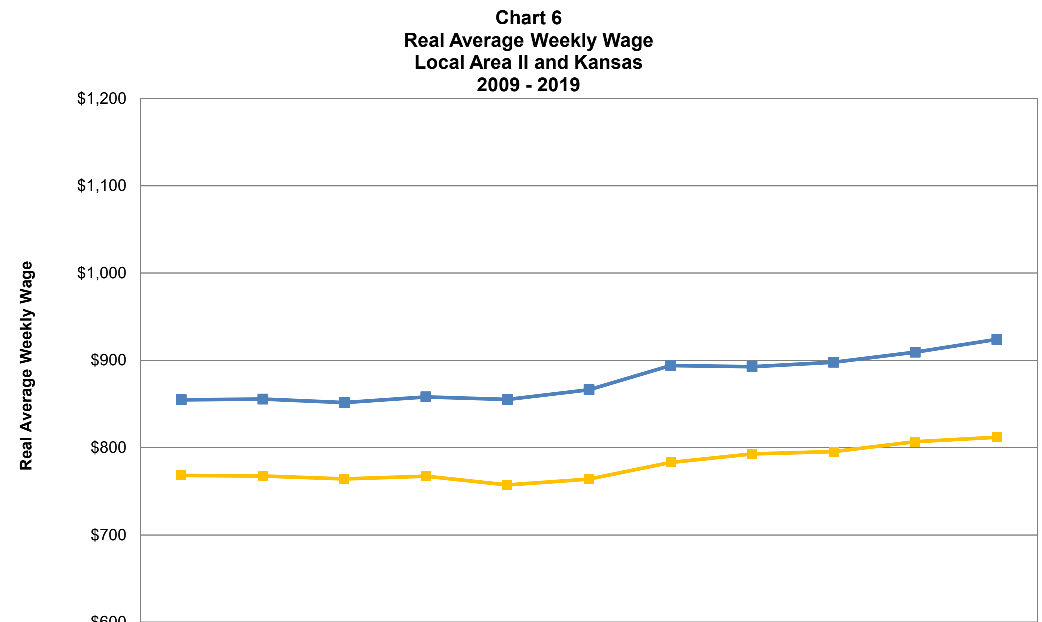
Table 3
Largest Employers in Local Area II*
(in alphabetical order)

Employer	Industry
AHS Kansas Health System, Inc	Health Care and Social Assistance
Auburn-Washburn School District (USD 437)	Public Education
Blue Cross & Blue Shield, Inc.	Finance and Insurance
Dillon Companies, Inc.	Retail Trade
Federal Government	Government
Geary County Schools (USD 475)	Public Education
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Manufacturing
Lawrence Memorial Hospital	Health Care and Social Assistance
Lawrence Public Schools (USD 497)	Public Education
Life Patterns, Inc.	Health Care and Social Assistance
Manhattan-Ogden School District (USD 383)	Public Education
Maximus Services, LLC	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
Resers Fine Foods, Inc.	Manufacturing
Shawnee County Government	Government
State of Kansas	Government
Stormont-Vail Healthcare	Health Care and Social Assistance
Topeka Public Schools (USD 501)	Public Education
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	Retail Trade
Washburn University	Public Education
Westar Energy, Inc.	Utilities

** as of December 2019*
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Wages

The real average weekly wage in Local Area II increased over the year by $5, or 0.6 percent, to $812 in 2019. As shown in *Chart 6*, this is the sixth consecutive year that real average weekly wages have increased in Local Area II, with a 7.2 percent increase occurring during that period. Local Area II wages though have consistently lagged behind the statewide average.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area II	$768	$767	$764	$767	$757	$764	$783	$793	$795	$807	$812
Kansas	$855	$856	$852	$858	$855	$866	$894	$893	$898	$909	$924

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, and Consumer Price Index

Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2018 and 2019. Seven of the 11 major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year, although the increase was $10 or less in five of the industries. Construction recorded the highest increase in real average weekly wage, going up $26, or 2.7 percent, to $998 in 2019. Financial activities was the highest paying industry with an average weekly wage of $1,142. Natural resources and mining, manufacturing, financial activities and other services each recorded declines of less than $15. Leisure and hospitality was the lowest paying industry in 2019 at $298 a week.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area II 2018 & 2019				
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	$807	$812	$5	0.6%
Total Private Sector	$783	$786	$3	0.4%
Natural Resources and Mining	$749	$748	-$1	-0.1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	$642	$650	$8	1.2%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	$993	$989	-$4	-0.4%
Construction	$972	$998	$26	2.7%
Manufacturing	$1,041	$1,030	-$11	-1.1%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$999	$993	-$6	-0.6%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	$1,081	$1,062	-$19	-1.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	$689	$692	$3	0.4%
Wholesale Trade	$1,212	$1,207	-$5	-0.4%
Retail Trade	$478	$485	$7	1.5%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	$985	$953	-$32	-3.2%
Information	$957	$966	$9	0.9%
Financial Activities	$1,155	$1,142	-$13	-1.1%
Finance and Insurance	$1,284	$1,263	-$21	-1.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$681	$699	$18	2.6%
Professional and Business Services	$952	$966	$14	1.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	$1,013	$1,024	$11	1.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	$2,667	$2,268	-$399	-15.0%
Administrative and Waste Services	$548	$611	$63	11.5%
Education and Health Services	$763	$773	$10	1.3%
Private Educational Services	$606	$636	$30	5.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	$778	$786	$8	1.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	$294	$298	$4	1.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	$305	$297	-$8	-2.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	$293	$298	$5	1.7%
Other Services	$706	$693	-$13	-1.8%
Government	$876	$886	$10	1.1%
Federal Government	$1,235	$1,247	$12	1.0%
State Government	$1,058	$1,068	$10	0.9%
State Government Educational Services	$1,176	$1,186	$10	0.9%
State Government Excluding Education	$926	$940	$14	1.5%
Local Government	$700	$712	$12	1.7%
Local Government Educational Services	$631	$641	$10	1.6%
Local Government Excluding Education	$781	$799	$18	2.3%

Note: Wages in 2019 dollars
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Consumer Price Index

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

As shown in *Chart 7*, the number of initial claims filed by Local Area II residents in 2019 decreased by 10.6 percent to 14,441 claims while the number of continued claims declined by 7.2 percent to 73,012 claims. This was the sixth consecutive year that the number of initial claims decreased and the tenth consecutive year continued claims decreased.

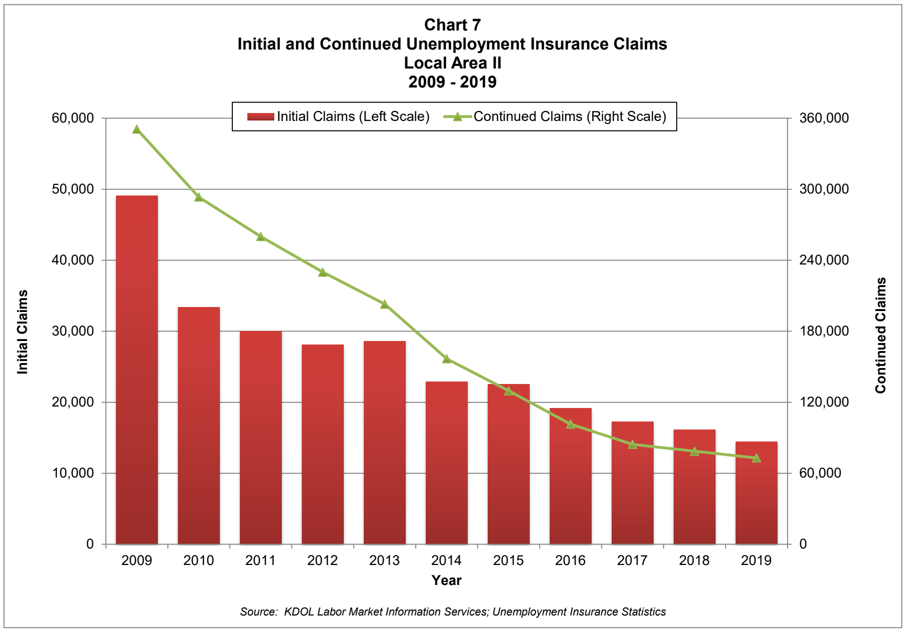
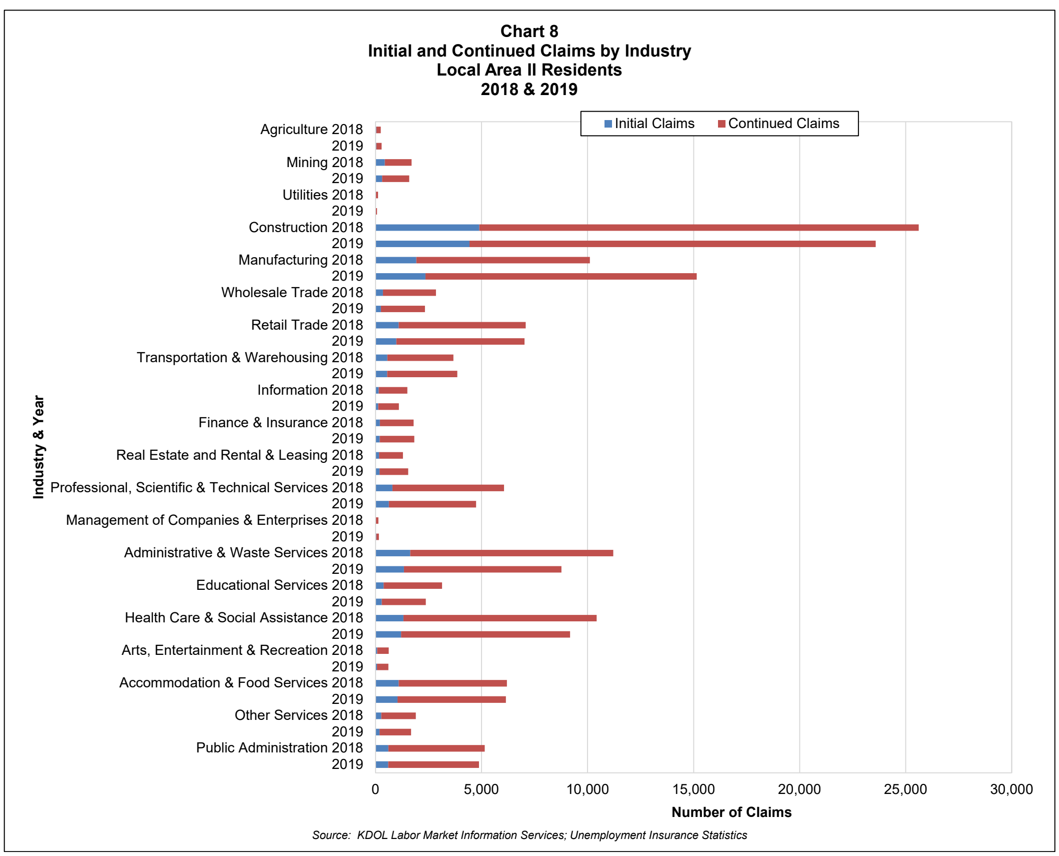
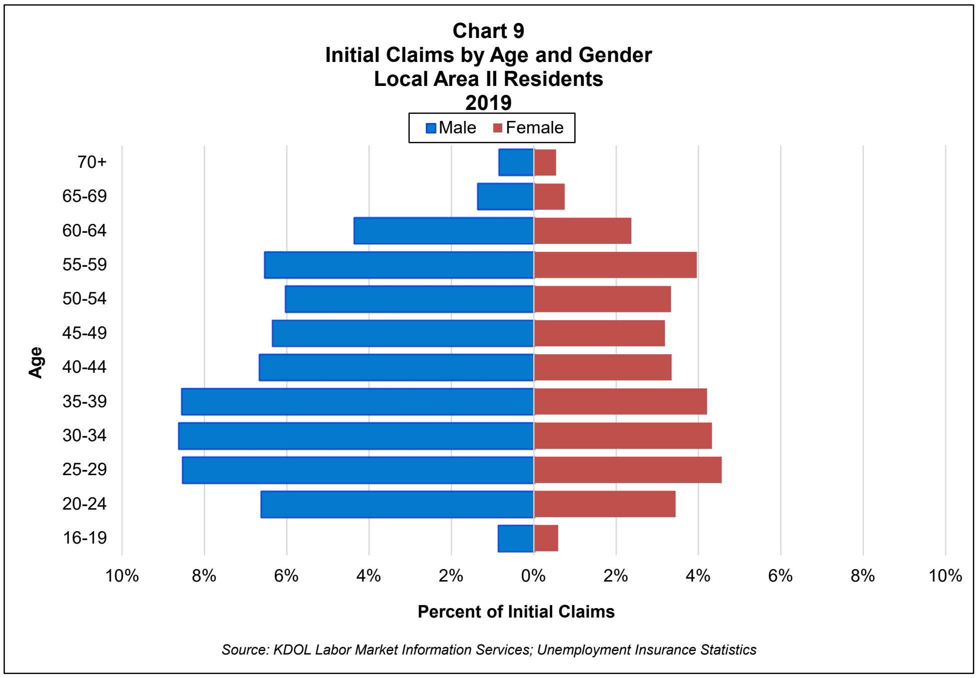


Chart 8 displays initial and continued claims by industry for claims filed by Local Area II residents for 2018 and 2019. In 2019, construction industry workers filed the most initial and continued claims, with 4,428 initial and 19,161 continued claims. Manufacturing workers filed the second highest number of claims, with 2,352 initial claims and 12,794 continued claims. Claims in these two industries accounted for 45.7 percent of initial claims and 39 percent of continued claims. Administrative and waste services saw the biggest drop in continued claims with a decrease of 2,147 claims, or 22.4 percent.



Charts 9 and 10 show the age and gender of Local Area II residents filing initial and continued claims. In 2019, males filed 65.4 percent of initial claims and 60.3 percent of continued claims, which is most likely due to the fact that two of the main industries in which workers filing claims, construction and manufacturing, are still generally male dominated. The number of claims per age group was greatest for the age groups in the 25-59 year old range, with each five year group accounting for 9.4 to 13.1 percent of initial and continued claims.



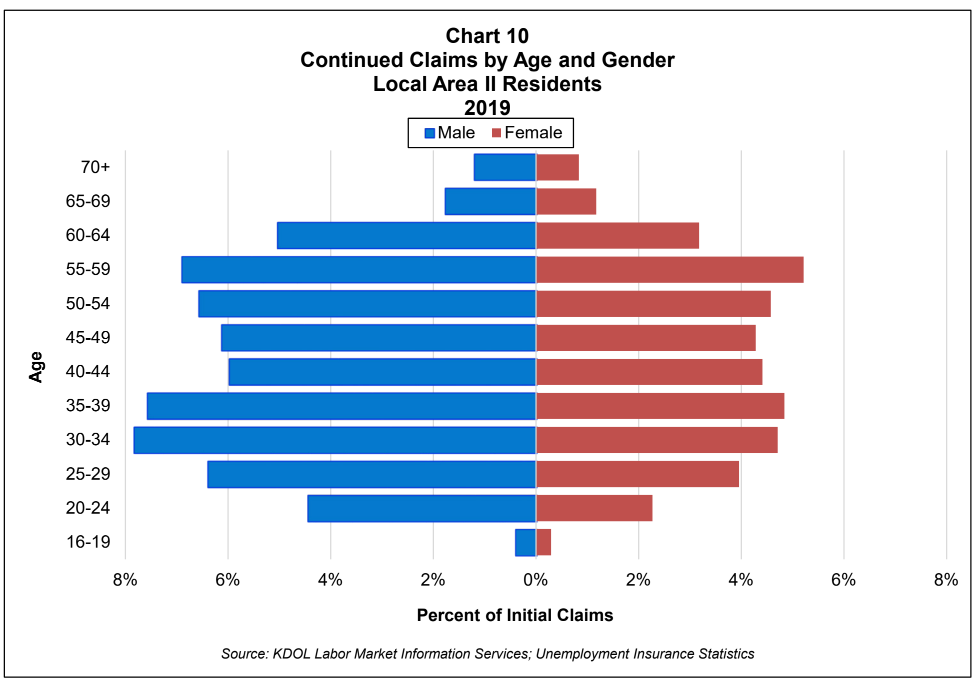
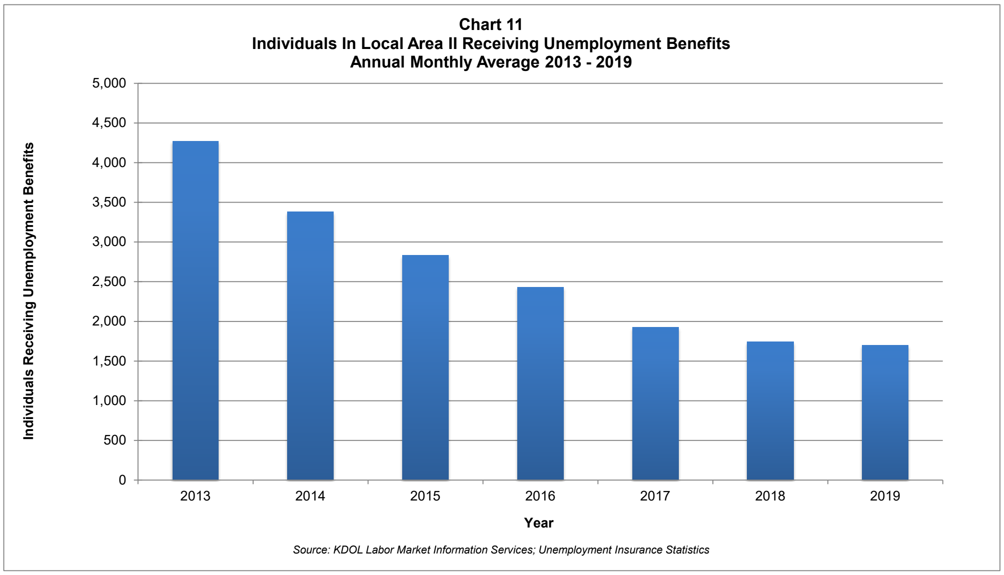
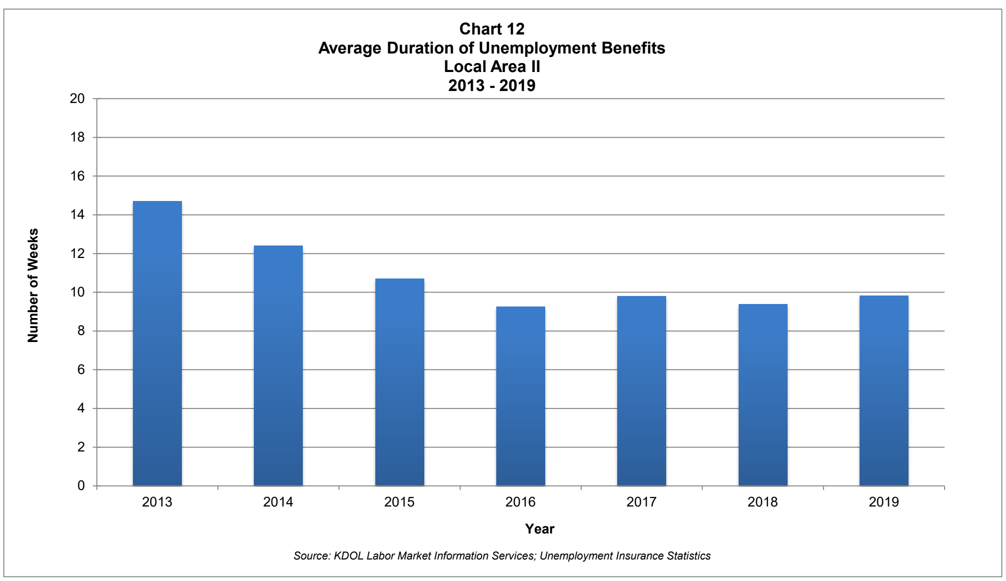


Chart 11 displays the monthly average of the number of Local Area II residents receiving Kansas unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits has decreased the last six years. An average of 1,700 people per month in Local Area II received unemployment benefits during 2019. *Chart 12* shows the average duration Local Area II residents remained on unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. Average duration has stayed consistently between nine and 10 weeks the past four years.





Occupational Statistics

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area II according to the 2020 Kansas Wage Survey while *Tables 6 and 7* show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. In May 2019, 35,260 jobs were classified as being office and administrative support occupations, the most of any occupational group in Local Area II. Five of the top 20 occupations by employment in Local Area II fell under this occupational group, including the fourth most common occupation, secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical and executive, and seventh most common occupation, customer service representatives.

Table 5
Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group
Local Area II
May 2019

Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	249,210	$35,557
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	35,260	$33,550
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	24,590	$20,067
Sales and Related Occupations	21,760	$25,365
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	20,930	$44,958
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	19,180	$32,446
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	15,550	$58,743
Production Occupations	14,650	$35,914
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	12,410	$56,000
Healthcare Support Occupations	11,740	$25,738
Management Occupations	11,570	$79,682
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	10,760	$43,822
Construction and Extraction Occupations	10,720	$40,975
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8,390	$25,849
Protective Service Occupations	5,930	$40,153
Personal Care and Service Occupations	5,520	$21,518
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	5,420	$64,555
Community and Social Service Occupations	4,320	$40,459
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	3,270	$40,686
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	2,710	$64,174
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	2,260	$55,243
Legal Occupations	1,620	$69,015
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	630	$34,062

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Three other occupational groups accounted for at least 20,000 jobs in Local Area II. There were 24,590 jobs classified as food preparation and serving related occupations, with fast food and counter workers being the most common occupation in Local Area II. There were 21,760 sales and related jobs with cashiers and retail salespersons and cashiers being the second and third most common occupations in Local Area II respectively. There were also 20,930 education, instruction and library jobs with teacher assistants being the most common occupation in this group.

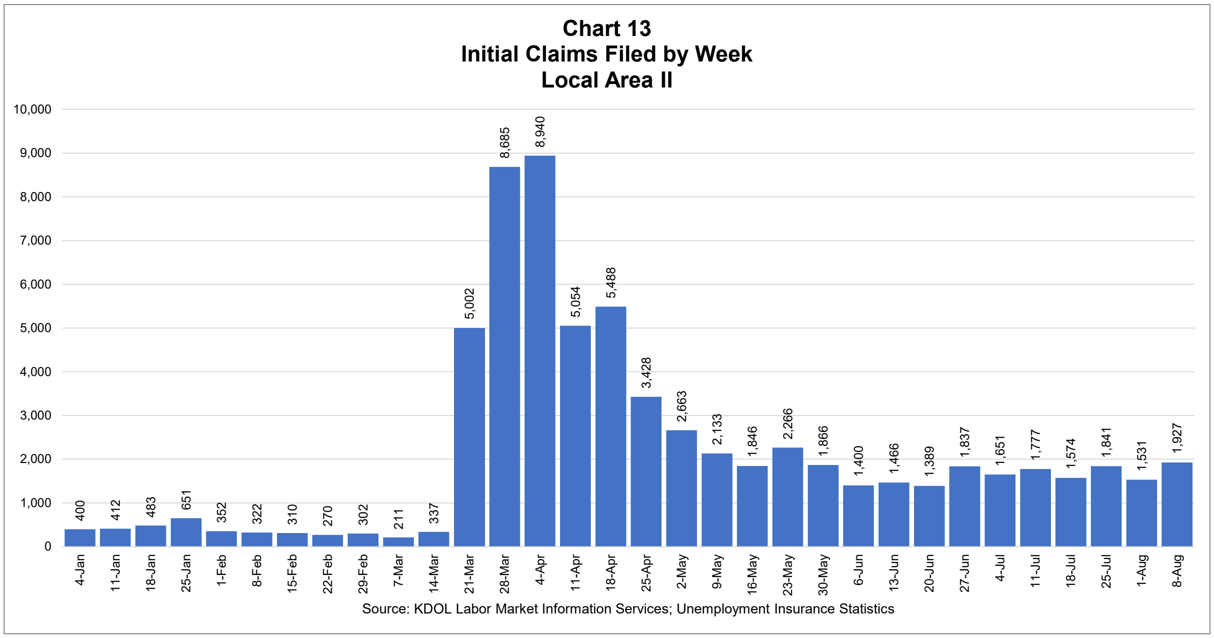
Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area II May 2019	
Occupational Group	**Employment**
Fast Food and Counter Workers	8,590
Cashiers	6,970
Retail Salespersons	6,780
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	6,110
Registered Nurses	5,330
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,750
Customer Service Representatives	4,710
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	4,390
Nursing Assistants	4,230
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	4,050
Waiters and Waitresses	4,050
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	3,960
General and Operations Managers	3,680
Stockers and Order Fillers	3,360
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,270
Office Clerks, General	3,010
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,970
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,800
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	2,730
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,630
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

The median annual wage in Local Area II as of May 2019 was $35,557. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of $79,682. Five of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Three other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least $60,000: legal, computer and mathematical, and architecture and engineering. It was also notable that eight of the top 20 highest paid occupations were in the healthcare practitioners and technical occupational group.

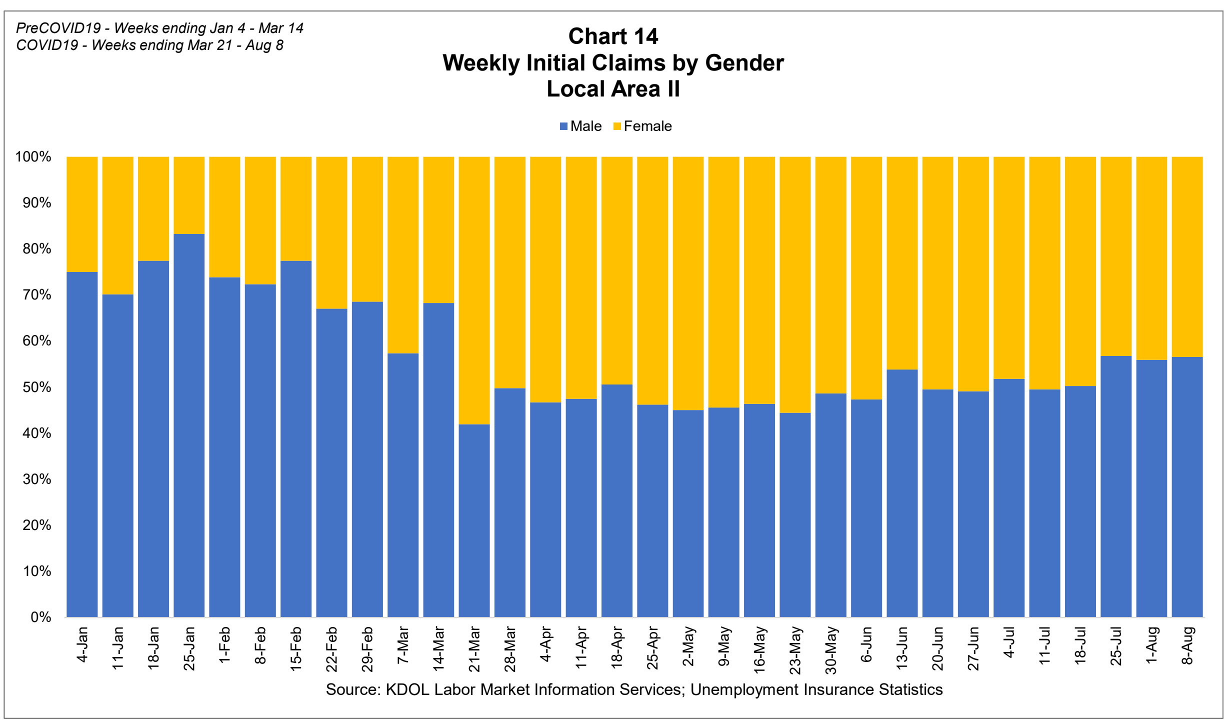
Table 7 Top 20 Occupations by Median Annual Wage Local Area II May 2019	
Occupational	**Median Annual Wage**
Physicists	$202,955
Nurse Anesthetists	$189,884
Pediatricians, General	$163,546
Dentists, General	$158,075
Dentists, All Other Specialists	$156,510
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	$149,561
Economics Teachers, Postsecondary	$145,370
General Internal Medicine Physicians	$135,777
Architectural and Engineering Managers	$128,730
Agricultural Engineers	$127,161
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	$126,929
Pharmacists	$123,051
Chief Executives	$122,207
Natural Sciences Managers	$121,268
Optometrists	$121,001
Compensation and Benefits Managers	$120,664
Chemical Engineers	$119,412
Sales Managers	$118,993
Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary	$117,361
Political Scientists	$116,952
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

COVID-19

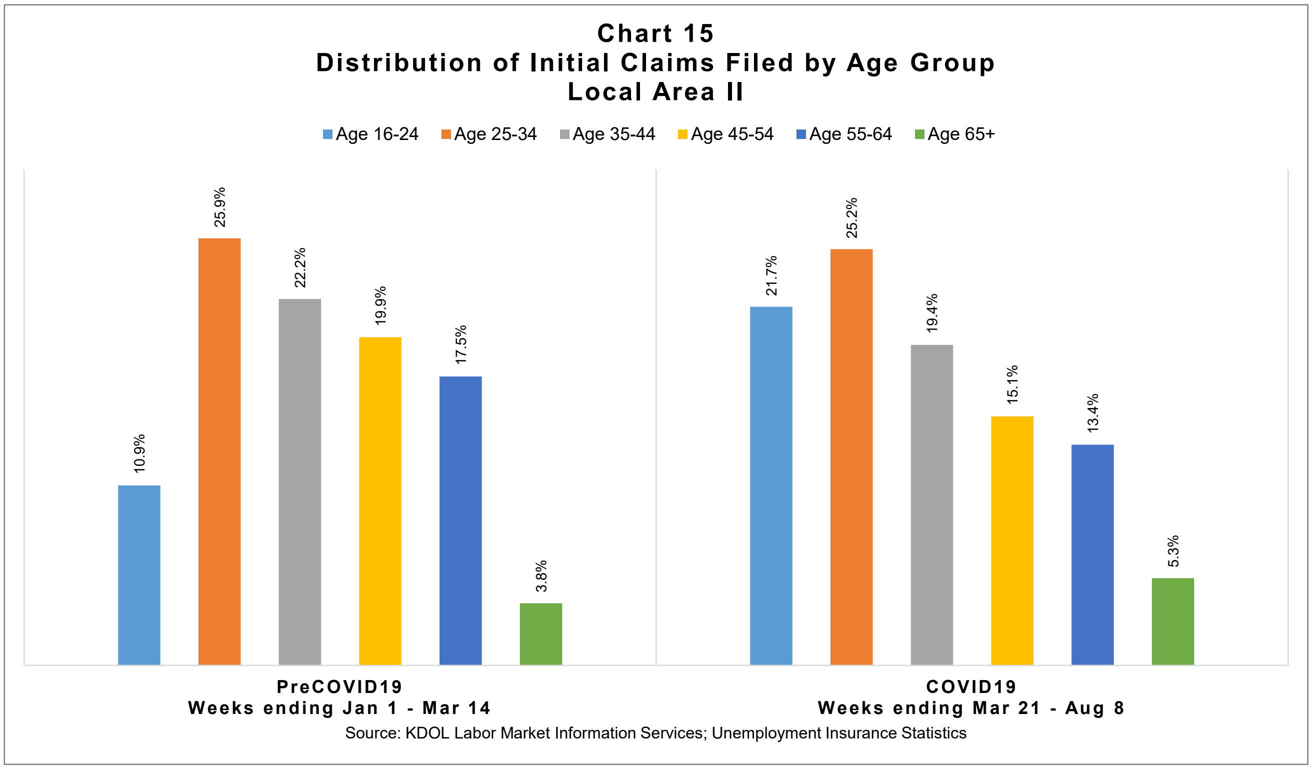
Unemployment claims in Local Area II rose to unprecedented levels during the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March. While they have decreased, they remain much higher than in recent years. Prior to the pandemic, from January to mid-March, Local Area II saw an average of 368 initial claims per week. The first spike in initial claims came during the week ending March 21 and continued to increase, coming to a peak during the week ending April 4 with 8,940 initial claims. By May, the number of initial claims filed per week dropped and Local Area II has averaged 1,750 claims per week through August 8.



Prior to the pandemic female claimants made up roughly 27 percent of initial claims. However, during the pandemic the ratio of male to female claimants shifted to reflect a more even distribution of claims. This is likely due to the fact that the pandemic has had an effect on nearly all industries rather than just male dominated industries, such as construction and manufacturing.

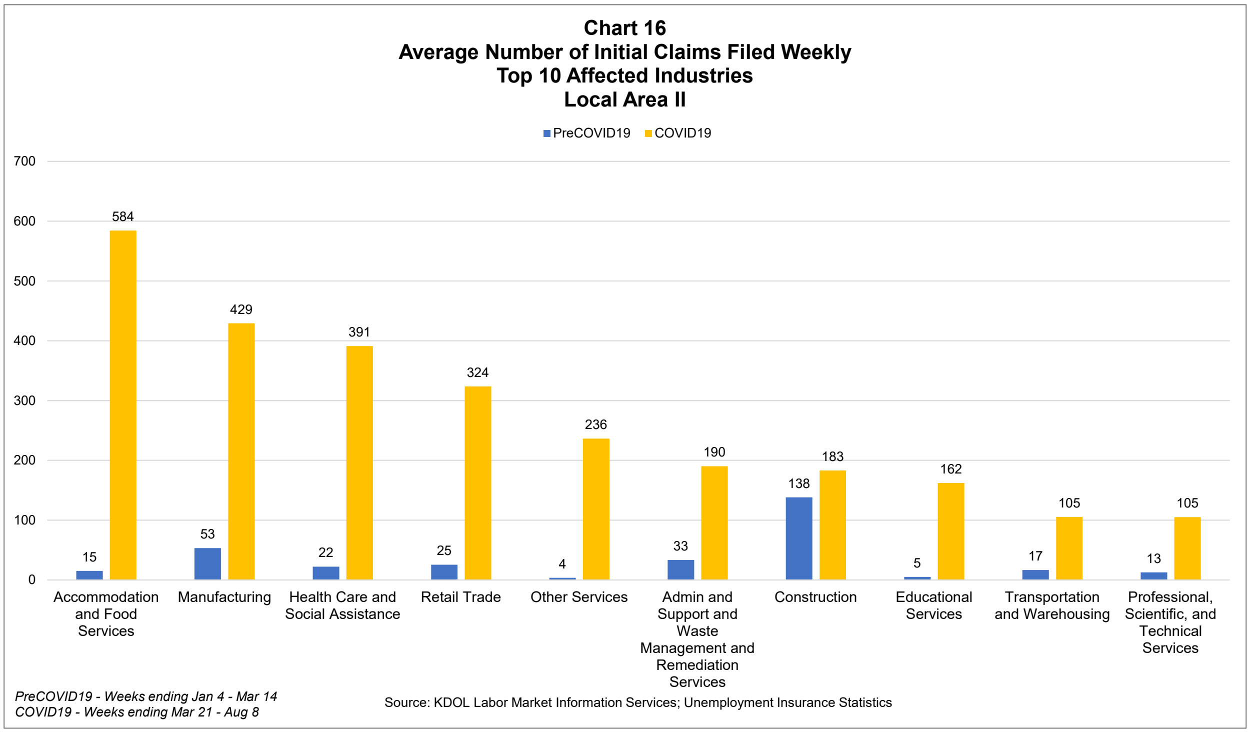


Prior to the pandemic, the majority of initial claims came from claimants age 25 to 64, roughly 85 percent of all initial claims. However, during the pandemic, the age distribution of claimants began to shift and the youngest and oldest age groups saw an increase in their share of total initial claims. The 16 to 24 year old age group increased by 10.8 percentage points to 21.7 percent of total initial claims while the 65 and older age group increased by 1.5 percentage points to 5.3 percent of total initial claims. This rise in claims filed by younger and older age groups resulted in the proportion of initial claims for middle age groups to decline, even though all age groups have seen increases in the number of initial claims filed. Initial claims filed by 25 to 34 year olds represent 25.2 percent of total initial claims during the pandemic, the largest proportion of any age group. The 35 to 44 year old age group represents 19.4 percent of initial claims, followed by the 45 to 54 year old age group with 15.1 percent of initial claims and finally the 55 to 64 year old age group at 13.4 percent of total initial claims.

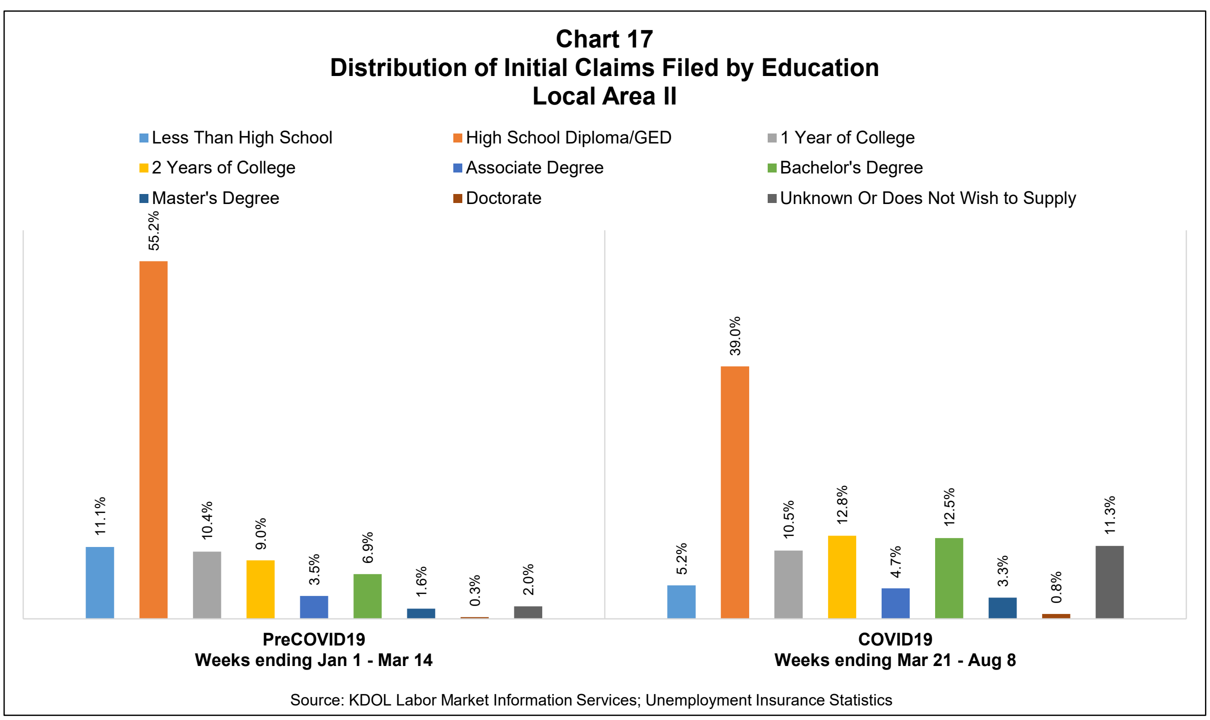


The effects of the pandemic have been seen across all industries. Some of the hardest hit industries include accommodation and food services, manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade. Prior to the pandemic accommodation and food services saw an average of 15 claims per week but during the pandemic claims have averaged 584 per week, reflecting an increase of 3,771.8 percent. Manufacturing has also been hit particularly hard, averaging roughly 53 claims per week prior to the pandemic and 429 during the pandemic, an increase of 707.2 percent. Healthcare and social assistance as well as retail trade have averaged more than 300 claims per week during the pandemic, while other services has averaged over 200 claims per week.

Industries that felt less of the effects of the pandemic include utilities, management of companies, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction. These industries have averaged fewer than 15 initial claims per week since the onset of the pandemic.



In the months prior to the pandemic, claimants with a high school diploma or GED made up 55.2 percent of all initial claims, by far the most of any other level of education. As the pandemic has continued, the distribution of claims has shifted, decreasing for claimants with high school diplomas or GEDs as well as claimants with less than high school. However, it is important to note that the largest increase was seen in the unknown category, which increased 9.3 percentage points to 11.3 percent. This is most likely due to employers who filed initial claims on behalf of their employees, and likely includes claimants that would usually be included in the high school and less than high school education categories. The percentage of claimants with a bachelor's degree increased 5.6 percentage points to 12.5 percent. Additionally, the percentage of claimants with two years of college increased 3.8 percentage points to 12.8 percent, while the percentage of claimants with a master's degree increased by 1.7 percentage points.



Local Area III (Kansas City Area) Summary

Population

Local Area III contains the three largest counties on the Kansas side of the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area, Johnson, Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties. The largest cities in this region are Overland Park, Kansas City, Olathe, Shawnee and Lenexa. Chart 1 displays the population of Local Area III from 2009 to 2019. The Local Area III population was estimated at 849,588 in 2019. This represents an increase of 4,643 or 0.5 percent. The population of Local Area III has grown by 78,315 since 2009 or 10.2 percent.

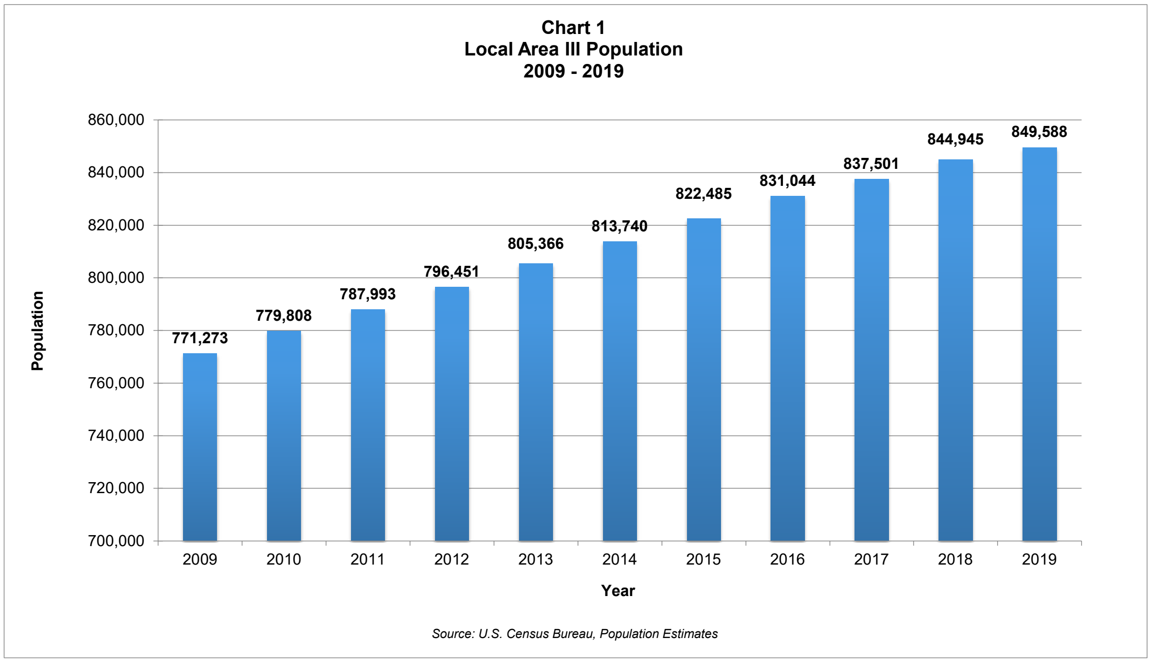
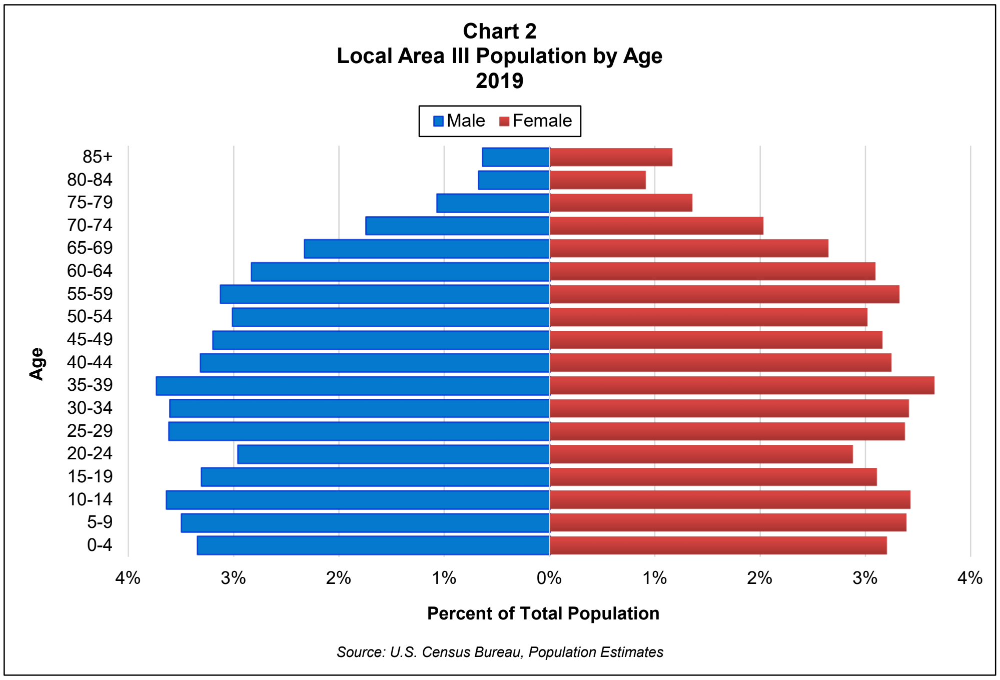


Chart 2 displays the Local Area III population by age group and gender. There are two major peaks in population, one centering on 25-39 year olds, mostly representing the older members of the Millennial generation, and one centered on 5-14 year age group, most likely representing the children of the other population peak. The largest age group in this local area is 35-39 year olds, representing 7.4 percent of the population, with 10-14 year olds, 25-29 year olds and 30-34 year olds also representing at least seven percent of the population.



For economic purposes, the two main age groups that are studied are the 16 and over population and the 25-54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25-54 year olds are considered prime age workers. The 16 and over population for Local Area III in 2019 was 663,462, an increase of 5,914, or 0.9 percent. The 25-54 year old population was 342,619 in 2019, an increase of 238, or 0.1 percent. The age group which saw the biggest decrease in prime age workers was 50-54 year olds, which is most likely due to them aging out of this group. The 50-54 year old age group saw a loss of 1,036, or two percent, the largest of any of the five-year age groups. The largest increases were seen in the 60+ age groups, with the 65-79 year olds accounting for an increase of 4,180 people.

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 decreased by 877 people, or 0.3 percent. All declines in the population under 25 were found in the 14 and under age groups. The age groups 15-19 and 20-24 both saw small increases of 298, or 0.5 percent, and 88, or 0.2 percent, respectively.

Labor Force Statistics

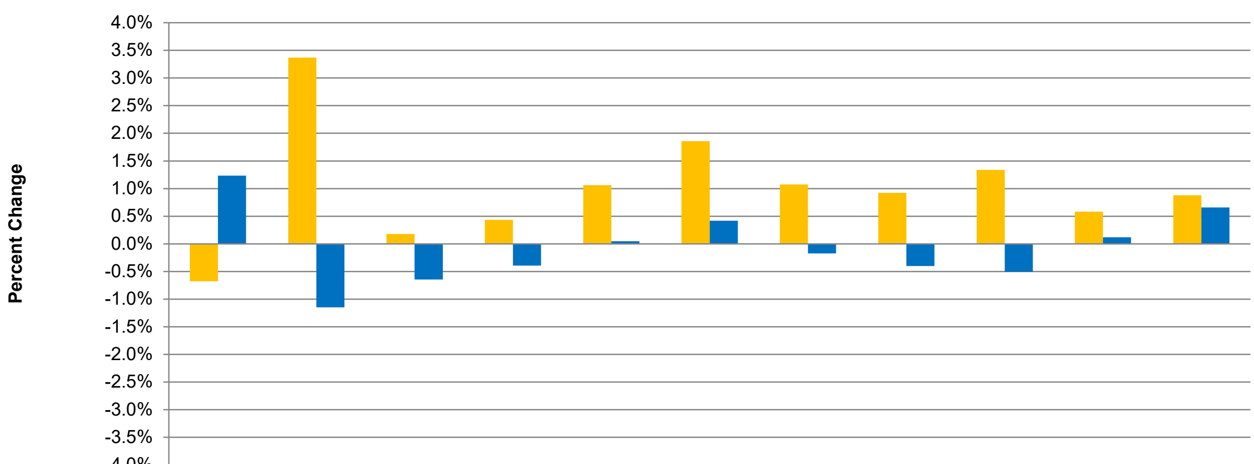
Table 1 shows there were 452,502 people in the Local Area III labor force in 2019, a 0.9 percent increase. There were 438,598 Local Area III residents working in 2019, a one percent increase. The number of unemployed people decreased by 612 people, or 4.2 percent, to 13,904. This is the tenth consecutive year that the labor force has increased in Local Area III as displayed in *Chart 3*. In that time span, the Local Area III labor force has increased by 49,554, or 12.3 percent.

Table 1
Labor Force Statistics
Local Area III
2018 & 2019

	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	448,563	452,502	3,939	0.9%
Employed	434,047	438,598	4,551	1.0%
Unemployed	14,516	13,904	-612	-4.2%
Unemployment Rate	3.2	3.1	-0.1	NA

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Chart 3
Percent Change in Labor Force
Local Area III & Kansas
2009 - 2019

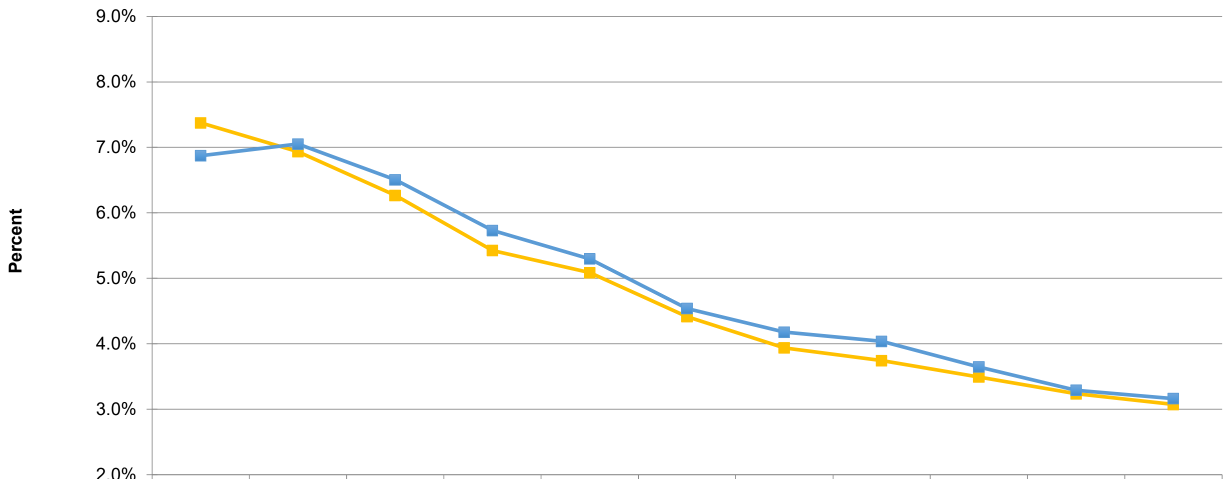


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area III	-0.7%	3.4%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%
Kansas	1.2%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.7%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

In 2019, Local Area III continued to have a low unemployment rate, recording an average annual unemployment rate of 3.1 percent. This represents a decrease of 0.1 percentage points and is the second lowest annual unemployment rate recorded since 1990, when county and local area unemployment rates became available. A lower unemployment rate was only recorded in 1999, when the rate was three percent. The unemployment rate is 1.6 percentage points lower than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area III, which is 4.7 percent.

Chart 4
Annual Unemployment Rates
Local Area III & Kansas
2009 - 2019



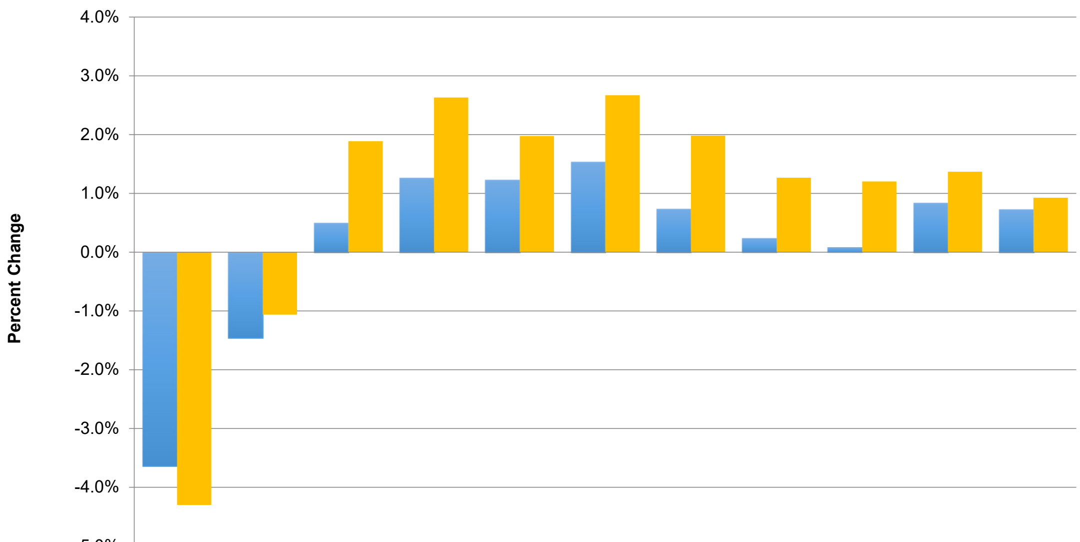
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area III	7.4%	6.9%	6.3%	5.4%	5.1%	4.4%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%
Kansas	6.9%	7.1%	6.5%	5.7%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Jobs

In 2019, Local Area III recorded 465,114 total jobs with 409,912 jobs being in the private sector. This was an increase of 4,276 total jobs, or 0.9 percent, and 3,472 private sector jobs, or 0.9 percent. Chart 5 shows that 2019 marked the ninth consecutive year of job gains for Local Area III. In that time span 67,825 total jobs, or 17.1 percent, were added.

Chart 5
Percent Change in Jobs
Local Area III & Kansas
2009 - 2019



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	-3.6%	-1.5%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Local Area III	-4.3%	-1.1%	1.9%	2.6%	2.0%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Job growth was recorded in eight of the 11 major industries in Local Area III during 2019 as seen in *Table 2*. Education and health services added the most jobs, increasing by 1,782 jobs, or 2.7 percent, with all growth occurring in the healthcare and social assistance sector. The only other industry to add more than 1,000 jobs was Construction, which added 1,678 jobs, an increase of 8.4 percent from 2018. Government added 803 jobs, with the majority of the growth occurring at the local level. Manufacturing, information, financial activities, leisure and hospitality, and other services also gained jobs over the year.

Three major industries lost jobs from 2018 to 2019. Professional and business services saw the greatest loss decreasing by 1,034 jobs, or 1.1 percent, with the majority of these losses being in the administrative and waste services sector. Trade, transportation and utilities also experienced a loss of 323 jobs, or 0.3 percent, with all of the decline being in the wholesale and retail trade sectors. Natural resources and mining also experienced a small loss of 13 jobs, or 2.4 percent, since 2018.

Table 2 Local Area III Jobs 2018 & 2019				
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	460,838	465,114	4,276	0.9%
Total Private Sector	406,440	409,912	3,472	0.9%
Natural Resources and Mining	540	527	-13	-2.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	209	185	-24	-11.5%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	331	342	11	3.3%
Construction	19,886	21,564	1,678	8.4%
Manufacturing	30,240	30,393	153	0.5%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	16,187	16,116	-71	-0.4%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	14,056	14,278	222	1.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	102,929	102,606	-323	-0.3%
Wholesale Trade	26,004	25,268	-736	-2.8%
Retail Trade	47,954	46,601	-1,353	-2.8%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	28,971	30,737	1,766	6.1%
Information	7,103	7,242	139	2.0%
Financial Activities	34,981	35,472	491	1.4%
Finance and Insurance	28,205	28,685	480	1.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,776	6,787	11	0.2%
Professional and Business Services	93,027	91,993	-1,034	-1.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	41,368	40,955	-413	-1.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	16,698	17,423	725	4.3%
Administrative and Waste Services	34,961	33,615	-1,346	-3.9%
Education and Health Services	65,297	67,079	1,782	2.7%
Private Educational Services	4,779	4,778	-1	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	60,518	62,301	1,783	2.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	41,599	41,937	338	0.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6,495	6,251	-244	-3.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	35,104	35,686	582	1.7%
Other Services	10,835	11,098	263	2.4%
Government	54,399	55,202	803	1.5%
Federal Government	7,967	7,971	4	0.1%
State Government	6,451	6,747	296	4.6%
State Government Educational Services	426	430	4	0.9%
State Government Excluding Education	6,025	6,317	292	4.8%
Local Government	39,981	40,484	503	1.3%
Local Government Educational Services	25,172	25,387	215	0.9%
Local Government Excluding Education	14,809	15,097	288	1.9%

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Table 3 shows the top 20 Local Area III employers by employment size as of December 2019, in alphabetical order. Public sector employers made up the largest share of the Top 20 employers, with five of the top 20 employers being in public education and four being government entities. Three of the employers were in the professional, scientific and technical services industry while health care and social assistance, retail trade, and transportation and warehousing all had two employers listed.

Table 3
Largest Employers in Local Area III*
(in alphabetical order)

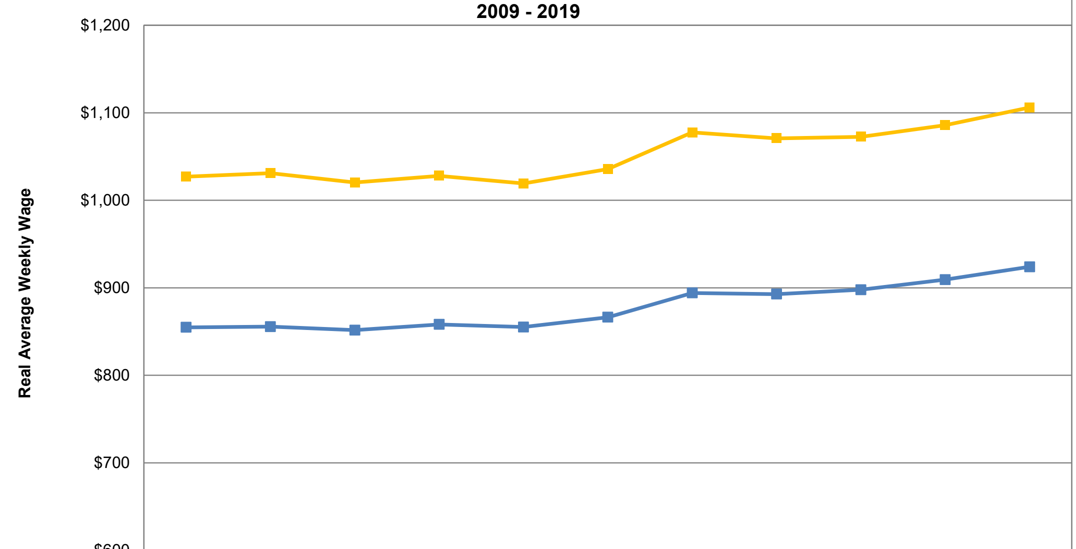
Employer	Industry
Amazon.com Services, Inc	Transportation and Warehousing
Black & Veatch Corporation	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
Blue Valley School District (USD 229)	Public Education
Cerner Corporation	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
Federal Government	Government
Garmin International, Inc	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
General Motors, LLC	Manufacturing
Hy Vee Food Stores Inc	Retail Trade
Johnson County Community College	Public Education
Johnson County Government	Government
Kansas City, KS Public Schools (USD 500)	Public Education
Olathe Public Schools (USD 233)	Public Education
Shawnee Mission Medical Center, Inc	Health Care and Social Assistance
Shawnee Mission School District (USD 512)	Public Education
Sprint United Management Company	Information
State of Kansas	Government
Unified Government of Wyandotte Co./Kansas City, KS	Government
United Parcel Service	Transportation and Warehousing
University of Kansas Hospital	Health Care and Social Assistance
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	Retail Trade

** as of December 2019*
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Wages

The real average weekly wage in Local Area III increased over the year by $20, or 1.8 percent, to $1,106 in 2019. This is closer in line with the national average weekly wage than the statewide average. As shown in *Chart 6*, this is the third year in a row that the real average weekly wage has increased in Local Area III. After a large jump in real average weekly wage between 2014 and 2015, wages in Local Area III remained steady. However, since 2017, wages have increased $33, or 3.1 percent.

Chart 6
Real Average Weekly Wage
Local Area III and Kansas
2009 - 2019



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area III	$1,027	$1,031	$1,020	$1,028	$1,019	$1,036	$1,078	$1,071	$1,073	$1,086	$1,106
Kansas	$855	$856	$852	$858	$855	$866	$894	$893	$898	$909	$924

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, and Consumer Price Index

Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2018 and 2019. Ten of the 11 major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year. Information was the highest paying industry in Local Area III, with a real average weekly wage of $1,683, closely followed by financial activities at $1,594. Information recorded the largest gain in real average weekly wage, increasing by $46, or 2.8 percent. Professional and business services recorded a similar increase of $45, or 3.2 percent. Additionally, increases of $20 or more were recorded in construction, manufacturing, other services and government. The lowest paying industry was leisure and hospitality at $402 a week. The only industry to record a decline in real average weekly wage was natural resources and mining, which declined by only $2, or 0.2 percent.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area III 2018 & 2019				
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	$1,086	$1,106	$20	1.8%
Total Private Sector	$1,088	$1,108	$20	1.8%
Natural Resources and Mining	$1,073	$1,071	-$2	-0.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	$516	$556	$40	7.8%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	$1,424	$1,350	-$74	-5.2%
Construction	$1,253	$1,273	$20	1.6%
Manufacturing	$1,253	$1,275	$22	1.8%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$1,272	$1,305	$33	2.6%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	$1,233	$1,240	$7	0.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	$929	$942	$13	1.4%
Wholesale Trade	$1,568	$1,603	$35	2.2%
Retail Trade	$596	$598	$2	0.3%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	$905	$920	$15	1.7%
Information	$1,637	$1,683	$46	2.8%
Financial Activities	$1,588	$1,594	$6	0.4%
Finance and Insurance	$1,734	$1,734	$0	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$978	$1,001	$23	2.4%
Professional and Business Services	$1,385	$1,430	$45	3.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	$1,577	$1,591	$14	0.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	$2,034	$2,181	$147	7.2%
Administrative and Waste Services	$849	$846	-$3	-0.4%
Education and Health Services	$963	$973	$10	1.0%
Private Educational Services	$817	$804	-$13	-1.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	$974	$986	$12	1.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	$395	$402	$7	1.8%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	$463	$484	$21	4.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	$383	$388	$5	1.3%
Other Services	$709	$737	$28	3.9%
Government	$1,069	$1,090	$21	2.0%
Federal Government	$1,590	$1,599	$9	0.6%
State Government	$1,737	$1,810	$73	4.2%
State Government Educational Services	$1,001	$1,007	$6	0.6%
State Government Excluding Education	$1,789	$1,865	$76	4.3%
Local Government	$857	$870	$13	1.5%
Local Government Educational Services	$792	$808	$16	2.0%
Local Government Excluding Education	$967	$974	$7	0.7%

Note: Wages in 2019 dollars
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Consumer Price Index

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

As shown in *Chart 7*, the number of initial claims filed by Local Area III residents in 2019 decreased by 6.6 percent to 16,889 claims. The number of continued claims declined by 10.3 percent to 97,847 claims, marking the tenth consecutive year that continued claims have decreased. Initial claims are down 70.1 percent and continued claims are down 80.4 percent from their peak in 2009.

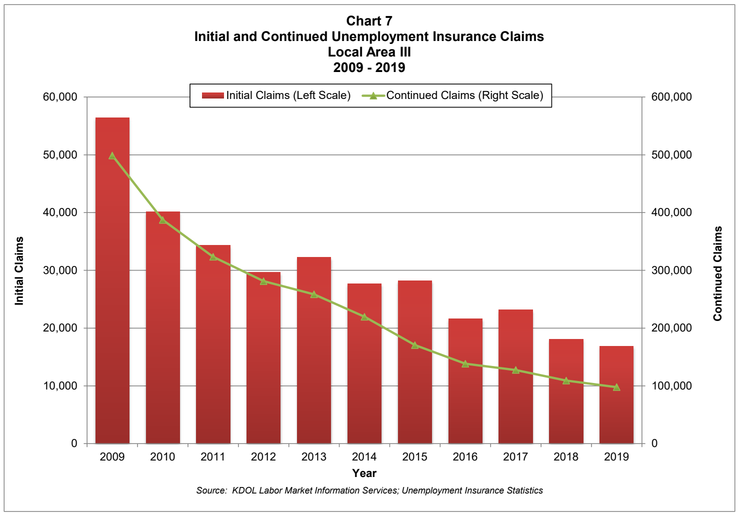
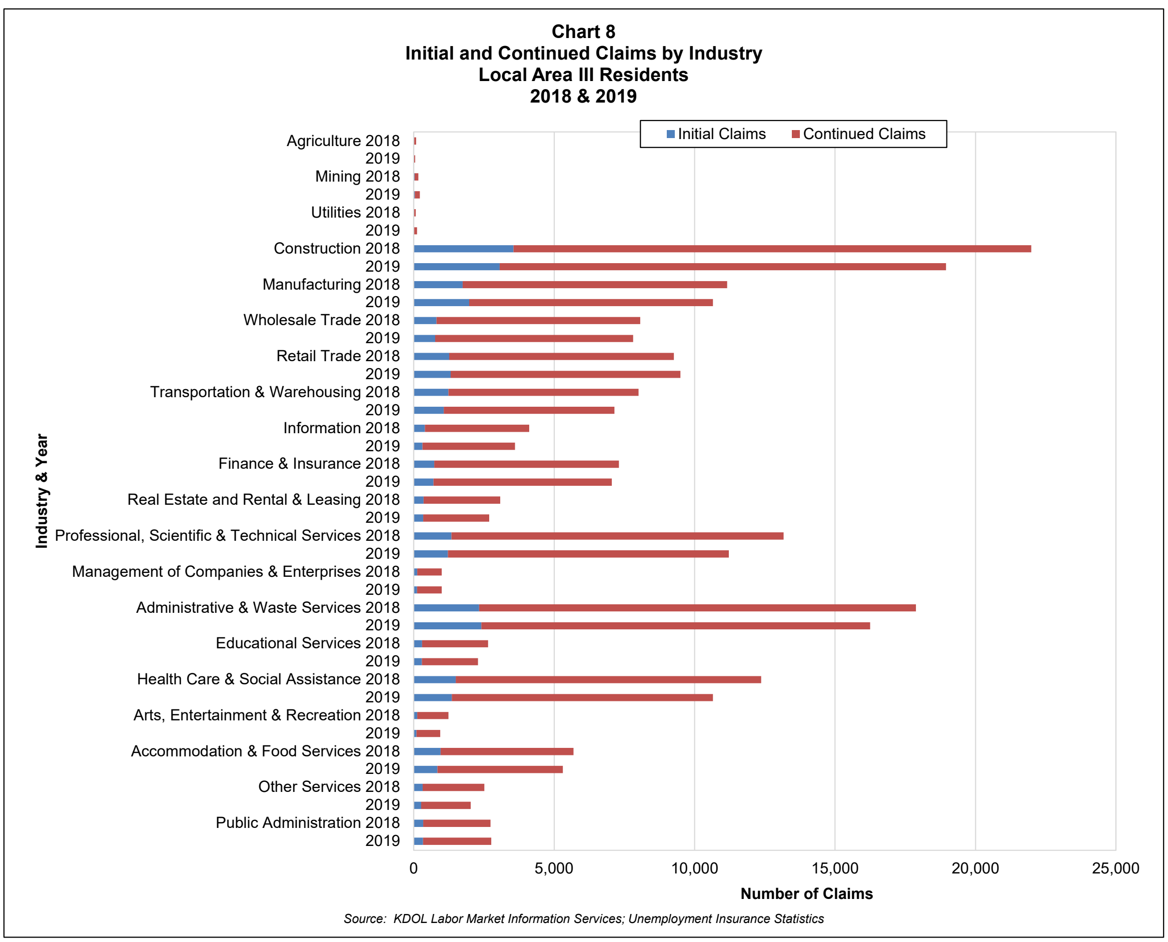
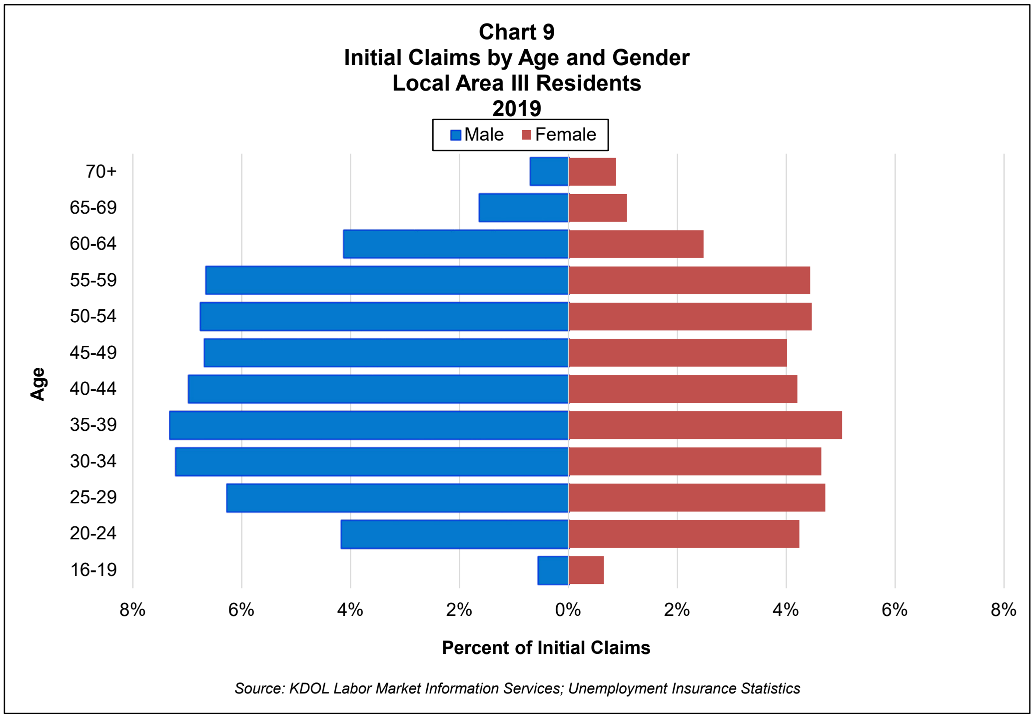


Chart 8 (page 74) displays initial and continued claims by industry for claims filed by Local Area III residents for 2018 and 2019. Construction experienced the biggest drop in claims, with a decrease of 497 initial claims and 2,538 continued claims. In 2019, construction employers were responsible for the most initial and continued claims followed by administrative and waste services. These two industries accounted for 33 percent of initial claims and 28.7 percent of continued claims. Employers in manufacturing, retail trade, professional, scientific and technical services, and health care and social assistance had over 1,000 initial and 8,000 continued claims filed against them.



Charts 9 and 10 show the age and gender of Local Area III residents filing initial and continued claims. Male claimants account for 59.2 percent of initial claims and 56.2 percent of continued claims, most likely reflecting that two of the main industries that have workers filing claims, construction and manufacturing, are still generally male dominated. The number of claims per age group is fairly evenly distributed between the age groups in the 30-59 year old range, with each five year group accounting for 10.7 to 12.7 percent of initial and continued claims.



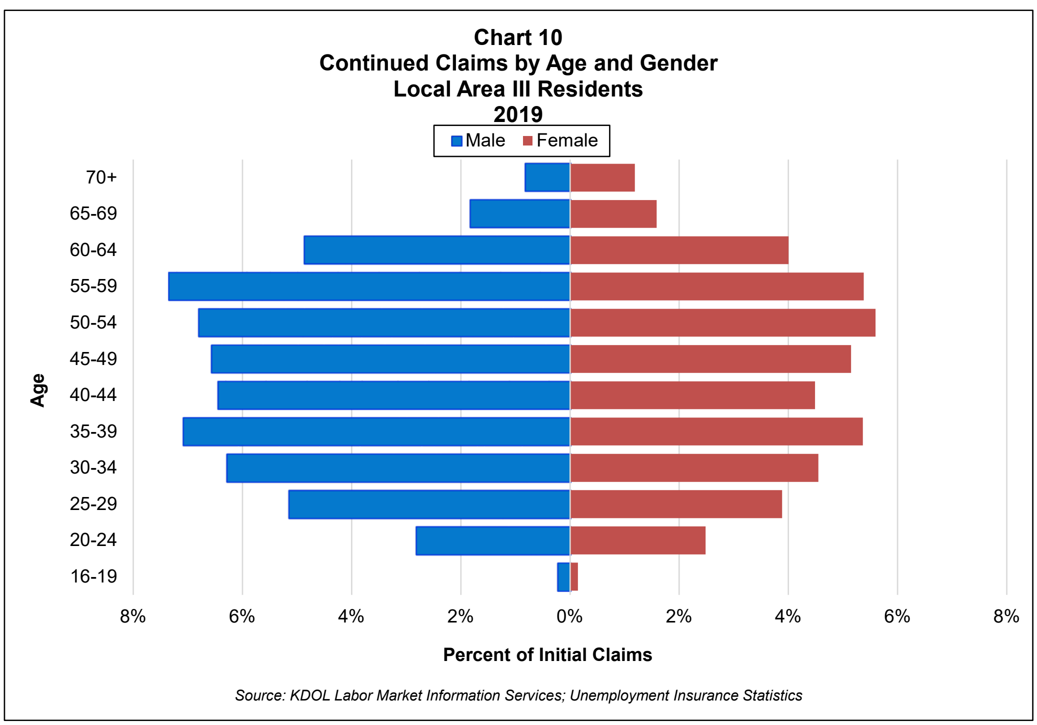
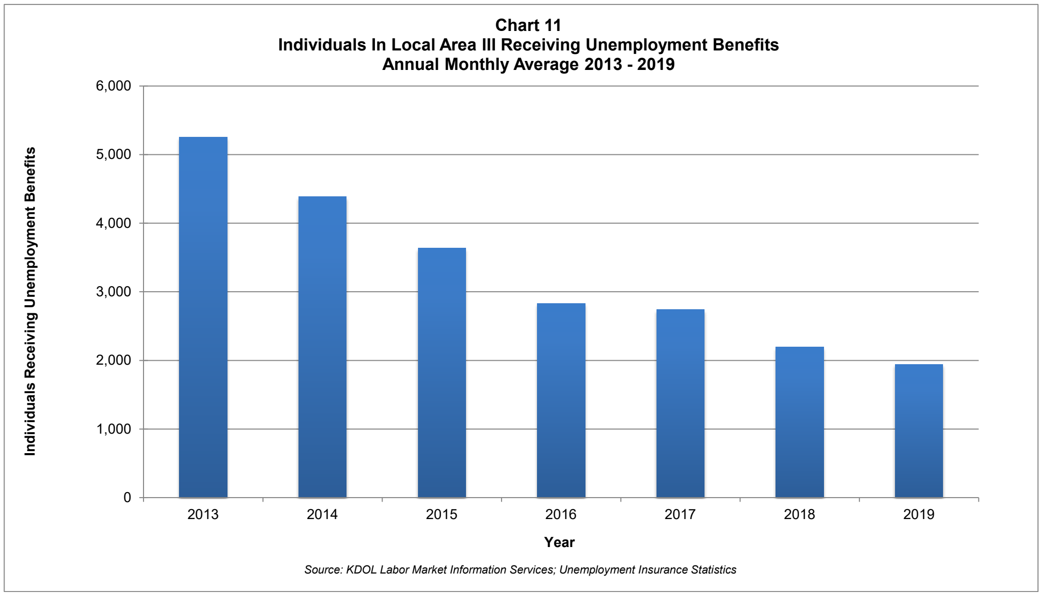
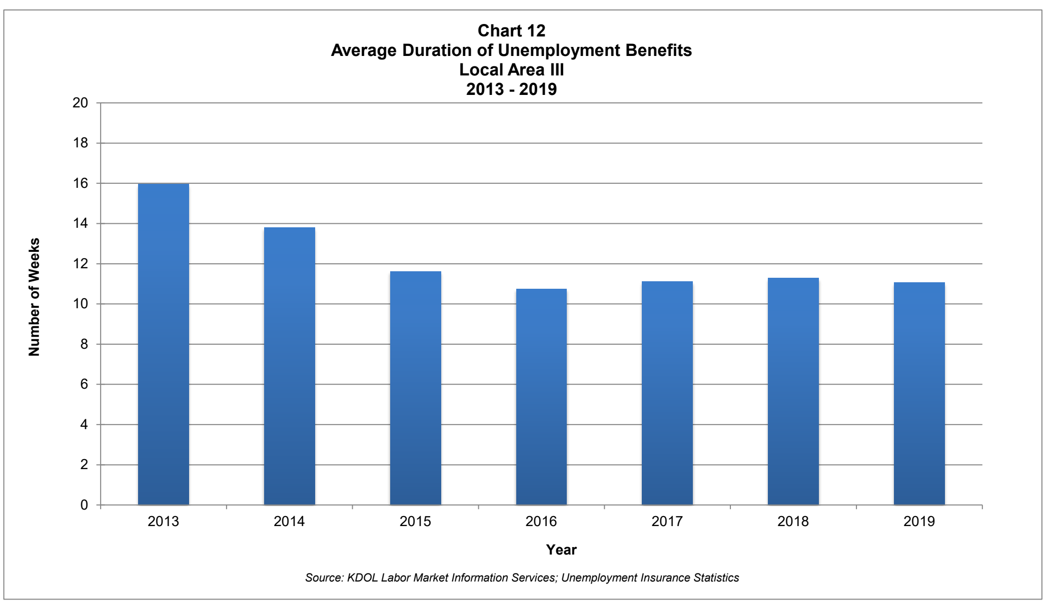


Chart 11 displays the monthly average of the number of Local Area III residents receiving Kansas unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits has decreased the last six years. An average of 1,945 people per month in Local Area III received unemployment benefits in 2019, a 63 percent decrease from 2013. *Chart 12* shows the average duration Local Area III residents remained on unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. Average duration has stayed consistently between 10 to 12 weeks for the past five years.





Occupational Statistics

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area III according to the 2020 Kansas Wage Survey while Tables 6 and 7 show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. In May 2019, 67,360 jobs were classified as being office and administrative support occupations, the most of any occupational group in Local Area III. Three of the top 20 occupations by employment fell under this occupational group, including the most common occupation in Local Area III, customer service representatives.

Table 5
Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group
Local Area III
May 2019

Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	472,980	$41,749
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	67,360	$37,754
Sales and Related Occupations	48,850	$32,123
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	46,080	$34,127
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	39,450	$21,218
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	36,000	$69,225
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	31,450	$64,071
Management Occupations	25,530	$108,300
Production Occupations	24,300	$38,948
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	23,480	$44,349
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	21,300	$78,000
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	17,110	$47,811
Healthcare Support Occupations	17,000	$27,880
Construction and Extraction Occupations	16,120	$49,902
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	12,250	$29,602
Personal Care and Service Occupations	9,950	$24,071
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	9,640	$75,653
Protective Service Occupations	9,020	$40,469
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	6,270	$44,884
Community and Social Service Occupations	4,760	$45,354
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	3,900	$67,083
Legal Occupations	2,910	$72,202
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	250	$29,011

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Two occupational groups accounted for at least 45,000 jobs in Local Area III. There were 48,850 sales and related jobs in May 2019, with the second most common occupation, retail salespersons, falling under this group. Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 46,080 jobs, including the fifth and sixth most common occupations, laborers and freight, stock and material movers as well as stockers and order fillers. Three occupational groups accounted for at least 30,000 jobs, food preparation and serving related occupations, business and financial operations occupations, and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.

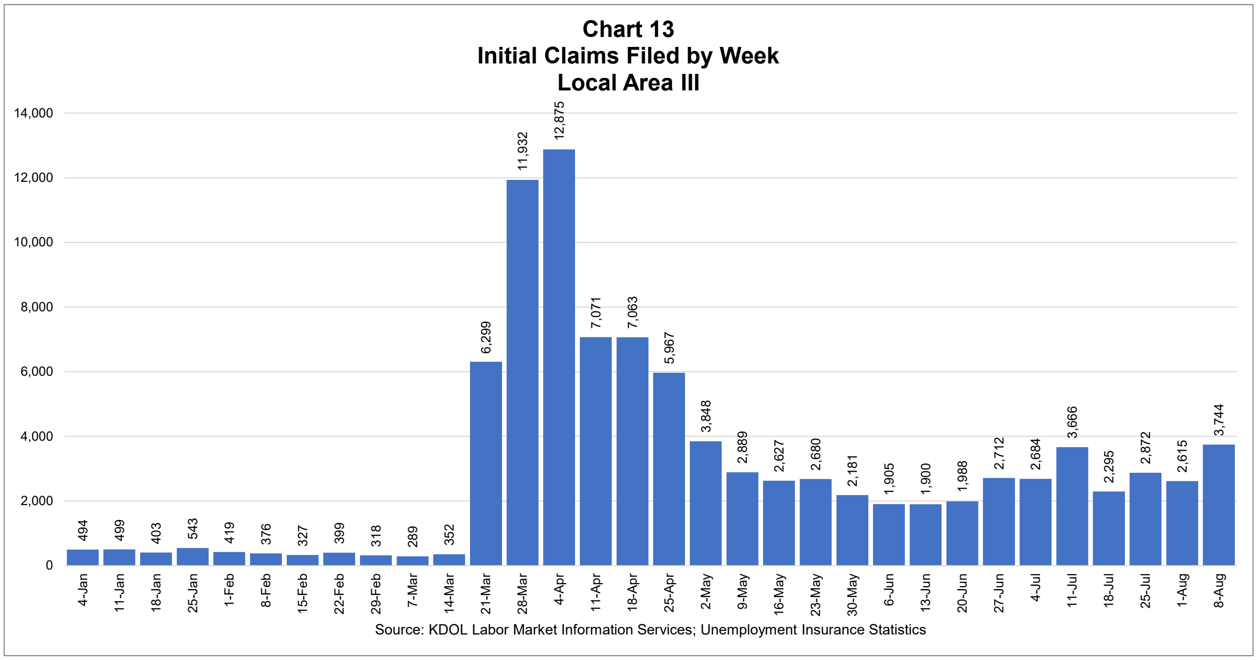
Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area III May 2019	
Occupational Group	**Employment**
Customer Service Representatives	15,590
Retail Salespersons	12,610
Fast Food and Counter Workers	12,480
Registered Nurses	11,450
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	11,400
Stockers and Order Fillers	9,430
Cashiers	9,250
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	8,370
Waiters and Waitresses	7,740
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,340
General and Operations Managers	6,590
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	6,290
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	6,090
Sales Representatives of Services, Except Advertising, Insurance, Financial Services, and Travel	5,970
Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	5,850
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,380
Project Management Specialists and Business Operations Specialists, All Other	5,360
Accountants and Auditors	5,360
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	5,320
Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	5,110
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

The median annual wage in Local Area III as of May 2019 was $41,749. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of $108,300. Eight of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Three other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least $70,000: computer and mathematical, architecture and engineering, and legal. Also of note is that seven of the top 20 highest paying occupations were healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.

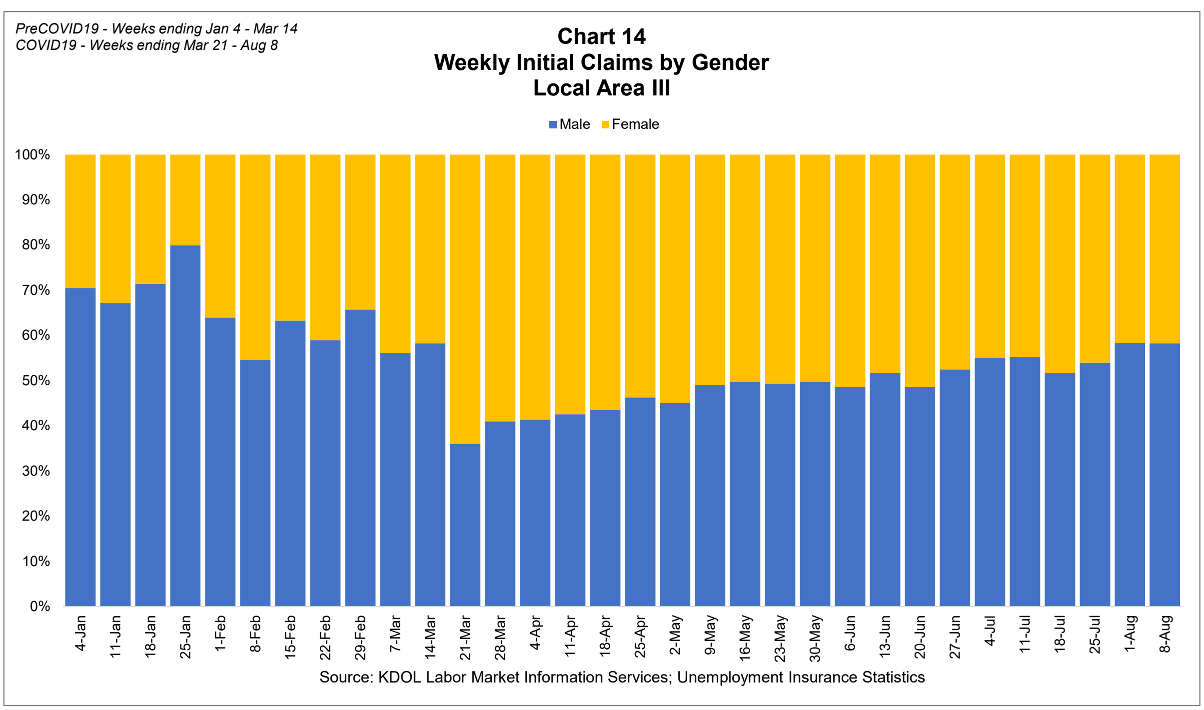
Table 7 Top 20 Occupations by Median Annual Wage Local Area III May 2019	
Occupational	**Median Annual Wage**
Chief Executives	$206,793
General Internal Medicine Physicians	$204,518
Physicians, All Other and Ophthalmologists, Except Pediatric	$160,586
Physicists	$156,853
Agricultural Engineers	$155,586
Pediatricians, General	$153,475
Nurse Anesthetists	$150,135
Anesthesiologists	$148,869
Marketing Managers	$142,175
Financial Managers	$141,316
Sales Managers	$136,790
Architectural and Engineering Managers	$134,951
Air Traffic Controllers	$133,050
Dentists, General	$130,972
Computer and Information Systems Managers	$129,822
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	$126,925
Lawyers	$126,882
Pharmacists	$126,124
Natural Sciences Managers	$125,277
Advertising and Promotions Managers	$124,836
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

COVID-19

Unemployment claims in Local Area III rose to unprecedented levels during the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March. While they have decreased, they remain much higher than in recent years. Prior to the pandemic, from January to mid-March, Local Area III saw an average of 402 initial claims per week. The first spike in initial claims came during the week ending March 21, and continued to increase until the week ending April 4, reaching a peak of 12,875 initial claims. By May, the number of initial claims filed per week dropped and Local Area III has averaged 2,626 claims per week through August 8.

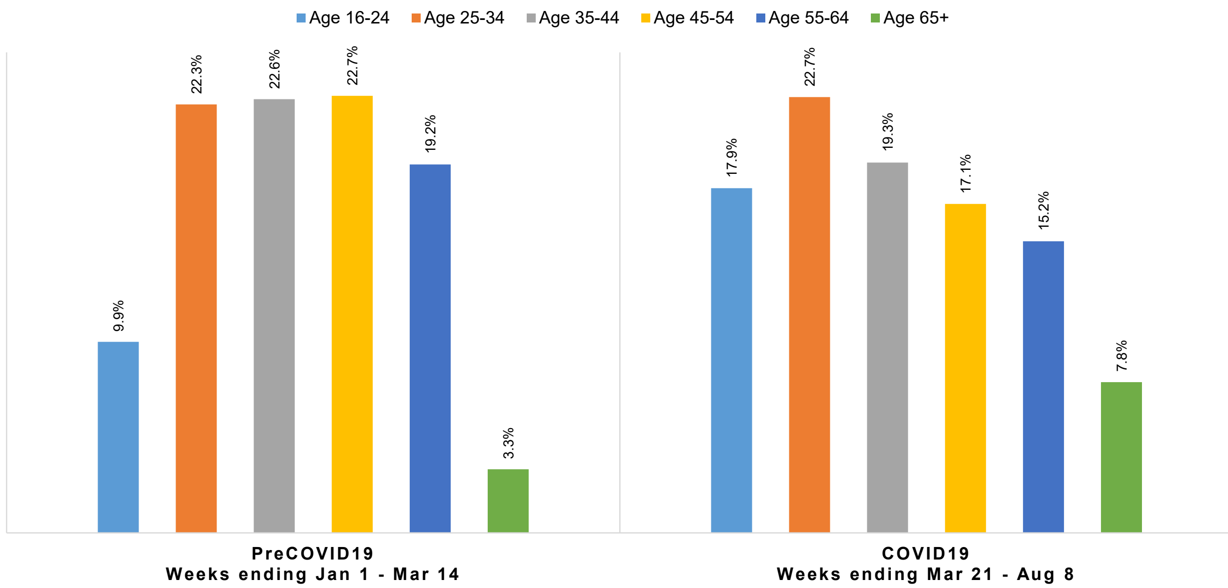


Prior to the pandemic female claimants made up roughly 35 percent of initial claims. However, during the pandemic the ratio of male to female claimants shifted to reflect a more even distribution of claims. This is likely due to the fact that the pandemic has had an effect on nearly all industries rather than just male dominated industries, such as construction and manufacturing.



Prior to the pandemic, the majority of initial claims came from claimants age 25 to 64, roughly 87 percent of all initial claims. However, during the pandemic, the age distribution of claimants began to shift and the youngest and oldest age groups saw an increase in their share of total initial claims. The 16 to 24 year old age group increased by eight percentage points to 17.9 percent of total initial claims while the 65 and older age group increased by 4.5 percentage points to 7.8 percent of total initial claims. The 25 to 34 year old age group also increased by 0.4 percentage points to 22.7 percent, leaving this age group with the largest proportion of total initial claims filed during the pandemic. This rise in claims filed by younger and older age groups resulted in the proportion of initial claims for middle age groups to decline, even though all age groups have seen increases in the number of initial claims filed. Initial claims filed by 35 to 44 year olds represent 19.3 percent of total initial claims filed during the pandemic, followed by the 45 to 54 year old age group at 17.1 percent of initial claims and the 55 to 64 year old age group at 15.2 percent of total initial claims.

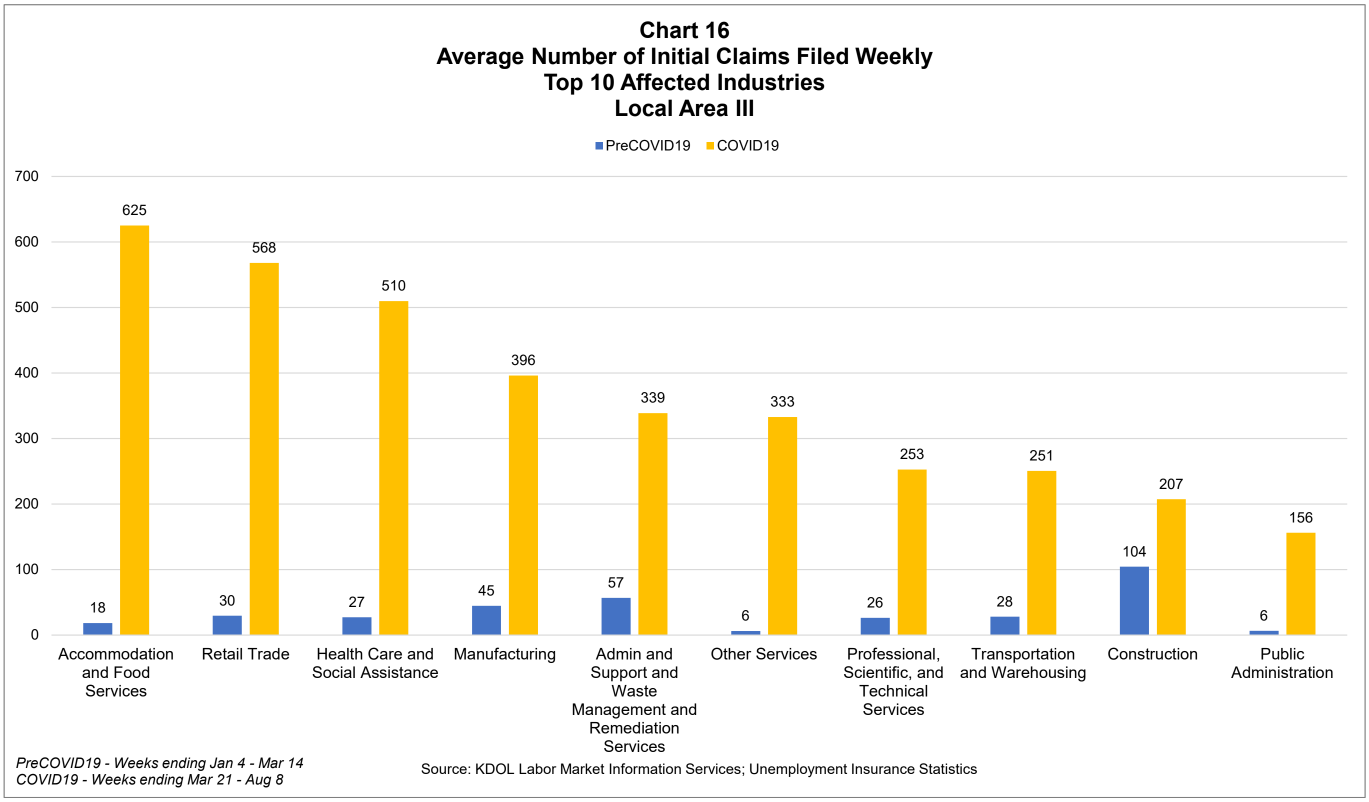
Chart 15
Distribution of Initial Claims Filed by Age Group
Local Area III



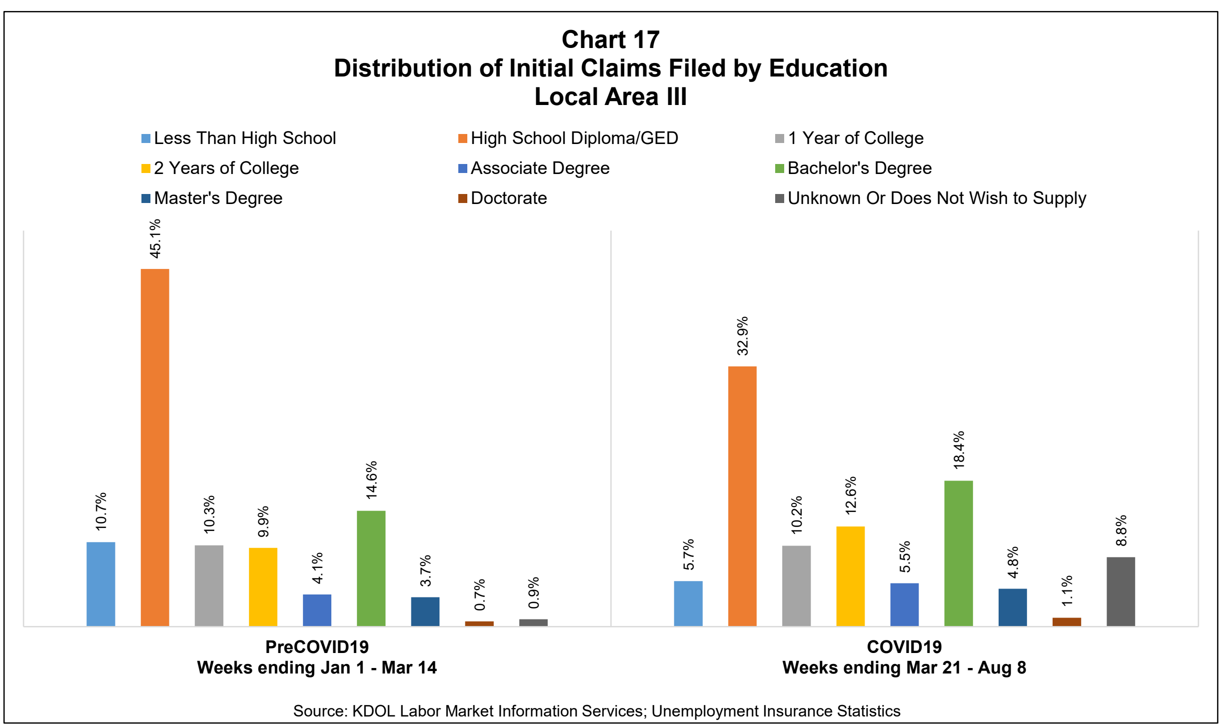
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services; Unemployment Insurance Statistics

The effects of the pandemic have been seen across all industries. Some of the hardest hit industries include accommodation and food services, retail trade and health care and social assistance. Prior to the pandemic accommodation and food services saw an average of 18 claims per week but during the pandemic claims have averaged 625 per week, reflecting an increase of 3,321.7 percent. Retail trade has also been hit particularly hard, averaging roughly 30 claims per week prior to the pandemic and 568 during the pandemic, an increase of 1,822.6 percent. Healthcare and social assistance has averaged over 500 claims per week during the pandemic as well, while manufacturing, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, and other services, have averaged more than 300 claims per week during the pandemic.

Industries that felt less of the effects of the pandemic include utilities, mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and management of companies. These industries have averaged fewer than 20 initial claims per week since the onset of the pandemic.



In the months prior to the pandemic, claimants with a high school diploma or GED made up 45.1 percent of all initial claims, by far the most of any other level of education. As the pandemic has continued, the distribution of claims has shifted, decreasing for claimants with one year of college, high school diplomas or GEDs and less than high school. However, it is important to note that the largest increase was seen in the unknown category, which increased 7.9 percentage points to 8.8 percent; this is most likely due to employers who filed initial claims on behalf of their employees, and likely includes claimants that would usually be included in the high school and less than high school education categories. The percentage of claimants filing initial claims with two years of college or more rose from 33 percent during the months before the pandemic to 42.4 percent during the pandemic, reflecting an increase of 9.4 percentage points.



Local Area IV (South Central Kansas) Summary

Population

Local Area IV contains six counties in south central Kansas and contains most of the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area. Wichita, the largest city in Kansas, is the primary urban area in this local area. There are six other cities in Local Area IV with at least 10,000 residents. Four are located within the Wichita metro area: Derby, Andover, El Dorado and Haysville, and two are in Cowley County: Winfield and Arkansas City.

Chart 1 displays the population of Local Area IV from 2009 to 2019. The population of Local Area IV had decreased slightly during 2017 and 2018 after a period of expansion in prior years. In 2019, the Local Area IV population was estimated to be 653,285, which represents a gain of 2,072 people, or 0.3 percent.

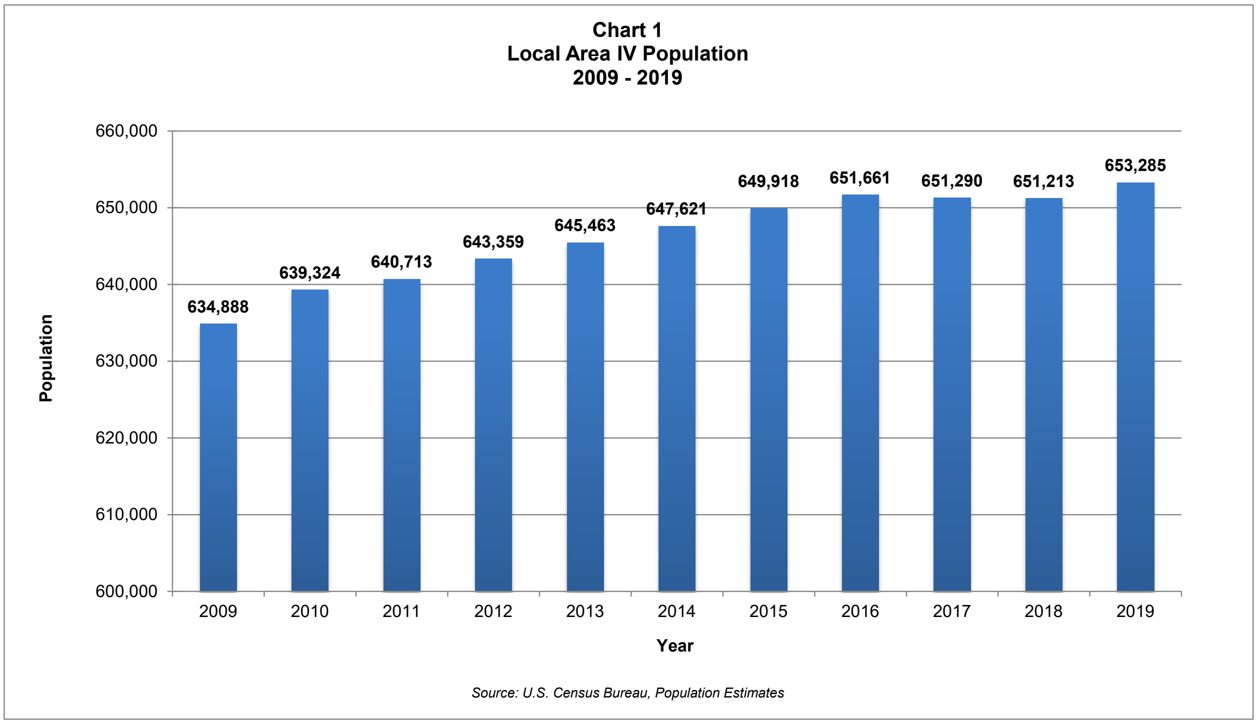
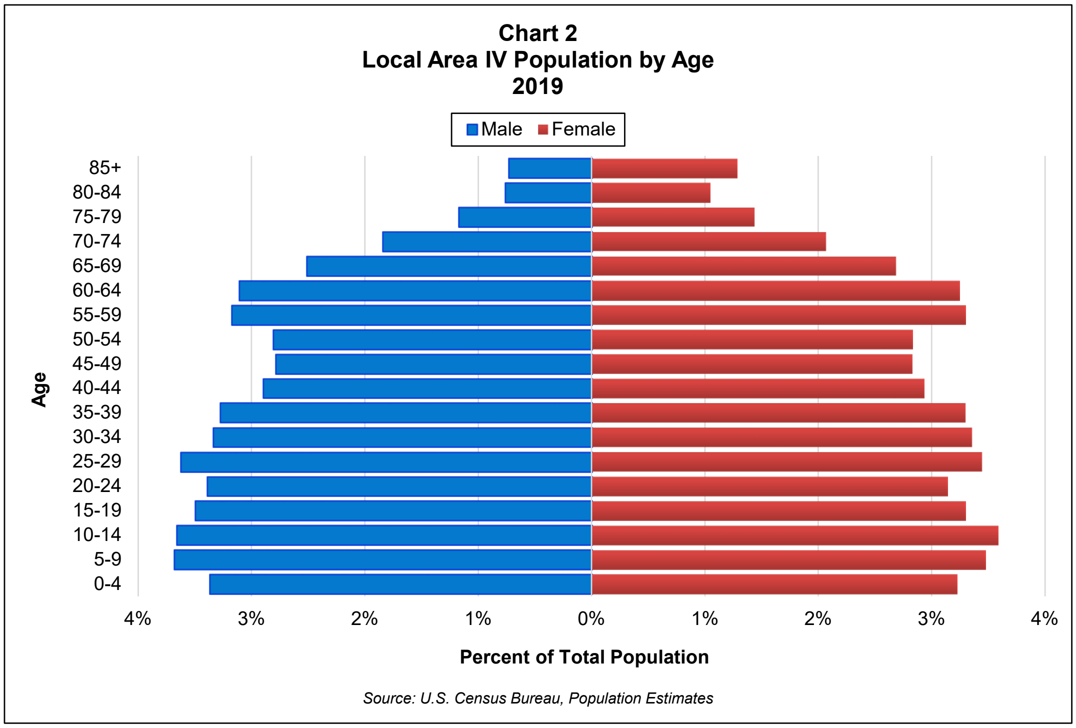


Chart 2 displays the Local Area IV population by age group and gender. The population pyramid for Local Area IV is the most pyramid like of the local areas with a few exceptions. There is a major peak in population centered on the 55-59 and 60-64 year old age groups, representing the younger members of the Baby Boomer generation. There is also smaller peak around the 25-29 year old age group. While the 0-4 year old age group is smaller than would be expected, the 5-9 and 10-14 year old age groups have the largest populations of any age group in Local Area IV, with each making up 7.2 percent of the local area population.



For economic purposes, the two main age groups that are studied are the 16 and over population and the 25-54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25-54 year olds are considered prime age workers. The 16 and over population for Local Area IV in 2019 was 506,959, an increase of 2,979, or 0.6 percent. The 25-54 year old population was 244,211 in 2019, an increase of 236, or 0.1 percent. The younger age range of 25-44 saw an increase of 1,661 people, while the older age range of 45-54 saw a decline of 1,425 people. The decrease in the older age range was most likely attributed to people aging out of this age group.

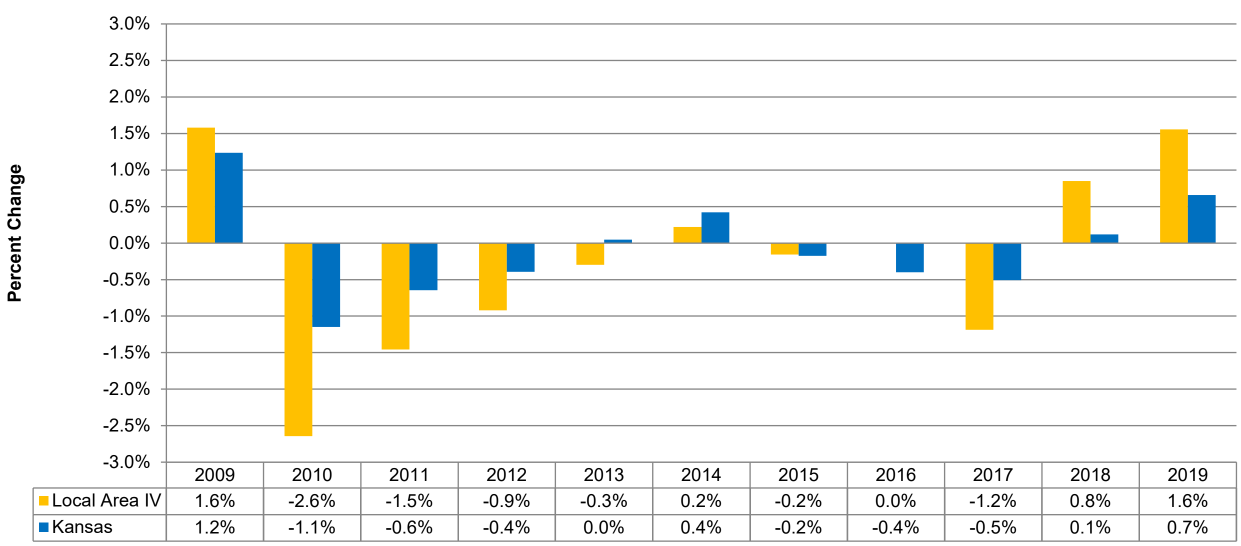
Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 decreased by 1,010 people, or 0.4 percent. A majority of the decline is in the population of children nine years old and under, which decreased by 1,059 people. The 20-24 year old age group, which would include recent college graduates, also recorded a 0.3 percent decline in population.

Labor Force Statistics

Table 1 shows there were 317,156 people in the Local Area IV labor force in 2019, a 1.6 percent increase. This was the largest increase in the size of the labor market since 2009. There were 306,332 Local Area IV residents working in 2019, a 1.8 percent increase. The number of unemployed people decreased by 506 people, or 4.5 percent, to 10,824. The Local Area IV labor force has decreased by 13,316 since 2009, or four percent.

Table 1 Labor Force Statistics Local Area IV 2018 & 2019				
	2018	**2019**	**Change**	**% Change**
Civilian Labor Force	312,296	317,156	4,860	1.6%
Employed	300,966	306,332	5,366	1.8%
Unemployed	11,330	10,824	-506	-4.5%
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.4	-0.2	NA
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics				

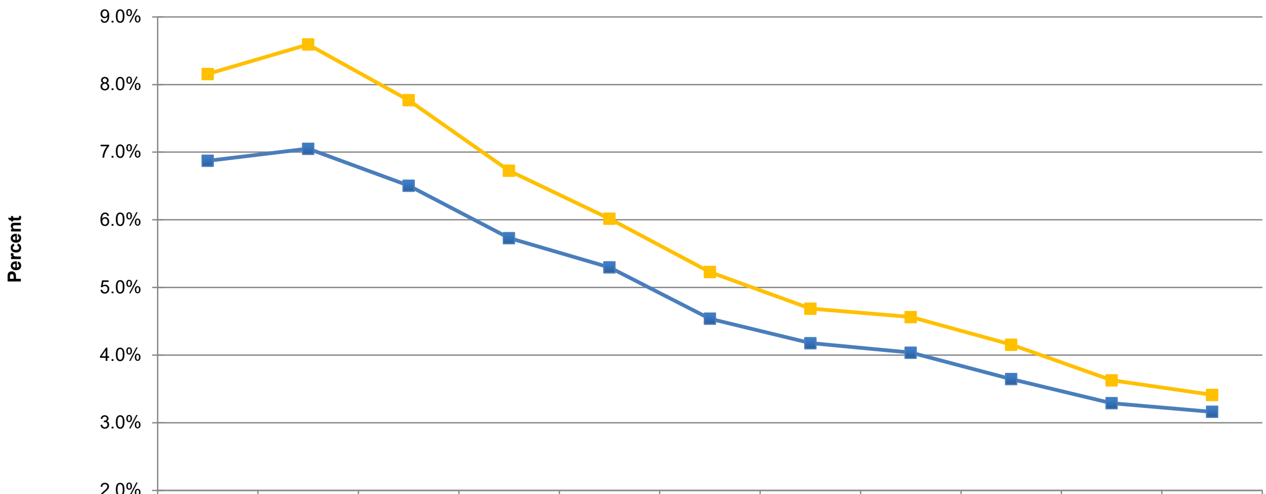
Chart 3
Percent Change in Labor Force
Local Area IV & Kansas
2009 - 2019



Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

In 2019, the Local Area IV annual average unemployment rate decreased for the ninth consecutive year. The unemployment rate in 2019 was 3.4 percent. This represents a decrease of 0.2 percentage points and is the second lowest annual unemployment rate recorded since 1990, when county and local area unemployment rates became available. The lowest rate recorded in Local Area IV, 3.2 percent, was in 1998. The unemployment rate is 1.7 percentage points lower than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area IV which is 5.1 percent.

Chart 4
Annual Unemployment Rates
Local Area IV & Kansas
2009 - 2019



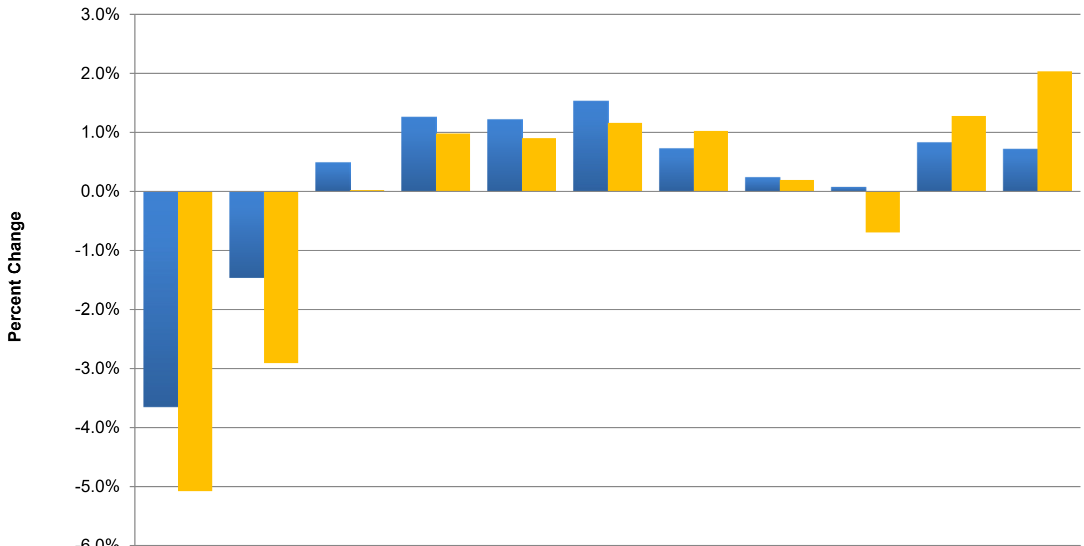
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area IV	8.2%	8.6%	7.8%	6.7%	6.0%	5.2%	4.7%	4.6%	4.2%	3.6%	3.4%
Kansas	6.9%	7.1%	6.5%	5.7%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Jobs

In 2019, Local Area IV recorded 301,141 total jobs. Private sector jobs accounted for 259,115 jobs. This was an increase of 6,010 total jobs, or two percent, and 5,605 private sector jobs, or 2.2 percent. *Chart 5* shows that jobs have increased in Local Area IV eight out of the last nine years. During that time, 19,944 jobs were added.

Chart 5
Percent Change in Jobs
Local Area IV & Kansas
2009 - 2019



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	-3.6%	-1.5%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Local Area IV	-5.1%	-2.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.2%	-0.7%	1.3%	2.0%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Job growth was recorded in eight of the 11 major industries in Local Area IV during 2019 as seen in *Table 2*. Professional and business services added the most jobs over the year, gaining 2,201 jobs, or 6.6 percent, with the majority of the increase being seen in management of companies and enterprises. Manufacturing was the only other industry to add more than 1,000 jobs. Durable goods manufacturing grew by 2,188 jobs, or 5.1 percent, while non-durable goods manufacturing decreased by 883 jobs, or 7.8 percent. Educational and health services added 854 jobs, mostly in health care and social assistance. Construction, financial activities, leisure and hospitality, other services, and government all increased by fewer than 600 jobs.

Three major industries lost jobs from 2018 to 2019. Information decreased the most, declining by 255 jobs, or six percent. Smaller losses were recorded in trade transportation and utilities, with a decline of 605 retail trade jobs exceeding gains of 66 jobs in wholesale trade and 507 jobs in transportation, warehousing and utilities. Natural resources and mining also recorded a loss of 135 jobs, or 9.2 percent, with losses in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting as well as mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction.

Table 2 Local Area IV Jobs 2018 & 2019				
	2018	**2019**	**Change**	**% Change**
Total, All Industries	295,131	301,141	6,010	2.0%
Total Private Sector	253,510	259,115	5,605	2.2%
Natural Resources and Mining	1,469	1,334	-135	-9.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	648	519	-129	-19.9%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	821	815	-6	-0.7%
Construction	15,418	15,805	387	2.5%
Manufacturing	54,595	55,899	1,304	2.4%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	43,317	45,505	2,188	5.1%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	11,279	10,396	-883	-7.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	50,353	50,321	-32	-0.1%
Wholesale Trade	8,937	9,003	66	0.7%
Retail Trade	32,403	31,798	-605	-1.9%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	9,013	9,520	507	5.6%
Information	4,236	3,981	-255	-6.0%
Financial Activities	11,168	11,615	447	4.0%
Finance and Insurance	7,363	7,585	222	3.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,805	4,030	225	5.9%
Professional and Business Services	33,395	35,596	2,201	6.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11,268	11,866	598	5.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,282	4,395	1,113	33.9%
Administrative and Waste Services	18,845	19,335	490	2.6%
Education and Health Services	42,848	43,702	854	2.0%
Private Educational Services	4,535	4,613	78	1.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	38,313	39,089	776	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	32,895	33,198	303	0.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5,922	5,904	-18	-0.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	26,973	27,294	321	1.2%
Other Services	7,134	7,664	530	7.4%
Government	41,622	42,027	405	1.0%
Federal Government	4,867	5,016	149	3.1%
State Government	5,137	5,274	137	2.7%
State Government Educational Services	2,851	2,936	85	3.0%
State Government Excluding Education	2,286	2,338	52	2.3%
Local Government	31,618	31,737	119	0.4%
Local Government Educational Services	20,285	20,483	198	1.0%
Local Government Excluding Education	11,333	11,254	-79	-0.7%

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Table 3 shows the top 20 Local Area IV employers by employment size as of December 2019, in alphabetical order. Public education was the most represented industry on the list with five employers. There were four government entities and four manufacturing employers on the list as well. There were three health care and social assistance employers and two employers from each of the following industries: arts, entertainment, and recreation and retail trade.

Table 3
Largest Employers in Local Area IV*
(in alphabetical order)

Employer	Industry
City of Wichita	Government
Derby Public Schools (USD 260)	Public Education
Dillon Companies, Inc.	Retail Trade
Federal Government	Government
Genesis Health Clubs Management	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
Greater Wichita YMCA	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
Haysville Schools (USD 261)	Public Education
Learjet, Inc.	Manufacturing
Maize School District (USD 266)	Public Education
Sedgwick County Area Education Cooperative	Public Education
Sedgwick County Government	Government
Smithfield Packaged Meats Corporation	Manufacturing
Spirit Aerosystems, Inc.	Manufacturing
State of Kansas	Government
Textron Aviation, Inc.	Manufacturing
Via Christi Hospitals Wichita, Inc.	Health Care and Social Assistance
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	Retail Trade
Wesley Medical Center, LLC	Health Care and Social Assistance
Wichita Public Schools (USD 259)	Public Education
York International Corporation	Health Care and Social Assistance

** as of December 2019*
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Wages

The real average weekly wage in Local Area IV increased over the year by $11, or 1.2 percent, to $914 in 2019. As shown in *Chart 6*, this is the second year that real average weekly wages have increased after decreasing in 2016 and 2017. Overall, real wages have increased by $21, or 2.4 percent, during that time span. Local Area IV real average weekly wages have stayed relatively close to the statewide average for the past five years.

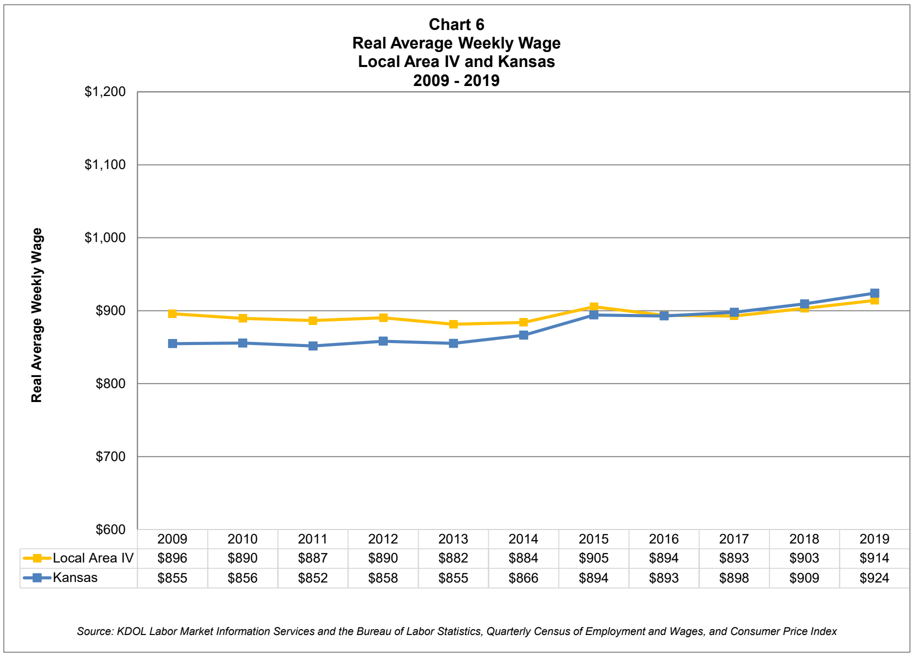


Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2018 and 2019. Eight of the 11 major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year, with three of those showing an increase of $25 or more. The largest increase in real average weekly wage was recorded in professional and business services. The real average weekly wage increased by $71 to $1,157 thanks to a large increase in the management of companies and enterprises sector. The construction real average weekly wage increased by $33 and the information real average weekly wage increased by $27. Increases of $20 or less were recorded in trade, transportation and utilities, financial activities, education and health services, and leisure and hospitality services. Other services remained unchanged at $654.

Two industries recorded a real average weekly wage decrease from 2018 to 2019. The natural resources and mining real average weekly wage decreased by $60 over the year to $1,120, this is a relatively small industry in Local Area IV, only employing about 1,300 people. Manufacturing decreased by $48 to $1,306, a decrease of 3.5 percent.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area IV 2018 & 2019				
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	$903	$914	$11	1.2%
Total Private Sector	$911	$922	$11	1.2%
Natural Resources and Mining	$1,180	$1,120	-$60	-5.1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	$1,099	$895	-$204	-18.6%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	$1,244	$1,263	$19	1.5%
Construction	$983	$1,016	$33	3.4%
Manufacturing	$1,354	$1,306	-$48	-3.5%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$1,396	$1,365	-$31	-2.2%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	$1,188	$1,045	-$143	-12.0%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	$725	$742	$17	2.3%
Wholesale Trade	$1,229	$1,255	$26	2.1%
Retail Trade	$537	$550	$13	2.4%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	$899	$899	$0	0.0%
Information	$1,006	$1,033	$27	2.7%
Financial Activities	$1,053	$1,061	$8	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	$1,220	$1,223	$3	0.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$731	$757	$26	3.6%
Professional and Business Services	$1,086	$1,157	$71	6.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	$1,209	$1,222	$13	1.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	$2,247	$2,452	$205	9.1%
Administrative and Waste Services	$810	$822	$12	1.5%
Education and Health Services	$849	$862	$13	1.5%
Private Educational Services	$687	$698	$11	1.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	$869	$882	$13	1.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	$319	$326	$7	2.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	$350	$356	$6	1.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	$313	$319	$6	1.9%
Other Services	$654	$654	$0	0.0%
Government	$848	$863	$15	1.8%
Federal Government	$1,356	$1,356	$0	0.0%
State Government	$935	$950	$15	1.6%
State Government Educational Services	$1,043	$1,052	$9	0.9%
State Government Excluding Education	$800	$822	$22	2.8%
Local Government	$757	$770	$13	1.7%
Local Government Educational Services	$733	$750	$17	2.3%
Local Government Excluding Education	$800	$806	$6	0.8%

Note: Wages in 2019 dollars
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Consumer Price Index

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

As shown in *Chart 7*, the number of initial claims filed by Local Area IV residents in 2019 increased by 15.8 percent to 20,442 claims. However, the number of continued claims declined by seven percent to 90,948 claims. This is the first time initial claims have increased since their peak in 2009, but overall initial claims have decreased 74.6 percent during that same time period. Continued claims have decreased every year for the past 10 years and are down 85.8 percent since 2009.

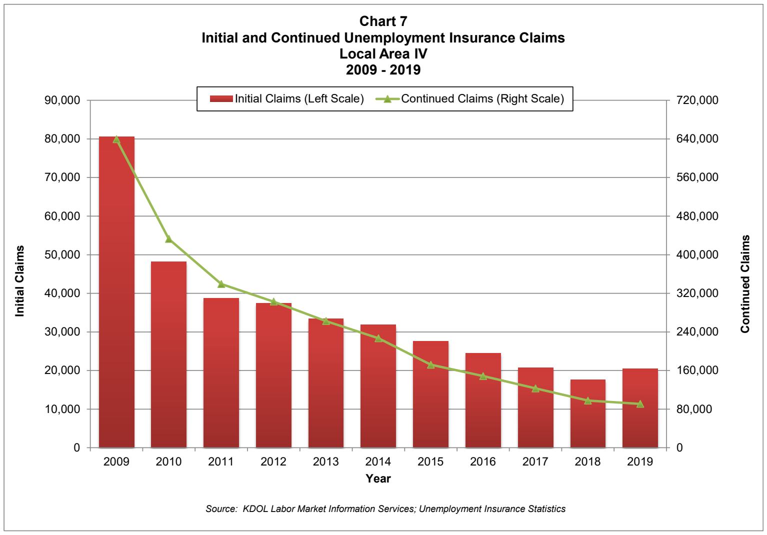
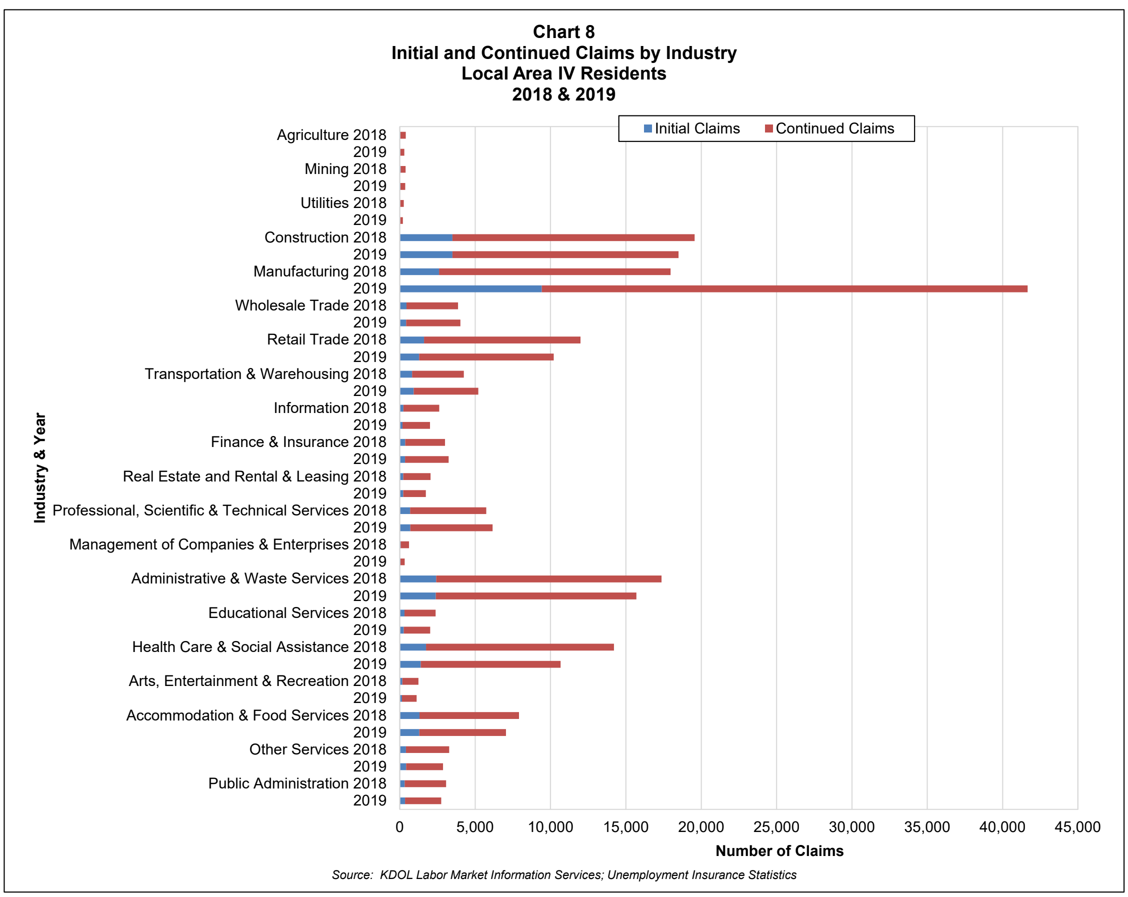
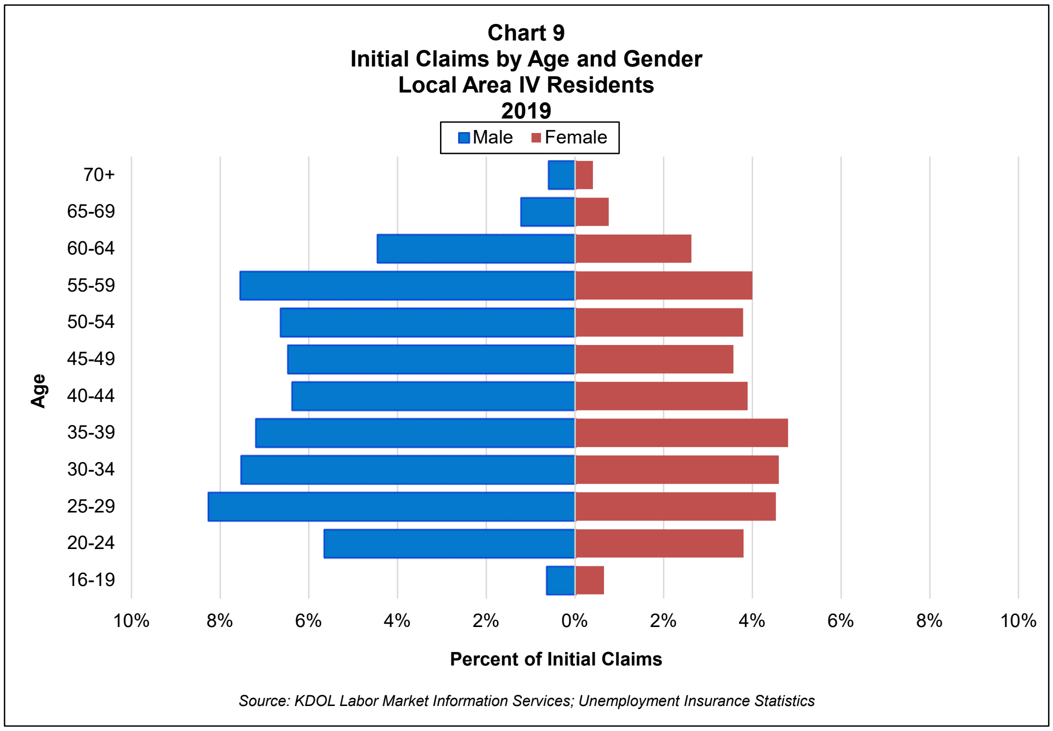


Chart 8 displays initial and continued claims by industry for claims filed by Local Area IV residents for 2018 and 2019. In 2019, manufacturing industry workers filed the most initial and continued claims by far, with 9,424 initial claims and 32,233 continued claims. Construction and administrative and waste services both recorded over 2,000 initial claims and over 13,000 continued claims. Claims in these three industries made up 65.5 percent of initial claims and 53.7 percent of continued claims.



Charts 9 and 10 show the age and gender of Local Area IV residents filing initial and continued claims. Male claimants account for 62.6 percent of initial claims and 57.7 percent of continued claims, most likely reflecting that two of the main industries that have workers filing claims, construction and manufacturing, are still generally male dominated. Initial claims were fairly evenly distributed between the ages of 25-59, with each five year age group accounting for 10 to 12.8 percent. Continued claims had a similar distribution of claims, with each five year age group from 25-59 accounting for 10 to 13.2 percent of claims.



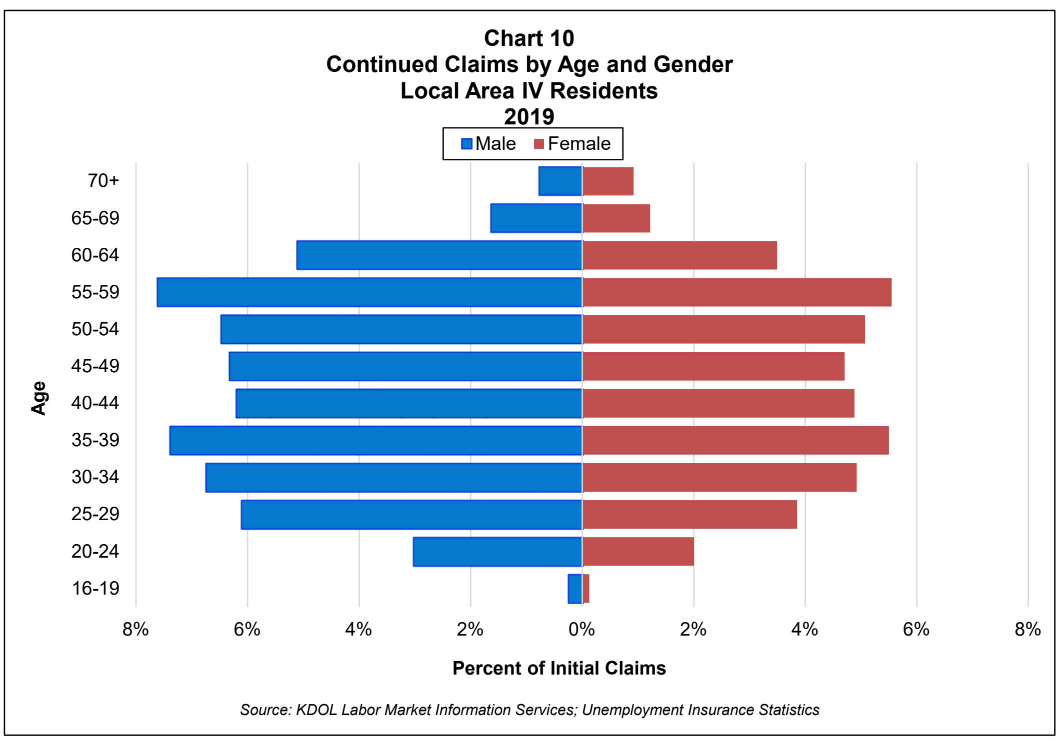
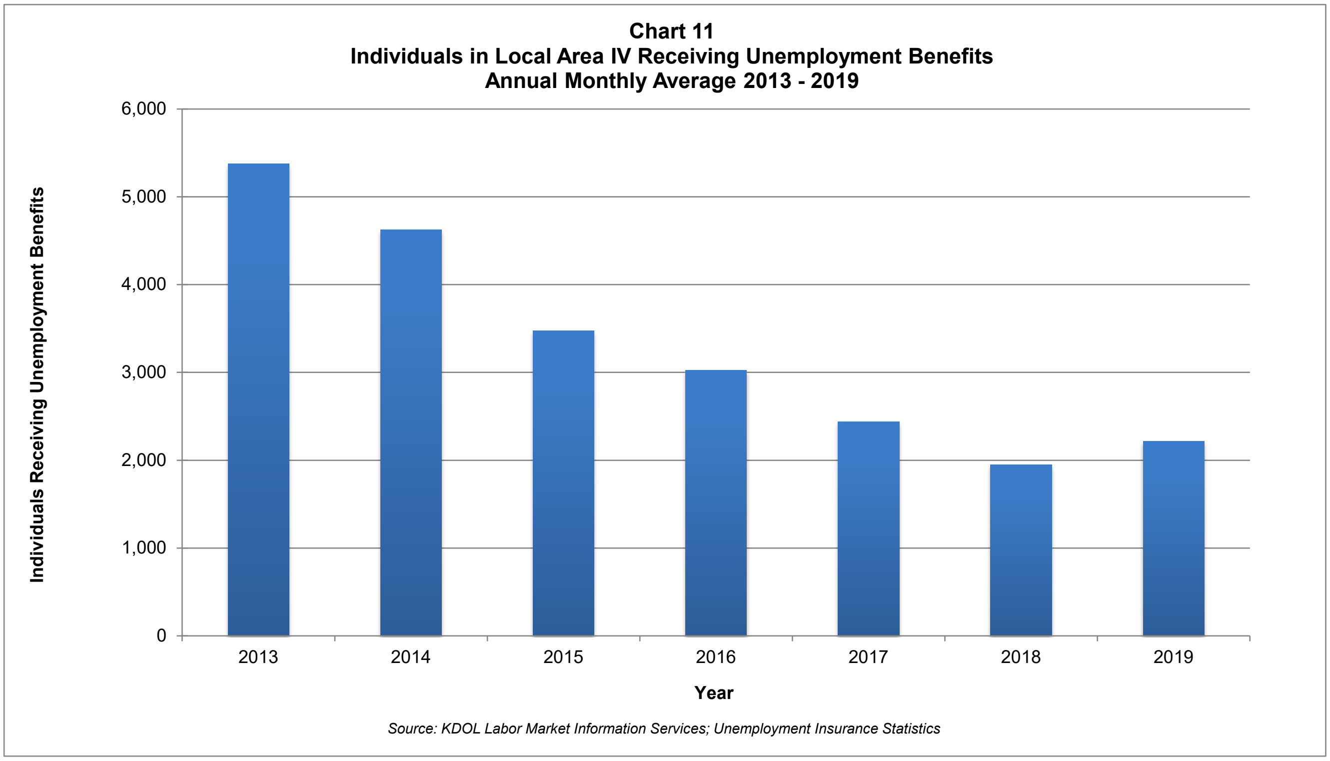
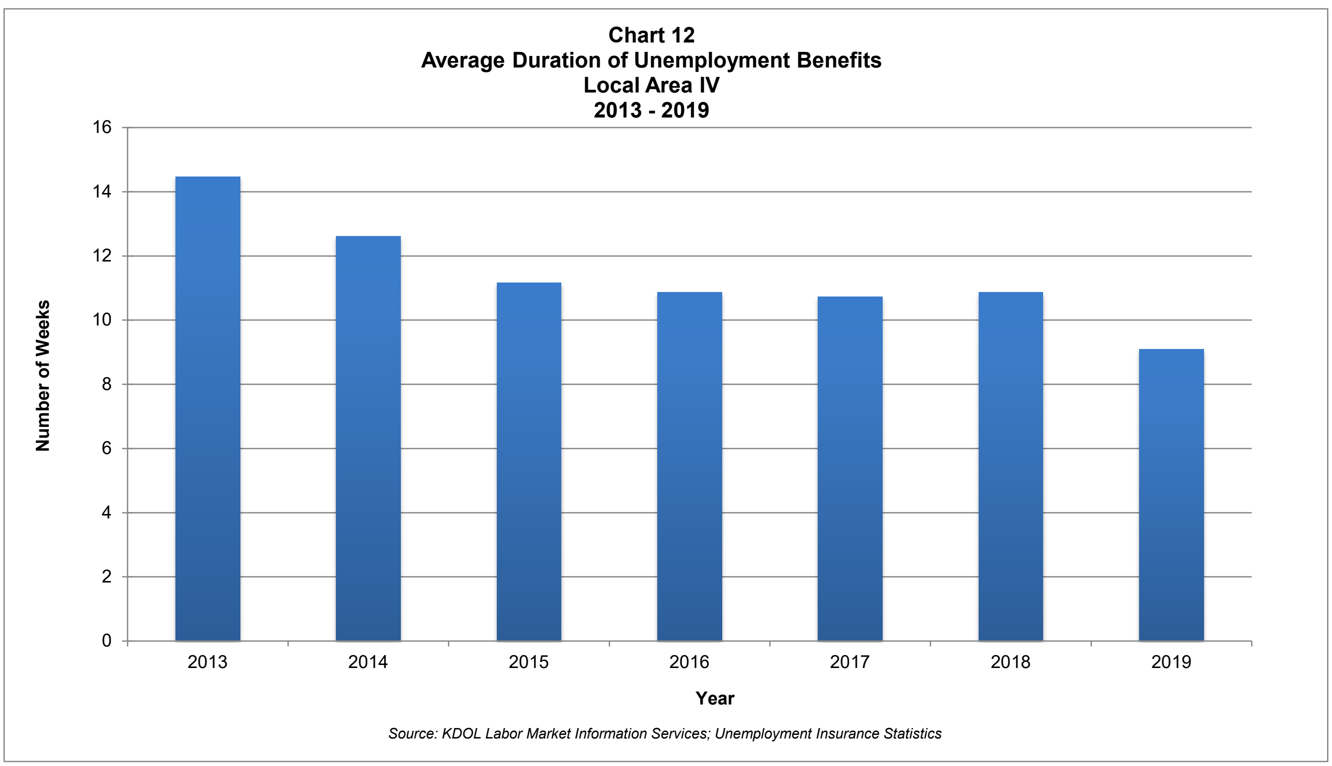


Chart 11 displays the monthly average of the number of Local Area IV residents receiving Kansas unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. This is the first year since 2013 that Local Area IV has seen an increase in the number of individuals receiving unemployment benefits. The average number of individuals has increased by 266, or 13.6 percent. *Chart 12* shows the average duration Local Area IV residents remained on unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. Average duration had stayed consistently around 11 weeks from 2015 to 2018 but dropped to 9.1 weeks in 2019.





Occupational Statistics

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area IV according to the 2020 Kansas Wage Survey while *Tables 6 and 7* show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. In May 2019, 41,640 jobs were classified as being office and administrative support occupations, the most of any occupational group in Local Area IV. Five of the top 20 occupations by employment fell under this occupational group, with customer service representatives being the fourth most common occupation.

Table 5
Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group
Local Area IV
May 2019

Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	304,830	$36,620
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	41,640	$33,410
Production Occupations	33,030	$42,866
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	29,740	$19,761
Sales and Related Occupations	26,550	$26,872
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	20,420	$30,321
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	19,250	$43,264
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	18,450	$55,670
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	15,400	$47,337
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	15,000	$62,704
Construction and Extraction Occupations	14,330	$39,228
Healthcare Support Occupations	13,790	$24,843
Management Occupations	12,250	$89,131
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	7,920	$25,099
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	7,470	$81,849
Personal Care and Service Occupations	6,580	$22,887
Protective Service Occupations	6,110	$37,056
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	5,890	$65,638
Community and Social Service Occupations	3,930	$40,659
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	3,730	$38,500
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	1,560	$57,563
Legal Occupations	1,500	$56,922
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	280	$30,736

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Three other occupational groups accounted for at least 25,000 jobs in Local Area IV. There were 33,030 jobs classified as production occupations, with the most common production occupation in Local Area IV being aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging and systems assemblers. There are 29,740 jobs in the food preparation and serving related occupational group, with the most common occupation in Local Area IV, fast food and counter workers, being in this group. There are 26,550 sales and related jobs, with retail salespersons being the third most common occupation in Local Area IV.

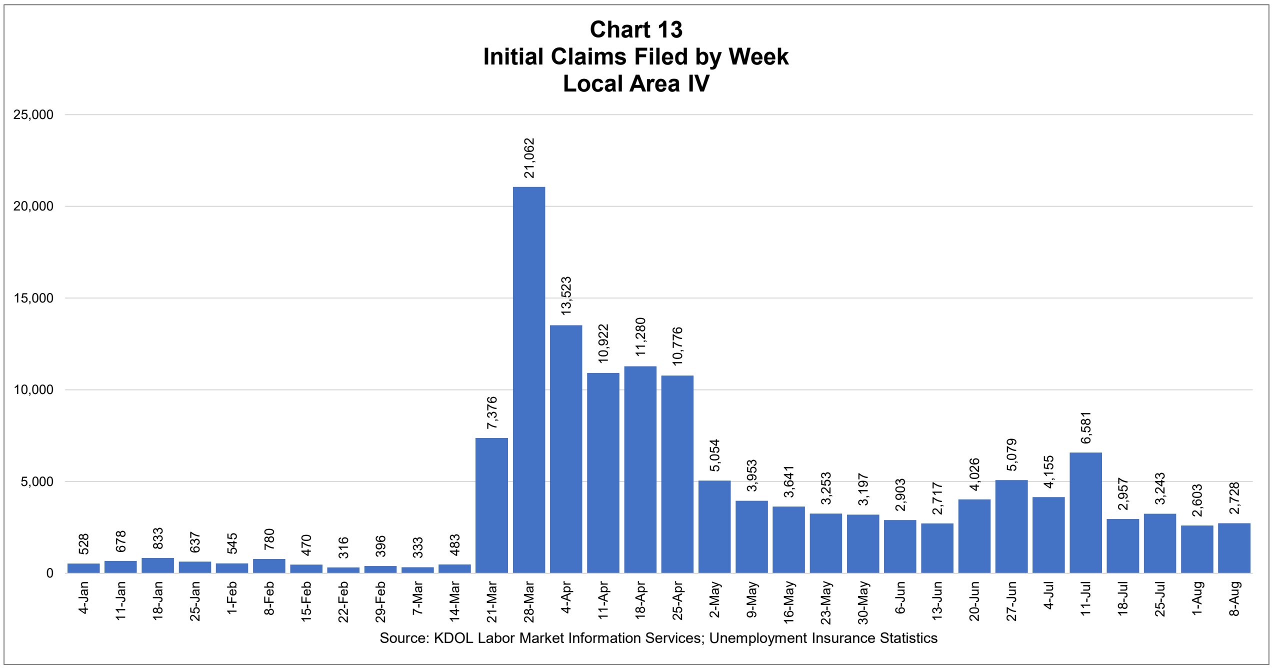
Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area IV May 2019	
Occupational Group	**Employment**
Fast Food and Counter Workers	10,580
Aircraft Structure, Surfaces, Rigging, and Systems Assemblers	8,500
Retail Salespersons	8,450
Customer Service Representatives	6,850
Cashiers	6,810
Registered Nurses	5,990
Waiters and Waitresses	5,910
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	5,850
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	5,520
Nursing Assistants	4,530
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,510
Stockers and Order Fillers	4,420
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	4,330
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,880
Office Clerks, General	3,620
General and Operations Managers	3,520
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,340
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	3,220
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	3,080
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	2,920
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

The median annual wage in Local Area IV as of May 2019 was $36,620. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of $89,131. Five of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Three other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least $60,000: architecture and engineering, computer and mathematical occupations, as well as business and financial operations occupations. Also of note is that eight of the top 20 highest paying occupations were healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.

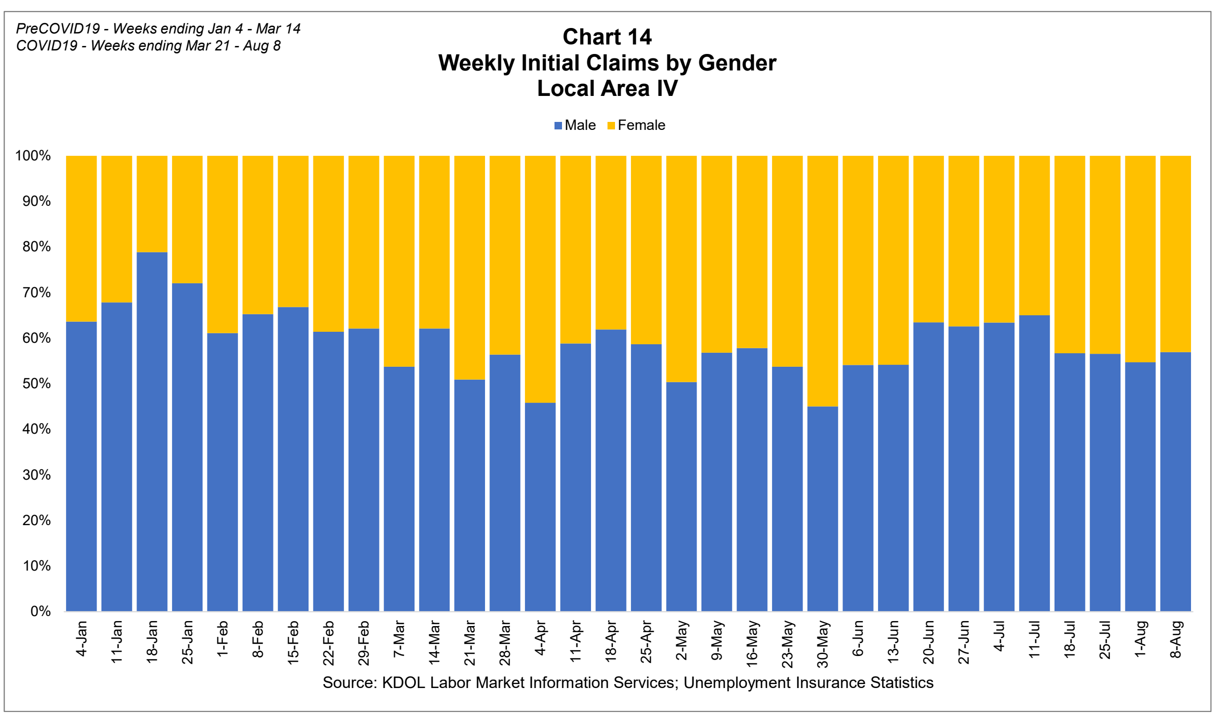
Table 7 Top 20 Occupations by Median Annual Wage Local Area IV May 2019	
Occupational	**Median Annual Wage**
Dentists, General	$197,894
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	$195,305
Family Medicine Physicians	$193,733
Physicists	$180,695
Pediatricians, General	$171,424
Nurse Anesthetists	$147,566
Chief Executives	$138,507
Pharmacists	$127,802
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	$126,924
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	$126,110
Dentists, All Other Specialists	$124,686
Reinforcing Iron and Rebar Workers	$123,718
Architectural and Engineering Managers	$123,380
Podiatrists	$122,138
Political Science Teachers, Postsecondary	$120,708
Economists	$120,490
Marketing Managers	$120,143
Bioengineers and Biomedical Engineers	$118,149
Computer and Information Systems Managers	$117,505
Financial Managers	$116,217
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

COVID-19

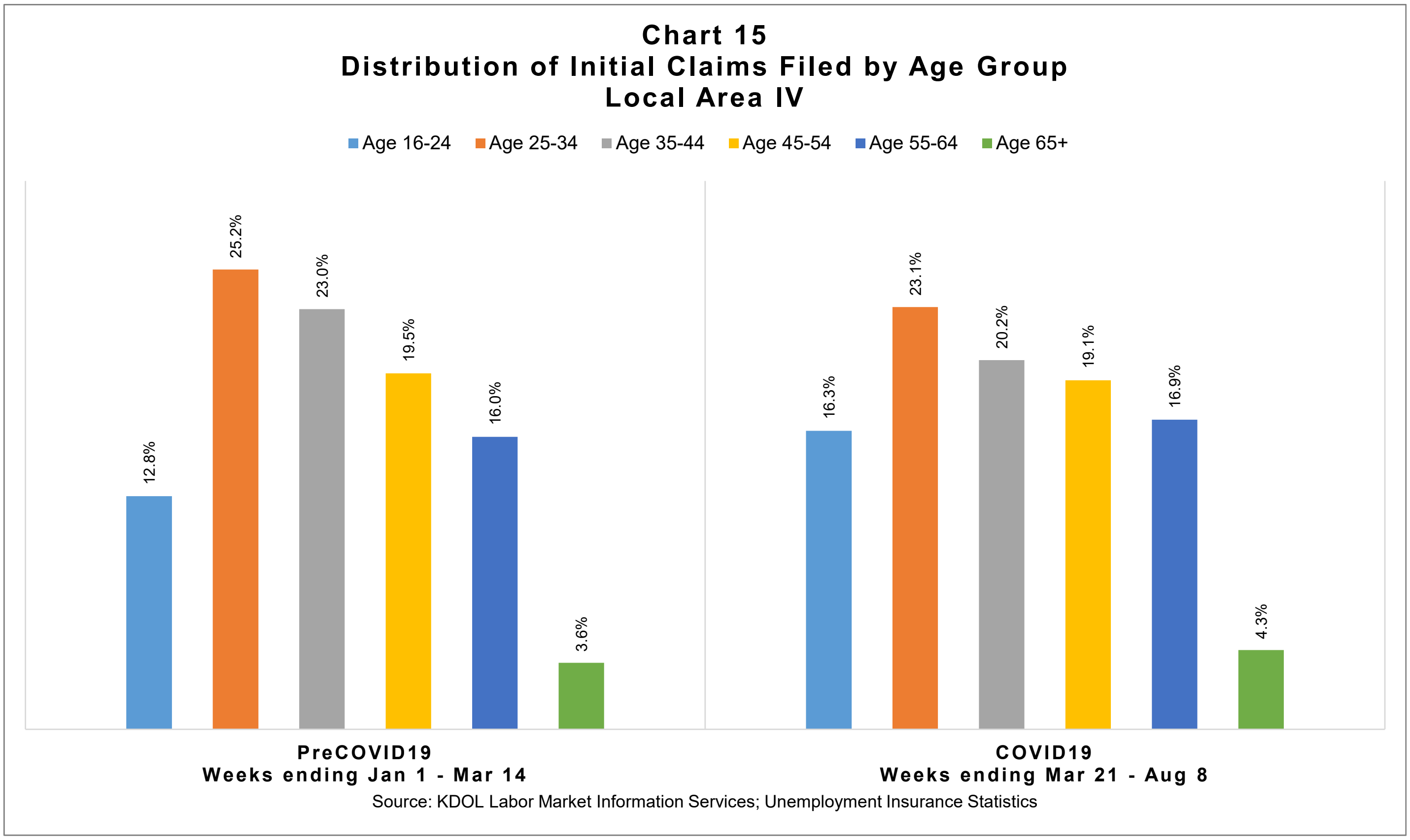
Unemployment claims in Local Area IV rose to unprecedented levels during the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March. While they have decreased, they remain much higher than in recent years. Prior to the pandemic, from January to mid-March, Local Area IV saw an average of 545 initial claims per week. The first spike in initial claims came during the week ending March 21, with 7,376 initial claims, an increase of 6,893 claims from the previous week, or 1,427.1 percent. The following week, March 28, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits peaked, with Local Area IV residents filing 21,062 initial claims. By May, the number of initial claims filed per week dropped and Local Area IV averaged 3,739 claims per week through August 8.



Prior to the pandemic female claimants made up roughly 34 percent of initial claims. However, during the pandemic the ratio of male to female claimants shifted to reflect a more even distribution of claims. This is likely due to the fact that the pandemic has had an effect on nearly all industries rather than just male dominated industries, such as construction and manufacturing.

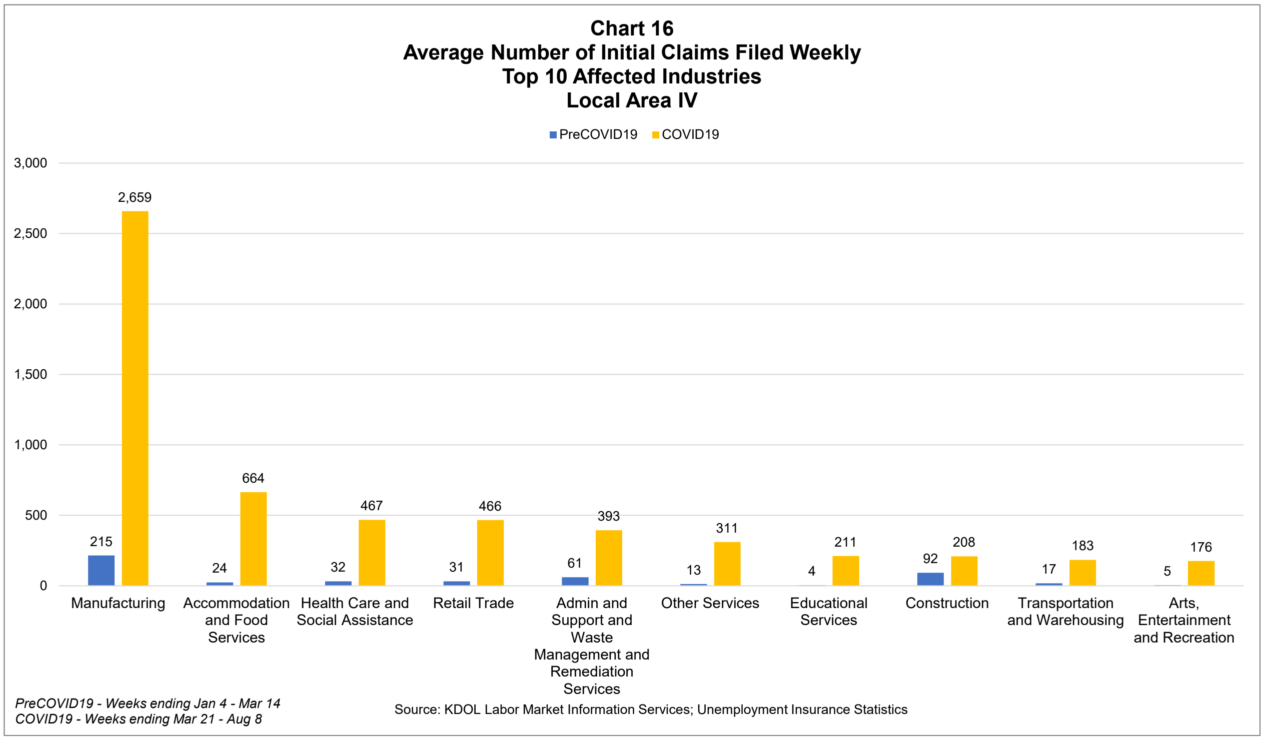


Prior to the pandemic, the majority of initial claims came from claimants age 25 to 64, roughly 84 percent of all initial claims. However, during the pandemic, the age distribution of claimants began to shift and the youngest and oldest age groups saw an increase in their share of total initial claims. The 16 to 24 year old age group increased by 3.5 percentage points to 16.3 percent of total initial claims while the 55 to 64 year old age group increased 0.9 percentage points to 16.9 percent of total initial claims. Additionally, the 65 and older age group rose to 4.3 percent of total initial claims, an increase of 0.7 percentage points. This rise in claims filed by younger and older age groups resulted in the proportion of initial claims for middle age groups to decline, even though all age groups have seen increases in the number of initial claims filed. Initial claims filed by 25 to 34 year olds represent 23.1 percent of total initial claims during the pandemic, followed by the 35 to 44 year old age group at 20.2 percent of initial claims and the 45 to 54 year old age group at 19.1 percent of total initial claims.

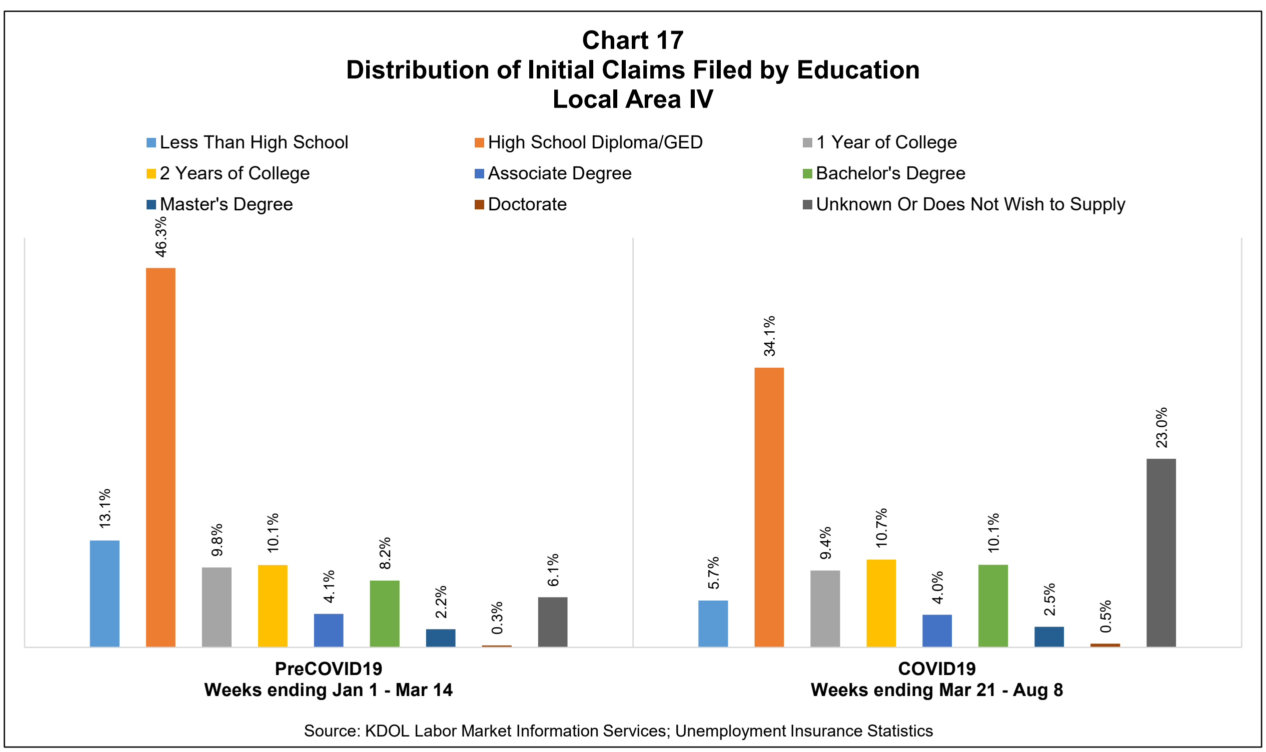


The effects of the pandemic have been seen across all industries; however manufacturing was the hardest hit industry in Local Area IV. Prior to the pandemic manufacturing saw an average of 215 claims per week but during the pandemic claims have averaged 2,659 per week, reflecting an increase of 1,138.1 percent. Accommodation and food services has also been hit particularly hard, averaging roughly 24 initial claims per week prior to the pandemic and 664 during the pandemic, an increase of 2,656.4 percent. Healthcare and social assistance and retail trade have averaged at least 400 claims per week while administrative and support and waste management and remediation services and other services, have averaged more than 300 claims per week during the pandemic.

Industries that felt less of the effects of the pandemic include utilities, management of companies, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction. These industries have averaged fewer than 15 initial claims per week since the onset of the pandemic.



In the months prior to the pandemic, claimants with a high school diploma or GED made up 46.3 percent of all initial claims, by far the most of any other level of education. As the pandemic has continued, the distribution of claims has shifted, with the largest decrease in percentage of total claims being seen in claimants with high school diploma or GED, recording a decrease of 12.2 percentage points to 34.1 percent of total initial claims. Claimants with less than a high school education also saw a decrease, dropping 7.4 percentage points to 5.7 percent of all initial claims. However, it is important to note that the largest increase was seen in the unknown category, which increased 16.9 percentage points to 23 percent. This is most likely due to employers who filed initial claims on behalf of their employees, and likely includes claimants that would usually be included in the high school and less than high school education categories.



Local Area V (Southeast Kansas) Summary

Population

Local Area V consists of 17 counties in southeast Kansas. The two largest cities in this region are Emporia and Pittsburg. *Chart 1* displays the population of Local Area V from 2009 to 2019. The Local Area V population was estimated at 269,711 in 2019. This represents a loss of 837 people, or 0.3 percent. The population of Local Area V has decreased every year as represented in Chart 1, with the Local Area V population declining by 12,074, or 4.3 percent, since 2009.

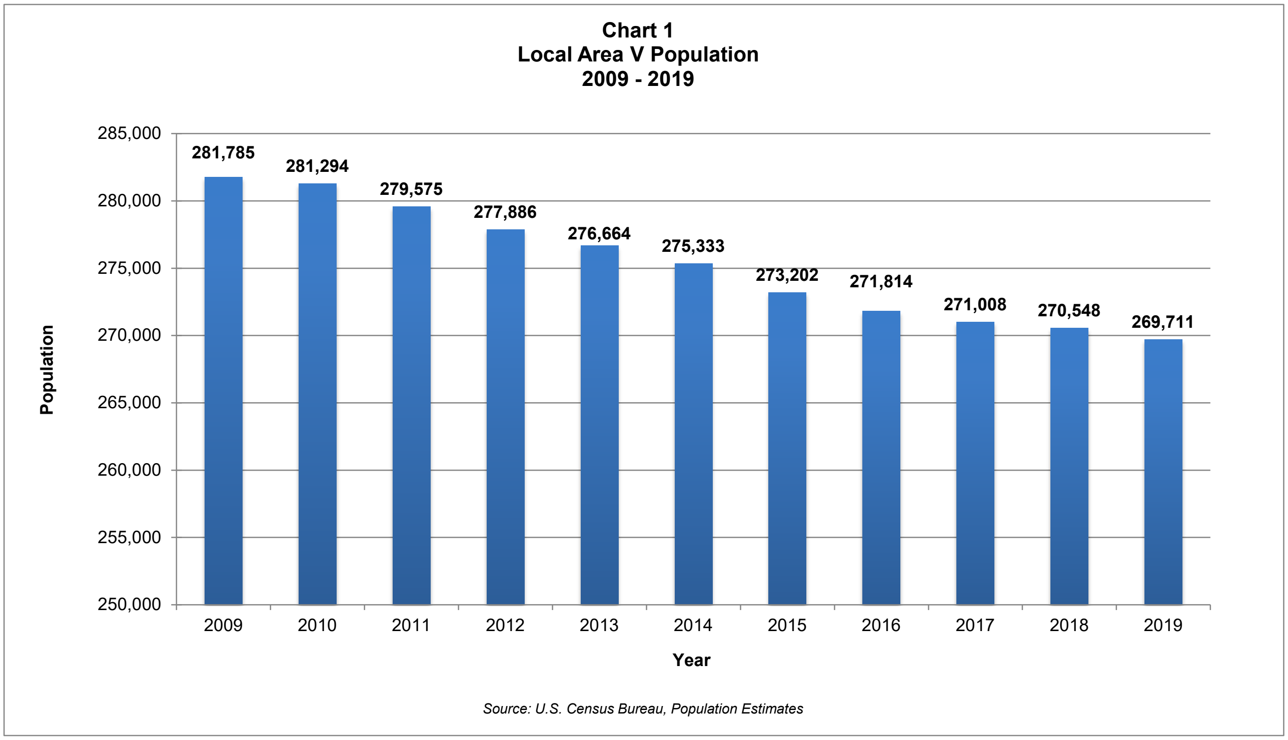
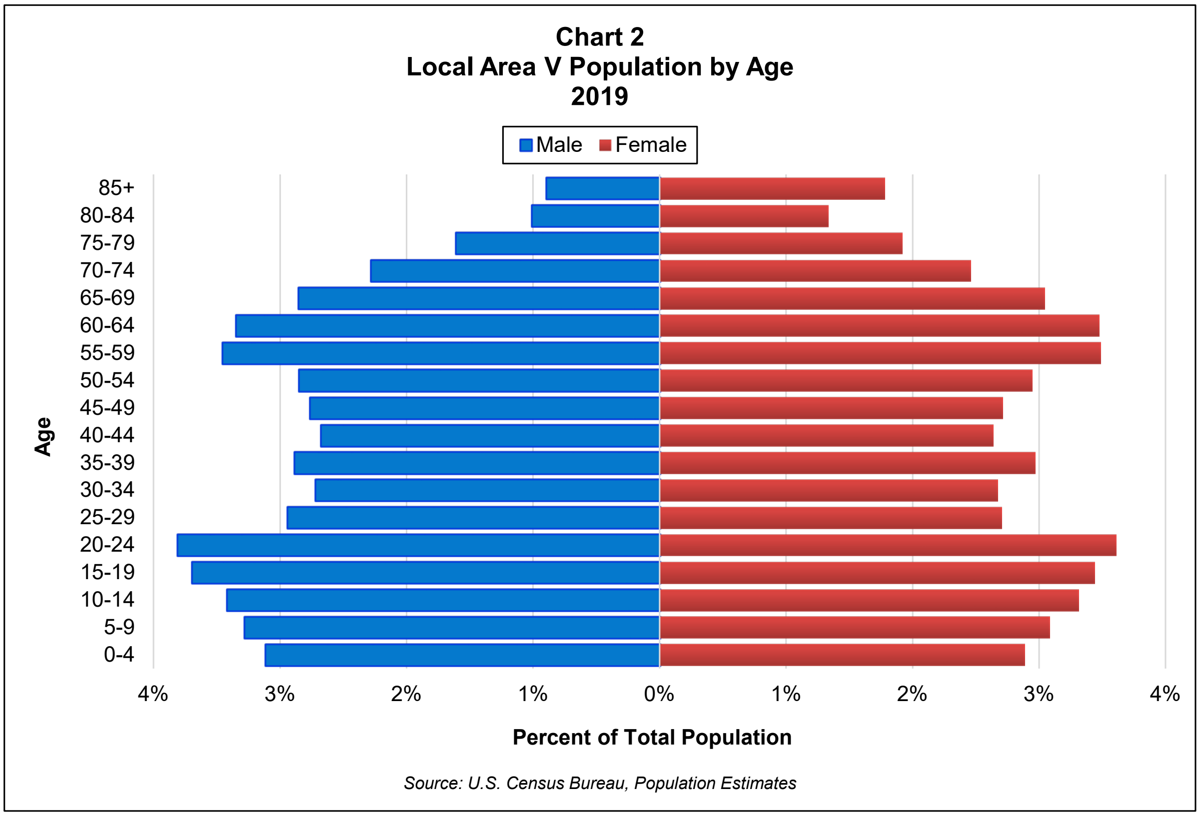


Chart 2 displays the Local Area V population by age group and gender. The population pyramid for Local Area V shows that there are two major peaks in the population, one centering on the 20-24 year old age group and one centering on the 55-59 and 60-64 year old age groups with a trough in the middle. The younger peak represents younger members of the Millennial generation while the older peak represents the younger members of the Baby Boomer generation. The 20-24 year old age group makes up the largest share of the Local Area V population at 7.4 percent, while the 15-19 year old age group comes in second at 7.1 percent of the total population. Five age groups each made up at least six percent of the Local Area V population, including the under 5, 5-9, 10-14, 55-59 and 60-64 year age groups.



For economic purposes, the two main age groups that are studied are the 16 and over population and the 25-54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25-54 year olds are considered prime age workers. The 16 and over population for Local Area V in 2019 was 214,519, a decrease of 258 from 2018, or 0.1 percent. The 25-54 year old population was 90,203 in 2019, a decrease of 929, or one percent from the previous year. Most age groups in the prime age worker range recorded a decline in population with the 50-54 age group decreasing the most, indicating that some of the decline may be due to people aging out of the 25-54 group.

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 also decreased by 612, or 0.7 percent. All but one age group in this age range recorded a decrease in population but a majority of the decline is in the population of children 14 years old and under, which decreased by 548 people. The 15-19 year old age group was the only younger age group to record an increase in population from 2018 to 2019. The 20-24 year old age group, which would include recent college graduates, recorded a 0.6 percent decline in population.

Labor Force Statistics

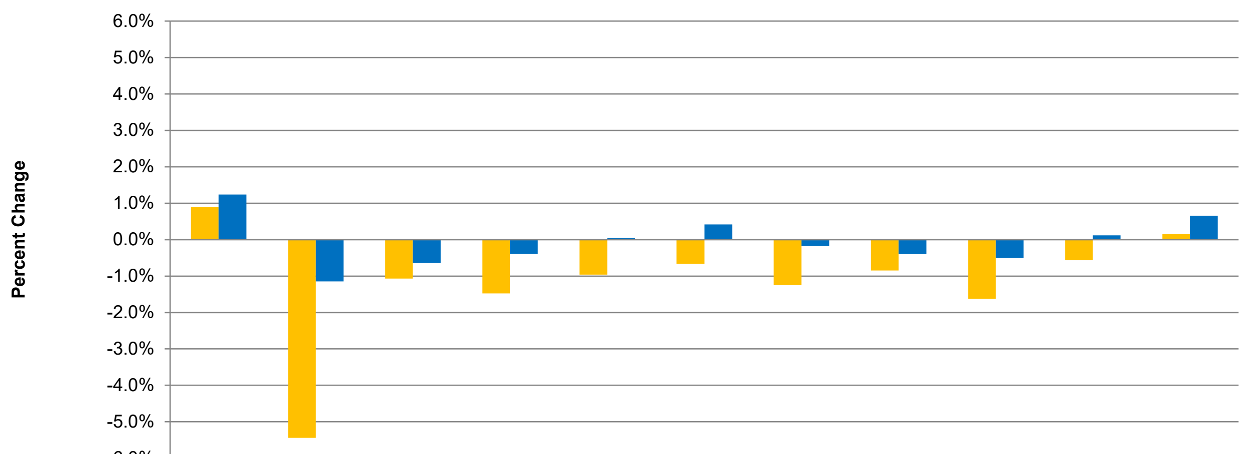
Table 1 shows there were 131,123 people in the Local Area V labor force in 2019, a 0.2 percent increase. There were 126,100 Local Area V residents working in 2019, an increase of 336 individuals, or 0.3 percent. The number of unemployed people decreased by 131 people, or 2.5 percent, to 5,023. This is the first time the labor force has increased in Local Area V since 2009 as displayed in *Chart 3*. In that time span, the Local Area V labor force has decreased by 19,613, or 13 percent.

Table 1
Labor Force Statistics
Local Area V
2018 & 2019

	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	130,918	131,123	205	0.2%
Employed	125,764	126,100	336	0.3%
Unemployed	5,154	5,023	-131	-2.5%
Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.8	-0.1	NA

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Chart 3
Percent Change in Labor Force
Local Area V & Kansas
2009 - 2019

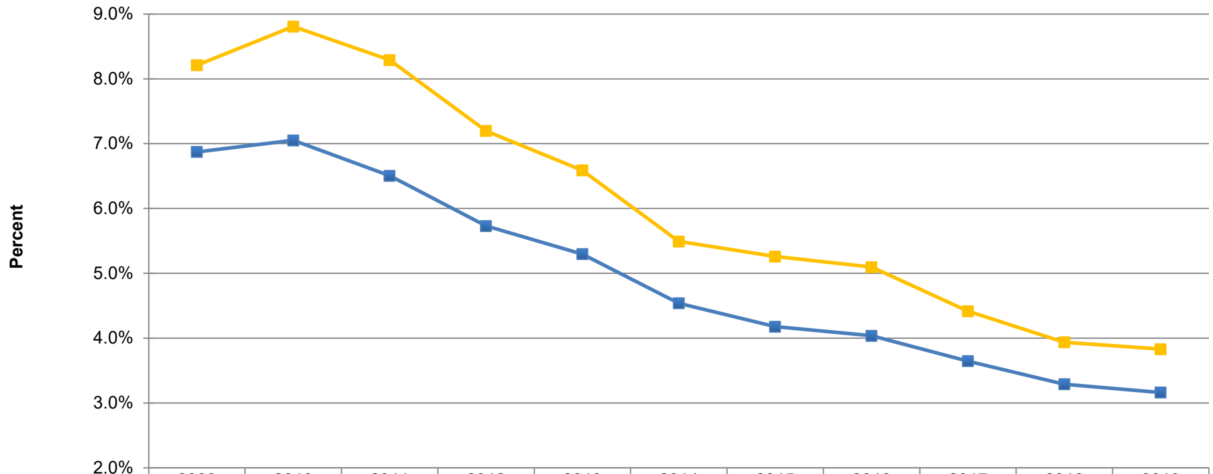


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area V	0.9%	-5.4%	-1.1%	-1.5%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-1.3%	-0.8%	-1.6%	-0.6%	0.2%
Kansas	1.2%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.7%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

In 2019, the Local Area V unemployment rate decreased for the ninth consecutive year to 3.8 percent. This represents a decrease of 0.1 percentage point and is the lowest annual unemployment rate recorded since 1990, when county and local area unemployment rates became available. The unemployment rate is 1.8 percentage points lower than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area V which is 5.6 percent.

Chart 4
Annual Unemployment Rates
Local Area V & Kansas
2009 - 2019

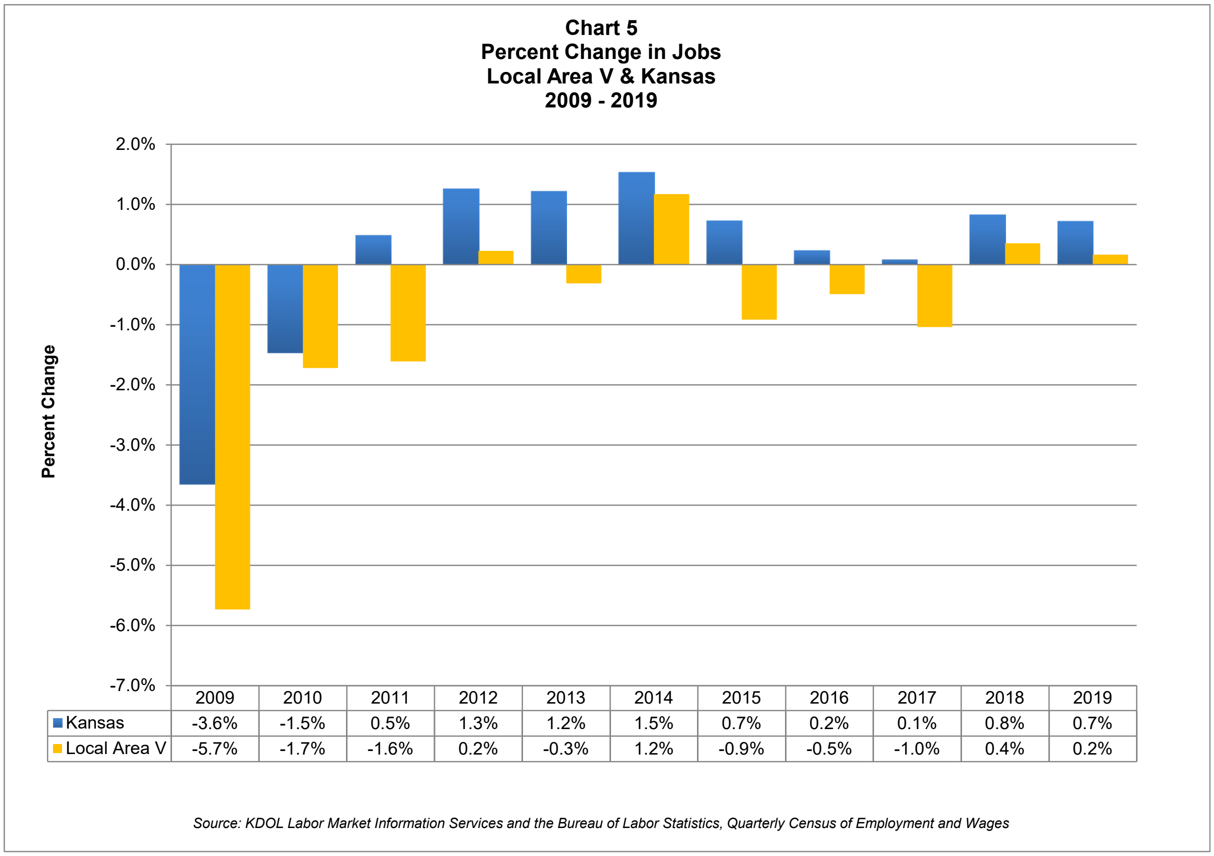


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area V	8.2%	8.8%	8.3%	7.2%	6.6%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%
Kansas	6.9%	7.1%	6.5%	5.7%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Jobs

In 2019, Local Area V recorded 103,514 total jobs with 77,020 of these being private sector jobs. This was an increase from 2018 of 171 total jobs, or 0.2 percent, private sector jobs experienced a small increase of 15 jobs. *Chart 5* shows that job growth continued for the second year after experiencing a decline from 2015 to 2017. A decline of 2,022 jobs, or 1.9 percent, has occurred since 2014.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	-3.6%	-1.5%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Local Area V	-5.7%	-1.7%	-1.6%	0.2%	-0.3%	1.2%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-1.0%	0.4%	0.2%

Job growth was recorded in eight of the 11 major industries in Local Area V during 2019 as seen in *Table 2*. Government added the most jobs, gaining 155 jobs, or 0.6 percent, with all of the growth occurring at the local level. Only one other industry recorded growth of more than 100 jobs. Construction increased by 107 jobs, or 2.9 percent during 2019. Natural resources and mining added 86 jobs, with most of the growth recorded in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. Five other industries increased by fewer than 60 jobs each: trade, transportation and utilities, financial activities, professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and other services.

Three major industries lost jobs from 2018 to 2019. Manufacturing decreased the most, declining by 175 jobs, or 0.9 percent. Both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing experienced losses, however the majority of the decline was in durable goods manufacturing with a loss of 165 jobs, or 1.5 percent. Losses were recorded in information as well as education and health services. Education and health services decreased by 121 jobs, or 0.9 percent, with the majority of the losses recorded in health care and social assistance. Information decreased by 28 jobs, or 2.8 percent.

Table 2 Local Area V Jobs 2018 & 2019				
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	103,343	103,514	171	0.2%
Total Private Sector	77,005	77,020	15	0.0%
Natural Resources and Mining	1,666	1,752	86	5.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	694	703	9	1.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	972	1,049	77	7.9%
Construction	3,643	3,750	107	2.9%
Manufacturing	19,807	19,632	-175	-0.9%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	11,110	10,945	-165	-1.5%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	8,699	8,688	-11	-0.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18,386	18,409	23	0.1%
Wholesale Trade	3,169	3,168	-1	0.0%
Retail Trade	10,905	10,837	-68	-0.6%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	4,312	4,404	92	2.1%
Information	1,018	990	-28	-2.8%
Financial Activities	3,262	3,282	20	0.6%
Finance and Insurance	2,507	2,520	13	0.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	755	762	7	0.9%
Professional and Business Services	5,771	5,792	21	0.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,592	1,717	125	7.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	454	470	16	3.5%
Administrative and Waste Services	3,725	3,605	-120	-3.2%
Education and Health Services	13,547	13,426	-121	-0.9%
Private Educational Services	121	129	8	6.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,426	13,297	-129	-1.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	8,373	8,430	57	0.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	468	409	-59	-12.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	7,905	8,021	116	1.5%
Other Services	1,533	1,557	24	1.6%
Government	26,338	26,493	155	0.6%
Federal Government	896	895	-1	-0.1%
State Government	3,844	3,812	-32	-0.8%
State Government Educational Services	1,805	1,772	-33	-1.8%
State Government Excluding Education	2,039	2,040	1	0.0%
Local Government	21,599	21,786	187	0.9%
Local Government Educational Services	11,939	12,093	154	1.3%
Local Government Excluding Education	9,660	9,693	33	0.3%

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Table 3 shows the top 20 Local Area V employers by employment size as of December 2019, in alphabetical order. Manufacturing is the most represented industry on the list with six employers. Health care and social assistance as well as public education are also well represented with five and four employers respectively. The other five employers on the list are made up of two government entities, two retail trade chains and a utilities provider.

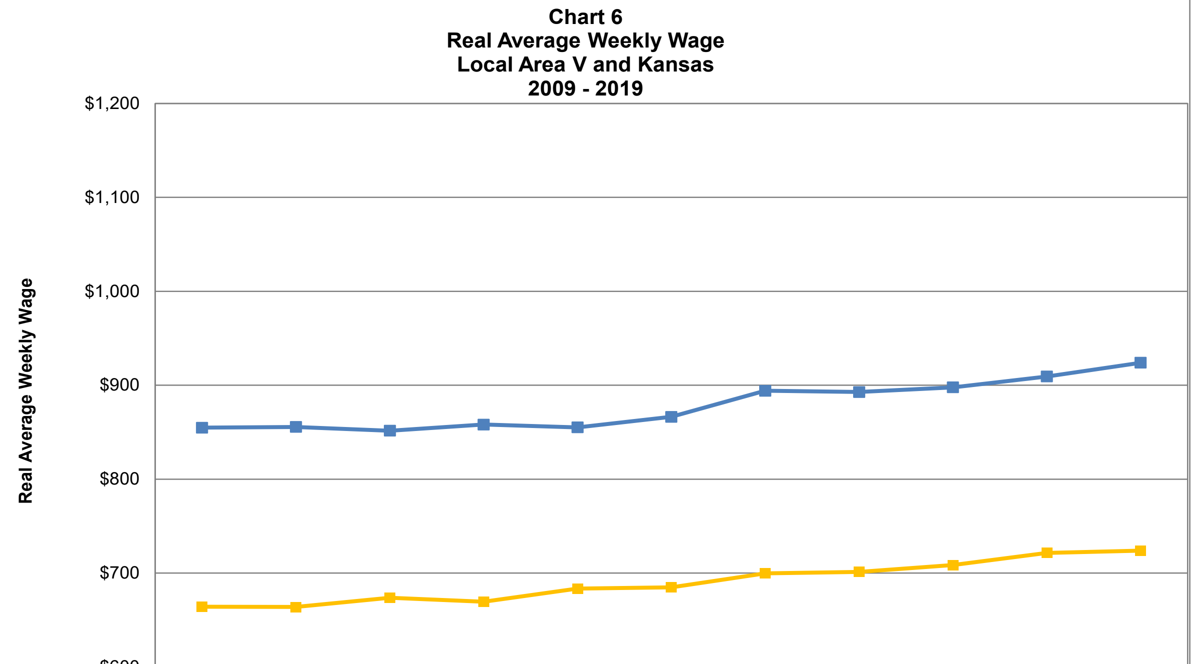
Table 3
Largest Employers in Local Area V*
(in alphabetical order)

Employer	Industry
Casey's General Stores Inc	Retail Trade
Cobalt Boats, LLC	Manufacturing
Community Health Center Of SEK, Inc.	Health Care and Social Assistance
Emporia Public Schools (USD 253)	Public Education
Federal Government	Government
Hostess Brands LLC	Manufacturing
Labette County Medical Center	Health Care and Social Assistance
Medicalodges, Inc.	Health Care and Social Assistance
Newman Regional Health	Health Care and Social Assistance
Paola School District (USD 368)	Public Education
Pittsburg Community Schools (USD 250)	Public Education
SEK-Interlocal #637	Public Education
Simmons Pet Food, Inc.	Manufacturing
Spears Caney, Inc.	Manufacturing
State of Kansas	Government
Sugar Creek Packing Co.	Manufacturing
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Manufacturing
Via Christi Hospital Pittsburg, Inc.	Health Care and Social Assistance
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	Retail Trade
Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation	Utilities

** as of December 2019*
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Wages

The real average weekly wage in Local Area V increased slightly over the year by $2, or 0.3 percent, to $724 in 2019. As shown in *Chart 6*, this is the seventh consecutive year that real average weekly wages have increased in Local Area V, with an 8.1 percent increase occurring during that period. The only concern is that Local Area V wages have consistently stayed at about 78 to 80 percent of the value of the overall state real average weekly wage.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Area V	$664	$664	$674	$670	$683	$685	$700	$701	$709	$722	$724
Kansas	$855	$856	$852	$858	$855	$866	$894	$893	$898	$909	$924

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, and Consumer Price Index

Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2018 and 2019. Seven of the 11 major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year. Construction was the highest paying industry in 2019, recording a real average weekly wage of $938. Two other industries recorded an average weekly wage of at least $900 in 2019, the natural resources and mining industry and the manufacturing industry. Professional and business services recorded the largest increase in real average weekly wage, with a $31 increase, or four percent. The majority of the wage growth was split between professional, scientific and technical services and management of companies and enterprises.

Four industries recorded a real average weekly wage decrease from 2018 to 2019. The natural resources and mining real average weekly wage decreased by $28 over the year to $901, this is a relatively small industry in Local Area V, only employing about 1,750 people. Manufacturing, trade, transportation and utilities, and financial activities each decreased by less than $15 from 2018.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area V 2018 & 2019				
	2018	2019	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	$722	$724	$2	0.3%
Total Private Sector	$744	$745	$1	0.1%
Natural Resources and Mining	$929	$901	-$28	-3.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	$703	$703	$0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	$1,090	$1,034	-$56	-5.1%
Construction	$924	$938	$14	1.5%
Manufacturing	$936	$930	-$6	-0.6%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$932	$921	-$11	-1.2%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	$942	$1,011	$69	7.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	$800	$788	-$12	-1.5%
Wholesale Trade	$898	$901	$3	0.3%
Retail Trade	$481	$483	$2	0.4%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	$1,533	$1,456	-$77	-5.0%
Information	$800	$817	$17	2.1%
Financial Activities	$812	$808	-$4	-0.5%
Finance and Insurance	$883	$874	-$9	-1.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$575	$591	$16	2.8%
Professional and Business Services	$769	$800	$31	4.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	$854	$906	$52	6.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	$1,037	$1,109	$72	6.9%
Administrative and Waste Services	$701	$709	$8	1.1%
Education and Health Services	$612	$626	$14	2.3%
Private Educational Services	$374	$373	-$1	-0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	$614	$629	$15	2.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	$253	$256	$3	1.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	$253	$256	$3	1.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	$253	$256	$3	1.2%
Other Services	$550	$573	$23	4.2%
Government	$657	$663	$6	0.9%
Federal Government	$971	$963	-$8	-0.8%
State Government	$857	$863	$6	0.7%
State Government Educational Services	$949	$953	$4	0.5%
State Government Excluding Education	$774	$786	$12	1.5%
Local Government	$609	$615	$6	1.0%
Local Government Educational Services	$567	$575	$8	1.5%
Local Government Excluding Education	$659	$665	$6	0.9%

Note: Wages in 2019 dollars
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Consumer Price Index

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

As shown in *Chart 7*, the number of initial claims filed by Local Area V residents in 2019 increased slightly by 1.4 percent to 8,071 claims. This was the second time that claims increased in Local Area V since 2009; overall claims have decreased 72.8 percent during that same time. The number of continued claims declined by 3.7 percent to 40,985 claims in 2019. This was the tenth consecutive year continued claims decreased.

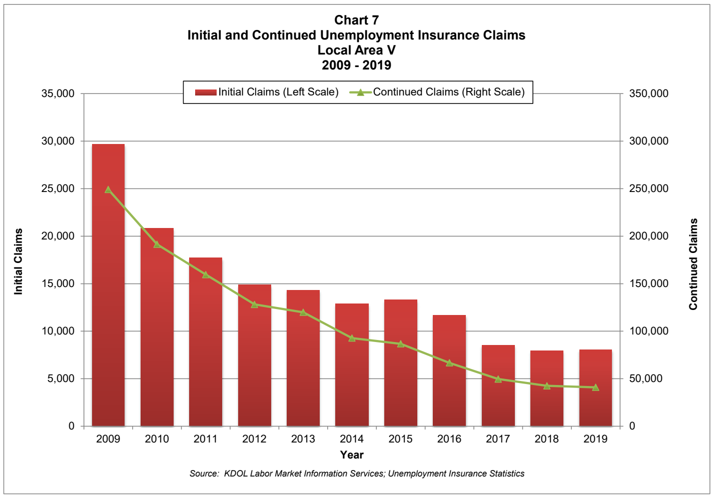
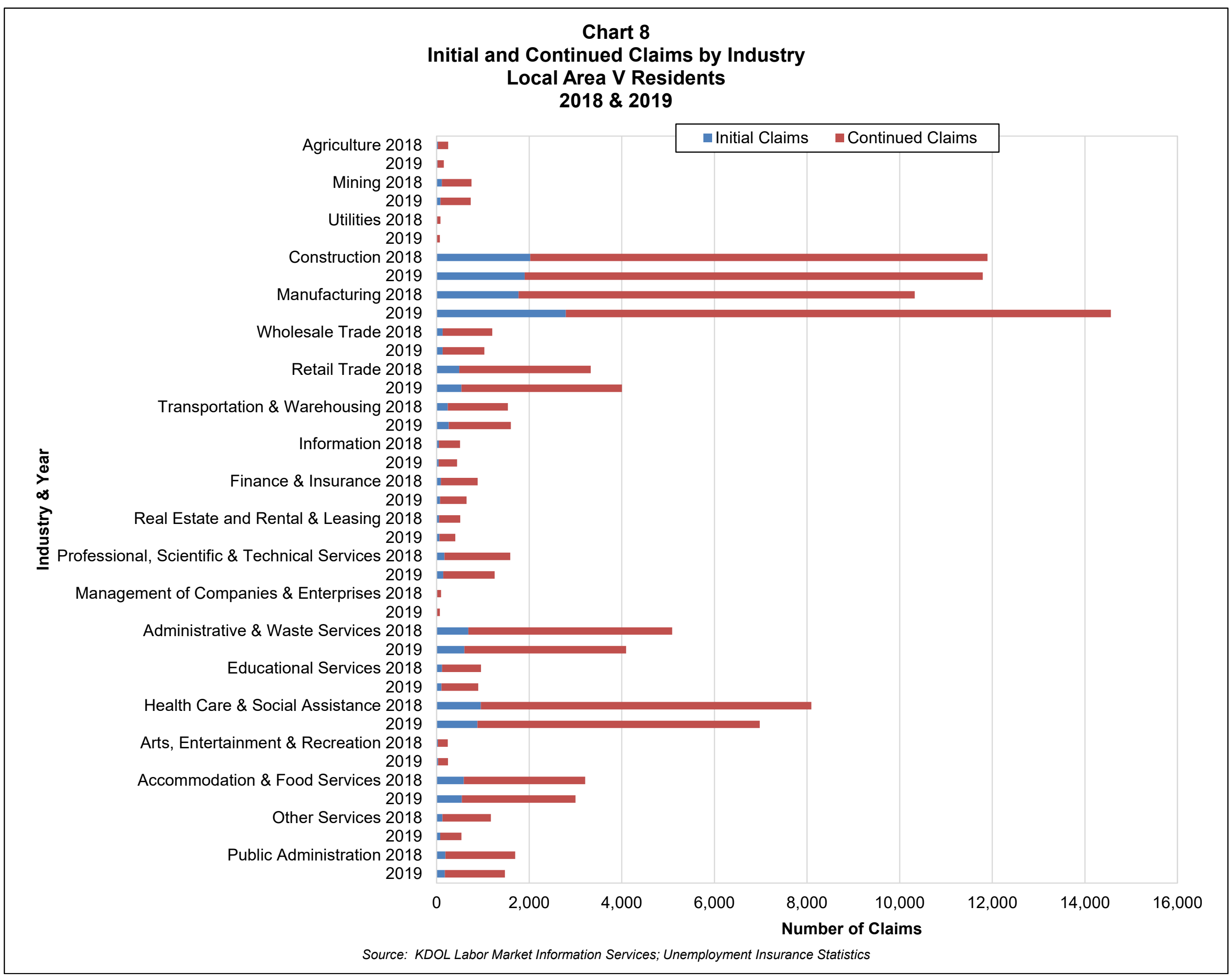
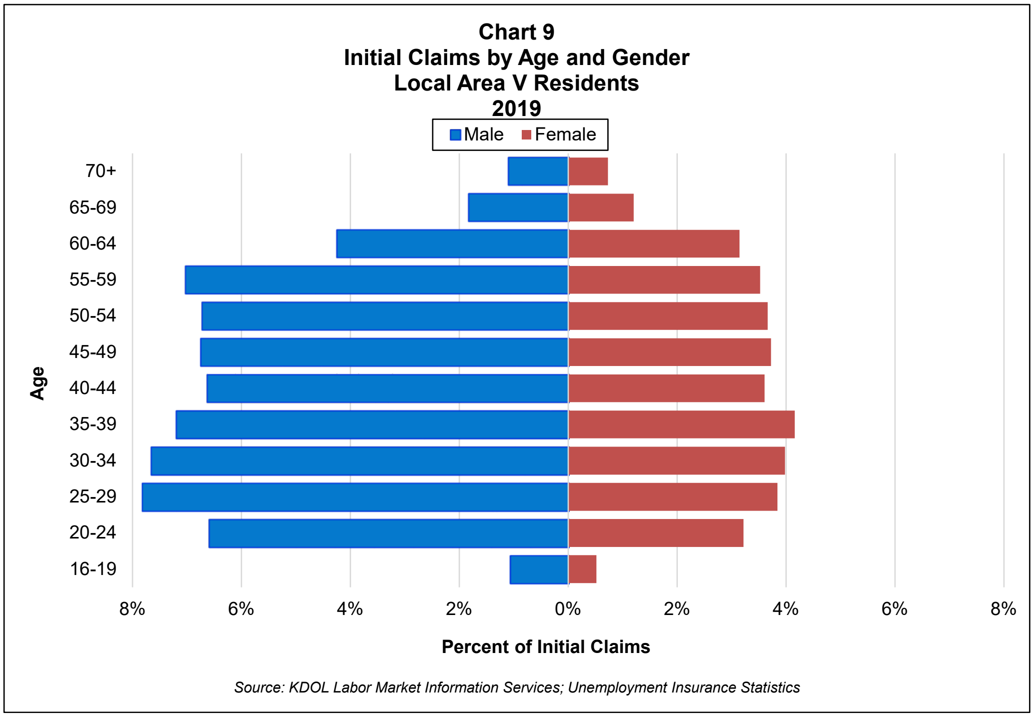


Chart 8 displays initial and continued claims by industry for claims filed by Local Area V residents for 2018 and 2019. In 2019, manufacturing industry workers filed the most initial and continued claims, with 2,791 initial claims and 11,771 continued claims. Construction workers filed the second most initial and continued claims with 1,904 initial claims and 9,890 continued claims. Healthcare and social assistance workers filed 883 initial claims and 6,096 continued claims. Claims from the three industries accounted for roughly 66 percent of initial claims and 61 percent of continued claims.



Charts 9 and 10 show the age and gender of Local Area V residents filing initial and continued claims. Males filed 64.7 percent of initial claims and 59.8 percent of continued claims, which likely reflects the fact that two of the main industries that have workers filing claims, construction and manufacturing, are still generally male dominated. The number of claims per age group is fairly even between the age groups in the 30-59 year old range, with each five year group accounting for 10.2 to 11.8 percent of initial and continued claims.



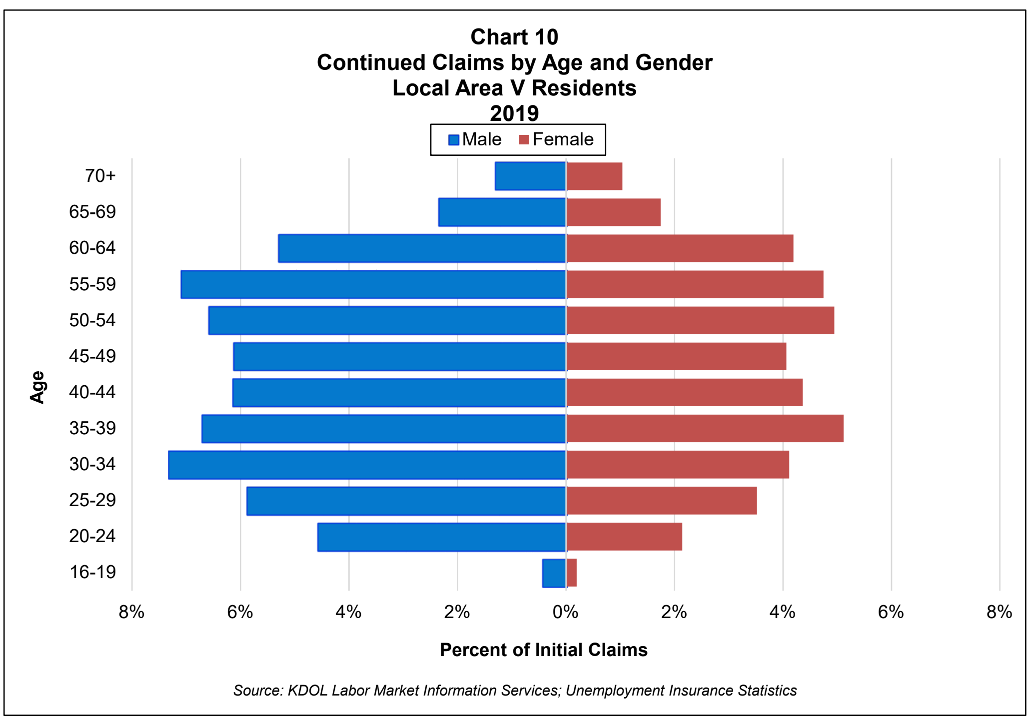
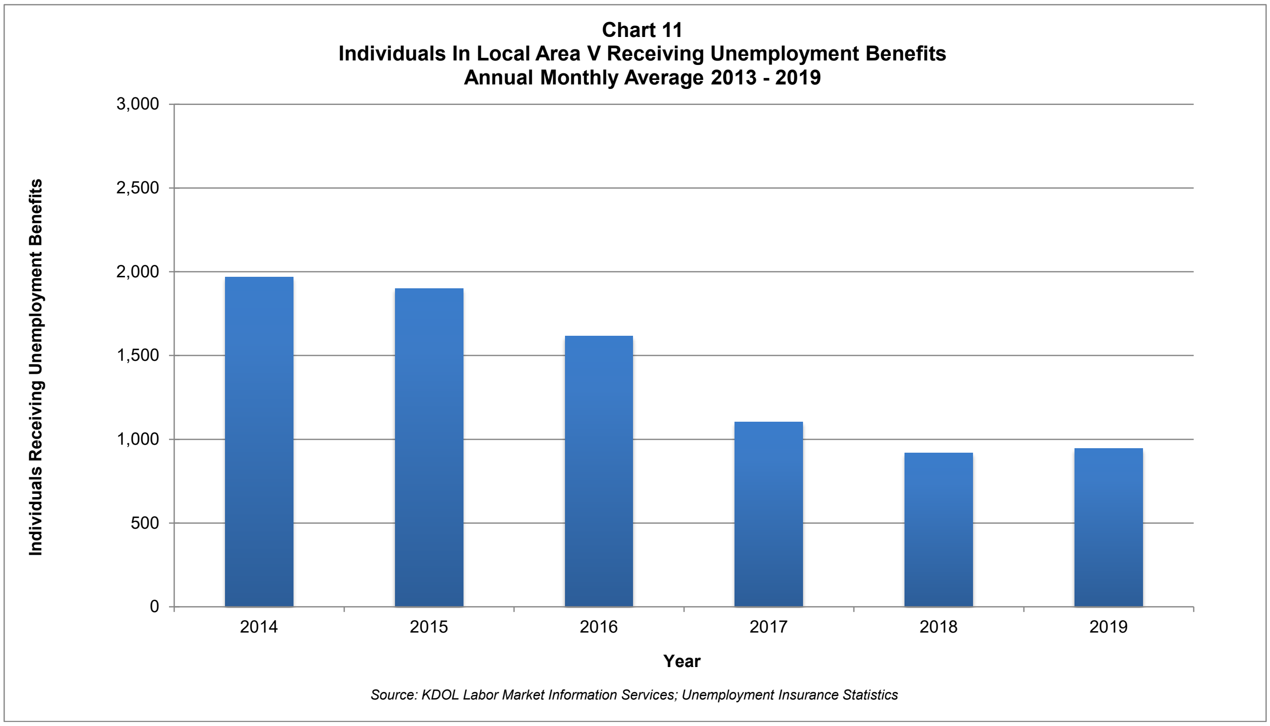
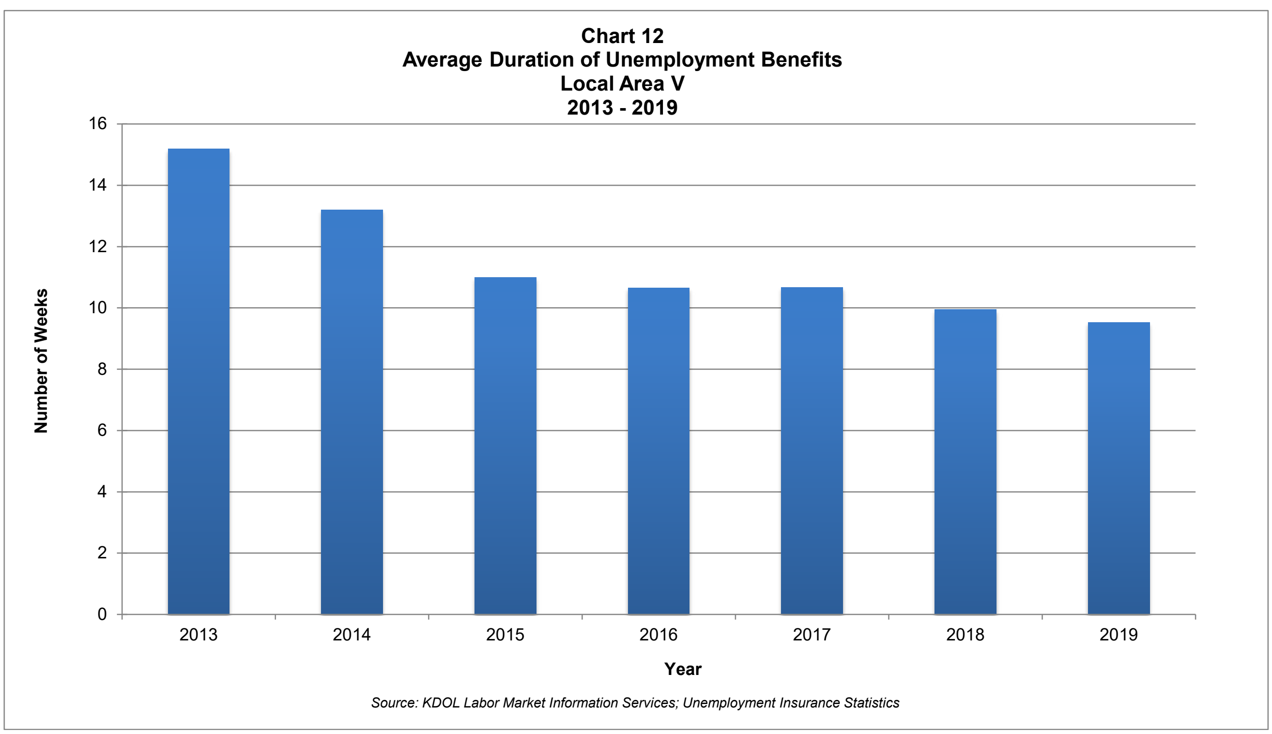


Chart 11 (page 107) displays the monthly average of the number of Local Area V residents receiving Kansas unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. The average number of people receiving unemployment benefits had decreased from 2014 to 2018 but saw an increase of 27 individuals to 946, in 2019, a 2.9 percent increase. *Chart 12* shows the average duration Local Area V residents remained on unemployment benefits from 2013 to 2019. Average duration decreased for the second year in a row to 9.5 weeks after staying consistently around 11 weeks from 2015 to 2017.





Occupational Statistics

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area V according to the 2020 Kansas Wage Survey while Tables 6 and 7 show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. The production occupational group had the highest employment with 13,980 jobs in May 2019, which was closely followed by office and administrative support occupations with 12,550 jobs. Five of the top 20 occupations by employment fell under these occupational groups, with secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive representatives being the fifth most common occupation.

Table 5
Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group
Local Area V
May 2019

Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	104,060	$32,203
Production Occupations	13,980	$34,444
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	12,550	$30,928
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	9,870	$39,814
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	8,690	$19,082
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	8,380	$29,779
Sales and Related Occupations	8,170	$22,859
Healthcare Support Occupations	5,870	$22,791
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	5,670	$52,888
Construction and Extraction Occupations	5,670	$38,577
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	5,120	$42,392
Management Occupations	3,860	$78,503
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	2,840	$26,278
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	2,760	$52,459
Protective Service Occupations	2,520	$33,618
Community and Social Service Occupations	1,680	$36,509
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	1,350	$26,045
Personal Care and Service Occupations	1,300	$23,570
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	1,210	$65,865
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	1,010	$53,737
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	870	$60,314
Legal Occupations	430	$48,423
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	250	$31,950

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Four other occupational groups accounted for at least 8,000 jobs in Local Area V. There were 9,870 jobs classified as education, training and library occupations, with three of the top 20 most common occupations falling under this group. Food preparation and serving related occupations reported 8,690 jobs, with two of the top 20 most common occupations falling under this group. Transportation and material moving occupations reported 8,380 jobs and there were 8,170 sales and related jobs. The most common occupation in Local Area V in 2019 was home health and personal care aides.

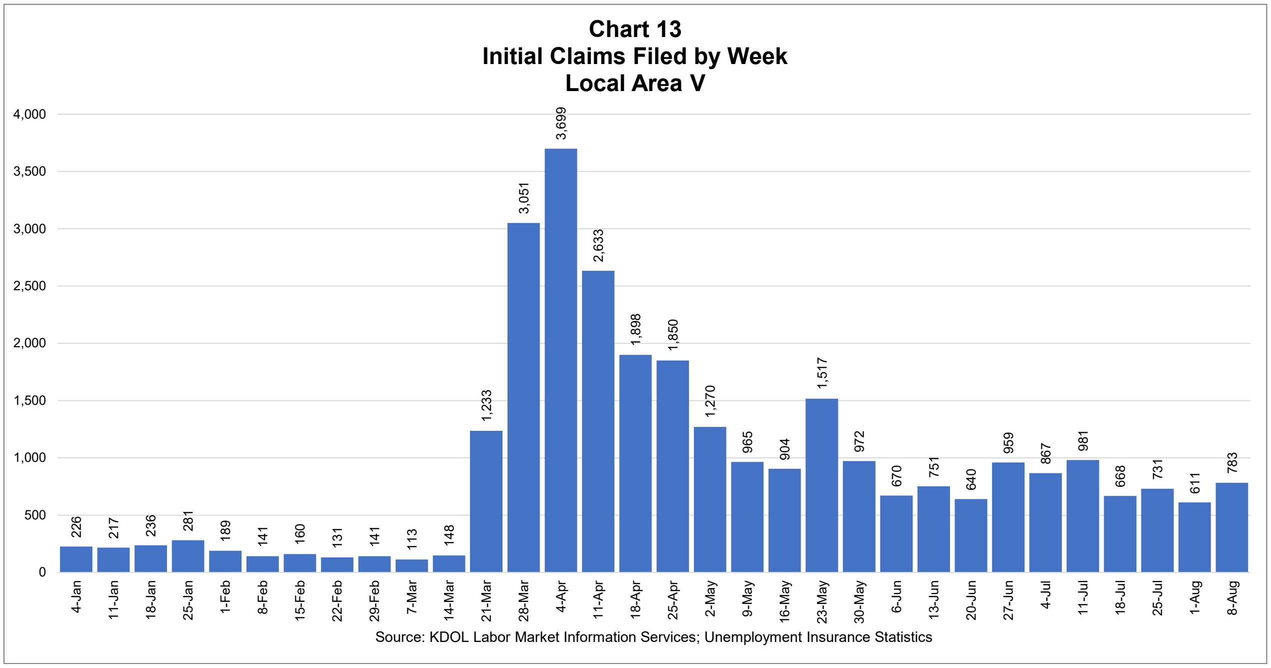
Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area V May 2019	
Occupational Group	**Employment**
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	3,690
Retail Salespersons	3,320
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	2,420
Cashiers	2,260
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2,180
Fast Food and Counter Workers	2,130
Waiters and Waitresses	2,000
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	1,760
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,670
Customer Service Representatives	1,650
Registered Nurses	1,640
Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	1,510
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	1,390
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,310
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,300
Stockers and Order Fillers	1,300
Office Clerks, General	1,290
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,280
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,260
General and Operations Managers	1,180
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

The median annual wage in Local Area V as of May 2019 was $32,203. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of $78,503. Three of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Two other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least $60,000. Architecture and engineering occupations had a median annual wage of $65,865 and life, physical and social science occupations had a median annual wage of $60,314. Notably, eight of the top 20 highest paying occupations were from the healthcare practitioners and technical occupational group.

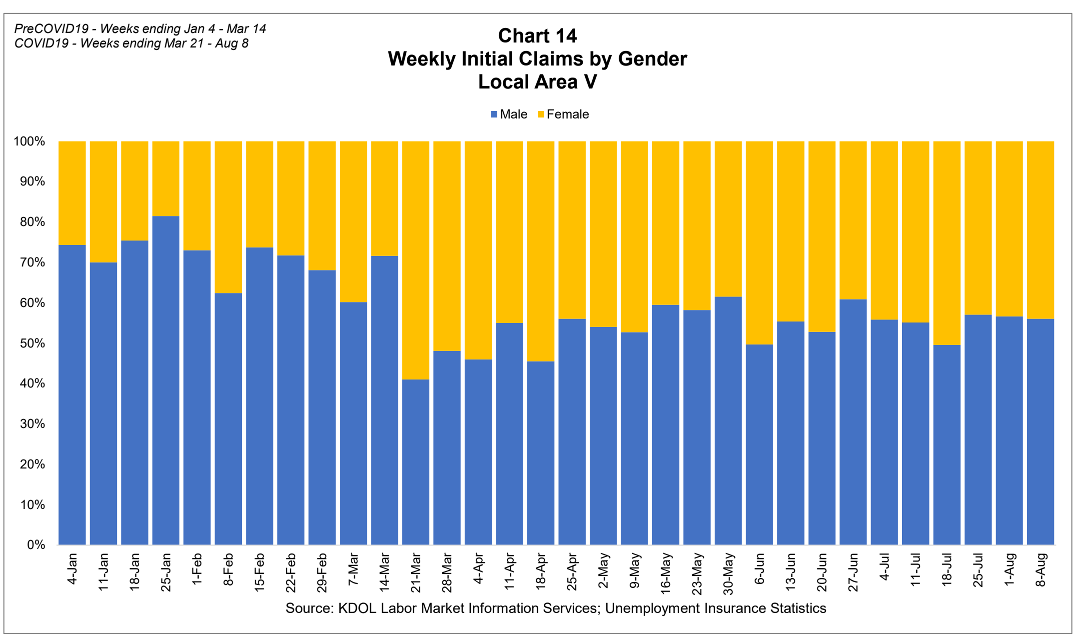
Table 7 Top 20 Occupations by Median Annual Wage Local Area V May 2019	
Occupational	**Median Annual Wage**
Psychiatrists	$206,163
Pediatricians, General	$200,218
General Internal Medicine Physicians	$199,984
Family Medicine Physicians	$195,938
Nurse Anesthetists	$190,382
Agricultural Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary	$173,283
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	$142,736
Pharmacists	$133,600
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	$126,932
Marketing Managers	$123,991
Architectural and Engineering Managers	$122,958
Optometrists	$119,321
Chief Executives	$118,205
Social Scientists and Related Workers, All Other	$115,193
Physical Scientists, All Other	$112,854
Nuclear Engineers	$112,804
Physician Assistants	$110,985
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	$108,823
Materials Engineers	$107,955
Aerospace Engineers	$104,312
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics	

COVID-19

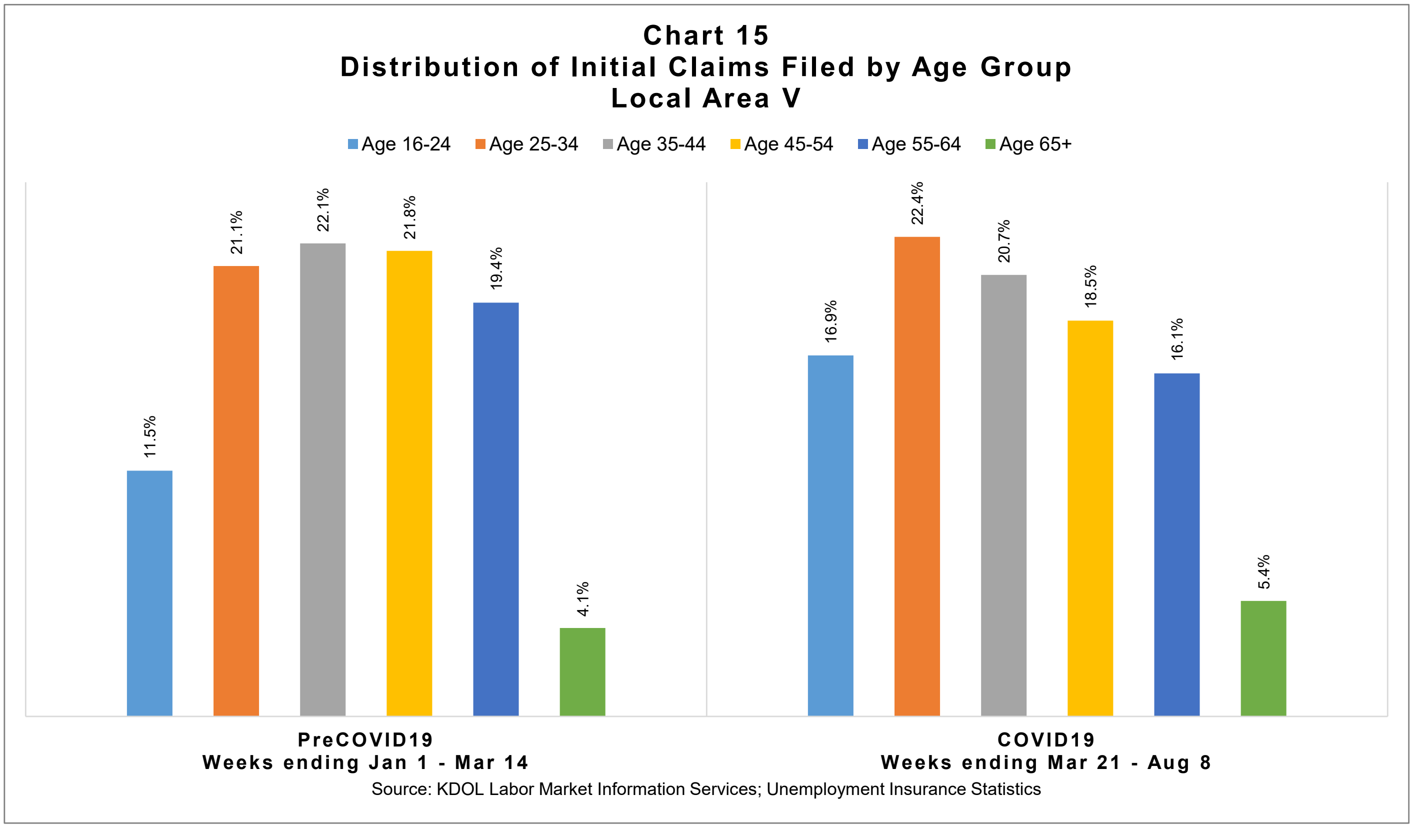
Unemployment claims in Local Area V rose to unprecedented levels during the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March. While they have decreased, they remain much higher than in recent years. Prior to the pandemic, from January to mid-March, Local Area V was seeing an average of 180 initial claims per week. The first spike in initial claims came during the week ending March 21, with 1,233 initial claims, an increase of 1,085 claims from the previous week, or 733.1 percent. Initial claims in Local Area V continued to increase and came to a peak during the week of April 4 with 3,699 initial claims. By mid-April initial claims were decreasing but hit another spike during the week ending May 23, with 1,517 initial claims. However, for the weeks ending May 30 through August 8, Local Area V saw an average of 785 claims per week.



Prior to the pandemic female claimants made up roughly 28 percent of initial claims. However, during the pandemic the ratio of male to female claimants shifted to reflect a more even distribution of claims. This is likely due to the fact that the pandemic has had an effect on nearly all industries rather than just male dominated industries, such as construction and manufacturing.

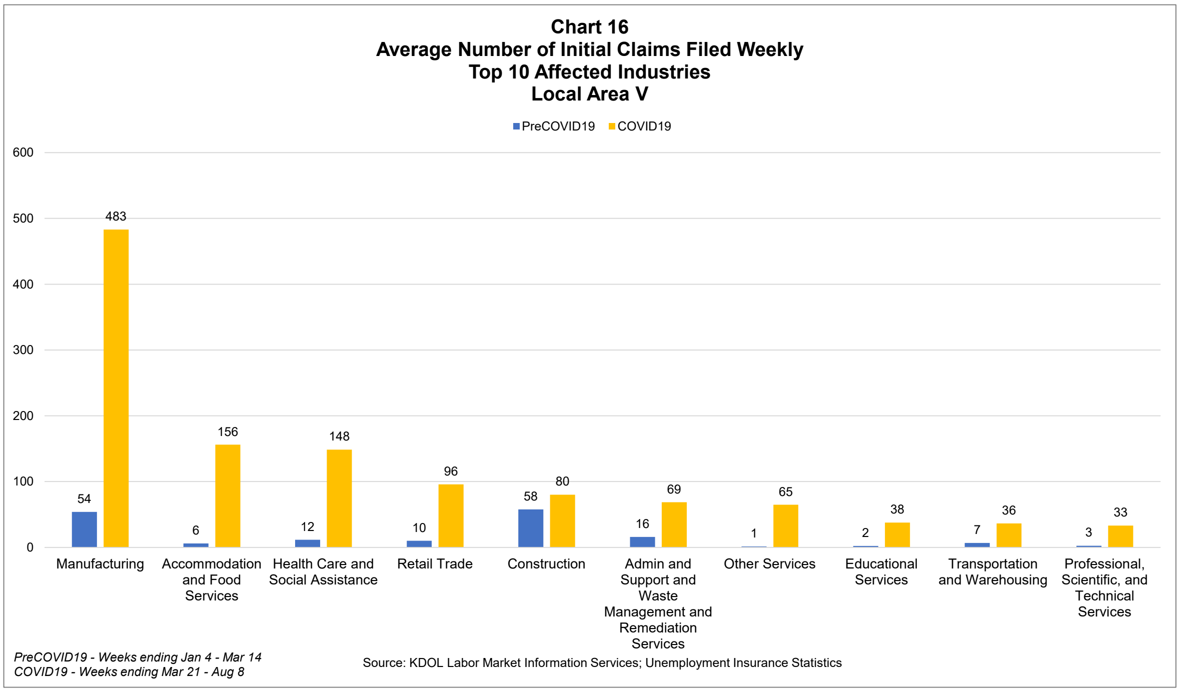


Prior to the pandemic, the majority of initial claims came from claimants age 25 to 64, roughly 84 percent of all initial claims. However, during the pandemic, the age distribution of claimants began to shift and the youngest and oldest age groups saw an increase in their share of total initial claims. The 16 to 24 year old age group increased by 5.4 percentage points to 16.9 percent of total initial claims while the 65 and older age group increased by 1.3 percentage points to 5.4 percent of total initial claims. The 25 to 34 year old age group also increased by 1.3 percentage points to 22.4 percent, leaving this age group with the largest proportion of total initial claims filed during the pandemic. This rise in claims filed by younger and older age groups resulted in the proportion of initial claims for middle age groups to decline, even though all age groups have seen increases in the number of initial claims filed. Initial claims filed by 35 to 44 year olds represent 20.7 percent of total initial claims filed during the pandemic, followed by the 45 to 54 year old age group at 18.5 percent of initial claims and the 55 to 64 year old age group at 16.1 percent of total initial claims.

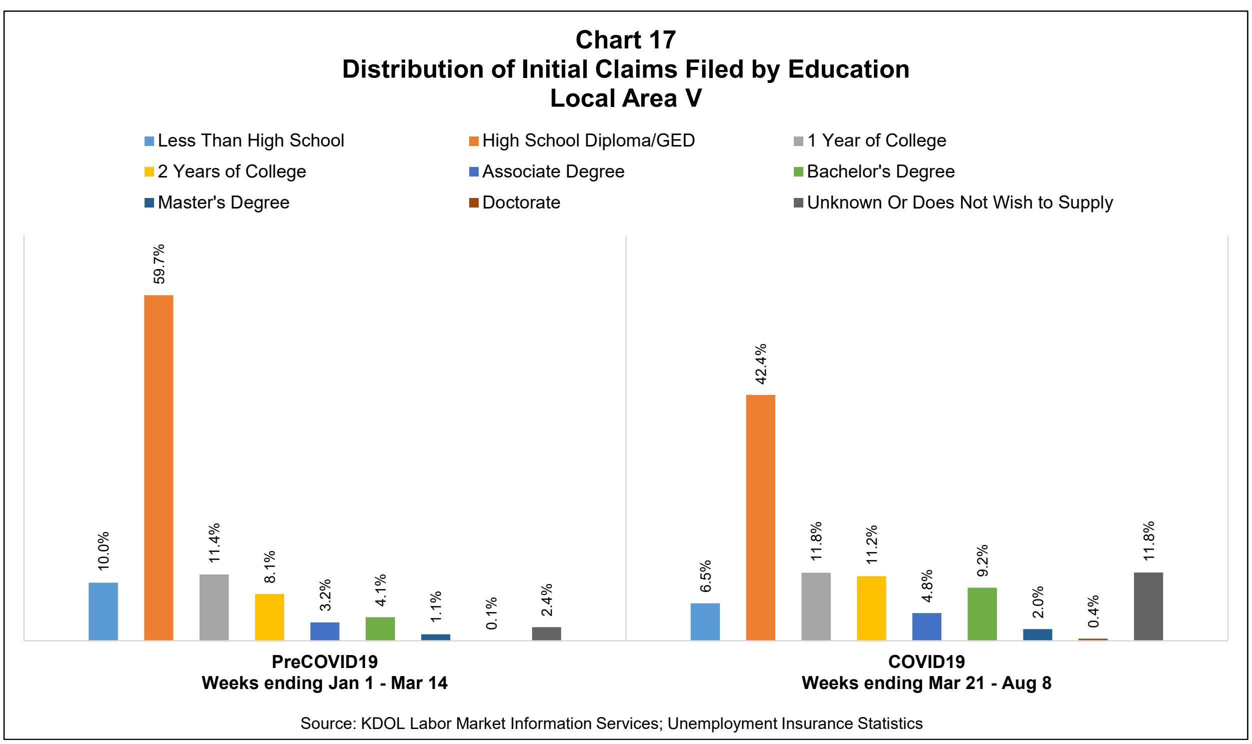


The effects of the pandemic have been seen across all industries. Some of the hardest hit industries include manufacturing, accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance, and retail trade. Prior to the pandemic manufacturing saw an average of 54 claims per week but during the pandemic claims have averaged 483 per week, reflecting an increase of 797.8 percent. Accommodation and food services has also been hit particularly hard, averaging roughly 6 claims per week prior to the pandemic and 156 per week during the pandemic, an increase of 2,500.8 percent. Healthcare and social assistance has seen roughly 148 claims per week during the pandemic, an increase of 1,186 percent. Retail trade, construction, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, and other services, have averaged more than 60 claims per week during the pandemic.

Industries that felt less of the effects of the pandemic include management of companies, utilities and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. These industries have averaged fewer than 10 initial claims per week since the onset of the pandemic.



In the months prior to the pandemic, claimants with a high school diploma or GED made up 59.7 percent of all initial claims, by far the most of any other level of education. As the pandemic has continued, the distribution of claims has shifted, decreasing for claimants with high school diplomas or GEDs as well as claimants with less than high school. However, it is important to note that the largest increase was seen in the unknown category, which increased 9.4 percentage points to 11.8 percent of total initial claims. This is most likely due to employers who filed initial claims on behalf of their employees and likely includes claimants that would usually be included in the high school and less than high school education categories. The percentage of claimants with a bachelor's degree increased 5.1 percentage points to 9.2 percent of total initial claims. Additionally, the proportion of claimants with two years of college increased 3.1 percentage points to 11.2 percent, while the proportion of claimants with an associate degree increased by 1.6 percentage points.



Counties

Kansas has 105 counties, each important to the economic welfare of the state. Economic trends and insight can be more easily observed by studying county level statistics.

Population

Population estimates showed that 30 counties experienced population growth from 2018 to 2019. As seen in *Table 1*, the fastest growing counties were Wallace County and Elk County, each with a population increase of 1.9 percent. Eight other counties recorded increases of at least one percent. Morton County recorded the greatest decline in total population, with a decrease of 2,587 residents, or 3.9 percent.

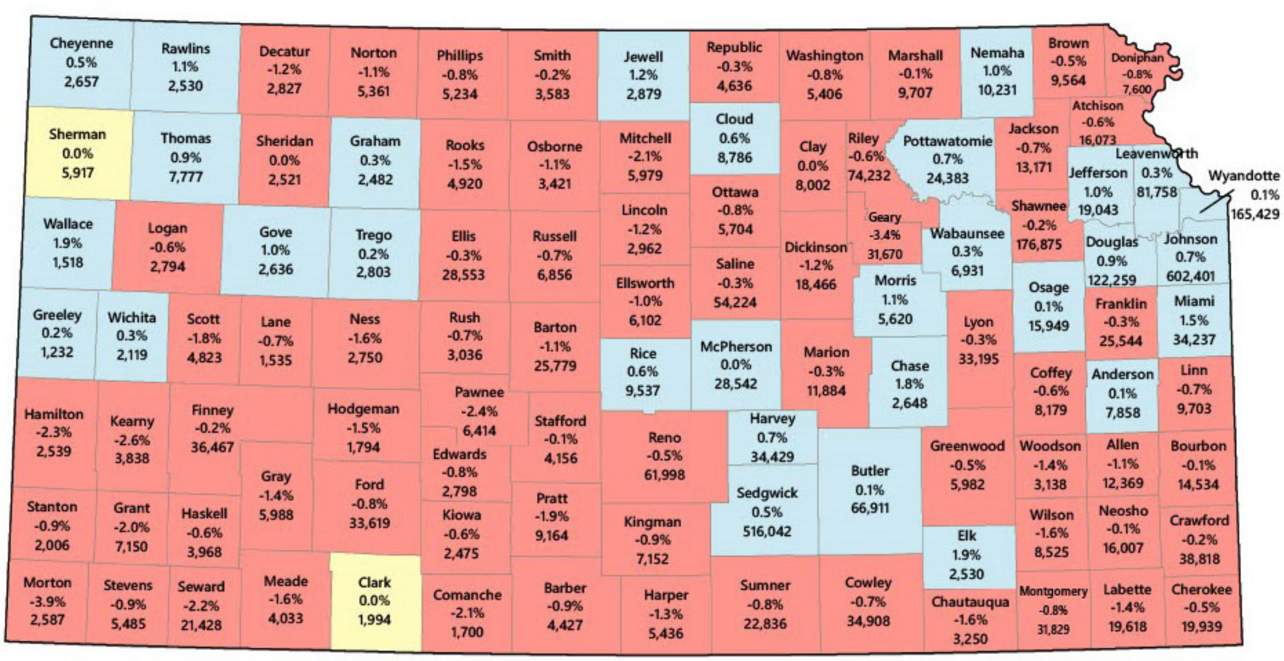
Table 1
Top 10 Counties by Population & Population Growth
2019

Top 10 Counties by Population	Population	Top 10 Counties by Population Growth	% Growth
Johnson	602,401	Wallace	1.9%
Sedgwick	516,042	Elk	1.9%
Shawnee	176,875	Chase	1.8%
Wyandotte	165,429	Miami	1.5%
Douglas	122,259	Jewell	1.2%
Leavenworth	81,758	Morris	1.1%
Riley	74,232	Rawlins	1.1%
Butler	66,911	Nemaha	1.0%
Reno	61,998	Jefferson	1.0%
Saline	54,224	Gove	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

In Kansas, a majority of the state's population is concentrated in just a handful of counties. *Table 1* displays the top 10 counties by population in 2019. Johnson County was the most populous county in Kansas with 602,401 residents, or 20.7 percent of the total Kansas population. Sedgwick County, which contains Wichita, the state's largest city, is the other county with at least 500,000 people. It had a 2019 population of 516,042 or 17.7 percent of the Kansas population. Shawnee, Wyandotte and Douglas counties round out the top five and each have at least 100,000 residents. The top five counties by population contained 54.3 percent of the Kansas population. See *Map 1* to view the population and the change in population from 2018 to 2019 by county.

Map 1
Population and Change in Population by County
2019



Statewide
Population (Percent Change): 0.1%
Population (Number of Population: 2,913,314

Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services
in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Force

The labor force increased in 48 counties from 2018 to 2019. Labor force growth of at least one percent was recorded in 23 counties in 2019. As seen in *Table 2*, Harper County recorded the largest percent increase, with the labor force expanding by 5.3 percent while Sedgwick County experienced the largest total increase by adding 4,379 people to the labor force in 2019. Greely County recorded the largest percent decrease in the labor force declining by 6.7 percent.

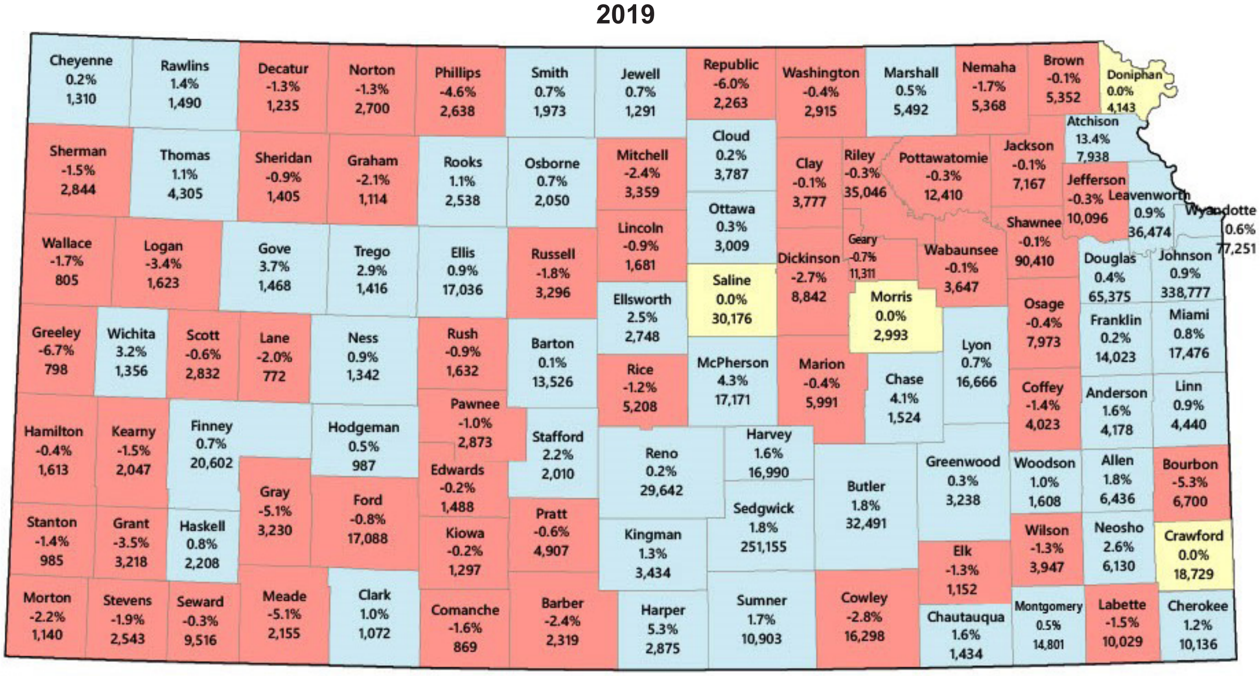
Table 2
Top 10 Counties by Labor Force & Labor Force Growth
2019

Top 10 Counties by Labor Force	Labor Force	Top 10 Counties by Labor Force Growth	% Growth
Johnson	338,777	Harper	5.3%
Sedgwick	251,155	McPherson	4.3%
Shawnee	90,410	Chase	4.1%
Wyandotte	77,251	Gove	3.7%
Douglas	65,375	Wichita	3.2%
Leavenworth	36,474	Trego	2.9%
Riley	35,046	Neosho	2.6%
Butler	32,491	Ellsworth	2.5%
Saline	30,176	Stafford	2.2%
Reno	29,642	Butler	1.8%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Johnson County had the largest labor force in 2019 with 338,777. Sedgwick County was the only other county with a labor force greater than 100,000 with 251,155 people. Just like with population, 55.4 percent of the state's labor force lives in one of five counties: Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Wyandotte and Douglas. Lane County had the smallest labor force at 772 people, one of six counties with a labor force of fewer than 1,000 people. See *Map 2* to view the labor force and the change in the labor force from 2018 to 2019 by county.

Map 2
Labor Force by County
2019



Statewide
Labor Force (Percent Change): 0.6%
Labor Force (Number in Labor Force): 1,486,620

Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rate

In 49 counties, the unemployment rate decreased from 2018 to 2019. Osborne and Wyandotte County recorded the most improvement in their unemployment rates, decreasing by 0.5 percentage points as seen in *Table 3*. Unemployment rates were unchanged over the year in 23 counties.

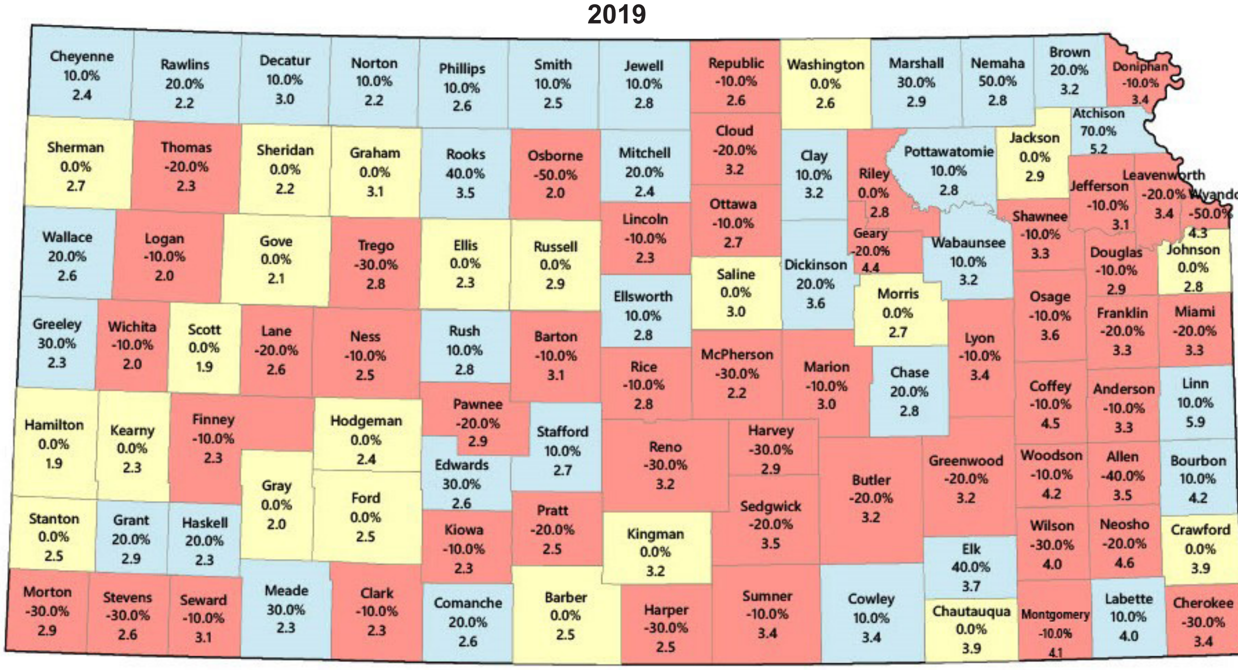
Sixty-one counties recorded an unemployment rate below three percent in 2019 and 94 counties had a rate below four percent. Two counties tied for the lowest unemployment rate in 2019 at 1.9 percent: Hamilton and Scott. Linn County experienced the highest unemployment rate in 2019 at 5.9 percent. See *Map 3* to view the unemployment rates and the change in the unemployment rate from 2018 to 2019 by county.

Table 3
Top 10 Counties by Lowest Unemployment Rate
& Decrease in Unemployment Rate
2019

Top 10 Lowest County Unemployment Rates	Unemployment Rate	Top 10 Counties by Decrease in Unemployment Rate	Decrease in Unemployment Rate
Hamilton	1.9%	Osborne	-0.5
Scott	1.9%	Wyandotte	-0.5
Gray	2.0%	Allen	-0.4
Logan	2.0%	Cherokee	-0.3
Osborne	2.0%	Harvey	-0.3
Wichita	2.0%	Morton	-0.3
Gove	2.1%	Trego	-0.3
McPherson	2.2%	Harper	-0.3
Norton	2.2%	McPherson	-0.3
Rawlins	2.2%	Reno	-0.3

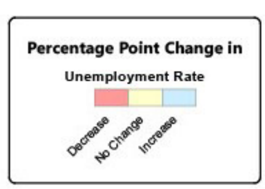
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Map 3
Unemployment Rate by County
2019



Statewide
Unemployment Rate (Percent Change): 0.1%
Unemployment Rate (Rate): 3.2%

Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services
in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Jobs

The number of jobs increased in 56 counties during 2019. Sedgwick County added the most total jobs with 6,346 more jobs. *Table 4* shows that Harper County recorded the highest percent growth in jobs, adding 6.8 percent. Bourbon and Republic Counties experienced the largest percent decrease in jobs at 6.4 percent while Cowley County lost the most total jobs, recording 587 fewer jobs in 2019.

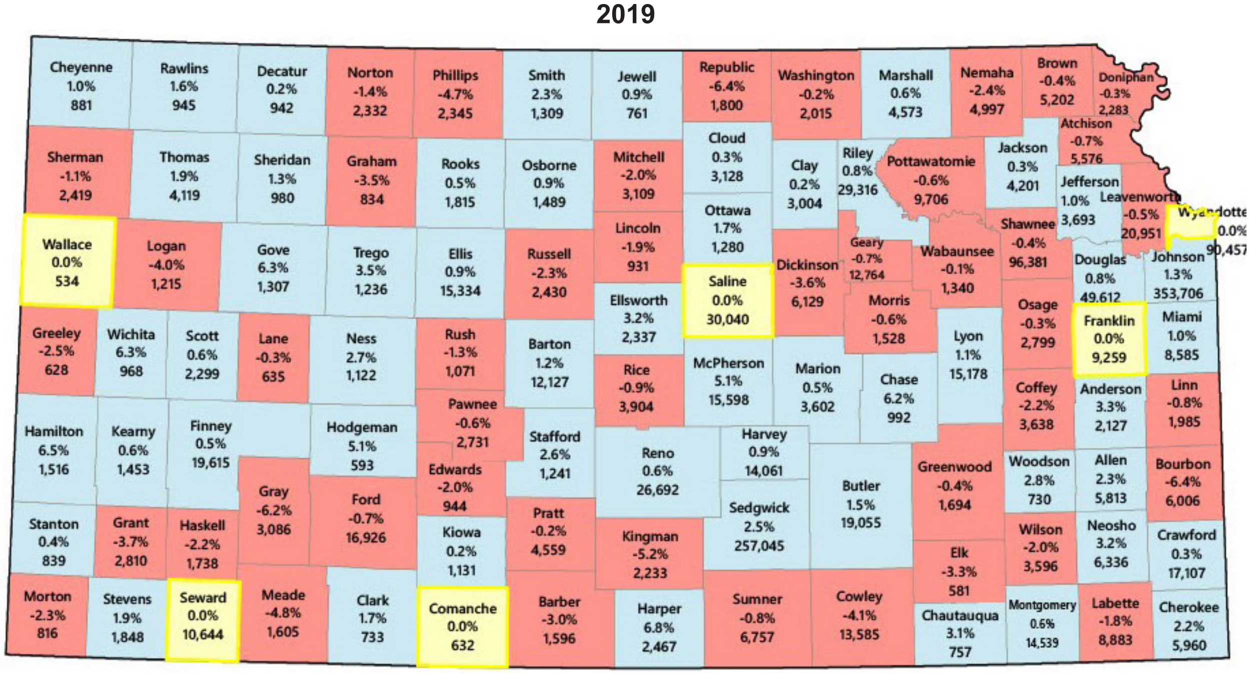
Table 4
Top 10 Counties by Number of Jobs & Job Growth
2019

Top 10 Counties by Number of Jobs	Jobs	Top 10 Counties by Job Growth	% Growth
Johnson	353,706	Harper	6.8%
Sedgwick	257,045	Hamilton	6.5%
Shawnee	96,381	Gove	6.3%
Wyandotte	90,457	Wichita	6.3%
Douglas	49,612	Chase	6.2%
Saline	30,040	Hodgeman	5.1%
Riley	29,316	McPherson	5.1%
Reno	26,692	Trego	3.5%
Leavenworth	20,951	Anderson	3.3%
Finney	19,615	Neosho	3.2%

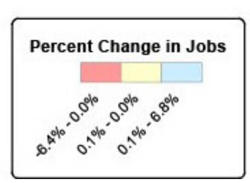
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

There were 353,706 jobs in Johnson County in 2019, the most of any county, followed by Sedgwick County with 257,045 jobs and Shawnee County with 96,381 jobs. Wallace County recorded the fewest jobs with 534, one of 21 counties with fewer than 1,000 jobs. See *Map 4* to view jobs and the change in jobs from 2018 to 2019 by county.

Map 4
Jobs by County
2019



Statewide
Jobs (Percent Change): 0.5%
Jobs (Number of Jobs): 1,423,000



Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Average Weekly Wage

Average weekly wage increased in 91 counties in 2019. With the Midwest experiencing inflation of 1.5 percent in 2019, 86 counties experienced growth in inflation adjusted average weekly wages giving Kansans in those counties more money to spend on additional goods and services. *Table 5* displays that Harper County experienced the highest percent growth in wages, with average weekly wages experiencing a 9.7 percent increase. McPherson County had the largest total increase in average weekly wages, with an increase of $77.

Table 5
Top 10 Counties by Average Weekly Wage & Average Weekly Wage Growth
2019

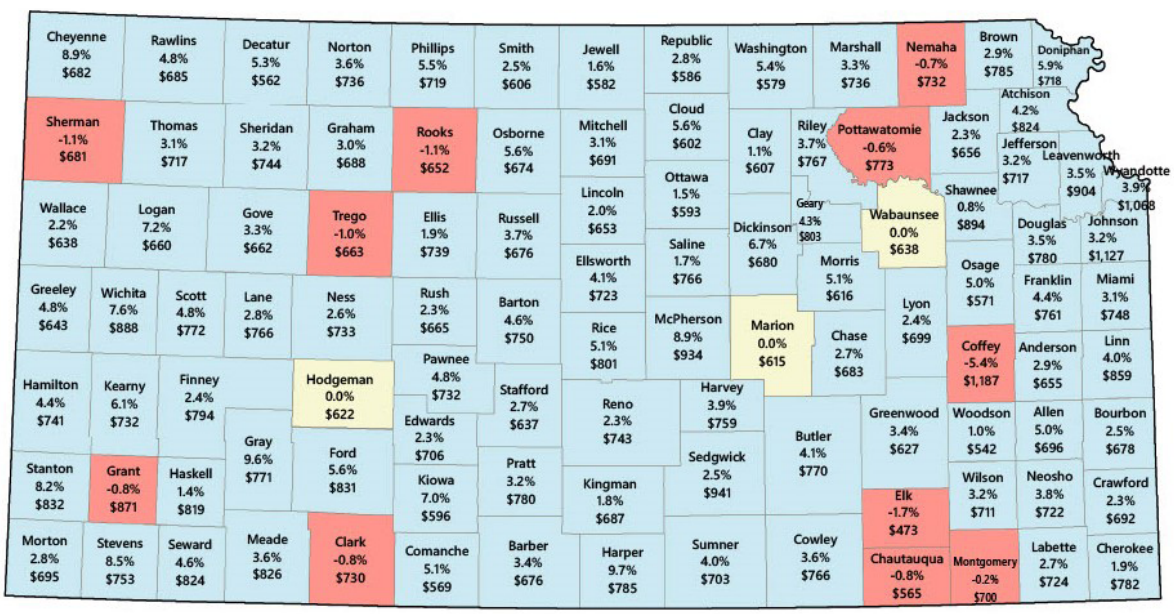
Top 10 Counties by Average Weekly Wage	Average Weekly Wage	Top 10 Counties by Average Weekly Wage Growth	% Growth
Coffey	$1,187	Harper	9.7%
Johnson	$1,127	Gray	9.6%
Wyandotte	$1,068	McPherson	8.9%
Sedgwick	$941	Cheyenne	8.9%
McPherson	$934	Stevens	8.5%
Leavenworth	$904	Stanton	8.2%
Shawnee	$894	Wichita	7.6%
Wichita	$888	Logan	7.2%
Grant	$871	Kiowa	7.0%
Linn	$859	Dickinson	6.7%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Coffee County recorded the largest decrease in average weekly wage, going from $1,256 in 2018 to $1,187 in 2019 which resulted in the biggest percent decline at 5.4 percent. Only eleven additional counties recorded a decrease in average weekly wage. The average weekly wage was unchanged over the year in Hodgeman, Marion and Wabaunsee Counties.

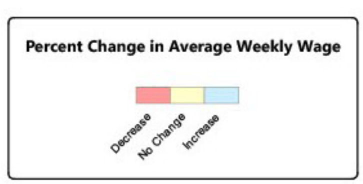
Coffey County recorded the highest 2019 average weekly wage in Kansas at $1,187. Johnson and Wyandotte counties were the only other counties with an average weekly wage over $1,000. Elk County experienced the lowest average weekly wage at $473, one of eleven counties with an average weekly wage less than $600. See *Map 5* to view average weekly wage and the change in average weekly wage from 2018 to 2019 by county.

Map 5
Average Weekly Wage by County
2019



Statewide
Average Weekly Wage (Percent Change): 1.7%
Average Weekly Wage (Actual Wage): $924

Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Individuals Receiving Unemployment Benefits

The monthly average of individuals receiving unemployment benefits decreased in 59 counties from 2018 to 2019. *Table 6* shows that Hamilton County recorded the largest percent decline in individuals receiving unemployment benefits, 73.3 percent, falling from an average of three individuals receiving unemployment benefits in 2018 to an average of one in 2019. Johnson County had the biggest decrease in the number of people on unemployment benefits each month with a decline of 146 people.

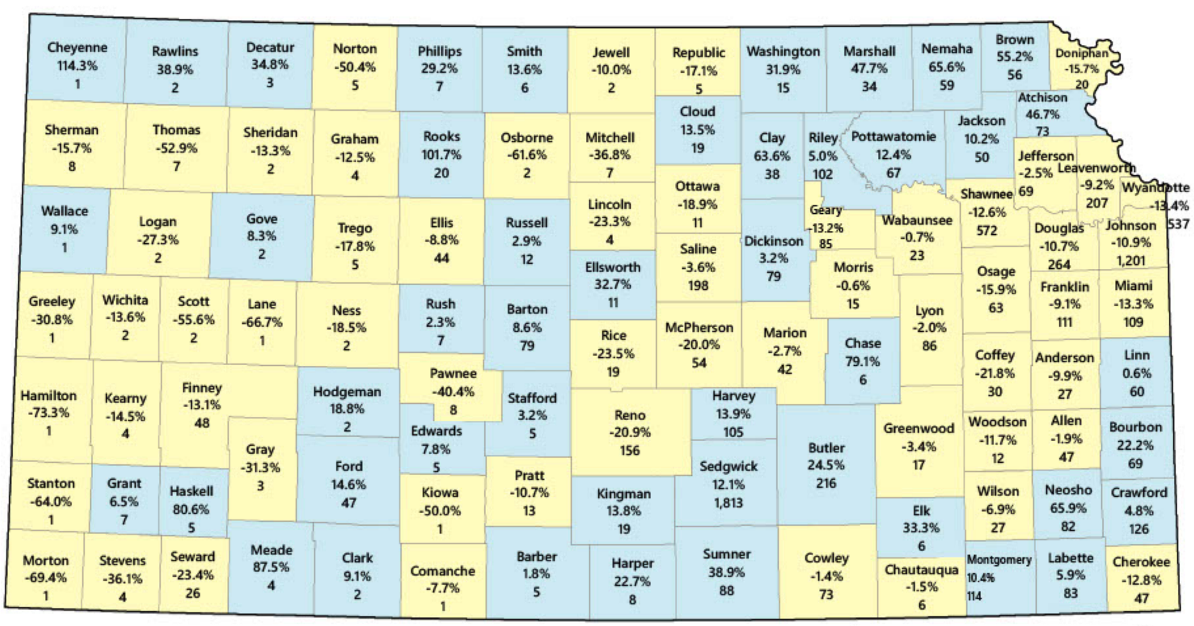
Table 6
Top 10 Counties With Most Individuals Receiving Unemployment Benefits
& Largest Percent Improvement
2019

Top 10 Counties With Most Individuals Receiving Unemployment Benefits	Individuals Receiving Unemployment Benefits (Monthly Average)	Top 10 Counties by Improvement in Individuals Receiving Unemployment Benefits	% Improvement
Sedgwick	1,813	Hamilton	73.3%
Johnson	1,201	Morton	69.4%
Shawnee	572	Lane	66.7%
Wyandotte	537	Stanton	64.0%
Douglas	264	Osborne	61.6%
Butler	216	Scott	55.6%
Leavenworth	207	Thomas	52.9%
Saline	198	Norton	50.4%
Reno	156	Kiowa	50.0%
Crawford	126	Pawnee	40.4%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services, Unemployment Insurance Statistics

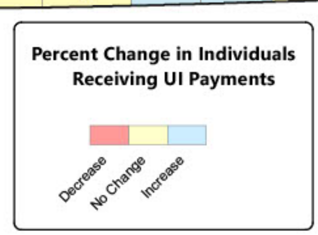
Sedgwick County had the most individuals receiving unemployment benefits, with a monthly average of 1,813 people. Johnson County was the other county with more than 1,000 people per month receiving unemployment. See *Map 6* to view the monthly average of individuals receiving unemployment benefits and the change in individuals from 2018 to 2019 by county.

Map 6
Individuals Receiving Unemployment Benefits by County
2019



Statewide
Individuals Receiving UI Payments (Percent Change): -12.4%
Individuals Receiving UI Payments (Number of Individuals): 9,364

Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services
in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Sources

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Current Employment Statistics (State/MSA Nonfarm Jobs): https://www.bls.gov/sae/
Local Area Unemployment Statistics: https://www.bls.gov/lau/
National Labor Force Statistics: https://www.bls.gov/cps/
Occupational Employment Projections: https://www.bls.gov/emp/
Occupational Employment Statistics: https://www.bls.gov/oes/
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: https://www.bls.gov/cew/

International Trade Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
Home Page: https://www.trade.gov/
Data & Analysis: https://trade.gov/data.asp
TradeStats Express: http://tse.export.gov/tse/tsehome.aspx

Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services
Home Page: https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/Default.aspx
Long-Term Projections: http://klic.dol.ks.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=468
Unemployment Insurance Data: http://klic.dol.ks.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=731

United States Census Bureau
Home Page: https://www.census.gov/
Foreign Trade Statistics: https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/index.html
Population Estimates: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html