

W. Frank Barton School of Business

Center for Economic Development and Business Research

State and Metropolitan Area Production

2016



WICHITA STATE
UNIVERSITY

1845 Fairmount St.
Wichita KS 67260-0121
316-978-3225
www.CEDBR.org
cedbr@wichita.edu

State and Metropolitan Production 2016

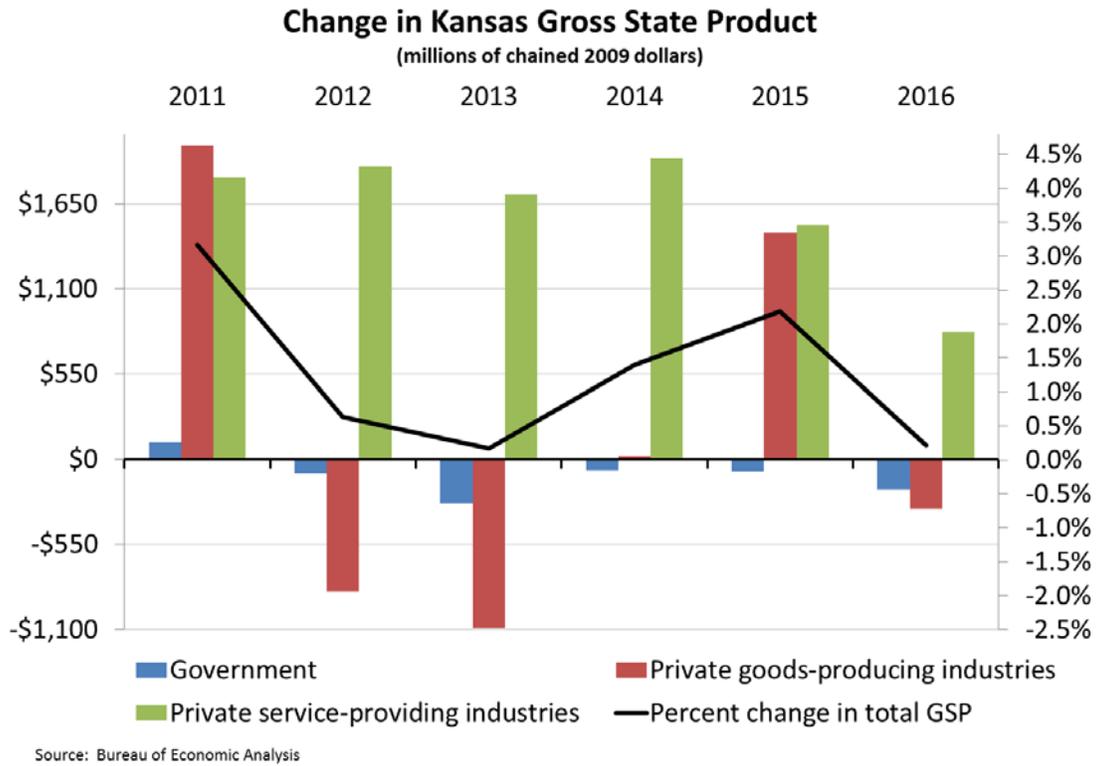
Real gross domestic product by state and metropolitan area is a measure of the area's production of goods and services. It represents the final market value, based on national prices, of all goods and services produced in the area in a given year.

Overall, the state of Kansas had an increase in Gross State Product between 2015 and 2016 of 0.2 percent. However, each of the metropolitan areas within the state had a different total growth rate in the production of goods and services. The Kansas City area, which includes parts of Missouri, grew 1.0 percent. Metropolitan product in the Lawrence area, which represents 2.8 percent of the state economy, grew 2.4 percent. The Manhattan area, which represents 2.3 percent of the state economy, grew 0.5 percent. The Topeka area, which represents 6.7 percent of the state economy, grew by 2.2 percent. The Wichita area, which represents 20.9 percent of the state economy, contracted by 1.4 percent.

The value of total production in these areas includes the production of all private industries and government. The overall growth in each area is the result of strong growth in some industries and contractions in other industries.

- Government includes the executive, legislative, judicial, administrative and regulatory activities of federal, state, local, and international governments.
- Private goods-producing industries consist of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.
- Private service-providing industries consist of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing, excluding postal services; information; finance and insurance; real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and technical services; management of companies; administrative and waste services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services.

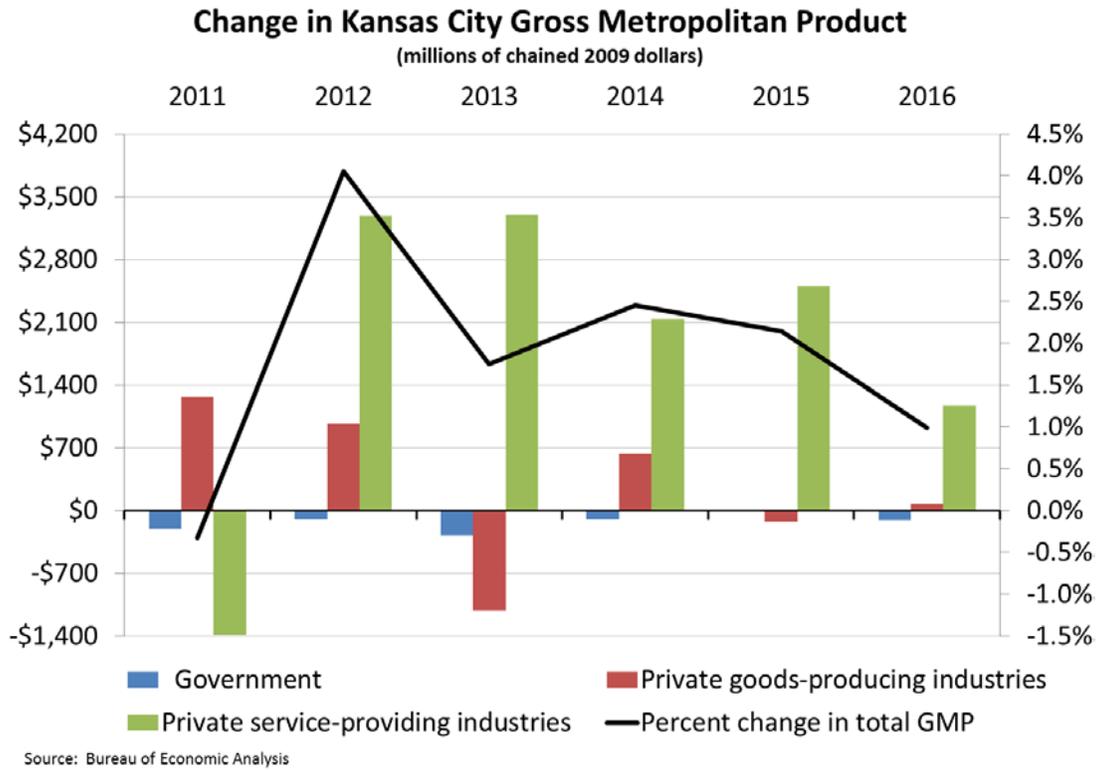
Kansas Gross State Product



The Kansas Gross State Product in 2016 was \$153.3 billion, a 0.2 percent increase from 2015, after adjusting for inflation.

- Government production of goods and services decreased \$197 million between 2015 and 2016, or 1.1 percent. Between 2011 and 2016, government production of goods and services decreased \$725 million in Kansas.
- Private goods-producing industries production decreased \$321 million between 2015 and 2016, or 1.0 percent. This is mostly attributable to declines in mining and durable goods manufacturing, which decreased \$439 million and \$398 million, respectively. These declines were partially offset by growth in nondurable goods manufacturing of \$305 million. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, and utilities also experienced modest growth. Construction production was down slightly. Between 2011 and 2016, private goods-providing industries production decreased by \$779 million.
- Private service-providing industries production increased \$821 million between 2015 and 2016, or 1.0 percent. This growth was led by finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing, which increased \$435 million, followed by retail trade, which increased \$209 million. Information and wholesale trade production also increased. These increases were somewhat offset by decreases in education and healthcare, professional services, and arts and entertainment. Between 2011 and 2016, private service-providing industries production increased by \$7.9 billion.

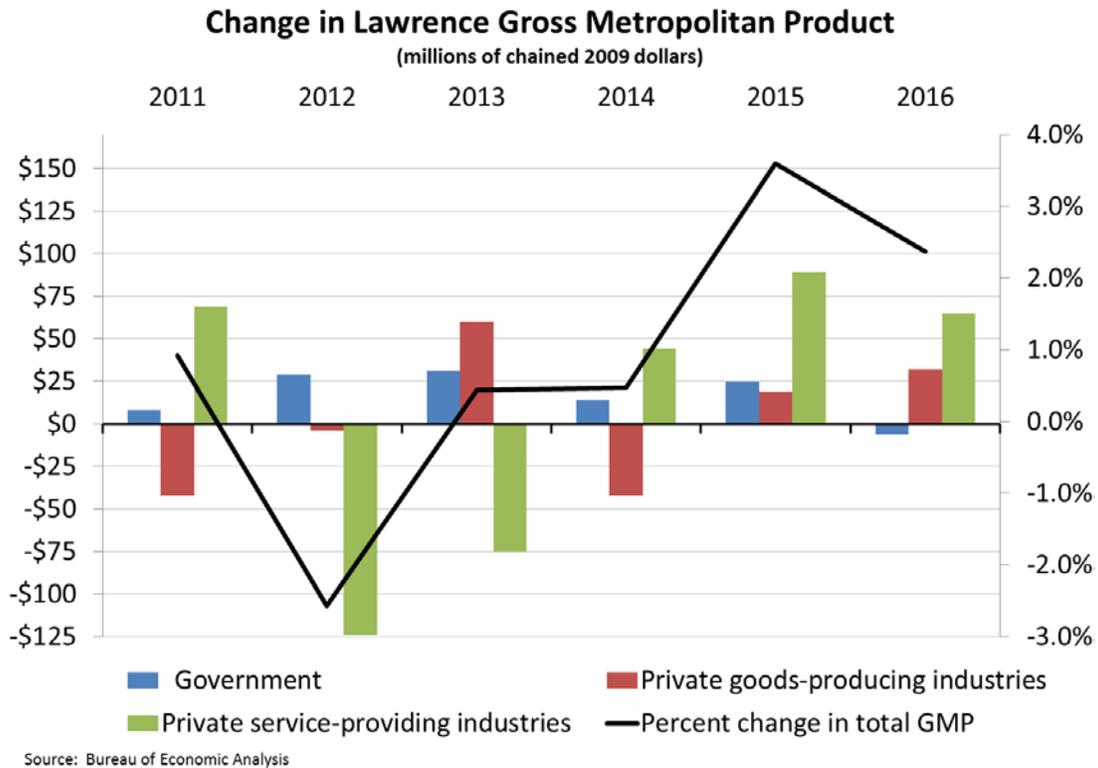
Kansas City Gross Metropolitan Product



The Kansas City Gross Metropolitan Product in 2016 was \$129.2 billion, a 1.0 percent increase from 2015, after adjusting for inflation.

- Government production of goods and services decreased \$111 million between 2015 and 2016, or 1.0 percent. Between 2011 and 2016, government production of goods and services decreased \$585 million in the Kansas City area.
- Private goods-producing industries production increased \$72 million between 2015 and 2016, or 0.4 percent. This is attributable to a strong increase in construction and durable goods manufacturing of \$125 million and \$141 million, respectively. Utilities production increased \$108 million. These increases were partially offset by a \$179 million decrease in nondurable goods manufacturing. Between 2011 and 2016, private goods-producing industries production increased \$429 million in the Kansas City area.
- Private service-providing industries production increased \$1.2 billion between 2015 and 2016, or 1.4 percent. This is due to strong increases in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing of \$349 million and retail trade of \$272 million. Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation also increased by \$164 million. Between 2011 and 2016, private service-providing industries production increased \$12.4 billion in the Kansas City area.

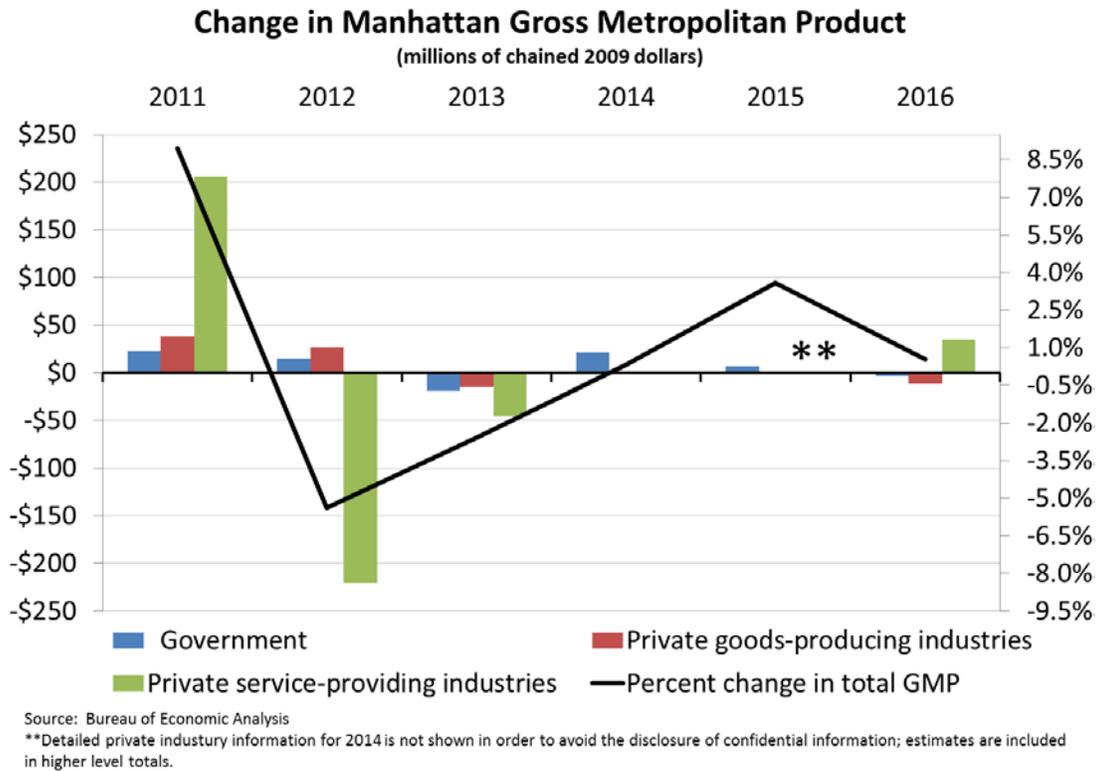
Lawrence Gross Metropolitan Product



The Lawrence Gross Metropolitan Product in 2016 was \$4.4 billion, a 2.4 percent increase from 2015, after adjusting for inflation.

- Government production of goods and services decreased \$6 million between 2015 and 2016, or 0.6 percent. Between 2011 and 2016, government production of goods and services has increased \$93 million in the Lawrence area.
- Private goods-producing industries production increased \$32 million between 2015 and 2016, or 6.0 percent. This is due mostly to increases in durable and nondurable goods manufacturing of \$16 million and \$10 million, respectively. Between 2011 and 2016, private goods-producing industries production increased \$65 million in the Lawrence area.
- Private service-providing industries production increased \$65 million between 2015 and 2016, or 3.0 percent. This growth was led by retail trade, which increased by \$18 million, and information, which increased by \$17 million. Professional and business services and health care increased by \$13 million and \$14 million, respectively. This growth was partially offset by declines in finance, insurance, real estate, and leasing, and transportation and warehousing. Between 2011 and 2016, private service-providing industries production decreased by \$1 million in the Lawrence area.

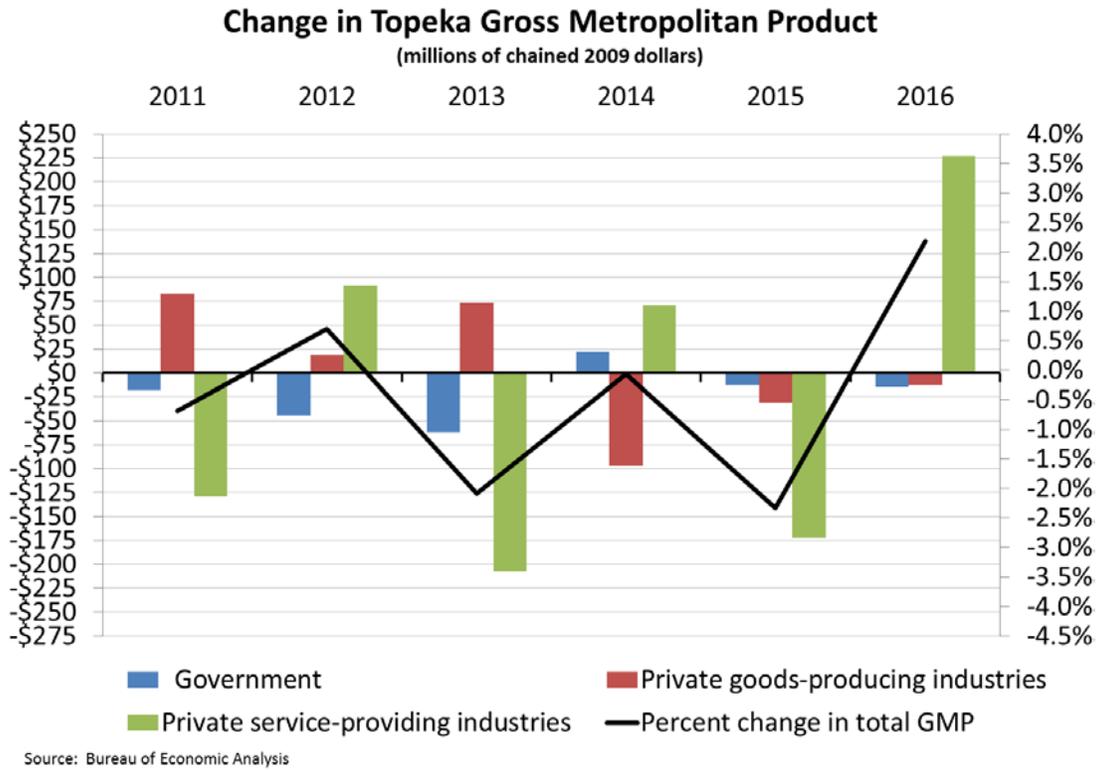
Manhattan Gross Metropolitan Product



The Manhattan Gross Metropolitan Product in 2016 was \$3.6 billion 0.5 percent increase from 2015, after adjusting for inflation.

- Government production of goods and services decreased \$4 million between 2015 and 2016, or 0.5 percent. Between 2011 and 2016, government production of goods and services increased \$20 million in the Manhattan area.
- Private goods-producing industries production decreased \$12 million between 2015 and 2016, or 2.8 percent. This can be attributed to a decline in durable goods manufacturing of \$19 million that was partially offset by increases in nondurable goods manufacturing and construction. Between 2011 and 2016, private goods-producing industries production decreased by \$22 million in the Manhattan area.
- Private service-providing industries production increased \$35 million between 2015 and 2016, or 2.0 percent. This growth was led by finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing, which increased \$18 million, followed by professional and business services, which increased \$13 million. Between 2011 and 2016, private service-providing industries production decreased by \$117 million in the Manhattan area.

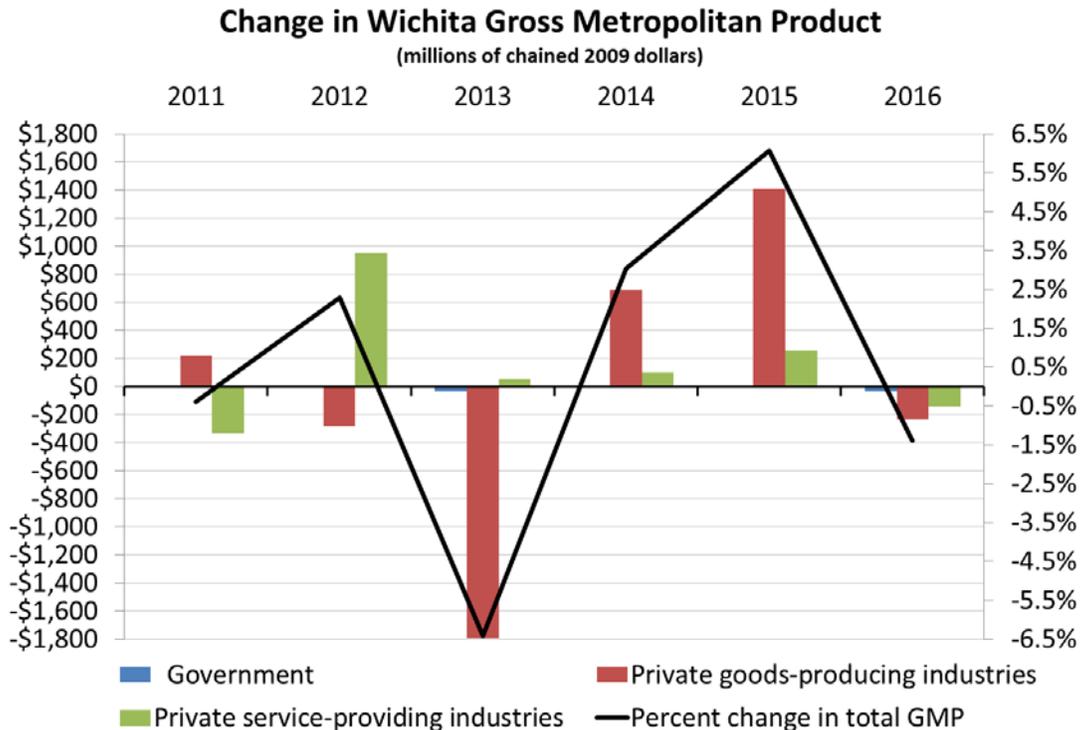
Topeka Gross Metropolitan Product



The Topeka Gross Metropolitan Product in 2016 was \$10.5 billion, a 2.2 percent increase from 2015, after adjusting for inflation.

- Government production of goods and services decreased \$15 million between 2015 and 2016, or 0.8 percent. Between 2011 and 2016, government production of goods and services decreased \$111 million in the Topeka area.
- Private goods-producing industries production decreased \$12 million between 2015 and 2016, or 0.9 percent. Mining production decreased by \$25 million, which was partially offset by small increases in agriculture, construction, and manufacturing. Between 2011 and 2016, private goods-producing industries production decreased by \$48 million in the Topeka area.
- Private service-providing industries production increased \$227 million between 2015 and 2016, or 3.9 percent. This growth can be partly attributed to professional and business services, which grew by \$145 million. However, detailed industry information is not available for all service-providing industries for these years. Between 2011 and 2016, private service-providing industries production increased by \$10 million.

Wichita Gross Metropolitan Product



The Wichita Gross Metropolitan Product in 2016 was \$32.0 billion, a 1.4 percent decrease from 2015, after adjusting for inflation.

- Government production of goods and services decreased \$30 million between 2015 and 2016, or 1.0 percent. Between 2011 and 2016, government production of goods and services decreased \$77 million in the Wichita area.
- Private goods-producing industries production decreased \$234 million between 2015 and 2016, or 2.5 percent. Manufacturing production in the Wichita area was down by \$106 million. This was due to decreases in durable goods manufacturing that were partially offset by increases in nondurable goods manufacturing. Mining and construction both decreased in 2016, by \$170 million and \$22 million, respectively. Between 2011 and 2016, private goods-producing industries production decreased by \$214 million.
- Private service-providing industries production decreased \$143 million between 2015 and 2016, or 0.9 percent. This can be attributed to a \$125 million decrease in professional and business services and a \$42 million decrease in finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing. Between 2011 and 2016, private service-providing industries production increased \$1.2 billion.

The Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR) can provide detailed customized research upon request. Contact CEDBR at (316) 978-3225 for costs and availability or email cedbr@wichita.edu.