

KANSAS ECONOMIC REVIEW





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Employment Forecast



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Healthy, Wealthy, Wise



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Business Dynamism

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Save the Date

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YEARS

KANSAS
ECONOMIC
OUTLOOK
CONFERENCE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2025 | 7:30 TO 11:30 A.M.
CENTURY II CONVENTION CENTER, WICHITA, KS

UPCOMING EVENTS

COMMUNITY OUTLOOK EVENTS

Montgomery • Jan. 29

TBD

Dickinson • Jan. 31

Abilene, KS

Labette • TBD

Parsons, KS

Bourbon • TBD

Fort Scott, KS

McPherson • TBD

McPherson, KS

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK CONFERENCES*

Lawrence • Jan. 27

Lawrence, KS

Topeka • Jan. 28

Topeka, KS

Reno • Feb. 4

Hutchinson, KS

WWW.CEDBR.ORG/EVENTS

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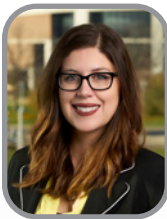


CONNECT WITH CEDBR

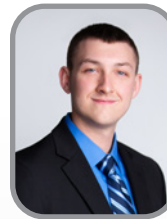


CEDBR, part of the W. Frank Barton School of Business at Wichita State University, is a reliable resource of local, state and national demographic and economic data. Since 1968 we have striven to enhance economic growth and development through our applied and objective research, which makes us an active and well-respected partner with economic development leaders. Our wealth of information could be the opportunity needed to make your next strategic decision.

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KANSAS ECONOMIC FORECAST 2025-2026

Foreword by the Director

Over the past several decades, the Kansas economy has demonstrated remarkable resilience in the face of major disruptions, including the Great Recession (2008–2009), the COVID-19 pandemic (2020), and recent significant inflationary pressures. In each case, economic downturns in Kansas have tended to be milder and shorter-lived compared to the rest of the nation.

Since the pandemic, Kansas has experienced a strong recovery, with many indicators returning to their long-term growth trajectories such as employment and production in non-durable manufacturing and natural resource production. While inflation has posed challenges in recent years, inflation-adjusted personal income continues to rise alongside employment. Several industries in Kansas remain on steady long-term growth paths and are well-positioned for continued expansion.

As we look ahead to 2025, however, uncertainties loom. Policy changes promised by the upcoming federal administration could have widespread economic impacts. While inflationary pressures have eased somewhat, many businesses are still grappling with higher operating costs, and families are adjusting to elevated costs of living. Additionally, rapid advancements in technology and automation are driving significant shifts in industries, adding uncertainty to the future nature of work.

Despite these challenges, I have every confidence in Kansas's resilience and determination. The state has repeatedly shown its ability to adapt and emerge stronger from adversity, and I have no doubt that it will continue to do so in the years ahead.



BEKAH SELBY-LEACH, PH.D.

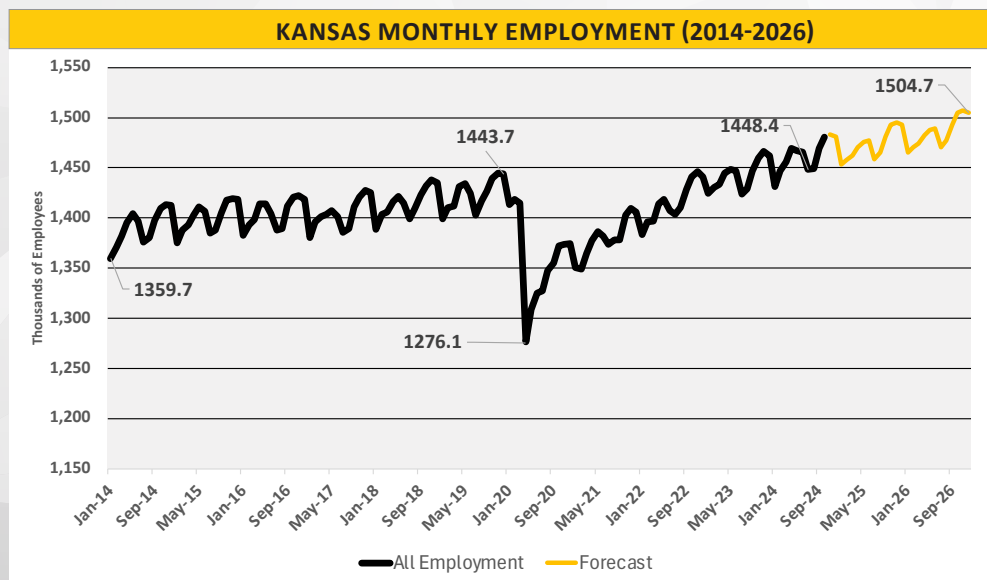
Director, Center for Economic Development and Business Research

Employment Forecast

Statewide Employment Forecast

Since the pandemic, overall employment in Kansas has been steadily rising. Between 2014 and 2019, employment grew by 2.3%, averaging a 0.5% annual increase. Following the pandemic, recovery brought significant gains, with employment rising by 7.33% from 2020 to 2024. However, this rapid growth has begun to slow as the state returns to its long-term growth trajectory. The employment growth rate is expected to continue to decelerate, eventually stabilizing at levels similar to the pre-pandemic growth rates.

Employment Forecast: 0.8%



Source: CEDBR, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Current Employment Statistics (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Employment Forecast (*Continued*)

Statewide Industry Employment Forecasts

While the overall employment change is expected to be positive, the impact within industry is mixed. In this section, we discuss our predictions for employment growth by industry.

INDUSTRY AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH							
Industries (2 Digit NAICS)	Actual	Expected	Forecasted		Expected Change		
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Production	247,525	249,708	249,012	250,009	0.9%	-0.3%	0.4%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	74,367	76,271	76,431	77,178	2.6%	0.2%	1.0%
Durable	101,092	100,211	98,300	97,581	-0.9%	-1.9%	-0.7%
Non-Durable	72,067	73,226	74,281	75,250	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	275,817	279,744	283,761	287,087	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%
Services	665,725	676,236	682,676	690,715	1.6%	1.0%	1.2%
Information	18,292	17,959	17,726	17,572	-1.8%	-1.3%	-0.9%
Financial Activities	76,517	77,768	79,110	79,496	1.6%	1.7%	0.5%
Professional and Business Services	177,783	177,310	176,875	177,650	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.4%
Private Education and Health Services	207,008	215,357	219,340	223,682	4.0%	1.8%	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	132,975	132,772	133,924	136,721	-0.2%	0.9%	2.1%
Other Services	53,150	55,070	55,702	55,594	3.6%	1.1%	-0.2%
Government	253,908	256,662	258,076	257,752	1.1%	0.6%	-0.1%
Total	1,442,975	1,462,350	1,473,524	1,485,564	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%

Source: CEDBR, BLS - Bureau of Labor Statistics - Current Employment Statistics (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

2025 Forecast for Production Employment Change: Mixed

- **Raw Materials Extraction and Construction: 0.2%**
Employment trends in this sector have remained relatively stable in Kansas and proved largely resistant to the effects of the pandemic.
- **Durable Goods Manufacturing: -1.9**
Several factors, including increased automation, shifts in worker satisfaction, and changes in immigration policies, are expected to exert downward pressure on employment in this sector.
- **Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing: 1.4%**
This sector has experienced significant employment growth in recent years, with the potential for continued increases if current trends persist. However, signs of production consolidation—such as the closure of Tyson's facility in Emporia and layoffs at AgCo in Hesston—indicate uneven impacts across the state. Consolidation efforts will likely result in employment gains for major plants but declines in areas affected by closures.

2025 Forecast for Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Employment Change: 1.4%

- This includes wholesale and retail trade, warehousing, transportation, and utilities employment.
- This super-sector has increased steadily since 2014, and we expect the upward trend to continue.

2025 Forecast for Service Employment Change: 1.0%

- Services, generally, are expected to increase year-over-year for 2025 and 2026, largely driven by increases in employment in private healthcare and financial activities (especially financial advising) as well as leisure and hospitality.
- However, there are expected decreases in information services (especially newspaper/periodical publishing and telecommunication carriers).

2025 Forecast for Government Employment Change: 0.6%

- Government employment has been among the most stable in the Kansas economy since 2014 for all other super-sectors.
- Historically, state government hospitals and federal civilian employment have experienced the greatest growth; however, more recent increases have been observed in both local and state government employment.

Regional Industry Employment Forecasts

Wichita MSA

WICHITA AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT FORECAST BY INDUSTRY				
Industry	20-Year Trend	Forecasted Change		
		2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Mining, Logging, and Construction		1.9%	1.2%	2.0%
Durable		1.0%	-1.4%	-1.7%
Non-Durable		4.4%	4.2%	3.8%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		2.8%	1.5%	1.3%
Information		-2.1%	-0.1%	-0.5%
Financial Activities		2.1%	3.0%	2.3%
Professional and Business Services		-2.1%	-1.0%	-0.8%
Private Education and Health Services		4.3%	1.6%	0.7%
Leisure and Hospitality		-1.0%	-0.3%	3.5%
Other Services		4.1%	2.4%	1.6%
Government		-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Total		1.0%	0.8%	0.9%

Source: CEDBR, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Current Employment Statistics (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Employment in Wichita has been steadily increasing across several sectors, including resource extraction, non-durable manufacturing, trade and transportation, financial activities, private healthcare and education, and other services. Conversely, the information sector has experienced a consistent decline over the past decade, a trend that is expected to persist.

TOPEKA AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT FORECAST BY INDUSTRY				
Industry	20-Year Trend	Forecasted Change		
		2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Mining, Logging, and Construction		-0.1%	-1.2%	-0.9%
Durable		2.7%	-1.2%	0.0%
Non-Durable		3.5%	2.4%	1.8%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		-0.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Information		3.9%	4.2%	1.3%
Financial Activities		0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Professional and Business Services		1.7%	0.0%	1.4%
Private Education and Health Services		4.9%	1.7%	1.0%
Leisure and Hospitality		-0.6%	-0.1%	0.2%
Other Services		1.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Government		5.2%	1.8%	0.9%
Total		2.5%	1.1%	0.9%

Source: CEDBR, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Current Employment Statistics (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Economic Forecast *(Continued)*

Topeka has experienced significant employment growth in the non-durable manufacturing sector, as well as in private education and health services. Most other sectors in the area also show signs of near-term growth, with the exceptions of natural resource extraction and leisure and hospitality.

KANSAS CITY KS-MO AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT FORECAST BY INDUSTRY				
Industry	20-Year Trend	Forecasted Change		
		2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Mining, Logging, and Construction		4.4%	2.9%	2.7%
Durable		2.0%	1.5%	1.2%
Non-Durable		-0.5%	0.1%	1.5%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		0.7%	2.5%	2.3%
Information		-3.1%	-0.9%	-0.2%
Financial Activities		2.4%	4.5%	2.8%
Professional and Business Services		-0.7%	-0.1%	0.3%
Private Education and Health Services		5.7%	2.1%	2.8%
Leisure and Hospitality		1.9%	0.5%	1.3%
Other Services		3.1%	1.6%	1.2%
Government		0.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Total		1.7%	1.5%	1.5%

Source: CEDBR, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Current Employment Statistics (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The Kansas City metro area has experienced significant employment growth over the past two decades, a trend that is expected to continue in the coming years. Strong growth has been observed in sectors such as natural resource extraction, non-durable manufacturing, trade and transportation, private education and health services, and other services, .

Although the financial activities sector declined for several years, it now shows signs of near-future recovery and growth. In contrast, employment in the information and professional services sectors has remained stagnant.

Unemployment and Labor Force Participation Forecast

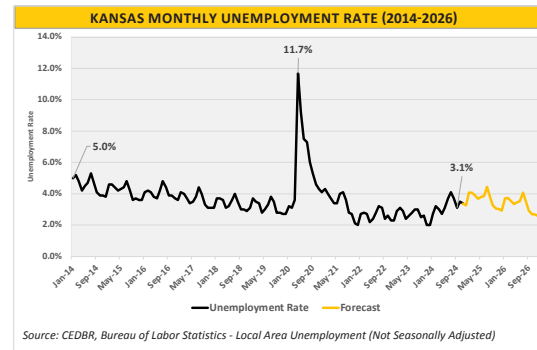
Unemployment and Labor Force Participation Rate Forecast

DEFINITIONS

Unemployment Rate	The percentage of working-age, civilian, non-institutionalized individuals who are actively searching for work and are currently not employed for pay.
Labor Force Participation Rate	The percentage of the working age, civilian, non-institutionalized population that either is employed or actively searching for work.

Unemployment Rate Forecast

The unemployment rate has been consistently low following the pandemic, though there has been some indication of an increase throughout 2024. Overall unemployment will likely rise in upcoming years, though there is tremendous uncertainty about the upcoming change in the federal administration and the impact of the policies they recommend.



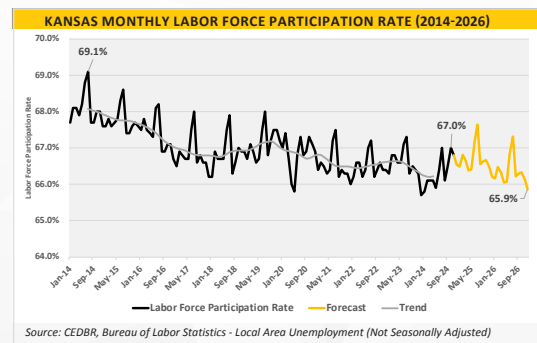
2025 Unemployment Rate Forecast: 3.7% (Annual Average)

Layoffs and closures, particularly in manufacturing plants across the state, suggest potential structural shifts within the sector. These changes could result in longer-term unemployment as displaced workers undergo reskilling, potentially keeping the unemployment rate elevated for a longer period than anticipated.

Metropolitan areas such as Lawrence, Manhattan, Topeka, Wichita, and Kansas City are expected to have similar unemployment rates. However, regions with a higher concentration of their labor force in manufacturing are more vulnerable to the uncertainties stemming from these structural changes.

Labor Force Participation Rate Forecast

The national labor force participation rate has been declining since the early 2000s. In Kansas, however, this decline began slightly later, following the end of the 2008-2009 recession. Since then, the state's seasonally adjusted participation rate has dropped from 71.5% to approximately 66.5%.



2025 Labor Force Participation Rate Forecast 66.7% (Annual Average)

We anticipate this downward trend to persist in the long term; however, over the next few years, significant changes in the participation rate are unlikely, with any shift expected to be within a few fractions of a percentage point.

The decline in labor force participation has been extensively studied by economists, yet no single cause has been identified. Instead, several contributing factors are widely believed to play key roles:

- 1. Retirement of the Baby Boom generation:** As members of this generation reach retirement age, many are choosing to leave the workforce, directly reducing the labor force participation rate.
- 2. Rising school enrollment rates:** Higher enrollment among young people, as they prioritize education over part-time or full-time work, reduces their presence in the labor force.
- 3. Health and disability challenges:** Increasing prevalence of chronic health conditions and disabilities has made employment more difficult for a significant portion of the population.
- 4. Impact of social benefits:** Changes in social programs, such as Social Security and disability insurance, provide individuals with greater financial flexibility, which may influence decisions to enter or remain in the workforce.

Gross Domestic Product Forecast

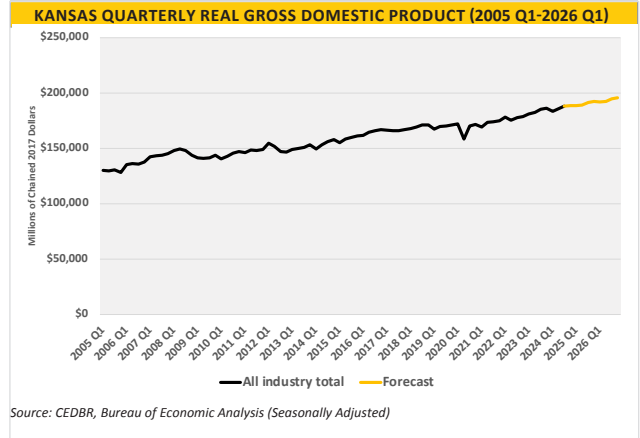
Real Gross Domestic Product Forecast

DEFINITIONS

Real Gross Domestic Product	The total value of final goods and services produced from Kansas businesses (excludes goods and services sold as inputs along the supply chain). This value is then adjusted for inflation.
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Statewide GDP Forecast

The inflation-adjusted value of goods and services sold in Kansas steadily increased from 2005 to 2023. In the absence of any major production interruptions, this value is likely to continue expanding at a similar rate into the next year.



2025 Real GDP Forecast Annual Growth Rate: 2.0%

KANSAS INDUSTRY REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH RATES

Industry	Actual		Forecasted	
	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Private industries	3.8%	1.5%	2.2%	2.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	48.1%	-15.0%	6.5%	1.8%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8.2%	-9.4%	-2.7%	-3.0%
Utilities	-8.6%	0.4%	1.8%	2.1%
Construction	0.0%	6.6%	0.7%	0.3%
Manufacturing	-0.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%
Durable goods manufacturing	-3.6%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.5%
Nondurable goods manufacturing	2.0%	3.2%	2.9%	2.5%
Wholesale trade	-0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Retail trade	11.0%	7.8%	1.4%	1.3%
Transportation and warehousing	-0.9%	0.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Information	5.6%	3.4%	7.0%	6.3%
Finance and insurance	2.6%	2.5%	-0.1%	-0.3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6.6%	3.3%	3.7%	3.5%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.7%	2.6%	4.3%	4.4%
Administrative, support, waste management, remediation	-2.7%	2.3%	2.8%	2.6%
Educational services	0.7%	4.4%	-0.4%	0.2%
Health care and social assistance	4.9%	2.4%	3.0%	2.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.9%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.3%
Accommodation and food services	2.2%	-1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	-4.0%	-0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Government and government enterprises	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Federal civilian	2.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Military	-2.1%	-3.3%	-2.7%	-2.9%
State and local	1.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%
All industry total	3.6%	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%

Source: CEDBR, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Seasonally Adjusted)

We analyzed the data over the last twenty years and created a forecast of quarterly GDP through 2026 Q4. Following long-term growth patterns, we predict notable growth in non-durable goods manufacturing, health care, retail trade, and professional/administrative/management services. However, manufacturing is uncertain over the upcoming years due to automation, labor issues, the lingering impact of supply-chain complications in aerospace manufacturing, and immigration/trade policies.

Many of the industries in Kansas are not poised for substantial growth, but only a few indicate a potential decline. Notable among these are natural resource extraction and durable goods manufacturing. Natural resource extraction may yet turn around, however, with changing political focus and initiatives that favor growth in this area.

GDP GROWTH	STABLE OR LIMITED GROWTH	SLOWDOWNS OR DECLINES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Services Health care and Social Assistance Management Services Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Real Estate Retail Trade Transportation and Warehousing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation and Food Services Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Agriculture Construction Educational Services Federal Civilian Finance and Insurance Other Services State and Local Utilities Wholesale Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource Extraction Durable Goods Manufacturing Military

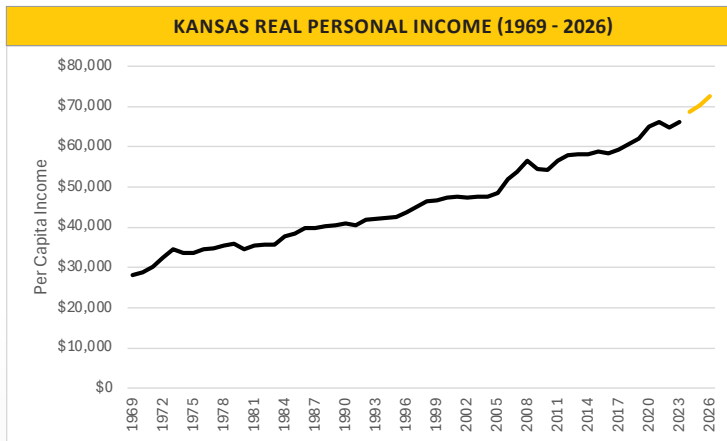
Real Personal Income Forecast

Real Personal Income Forecast

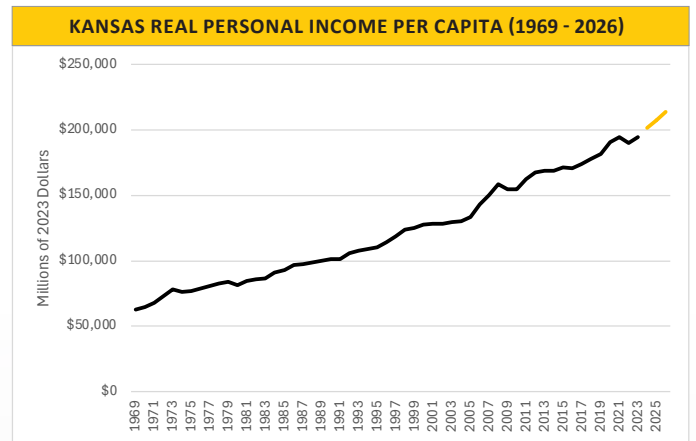
DEFINITIONS	
Real Personal Income	Inflation-adjusted total income from employment compensation, self-employment, rentals, dividends, interest-bearing accounts, government or business transfers (such as social security benefits), and personal transfers (such as insurance settlements). It does not include unrealized capital gains or income taxes.
Real Personal Income per Capita	Real Personal Income divided by population.

Statewide Income Forecast

In Kansas, inflation-adjusted income and income per capita have increased considerably from 1969 to 2023. Real personal income has increased by an average of 2.1% each year, leading to a cumulative growth of 15% in the last decade.



Source: CEDBR, Bureau of Economic Analysis - GDP by State (Seasonally Adjusted), Bureau of Labor Statistics - Consumer Price Index (Urban Consumers, All Items)



Source: CEDBR, Bureau of Economic Analysis - GDP by State (Seasonally Adjusted), Bureau of Labor Statistics - Consumer Price Index (Urban Consumers, Midwest, All Items)

2025 Forecast for Real Personal Income Growth Rate: 2.7%
2025 Forecast for Real Personal Income per Capita Growth Rate: 2.6%

COMPARISON OF INCOME BY METRO AREA

	Kansas		Wichita		Topeka		Kansas City	
	Income (millions)	Per Capita	Income (thousands)	Per Capita	Income (thousands)	Per Capita	Income (thousands)	Per Capita
2022	\$189,994	\$65,696	\$38,554,873	\$59,344	\$13,103,234	\$56,504	\$151,946,747	\$68,792
2023	\$194,414	\$66,115	\$39,421,518	\$60,375	\$13,430,542	\$57,810	\$155,193,920	\$69,865
2024	\$201,901	\$68,565	\$40,009,965	\$61,019	\$13,722,358	\$59,374	\$162,434,127	\$72,782
2025	\$207,413	\$70,347	\$40,277,052	\$61,298	\$14,026,196	\$60,503	\$168,045,679	\$74,980
2026	\$214,019	\$72,504	\$40,784,301	\$61,750	\$14,358,127	\$61,968	\$174,504,282	\$77,566

Source: CEDBR, BLS - Bureau of Labor Analysis - GDP by State (Seasonally Adjusted), Bureau of Labor Statistics - Consumer Price Index (Urban Consumers, Midwest, All Items)

Real Personal Income Forecast

COMPARISON OF INCOME GROWTH RATES BY METRO AREA

	Kansas		Wichita		Topeka		Kansas City	
	Income	Per Capita	Income	Per Capita	Income	Per Capita	Income	Per Capita
2022-2023	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%
2023-2024	3.9%	3.7%	1.5%	1.1%	2.5%	2.7%	4.7%	4.2%
2024-2025	2.7%	2.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.8%	1.9%	3.5%	3.0%
2025-2026	3.2%	3.1%	1.3%	0.9%	2.4%	2.4%	3.8%	3.4%

Source: CEDBR, BLS - Bureau of Labor Analysis - GDP by State (Seasonally Adjusted), Bureau of Labor Statistics - Consumer Price Index (Urban Consumers, Midwest, All Items)

2025 Forecast for Kansas City Real Income: 3.5% (per capita 3.0%)

2025 Forecast for Topeka Real Income: 1.8% (per capita 1.9%)

2025 Forecast for Wichita Real Income: 0.7% (per capita 0.3%)

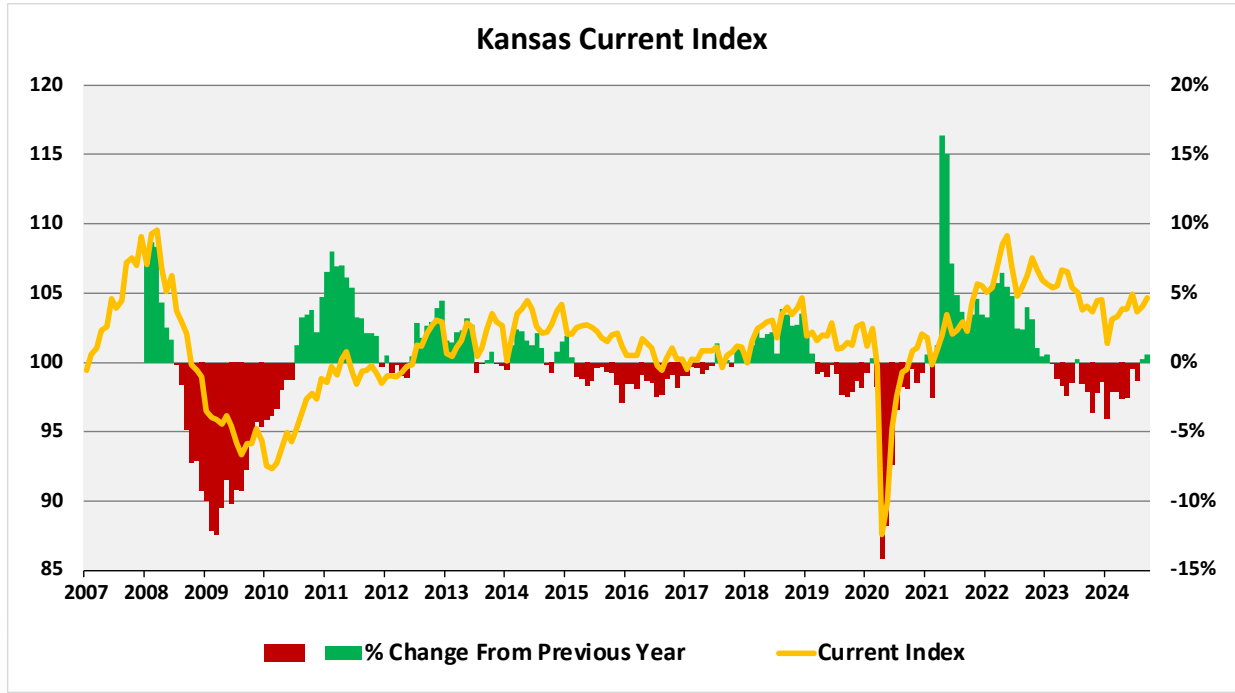
Kansas City and Wichita both have per capita income growth rates that are less than overall income due to historically having higher population growth rates than Topeka.

CUMULATIVE POPULATION GROWTH BY METRO AREA

Metro	Cumulative Population Growth Since 1968
Topeka	19.70%
Wichita	50.00%
Kansas City	61.70%

Source: CEDBR, Bureau of Economic Analysis - GDP by State (Seasonally Adjusted)

Kansas Current Index



CURRENT INDEX AND COMPONENTS							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Through Sep.
Employment, In Thousands- Kansas (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	1,416	1,424	1,359	1,380	1,415	1,436	1,456
Average Weekly Earnings of All Private Employees- Kansas (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	\$824.58	\$875.37	\$893.92	\$933.76	\$981.14	\$989.63	\$1,001.55
Value of Shipments: Nondefense Aircraft and Parts (\$Millions)	\$13,874	\$10,684	\$7,255	\$8,119	\$9,824	\$12,619	\$14,196
Industrial Production: Durable Consumer Goods	102.6	100.9	95.4	104.9	106.6	106.2	104.9
Industrial Production: Non-Durable Consumer Goods	100.1	100.0	97.3	100.1	101.6	100.8	101.0
Kansas Production of Crude Oil (Thousand Barrels per Day)	95.2	91.1	77.3	76.3	77.0	76.8	73.9
Global price of Wheat (\$/Metric Ton)	186.1	163.3	185.5	265.8	360.2	289.5	205.0
CPI for All Urban Consumers: All Items	251.1	255.7	258.8	271.0	292.6	303.6	312.8
Current Index - Kansas	102.8	101.9	98.0	102.8	106.6	105.4	103.7

Source: CEDBR, BLS - QCEW, Census, BEA, EIA, BLS - CPI

In 2022, the CEDBR updated the Kansas Current Index to provide a broad perspective on recent economic activity. This index uses eight key economic indicators to track trends across the Kansas economy.

After significant growth in 2021 and 2022, the Current Index plateaued in 2023 and began to decline. The index reached its lowest point in early 2024, driven by slow employment growth, reduced industrial production, declining global wheat prices, and persistent inflation, which eroded wage gains.

Despite these challenges, the Current Index remains above pre-pandemic levels, though there are notable variations among counties.

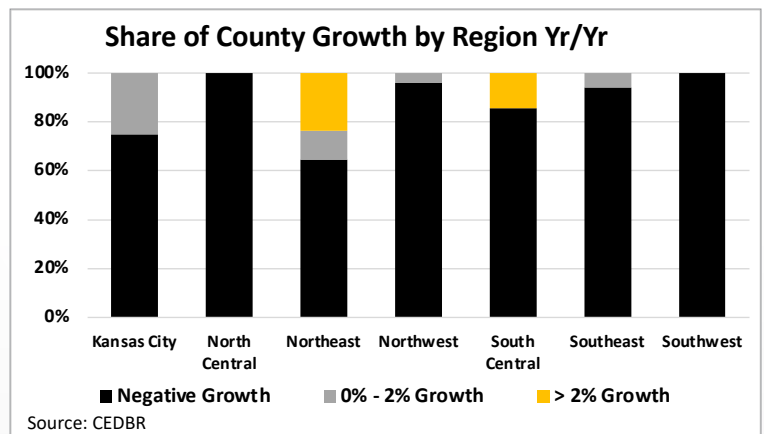
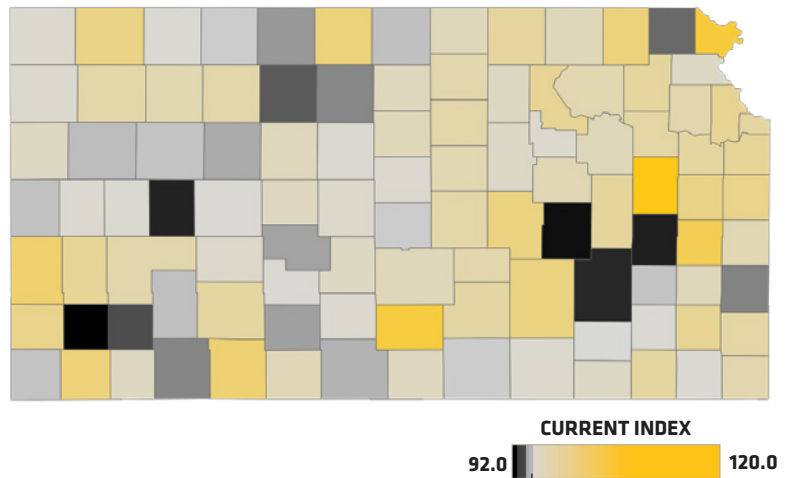
County Current Index

The County Current Index measures economic well-being in each of Kansas' 105 counties, providing more localized insights than the state-level index. The index uses weighted economic factors including:

- Indexed cumulative local employment
- Inflation-adjusted average weekly wages
- Dominant county-specific drivers, such as wheat prices, oil production, and industrial production trends, each weighted according to their representation in local labor markets.

The indices are benchmarked to a value of 100 in 2018:

- **Above 100:** The county's economy improved since 2018.
- **Below 100:** The county's economy declined.



COUNTY INDEXES BY REGION							
Region	# Counties	Q1:2023	Q2:2023	Q3:2023	Q4:2023	2022 Average	2023 Average
Kansas City	4	108.0	108.6	107.0	107.4	108.7	107.8
North Central	14	104.2	105.0	102.6	103.2	106.0	103.8
Northeast	17	107.3	107.9	105.0	106.6	107.2	106.7
Northwest	25	102.0	102.5	99.3	101.5	103.9	101.3
South Central	7	106.7	107.1	104.7	105.4	106.2	106.0
Southeast	17	102.6	103.6	100.2	101.9	104.5	102.1
Southwest	21	103.5	103.5	101.0	101.9	105.2	102.5
COUNTY INDEXES BY METRO TYPE							
Region	# Counties	Q1:2023	Q2:2023	Q3:2023	Q4:2023	2022 Average	2023 Average
Metropolitan	19	107.8	108.5	105.8	107.1	107.5	107.3
Micropolitan	18	105.0	104.7	103.1	103.6	106.5	104.1
Rest of Kansas	68	102.8	103.5	100.3	102.0	104.5	102.2

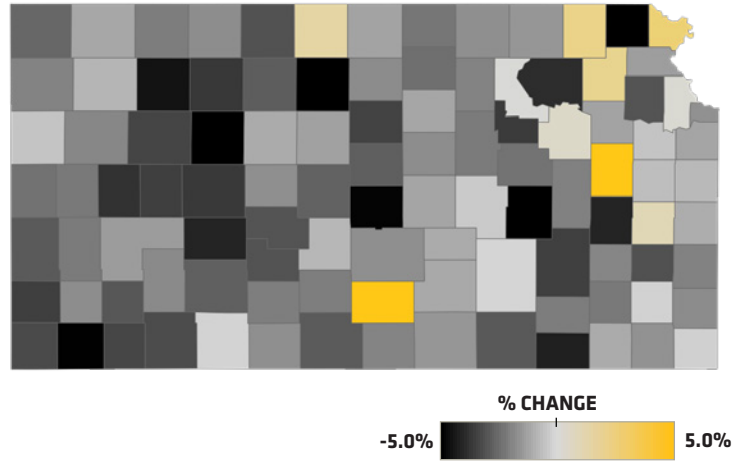
Source: CEDBR

Year-Over-Year Growth (2022-2023)

In 2023, the decline in county-level index values was primarily due to:

- Slower or declining employment growth
- Decreases in wages, impacting retail sales
- Inflation offsetting wage gains

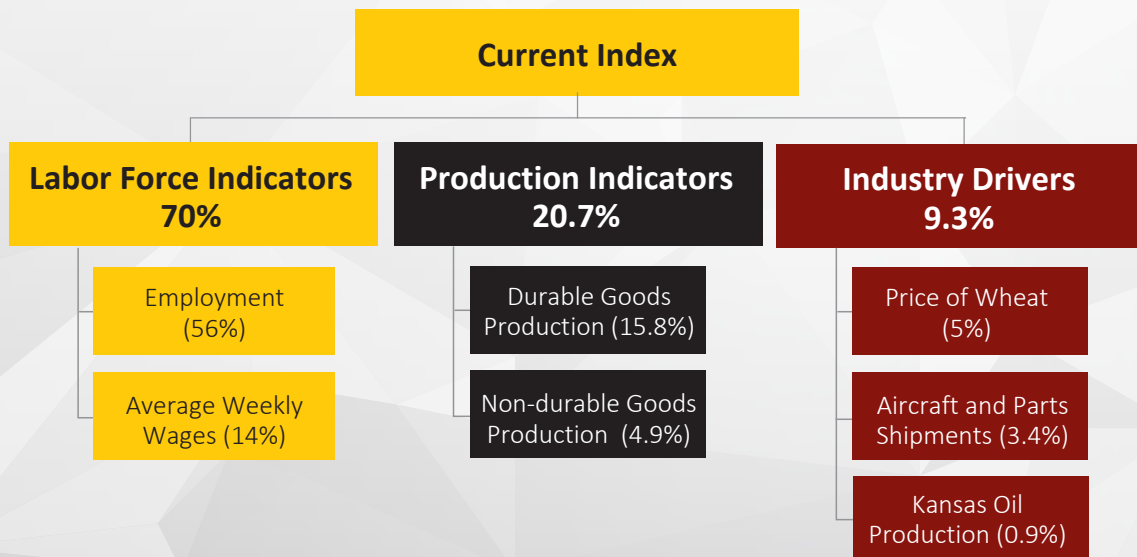
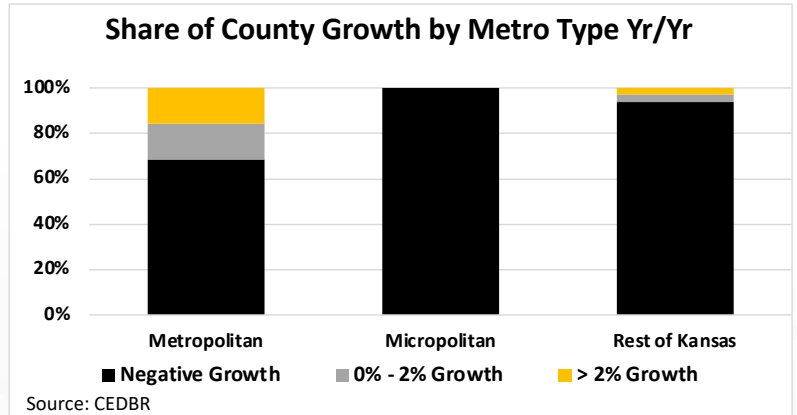
Agricultural counties experienced sharp increases in 2022 due to wheat price spikes following the outbreak of the Russo-Ukrainian war. However, prices have since returned to pre-2022 levels, contributing to lower index values in these areas.



Regional Trends:

- **Strongest:** Kansas City and Northeast regions (average indices: 107.8 and 106.7)
- **Weakest:** Southeast and Northwest regions

Only **10 counties** recorded year-over-year growth in 2023. Metropolitan counties generally outperformed rural and micropolitan counties. Among the 19 metropolitan counties, 6 grew, while no micropolitan counties recorded growth.



Population Forecast

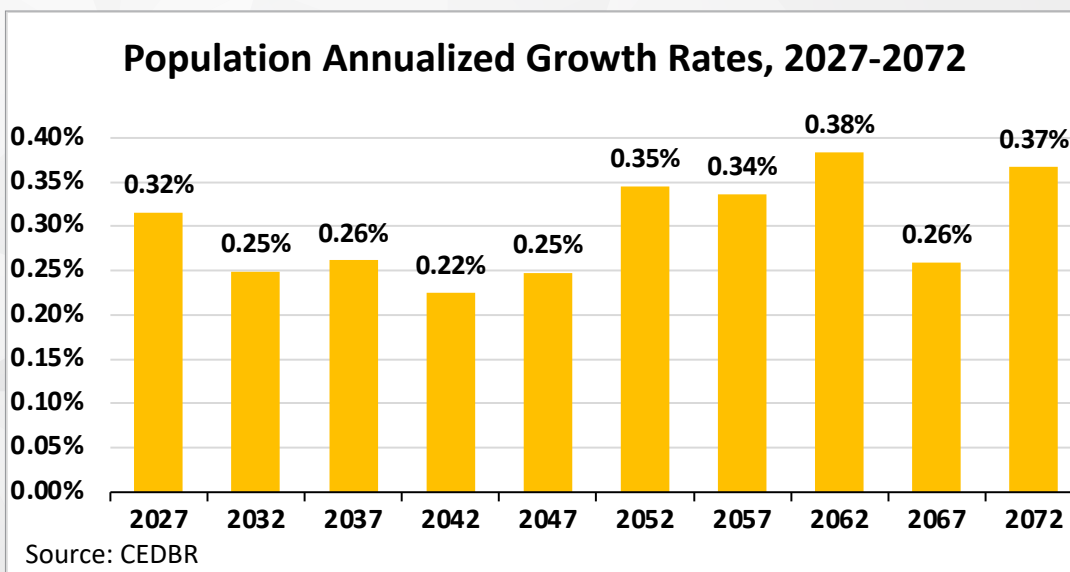
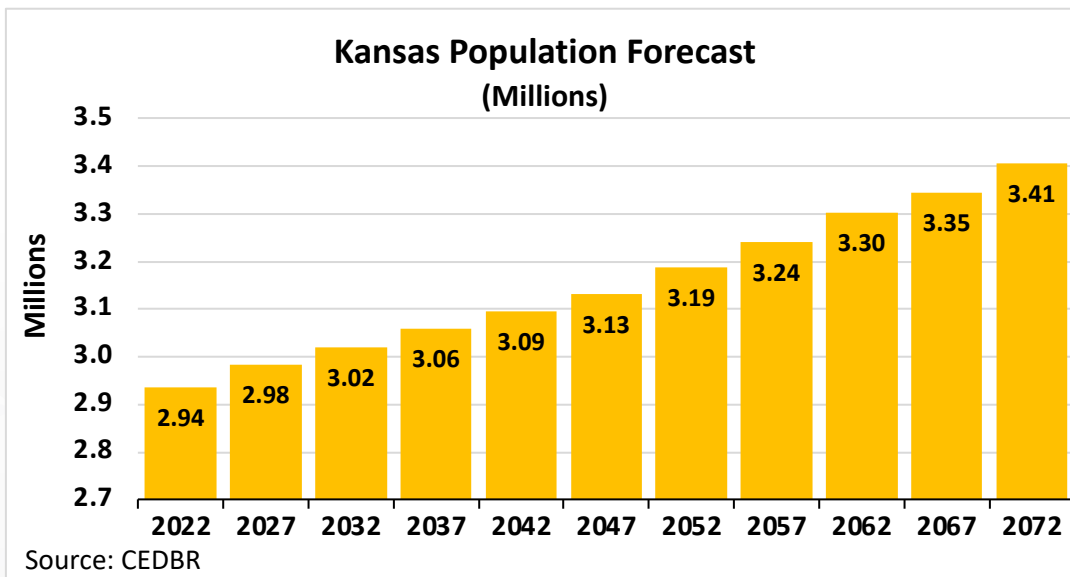
Kansas Population Forecast

In 2024, the CEDBR released long-term population forecasts for Kansas, covering growth trends across race, Hispanic origin, age, and gender. The analysis includes key factors such as birth rates, mortality rates, and migration patterns.

Overall Population Growth

Kansas' total population is projected to grow steadily over the next 50 years.

- **Total Growth:** Increase of **469,000 residents** (+16%) by 2072.
- **Annual Growth Rate:** 0.3% per year through 2072.
 - » Lower than the 0.54% annual growth rate seen from 1960–2010.
 - » Comparable to the 0.3% annualized growth rate from 2010–2022.
- Growth slows between **2032 and 2052** as Baby Boomers and Gen X reach ages of higher mortality.
- Growth accelerates again **post-2052**, exceeding the rate observed between 2010 and 2020.





Shift in Demographic Diversity

A major driver of population growth is the increasing diversity across race and ethnicity in Kansas.

- White Population Trends:**

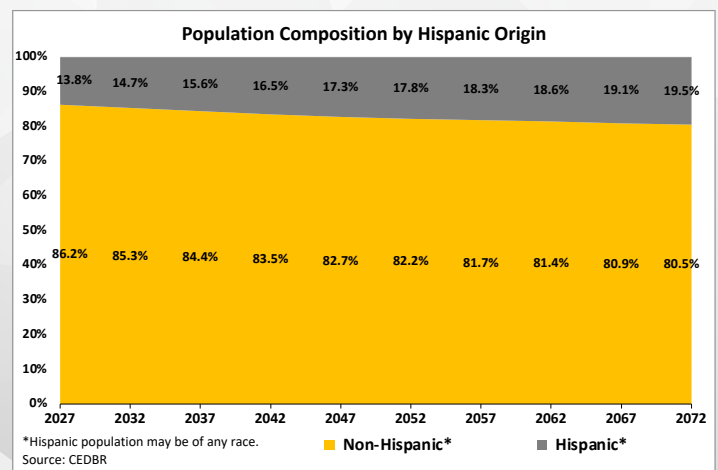
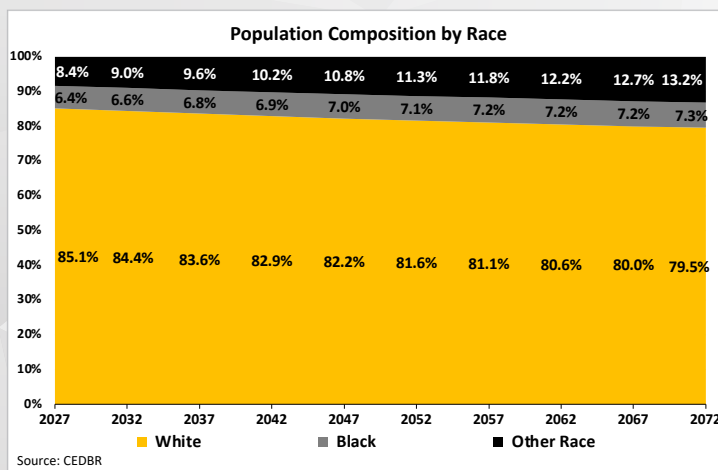
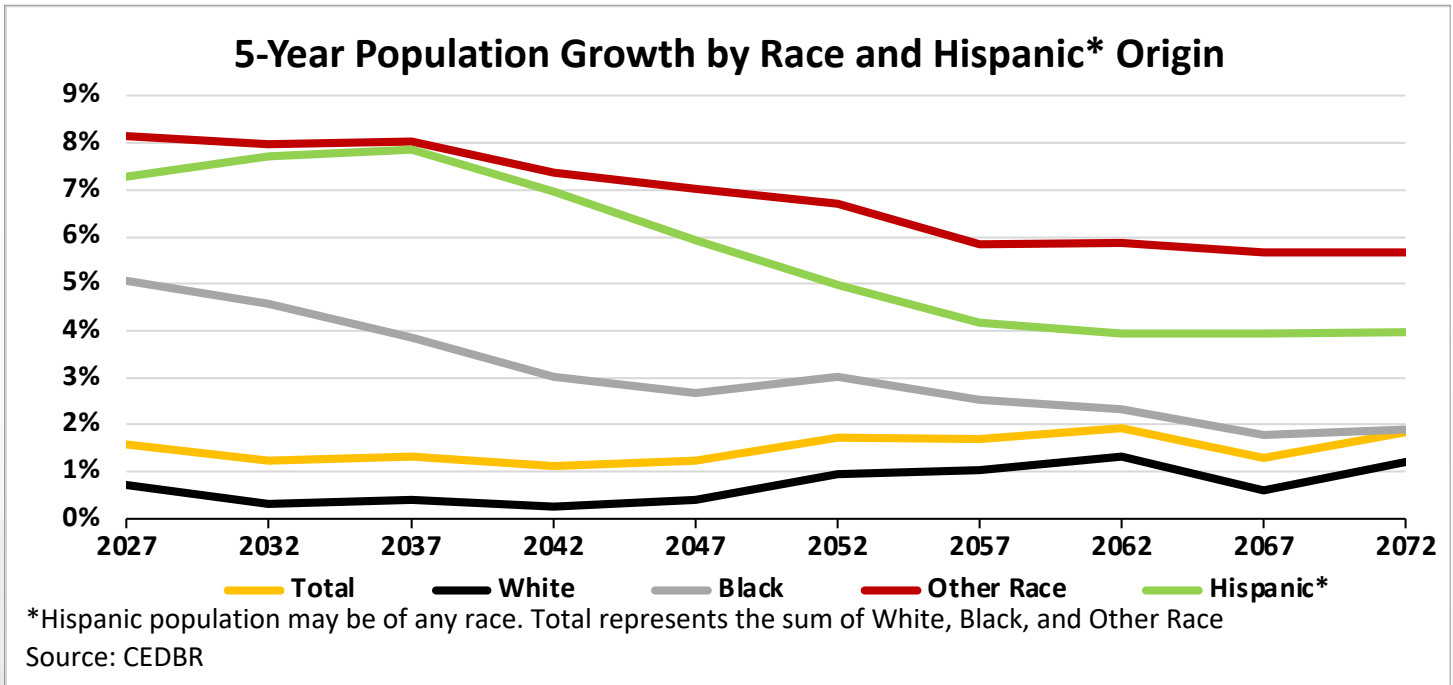
- » Share declines from **85.1% in 2022** to **79.5% in 2072** (-5.7 percentage points).
- » Although there is growth (+6.7% in count), it is outpaced by other demographic groups.

- Hispanic Population:**

- » Share grows from **13.8% in 2022** to **19.5% in 2072** (+5.7 percentage points).
- » Strongest growth occurs in South Central and Southwest regions.

- Non-White Populations (Black and Other Races):**

- » Significant early growth that gradually slows in later years.
- » The slowdown reflects populations increasingly being driven by fertility than migration as relatively consistent counts of people migrate to Kansas and thus progressively represent smaller fractions of the total cohorts.
- » Birth rates among these groups remain strong, but higher mortality offsets growth as populations expand and death counts grow in expanding minority populations.



REGIONAL TRENDS

Southwest Region

- **Largest Hispanic Population Growth:**
 - » Share increases from **42.5% in 2022** to **60.3% in 2072** (+17.9 percentage points).
 - » This is the most dramatic of regional demographic shifts in Kansas.

South Central Region (e.g., Wichita Area)

- **Population Composition Shifts:**
 - » Hispanic population share grows to **21.3%** by 2072.
 - » Significant increases in Black (+1.4 percentage points to 9.0%) and Other Races (+5.0 percentage points to 14.2%) groups.
- **White Population Decline:** Share declines by **6.5 percentage points**.

Northeast Region

- **Largest Decline in White Population:**
 - » Share falls by **7.4 percentage points** – the largest regional drop.

Concluding Remarks

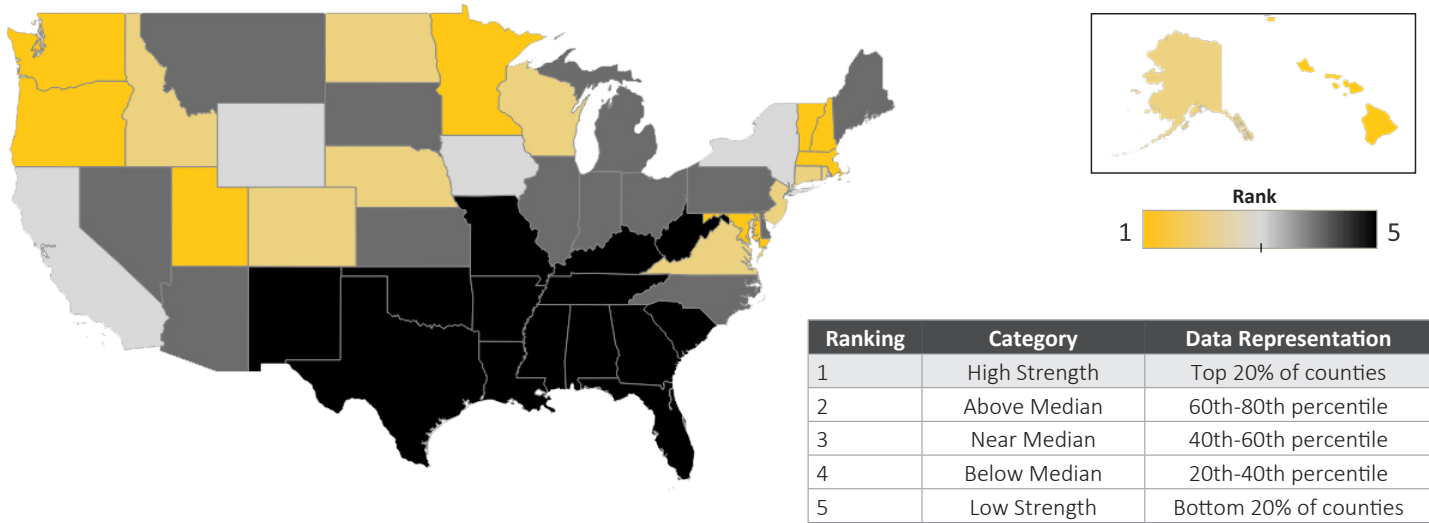
Kansas will undergo significant changes in its population distribution and demographic composition over the next five decades. Understanding these trends will be crucial for policymakers and businesses to plan and address these shifts' unique challenges and opportunities.

These forecasts, along with detailed, customizable, embeddable, and downloadable charts and data tables, are available on the CEDBR.org website under the population forecasts page at <https://cedbr.org/forecast-blog/population-forecast>.

HEALTHY, WEALTHY, WISE

United States Household Data: Healthy-Wealthy-Wise

U.S. Healthy-Wealthy-Wise Index, 2025



KEY TERMS

Advanced Degrees	Master’s, Doctoral, and Professional degrees
Economic Opportunity	The pathways available for workers to pursue financial autonomy include appropriate education, jobs and careers with sufficient earnings, healthy and nutritious foods, affordable healthcare, family services, appropriate and affordable accommodations, financial literacy, personal rights, and more. A strong economic landscape has abundant pathways so the workforce can pursue their interests and experience upward mobility.
Gini Coefficient	There is always a disparity between high-income and low-income earners. However, it is generally observed that areas with lower income dispersion between the high- and low-income workforce tend to have stronger middle classes, who are the most significant driving force behind local commerce.
Skilled Trades	Not all jobs require college degrees, though many do need certifications and training via community, technical, trade, or vocational programs that develop critical skills in a broad range of occupations. These occupations fulfill many important roles in local economies, and merit significant recognition in our Wise Index.
Uninsured Rate	The percentage of people in a county/state without health insurance – a major detriment to household health outcomes and a significant indicator of risk within the labor force

US HEALTHY-WEALTHY-WISE RANKS, 2025

State	Healthy-Wealthy-Wise	Healthy	Wealthy	Wise
Colorado	2	4	1	1
Kansas	4	4	3	2
Missouri	5	5	4	4
Nebraska	2	3	2	2
Oklahoma	5	5	5	5

Source: CEDBR, County Health Rankings - NCHS, Census - ACS 5-Year Estimates

United States Household Data: Healthy-Wealthy-Wise

KANSAS HEALTHY-WEALTHY-WISE INDEX, 2025

		Rank	Value
Healthy Ranking	Obesity Rate	35.8%	4
	Uninsured Rate	10.3%	4
	Low Birthweight	7.2%	2
Wealthy Ranking	Gini Coefficient	45.6%	2
	Median Household Income	\$72,639	4
	Poverty Rate	11.5%	3
Wise Ranking	Associate Degrees and Skilled Trades	31.1%	2
	Bachelor Degrees	22.0%	2
	Advanced Degrees	13.1%	3

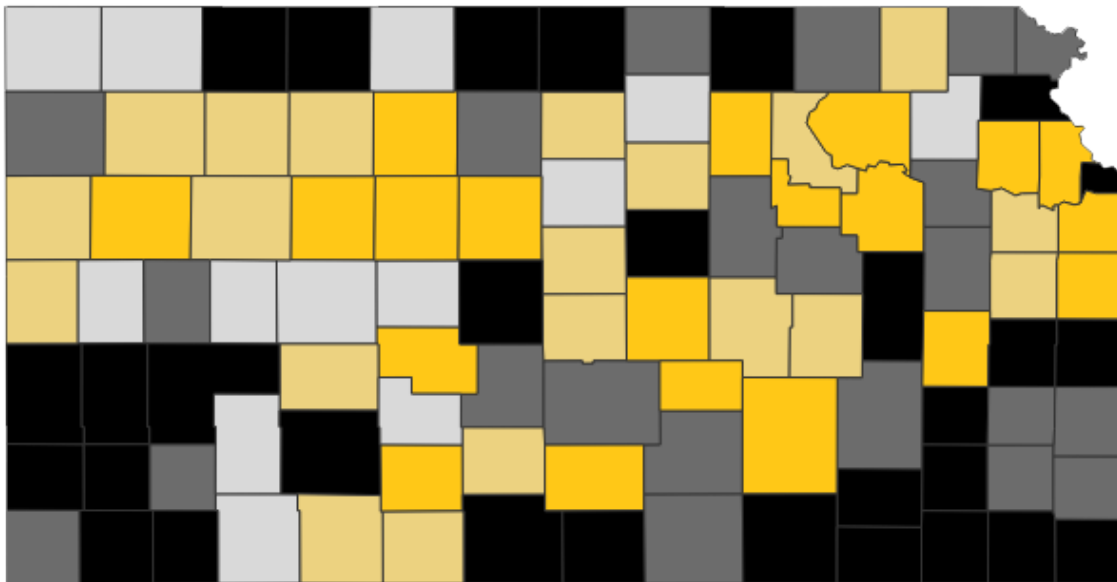
Source: CEDBR, County Health Rankings - NCHS, Census - ACS 5-Year Estimates

To gain insight into how people and households in Kansas are faring relative to one another, CEDBR developed the Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise Index. This index incorporates variables chosen to represent the overall level in each category across different geographies. The Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise ranking aims to illustrate one perspective on the standard of living between states and among Kansas counties.

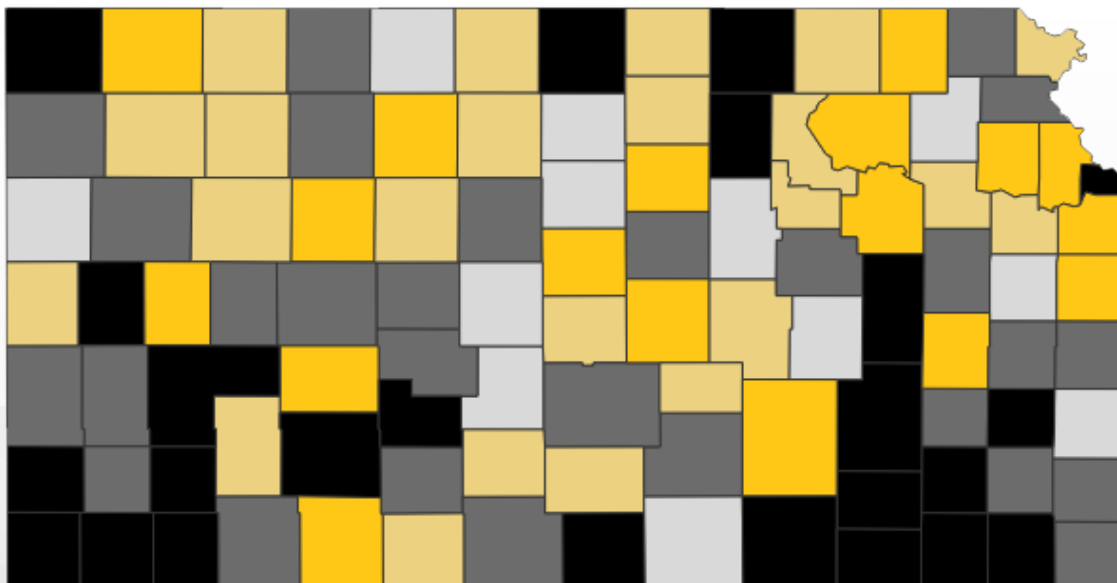
The 2025 Index reveals that Kansas ranks below the median of states in its overall Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise measurement. The state's predominant strength within the index is its high level of educational attainment, particularly in associate degrees, skilled trades, and bachelor's degrees. While Kansas ranks below the median in overall economic opportunity, it benefits from a relatively low Gini coefficient, signaling a robust middle class- a key driver of consumption and a cornerstone of economic activity.



Kansas Healthy-Wealthy-Wise Index, 2020

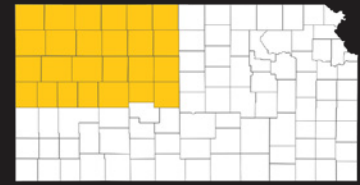


Kansas Healthy-Wealthy-Wise Index, 2025

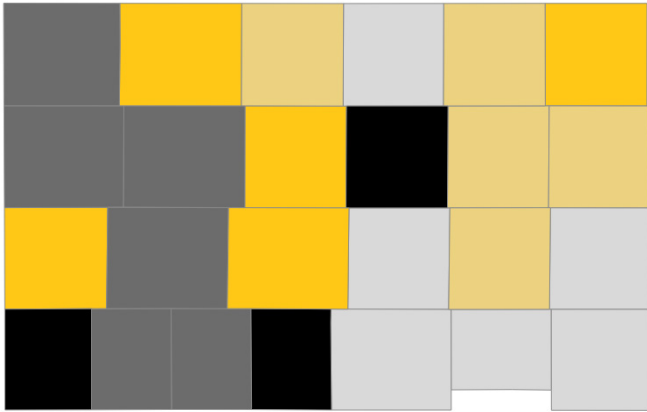


Across the three dimensions – Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise – the regions standing out in overall high performance are Kansas City and South Central, each driven by the high wealth indices and high levels of education surrounding the major urban cores. The Northeast Kansas region, housing the cities of Topeka and Lawrence, is similarly bolstered by the economic diversification and population growth experienced by metropolitan counties (like Douglas County). This strong performance, however, is not limited to only the major cities. The North Central Kansas region has three counties in the top 20% of this index and another 4 above the median in 2025, a marked improvement in rankings relative to 2020. The Northwest Kansas region has also seen substantial improvement in rankings over 10 years for 12 of the 25 regional counties. The Southeast and Southwest Kansas regions continue to exhibit indices indicative of depressed household conditions; however, each region has shown relative improvements within counties over the long term. In the Southeast region of the state, 7 out of 17 counties showed improved rankings in 2025, as do 7 out of 21 counties in the Southwest Kansas region compared to 2015.

Northwest Region: Healthy Index



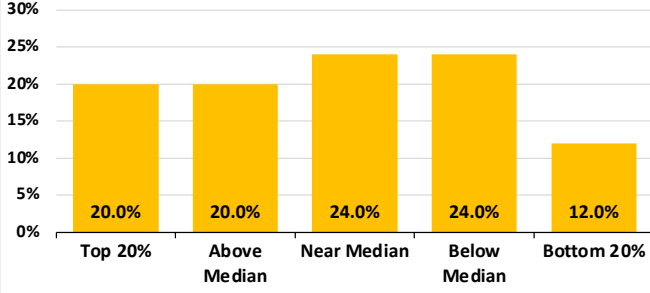
Healthy Index Map



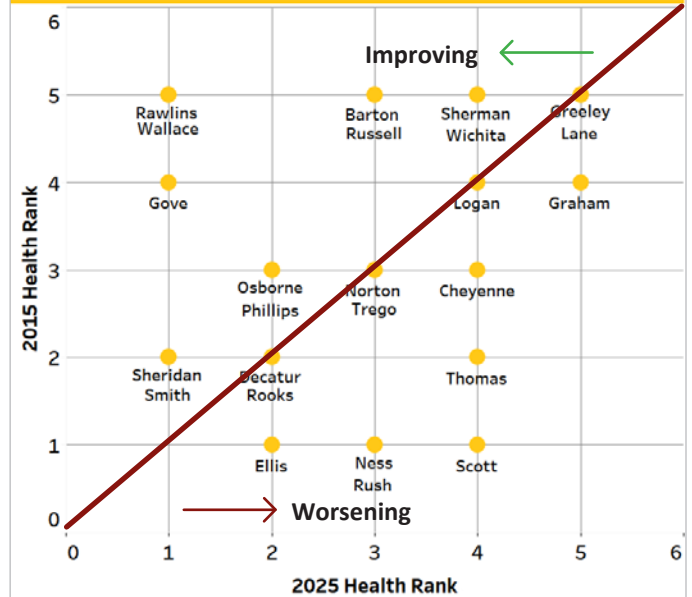
Map Legend



Share of Counties by Healthy Quintile



2015-2025 Healthy Transition Matrix

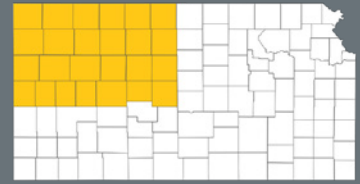


The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Healthy Index. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the counties with the lowest labor market risk. Counties in the upper left have improved relative to other counties. Counties in the lower right have become riskier over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained among those facing the highest labor market risk.

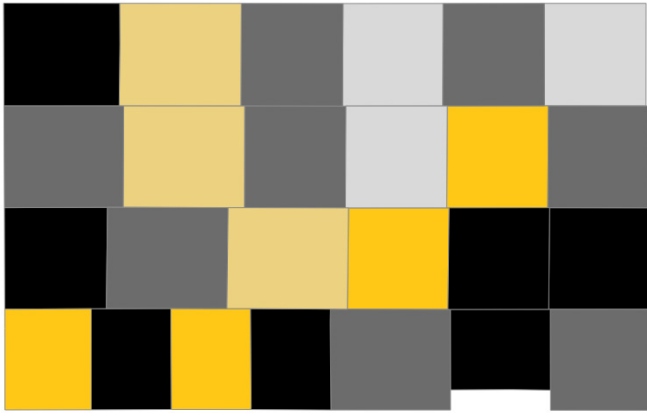
HEALTHY INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Low Birthweight	Obesity Rate	Uninsured Rate
Barton	3	6.9%	35.7%	13.1%
Cheyenne	4	7.0%	36.5%	12.2%
Decatur	2	5.3%	37.4%	10.8%
Ellis	2	6.8%	32.1%	9.6%
Gove	1	4.3%	35.2%	10.3%
Graham	5	10.5%	37.9%	10.9%
Greeley	5		38.2%	14.9%
Lane	5		37.5%	14.7%
Logan	4	6.7%	37.8%	12.3%
Ness	3	6.0%	36.7%	14.8%
Norton	3	7.5%	36.5%	10.1%
Osborne	2	4.5%	37.4%	11.5%
Phillips	2	7.5%	35.7%	10.6%
Rawlins	1	5.6%	36.8%	10.6%
Rooks	2	6.3%	33.7%	13.7%
Rush	3	8.2%	36.1%	10.3%
Russell	3	5.3%	37.5%	12.3%
Scott	4	9.5%	35.5%	14.1%
Sheridan	1	5.6%	37.8%	7.4%
Sherman	4	7.6%	36.6%	11.6%
Smith	1	5.7%	35.9%	9.5%
Thomas	4	6.8%	37.7%	11.7%
Trego	3	8.2%	36.4%	10.6%
Wallace	1		35.3%	10.5%
Wichita	4	7.0%	36.8%	16.8%

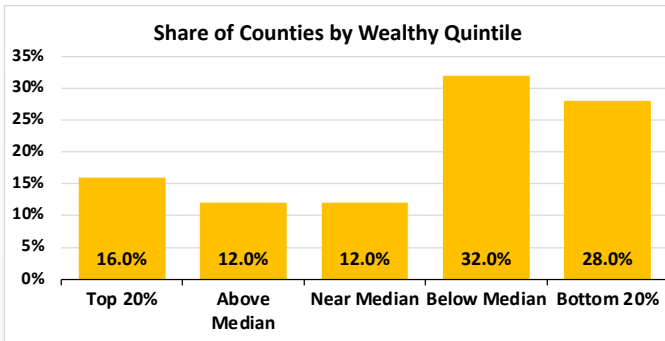
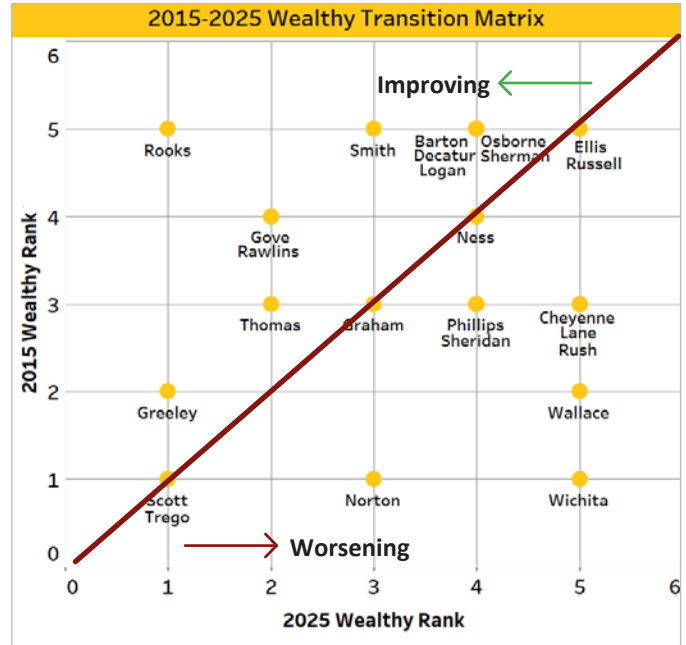
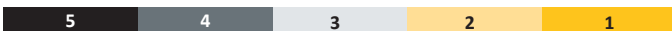
Northwest Region: Wealthy Index



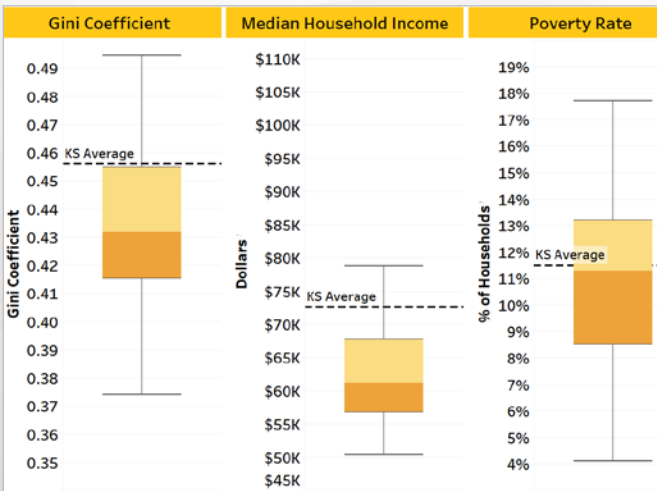
Wealthy Index Map



Map Legend

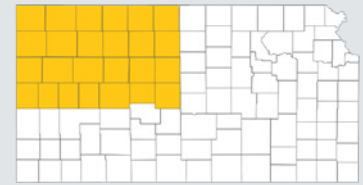


The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Wealthy Index. Counties at the bottom left have high economic opportunities and potential for upward mobility. Counties in the upper left have developed into high-opportunity counties faster than their peers. Counties in the lower right have diminished or remained stagnant in economic opportunity over the timespan. Counties in the upper right often face challenges in upward mobility through high poverty and low or polarized income within the labor force.

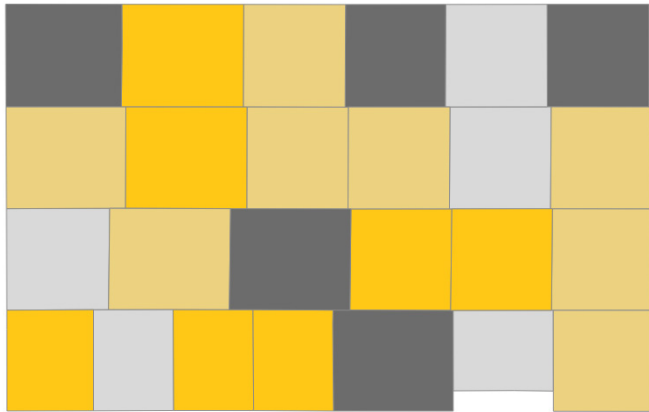


WEALTHY INDEX, 2025				
County	Rank	Gini Coefficient	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate
Barton	4	42.6%	\$56,733	14.7%
Cheyenne	5	43.1%	\$55,765	17.4%
Decatur	4	41.0%	\$52,030	13.0%
Ellis	5	49.3%	\$59,889	17.7%
Gove	2	42.3%	\$63,203	4.1%
Graham	3	39.3%	\$52,909	11.3%
Greeley	1	38.5%	\$78,819	10.0%
Lane	5	45.4%	\$53,042	8.1%
Logan	4	44.6%	\$71,389	13.2%
Ness	4	46.6%	\$66,107	11.4%
Norton	3	41.5%	\$50,305	8.5%
Osborne	4	42.8%	\$59,408	12.5%
Phillips	4	43.5%	\$61,235	13.8%
Rawlins	2	39.8%	\$65,000	10.1%
Rooks	1	37.4%	\$61,596	5.3%
Rush	5	53.5%	\$60,288	11.4%
Russell	5	43.8%	\$53,902	15.3%
Scott	1	39.2%	\$67,788	8.8%
Sheridan	4	49.5%	\$70,000	10.4%
Sherman	4	55.3%	\$64,444	10.0%
Smith	3	43.8%	\$57,024	7.8%
Thomas	2	45.5%	\$73,575	6.9%
Trego	1	41.7%	\$73,375	5.5%
Wallace	5	43.2%	\$60,263	12.8%
Wichita	5	46.2%	\$71,282	16.3%

Northwest Region: Wise Index



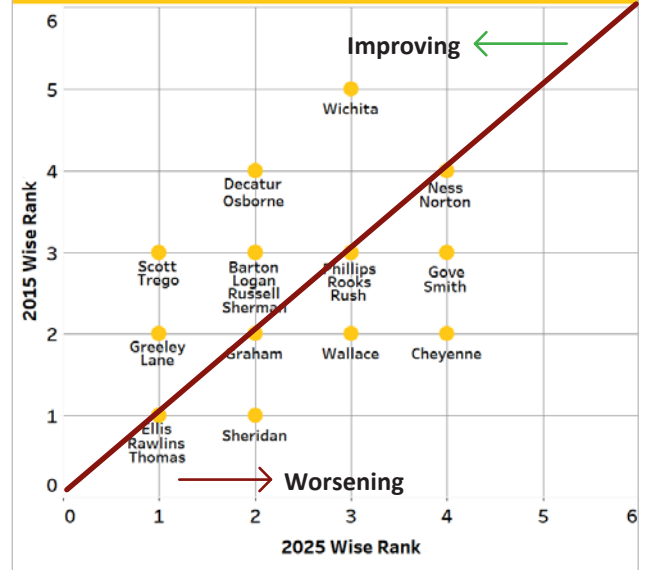
Wise Index Map



Map Legend

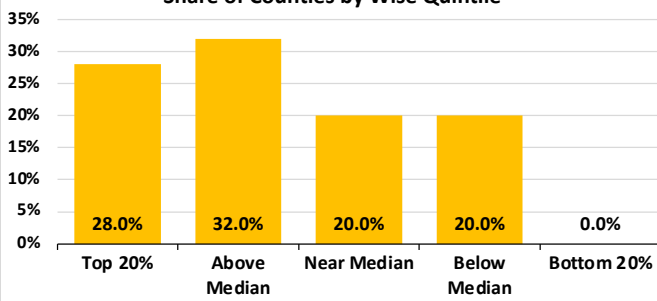


2015-2025 Wise Transition Matrix



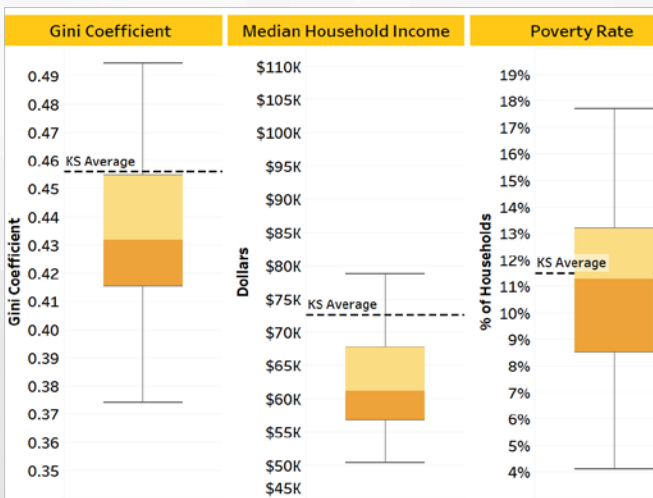
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Wise Index. Counties in the bottom left have long had significant portions of their labor forces with high educational attainment. Counties in the upper left have made major investments in workforce education, leaving them relatively improved over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have often seen outmigration of their most skilled workers, leaving the counties in a worse relative ranking than 10 years prior. Counties in the upper right have a persistent relative lack of an educated workforce.

Share of Counties by Wise Quintile

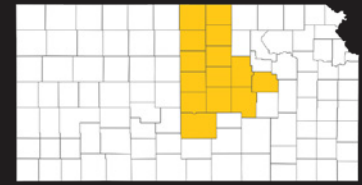


WISE INDEX, 2025

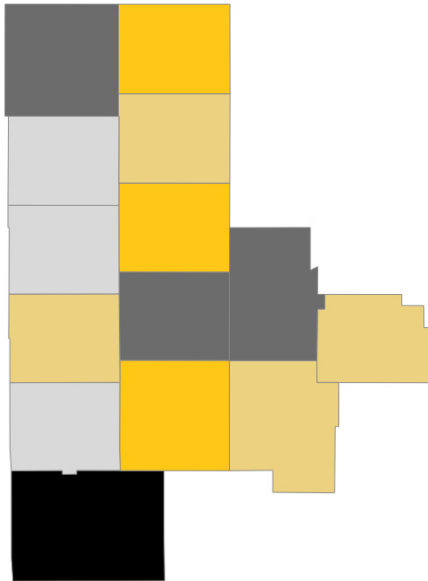
County	Rank	Associate and Skilled Trades	Bachelor	Advanced
Barton	2	40.4%	16.3%	5.4%
Cheyenne	4	36.4%	15.8%	5.8%
Decatur	2	36.8%	21.9%	5.9%
Ellis	1	28.1%	24.9%	14.6%
Gove	4	35.5%	15.4%	5.5%
Graham	2	37.4%	18.7%	8.7%
Greeley	1	33.8%	21.6%	11.9%
Lane	1	48.4%	17.2%	7.4%
Logan	2	36.1%	20.2%	6.5%
Ness	4	33.1%	18.8%	4.3%
Norton	4	38.5%	14.5%	4.9%
Osborne	2	42.0%	17.0%	6.0%
Phillips	3	36.8%	16.0%	6.3%
Rawlins	1	50.4%	13.5%	3.8%
Rooks	3	35.9%	17.9%	6.2%
Rush	3	39.2%	16.1%	5.4%
Russell	2	43.6%	12.6%	5.5%
Scott	1	32.3%	22.0%	11.4%
Sheridan	2	38.4%	16.8%	7.4%
Sherman	2	39.9%	18.7%	6.5%
Smith	4	32.4%	18.6%	6.0%
Thomas	1	42.3%	21.2%	9.1%
Trego	1	37.6%	21.9%	6.9%
Wallace	3	38.6%	18.5%	4.2%
Wichita	3	40.0%	13.8%	5.1%



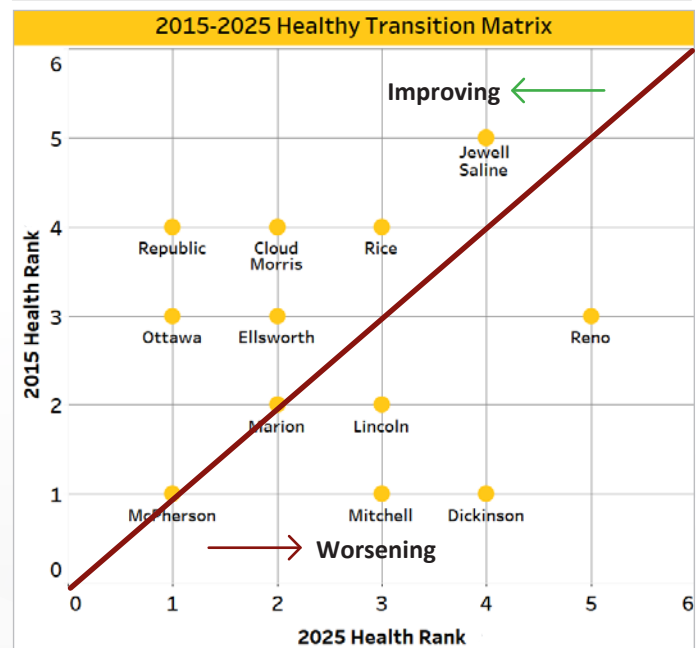
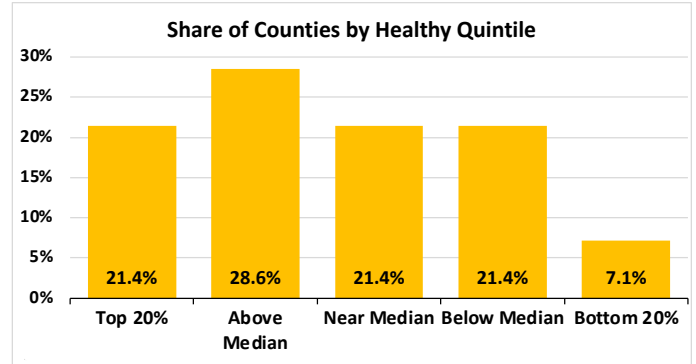
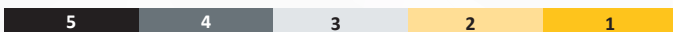
North Central Region: Healthy Index



Healthy Index Map



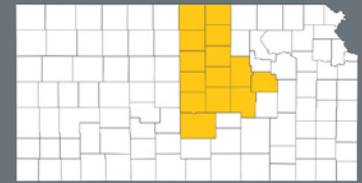
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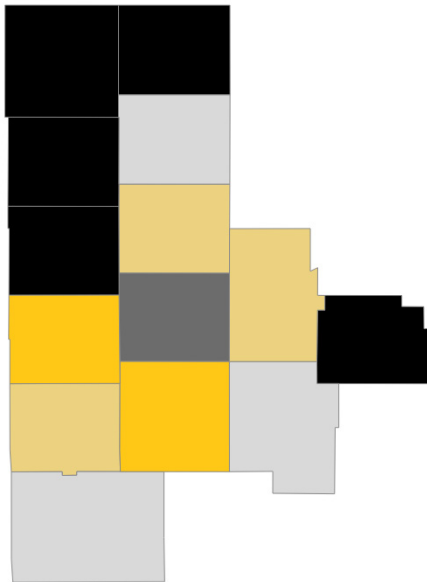
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Healthy Index. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the counties with the lowest labor market risk. Counties in the upper left have improved relative to other counties. Counties in the lower right have become riskier over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained among those facing the highest labor market risk.

HEALTHY INDEX, 2025				
County	Rank	Low Birthweight	Obesity Rate	Uninsured Rate
Cloud	2	5.7%	38.8%	9.2%
Dickinson	4	8.0%	37.5%	11.1%
Ellsworth	2	6.6%	35.7%	10.7%
Jewell	4	6.4%	40.7%	11.6%
Lincoln	3	5.0%	38.1%	10.9%
Marion	2	6.3%	32.5%	11.3%
McPherson	1	5.5%	32.2%	9.4%
Mitchell	3	6.6%	39.3%	9.1%
Morris	2	6.3%	36.5%	11.5%
Ottawa	1	6.4%	36.8%	9.3%
Reno	5	7.2%	41.6%	11.4%
Republic	1	5.6%	36.5%	9.2%
Rice	3	6.4%	38.8%	11.2%
Saline	4	6.9%	38.1%	10.9%

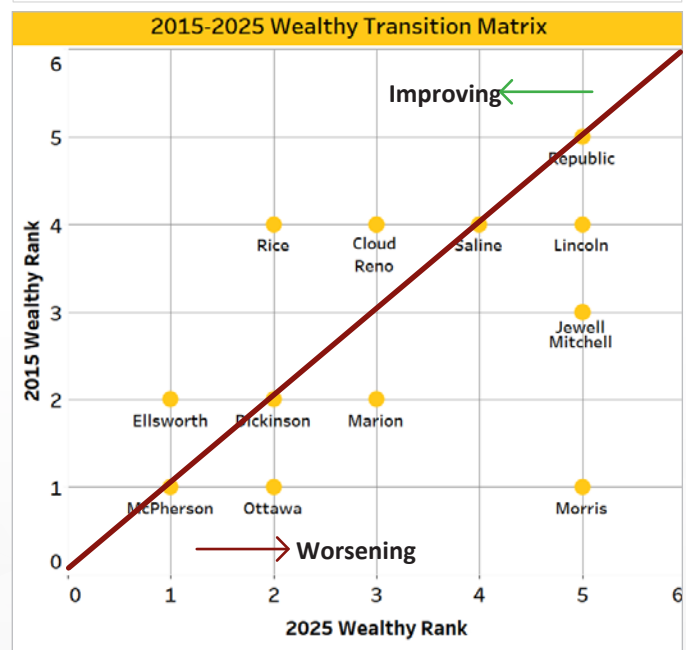
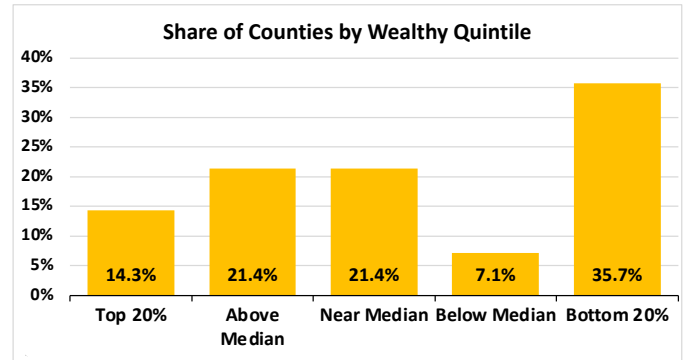
North Central Region: Wealthy Index



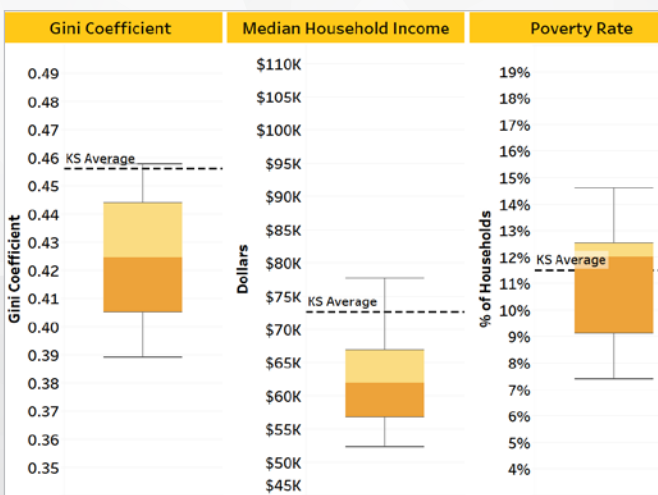
Wealthy Index Map



Map Legend



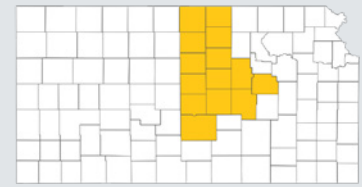
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Wealthy Index. Counties at the bottom left have high economic opportunities and potential for upward mobility. Counties in the upper left have developed into high-opportunity counties faster than their peers. Counties in the lower right have diminished or remained stagnant in economic opportunity over the timespan. Counties in the upper right often face challenges in upward mobility through high poverty and low or polarized income within the labor force.



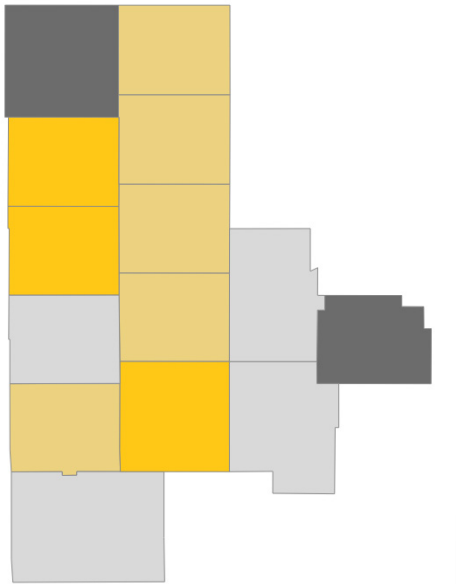
WEALTHY INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Gini Coefficient	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate
Cloud	3	40.5%	\$57,333	10.2%
Dickinson	2	40.3%	\$67,982	8.8%
Ellsworth	1	39.2%	\$66,792	8.5%
Jewell	5	44.5%	\$52,344	12.8%
Lincoln	5	44.3%	\$53,546	11.9%
Marion	3	44.4%	\$63,438	10.0%
McPherson	1	38.9%	\$77,701	9.1%
Mitchell	5	45.5%	\$58,233	12.5%
Morris	5	45.8%	\$56,716	12.8%
Ottawa	2	41.5%	\$76,755	12.1%
Reno	3	42.7%	\$60,498	12.4%
Republic	5	42.2%	\$53,611	14.6%
Rice	2	41.5%	\$63,947	7.4%
Saline	4	44.0%	\$63,316	12.3%

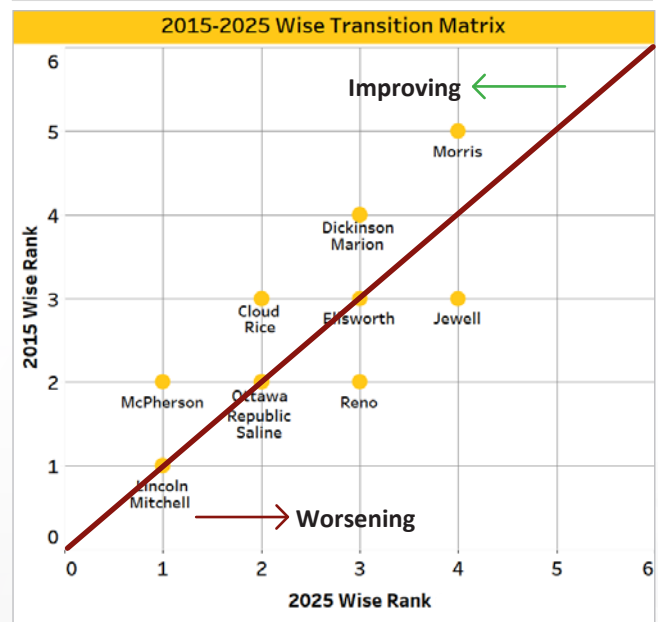
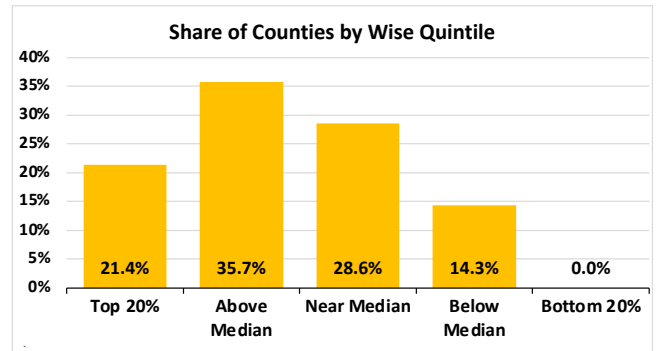
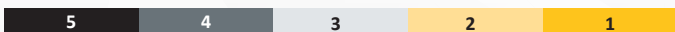
North Central Region: Wise Index



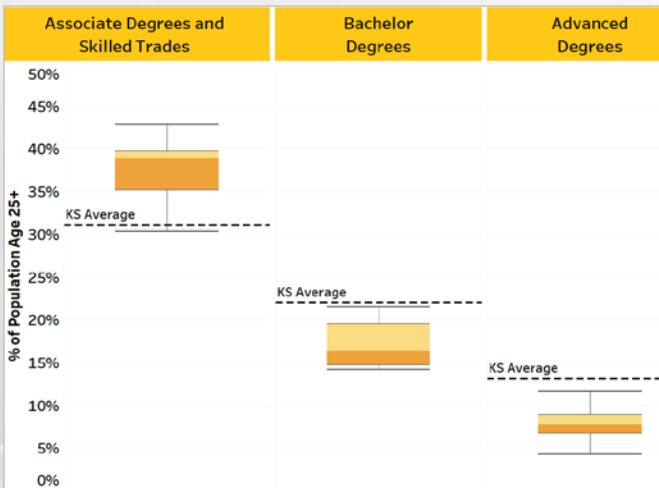
Wise Index Map



Map Legend

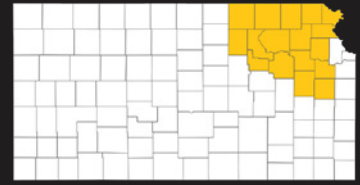


The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Wise Index. Counties in the bottom left have long had significant portions of their labor forces with high educational attainment. Counties in the upper left have made major investments in workforce education, leaving them relatively improved over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have often seen outmigration of their most skilled workers, leaving the counties in a worse relative ranking than 10 years prior. Counties in the upper right have a persistent relative lack of an educated workforce.

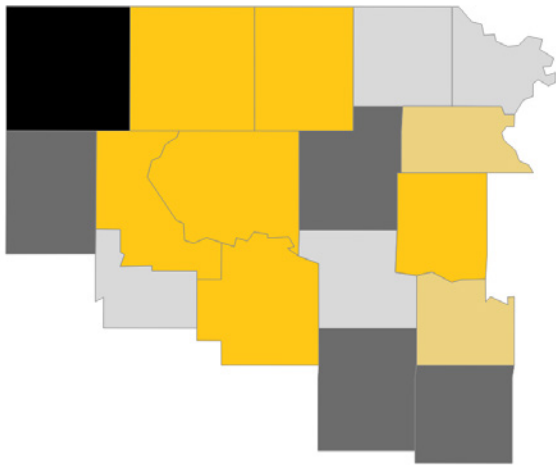


WISE INDEX, 2025				
County	Rank	Associate and Skilled Trades	Bachelor	Advanced
Cloud	2	42.5%	14.2%	8.2%
Dickinson	3	38.6%	15.3%	6.6%
Ellsworth	3	37.5%	14.6%	7.5%
Jewell	4	39.2%	14.6%	4.2%
Lincoln	1	47.2%	14.1%	7.4%
Marion	3	32.2%	19.4%	9.3%
McPherson	1	35.1%	21.5%	11.6%
Mitchell	1	42.8%	17.5%	7.9%
Morris	4	30.3%	19.7%	7.6%
Ottawa	2	39.0%	18.4%	5.9%
Reno	3	39.7%	14.1%	6.4%
Republic	2	38.8%	16.6%	8.8%
Rice	2	39.6%	16.0%	8.3%
Saline	2	34.3%	19.4%	9.7%

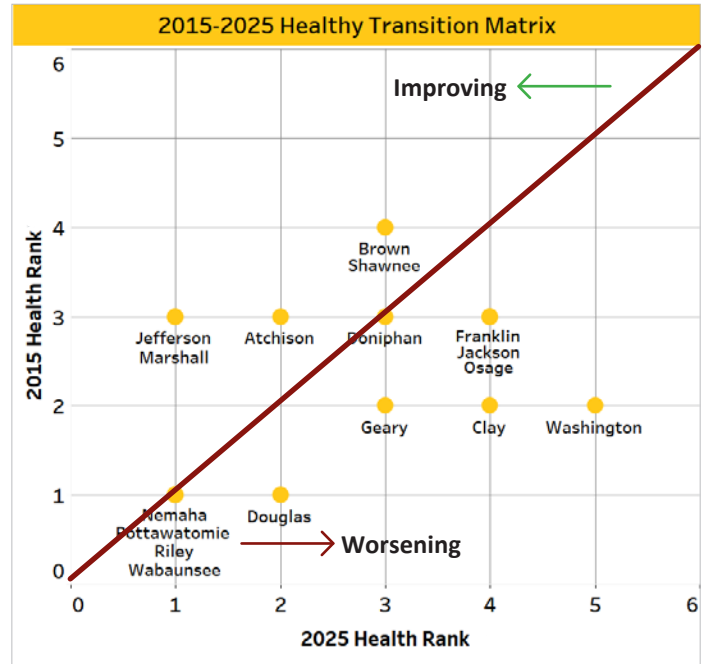
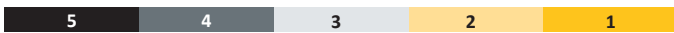
Northeast Region: Healthy Index



Healthy Index Map

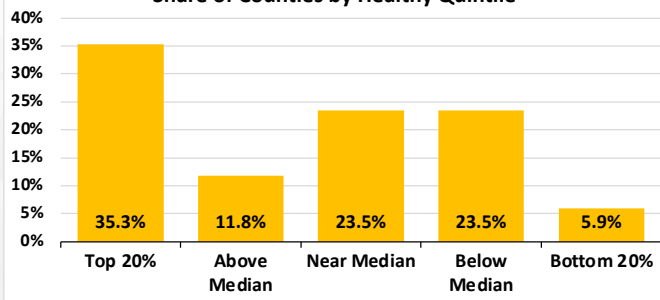


Map Legend



The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Healthy Index. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the counties with the lowest labor market risk. Counties in the upper left have improved relative to other counties. Counties in the lower right have become riskier over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained among those facing the highest labor market risk.

Share of Counties by Healthy Quintile

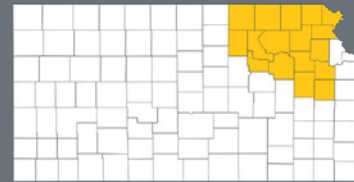


HEALTHY INDEX, 2025

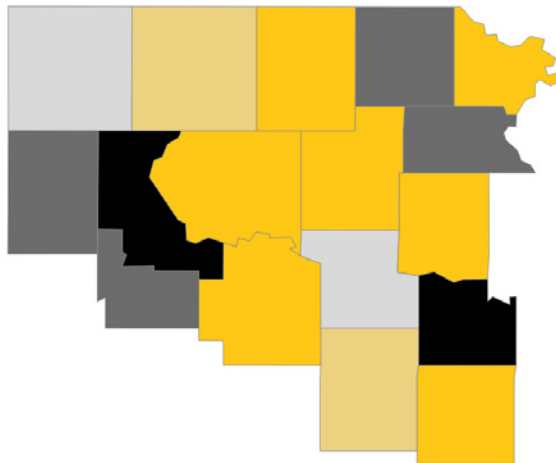
County	Rank	Low Birthweight	Obesity Rate	Uninsured Rate
Atchison	2	6.8%	36.2%	8.8%
Brown	3	5.7%	37.8%	11.8%
Clay	4	7.2%	39.3%	10.7%
Doniphan	3	7.3%	36.7%	10.9%
Douglas	2	7.3%	32.0%	9.3%
Franklin	4	7.6%	40.6%	9.6%
Geary	3	6.9%	37.9%	9.0%
Jackson	4	6.5%	37.1%	12.1%
Jefferson	1	5.1%	36.5%	9.6%
Marshall	1	6.3%	35.3%	9.2%
Nemaha	1	5.3%	35.1%	7.8%
Osage	4	6.5%	41.8%	10.1%
Pottawatomie	1	4.7%	33.8%	8.5%
Riley	1	6.4%	34.2%	10.4%
Shawnee	3	7.3%	37.3%	9.3%
Wabaunsee	1	4.8%	36.5%	9.6%
Washington	5	7.3%	40.1%	12.1%



Northeast Region: Wealthy Index



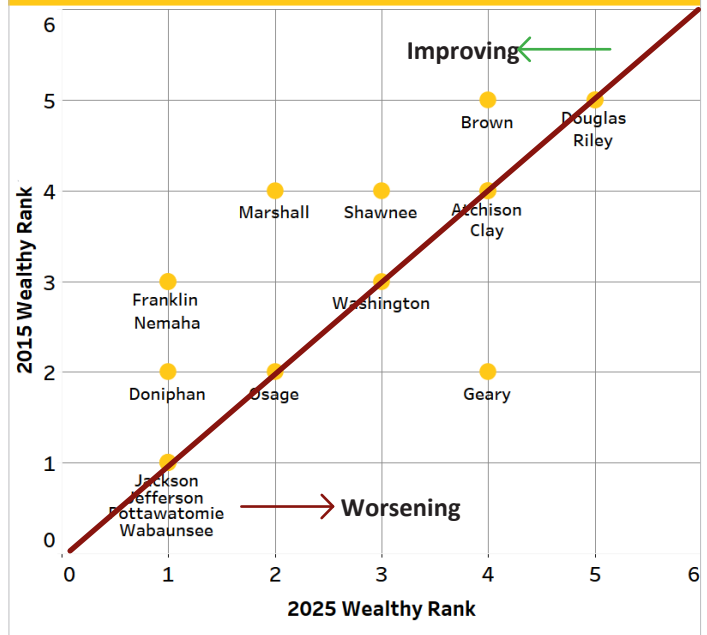
Wealthy Index Map



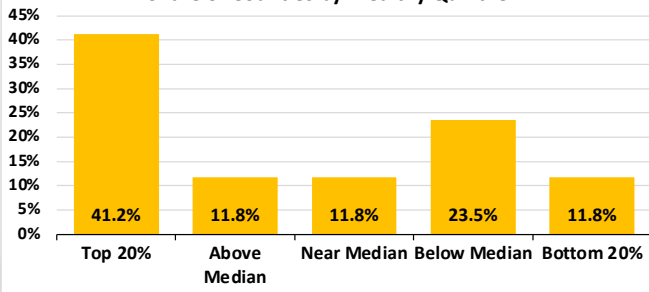
Map Legend



2015-2025 Wealthy Transition Matrix



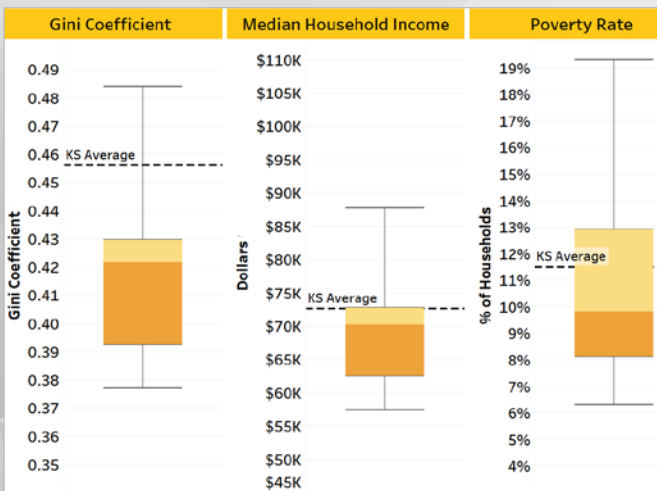
Share of Counties by Wealthy Quintile



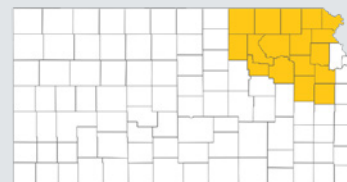
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WEALTHY INDEX, 2025

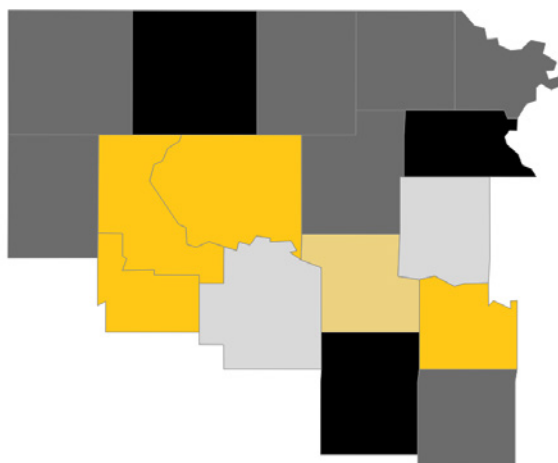
County	Rank	Gini Coefficient	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate
Atchison	4	43.1%	\$62,164	12.8%
Brown	4	42.6%	\$58,886	14.2%
Clay	4	42.2%	\$63,136	12.9%
Doniphan	1	40.5%	\$72,833	9.8%
Douglas	5	46.2%	\$68,756	15.2%
Franklin	1	39.5%	\$72,142	9.6%
Geary	4	39.3%	\$57,344	19.3%
Jackson	1	37.7%	\$72,703	9.1%
Jefferson	1	39.1%	\$77,393	6.3%
Marshall	2	42.2%	\$70,828	9.4%
Nemaha	1	42.9%	\$77,375	7.7%
Osage	2	38.6%	\$70,216	11.0%
Pottawatomie	1	39.2%	\$87,694	7.1%
Riley	5	48.4%	\$59,560	22.0%
Shawnee	3	44.2%	\$66,043	12.4%
Wabaunsee	1	37.8%	\$70,536	7.1%
Washington	3	42.4%	\$62,452	8.1%



Northeast Region: Wise Index



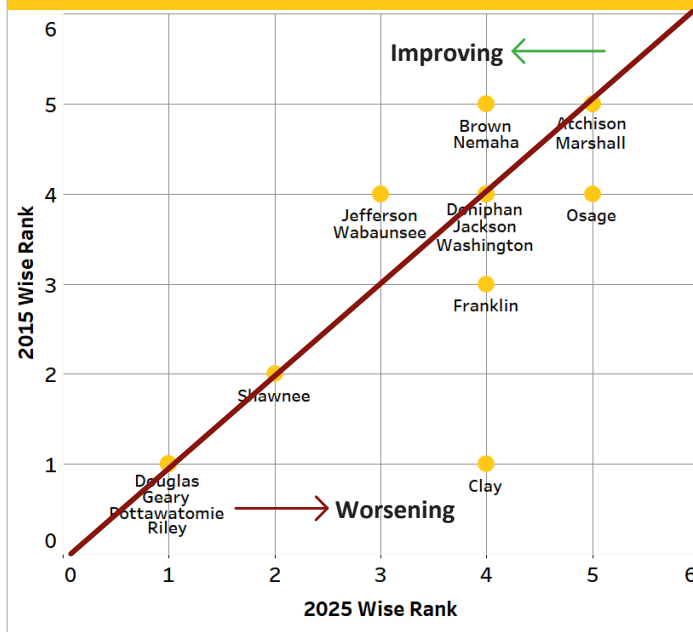
Wise Index Map



Map Legend

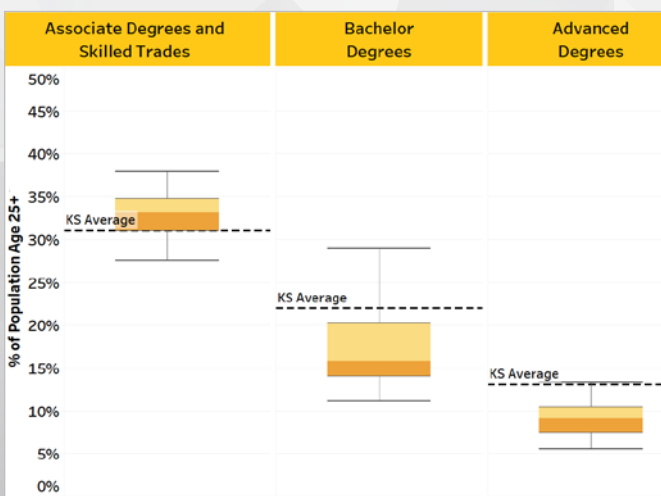
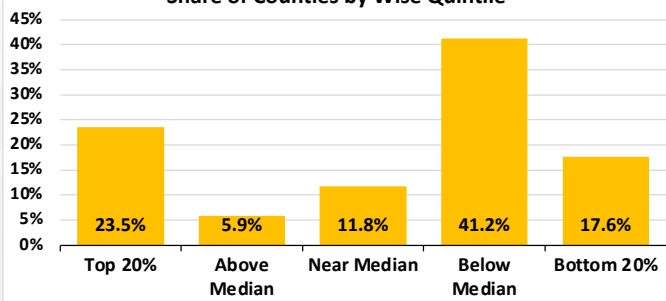


2015-2025 Wise Transition Matrix



The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Wise Index. Counties in the bottom left have long had significant portions of their labor forces with high educational attainment. Counties in the upper left have made major investments in workforce education, leaving them relatively improved over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have often seen outmigration of their most skilled workers, leaving the counties in a worse relative ranking than 10 years prior. Counties in the upper right have a persistent relative lack of an educated workforce.

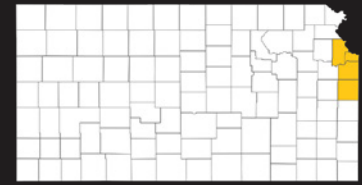
Share of Counties by Wise Quintile



WISE INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Associate and Skilled Trades	Bachelor	Advanced
Atchison	5	30.7%	14.0%	8.9%
Brown	4	37.9%	12.8%	5.5%
Clay	4	34.7%	17.4%	5.9%
Doniphan	4	36.1%	11.1%	10.4%
Douglas	1	24.4%	29.0%	23.1%
Franklin	4	31.8%	15.8%	9.5%
Geary	1	43.5%	15.5%	8.9%
Jackson	4	34.6%	12.9%	8.2%
Jefferson	3	35.1%	15.4%	9.1%
Marshall	5	33.1%	13.1%	5.8%
Nemaha	4	27.5%	21.1%	9.1%
Osage	5	31.7%	14.6%	6.4%
Pottawatomie	1	33.3%	23.3%	13.3%
Riley	1	31.0%	26.3%	21.7%
Shawnee	2	30.8%	20.2%	12.2%
Wabaunsee	3	32.7%	17.0%	9.7%
Washington	4	33.2%	15.9%	7.4%

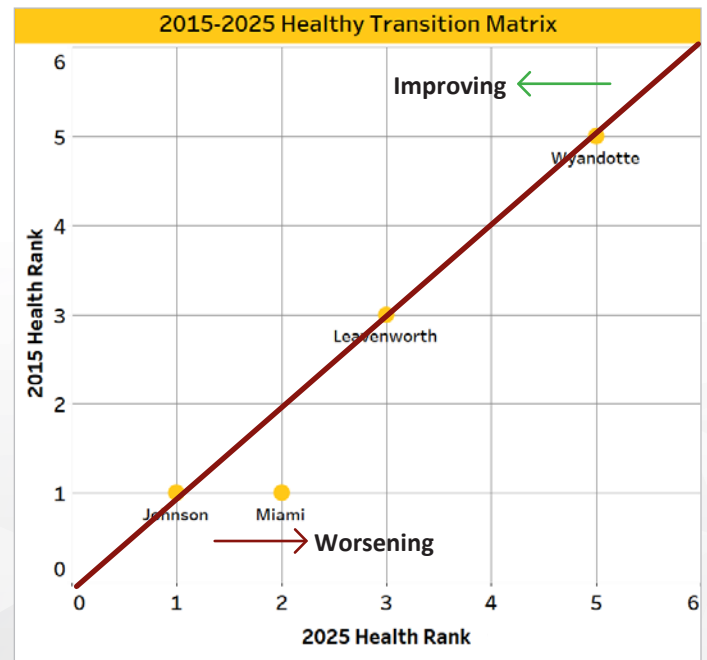
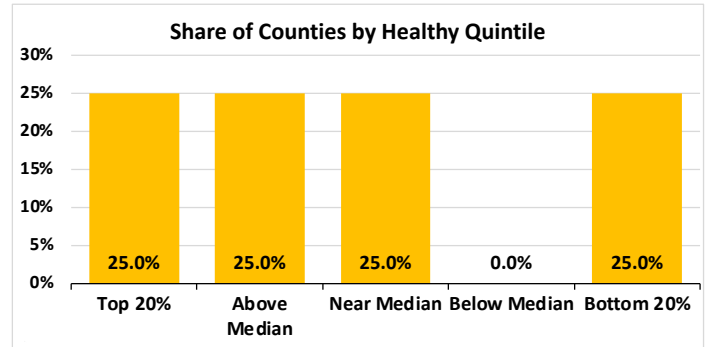
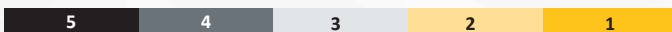
Kansas City Region: Healthy Index



Healthy Index Map



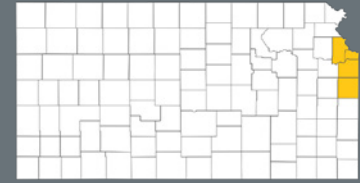
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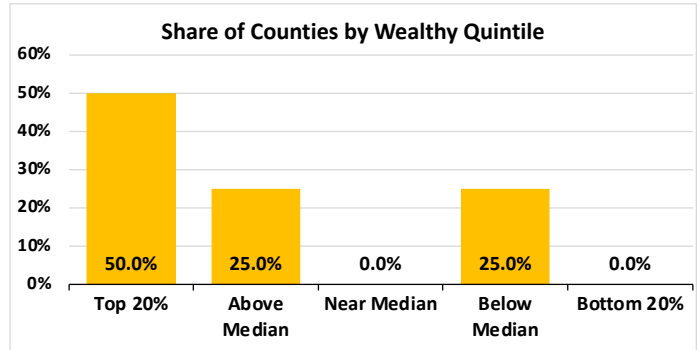
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Healthy Index. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the counties with the lowest labor market risk. Counties in the upper left have improved relative to other counties. Counties in the lower right have become riskier over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained among those facing the highest labor market risk.

HEALTHY INDEX, 2025				
County	Rank	Low Birthweight	Obesity Rate	Uninsured Rate
Johnson	1	6.5%	28.6%	6.0%
Leavenworth	3	7.3%	37.2%	8.1%
Miami	2	6.3%	37.1%	7.0%
Wyandotte	5	9.1%	46.0%	15.7%

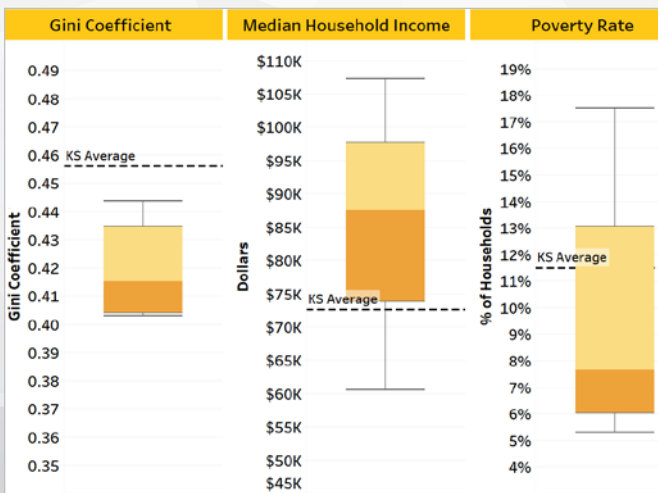
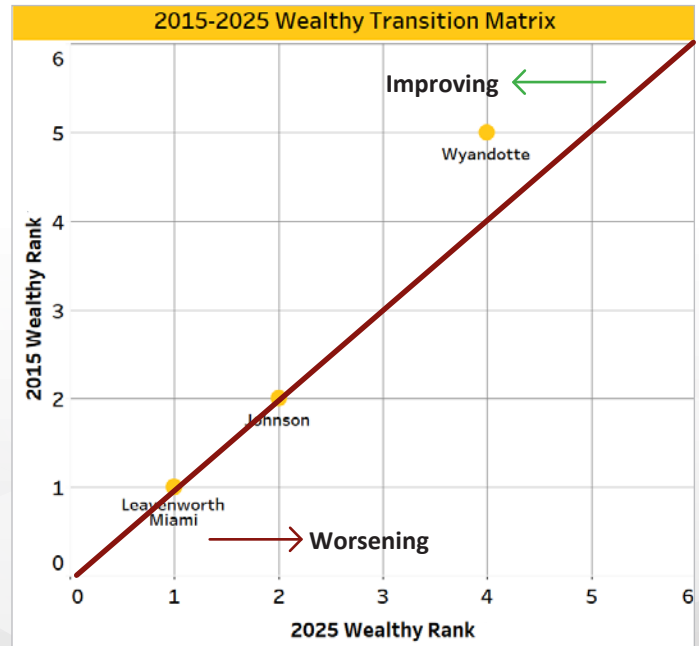
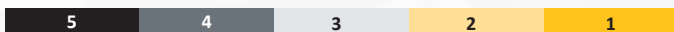
Kansas City Region: Wealthy Index



Wealthy Index Map



Map Legend

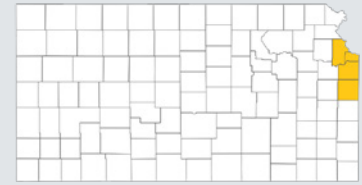


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WEALTHY INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Gini Coefficient	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate
Johnson	2	44.4%	\$107,261	5.3%
Leavenworth	1	40.3%	\$86,906	8.6%
Miami	1	40.5%	\$88,000	6.7%
Wyandotte	4	42.6%	\$60,582	17.5%

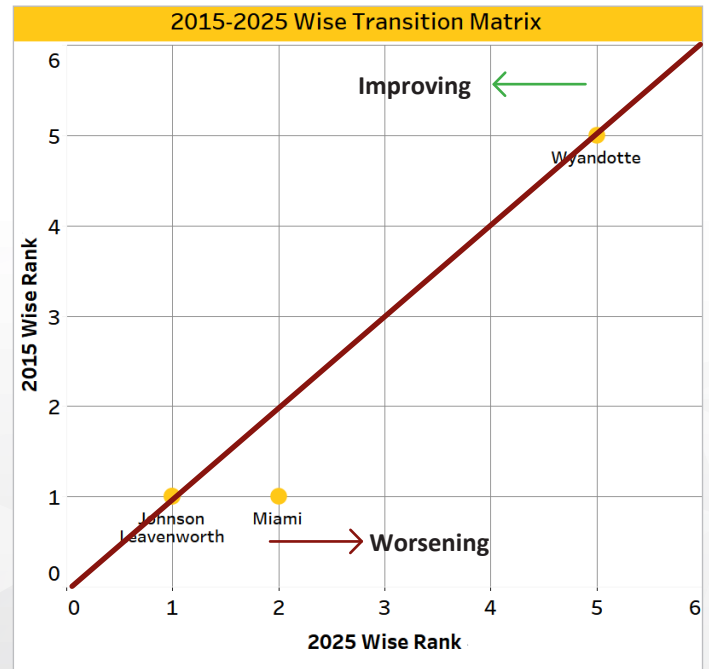
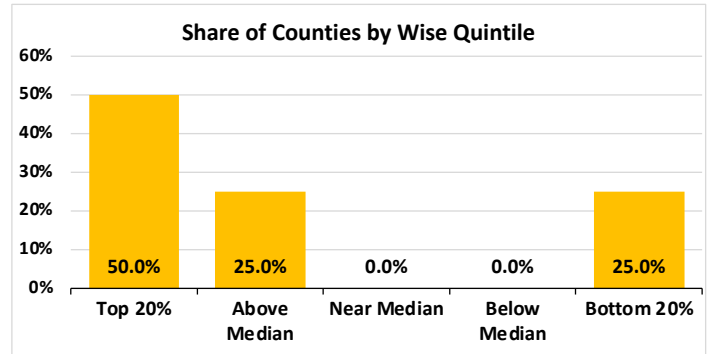
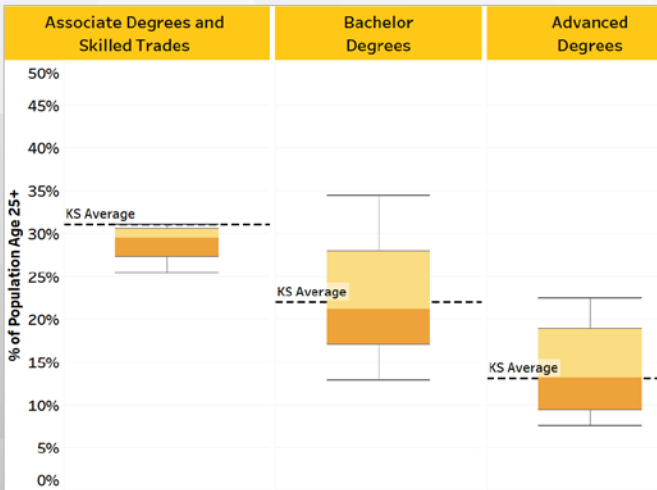
Kansas City Region: Wise Index



Wise Index Map



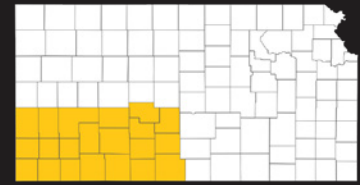
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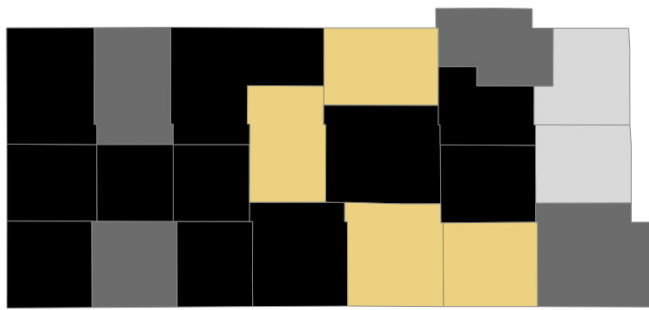
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Wise Index. Counties in the bottom left have long had significant portions of their labor forces with high educational attainment. Counties in the upper left have made major investments in workforce education, leaving them relatively improved over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have often seen outmigration of their most skilled workers, leaving the counties in a worse relative ranking than 10 years prior. Counties in the upper right have a persistent relative lack of an educated workforce.

WISE INDEX, 2025				
County	Rank	Associate and Skilled Trades	Bachelor	Advanced
Johnson	1	25.4%	34.4%	22.4%
Leavenworth	1	29.9%	21.3%	15.3%
Miami	2	31.1%	21.0%	11.1%
Wyandotte	5	29.1%	12.9%	7.6%

Southwest Region: Healthy Index



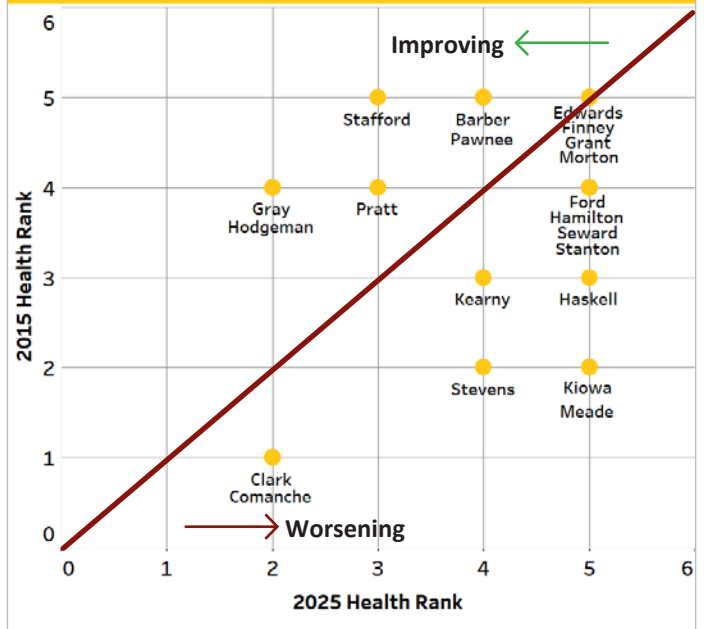
Healthy Index Map



Map Legend

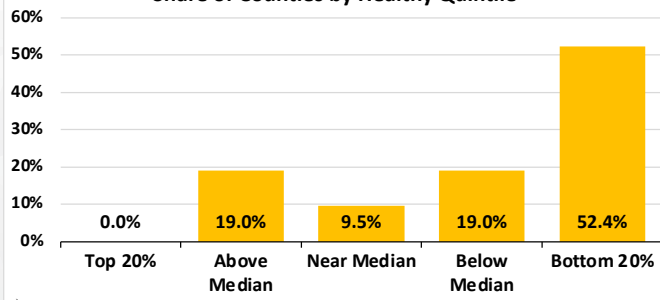


2015-2025 Healthy Transition Matrix



The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Healthy Index. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the counties with the lowest labor market risk. Counties in the upper left have improved relative to other counties. Counties in the lower right have become riskier over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained among those facing the highest labor market risk.

Share of Counties by Healthy Quintile

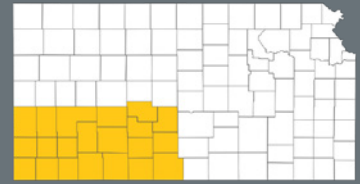


HEALTHY INDEX, 2025

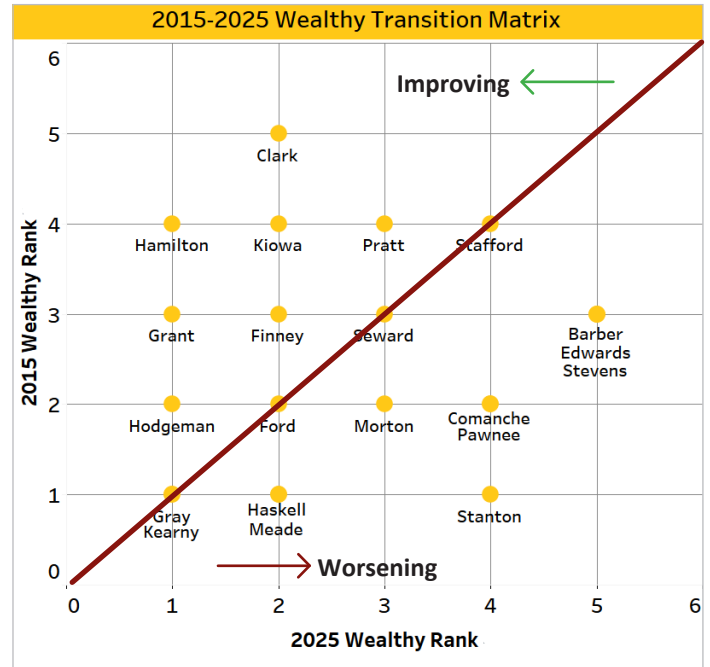
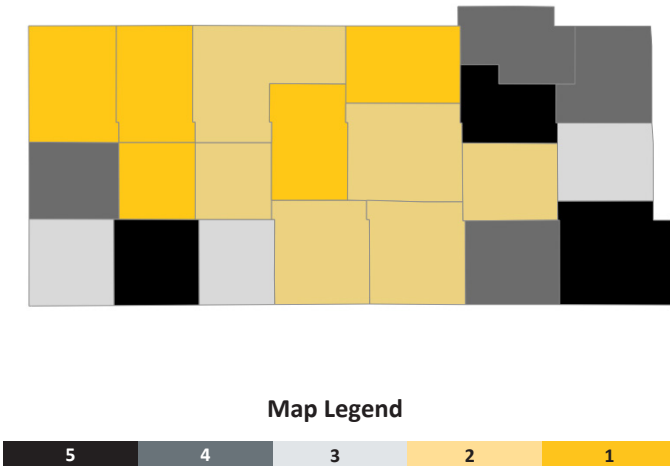
County	Rank	Low Birthweight	Obesity Rate	Uninsured Rate
Barber	4	5.8%	39.5%	12.9%
Clark	2	7.0%	36.2%	10.2%
Comanche	2		37.6%	10.7%
Edwards	5	7.8%	39.5%	16.1%
Finney	5	8.2%	42.6%	17.4%
Ford	5	6.4%	41.8%	19.1%
Grant	5	7.4%	40.0%	17.7%
Gray	2	4.8%	35.0%	21.0%
Hamilton	5	6.8%	38.2%	22.0%
Haskell	5	6.1%	39.8%	21.3%
Hodgeman	2		35.5%	14.4%
Kearny	4	6.4%	37.8%	20.0%
Kiowa	5		37.6%	16.2%
Meade	5	8.8%	36.9%	20.0%
Morton	5	7.7%	38.4%	16.5%
Pawnee	4	8.9%	39.6%	9.1%
Pratt	3	6.6%	36.4%	13.1%
Seward	5	6.0%	41.3%	20.8%
Stafford	3	3.0%	36.5%	14.7%
Stanton	5	7.1%	39.4%	18.2%
Stevens	4	4.3%	40.8%	19.6%



Southwest Region: Wealthy Index

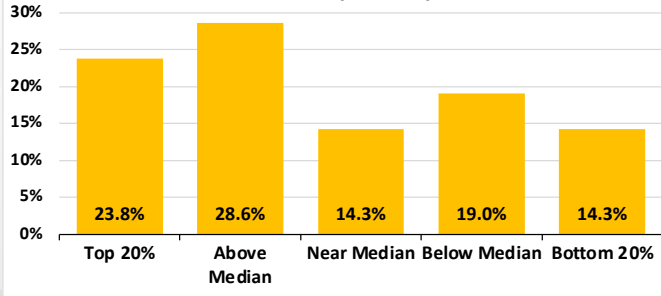


Wealthy Index Map



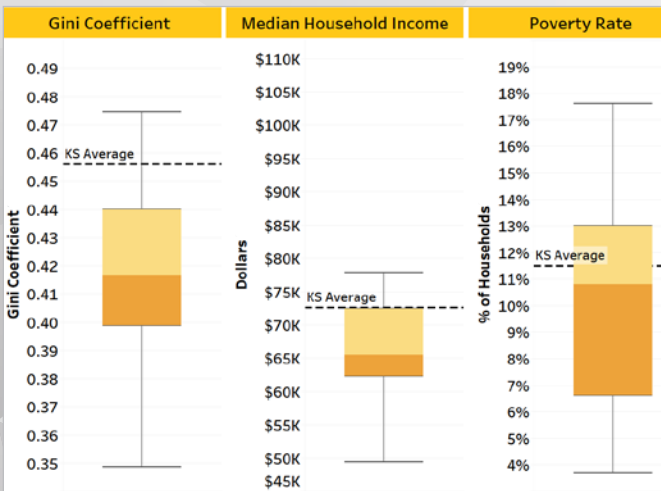
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Wealthy Index. Counties at the bottom left have high economic opportunities and potential for upward mobility. Counties in the upper left have developed into high-opportunity counties faster than their peers. Counties in the lower right have diminished or remained stagnant in economic opportunity over the timespan. Counties in the upper right often face challenges in upward mobility through high poverty and low or polarized income within the labor force.

Share of Counties by Wealthy Quintile

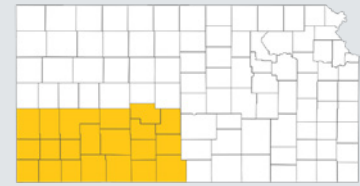


WEALTHY INDEX, 2025

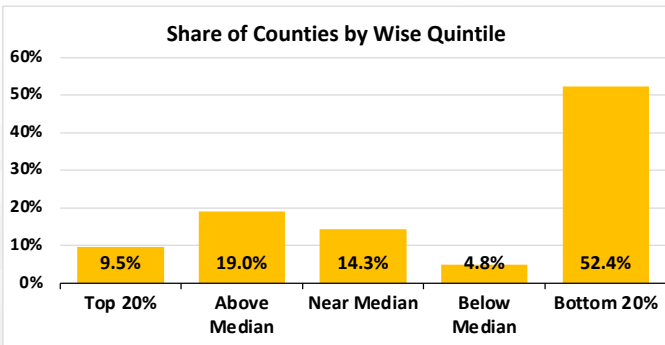
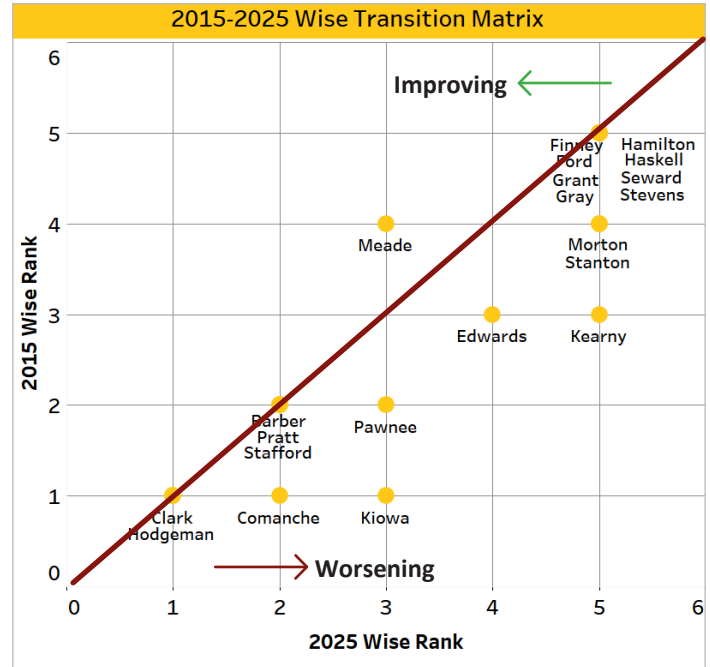
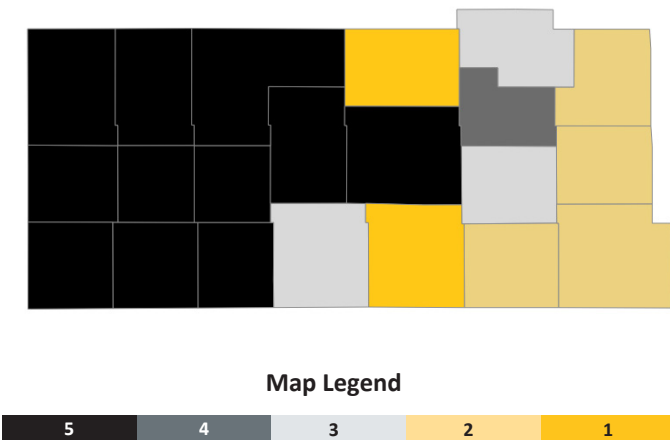
County	Rank	Gini Coefficient	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate
Barber	5	44.6%	\$57,615	17.6%
Clark	2	41.0%	\$65,515	9.4%
Comanche	4	40.4%	\$49,417	11.2%
Edwards	5	44.0%	\$53,792	16.4%
Finney	2	39.9%	\$72,437	11.7%
Ford	2	39.8%	\$70,495	14.4%
Grant	1	41.8%	\$72,484	5.4%
Gray	1	39.9%	\$77,885	6.9%
Hamilton	1	38.6%	\$61,929	3.7%
Haskell	2	38.3%	\$69,138	10.8%
Hodgeman	1	39.4%	\$63,125	6.0%
Kearny	1	34.9%	\$74,135	6.1%
Kiowa	2	46.7%	\$73,214	5.7%
Meade	2	50.6%	\$74,868	6.6%
Morton	3	41.6%	\$65,625	14.8%
Pawnee	4	47.5%	\$63,625	11.2%
Pratt	3	43.6%	\$64,348	9.5%
Seward	3	41.1%	\$62,269	13.0%
Stafford	4	43.8%	\$63,786	10.8%
Stanton	4	43.2%	\$70,361	12.9%
Stevens	5	45.4%	\$61,909	15.3%



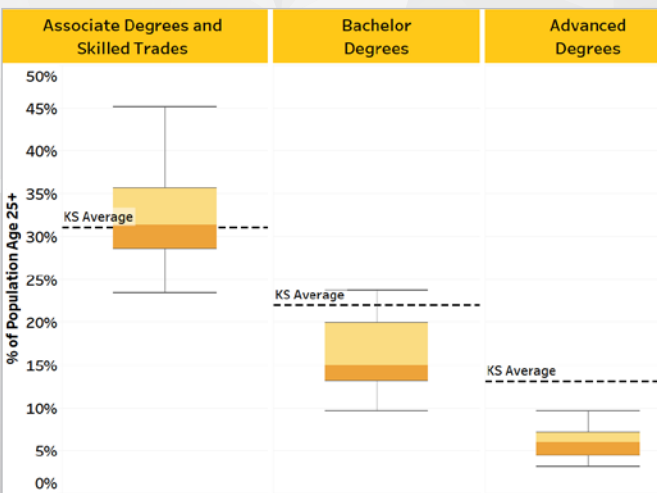
Southwest Region: Wealthy Index



Wise Index Map



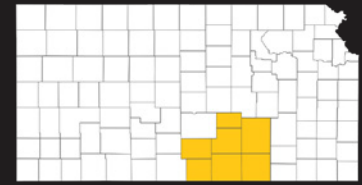
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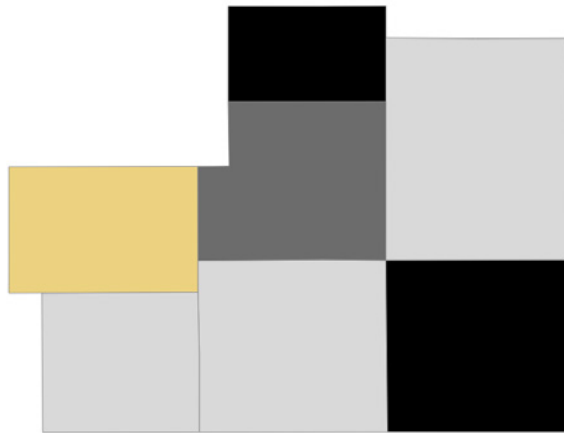
WISE INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Associate and Skilled Trades	Bachelor	Advanced
Barber	2	34.7%	21.8%	5.3%
Clark	1	35.1%	23.0%	8.0%
Comanche	2	45.1%	15.0%	4.2%
Edwards	4	34.2%	14.8%	5.9%
Finney	5	28.5%	13.1%	6.6%
Ford	5	28.3%	14.2%	6.5%
Grant	5	25.1%	16.0%	9.6%
Gray	5	29.0%	20.5%	4.4%
Hamilton	5	28.5%	16.7%	4.2%
Haskell	5	28.7%	14.3%	8.0%
Hodgeman	1	37.1%	23.7%	4.7%
Kearny	5	31.0%	11.4%	3.2%
Kiowa	3	34.0%	21.1%	6.4%
Meade	3	37.2%	13.5%	9.2%
Morton	5	29.3%	12.5%	4.0%
Pawnee	3	41.9%	12.8%	6.0%
Pratt	2	35.6%	17.0%	9.6%
Seward	5	31.4%	9.6%	3.1%
Stafford	2	38.1%	19.9%	6.4%
Stanton	5	23.4%	16.6%	7.1%
Stevens	5	26.5%	11.1%	5.1%

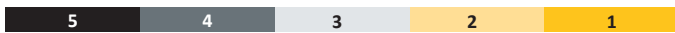
South Central Region: Healthy Index



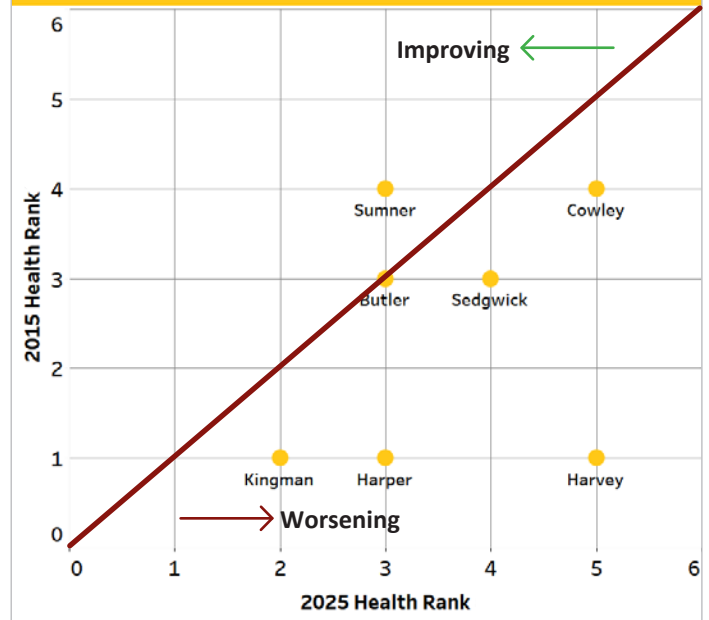
Healthy Index Map



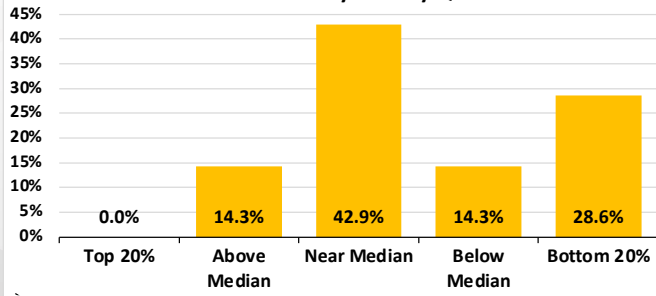
Map Legend



2015-2025 Healthy Transition Matrix



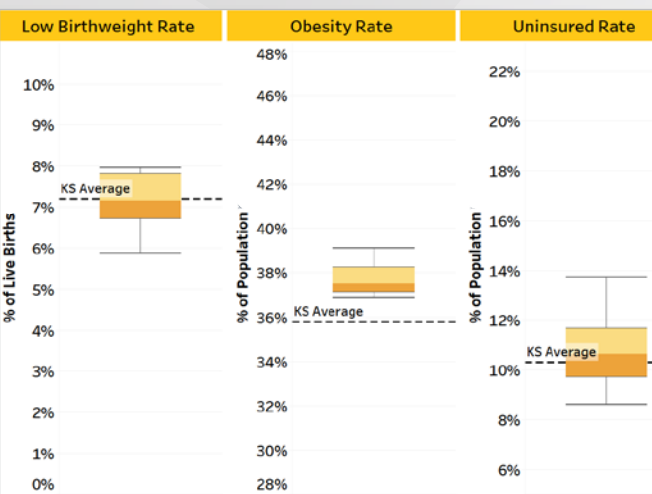
Share of Counties by Healthy Quintile



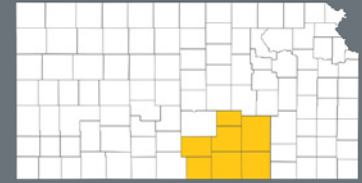
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Healthy Index. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the counties with the lowest labor market risk. Counties in the upper left have improved relative to other counties. Counties in the lower right have become riskier over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained among those facing the highest labor market risk.

HEALTHY INDEX, 2025

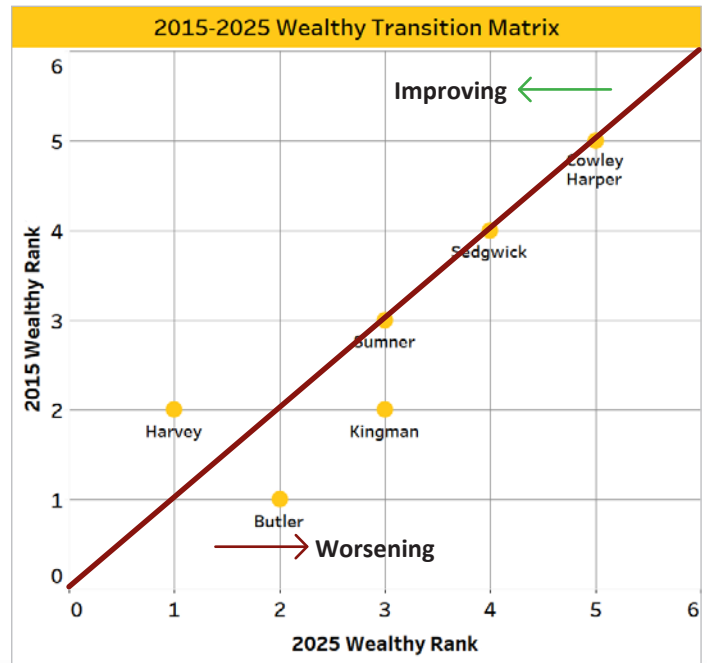
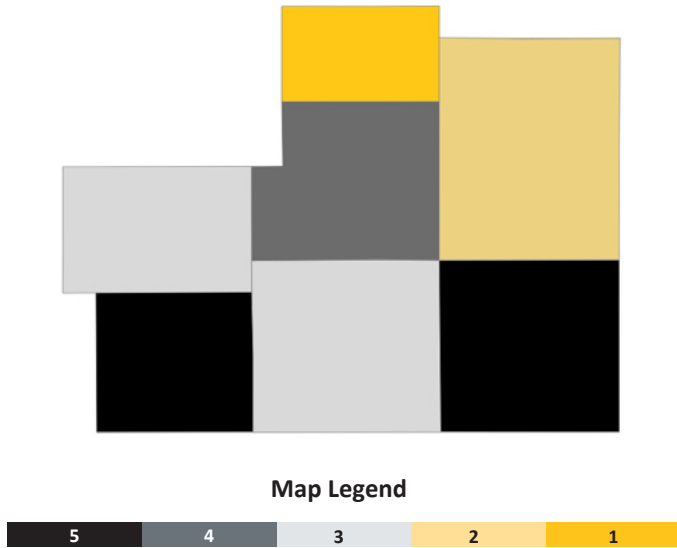
County	Rank	Low Birthweight	Obesity Rate	Uninsured Rate
Butler	3	7.1%	38.2%	8.6%
Cowley	5	7.7%	39.1%	11.3%
Harper	3	5.9%	36.9%	13.7%
Harvey	5	7.9%	38.3%	10.6%
Kingman	2	6.6%	37.5%	9.1%
Sedgwick	4	8.0%	34.6%	12.0%
Sumner	3	6.8%	37.3%	10.4%



South Central Region: Wealthy Index

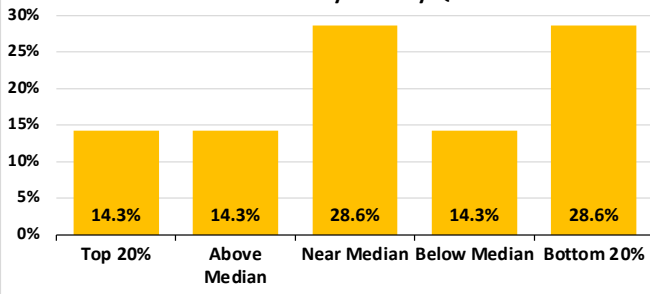


Wealthy Index Map



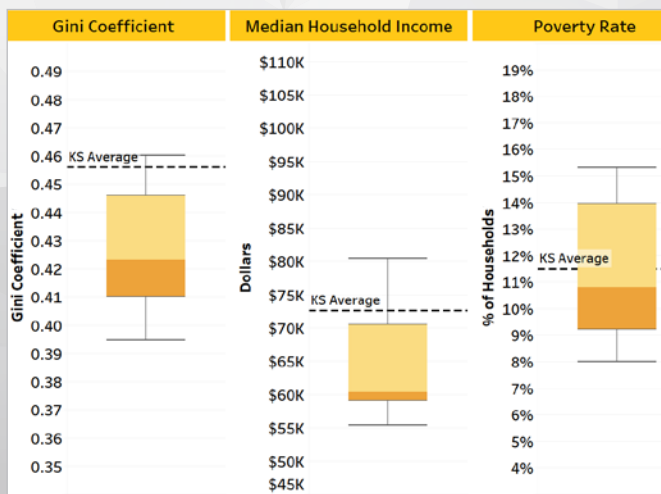
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Share of Counties by Wealthy Quintile

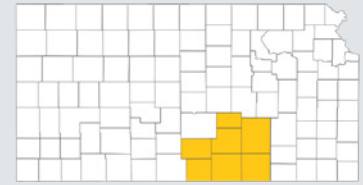


WEALTHY INDEX, 2025

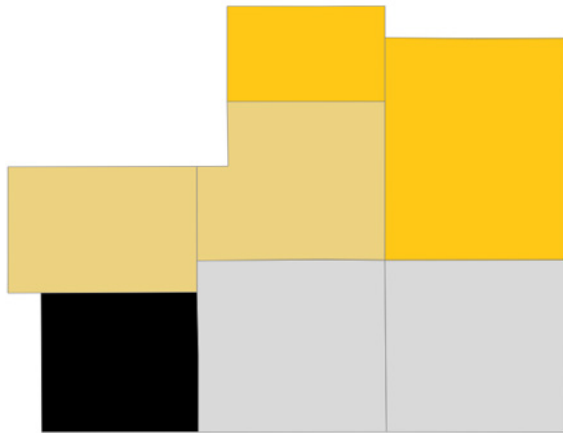
County	Rank	Gini Coefficient	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate
Butler	2	42.3%	\$80,375	9.0%
Cowley	5	45.2%	\$58,263	13.9%
Harper	5	44.0%	\$55,417	15.3%
Harvey	1	39.5%	\$73,269	8.0%
Kingman	3	41.1%	\$59,819	9.4%
Sedgwick	4	46.0%	\$67,675	14.0%
Sumner	3	40.9%	\$60,348	10.8%



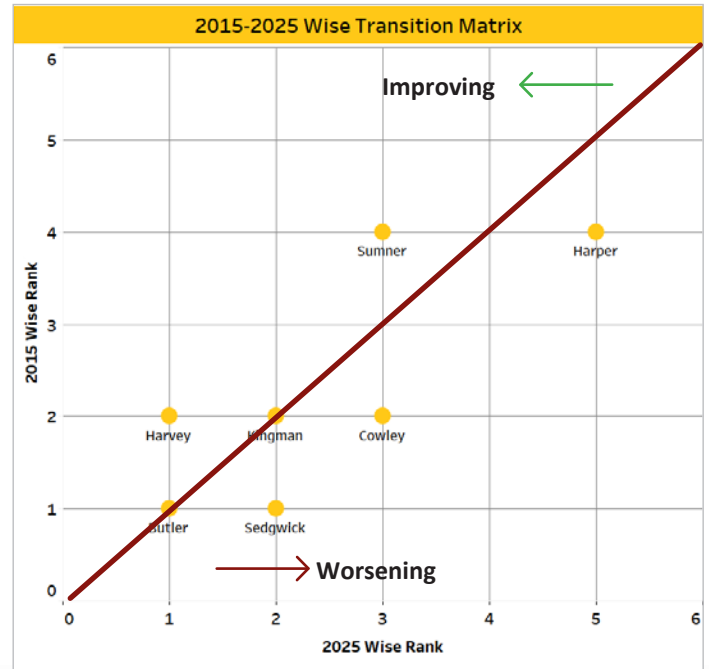
South Central Region: Wise Index



Wise Index Map

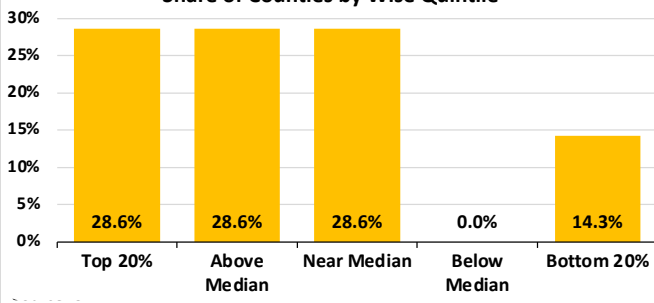


Map Legend



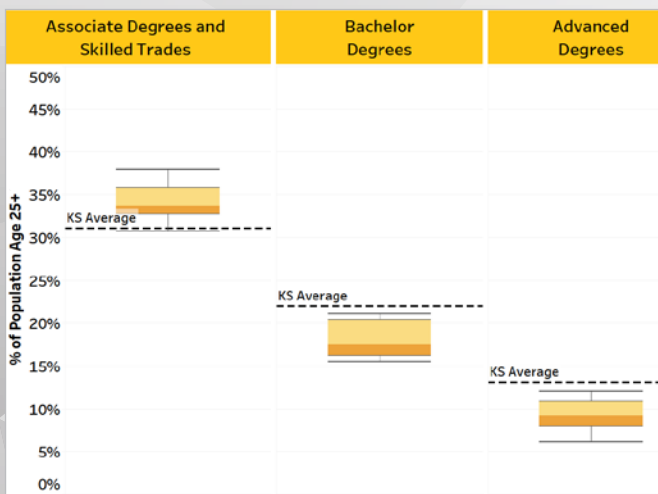
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Share of Counties by Wise Quintile

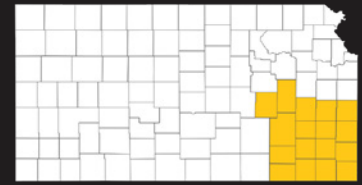


WISE INDEX, 2025

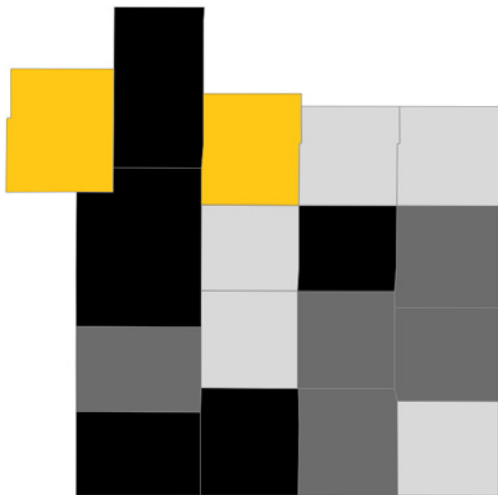
County	Rank	Associate and Skilled Trades	Bachelor	Advanced
Butler	1	33.4%	20.6%	12.0%
Cowley	3	36.3%	15.5%	8.8%
Harper	5	30.7%	15.5%	6.1%
Harvey	1	35.1%	21.1%	10.4%
Kingman	2	37.9%	16.8%	7.0%
Sedgwick	2	32.0%	20.2%	11.3%
Sumner	3	33.7%	17.5%	9.2%



Southeast Region: Healthy Index



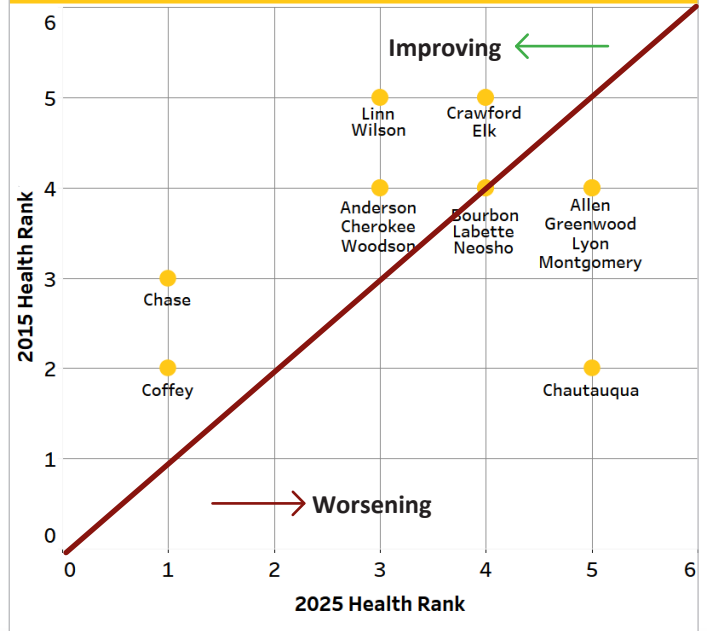
Healthy Index Map



Map Legend

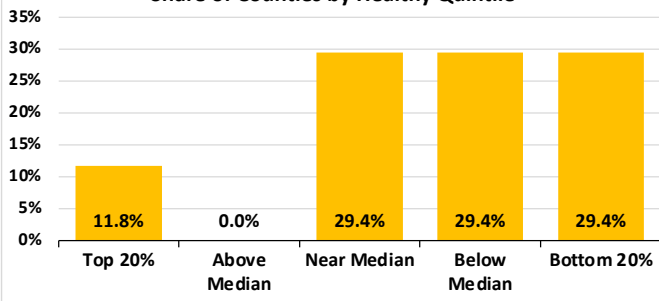


2015-2025 Healthy Transition Matrix



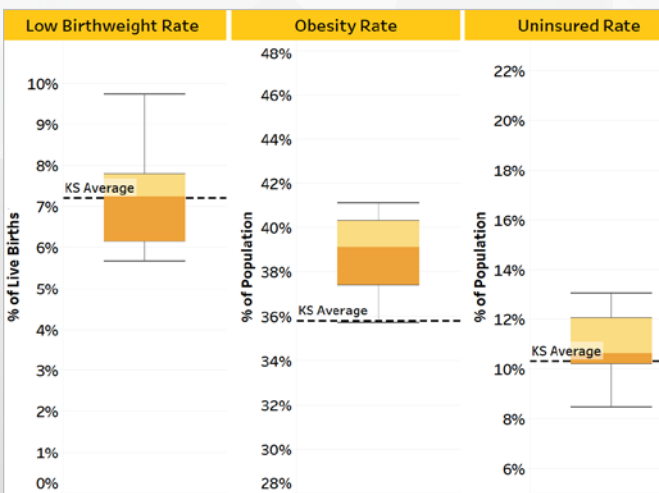
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Share of Counties by Healthy Quintile

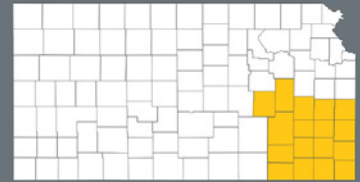


HEALTHY INDEX, 2025

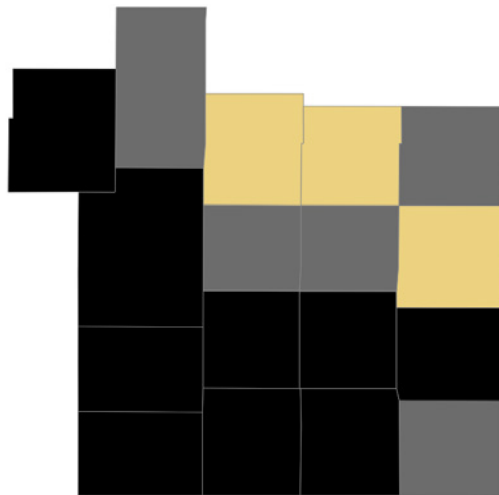
County	Rank	Low Birthweight	Obesity Rate	Uninsured Rate
Allen	5	7.4%	40.0%	10.6%
Anderson	3	5.7%	39.1%	10.6%
Bourbon	4	7.4%	40.3%	10.0%
Chase	1		36.4%	9.8%
Chautauqua	5	7.8%	41.0%	14.9%
Cherokee	3	8.9%	35.7%	10.4%
Coffey	1	5.7%	35.7%	8.5%
Crawford	4	7.2%	37.4%	12.7%
Elk	4	5.8%	40.7%	13.0%
Greenwood	5	9.7%	38.7%	11.1%
Labette	4	7.3%	40.5%	10.1%
Linn	3	6.4%	39.2%	11.5%
Lyon	5	7.8%	40.0%	13.0%
Montgomery	5	7.8%	41.1%	12.0%
Neosho	4	7.1%	39.1%	10.6%
Wilson	3	6.8%	38.7%	10.2%
Woodson	3	5.8%	36.6%	11.6%
Seward	5	6.0%	41.3%	20.8%



Southeast Region: Wealthy Index



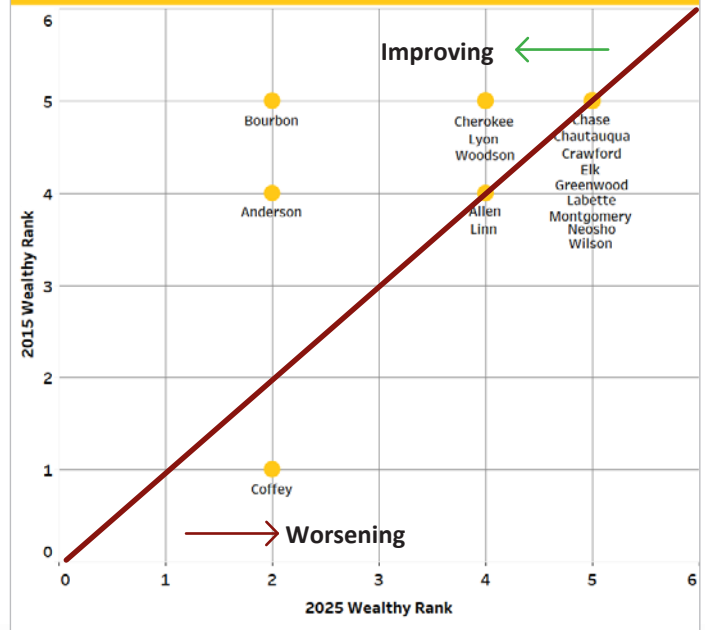
Wealthy Index Map



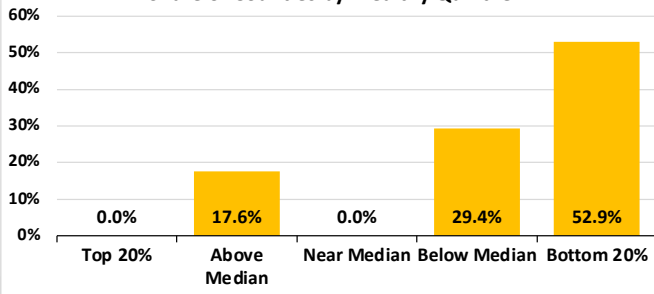
Map Legend



2015-2025 Wealthy Transition Matrix



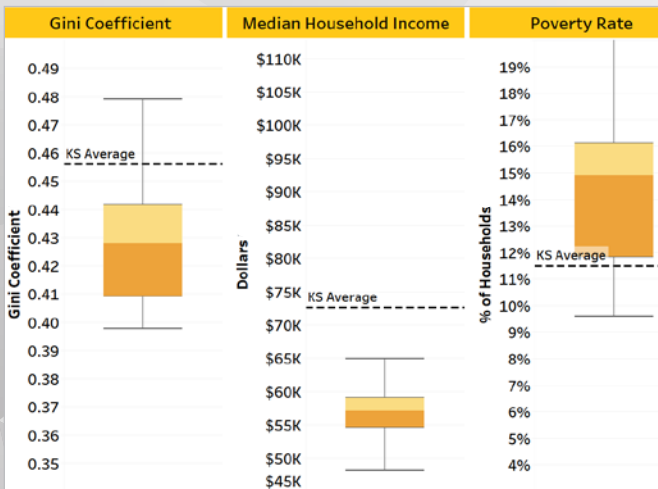
Share of Counties by Wealthy Quintile



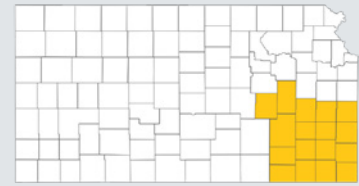
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WEALTHY INDEX, 2025

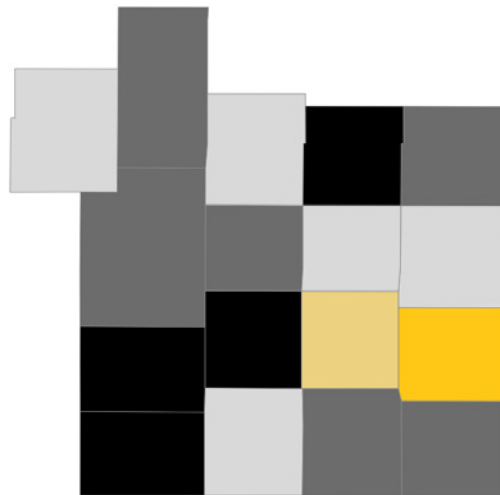
County	Rank	Gini Coefficient	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate
Allen	4	40.1%	\$57,618	13.1%
Anderson	2	39.8%	\$64,925	10.9%
Bourbon	2	40.2%	\$67,555	11.8%
Chase	5	44.2%	\$54,518	10.5%
Chautauqua	5	44.1%	\$54,592	16.9%
Cherokee	4	42.1%	\$58,274	13.1%
Coffey	2	40.3%	\$67,377	9.6%
Crawford	5	46.7%	\$50,311	20.8%
Elk	5	41.8%	\$56,087	16.7%
Greenwood	5	47.9%	\$58,276	14.9%
Labette	5	42.8%	\$55,439	16.1%
Linn	4	44.4%	\$59,200	10.7%
Lyon	4	40.9%	\$59,078	15.2%
Montgomery	5	42.2%	\$53,242	16.3%
Neosho	5	43.8%	\$55,704	15.4%
Wilson	5	44.6%	\$57,056	15.8%
Woodson	4	42.9%	\$48,152	12.3%



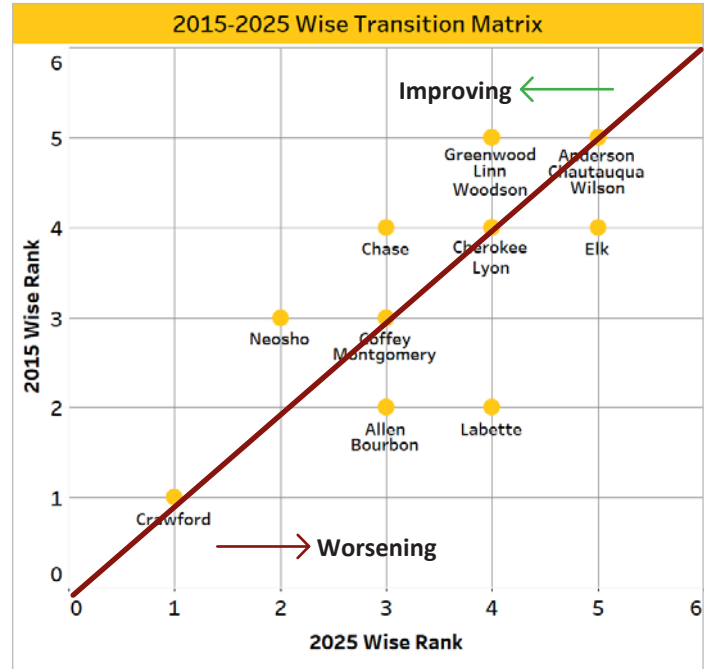
Southeast Region: Wise Index



Wise Index Map

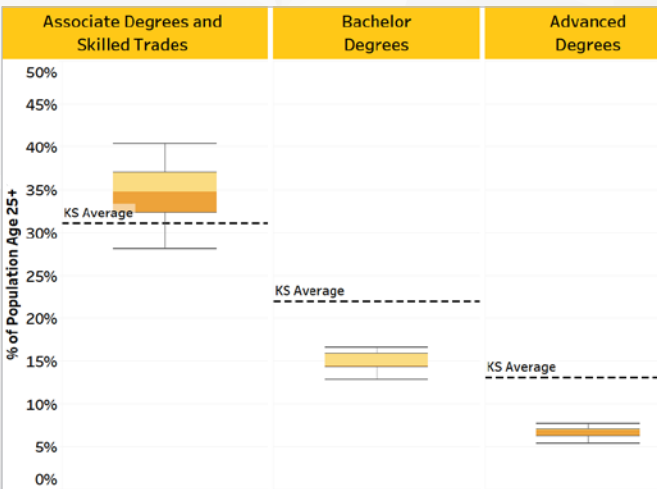
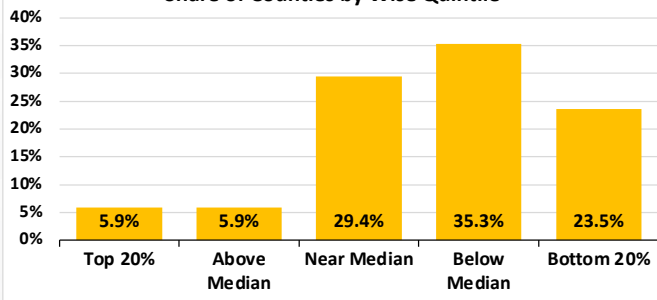


Map Legend



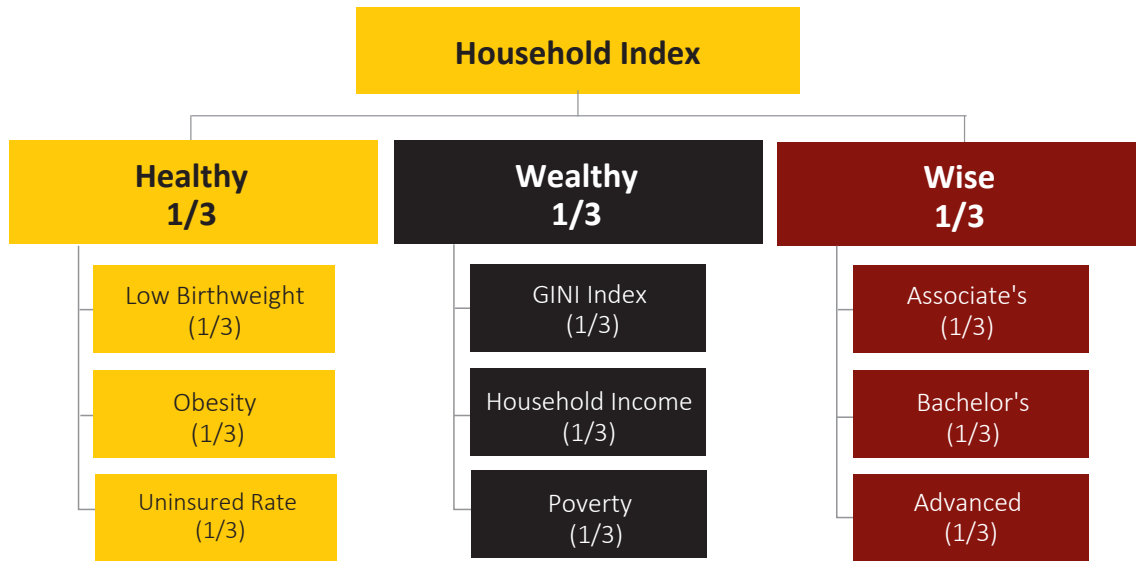
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Share of Counties by Wise Quintile



WISE INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Associate and Skilled Trades	Bachelor	Advanced
Allen	3	37.0%	14.3%	7.0%
Anderson	5	29.1%	8.6%	7.2%
Bourbon	3	35.4%	16.6%	7.7%
Chase	3	30.9%	22.3%	7.0%
Chautauqua	5	32.3%	13.5%	4.8%
Cherokee	4	36.5%	13.9%	6.2%
Coffey	3	38.5%	14.3%	6.9%
Crawford	1	33.4%	20.3%	11.7%
Elk	5	33.8%	14.4%	6.1%
Greenwood	4	36.3%	12.8%	6.2%
Labette	4	37.0%	14.4%	6.7%
Linn	4	34.7%	15.6%	6.9%
Lyon	4	28.1%	15.5%	12.2%
Montgomery	3	37.0%	14.4%	6.9%
Neosho	2	40.4%	15.2%	6.6%
Wilson	5	33.5%	15.9%	5.4%
Woodson	4	32.3%	15.9%	6.7%



Healthy: CEDBR, County Healthy Rankings- NCHS 2023 & 2018.

Wealthy: CEDBR, Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2022 & 2018

Wise: CEDBR, Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2022 & 2018

Methodology

Households are key to the functioning of a regional economy. They provide a source of labor to produce goods and services and are the primary driver of regional economies through consumption. From a holistic point of view, understanding the overall environment of a workforce is vital in determining a regional economy's success and long-term growth.

CEDBR developed the Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise composite index to estimate households' overall condition within the economy. We include nine variables across three equally weighted key dimensions. The composite measurement may be used as a general guide to understanding the issues and opportunities faced by regional labor markets. We also assume that each of the nine variables is equally essential to the overall well-being of households in a region – a simplifying assumption to create uniformity across the full state.

The Wise Index measures a region's overall educational attainment and indicates the overall availability of the skilled workforce. Households with higher educational attainment tend to be more resilient to economic downturns, have higher labor productivity, and have higher earnings potential. A greater value in this index indicates that a region has a higher proportion of the population with further education beyond the high school diploma.

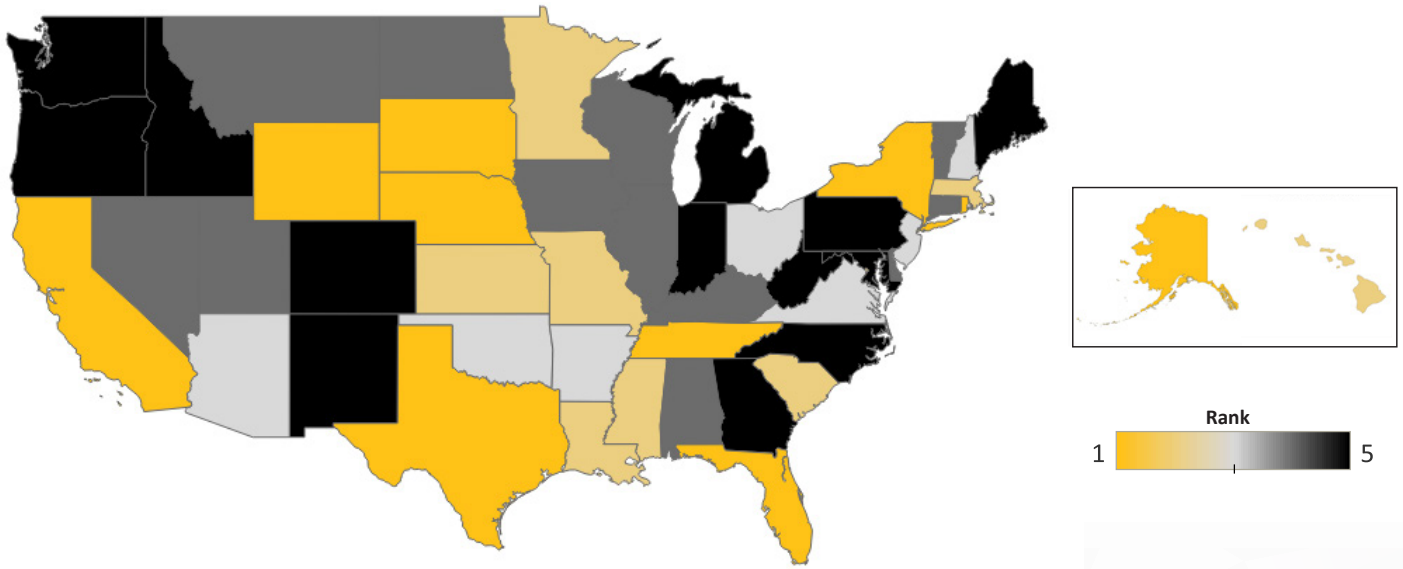
The second index is Wealth, which measures the overall economic opportunity for labor. This index equally weighs household income, income inequality, and poverty. Regions with greater household incomes, lower income inequality (as measured through the Gini coefficient), and lower poverty rates have higher values of this index, indicating strong economic opportunities for households.

The final index, Health, is created by equally weighing a county's low birth weight rate, obesity rate, and uninsured rate. Counties with lower incidences of low birthweight babies, lower obesity rates, and lower rates of uninsured families have higher values in this index, indicating higher health of families in the region. Healthier families are found to experience fewer disruptions in work, increased productivity, and do not create strain on the public health systems.

BUSINESS DYNAMISM

United States

U.S. Business Dynamism Index, 2025



Ranking	Category	Data Representation
1	High Strength	Top 20% of counties
2	Above Median	60th-80th percentile
3	Near Median	40th-60th percentile
4	Below Median	20th-40th percentile
5	Low Strength	Bottom 20% of counties

KEY TERMS

Diversification	The degree to which a particular economy is skewed toward any particular economic sector, whether in employment, establishment, or wages. States or counties with a broad mix of sectors are diverse and tend to be more resilient to changing economic conditions, while those defined by one or few key sectors are highly concentrated and responsive to the conditions within those sectors.
Labor Churn	The labor force is always in transition, with workers being hired and separated from their positions. Both hiring and separating contribute to the total mobility of the labor force, and highly mobile workforces tend to respond with more agility to changing economic conditions.
Growth	While economies are measured across many variables, the key to understanding the economic environment faced by firms is the percentage growth in the number of employed persons, the number of establishments, and the total wages earned by the workforce.

US BUSINESS DYNAMISM RANKS, 2025

State	Business Dynamism	Labor Churn	Economic Diversification	Economic Growth
Colorado	1	2	4	1
Kansas	4	3	3	4
Missouri	2	2	3	3
Nebraska	4	4	3	4
Oklahoma	3	1	5	3

Source: CEDBR, BLS - QCEW, Census - QWI



KANSAS BUSINESS DYNAMISM INDEX 2025								
	Labor Churn		Economic Diversification			Economic Growth		
	New Hires	Separations	Employment	Establishments	Wages	Employment	Establishments	Wages
Rank	14.0%	15.4%	96.4%	104.0%	103.8%	2.5%	8.7%	28.4%
Value	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	3

Source: CEDBR, BLS - QCEW, Census - QWI

The CEDBR Business Dynamism Index combines economic diversification, regional growth, and labor churn to derive an overall business and economic vitality perspective. This tool can be used by community and business leaders to understand the current economic environment relative to other states, counties, or similar communities within a region.

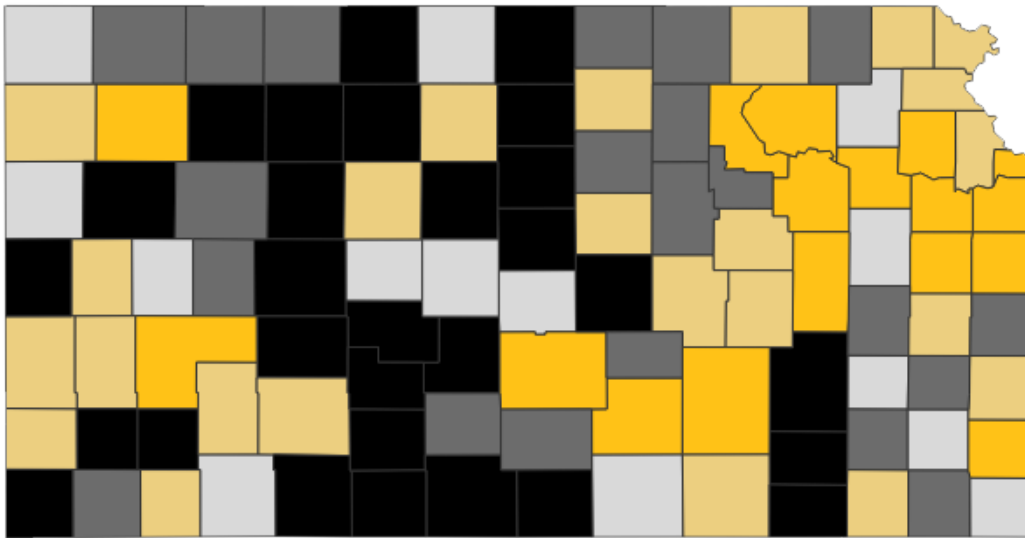
The 2025 Business Dynamism Index shows Kansas was below the median of states in business dynamism. While Kansas ranks near the median among states in the Labor Churn and Economic Diversification indices, its position was tempered by below-average economic growth over the past five years.

Kansas’ most stable ranking is in the Labor Churn index, in which has ranked near the median of states since 2015. However, there have been broader shifts in other elements of Business Dynamism over time.

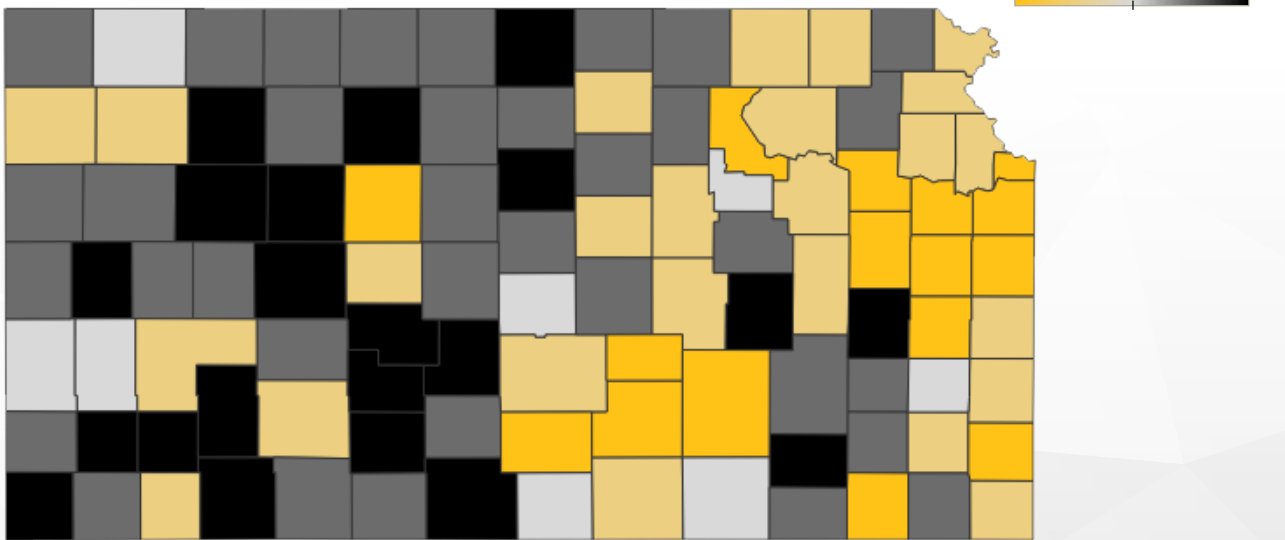
Compared to other states, Kansas has become relatively less economically diversified, with a few key sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, and retail increasingly driving the state’s workforce trends. The Economic Diversification Index for Kansas has declined from the 60th to 80th percentile among states (above the median) in 2014 to the 40th to 80th percentile (near median) in 2025. This decline in diversification increases Kansas’ vulnerability to economic swings due to disruptions in those key sectors.

Lastly, Kansas’ economic growth rate places us in the 20th to 40th percentiles of states in 2025, an improvement from Kansas’ ranking in the bottom 20% of states throughout the last decade.

Kansas Business Dynamism Index, 2020



Kansas Business Dynamism Index, 2025

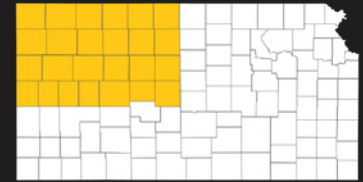


The state's eastern half is the most dynamic in 2025 as measured by diversification, growth, and labor churn. For the 2025 index, 19 of the top 20 counties were in eastern Kansas, with some of the top-performing counties being metropolitan hubs like Johnson, Sedgwick, and Douglas.

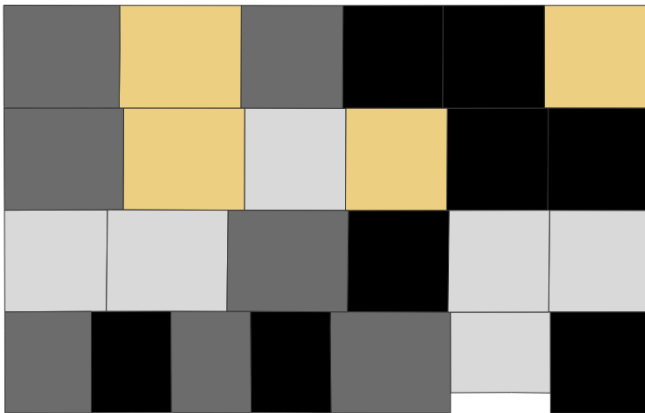
The Kansas City metro region was the most dynamic in the state, with higher average ranks across economic diversification, growth, and labor churn than other regions. Most of the region's high ranking comes from Johnson, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties. Leavenworth County is still ranked highly across most metrics, only falling below the median in economic diversification. However, it benefits from its proximity to the Kansas City metropolitan area and the highly active workforce in the region. The Southwest region is the least dynamic in the 2025 index, with 16 out of 21 counties falling below the state median, 10 of which fall in the bottom 20% of counties. Contributing to these low ranks are the very strong concentrations of employment and wages in agriculture, driving economic diversification scores down.

Historically, the Kansas City region has also performed most strongly in Business Dynamism, with none of the four counties falling in a lower quintile between 2015 and 2025. Over the same time span, the Northeast and Southeastern regions experienced an improvement in this index, each having 64.7% of constituent counties improving their quintile rank. The Southwest Kansas region saw the largest share of counties falling into less favorable ranks, with slightly more than half of counties experiencing a decline in rank and only 14.3% improving in rank between 2015 and 2025. The Northwest Kansas region fared only slightly better, with slightly less than half of counties declining in rank and 24% improving in rank over this time.

Northwest Region: Economic Growth



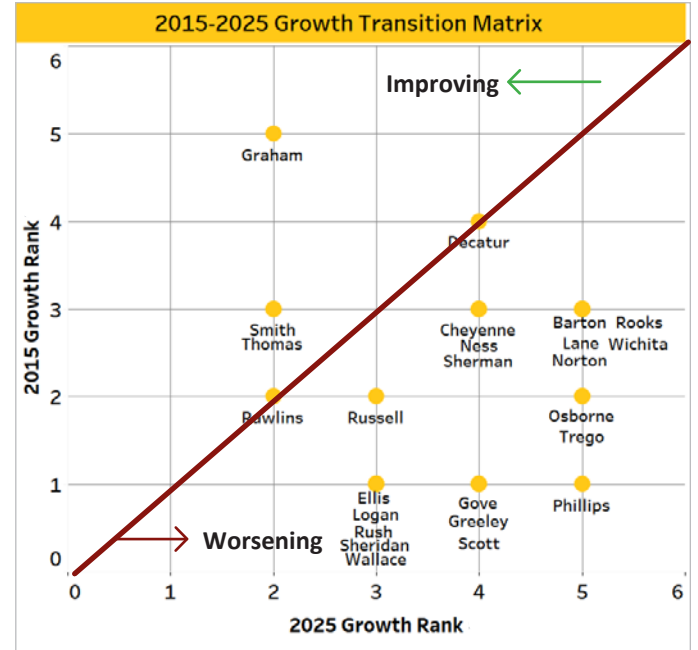
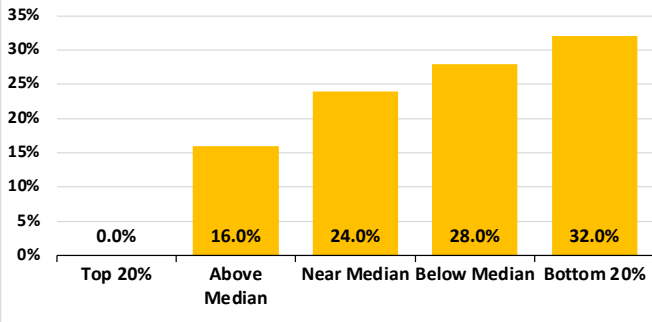
Growth Index



Map Legend



Share of Regional Counties by Growth Quintile



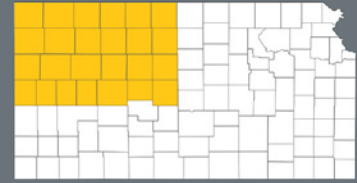
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Economic Growth. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the fastest-growing counties. Counties in the upper left showed accelerating economic growth. Counties in the lower right experienced a slowing or decreased economic growth rates. Counties in the upper right have remained stagnant or in decline.

ECONOMIC GROWTH INDEX, 2025

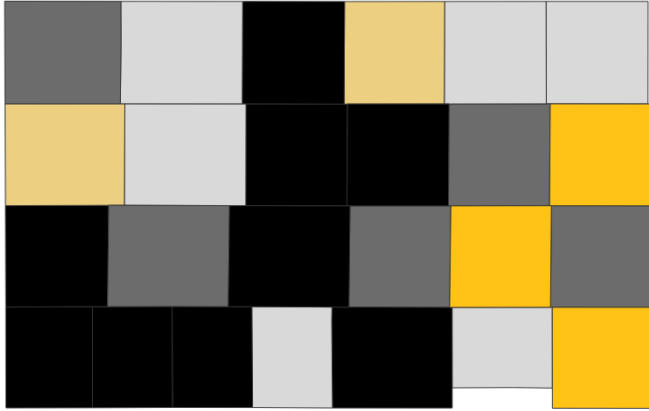
County	Rank	Employment Growth	Establishments Growth	Wages Growth
Barton	5	-4.0%	-8.3%	22.0%
Cheyenne	4	-3.1%	7.2%	22.7%
Decatur	4	-5.4%	-1.5%	23.9%
Ellis	3	3.2%	-1.1%	28.0%
Gove	4	-5.5%	7.2%	20.8%
Graham	2	5.1%	-3.5%	36.6%
Greeley	4	-4.0%	1.4%	24.1%
Lane	5	-6.1%	1.2%	5.4%
Logan	3	-0.2%	5.3%	26.6%
Ness	4	-0.4%	-4.6%	27.1%
Norton	5	-3.8%	-3.5%	17.4%
Osborne	5	-14.1%	-8.1%	7.8%
Phillips	5	-11.0%	-7.1%	10.9%
Rawlins	2	6.6%	-5.6%	43.2%
Rooks	5	-6.9%	-2.4%	22.7%
Rush	3	-0.5%	6.3%	19.2%
Russell	3	-0.4%	1.7%	26.6%
Scott	4	-6.5%	-3.8%	25.0%
Sheridan	3	2.0%	-4.6%	29.9%
Sherman	4	-3.1%	7.2%	15.0%
Smith	2	8.3%	-4.9%	51.0%
Thomas	2	2.2%	2.5%	32.2%
Trego	5	-6.6%	-3.9%	13.7%
Wallace	3	1.7%	4.3%	19.7%
Wichita	5	-20.7%	-7.1%	-10.8%



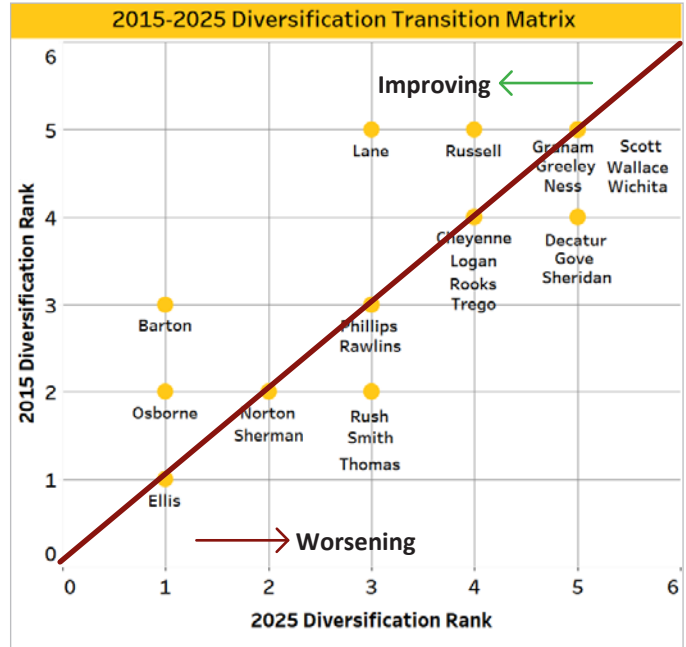
Northwest Region: Economic Diversification



Diversification Index

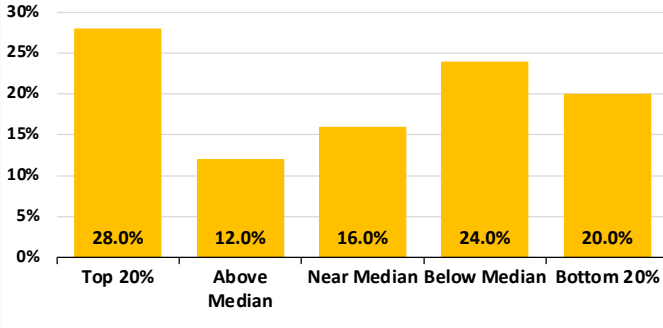


Map Legend



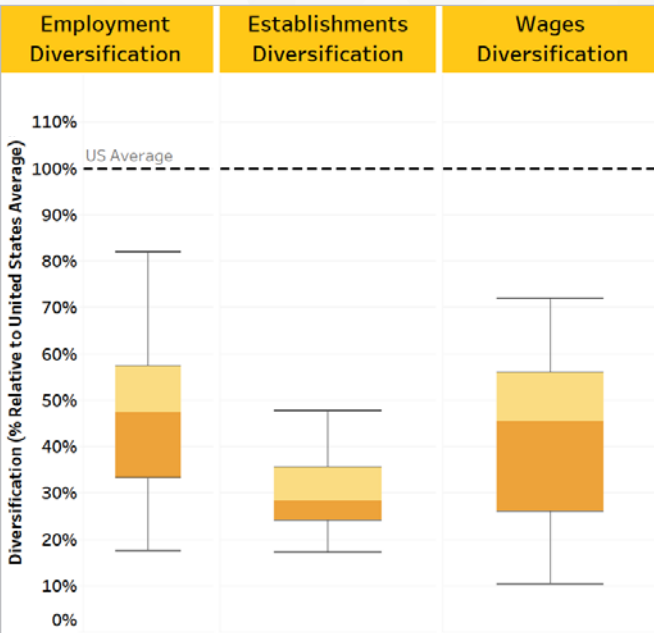
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Economic Diversification Index. Counties in the bottom left have been consistently highly diverse economies. Counties in the upper left have diversified over the timespan. Counties in the lower right experienced decreasing relative diversification over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained at comparatively low economic diversification.

Share of Counties by Diversification Quintile

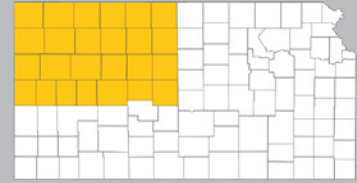


ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION INDEX, 2025

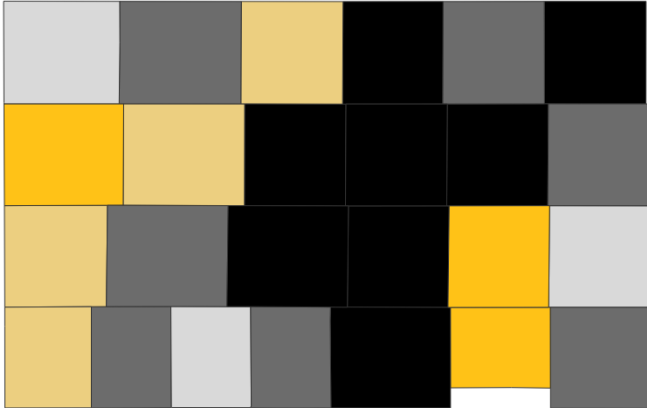
County	Rank	Employment Diversification	Establishments Diversification	Wages Diversification
Barton	2	72.6%	45.8%	64.5%
Cheyenne	2	48.1%	30.1%	46.5%
Decatur	5	35.1%	19.9%	25.1%
Ellis	2	81.9%	64.4%	72.0%
Gove	5	33.1%	24.0%	26.5%
Graham	4	21.9%	25.5%	14.8%
Greeley	4	22.7%	24.4%	18.0%
Lane	1	55.1%	17.8%	65.9%
Logan	3	34.2%	34.2%	30.3%
Ness	5	26.8%	22.2%	19.4%
Norton	1	66.4%	47.6%	56.0%
Osborne	1	69.7%	32.9%	63.5%
Phillips	3	47.4%	42.1%	49.4%
Rawlins	1	56.3%	29.4%	52.5%
Rooks	4	43.9%	28.5%	39.7%
Rush	1	52.6%	24.9%	50.0%
Russell	4	56.2%	27.1%	45.4%
Scott	5	17.6%	22.4%	10.3%
Sheridan	4	31.0%	27.3%	25.9%
Sherman	1	63.7%	56.1%	56.4%
Smith	1	60.1%	28.3%	57.1%
Thomas	3	57.3%	35.4%	48.7%
Trego	3	41.6%	37.6%	35.8%
Wallace	4	33.9%	17.2%	32.6%
Wichita	5	17.5%	18.5%	13.7%



Northwest Region: Labor Churn



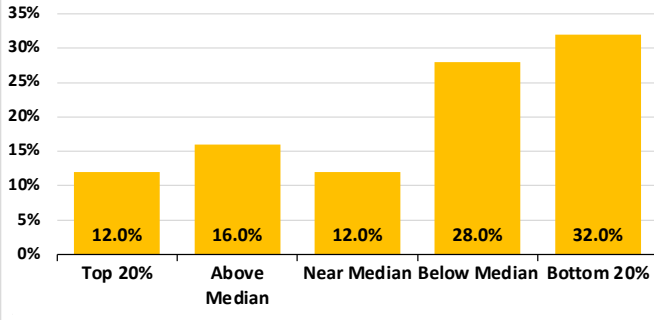
Labor Churn



Map Legend

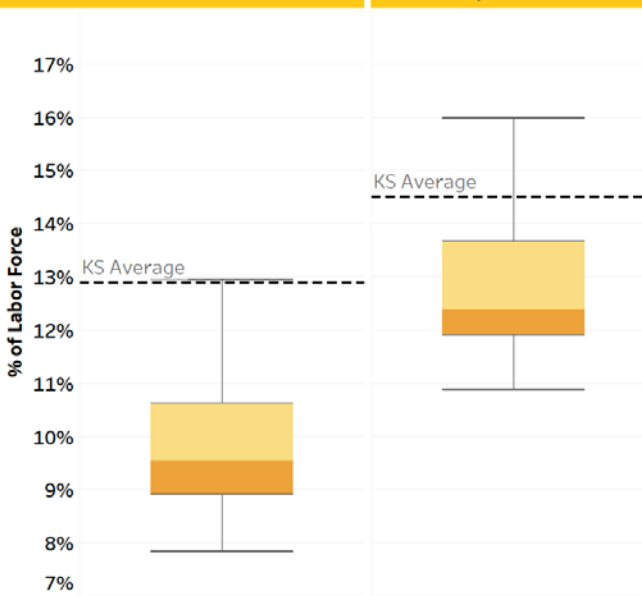


Share of Counties by Labor Churn Quintile

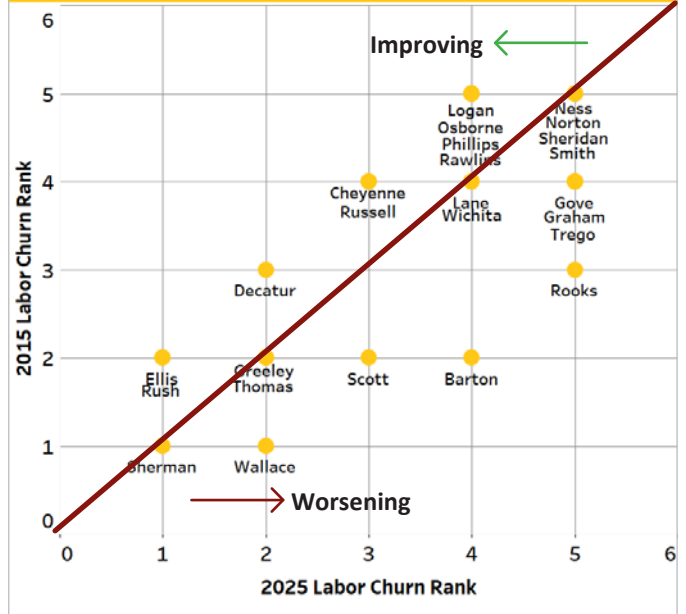


New Hires

Separations



2015-2025 Labor Churn Transition Matrix

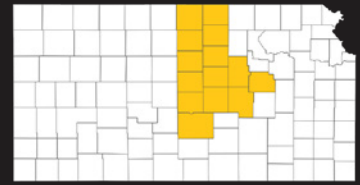


The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Labor Churn. Counties in the bottom left have consistently had highly mobile labor markets. Counties in the upper left showed increasing labor mobility over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have seen their workforces become more entrenched. Counties in the upper right have difficulty attracting new labor and have low mobility of existing workers.

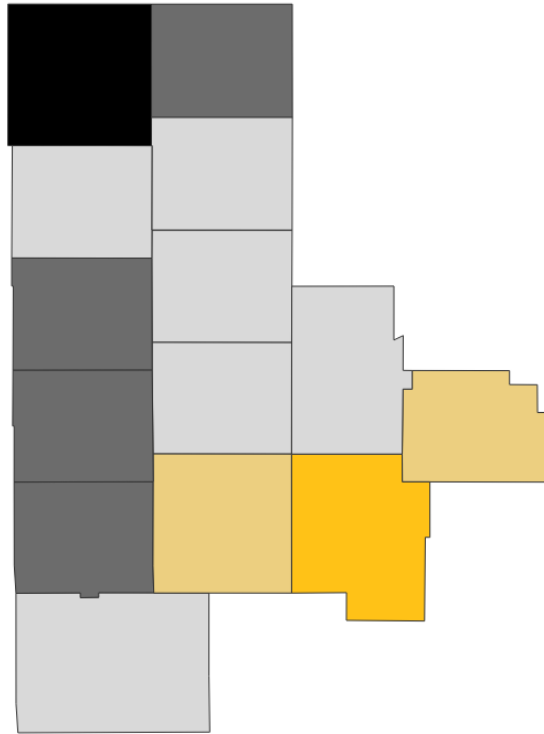
LABOR CHURN INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Hires	Separations	Wages Growth
Barton	4	10.3%	12.4%	22.0%
Cheyenne	3	9.7%	13.6%	22.7%
Decatur	2	10.0%	15.7%	23.9%
Ellis	1	12.5%	14.7%	28.0%
Gove	5	8.1%	12.0%	20.8%
Graham	5	8.2%	11.6%	36.6%
Greeley	2	12.0%	13.2%	24.1%
Lane	4	7.8%	13.6%	5.4%
Logan	4	9.3%	12.4%	26.6%
Ness	5	8.9%	11.4%	27.1%
Norton	5	9.6%	11.6%	17.4%
Osborne	4	9.5%	11.9%	7.8%
Phillips	4	9.5%	11.8%	10.9%
Rawlins	4	9.5%	12.0%	43.2%
Rooks	5	8.6%	12.0%	22.7%
Rush	1	12.9%	14.1%	19.2%
Russell	3	10.5%	13.2%	26.6%
Scott	3	10.6%	13.7%	25.0%
Sheridan	5	8.9%	12.2%	29.9%
Sherman	1	13.8%	16.0%	15.0%
Smith	5	8.9%	11.3%	51.0%
Thomas	2	12.2%	14.6%	32.2%
Trego	5	7.9%	10.9%	13.7%
Wallace	2	11.9%	14.5%	19.7%
Wichita	4	9.4%	12.4%	-10.8%

North Central Region: Economic Growth



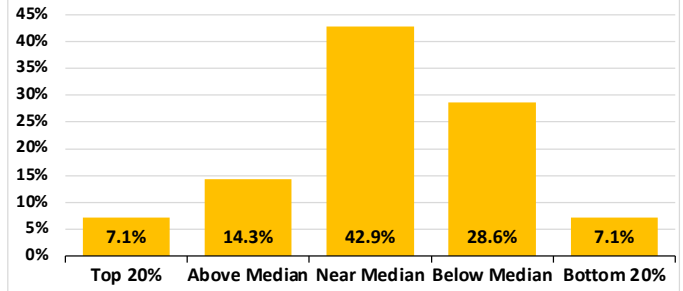
Growth Index



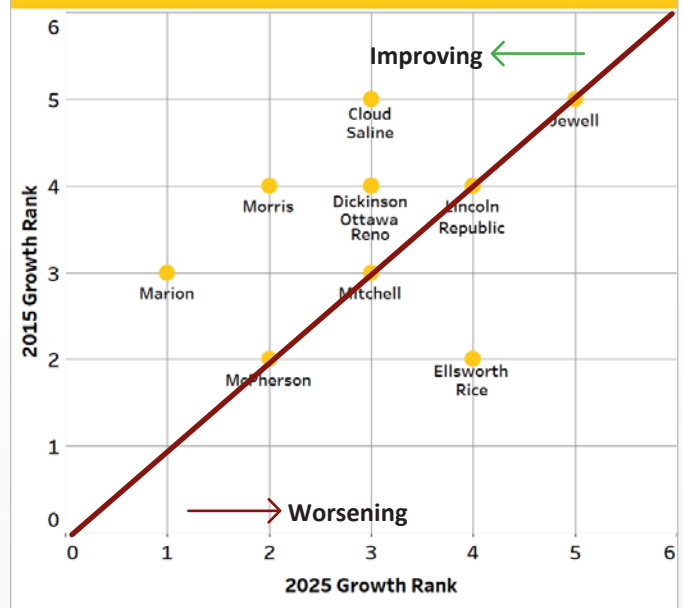
Map Legend



Share of Regional Counties by Growth Quintile



2015-2025 Growth Transition Matrix



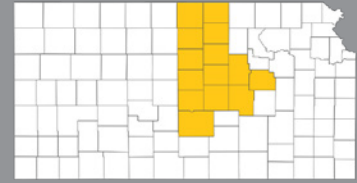
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Economic Growth. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the fastest-growing counties. Counties in the upper left showed accelerating economic growth. Counties in the lower right experienced a slowing or decreased economic growth rates. Counties in the upper right have remained stagnant or in decline.



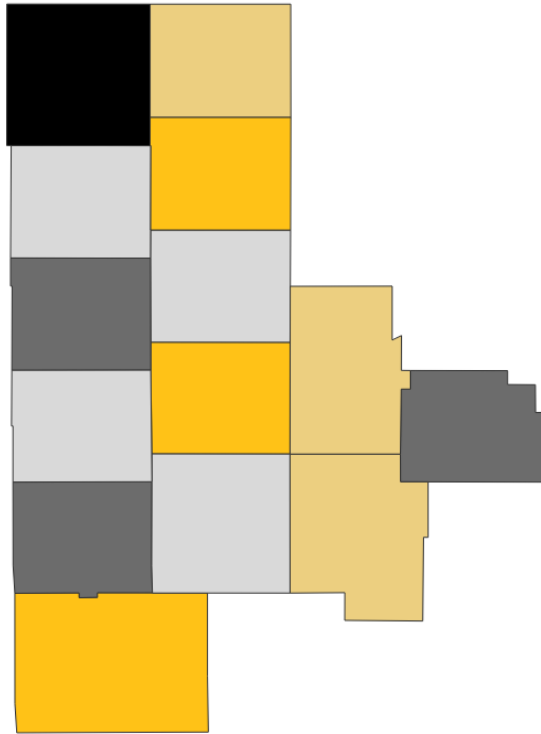
ECONOMIC GROWTH INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Growth	Establishments Growth	Wages Growth
Cloud	3	0.9%	1.0%	34.9%
Dickinson	3	-5.4%	8.8%	23.1%
Ellsworth	4	-3.2%	-1.1%	27.0%
Jewell	5	-8.0%	3.8%	9.9%
Lincoln	4	-3.0%	0.0%	32.9%
Marion	1	9.1%	3.6%	41.3%
McPherson	2	-0.4%	4.4%	29.5%
Mitchell	3	-0.9%	2.3%	30.4%
Morris	2	0.4%	9.6%	29.8%
Ottawa	3	1.7%	-8.0%	31.5%
Reno	3	-0.9%	2.5%	25.6%
Republic	4	0.6%	0.0%	28.4%
Rice	4	-3.7%	9.6%	15.7%
Saline	3	0.9%	6.2%	26.4%

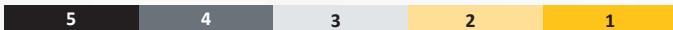
North Central Region: Economic Diversification



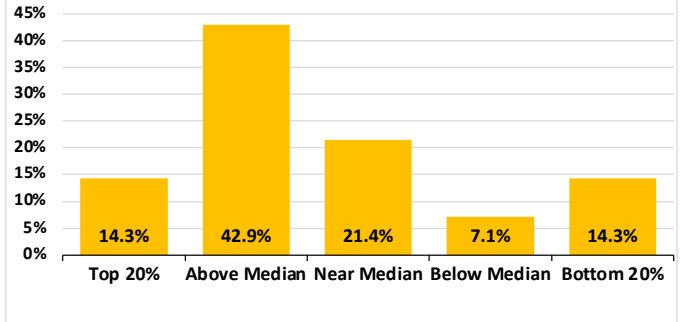
Diversification Index



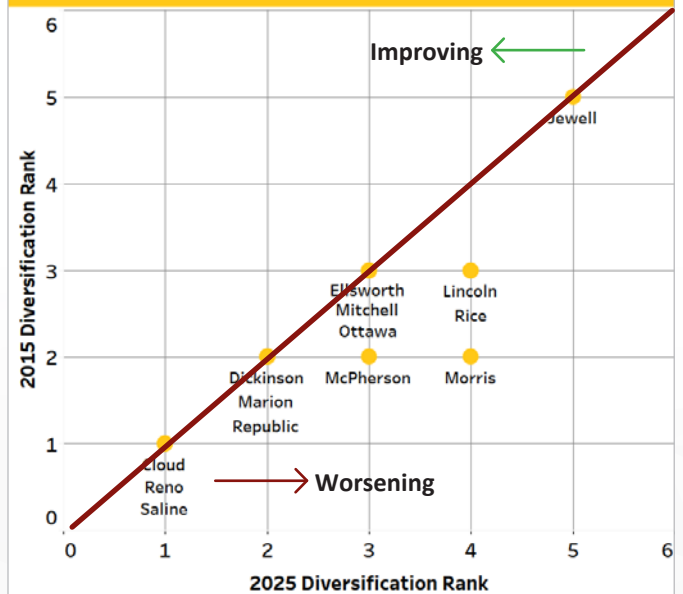
Map Legend



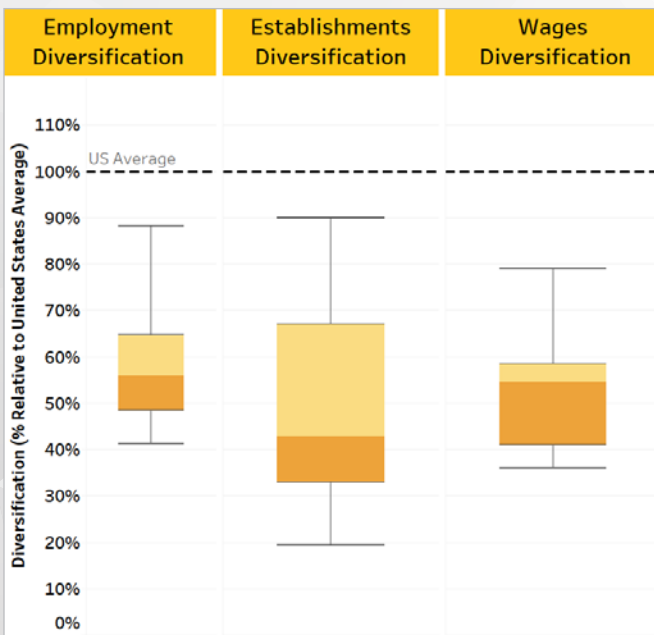
Share of Counties by Diversification Quintile



2015-2025 Diversification Transition Matrix



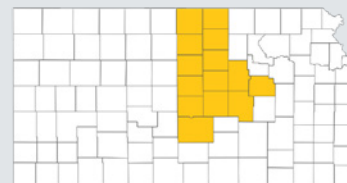
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Economic Diversification Index. Counties in the bottom left have been consistently highly diverse economies. Counties in the upper left have diversified over the timespan. Counties in the lower right experienced decreasing relative diversification over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained at comparatively low economic diversification.



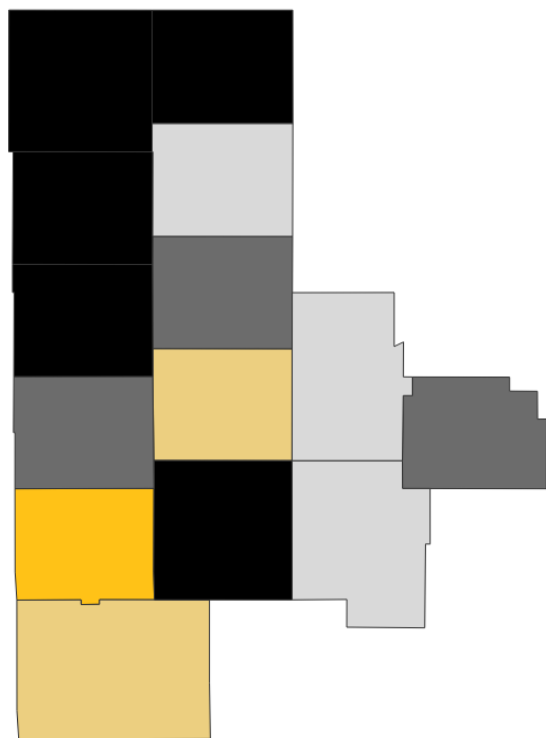
ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Diversification	Establishments Diversification	Wages Diversification
Cloud	1	77.7%	67.0%	73.5%
Dickinson	3	61.1%	57.0%	55.0%
Ellsworth	2	55.8%	34.5%	49.9%
Jewell	4	41.3%	19.5%	37.5%
Lincoln	2	48.4%	26.0%	44.0%
Marion	2	60.8%	44.6%	56.3%
McPherson	5	54.5%	75.1%	40.4%
Mitchell	3	56.0%	35.7%	53.9%
Morris	3	45.7%	42.1%	36.0%
Ottawa	1	55.6%	43.4%	58.4%
Reno	2	90.6%	82.9%	85.8%
Republic	2	64.7%	32.9%	56.0%
Rice	5	46.5%	29.3%	40.8%
Saline	2	88.2%	90.0%	78.9%

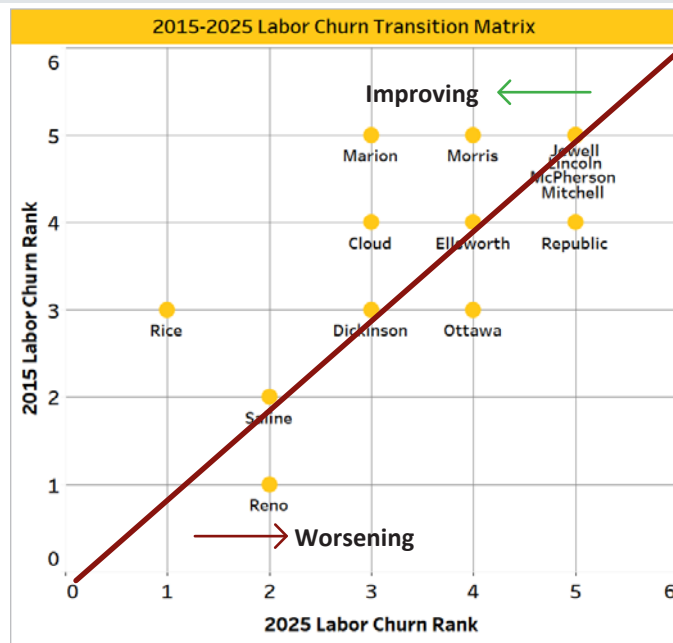
North Central Region: Labor Churn



Labor Churn

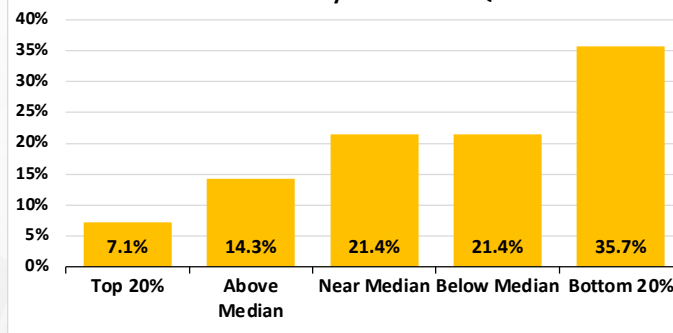


Map Legend



The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Labor Churn. Counties in the bottom left have consistently had highly mobile labor markets. Counties in the upper left showed increasing labor mobility over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have seen their workforces become more entrenched. Counties in the upper right have difficulty attracting new labor and have low mobility of existing workers.

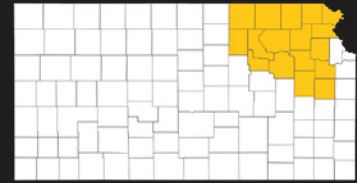
Share of Counties by Labor Churn Quintile



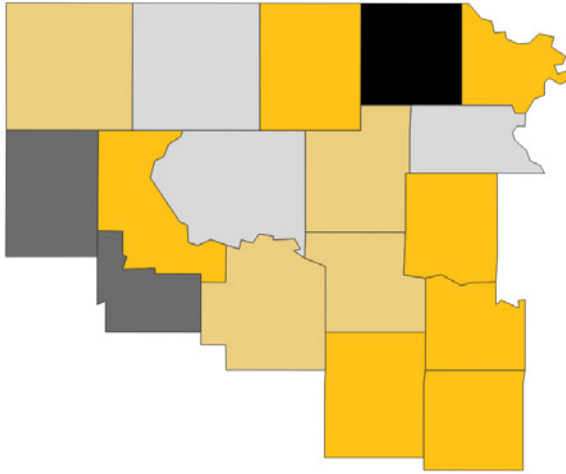
LABOR CHURN INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Hires	Separations	Wages Diversification
Cloud	3	11.0%	13.0%	73.5%
Dickinson	3	10.9%	13.3%	55.0%
Ellsworth	4	10.4%	12.3%	49.9%
Jewell	5	8.5%	11.6%	37.5%
Lincoln	5	8.1%	12.1%	44.0%
Marion	3	11.5%	12.9%	56.3%
McPherson	5	9.1%	11.4%	40.4%
Mitchell	5	9.0%	11.1%	53.9%
Morris	4	10.2%	12.1%	36.0%
Ottawa	4	9.6%	11.8%	58.4%
Reno	2	12.3%	14.3%	85.8%
Republic	5	8.6%	12.2%	56.0%
Rice	1	12.1%	14.9%	40.8%
Saline	2	12.5%	13.7%	78.9%

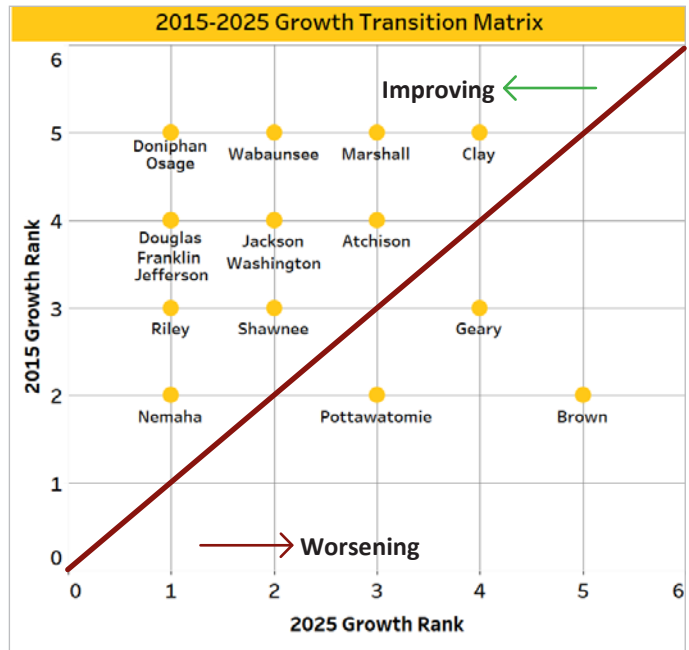
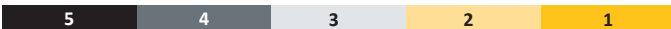
Northeast Region: Economic Growth



Growth Index

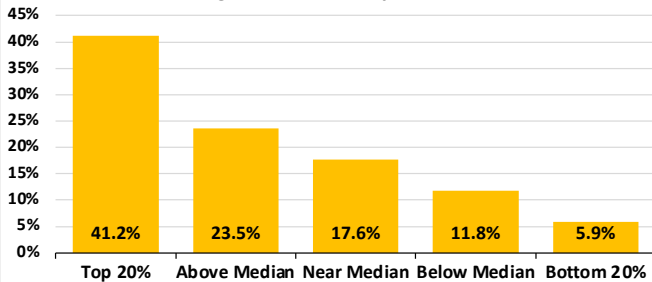


Map Legend



The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Economic Growth. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the fastest-growing counties. Counties in the upper left showed accelerating economic growth. Counties in the lower right experienced a slowing or decreased economic growth rates. Counties in the upper right have remained stagnant or in decline.

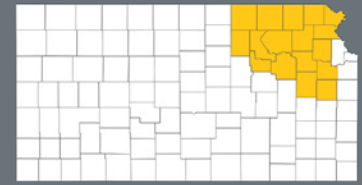
Share of Regional Counties by Growth Quintile



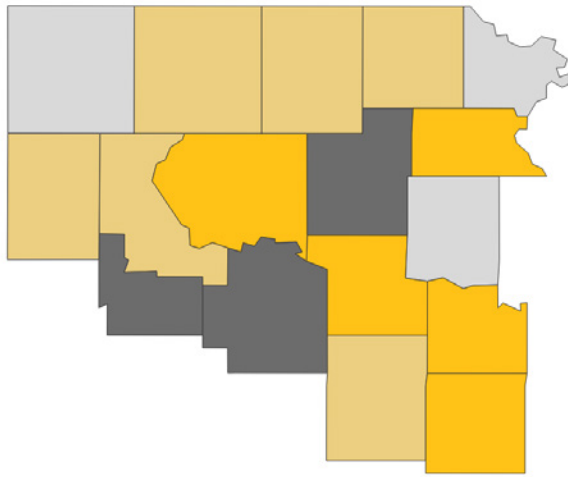
ECONOMIC GROWTH INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Growth	Establishments Growth	Wages Growth
Atchison	3	-2.2%	8.1%	17.9%
Brown	5	-15.7%	-3.2%	2.9%
Clay	4	-1.7%	0.4%	20.5%
Doniphan	1	12.2%	2.4%	54.2%
Douglas	1	2.4%	18.1%	32.9%
Franklin	1	10.5%	10.7%	39.3%
Geary	4	-3.1%	6.3%	19.5%
Jackson	2	2.6%	3.2%	36.4%
Jefferson	1	4.1%	6.3%	40.3%
Marshall	3	0.5%	6.7%	23.2%
Nemaha	1	12.5%	6.9%	55.6%
Osage	1	36.2%	10.3%	60.5%
Pottawatomie	3	0.0%	5.3%	21.4%
Riley	1	3.9%	19.8%	34.9%
Shawnee	2	3.4%	3.9%	28.7%
Wabaunsee	2	3.6%	7.9%	24.5%
Washington	2	3.3%	3.5%	37.7%

Northeast Region: Economic Diversification



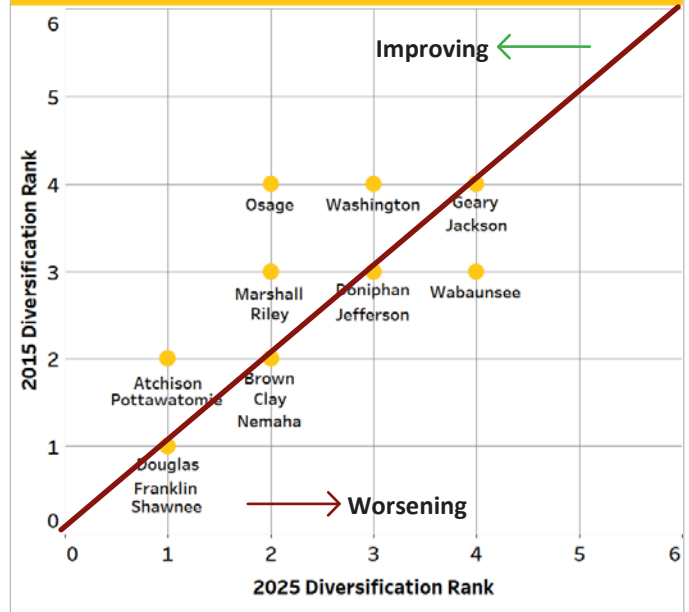
Diversification Index



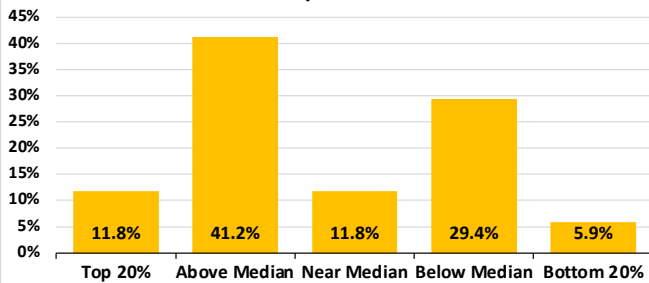
Map Legend



2015-2025 Diversification Transition Matrix



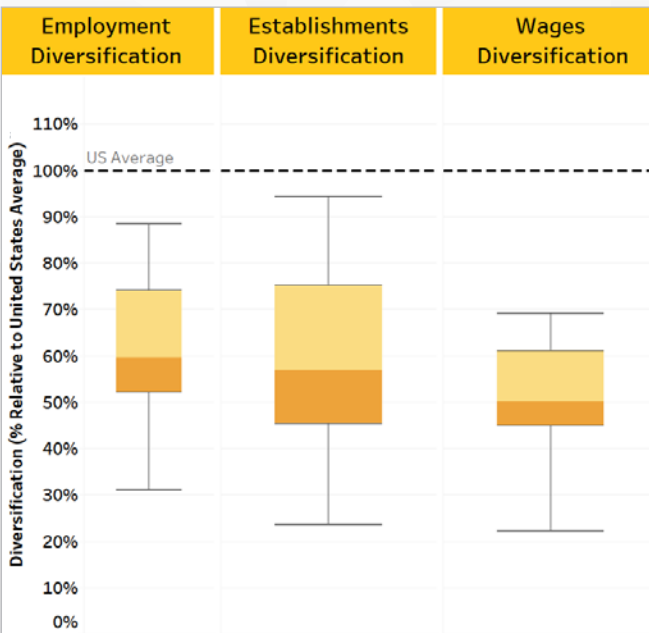
Share of Counties by Diversification Quintile



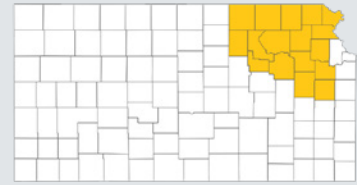
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Economic Diversification Index. Counties in the bottom left have been consistently highly diverse economies. Counties in the upper left have diversified over the timespan. Counties in the lower right experienced decreasing relative diversification over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained at comparatively low economic diversification.

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION INDEX, 2025

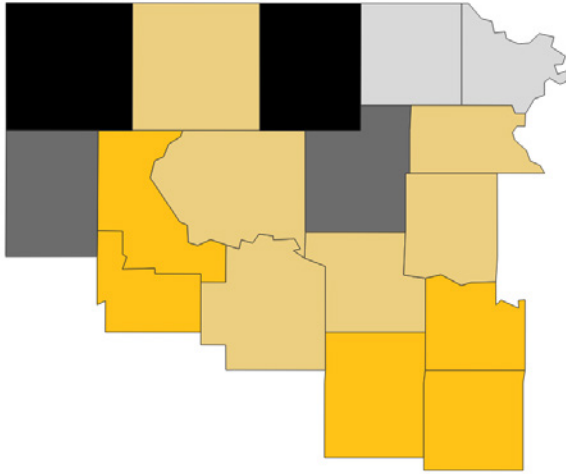
County	Rank	Employment Diversification	Establishments Diversification	Wages Diversification
Atchison	1	83.0%	70.1%	69.1%
Brown	2	60.9%	45.2%	53.9%
Clay	2	58.0%	57.1%	49.3%
Doniphan	2	52.6%	37.4%	53.2%
Douglas	2	77.5%	91.1%	63.6%
Franklin	1	78.8%	74.7%	64.9%
Geary	5	31.1%	79.8%	22.2%
Jackson	4	39.4%	54.8%	35.1%
Jefferson	4	52.0%	56.9%	37.8%
Marshall	2	62.3%	48.0%	50.1%
Nemaha	3	59.5%	55.0%	46.9%
Osage	3	59.3%	36.5%	60.9%
Pottawatomie	2	74.0%	75.2%	60.9%
Riley	4	62.0%	91.8%	45.0%
Shawnee	2	88.4%	94.3%	86.0%
Wabaunsee	4	46.0%	29.2%	44.4%
Washington	4	46.8%	23.5%	49.8%



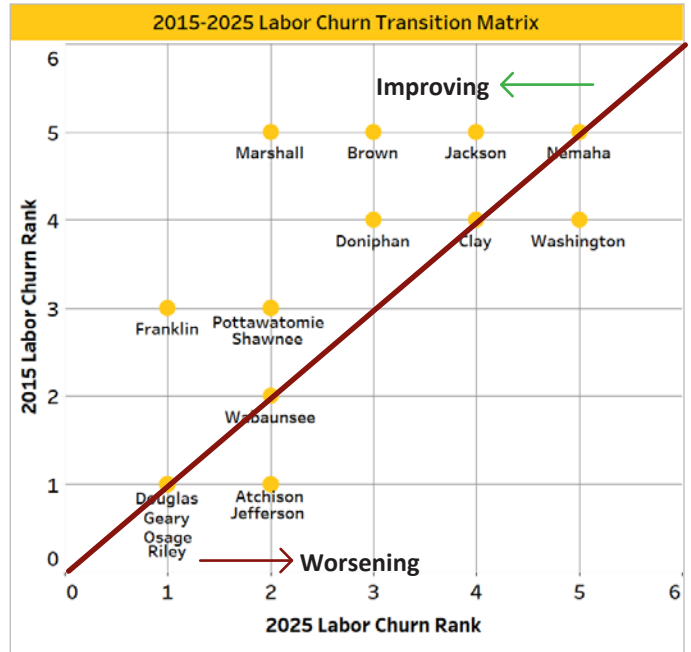
Northeast Region: Labor Churn



Labor Churn

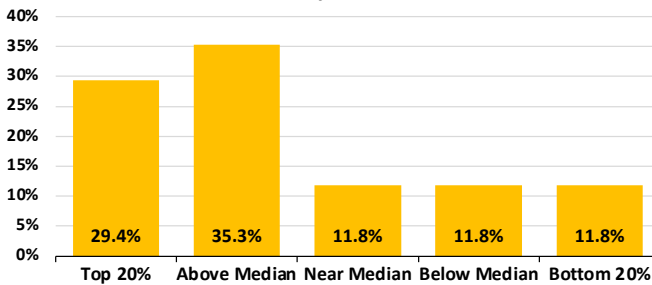


Map Legend



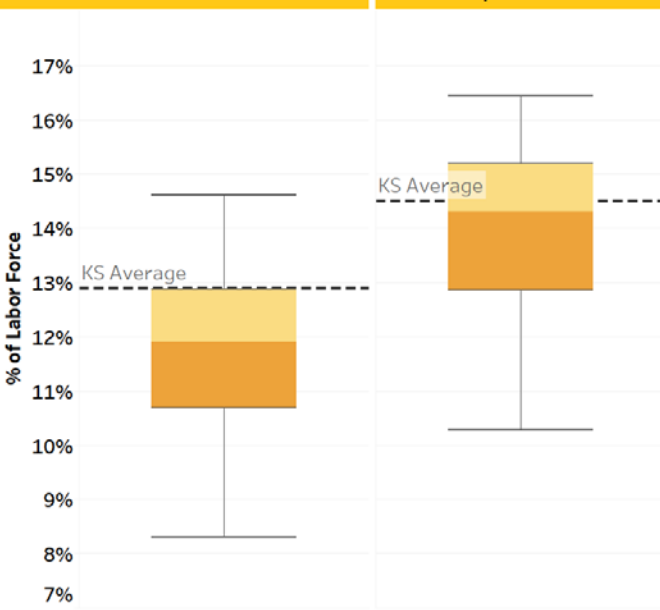
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Labor Churn. Counties in the bottom left have consistently had highly mobile labor markets. Counties in the upper left showed increasing labor mobility over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have seen their workforces become more entrenched. Counties in the upper right have difficulty attracting new labor and have low mobility of existing workers.

Share of Counties by Labor Churn Quintile



New Hires

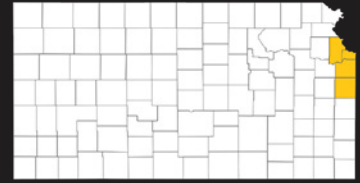
Separations



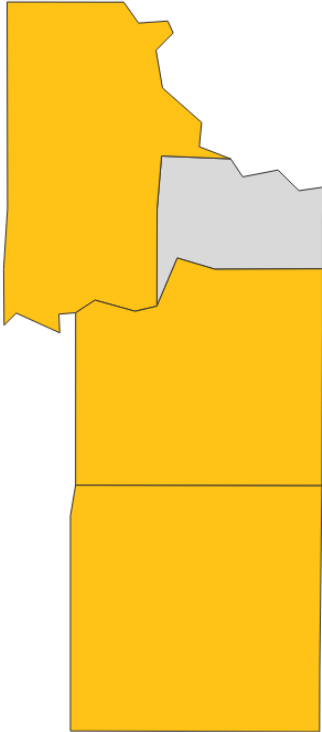
LABOR CHURN INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Hires	Separations	Wages Growth
Atchison	2	12.2%	14.3%	17.9%
Brown	3	11.6%	12.8%	2.9%
Clay	4	9.8%	11.8%	20.5%
Doniphan	3	11.3%	13.5%	54.2%
Douglas	1	13.1%	14.9%	32.9%
Franklin	1	13.2%	15.5%	39.3%
Geary	1	14.6%	16.4%	19.5%
Jackson	4	10.1%	11.6%	36.4%
Jefferson	2	11.7%	15.2%	40.3%
Marshall	2	10.7%	15.2%	23.2%
Nemaha	5	8.3%	10.3%	55.6%
Osage	1	12.9%	15.1%	60.5%
Pottawatomie	2	12.2%	14.3%	21.4%
Riley	1	13.5%	15.8%	34.9%
Shawnee	2	12.5%	13.8%	28.7%
Wabaunsee	2	11.9%	14.1%	24.5%
Washington	5	8.7%	12.1%	37.7%

Kansas City Region: Economic Growth



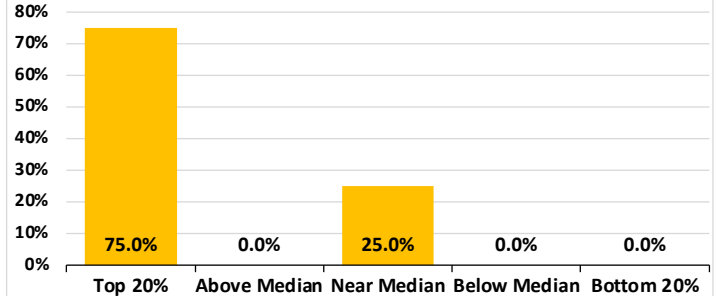
Growth Index



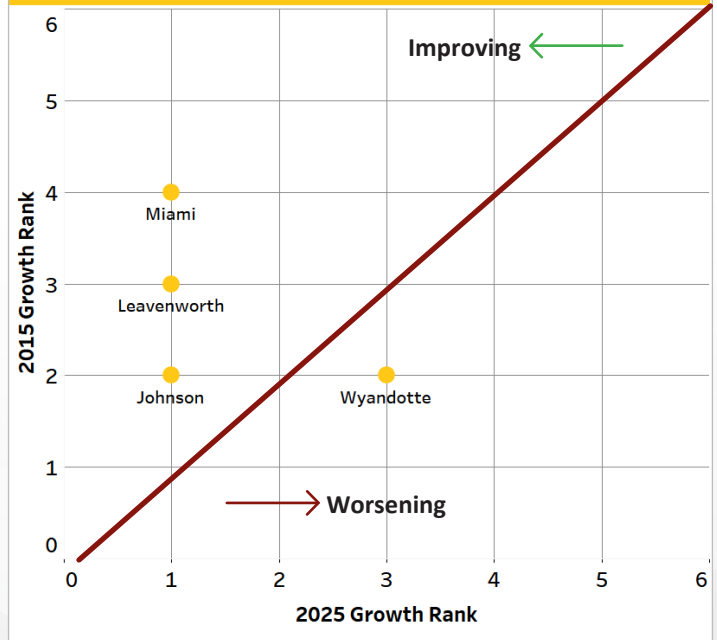
Map Legend



Share of Counties by Growth Quintile



2015-2025 Growth Transition Matrix



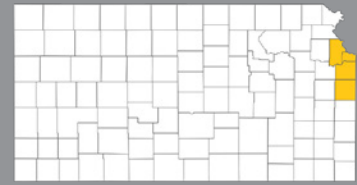
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Economic Growth. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the fastest-growing counties. Counties in the upper left showed accelerating economic growth. Counties in the lower right experienced a slowing or decreased economic growth rates. Counties in the upper right have remained stagnant or in decline.



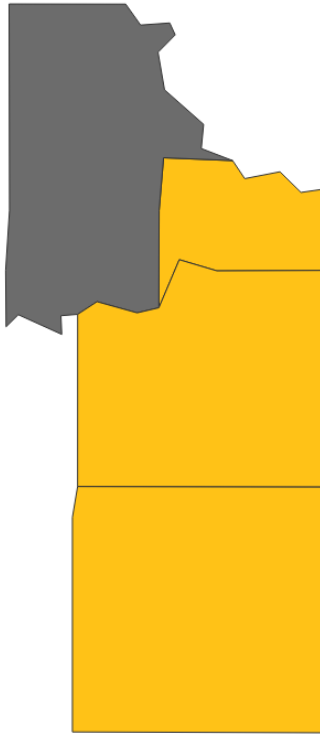
ECONOMIC GROWTH INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Growth	Establishments Growth	Wages Growth
Johnson	1	5.9%	21.1%	33.2%
Leavenworth	1	3.8%	14.7%	30.9%
Miami	1	2.7%	13.9%	41.4%
Wyandotte	3	1.3%	9.9%	22.6%

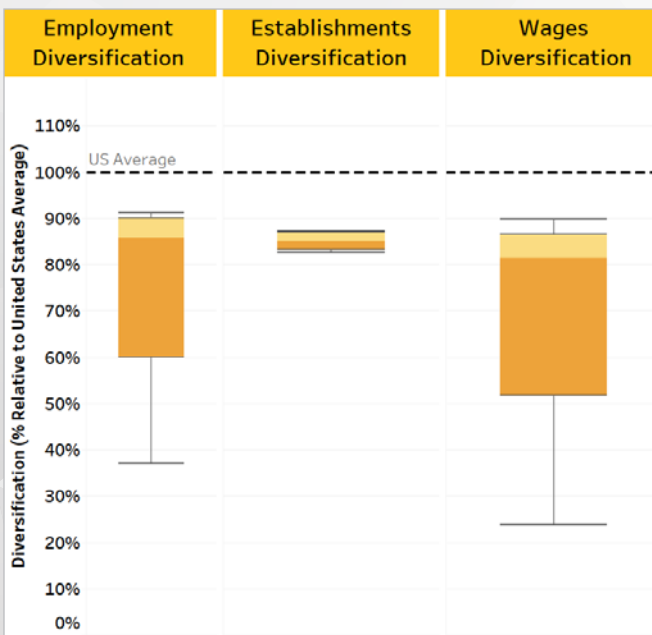
Kansas City Region: Economic Diversification



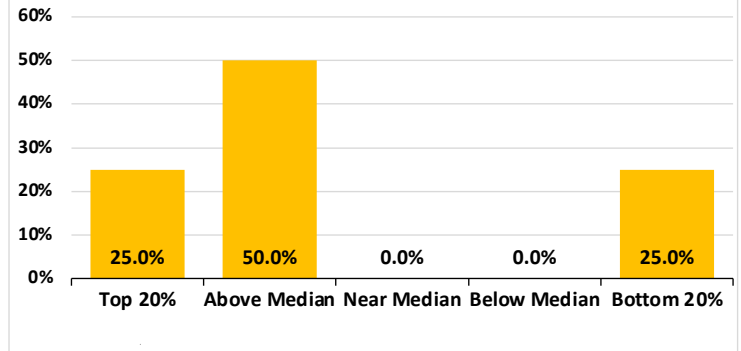
Diversification Index



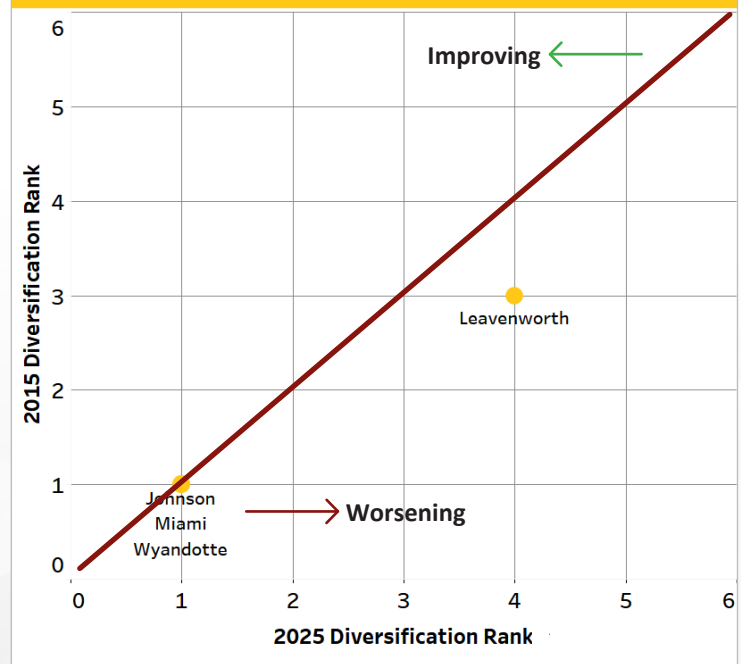
Map Legend



Share of Counties by Diversification Quintile



2015-2025 Diversification Transition Matrix

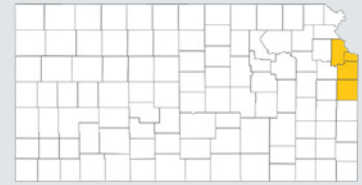


The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Economic Diversification Index. Counties in the bottom left have been consistently highly diverse economies. Counties in the upper left have diversified over the timespan. Counties in the lower right experienced decreasing relative diversification over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained at comparatively low economic diversification.

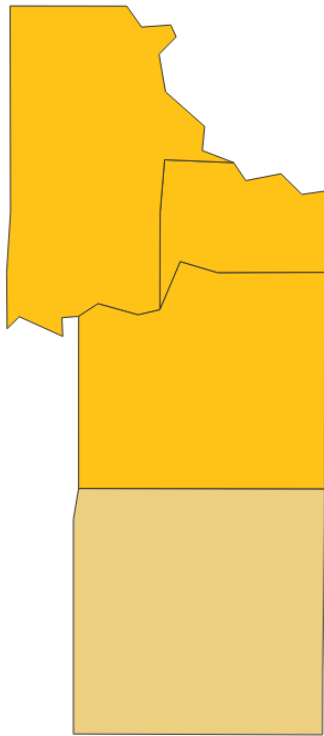
ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Diversification	Establishments Diversification	Wages Diversification
Johnson	2	91.3%	83.7%	89.7%
Leavenworth	5	37.0%	86.4%	23.8%
Miami	1	82.9%	82.7%	83.3%
Wyandotte	2	88.7%	87.2%	79.6%

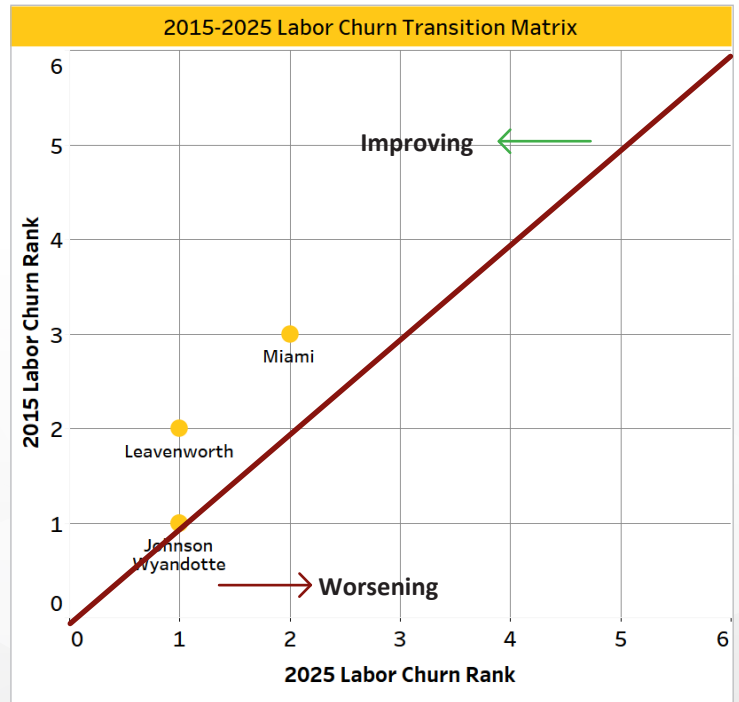
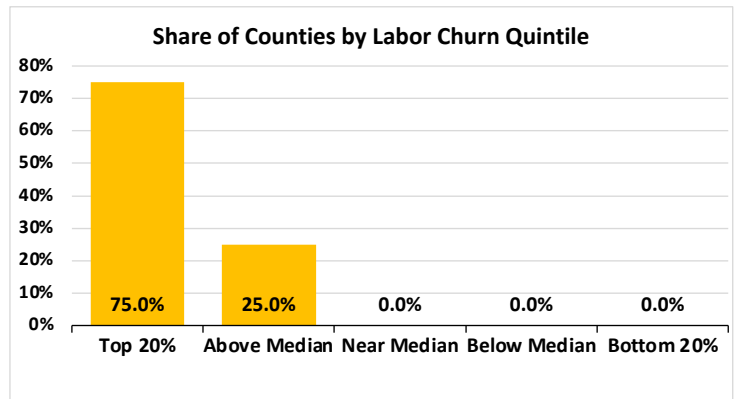
Kansas City Region: Labor Churn



Labor Churn



Map Legend



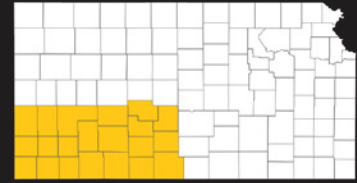
The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Labor Churn. Counties in the bottom left have consistently had highly mobile labor markets. Counties in the upper left showed increasing labor mobility over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have seen their workforces become more entrenched. Counties in the upper right have difficulty attracting new labor and have low mobility of existing workers.



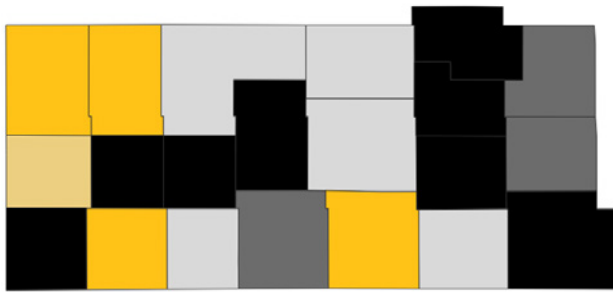
LABOR CHURN INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Hires	Separations	Wages Diversification
Johnson	1	13.6%	15.0%	89.7%
Leavenworth	1	13.9%	15.2%	23.8%
Miami	2	12.8%	14.0%	83.3%
Wyandotte	1	13.7%	15.2%	79.6%

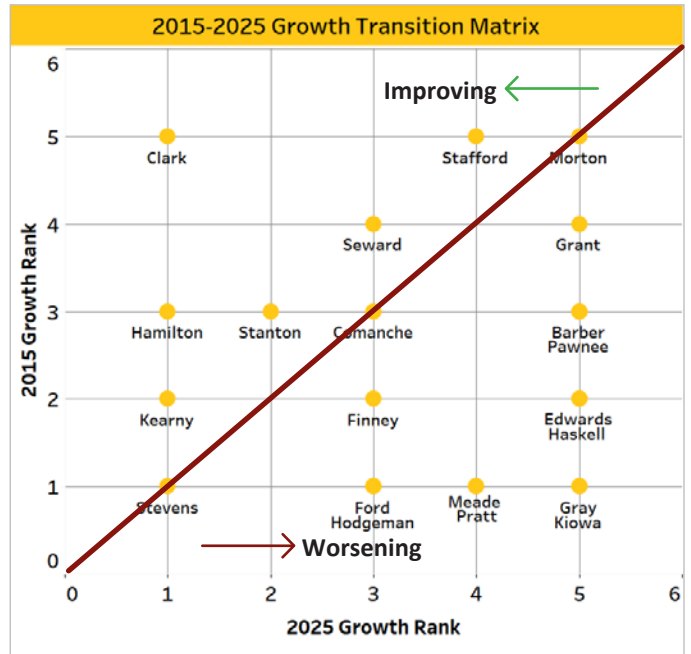
Southwest Region: Economic Growth



Growth Index

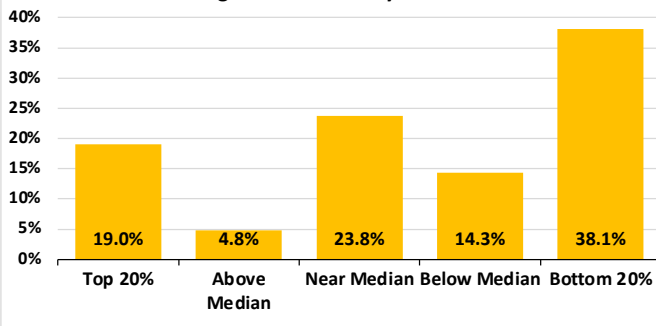


Map Legend



The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Economic Growth. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the fastest-growing counties. Counties in the upper left showed accelerating economic growth. Counties in the lower right experienced a slowing or decreased economic growth rates. Counties in the upper right have remained stagnant or in decline.

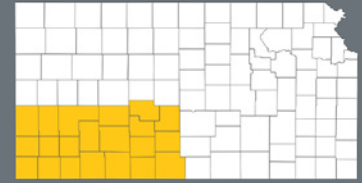
Share of Regional Counties by Growth Quintile



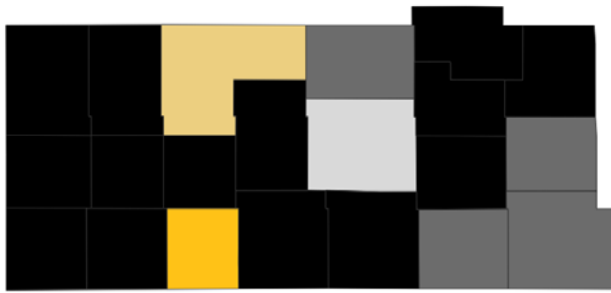
ECONOMIC GROWTH INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Growth	Establishments Growth	Wages Growth
Barber	5	-4.7%	-4.5%	22.5%
Clark	1	11.2%	1.2%	43.5%
Comanche	3	-0.3%	-2.1%	38.7%
Edwards	5	-8.0%	-10.1%	15.0%
Finney	3	2.5%	0.1%	26.5%
Ford	3	4.3%	-0.1%	36.2%
Grant	5	-13.8%	-7.3%	-8.3%
Gray	5	-8.9%	-34.6%	24.2%
Hamilton	1	11.0%	3.1%	42.2%
Haskell	5	-8.6%	-10.2%	7.9%
Hodgeman	3	6.0%	-6.3%	32.7%
Kearny	1	4.8%	2.3%	36.3%
Kiowa	5	-6.8%	-5.5%	19.3%
Meade	4	-11.2%	8.3%	8.6%
Morton	5	-4.9%	-5.8%	16.8%
Pawnee	5	-8.4%	-8.1%	21.2%
Pratt	4	0.0%	2.2%	20.3%
Seward	3	3.0%	-4.0%	33.4%
Stafford	4	-2.0%	-8.2%	30.2%
Stanton	2	13.0%	-8.7%	40.1%
Stevens	1	12.1%	3.1%	58.2%

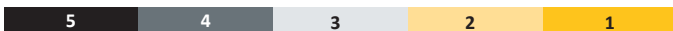
Southwest Region: Economic Diversification



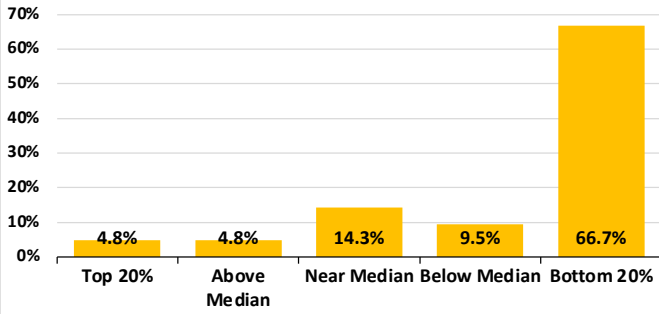
Diversification Index



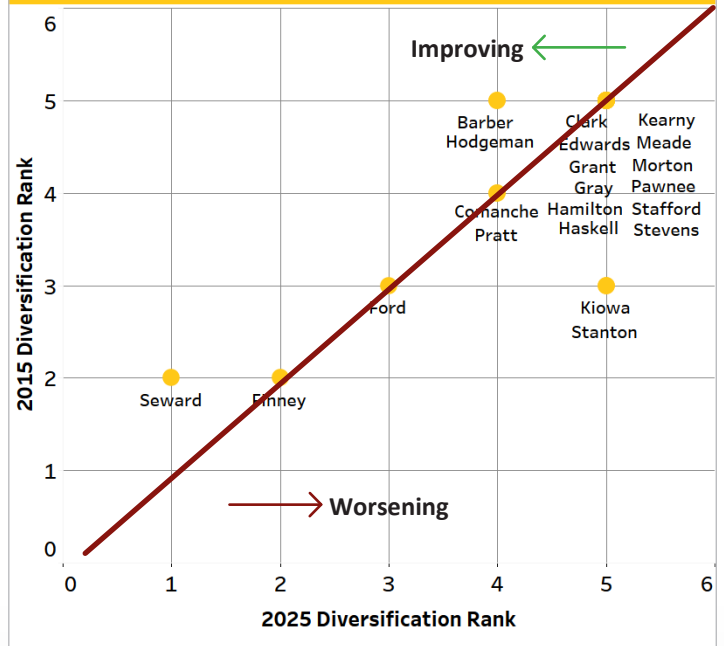
Map Legend



Share of Counties by Diversification Quintile



2015-2025 Diversification Transition Matrix

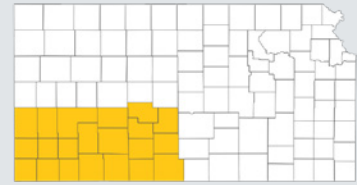


The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Economic Diversification Index. Counties in the bottom left have been consistently highly diverse economies. Counties in the upper left have diversified over the timespan. Counties in the lower right experienced decreasing relative diversification over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained at comparatively low economic diversification.

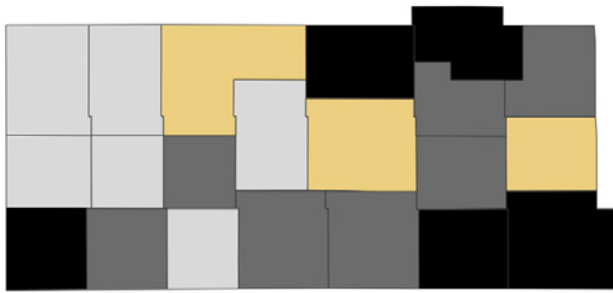
ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Diversification	Establishments Diversification	Wages Diversification
Barber	5	36.4%	22.6%	33.0%
Clark	5	21.1%	15.2%	21.4%
Comanche	2	50.8%	20.9%	48.5%
Edwards	4	36.8%	19.6%	26.9%
Finney	3	66.6%	64.1%	57.1%
Ford	5	45.3%	72.0%	37.5%
Grant	5	32.1%	45.5%	24.5%
Gray	5	22.8%	25.8%	19.0%
Hamilton	5	4.5%	16.3%	4.1%
Haskell	5	8.7%	13.5%	6.3%
Hodgeman	3	44.1%	12.5%	45.4%
Kearny	5	8.6%	10.6%	7.2%
Kiowa	4	38.9%	20.6%	31.6%
Meade	5	24.0%	25.8%	25.0%
Morton	3	33.6%	20.6%	32.1%
Pawnee	5	27.4%	23.9%	18.8%
Pratt	5	43.4%	34.7%	27.7%
Seward	1	114.2%	61.8%	112.5%
Stafford	5	32.4%	14.5%	35.6%
Stanton	5	22.9%	9.7%	22.4%
Stevens	5	13.1%	15.9%	7.8%

Southwest Region: Labor Churn



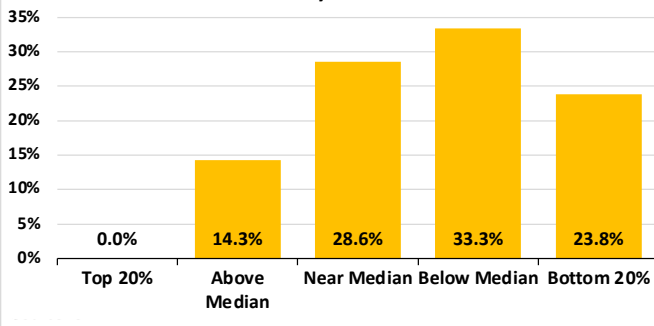
Labor Churn



Map Legend

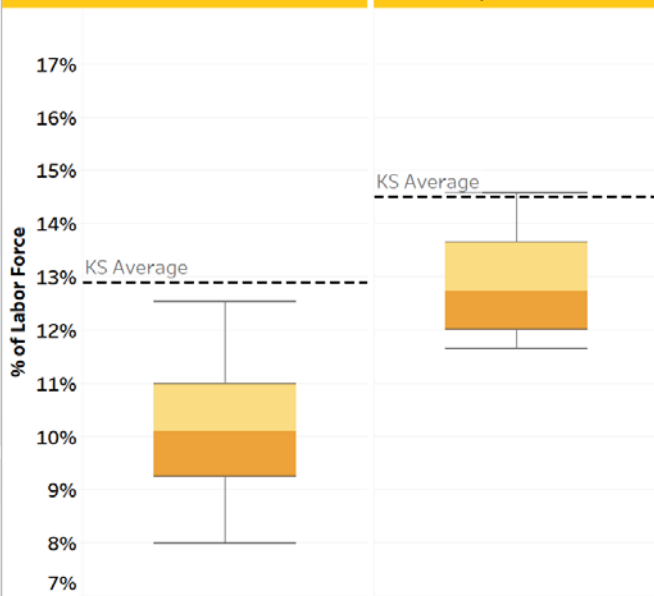


Share of Counties by Labor Churn Quintile

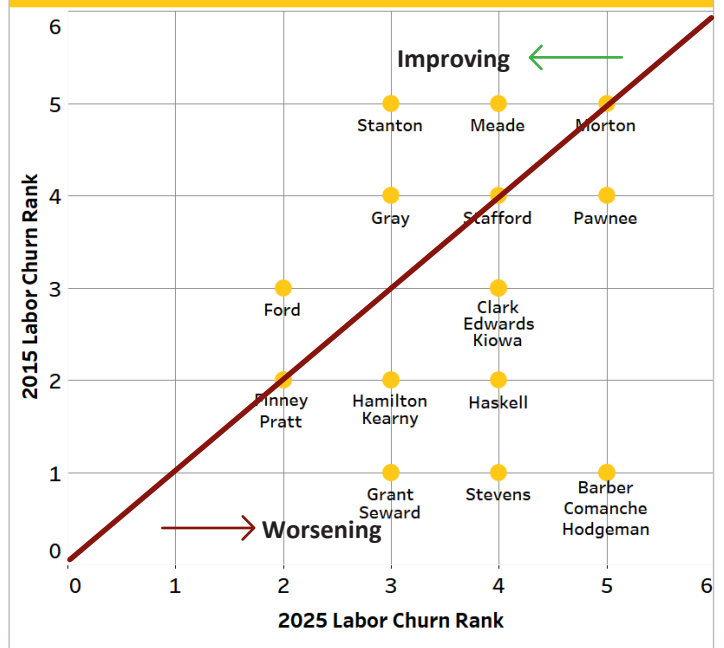


New Hires

Separations



2015-2025 Labor Churn Transition Matrix

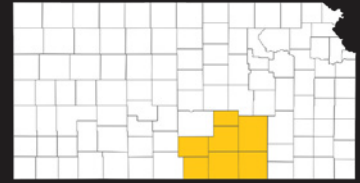


The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Labor Churn. Counties in the bottom left have consistently had highly mobile labor markets. Counties in the upper left showed increasing labor mobility over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have seen their workforces become more entrenched. Counties in the upper right have difficulty attracting new labor and have low mobility of existing workers.

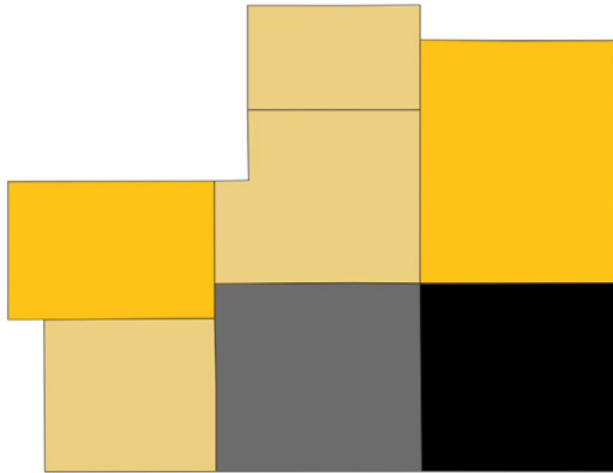
LABOR CHURN INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Hires	Separations	Wages Growth
Barber	5	9.2%	11.8%	22.5%
Clark	4	9.5%	12.0%	43.5%
Comanche	5	8.2%	12.2%	38.7%
Edwards	4	9.0%	12.5%	15.0%
Finney	2	12.3%	13.6%	26.5%
Ford	2	12.5%	13.8%	36.2%
Grant	3	11.8%	13.2%	-8.3%
Gray	3	10.4%	13.0%	24.2%
Hamilton	3	10.8%	13.9%	42.2%
Haskell	4	10.8%	12.0%	7.9%
Hodgeman	5	8.0%	13.0%	32.7%
Kearny	3	11.1%	12.4%	36.3%
Kiowa	4	10.3%	12.7%	19.3%
Meade	4	10.0%	11.8%	8.6%
Morton	5	9.2%	11.9%	16.8%
Pawnee	5	9.5%	11.6%	21.2%
Pratt	2	11.6%	14.6%	20.3%
Seward	3	11.0%	13.7%	33.4%
Stafford	4	9.1%	13.6%	30.2%
Stanton	3	9.7%	13.7%	40.1%
Stevens	4	10.1%	12.0%	58.2%

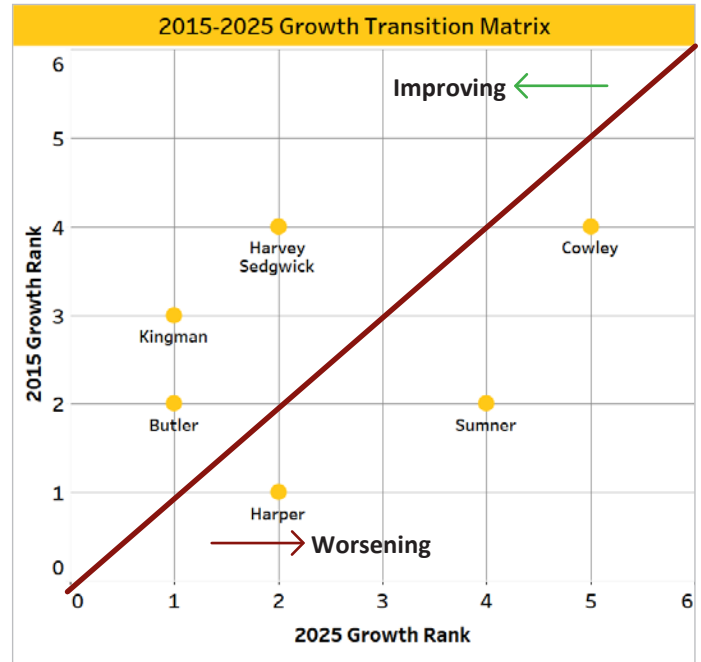
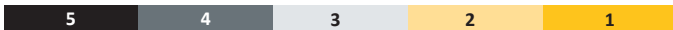
South Central Region: Economic Growth



Growth Index

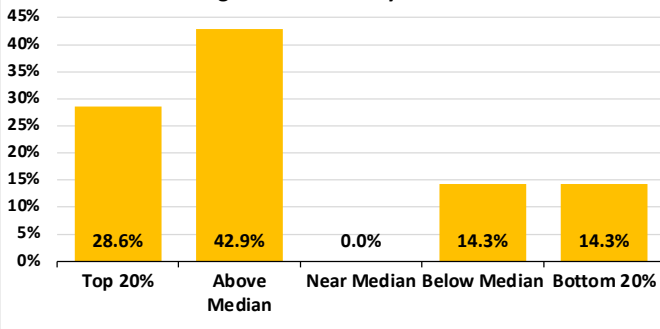


Map Legend



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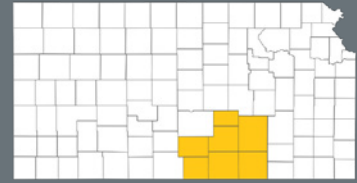
Share of Regional Counties by Growth Quintile



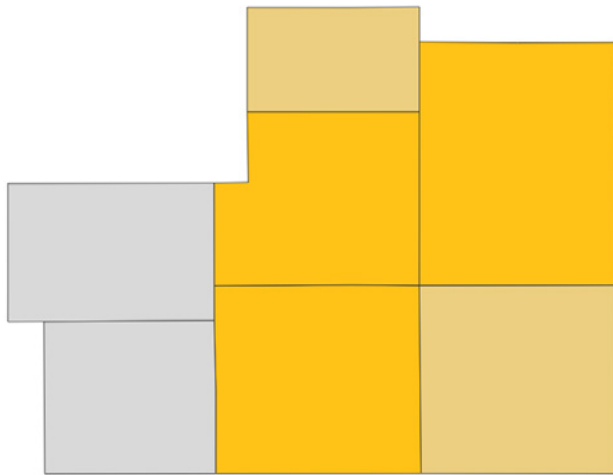
ECONOMIC GROWTH INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Growth	Establishments Growth	Wages Growth
Butler	1	6.6%	15.5%	36.8%
Cowley	5	-4.7%	1.7%	15.6%
Harper	2	4.4%	3.8%	27.4%
Harvey	2	2.8%	9.2%	27.2%
Kingman	1	17.5%	3.8%	61.4%
Sedgwick	2	4.3%	11.5%	28.5%
Sumner	4	-7.3%	18.7%	13.3%

South Central Region: Economic Diversification



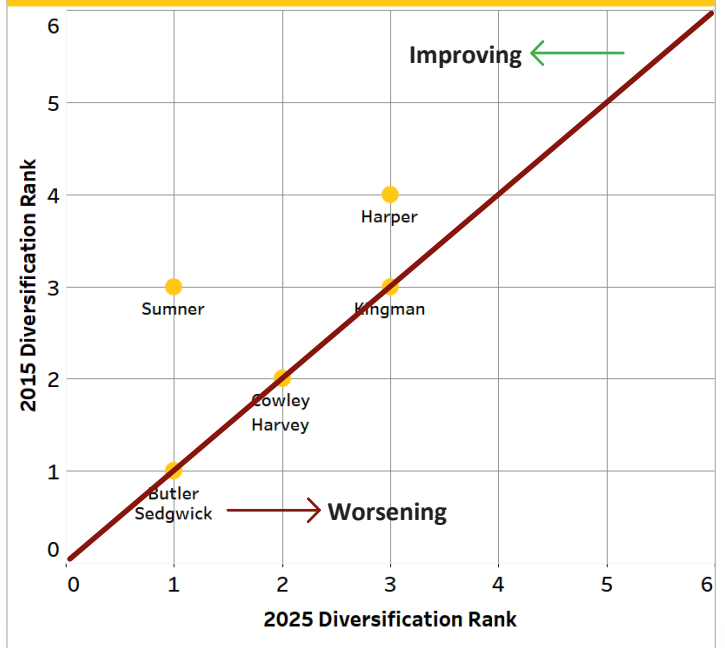
Diversification Index



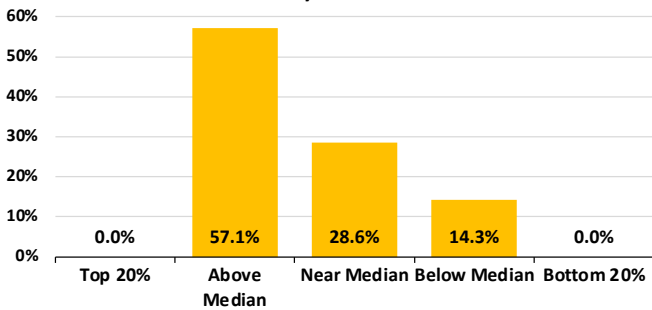
Map Legend



2015-2025 Diversification Transition Matrix



Share of Counties by Diversification Quintile

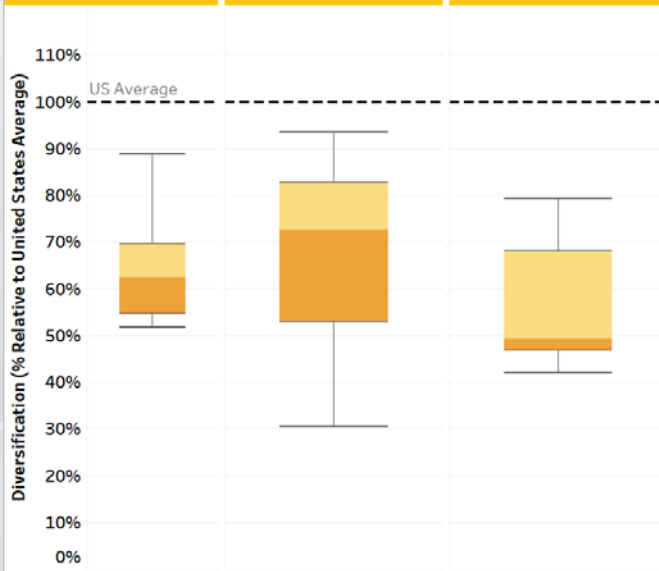


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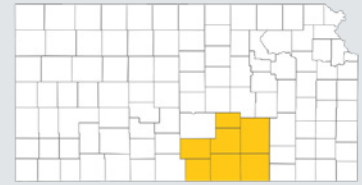
ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Diversification	Establishments Diversification	Wages Diversification
Butler	2	76.4%	85.5%	73.3%
Cowley	4	55.3%	72.5%	44.8%
Harper	2	51.7%	46.2%	48.5%
Harvey	3	62.6%	79.9%	49.3%
Kingman	3	53.8%	30.5%	42.0%
Sedgwick	2	88.7%	93.4%	79.3%
Sumner	2	62.4%	59.4%	62.7%

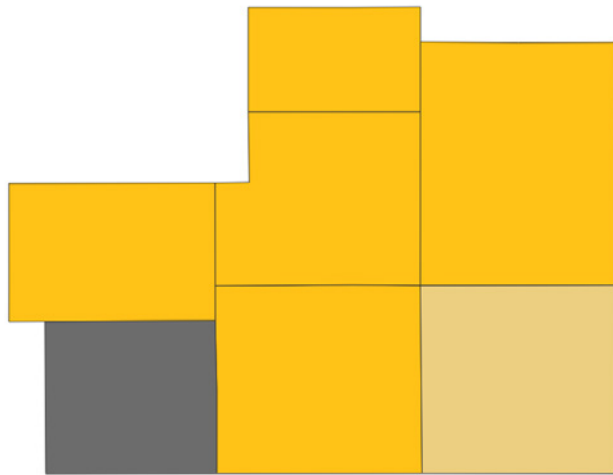
Employment Diversification Establishments Diversification Wages Diversification



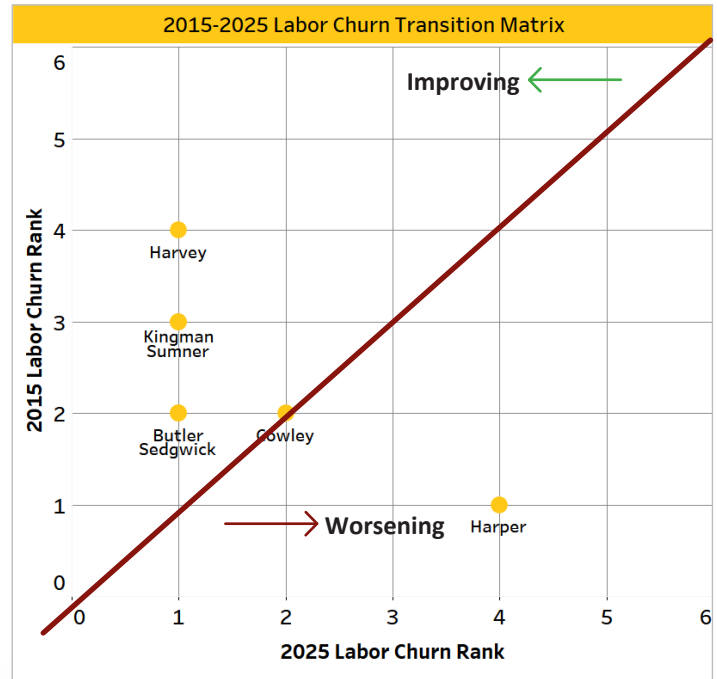
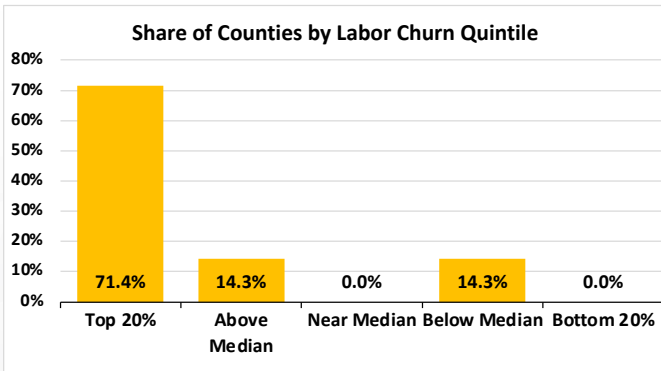
South Central Region: Labor Churn



Labor Churn



Map Legend

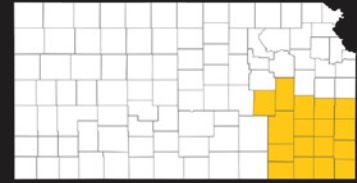


The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Labor Churn. Counties in the bottom left have consistently had highly mobile labor markets. Counties in the upper left showed increasing labor mobility over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have seen their workforces become more entrenched. Counties in the upper right have difficulty attracting new labor and have low mobility of existing workers.

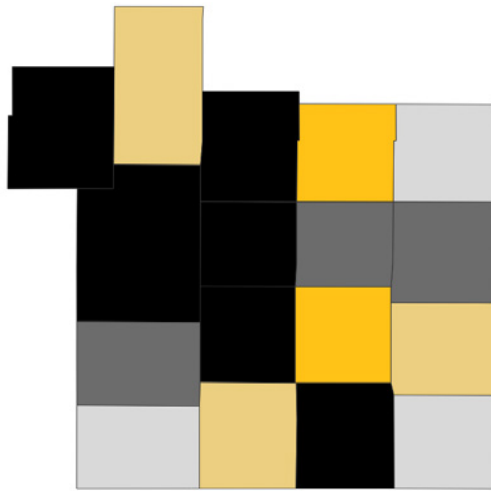
LABOR CHURN INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Hires	Separations	Wages Diversification
Butler	1	13.3%	15.2%	73.3%
Cowley	2	12.2%	14.7%	44.8%
Harper	4	10.2%	12.0%	48.5%
Harvey	1	12.8%	14.2%	49.3%
Kingman	1	13.6%	16.0%	42.0%
Sedgwick	1	13.5%	14.6%	79.3%
Sumner	1	12.2%	14.7%	62.7%

Southeast Region: Economic Growth



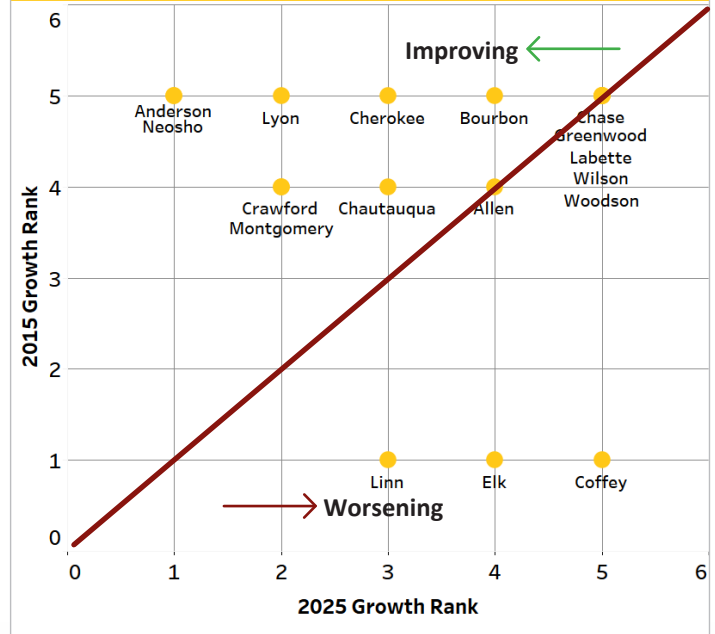
Growth Index



Map Legend

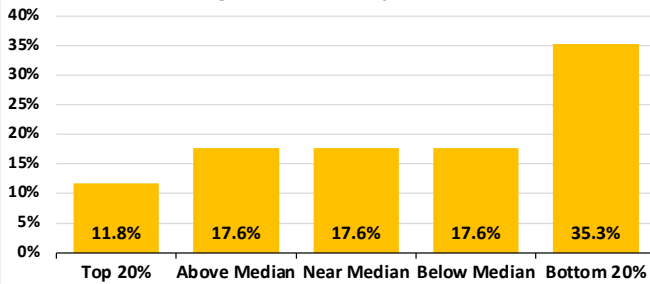


2015-2025 Growth Transition Matrix



The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Economic Growth. Counties in the bottom left are consistently among the fastest-growing counties. Counties in the upper left showed accelerating economic growth. Counties in the lower right experienced a slowing or decreased economic growth rates. Counties in the upper right have remained stagnant or in decline.

Share of Regional Counties by Growth Quintile

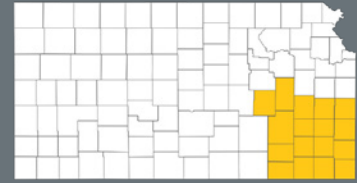


ECONOMIC GROWTH INDEX, 2025

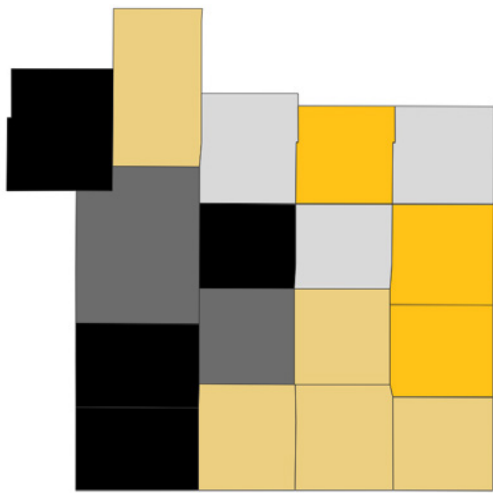
County	Rank	Employment Growth	Establishments Growth	Wages Growth
Allen	4	-2.6%	2.4%	25.3%
Anderson	1	13.9%	11.5%	54.4%
Bourbon	4	-12.2%	9.8%	7.8%
Chase	5	-21.5%	-11.6%	2.1%
Chautauqua	3	-1.0%	5.1%	20.5%
Cherokee	3	0.1%	2.3%	34.6%
Coffey	5	-7.9%	-1.1%	-10.1%
Crawford	2	3.6%	7.8%	28.9%
Elk	4	1.5%	-7.5%	33.5%
Greenwood	5	-11.2%	-7.4%	-3.3%
Labette	5	-6.6%	1.7%	16.5%
Linn	3	7.2%	3.2%	22.7%
Lyon	2	3.6%	2.8%	35.5%
Montgomery	2	2.3%	18.3%	25.0%
Neosho	1	7.0%	4.0%	30.9%
Wilson	5	-7.8%	-2.0%	15.8%
Woodson	5	-2.7%	-6.9%	26.1%



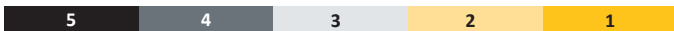
Southeast Region: Economic Diversification



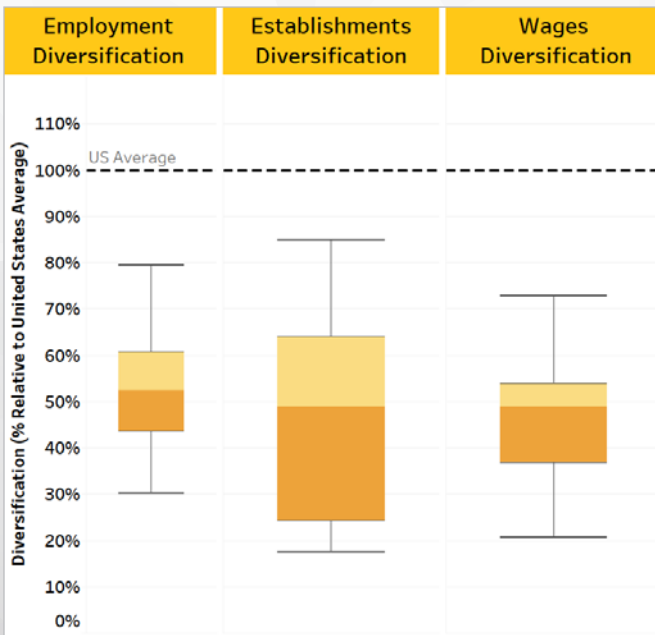
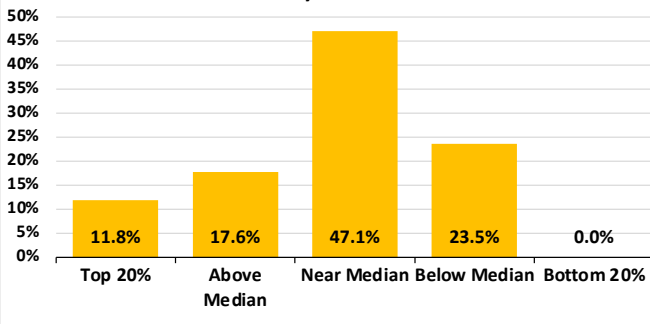
Diversification Index



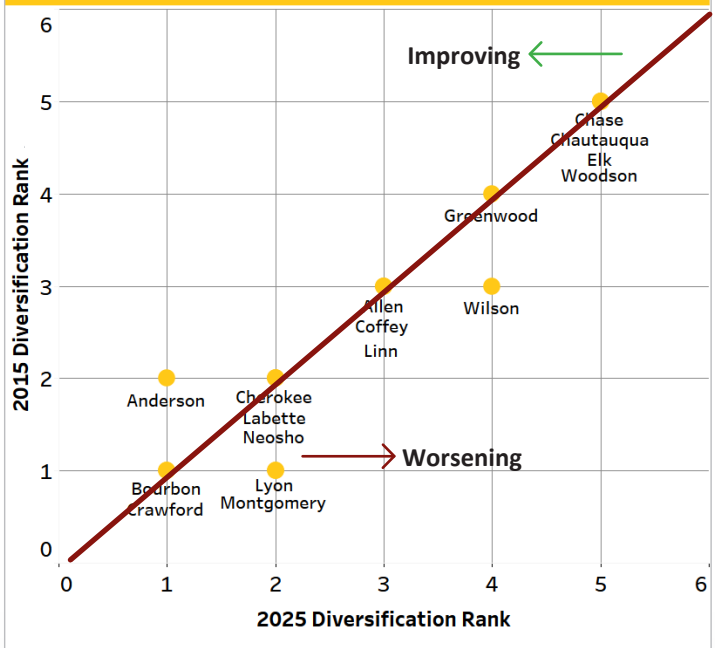
Map Legend



Share of Counties by Diversification Quintile



2015-2025 Diversification Transition Matrix

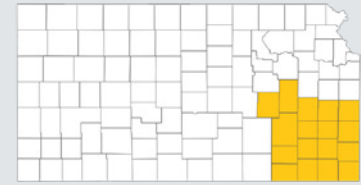


The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in the Economic Diversification Index. Counties in the bottom left have been consistently highly diverse economies. Counties in the upper left have diversified over the timespan. Counties in the lower right experienced decreasing relative diversification over the timespan. Counties in the upper right have remained at comparatively low economic diversification.

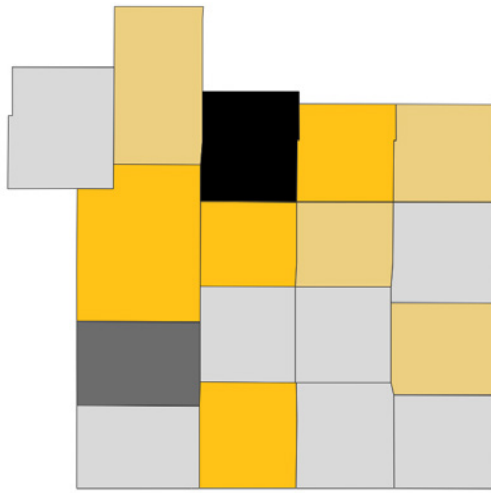
ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Employment Diversification	Establishments Diversification	Wages Diversification
Allen	3	52.5%	62.6%	45.4%
Anderson	1	71.1%	48.1%	68.7%
Bourbon	1	67.4%	75.6%	62.8%
Chase	4	30.4%	24.1%	20.7%
Chautauqua	3	43.5%	21.2%	33.3%
Cherokee	2	57.2%	64.0%	56.9%
Coffey	3	51.7%	52.1%	40.5%
Crawford	2	79.4%	85.0%	72.9%
Elk	4	30.2%	17.4%	29.1%
Greenwood	4	51.0%	22.6%	39.5%
Labette	2	56.3%	66.9%	50.7%
Linn	3	48.8%	43.6%	49.2%
Lyon	3	60.6%	83.3%	48.9%
Montgomery	3	73.7%	39.8%	53.8%
Neosho	3	59.5%	62.9%	48.8%
Wilson	3	41.6%	48.9%	36.8%
Woodson	4	35.4%	18.6%	28.9%

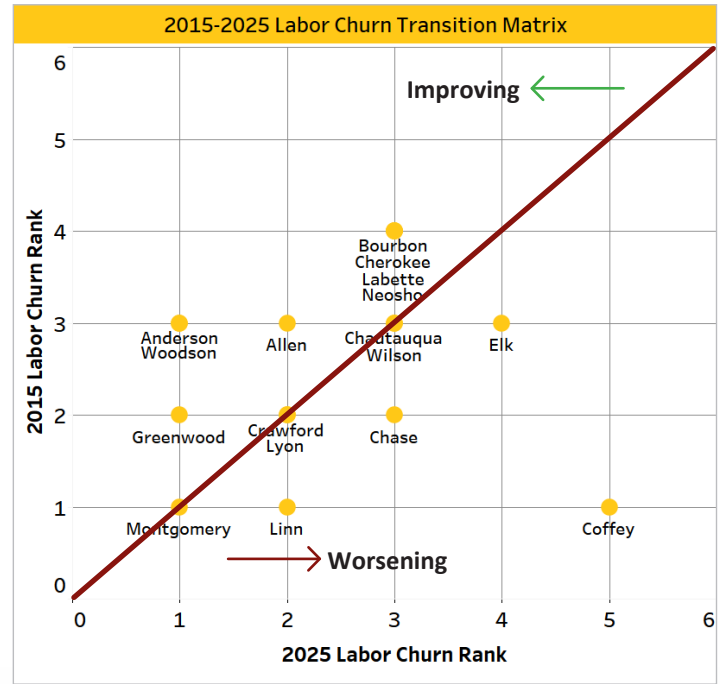
Southeast Region: Labor Churn



Labor Churn

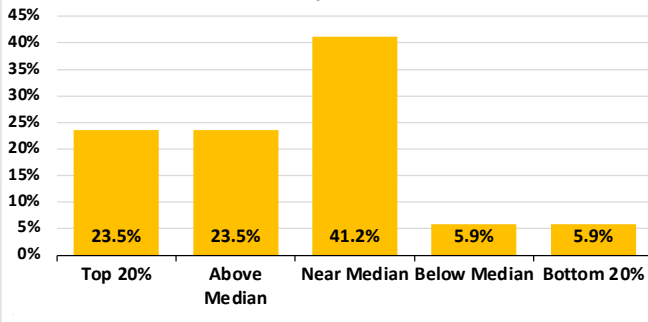


Map Legend



The Transition Matrix above indicates the 10-year change in county rankings in Labor Churn. Counties in the upper left showed increasing labor mobility over the timespan. Counties in the lower right have seen their workforces become more entrenched. Counties in the upper right have difficulty attracting new labor and have low mobility of existing workers.

Share of Counties by Labor Churn Quintile

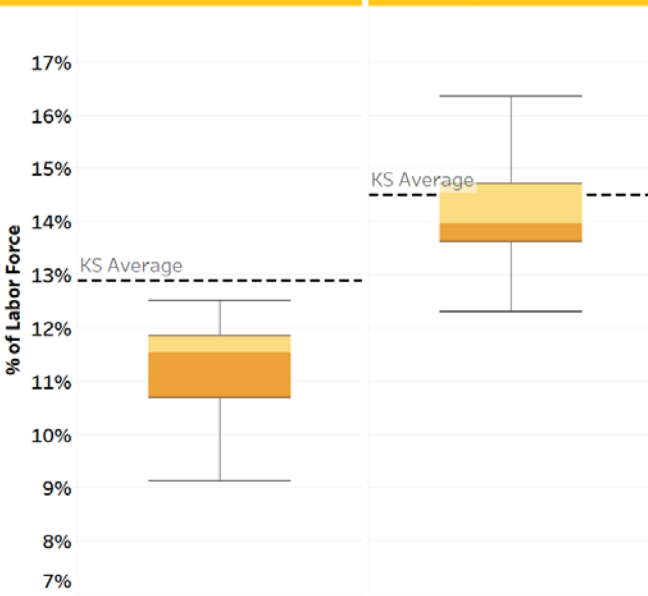


LABOR CHURN INDEX, 2025

County	Rank	Hires	Separations	Wages Growth
Allen	2	11.8%	13.8%	25.3%
Anderson	1	12.3%	14.7%	54.4%
Bourbon	3	11.5%	13.2%	7.8%
Chase	3	10.0%	15.2%	2.1%
Chautauqua	3	10.1%	14.5%	20.5%
Cherokee	3	11.5%	13.6%	34.6%
Coffey	5	9.1%	10.7%	-10.1%
Crawford	2	12.2%	13.7%	28.9%
Elk	4	9.2%	12.3%	33.5%
Greenwood	1	11.3%	16.0%	-3.3%
Labette	3	10.7%	14.0%	16.5%
Linn	2	11.6%	14.0%	22.7%
Lyon	2	12.5%	14.0%	35.5%
Montgomery	1	15.4%	17.0%	25.0%
Neosho	3	11.6%	13.0%	30.9%
Wilson	3	11.5%	13.7%	15.8%
Woodson	1	11.8%	16.3%	26.1%

New Hires

Separations

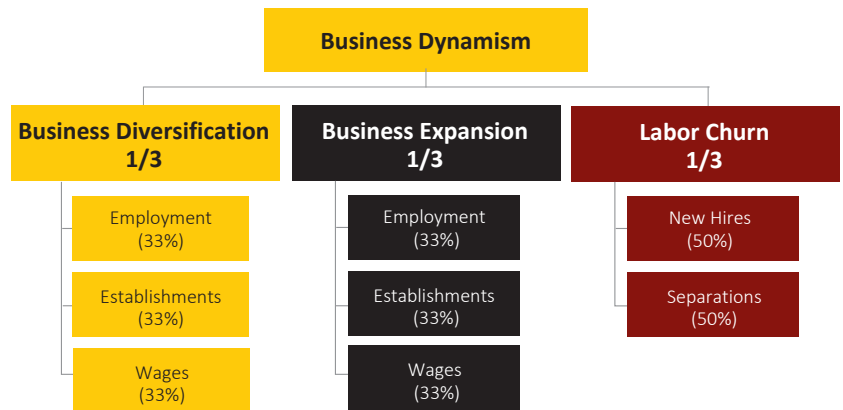


Business Dynamism

Methodology

The notion of having a dynamic business environment might sound intuitive; however, understanding and measuring the dynamism of a local economy is a bit more complex. Typically, business dynamism infers how firms continually churn within a market and create new jobs. The churn within an economy is considered a healthy process as firms adapt to changing environments and grow. Unfortunately, data is not readily available at the county level to measure the births and deaths of businesses. Alternatively, this study uses three concepts to indicate local business dynamism: diversification, expansion, and labor churn. Each will be explained in more detail later.

The business dynamism index weights diversification, expansion, and labor churn equally. A local economic developer might promote one dimension over another to meet certain local objectives. This index should not be considered an all-encompassing measurement of a local business environment.



Economic Diversification

Source: CEDBR, BLS – Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Economists often consider economic diversification a key variable to promote stability within local markets. If a regional economy, for example, is highly concentrated in one industrial sector, then disruptions to that sector could make the community more vulnerable to larger economic swings. Therefore, a more diversified economy would be less susceptible to industry-specific events and likely to maintain more consistent growth over the long run.

This report uses the Hachman Index, a model developed to identify economic diversity, to identify business diversification by county. Although this model was originally developed to examine the diversification of employment by industry, this study also uses it to explore the same concept based on three dimensions: employment, establishments, and total wages (payroll).

The Hachman Index is the inverse of the weighted sum of the location quotients by industry for each county across all industries. A location quotient is the share of one particular industry by the share of the same sector at the national level. Counties with a relatively larger share of employment in one sector will have a larger location quotient; however, they would have a lower Hachman Index.

Diversification, as measured in this report, includes and equally weights employment, establishments, and payroll. This index should only be used as a general measure of the diversification of a local economy. Furthermore, one should also be careful in interpreting the results. Rural counties tend to rank lower than urban counties; however, rural economies are not isolated economic units; they are often highly interconnected with their neighbors to create a more economically diverse landscape.

Economic Growth

Source: CEDBR, BLS – Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

As businesses meet local or global demand, they can expand by adding more labor or capital. This report captures that growth based on three types of investments: employment, establishments, and total wages. Although growth is not always the only desired outcome, especially when outpacing regional capacity, this study does not distinguish different types of growth. Instead, this report assumes that more is better than less or declining growth. The economic growth index weighs the rankings of all three components equally. Each component includes a five-year annual average, with 2023 as the most recent year.

Labor Churn

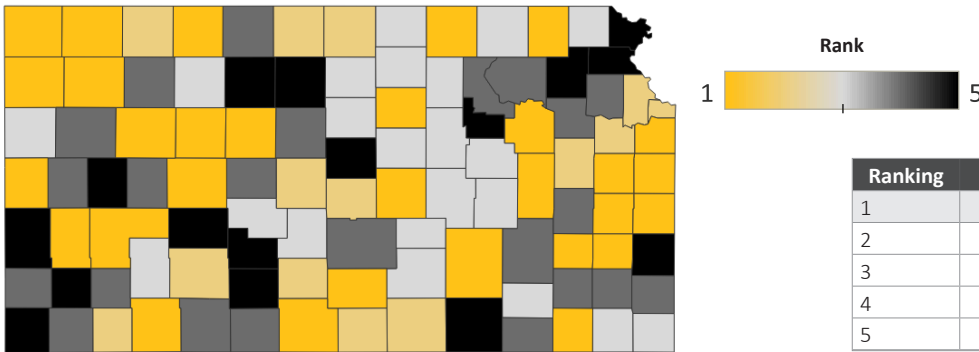
Source: CEDBR, Census - Quarterly Workforce Indicators

Labor churn includes all new hires and separations from the workforce. Economists look at labor churn to measure the strength of an economy, as it does not discount the net difference between the two calculations. Although separations are often viewed as a negative factor due to layoffs, the measurement also includes voluntary quits, which can signify that workers are shifting employers to utilize their skills better. More churn within an economy, creating and destroying jobs, indicates that the labor market is functioning and workers are moving between employers to meet current demand. When there is less churn within an economy, even with net positive employment growth, the labor market is slowing down. The inverse is also true: while overall employment growth may be negative, highly active and mobile workforces are healthily responding to emerging economic conditions.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT VITALITY

Government Vitality

Kansas Government Vitality Index, 2025



Ranking	Category	Data Representation
1	High Strength	Top 20% of counties
2	Above Median	60th-80th percentile
3	Near Median	40th-60th percentile
4	Below Median	20th-40th percentile
5	Low Strength	Bottom 20% of counties

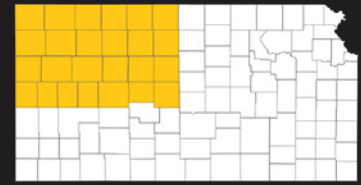
KEY TERMS

Inward Mobility	When people move to change their residence, they may move across county lines. The county they moved to thus gained additional residents, however if that household then moves again within the same county, the county does not gain additional residents, as the movers were already present. Both types of moves are recorded in the Census' American Community Survey, and the fraction of total moves that represent people moving in from outside the county is the Inward Mobility share.
Prime Age	The labor force is comprised of people of all ages; however those between the ages of 25 and 64 typically represent the bulk of workers who are both above college age and not old enough to be considered near retirement. The fraction of the total workforce between ages 25 and 64 is the Prime Age share. When this value is comparatively low, it suggests a county may face a relative lack of young workers, experienced workers near the end of their careers, or both. This can leave certain critical types of firms or occupations struggling to find appropriate labor.
Per Capita	Per capita measurements divide the total quantity of some measure across the entire population. While knowing a countywide or statewide total is important regarding an instance like how much people spent on retail purchases, additional insights can stem from looking at a typical consumer's behavior. This type of analysis can reveal the extent to which fiscal revenues in a county are driven by variables like bonds, retail sales, or property taxes.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the aggregate value of final (not re-sold or used) goods and services over a time period; in this case, a year. This value represents the total economic output within a locality's borders regardless of ownership and does not including output of assets located outside a locality. To understand the distinction, the sales of a firm owned by someone who lives outside of Kansas would be included in GDP, but not a Kansas local's revenue from a restaurant they might own in another state. GDP also does not account for the depreciation of capital stock or assets.
Current Index	A proprietary index developed by CEDBR, the Current Index provides a high-level perspective on the key economic drivers of a community. Factors like employment and inflation-adjusted wages are included uniformly across all counties, however each county also has unique driving sectors like agriculture, mining and extraction, or manufacturing. Broad industry trend metrics include production of durable and nondurable goods, wheat prices, and oil and gas production, which are then weighted by the fractions of local employment represented by each sector to examine how each county's most critical driving sectors are performing on the state and national scale.
Bonds	Municipal bonds are debt securities issued by local, county, or state governments, private corporations, or non-profit entities. They are often used to pay for major infrastructure or capital investments, such as highways, schools, bridges, healthcare facilities, and more. While there are many types of bonds, this index measures bonds for general obligations, roads, hospitals, junior colleges, and industrial revenue. Counties with high per capita bond value have proportionally greater means to finance community needs.

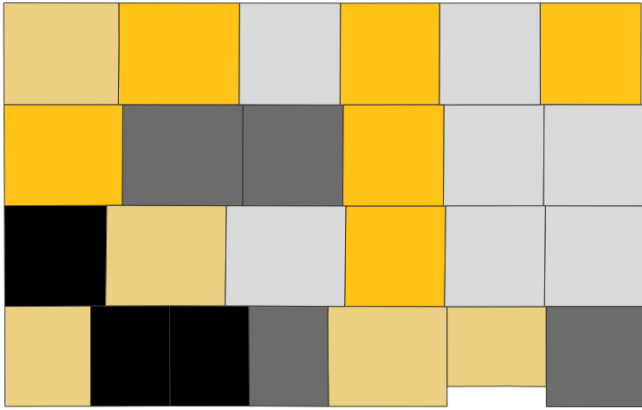
The Government Vitality Index measures the underlying growth factors that impact local government fiscal revenue at the county level. The three components include market growth, economic drivers, and fiscal growth. Market growth demonstrates the overall health of the market as a whole, taking into account factors such as per capita income growth and GDP growth. Economic drivers are internal metrics that can be used to understand an economy's growth or decline further. Meanwhile, fiscal growth attributes include those portions of economic infrastructure that contribute to a regional government's fiscal health.

The 2025 Government Vitality Index shows a broad variation of counties across the state, with each region having notable relative strengths and weaknesses. The Southeast region has a significant number of counties ranking in the top 20% in economic drivers and fiscal growth; however more than half of counties rank below the median in market growth. Conversely, market growth factors dominated strong Government Vitality rankings in the Northwest. Market and fiscal growth were strong in the Northeast region, however core economic drivers saw little growth in nearly half of the region's counties. Kansas City generally performed strongly across all three dimensions. A nearly universal drag on index rankings in 2025 was the sluggish employment growth seen in many communities, as the uptick in unemployment throughout 2024 served as a signal that local economy growth factors were facing difficulties.

Northwest Region: Market Growth



Growth Index



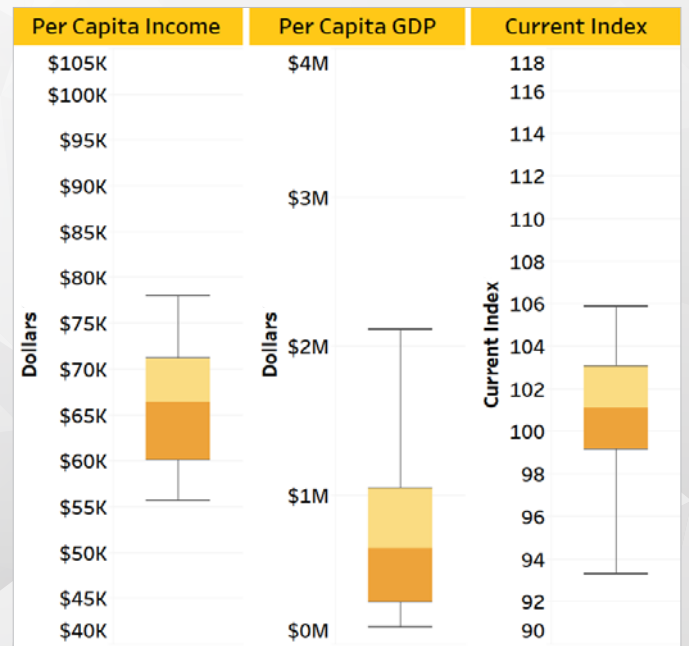
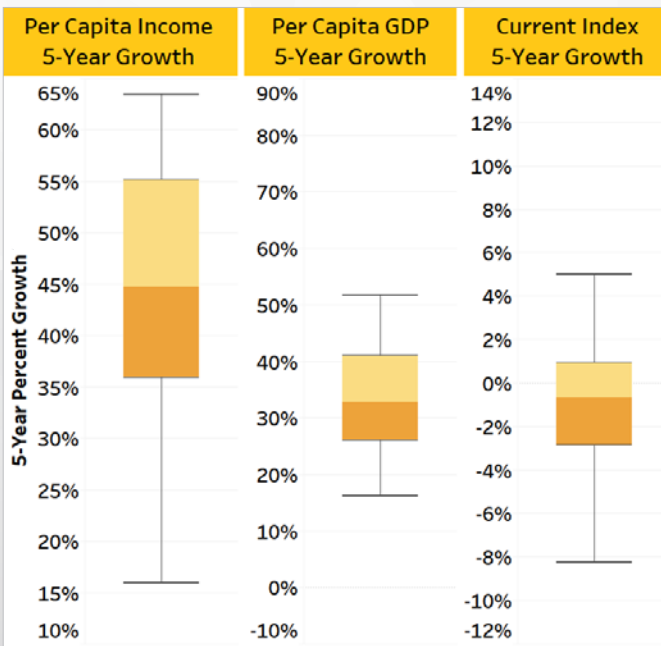
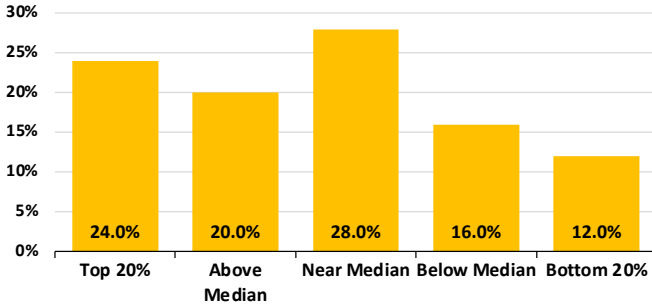
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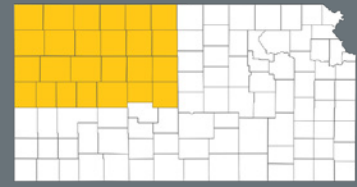
MARKET GROWTH, 2025

County	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita GDP	Current Index
Barton	4	\$59,485	\$253,429	101.6
Cheyenne	2	\$64,275	\$1,079,769	101.3
Decatur	3	\$65,912	\$2,110,149	100.9
Ellis	3	\$58,661	\$108,991	103.4
Gove	3	\$93,617	\$3,517,533	99.3
Graham	1	\$72,489	\$296,852	105.4
Greeley	2	\$104,174	\$894,009	99.1
Lane	4	\$98,681	\$1,043,894	93.3
Logan	2	\$69,978	\$640,549	99.0
Ness	2	\$77,970	\$782,480	100.7
Norton	1	\$61,506	\$268,961	99.5
Osborne	3	\$66,994	\$418,450	97.0
Phillips	3	\$71,198	\$373,813	97.7
Rawlins	1	\$75,897	\$735,821	109.4
Rooks	3	\$55,630	\$3,713,254	95.4
Rush	2	\$66,255	\$277,620	103.0
Russell	3	\$59,870	\$202,065	101.1
Scott	5	\$68,367	\$3,751,860	101.1
Sheridan	4	\$64,147	\$13,579,888	104.9
Sherman	1	\$57,304	\$251,997	101.5
Smith	1	\$67,860	\$435,029	110.5
Thomas	4	\$60,027	\$946,058	105.8
Trego	1	\$70,367	\$873,403	98.4
Wallace	5	\$59,710	\$183,014	102.7
Wichita	5	\$66,361	\$277,976	101.2

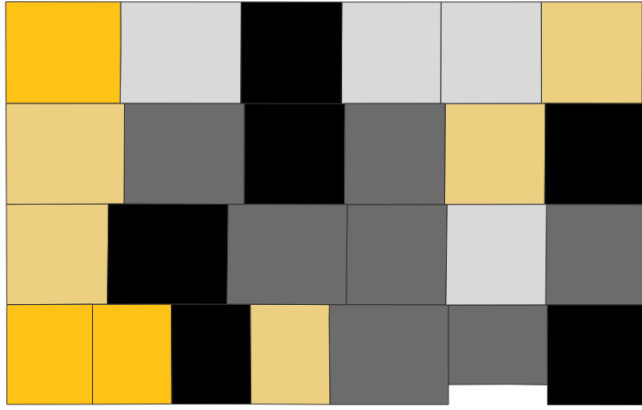
Share of Counties by Market Growth Quintile



Northwest Region: Economic Drivers



Economic Drivers



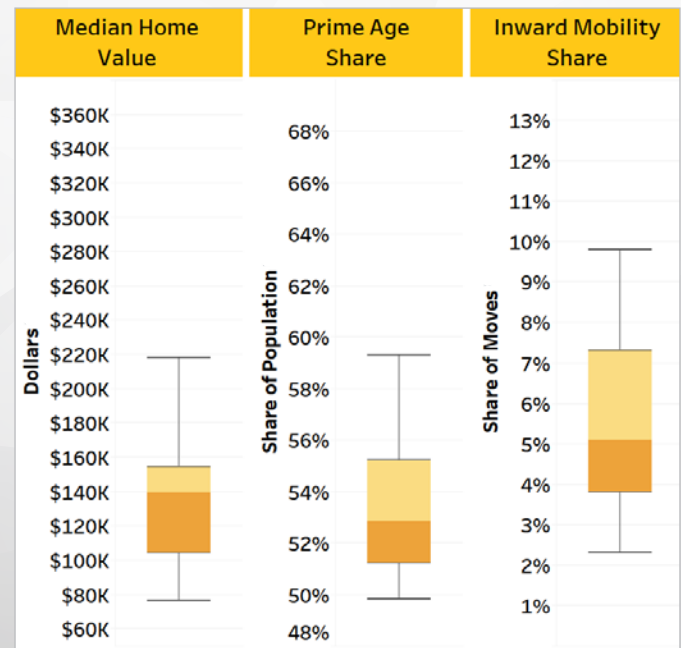
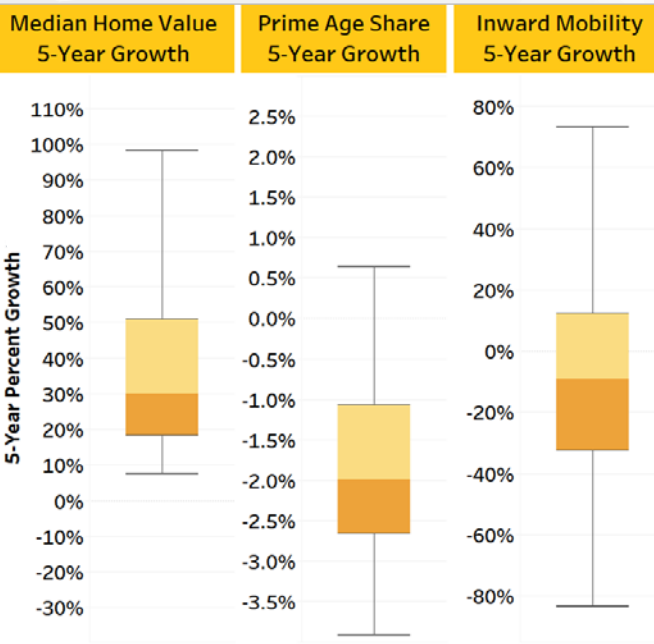
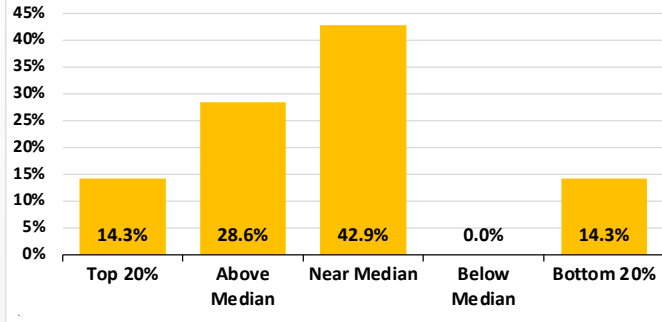
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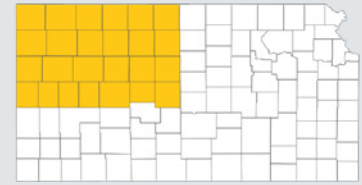
ECONOMIC DRIVERS, 2025

County	Rank	Median Home Value	Inward Mobility Share	Prime Age Share
Barton	5	\$125,300	4.5%	55.1%
Cheyenne	1	\$117,100	7.8%	51.3%
Decatur	5	\$76,400	7.0%	50.8%
Ellis	3	\$218,300	9.8%	64.2%
Gove	4	\$154,000	2.9%	50.8%
Graham	4	\$100,500	2.6%	53.2%
Greeley	1	\$159,800	2.7%	50.7%
Lane	2	\$152,000	3.4%	52.8%
Logan	5	\$120,800	5.1%	55.4%
Ness	4	\$95,700	3.2%	55.2%
Norton	3	\$109,900	12.9%	59.3%
Osborne	5	\$86,700	4.4%	52.1%
Phillips	3	\$98,100	4.5%	52.4%
Rawlins	3	\$149,400	7.7%	49.8%
Rooks	2	\$104,000	5.7%	55.5%
Rush	4	\$97,400	7.3%	54.5%
Russell	4	\$161,600	4.3%	52.0%
Scott	5	\$200,200	6.3%	53.4%
Sheridan	5	\$149,400	3.8%	51.4%
Sherman	2	\$153,200	8.8%	55.5%
Smith	2	\$106,800	4.7%	51.0%
Thomas	4	\$156,400	9.0%	57.9%
Trego	4	\$139,400	2.3%	54.0%
Wallace	2	\$139,600	5.5%	51.2%
Wichita	1	\$172,900	5.5%	51.2%

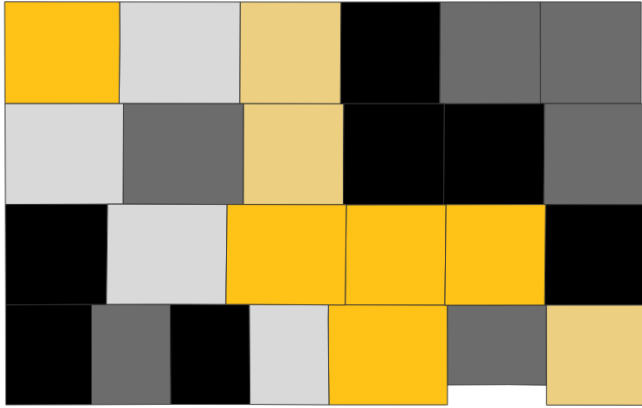
Share of Counties by Economic Drivers Quintile



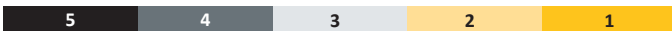
Northwest Region: Fiscal Growth



Growth Index



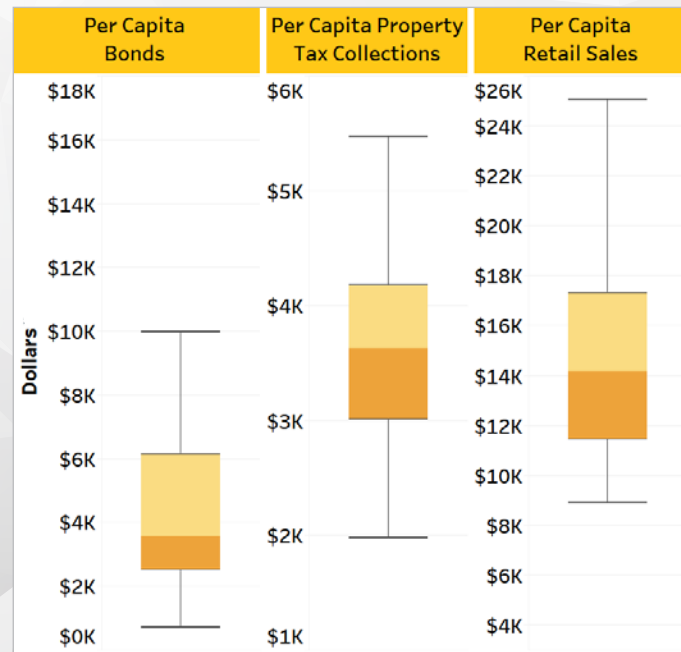
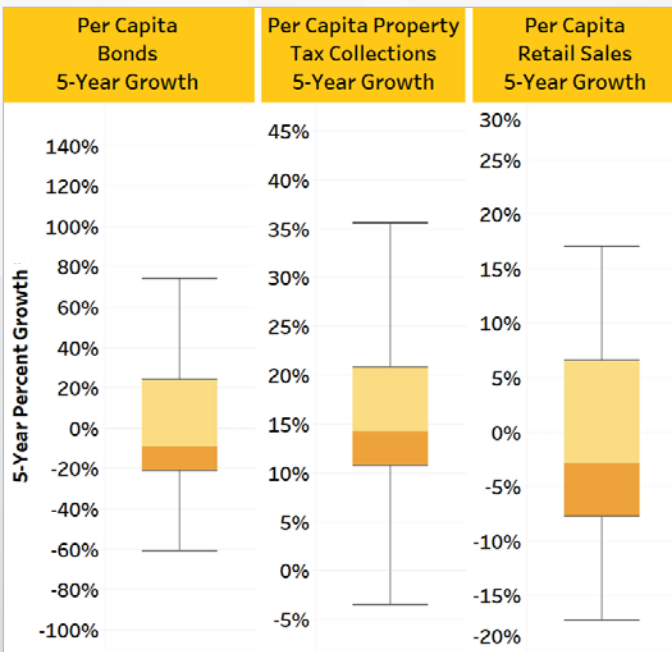
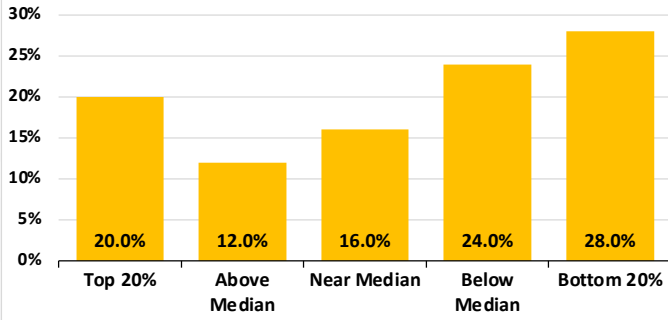
Map Legend



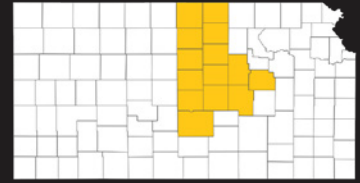
FISCAL GROWTH, 2025

County	Rank	Per Capita Bonds	Per Capita Property Tax Collections	Per Capita Retail Sales
Barton	2	\$2,220	\$1,994	\$19,786
Cheyenne	1	\$2,504	\$3,533	\$10,614
Decatur	2	\$3,244	\$3,625	\$10,986
Ellis	1	\$6,133	\$1,984	\$25,084
Gove	1	\$6,651	\$4,522	\$18,668
Graham	5	\$3,576	\$4,489	\$15,790
Greeley	5	\$17,718	\$6,697	\$11,422
Lane	3	\$6,733	\$5,475	\$14,865
Logan	3	\$1,221	\$3,972	\$14,727
Ness	1	\$1,519	\$5,045	\$19,914
Norton	5	\$3,121	\$1,979	\$12,713
Osborne	4	\$5,133	\$3,122	\$10,251
Phillips	4	\$703	\$2,708	\$13,336
Rawlins	3	\$5,210	\$4,030	\$10,768
Rooks	5	\$5,255	\$3,006	\$13,107
Rush	4	\$2,994	\$3,316	\$8,885
Russell	5	\$1,704	\$2,770	\$13,934
Scott	5	\$9,974	\$3,292	\$17,295
Sheridan	2	\$3,324	\$4,177	\$14,156
Sherman	3	\$4,560	\$2,713	\$19,568
Smith	4	\$8,320	\$3,656	\$11,493
Thomas	4	\$6,245	\$3,164	\$27,470
Trego	1	\$6,124	\$3,833	\$14,574
Wallace	5	\$1,354	\$4,576	\$11,190
Wichita	4	\$2,508	\$4,134	\$15,121

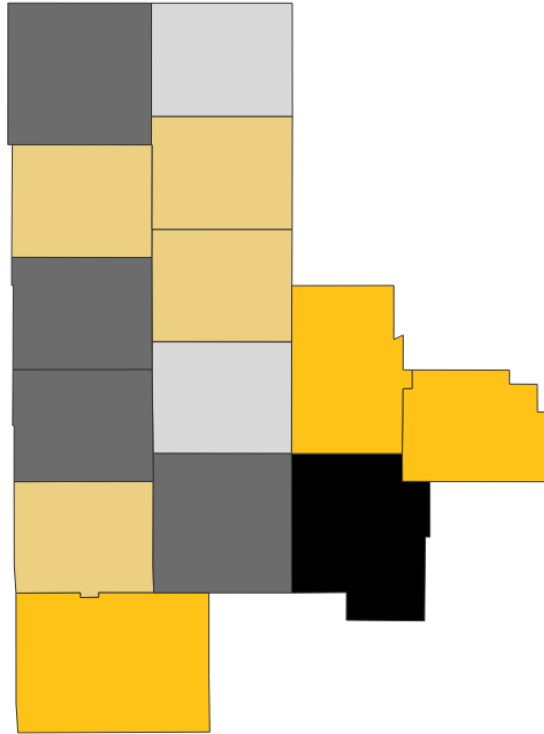
Share of Counties by Fiscal Growth Quintile



North Central Region: Market Growth



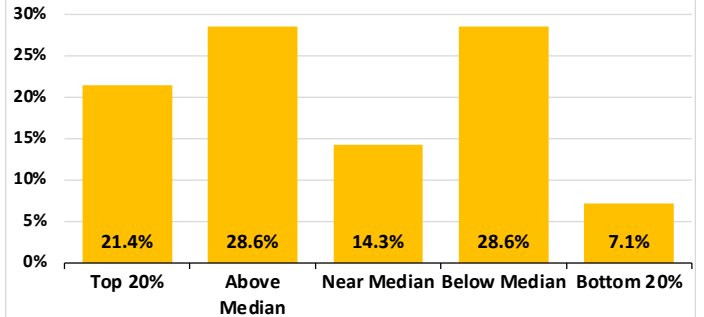
Growth Index



Map Legend

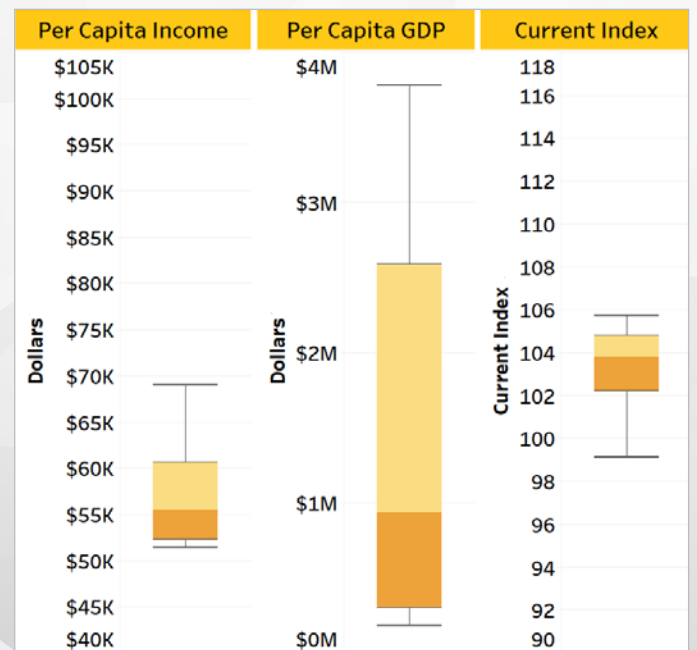
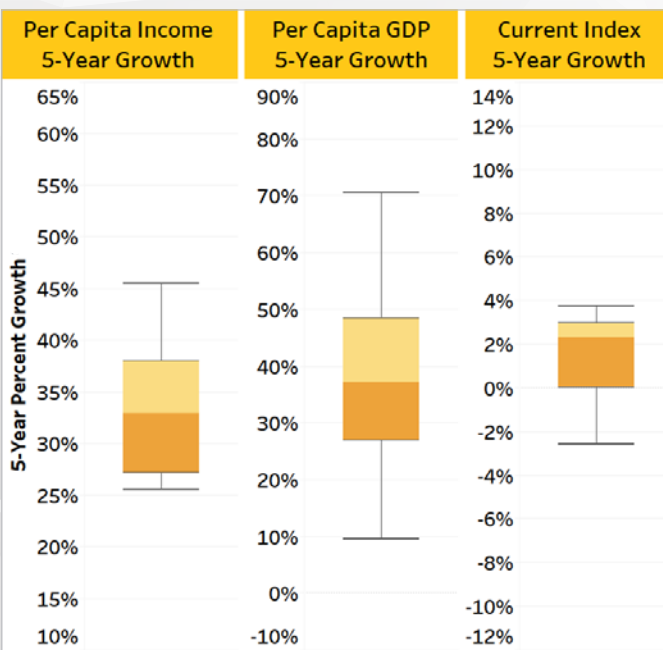


Share of Counties by Market Growth Quintile

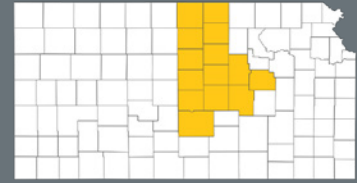


MARKET GROWTH, 2025

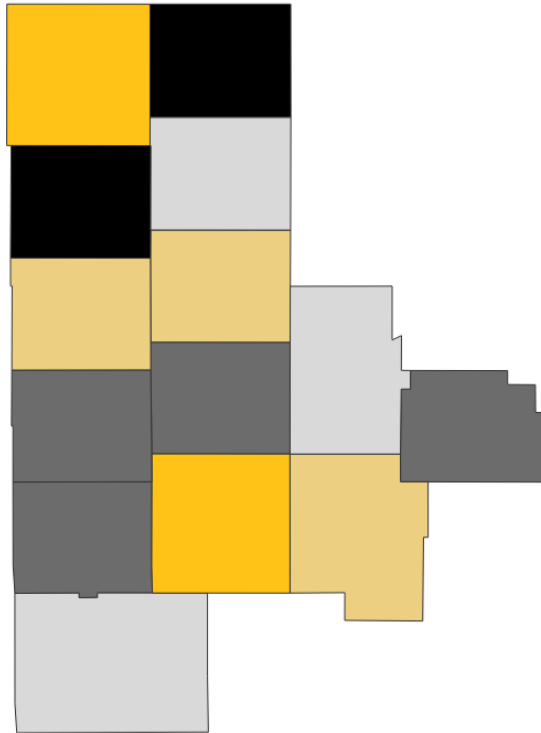
County	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita GDP	Current Index
Cloud	2	\$53,067	\$376,061	105.4
Dickinson	1	\$51,568	\$217,245	102.2
Ellsworth	4	\$52,060	\$2,116,113	101.3
Jewell	4	\$68,978	\$503,050	99.1
Lincoln	4	\$57,773	\$3,779,524	103.8
Marion	5	\$52,183	\$2,583,516	103.7
McPherson	4	\$64,594	\$1,907,497	109.8
Mitchell	2	\$78,857	\$1,369,382	103.4
Morris	1	\$56,022	\$3,010,806	104.4
Ottawa	2	\$55,673	\$258,889	105.7
Reno	1	\$51,423	\$180,323	103.9
Republic	3	\$54,892	\$3,360,747	103.7
Rice	2	\$55,134	\$299,874	99.5
Saline	3	\$60,591	\$391,904	104.8



North Central Region: Economic Drivers



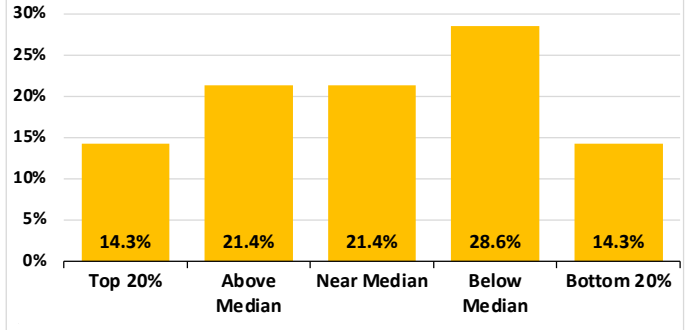
Economic Drivers



Map Legend

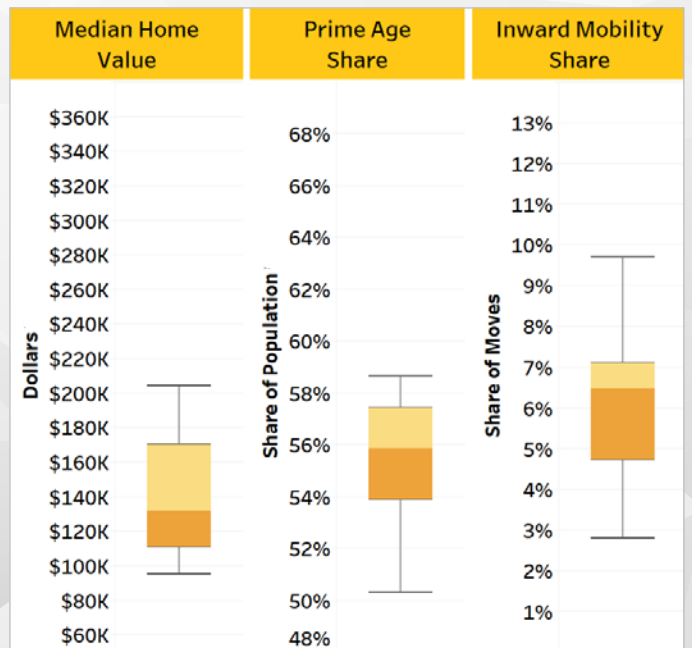
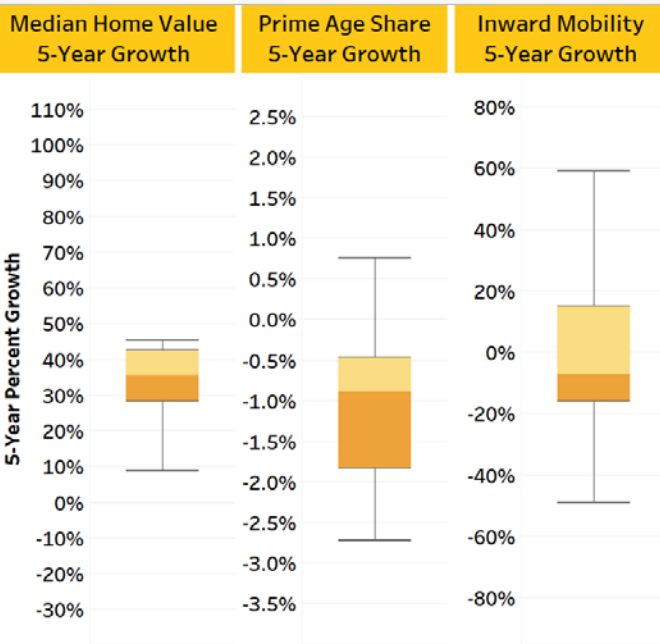


Share of Counties by Economic Drivers Quintile

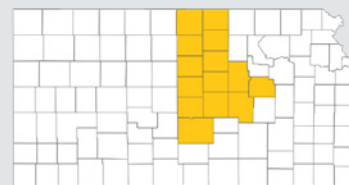


ECONOMIC DRIVERS, 2025

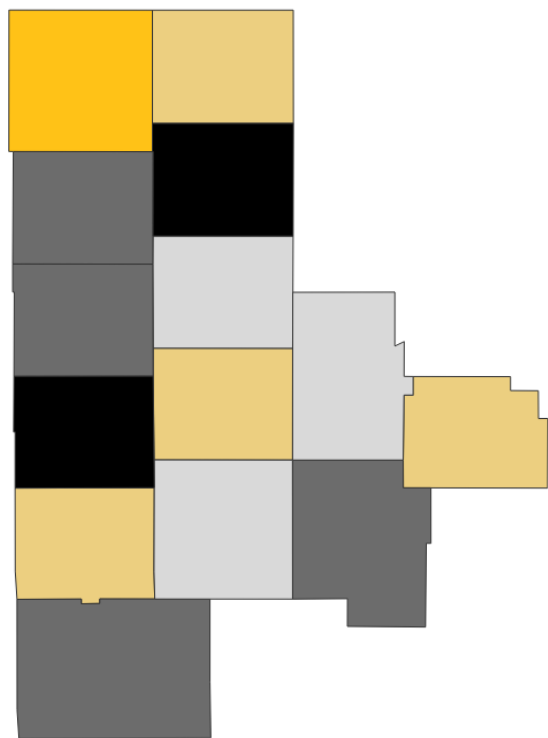
County	Rank	Median Home Value	Inward Mobility Share	Prime Age Share
Cloud	3	\$102,600	8.4%	55.2%
Dickinson	3	\$170,700	6.6%	56.4%
Ellsworth	4	\$120,700	8.7%	58.6%
Jewell	1	\$134,300	5.2%	48.0%
Lincoln	2	\$110,300	6.4%	53.9%
Marion	2	\$124,900	6.2%	55.3%
McPherson	1	\$204,400	9.7%	58.5%
Mitchell	5	\$95,300	4.4%	54.1%
Morris	4	\$143,500	4.7%	53.3%
Ottawa	2	\$190,000	4.7%	56.3%
Reno	3	\$139,800	7.1%	57.4%
Republic	5	\$106,800	2.8%	50.3%
Rice	4	\$129,000	6.5%	57.0%
Saline	4	\$169,900	6.6%	58.6%



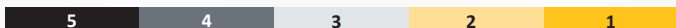
North Central Region: Fiscal Growth



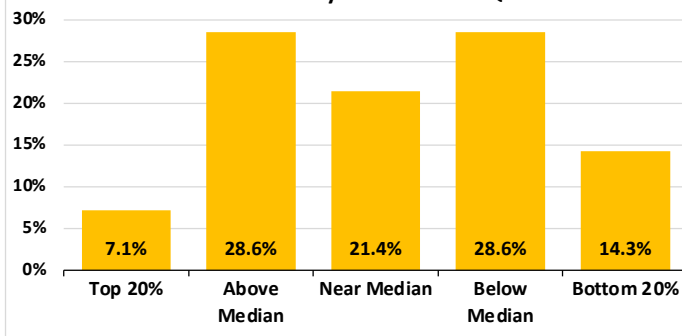
Growth Index



Map Legend

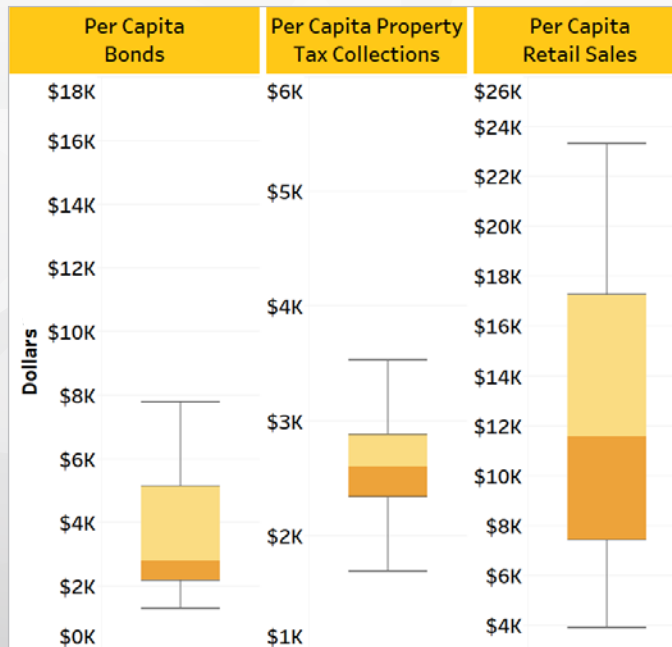
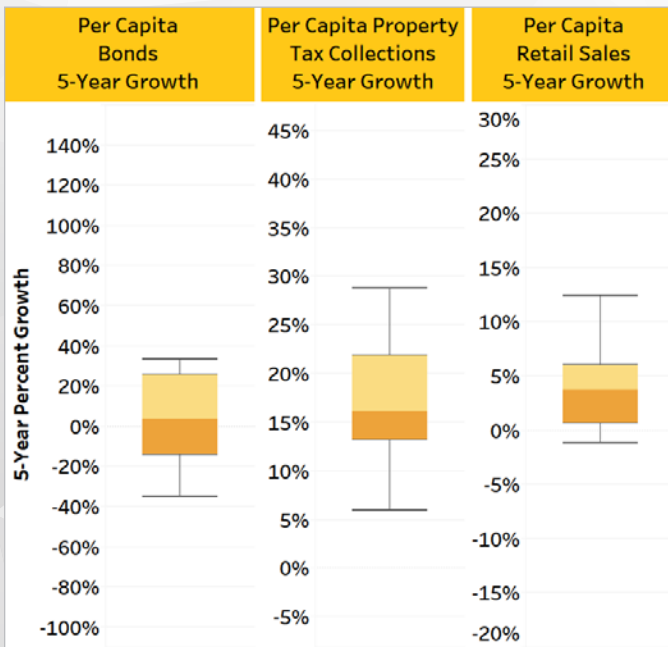


Share of Counties by Fiscal Growth Quintile

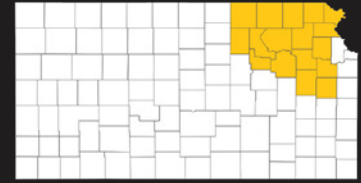


FISCAL GROWTH, 2025

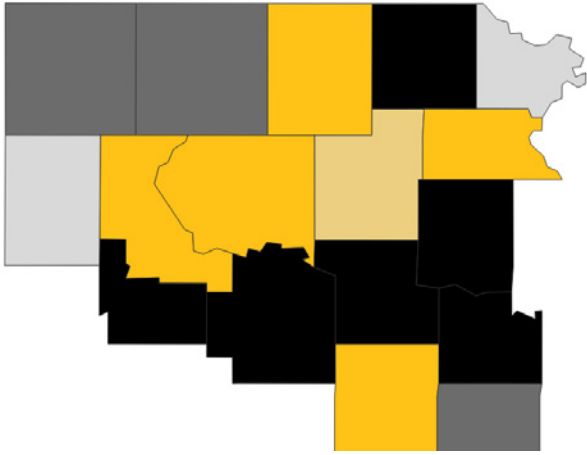
County	Rank	Per Capita Bonds	Per Capita Property Tax Collections	Per Capita Retail Sales
Cloud	5	\$2,401	\$2,433	\$16,853
Dickinson	3	\$4,566	\$2,105	\$11,816
Ellsworth	5	\$2,166	\$2,522	\$10,442
Jewell	1	\$1,434	\$4,122	\$6,839
Lincoln	4	\$1,505	\$3,527	\$7,399
Marion	4	\$2,511	\$2,772	\$13,637
McPherson	3	\$1,309	\$2,331	\$3,883
Mitchell	4	\$2,555	\$2,874	\$20,023
Morris	2	\$3,006	\$2,729	\$11,278
Ottawa	3	\$4,991	\$2,447	\$6,380
Reno	4	\$7,793	\$1,780	\$17,259
Republic	2	\$5,131	\$3,279	\$20,344
Rice	2	\$6,641	\$2,678	\$11,216
Saline	2	\$5,390	\$1,689	\$23,314



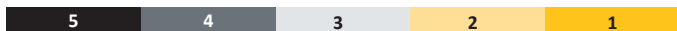
Northeast Region: Market Growth



Growth Index



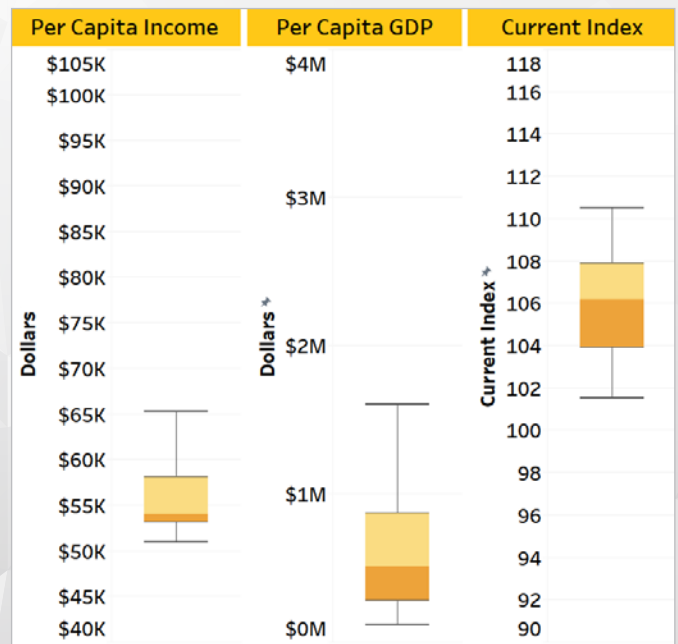
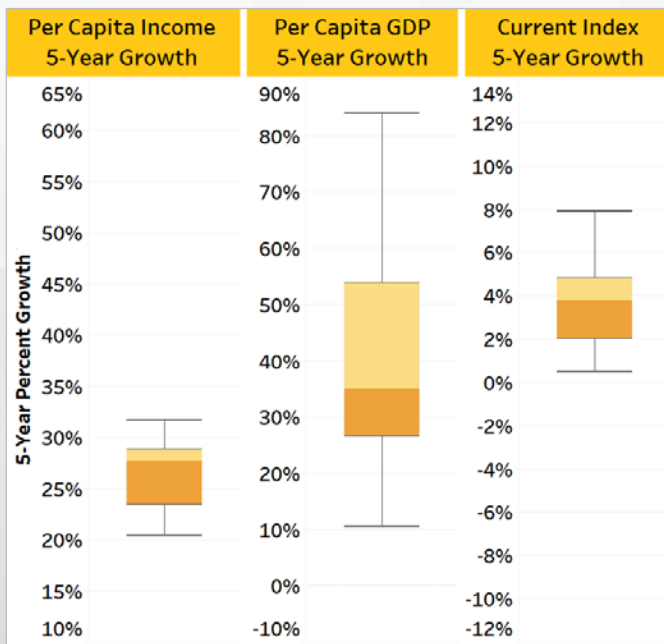
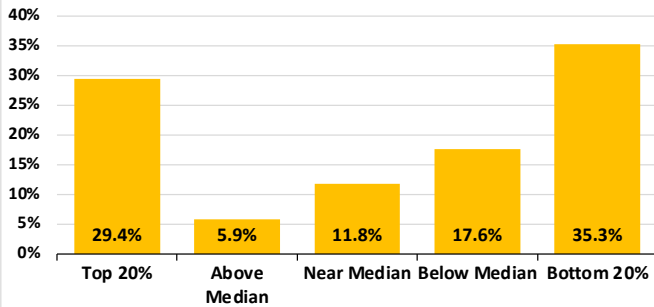
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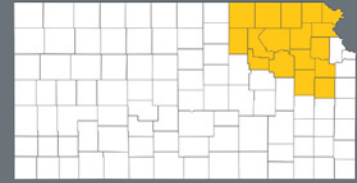
MARKET GROWTH, 2025

County	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita GDP	Current Index
Atchison	1	\$45,739	\$508,590	102.4
Brown	5	\$54,718	\$742,522	95.9
Clay	3	\$53,949	\$277,740	102.7
Doniphan	3	\$51,625	\$878,533	116.8
Douglas	5	\$56,846	\$327,507	106.6
Franklin	4	\$51,709	\$2,992,245	109.4
Geary	5	\$53,932	\$1,162,244	101.5
Jackson	2	\$53,147	\$188,999	106.9
Jefferson	5	\$58,042	\$472,054	105.2
Marshall	4	\$50,960	\$513,729	105.7
Nemaha	1	\$71,607	\$204,544	110.5
Osage	1	\$53,431	\$406,275	122.6
Pottawatomie	1	\$65,218	\$625,582	104.8
Riley	1	\$53,971	\$865,460	107.9
Shawnee	5	\$58,412	\$1,604,580	106.2
Wabaunsee	5	\$60,700	\$232,030	103.9
Washington	4	\$55,727	\$118,132	106.8

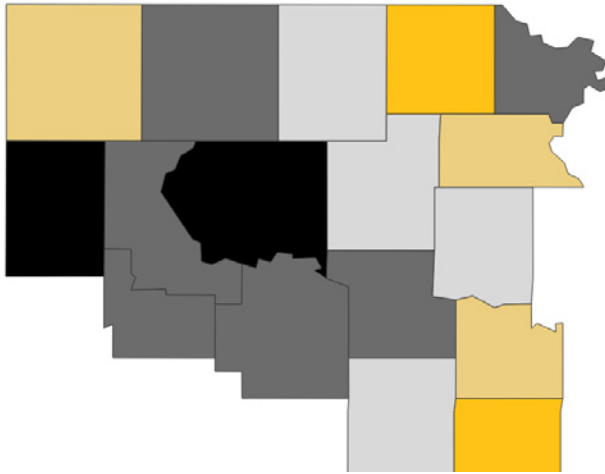
Share of Counties by Market Growth Quintile



Northeast Region: Economic Drivers



Economic Drivers



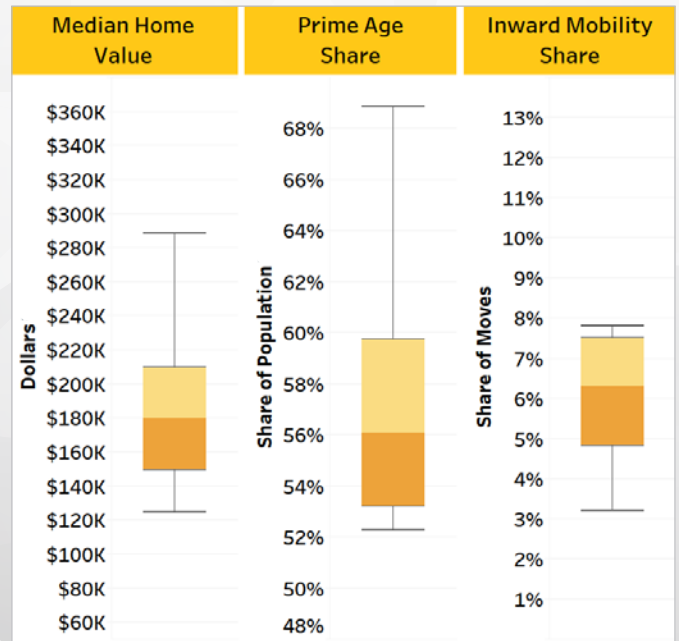
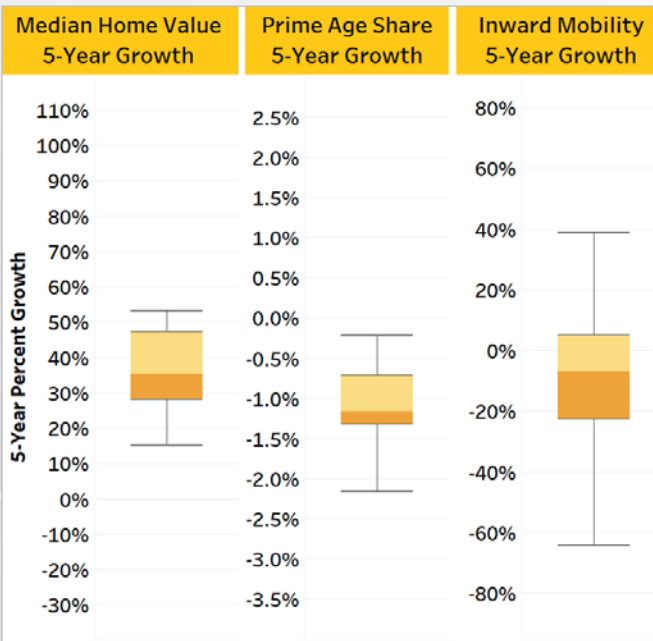
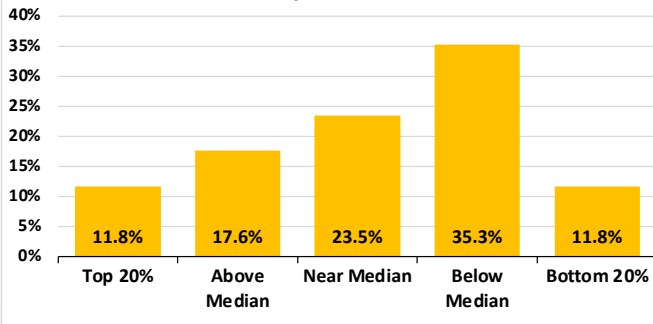
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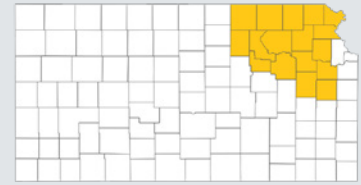
ECONOMIC DRIVERS, 2025

County	Rank	Median Home Value	Inward Mobility Share	Prime Age Share
Atchison	2	\$149,000	7.5%	60.2%
Brown	1	\$138,200	6.8%	53.2%
Clay	5	\$153,300	4.6%	52.3%
Doniphan	4	\$141,400	7.8%	60.2%
Douglas	2	\$288,400	12.9%	68.9%
Franklin	1	\$205,000	6.4%	59.2%
Geary	4	\$177,400	20.5%	59.7%
Jackson	3	\$201,700	6.4%	55.8%
Jefferson	3	\$209,400	5.3%	58.4%
Marshall	4	\$131,100	4.5%	53.2%
Nemaha	3	\$219,700	3.2%	52.7%
Osage	3	\$155,300	6.3%	56.1%
Pottawatomie	5	\$249,000	5.1%	55.9%
Riley	4	\$249,900	13.8%	74.0%
Shawnee	4	\$179,800	4.8%	57.7%
Wabaunsee	4	\$182,700	4.8%	56.1%
Washington	2	\$124,400	4.9%	52.5%

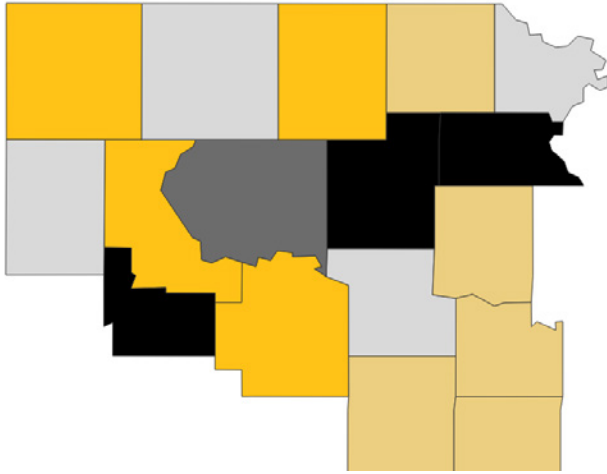
Share of Counties by Economic Drivers Quintile



Northeast Region: Fiscal Growth



Growth Index



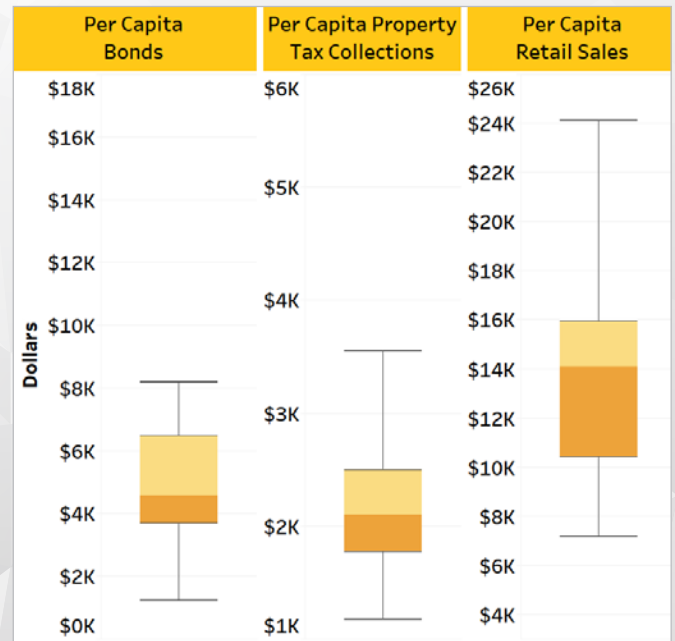
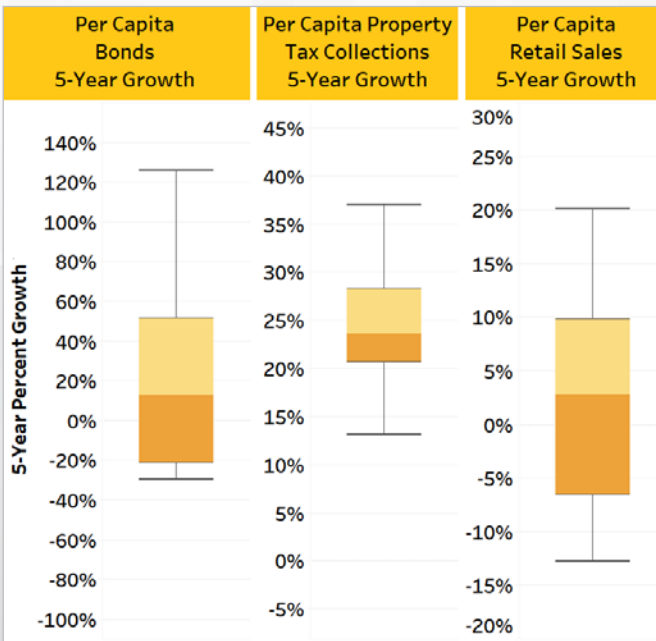
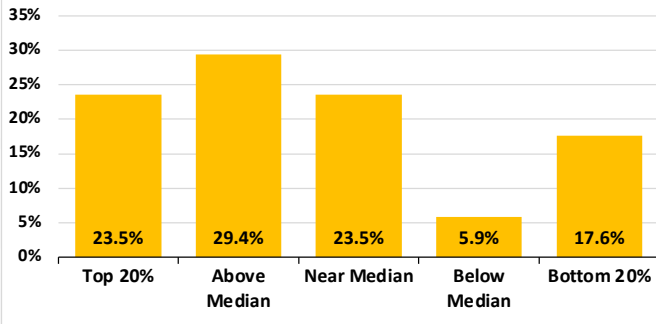
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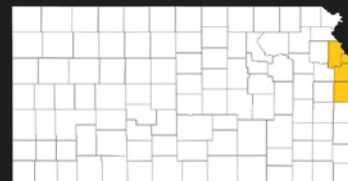
MARKET GROWTH, 2025

County	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita GDP	Current Index
Atchison	1	\$45,739	\$508,590	102.4
Brown	5	\$54,718	\$742,522	95.9
Clay	3	\$53,949	\$277,740	102.7
Doniphan	3	\$51,625	\$878,533	116.8
Douglas	5	\$56,846	\$327,507	106.6
Franklin	4	\$51,709	\$2,992,245	109.4
Geary	5	\$53,932	\$1,162,244	101.5
Jackson	2	\$53,147	\$188,999	106.9
Jefferson	5	\$58,042	\$472,054	105.2
Marshall	4	\$50,960	\$513,729	105.7
Nemaha	1	\$71,607	\$204,544	110.5
Osage	1	\$53,431	\$406,275	122.6
Pottawatomie	1	\$65,218	\$625,582	104.8
Riley	1	\$53,971	\$865,460	107.9
Shawnee	5	\$58,412	\$1,604,580	106.2
Wabaunsee	5	\$60,700	\$232,030	103.9
Washington	4	\$55,727	\$118,132	106.8

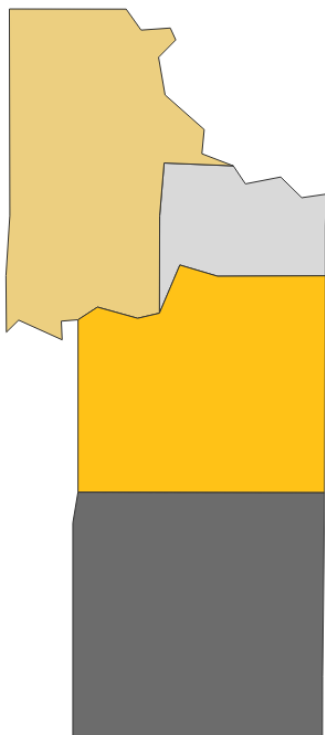
Share of Counties by Fiscal Growth Quintile



Kansas City Region: Market Growth



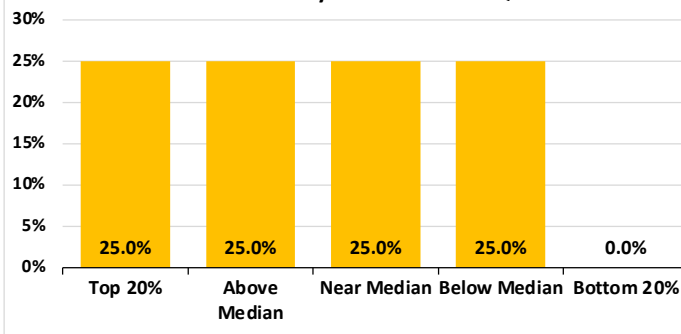
Growth Index



Map Legend

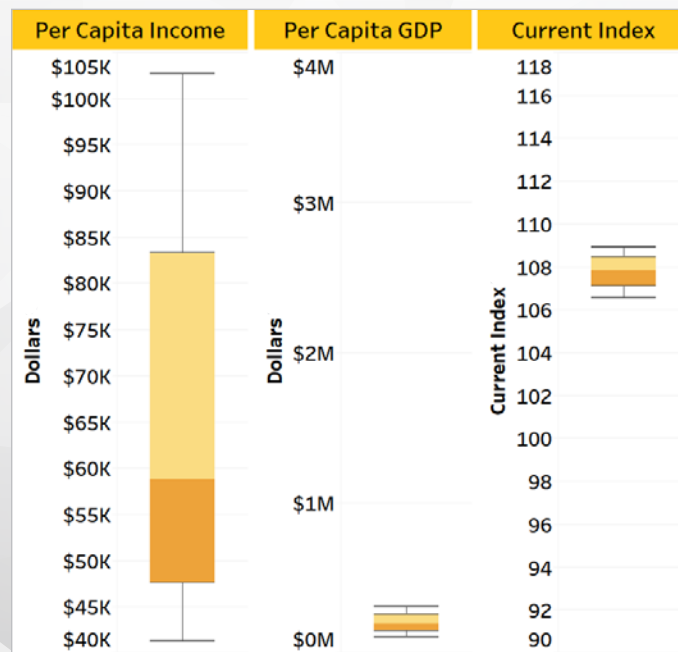
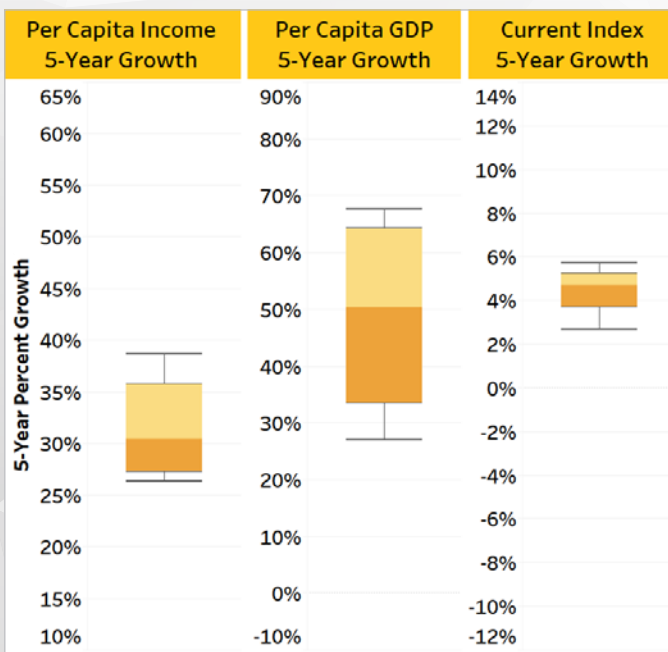


Share of Counties by Market Growth Quintile

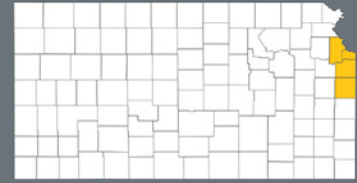


MARKET GROWTH, 2025

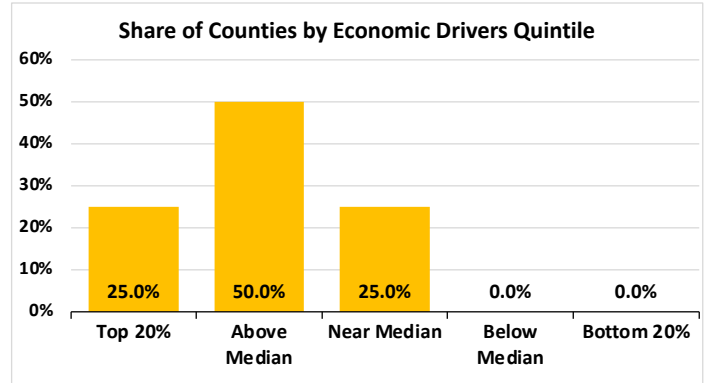
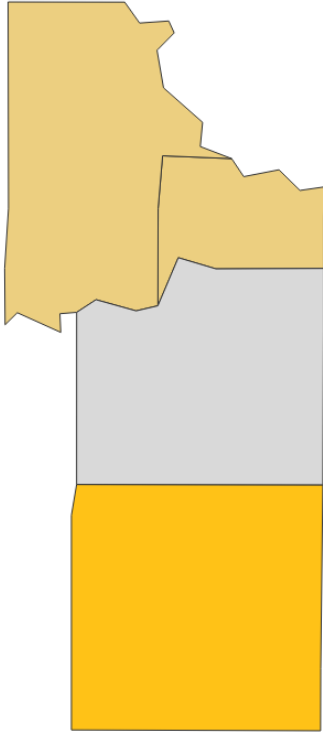
County	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita GDP	Current Index
Johnson	1	\$102,693	\$181,492	107.6
Leavenworth	2	\$53,757	\$200,647	108.0
Miami	4	\$63,817	\$307,244	108.9
Wyandotte	3	\$41,273	\$107,052	106.5



Kansas City Region: Economic Drivers



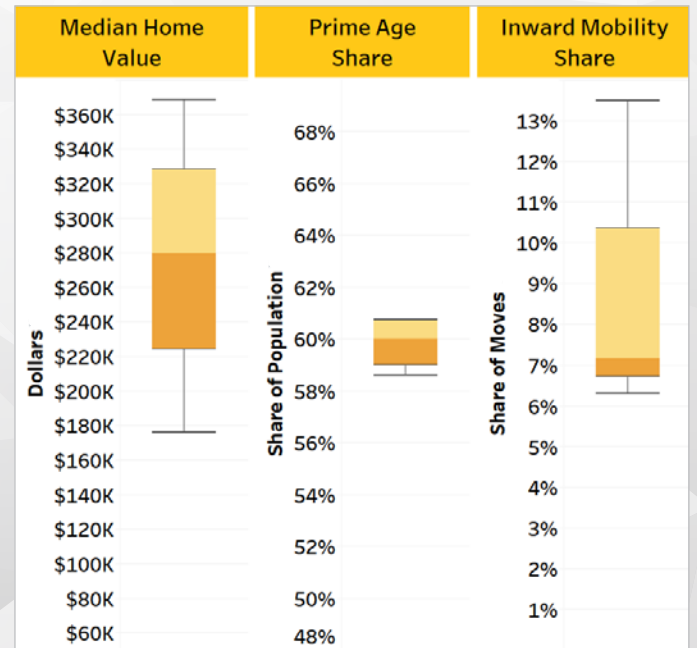
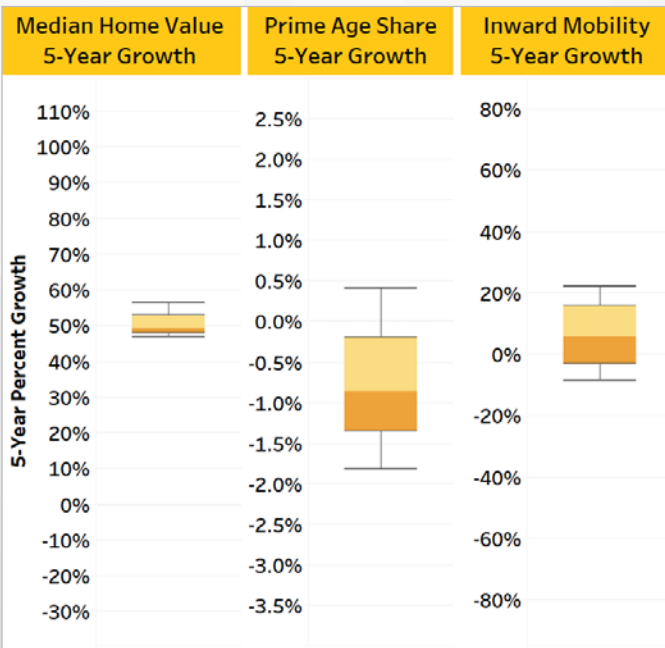
Economic Drivers



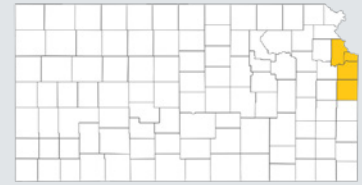
ECONOMIC DRIVERS, 2025

County	Rank	Median Home Value	Inward Mobility Share	Prime Age Share
Johnson	3	\$368,600	6.3%	60.7%
Leavenworth	2	\$271,500	13.5%	60.7%
Miami	1	\$287,400	7.2%	58.6%
Wyandotte	2	\$175,800	7.1%	59.3%

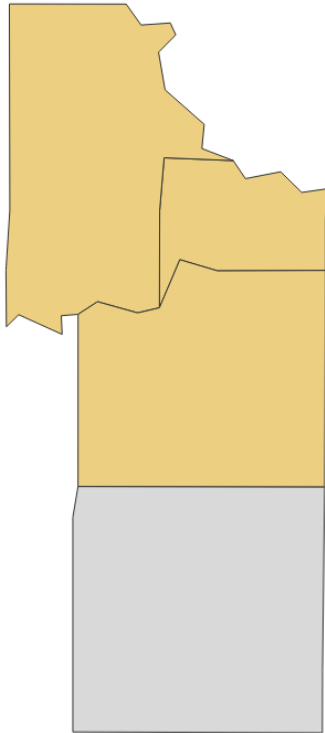
Map Legend



Kansas City Region: Fiscal Growth



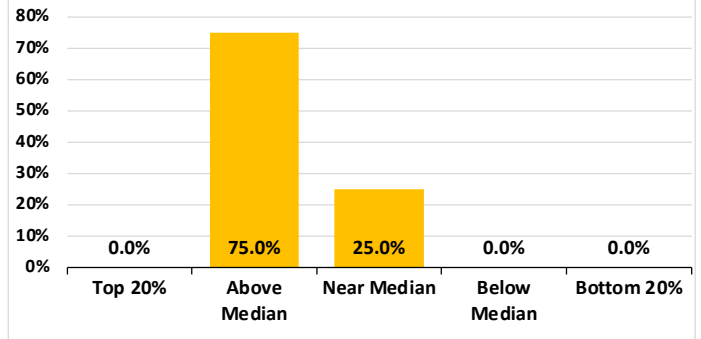
Growth Index



Map Legend

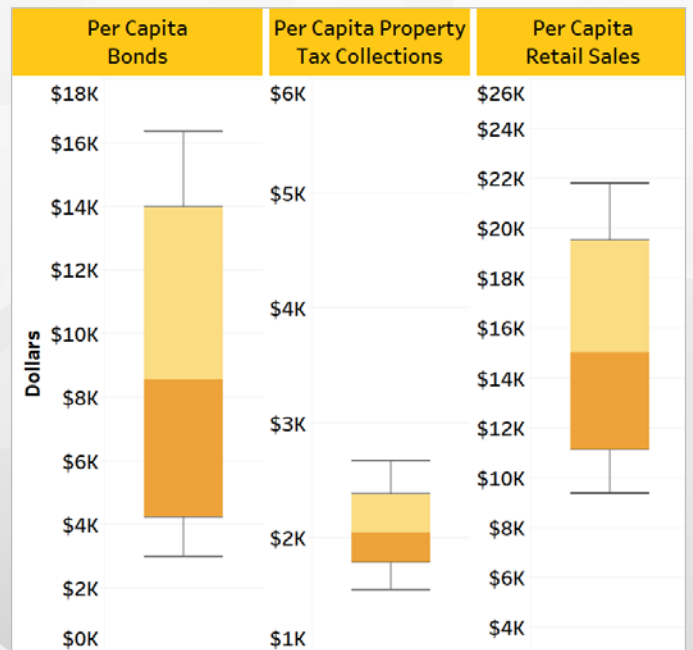
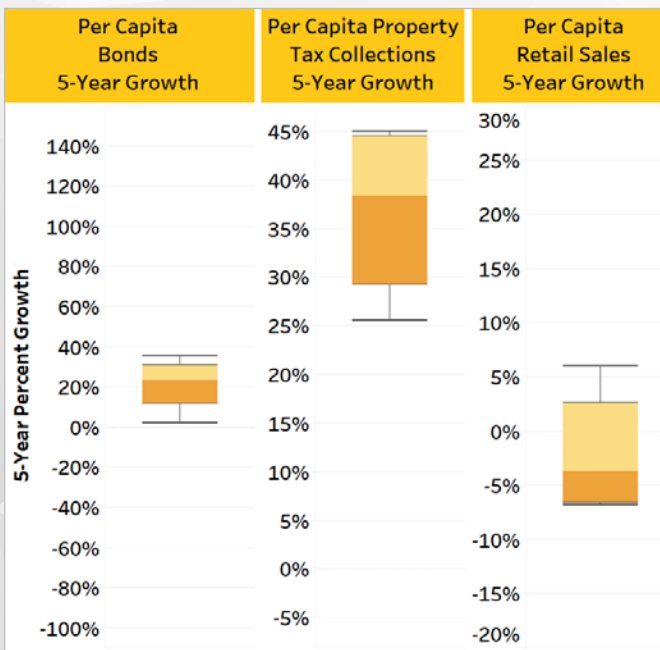


Share of Counties by Fiscal Growth Quintile

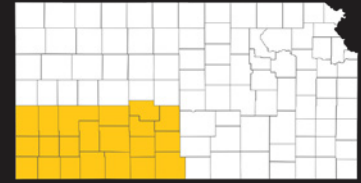


FISCAL GROWTH, 2025

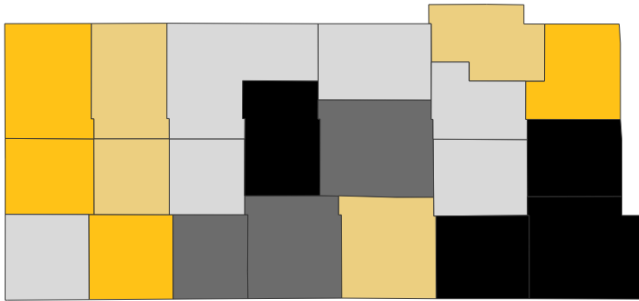
County	Rank	Per Capita Bonds	Per Capita Property Tax Collections	Per Capita Retail Sales
Johnson	2	\$11,591	\$2,666	\$21,821
Leavenworth	2	\$5,478	\$1,540	\$9,343
Miami	3	\$2,985	\$2,078	\$12,846
Wyandotte	2	\$16,335	\$2,010	\$17,182



Southwest Region: Market Growth



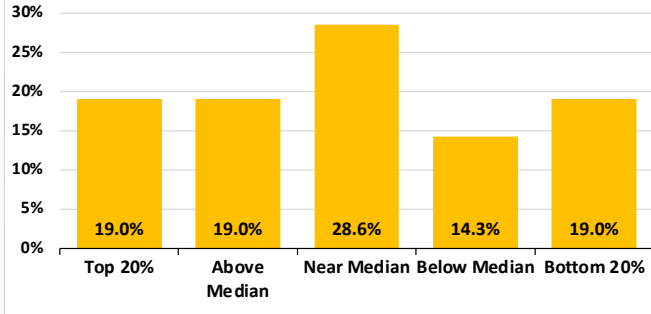
Growth Index



Map Legend

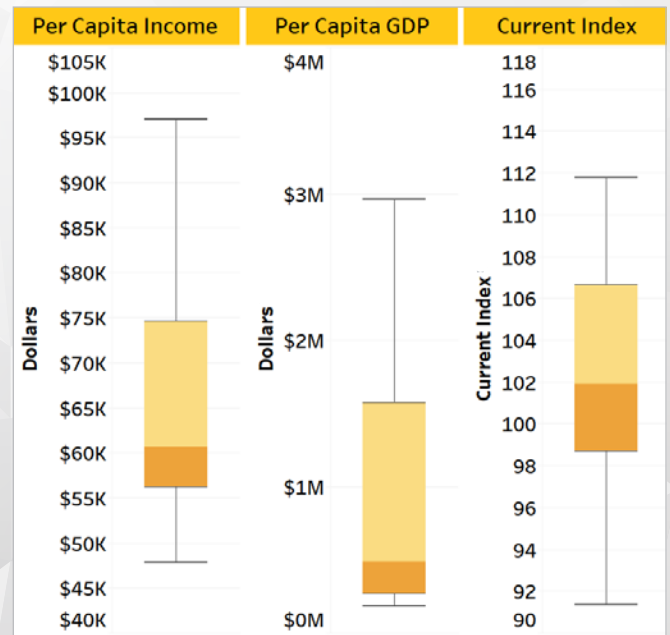
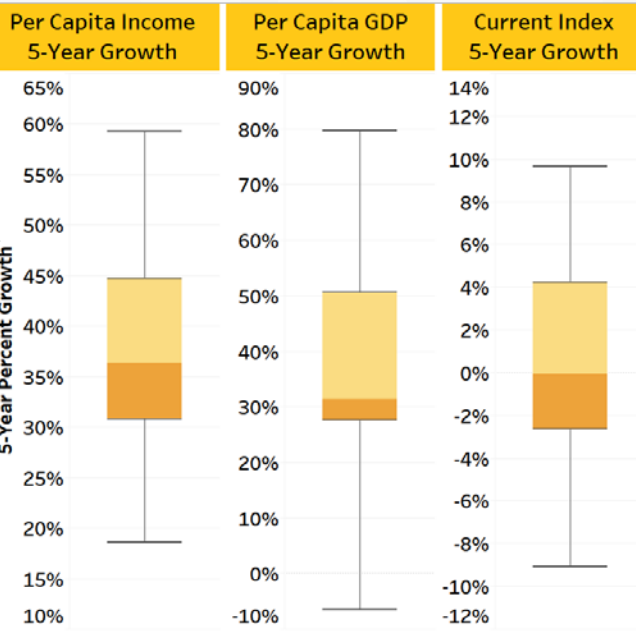


Share of Counties by Market Growth Quintile

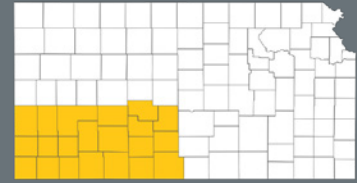


MARKET GROWTH, 2025

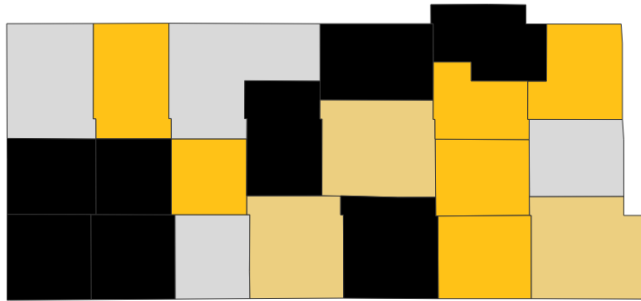
County	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita GDP	Current Index
Barber	5	\$59,643	\$776,273	98.7
Clark	2	\$60,744	\$185,036	111.5
Comanche	5	\$60,615	\$935,855	104.1
Edwards	3	\$74,594	\$6,741,959	100.8
Finney	3	\$52,953	\$360,848	105.3
Ford	4	\$48,219	\$2,958,636	106.6
Grant	2	\$55,067	\$226,571	91.3
Gray	5	\$75,419	\$485,157	99.1
Hamilton	1	\$96,996	\$219,115	111.8
Haskell	3	\$86,892	\$1,752,460	94.9
Hodgeman	3	\$74,269	\$488,224	101.9
Kearny	2	\$69,427	\$69,970,241	107.6
Kiowa	3	\$56,167	\$411,877	98.0
Meade	4	\$75,656	\$703,386	97.0
Morton	3	\$61,783	\$263,170	99.2
Pawnee	2	\$51,405	\$182,901	98.1
Pratt	5	\$60,341	\$1,571,746	101.2
Seward	4	\$47,846	\$39,933,918	102.9
Stafford	1	\$60,316	\$273,754	102.6
Stanton	1	\$91,580	\$274,350	108.9
Stevens	1	\$57,057	\$260,828	110.9



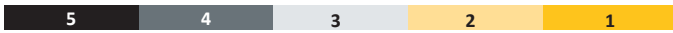
Southwest Region: Economic Drivers



Economic Drivers



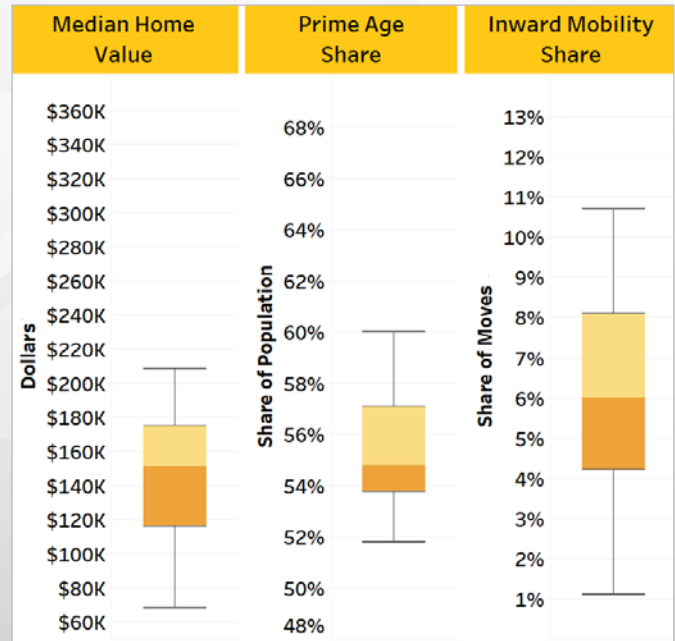
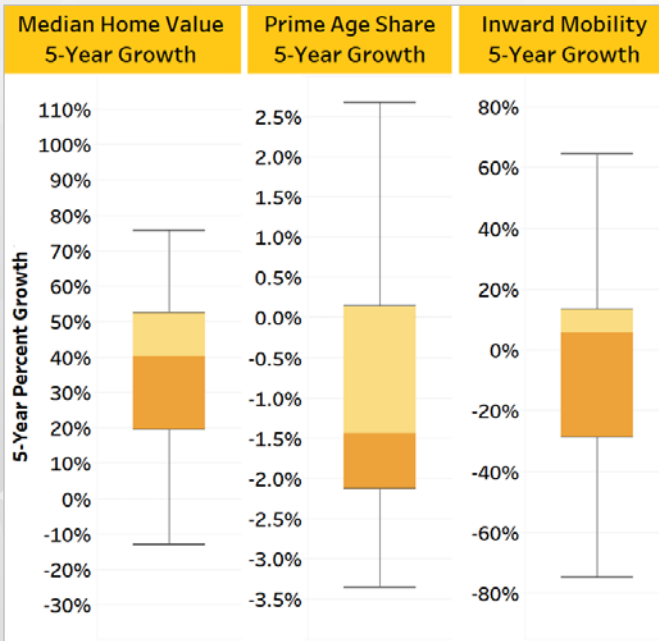
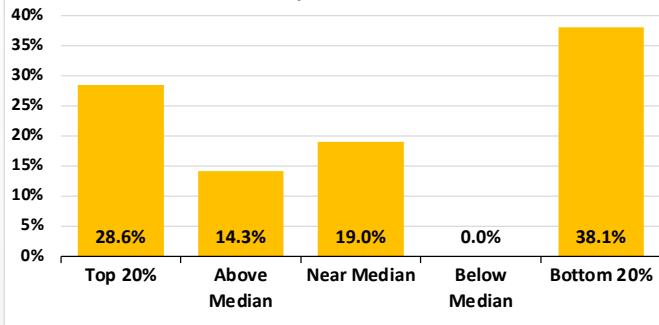
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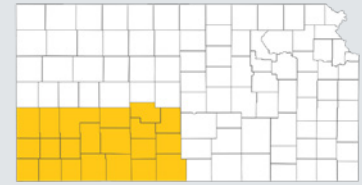
ECONOMIC DRIVERS, 2025

County	Rank	Median Home Value	Inward Mobility Share	Prime Age Share
Barber	2	\$124,000	6.0%	51.9%
Clark	5	\$76,700	7.2%	51.8%
Comanche	1	\$68,300	4.6%	52.8%
Edwards	1	\$94,600	4.6%	54.6%
Finney	3	\$208,500	5.6%	58.4%
Ford	2	\$182,500	8.1%	57.9%
Grant	5	\$135,300	1.1%	56.2%
Gray	5	\$200,300	4.2%	54.8%
Hamilton	3	\$151,300	6.7%	55.4%
Haskell	1	\$162,800	8.5%	57.1%
Hodgeman	5	\$156,300	2.2%	54.5%
Kearny	1	\$192,200	9.5%	53.7%
Kiowa	1	\$175,000	6.6%	54.7%
Meade	2	\$161,400	7.8%	56.7%
Morton	5	\$91,200	2.2%	55.2%
Pawnee	5	\$115,800	10.7%	63.5%
Pratt	3	\$118,900	9.0%	53.4%
Seward	3	\$161,200	5.6%	58.7%
Stafford	1	\$118,500	9.8%	53.7%
Stanton	5	\$69,700	3.6%	60.0%
Stevens	5	\$176,700	2.3%	54.0%

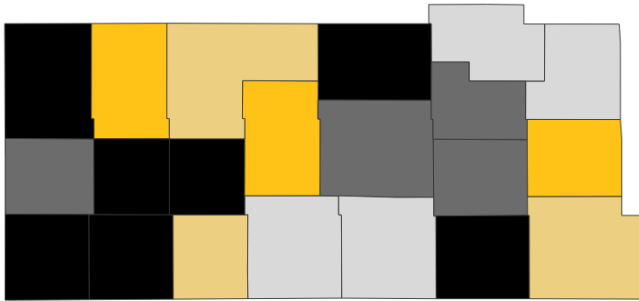
Share of Counties by Economic Drivers Quintile



Southwest Region: Fiscal Growth



Growth Index



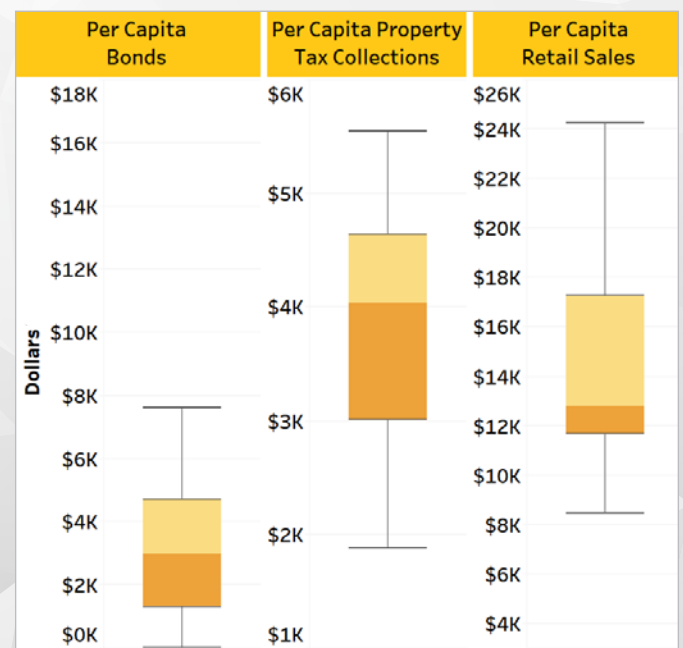
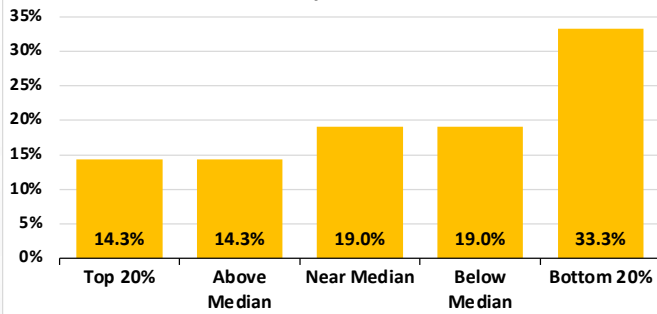
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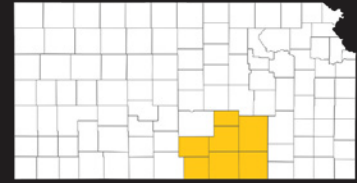
FISCAL GROWTH, 2025

County	Rank	Per Capita Bonds	Per Capita Property Tax Collections	Per Capita Retail Sales
Barber	2	\$4,381	\$4,276	\$19,125
Clark	3	\$13,175	\$4,629	\$17,241
Comanche	5	\$1,288	\$4,031	\$15,493
Edwards	4	\$1,980	\$3,823	\$9,809
Finney	2	\$5,945	\$2,335	\$24,237
Ford	4	\$7,606	\$1,877	\$18,717
Grant	5	\$363	\$2,939	\$12,979
Gray	1	\$4,672	\$3,006	\$15,595
Hamilton	5	\$1,362	\$3,238	\$12,739
Haskell	5	\$826	\$4,846	\$15,677
Hodgeman	5	\$4,744	\$4,808	\$8,460
Kearny	1	\$2,978	\$4,588	\$9,173
Kiowa	4	\$2,600	\$5,546	\$12,145
Meade	3	\$1,845	\$4,978	\$12,733
Morton	5	\$1	\$4,547	\$9,527
Pawnee	3	\$3,985	\$2,427	\$11,648
Pratt	1	\$3,796	\$3,646	\$22,703
Seward	2	\$12,211	\$2,022	\$19,650
Stafford	3	\$1,077	\$3,843	\$10,451
Stanton	4	\$4,680	\$5,026	\$12,431
Stevens	5	\$1,043	\$4,067	\$12,783

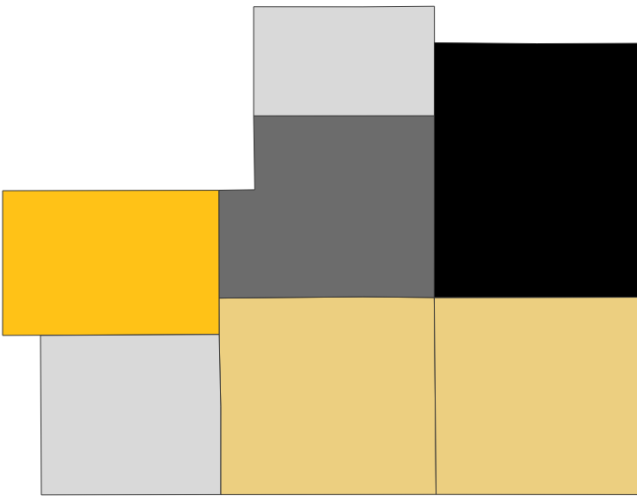
Share of Counties by Fiscal Growth Quintile



South Central Region: Market Growth



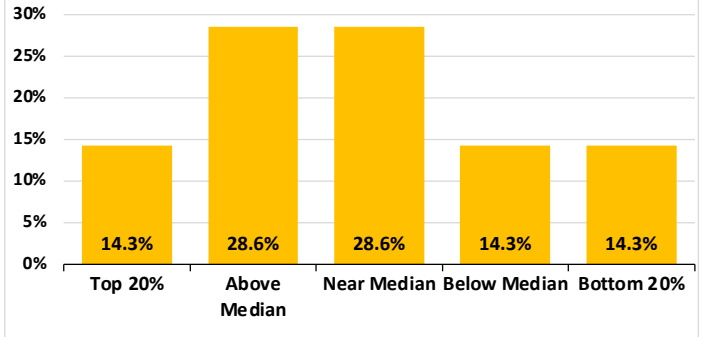
Growth Index



Map Legend

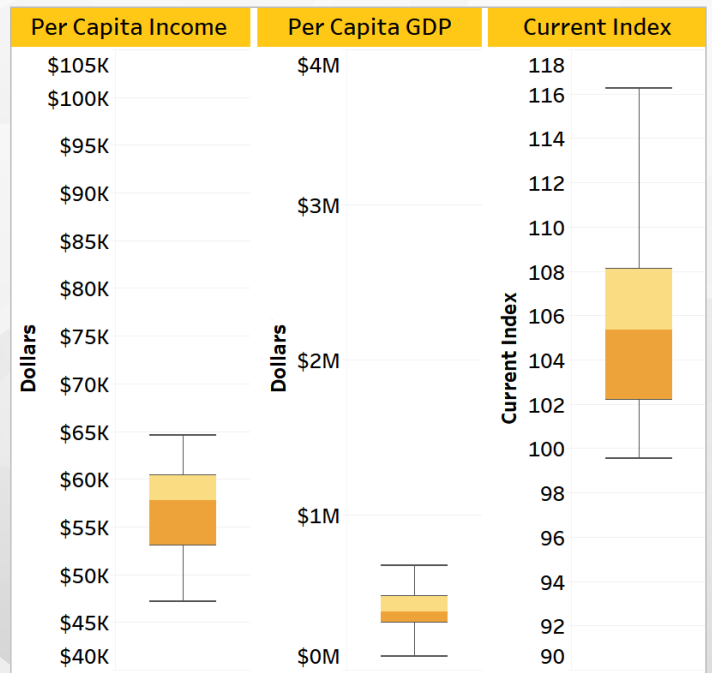
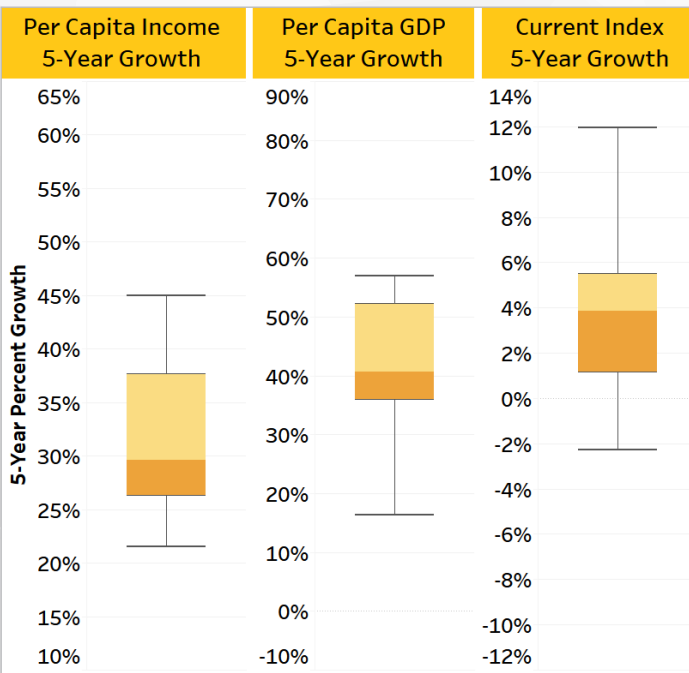


Share of Counties by Market Growth Quintile

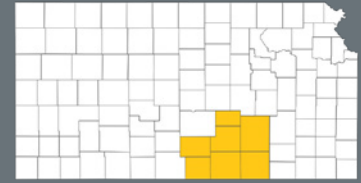


MARKET GROWTH, 2025

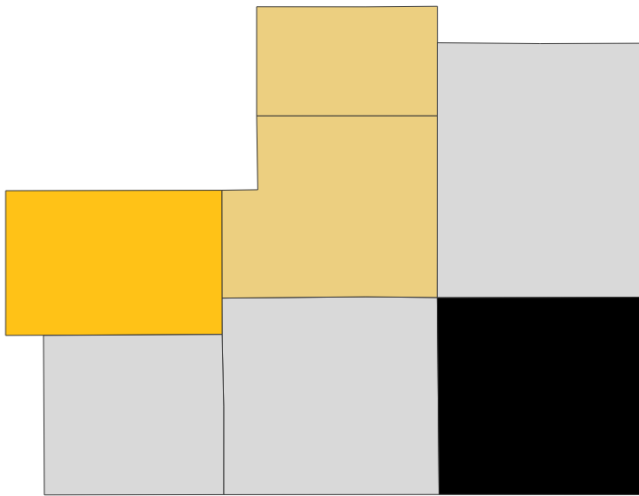
County	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita GDP	Current Index
Butler	5	\$57,748	\$676,112	109.8
Cowley	2	\$47,207	\$89,042	101.4
Harper	3	\$64,601	\$297,781	103.0
Harvey	3	\$54,695	\$377,712	105.3
Kingman	1	\$59,356	\$311,200	116.2
Sedgwick	4	\$61,462	\$502,412	106.4
Sumner	2	\$51,274	\$448,261	99.6



South Central Region: Economic Drivers



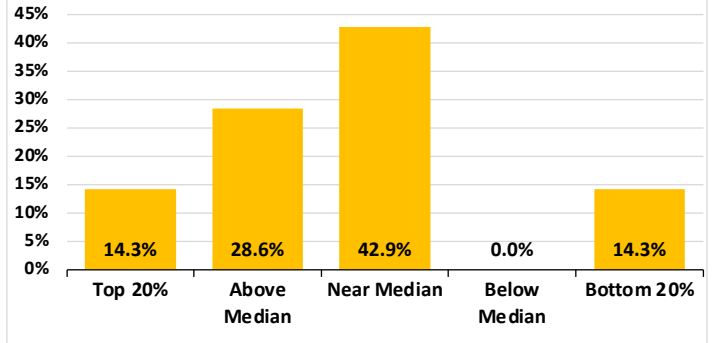
Economic Drivers



Map Legend

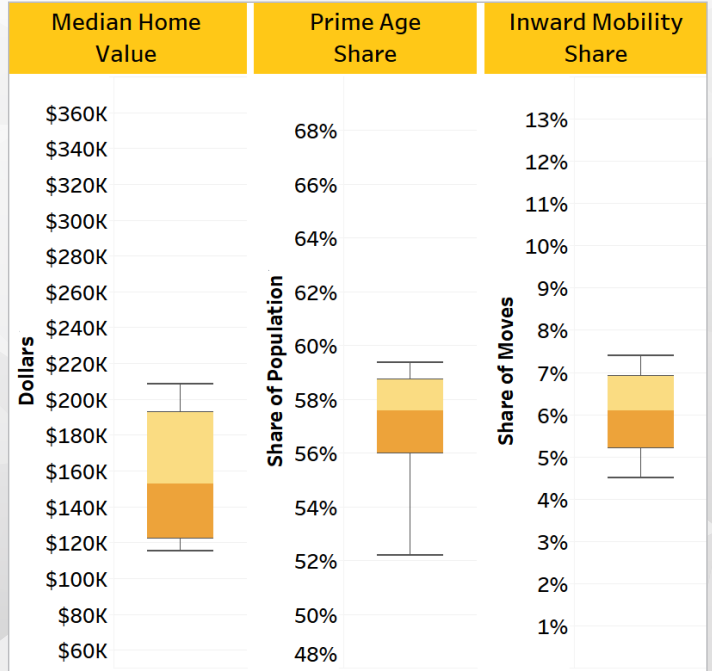
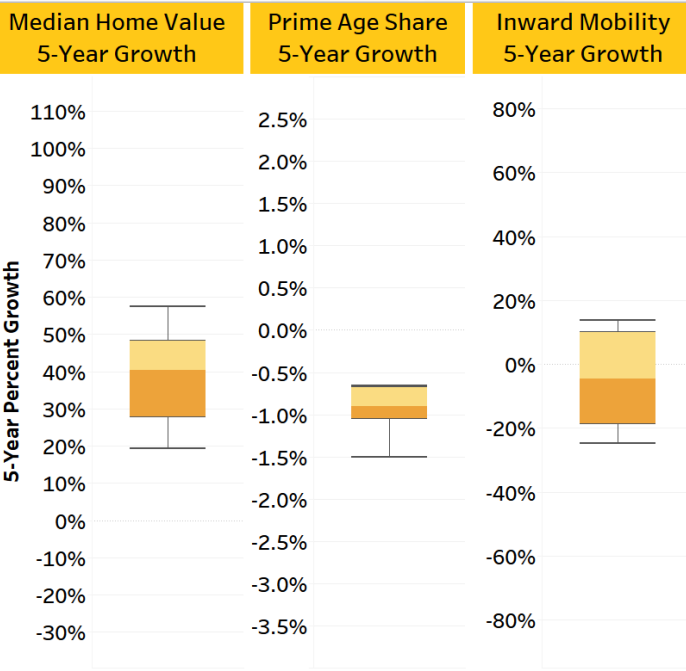


Share of Counties by Economic Drivers Quintile

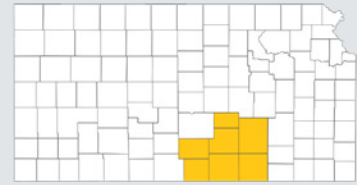


ECONOMIC DRIVERS, 2025

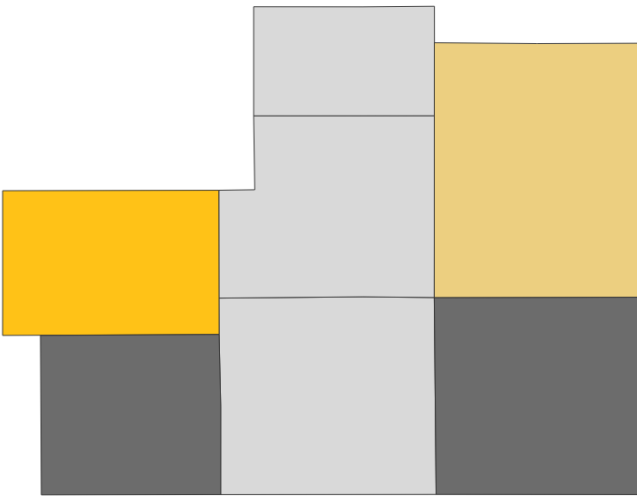
County	Rank	Median Home Value	Inward Mobility Share	Prime Age Share
Butler	3	\$208,600	6.4%	59.1%
Cowley	5	\$121,000	6.1%	57.6%
Harper	3	\$115,200	4.5%	52.2%
Harvey	2	\$183,400	7.4%	55.3%
Kingman	1	\$123,400	10.9%	58.3%
Sedgwick	2	\$202,100	5.0%	59.4%
Sumner	3	\$152,700	5.4%	56.7%



South Central Region: Fiscal Growth



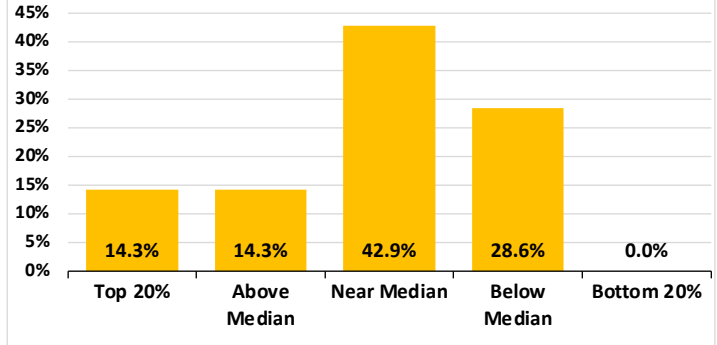
Growth Index



Map Legend

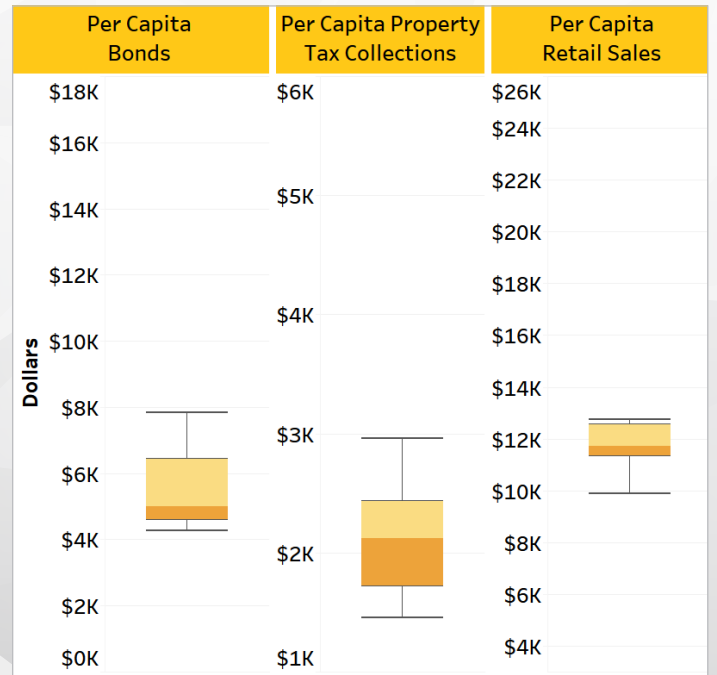
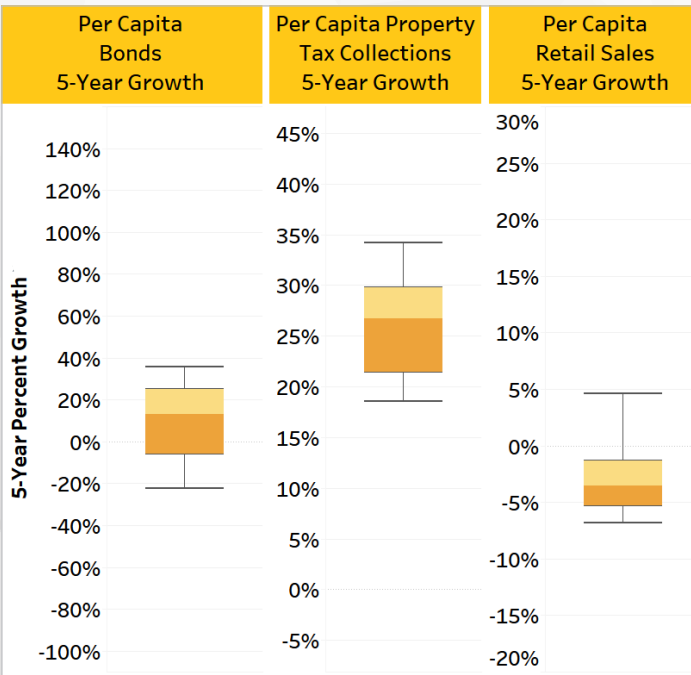


Share of Counties by Fiscal Growth Quintile

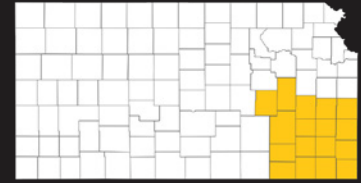


FISCAL GROWTH, 2025

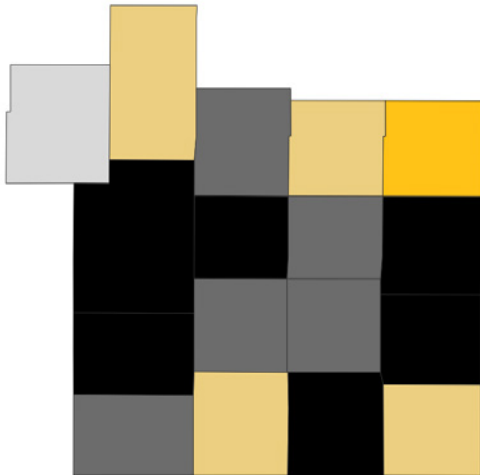
County	Rank	Per Capita Bonds	Per Capita Property Tax Collections	Per Capita Retail Sales
Butler	2	\$7,848	\$2,118	\$12,764
Cowley	4	\$4,449	\$1,694	\$11,354
Harper	4	\$4,284	\$2,964	\$11,720
Harvey	3	\$4,710	\$1,742	\$12,313
Kingman	1	\$5,033	\$2,681	\$11,293
Sedgwick	3	\$9,245	\$1,457	\$19,970
Sumner	3	\$5,010	\$2,185	\$9,897



Southeast Region: Market Growth



Growth Index



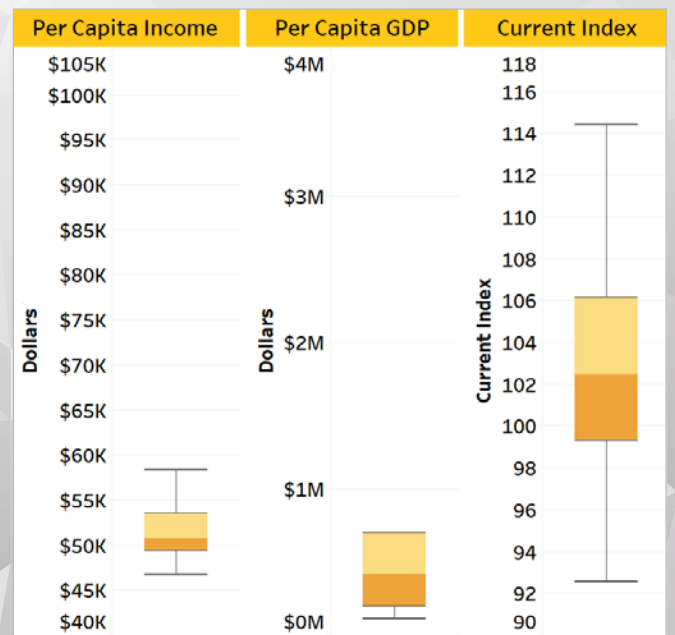
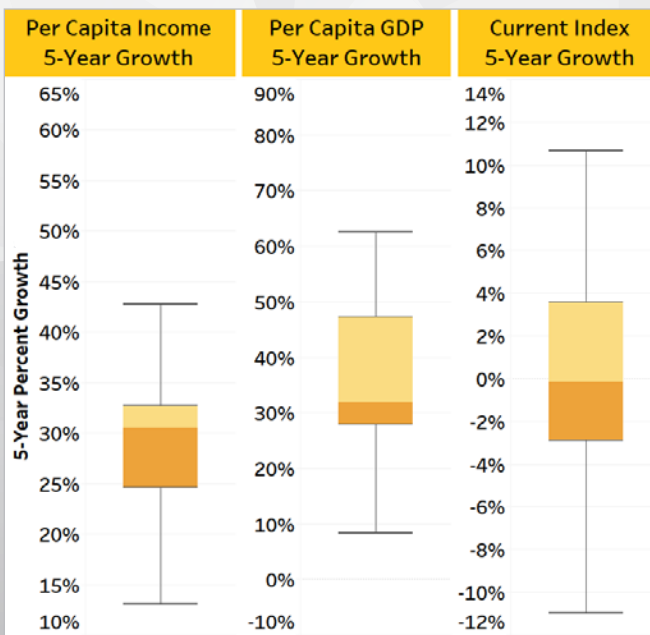
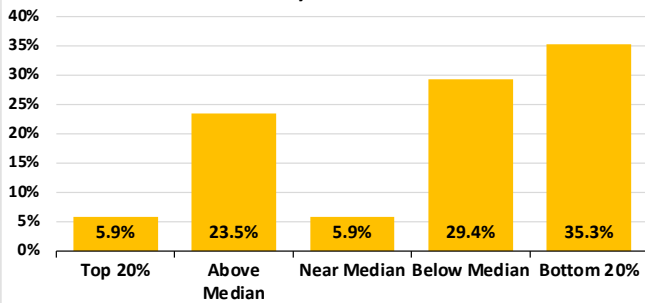
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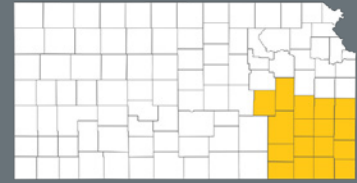
MARKET GROWTH, 2025

County	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita GDP	Current Index
Allen	4	\$50,687	\$228,232,415	103.5
Anderson	2	\$54,518	\$692,362	114.4
Bourbon	5	\$49,298	\$1,617,593	96.9
Chase	3	\$66,523	\$3,835,609	92.6
Chautauqua	4	\$47,835	\$167,575	102.4
Cherokee	2	\$55,543	\$108,191	105.1
Coffey	4	\$58,337	\$584,247	93.2
Crawford	5	\$47,790	\$1,668,080	106.1
Elk	5	\$47,572	\$230,773	100.4
Greenwood	5	\$53,469	\$184,241	93.5
Labette	5	\$51,806	\$153,103	100.9
Linn	1	\$50,711	\$193,805	104.5
Lyon	2	\$49,529	\$223,527	107.0
Montgomery	2	\$46,735	\$693,539	106.6
Neosho	4	\$50,698	\$656,799	107.9
Wilson	4	\$52,380	\$321,291	100.6
Woodson	5	\$49,343	\$416,910	99.3

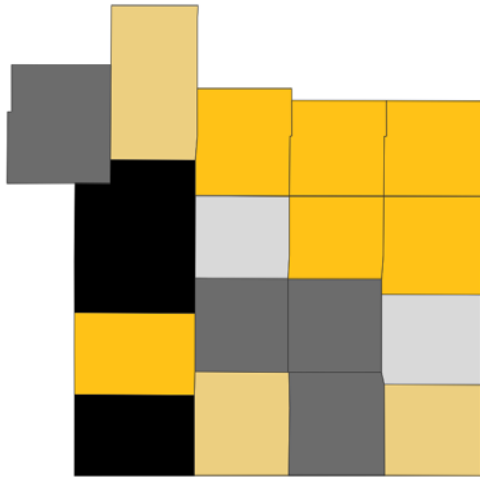
Share of Counties by Market Growth Quintile



Southeast Region: Economic Drivers



Economic Drivers



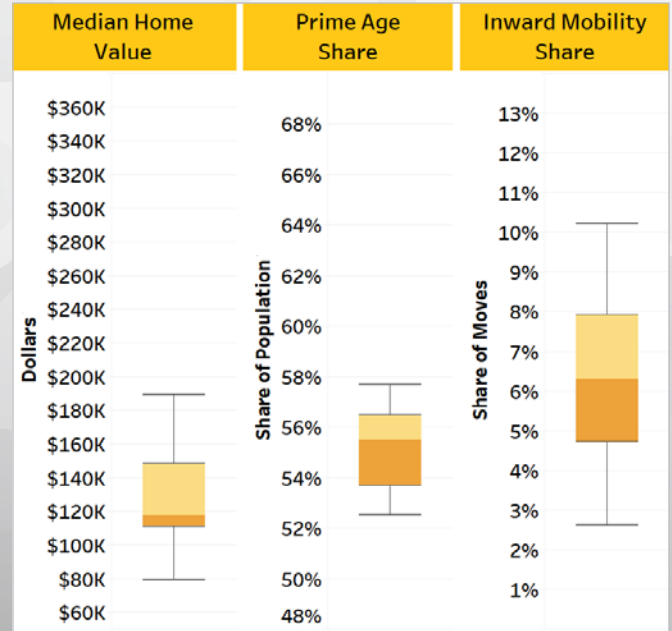
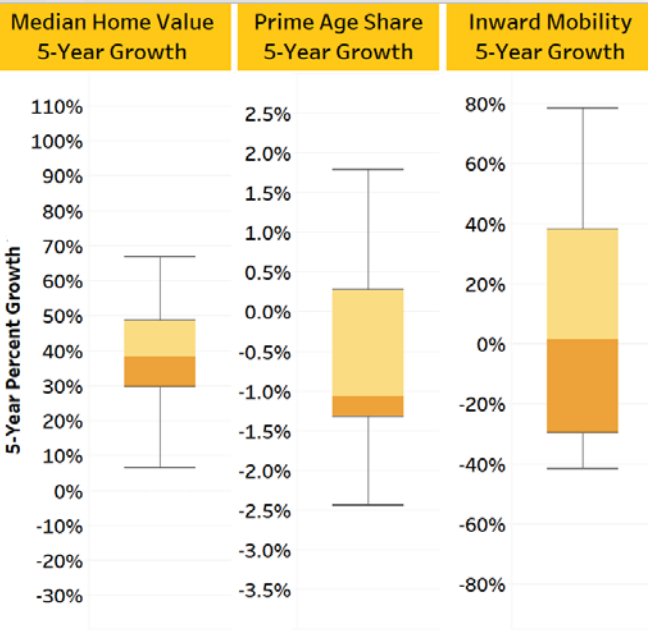
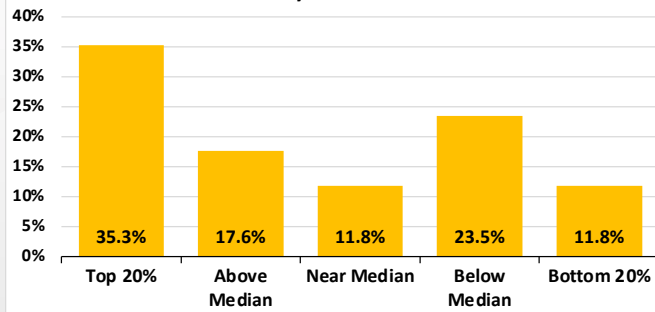
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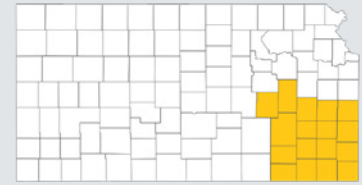
ECONOMIC DRIVERS, 2025

County	Rank	Median Home Value	Inward Mobility Share	Prime Age Share
Allen	1	\$108,300	7.9%	57.1%
Anderson	1	\$189,400	5.0%	52.9%
Bourbon	1	\$115,200	6.6%	55.5%
Chase	4	\$119,900	6.0%	55.0%
Chautauqua	5	\$79,400	3.4%	53.7%
Cherokee	2	\$112,700	5.8%	57.7%
Coffey	1	\$175,000	8.7%	56.5%
Crawford	3	\$154,900	9.0%	62.2%
Elk	1	\$84,500	7.9%	48.6%
Greenwood	5	\$110,300	2.6%	52.5%
Labette	4	\$123,600	4.4%	55.5%
Linn	1	\$164,500	6.6%	55.7%
Lyon	2	\$148,100	10.2%	61.9%
Montgomery	2	\$122,900	6.3%	56.0%
Neosho	4	\$116,300	4.7%	55.5%
Wilson	4	\$103,500	4.7%	53.6%
Woodson	3	\$117,900	7.4%	54.4%

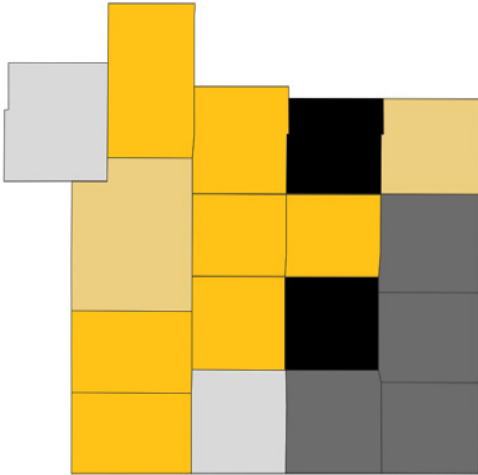
Share of Counties by Economic Drivers Quintile



Southeast Region: Fiscal Growth



Growth Index



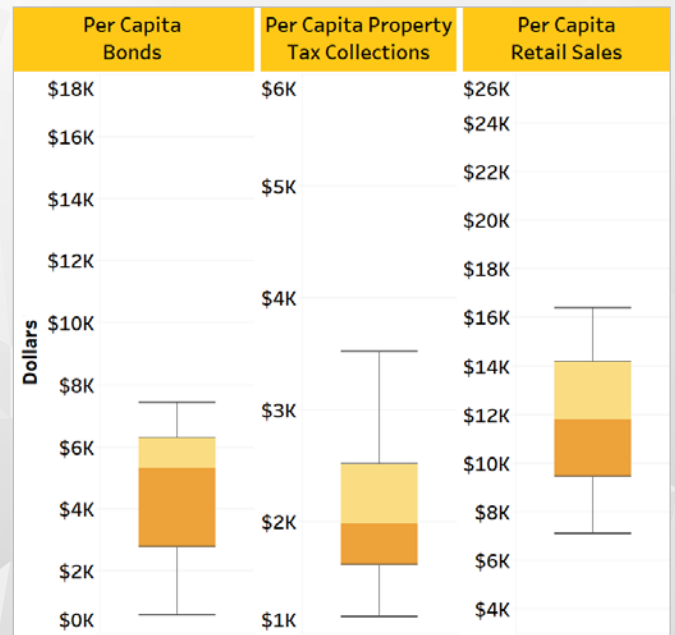
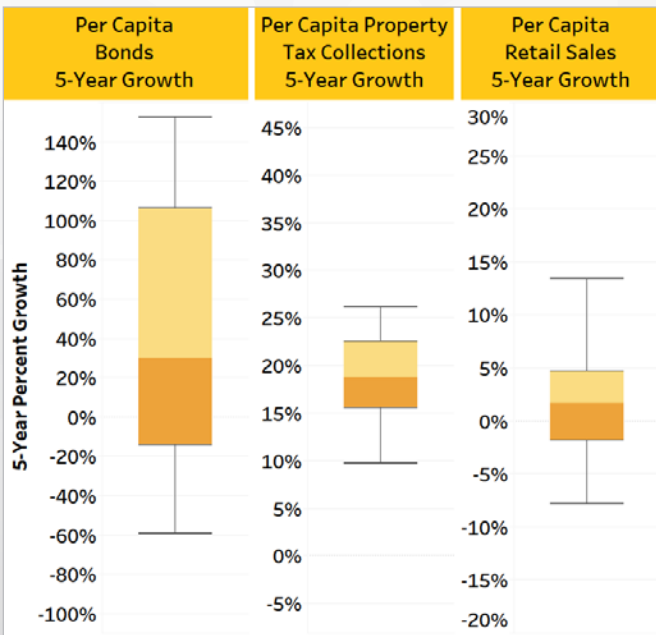
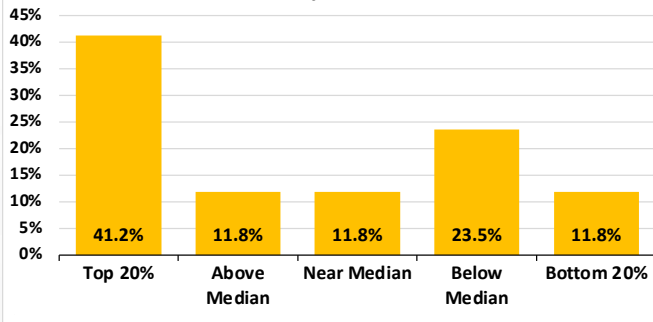
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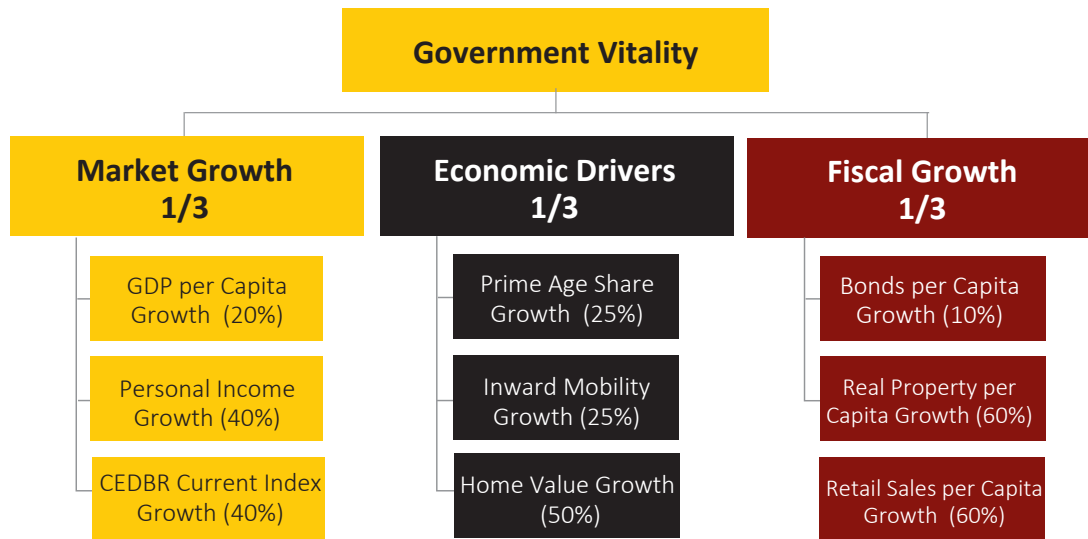


FISCAL GROWTH, 2025

County	Rank	Per Capita Bonds	Per Capita Property Tax Collections	Per Capita Retail Sales
Allen	1	\$6,459	\$2,296	\$15,051
Anderson	5	\$5,308	\$2,443	\$11,800
Bourbon	4	\$4,471	\$1,477	\$13,046
Chase	3	\$5,718	\$3,410	\$10,173
Chautauqua	1	\$2,200	\$1,811	\$8,178
Cherokee	4	\$1,931	\$1,304	\$7,105
Coffey	1	\$2,986	\$7,081	\$15,771
Crawford	4	\$2,516	\$1,148	\$14,166
Elk	1	\$6,272	\$2,512	\$10,388
Greenwood	2	\$2,767	\$2,579	\$11,819
Labette	4	\$3,561	\$1,381	\$11,579
Linn	2	\$7,433	\$3,518	\$9,408
Lyon	1	\$119,153	\$1,901	\$16,393
Montgomery	3	\$5,753	\$1,980	\$13,741
Neosho	5	\$6,041	\$1,605	\$14,664
Wilson	1	\$14,754	\$1,796	\$8,690
Woodson	1	\$580	\$2,436	\$8,221

Share of Counties by Fiscal Growth Quintile





Market Growth: CEDBR, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Economic Drivers: CEDBR, Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Fiscal Growth: CEDBR, Kansas Department of Revenue

Methodology

The structure of local government finances varies significantly across the state. Understanding the underlying dependency on economic drivers can help local leaders identify both vulnerabilities and opportunities as they budget for the upcoming year.

The Center for Economic Development and Business Research has provided data variables that might be of value to local governments since the inception of the Kansas Economic Review in 2019. Starting in the 2023 edition, the Center created an index version of selected variables that impact local governments' fiscal health and vitality. The index should be considered preliminary, as the Center is currently seeking feedback from government entities to help refine future versions.

The measurement combines all forms of local governments, such as towns, cities, school districts, hospitals, and special districts, at the county level. Additional data is needed to understand the fiscal health of any one entity. As such, the index should only provide broad guidance regarding overall fiscal health and future financing capabilities.

The government vitality index weights the ranking of fiscal, market, and economic growth factors equally. Because the index forces counties to be at the top and bottom within the state, one might mistakenly infer that counties lower on the index are at risk; however, the level of financial risk of any one government entity requires more information than can be provided within the report.

Market Growth

Local governments are a product of the regional economies and will expand and contract based on the strengths and weaknesses of the market. As a community grows, this leads to higher consumption, and the value of properties increases, all of which drive both fiscal revenue and costs.

The market growth component of the index uses a five-year growth rate of the county's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), per capita personal income, and the CEDBR Current Index. GDP is a comprehensive measure of economic activity, including the value of final goods and services produced. Further, unlike other government measurements of regional economies, it includes agriculture and non-employer activity. Capturing the overall production of regional firms is important because businesses create jobs, which drives household consumption and property values.

Nominal per capita income from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) was used to capture local consumption growth. It is important to note that this index used the BEA metrics in lieu of other sources because they have the most inclusive income measurement.

Lastly, the CEDBR Current Index was included as the third component of the index to capture more elements of the regional economy. The county-level current index captures the influence of local industries and labor markets. More information about the index is available at www.KansasEconomy.org.

Economic Drivers

Besides broad regional economic factors, local governments are also heavily influenced by critical economic drivers that directly relate to fiscal revenue and costs. Some counties within Kansas, for example, are classified as bedroom communities, where households live within their county but commute to work. To capture some of the economic drivers of local governments, this index used increases in the median home value, the share of the prime-age workforce, and the mobility of people moving into the county from anywhere else.

At the aggregate level for all Kansas counties, the primary revenue driver is based on home values. Therefore, increasing median home value is an indicator of future potential fiscal revenue. This component is weighted the highest at 50% of this segment.

Although broader population growth can drive a regional economy, this index narrowed the segment down to the prime-age worker, which includes those between 25 and 64 years. The increase in the ratio of prime-age workers to the total population captures the segment that contributes the most to a regional economy. During this period of life, most are engaged in the labor market and have the highest consumption. This indicator was chosen as some communities have shrinking prime-age workers as labor markets continue to age. As such, those aging communities are at higher economic risk in the future.

Housing availability, particularly for moderate and low-income families, has been a constraint for most counties within Kansas. Therefore, the third variable within the economic driver captures the growth in the share of people moving into the county. Those counties with greater increases will likely benefit from an increased tax base and consumption.

Fiscal Growth

The index does not capture inflation; therefore, the growth of fiscal revenue at some level is essential to maintaining government services. Further, stagnated revenues can be detrimental to local governments. The most obvious and likely highest risk today associated with stagnant revenues is the competition for labor. The highest share of expenses for most local government entities is the workforce. If revenues are not increasing, retaining talent becomes more of a challenge.

The authors of this report recognize that some policymakers might want to reduce the size of government. Furthermore, some communities might have more relative costs than needed to provide services. These issues should be addressed individually, and this index may not be as helpful because it aggregates all governments at the county level.

The first component of the fiscal growth portion of the index is bonds. It is important to note that the bonds captured in the index come from the State of Kansas Treasurer's Office and include the following types, among several others: general obligation, roads, hospitals, junior colleges, and industrial revenue. Increasing bond growth captures the communities' desire and ability to invest for future growth; however, too much bond financing can create economic risks by decreasing a community's future ability to leverage investments. As such, the Center provides a per capita measurement of total bond indebtedness compared to the statewide average.

Real property per capita, and subsequently property tax per capita, tends to be the largest source of income for most local governments; therefore, this section was weighted the highest at 60%. The third component is retail sales. Not all local governments capture retail sales tax; however, this component can be a significant fiscal driver for some communities. This is particularly true for tourism and oil-dependent communities that benefit from hotel stays and retail consumption.

SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Kansas Economic Outlook Conference

PRESENTING SPONSOR - \$25,000 | (COMPLETE EXCLUSIVITY - \$50,000)

- Top-level logo placement on: event banners, brochure/mailer, forecast booklet, website, event podium, select promotional emails
- 45-second video highlight in sponsor video
 - Video may be updated every third year of continued sponsorship and includes four (4) hours of shooting time and eight (8) hours of production time
- Verbal recognition from the podium at beginning and conclusion of the event
- Relevant material from your organization (related to the economy or economic forecast) sent in follow-up email to event attendees (at CEDBR's discretion)
- Top-level placement of company logo on tri-fold signs placed at each attendee table (shared with tables sponsor)
- Sponsor welcome- two (2) minutes at the podium
- One invitation to pre-event dinner with speakers
- Total of twenty (20) preferred seats to the Kansas Economic Outlook Conference
- Total of ten (10) preferred seats to the Regional Economic Outlook Conferences
- Total of ten (10) preferred seats to the Wichita Industry Research Exchange (WIRE) events
- Total of six (6) preferred seats to the Community Outlook Events
- Signage on attendee tables at all Regional Economic Outlook Conferences
- One popup display and one presentation slide at all Community Outlook Events

ELITE SPONSOR - \$15,000 - INDUSTRY EXCLUSIVITY

- High-level logo placement on: event banners, brochure/mailer, forecast booklet, website, select promotional emails
- 45-second video highlight in sponsor video
 - Video may be updated every third year of continued sponsorship and includes four (4) hours of shooting time and eight (8) hours of production time
- Verbal recognition from the podium at beginning and conclusion of the Kansas Economic Outlook Conference, Regional Economic Outlook Conferences, and Community Outlook Events
- Total of fifteen (15) preferred seats to the Kansas Economic Outlook Conference
- Total of ten (10) preferred seats to the Regional Economic Outlook Conferences and Community Outlook Events
- Total of ten (10) preferred seats to the Wichita Industry Research Exchange (WIRE) events

SPEAKER SPONSOR - \$10,000

- High-level logo placement on: event banners, brochure/mailer, forecast booklet, website, select promotional emails
- 30-second video highlight in sponsor video
 - Video may be updated every third year of continued sponsorship and includes four (4) hours of shooting time and eight (8) hours of production time
- Verbal recognition from the podium while introducing the sponsored speaker
- Exclusive logo on screen during speaker introduction
- Total of ten (10) preferred seats, can be distributed between the Kansas Economic Outlook Conference attendance and/or the post-event luncheon*

SUPPORTING SPONSOR - \$7,500

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners, brochure/mailer, forecast booklet, website
- 30-second video highlight in sponsor video
 - Video may be updated every third year of continued sponsorship and includes four (4) hours of shooting time and eight (8) hours of production time
- Total of five (5) preferred seats to the Kansas Economic Outlook Conference

CONTRIBUTING SPONSOR

\$4,000 Post-Conference Luncheon Sponsor:

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners, forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video along with, individual, verbalized company name and tagline
- Exclusive logo placement on attendee tables signage during post-conference luncheon
- Verbal recognition from the host during the post-conference luncheon

\$3,500 Wi-Fi & Social Media Sponsor

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners, forecast booklet, and website
- Company logo on side screens promoting social media during breaks
- Pre-Screened Social Media message sent out to all attendees, two (2) days prior to the event
- Pre-Screened Social Media message sent out to all attendees on the day of event
- Logo included in sponsor video

\$3,500 Food Sponsor (maximum of five sponsors):

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners; forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Logo displayed on signage at buffet tables (shared with other sponsors in this category)

\$3,000 Ticket Sponsor:

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners; forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video along with, individual, verbalized company name and tagline
- Exclusive logo placement on event ticket

*If Applicable

Kansas Economic Outlook Conference *continued*

CONTRIBUTING SPONSOR (CONTINUED)

\$3,000 "Predict the Stock Market" Contest Sponsor:

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners; forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Exclusive logo placement on screen during announcement of award recipient
- Verbal recognition from podium upon announcement of the award recipient
- *Alternate Option:* Naming rights for the program are available for \$6,000/year with a three-year commitment, all other forms of recognition still apply

\$2,500 Brochure Sponsor:

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners; forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Exclusive logo placement on address panel of brochure/mailer

\$2,500 Coffee Break Sponsor (two of four coffee stations):

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners; forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Exclusive logo placement on two of four coffee break posters

\$2,500 Early Bird Networking Sponsor (6:45 to 7:30 prior to breakfast):

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners; forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Exclusive logo placement on screen during Early Bird Networking, with audio recognition every ten minutes (10) minutes

\$2,000 Print Media Advertising:

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners; forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Exclusive logo placement on print advertisement

\$2,000 Staging Sponsor:

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners; forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Exclusive logo placement on staging signage, next to plants

\$2,000 Link-to-Learn Mentorship Sponsor (multiple sponsors):

- Base-level logo placement on: event banners, website, forecast booklet, and sponsor slide
- A total of ten (10) preferred Student Seats with logo signage at the Kansas Economic Outlook Conference
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Exclusive logo placement on screen during recognition of mentor program
- Verbal recognition from podium during student and mentor acknowledgement
- *Alternate Option:* Naming rights for the program are available for \$4,000/year with a three-year commitment, all other forms of recognition still apply

\$1,500 Table Sign Sponsor (one panel of tri-fold reserved table sign, maximum of two sponsors):

- Base-level logo placement on: event banners, website, and sponsor slide
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Logo on one panel of tri-fold table sign placed at all attendee tables (space shared with Presenting Sponsor logo)

\$1,500 Printed Program Sponsor (maximum of two sponsors):

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners; forecast booklet, website
- Logo included in sponsor video, grouped with other sponsors
- Logo displayed on half-page sponsor-highlight within the program (page shared with other sponsor in this category)

COMMUNITY SPONSOR - \$500 TO \$1,000
























\$1,000 Cash Contribution Sponsor:

- Base-level logo placement on: event banners, forecast booklet, website

\$500 Cash Contribution Sponsor:

- Base-level company name listed on forecast booklet, website

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EVENTS

EVENT SPONSOR			REGISTRATION SPONSOR		
Tier 1- \$4,000			Tier 1- \$4,000		
 Verbal Recognition during Event	 Banner with 3-year commitment	 Top level logo placement on Marketing			
 6 Preferred Seats	 Logo on Table Tri-fold	 Sponsor Welcome (2 min)	 Registration 40% off for all	 Logo on digital ticket	
Tier 2- \$3,000			Tier 2- \$3,000		
 Verbal Recognition during Event	 Banner with 3-year commitment	 Top level logo placement on Marketing			
 4 Preferred Seats	 Logo on Table Tri-fold	 Sponsor Welcome (2 min)	 Registration 40% off for 50 or 20% for all	 Logo on digital ticket	
Tier 3- \$2,000			Tier 3- \$2,000		
 Verbal Recognition during Event		 Top level logo placement on Marketing			
 3 Preferred Seats	 Logo on Table Tri-fold	 Sponsor Welcome (2 min)	 Registration 40% off for 25 or 20% for all	 Logo on digital ticket	

SHARED

- Top or Mid-level logo placement on: sponsors slide, event banners, website, sponsor PowerPoint slide, select promotional emails
- Verbal recognition from the podium at beginning and conclusion of the event
- Poster/banner with your larger logo (if a 3-year repeating sponsorship is signed)

EVENT SPONSOR

- Sponsor welcome - two (2) minutes at the podium
- Preferred complimentary seats to the event.
- Mid-level placement of company logo on tri-fold signs placed at each attendee table (shared with table sponsor)

REGISTRATION SPONSOR

- Registrations 40% off for all attendees
- Registrations for the event are 40% off for the first 50 attendees or 20% off for all attendees
- Registrations for the event are 40% off for the first 25 attendees or 20% off for the first 50 attendees
- Logo on digital ticket sent to all attendees

FOOD SPONSOR - \$1,500

- Mid-level logo placement on: event banners and website
- Verbal recognition by the moderator from the podium
- Total of five (5) preferred seats at sponsored city

STUDENT SPONSOR - \$1,000

- Sponsor five (5) students from a local university / college
- Mid-level logo placement on sponsor PowerPoint slide and website
- Verbal recognition by the moderator from the podium
- Total of five (5) preferred student seats at sponsored city

COFFEE BREAK SPONSOR - \$500
























- Base-level logo placement on sponsor PowerPoint slide and website
- Total of one (1) poster displayed by coffee break station
- Exclusive logo on screen during break

ATTENDEE TABLES SIGNAGE - \$250*

- Top Level logo placement on attendee tables signage
- Base-level logo placement on sponsor PowerPoint slide and website

Community Economic Events

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC EVENTS

EVENT SPONSOR			REGISTRATION SPONSOR		
Tier 1- \$2,200			Tier 1- \$2,200		
 Verbal Recognition during Event	 Banner with 3-year commitment	 Top level logo placement on Marketing			
 6 Preferred Seats	 Logo on Table Tri-fold	 Sponsor Welcome (2 min)	 40 Registrations	 Logo on digital ticket	
Tier 2- \$1,700			Tier 2- \$1,700		
 Verbal Recognition during Event	 Banner with 3-year commitment	 Top level logo placement on Marketing			
 4 Preferred Seats	 Logo on Table Tri-fold	 Sponsor Welcome (2 min)	 Registration reduced to \$25	 Logo on digital ticket	
Tier 3- \$1,000			Tier 3- \$1,000		
 Verbal Recognition during Event		 Top level logo placement on Marketing			
 3 Preferred Seats	 Logo on Table Tri-fold	 Sponsor Welcome (2 min)	 Registration cost reduced to \$45	 Logo on digital ticket	

SHARED

- Top or Mid-level logo placement on: sponsors slide, event banners, website, sponsor PowerPoint slide, select promotional emails
- Verbal recognition from the podium at beginning and conclusion of the event
- Poster/banner with your larger logo (if a 3-year repeating sponsorship is signed)

EVENT SPONSOR

- Sponsor welcome - two (2) minutes at the podium
- Preferred complimentary seats to the event
- Mid-level placement of company logo on tri-fold signs placed at each attendee table (shared with table sponsor)

REGISTRATION SPONSOR

- Total of forty (40) registrations at sponsored city, additional registrations \$15 off if paid for by sponsor
- Registration cost for attendees will be \$25
- Registration cost for attendees will be \$45
- Logo on digital ticket sent to all attendees

FORECAST BOOKLET SPONSOR - \$1,000

- Mid-level logo placement on: website, sponsor PowerPoint slide and select promotional emails
- Five (5) additional copies of the Forecast Booklet
- Total of five (5) preferred seats at sponsored city

STUDENT(S) SPONSOR - \$500

- Mid-level logo placement on: website and sponsor PowerPoint slide
- Verbal recognition by the moderator from the podium
- Total of three (3) preferred seats at sponsored city

REFRESHMENT SPONSOR - \$250

- Base-level logo placement on: website and sponsor PowerPoint slide
- Signage displayed at refreshment table

Wichita Area Outlook Team (WAOT)

The Wichita Area Outlook Team (WAOT) provides a forum for collecting, exchanging and reporting business and industry information. The information content and presentation is designed to improve planning, forecasting and business effectiveness of members and their constituents. The primary focus of the team is identifying events and trends that affect the Wichita metropolitan area economy.



Brian Austin
Director, Office of Applied & Experiential Learning
WSU- Shocker Career Accelerator



BRYAN FRYE
City Council Member, District V
City of Wichita



RICHARD BASORE
Retired
Agriculture



WESS GALYON
President & CEO
Wichita Area Builders Association



WALTER BERRY
CEO
Berry Companies, Inc.



DAVID GARTNER
Head of Engineering Single Aisle Projects
Airbus Americas Engineering, Inc.



CHRIS BLASDEL
Vice President Material Sales
Cornejo & Sons, LLC



LARISA GENIN
Dean
Wichita State University



JOSEPH BRUNNER
CPA, Manager
K Coe ISOM



CHRIS GOEBEL
CEO
Star Lumber & Supply Co., Inc.



LAUREN CLARY
Community Affairs Manager
Kansas Gas Service



TIM GOODPASTURE
Economic Development Analyst
City of Wichita



KEVIN DREILING
President
J.P. Weigand & Sons, Inc.



KURT GRIER
Executive Vice President
Martin K. Eby Construction Co., Inc.



AMANDA DUNCAN
Vice President
Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas, Inc.



STACY HALL
Vice President, Finance
Spirit AeroSystems, Inc.



JEFF FLUHR
President
Greater Wichita Partnership



STEVE HEWITT
CEO
Kansas Turnpike Authority

Wichita Area Outlook Team (WAOT) (Continued)



SARAH HOEFGEN
Executive Director
El Dorado, Inc.



SHEILA RUMSEY
Chief Executive Officer
Realtors® of South Central Kansas



JEFF JAMISON
President
IMA, Inc.



SUSIE SANTO
President & CEO
Visit Wichita



SANDRA JESSOP
Sr. VP Engineering & Operations
Airxcel



MARK SCHMELZLE
Senior Vice President
Allen, Gibbs & Houlik, L.C.



TOM JOHNSON
President
The Martens Companies



GARY SCHMITT
Managing Director, Government Affairs
INTRUST Bank, N.A.



MATT LIST
Partner
Forvis



DON SHERMAN
Vice President, Community Relations & Strategic Partnerships
Eversource



TREENA MASON
Sr. VP of Sales & Operations
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas



JACOB SIEGRIST
Chief Credit Officer
Fidelity Bank



CHAD MCDANIEL
SVP Chief Credit Officer
Emprise Bank



JEFF WEIFORD
Executive Vice President
GLMV Architecture



SARA MUZZY
Director of Career Development
Wichita State University



BRAD WHITE
Sr. Vice President of Operations
Textron Aviation



LYNN PREHEIM
Partner
STINSON LLP



SUSAN WILLIS
Chief Financial Officer
Wichita Public Schools, USD 259



JOHN ROLFE
President & CEO
Wichita Regional Chamber of Commerce



VALERIE WISE
Air Service & Marketing Manager
Wichita Airport Authority

Kansas Economic Outlook Team (KEOT)



The KEOT team consists of a combination of businesses across Kansas. Members include representatives from business, industry, government and education. The membership body is designed to be broadly representative of the local economies for each regional area.

PITTSBURG	<p>Todd Allison, President, Progressive Products, Inc. Blake Benson, President, Pittsburg Area Chamber of Commerce Daron Hall, City Manager, City of Pittsburg Craig VanWey, Southeast Regional Project Manager, Business and Community Development Division, Kansas Department of Commerce</p>
SALINA	<p>Renee Duxler, President/CEO, Salina Area Chamber of Commerce Andrew Manley, Chief Financial Officer, First Bank Kansas D. Mitch Robinson, Executive Director, Salina Community Economic Development Organization</p>
EMPORIA	<p>Jeanine McKenna, President/CEO, Emporia Area Chamber of Commerce</p>
DODGE CITY	<p>Linette Miller, S.W. Regional Business Development Project Manager, Kansas Department of Commerce Eric Ivey, Senior Community Relations Representative, ITC Great Plains, Government & Community Affairs Joann Knight, Executive Director, Dodge City/Ford County Development Corporation</p>
HAYS	<p>Nikki Pfannenstiel, Manager, Member Services, Sunflower Electric Power Corporation Tim Zimmerman, N.C. Regional Business Development Project Manager, Kansas Department of Commerce Doug Williams, Executive Director, Grow Hays Kaci Davignon, Community Engagement, Nex-Tech</p>
HUTCHINSON	<p>Lori Bower, President, Bowercomm Michael Plank, Appraiser, Reno</p>
TOPEKA	<p>Alan Cobb, President & CEO, Kansas Chamber of Commerce</p>

