

# 2024 KANSAS ECONOMIC REPORT

*Labor Market Information Services*

# Table of Contents

Message from the Secretary	2
Decennial Population Counts	3
Population by Age and Sex	4
Labor Force Estimates	5
Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates	6
Unemployment Insurance Claim Counts and Demographics	7
Unemployment Insurance by Industry	8
Nonfarm Jobs	9
Nonfarm Jobs by Industry	10
Occupational Statistics Overview	11
Occupational Statistics (Top Occupations)	12
Long-term Industry Projections	13
Long-term Occupational Projections	14
Long-term Projections by Educational Attainment	15
High Demand Occupations	16
High Demand High Wage Occupations	17
Personal Income	18
Gross Domestic Product	19
Kansas Exports	20
Kansas Exports by Partner	21
Sources	22

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Note: Due to revisions and benchmarking processes, some data may have been updated since last year's Economic Report was published. The data included in the 2024 Economic Report is current as of September 24, 2024.



# Message from the Secretary

Kansas saw growth in its labor force in 2023, adding 8,385 individuals. This growth represents a modest 0.6% increase, bringing the total labor force to over 1.51 million. This is the second-highest labor force on record for the state since tracking began in 1976. The number of employed individuals also hit a record high, with 1.47 million Kansans working, reflecting the ongoing recovery and underscoring the resilience of the Kansas labor market.

Although Kansas faced an overall decline in labor force participation from 2009 to 2017, participation rates have leveled out in recent years. Kansas saw a slight uptick of 0.1 percentage points to 66.6% in 2023. Kansas remains above national averages despite this being one of the lower rates in state history. Unemployment in the state remained exceptionally low, inching up to 2.7% from a record low of 2.6% in 2022, and still well below the U.S. rate of 3.6%. The future of Kansas' labor force presents challenges despite these positive indicators. The population under 25 declined by 1.7% from 2010 to 2020 after showing only minimal growth in the previous decade, suggesting potential issues with labor force replenishment in the years ahead.

Kansas' job market continued its strong rebound from the pandemic. By 2023, the state had surpassed pre-pandemic employment levels, reaching 1.44 million nonfarm jobs—a 1.9% increase over the previous year. Private sector employment led this growth with an increase of 23,800 jobs, complemented by 3,700 government sector jobs.

Looking ahead, health care and transportation occupations are projected to add the most jobs by 2032. Computer and mathematical occupations are also expected to see a high rate of growth, with the fastest growth for data scientists, information security analysts, and software developers.

On the global front, Kansas remained competitive in the export market, reaching a record \$14.1 billion in export sales. The transportation equipment and processed foods sectors spearheaded growth, collectively accounting for nearly half of all exports. Despite this overall growth, Kansas saw declines in export volumes to its three largest trading partners—Mexico, Canada, and Japan—primarily driven by reduced demand for agricultural and processed food products. Mexico, while still the state's largest trading partner, imported 9.4% less than the previous year, and Canada and Japan saw decreases of 1.6% and 8.9%, respectively.

In summary, Kansas continues to show strength across multiple economic indicators, from low unemployment to resilient export activity. The state faces significant challenges in sustaining future labor force growth due to demographic trends, particularly among younger populations. As Kansas moves forward, careful attention will be needed to ensure its economic momentum is maintained amid shifting workforce dynamics and changing global trade conditions.



Amber Shultz  
Secretary of Labor



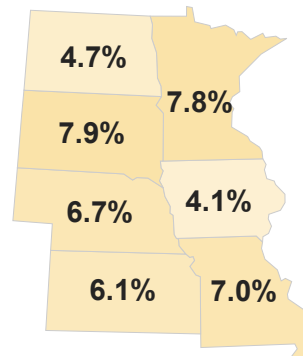
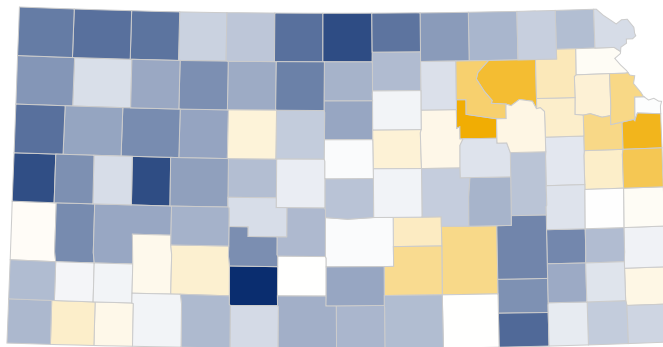
# Decennial Population Counts

Geographic Area	2000 Population	2010 Population	2020 Population	2000-2010 Percent Change	2010-2020 Percent Change
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	331,449,281	9.7%	7.4%
Plains Region	19,237,739	20,505,437	21,616,921	6.6%	5.4%
Kansas	2,688,418	2,853,118	2,937,880	6.1%	3.0%
Local Area 1	602,993	587,711	567,930	-2.5%	-3.4%
Local Area 2	531,030	567,251	579,303	6.8%	2.1%
Local Area 3	677,659	777,911	860,989	14.8%	10.7%
Local Area 4	589,797	638,580	661,090	8.3%	3.5%
Local Area 5	286,939	281,665	268,568	-1.8%	-4.6%

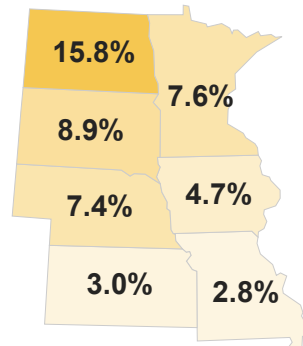
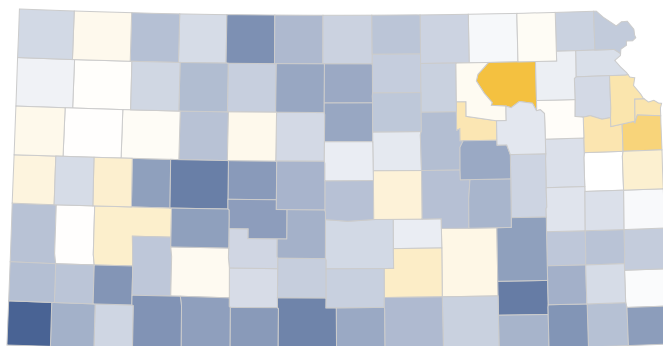
Population is an important statistic to review for economic purposes for two reasons, both of which benefit businesses. A growing population leads to a larger market for businesses and may lead to more jobs as demand for goods and services increase. A growing population also potentially increases the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

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a census every 10 years to count the number of individuals living in the United States. This analysis highlights population data from the 2000, 2010, and 2020 censuses, and includes data for the U.S., Plains Region, Kansas, and the five local workforce investment areas in Kansas.

## 2000-2010 Population Change for Kansas Counties and Plains Region States



## 2010-2020 Population Change for Kansas Counties and Plains Region States



The Kansas population was 2,937,880 in 2020, which is an increase of 3.0% compared to 2010 population levels. While the Kansas population continued to grow in the last decade, the rate of growth has slowed significantly compared to 2000-2010 when the Kansas population increased by 6.1%. The U.S. and Plains Region experienced similar trends, with slower population growth from 2010-2020 than 2000-2010.

Local Area 3 contains the three largest counties on the Kansas side of the Kansas City metropolitan statistical area: Johnson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte. Local Area 3 accounts for the largest and fastest growing population by local area in Kansas. The Local Area 3 population was 860,989 in 2020, this was an increase of 10.7% from 2010 population levels.

Local Area 4 is comprised of six counties in south central Kansas and includes Wichita, the largest city in Kansas. Local Area 4 has a population of 661,090, which is an increase of 3.5% compared to 2010 population levels. This indicates faster growth than overall population growth for Kansas, but slower growth than the Plains Region and the U.S. Local Area 2, which includes 17 counties in northeast Kansas, also experienced population growth over the last decade, increasing by 2.1% to 579,303 individuals in 2020.

Local Area 1, representing 62 counties in western Kansas, and Local Area 5, consisting of 17 counties in southeast Kansas, have both experienced declining populations over the last two decades. The rate of population decline accelerated for both regions from 2010-2020, with the Local Area 1 population decreasing by 3.4% and the Local Area 5 population decreasing by 4.6%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population and Housing <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census.html>



# Population by Age and Sex

The population pyramid displays the population by age group and sex. It is known as a pyramid because population by age group generally decreases with age, creating a pyramid shape. However, the 2020 pyramid for Kansas shows that there are two major peaks in population: the largest centers on the 15-19 year-old age group, which makes up 7.2% of the population, while the second peak centers on the 55-59 and 60-64 year-old age groups, which make up 6.5% and 6.4% of the population respectively.

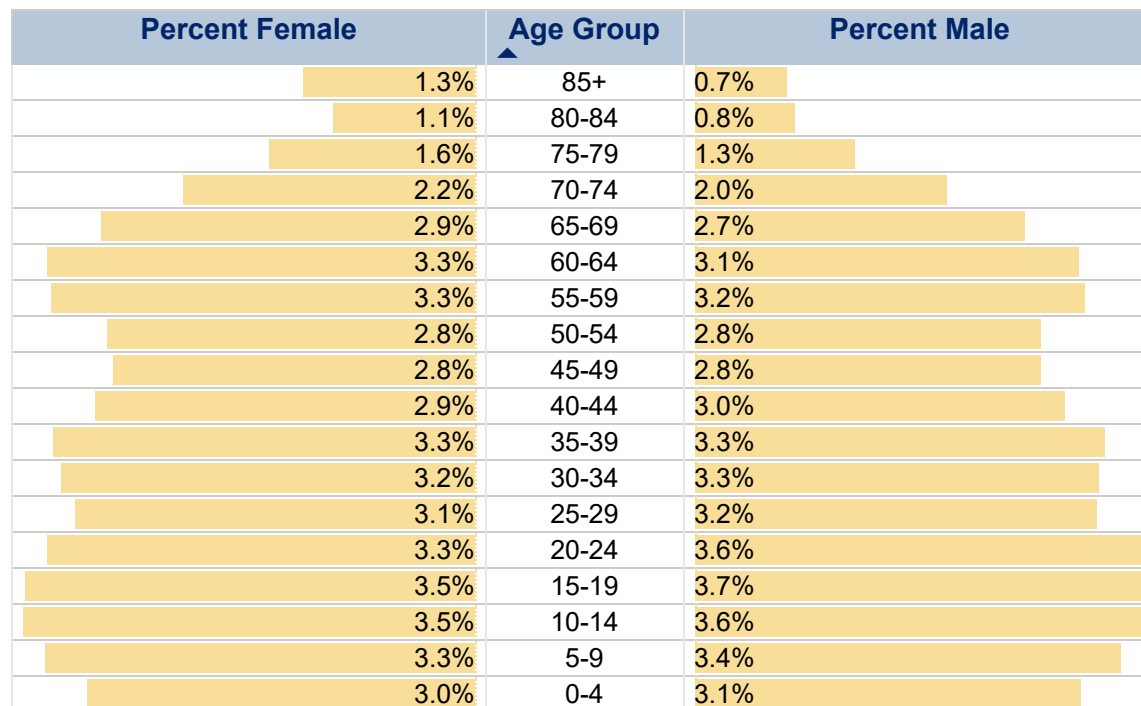
For economic purposes, the two main age groups studied are the 16 and over population and the 25-54 population. The 16 and over population includes everyone who is eligible to be in the labor force, while 25-54 year-olds are considered prime age workers. The 16 and over population in Kansas increased by 7.2% from 2000 to 2010; this was followed by slower growth from 2010 to 2020 of 4.7%. The 25-54 year-old population only increased by 0.7% from 2000 to 2010, followed by a decrease of 5.2% from 2010 to 2020.

Future labor force growth may be in jeopardy as the population under 25 increased by only 2.7% from 2000 to 2010 then declined by 1.7% from 2010 to 2020. The 20-24 year-old age group, which would include recent college graduates, grew by 7.5% from 2000 to 2010 but decreased by 0.7% from 2010 to 2020.

The median age for Kansas was 37.4 years old in 2020; this is 1.4 years older than the median age for 2010 (36.0), and 2.2 years older than the median age for 2000 (35.2).

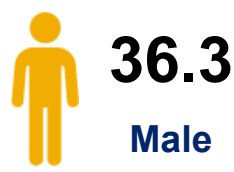
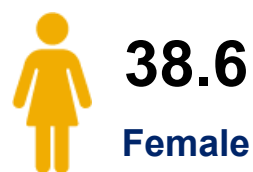
Smith County had the highest median age in 2020 at 52.1 years. Riley County had the lowest median age in 2020 at 25.3 years.

## 2020 Population Pyramid for Kansas



Age Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	2020 Population	2000-2010 % Change	2010-2020 % Change
16+	2,058,489	2,206,600	2,310,774	7.2%	4.7%
25-54	1,123,351	1,130,657	1,072,071	0.7%	-5.2%
<25	988,585	1,015,098	998,137	2.7%	-1.7%
20-24	190,167	204,454	202,972	7.5%	-0.7%

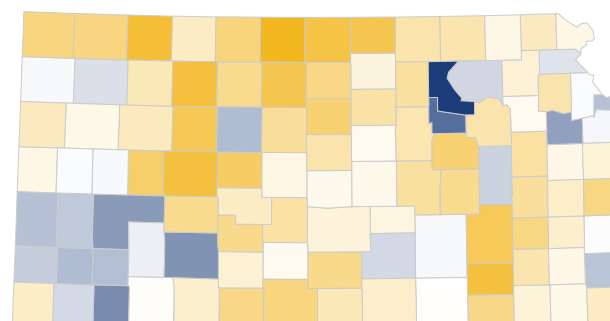
## 2020 Median Age (years) by Sex for Kansas



Note: Median age not available for Local Areas

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population and Housing  
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census.html>

## 2020 Median Age by County



**Smith County**  
52.1  
Highest Median Age (years)

**Riley County**  
25.3  
Lowest Median Age (years)

# Labor Force Estimates

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

## Civilian Labor Force

Kansas saw a slight increase in its labor force over the year, increasing by 8,385 people, or 0.6%, to 1,510,988. Despite slower growth, this is the second highest labor force estimate Kansas has seen since records began in 1976. The Plains Region labor force increased 0.9% while the U.S. increased by 1.7%.

Kansas labor force growth has consistently lagged behind gains made in the Plains Region and the U.S. Since 2013 the Kansas labor force has increased by just 1.4%, while the Plains Region saw an increase of 3.2%, and the U.S. increased by 7.5%.

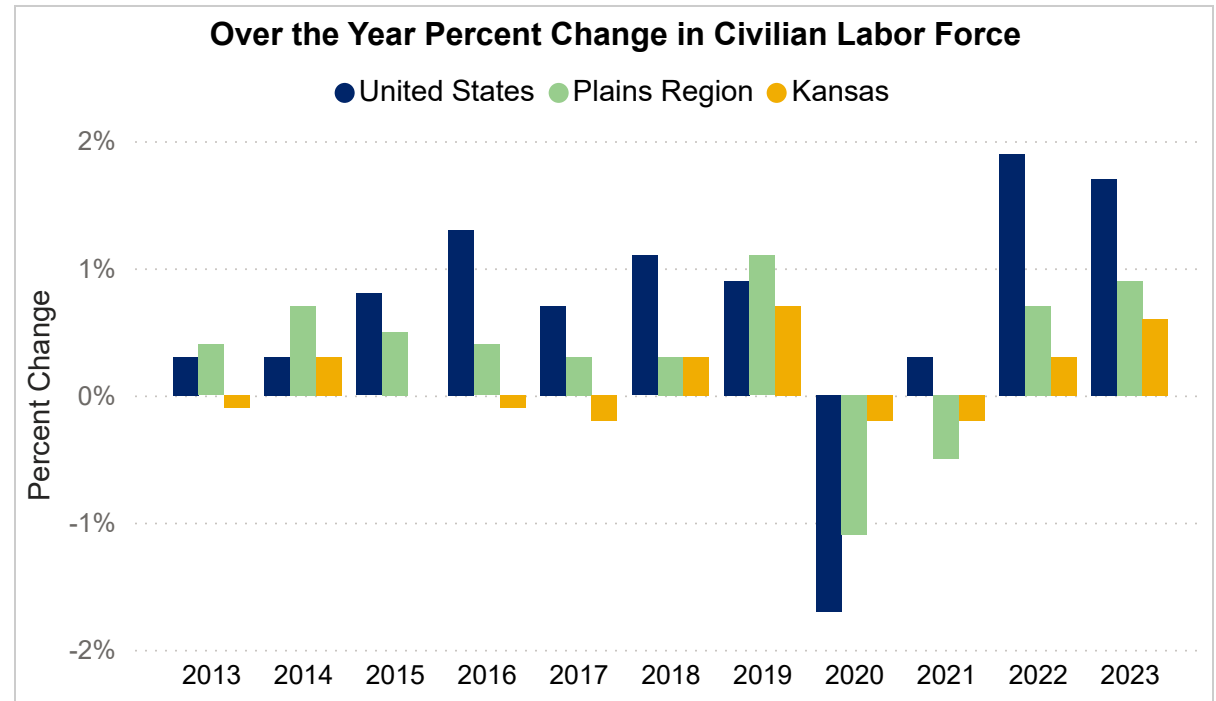
## Employment and Unemployment

The number of people working increased by 7,926, or 0.5%, to 1,470,936. This is the highest number of Kansans working on record for the state. The number of people unemployed increased slightly by 1.2%, or 459 people, to 40,052. This level of unemployment is still relatively low as Kansas only saw lower levels in 2022, 1979, and 1978.

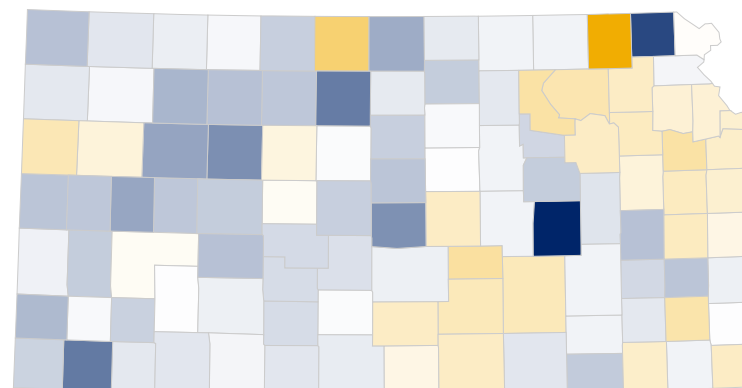
## County Level Labor Force Estimates

Seventy-two counties saw a decrease in their labor force in 2023. Chase County saw the largest over the year percent decrease in labor force, declining 11.3%, followed by Brown, Stevens, Osborne, and Trego counties.

Thirty-three counties saw an increase in their labor force in 2023. Nemaha County saw the largest over the year percent increase in labor force, growing by 4.8%, followed by Smith, Harvey, Riley, and Douglas counties.



## 2023 Over the Year Percent Change in Civilian Labor Force by County



<b>Nemaha County</b>
4.8%
Largest OTY % Increase
5,896
Estimate
<b>Chase County</b>
-11.3%
Largest OTY % Decrease
1,238
Estimate

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) <https://www.bls.gov/lau/> and the Current Population Survey (CPS) <https://www.bls.gov/cps/> Visit the LAUS homepage on KLIC: <https://kllic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=418>



# Labor Force Estimates

## Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of all individuals 16 years and older, non-institutionalized and civilian, who participate in the labor force. Kansas experienced an overall declining trend in its labor force participation rate from 2013 through 2021, declining from 68.2% to 66.5%. The rate held steady at 66.5% in 2022, but saw a very slight uptick to 66.6% in 2023. This is the fourth lowest labor force participation rate the state has seen since 1976. Despite this being one of the lowest rates on record, Kansas is in line with the Plains Region and remains well above the national rate of 62.6%.

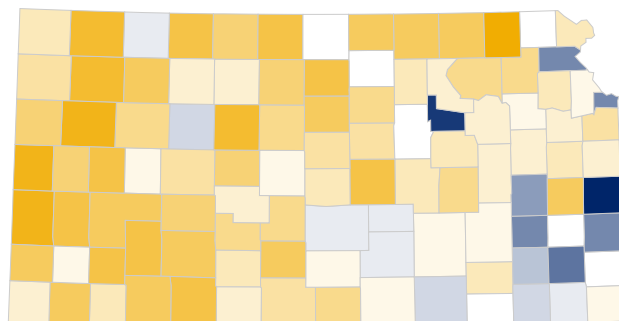
## Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed individuals as a percent of the civilian labor force. Kansas saw a slight uptick of 0.1 percentage point to an unemployment rate of 2.7% in 2023. The 2023 rate is 1.8 percentage points lower than the historical average annual unemployment rate of 4.5%; and the second lowest unemployment rate on record for Kansas since records began in 1976. Even with the slight increase, the Kansas unemployment rate is in line with the Plains Region rate of 2.8% and well below the U.S. rate of 3.6%.

## County Level Unemployment Rates

Unemployment rates at the county level in Kansas ranged from 1.7% to 3.9% in 2023. There were 10 counties with an unemployment rate of 2.7%, matching the statewide average. Twenty-four counties recorded unemployment rates above 2.7%, with the highest rate in Linn County at 3.9%, followed by Geary County at 3.8%, and Neosho County at 3.5%. Seventy-one counties recorded unemployment rates below 2.7%, with the lowest rate in Nemaha County at 1.7%. Greeley, Hamilton, Logan, Ellis, Rawlins, and Thomas counties also recorded unemployment rates below 2.0%.

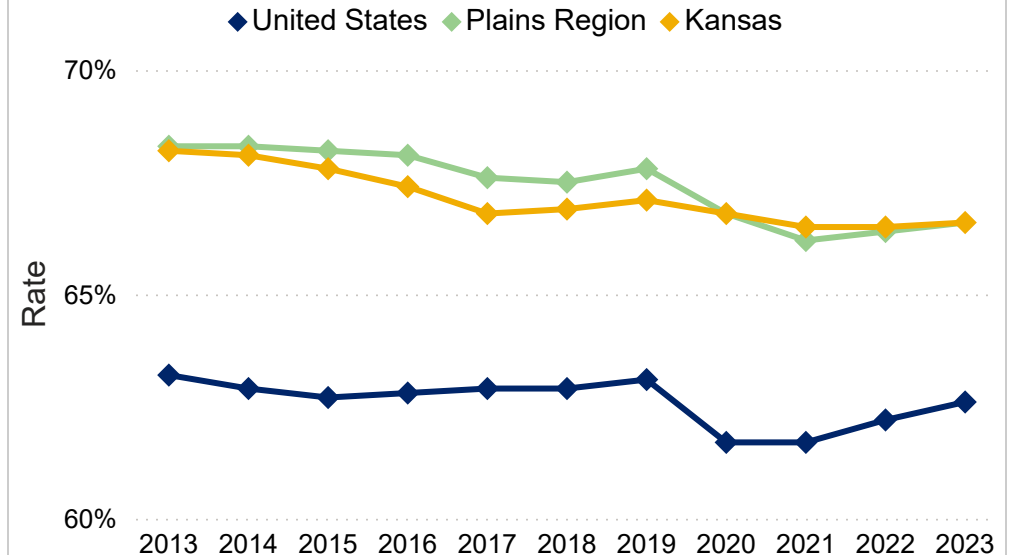
## 2023 Unemployment Rate by County



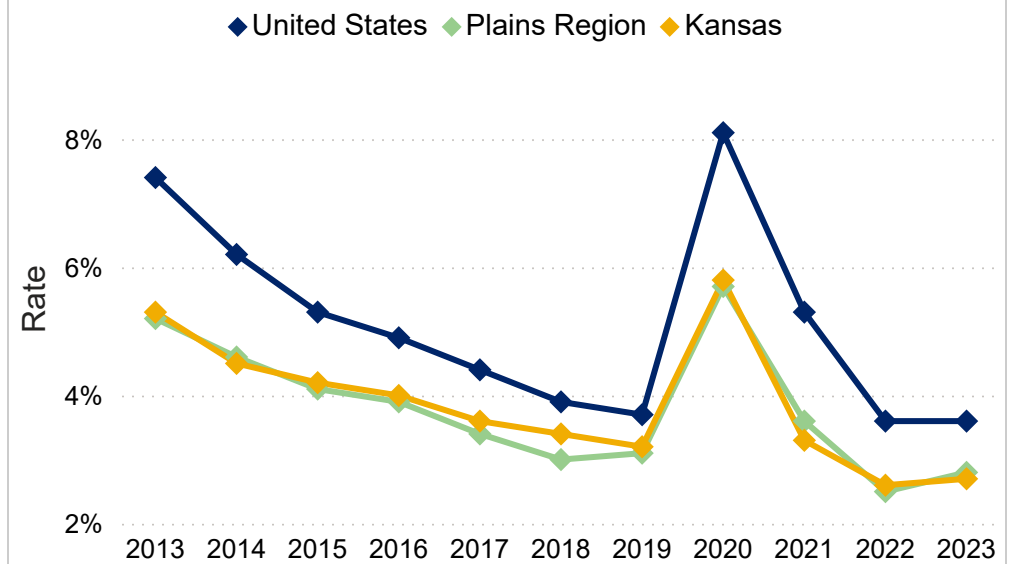
**Linn County**  
3.9%  
Highest County UR

**Nemaha County**  
1.7%  
Lowest County UR

## Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate



## Unemployment Rate



Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) <https://www.bls.gov/lau/> and the Current Population Survey (CPS) <https://www.bls.gov/cps/>  
Visit the LAUS homepage on KLIC: <https://kllic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=418>

# Unemployment Insurance Statistics

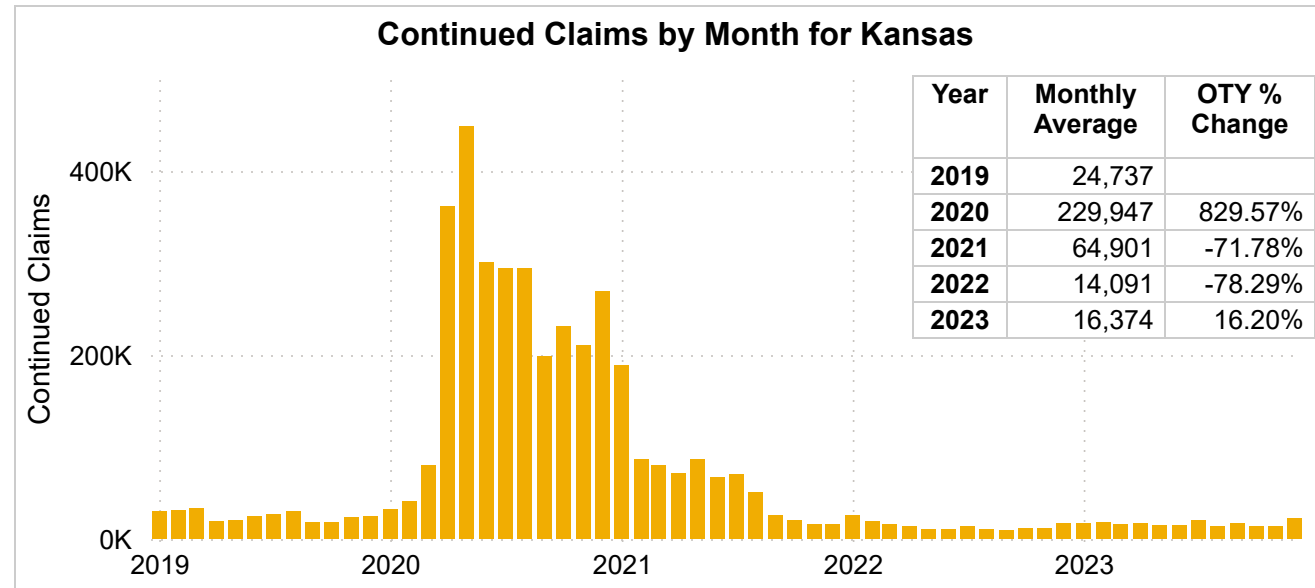
Analyzing trends in unemployment insurance claims is another way to assess the labor market. A continued claim is filed by a claimant for a weekly payment of unemployment benefits; this is typically done every week until the claimant finds a job, exhausts benefits, or leaves the labor force. Continued claims can indicate the level of difficulty unemployed people are having finding a new job.

## Claim Counts

The number of continued claims was relatively low prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, with Kansas averaging 24,737 continued claims per month in 2019. Continued claims spiked to an average of 229,947 per month in 2020; but declined significantly in 2021 to an average of 64,901. Continued claims dropped even lower in 2022 to an average of 14,091 per month. In 2023 continued claims increased slightly to an average of 16,374 per month; however, this is still roughly 34% lower than pre-pandemic levels experienced in 2019.

## Claim Demographics

During 2023 males accounted for 52.3% of claims in Kansas, while 47.7% were attributed to females. Roughly three quarters of continued claims were filed by white Kansans in 2023, followed by Black Kansans who accounted for 11.6% of claims. Asians, American Indian Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian Pacific Islanders accounted for 4.2% of continued claims. Kansas claimants ages 35-64 accounted for roughly two thirds of continued claims in 2023, with the 35-44 age group recording the highest percentage of claims at 24.3%. Claimants who had the educational attainment of a high school diploma or GED accounted for the highest percentage of claims at 40.5%, while claimants with some college accounted for 19.5% of claims, and claimants with a bachelor's degree accounted for 16.7% of continued claims in Kansas.



## 2023 Claim Demographics for Kansas

Gender	% of Continued Claims
Female	47.7%
Male	52.3%

Race	% of Continued Claims
AIAN	1.6%
Asian	2.2%
Black	11.6%
NHPI	0.4%
Unknown	10.2%
White	74.0%

Age Group	% of Continued Claims
Age 65+	6.6%
Age 55-64	21.6%
Age 45-54	22.5%
Age 35-44	24.3%
Age 25-34	19.4%
Age 16-24	5.5%

Education	% of Continued Claims
Doctorate	0.6%
Master's Degree	5.0%
Bachelor's Degree	16.7%
Associate Degree	5.1%
Some College	19.5%
High School Diploma / GED	40.5%
Less than High School	8.7%
Unknown	3.9%

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services; Unemployment Insurance Statistics Program <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=735>

Note: Claims with a temporary suspense are excluded. Extended Benefit (EB) claims are included for 2020 and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) claims are included for 2020 and 2021. It is also important to note that not all claims will be eligible for payment; therefore, continued claims do not equal claims paid.



# Unemployment Insurance Statistics

## Claims by Industry Sector

In 2023 claims by industry sector followed typical patterns for Kansas, with construction and manufacturing recording the highest number of continued claims. Manufacturing recorded the highest number of continued claims with 39,170; this was an increase of 13,454, or 52.3%, from 2022. Construction recorded 25,689 continued claims in 2023, decreasing 18.4% from 2022. Administrative and waste services recorded the third highest number of continued claims in 2023, increasing 15.5% over the year to 22,744. In Kansas, arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and educational services were some of the hardest hit industries during the COVID-19 pandemic. These industries experienced the largest percent increase in claims from 2019 to 2020. Impacts of the pandemic were temporary, as these industries saw sharp declines in 2021, which continued into 2022 and 2023 with claims totals dropping below pre-pandemic levels.

## Continued Claims by Year and Industry Sector for Kansas

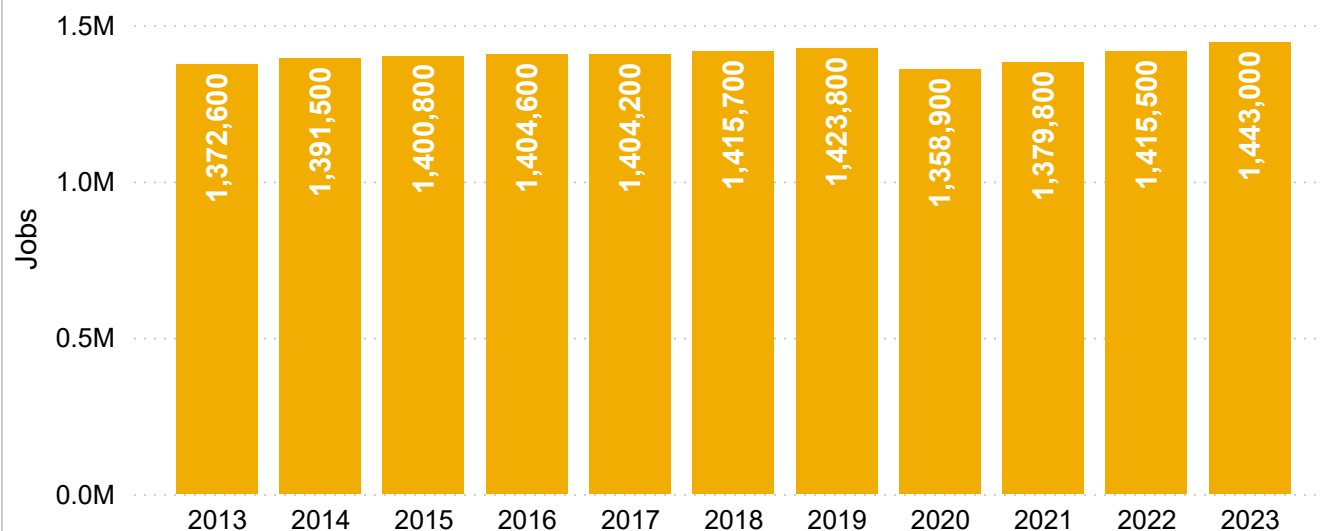
Industry Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,246	5,940	2,122	694	723
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,809	19,981	5,155	811	1,136
Utilities	394	4,398	1,884	1,031	872
Construction	53,223	146,144	67,616	31,475	25,689
Manufacturing	58,720	653,048	179,118	25,716	39,170
Wholesale Trade	11,475	87,939	28,909	6,374	6,955
Retail Trade	22,747	260,787	66,992	10,420	14,074
Transportation and Warehousing	11,794	106,832	29,649	7,216	9,797
Information	4,794	39,567	12,726	3,476	5,117
Finance and Insurance	8,863	45,486	19,748	8,035	8,293
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,497	40,026	13,411	2,902	3,302
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	16,303	111,052	42,006	11,515	17,227
Management of Companies	1,017	6,849	1,842	692	983
Administrative and Waste Services	32,707	214,586	73,878	19,700	22,744
Educational Services	5,649	124,601	23,636	3,463	3,036
Health Care and Social Assistance	26,586	273,654	75,271	15,908	16,806
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,184	62,544	9,015	1,227	1,350
Accommodation and Food Services	16,504	387,758	78,330	9,248	10,539
Other Services	5,160	101,503	21,804	3,713	3,809
Public Administration	8,703	56,101	18,641	4,739	4,311
Unknown	467	10,563	7,053	737	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>296,842</b>	<b>2,759,359</b>	<b>778,806</b>	<b>169,092</b>	<b>196,493</b>

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services; Unemployment Insurance Statistics Program <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=735>

Note: Claims with a temporary suspense are excluded. Extended Benefit (EB) claims are included for 2020 and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) claims are included for 2020 and 2021. It is also important to note that not all claims will be eligible for payment; therefore, continued claims do not equal claims paid.

# Nonfarm Jobs

**Kansas Total Nonfarm Jobs**

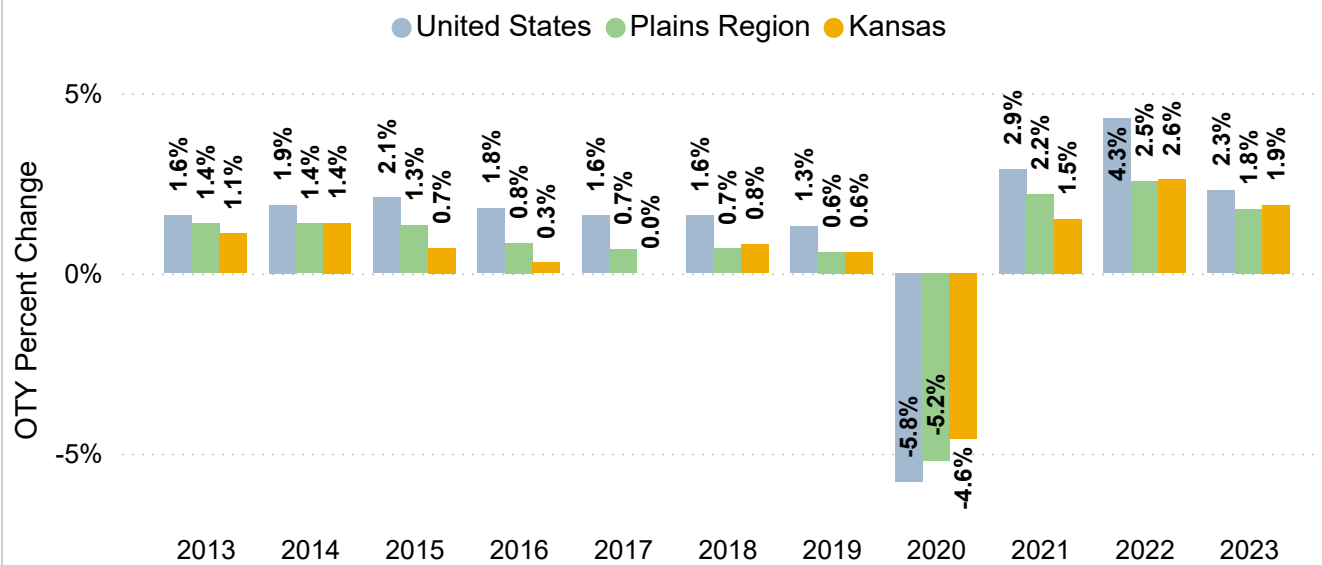


The change in nonfarm jobs is one of the most current indicators of the economy's health. Job growth indicates increased demand for businesses' products and services. This puts money in the hands of those previously unemployed, further increasing the demand for consumer goods and services. Additional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

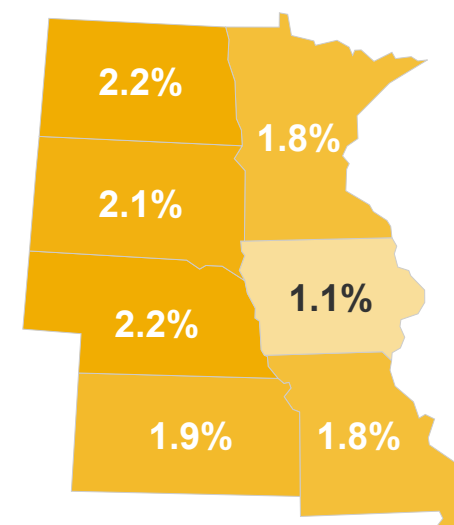
In 2023 Kansas exceeded pre-pandemic job levels, recording 1,443,000 total nonfarm jobs; of these, 1,189,100 were private sector jobs. Total nonfarm jobs increased by 27,500 jobs, or 1.9%, over the year. This was due to an increase of 23,800 private sector jobs and an increase of 3,700 government sector jobs. In the Plains Region, nonfarm jobs increased by 192,700, or 1.8%. Nationally, nonfarm jobs increased by 3.5 million, or 2.3%, to 156.1 million.

Kansas and the Plains Region have consistently lagged behind U.S. job growth. Since 2013 Kansas gained a total of 70,400 jobs, growing by 5.1%, while the U.S. increased by 14.4% and the Plains Region increased by 6.8%.

**Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs**



**2023 Over the Year Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs  
Plains Region States**



Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Current Employment Statistics (CES) <https://www.bls.gov/ces/> and <https://www.bls.gov/sae/>  
Visit the CES homepage on KLIC: <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=421>

# Nonfarm Jobs

## 2023 Kansas Nonfarm Jobs by Industry

Industry	Number of Jobs	OTY Change	Over the Year % Change
Total Nonfarm	1,443,000	27,500	1.9% ↑
Total Private	1,189,100	23,800	2.0% ↑
Mining and Logging	6,300	100	1.6% ↑
Construction	68,100	3,200	4.9% ↑
Manufacturing	173,200	4,000	2.4% ↑
Durable Goods	101,100	2,900	3.0% ↑
Non-Durable Goods	72,100	1,100	1.5% ↑
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	275,800	1,900	0.7% ↑
Wholesale Trade	59,400	1,500	2.6% ↑
Retail Trade	143,000	1,700	1.2% ↑
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	73,500	-1,300	-1.7% ↓
Information	18,300	0	0.0% →
Financial Activities	76,500	800	1.1% ↑
Finance and Insurance	60,900	400	0.7% ↑
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15,600	400	2.6% ↑
Professional and Business Services	177,800	-1,100	-0.6% ↓
Prof., Scientific, and Tech. Services	78,800	3,600	4.8% ↑
Management of Companies	22,700	300	1.3% ↑
Administrative and Waste Services	76,300	-5,000	-6.2% ↓
Private Education and Health Services	207,000	7,000	3.5% ↑
Private Educational Services	16,000	200	1.3% ↑
Health Care and Social Assistance	191,000	6,900	3.7% ↑
Leisure and Hospitality	133,000	5,200	4.1% ↑
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	17,600	1,200	7.3% ↑
Accommodation and Food Services	115,400	4,100	3.7% ↑
Other Services	53,200	2,600	5.1% ↑
Government	253,900	3,700	1.5% ↑
Federal Government	26,600	900	3.5% ↑
State Government	49,600	1,500	3.1% ↑
State Government Educational Services	24,600	700	2.9% ↑
State Government Excluding Education	25,000	800	3.3% ↑
Local Government	177,700	1,400	0.8% ↑
Local Government Educational Services	104,200	300	0.3% ↑
Local Government Excluding Education	73,600	1,100	1.5% ↑

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Current Employment Statistics (CES) <https://www.bls.gov/sae/>  
 Visit the CES homepage on KLIC: <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=421>

### Goods Producing

**247,500**

Jobs

**7,200**

OTY Numeric Change

**3.0%**

OTY Percent Change

### Service-Providing

**1,195,500**

Jobs

**20,300**

OTY Numeric Change

**1.7%**

OTY Percent Change

Job growth was experienced in nine of the 11 industry supersectors in Kansas during 2023. The supersector that added the most jobs over the year was private education and health services with a gain of 7,000 jobs, or 3.5%; most of these gains were recorded in health care and social assistance, which increased by 6,900 jobs, or 3.7%. Leisure and hospitality recorded gains of 5,200 jobs, or 4.1%. The majority of this growth can be attributed to the accommodation and food services sector, which saw an increase of 4,100 jobs, or 3.7%. Manufacturing increased by 4,000 jobs, or 2.4%, in 2023. This was due to gains in both durable goods and non-durable goods manufacturing.

The only supersector to experience job loss in 2023 was professional and business services, which declined by 1,100 jobs, or 0.6%. Declines in administrative and waste services jobs offset gains in professional, scientific, and technical services jobs and management of companies jobs. The information supersector experienced no change in job estimates compared to 2022 levels.

# Occupational Statistics

Every summer KDOL's Labor Market Information Services division releases the results of the Kansas Wage Survey conducted by the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program. Data from the OEWS program is current as of May 2023 and contains employment and wage data for hundreds of occupations in Kansas. This is one of KDOL's most used data sets. Employers can use this data as a guide to set their wages and salaries, while students or jobseekers can use this data to learn the typical wages for occupations and to explore the earnings potential of other occupations.

## Wages

The median wage in Kansas as of May 2023 was \$45,250. The highest paying occupational group was management occupations, which recorded a median annual wage of \$102,890. This was followed by the computer and mathematical occupational group with a median annual wage of \$89,590, and the architecture and engineering occupational group, with a median annual wage of \$82,080.

The occupational groups with the lowest median annual wage were personal care and service occupations and food preparation and serving related occupations. Both of these occupational groups recorded a median annual wage below \$29,000.

## Employment

The office and administrative support occupational group represents the largest share of employment at 171,540, or 12.1%, of all occupational employment in Kansas. Transportation and material moving occupations is the next largest occupational group with an employment estimate of 133,000, or 9.4% of all occupations in the state. Sales and related occupations is the third largest occupational group with an employment estimate of 122,490, or 8.7% of all occupations.

The smallest occupational groups in Kansas are farming, fishing, and forestry; legal; and life, physical, and social science, with each of these groups representing less than 1.0% of all occupations in the state.

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Occupation Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS)

<https://www.bls.gov/oes/>

Visit the Kansas Wage Survey homepage on KLIC:

<https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=841>

## Kansas Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics

1,412,000

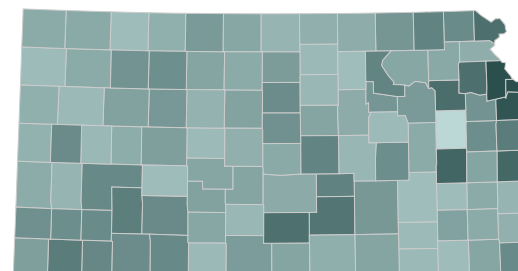
Total Employment

\$45,250

Median Annual Wage, All Occupations

Occupational Group	Employment	Median Annual Wage
Management	72,160	\$102,890
Business and Financial Operations	87,910	\$70,480
Computer and Mathematical	42,500	\$89,590
Architecture and Engineering	25,030	\$82,080
Life, Physical, and Social Science	11,330	\$63,590
Community and Social Service	20,010	\$47,260
Legal	8,110	\$75,680
Educational Instruction and Library	88,390	\$48,410
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	17,670	\$47,160
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	90,660	\$69,340
Healthcare Support	64,200	\$33,990
Protective Service	28,740	\$45,660
Food Preparation and Serving Related	118,580	\$28,230
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	37,540	\$32,870
Personal Care and Service	30,160	\$28,470
Sales and Related	122,490	\$34,980
Office and Administrative Support	171,540	\$39,270
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	3,660	\$37,450
Construction and Extraction	61,020	\$48,550
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	63,480	\$52,100
Production	113,810	\$44,240
Transportation and Material Moving	133,000	\$41,150

## Median Wage by County



**Leavenworth County**

\$49,678

Highest County Median Wage

**Osage County**

\$33,591

Lowest County Median Wage



# Occupational Statistics

## Kansas

1,412,000

Total Employment

\$45,250

Median Annual Wage, All Occupations

The five most common occupations in Kansas were fast food and counter workers (40,690), cashiers (34,780), customer service representatives (32,410), registered nurses (31,120), and retail sales persons (30,500). Collectively, these occupations make up 12.0% of all Kansas employment. Of the top five detailed occupations by employment, registered nurses is the only detailed occupation with an annual median wage higher than the statewide annual median wage of \$45,250.

When looking broadly at the top 20 occupations by employment, seven occupations in the list have a median wage above the statewide median wage: registered nurses (\$75,780); general and operations managers (\$85,690); heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (\$53,250); sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products (\$71,340); elementary school teachers, except special education (\$50,910); software developers (\$104,250); and accountants and auditors (\$75,870).

## Top Occupations by Employment for Kansas

Major Occupational Group	Occupational Title	Employment	Annual Median Wage
Food Preparation and Serving Related	Fast Food and Counter Workers	40,690	\$26,580 ↓
Sales and Related	Cashiers	34,780	\$26,890 ↓
Office and Administrative Support	Customer Service Representatives	32,410	\$37,190 ↓
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	Registered Nurses	31,120	\$75,780 ↑
Sales and Related	Retail Salespersons	30,500	\$30,750 ↓
Transportation and Material Moving	Stockers and Order Fillers	30,180	\$35,450 ↓
Office and Administrative Support	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	27,940	\$37,450 ↓
Management	General and Operations Managers	24,510	\$85,690 ↑
Transportation and Material Moving	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	23,700	\$53,250 ↑
Transportation and Material Moving	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	22,920	\$38,560 ↓
Healthcare Support	Nursing Assistants	22,290	\$35,450 ↓
Food Preparation and Serving Related	Waiters and Waitresses	20,600	\$30,520 ↓
Office and Administrative Support	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	20,590	\$43,580 ↓
Educational Instruction and Library	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	19,780	\$29,690 ↓
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	17,790	\$30,380 ↓
Sales and Related	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	15,180	\$71,340 ↑
Educational Instruction and Library	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	14,820	\$50,910 ↑
Computer and Mathematical	Software Developers	14,490	\$104,250 ↑
Business and Financial Operations	Accountants and Auditors	13,990	\$75,870 ↑
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	13,630	\$43,410 ↓

Note: Arrows in the Annual Median Wage column indicate if the wage is higher than the statewide median wage for all occupations.

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Occupation Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) <https://www.bls.gov/oes/>  
Visit the Kansas Wage Survey homepage on KLIC: <https://klie.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=841>

# Long-term Industry Projections

## All Industries Kansas

Projections inform researchers and other interested parties about the future direction of the labor market and its implications for the economy. Projections also play an important role in making career choices. While general interest in certain careers may impact occupational choices, information about future trends in employment or demand for labor helps identify practical options to ensure future job security.

1,498,438  
2022 Base  
Employment

Kansas total jobs across all industries are expected to grow by 49,192 to 1,547,630 jobs in 2032, an increase of 3.3% over the 10-year period. This averages out to 4,919 jobs per year, or 0.3% average annual growth. The goods producing sector, which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing, is projected to increase by 1,015 jobs per year, an average annual growth rate of 0.4%. The remaining industry sectors fall under the service providing sector, which is projected to have a positive average annual growth rate of 0.3%, adding 3,851 jobs annually.

1,547,630  
2032 Projected  
Employment

The health care and social assistance industry sector is projected to gain the largest number of jobs over the 10-year period, adding 16,847 jobs. This major industry sector consists of four underlying subsectors: ambulatory health care services, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and social assistance. Of these subsectors, the fastest rate of growth is projected to be in social assistance, growing 1.3% annually. Of the major industry sectors, health care and social assistance is also projected to grow at the fastest rate, 0.8% annually. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and professional, scientific, and technical services are also projected to see average annual growth rates of 0.8% and add 1,005 and 5,860 jobs, respectively, by 2032.

### Goods Producing

1,015  
Annual Change

0.4%  
Average Annual Growth Rate

### Services Providing

3,851  
Annual Change

0.3%  
Average Annual Growth Rate

49,192  
Numeric Change

## Industry Sectors Expected to see the Highest Growth in Kansas from 2022 through 2032

Industry Title	2022 Base Employment	2032 Projected Employment	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Average Annual Growth Rate
Health Care and Social Assistance	205,810	222,657	16,847	8.2%	0.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	112,037	119,163	7,126	6.4%	0.6%
Manufacturing	169,481	176,213	6,732	4.0%	0.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	74,928	80,788	5,860	7.8%	0.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	69,273	72,533	3,260	4.7%	0.5%
Educational Services	133,478	136,650	3,172	2.4%	0.2%
Construction	65,070	67,858	2,788	4.3%	0.4%
Government	100,193	101,878	1,685	1.7%	0.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	80,780	82,341	1,561	1.9%	0.2%
Wholesale Trade	57,637	59,160	1,523	2.6%	0.3%

3.3%  
Percent Change

0.3%  
Average Annual  
Growth Rate

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services and USDOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections  
Visit the Employment Outlook homepage on KLIC: <https://kllic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=468>

# Long-term Occupational Projections

## All Occupations Kansas

1,498,438  
2022 Base  
Employment

The health care support occupational group is projected to gain 8,717 jobs during the 10-year period with an average annual growth rate of 1.3%, the fastest projected growth rate of any occupational group in Kansas. The health care support occupational group is made up of 16 detailed occupations; of these, home health and personal care aides is expected to add the most jobs over the 10-year period, gaining 5,856 jobs by 2032. This is followed by nursing assistants which is expected to grow by 1,347 jobs. The following occupational groups are projected to gain at least 5,000 jobs by 2032: health care practitioners and technical, transportation and material moving, food preparation and serving related, and management.

Computer and mathematical is projected to be the second fastest growing occupational group from 2022 through 2032, growing at an average annual rate of 1.0% and adding 4,533 jobs over the 10-year period. Of the 21 detailed occupations in this group, data scientists is expected to grow the fastest, at an average annual rate of 3.0% and adding 108 jobs by 2032. The occupation in the computer and mathematical group expected to add the most jobs by 2032 is software developers; this occupation is expected to grow by 2,902 jobs over the 10-year period, with an average annual growth rate of 2.1%.

1,547,630  
2032 Projected  
Employment

When comparing across all occupations in Kansas, home health and personal care aides is expected to add the most jobs over the 10-year period (5,856), followed by cooks, restaurant (3,047); software developers (2,902); fast food and counter workers (1,979); and stockers and order fillers (1,884).

## Occupational Groups Expected to see the Highest Growth in Kansas from 2022 through 2032

Occupational Title	2022 Base Employment	2032 Projected Employment	Numerical Change	Percent Change	Average Annual Growth Rate	Total Openings
Health Care Support Occupations	65,384	74,101	8,717	13.3%	1.3%	108,739
Health Care Practitioners and Technical Occupations	93,584	101,104	7,520	8.0%	0.8%	61,649
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	136,596	143,188	6,592	4.8%	0.5%	181,257
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	116,055	122,505	6,450	5.6%	0.5%	233,319
Management Occupations	91,573	96,754	5,181	5.7%	0.6%	77,197
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	90,577	95,289	4,712	5.2%	0.5%	78,391
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	41,517	46,050	4,533	10.9%	1.0%	29,725
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	63,194	66,727	3,533	5.6%	0.5%	59,286
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	88,314	91,370	3,056	3.5%	0.3%	83,482
Construction and Extraction Occupations	68,067	70,935	2,868	4.2%	0.4%	61,280
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	24,709	26,571	1,862	7.5%	0.7%	18,346
Community and Social Service Occupations	19,950	21,642	1,692	8.5%	0.8%	19,393
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	46,041	47,584	1,543	3.4%	0.3%	63,967
Personal Care and Service Occupations	38,191	39,666	1,475	3.9%	0.4%	70,464
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	11,799	12,635	836	7.1%	0.7%	11,598

49,192  
Numerical  
Change

3.3%  
Percent Change

0.3%  
Average Annual  
Growth Rate

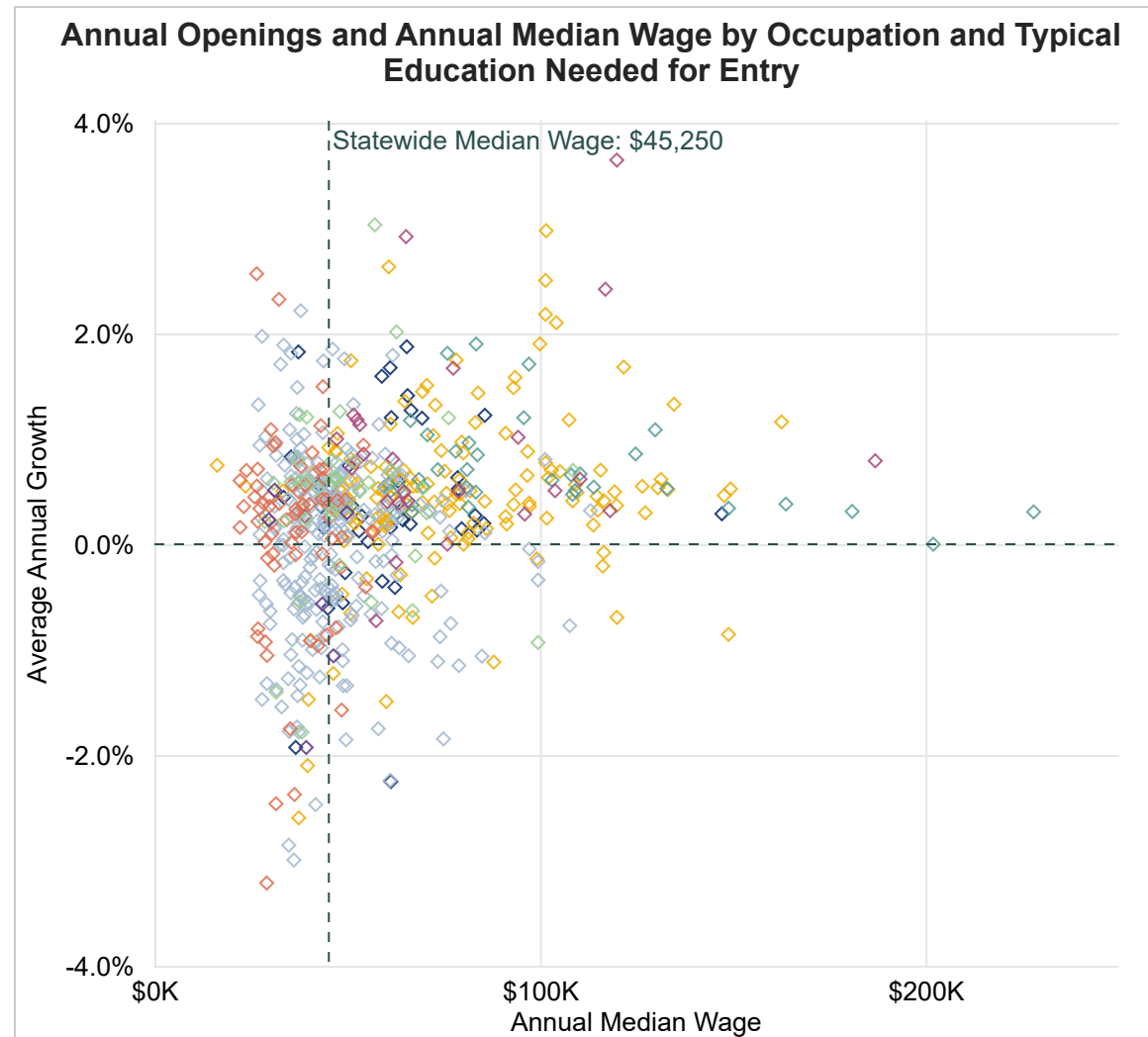
1,720,055  
Total Openings

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services and USDOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections  
Visit the Employment Outlook homepage on KLIC: <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=468>

# Long-term Projections by Educational Attainment

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) assigns the level of education typically needed to enter each detailed occupation. Each occupation falls under one of eight education levels. The largest increase in jobs is projected to be in those occupations typically requiring a bachelor's degree; these occupations are expected to grow by 20,577 jobs over the projection period. The educational categories projected to grow the fastest are master's degree and doctoral or professional degree; these are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.19% and 0.67% respectively.

Occupational classification by years of work experience typically needed to enter the occupation is also available. This can be more than five years, less than five years, or none. A third classification is available that organizes occupations by typical on-the-job training needed to attain competency. This can be long-term on-the-job training (more than one year), moderate-term on-the-job training (one month to one year), short-term on-the-job training (less than one month), internship/residency, or none. Visit the Employment Outlook homepage on KLIC to find out more: <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=468>.



## Master's degree

**3,166**

10 Year Numeric Change

**1.19%**

Average Annual Growth

**2,083**

Average Annual Openings

## Doctoral or professional degree

**2,336**

10 Year Numeric Change

**0.67%**

Average Annual Growth

**1,880**

Average Annual Openings

## Associate degree

**1,719**

10 Year Numeric Change

**0.62%**

Average Annual Growth

**2,562**

Average Annual Openings

## Bachelor's degree

**20,577**

10 Year Numeric Change

**0.60%**

Average Annual Growth

**26,851**

Average Annual Openings

## Postsecondary non-degree award

**5,915**

10 Year Numeric Change

**0.55%**

Average Annual Growth

**12,144**

Average Annual Openings

## No formal educational credential

**7,567**

10 Year Numeric Change

**0.23%**

Average Annual Growth

**52,943**

Average Annual Openings

## High school diploma or equivalent

**8,438**

10 Year Numeric Change

**0.14%**

Average Annual Growth

**68,146**

Average Annual Openings

## Some college, no degree

**-526**

10 Year Numeric Change

**-0.11%**

Average Annual Growth

**5,365**

Average Annual Openings

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services and USDOL Employment & Training Administration, Employment Projections  
Visit the Employment Outlook homepage on KLIC: <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=468>



# High Demand Occupations



**243**

Occupations met criteria for high demand

High demand occupations are jobs expected to be in greatest demand by employers in Kansas. The High Demand Occupation Lists are intended to assist students, educators, administrators, and others in making informed decisions regarding career paths. The high demand lists combine occupational projection data with education, training, and wage information to give a complete picture of each occupation. Occupations are scored based on three measures of labor demand: current job openings, projected job openings over the next two years, and projected job openings over the next 10 years. Each of these scores are added together to get a total demand score. A cumulative score of 30 indicates the highest demand occupations, while a score of zero shows an average or below average demand relative to all occupations.



**168**

High demand occupations require less than a bachelor's degree

Twelve occupations statewide received the maximum score of 30, which means they currently have the most openings and are projected to have the most openings through 2025 and 2032. Overall, there are 243 occupations on the high demand list in Kansas. Seven of the top 12 occupations require only a high school diploma or have no formal educational requirement and typically require less than one year of on-the-job training, which indicates they are attainable for workers with little to no education or training. The median wages of these seven occupations are all below the statewide median wage of \$45,250, as occupations requiring little training or education typically have lower wages. There is a high level of turnover in these occupations, which helps explain the high demand score. Many of the openings in these occupations are the result of people leaving the occupation to move to another, rather than the result of occupational growth. Furthermore, many of the occupations with the highest transfer rate are those that require only a high school education or less and little or no training.

## 2024 Top High Demand Occupations in Kansas

Occupational Title	Annual Median Wage	Education	On-the-Job Training
General and Operations Managers	\$85,690 ↑	Bachelor's degree	None
Registered Nurses	\$75,780 ↑	Bachelor's degree	None
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	\$53,250 ↑	Postsecondary nondegree award	Short-term on-the-job training
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$38,560 ↓	No formal educational credential	Short-term on-the-job training
Customer Service Representatives	\$37,190 ↓	High school diploma or equivalent	Short-term on-the-job training
Nursing Assistants	\$35,450 ↓	Postsecondary nondegree award	None
Stockers and Order Fillers	\$35,450 ↓	High school diploma or equivalent	Short-term on-the-job training
Cooks, Restaurant	\$32,310 ↓	No formal educational credential	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Retail Salespersons	\$30,750 ↓	No formal educational credential	Short-term on-the-job training
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$30,380 ↓	No formal educational credential	Short-term on-the-job training
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	\$29,690 ↓	Some college, no degree	None
Fast Food and Counter Workers	\$26,580 ↓	No formal educational credential	Short-term on-the-job training

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services High Demand Occupations and the Kansas Wage Survey

Visit the High Demand Occupations homepage on KLIC: <https://kllic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=403>

# High Demand High Wage Occupations



**140**

High demand occupations had a median wage higher than the median wage for all occupations

LMIS also identifies high demand occupations that pay high wages. This is a subset of the high demand occupations list in which the occupational median wage is higher than the median wage for the given area. LMIS publishes an occupational guide to high demand, high wage occupations that require less than a bachelor's degree. Visit our High Demand Occupations homepage on KLIC to view this publication along with other data products like our Kansas Career Posters and High Demand Occupations by Career Cluster.



**67**

High demand, high wage occupations require less than a bachelor's degree

In Kansas there are 140 high demand occupations which met criteria for also being high wage. Unlike the main high demand occupations list, eight of the top 15 occupations on the high demand high wage list either require a bachelor's degree or moderate-term on-the-job training. Also noteworthy is that three high demand high wage occupations also had the maximum demand score of 30: general and operations managers, registered nurses, and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.

## 2024 Top 15 High Demand, High Wage Occupations for Kansas

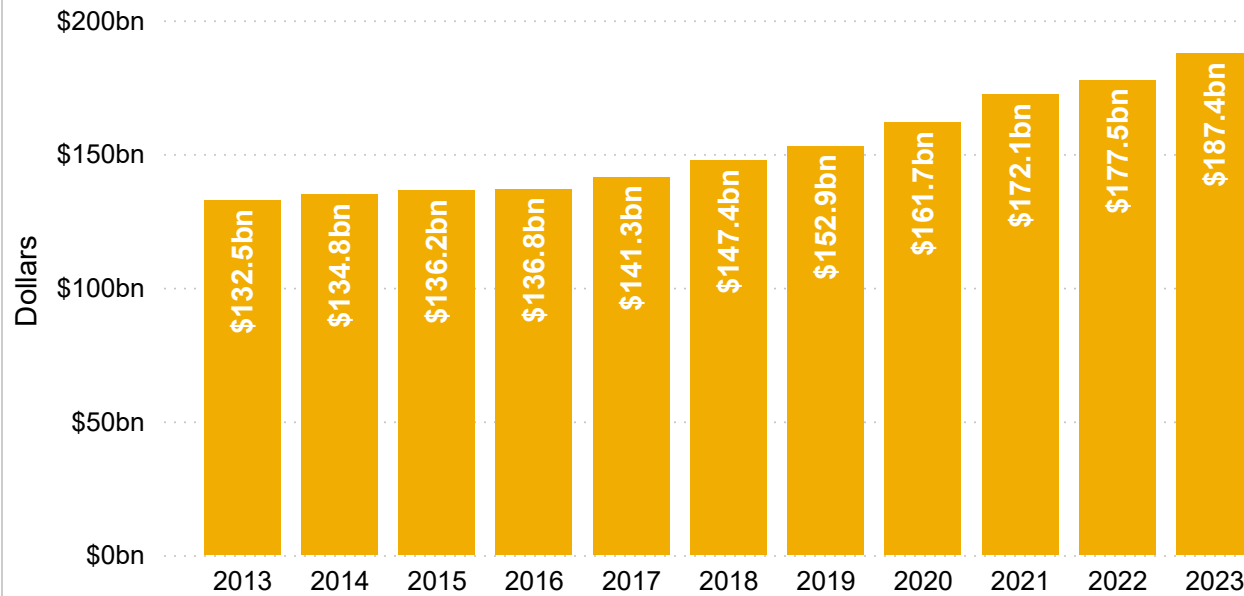
Occupational Title	Total Demand Score	Annual Median Wage	Education	On-the-Job Training
General and Operations Managers	30	\$85,690	Bachelor's degree	None
Registered Nurses	30	\$75,780	Bachelor's degree	None
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	30	\$53,250	Postsecondary nondegree award	Short-term on-the-job training
Accountants and Auditors	27	\$75,870	Bachelor's degree	None
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	27	\$46,310	High school diploma or equivalent	None
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	26	\$68,810	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	26	\$50,910	Bachelor's degree	None
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	25	\$61,140	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	25	\$50,200	High school diploma or equivalent	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Sales Representatives of Services, Except Advertising, Insurance, Financial Services, and Travel	24	\$63,420	High school diploma or equivalent	Moderate-term on-the-job training
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	24	\$58,910	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	24	\$55,540	Postsecondary nondegree award	None
Coaches and Scouts	24	\$47,070	Bachelor's degree	None
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	24	\$46,140	No formal educational credential	Short-term on-the-job training
Medical and Health Services Managers	23	\$101,450	Bachelor's degree	None

Source: KDOL, Labor Market Information Services High Demand Occupations and the Kansas Wage Survey

Visit the High Demand Occupations homepage on KLIC: <https://kllic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=403>

# Personal Income

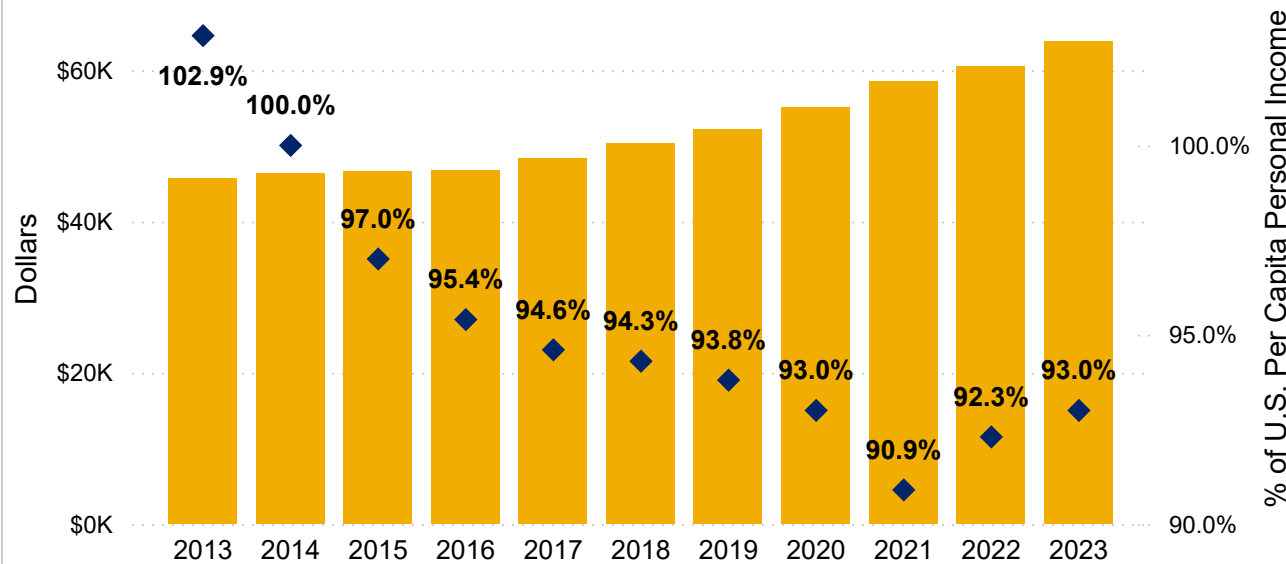
## Total Personal Income for Kansas



Personal income is an important measure of economic health and well-being. Personal income includes earnings; dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments, which primarily consist of government payments to individuals and nonprofit institutions. Per capita personal income shows the average share of personal income for each individual in an area. Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing total personal income by the population for an area. It measures the wealth of the population and provides a common measure for evaluating and comparing counties, states, or areas.

In 2023 Kansas' total personal income outpaced the Plains Region and U.S., increasing 5.6% to \$187.4 billion. Plains Region personal income grew 5.2% to \$1.4 trillion. U.S. personal income increased 5.2% to nearly \$23.0 trillion. The majority of the increase in personal income was due to a gain of \$7.9 billion in net earnings by place of residence, a growth rate of 7.4% over the year. Additionally, income from dividends, interest, and rent increased \$1.0 billion, or 3.2%, over the year. Personal current transfer receipts decreased \$5.1 billion, or 14.7%, over the year in Kansas.

## Kansas Per Capita Personal Income

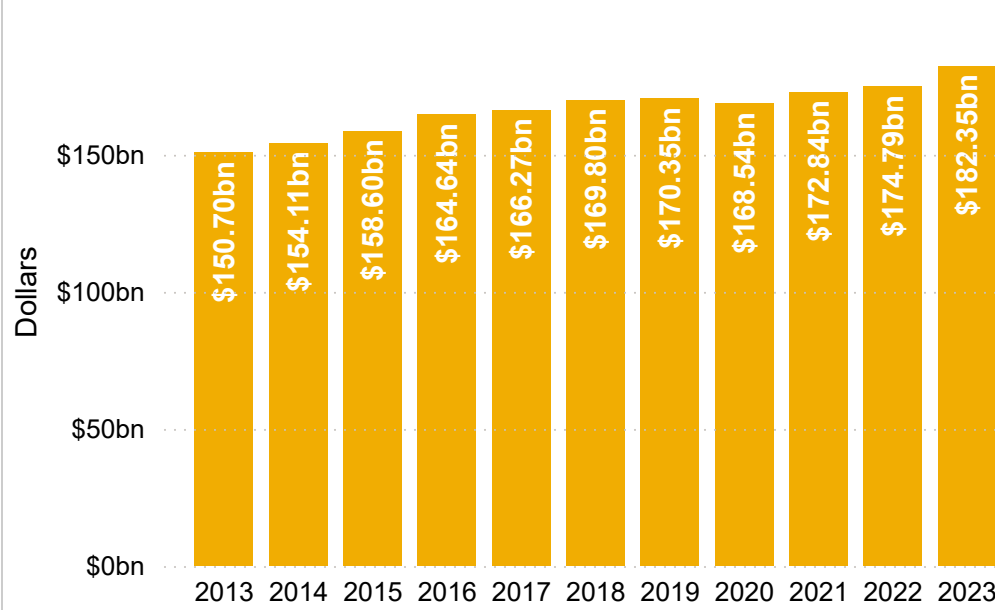


In 2023 Kansas recorded a per capita personal income of \$63,732, increasing 5.5% from 2022. The Plains Region and U.S. recorded per capita personal incomes of \$65,977 and \$68,531 respectively. Since 2013 per capita personal income in Kansas has increased by 39.5%; this is much slower than the Plains Region and U.S., whose per capita personal incomes have grown 48.5% and 54.3%, respectively, over the same time period.

In 2013 per capita personal income in Kansas exceeded that of the U.S., with Kansas per capita personal income being 102.9% of U.S. per capita personal income. In 2015 U.S. per capita personal income surpassed Kansas per capita personal income. The gap between Kansas and U.S. per capita personal income continued to widen until 2022, when Kansas' per capita personal income increased from 90.9% to 92.3% of U.S. per capita personal income. Kansas experienced another increase in 2023 to 93.0%, but has not been able to close the gap.

# Gross Domestic Product

**Kansas Real Gross Domestic Product**



Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the total economic output of an area. It is commonly used as one of the primary measures of economic performance and health of an area. Real GDP, which is adjusted for inflation, allows better year-to-year comparisons by removing the influence inflation has on nominal GDP. In this report, real GDP is fixed to 2017 dollars.

Real GDP in Kansas increased by 4.3% in 2023 to \$182.3 billion. The Plains Region saw a smaller increase in GDP than Kansas over the year, with real GDP increasing only 2.5% to \$1.4 trillion. The U.S. saw an increase of 2.5% in real GDP, growing to nearly \$22.4 trillion over the year. Since 2013, Kansas GDP has increased 21.0%, while the Plains Region GDP has increased 17.2%. The U.S. however, has increased its real GDP 25.6% over the same time period.

In Kansas growth in real GDP was reported in eight of the 11 supersectors from 2022 to 2023. Natural resources and mining recorded the highest numeric increase and percent growth in GDP in 2023, increasing by \$4.6 billion, or 104.7%. Much of this growth is due to an increase of \$4.3 billion, or 125.5%, in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector. Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing declined slightly by 1.0% in 2023, but accounted for the largest share of Kansas GDP in 2023 at 17.8% and totaling \$32.5 billion.

**Kansas Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry**

Data in millions of chained 2017 dollars

Industry	2022	2023	Over the Year Change	Over the Year Percent Change	Percent of 2023 Total
All industry total	\$174,794.6	\$182,349.6	\$7,555.0	4.3%	100.0%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	\$32,804.7	\$32,492.0	(\$312.7)	-1.0%	17.8%
Trade, transportation, and utilities	\$29,354.4	\$30,051.2	\$696.8	2.4%	16.5%
Manufacturing	\$26,429.6	\$26,366.8	(\$62.8)	-0.2%	14.5%
Professional and business services	\$21,159.9	\$21,998.6	\$838.7	4.0%	12.1%
Government and government enterprises	\$21,415.7	\$21,876.0	\$460.3	2.1%	12.0%
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	\$14,799.0	\$15,217.3	\$418.3	2.8%	8.3%
Information	\$11,315.8	\$11,000.6	(\$315.2)	-2.8%	6.0%
Natural resources and mining	\$4,366.2	\$8,935.8	\$4,569.6	104.7%	4.9%
Construction	\$6,097.9	\$6,322.8	\$224.9	3.7%	3.5%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	\$5,302.0	\$5,339.7	\$37.7	0.7%	2.9%
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	\$3,790.0	\$3,821.7	\$31.7	0.8%	2.1%

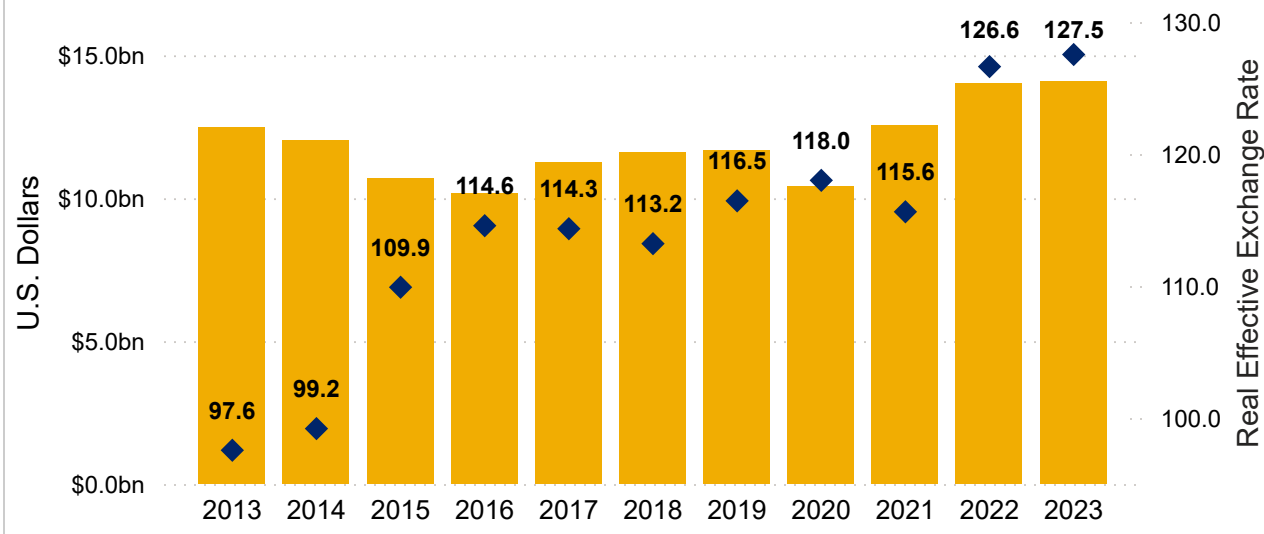
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "SAGDP9N Real GDP by state" <https://www.bea.gov/itable/regional-gdp-personal-income>



# Kansas Exports

**Total Kansas Exports**



Exports data show how competitive Kansas is in the global economy. When the global economy is in good shape, demand for products in which Kansas has a competitive advantage rises. The value of the U.S. dollar compared to other currencies also influences exports. If the U.S. dollar increases in value, then demand for exports may go down while the opposite is true when the value of the U.S. dollar decreases. The International Monetary Fund provides estimates for the real effective exchange rate, based on the consumer price index, which indicates from 2022 to 2023 the value of the U.S. dollar increased from 126.62 to 127.54.

## Total Exports

After declining from 2013 through 2016, Kansas began to see growth in exports until the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 when it saw declines of 10.9%. Since 2020 Kansas has experienced export growth of 35.3%. In 2023 Kansas export sales reached a new high of \$14.1 billion; this represents a 0.5% increase in export sales over the year, or \$66.9 million.

**Top 15 Kansas Exports by Industry Subsector in 2023**

Industry Subsector	Exports (USD)	Percent of Total Exports
Transportation Equipment	\$3,306,861,479	23.5%
Processed Foods	\$3,177,585,116	22.6%
Computer & Electronic Products	\$1,428,055,587	10.1%
Agricultural Products	\$1,356,110,871	9.6%
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$1,309,367,493	9.3%
Chemicals	\$1,124,959,572	8.0%
Plastics & Rubber Products	\$393,936,151	2.8%
Electrical Equipment, Appliances & Components	\$388,253,144	2.8%
Fabricated Metal Products	\$338,312,895	2.4%
Other Special Classification Provisions	\$311,370,063	2.2%
Primary Metal Manufactures	\$217,556,300	1.5%
Miscellaneous Manufactures	\$109,257,105	0.8%
Petroleum & Coal Products	\$103,471,264	0.7%
Waste And Scrap	\$103,056,441	0.7%
Oil & Gas	\$94,828,514	0.7%

## Exports by Industry

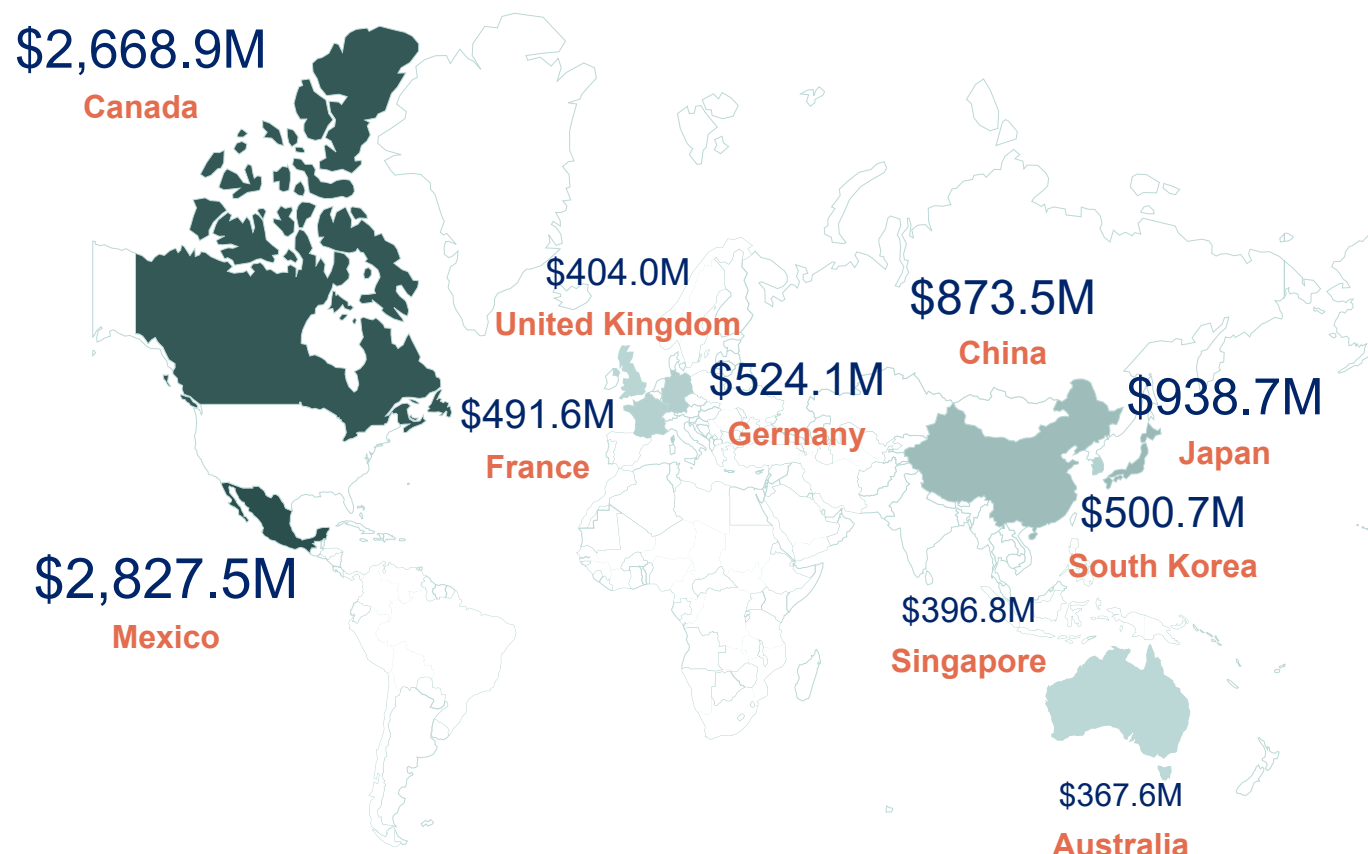
The top exporting industry subsector in Kansas during 2023 was transportation equipment, accounting for 23.5% of exports and totaling \$3.3 billion. The processed foods subsector accounted for \$3.2 billion in Kansas exports in 2023, or 22.6% of total Kansas exports. The following four industry subsectors recorded export sales of at least \$1.0 billion in 2023: computer and electronic products; agricultural products; machinery, except electrical; and chemicals. Collectively these top six exporting subsectors account for 83.1% of all Kansas exports in 2023.

Source: International Trade Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce), Exports by Industry <https://www.trade.gov/state-trade-data> and the International Monetary Fund <https://data.imf.org/regular.aspx?key=61545850>

# Kansas Exports

Mexico remained the state's largest trading partner in 2023, importing approximately \$2.8 billion in goods and services. Exports to Mexico declined over the year by \$294.6 million, or 9.4%. Agricultural products accounted for 35.0% of export sales to Mexico in 2023, followed by processed foods, which accounted for 26.1% of export sales to Mexico. Canada imported the second largest amount of Kansas products in 2023, totaling nearly \$2.7 billion. Export sales to Canada also decreased from 2022 by \$43.5 million, or 1.6%. The industry subsectors with the highest export sales to Canada were transportation equipment; processed foods; and machinery, except electrical. These three industry subsectors accounted for just over half of Kansas' export sales to Canada. Japan was the third largest importer of Kansas products in 2023, with \$938.7 million in export sales; this was a decrease of \$91.7 million, or 8.9%, over the year. The majority of Japan's imports were processed foods, totaling \$632.8 million, and making up 67.4% of Kansas export sales to Japan.

Top 10 Kansas Export Partners in 2023



Top 3 Kansas Export Partners and Top Exporting Industry

## Mexico

### Agricultural Products

\$990,926,923  
Exports (USD)

35.0%  
Percent of Mexico Total Exports

73.1%  
Percent of Industry Total for Kansas

## Canada

### Transportation Equipment

\$625,970,426  
Exports (USD)

23.5%  
Percent of Canada Total Exports

18.9%  
Percent of Industry Total for Kansas

## Japan

### Processed Foods

\$632,832,383  
Exports (USD)

67.4%  
Percent of Japan Total Exports

19.9%  
Percent of Industry Total for Kansas

Source: International Trade Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce),  
Exports by Industry <https://www.trade.gov/state-trade-data>

# Sources

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

GDP & Personal Income (U.S. & Kansas): <https://www.bea.gov/itable/regional-gdp-personal-income>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics: <https://www.bls.gov/oes/>

## International Trade Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)

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Home Page: <https://www.imf.org/en/Home>

Exchange Rate: <https://data.imf.org/regular.aspx?key=61545850>

## Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services

Home Page: <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/vosnet/Default.aspx>

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

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