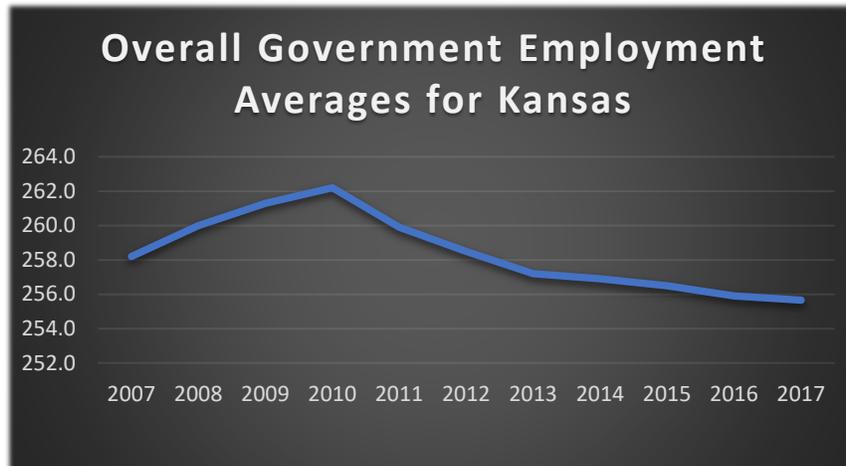
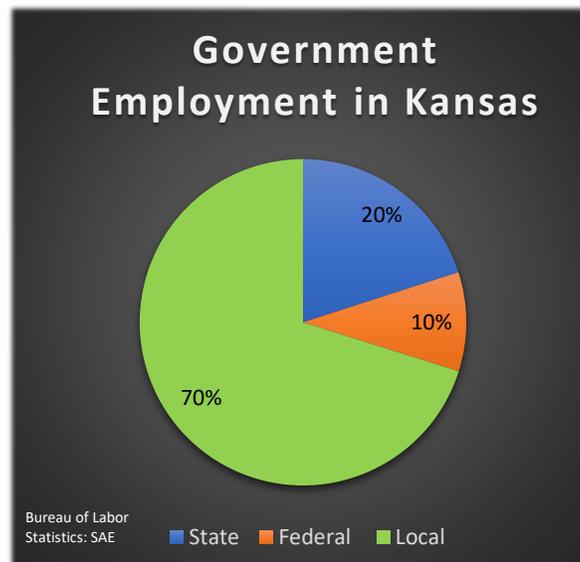


Overview

Kansas government employed an average of 255,700 people in 2017, a decrease of 500 jobs from the 2016 average¹. This continues the trend of declining government employment since its last peak in 2010 with just over 262,000 jobs. In 2010 Kansas received at least \$1.3 billion from the Economic Recovery and Reinvestment Act, dispersed by the state government. From 2010 to 2017 government employment in Kansas fell by just over 2.5%.



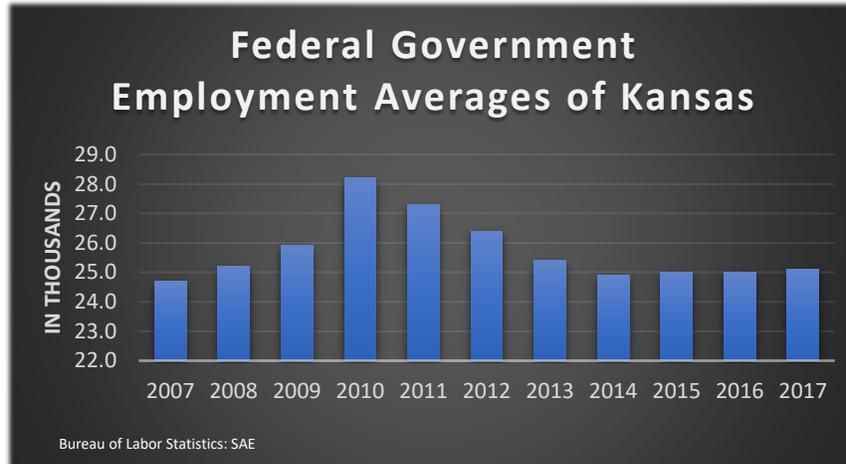
The majority of government jobs in Kansas were at the local level with approximately 179,000, just over two-thirds of total government employment. The rest of government jobs were at the federal level with 21,000, and the state level with just over 51,000. State level jobs have declined since 2010, while federal level jobs were fairly constant the past few years. Overall local government jobs remained fairly constant at around 180,000.



¹ Source: Employment data in this article is from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' State and Metro Area Employment, Hours and Earnings unless otherwise noted.

Federal Government

Federal employment increased roughly 100 jobs in 2017 from the previous year. Since 2014 federal government employment has grown by about 0.8% overall. The peak of federal jobs, in Kansas, was in 2010 with just over 28,000. Due in part to an estimated \$1.3 billion in funding given to Kansas through the Economic Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009². This was followed by an 11.7% drop from the peak in 2010 to 2014.



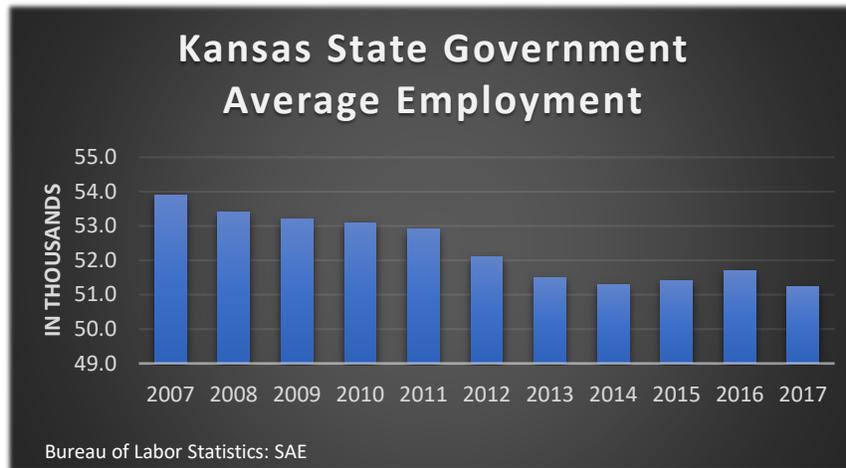
Kansas government is one of the least federally dependent states in America. In 2015, just over 21 percent of general revenue in Kansas was from federal funds. Most federal funds in Kansas are used for public welfare programs, making up 53% of public welfare spending in 2015. Education is mostly funded by state and local governments, so federal funds only made up 10.4% of total spending for education in Kansas³.

² Source: "Stimulus Spending by State", the Wall Street Journal, August 6th 2009, <http://online.wsj.com/public/resources/documents/info-STIMULUS0903.html>

³ Source: "How Much Do States Rely on Federal Funding?", Governing, May 22 2017, <http://www.governing.com/topics/finance/gov-state-budgets-federal-funding-2015-2018-trump.html>

State Government

State level government jobs decreased by 500 jobs from 2016 to 2017. This downward trend of government employment since 2007, except for a small increase from 2014 to 2016. State government employed declined 2,700 jobs over the past decade.



This trend began in 2002 under governor Kathleen Sebelius. From 2002 to 2016, non-university state employment declined by 25%. According to the Kansas Department of Administration, this is a total loss of over 5,600 jobs since 2002. This includes a loss of 49% of employees for the Department for Children and Families (just under 1,800 jobs), a decline of over 1,000 jobs for the Department of Transportation, and a 25% loss of employees from state hospitals. The largest declines in percentage terms occurred for the Department of Administration which lost 268 employees, while the Department of Labor experienced a fifty percent decline from 822 to 421 employees⁴.

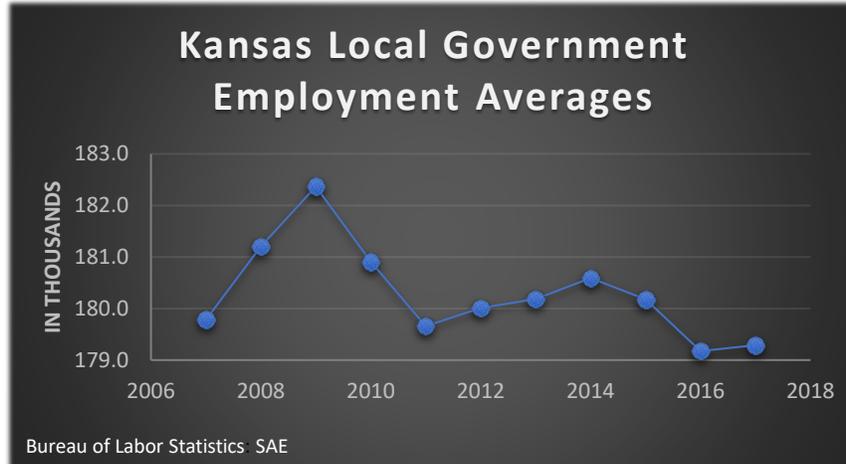
State expenditures remained steady for the 2013 to 2016 fiscal years, with education having the largest portion at 62 to 63 percent of total approved expenditures. Human resources receive the next largest portion of expenditures from 25 to 26 percent. The other large categories for expenditures consists of; transportation, public safety, general government, and agricultural/natural resources⁵. Overall approved expenditures for state operations have remained between \$1.3 billion and \$1.45 billion over the past five years.

⁴ Source: "Workforce Reports", Kansas Department of Administration, <http://admin.ks.gov/offices/personnel-services/agency-information/workforce-reports>

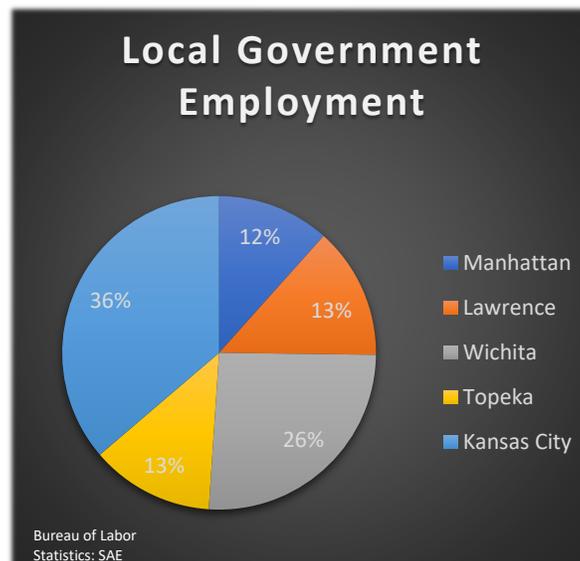
⁵ Source: "Kansas Comparison Report", Kansas Division of the Budget, <https://budget.kansas.gov/comparison-reports/>

Local Government

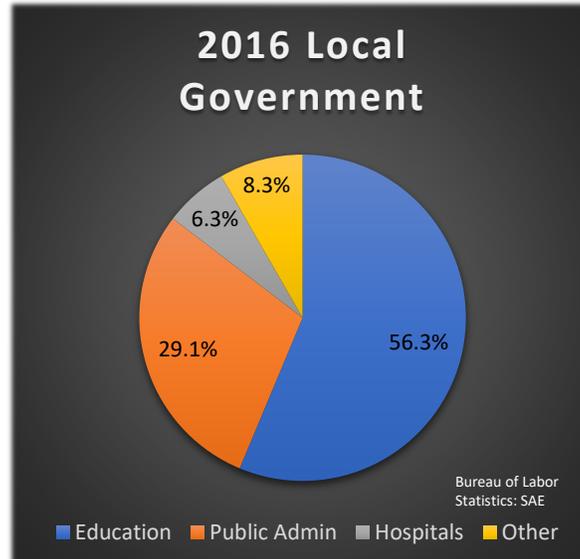
Overall local government in Kansas saw a slight increase from 179,200 in 2016 to 179,300 in 2017. From 2007 to 2009 state local government experienced an overall increase of 1,600 jobs. This was followed by a decline of 1,700 jobs from 2010 through 2011, which was then followed by an increase of 900 jobs from 2012 to 2014. From 2014 to 2016 there was an overall decrease of 1,400 jobs.



The bulk of overall local government jobs comes from Kansas urban areas, which totaled 119,400 workers. Manhattan and Kansas City saw an increase in local government jobs from 2016, while Wichita and Topeka saw a significant decrease in government jobs in the same timeframe. Over all the urban areas, there has been a slight increase in average workers from roughly 119,360 in 2017 compared to just under 119,000 in 2016. Between these urban areas Kansas City still employs over 41 percent of local urban area government workers, while Wichita has declined below 30 percent. The large decrease of local government jobs for 2010 can be partially explained by a 2,400 job decrease for non-urban area jobs, while urban areas experienced an overall 900 job increase.

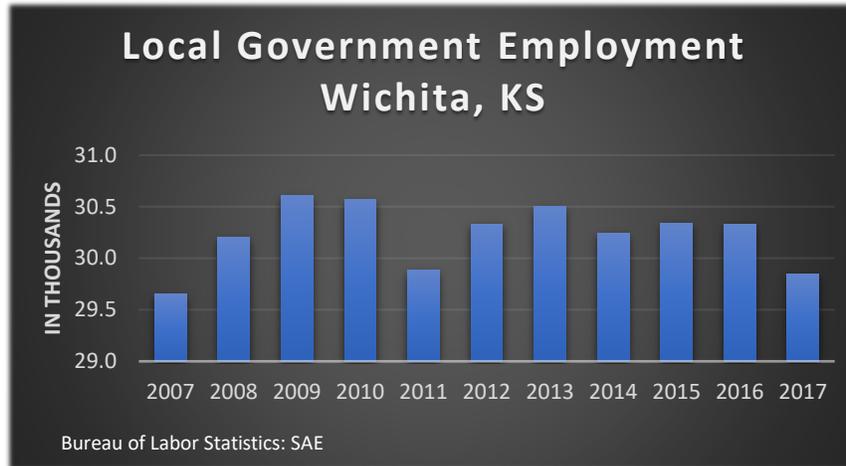


The vast majority of local government jobs are in public education with 100,881 jobs in 2016. Public administration jobs make up the second largest segment with 52,221 jobs, which combined with education make up just over 85 percent of Kansas local government jobs. Public hospitals made up the third largest part of local government with 11,260 jobs for 2016. The remaining 8 percent is made up of various jobs types including public maintenance, sanitation, and public safety.



Wichita

Local government employment in Wichita fell below thirty thousand jobs in 2017, which hasn't occurred since 2011. During this time period the employment held relatively steady at just above thirty thousand jobs, ending with just over 30,300 jobs for 2016. From 2016 to 2017 the number of workers dropped to 29,850, a decline of 1.59 percent. The lowest point for Wichita government jobs in the past ten years was in 2007 when there was just under 29,700 which was a continuation of small growth in local government jobs since 1995.



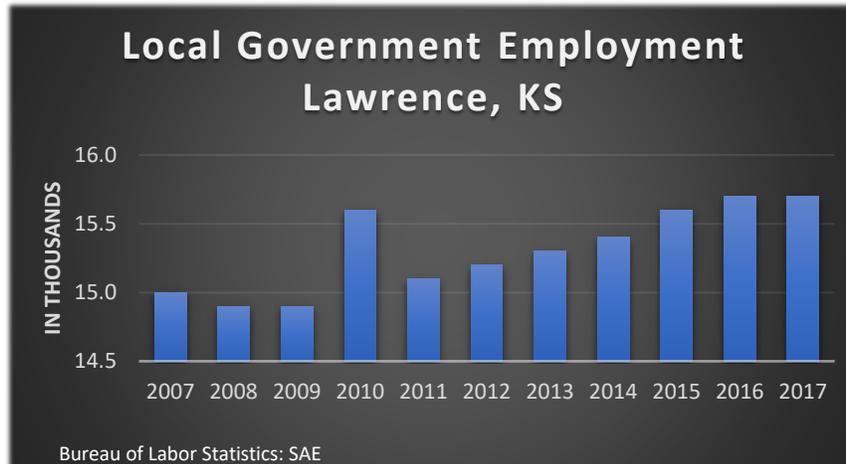
The large drop in local government jobs for 2017 could be partially explained by the stagnant negotiations for raises of Wichita teachers. The Wichita teacher's union of over 4,100 individuals has been dealing with stalled contract talks since the 2015-2016 contract⁶. This included an 18-million-dollar budget cut that was approved by the Wichita school board in 2016. Among other things, it would cut more than 100 positions across the district⁷.

⁶ Source: "Wichita teachers 'need relief yesterday,' district officials told", Wichita Eagle, September 26 2016, <http://www.kansas.com/news/local/education/article104215866.html>

⁷ Source: "Wichita school board approves \$18 million in cuts; more to come", Wichita Eagle, May 18 2016, <http://www.kansas.com/news/local/education/article78461967.html>

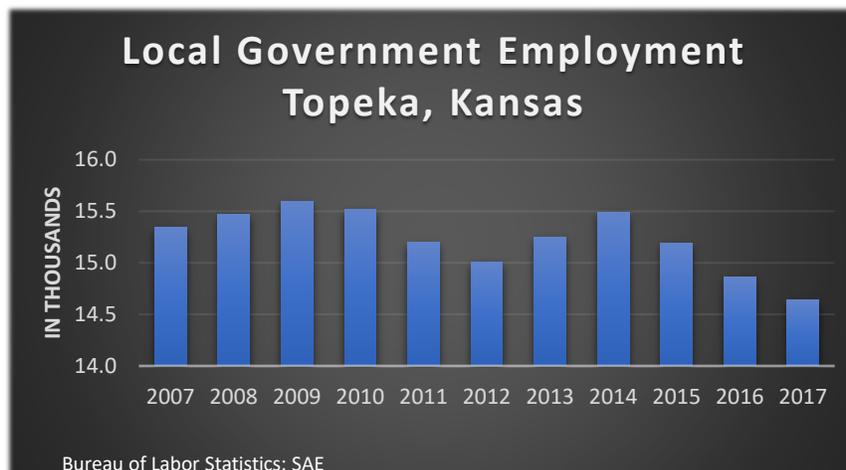
Lawrence

Lawrence local government jobs remain constant for the 2017 year at 15,700. This marks an end to the trend of increasing jobs for local government that has been happening since 2011. The low point of local government employment in Lawrence was just under 15,000 jobs for both 2008 and 2009. This was followed by a 700 job increase for local government in 2010, then a 500 job decrease in 2011. From 2012 to 2016 there was a 600 job increase, an average increase of 150 jobs per year in that time period.



Topeka

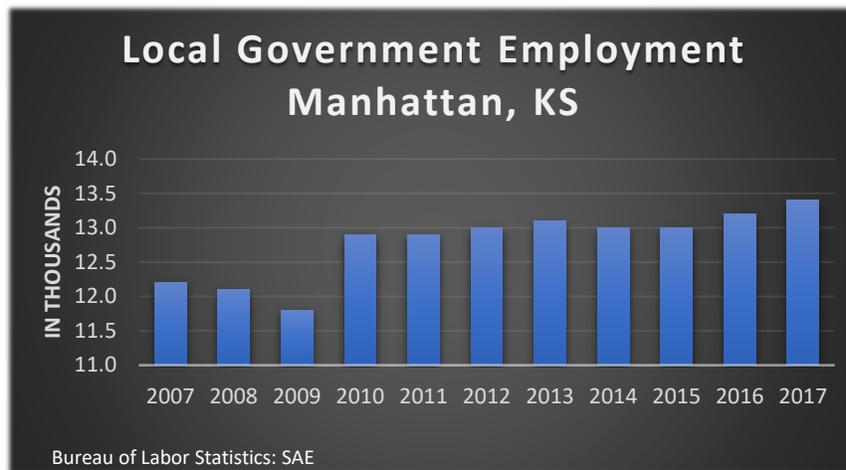
Local government employment fell 300 jobs in Topeka during 2017. 2016 and 2017 were the only years with local government employment below 15,000 in Topeka. From 2007 to 2009 local government employment grew 300 jobs, followed by a period of decline from 2010 to 2012, finishing 2012 with 15,000 jobs. There was an increase of 500 jobs over 2013 and 2014, which has been followed by a decline of 900 jobs over the past three years.



Manhattan

There were 200 jobs added to the local government of Manhattan in 2017. Local government employment grew 16 percent since its low point of 11,800 jobs in 2009. The following year there was an increase of 1,100 jobs which remained constant for 2011. There was an increase of 100 total jobs for both 2012 and 2013, followed by a decline of 100 jobs for 2014. For 2015 jobs remained stable at 13,000 and increased by 200 in 2016.

One of the major government employers in the Manhattan area, is Kansas State University. In 2013 Kansas State University employed 6,028 people, just over 40 percent of the total government employment in the Riley County area. Another key component are USD 383 public schools, providing 1,350 jobs in 2013⁸. The decrease of government jobs in the Riley county area can be partially explained by a drop of 604 jobs for Kansas State University in 2014, while in the same year public schools increased by 100 jobs⁹.

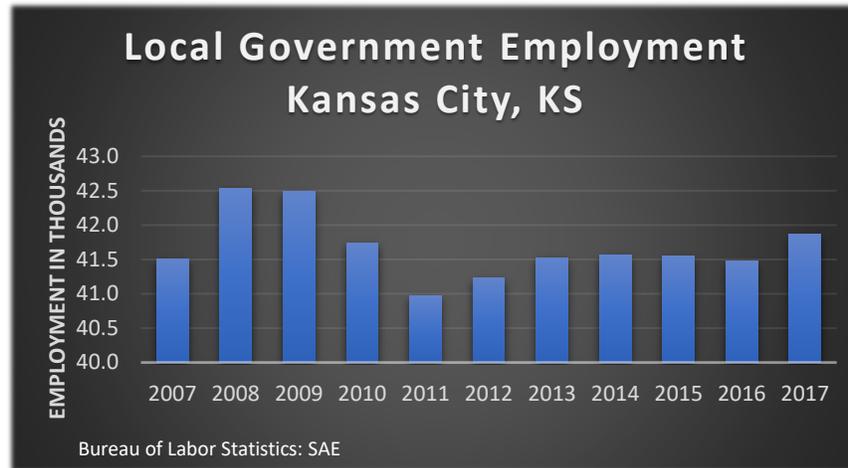


⁸ Source: "Economic Information Concerning the City of Manhattan, Kansas", City of Manhattan Kansas Budget Book, 2013, <https://cityofmhk.com/DocumentCenter/View/22388>

⁹ Source: "Economic Information Concerning the City of Manhattan, Kansas", City of Manhattan Kansas Budget Book, 2014, <https://cityofmhk.com/DocumentCenter/View/29839>

Kansas City

Kansas City local government added 400 jobs in 2017, which marks the end of a near stagnant period with local government employing between 41,500 and 41,600 from 2013 to 2016. There were also 41,500 jobs in 2007 before seeing a 1,000 job increase to 2008. Jobs remained stagnant in 2009 before falling to 41,700 in 2010 and then declining to 41,000 in 2011. Over the past ten years Kansas City has seen small fluctuations in local government between 41,000 and 43,000 job range.



The trend of an increasing amount of Kansas City's budget going to public safety continued for 2017 receiving close to 80 percent of the 1.59 billion budget for 2017-2018 fiscal year¹⁰. This is an increase of five percent of the general fund share that was almost 75 percent for the 2015-2016 fiscal year. Most of the increase is to account for pay increases for police and firefighters of Kansas City. This type of budgetary policy could partially explain the almost stagnant local government jobs from 2013-2015. A common trend that followed with the increase to public safety departments was a decrease in funding for other city employees. According to the Kansas City Star the 2015-2016 budget saw an increase of 10.5 million for the Kansas City fire department while there was a cut of 80 city employee jobs¹¹.

¹⁰ Source: "Kansas City Council Approves 2017-2018 Budget, Boosts Public Safety Funding", KCUR, March 23 2017, <http://kcur.org/post/kansas-city-council-approves-2017-2018-budget-boosts-public-safety-funding#stream/0>

¹¹ Source: "Kansas City Council adopts budget with big increases for pensions, fire", Kansas City Star, March 26 2015, <http://www.kansascity.com/news/politics-government/article16412783.html>