

2021

Kansas Economic Report

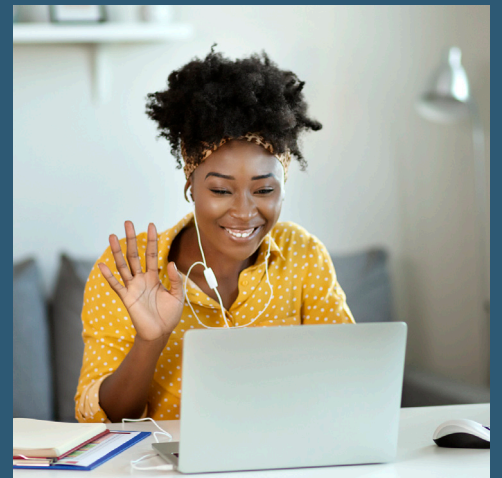


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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

The year 2020 will go down in history as one of unprecedented economic volatility. As the pandemic took hold, many workplaces ceased operations in an effort to slow the spread of the coronavirus. Consequently, new initial claims for unemployment benefits soared to extraordinary highs during the month of March.

In April, Kansas experienced its highest seasonally adjusted unemployment rate on record of 12.6%, with records beginning in 1976. By the end of 2020, there were strong indications that recovery from the pandemic-induced spike in unemployment was well under way with the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate falling to 4.7% in December. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continued to decline in 2021 and by July it had fallen to 3.8%. The declining unemployment rate coupled with the recovery of 109,000 private sector jobs from April 2020 through July 2021 is evidence that Kansans displayed great fortitude and the ability to bounce back strongly.

While 2020 was a year unlike any other, it is worth noting that this recession was unique in both its immediate onset and relatively quick ending. By working together, there is renewed hope for recovery and progress for the future.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Amber Shultz".

Amber Shultz
Secretary of Labor



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2020 was a year of unprecedented challenges as labor markets in Kansas, and around the world, were disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the Kansas economy contracted in 2020 with the majority of statewide economic indicators declining over the year. Kansas has a ways to go before it can reach pre-pandemic levels, but overall most economic indicators have shown improvement throughout early 2021.

Kansas' labor force grew by 3,337 individuals, or 0.2%, during 2020, with the labor force participation rate holding steady at 67.0%. Local Areas I, II, and V each saw a decline in their labor force, with this being the ninth year of decline for Local Area I (western Kansas). 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 IV experienced the most growth in 2020, increasing by 1.4%, or 4,374 individuals, to 323,709. Local Area III added 2,684 individuals, an increase of 0.6%. There is concern for the future of the Kansas labor force as population growth has been fluctuating between -0.1% and 0.1% from 2016 through 2019. The population of prime age workers, 25 to 54 year olds, saw a decline of 4,218, or 0.4%, in 2019. Most concerning though, is that the population groups under 25 continue to show declines, with a decrease of 6,645 people, or 0.7%

In 2019 Kansas experienced its lowest unemployment rate since 1979, 3.2%. Like the rest of the nation, Kansas saw a large increase in its unemployment rate due to measures taken to stop the spread of the coronavirus. Monthly rates increased sharply to record highs in April 2020, but showed significant improvement throughout the remainder of 2020. Kansas' annual unemployment rate increased 2.7 percentage points to 5.9% in 2020, this is 1.2 percentage points higher than the historical annual average of 4.7%. All five of the local areas saw an increase in their unemployment rates in 2020. Local Area IV recorded the highest unemployment rate of any of the local areas, 8.3%, while Local Area I had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.0%. Local Areas III and V recorded unemployment rates of 5.6%, while Local Area II recorded an unemployment rate of 5.5%.

Job loss was experienced across all industries in Kansas during 2020, with the largest losses occurring in the leisure and hospitality industry. Leisure and hospitality jobs decreased by 19,700, or 15.2%; roughly 80% of these losses were seen in the accommodation and food services sector. The manufacturing industry also saw a large decline, decreasing by 11,600 jobs statewide, or 6.8%, with durable goods manufacturing accounting for 10,800 jobs lost. Government jobs at the federal level increased statewide and in each of the local areas, this was related to the collection and analysis of the 2020 decennial census. Each of the five local areas lost jobs over the year. Local Area III experienced the highest total job loss, with 19,980 jobs lost, or 4.3% while Local Area IV saw the largest percentage of jobs lost, declining by 17,756 jobs or 5.9%. Local Area V experienced the smallest total job loss, declining by 4,805, or 4.6%.

In response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labor market, the United States Congress authorized new federal unemployment programs through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020, which were extended through the Continued Assistance to Unemployed Workers Act (Continued Assistance Act) of 2020 and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The new programs provided extended benefits through the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program and a new program, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). Initially, claims were relatively low in 2020, but increased sharply at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in mid-March. Weekly continued claims peaked during the week ending April 25, 2020 with a total of 138,749 continued claims across all available programs, this was an increase of 2,500.7% when compared to the same week in 2019. The number of Kansans claiming benefits remained over 90,000 per week through the end of July and continued to decrease through December, with 51,209 weeks claimed for the week ending December 26, 2020. There was a sharp decline in claims when the OKTA Identity Verification System was implemented in January 2021, and weekly continued claims have continued to trend downward, dropping below 20,000 during the week ending July 24, 2021.

The year 2020 brought demographic changes to claims as well. Claimants in the 25 to 34 age group saw the highest number of weekly continued claims throughout 2020, totaling 833,371 continued claims, or an average of 16,026 continued claims per week. The largest percent increase in continued claims was for the 16 to 24 age group, which saw an average of 415 continued claims per week in 2019, but increased 2,046.7% to 8,916 continued claims per week in 2020. This may be attributed to the fact that harder hit industries, such as leisure and hospitality, typically have a younger workforce. Additionally, males generally account for a larger proportion of claims in Kansas due to the fact that a larger portion of claims filed are in historically male dominated industries, such as construction and manufacturing, so it is notable that throughout 2020 the proportion of male to female claimants became more evenly distributed with males filing roughly 49% of continued claims, while females filed roughly 51%.

Wages and personal income grew significantly in Kansas during 2020. When adjusted for inflation, real average weekly wages grew in Kansas from \$933 in 2019 to \$990 in 2020. This represents growth of 6.1%, which is in line with the national growth rate. Wage growth may have been higher during 2020 due to the fact that lower wage workers experienced higher levels of job loss, while many higher wage workers could transfer to remote work during the COVID-19 pandemic. With fewer people employed, but at higher wages, the average weekly wage increased for Kansas, the Plains Region, and the U.S. Nominal personal income, which also includes business and investment income and government benefit payments in addition to wages, grew by 5.0%.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined by 3.0% in 2020 after experiencing sustained growth during the previous six years. This was slightly less than the Plains Region and the U.S. which experienced declines of 3.1% and 3.5% respectively. Export sales decreased by 10.8% in 2020, marking the first year of decline since 2016. Food manufacturing was the top exporting industry in 2020, accounting for 22.7% of Kansas exports. Transportation equipment declined by 24.2% but recorded the second highest total export sales for Kansas in 2020. Agricultural products was the only major export industry in Kansas to see growth during 2020, increasing by 5.3%.

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 2020 Economic Report is current as of August 10, 2021. For more information on data found in this report, see Sources on page 106.

Table 1 2020 Kansas Overview			
	2020 Value	Change From 2019	Percent Change From 2019
Labor Force	1,497,003	3,337	0.2%
Unemployment Rate	5.9%	2.7	NA
Nonfarm Jobs	1,358,600	-65,200	-4.6%
Continued Claims*	3,487,407	3,154,442	947.4%
Real Average Weekly Wage	\$990	\$57	6.1%
Per Capita Personal Income	\$56,073	\$2,634	4.9%
Real Gross Domestic Product	\$155,307,800,000	-\$4,751,500,000	-3.0%
Export Sales	\$10,407,517,588	-\$1,255,658,732	-10.8%

Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, International Trade Administration, and the U.S. Census Bureau
**2020 claims counts include PEUC, EB, and PUA, these programs were not in operation during 2019*

STATEWIDE SUMMARY

POPULATION

Due to complications of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2010 to 2020 Intercensal Estimates are currently scheduled to be released during 2022; therefore the analysis of population in this report is based on the 2019 data released during 2020.

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.

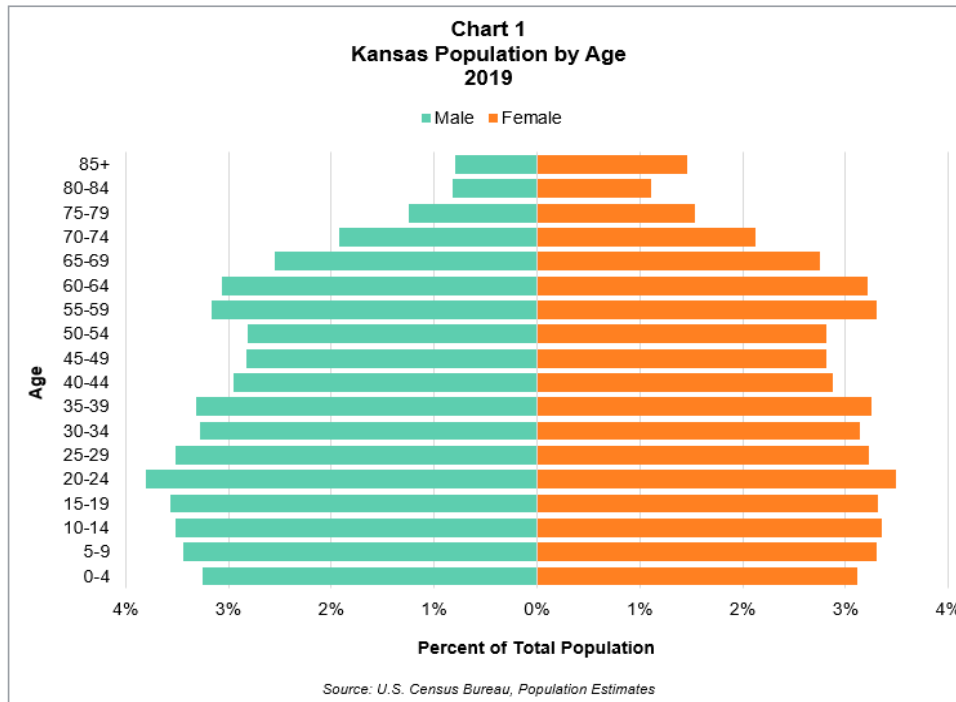
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kansas	2,808,076	2,832,704	2,858,190	2,869,225	2,885,257	2,893,212
Plains Region	20,248,815	20,392,583	20,536,160	20,641,455	20,750,502	20,870,034
U.S.	304,093,966	306,771,529	309,321,666	311,556,874	313,830,990	315,993,715
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas	2,900,475	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 U.S. 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%. Annual growth rates have fallen over this time period and have been at or below 0.1% over the past four years.

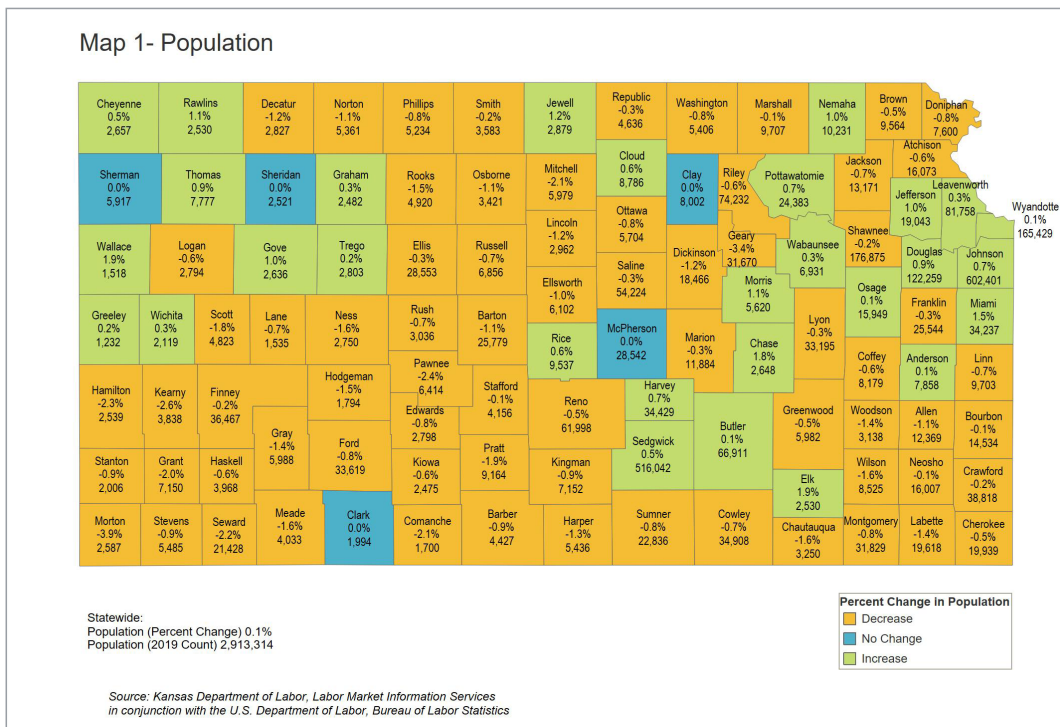
The U.S. population is also growing at historically low levels, recording 0.5% growth to 328.2 million in 2019. This is the lowest national growth rate recorded since 1918. The Plains Region population grew by 0.4% in 2019 to 21.4 million.

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 to 24 year old age group representing the older members of Generation Z and the younger members of the millennial generation and the 55 to 59 year old age group representing the younger members of the baby boomer generation. The 20 to 24 age group has the largest population in Kansas making up 7.3% of the total population. The median age for Kansans 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 to 54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25 to 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%. The 25 to 54 year old population was 1,071,912 in 2019, a decrease of 4,218, or 0.4%. However, most of the decrease was in the 50 to 54 age group indicating that a lot of the decline may be due to people aging out of the 25 to 54 group. There were declines of more than 2,500 people recorded in the 45 to 49 year old and 55 to 59 year old age groups as well.

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 also decreased by 6,645, or 0.7%. 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 to 24 year old age group, which would include recent college graduates, recorded a 0.6% decline in population, or 1,337 people.



Map 1 shows that 29 of Kansas' counties saw population gains from 2018 to 2019 while 71 counties incurred a population loss. Five counties showed 0.0% change from 2018 to 2019. The county with the largest population gain was Johnson with an increase of 4,274 people, or 0.7%. This was followed by Sedgwick County with a gain of 2,558 people or 0.5%. The county with the largest decline was Geary, which recorded a loss of 1,107 people or 3.4%. Riley, Seward, and Shawnee counties also saw losses of more than 400 people from 2018 to 2019.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

» Civilian Labor Force

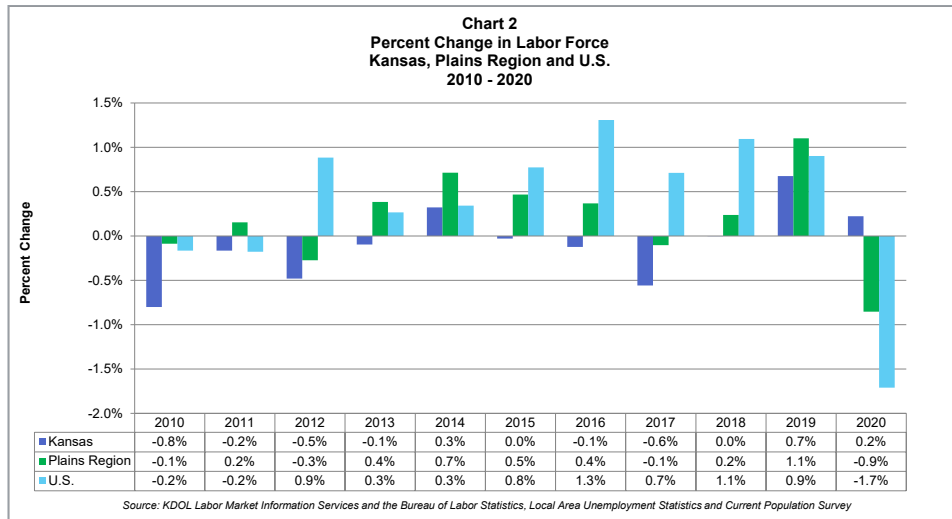
The civilian labor force is a measure of the number of people 16 years old or older that are available for work. This includes individuals who are employed as well as those who are unemployed but actively seeking work. A growing labor force is favorable as it increases the number of workers available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

As indicated in Table 3, there were 1,497,003 people in the labor force in 2020, a 0.2% increase. There were 1,408,995 Kansans working in 2020 which was a 2.6% decrease after setting a record high for the number of Kansans working during 2019. The number of unemployed people in Kansas increased by 40,790 people, or 86.4%, to 88,008 with the vast majority of those being unemployed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Unlike previous recessions, there was a sharp increase in unemployment in April 2020, but estimates had already improved significantly by the end of 2020. The only years in which Kansas saw higher numbers of unemployed people were during the Great Recession from 2009 through 2011.

Table 3 Labor Force Statistics Kansas 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	1,493,666	1,497,003	3,337	0.2%
Employed	1,446,448	1,408,995	-37,453	-2.6%
Unemployed	47,218	88,008	40,790	86.4%
Unemployment Rate	3.2%	5.9%	2.7	NA
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics</i>				

Prime age workers are those workers who are between 25 and 54 years old. The labor force of prime age workers increased by approximately 4,000, or 0.4%, to approximately 905,000 people, in 2020. The number of employed prime age workers decreased by approximately 15,000, or 1.7% while the number of unemployed prime age workers increased by approximately 19,000, or 82.6%.

Following an eight year expansion, the U.S. civilian labor force decreased in 2020 by 1.7% to 160.7 million. There were 147.8 million people in the U.S. working in 2020, a 6.2% decrease. The number of unemployed people increased by 6.9 million, or 115.7%, to 12.9 million in 2020. The Plains Region labor force totaled 11.2 million in 2020, a decrease of 0.9%. Chart 2 shows the percent change in the civilian labor force for Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S.



From 2019 to 2020, 51 of Kansas' counties saw an increase in their labor force while 51 incurred a loss. Three Kansas counties remained unchanged from 2019. Sedgwick County added more people than any other county by far, increasing their labor force by 4,029, or 1.6%. The only two counties to add more than 1,000 people to their labor force were Johnson County and Wyandotte County, with increases of 1,294 and 1,229 people respectively. Douglas and Riley counties both saw losses of over 1,000.

» 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. As shown in Chart 3, Kansas experienced a steady decline in its labor force from 2009 through 2018 and finally saw a gain in 2019. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Kansas was able to maintain its labor force participation rate of 67.0% while the Plains Region and the nation saw declines. This was the seventh lowest labor force participation rate on record since 1976 for Kansas; however, Kansas' rate is well above the national rate of 61.7% and in line with the Plains Region rate of 67.0%. Kansas had the ninth highest labor force participation rate among all states with five of the 10 highest state labor force participation rates belonging to Plains Region states.

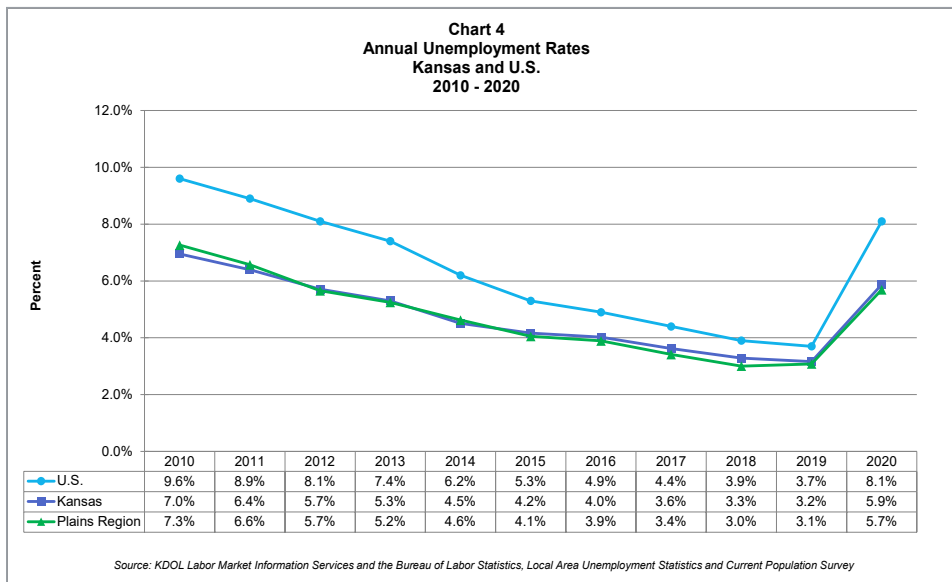
The Kansas labor force participation rate for prime age workers increased by 0.3 percentage points from 85.8% in 2019 to 86.1% in 2020. The 16 to 24 labor force participation rate also increased from 64.5% to 66.3% from 2019 to 2020. Additionally, the 55 and over rate increased from 43.0% to 44.2% over 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. Typically, 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; however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic unemployment rates rose sharply as measures were taken to stop the spread of the coronavirus.

In 2019 Kansas experienced an unemployment rate of 3.2%, its lowest unemployment rate since 1979. But unemployment rates rose sharply in 2020 due to measures taken to stop the spread of the coronavirus. Kansas' unemployment rate increased 2.7 percentage points to 5.9% in 2020, making it Kansas' fifth highest annual rate on record. The unemployment rate is 1.2 percentage points higher than the historical average for Kansas which is 4.7%. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Kansas maintained a lower unemployment rate relative to the rest of the nation with only nine states having a lower unemployment rate in the U.S.

Kansas' rate continues to be lower than the national unemployment rate, which increased from 3.7 to 8.1% in 2020, an increase of 4.4 percentage points from 2019. The Plains Region unemployment rate was slightly lower than Kansas' at 5.7%, with five of the seven Plains Region states falling into the top ten lowest unemployment rates in the nation. Chart 4 compares the unemployment rates for Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. from 2010 to 2020.



**Table 4
Annual Unemployment Rates
All States
2020**

Nebraska*	4.2
South Dakota*	4.6
Utah	4.7
North Dakota*	5.1
Iowa*	5.3
Idaho	5.4
Maine	5.4
Vermont	5.6
Wyoming	5.8
Alabama	5.9
Kansas*	5.9
Montana	5.9
Arkansas	6.1
Missouri*	6.1
Oklahoma	6.1
Minnesota*	6.2
South Carolina	6.2
Virginia	6.2
Wisconsin	6.3
Georgia	6.5
Kentucky	6.6
New Hampshire	6.7
Maryland	6.8
Indiana	7.1
Colorado	7.3
North Carolina	7.3
Tennessee	7.5
Oregon	7.6
Texas	7.6
Florida	7.7
Alaska	7.8
Delaware	7.8
Arizona	7.9
Connecticut	7.9
Mississippi	8.1
Ohio	8.1
Louisiana	8.3
West Virginia	8.3
New Mexico	8.4
Washington	8.4
Massachusetts	8.9
Pennsylvania	9.1
Rhode Island	9.4
Illinois	9.5
New Jersey	9.8
Michigan	9.9
New York	10
California	10.1
Hawaii	11.6
Nevada	12.8

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

All but seven of Kansas' 105 counties saw an increase in their unemployment rate from 2019 to 2020. The largest increases were seen in Sedgwick County and Sumner County, which increased 5.2 and 4.7 points respectively. Subsequently, these counties also had the highest unemployment rates in 2020. The counties whose unemployment rates improved the most were Greeley County and Wallace County which both saw a decline of 0.4 points. Hamilton County and Greeley County had the lowest unemployment rates in 2020, recording rates of 1.7 and 1.8 respectively.

NONFARM JOBS

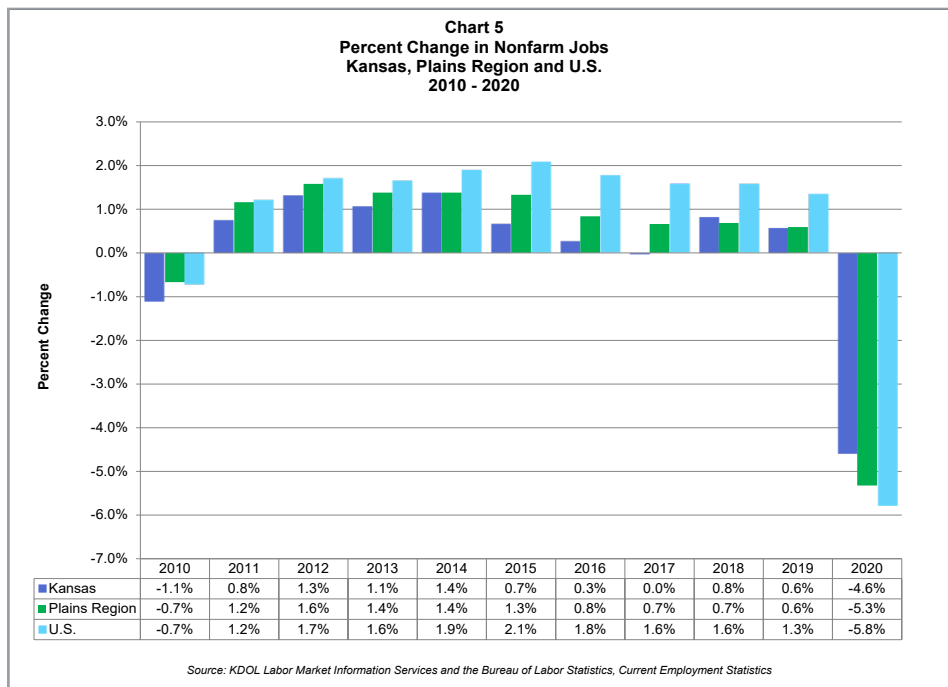
The change in nonfarm jobs is one of the most current indicators of the economy's health. Job growth indicates increased demand for businesses' products and services. This puts money in the hands of those previously unemployed also further increasing the demand for consumer goods and services. Additional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

In 2020, Kansas recorded 1,358,600 total nonfarm jobs of which 1,107,700 were private sector jobs. This was a decrease of 65,200 nonfarm jobs, or 4.6%, and a decrease of 56,800 private sector jobs, or 4.9%. Nationally, nonfarm jobs decreased by 8.7 million, or 5.8%, to 142.2 million. In the Plains Region nonfarm jobs decreased by 575,700, or 5.3%. Prior to the pandemic, Kansas had seen positive job growth from 2011 through 2019 with the exception of a slight decline in 2017, while the U.S. and Plains Region saw positive job

growth throughout the entire time period. Table 5 displays nonfarm job totals in the U.S., Plains Region and Kansas. Chart 5 shows the annual percent change in nonfarm jobs for Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. since 2010.

Table 5 Nonfarm Jobs Kansas, Plains Region and U.S. 2009 - 2021						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kansas	1,345.4	1,330.5	1,340.5	1,358.1	1,372.6	1,391.5
Plains Region	9,897.0	9,830.8	9,945.2	10,102.4	10,242.0	10,383.4
U.S.	131,296.0	130,345.0	131,914.0	134,157.0	136,364.0	138,940.0
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kansas	1,400.8	1,404.6	1,404.2	1,415.7	1,423.8	1,358.6
Plains Region	10,521.7	10,609.9	10,680.1	10,753.4	10,817.1	10,241.4
U.S.	141,825.0	144,336.0	146,608.0	148,908.0	150,905.0	142,185.0
2021						
	January	February	March	April	May	June
Kansas	1,345.6	1,347.7	1,369.1	1,376.5	1,380.5	1,383.5
Plains Region	10,116.9	10,142.5	10,266.1	10,361.3	10,468.9	10,543.2
U.S.	140,980.0	142,133.0	143,315.0	144,397.0	145,369.0	146,517.0

Note: Data in thousands and not seasonally adjusted
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics



Job declines were recorded in each of the 11 major industries in Kansas during 2020 as seen in Table 6. Leisure and hospitality saw the biggest losses totaling 19,700 jobs, or 15.2%, with the majority of these being in the accommodation and food services sector. Manufacturing lost a total of 11,600 jobs or 6.8%. Declines were recorded in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing with durable goods manufacturing recording a loss of 10,800 jobs, or 10.5%, while non-durable goods lost 700 jobs, or 1.0%. Government also saw a large decline in jobs recording a loss of 8,500, or 3.3%. The majority of those losses were in local government, which saw a decline of 8,100 jobs, or 4.4%.

There were three other major industries that lost 5,000 or more jobs over the year: trade, transportation, and utilities; professional and business services; and education and health services. Trade, transportation, and utilities saw a loss of 7,400 jobs, or 2.8%, with the majority of these losses being in the retail trade sector. Professional and business services recorded a loss of 6,900 jobs, or 3.9%, with the majority of these losses being in administrative and waste services. Education and health services recorded a loss of 5,000 jobs, or 2.5%, with private education services declining by 1,200 jobs and health care and social assistance declining by 3,800 jobs.

The only sectors with positive job growth were transportation, warehousing, and utilities which recorded a gain of 500 jobs, or 0.7%, and federal government, which recorded a gain of 700 jobs, or 2.7%. The gain in federal government jobs was related to the collection and analysis of data for the 2020 U.S. Census.

Table 6 Kansas Nonfarm Jobs by Industry 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total Nonfarm	1,423,800	1,358,600	-65,200	-4.6%
Total Private Sector	1,164,500	1,107,700	-56,800	-4.9%
Mining and Logging	6,700	5,900	-800	-11.9%
Construction	63,600	63,400	-200	-0.3%
Manufacturing	170,600	159,000	-11,600	-6.8%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	103,300	92,500	-10,800	-10.5%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	67,300	66,600	-700	-1.0%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	267,100	259,700	-7,400	-2.8%
Wholesale Trade	58,000	56,000	-2,000	-3.4%
Retail Trade	142,300	136,300	-6,000	-4.2%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	66,900	67,400	500	0.7%
Information	18,200	16,900	-1,300	-7.1%
Financial Activities	77,700	77,000	-700	-0.9%
Finance and Insurance	61,900	61,900	0	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15,900	15,100	-800	-5.0%
Professional and Business Services	176,000	169,100	-6,900	-3.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	74,600	73,700	-900	-1.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	23,900	23,100	-800	-3.3%
Administrative and Waste Services	77,400	72,300	-5,100	-6.6%
Education and Health Services	202,900	197,900	-5,000	-2.5%
Private Educational Services	18,500	17,300	-1,200	-6.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	184,400	180,600	-3,800	-2.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	130,000	110,300	-19,700	-15.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	17,000	13,000	-4,000	-23.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	113,100	97,300	-15,800	-14.0%
Other Services	51,500	48,500	-3,000	-5.8%
Government	259,400	250,900	-8,500	-3.3%
Federal Government	25,500	26,200	700	2.7%
State Government	51,800	50,700	-1,100	-2.1%
State Government Educational Services	27,000	25,400	-1,600	-5.9%
State Government Excluding Education	24,800	25,300	500	2.0%
Local Government	182,100	174,000	-8,100	-4.4%
Local Government Educational Services	106,400	102,300	-4,100	-3.9%
Local Government Excluding Education	75,700	71,800	-3,900	-5.2%

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 7 shows the list of the top 20 Kansas employers by employment size as of December 2020 in alphabetical order. Public school districts and manufacturing are the most represented industries on the list with four employers each. Retail trade and health care and social assistance are each represented by three employers. The transportation and warehousing industry as well as government have two employers listed, followed by the information and public administration industries with one employer each.

Table 7 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	Manufacturing
Johnson County	Public Administration
Kansas City Kansas Public Schools (USD 500)	Educational Services
Olathe Public Schools (USD 233)	Educational Services
Shawnee Mission Public Schools (USD 512)	Educational Services
Spirit Aerosystems, Inc	Manufacturing
Sprint Corporation	Information
State Government	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, Inc	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)	Educational Services

* - as of December 2020
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

WAGES

Wages and salaries accounted for 46.0% of total personal income in Kansas in 2020. Since inflation can erode customer purchasing power, real wages, which are adjusted for inflation, provide a better estimate of economic health. Table 8 lists the real average weekly wages for Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. in 2020 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 \$57, or 6.1%, to \$990 in 2020. This stayed in line with the growth rate of the U.S., which increased by \$78, or 6.8%. The U.S. recorded a real average weekly wage of \$1,231 in 2020. The Plains Region recorded a \$61 increase over the year, or 6.1%. Since 2010, Kansas and the U.S. have experienced similar wage growth, with Kansas real wages increasing by 14.6% and U.S. real wages increasing by 15.4%. The Plains Region has exceeded these growth rates by recording a real average weekly wage increase of 17.9% since 2010. Wage growth may have been higher during 2020 due to the fact that lower wage workers experienced higher levels of job loss, while many higher wage workers could transfer to remote work. With fewer people employed, but at higher wages, the average weekly wage increased for Kansas, the Plains Region, and the U.S.

Table 8 Real Average Weekly Wages Kansas, Plains Region and U.S. 2009 - 2020						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kansas	\$863	\$864	\$860	\$867	\$863	\$874
Plains Region	\$906	\$910	\$905	\$916	\$917	\$933
U.S.	\$1,057	\$1,067	\$1,063	\$1,069	\$1,064	\$1,080
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kansas	\$904	\$901	\$906	\$918	\$933	\$990
Plains Region	\$968	\$971	\$984	\$998	\$1,012	\$1,073
U.S.	\$1,112	\$1,112	\$1,124	\$1,135	\$1,153	\$1,231

Note: Wages in 2020 dollars
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Consumer Price Index

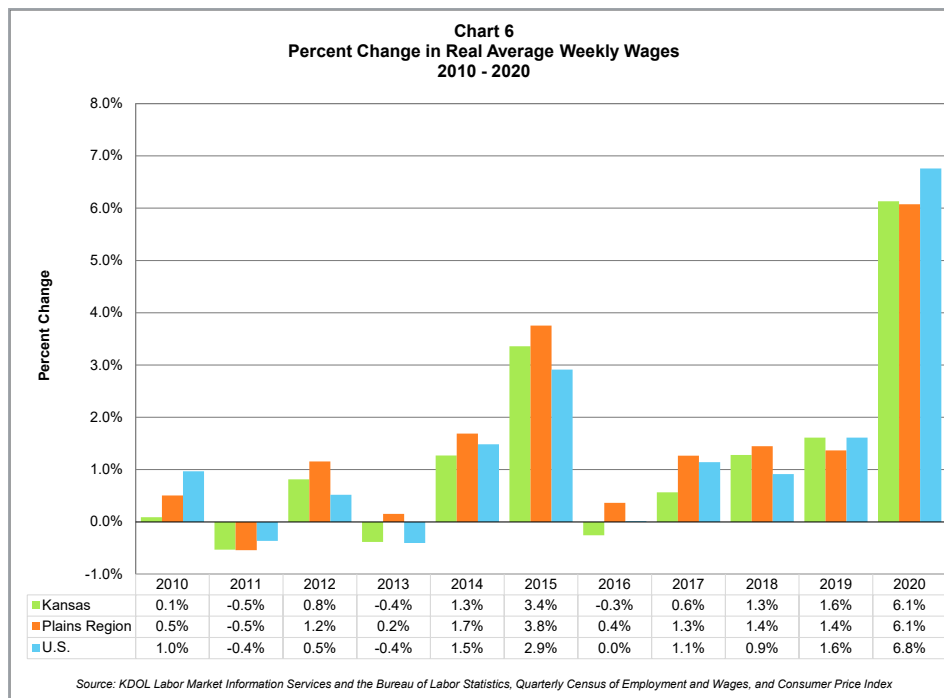


Table 9 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2019 and 2020. Ten major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year. Information recorded the largest increase of \$126 from 2019. The only industry to record a loss was natural resources and mining, which decreased by \$10 or 1.1% from 2019. The highest paying industry in 2020 was financial activities with an average weekly wage of \$1,459 and the lowest paying industry was leisure and hospitality at \$347.

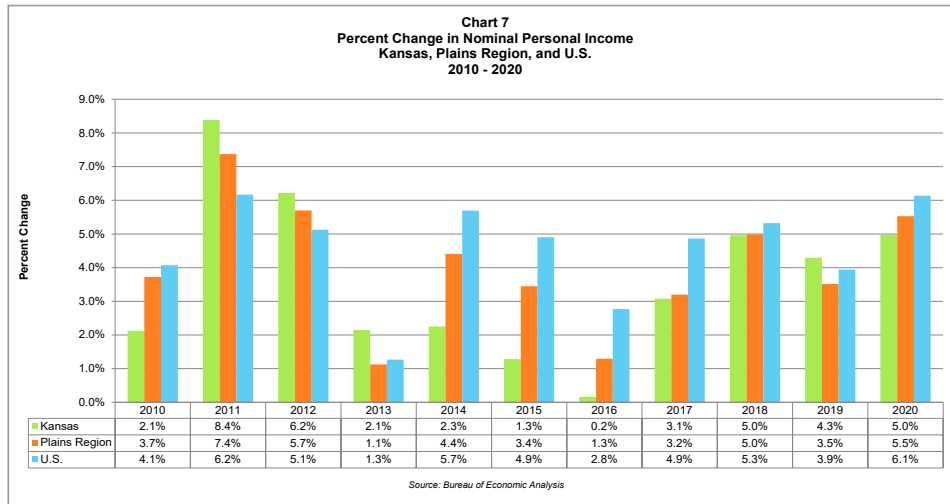
Table 9 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Kansas 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	\$933	\$990	\$57	6.1%
Total Private Sector	\$948	\$1,014	\$66	7.0%
Natural Resources & Mining	\$928	\$918	-\$10	-1.1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$821	\$842	\$21	2.6%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,129	\$1,085	-\$44	-3.9%
Construction	\$1,107	\$1,137	\$30	2.7%
Manufacturing	\$1,158	\$1,211	\$53	4.5%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,210	\$1,236	\$26	2.2%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,081	\$1,175	\$94	8.7%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$845	\$884	\$39	4.6%
Wholesale Trade	\$1,410	\$1,446	\$36	2.5%
Retail Trade	\$543	\$579	\$36	6.5%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	\$1,010	\$1,048	\$38	3.7%
Information	\$1,292	\$1,418	\$126	9.7%
Financial Activities	\$1,339	\$1,459	\$120	9.0%
Finance and Insurance	\$1,474	\$1,605	\$131	8.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$844	\$901	\$57	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	\$1,251	\$1,338	\$87	6.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$1,399	\$1,470	\$71	5.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$2,151	\$2,561	\$410	19.0%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$790	\$826	\$36	4.6%
Education and Health Services	\$853	\$932	\$79	9.3%
Private Educational Services	\$709	\$752	\$43	6.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$864	\$946	\$82	9.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	\$336	\$347	\$11	3.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	\$395	\$426	\$31	7.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$328	\$337	\$9	2.6%
Other Services	\$692	\$749	\$57	8.3%
Government	\$861	\$879	\$18	2.1%
Federal Government	\$1,362	\$1,369	\$7	0.5%
State Government	\$1,134	\$1,016	-\$118	-10.4%
State Government Educational Services	\$1,124	\$1,151	\$27	2.4%
State Government Excluding Education	\$1,139	\$926	-\$213	-18.7%
Local Government	\$728	\$772	\$44	6.1%
Local Government Educational Services	\$694	\$733	\$39	5.6%
Local Government Excluding Education	\$774	\$728	-\$46	-6.0%

Note: Wages in 2019 dollars
Sources: KIDPI Labor Market Information Service and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Current of Employment and Wages, and Consumer Price Index

PERSONAL INCOME

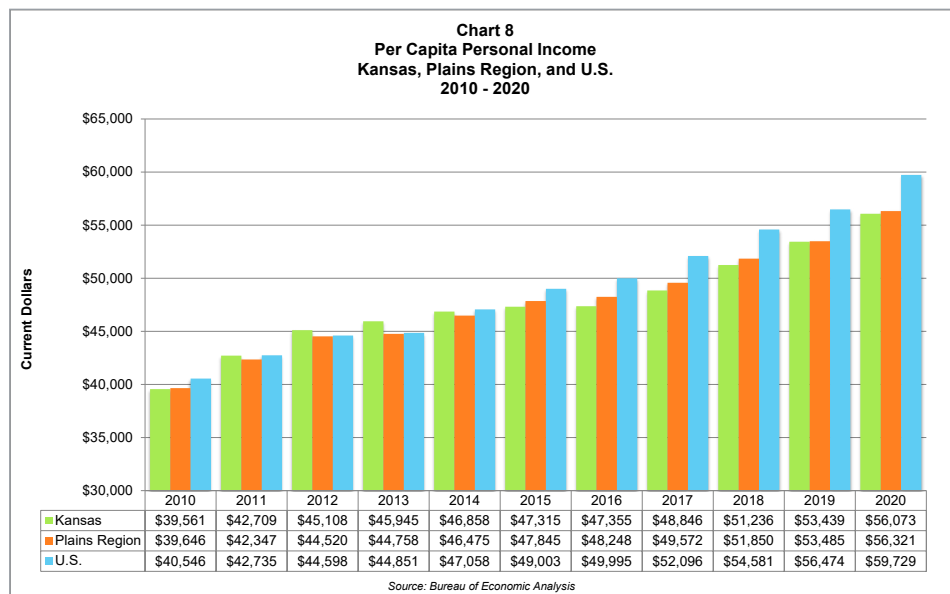
Personal income is an important measure of economic health and well-being. Personal income includes earnings, property income, and transfer payments.

In 2020, Kansas' total personal income increased by 5.0% to \$163.4 billion. Nationally, personal income increased 6.1% to \$19.7 trillion. Plains Region personal income grew by 5.5% to \$1.2 trillion. Chart 7 displays personal income growth in Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. since 2010. In Kansas, approximately 92% of the increase was due to a gain of \$7.1 billion, or 28.8%, in personal current transfer receipts. 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. Net work earnings increased by \$912.2 million, or 0.9%, while income from dividends, interest and rent decreased 294.9 million, or 1.0% since 2019.



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 counties, states or areas.

Chart 8 illustrates the per capita personal income in Kansas, the Plains Region and the U.S. In 2020, Kansas recorded a per capita personal income of \$56,073 while the U.S. recorded a per capita personal income of \$59,729. Plains Region per capita personal income was similar to Kansas' at \$56,321. From 2019 to 2020, Kansas' per capita income increased 4.9%, while the nation's increased 5.8%. The Plains Region recorded an increase of 5.3%. Since 2010, personal income has grown at a slower rate in Kansas at 41.7%, while the U.S. and Plains Region grew 47.3% and 42.1% respectively over the same time period.



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.

The following analysis looks at continued claims filed by Kansans with the Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL). Claims in this analysis are reported by week claimed rather than the week they were processed; so if a claimant files for multiple weeks at the same time, those will be counted in the week they were unemployed rather than when the claim was filed. The following charts also exclude all claimants with a temporary suspense on their unemployment account. A temporary

suspense is applied whenever a claim needs more investigation before being approved for benefits. It is also important to note that not all claims will be eligible for payment so continued claims do not equal claims paid.

In response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labor market, the United States Congress authorized new federal unemployment programs through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020, which were extended through the Continued Assistance to Unemployed Workers Act (Continued Assistance Act) of 2020 and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The new programs provided extended benefits through the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program and a new program, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). The charts included in this section of the report provide data for all unemployment programs available to claimants throughout 2020 and 2021, with the exception of the industry chart which excludes PUA data.

UP TO 53 weeks

PEUC

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) is a federal extension of benefits for those who have exhausted state UI. The Continued Assistance Act added 11 weeks and the American Rescue Plan Act added 29 weeks.

UP TO 20 weeks

EB

Extended Benefits (EB) is available only after PEUC is exhausted. This program was triggered by periods of high unemployment and was available in Kansas from June 7, 2020 through the week ending December 12, 2020.

UP TO 79 weeks

PUA

Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) expands access to unemployment by including those who are unemployed as a direct result of COVID-19 and not eligible for state UI or PEUC (such as self-employed, independent contractors, gig workers, employees of religious organizations and those who lack sufficient work history or have been disqualified for state benefits).

As shown in Chart 9, the number of individuals filing for benefits began to rise sharply during the week ending March 21, 2020, coming to a peak during the week ending April 25, 2020 with a total of 138,749 claims. The number of Kansans claiming benefits remained over 90,000 per week through the end of July and continued to decrease through December, with 51,209 weeks claimed for the week ending December 26, 2020. However, there was a slight increase in claims again in January 2021 followed by a sharp decline which can be attributed to the implementation of the OKTA identity verification system. Since February 2021 claims have continued to trend downward, dropping below 20,000 during the week ending July 24, 2021.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claimants began to exhaust their regular unemployment benefits and transition to the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program. A small proportion of claimants transitioned to the Extended Benefits (EB) program once their PEUC benefits were exhausted. Throughout 2020, 69.2% of continued claims filed were under the regular unemployment insurance program. The percentage of PEUC continued claims was 8.4% while the EB program had only 0.9% of total continued claims and PUA represented 21.5% of continued claims. By the end of December 2020 the EB program had triggered off. From January through July 2021, the percentage of regular unemployment continued claims had dropped to 42.8% and PEUC continued claims had increased to 30.3% of total claims. PUA claims were relatively constant at 26.8% of claims.

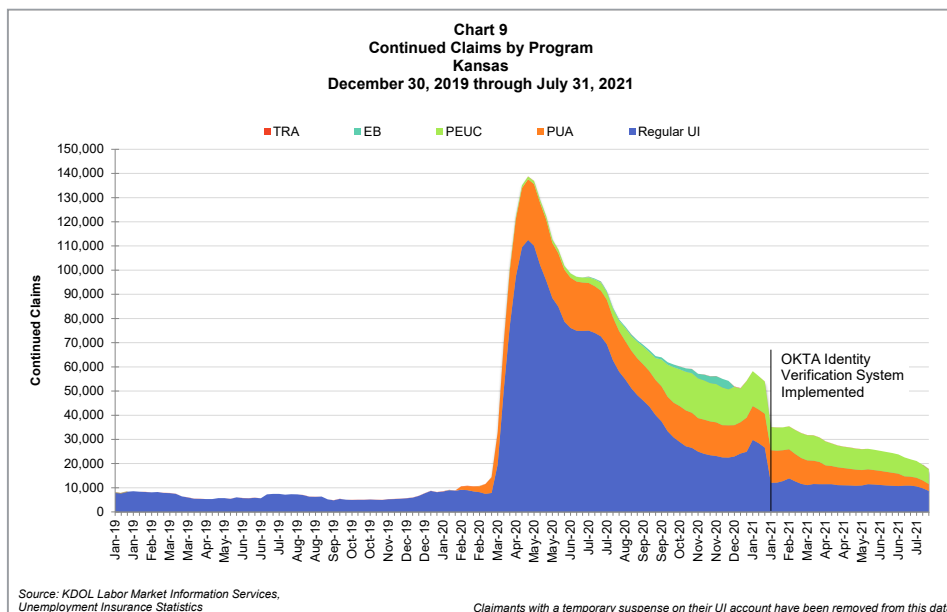
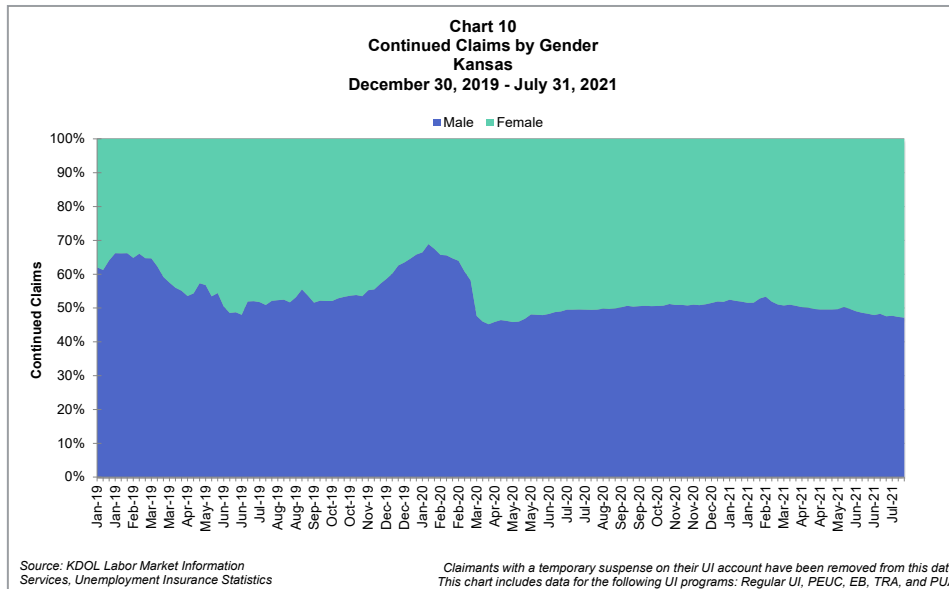
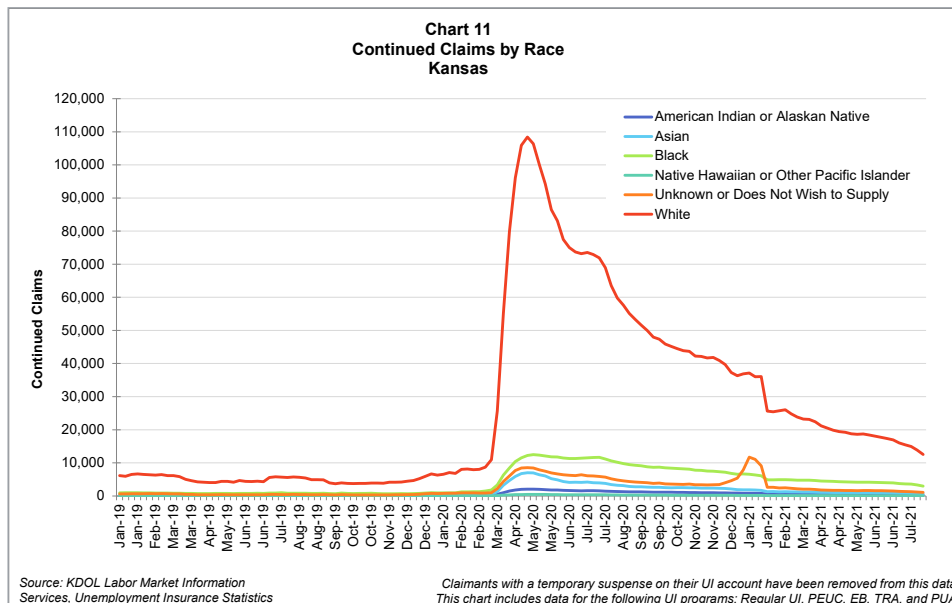


Chart 10 shows the percentage of male and female claims from January 2019 through July 2021. Prior to 2020, males typically made up a larger proportion of continued claims, roughly 57%. Kansas typically sees a higher proportion of males filing as two of the main industries in which workers are filing, construction and manufacturing, are generally still male dominated. However, during the pandemic nearly all industries were affected and the number of males and females filing continued claims became more evenly distributed.



As shown in Chart 11 the majority of claimants filing continued claims are white, which can be attributed to the fact that 84.4% of the population in Kansas is white according to the Census' 2019 American Community Survey estimates. Even though white is the largest category, these claimants only account for 75% of claims since 2019. Black individuals make up 5.9% of the Kansas population, but account for a higher proportion of claims, roughly 12%. On average 6% of claims come from American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders who collectively make up 3.8% of the Kansas population.



From 2019 to 2020 claimants in the age group of 16 to 24 saw the largest percent increase in average number of continued claims each week. The average number of continued claims for the age group 16 to 24 grew from 415 to 8,916 in 2020, an increase of 2,046.7%. This may be attributed to the fact the harder hit industries, such as accommodation and food services, have a younger workforce. The group with the highest number of average weekly continued claims was the 25 to 34 age group, which went from an average of 1,350 continued claims to 16,026 continued claims per week, or an increase of 1,087.5%. The group with the lowest average number of continued claims filed per week in 2020 was the 65 and over age group. Continued claims for this group grew from an average of 357 per week to 4,553. However, this was a substantial increase of 1,173.6% from 2019.

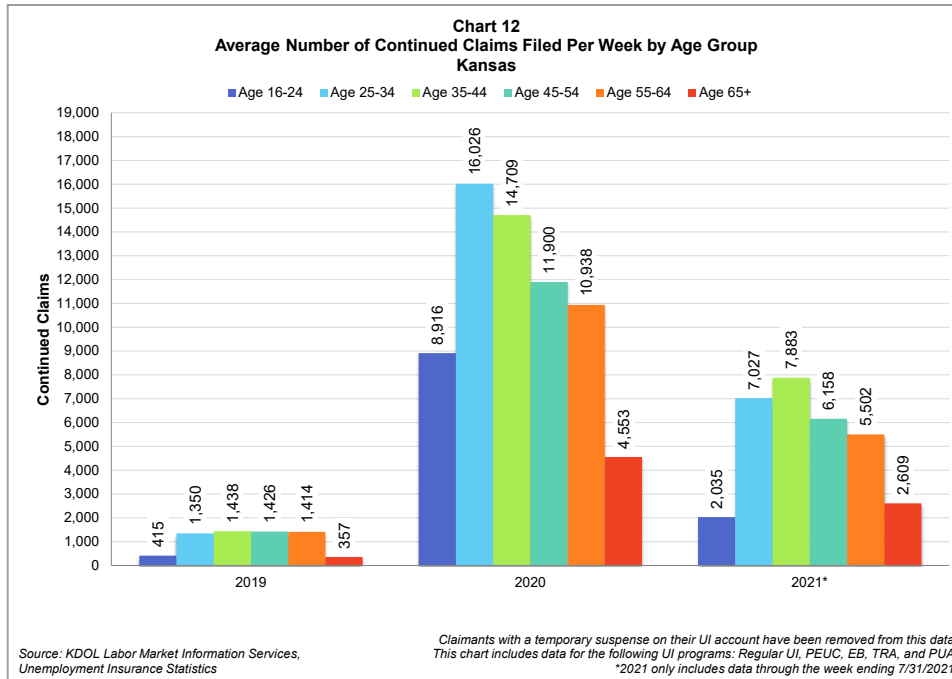


Chart 13 displays the average number of continued claims filed each week by industry. Manufacturing had the highest weekly average with 8,674 continued claims filed per week during 2020, which was an increase of 786.1% from 2019. Accommodation and food services had the second highest average with 7,876 continued claims filed per week, an increase of 2,033.3%. Other services and educational services both saw a significant percent increase in average continued claims filed per week, increasing by 1,815.1% and 1,288.5% respectively from 2019 to 2020. Retail trade and healthcare and social assistance both averaged more than 5,000 continued claims per week during 2020.

While all industries were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, some were less affected than others. Utilities saw an increase of 371.0% in average continued claims filed per week, increasing from an average of 12 per week to 57 per week. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had an average of 27 continued claims per week in 2019 but increased to 122 continued claims per week throughout 2020, an increase of 355.9%. Management of companies saw an average of 25 continued claims per week in 2019 but increased to 118 per week in 2020, an increase of 379.4%.

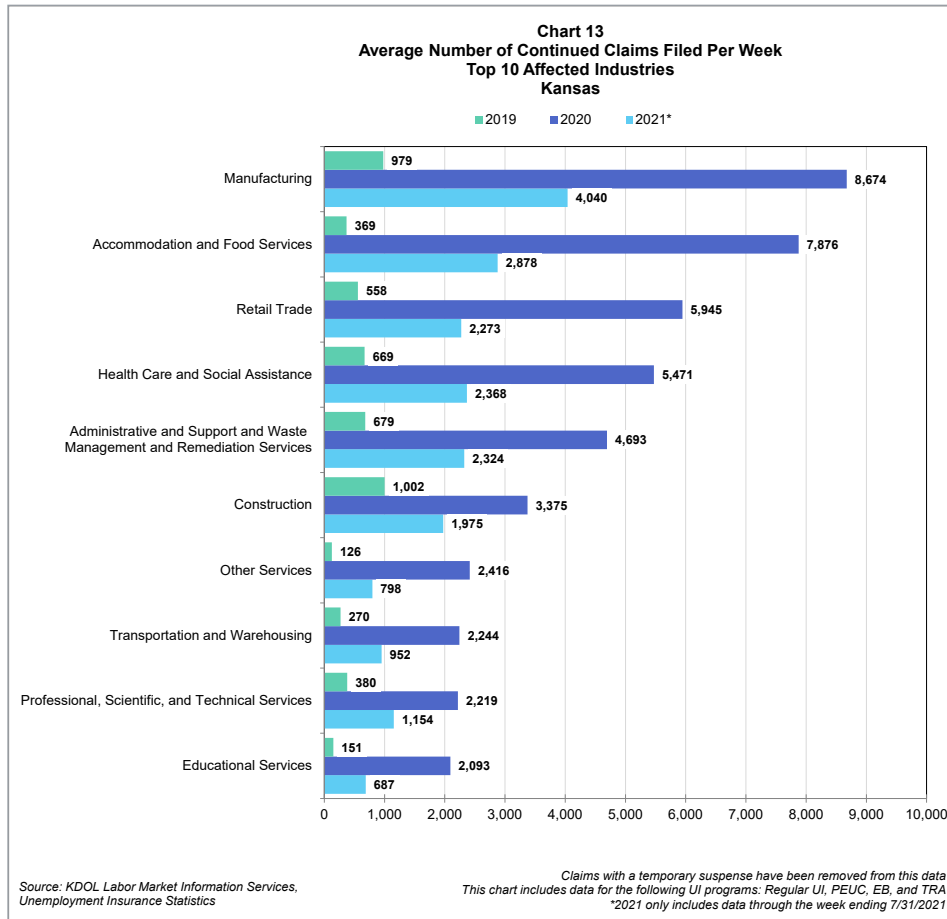
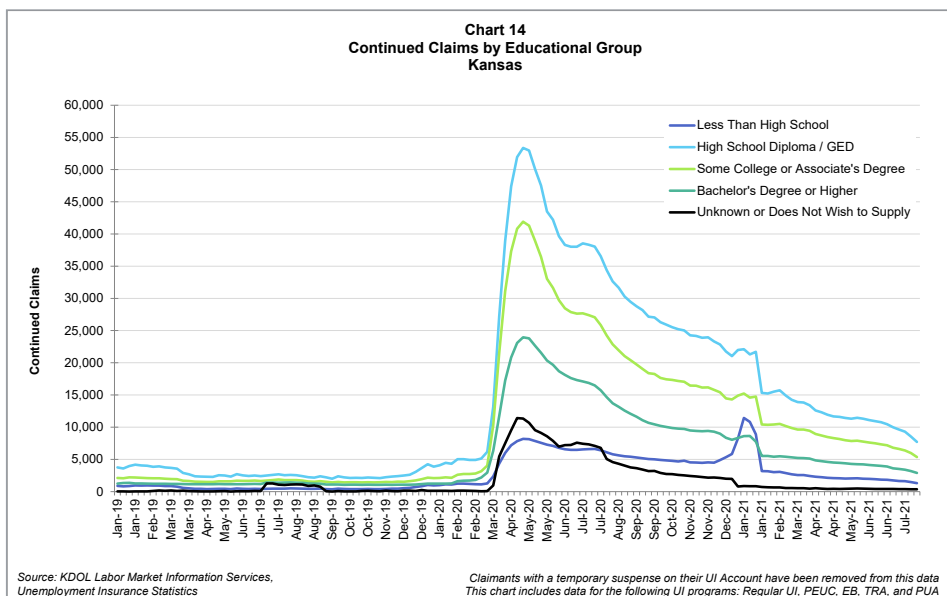


Chart 14 displays continued claims by educational attainment. Claimants with a high school diploma or GED equivalent generally have the highest proportion of claims followed by claimants with some college or an associate degree. This can be attributed to the fact that the industries in which a higher proportion of claimants file typically do not require any postsecondary education, such as manufacturing and construction. When the initial influx of claims occurred in March of 2020, claims from individuals with a high school diploma or GED equivalent and some college or associate degree saw a slightly sharper increase than other levels of educational attainment; however, as the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claims declined at similar rates.



OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS

Every summer, the Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL) releases the results from the Kansas Wage Survey conducted by the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program. OEWS 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 10 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Kansas while Tables 11 and 12 show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. There were 175,600 jobs classified as office and administrative occupations, the most of any occupational group. Three of the top 20 occupations by employment fell under this occupational group: customer service representatives; secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive; and bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.

Table 10 Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group Kansas May 2020		
Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	1,331,950	\$38,667
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	175,600	\$35,882
Sales and Related Occupations	119,220	\$29,783
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	118,540	\$34,145
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	107,920	\$20,621
Production Occupations	107,630	\$38,601
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	90,590	\$44,284
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	84,550	\$60,301
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	77,990	\$63,571
Management Occupations	63,990	\$94,584
Healthcare Support Occupations	62,090	\$26,532
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	59,760	\$46,977
Construction and Extraction Occupations	56,110	\$43,196
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	38,830	\$73,577
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	38,460	\$27,746
Protective Service Occupations	27,940	\$40,612
Personal Care and Service Occupations	25,140	\$23,369
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	22,620	\$74,986
Community and Social Service Occupations	17,420	\$42,314
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	16,070	\$38,340
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	10,880	\$59,856
Legal Occupations	6,900	\$66,890
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	3,690	\$31,408

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

Four other occupational groups had employment of at least 100,000. There were 119,220 sales and related jobs, with cashiers and retail salespersons being the second and third most common occupations in Kansas. Transportation and material moving occupations made up 118,540 jobs in Kansas with three occupations making it into the top 20 by employment: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand; stockers and order fillers; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers. There were 107,920 jobs in food preparation and serving related occupations with fast food and counter workers being the most common of all occupations. Finally, there were 107,630 jobs in production occupations.

Table 11
Top 20 Occupations by Employment
Kansas
May 2020

Occupation	Employment
Fast Food and Counter Workers	36,820
Cashiers	31,630
Retail Salespersons	31,230
Customer Service Representatives	30,860
Registered Nurses	29,420
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	25,820
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	24,240
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	23,520
Nursing Assistants	21,790
Stockers and Order Fillers	21,650
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	20,050
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	19,630
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	19,530
Waiters and Waitresses	18,700
General and Operations Managers	18,330
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	15,260
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	15,100
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	13,530
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific	13,280
Accountants and Auditors	12,830
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

The median annual wage in Kansas as of May 2020 was \$38,667 according to the 2021 Kansas Wage Survey. The highest paying occupational group was management occupations, which made a median annual wage of \$94,584. Eight of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Five additional occupational groups had annual median wages of at least \$60,000: architecture and engineering, computer and mathematical, legal, business and financial operations, and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations. Also of note is that seven of the top 20 highest paying occupations were healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.

Table 12
Top 20 Occupations by Median Annual Wage
Kansas
May 2020

Occupation	Median Annual Wage
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	\$206,747
Dentists, All Other Specialists	\$197,142
Physicians, All Other; and Ophthalmologists, Except Pediatric	\$184,974
Physicists	\$177,559
Nurse Anesthetists	\$157,850
Dentists, General	\$146,506
Chief Executives	\$144,520
Pediatricians, General	\$143,547
Air Traffic Controllers	\$139,644
Marketing Managers	\$130,356
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	\$129,940
Pharmacists	\$129,816
Architectural and Engineering Managers	\$129,787
Sales Managers	\$128,899
Nuclear Engineers	\$127,715
Compensation and Benefits Managers	\$125,291
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$125,229
Natural Sciences Managers	\$124,759
Financial Managers	\$122,680
Biochemists and Biophysicists	\$112,565
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS

Every two years, each of the 50 states completes long-term projections in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL). 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% over the 10-year period. This averages out to 3,863 jobs per year, or 0.3% average annual growth. Goods-producing industries are projected to decline at an average annual rate of 0.1% from 2018 to 2028. Service providing industries are projected to grow at 0.3% 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).

Table 13 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% per year. The rate of job growth in Kansas has slowed since 2000. From 1990 to 2000, job growth averaged 2.1% 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.

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%. The remaining industries fall under the service providing sector which is projected to have a positive average annual growth rate of 0.3%, 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 2.0% annually.

Of the major industries, professional, scientific, and technical services is projected to grow at the fastest rate, 1.2% 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 14 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%. 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% 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% on average annually.

Occupations	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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (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 15, the largest increase in jobs is projected to be in those occupations classified as bachelor's degree, gaining 20,429 jobs over the projection period. These occupations made up 20.9% 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 10.0% and 6.6% respectively over the 10-year period.

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	310,587	331,016	20,429	6.6%	0.7%	287,214
No formal educational credential	339,981	345,092	5,111	1.5%	0.2%	534,022
High school diploma or equivalent	601,971	606,971	5,000	0.8%	0.1%	703,903
Master's degree	21,812	23,992	2,180	10.0%	1.0%	20,350
Postsecondary non-degree award	105,086	107,026	1,940	1.8%	0.2%	111,416
Associate's degree	29,092	30,667	1,575	5.4%	0.5%	28,208
Doctoral or professional degree	31,106	32,638	1,532	4.9%	0.5%	19,143
Some college, no degree	46,641	47,572	931	2.0%	0.2%	50,815

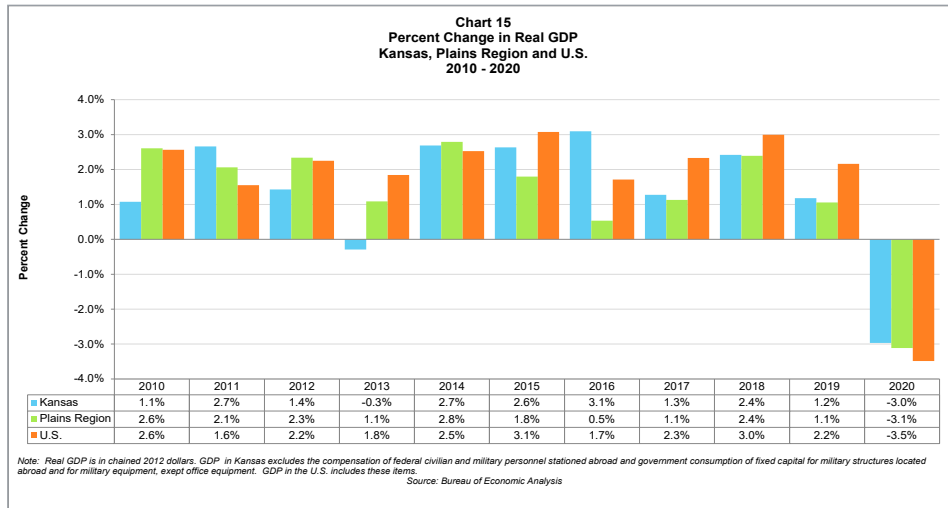
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

Occupational classification by years of work experience typically needed to enter the occupation is also available. This can be more than five years, less than five 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 (LMIS) website.

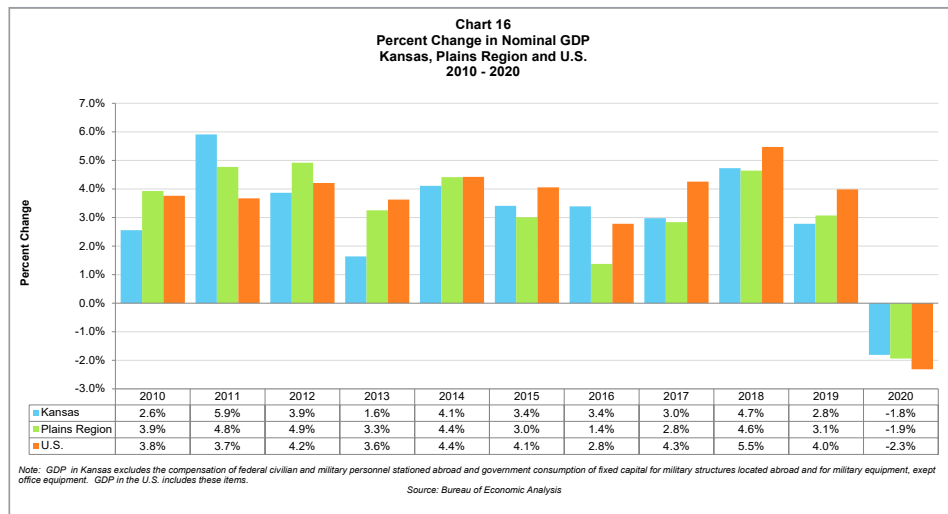
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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 decreased by 3.0% in 2020 to \$155.3 billion. Chart 15 displays percent change in Kansas, the Plains Region and U.S. real GDP since 2010. The Plains Region saw a slightly higher decline than Kansas, with real GDP decreasing by 3.1% in 2020 to \$1.1 trillion. From 2019 to 2020, the U.S. real GDP decreased by 3.5% to \$18.4 trillion.



As displayed in Chart 16, Kansas' nominal GDP decreased by 1.8% to \$173.3 billion in 2020. The Plains Region nominal GDP declined at a similar rate in 2020 decreasing 1.9%. In 2020, the U.S. nominal GDP decreased by 2.3% to \$20.9 trillion.



In Kansas, declines in GDP were reported in all but two of the 11 major industries from 2019 to 2020, as shown in Table 16. Financial activities had the highest GDP growth, both numerical and percent growth, increasing by \$644.1 million, or 2.0%. Manufacturing was the only other industry to see an increase, growing by 0.2% or \$51.2 million.

The largest percent decline was seen in leisure and hospitality, which decreased 22.1%, or \$1.2 billion in 2020. Arts, entertainment and recreation decreased by 28.1% while accommodation and food services decreased by 20.8%. Numerically, the largest declines were seen in trade, transportation, and utilities, which decreased by \$1.2 billion, or 3.9% from 2019 to 2020. The majority of these declines were seen in transportation and warehousing which declined by \$1.1 billion, or 15.8%.

Table 16 Nominal GDP by Industry Kansas 2019 & 2020			
Industry	2019	2020	Percent Change
Financial Activities	\$31,998.3	\$32,642.4	2.0%
Manufacturing	\$27,448.3	\$27,499.5	0.2%
Information	\$7,224.1	\$7,218.4	-0.1%
Education and Health Services	\$14,198.9	\$14,186.7	-0.1%
Construction	\$6,859.3	\$6,840.6	-0.3%
Government	\$22,656.0	\$22,286.0	-1.6%
Professional and Business Services	\$19,003.0	\$18,587.0	-2.2%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$31,836.7	\$30,606.2	-3.9%
Natural Resources and Mining	\$5,905.1	\$5,597.8	-5.2%
Other Services	\$4,064.3	\$3,705.7	-8.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	\$5,299.0	\$4,128.0	-22.1%

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

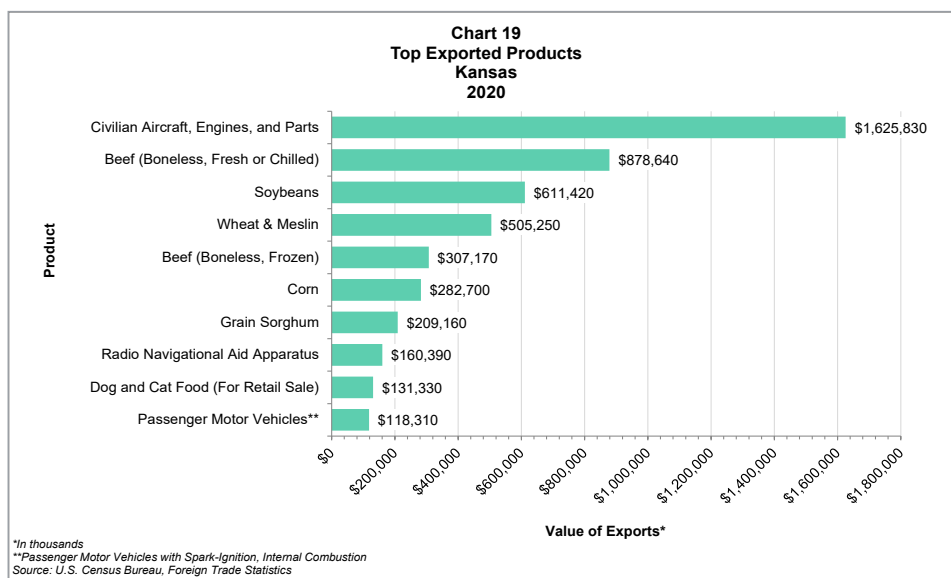
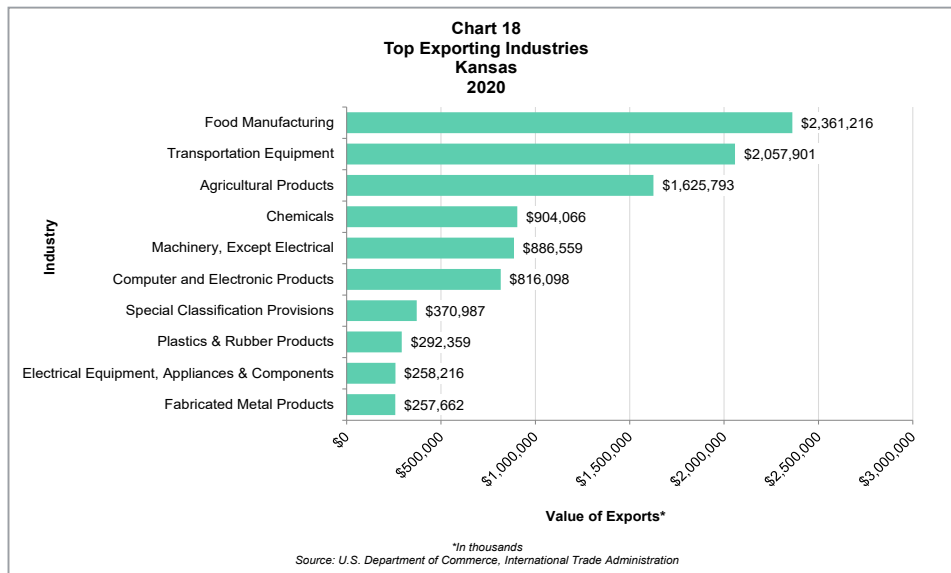
KANSAS EXPORTS

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 2019 to 2020.

Kansas export sales totaled \$10.4 billion in 2020, as seen in Chart 17. This represents a \$1.3 billion decrease in export sales since 2019, or 10.8%. This is the first year that export sales have decreased after seeing a steady increase over the previous three years. Agricultural products was the only major industry to see an increase from 2019, growing by 5.3%, or \$81.2 million. The largest declines were seen in the special classification provisions and transportation equipment sectors, which declined 36.6% and 24.2% respectively. The following sectors also saw declines greater than ten percent: electrical equipment, appliances, and components; plastics and rubber products; and machinery, except electrical. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, this marks the tenth consecutive year that Kansas export sales have exceeded \$10 billion.



As seen in Chart 18, the food manufacturing sector had the highest export sales in 2020, accounting for 22.7% of Kansas exports. The food manufacturing sector transforms livestock and agricultural products into products for intermediate or final consumption. Export sales for this sector totaled \$2.4 billion, a decrease of \$20.9 million, or 0.9%, from 2019. Approximately \$1.2 billion of these sales are attributed to boneless beef sales. In 2020, boneless fresh or chilled beef had the second highest export sales of any product and boneless frozen beef was fifth. Japan was the largest importer of food manufacturing products from Kansas, totaling \$663.3 million in 2020. The second and third largest importers of food manufacturing products from Kansas were Mexico and South Korea.



Despite the large declines in the transportation equipment sector, it remained the second largest export for Kansas. This sector recorded export sales of \$2.1 billion in 2020, a decrease of \$658.7 million, or 24.2%. Transportation equipment sales peaked in 2017 with \$3.0 billion in export sales, since that time export sales have declined 31.1% or \$930.2 million. Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts accounted for \$1.6 billion of the sales in transportation equipment manufacturing. This represents the highest total for any individual product produced in Kansas, as displayed in Chart 19. In fact, civilian aircraft, engines, and parts make up 15.6% of Kansas export sales. Kansas companies exported \$412.3 million worth of transportation equipment to Canada, the most of any country. Singapore and the United Kingdom were the second and third largest importers of Kansas transportation equipment.

Agricultural products came in third, recording \$1.6 billion in export sales during 2020. This is an \$81.2 million, or 5.3%, increase in sales. However, agricultural export sales are still down 37.8% from the record high recorded in 2013. Soybeans were the third most exported product from Kansas in 2020, with \$611.4 million in sales, this was a \$75.0 million, or 14.0%, increase from 2019. Wheat and meslin were the fourth most exported products with \$505.3 million in export sales. Corn export sales increased by 24.6% to \$282.7 million. Grain Sorghum export sales also increased in 2020 by \$51.0 million, or 32.3%, to \$209.2 million. Approximately 60% of agricultural export sales were to Mexico. China and Brazil recorded \$214.9 million and \$93.9 million respectively, in agricultural import sales from Kansas.

Table 17 shows the countries that imported the largest dollar amount of goods and services from Kansas. Mexico remained the state's largest trading partner in 2020, importing approximately \$2.1 billion in goods and services. This reflects a decrease of \$120.4 million, or 5.5%, from 2019 to 2020. Approximately 49% of export sales to Mexico in 2020 were agricultural products, followed by food manufacturing products with approximately 21% of export sales.

Canada imported the second largest amount of Kansas products in 2020 with approximately \$1.7 billion in sales. Export sales to Canada decreased from 2019 by \$253.9 million, or 13.2%. The sectors with the most export sales to Canada were transportation equipment manufacturing, food manufacturing, and machinery manufacturing. These three industries accounted for 57.3% of Kansas export sales to Canada.

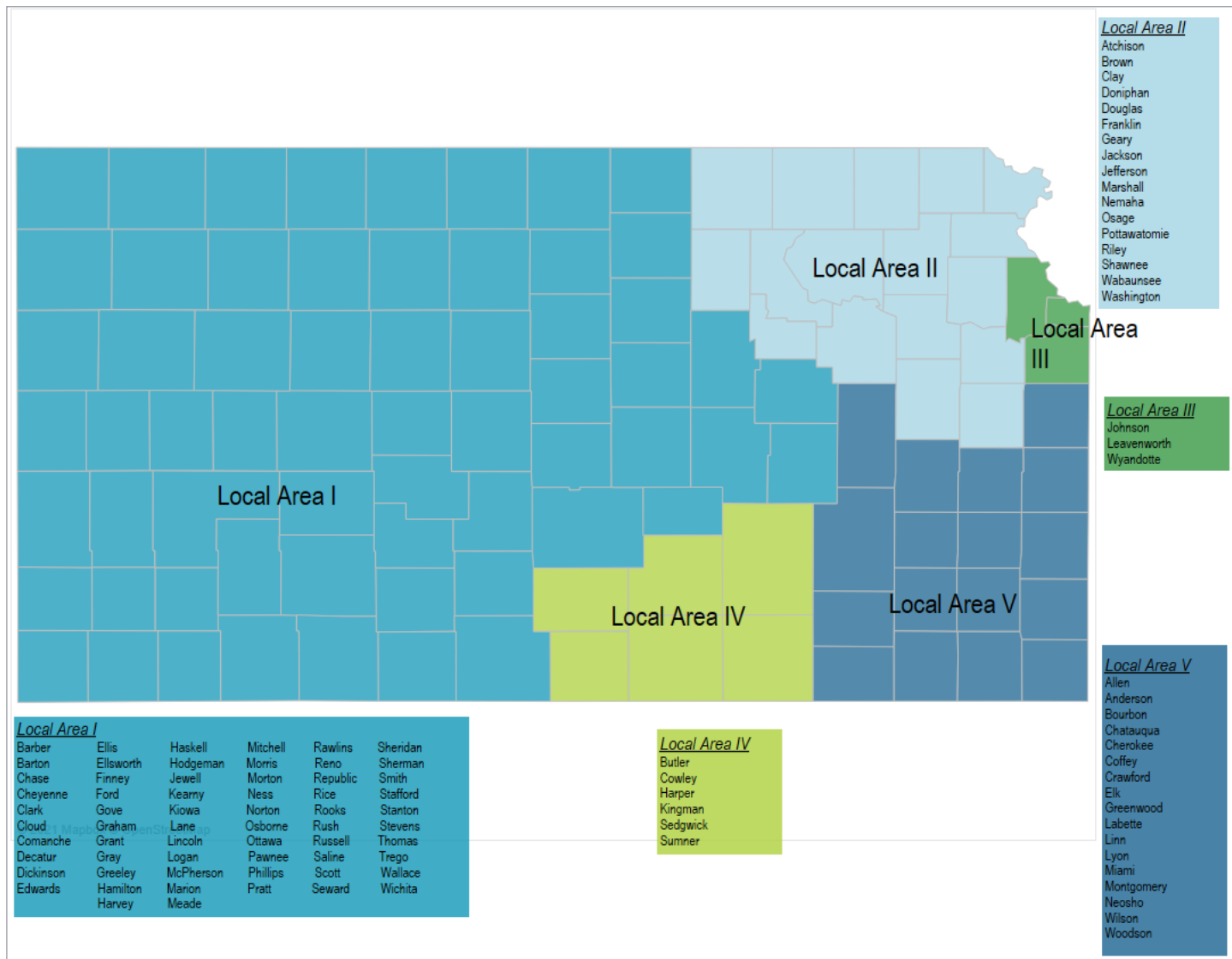
Japan was the third largest importer of Kansas products in 2020, with \$902.9 million in sales. This represents a \$128.0 million decrease in exports, or 12.4%. Food manufacturing products make up \$663.3 million, or 73.5%, of the export sales to Japan. China increased their Kansas imports by 30.7%, or \$169.5 million in 2020, totaling \$722.4 million. Just over half of the export sales to China are agricultural products and food manufacturing products. Kansas saw large declines in exports to Germany and Singapore in 2020, decreasing 22.5% and 24.5% respectively.

Table 17 Top Export Countries Kansas 2020	
Country	Total Exports
Mexico	\$2,073,618.2
Canada	\$1,674,203.2
Japan	\$902,934.4
China	\$722,378.4
South Korea	\$420,575.8
Germany	\$393,636.8
United Kingdom	\$375,734.6
Brazil	\$287,180.3
Singapore	\$277,811.4
Taiwan	\$258,329.1

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

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 Area	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate	
	Total CLF	Change from 2019	% Change from 2019	Total Emp.	Change from 2019	% Change from 2019	Total Unemp.	Change from 2019	% Change from 2019	Rate	Change from 2019
Local Area I Western Kansas	294,367	-1,165	-0.4%	282,465	-5,096	-1.8%	11,902	3,931	49.3%	4.0%	1.3
Local Area II Northeast Kansas	290,715	-1,731	-0.6%	274,686	-8,425	-3.0%	16,029	6,694	71.7%	5.5%	2.3
Local Area III Kansas City Area	457,284	2,684	0.6%	431,458	-9,132	-2.1%	25,826	11,816	84.3%	5.6%	2.6
Local Area IV South Central Kansas	323,709	4,374	1.4%	296,844	-11,611	-3.8%	26,865	15,985	146.9%	8.3%	4.9
Local Area V Southeast Kansas	130,938	-824	-0.6%	123,550	-3,186	-2.5%	7,388	2,362	47.0%	5.6%	1.8

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
2020**

Local Workforce Investment Area	Total Jobs			Private Sector Jobs		
	Total Jobs	Change from 2019	% Change from 2019	Private Sector Jobs	Change from 2019	% Change from 2019
Local Area I Western Kansas	244,409	-9,850	-3.9%	189,015	-7,944	-4.0%
Local Area II Northeast Kansas	234,831	-11,887	-4.8%	174,007	-9,281	-5.1%
Local Area III Kansas City Area	445,134	-19,980	-4.3%	392,182	-17,730	-4.3%
Local Area IV South Central Kansas	283,385	-17,756	-5.9%	242,237	-16,878	-6.5%
Local Area V Southeast Kansas	98,709	-4,805	-4.6%	73,306	-3,714	-4.8%

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 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 SUMMARY

POPULATION

Due to complications of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2010 to 2020 Intercensal Estimates are currently scheduled to be released during 2022; therefore the analysis of population in this report is based on the 2019 data released during 2020.

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%. 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% decrease, in that time span.

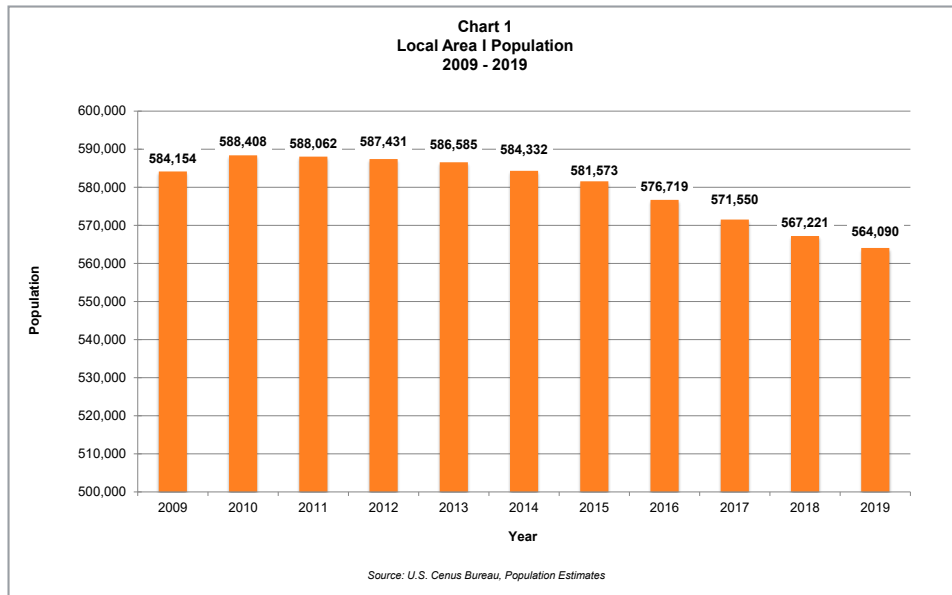
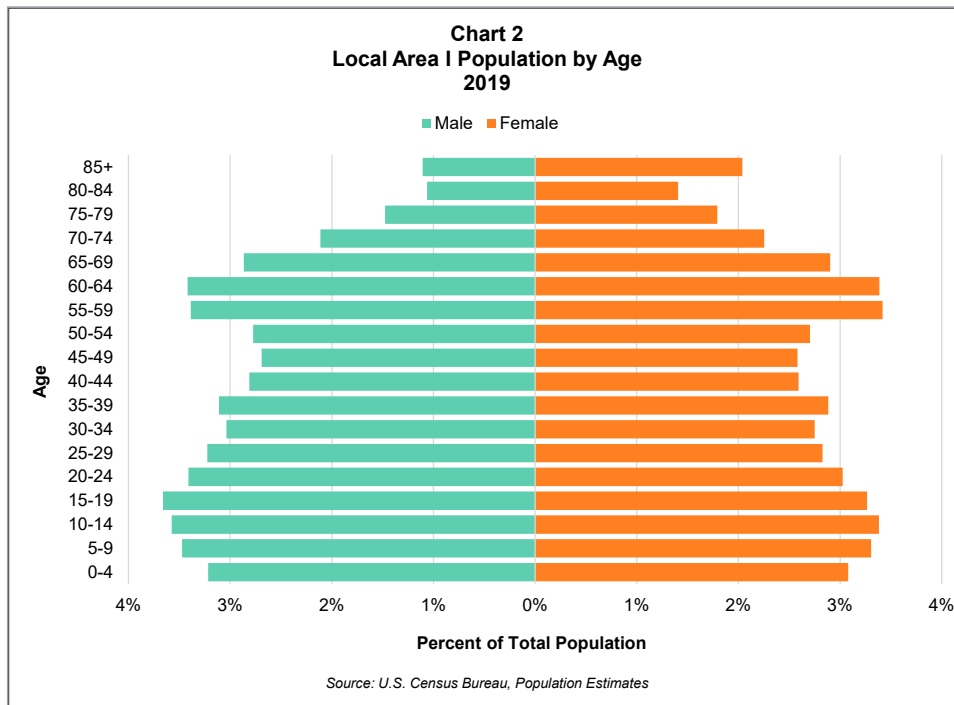


Chart 2 displays the Local Area I population by age group and gender. The population pyramid for Local Area I shows that there are two major peaks in the population, one centering on the 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 year old age groups and one centering on the 55 to 59 and 60 to 64 year old age groups. The 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 the millennial generation as individuals born from 1982 to 2000. The post-millennial generation, commonly referred to as Generation Z starts in 2001. The older peak represents the younger members of the baby boomer generation. The 10 to 14 year old age group had the largest share of the Local Area I population, making up 7.0% of the population. However, this group is very closely followed by the 15 to 19 year old age group, which makes up 6.9%, as well as the 5 to 9, 55 to 59, and 60 to 64 age groups, each making up 6.8%.

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

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 also decreased by 2,046, or 1.1%. Every age group in this age range recorded a decrease in population with the exception of the 10 to 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 to 24 year old age group, which would include recent college graduates, also recorded a 1.0% decline in population.

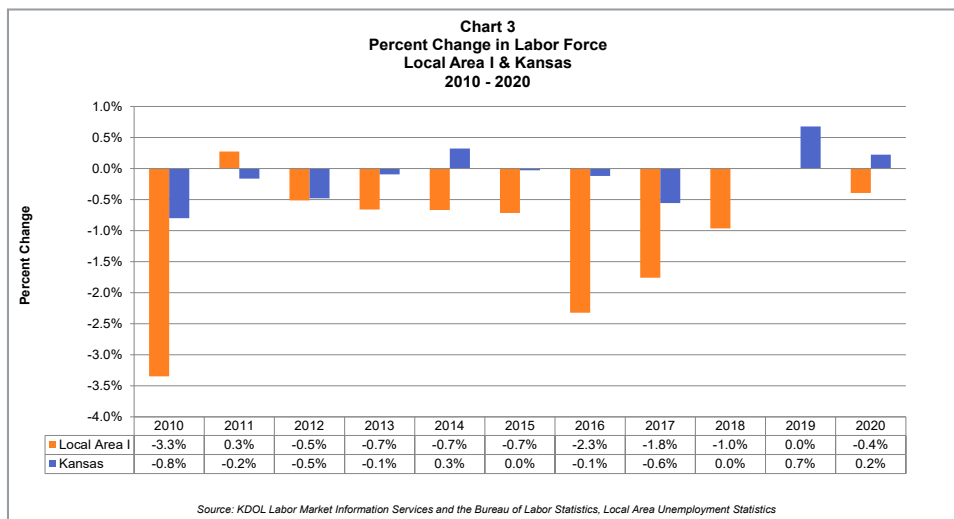


LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

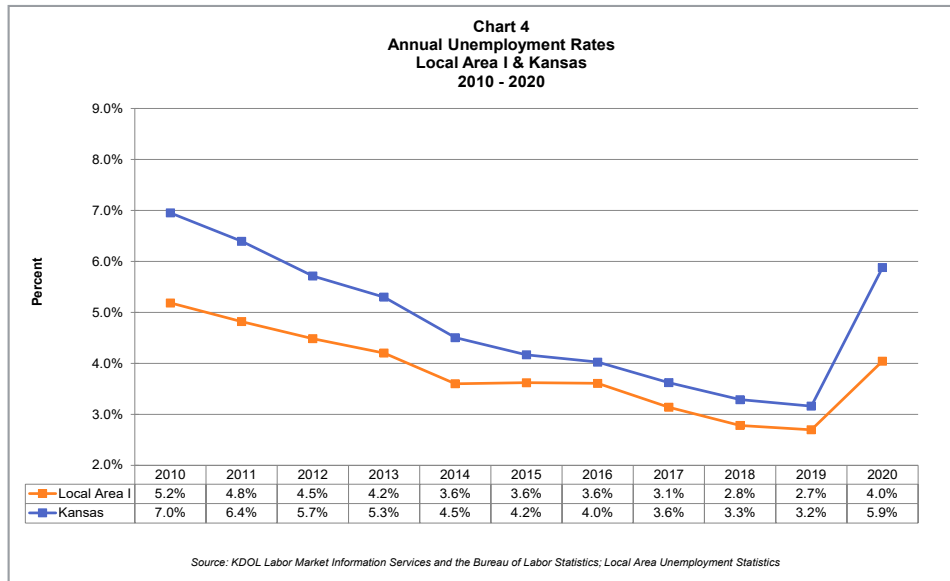
Table 1 shows there were 294,367 people in the Local Area I labor force in 2020, which was a decrease from 2019 of 0.4%. There were 282,465 Local Area I residents working in 2020, a 1.8% decrease. The number of unemployed people increased by 3,931 people, or 49.3%, to 11,902. This is the ninth consecutive year that the labor force has decreased in Local Area I as displayed in Chart 3. Since 2011, the Local Area I labor force has decreased by 24,729, or 7.7%.

	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	295,532	294,367	-1,165	-0.4%
Employed	287,561	282,465	-5,096	-1.8%
Unemployed	7,971	11,902	3,931	49.3%
Unemployment Rate	2.7%	4.0%	1.3	NA

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

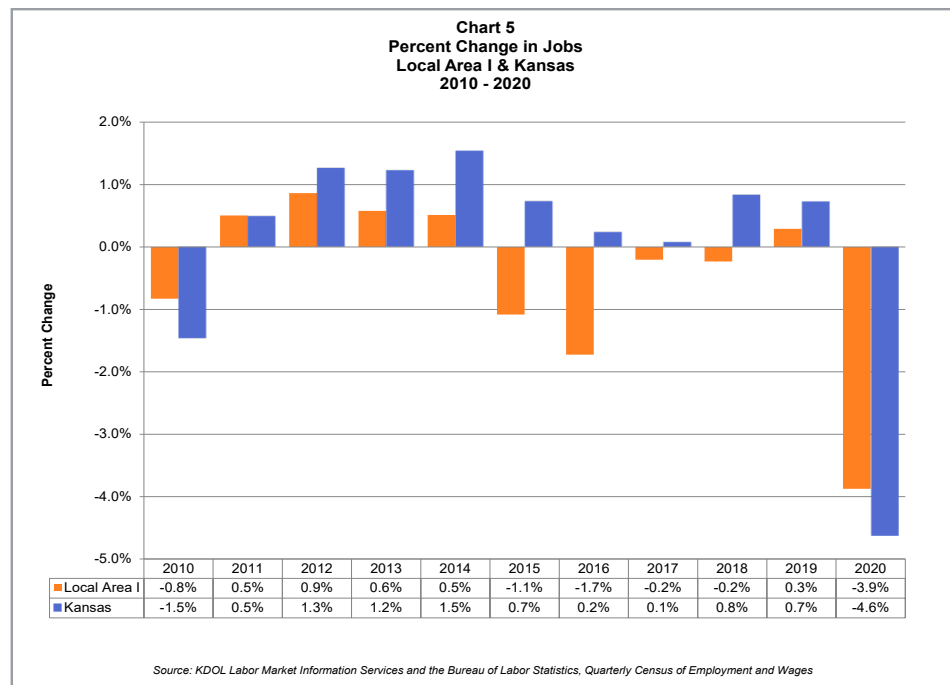


Like the rest of the state, Local Area I saw an increase in its unemployment rate in 2020. The 2020 average annual unemployment rate was 4.0% percent, which is 1.3 points higher than the historic low rate of 2.7 experienced in 2019 (records begin in 1990). The 2020 unemployment rate is 0.3 percentage points higher than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area I which is 3.7%.



JOBS

In 2020, Local Area I recorded 244,409 total jobs. Of these, 189,015 were private sector jobs. This was a decrease of 9,850 total jobs, or 3.9%, and 7,944 private sector jobs, or 4.0%. As shown in Chart 5, Local Area I suffered a smaller percentage of job loss than Kansas in 2020.



Job losses were experienced in all 11 of the major industries in Local Area I during 2020 as seen in Table 2. Leisure and hospitality saw the largest losses, recording a decrease of 2,746 jobs, or 12.6% from 2019, with accommodation and food services accounting for 82.7% of these losses. Government lost 1,906 jobs, however the overwhelming majority of these losses were seen in local government as it declined by 1,901 jobs. State government recorded a loss of 92 jobs while federal government added 87 jobs. The gain in federal government jobs was related to the collection and analysis of data for the 2020 U.S. Census. Education and health services had the third largest loss of jobs, decreasing 1,370, or 4.1%. Health care and social assistance accounted for 91.2% of these losses in 2020.

The smallest job losses were seen in the information and financial activities industries. Financial activities decreased by 221 jobs, or 2.5%, to 8,652. Information lost the fewest jobs of any industry, declining by 200 jobs to 2,459 in 2020, however this represents a loss of 7.5%.

Table 2 Local Area I Jobs 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	254,259	244,409	-9,850	-3.9%
Total Private Sector	196,959	189,015	-7,944	-4.0%
Natural Resources and Mining	13,567	13,259	-308	-2.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9,659	9,850	191	2.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,908	3,409	-499	-12.8%
Construction	10,380	9,893	-487	-4.7%
Manufacturing	38,976	38,036	-940	-2.4%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	16,884	16,000	-884	-5.2%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	22,095	22,034	-61	-0.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	46,992	46,249	-743	-1.6%
Wholesale Trade	11,211	10,779	-432	-3.9%
Retail Trade	27,088	26,337	-751	-2.8%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	8,693	9,133	440	5.1%
Information	2,659	2,459	-200	-7.5%
Financial Activities	8,873	8,652	-221	-2.5%
Finance and Insurance	7,561	7,367	-194	-2.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,312	1,285	-27	-2.1%
Professional and Business Services	14,900	14,450	-450	-3.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,799	5,655	-144	-2.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,284	2,317	33	1.4%
Administrative and Waste Services	6,817	6,478	-339	-5.0%
Education and Health Services	33,693	32,323	-1,370	-4.1%
Private Educational Services	1,894	1,773	-121	-6.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	31,799	30,550	-1,249	-3.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	21,720	18,974	-2,746	-12.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,371	1,896	-475	-20.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	19,349	17,078	-2,271	-11.7%
Other Services	5,200	4,723	-477	-9.2%
Government	57,300	55,394	-1,906	-3.3%
Federal Government	2,389	2,476	87	3.6%
State Government	6,190	6,098	-92	-1.5%
State Government Educational Services	1,384	1,411	27	2.0%
State Government Excluding Education	4,806	4,687	-119	-2.5%
Local Government	48,721	46,820	-1,901	-3.9%
Local Government Educational Services	25,301	24,257	-1,044	-4.1%
Local Government Excluding Education	23,420	22,563	-857	-3.7%

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 I employers by employment size as of December 2020, listed in alphabetical order. Manufacturing is the most represented industry on the list with eight employers. Public school districts account for four employers on the list, while health care and social assistance and retail trade account for three employers each. Government entities account for two employers on the list.

Table 3 Largest Employers in Local Area I* (in alphabetical order)	
Employer	Industry
Agco Corporation	Manufacturing
Cargill Meat Solutions Corporation	Manufacturing
Casey's General Stores, Inc.	Retail Trade
Dillon Companies, Inc	Retail Trade
Dodge City Public Schools (USD 443)	Educational Services
Federal Government	Government
Garden City Public Schools (USD 457)	Educational Services
Great Plains Manufacturing, Inc	Manufacturing
Hays Medical Center, Inc	Health Care and Social Assistance
Hospira, Inc	Manufacturing
Hutchinson Public Schools (USD 308)	Educational Services
Hutchinson Regional Medical Center	Health Care and Social Assistance
National Beef Packing Co, LLC	Manufacturing
National Beef Packing Co, LP	Manufacturing
Salina Public Schools (USD 305)	Educational Services
Salina Regional Health Center	Health Care and Social Assistance
SFC Global Supply Chain, Inc	Manufacturing
State Government	Government
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Manufacturing
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	Retail Trade

* - as of December 2020
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

WAGES

The real average weekly wage in Local Area I increased over the year by \$45, or 5.9%, to \$810 in 2020. As shown in Chart 6, this is the ninth consecutive year that real average weekly wages have increased in Local Area I, with a total increase of 17.6% occurring during that period. However, Local Area I wages are consistently lower than the statewide average. Wage growth may have been higher during 2020 due to the fact that lower wage workers experienced higher levels of job loss, while many higher wage workers could transfer to remote work. With fewer people employed, but at higher wages, the average weekly wage increased.

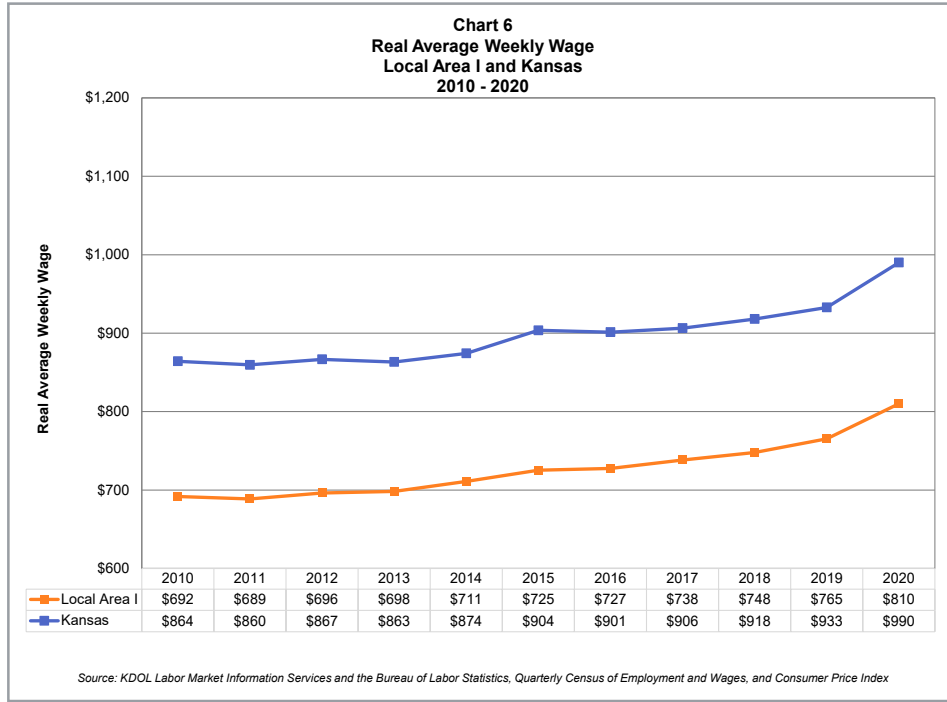


Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2019 and 2020. Ten of the 11 major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year. Manufacturing was the highest paying industry in 2020, recording a real average weekly wage of \$1,086, an increase of 8.3%. Financial activities and information also recorded an average weekly wage over \$1,000 in 2020. Natural resources and mining was the only industry to record a drop in real average weekly wage, decreasing \$8, or 0.9% to \$923.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area I 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	\$765	\$810	\$45	5.8%
Total Private Sector	\$793	\$839	\$46	5.8%
Natural Resources & Mining	\$931	\$923	-\$8	-0.9%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$854	\$878	\$24	2.8%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,122	\$1,051	-\$71	-6.3%
Construction	\$963	\$971	\$8	0.9%
Manufacturing	\$1,003	\$1,086	\$83	8.3%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$959	\$981	\$22	2.3%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,038	\$1,162	\$124	11.9%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$746	\$781	\$35	4.7%
Wholesale Trade	\$1,023	\$1,045	\$22	2.1%
Retail Trade	\$488	\$522	\$34	6.9%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	\$1,193	\$1,217	\$24	2.0%
Information	\$932	\$1,000	\$68	7.3%
Financial Activities	\$993	\$1,064	\$71	7.2%
Finance and Insurance	\$1,052	\$1,129	\$77	7.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$654	\$694	\$40	6.1%
Professional and Business Services	\$881	\$919	\$38	4.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$939	\$965	\$26	2.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$1,380	\$1,413	\$33	2.4%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$666	\$703	\$37	5.5%
Education and Health Services	\$767	\$802	\$35	4.6%
Private Educational Services	\$573	\$573	\$0	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$778	\$815	\$37	4.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	\$279	\$289	\$10	3.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	\$324	\$357	\$33	10.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$274	\$281	\$7	2.6%
Other Services	\$600	\$639	\$39	6.4%
Government	\$667	\$709	\$42	6.3%
Federal Government	\$1,054	\$1,048	-\$6	-0.6%
State Government	\$857	\$897	\$40	4.6%
State Government Educational Services	\$974	\$987	\$13	1.4%
State Government Excluding Education	\$824	\$869	\$45	5.5%
Local Government	\$625	\$666	\$41	6.6%
Local Government Educational Services	\$612	\$646	\$34	5.6%
Local Government Excluding Education	\$639	\$688	\$49	7.6%

*Notes: Wages in 2020 dollars
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Current Employment and Wages, and Consumer Price Index*

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.

The following analysis looks at continued claims filed by Local Area I residents with the Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL). Claims in this analysis are reported by week claimed rather than the week they were processed; so if a claimant files for multiple weeks at the same time, those will be counted in the week they were unemployed rather than when the claim was filed. The following charts also exclude all claimants with a temporary suspense on their unemployment account. A temporary suspense is applied whenever a claim needs more investigation before being approved for benefits. It is also important to note that not all claims will be eligible for payment so continued claims do not equal claims paid.

In response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labor market, the United States Congress authorized new federal unemployment programs through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020, which were extended through the Continued Assistance to Unemployed Workers Act (Continued Assistance Act) of 2020 and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The new programs provided extended benefits through the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program and a new program, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). The charts included in this section of the report provide data for all unemployment programs available to claimants throughout 2020 and 2021, with the exception of the industry chart which excludes PUA data.

UP TO
53
weeks

PEUC

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) is a federal extension of benefits for those who have exhausted state UI. The Continued Assistance Act added 11 weeks and the American Rescue Plan Act added 29 weeks.

UP TO
20
weeks

EB

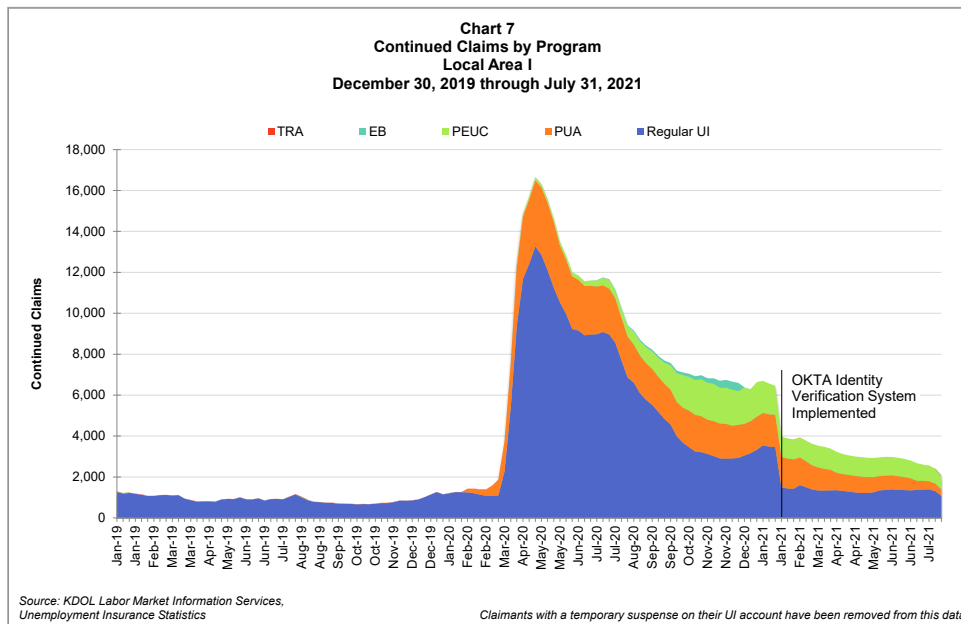
Extended Benefits (EB) is available only after PEUC is exhausted. This program was triggered by periods of high unemployment and was available in Kansas from June 7, 2020 through the week ending December 12, 2020.

UP TO
79
weeks

PUA

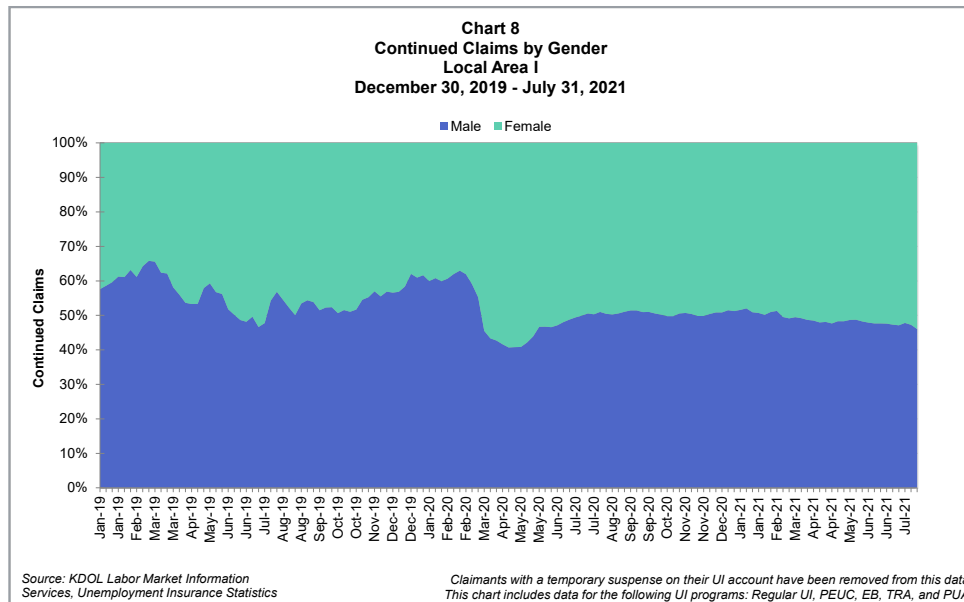
Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) expands access to unemployment by including those who are unemployed as a direct result of COVID-19 and not eligible for state UI or PEUC (such as self-employed, independent contractors, gig workers, employees of religious organizations and those who lack sufficient work history or have been disqualified for state benefits).

As shown in Chart 7, the number of individuals filing for benefits began to rise sharply during the week ending March 21, 2020, coming to a peak during the week ending April 25, 2020 with a total of 16,652 claims. The number of Local Area I residents claiming benefits remained over 10,000 per week through the end of July and continued to decrease through December, with 6,299 weeks claimed for the week ending December 26, 2020. However, there was a slight increase in claims again in January 2021 followed by a sharp decline which can be attributed to the implementation of the OKTA identity verification system. Since February 2021 claims have continued to trend downward, dropping to just over 2,000 during the week ending July 31, 2021.

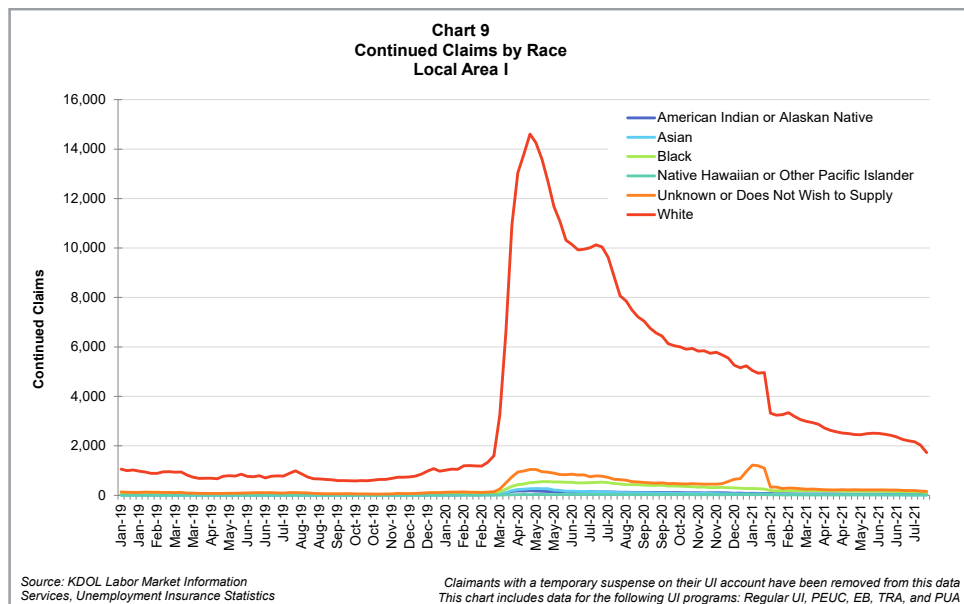


As the COVID-19 pandemic continued claimants began to exhaust their regular unemployment benefits and transition to the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program. A small proportion of claimants transitioned to the Extended Benefits (EB) program once their PEUC benefits were exhausted. Throughout 2020, 69.5% of continued claims filed were under the regular unemployment insurance program. The percentage of PEUC continued claims was 7.8% while the EB program had only 0.9% of total continued claims and PUA represented 21.7% of continued claims. By the end of December 2020 the EB program had triggered off. From January through July 2021, the percentage of regular unemployment continued claims had dropped to 45.4% and PEUC continued claims had increased to 28.3% of total claims. PUA claims increased slightly to 26.3% of claims.

Chart 8 shows the percentage of male and female claims from January 2019 through July 2021. Prior to 2020, males typically made up a slightly larger proportion of continued claims, roughly 56%. Kansas typically sees a higher proportion of males filing as two of the main industries in which workers are filing, construction and manufacturing, are generally still male dominated. However, during the pandemic nearly all industries were affected. In the early stages of the pandemic there were a larger proportion of female claimants filing continued claims, nearly 60% from April through mid-May of 2020. As the pandemic continued, the number of males and females filing continued claims became more evenly distributed.



As shown in Chart 9 the majority of claimants filing continued claims are white, which can be attributed to the fact that 90.6% of the population in Local Area I is white according to the Census Bureau’s 2019 American Community Survey estimates. Even though white is the largest category, these claimants only account for 85.2% of claims since 2019. Black individuals make up 1.9% of the Local Area I population, but account for a higher proportion of claims, just over 4%. On average 2.8% of claims come from American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders who collectively make up 1.8% of the Local Area I population.



From 2019 to 2020 claimants in the age group of 16 to 24 saw the largest percent increase in average number of continued claims each week, growing from 60 to 971 in 2020, this was an increase of 1,532.4%. This may be attributed to the fact the harder hit industries, such as accommodation and food services, have a younger workforce. The groups with the highest number of average weekly continued claims were the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups, which both averaged over 1,800 continued claims per week in 2020. The group with the lowest average number of continued claims filed per week in 2020 was the 65 and over age group. Continued claims for this group grew from an average of 60 per week to 597, this was an increase of 892.0%.

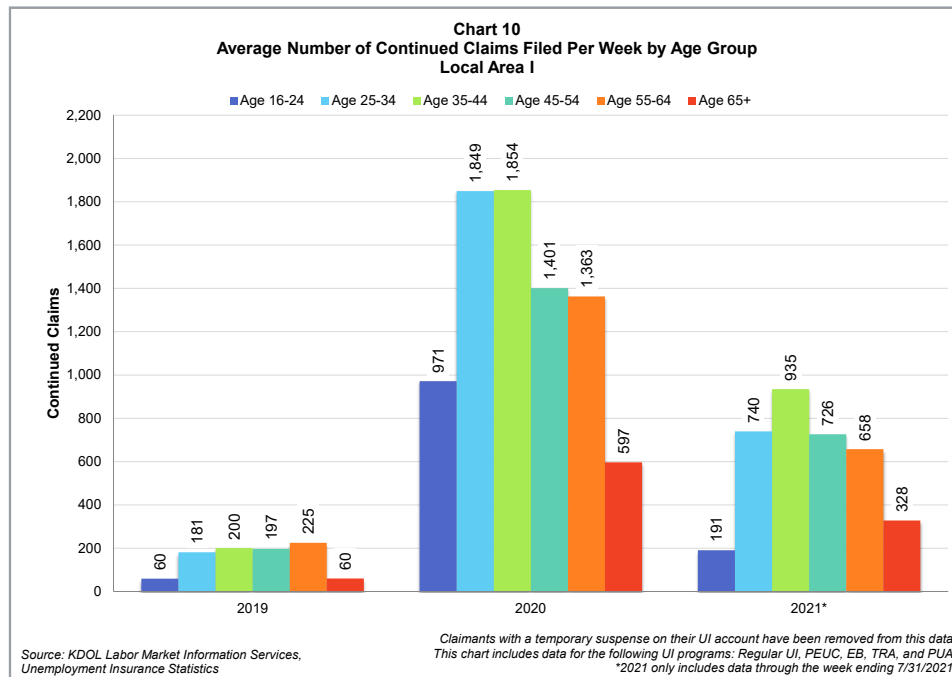


Chart 11 displays the average number of continued claims filed each week by industry. Manufacturing had the highest weekly average with 1,084 continued claims filed per week during 2020, which was an increase of 508.4% from 2019. Accommodation and food services had the second highest average with 1,017 continued claims filed per week, an increase of 1,287.2%. Other services and arts, entertainment, and recreation both saw a significant percent increases in average continued claims filed per week, increasing by 1,401.7% and 1,244.0% respectively from 2019 to 2020. Retail trade and healthcare and social assistance both averaged more than 700 continued claims per week during 2020.

While all industries were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, some were less affected than others. The management of companies and utilities industries had some of the lowest claims levels prior to the pandemic in Local Area I, averaging fewer than five claims per week in 2019. Both industries saw increases in 2020, but remained at a relatively low level, averaging fewer than 20 claims per week.

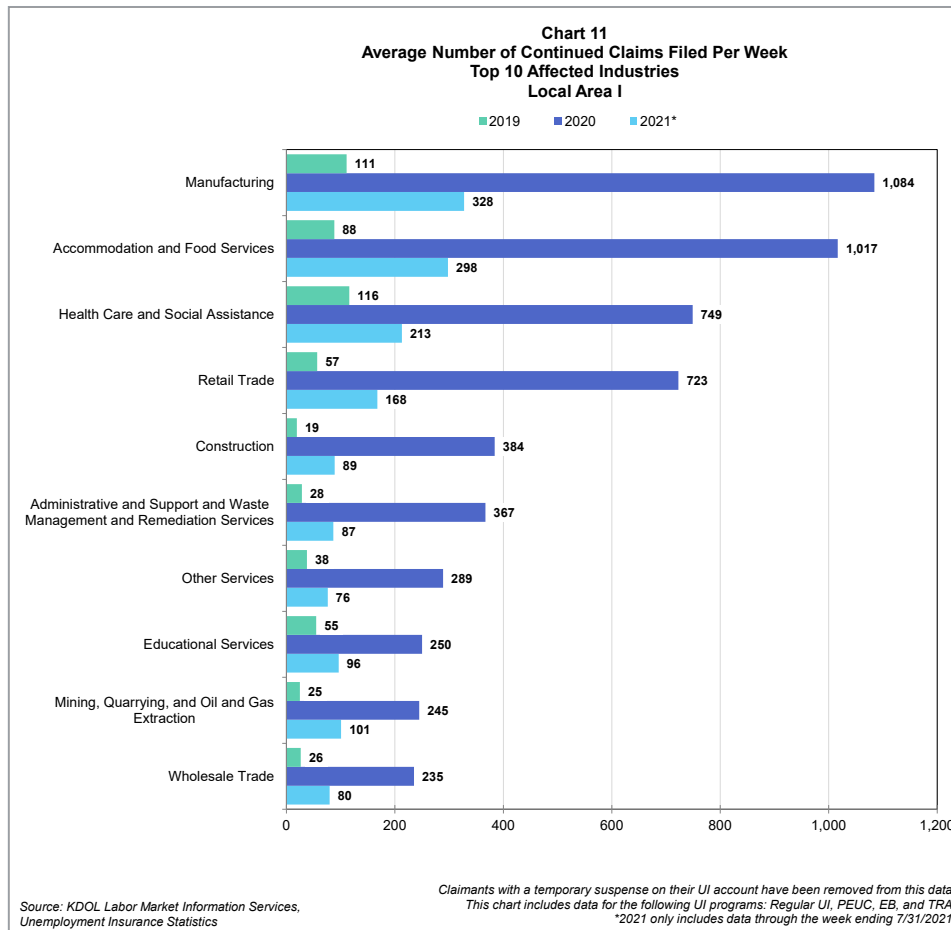
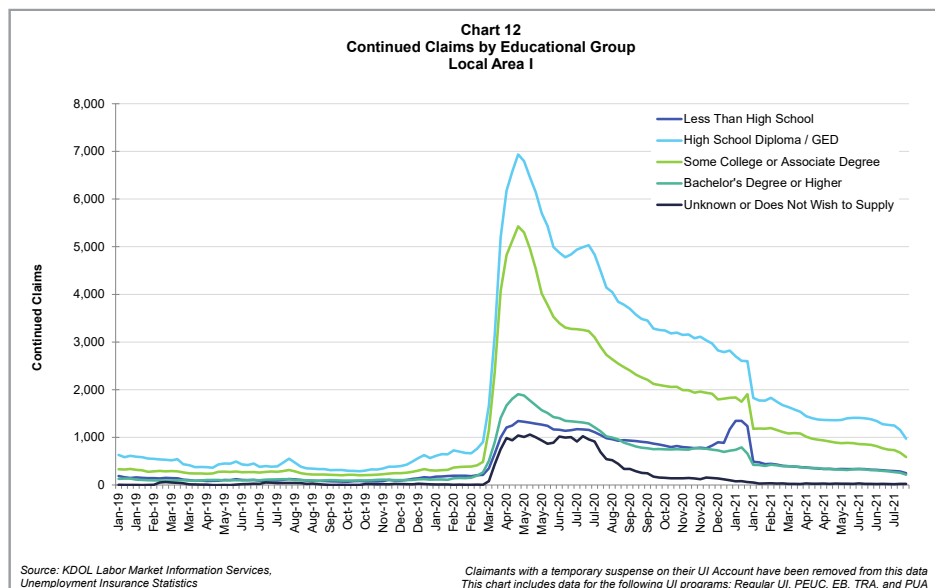


Chart 12 displays continued claims by educational attainment. Claimants with a high school diploma or GED equivalent generally have the highest proportion of claims followed by claimants with some college or an associate degree. This can be attributed to the fact that the industries in which a higher proportion of claimants file typically do not require any postsecondary education, such as manufacturing and construction. When the initial influx of claims occurred in March 2020, claims from individuals with some college or associate degree saw a slightly sharper increase than other levels of educational attainment, but all education levels were impacted. As the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claims declined at similar rates for all educational attainment categories.



OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area I according to the 2021 Kansas Wage Survey while Tables 6 and 7 show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. In May 2020, 30,360 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 2020		
Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	241,270	\$35,098
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	30,360	\$33,158
Production Occupations	24,670	\$37,304
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	22,180	\$35,186
Sales and Related Occupations	21,730	\$26,122
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	19,100	\$39,372
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	18,220	\$20,124
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	14,850	\$54,452
Healthcare Support Occupations	14,490	\$25,910
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	12,590	\$43,801
Construction and Extraction Occupations	10,360	\$39,738
Management Occupations	9,570	\$81,403
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	9,370	\$55,233
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	9,210	\$26,764
Protective Service Occupations	5,120	\$39,187
Personal Care and Service Occupations	4,320	\$22,570
Community and Social Service Occupations	2,850	\$40,142
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	2,780	\$27,447
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	2,500	\$58,783
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	2,490	\$66,875
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	2,120	\$31,760
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	1,480	\$58,214
Legal Occupations	900	\$45,196
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>		

Three other occupational groups accounted for at least 20,000 jobs in Local Area I. There were 24,670 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. Transportation and material moving occupations had an employment of 22,180 and also accounts for three of the top 20 occupations in Local Area I. The sales and related occupations group had employment of 21,730 and includes 7,940 cashiers, the most common occupation in Local Area I.

Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area I May 2020	
Occupation	Employment
Cashiers	7,940
Nursing Assistants	6,690
Fast Food and Counter Workers	6,000
Registered Nurses	5,920
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	5,600
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	5,410
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	5,030
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	4,970
Retail Salespersons	4,860
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,830
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	4,570
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	4,050
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,280
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	3,260
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,230
General and Operations Managers	3,080
Customer Service Representatives	3,070
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,990
Stockers and Order Fillers	2,590
Waiters and Waitresses	2,530
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

The median annual wage in Local Area I as of May 2020 was \$35,098. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of \$81,403. Nine of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Five other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least \$50,000: architecture and engineering; computer and mathematical; life, physical, and social science; business and financial operations; and finally healthcare practitioners and technical occupations. Also of note is that six of the top 20 highest paying occupations were healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.

Table 7 Top 20 Occupations by Median Annual Wage Local Area I May 2020	
Occupation	Median Annual Wage
Nurse Anesthetists	\$202,423
Sales Engineers	\$179,255
Pharmacists	\$140,535
Petroleum Engineers	\$117,262
Architectural and Engineering Managers	\$115,927
Chief Executives	\$115,435
Physician Assistants	\$113,230
Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary	\$109,392
Sales Managers	\$108,864
Nurse Practitioners	\$108,557
Marketing Managers	\$106,511
Natural Sciences Managers	\$103,392
Optometrists	\$101,472
Financial Managers	\$100,331
Atmospheric and Space Scientists	\$99,739
Industrial Production Managers	\$97,918
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$97,071
Veterinarians	\$96,169
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	\$95,092
Human Resources Managers	\$94,996
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS

Local Area I total jobs in all industries are expected to grow by 3,664 to 267,633 jobs from 2018 to 2028, an increase of 1.4% over the 10-year period. This averages out to 366 jobs per year, a 0.1% average annual growth. Goods-producing industries are projected to add 2,616 jobs and increase at an average annual rate of 0.4% from 2018 to 2028 while service providing industries are projected to add 527 jobs, an average annual growth rate of 0.0% over that period. The number of self-employed workers is expected to increase over the projection period by 521 workers, this is an average annual growth rate of 0.3%.

Table 8 shows the top 10 industries by numerical change over the 10 year projection period. The health care and social assistance industry is projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the 10 year period with an additional 3,497 jobs. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting is expected to have the largest percent growth, expanding 1.1% annually, and add the third most total jobs. Manufacturing, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, construction, and finance and insurance are all expected to add at least 500 jobs over the 10 year period.

Industry	Job Numbers		Job Changes		
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %
Total All Industries	263,969	267,633	3,664	1.4%	0.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	35,762	39,259	3,497	9.8%	1.0%
Manufacturing	34,868	35,965	1,097	3.1%	0.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9,303	10,361	1,058	11.4%	1.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	7,264	8,080	816	11.2%	1.1%
Construction	9,397	10,052	655	7.0%	0.7%
Finance and Insurance	8,172	8,673	501	6.1%	0.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5,952	6,394	442	7.4%	0.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	5,473	5,704	231	4.2%	0.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,392	2,463	71	3.0%	0.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,302	1,336	34	2.6%	0.3%

Note: These three regions combined differ from Local Area I since they exclude Chase and Harvey counties.
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

Table 9 shows the top 10 occupational groups projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the projection period. Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations and personal care and service occupations are the two occupational groups projected to add the most jobs, with both expected to grow by over 1,000 jobs. Personal care and service occupations are expected to have the highest percent growth at 1.1% annually. Other occupational groups expected to add at least 500 jobs are management; healthcare support; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; business and financial operations; and farming, fishing, and forestry.

Occupations	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	263,969	267,633	3,664	1.4%	0.1%	194,593
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	14,669	16,126	1,457	9.9%	1.0%	6,441
Personal Care and Service Occupations	9,208	10,258	1,050	11.4%	1.1%	9,199
Management Occupations	17,134	18,032	898	5.2%	0.5%	11,647
Healthcare Support Occupations	8,578	9,204	626	7.3%	0.7%	6,474
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	9,585	10,203	618	6.4%	0.6%	8,337
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	8,173	8,743	570	7.0%	0.7%	4,435
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	6,739	7,242	503	7.5%	0.7%	9,841
Construction and Extraction Occupations	12,986	13,473	487	3.8%	0.4%	10,154
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	18,832	19,271	439	2.3%	0.2%	14,767
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	14,092	14,334	242	1.7%	0.2%	8,970

Note: These three regions combined differ from Local Area I since they exclude Chase and Harvey counties.
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

Table 10 displays projected employment by education requirements. The largest increase in jobs is projected to be in those occupations requiring a bachelor's degree, with an expected gain of 1,983 jobs over the projection period. Occupations with a postsecondary non-degree award are expected to add 694 jobs, with the other educational categories adding less than 500 jobs or losing jobs. The educational category projected to grow the fastest are occupations requiring an associate degree. These are expected to grow at a rate of 10.6% over the 10 year period.

Table 10 Projections by Education Requirement North Central, Northwest and Southwest Projection Regions Combined 2018 - 2028						
Education	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	263,969	267,633	3,664	1.4%	0.1%	194,593
Bachelor's degree	34,394	36,377	1,983	5.8%	0.6%	17,611
Postsecondary non-degree award	18,415	19,109	694	3.8%	0.4%	12,389
Master's degree	2,101	2,302	201	9.6%	1.0%	1,083
Associate's degree	1,881	2,080	199	10.6%	1.1%	805
High school diploma or equivalent	84,269	84,439	170	0.2%	0.0%	57,581
Doctoral or professional degree	2,081	2,194	113	5.4%	0.5%	568
No formal educational credential	55,855	55,732	-123	-0.2%	0.0%	53,068
Some college, no degree	9,294	9,079	-215	-2.3%	-0.2%	6,096

Note: These three regions combined differ from Local Area I since they exclude Chase and Harvey counties.

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

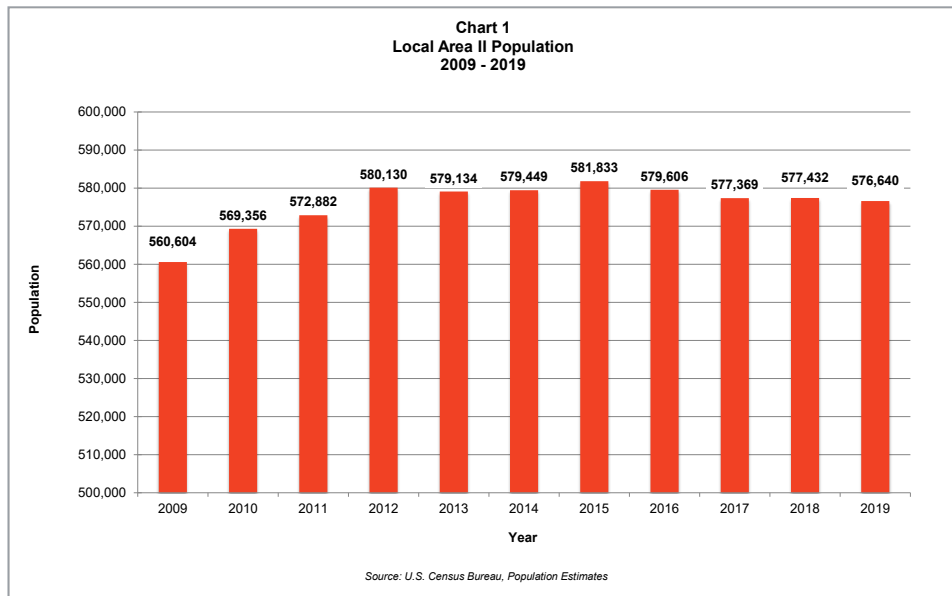
LOCAL AREA II SUMMARY

POPULATION

Due to complications of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2010 to 2020 Intercensal Estimates are currently scheduled to be released during 2022; therefore the analysis of population in this report is based on the 2019 data released during 2020.

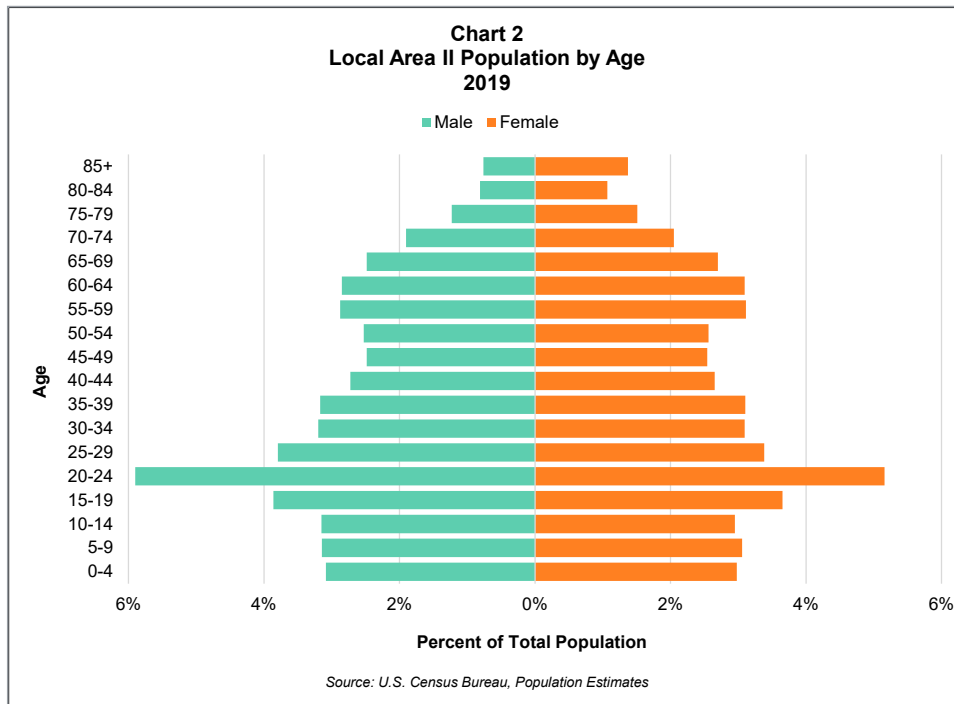
Local Area II consists of 17 counties in northeast Kansas. The largest cities in this region are Topeka, Lawrence, Manhattan, and Junction City. Chart 1 displays the population of Local Area II from 2009 to 2019. The Local Area II population was estimated at 576,640 in 2019. This represents a loss from 2018 of 792 people, or 0.1%. 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 to 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 to 59 and 60 to 64 year old age groups, representing the younger members of the baby boomer generation. The 20 to 24 year old age group is by far the largest age group in Local Area II, representing 11.1% 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 to 54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25 to 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%. The 25 to 54 year old population was 203,194 in 2019, a decrease of 1,205, or 0.6%. However, the largest decrease was in the 50 to 54 age group indicating that some of the decline may be due to people aging out of the 25 to 54 group. The largest increase was in the 70 to 74 age group which increased by 1,132 people, or 5.2%.

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 also decreased by 2,100, or 1.0%. 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 to 24 age group, which would include recent college graduates. The population of children under five decreased by 708 people, or 2.0%, while the 20 to 24 year old age group recorded a loss of 777 people, or 1.2%.

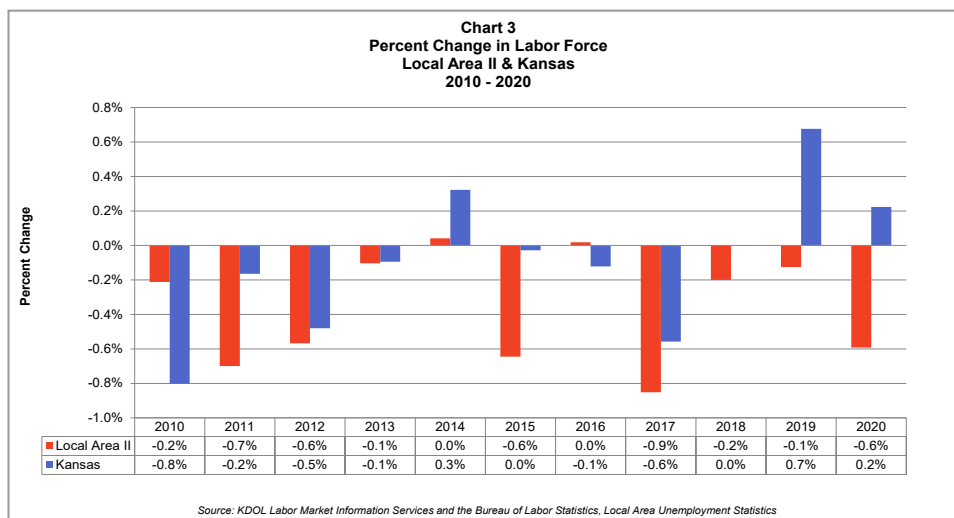


LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

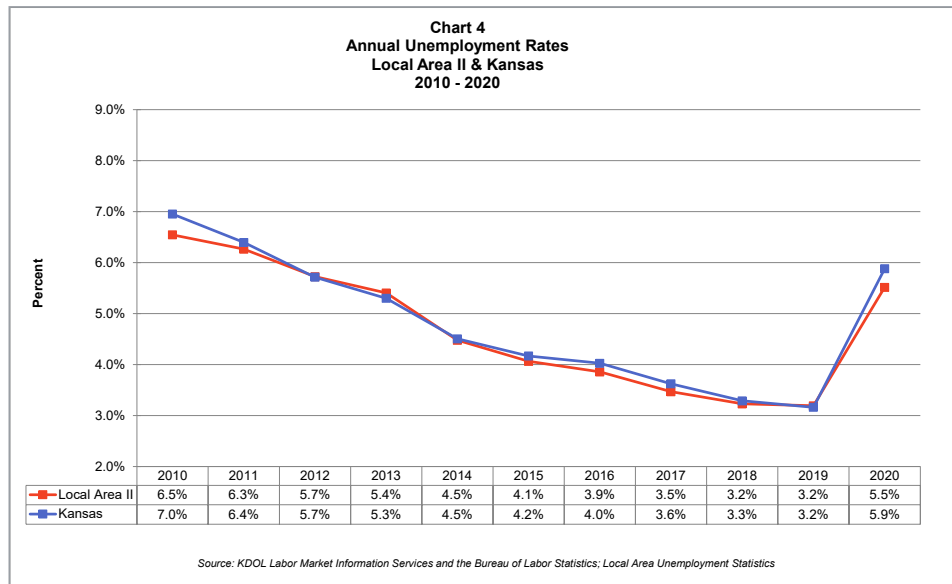
Table 1 shows there were 290,715 people in the Local Area II labor force in 2020, a decrease of 0.6%. There were 274,686 Local Area II residents working in 2020, a decrease of 8,425 workers. The number of unemployed people increased by 6,694 people, or 71.7%, to 16,029. As displayed in Chart 3, the Local Area II labor force has decreased in nine out of the last 11 years, only seeing very slight increases of 0.04% in 2014 and 0.02% in 2016.

Table 1 Labor Force Statistics Local Area II 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	292,446	290,715	-1,731	-0.6%
Employed	283,111	274,686	-8,425	-3.0%
Unemployed	9,335	16,029	6,694	71.7%
Unemployment Rate	3.2%	5.5%	2.3	NA

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

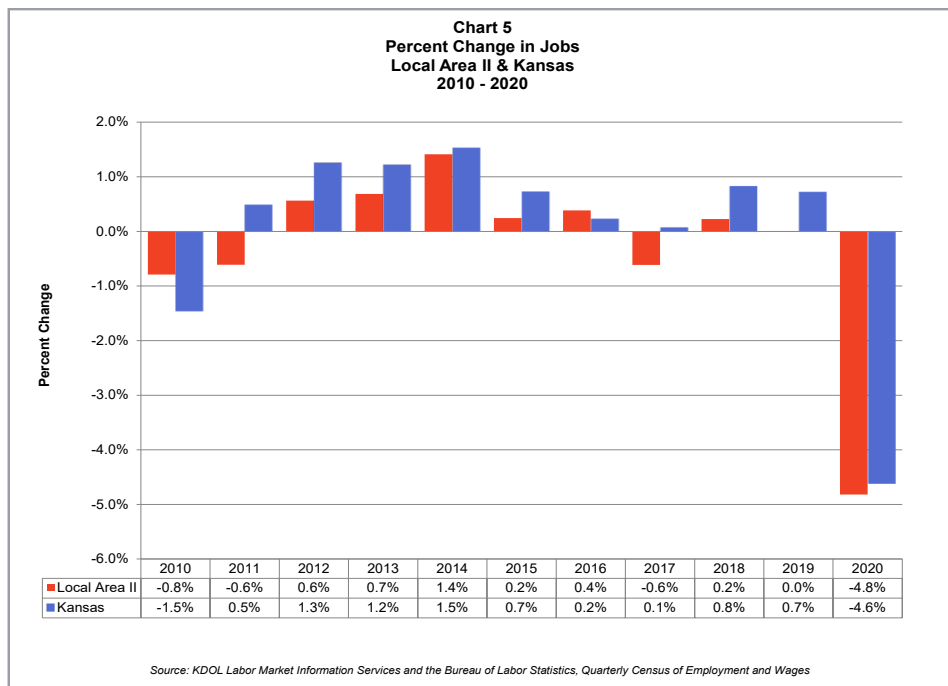


Like the rest of the state, Local Area II saw an increase in its unemployment rate in 2020. The 2020 average annual unemployment rate was 5.5%, which is 2.3 points higher than the historic low rate of 3.2% experienced in 2019 (records begin in 1990). The unemployment rate is 0.8 percentage points higher than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area II, which is 4.7%.



JOBS

In 2020, Local Area II recorded 234,831 total jobs with 174,007 of those being private sector jobs. Local Area II experienced a loss of 11,887 jobs from 2019, with the majority of losses being in the private sector. Chart 5 shows that job growth in Local Area II was relatively unchanged in 2019, but much like the rest of the state, Local Area II suffered a large decline in jobs in 2020, decreasing by 4.8%.



Job declines were recorded in nine of the 11 major industries in Local Area II during 2020 as seen in Table 2. Leisure and hospitality lost the most jobs, declining by 4,172 total jobs, or 17.1% in 2020. The majority of these losses can be attributed to the accommodation and food services sector, which declined by 3,646 jobs. The second largest loss was seen in government which lost 2,606 jobs in 2020. The majority of these losses were experienced at the local level which decreased by 2,307 jobs, or 6.3%. Smaller losses were seen at the state level, while federal government saw a slight increase of 32 jobs. The gain in federal government jobs was related to the collection and analysis of data for the 2020 U.S. Census. Other services and professional and business services each lost more than 1,000 jobs in 2020, while education and health services and manufacturing lost more than 800 jobs.

Natural resources and mining increased by 26 jobs to 2,165, an increase of 1.2% from 2019. Construction also saw a slight increase in 2020, growing by 55 jobs to 10,750, which is an increase of 0.5%.

Table 2 Local Area II Jobs 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	246,718	234,831	-11,887	-4.8%
Total Private Sector	183,288	174,007	-9,281	-5.1%
Natural Resources and Mining	2,139	2,165	26	1.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,516	1,502	-14	-0.9%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	623	663	40	6.4%
Construction	10,695	10,750	55	0.5%
Manufacturing	22,079	21,273	-806	-3.7%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	10,147	9,269	-878	-8.7%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	11,931	12,005	74	0.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	39,908	39,728	-180	-0.5%
Wholesale Trade	6,184	6,173	-11	-0.2%
Retail Trade	25,592	24,421	-1,171	-4.6%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	8,132	9,134	1,002	12.3%
Information	2,812	2,390	-422	-15.0%
Financial Activities	12,736	12,031	-705	-5.5%
Finance and Insurance	10,002	9,524	-478	-4.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,734	2,507	-227	-8.3%
Professional and Business Services	24,258	23,159	-1,099	-4.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11,693	11,647	-46	-0.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,283	2,106	-177	-7.8%
Administrative and Waste Services	10,282	9,406	-876	-8.5%
Education and Health Services	35,531	34,689	-842	-2.4%
Private Educational Services	2,929	2,690	-239	-8.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	32,602	31,999	-603	-1.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	24,395	20,223	-4,172	-17.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,055	1,529	-526	-25.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	22,340	18,694	-3,646	-16.3%
Other Services	8,738	7,600	-1,138	-13.0%
Government	63,430	60,824	-2,606	-4.1%
Federal Government	7,858	7,890	32	0.4%
State Government	19,093	18,762	-331	-1.7%
State Government Educational Services	9,914	9,397	-517	-5.2%
State Government Excluding Education	9,179	9,365	186	2.0%
Local Government	36,479	34,172	-2,307	-6.3%
Local Government Educational Services	19,951	18,941	-1,010	-5.1%
Local Government Excluding Education	16,528	15,232	-1,296	-7.8%

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 2020, listed in alphabetical order. Public education is the most represented industry with five 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. Health care and social assistance account for four employers on the list while three other industries are represented by two employers each: manufacturing, retail trade, and government.

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 Public Schools (USD 437)	Educational Services
Blue Cross & Blue Shield, Inc	Finance and Insurance
Dillon Companies, Inc	Retail Trade
Federal Government	Government
Geary County Public Schools (USD 475)	Educational Services
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co	Manufacturing
Lawrence Memorial Hospital	Health Care and Social Assistance
Lawrence Public Schools (USD 497)	Educational Services
Life Patterns, Inc	Health Care and Social Assistance
Manhattan-Ogden Public Schools (USD 383)	Educational Services
Maximus Services, LLC	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
Reser's Fine Foods, Inc	Manufacturing
Shawnee County Clerk	Public Administration
State Government	Government
Stormont-Vail Healthcare	Health Care and Social Assistance
Target Corporation	Transportation and Warehousing
Topeka Public Schools (USD 501)	Educational Services
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc	Retail Trade
Westar Energy, Inc	Utilities

* - as of December 2020
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

WAGES

The real average weekly wage in Local Area II increased over the year by \$53, or 6.5%, to \$873 in 2020. As shown in Chart 6, this is the seventh consecutive year that real average weekly wages have increased in Local Area II, with a 14.2% increase occurring during that period. Local Area II wages though have consistently lagged behind the statewide average. Wage growth may have been higher during 2020 due to the fact that lower wage workers experienced higher levels of job loss, while many higher wage workers could transfer to remote work. With fewer people employed, but at higher wages, the average weekly wage increased.

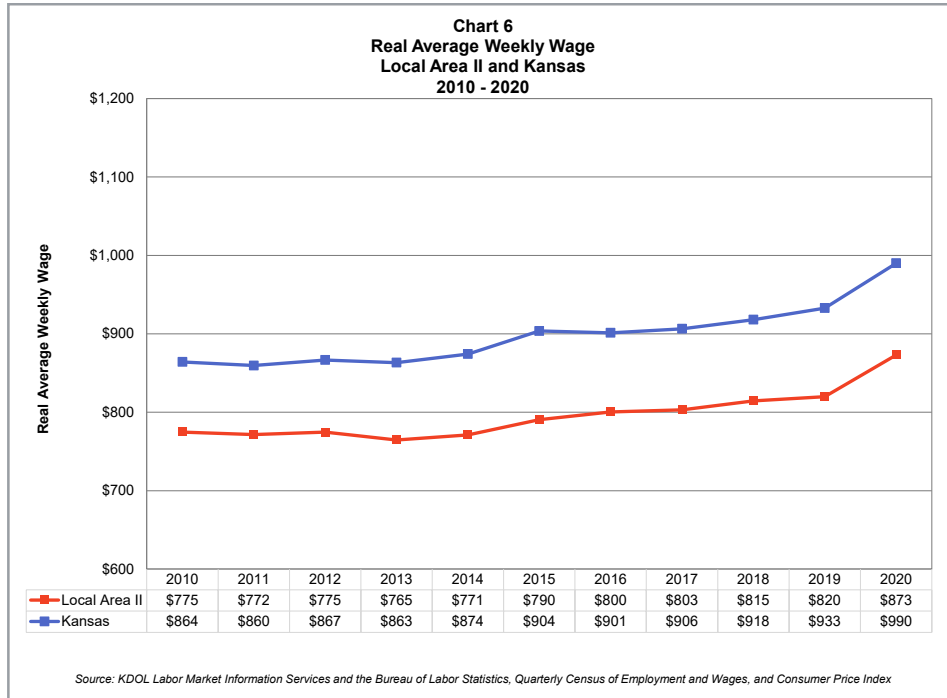


Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2019 and 2020. All 11 major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year. Financial activities recorded the highest increase in real average weekly wage, up \$103, or 8.9%, to \$1,256 in 2020. Financial activities was also the highest paying major industry in Local Area II during 2020. Four additional major industries recorded real average weekly wages above \$1,000 in 2020, they are: construction, manufacturing, information, and professional and business services. Other services saw the largest percent increase, growing by 11.4%, or \$80 in 2020.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area II 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	\$820	\$873	\$53	6.5%
Total Private Sector	\$793	\$853	\$60	7.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	\$755	\$800	\$45	6.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$656	\$685	\$29	4.4%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$998	\$1,062	\$64	6.4%
Construction	\$1,008	\$1,019	\$11	1.1%
Manufacturing	\$1,040	\$1,081	\$41	3.9%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,002	\$1,055	\$53	5.3%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,072	\$1,101	\$29	2.7%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$699	\$748	\$49	6.9%
Wholesale Trade	\$1,218	\$1,243	\$25	2.0%
Retail Trade	\$490	\$523	\$33	6.7%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	\$962	\$1,014	\$52	5.4%
Information	\$975	\$1,027	\$52	5.3%
Financial Activities	\$1,153	\$1,256	\$103	8.9%
Finance and Insurance	\$1,275	\$1,392	\$117	9.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$706	\$740	\$34	4.8%
Professional and Business Services	\$975	\$1,017	\$42	4.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$1,034	\$1,130	\$96	9.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$2,290	\$2,179	-\$111	-4.8%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$617	\$618	\$1	0.1%
Education and Health Services	\$780	\$853	\$73	9.4%
Private Educational Services	\$642	\$684	\$42	6.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$793	\$868	\$75	9.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	\$301	\$316	\$15	4.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	\$300	\$317	\$17	5.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$301	\$316	\$15	4.9%
Other Services	\$700	\$780	\$80	11.4%
Government	\$894	\$931	\$37	4.1%
Federal Government	\$1,259	\$1,282	\$23	1.8%
State Government	\$1,078	\$1,086	\$8	0.7%
State Government Educational Services	\$1,197	\$1,236	\$39	3.3%
State Government Excluding Education	\$949	\$935	-\$14	-1.5%
Local Government	\$719	\$765	\$46	6.4%
Local Government Educational Services	\$647	\$687	\$40	6.3%
Local Government Excluding Education	\$806	\$861	\$55	6.8%

Note: Wages in 2020 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

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.

The following analysis looks at continued claims filed by Local Area II residents with KDOL. Claims in this analysis are reported by week claimed rather than the week they were processed; so if a claimant files for multiple weeks at the same time, those will be counted in the week they were unemployed rather than when the claim was filed. The following charts also exclude all claimants with a temporary suspense on their unemployment account. A temporary suspense is applied whenever a claim needs more investigation before being approved for benefits. It is also important to note that not all claims will be eligible for payment so continued claims do not equal claims paid.

In response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labor market, the United States Congress authorized new federal unemployment programs through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020, which were extended through the Continued Assistance to Unemployed Workers Act of 2020 and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The new programs provided extended benefits through the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program and a new program, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). The charts included in this section of the report provide data for all unemployment programs available to claimants throughout 2020 and 2021, with the exception of the industry chart which excludes PUA data.

UP TO
53
weeks

PEUC

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) is a federal extension of benefits for those who have exhausted state UI. The CARES Act Extension added 11 weeks and American Rescue Act added 29 weeks

UP TO
20
weeks

EB

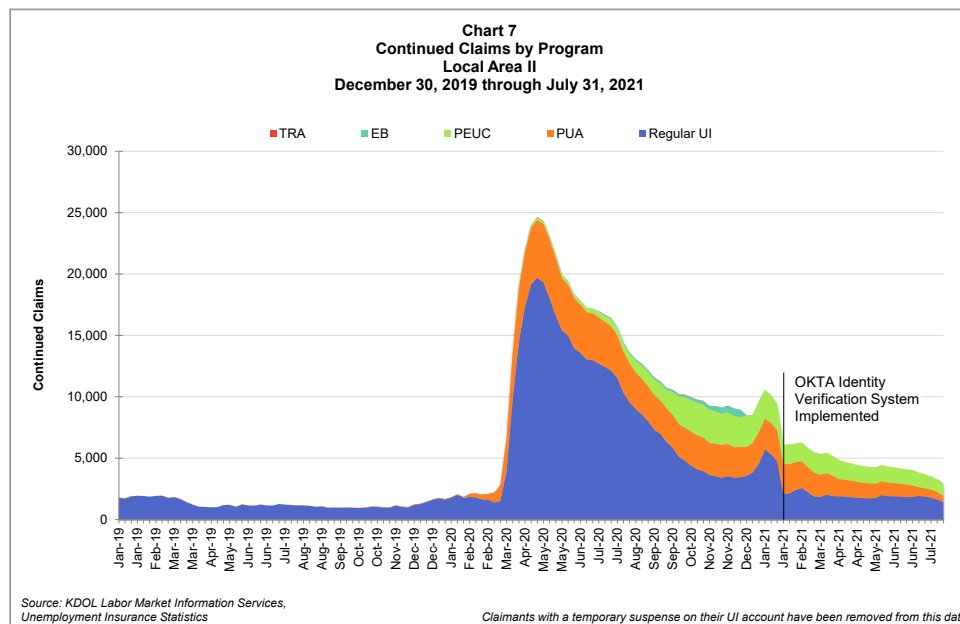
Extended Benefits (EB) is available only after PEUC is exhausted. This program was triggered by periods of high unemployment and was available in Kansas from June 7, 2020 through the week ending December 12, 2020.

UP TO
79
weeks

PUA

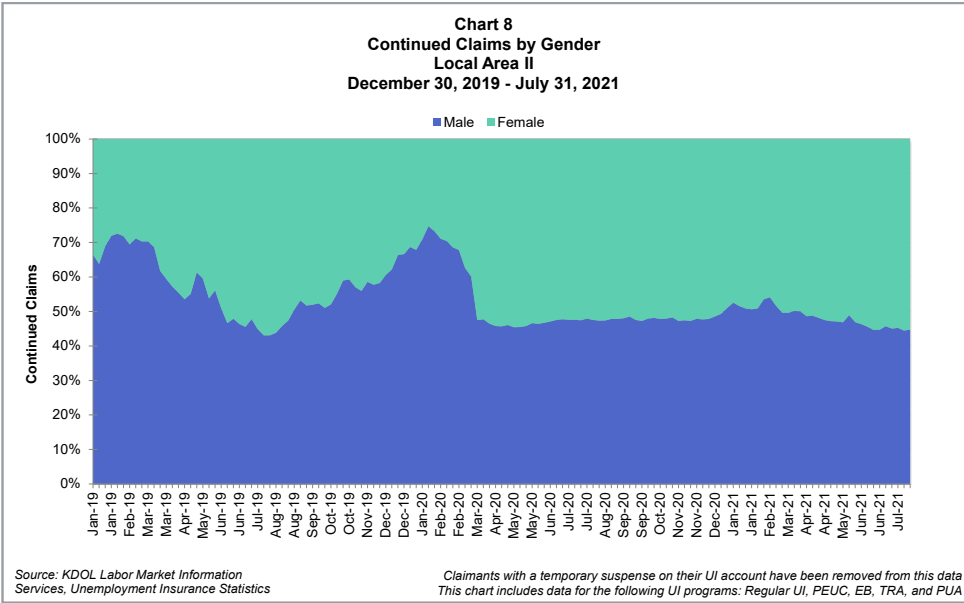
Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) expands access to unemployment by including those who are unemployed as a direct result of COVID-19 and not eligible for state UI or PEUC (such as self-employed, independent contractors, gig workers, employees of religious organizations and those who lack sufficient work history or have been disqualified for state benefits).

As shown in Chart 7, the number of individuals filing for benefits began to rise sharply during the week ending March 21, 2020, coming to a peak during the week ending April 25, 2020 with a total of 24,641 claims. The number of Local Area II residents claiming benefits remained over 15,000 per week through the end of July and continued to decrease through December, with 8,514 weeks claimed for the week ending December 26, 2020. However, there was a slight increase in claims again in January 2021 followed by a sharp decline which can be attributed to the implementation of the OKTA identity verification system. Since February 2021 claims have continued to trend downward, dropping to just under 3,000 during the week ending July 31, 2021.

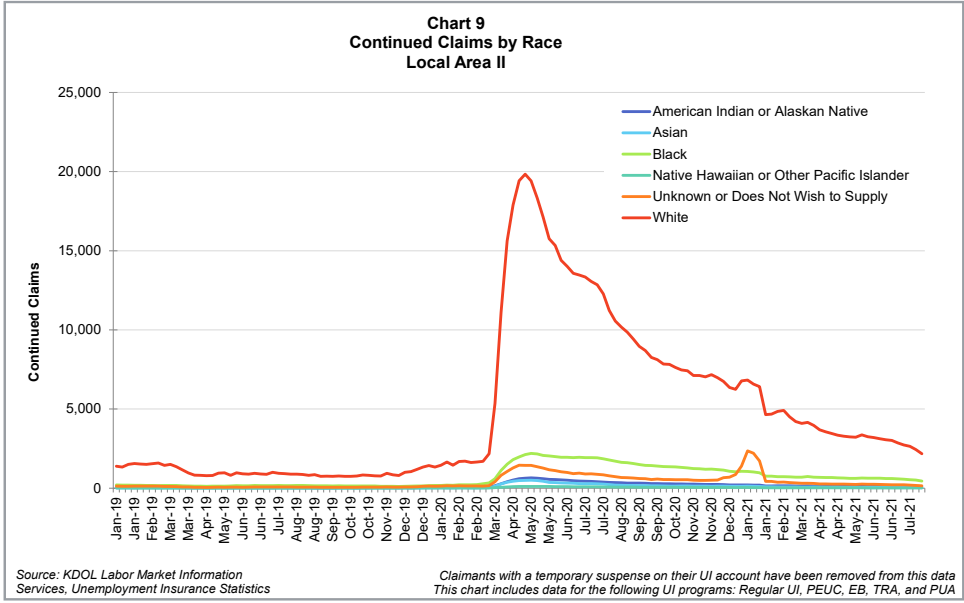


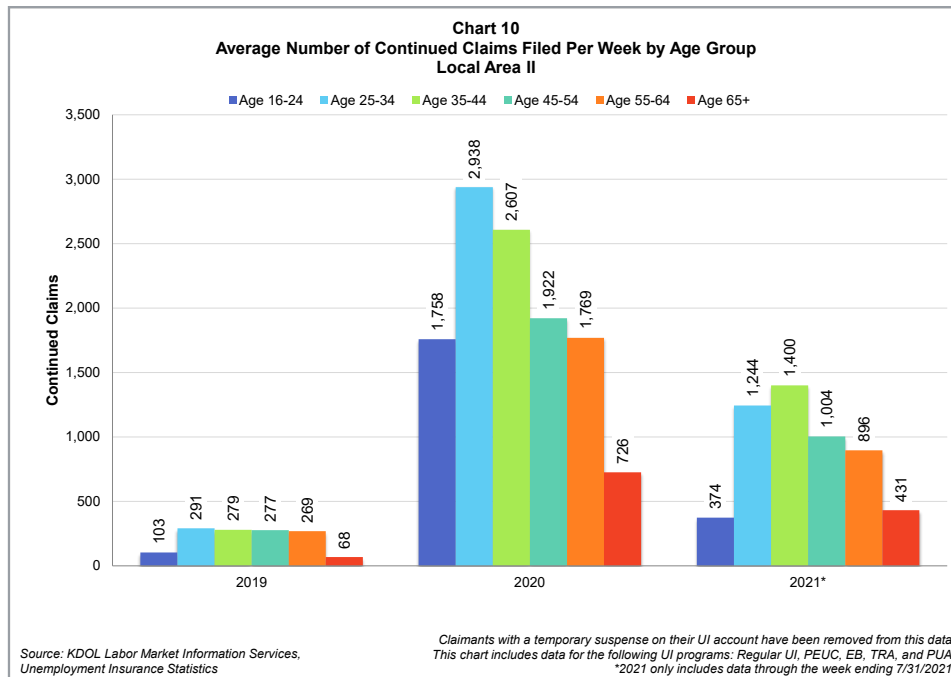
As the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claimants began to exhaust their regular unemployment benefits and transition to the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program. A small proportion of claimants transitioned to the Extended Benefits (EB) program once their PEUC benefits were exhausted. Throughout 2020, 67.7% of continued claims filed were under the regular unemployment insurance program. The percentage of PEUC continued claims was 8.1% while the EB program had only 0.9% of total continued claims and PUA represented 23.1% of continued claims. By the end of December 2020 the EB program had triggered off. From January through July 2021, the percentage of regular unemployment continued claims had dropped to 43.4% and PEUC continued claims had increased to 28.1% of total claims. PUA claims increased to 28.4% of claims in 2021.

Chart 8 shows the percentage of male and female claims from January 2019 through July 2021. Prior to 2020, males typically made up a larger proportion of continued claims, roughly 59%. Kansas typically sees a higher proportion of males filing as two of the main industries in which workers are filing, construction and manufacturing, are generally still male dominated. However, during the pandemic nearly all industries were affected and as the pandemic continued the number of males and females filing continued claims became more evenly distributed.



As shown in Chart 9 the majority of claimants filing continued claims are white, which can be attributed to the fact that 84.8% of the population in Local Area II is white according to the Census' 2019 American Community Survey estimates. Even though white is the largest category, these claimants only account for 77.5% of claims since 2019. Black individuals make up 5.8% of the Local Area II population, but account for a higher proportion of claims, 11.5% on average. On average 4.5% of claims come from American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders who collectively make up 4.0% of the Local Area II population.





From 2019 to 2020 claimants in the age group of 16 to 24 saw the largest percent increase in average number of continued claims each week, growing from 103 to 1,758 in 2020, this was an increase of 1,609.8%. This may be attributed to the fact the harder hit industries, such as accommodation and food services, have a younger workforce. The groups with the highest number of average weekly continued claims in 2020 were the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups, which saw an average of 2,938 and 2,607 continued claims per week respectively. The group with the lowest average number of continued claims filed per week in 2020 was the 65 and over age group. Continued claims for this group grew from an average of 68 per week to 726, this was an increase of 966.0%.

Chart 11 displays the average number of continued claims filed each week by industry. Accommodation and food services had the highest weekly average with 1,598 continued claims filed per week during 2020, this was an increase of 1901.7% from 2019. Retail trade had the second highest average with 1,072 continued claims filed per week, an increase of 929.6%. Health care and social assistance and manufacturing also averaged more than 1,000 continued claims per week during 2020. Arts, entertainment, and recreation as well as other services both saw a significant percent increases in average continued claims filed per week, increasing by 1,595.9% and 1,570.0% respectively from 2019 to 2020.

While all industries were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, some were less affected than others. Utilities, management of companies, and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting saw the lowest claims prior to the pandemic, averaging five or fewer claims per week in 2019. These industries saw an increase due to the pandemic, but remained at a relatively low level, averaging fewer than 20 claims per week in 2020.

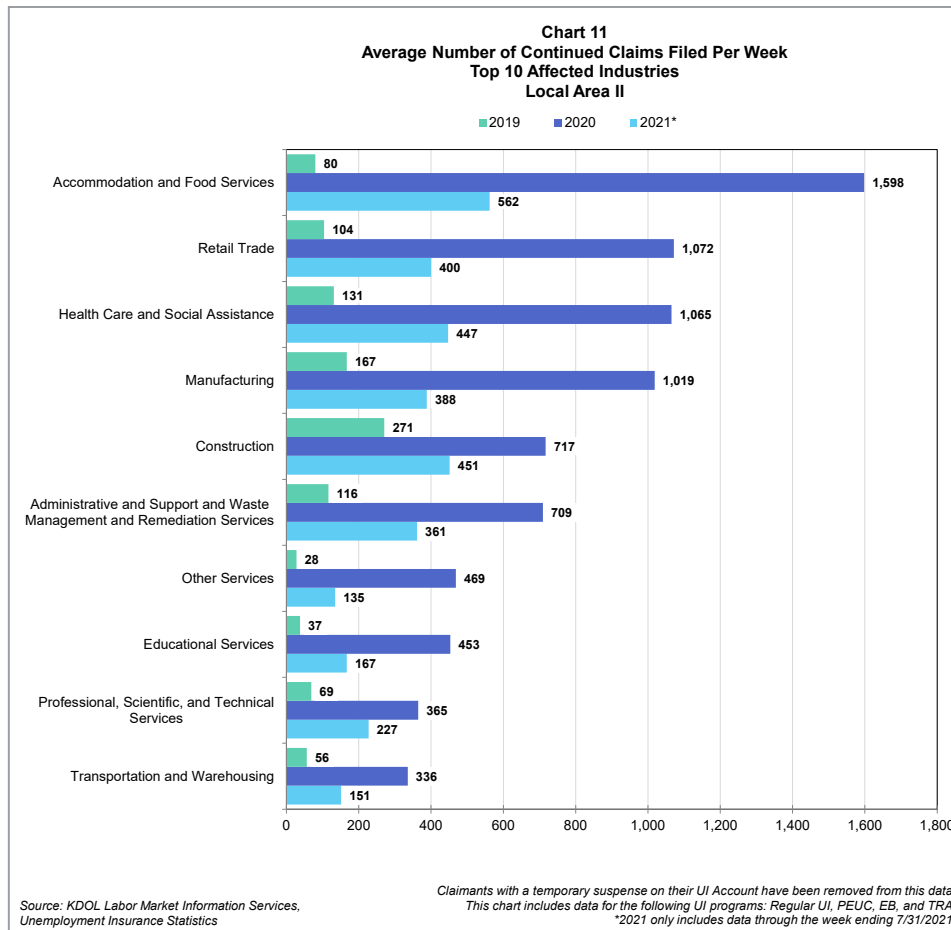
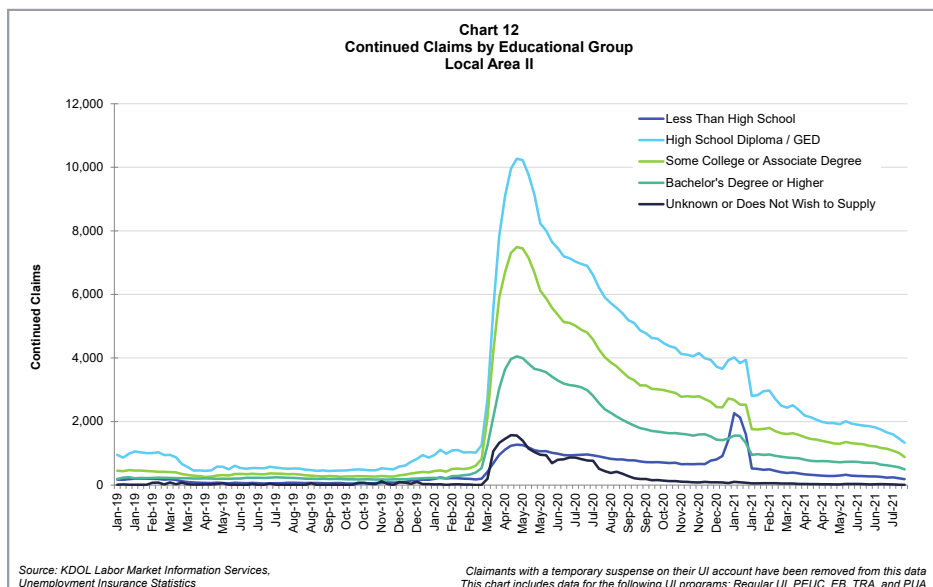


Chart 12 displays continued claims by educational attainment. Claimants with a high school diploma or GED equivalent generally have the highest proportion of claims followed by claimants with some college or an associate degree. This can be attributed to the fact that the industries in which a higher proportion of claimants file typically do not require any postsecondary education, such as manufacturing and construction. When the initial influx of claims occurred in March 2020, claims from individuals with a high school diploma or GED equivalent and some college or associate degree saw a slightly sharper increase than other levels of educational attainment; however, as the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claims declined at similar rates.



OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area II according to the 2021 Kansas Wage Survey while Tables 6 and 7 show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. In May 2020, 32,900 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 third most common occupation, secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive.

Table 5 Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group Local Area II May 2020		
Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	236,940	\$37,332
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	32,900	\$34,396
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	21,360	\$20,669
Sales and Related Occupations	19,440	\$26,219
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	19,090	\$48,010
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	18,610	\$33,297
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	15,000	\$60,222
Production Occupations	14,100	\$36,614
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	13,110	\$57,765
Healthcare Support Occupations	11,680	\$26,697
Management Occupations	11,450	\$82,306
Construction and Extraction Occupations	10,340	\$41,817
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	10,280	\$46,876
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	7,830	\$26,828
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	6,070	\$66,246
Protective Service Occupations	5,850	\$42,666
Personal Care and Service Occupations	5,020	\$22,609
Community and Social Service Occupations	4,280	\$41,497
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	3,090	\$42,103
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	2,900	\$66,460
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	2,720	\$55,160
Legal Occupations	1,440	\$74,032
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	390	\$30,197

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

Food preparation and serving related occupations accounted for 21,360 jobs in Local Area II, with fast food and counter workers being the most common occupation in Local Area II. Sales and related occupations accounted for 19,440 jobs, this group includes the second and fourth most common occupations in Local Area II which are cashiers and retail salespersons. Educational instruction and library occupations also accounted for at least 19,000 jobs.

Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area II May 2020	
Occupation	Employment
Fast Food and Counter Workers	7,130
Cashiers	6,390
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	5,540
Retail Salespersons	5,320
Registered Nurses	5,110
Customer Service Representatives	4,710
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	4,390
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,350
Nursing Assistants	4,320
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,950
General and Operations Managers	3,550
Stockers and Order Fillers	3,530
Waiters and Waitresses	3,510
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,190
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2,820
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,730
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,560
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,550
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	2,500
Office Clerks, General	2,350
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

The median annual wage in Local Area II as of May 2020 was \$37,332. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of \$82,306. Eight of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Four other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least \$60,000: legal; architecture and engineering; computer and mathematical; and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations. It was also notable that nine 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 2020	
Occupation	Median Annual Wage
Family Medicine Physicians	\$197,574
Nurse Anesthetists	\$177,583
Pediatricians, General	\$173,276
Dentists, General	\$161,822
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	\$129,948
Natural Sciences Managers	\$127,048
Sales Managers	\$126,197
Architectural and Engineering Managers	\$125,840
Chief Executives	\$125,483
Pharmacists	\$124,963
Compensation and Benefits Managers	\$122,399
Economics Teachers, Postsecondary	\$117,377
Biochemists and Biophysicists	\$112,565
Optometrists	\$108,437
Physician Assistants	\$108,226
Exercise Physiologists	\$107,875
Marketing Managers	\$107,175
Purchasing Managers	\$106,715
Financial Managers	\$105,547
Nurse Practitioners	\$104,556
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS

Local Area II total jobs in all industries are expected to grow by 7,167 to 278,434 jobs from 2018 to 2028, an increase of 2.6% over the 10-year period. This averages out to 717 jobs per year, a 0.3% average annual growth. Goods-producing industries are projected to add 22 jobs and increase at an average annual rate of 0.0% from 2018 to 2028 while service providing industries are projected to add 6,432 jobs and grow at 0.3% annually over that period. The number of self-employed workers is also expected to increase over the projection period by 713 workers, or 0.3% annually.

Table 8 shows the top 10 industries by numerical change over the 10 year projection period. The health care and social assistance industry is projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the 10 year period with an additional 2,541 jobs. Five other industries are projected to add more than 1,000 jobs over the projection period: professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; transportation and warehousing; construction; and educational services. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting is expected to have the largest percentage growth, expanding 1.5% annually.

Industry	Job Numbers		Job Changes		
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %
Total All Industries	271,267	278,434	7,167	2.6%	0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	39,155	41,696	2,541	6.5%	0.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,742	13,246	1,504	12.8%	1.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	11,603	12,913	1,310	11.3%	1.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	8,209	9,343	1,134	13.8%	1.3%
Construction	11,051	12,155	1,104	10.0%	1.0%
Educational Services	33,308	34,330	1,022	3.1%	0.3%
Finance and Insurance	11,040	11,716	676	6.1%	0.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	23,297	23,901	604	2.6%	0.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,526	1,776	250	16.4%	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,450	2,594	144	5.9%	0.6%

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

Table 9 shows the top 10 occupational groups projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the projection period. Personal care and service occupations is the group expected to add the most jobs, gaining 1,222 jobs during the 10 year period. Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations is the only other occupation expected to add more than 1,000 jobs over the 10 year period. The computer and mathematical occupational group is projected to have the highest percent growth, increasing by 1.0% annually over the projection period.

Occupations	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	271,267	278,434	7,167	2.6%	0.3%	321,723
Personal Care and Service Occupations	11,807	13,029	1,222	10.3%	1.0%	19,539
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	16,730	17,822	1,092	6.5%	0.6%	11,056
Construction and Extraction Occupations	12,567	13,564	997	7.9%	0.8%	15,351
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	16,836	17,783	947	5.6%	0.5%	22,754
Management Occupations	15,041	15,928	887	5.9%	0.6%	13,643
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	12,788	13,667	879	6.9%	0.7%	13,451
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	20,914	21,737	823	3.9%	0.4%	19,896
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	25,276	26,065	789	3.1%	0.3%	45,114
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	9,920	10,686	766	7.7%	0.7%	14,143
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	5,631	6,250	619	11.0%	1.0%	4,969

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

Table 10 displays projected employment by education requirements. The largest increase in jobs is projected to be in those occupations requiring a bachelor's degree, with an expected gain of 3,101 jobs over the projection period. Occupations with no formal educational requirements are expected to add at least 2,000 jobs. Occupations requiring a master's degree are projected to grow at the fastest rate over the 10-year period, increasing by 9.2% or 0.9% annually.

Table 10 Projections by Education Requirement Northeast Projection Region 2018 - 2028						
Education	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	271,267	278,434	7,167	2.6%	0.3%	321,723
Bachelor's degree	52,642	55,743	3,101	5.9%	0.6%	48,285
No formal educational credential	62,606	64,699	2,093	3.3%	0.3%	101,119
Master's degree	4,911	5,361	450	9.2%	0.9%	4,660
Doctoral or professional degree	7,295	7,718	423	5.8%	0.6%	5,121
Postsecondary non-degree award	18,906	19,291	385	2.0%	0.2%	19,909
Associate's degree	4,486	4,736	250	5.6%	0.6%	4,279
Some college, no degree	8,404	8,483	79	0.9%	0.1%	9,012
High school diploma or equivalent	95,708	95,543	(165)	-0.2%	0.0%	111,008

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

LOCAL AREA III SUMMARY

POPULATION

Due to complications of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2010 to 2020 Intercensal Estimates are currently scheduled to be released during 2022; therefore the analysis of population in this report is based on the 2019 data released during 2020.

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%. The population of Local Area III has grown by 78,315 since 2009 or 10.2%.

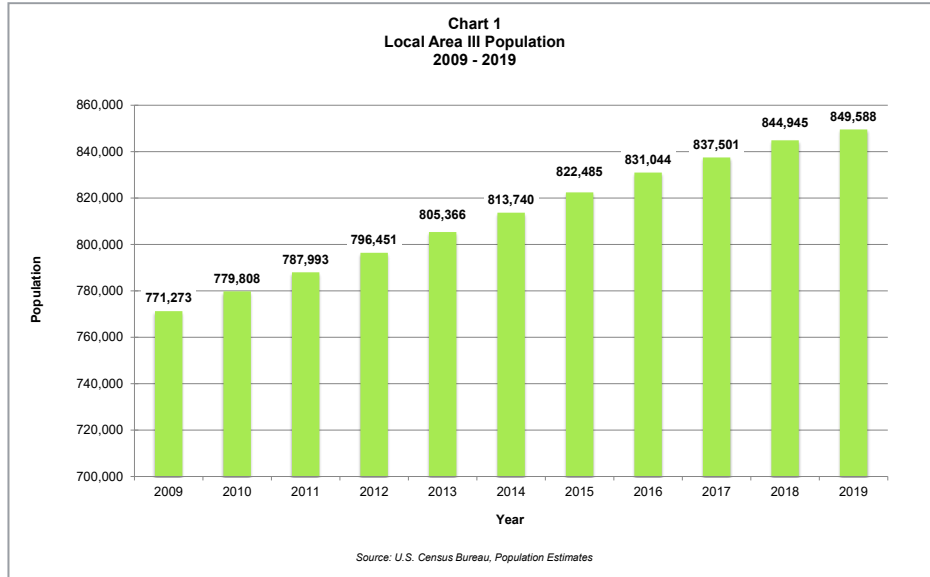
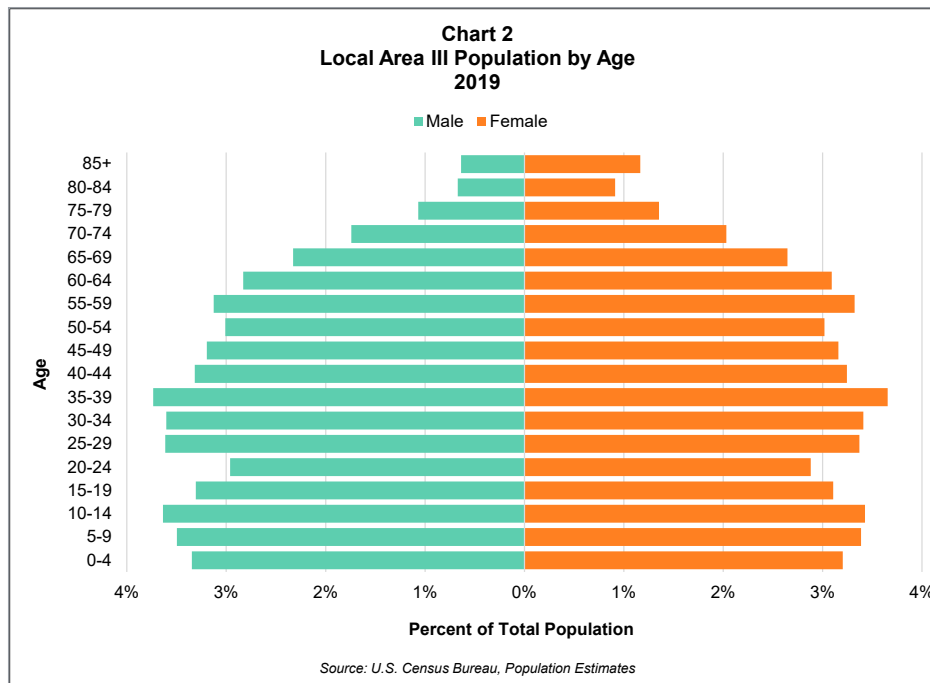


Chart 2 displays the Local Area III population by age group and gender. There are two major peaks in population, one centering on 25 to 39 year olds, mostly representing the older members of the millennial generation, and one centered on 5 to 14 year age group, most likely representing the children of the other population peak. The largest age group in this local area is 35 to 39 year olds, representing 7.4% of the population, with 10 to 14 year olds, 25 to 29 year olds, and 30 to 34 year olds also representing at least 7.0% of the population.



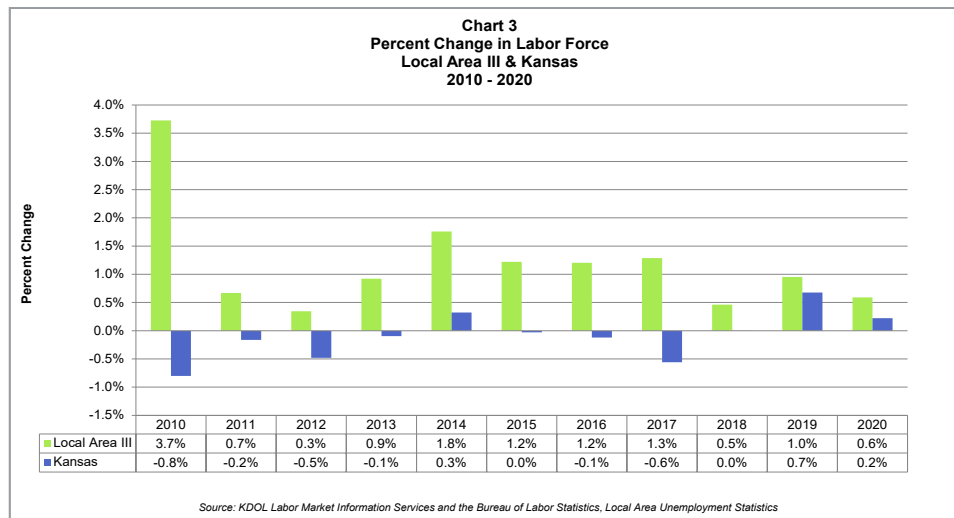
For economic purposes, the two main age groups that are studied are the 16 and over population and the 25 to 54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25 to 54 year olds are considered prime age workers. The 16 and over population for Local Area III in 2019 was 663,462, an increase of 5,914, or 0.9%. The 25 to 54 year old population was 342,619 in 2019, an increase of 238, or 0.1%. The age group which saw the biggest decrease in prime age workers was 50 to 54 year olds, which is most likely due to them aging out of this group. The 50 to 54 year old age group saw a loss of 1,036, or 2.0% percent, the largest of any of the five-year age groups. The largest increases were seen in the 60 and over age groups, with the 65 to 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%. All declines in the population under 25 were found in the 14 and under age groups. The age groups 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 both saw small increases of 298, or 0.5%, and 88, or 0.2%, respectively.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

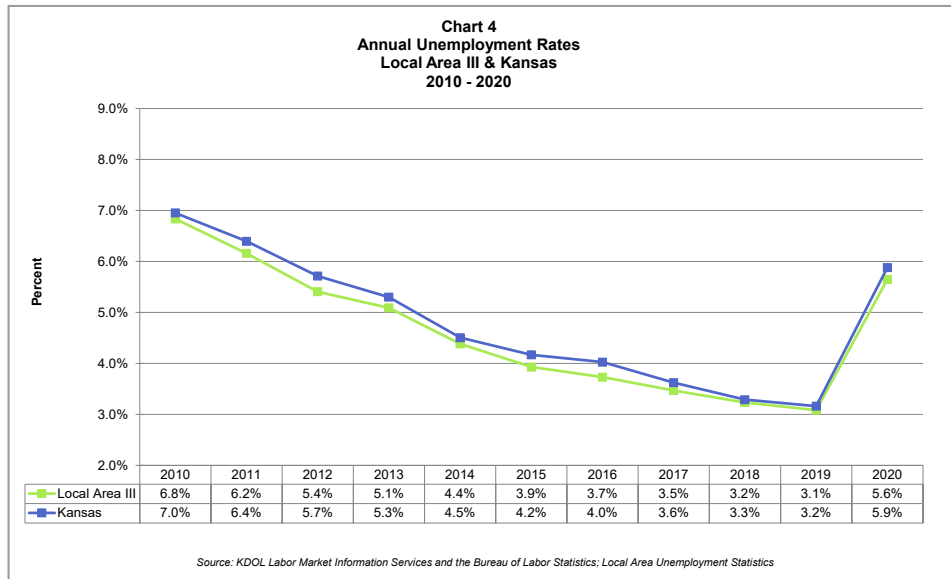
Table 1 shows there were 457,284 people in the Local Area III labor force in 2020, a 0.6% increase. There were 431,458 Local Area III residents working in 2020, a 2.1% decrease. The number of unemployed people increased by 11,816 people, or 84.3%, to 25,826. This is the eleventh consecutive year that 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 55,815, or 13.9%.

Table 1 Labor Force Statistics Local Area III 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	454,600	457,284	2,684	0.6%
Employed	440,590	431,458	-9,132	-2.1%
Unemployed	14,010	25,826	11,816	84.3%
Unemployment Rate	3.1%	5.6%	2.5	NA

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

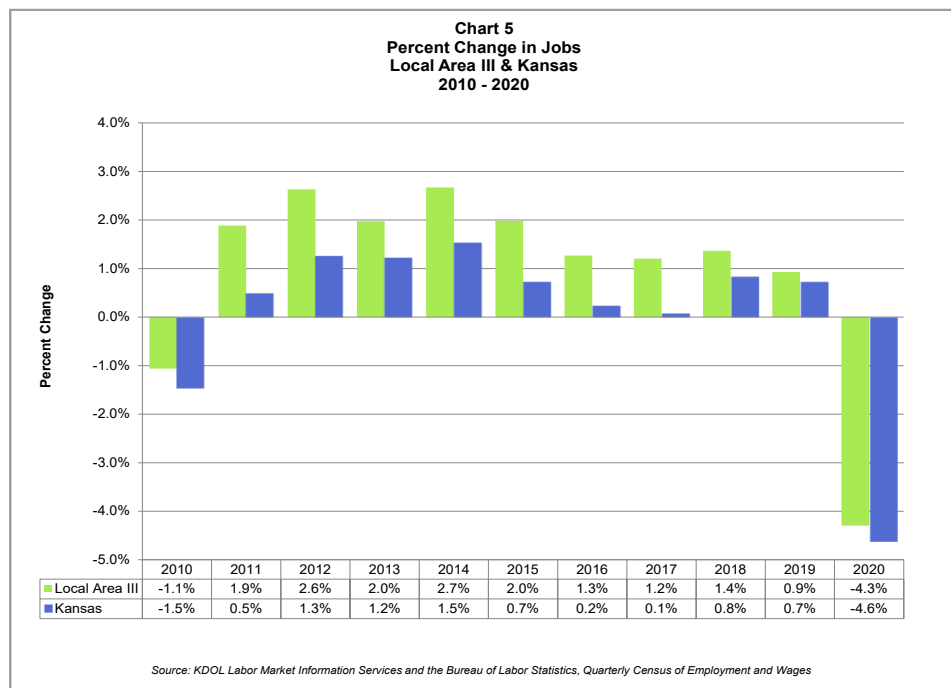


Like the rest of the state, Local Area III saw an increase in its unemployment rate in 2020. The 2020 average annual unemployment rate was 5.6%, which is 2.5 points higher than the historic low rate of 3.1% experienced in 2019 (records begin in 1990). The unemployment rate is 0.8 percentage points higher than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area III, which is 4.8%.



JOBS

In 2020, Local Area III recorded 445,134 total jobs with 392,182 jobs being in the private sector. This was a decrease of 19,980 total jobs, or 4.3%, and 17,730 private sector jobs, or 4.3%. Chart 5 shows that 2020 marked the first year of job decline after nine consecutive years of job gains for Local Area III.



Job declines were recorded in nine of the 11 major industries in Local Area III during 2020 as seen in Table 2. Leisure and hospitality lost the most jobs, declining by 7,216 total jobs, or 17.2% in 2020. The majority of these losses can be attributed to the accommodation and food services sector, which declined by 5,736 jobs. The second largest loss was seen in professional and business services which lost 6,695 jobs in 2020. Government and trade, transportation, and utilities both saw a loss of more than 2,000 jobs in 2020. Government lost jobs at the state and local level but saw gains at the federal level. The gain in federal government jobs was related to the collection and analysis of data for the 2020 U.S. Census.

Natural resources and mining increased by one job to 528, an increase of 0.2% from 2019. Manufacturing increased by 2,763 jobs to 33,156 in 2020.

Table 2 Local Area III Jobs 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	465,114	445,134	-19,980	-4.3%
Total Private Sector	409,912	392,182	-17,730	-4.3%
Natural Resources and Mining	527	528	1	0.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	185	185	0	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	342	343	1	0.3%
Construction	21,564	20,742	-822	-3.8%
Manufacturing	30,393	33,156	2,763	9.1%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	16,116	19,322	3,206	19.9%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	14,278	13,836	-442	-3.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	102,606	99,637	-2,969	-2.9%
Wholesale Trade	25,268	24,209	-1,059	-4.2%
Retail Trade	46,601	44,062	-2,539	-5.4%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	30,737	31,366	629	2.0%
Information	7,242	6,478	-764	-10.5%
Financial Activities	35,472	35,336	-136	-0.4%
Finance and Insurance	28,685	28,761	76	0.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,787	6,575	-212	-3.1%
Professional and Business Services	91,993	85,298	-6,695	-7.3%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	40,955	39,811	-1,144	-2.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	17,423	12,631	-4,792	-27.5%
Administrative and Waste Services	33,615	32,856	-759	-2.3%
Education and Health Services	67,079	66,220	-859	-1.3%
Private Educational Services	4,778	4,253	-525	-11.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	62,301	61,967	-334	-0.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	41,937	34,721	-7,216	-17.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6,251	4,771	-1,480	-23.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	35,686	29,950	-5,736	-16.1%
Other Services	11,098	10,066	-1,032	-9.3%
Government	55,202	52,952	-2,250	-4.1%
Federal Government	7,971	8,138	167	2.1%
State Government	6,747	6,027	-720	-10.7%
State Government Educational Services	430	414	-16	-3.7%
State Government Excluding Education	6,317	5,613	-704	-11.1%
Local Government	40,484	38,788	-1,696	-4.2%
Local Government Educational Services	25,387	24,761	-626	-2.5%
Local Government Excluding Education	15,097	14,027	-1,070	-7.1%

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 2020, 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 three being government entities. Health care and social assistance and transportation and warehousing each account for three employers on the list while manufacturing and retail trade are each represented by two employers on the list.

Table 3 Largest Employers in Local Area III* (in alphabetical order)	
Employer	Industry
Amazon.Com Services, Inc	Transportation and Warehousing
Blue Valley Public Schools (USD 229)	Educational Services
Children's Mercy Hospital	Health Care and Social Assistance
Federal Government	Government
FedEx Ground Package System, Inc	Transportation and Warehousing
Focus Workforce Management, Inc	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
Garmin International, Inc	Manufacturing
General Motors, LLC	Manufacturing
Hy-Vee Food Stores, Inc	Retail Trade
Johnson County	Public Administration
Johnson County Community College	Educational Services
Kansas City Kansas Public Schools (USD 500)	Educational Services
Olathe Public Schools (USD 233)	Educational Services
Shawnee Mission Medical Center, Inc	Health Care and Social Assistance
Shawnee Mission Public Schools (USD 512)	Educational Services
Sprint United Management Company	Management of Companies and Enterprises
State Government	Government
United Parcel Service	Transportation and Warehousing
University of Kansas Hospital Authority	Health Care and Social Assistance
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc	Retail Trade

* - as of December 2020
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

WAGES

The real average weekly wage in Local Area III increased over the year by \$72, or 6.5%, to \$1,189 in 2020. This is more in line with the national average weekly wage than the statewide average. As shown in Chart 6, this is the fourth year in a row that the real average weekly wage has increased in Local Area III. Wage growth may have been higher during 2020 due to the fact that lower wage workers experienced higher levels of job loss, while many higher wage workers could transfer to remote work. With fewer people employed, but at higher wages, the average weekly wage increased.

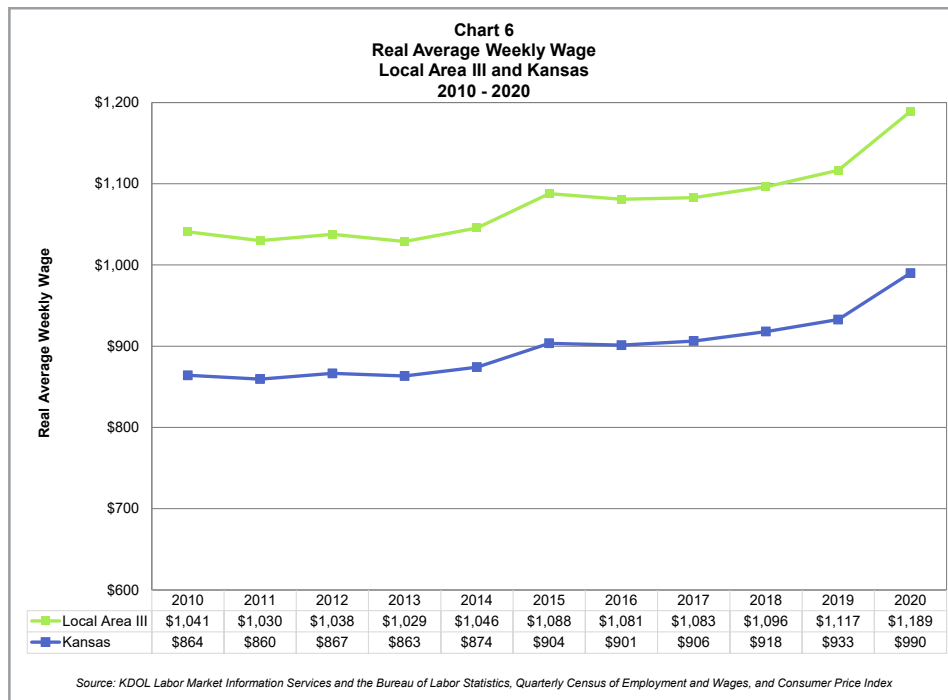


Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2019 and 2020. Ten of the 11 major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year. Information was the highest paying industry in Local Area III, with a real average weekly wage of \$1,826, this was followed by financial activities which had a real average weekly wage of \$1,765, this represents a gain of \$156 from 2019, or 9.7%. Education and health services recorded the second largest gain in real average weekly wage, increasing by \$132, or 13.5%. Manufacturing also saw an increase of \$104 in real average weekly wage from 2019, which is an increase of 8.1%. The lowest paying industry was leisure and hospitality at \$420 a week. The only industry to record a decline in real average weekly wage was government, which declined by \$55, or 5.0%.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area III 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	\$1,117	\$1,189	\$72	6.4%
Total Private Sector	\$1,119	\$1,208	\$89	8.0%
Natural Resources & Mining	\$1,081	\$1,167	\$86	7.9%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$561	\$596	\$35	6.2%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,363	\$1,472	\$109	8.0%
Construction	\$1,285	\$1,327	\$42	3.3%
Manufacturing	\$1,287	\$1,391	\$104	8.1%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,317	\$1,434	\$117	8.9%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,252	\$1,330	\$78	6.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$951	\$983	\$32	3.4%
Wholesale Trade	\$1,618	\$1,648	\$30	1.8%
Retail Trade	\$604	\$646	\$42	7.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	\$929	\$944	\$15	1.6%
Information	\$1,699	\$1,826	\$127	7.5%
Financial Activities	\$1,609	\$1,765	\$156	9.7%
Finance and Insurance	\$1,751	\$1,921	\$170	9.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$1,011	\$1,083	\$72	7.1%
Professional and Business Services	\$1,444	\$1,537	\$93	6.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$1,606	\$1,685	\$79	4.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$2,202	\$2,726	\$524	23.8%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$854	\$901	\$47	5.5%
Education and Health Services	\$982	\$1,114	\$132	13.5%
Private Educational Services	\$812	\$877	\$65	8.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$995	\$1,130	\$135	13.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	\$406	\$420	\$14	3.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	\$489	\$536	\$47	9.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$392	\$402	\$10	2.5%
Other Services	\$744	\$793	\$49	6.6%
Government	\$1,100	\$1,045	-\$55	-5.0%
Federal Government	\$1,614	\$1,615	\$1	0.1%
State Government	\$1,827	\$1,035	-\$792	-43.4%
State Government Educational Services	\$1,017	\$1,025	\$8	0.8%
State Government Excluding Education	\$1,883	\$1,036	-\$847	-45.0%
Local Government	\$878	\$927	\$49	5.6%
Local Government Educational Services	\$815	\$850	\$35	4.3%
Local Government Excluding Education	\$983	\$1,062	\$79	8.0%

Note: Wages in 2020 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

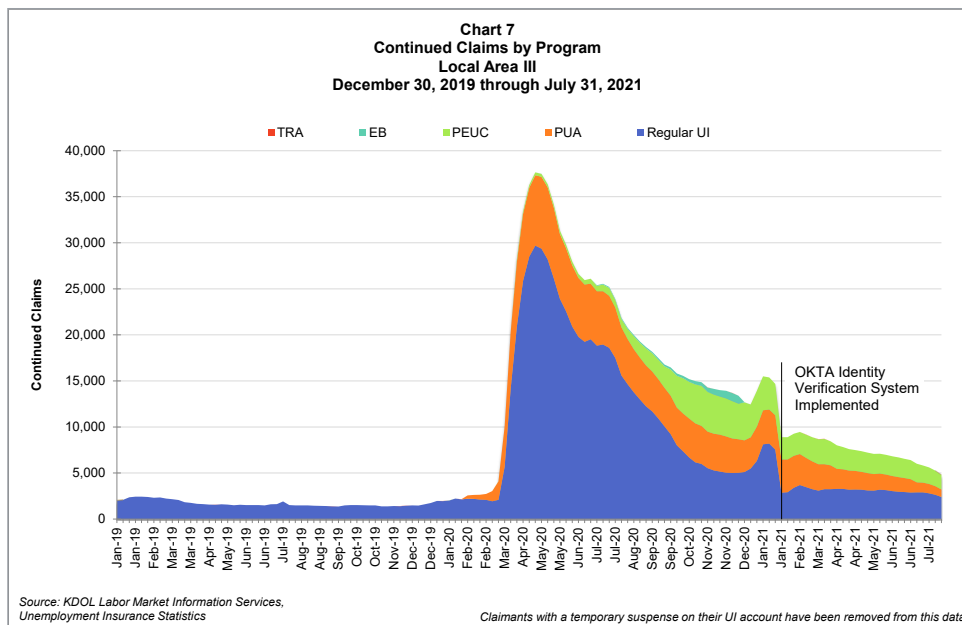
Analyzing trends in unemployment insurance claims is another way to assess unemployment and the labor market. An initial claim is the first claim filed by a claimant to request a determination of eligibility for unemployment benefits. A continued claim is a claim filed by a claimant for a weekly payment 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.

The following analysis looks at continued claims filed by Local Area III residents with KDOL. Claims in this analysis are reported by week claimed rather than the week they were processed; so if a claimant files for multiple weeks at the same time, those will be counted in the week they were unemployed rather than when the claim was filed. The following charts also exclude all claimants with a temporary suspense on their unemployment account. A temporary suspense is applied whenever a claim needs more investigation before being approved for benefits. It is also important to note that not all claims will be eligible for payment so continued claims do not equal claims paid.

In response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labor market, the United States Congress authorized new federal unemployment programs through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020, which were extended through the Continued Assistance to Unemployed Workers Act of 2020 and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The new programs provided extended benefits through the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program and a new program, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). The charts included in this section of the report provide data for all unemployment programs available to claimants throughout 2020 and 2021, with the exception of the industry chart which excludes PUA data.

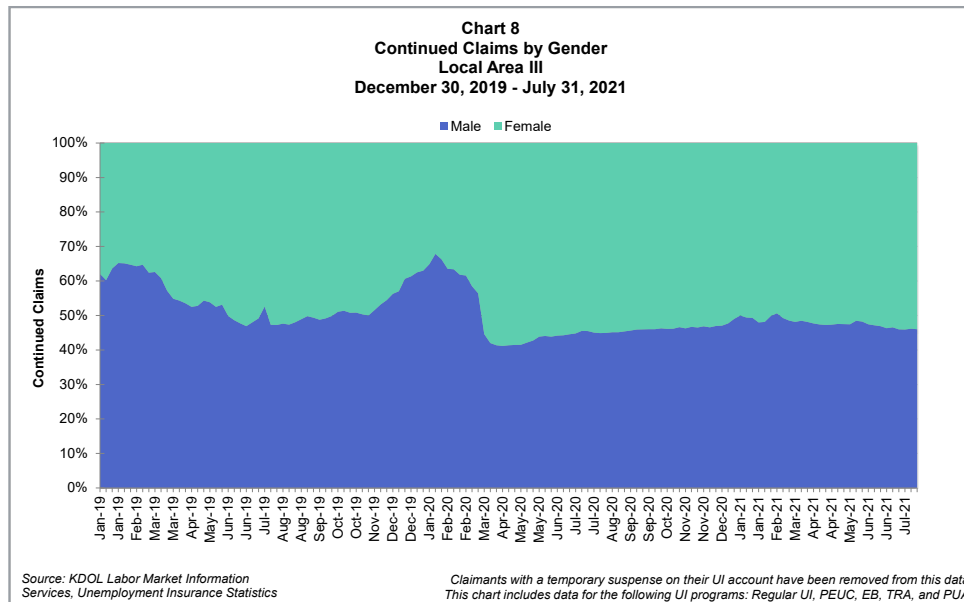
UP TO 53 weeks	PEUC	<p>Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) is a federal extension of benefits for those who have exhausted state UI. The Continued Assistance Act added 11 weeks and the American Rescue Plan Act added 29 weeks.</p>
UP TO 20 weeks	EB	<p>Extended Benefits (EB) is available only after PEUC is exhausted. This program was triggered by periods of high unemployment and was available in Kansas from June 7, 2020 through the week ending December 12, 2020.</p>
UP TO 79 weeks	PUA	<p>Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) expands access to unemployment by including those who are unemployed as a direct result of COVID-19 and not eligible for state UI or PEUC (such as self-employed, independent contractors, gig workers, employees of religious organizations and those who lack sufficient work history or have been disqualified for state benefits).</p>

As shown in Chart 7, the number of individuals filing for benefits began to rise sharply during the week ending March 21, 2020, coming to a peak during the week ending April 25, 2020 with a total of 37,649 claims. The number of Local Area III residents claiming benefits remained over 20,000 per week through the beginning of August and continued to decrease through December, with 12,447 weeks claimed for the week ending December 26, 2020. However, there was a slight increase in claims again in January 2021 followed by a sharp decline which can be attributed to the implementation of the OKTA identity verification system. Since February 2021 claims have continued to trend downward, dropping to just under 5,000 during the week ending July 31, 2021.

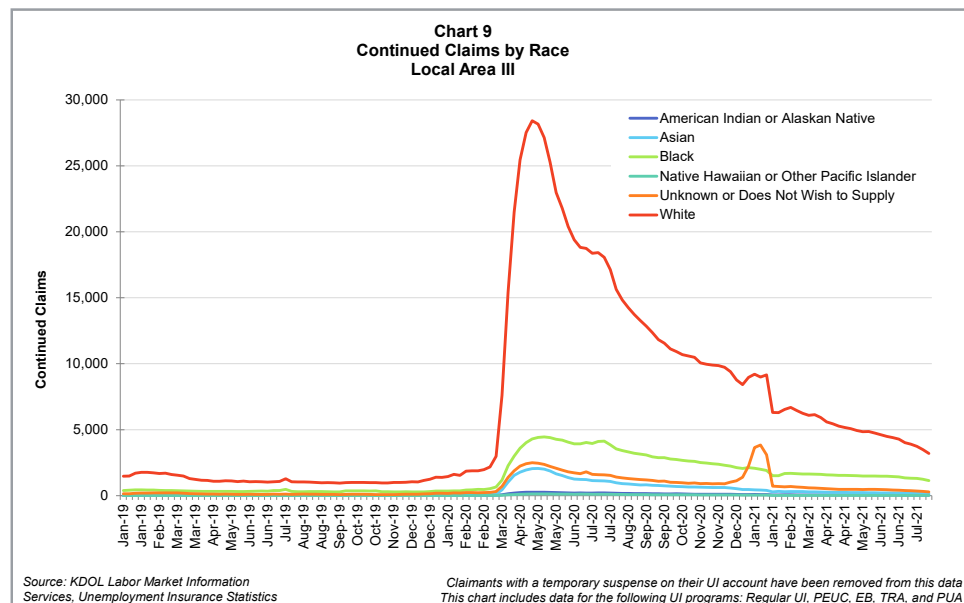


As the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claimants began to exhaust their regular unemployment benefits and transition to the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program. A small proportion of claimants transitioned to the Extended Benefits (EB) program once their PEUC benefits were exhausted. Throughout 2020, 66.9% of continued claims filed were under the regular unemployment insurance program. The percentage of PEUC continued claims was 8.2% while the EB program had only 0.8% of total continued claims and PUA represented 24.0% of continued claims. By the end of December 2020, the EB program had triggered off. From January through July 2021, the percentage of regular unemployment continued claims had dropped to 43.6% and PEUC continued claims had increased to 28.9% of total claims. PUA claims increased to 27.5% of claims in 2021.

Chart 8 shows the percentage of male and female claims from January 2019 through July 2021. Prior to 2020, males typically made up a larger proportion of continued claims, roughly 55%. Kansas typically sees a higher proportion of males filing as two of the main industries in which workers are filing, construction and manufacturing, are generally still male dominated. However, during the pandemic nearly all industries were affected and as the pandemic continued the number of males and females filing continued claims became more evenly distributed.

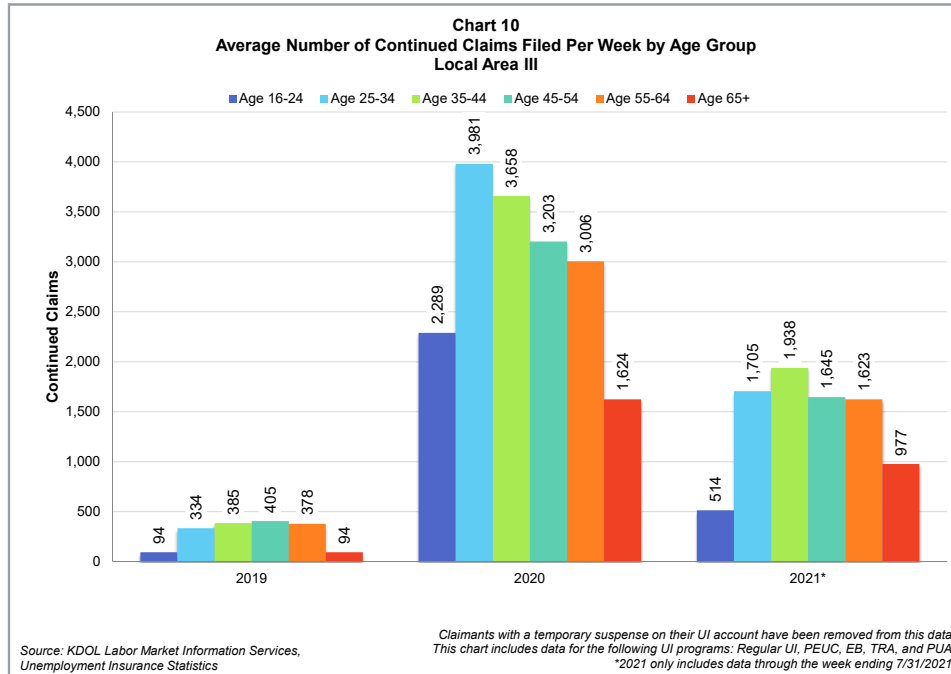


As shown in Chart 9 the majority of claimants filing continued claims are white, which can be attributed to the fact that 80.3% of the population in Local Area III is white according to the Census Bureau’s 2019 American Community Survey estimates. Even though white is the largest category, these claimants only account for 71.3% of claims since 2019. Black individuals make up 8.5% of the Local Area III population, but account for a higher proportion of claims, roughly 16%. On average 5.3% of claims come from American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders who collectively make up 5.1% of the Local Area III population.



From 2019 to 2020 claimants in the age group of 16 to 24 saw the largest percent increase in average number of continued claims filed each week, growing from 94 to 2,289 in 2020, this was an increase of 2,333.4%. This may be attributed to the fact the harder hit industries, such as accommodation and food services, have a younger workforce. The group with the highest number of average weekly continued claims in 2020 was the 25 to 34 year old age group, which saw an average of 3,981 continued claims per week. The group with the lowest average number of continued claims filed per week in 2020 was the 65 and over age group. Continued claims for this group grew from an average of 94 per week to 1,624, this was an increase of 1,636.8%.

Chart 11 displays the average number of continued claims filed each week by industry. Accommodation and food services had the highest weekly average with 2,081 continued claims filed per week during 2020; this was an increase of 2,733.0% from 2019. Retail trade had the second highest average with 1,848 continued claims filed per week, an increase of 1,246.0%. Three other industries averaged more than 1,000 continued claims per week, they were: health care and social assistance; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; and manufacturing. Arts, entertainment, and recreation as well as other services both saw large percent increases in average continued claims filed per week, increasing by 2,736.4% and 2,209.9% respectively from 2019 to 2020.



While all industries were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, some were less affected than others. Utilities; agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction had some of the lowest claims levels prior to the pandemic in Local Area III, averaging fewer than five claims per week in 2019. These industries saw increases in 2020, but remained at a relatively low level, averaging fewer than 15 claims per week.

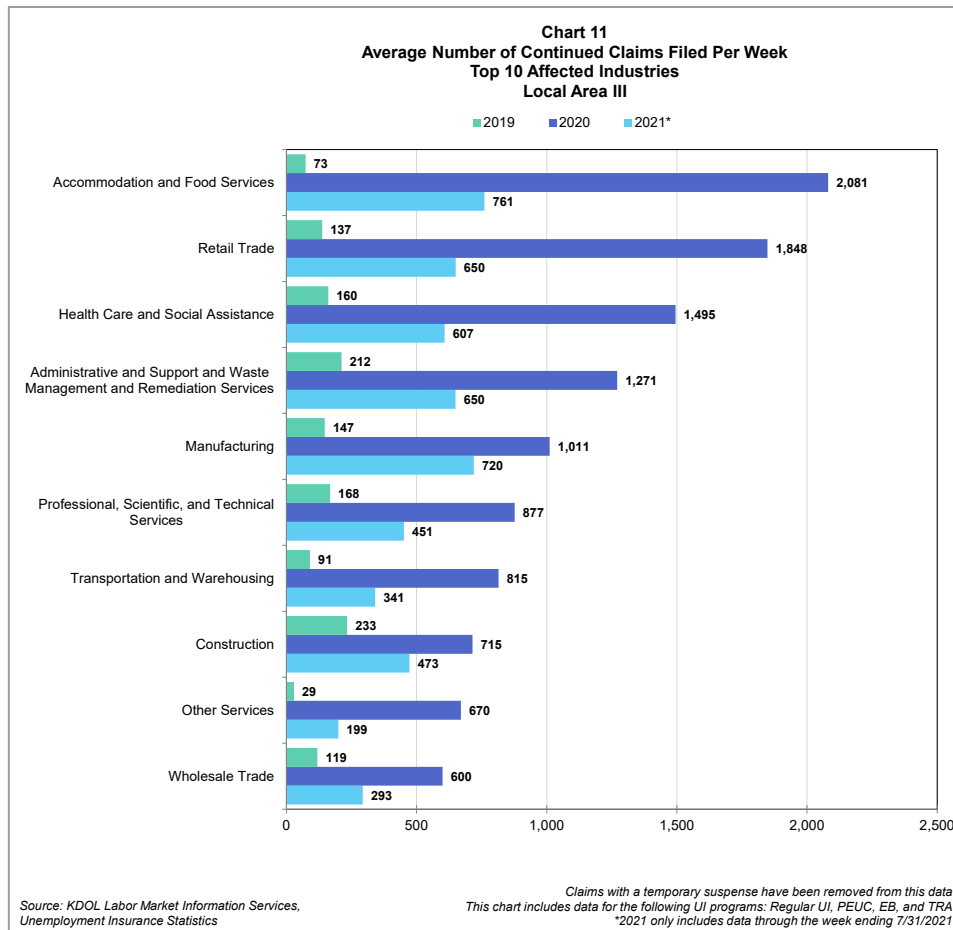
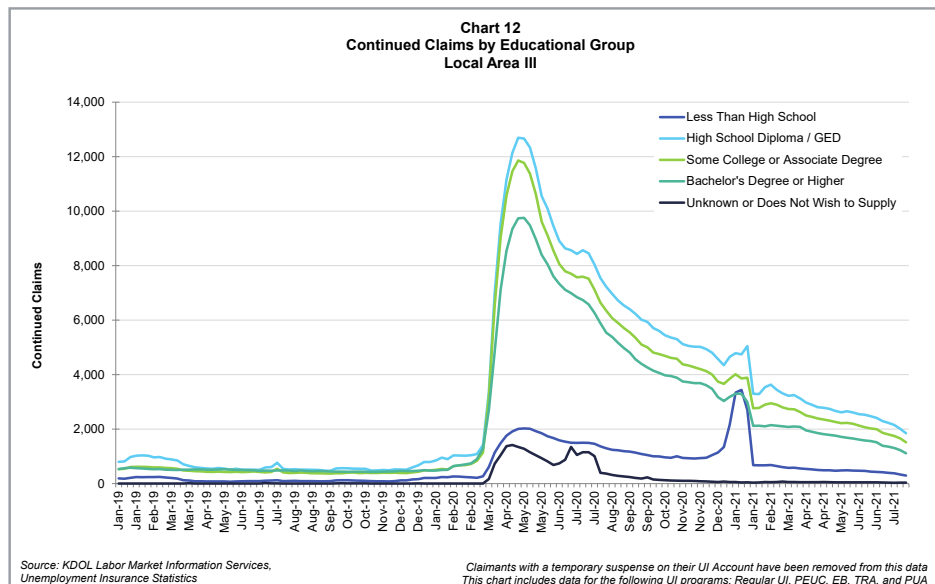


Chart 12 displays continued claims by educational attainment. Claimants with a high school diploma or GED equivalent generally have the highest proportion of claims, this can be attributed to the fact that the industries in which a higher proportion of claimants file typically do not require any postsecondary education, such as manufacturing and construction. When the initial influx of claims occurred in March 2020, claims from individuals with a high school diploma or higher educational attainment saw a sharp increase followed by similar rates of decline as the pandemic continued. Claims from individuals with less than a high school diploma stayed relatively low when compared to other levels of educational attainment.



OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area III according to the 2021 Kansas Wage Survey while Tables 6 and 7 show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. In May 2020, 60,590 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 2020		
Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	453,520	\$44,546
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	60,590	\$39,126
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	46,030	\$35,044
Sales and Related Occupations	45,730	\$36,512
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	36,910	\$68,919
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	33,030	\$22,055
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	30,530	\$66,208
Management Occupations	26,420	\$112,151
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	23,500	\$48,085
Production Occupations	23,040	\$40,162
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	22,840	\$80,925
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	16,830	\$49,535
Healthcare Support Occupations	16,330	\$29,370
Construction and Extraction Occupations	15,060	\$50,048
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	11,290	\$30,021
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	9,450	\$77,358
Protective Service Occupations	8,980	\$42,509
Personal Care and Service Occupations	8,750	\$24,084
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	5,550	\$46,000
Community and Social Service Occupations	4,860	\$47,635
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	4,330	\$64,584
Legal Occupations	2,880	\$79,904
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	580	\$30,431
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>		

Two occupational groups accounted for at least 45,000 jobs in Local Area III. Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 46,030 jobs, including the third most common occupation, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers. There were 45,730 sales and related jobs in May 2020, with the fifth most common occupation, retail salespersons, falling under this group. Three occupational groups accounted for at least 30,000 jobs: business and financial operations occupations, food preparation and serving related occupations, and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.

Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area III May 2020	
Occupation	Employment
Customer Service Representatives	14,040
Fast Food and Counter Workers	11,160
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	11,130
Registered Nurses	10,650
Retail Salespersons	10,310
Stockers and Order Fillers	9,510
Cashiers	9,230
Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	8,200
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	7,460
General and Operations Managers	7,050
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,820
Sales Representatives of Services, Except Advertising, Insurance, Financial Services, and Travel	6,500
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	6,100
Waiters and Waitresses	6,010
Project Management Specialists and Business Operations Specialists, All Other	5,770
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	5,710
Nursing Assistants	5,330
Accountants and Auditors	5,230
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,000
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4,990

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

The median annual wage in Local Area III as of May 2020 was \$44,546. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of \$112,151. Twelve 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, legal, and architecture and engineering. Also of note is that five 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 2020	
Occupation	Median Annual Wage
Anesthesiologists	\$211,627
Chief Executives	\$200,572
Nurse Anesthetists	\$158,886
Financial Managers	\$145,142
Marketing Managers	\$141,633
Dentists, General	\$140,023
Sales Managers	\$138,633
Architectural and Engineering Managers	\$136,733
Computer and Information Research Scientists	\$133,646
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$133,394
Pharmacists	\$130,552
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	\$129,942
Compensation and Benefits Managers	\$128,200
Natural Sciences Managers	\$127,067
Lawyers	\$127,059
Personal Service Managers, All Other; Entertainment and Recreation Managers, Except Gambling; and Managers, All Other	\$125,513
Advertising and Promotions Managers	\$124,592
Human Resources Managers	\$123,329
Optometrists	\$121,981
Purchasing Managers	\$121,527

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

LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS

Local Area III total jobs in all industries are expected to grow by 24,945 to 541,722 jobs from 2018 to 2028, an increase of 4.8% over the 10-year period. This averages out to 2,495 jobs per year, a 0.5% average annual growth. Goods-producing industries are projected to lose 1,532 jobs and decrease at an average annual rate of 0.3% from 2018 to 2028 while service providing industries are projected to add 25,274 jobs to grow at 0.6% annually over that period. The number of self-employed workers is expected to increase over the projection period by 0.4% annually.

Table 8 shows the top 10 industries by numerical change over the 10 year projection period. Professional, scientific, and technical services is expected to add the most jobs and grow at the fastest rate over the projection period, increasing by 6,559 jobs, or 15.9%. Jobs in health care and social assistance and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services are the other two industries projected to increase by over 4,000 jobs.

Industry	Job Numbers		Job Changes		
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %
Total All Industries	516,777	541,722	24,945	4.8%	0.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	41,155	47,714	6,559	15.9%	1.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	68,583	73,385	4,802	7.0%	0.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	36,187	40,274	4,087	11.3%	1.1%
Educational Services	33,305	37,157	3,852	11.6%	1.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	30,694	34,505	3,811	12.4%	1.2%
Finance and Insurance	30,854	33,165	2,311	7.5%	0.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	35,927	37,926	1,999	5.6%	0.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	17,439	19,048	1,609	9.2%	0.9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,776	7,445	669	9.9%	0.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,058	7,305	247	3.5%	0.3%

*Note: The Kansas City Projection Region differs from Local Area III since it also includes Miami County.
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections*

Table 9 shows the top 10 occupational groups projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the projection period. Business and financial operations occupations are expected to gain the most jobs over 10 years, adding 3,536 jobs. Computer and mathematical occupations are projected to grow at the fastest rate, 16.0%, or 3,368 jobs. There are seven additional occupational groups expected to add at least 1,000 jobs.

Occupations	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	516,777	541,722	24,945	4.8%	0.5%	2,494
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	36,918	40,454	3,536	9.6%	0.9%	354
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	21,064	24,432	3,368	16.0%	1.5%	337
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	24,699	27,372	2,673	10.8%	1.0%	267
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	39,842	42,366	2,524	6.3%	0.6%	252
Management Occupations	30,271	32,757	2,486	8.2%	0.8%	249
Personal Care and Service Occupations	21,717	24,089	2,372	10.9%	1.0%	237
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	32,790	35,096	2,306	7.0%	0.7%	231
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	36,095	38,084	1,989	5.5%	0.5%	199
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	15,137	16,667	1,530	10.1%	1.0%	153
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	10,673	11,636	963	9.0%	0.9%	96

*Note: The Kansas City Projection Region differs from Local Area III since it also includes Miami County.
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections*

Table 10 displays projected employment by education requirements. The largest increase in jobs is projected to be in those occupations requiring a bachelor's degree, with an expected gain of 13,030 jobs over the projection period. Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent are expected to add 3,718 jobs. Occupations requiring a master's degree are expected to increase at the fastest rate, growing by 13.8%.

Table 10 Projections by Education Requirement Kansas City Projection Region 2018 - 2028						
Education	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	516,777	541,722	24,945	4.8%	0.5%	2,494
Bachelor's degree	126,775	139,805	13,030	10.3%	1.0%	123,212
High school diploma or equivalent	186,526	190,244	3,718	2.0%	0.2%	224,955
No formal educational credential	103,100	106,731	3,631	3.5%	0.4%	166,711
Some college, no degree	15,440	16,514	1,074	7.0%	0.7%	17,747
Associate's degree	9,933	10,821	888	8.9%	0.9%	10,048
Master's degree	6,099	6,943	844	13.8%	1.4%	5,742
Postsecondary non-degree award	32,843	33,615	772	2.4%	0.2%	35,358
Doctoral or professional degree	9,581	10,211	630	6.6%	0.7%	5,341

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

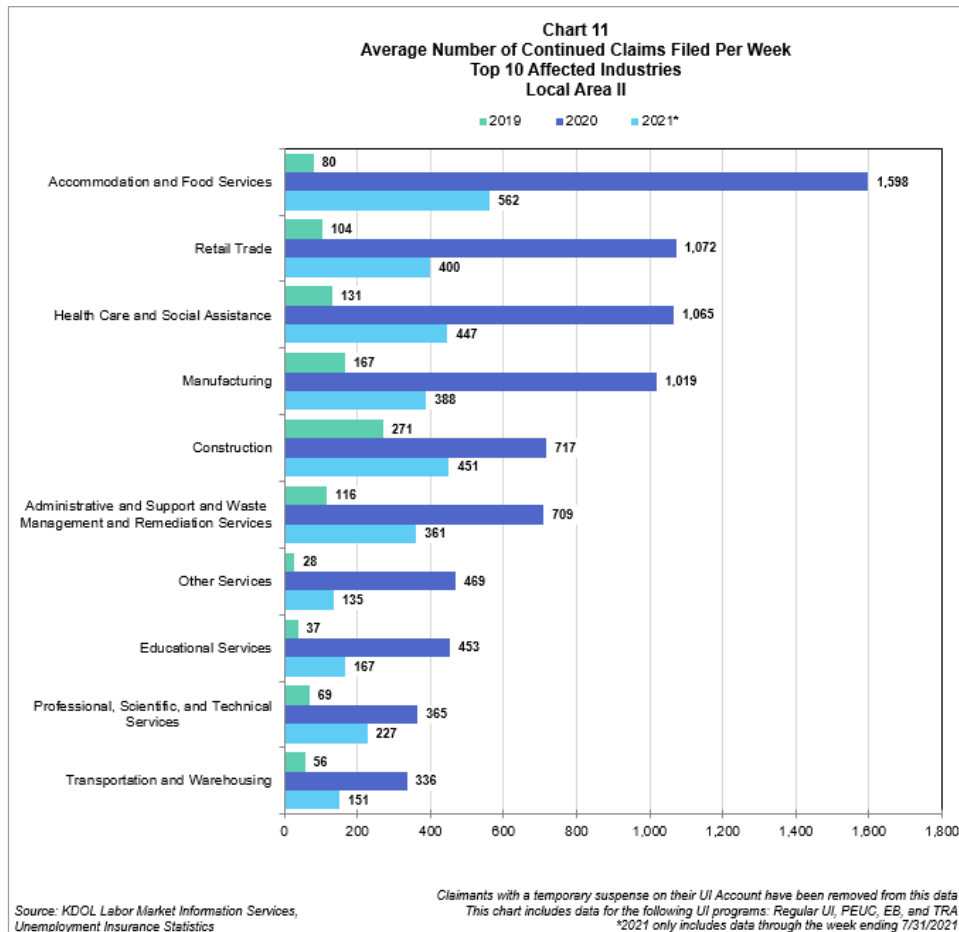
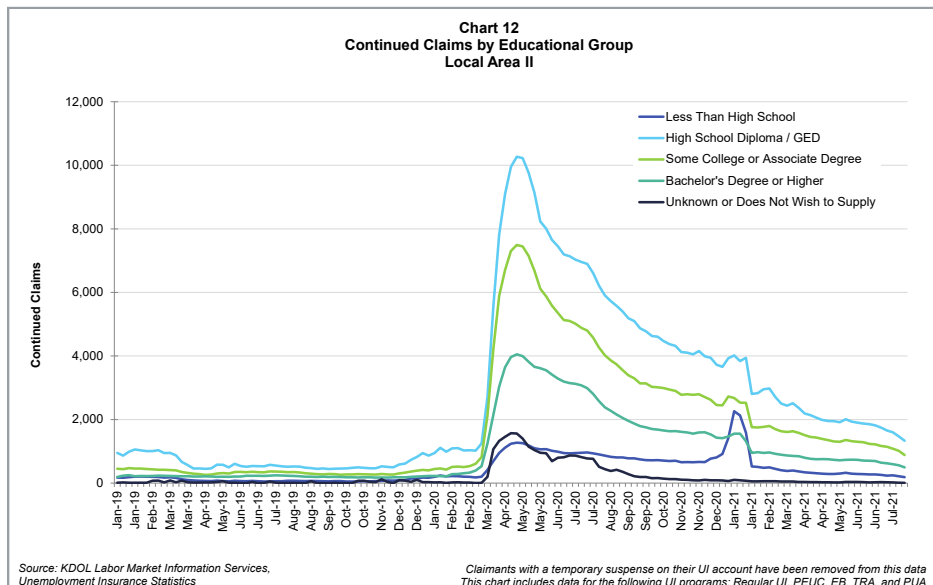


Chart 12 displays continued claims by educational attainment. Claimants with a high school diploma or GED equivalent generally have the highest proportion of claims followed by claimants with some college or an associate degree. This can be attributed to the fact that the industries in which a higher proportion of claimants file typically do not require any postsecondary education, such as manufacturing and construction. When the initial influx of claims occurred in March 2020, claims from individuals with a high school diploma or GED equivalent and some college or associate degree saw a slightly sharper increase than other levels of educational attainment; however, as the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claims declined at similar rates.



OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area II according to the 2021 Kansas Wage Survey while Tables 6 and 7 show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. In May 2020, 32,900 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 third most common occupation, secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical and executive.

Table 5 Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group Local Area II May 2020		
Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	236,940	\$37,332
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	32,900	\$34,396
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	21,360	\$20,669
Sales and Related Occupations	19,440	\$26,219
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	19,090	\$48,010
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	18,610	\$33,297
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	15,000	\$60,222
Production Occupations	14,100	\$36,614
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	13,110	\$57,765
Healthcare Support Occupations	11,680	\$26,697
Management Occupations	11,450	\$82,306
Construction and Extraction Occupations	10,340	\$41,817
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	10,280	\$46,876
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	7,830	\$26,828
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	6,070	\$66,246
Protective Service Occupations	5,850	\$42,666
Personal Care and Service Occupations	5,020	\$22,609
Community and Social Service Occupations	4,280	\$41,497
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	3,090	\$42,103
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	2,900	\$66,460
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	2,720	\$55,160
Legal Occupations	1,440	\$74,032
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	390	\$30,197

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

Food preparation and serving related occupations accounted for 21,360 jobs in Local Area II, with fast food and counter workers being the most common occupation in Local Area II. Sales and related occupations accounted for 19,440 jobs, this group includes the second and fourth most common occupations in Local Area II which are cashiers and retail salespersons. Educational instruction and library occupations also accounted for at least 19,000 jobs.

Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area II May 2020	
Occupation	Employment
Fast Food and Counter Workers	7,130
Cashiers	6,390
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	5,540
Retail Salespersons	5,320
Registered Nurses	5,110
Customer Service Representatives	4,710
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	4,390
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,350
Nursing Assistants	4,320
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,950
General and Operations Managers	3,550
Stockers and Order Fillers	3,530
Waiters and Waitresses	3,510
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,190
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2,820
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,730
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,560
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,550
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	2,500
Office Clerks, General	2,350
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

The median annual wage in Local Area II as of May 2020 was \$37,332. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of \$82,306. Eight of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Four other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least \$60,000: legal; architecture and engineering; computer and mathematical; and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations. It was also notable that nine 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 2020	
Occupation	Median Annual Wage
Family Medicine Physicians	\$197,574
Nurse Anesthetists	\$177,583
Pediatricians, General	\$173,276
Dentists, General	\$161,822
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	\$129,948
Natural Sciences Managers	\$127,048
Sales Managers	\$126,197
Architectural and Engineering Managers	\$125,840
Chief Executives	\$125,483
Pharmacists	\$124,963
Compensation and Benefits Managers	\$122,399
Economics Teachers, Postsecondary	\$117,377
Biochemists and Biophysicists	\$112,565
Optometrists	\$108,437
Physician Assistants	\$108,226
Exercise Physiologists	\$107,875
Marketing Managers	\$107,175
Purchasing Managers	\$106,715
Financial Managers	\$105,547
Nurse Practitioners	\$104,556
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS

Local Area II total jobs in all industries are expected to grow by 7,167 to 278,434 jobs from 2018 to 2028, an increase of 2.6% over the 10-year period. This averages out to 717 jobs per year, a 0.3% average annual growth. Goods-producing industries are projected to add 22 jobs and increase at an average annual rate of 0% from 2018 to 2028 while service providing industries are projected to add 6,432 jobs and grow at 0.3% annually over that period. The number of self-employed workers is also expected to increase over the projection period by 713 workers, or 0.3% annually.

Table 8 shows the top 10 industries by numerical change over the 10 year projection period. The health care and social assistance industry is projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the 10 year period with an additional 2,541 jobs. Five other industries are projected to add more than 1,000 jobs over the projection period: professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; transportation and warehousing; construction; and educational services. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting is expected to have the largest percentage growth, expanding 1.5% annually.

Industry	Job Numbers		Job Changes		
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %
Total All Industries	271,267	278,434	7,167	2.6%	0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	39,155	41,696	2,541	6.5%	0.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,742	13,246	1,504	12.8%	1.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	11,603	12,913	1,310	11.3%	1.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	8,209	9,343	1,134	13.8%	1.3%
Construction	11,051	12,155	1,104	10.0%	1.0%
Educational Services	33,308	34,330	1,022	3.1%	0.3%
Finance and Insurance	11,040	11,716	676	6.1%	0.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	23,297	23,901	604	2.6%	0.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,526	1,776	250	16.4%	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,450	2,594	144	5.9%	0.6%

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

Table 9 shows the top 10 occupational groups projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the projection period. Personal care and service occupations is the group expected to add the most jobs, gaining 1,222 jobs during the 10 year period. Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations is the only other occupation expected to add over 1,000 jobs over the 10 year period. The computer and mathematical occupational group is projected to have the highest percent growth, increasing by one percent annually over the projection period.

Occupations	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	271,267	278,434	7,167	2.6%	0.3%	321,723
Personal Care and Service Occupations	11,807	13,029	1,222	10.3%	1.0%	19,539
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	16,730	17,822	1,092	6.5%	0.6%	11,056
Construction and Extraction Occupations	12,567	13,564	997	7.9%	0.8%	15,351
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	16,836	17,783	947	5.6%	0.5%	22,754
Management Occupations	15,041	15,928	887	5.9%	0.6%	13,643
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	12,788	13,667	879	6.9%	0.7%	13,451
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	20,914	21,737	823	3.9%	0.4%	19,896
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	25,276	26,065	789	3.1%	0.3%	45,114
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	9,920	10,686	766	7.7%	0.7%	14,143
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	5,631	6,250	619	11.0%	1.0%	4,969

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

Table 10 displays projected employment by education requirements. The largest increase in jobs is projected to be in those occupations requiring a bachelor's degree, with an expected gain of 3,101 jobs over the projection period. Occupations with no formal educational requirements are expected to add at least 2,000 jobs. Occupations requiring a master's degree are projected to grow at the fastest rate over the 10-year period, increasing by 9.2% or 0.9% annually.

Table 10 Projections by Education Requirement Northeast Projection Region 2018 - 2028						
Education	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	271,267	278,434	7,167	2.6%	0.3%	321,723
Bachelor's degree	52,642	55,743	3,101	5.9%	0.6%	48,285
No formal educational credential	62,606	64,699	2,093	3.3%	0.3%	101,119
Master's degree	4,911	5,361	450	9.2%	0.9%	4,660
Doctoral or professional degree	7,295	7,718	423	5.8%	0.6%	5,121
Postsecondary non-degree award	18,906	19,291	385	2.0%	0.2%	19,909
Associate's degree	4,486	4,736	250	5.6%	0.6%	4,279
Some college, no degree	8,404	8,483	79	0.9%	0.1%	9,012
High school diploma or equivalent	95,708	95,543	(165)	-0.2%	0.0%	111,008

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

LOCAL AREA IV SUMMARY

POPULATION

Due to complications of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2010 to 2020 Intercensal Estimates are currently scheduled to be released during 2022; therefore the analysis of population in this report is based on the 2019 data released during 2020.

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, this represents a gain of 2,072 people, or 0.3%.

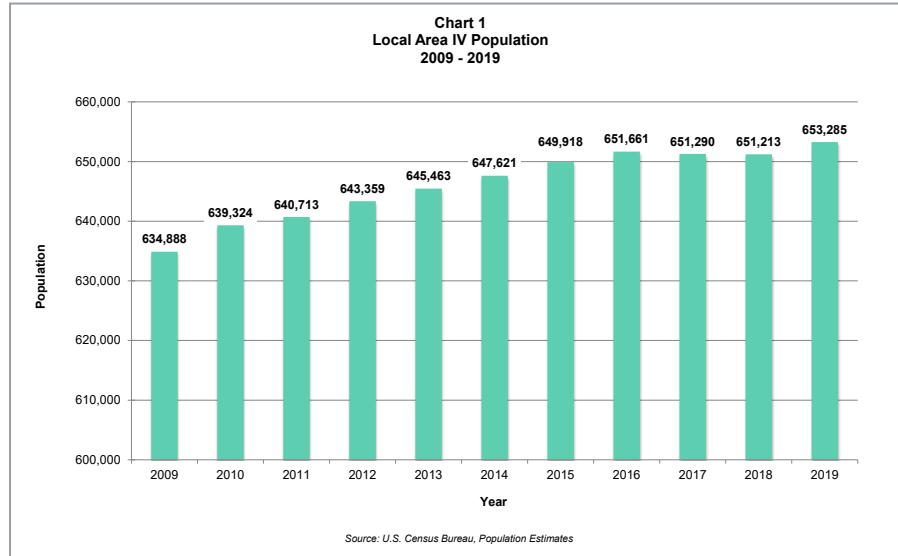
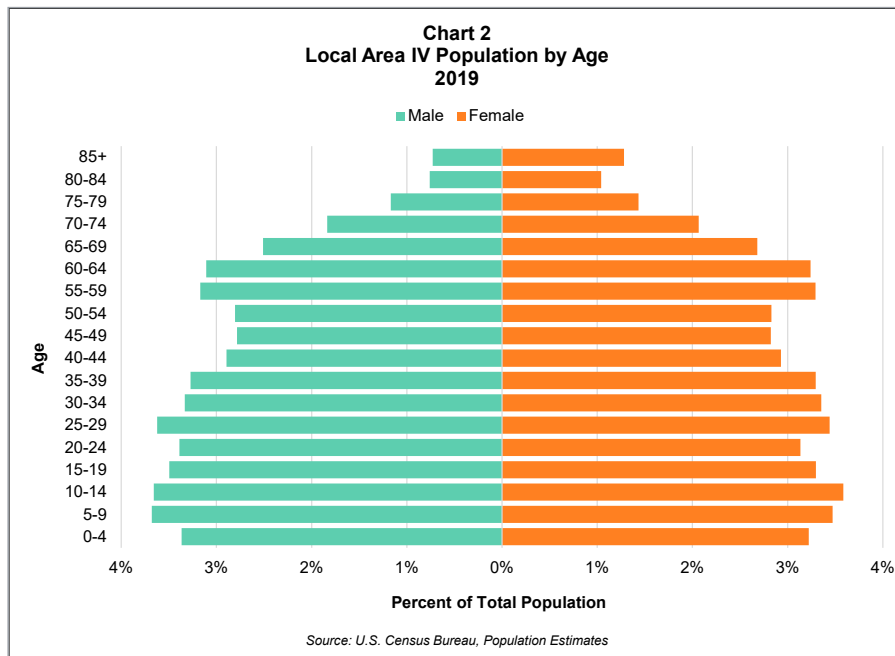


Chart 2 displays the Local Area IV population by age group and gender. The population pyramid for Local Area IV is the most pyramid like of the local areas with a few exceptions. There is a major peak in population centered on the 55 to 59 and 60 to 64 year old age groups, representing the younger members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



For economic purposes, the two main age groups that are studied are the 16 and over population and the 25 to 54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25 to 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%. The 25 to 54 year old population was 244,211 in 2019, an increase of 236, or 0.1%. The younger age range of 25 to 44 saw an increase of 1,661 people, while the older age range of 45 to 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.

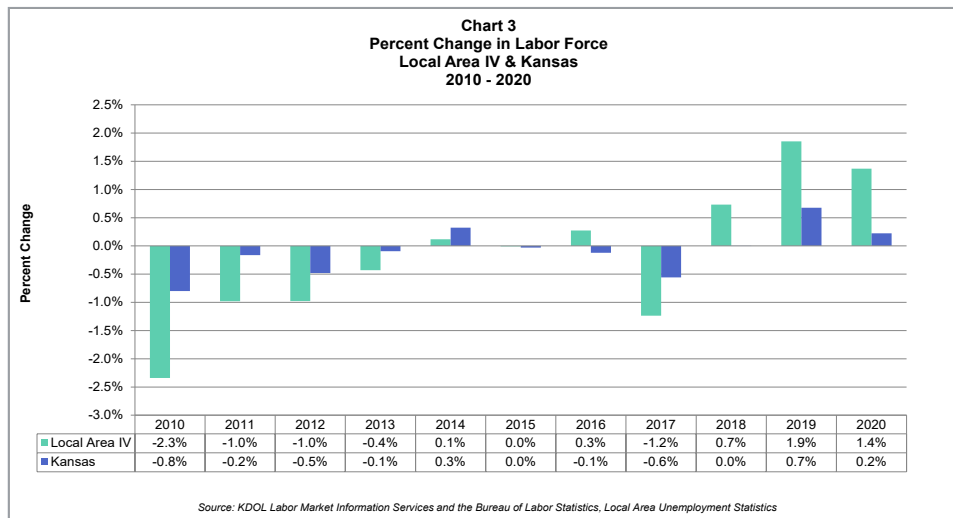
Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 decreased by 1,010 people, or 0.4%. A majority of the decline is in the population of children nine years old and under, which decreased by 1,059 people. The 20 to 24 year old age group, which would include recent college graduates,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

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

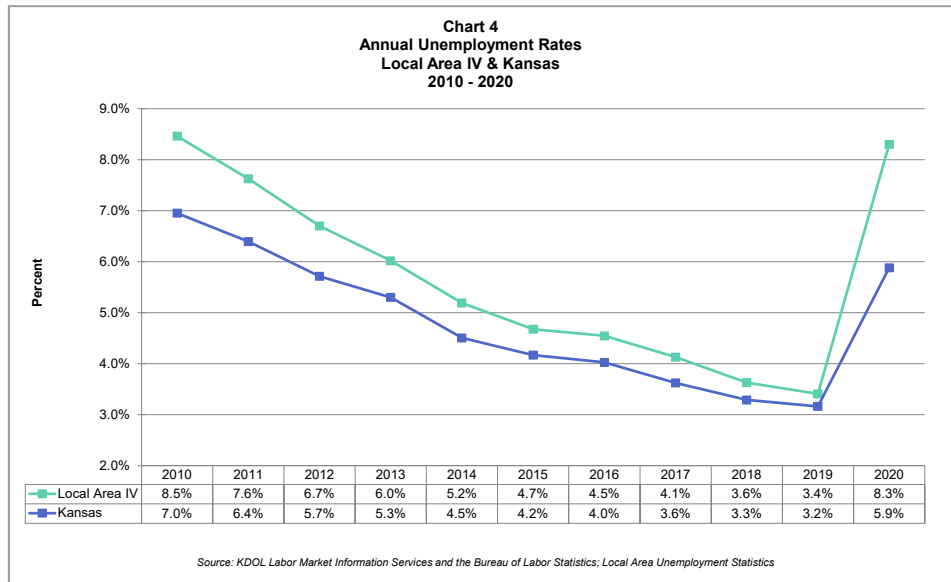
Table 1 shows there were 323,709 people in the Local Area IV labor force in 2020, a 1.4% increase, making it the third year in a row that the Local Area IV labor force increased. There were 296,844 Local Area IV residents working in 2020, which was a 3.8% decrease from 2019. The number of unemployed people increased by 15,985 people, or 146.9%, to 26,865. The Local Area IV labor force has increased by 2,153 since 2010, or 0.7%.

Table 1 Labor Force Statistics Local Area IV 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	319,335	323,709	4,374	1.4%
Employed	308,455	296,844	-11,611	-3.8%
Unemployed	10,880	26,865	15,985	146.9%
Unemployment Rate	3.4%	8.3%	4.9	NA

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

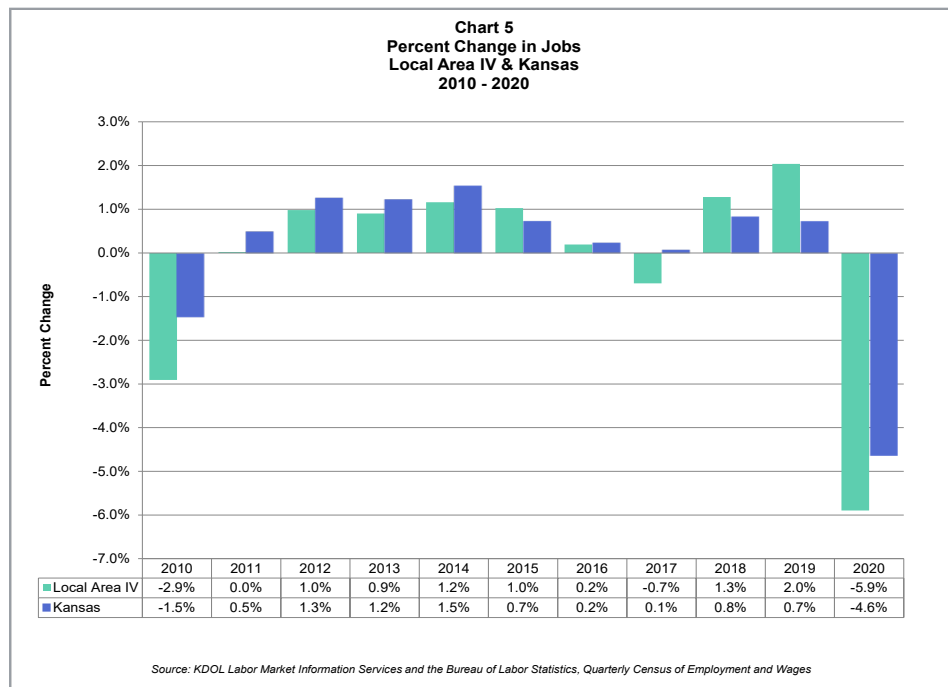


In 2020, the Local Area IV average annual unemployment rate increased 4.9 percentage points to 8.3% in 2020, after decreasing during the previous nine years. Local Area IV experienced its second lowest annual unemployment rate in 2019 of 3.4%, which was only preceded by a rate of 3.3% in 1998 (rates became available in 1990). The unemployment rate is 3.1 percentage points higher than the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area IV, which is 5.2%.



JOBS

In 2020, Local Area IV recorded 283,385 total jobs. Private sector jobs accounted for 242,237 jobs. This was a decrease of 17,756 total jobs, or 5.9%, and 16,878 private sector jobs, or 6.5%. Chart 5 shows that Local Area IV saw a larger percentage of jobs lost than the state as a whole in 2020.



Job decline was recorded in nine of the 11 major industries in Local Area IV during 2020 as seen in Table 2. Manufacturing lost the most jobs over the year, declining by 8,809 jobs, or 15.8%. The majority of this decrease was experienced in durable goods manufacturing, which declined by 8,413 jobs. Leisure and hospitality lost a total of 4,311 jobs in 2020, a decrease of 13.0% from 2019. Two additional industries lost more than 1,000 jobs over the year: trade, transportation, and utilities and professional and business services. Both declined by 3.4% in 2020. Government declined by 879 jobs to 41,148, a decrease of 2.1%. Local government accounted for all government losses in 2020, while federal and state government both gained jobs. The gain in federal government jobs was related to the collection and analysis of data for the 2020 U.S. Census.

Educational and health services added 456 jobs in 2020. These gains can all be attributed to the health care and social assistance sector which grew by 695 jobs, while private educational services lost 239 jobs from 2019. Construction saw a small increase of 41 jobs in 2020, a gain of 0.3%.

	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	301,141	283,385	-17,756	-5.9%
Total Private Sector	259,115	242,237	-16,878	-6.5%
Natural Resources and Mining	1,334	1,154	-180	-13.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	519	450	-69	-13.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	815	704	-111	-13.6%
Construction	15,805	15,846	41	0.3%
Manufacturing	55,899	47,090	-8,809	-15.8%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	45,505	37,092	-8,413	-18.5%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	10,396	9,999	-397	-3.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	50,321	48,589	-1,732	-3.4%
Wholesale Trade	9,003	8,564	-439	-4.9%
Retail Trade	31,798	30,928	-870	-2.7%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	9,520	9,097	-423	-4.4%
Information	3,981	3,635	-346	-8.7%
Financial Activities	11,615	11,596	-19	-0.2%
Finance and Insurance	7,585	7,794	209	2.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,030	3,802	-228	-5.7%
Professional and Business Services	35,596	34,395	-1,201	-3.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11,866	11,907	41	0.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,395	4,543	148	3.4%
Administrative and Waste Services	19,335	17,945	-1,390	-7.2%
Education and Health Services	43,702	44,158	456	1.0%
Private Educational Services	4,613	4,374	-239	-5.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	39,089	39,784	695	1.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	33,198	28,887	-4,311	-13.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5,904	4,525	-1,379	-23.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	27,294	24,362	-2,932	-10.7%
Other Services	7,664	6,887	-777	-10.1%
Government	42,027	41,148	-879	-2.1%
Federal Government	5,016	5,197	181	3.6%
State Government	5,274	5,376	102	1.9%
State Government Educational Services	2,936	2,973	37	1.3%
State Government Excluding Education	2,338	2,403	65	2.8%
Local Government	31,737	30,574	-1,163	-3.7%
Local Government Educational Services	20,483	19,602	-881	-4.3%
Local Government Excluding Education	11,254	10,972	-282	-2.5%

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 IV employers by employment size as of December 2020, in alphabetical order. Public education and manufacturing were the most represented industries on the list with five employers each. There were two employers from each of the following industries: health care and social assistance, retail trade, government, and public administration. Information as well as arts, entertainment, and recreation were each represented by one employer on the list.

Employer	Industry
City of Wichita	Public Administration
Creekstone Farms Premium Beef, LLC	Manufacturing
Derby Public Schools (USD 260)	Educational Services
Dillon Companies, Inc	Retail Trade
Federal Government	Government
Genesis Health Clubs Management	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
Haysville Public Schools (USD 261)	Educational Services
Learjet, Inc	Manufacturing
Maize Public Schools (USD 266)	Educational Services
Sedgwick County Controller	Public Administration
Sedgwick County Educational Services	Educational Services
Spirit Aerosystems, Inc	Manufacturing
State Government	Government
Textron Aviation, Inc	Manufacturing
T-Mobile USA	Information
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)	Educational Services
York International Corporation	Manufacturing

* - as of December 2020
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

WAGES

The real average weekly wage in Local Area IV increased over the year by \$43, or 4.7%, to \$966 in 2020. As shown in Chart 6, this is the third year that real average weekly wages have increased after decreasing in 2016 and 2017. Since 2017, real wages have increased by \$65, or 7.2%. From 2010 through 2016 Local Area IV real average weekly wages stayed above the statewide average; however, in 2017 Local Area IV wages dropped below the statewide average and the gap between the two has slowly increased through 2020. Wage growth may have been higher during 2020 due to the fact that lower wage workers experienced higher levels of job loss, while many higher wage workers could transfer to remote work. With fewer people employed, but at higher wages, the average weekly wage increased.

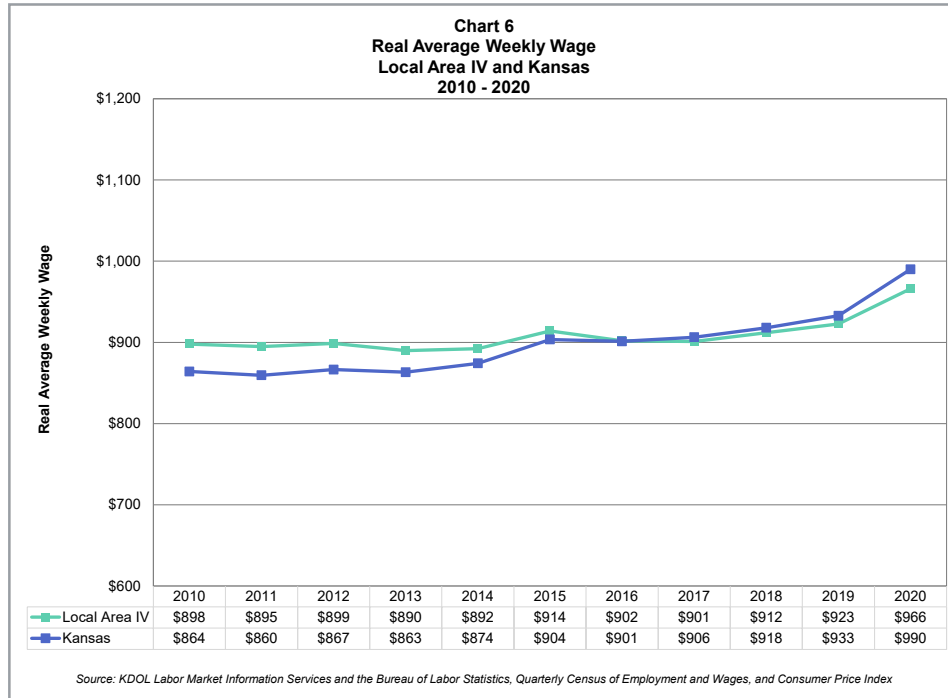


Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2019 and 2020. Ten of the 11 major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year, with two of those showing an increase of over \$100. The largest increase in real average weekly wage was recorded in information, which grew by \$174, or 16.7% to \$1,217 in 2020. Professional and business services had the second largest increase, growing by \$133, or 11.4%, to \$1,301. Manufacturing had the highest average weekly wage at \$1,329 while leisure and hospitality had the lowest average weekly wage at \$337. Natural resources and mining, construction, and financial activities also recorded average weekly wages over \$1,000 in 2020.

The natural resources and mining real average weekly wage decreased by \$64 over the year to \$1,067. This is a relatively small industry in Local Area IV, only employing about 1,150 people.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area IV 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	\$923	\$966	\$43	4.6%
Total Private Sector	\$931	\$975	\$44	4.8%
Natural Resources & Mining	\$1,131	\$1,067	-\$64	-5.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$904	\$852	-\$52	-5.8%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,275	\$1,204	-\$71	-5.6%
Construction	\$1,026	\$1,068	\$42	4.1%
Manufacturing	\$1,318	\$1,329	\$11	0.8%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,378	\$1,367	-\$11	-0.8%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,055	\$1,189	\$134	12.7%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$749	\$786	\$37	5.0%
Wholesale Trade	\$1,267	\$1,279	\$12	0.9%
Retail Trade	\$555	\$590	\$35	6.3%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	\$908	\$990	\$82	9.0%
Information	\$1,043	\$1,217	\$174	16.7%
Financial Activities	\$1,071	\$1,134	\$63	5.8%
Finance and Insurance	\$1,235	\$1,296	\$61	5.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$764	\$800	\$36	4.7%
Professional and Business Services	\$1,168	\$1,301	\$133	11.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$1,234	\$1,290	\$56	4.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$2,475	\$3,096	\$621	25.1%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$830	\$853	\$23	2.8%
Education and Health Services	\$870	\$910	\$40	4.6%
Private Educational Services	\$705	\$740	\$35	5.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$890	\$929	\$39	4.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	\$329	\$337	\$8	2.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	\$353	\$385	\$26	7.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$322	\$329	\$7	2.1%
Other Services	\$660	\$735	\$75	11.3%
Government	\$871	\$908	\$37	4.3%
Federal Government	\$1,369	\$1,359	-\$10	-0.7%
State Government	\$959	\$962	\$3	0.3%
State Government Educational Services	\$1,062	\$1,069	\$7	0.6%
State Government Excluding Education	\$830	\$829	-\$1	-0.1%
Local Government	\$777	\$822	\$45	5.8%
Local Government Educational Services	\$757	\$804	\$47	6.3%
Local Government Excluding Education	\$814	\$853	\$39	4.8%

Notes: Wages in 2020 dollars
Sources: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Current Employment and Wages, and Consumer Price Index

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.

The following analysis looks at continued claims filed by Local Area IV residents with KDOL. Claims in this analysis are reported by week claimed rather than the week they were processed; so if a claimant files for multiple weeks at the same time, those will be counted in the week they were unemployed rather than when the claim was filed. The following charts also exclude all claimants with a temporary suspense on their unemployment account. A temporary suspense is applied whenever a claim needs more investigation before being approved for benefits. It is also important to note that not all claims will be eligible for payment so continued claims do not equal claims paid.

In response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labor market, the United States Congress authorized new federal unemployment programs through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020, which were extended through the Continued Assistance to Unemployed Workers Act of 2020 and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The new programs provided extended benefits through the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program and a new program, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). The charts included in this section of the report provide data for all unemployment programs available to claimants throughout 2020 and 2021, with the exception of the industry chart which excludes PUA data.

UP TO
53
weeks

PEUC

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) is a federal extension of benefits for those who have exhausted state UI. The Continued Assistance Act added 11 weeks and the American Rescue Plan Act added 29 weeks.

UP TO
20
weeks

EB

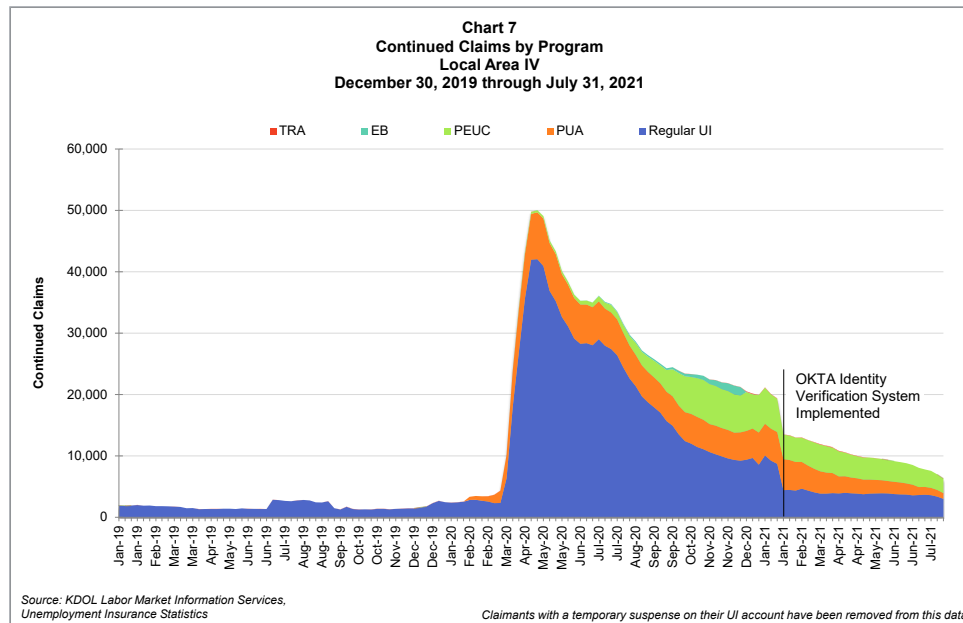
Extended Benefits (EB) is available only after PEUC is exhausted. This program was triggered by periods of high unemployment and was available in Kansas from June 7, 2020 through the week ending December 12, 2020.

UP TO
79
weeks

PUA

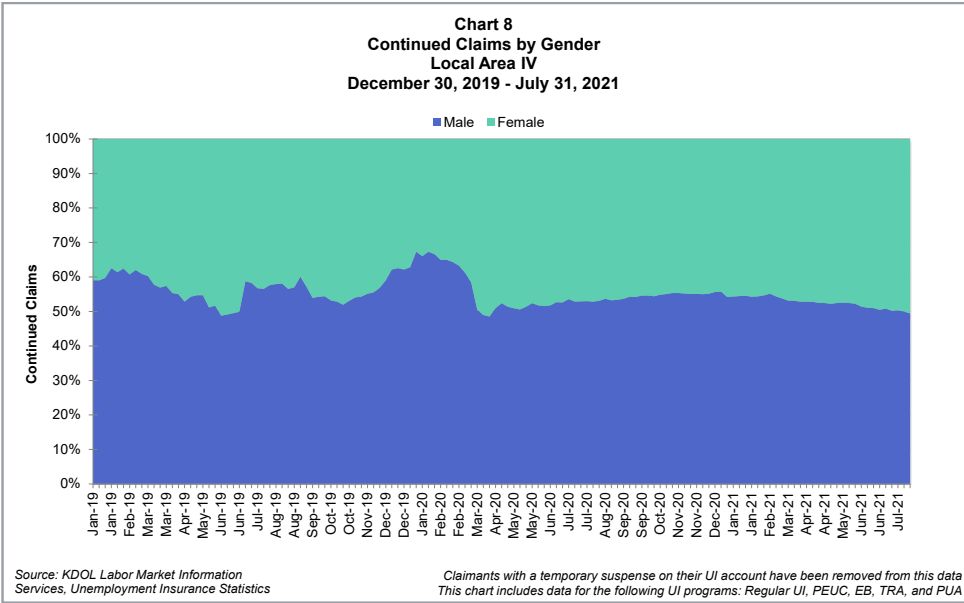
Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) expands access to unemployment by including those who are unemployed as a direct result of COVID-19 and not eligible for state UI or PEUC (such as self-employed, independent contractors, gig workers, employees of religious organizations and those who lack sufficient work history or have been disqualified for state benefits).

As shown in Chart 7, the number of individuals filing for benefits began to rise sharply during the week ending March 21, 2020, coming to a peak during the week ending April 25, 2020 with a total of 50,045 claims. The number of Local Area IV residents claiming benefits remained over 30,000 per week through early August and continued to decrease through December, with 20,154 weeks claimed for the week ending December 26, 2020. However, there was a slight increase in claims again in January 2021 followed by a sharp decline which can be attributed to the implementation of the OKTA identity verification system. Since February 2021 claims have continued to trend downward, dropping to just over 6,000 during the week ending July 31, 2021.

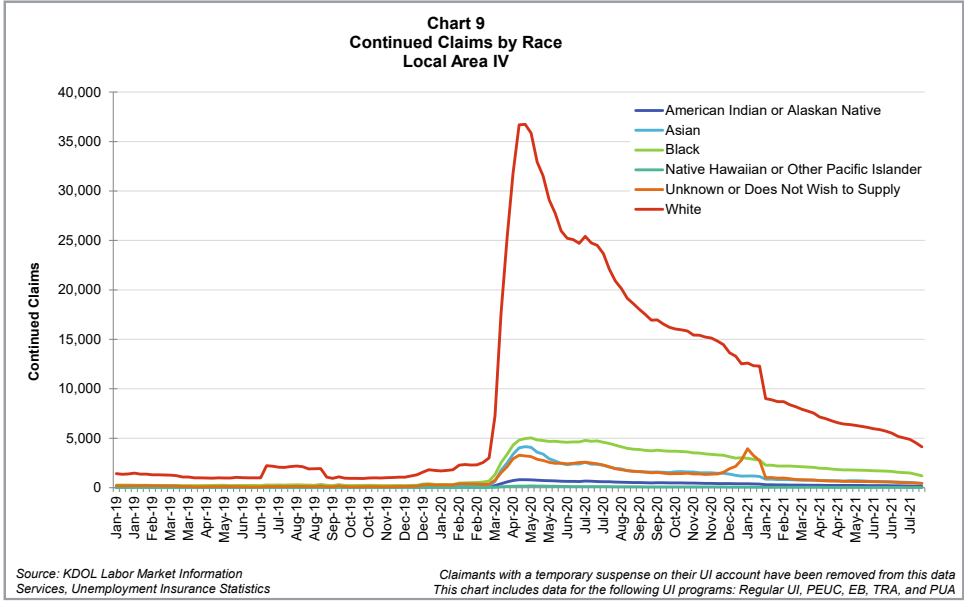


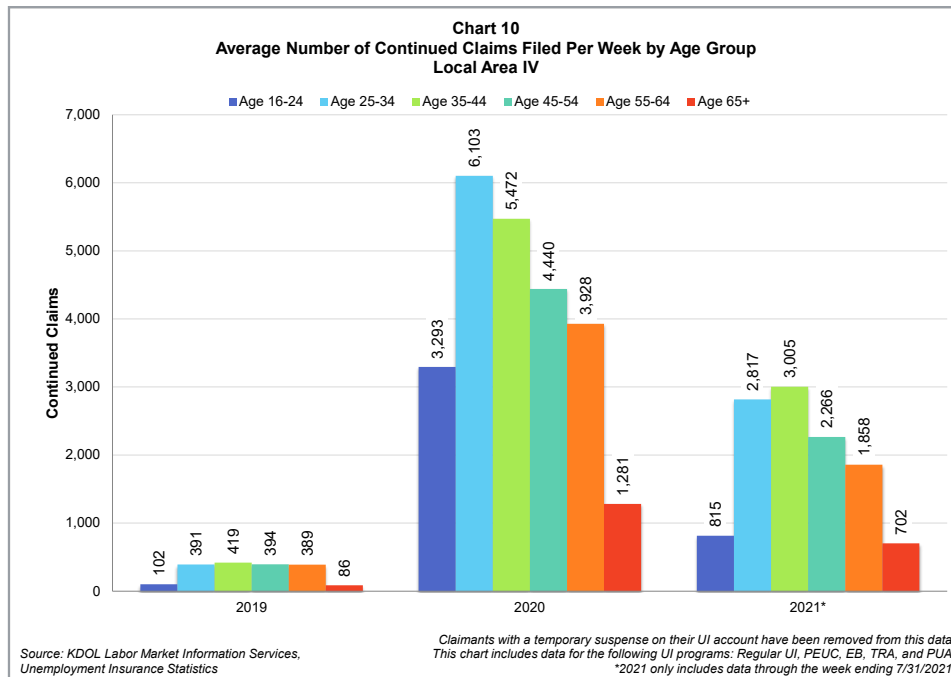
As the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claimants began to exhaust their regular unemployment benefits and transition to the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program. A small proportion of claimants transitioned to the Extended Benefits (EB) program once their PEUC benefits were exhausted. Throughout 2020, 71.5% of continued claims filed were under the regular unemployment insurance program. The percentage of PEUC continued claims was 8.9%, while the EB program had only 1.0% of total continued claims and PUA represented 18.6% of continued claims. By the end of December 2020 the EB program had triggered off. From January through July 2021, the percentage of regular unemployment continued claims had dropped to 39.9% and PEUC continued claims had increased to 33.7% of total claims. PUA claims also increased to 26.1% of claims in 2021.

Chart 8 shows the percentage of male and female claims from January 2019 through July 2021. Prior to 2020, males typically made up a larger proportion of continued claims, roughly 57%. Kansas typically sees a higher proportion of males filing as two of the main industries in which workers are filing, construction and manufacturing, are generally still male dominated. During the pandemic nearly all industries were affected and as the pandemic continued the proportion of males and females filing continued claims began to flatten out with males filing roughly 53% of claims and females filing roughly 47% of claims.



As shown in Chart 9 the majority of claimants filing continued claims are white, which can be attributed to the fact that 80.9% of the population in Local Area IV is white according to the Census Bureau's 2019 American Community Survey estimates. Even though white is the largest category, these claimants only account for 69.8% of claims since 2019. Black individuals make up 7.4% of the Local Area IV population, but account for a higher proportion of claims, approximately 14.1%. On average 9.0% of claims come from American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders who collectively make up 4.7% of the Local Area IV population.





From 2019 to 2020 claimants in the age group of 16 to 24 saw the largest percent increase in average number of continued claims filed each week, growing from 102 to 3,293 in 2020, an increase of 3,121.5%. This may be attributed to the fact the harder hit industries, such as accommodation and food services, have a younger workforce. The groups with the highest number of average weekly continued claims in 2020 were the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups, which saw an average of 6,103 and 5,472 continued claims per week respectively. The group with the lowest average number of continued claims filed per week in 2020 was the 65 and over age group. Continued claims for this group grew from an average of 86 per week to 1,281, this was an increase of 1,388.0%.

Chart 11 displays the average number of continued claims filed each week by industry. Manufacturing had the highest weekly average with 4,636 continued claims filed per week during 2020, an increase of 1,272.0% from 2019. Accommodation and food services had the second highest average with 2,730 continued claims filed per week, an increase of 2,618.9%. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services also averaged over 2,000 continued claims per week in 2020. The following industries averaged over 1,000 claims per week in 2020: retail trade, health care and social assistance, and construction. Arts, entertainment, and recreation as well as educational services both saw a large percentage increase in average continued claims filed per week, increasing by 2,695.0% and 2,225.1% respectively from 2019 to 2020.

While all industries were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, some were less affected than others. Utilities; agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; and management of companies had some of the lowest claims levels prior to the pandemic in Local Area IV, averaging five or fewer claims per week in 2019. These industries saw increases in 2020, but remained at a relatively low level, averaging fewer than 40 claims per week.

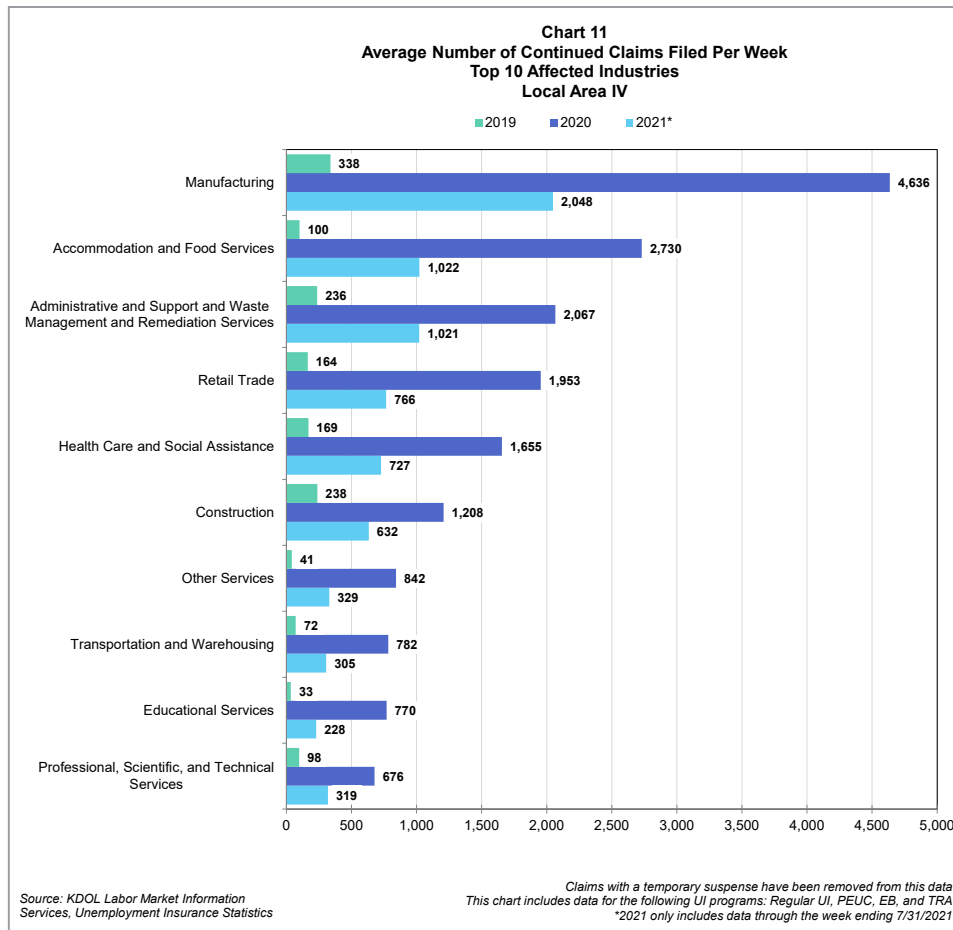
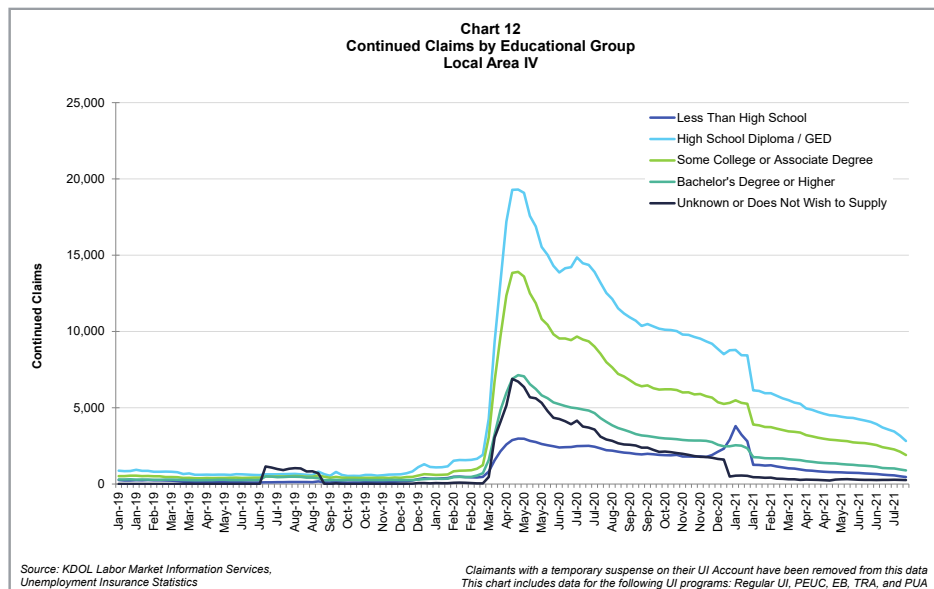


Chart 12 displays continued claims by educational attainment. Claimants with a high school diploma or GED equivalent generally have the highest proportion of claims followed by claimants with some college or an associate degree. This can be attributed to the fact that the industries in which a higher proportion of claimants file typically do not require any postsecondary education, such as manufacturing and construction. When the initial influx of claims occurred in March 2020, claims from individuals with a high school diploma or GED equivalent and some college or associate degree saw a slightly sharper increase than other levels of educational attainment; however, as the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claims declined at similar rates.



OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area IV according to the 2021 Kansas Wage Survey while Tables 6 and 7 show the top 20 occupations by employment and median annual wage. In May 2020, 39,410 jobs were classified as being office and administrative support occupations, the most of any occupational group in Local Area IV. Four of the top 20 occupations by employment fell under this occupational group, with customer service representatives being the third most common occupation.

Table 5 Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group Local Area IV May 2020		
Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	291,640	\$37,939
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	39,410	\$34,657
Production Occupations	32,260	\$42,794
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	26,470	\$20,236
Sales and Related Occupations	24,140	\$29,547
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	21,030	\$31,231
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	18,930	\$44,454
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	18,740	\$57,308
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	15,280	\$64,351
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	14,240	\$48,050
Healthcare Support Occupations	13,720	\$25,707
Construction and Extraction Occupations	13,390	\$40,378
Management Occupations	12,290	\$91,288
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	7,250	\$27,055
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	6,530	\$65,932
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	6,350	\$80,960
Protective Service Occupations	5,610	\$40,480
Personal Care and Service Occupations	5,500	\$23,890
Community and Social Service Occupations	3,990	\$41,075
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	3,260	\$37,726
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	1,610	\$59,877
Legal Occupations	1,360	\$60,216
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	270	\$32,878
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>		

Two additional occupational groups accounted for at least 25,000 jobs in Local Area IV. There were 32,260 jobs classified as production occupations, with the most common production occupation in Local Area IV being inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers. There are 26,470 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 24,140 sales and related jobs, with retail salespersons being the second most common occupation in Local Area IV.

Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area IV May 2020	
Occupation	Employment
Fast Food and Counter Workers	10,160
Retail Salespersons	7,750
Customer Service Representatives	7,050
Registered Nurses	6,150
Cashiers	5,710
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	5,550
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	5,130
Waiters and Waitresses	4,820
Stockers and Order Fillers	4,610
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	4,580
Nursing Assistants	4,400
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,070
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,670
General and Operations Managers	3,410
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,210
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,160
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	2,810
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	2,810
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,800
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,770
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

The median annual wage in Local Area IV as of May 2020 was \$37,939. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of \$91,288. Nine of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Four additional occupational groups had annual median wages of at least \$60,000: architecture and engineering, computer and mathematical occupations, business and financial operations occupations, and legal 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 IV May 2020	
Occupation	Median Annual Wage
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	\$200,580
Family Medicine Physicians	\$196,403
Physicians, All Other, and Ophthalmologists, Except Pediatric	\$155,666
Nurse Anesthetists	\$152,069
Chief Executives	\$134,904
Dentists, General	\$130,427
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	\$129,943
Pediatricians, General	\$129,805
Pharmacists	\$129,014
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$124,321
Compensation and Benefits Managers	\$123,319
Architectural and Engineering Managers	\$121,839
Financial Managers	\$116,646
Transportation Inspectors	\$115,546
Sales Managers	\$112,092
Purchasing Managers	\$106,961
Human Resources Managers	\$105,173
Marketing Managers	\$104,302
Elevator and Escalator Installers and Repairers	\$103,684
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	\$101,708
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS

Local Area IV total jobs in all industries are expected to grow by 1,519 to 338,683 jobs from 2018 to 2028, an increase of 0.5% over the 10-year period. This averages out to 152 jobs per year, a 0.0% average annual growth. Goods-producing industries are projected to lose 2,867 jobs and decrease at an average annual rate of 0.4% from 2018 to 2028 while service providing industries are projected to add 3,980 jobs to grow at 0.2% annually over that period. The number of self-employed workers is expected to increase over the projection period.

Table 8 shows the top 10 industries by numerical change over the 10-year projection period. The health care and social assistance industry is projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the 10-year period with an additional 2,999 jobs. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services is expected to gain 2,307 jobs. Educational services is the only other industry projected to add at least 1,000 jobs, adding 1,106 jobs.

Industry	Job Numbers		Job Changes		
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %
Total All Industries	337,164	338,683	1,519	0.5%	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	44,118	47,117	2,999	6.8%	0.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	20,461	22,768	2,307	11.3%	1.1%
Educational Services	30,252	31,358	1,106	3.7%	0.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	12,529	13,271	742	5.9%	0.6%
Finance and Insurance	8,951	9,556	605	6.8%	0.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	9,877	10,392	515	5.2%	0.5%
Construction	16,522	17,034	512	3.1%	0.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	719	942	223	31.0%	2.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,034	6,213	179	3.0%	0.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,068	4,176	108	2.7%	0.3%

Note: The South Central Projection Region differs from Local Area IV since it includes Harvey County.
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

Table 9 shows the top 10 occupational groups projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the projection period. Personal care and service occupations are projected to add the most jobs and grow at the fastest rate, increasing by 3,288 jobs, or 22.4% over the 10-year period. Five other occupation groups are projected to add over 500 jobs, including: building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; education, training, and library; management; construction and extraction; and business and financial operations.

Occupations	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	337,164	338,683	1,519	0.5%	0.0%	386,467
Personal Care and Service Occupations	14,702	17,990	3,288	22.4%	2.0%	27,424
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	9,912	10,765	853	8.6%	0.8%	14,238
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	20,012	20,860	848	4.2%	0.4%	19,285
Management Occupations	15,502	16,210	708	4.6%	0.4%	13,620
Construction and Extraction Occupations	17,712	18,306	594	3.4%	0.3%	20,478
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	16,097	16,642	545	3.4%	0.3%	16,214
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	6,057	6,431	374	6.2%	0.6%	5,012
Community and Social Service Occupations	4,164	4,504	340	8.2%	0.8%	4,944
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	18,880	19,132	252	1.3%	0.1%	23,717
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	8,121	8,271	150	1.8%	0.2%	6,299

Note: The South Central Projection Region differs from Local Area IV since it includes Harvey County.
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

Table 10 displays projected employment by education requirements. The largest increase in jobs is projected to be in those occupations requiring a bachelor's degree, with an expected gain of 1,895 jobs over the projection period. All other educational groups are expected to add fewer than 1,000 jobs. The educational category projected to grow the fastest are occupations requiring a master's degree. These are expected to grow by 8.3% over the 10-year period.

Table 10 Projections by Education Requirement South Central Projection Region 2018 - 2028						
Education	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	337,164	338,683	1,519	0.5%	0.0%	386,467
Bachelor's degree	63,521	65,416	1,895	3.0%	0.3%	55,310
High school diploma or equivalent	127,599	128,285	686	0.5%	0.1%	147,892
Master's degree	4,069	4,408	339	8.3%	0.8%	3,682
No formal educational credential	69,617	69,845	228	0.3%	0.0%	109,721
Doctoral or professional degree	5,129	5,226	97	1.9%	0.2%	2,576
Associate's degree	7,241	7,322	81	1.1%	0.1%	6,397
Some college, no degree	10,784	10,860	76	0.7%	0.1%	11,500
Postsecondary non-degree award	21,809	21,828	19	0.1%	0.0%	22,410
<i>Note: The South Central Projection Region differs from Local Area IV since it includes Harvey County.</i>						
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections</i>						

LOCAL AREA V SUMMARY

POPULATION

Due to complications of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2010 to 2020 Intercensal Estimates are currently scheduled to be released during 2022; therefore the analysis of population in this report is based on the 2019 data released during 2020.

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%. 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%, since 2009.

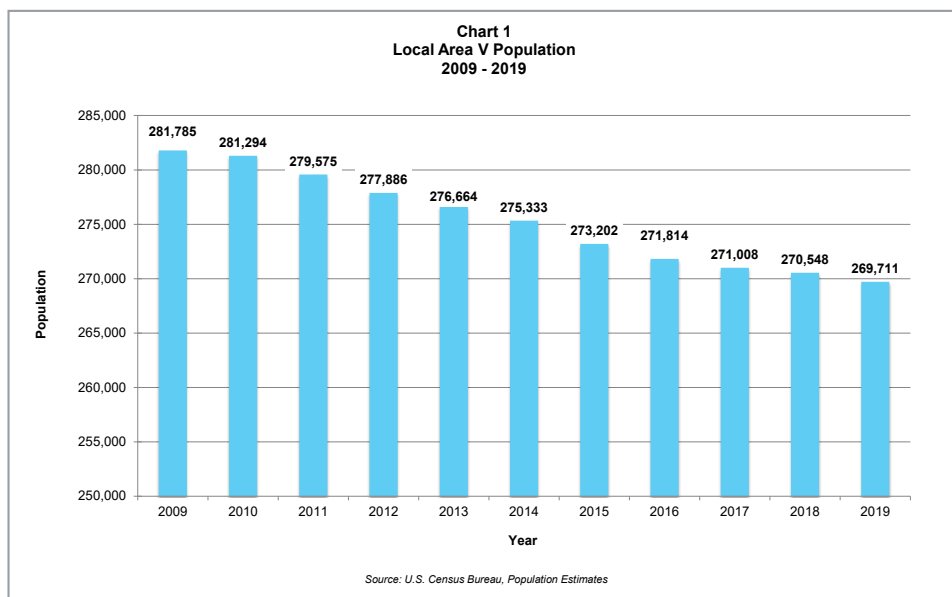
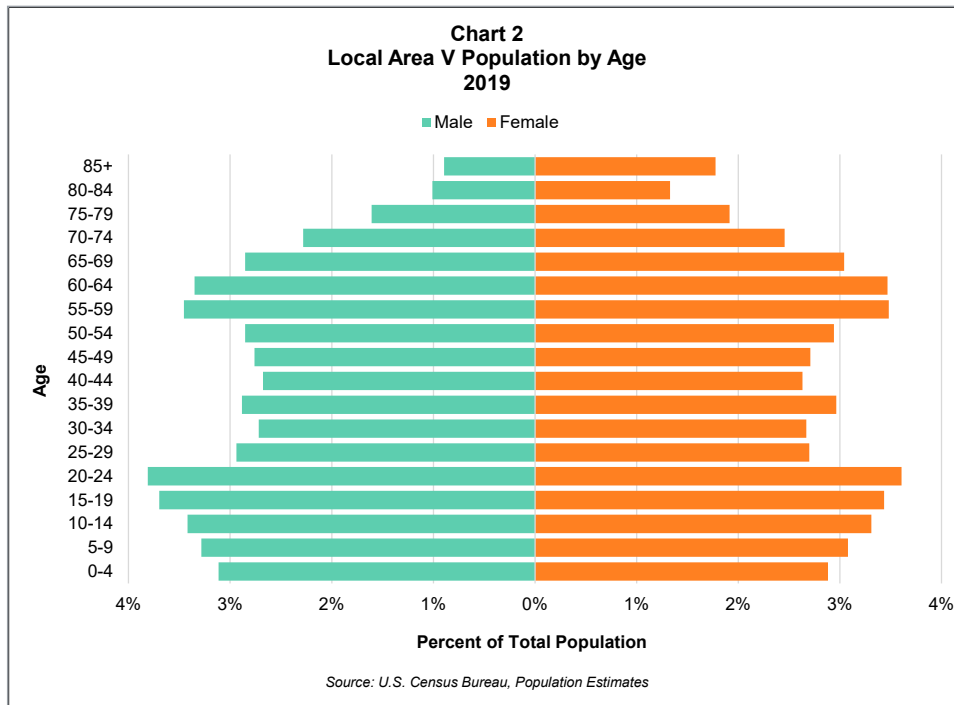


Chart 2 displays the Local Area V population by age group and gender. The population pyramid for Local Area V shows that there are two major peaks in the population, one centering on the 20 to 24 year old age group and one centering on the 55 to 59 and 60 to 64 year old age groups with a trough in the 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 to 24 year old age group makes up the largest share of the Local Area V population at 7.4%, while the 15 to 19 year old age group comes in second at 7.1% of the total population. Five age groups each made up at least 6.0% of the Local Area V population, the 14 and under age groups and the 55 to 64 year old age groups.

For economic purposes, the two main age groups studied are the 16 and over population and the 25 to 54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25 to 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%. The 25 to 54 year old population was 90,203 in 2019, a decrease of 929, or 1.0% from the previous year. Most age groups in the prime age worker range recorded a decline in population with the 50 to 54 age group decreasing the most, indicating that some of the decline may be due to people aging out of the 25 to 54 age group.

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy since the population under 25 also decreased by 612, or 0.7%. 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 and under, which decreased by 548 people. The 15 to 19 year old age group was the only younger age group to record an increase in population from 2018 to 2019. The 20 to 24 year old age group, which would include recent college graduates, recorded a 0.6% decline in population.

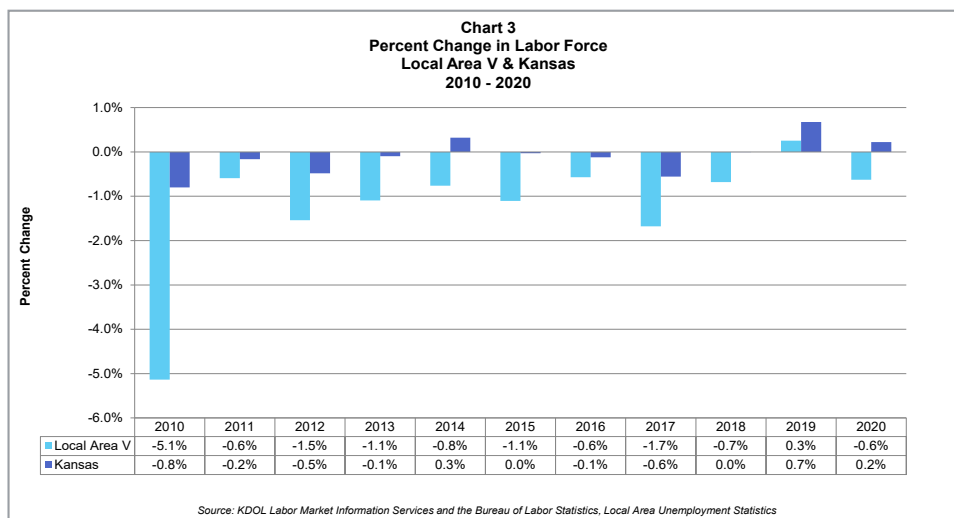


LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

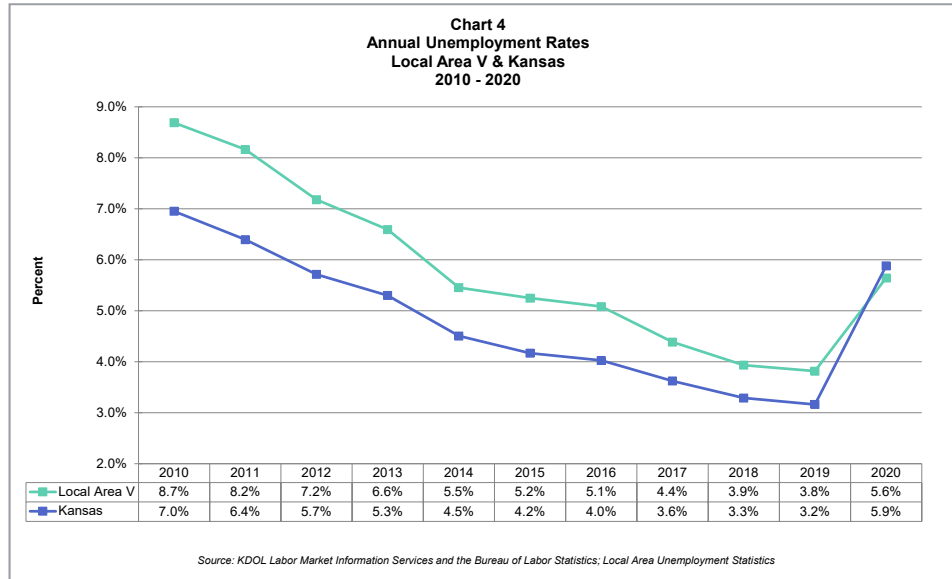
Table 1 shows there were 130,938 people in the Local Area V labor force in 2020, a 0.6% decrease. There were 123,550 Local Area V residents working in 2020, a decrease of 3,186 individuals, or 2.5%. The number of unemployed people increased by 2,362 people, or 47.0%, to 7,388. The Local Area V labor force has decreased in 10 out of the last 11 years as displayed in Chart 3. In that time span, the Local Area V labor force has decreased by 19,247, or 12.8%.

Table 1 Labor Force Statistics Local Area V 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Civilian Labor Force	131,762	130,938	-824	-0.6%
Employed	126,736	123,550	-3,186	-2.5%
Unemployed	5,026	7,388	2,362	47.0%
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	5.6%	1.8	NA

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

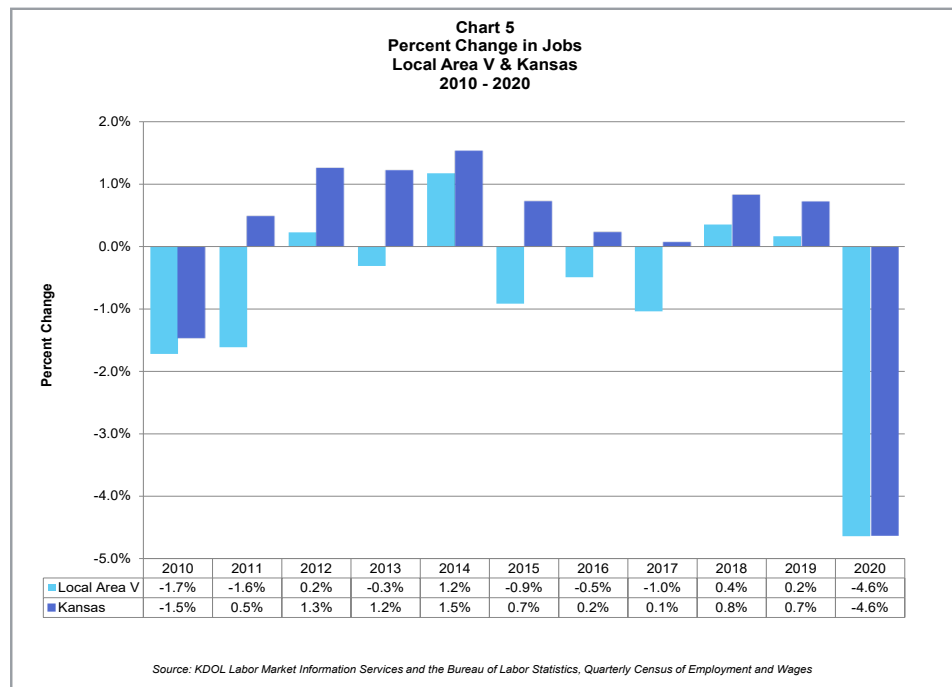


After decreasing for nine consecutive years to the lowest unemployment rate on record, 3.8% in 2019, the unemployment rate in Local Area V increased 1.8 percentage points to 5.6% in 2020. The unemployment rate in Local Area V has consistently been higher than the statewide average in previous years; however, in 2020 Local Area V recorded an unemployment rate 0.3 percentage points below the statewide average. The unemployment rate is equal to the historical average annual unemployment rate for Local Area V, which is 5.6%.



JOBS

In 2020, Local Area V recorded 98,709 total jobs with 73,306 of these being private sector jobs. This was a decrease from 2019 of 4,805 total jobs, or 4.6%, private sector jobs experienced a decrease of 3,714 jobs, or 4.8%. Chart 5 shows that job loss was in line with the state in 2020. Since 2009 Local Area V has seen a decline of 9,255 jobs, or 8.6%.



Job loss was recorded in 10 of the 11 major industries in Local Area V during 2020 as seen in Table 2. Government lost the most jobs, declining by 1,090 jobs, or 4.1%. The majority of these losses were seen at the local level which declined by 998 jobs, or 4.6%. Jobs at the state level declined by 126, or 3.3%, while jobs at the federal level increased slightly by 35, or 3.9%. The gain in federal government jobs was related to the collection and analysis of data for the 2020 U.S. Census. Leisure and hospitality saw the second highest loss of jobs, recording a decrease of 934 jobs, or 11.1%. The overwhelming majority of this loss was seen in the accommodation and food services sector which lost 895 jobs, or

11.2%. Three additional industries lost more than 500 jobs over the year: education and health services; manufacturing; and trade, transportation, and utilities. Manufacturing lost 754 jobs in durable goods manufacturing but gained 29 jobs in non-durable goods manufacturing.

The only industry to gain jobs over the year in Local Area V was construction, which increased by 395 jobs, or 10.5%, to 4,145 jobs in 2020.

	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	103,514	98,709	-4,805	-4.6%
Total Private Sector	77,020	73,306	-3,714	-4.8%
Natural Resources and Mining	1,752	1,455	-297	-17.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	703	747	44	6.3%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,049	708	-341	-32.5%
Construction	3,750	4,145	395	10.5%
Manufacturing	19,632	18,905	-727	-3.7%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	10,945	10,191	-754	-6.9%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	8,688	8,717	29	0.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18,409	17,529	-880	-4.8%
Wholesale Trade	3,168	3,064	-104	-3.3%
Retail Trade	10,837	10,721	-116	-1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	4,404	3,744	-660	-15.0%
Information	990	920	-70	-7.1%
Financial Activities	3,282	3,193	-89	-2.7%
Finance and Insurance	2,520	2,433	-87	-3.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	762	760	-2	-0.3%
Professional and Business Services	5,792	5,293	-499	-8.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,717	1,634	-83	-4.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	470	453	-17	-3.6%
Administrative and Waste Services	3,605	3,206	-399	-11.1%
Education and Health Services	13,426	12,897	-529	-3.9%
Private Educational Services	129	107	-22	-17.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,297	12,790	-507	-3.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	8,430	7,496	-934	-11.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	409	370	-39	-9.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	8,021	7,126	-895	-11.2%
Other Services	1,557	1,473	-84	-5.4%
Government	26,493	25,403	-1,090	-4.1%
Federal Government	895	930	35	3.9%
State Government	3,812	3,686	-126	-3.3%
State Government Educational Services	1,772	1,700	-72	-4.1%
State Government Excluding Education	2,040	1,986	-54	-2.6%
Local Government	21,786	20,788	-998	-4.6%
Local Government Educational Services	12,093	11,552	-541	-4.5%
Local Government Excluding Education	9,693	9,239	-454	-4.7%

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 V employers by employment size as of December 2020, in alphabetical order. Manufacturing is the most represented industry on the list with six employers. Health care and social assistance is well represented with five employers, while public education is represented by four employers. The other five employers on the list include two retail trade chains, two government entities, 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)	Educational Services
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
Public Schools (USD 250)	Educational Services
Public Schools (USD 368)	Educational Services
Russell Stover Candies, Inc	Manufacturing
SEK-Interlocal #637	Educational Services
Simmons Pet Food, Inc	Manufacturing
State Government	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
Westar Energy, Inc	Utilities

* - as of December 2020
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

WAGES

The real average weekly wage in Local Area V increased over the year by \$48, or 6.6%, to \$779 in 2020. As shown in Chart 6, this is the eighth consecutive year that real average weekly wages have increased in Local Area V, with a 15.2% increase occurring during that period. The only concern is that Local Area V wages have consistently stayed at roughly 78% to 80% of the value of the overall state real average weekly wage.

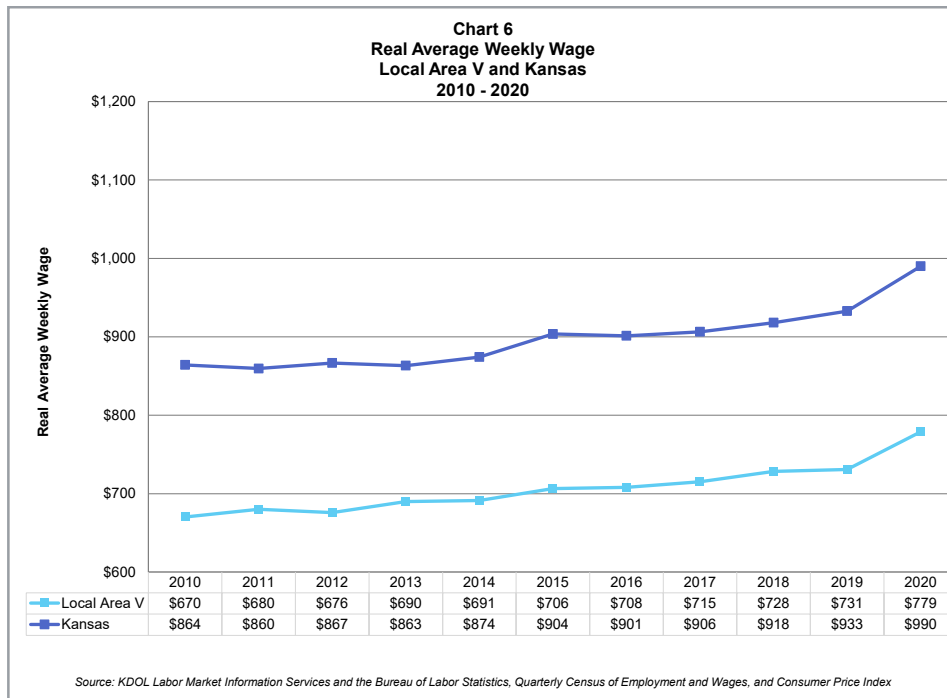


Table 4 shows the real average weekly wage by industry for 2019 and 2020. Ten of the 11 major industries recorded an increase in real average weekly wages over the year. Construction was the highest paying industry in 2020, recording a real average weekly wage of \$1,022. Construction was the only industry in Local Area V to record a real average weekly wage over \$1,000 in 2020. Manufacturing had the second highest real average weekly wage at \$991 while five other industries recorded wages over \$800, including natural resources and mining; trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; and professional and business services. Leisure and hospitality recorded the lowest real average weekly wage in 2020 of \$269.

Natural resources and mining was the only major industry to see a decrease in real average weekly wage in Local Area V. The real average weekly wage decreased by \$73, or 8.0%, to \$837 in 2020.

Table 4 Real Average Weekly Wage by Industry Local Area V 2019 & 2020				
	2019	2020	Change	% Change
Total, All Industries	\$731	\$779	\$48	6.6%
Total Private Sector	\$752	\$804	\$52	6.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	\$910	\$837	-\$73	-8.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$710	\$715	\$5	0.7%
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,044	\$965	-\$79	-7.6%
Construction	\$947	\$1,022	\$75	7.9%
Manufacturing	\$939	\$991	\$52	5.5%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$930	\$944	\$14	1.5%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$1,021	\$1,045	\$24	2.4%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$796	\$844	\$48	6.1%
Wholesale Trade	\$910	\$972	\$62	6.8%
Retail Trade	\$488	\$509	\$21	4.3%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	\$1,470	\$1,700	\$230	15.6%
Information	\$825	\$899	\$74	9.0%
Financial Activities	\$816	\$873	\$57	7.0%
Finance and Insurance	\$882	\$922	\$40	4.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$597	\$717	\$120	20.0%
Professional and Business Services	\$808	\$857	\$49	6.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$915	\$940	\$25	2.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$1,120	\$1,188	\$68	6.1%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$716	\$768	\$52	7.3%
Education and Health Services	\$632	\$691	\$59	9.3%
Private Educational Services	\$377	\$364	-\$13	-3.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$635	\$694	\$59	9.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	\$258	\$269	\$11	4.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	\$258	\$275	\$17	6.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$258	\$269	\$11	4.3%
Other Services	\$578	\$595	\$17	2.9%
Government	\$669	\$707	\$38	5.7%
Federal Government	\$972	\$961	-\$11	-1.1%
State Government	\$871	\$904	\$33	3.8%
State Government Educational Services	\$962	\$995	\$33	3.5%
State Government Excluding Education	\$793	\$826	\$33	4.2%
Local Government	\$621	\$661	\$40	6.4%
Local Government Educational Services	\$581	\$618	\$37	6.3%
Local Government Excluding Education	\$671	\$714	\$43	6.5%

*Note: Wages in 2020 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

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.

The following analysis looks at continued claims filed by Local Area V residents with KDOL. Claims in this analysis are reported by week claimed rather than the week they were processed; so if a claimant files for multiple weeks at the same time, those will be counted in the week they were unemployed rather than when the claim was filed. The following charts also exclude all claimants with a temporary suspense on their unemployment account. A temporary suspense is applied whenever a claim needs more investigation before being approved for benefits. It is also important to note that not all claims will be eligible for payment so continued claims do not equal claims paid.

In response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labor market, the United States Congress authorized new federal unemployment programs through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020, which were extended through the Continued Assistance to Unemployed Workers Act of 2020 and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The new programs provided extended benefits through the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program and a new program, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). The charts included in this section of the report provide data for all unemployment programs available to claimants throughout 2020 and 2021, with the exception of the industry chart which excludes PUA data.

UP TO 53 weeks
PEUC

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) is a federal extension of benefits for those who have exhausted state UI. The Continued Assistance Act added 11 weeks and the American Rescue Plan Act added 29 weeks.

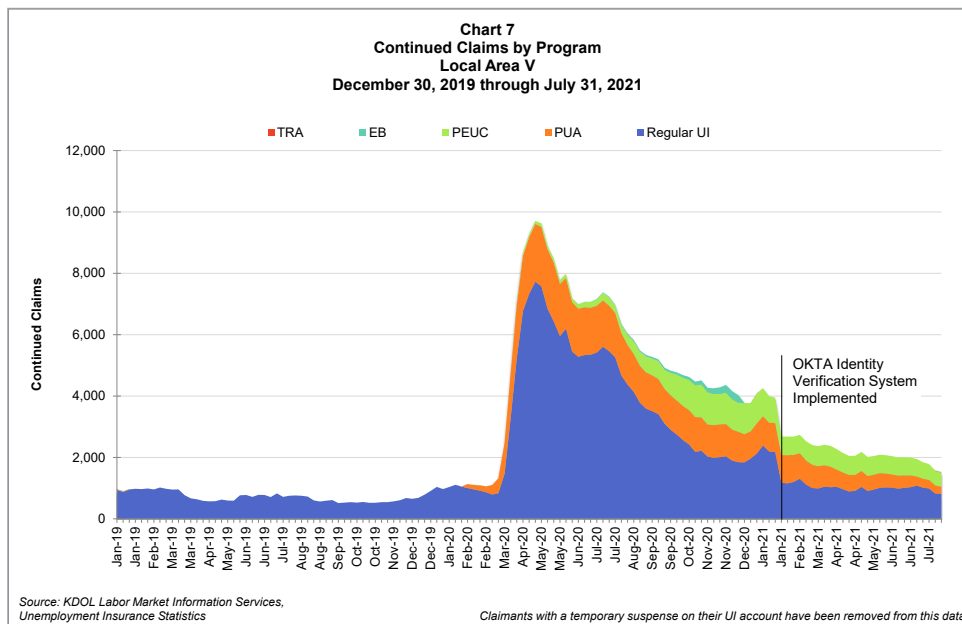
UP TO 20 weeks
EB

Extended Benefits (EB) is available only after PEUC is exhausted. This program was triggered by periods of high unemployment and was available in Kansas from June 7, 2020 through the week ending December 12, 2020.

UP TO 79 weeks
PUA

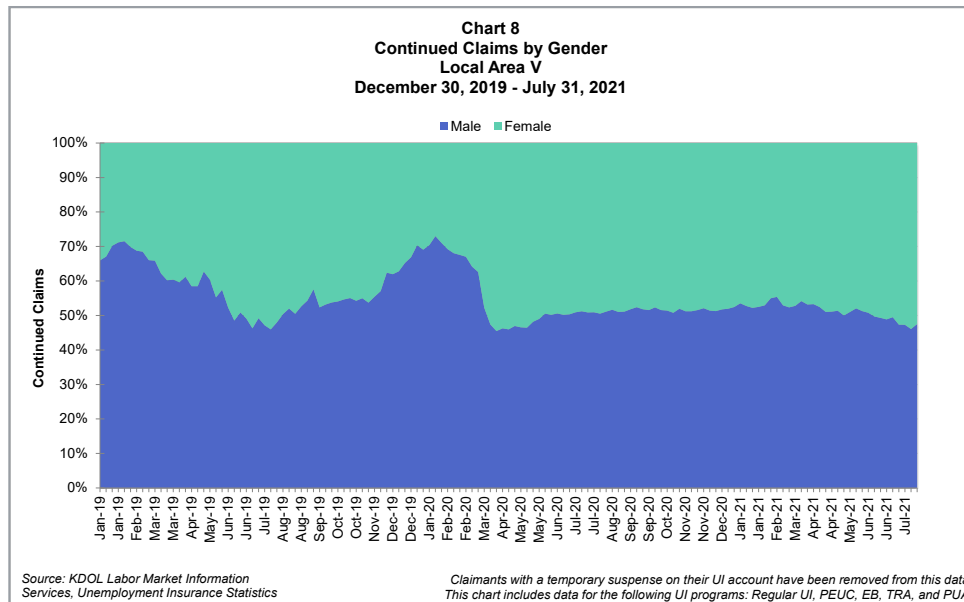
Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) expands access to unemployment by including those who are unemployed as a direct result of COVID-19 and not eligible for state UI or PEUC (such as self-employed, independent contractors, gig workers, employees of religious organizations and those who lack sufficient work history or have been disqualified for state benefits).

As shown in Chart 7, the number of individuals filing for benefits began to rise sharply during the week ending March 21, 2020, coming to a peak during the week ending April 25, 2020 with a total of 9,711 claims. The number of Local Area V residents claiming benefits remained over 6,000 per week through early August and continued to decrease through December, with 3,773 weeks claimed for the week ending December 26, 2020. However, there was a slight increase in claims again in January 2021 followed by a sharp decline which can be attributed to the implementation of the OKTA identity verification system. Since February 2021 claims have continued to trend downward, dropping to just over 1,500 during the week ending July 31, 2021.

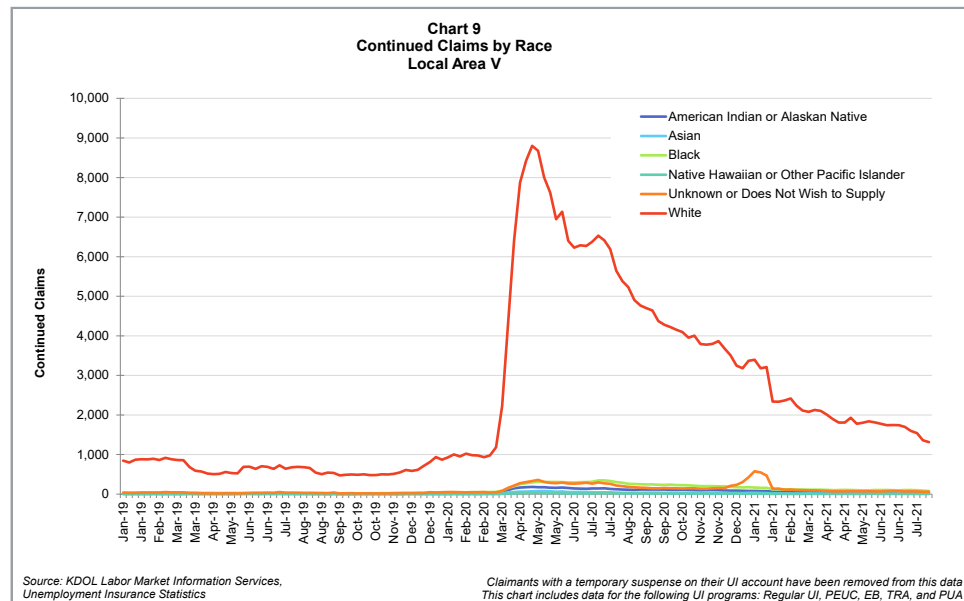


As the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claimants began to exhaust their regular unemployment benefits and transition to the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program. A small proportion of claimants transitioned to the Extended Benefits (EB) program once their PEUC benefits were exhausted. Throughout 2020, 69.4% of continued claims filed were under the regular unemployment insurance program. The percentage of PEUC continued claims was 7.7% while the EB program had only 0.9% of total continued claims and PUA represented 22.0% of continued claims. By the end of December 2020 the EB program had triggered off. From January through July 2021, the percentage of regular unemployment continued claims had dropped to 48.8% and PEUC continued claims had increased to 26.4% of total claims. PUA claims increased to 24.8% of claims in 2021.

Chart 8 shows the percentage of male and female claims from January 2019 through July 2021. Prior to 2020, males typically made up a larger proportion of continued claims, roughly 59%. Kansas typically sees a higher proportion of males filing as two of the main industries in which workers are filing, construction and manufacturing, are generally still male dominated. During the pandemic nearly all industries were affected and as the pandemic continued the proportion of males and females filing continued claims became more evenly distributed.



As shown in Chart 9 the majority of claimants filing continued claims are white, which can be attributed to the fact that 91.5% of the population in Local Area V is white according to the Census Bureau’s 2019 American Community Survey estimates. Even though white is the largest category, these claimants only account for 88.6% of claims since 2019. Black individuals make up 2.2% of the Local Area V population, but account for a higher proportion of claims, approximately 4.2%. On average 3.1% of claims come from American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders who collectively make up 2.0% of the Local Area V population.



From 2019 to 2020 claimants in the age group of 16 to 24 saw the largest percent increase in average number of continued claims each week, growing from 56 to 596 in 2020, this was an increase of 955.8%. This may be attributed to the fact the harder hit industries, such as accommodation and food services, have a younger workforce. The groups with the highest number of average weekly continued claims in 2020 were the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups, which saw an average of 1,149 and 1,110 continued claims per week respectively. The group with the lowest average number of continued claims filed per week in 2020 was the 65 and over age group. Continued claims for this group grew from an average of 50 per week to 324, this was an increase of 553.0%.

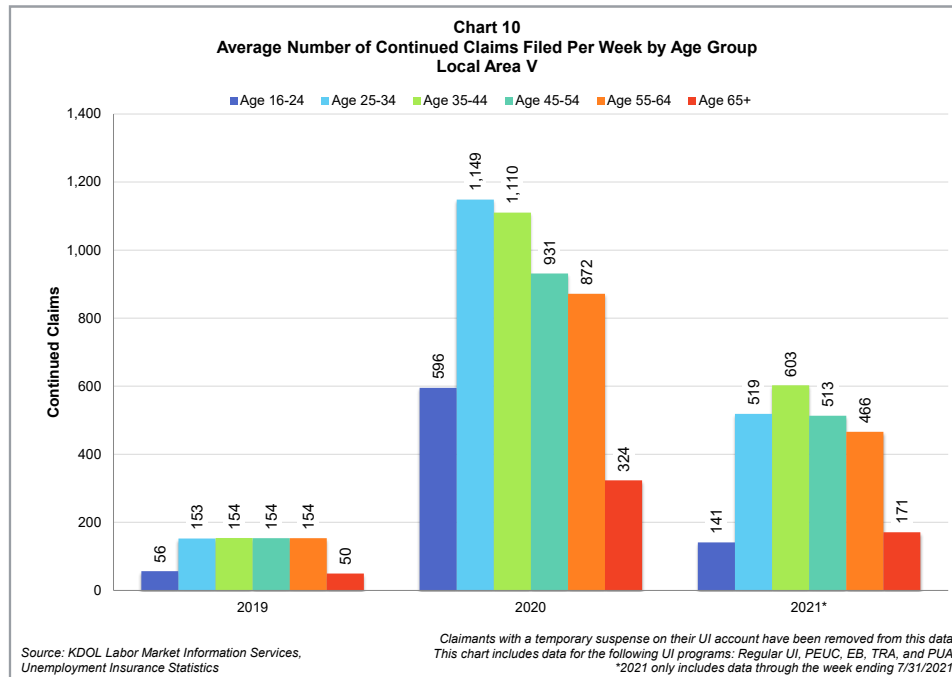


Chart 11 displays the average number of continued claims filed each week by industry. Manufacturing had the highest weekly average with 923 continued claims filed per week during 2020, this was an increase of 521.2% from 2019. Health care and social assistance had the second highest average with 504 continued claims filed per week while accommodation and food services saw an average of 445 continued claims per week. Construction and retail trade both averaged over 300 claims per week during 2020. Other services saw the highest percent increase in average continued claims filed per week, growing by 137 claims per week, or 1,539.0%, to 146 claims per week.

While all industries were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, some were less affected than others. Management of companies, utilities, and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting had some of the lowest claims levels prior to the pandemic in Local Area V, averaging fewer than three claims per week in 2019. These industries saw increases in 2020, but remained at a relatively low level, averaging fewer than 15 claims per week.

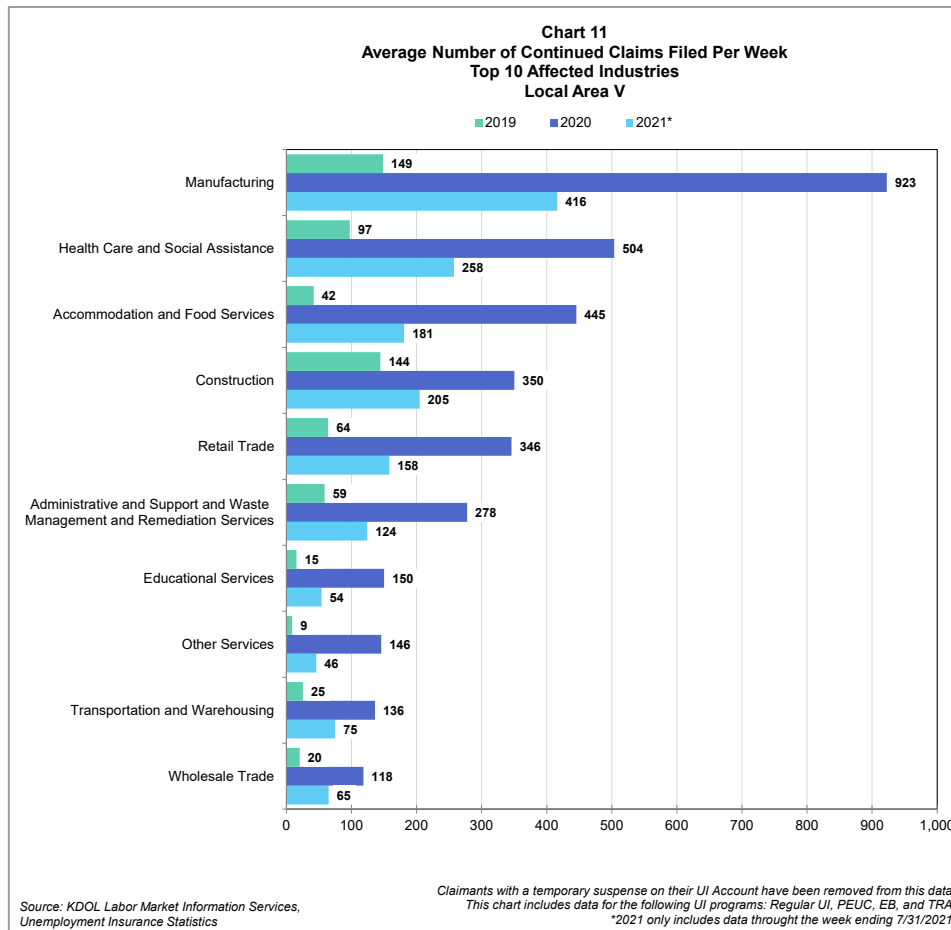
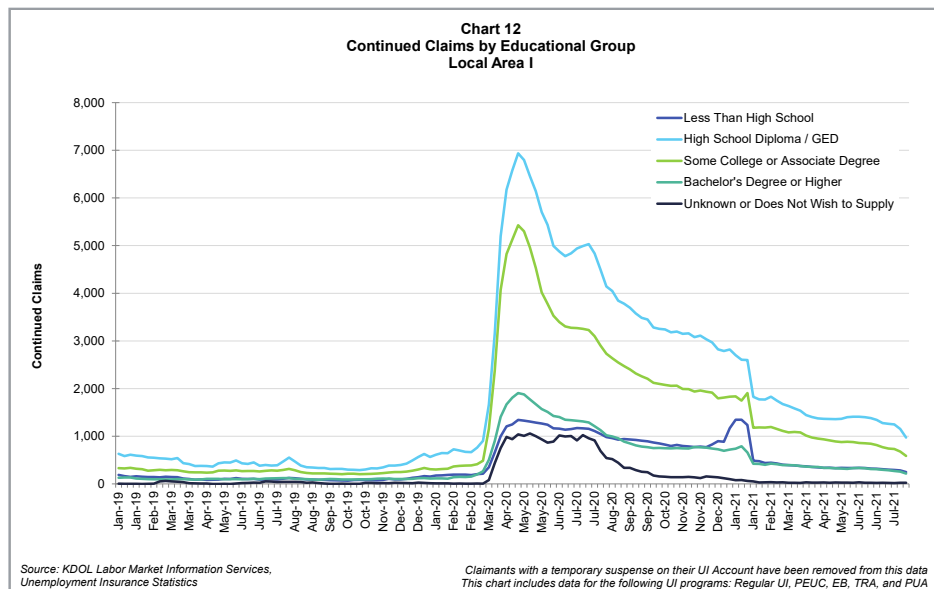


Chart 12 displays continued claims by educational attainment. Claimants with a high school diploma or GED equivalent generally have the highest proportion of claims followed by claimants with some college or an associate degree. This can be attributed to the fact that the industries in which a higher proportion of claimants file typically do not require any postsecondary education, such as manufacturing and construction. When the initial influx of claims occurred in March 2020, claims from individuals with some college or associate degree and a bachelor's degree or higher saw a slightly sharper increase than other levels of educational attainment; however, high school diploma or GED equivalent continued to have the highest number of claims. As the COVID-19 pandemic continued, claims declined at similar rates.



OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS

Table 5 displays the employment and median annual wage for each major occupational group in Local Area V according to the 2021 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 13,440 jobs in May 2020, this was closely followed by office and administrative support occupations with 12,220 jobs. Four of the top 20 occupations by employment fell under these occupational groups, with secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive being the sixth most common occupation and customer service representatives being the seventh most common occupation.

Table 5 Employment and Median Annual Wage by Occupational Group Local Area V May 2020		
Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Total, All Occupations	102,250	\$32,884
Production Occupations	13,440	\$34,936
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	12,220	\$31,627
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	9,960	\$40,781
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	8,840	\$19,476
Sales and Related Occupations	8,150	\$23,650
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	8,040	\$31,265
Healthcare Support Occupations	5,670	\$23,897
Construction and Extraction Occupations	5,440	\$40,595
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	5,410	\$54,683
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	4,770	\$44,088
Management Occupations	4,030	\$78,367
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	3,000	\$54,717
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	2,880	\$26,415
Protective Service Occupations	2,390	\$37,046
Personal Care and Service Occupations	1,560	\$22,713
Community and Social Service Occupations	1,450	\$37,886
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	1,420	\$66,725
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	1,380	\$26,726
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	870	\$52,171
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	690	\$58,019
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	330	\$32,452
Legal Occupations	320	\$51,434
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>		

Four other occupational groups accounted for at least 8,000 jobs in Local Area V. There were 9,960 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 8,840 jobs, with two of the top 20 most common occupations falling under this group. There were 8,150 sales and related jobs while transportation and material moving occupations reported 8,040 jobs. The most common occupation in Local Area V in 2020 was home health and personal care aides.

Table 6 Top 20 Occupations by Employment Local Area V May 2020	
Occupation	Employment
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	3,560
Retail Salespersons	2,990
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	2,770
Fast Food and Counter Workers	2,360
Cashiers	2,350
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2,080
Customer Service Representatives	1,950
Waiters and Waitresses	1,840
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	1,640
Registered Nurses	1,570
Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	1,550
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,520
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	1,390
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,380
Stockers and Order Fillers	1,300
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,290
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,280
General and Operations Managers	1,130
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,100
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,090
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

The median annual wage in Local Area V as of May 2020 was \$32,884. The highest paying occupational group was management, which earned a median annual wage of \$78,367. Ten of the top 20 highest paid occupations were management occupations. Two other occupational groups had annual median wages of at least \$55,000. Architecture and engineering occupations had a median annual wage of \$66,725 and life, physical, and social science occupations had a median annual wage of \$58,019. Notably, six 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 2020	
Occupation	Median Annual Wage
Nurse Anesthetists	\$154,573
Pharmacists	\$132,490
Dentists, General	\$132,150
Chief Executives	\$118,754
Architectural and Engineering Managers	\$118,332
Marketing Managers	\$117,367
Physician Assistants	\$112,194
Sales Managers	\$110,531
Nurse Practitioners	\$105,250
Purchasing Managers	\$101,307
First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	\$100,199
Financial Managers	\$98,908
Physical Therapists	\$97,138
Industrial Production Managers	\$96,791
Human Resources Managers	\$95,814
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$95,026
Electrical Engineers	\$94,589
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	\$93,725
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	\$90,501
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	\$86,257
<i>Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics</i>	

LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS

Local Area V total jobs in all industries are expected to increase by 1,275 to 105,809 jobs from 2018 to 2028, an increase of 1.2% over the 10-year period. This averages out to a job gain of 128 jobs per year, or 0.1% average annual growth. Goods-producing industries are projected to gain 176 jobs and increase at an average annual rate of 0.1% from 2018 to 2028. Service providing industries are expected to see an increase of 919 jobs, or 1.2%, over the 10-year period. The number of self-employed workers is also expected to increase over the projection period by 180 workers, or 3.9%.

Table 8 shows the industries expected to gain jobs over the 10-year projection period. The health care and social assistance industry is projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the 10-year period with an additional 1,807 jobs, as well as the highest percentage increase at 11.7%.

Table 8 Growing Industries by Numerical Job Change Southeast Projection Region 2018 - 2028					
Industry	Job Numbers		Job Changes		
	Base Year 2016	Projection Year 2026	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %
Total All Industries	104,534	105,809	1,275	1.2%	0.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	15,380	17,187	1,807	11.7%	1.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	3,660	4,067	407	11.1%	1.1%
Other Services (except Government)	2,935	3,195	260	8.9%	0.9%
Construction	3,162	3,416	254	8.0%	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	2,647	2,804	157	5.9%	0.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,534	1,647	113	7.4%	0.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	493	539	46	9.3%	0.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	598	624	26	4.3%	0.4%

Note: The Southeast Projection Region differs from Local Area V since it includes Chase County and excludes Miami County
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

Table 9 shows the occupational groups projected to gain jobs over the projection period. Personal care and service occupations are the only occupational group projected to experience significant growth, adding 1,336 jobs. This represents an increase of 30.3%, or 3.0% annually. Almost all the growth in this occupational group will be for personal care aides, who are workers who provide non-medical assistance to disabled or elderly persons.

Table 9 Top 10 Occupational Groups by Numerical Job Change South Central Projection Region 2018 - 2028						
Occupations	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	337,164	338,683	1,519	0.5%	0.0%	386,467
Personal Care and Service Occupations	14,702	17,990	3,288	22.4%	2.0%	27,424
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	9,912	10,765	853	8.6%	0.8%	14,238
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	20,012	20,860	848	4.2%	0.4%	19,285
Management Occupations	15,502	16,210	708	4.6%	0.4%	13,620
Construction and Extraction Occupations	17,712	18,306	594	3.4%	0.3%	20,478
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	16,097	16,642	545	3.4%	0.3%	16,214
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	6,057	6,431	374	6.2%	0.6%	5,012
Community and Social Service Occupations	4,164	4,504	340	8.2%	0.8%	4,944
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	18,880	19,132	252	1.3%	0.1%	23,717
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	8,121	8,271	150	1.8%	0.2%	6,299

Note: The South Central Projection Region differs from Local Area IV since it includes Harvey County.
Source: KDOL Labor Market Information Services and the U.S. DOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections

Table 10 displays projected employment by education requirements. Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent are expected to experience the most growth, and are projected to add 714 jobs. Jobs requiring a bachelor's degree are the only other group that is projected to add over 500 jobs, adding 541 jobs over the projection period.

Table 10 Projections by Education Requirement Southeast Projection Region 2018 - 2028						
Education	Job Numbers		Job Changes			Total Openings
	Base Year 2018	Projection Year 2028	Numerical	Percent	Annual Avg. Growth %	
Total, All Occupations	104,534	105,809	1,275	1.2%	0.1%	122,241
High school diploma or equivalent	38,835	39,549	714	1.8%	0.2%	45,896
Bachelor's degree	14,650	15,191	541	3.7%	0.4%	12,941
Postsecondary non-degree award	5,753	5,861	108	1.9%	0.2%	6,138
Master's degree	1,450	1,553	103	7.1%	0.7%	1,284
Associate's degree	784	855	71	9.1%	0.9%	743
Doctoral or professional degree	1,661	1,713	52	3.1%	0.3%	1,070
Some college, no degree	3,455	3,374	-81	-2.3%	-0.2%	3,572
No formal educational credential	20,969	20,871	-98	-0.5%	0.0%	32,155

Note: The Southeast Projection Region differs from Local Area V since it includes Chase County and excludes Miami County

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

SOURCES

Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Department of Commerce)

Home Page: <https://www.bea.gov/>

GDP & Personal Income (U.S.): https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_nipa.cfm

GDP & Personal Income (State & Regional): https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm

Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Home Page: <https://www.bls.gov/>

Consumer Price Index: <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/>

Current Employment Statistics (U.S. Nonfarm Jobs): <https://www.bls.gov/ces/>

Current Employment Statistics (State/MSA Nonfarm Jobs): <https://www.bls.gov/sae/>

Labor Force Statistics (U.S.): <https://www.bls.gov/cps/>

Local Area Unemployment Statistics: <https://www.bls.gov/lau/>

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: <https://www.bls.gov/cew/>

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: <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=735>

Kansas Wage Survey: <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=817>

United States Census Bureau

Home Page: <https://www.census.gov/>

Foreign Trade Statistics: <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/state/data/ks.html>

Population Estimates: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html>