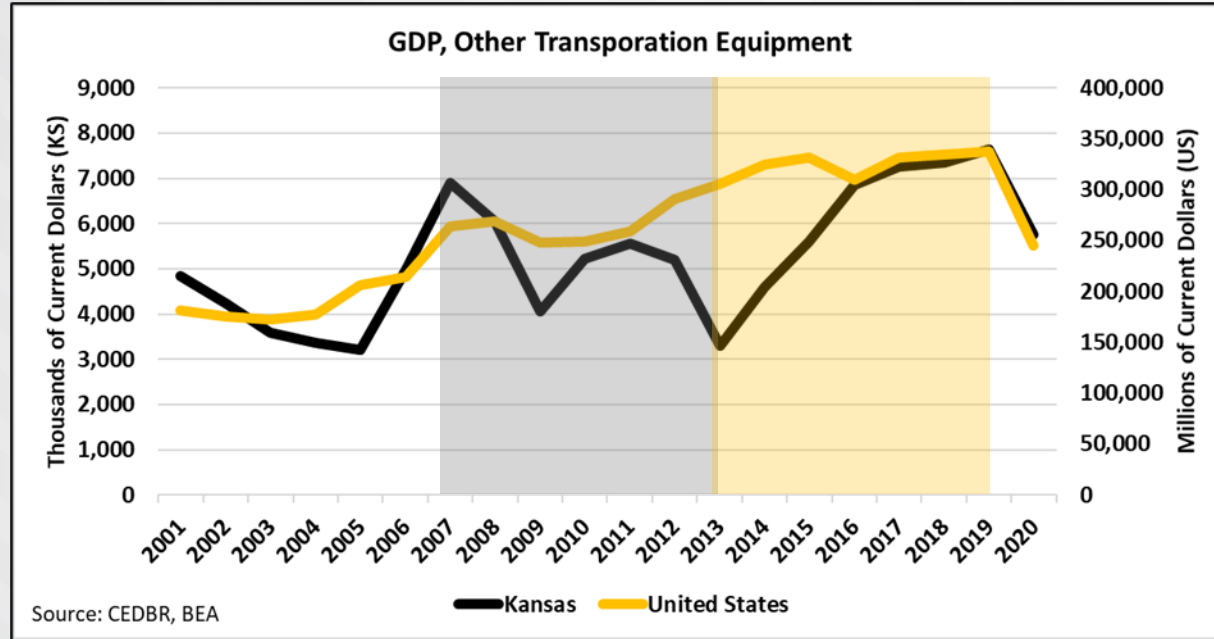




# Aerospace – Trends

# Transportation Equipment

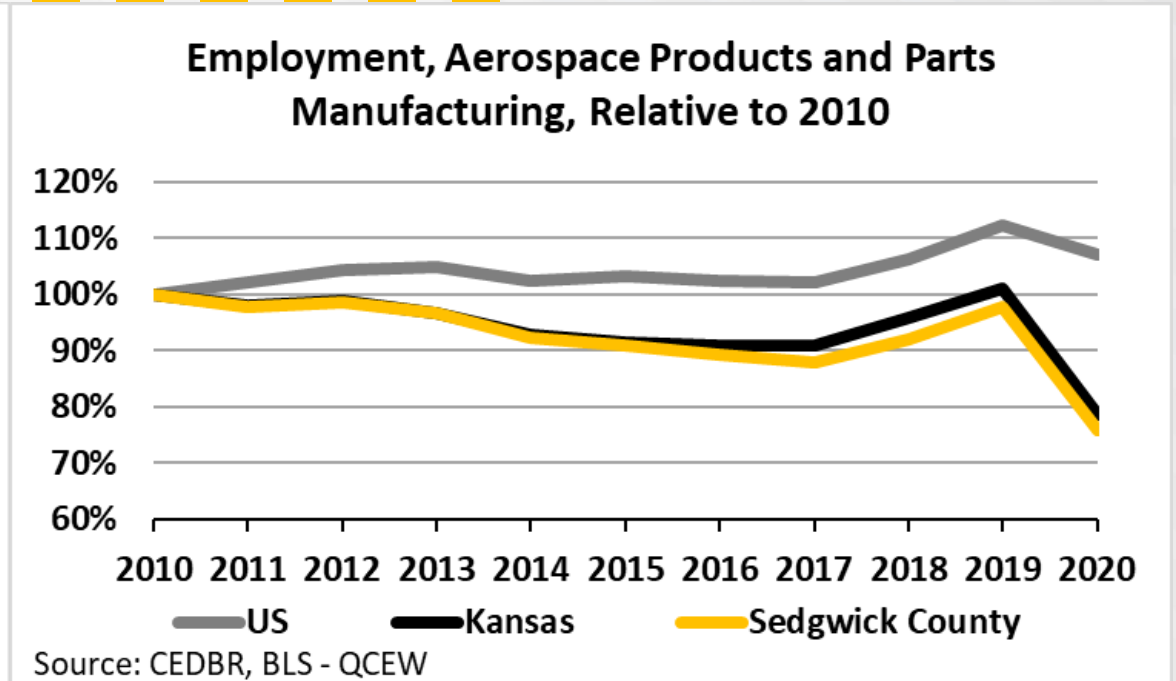
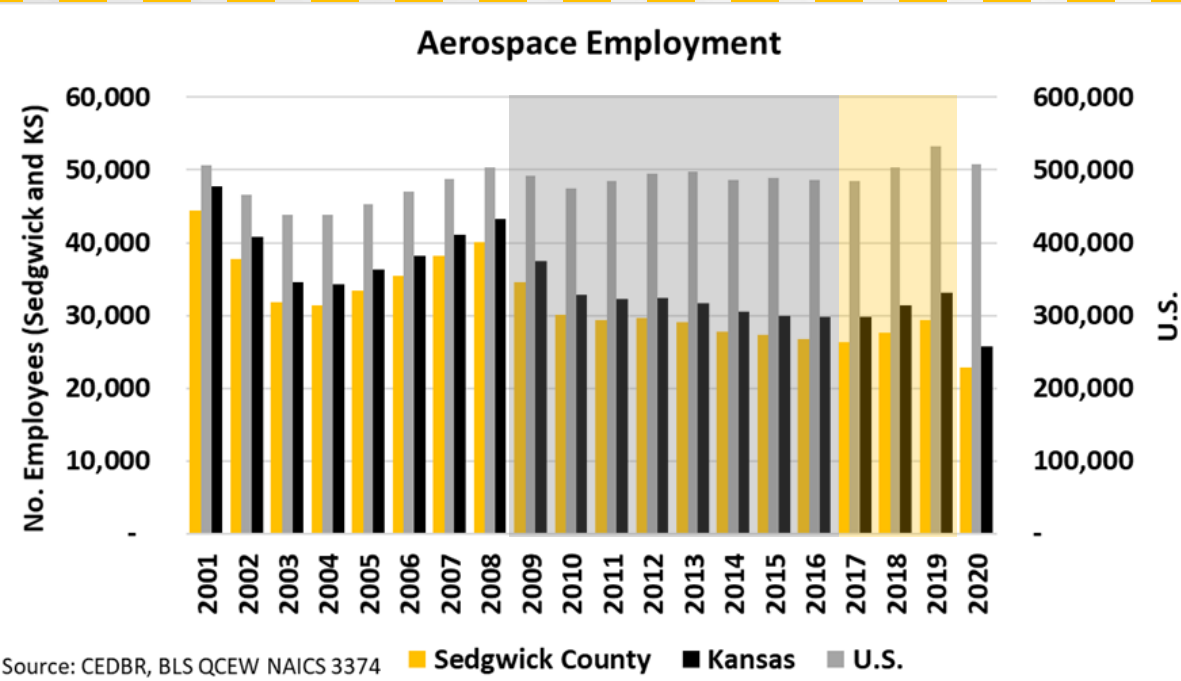


Change in GDP, Year to Year				
	Wichita Durable Goods	Sedgwick County Durable Goods	Kansas OTE	United States OTE
2014	27.3%	29.9%	39.6%	6.2%
2015	16.6%	17.4%	22.1%	2.1%
2016	17.0%	17.9%	22.4%	-6.8%
2017	3.6%	4.2%	6.1%	7.2%
2018	2.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%
2019	4.5%	4.4%	3.9%	0.9%
2020	-22.5%	-23.6%	-24.7%	-27.6%
2014 - 2019 Average	11.8%	12.6%	15.9%	1.8%

Source: CEDBR, BEA

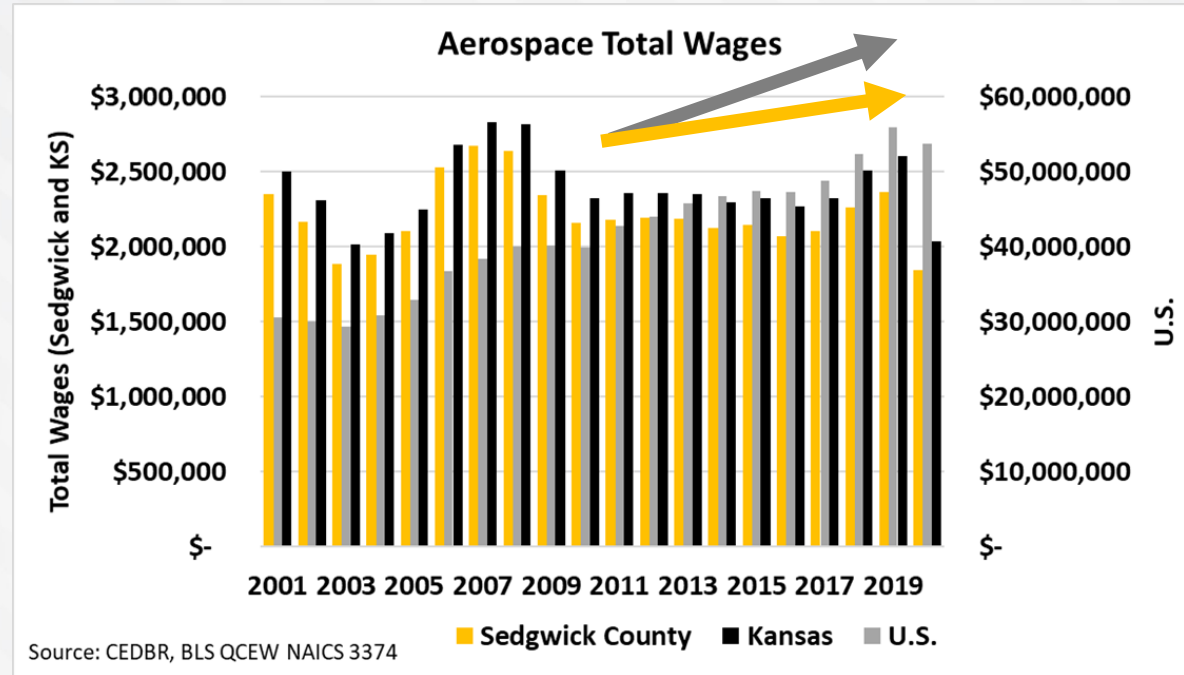
- 2007-2013 - Industry restructuring
- 2013-2019 - Increased demand
- 2020 - COVID

# Aerospace Employment



- 2009-2017-shift in labor utilization and skills
- 2017-2019- delayed race for labor
- COVID – (-20.3%)

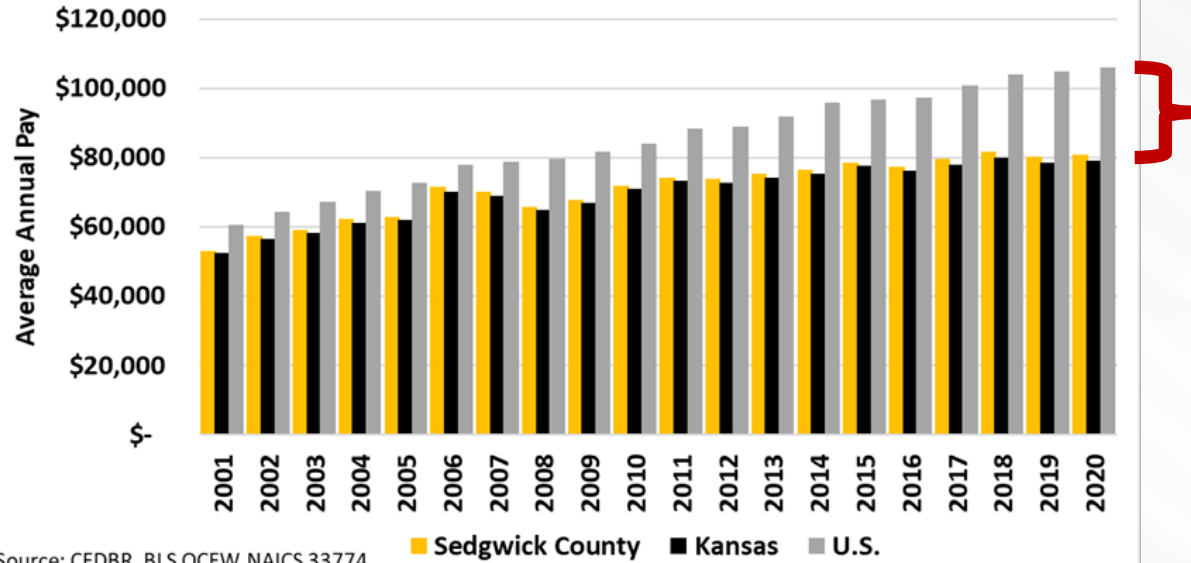
# Aerospace Wages



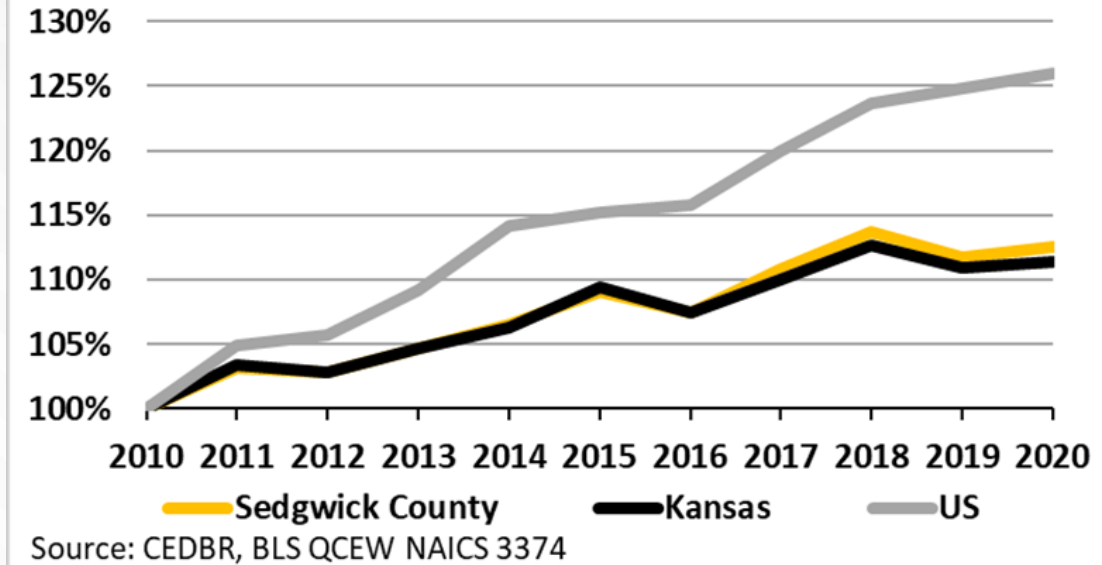
- Total wages fell behind the nation
- Labor compensation remains on a steady incline
- Decreased productivity 2018 and 2019 was mostly a function of increased labor

# Average Annual Wages

Aerospace Average Annual Pay



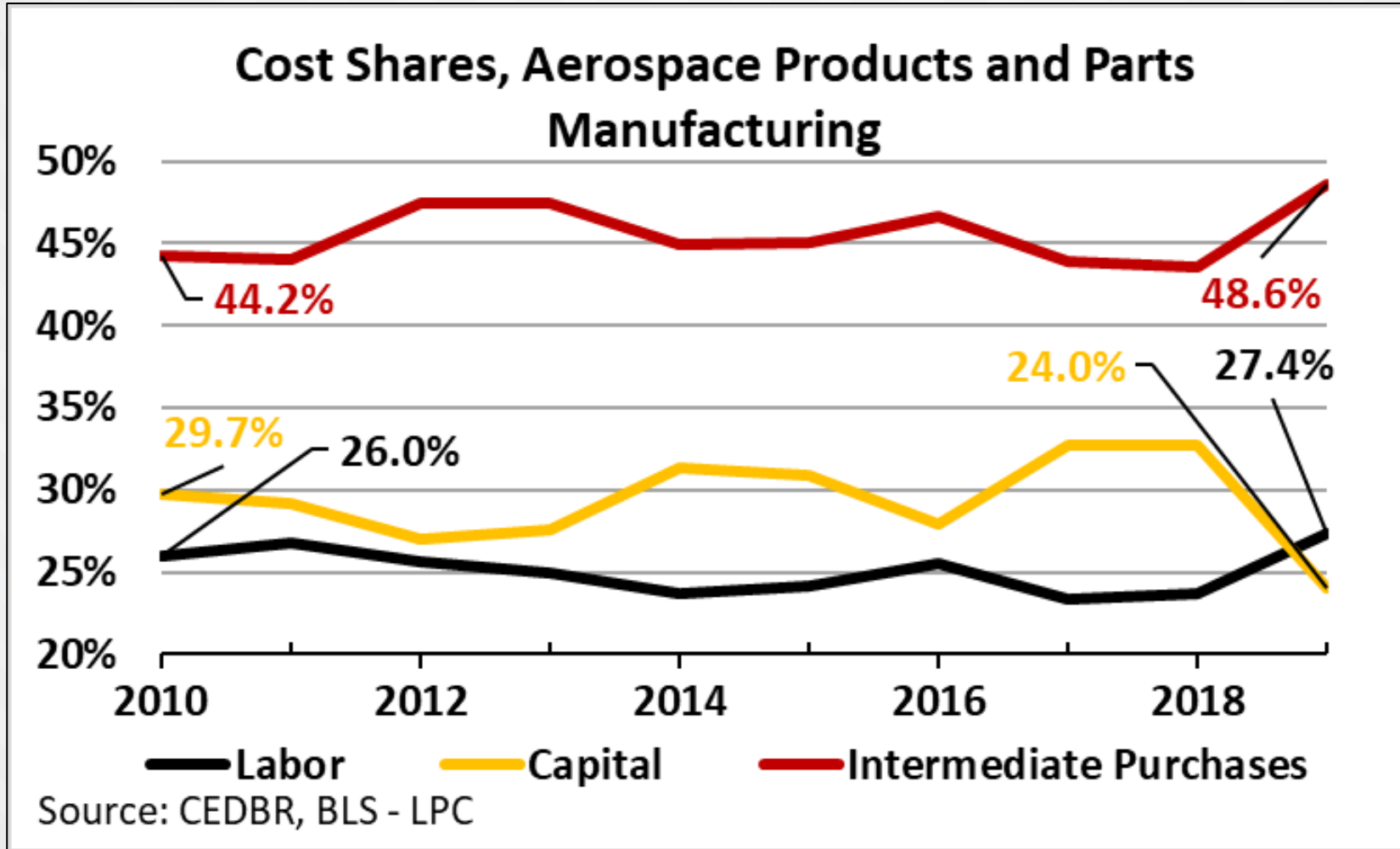
Aerospace Average Annual Pay, Relative to 2010



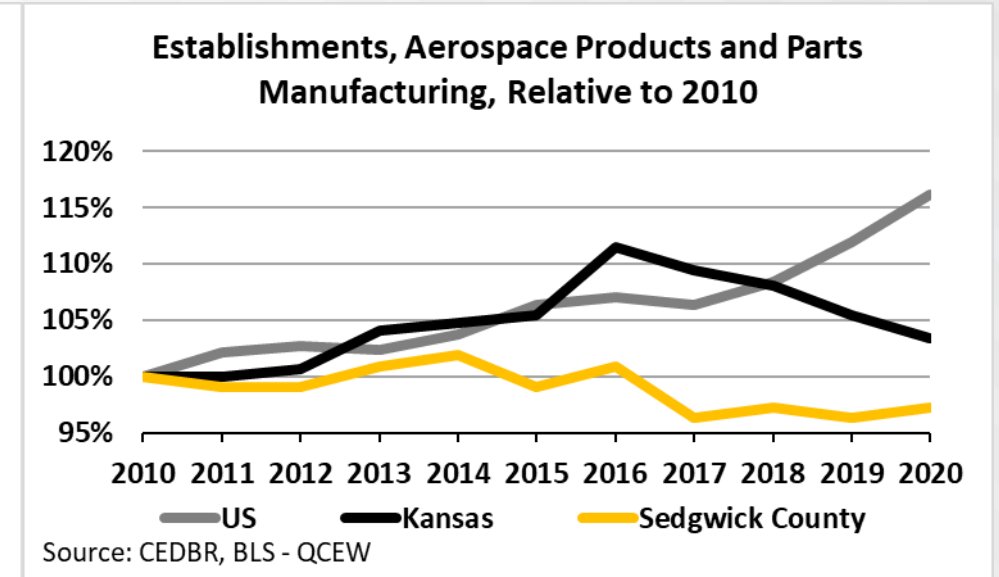
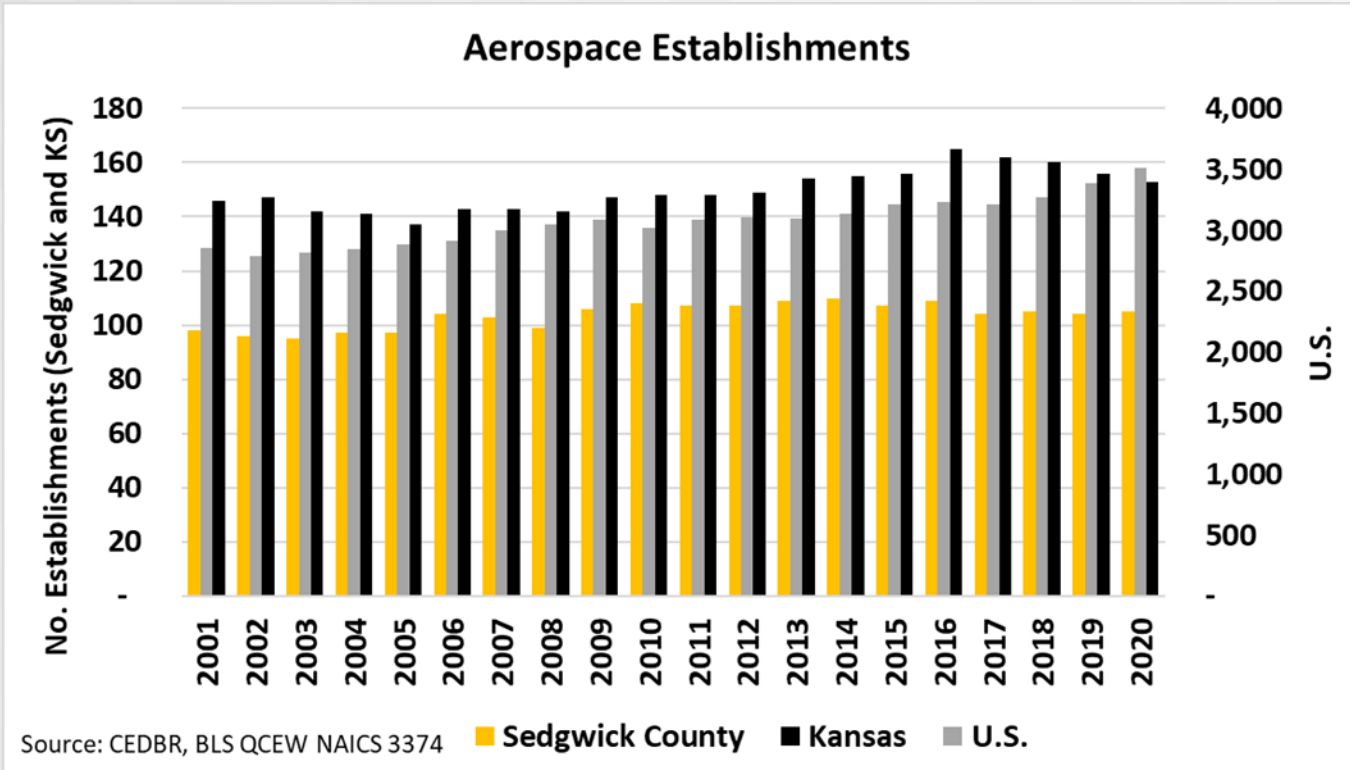
- Widening wage gap
  - Some of this is explained by the labor composition



# US trends in the cost of production



# Aerospace Establishments



- Decline is mostly explained by industry restructuring

# Summary

---

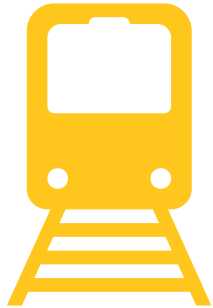
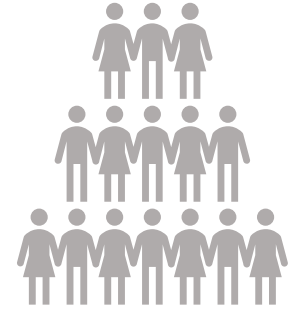
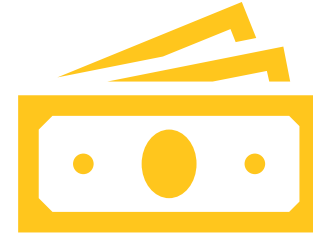
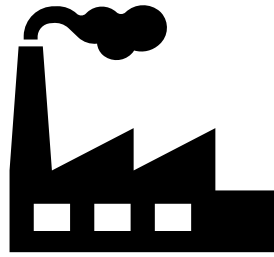
- Kansas Aerospace employment and output fell behind the nation over last decade.
- Kansas Aerospace wages are no longer competitive.
- The share of labor input costs have been rising after multiple years of capital investment.
- The Kansas Aerospace industry was trending up prior to COVID.





# Aerospace Impact

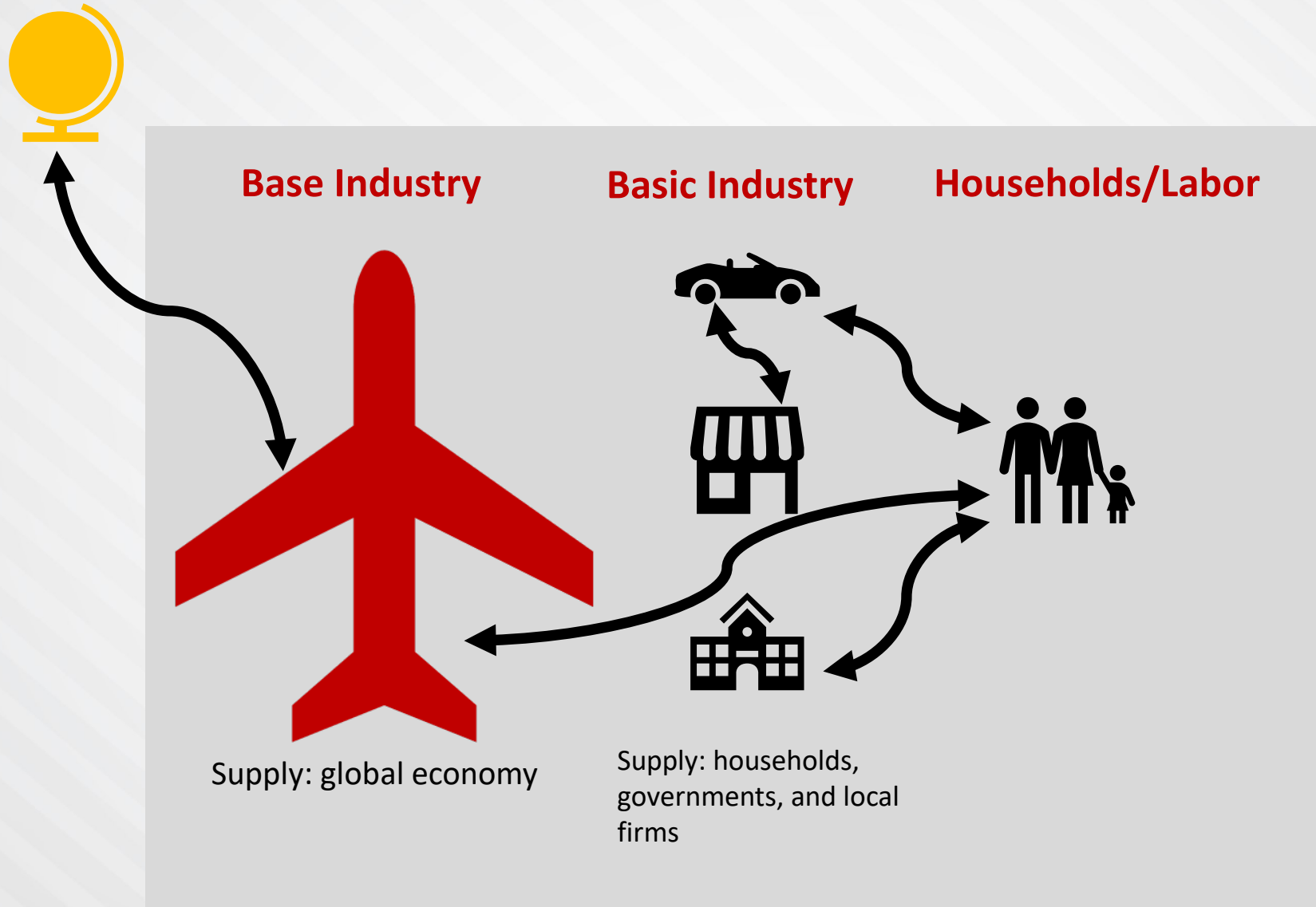




## What are the economic interconnections of Aerospace and the regional economy?

- Firms (supply chain)
- Labor markets
- Government
- Community
- Infrastructure (e.g. roads)
- Quality of life
- Universities
- Schools
- Financial system

# When does an industry drive a regional economy?



# What should be included as aerospace?



- **Supply-chain?**
  - Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)
    - Tier one
    - Tier two
    - Tier three
- **Summation of aerospace products and parts?**
  - But this leaves out the following:
    - Fabricated metals
    - Machining
    - Marketing
    - Engineering
    - Warehouse/distribution

# Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing - 3364

---

- **Components**

- Aircraft Manufacturing
- Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing
- Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing
- Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Manufacturing
- Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Unit and Propulsion Unit Parts Manufacturing
- Other Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing

- **Limitations**

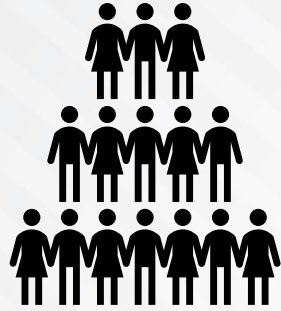
- Potential undercounting of the market (e.g. aerospace engineering)



# Kansas Aerospace Products and Parts: Direct Impact

---

Direct



33,182  
Jobs



\$2.8 billion  
Labor Income



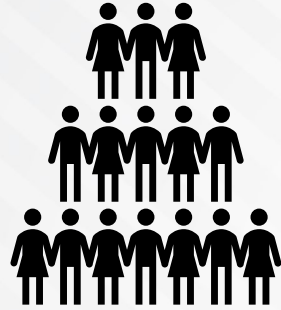
\$8.1 billion  
Output

# Flow through the economy

Jobs

Labor Income

Output



Indirect



7,317

\$508.5 million

\$1.6 billion

Induced



15,866

\$748.1 million

\$2.5 billion

# Multiplier

---

- **Employment 1.7**

- For every 100 aerospace workers, the industry supports additional 70 jobs within the Kansas economy.

- **Labor Income 1.5**

- For every \$1,000 spent on wages, the state economy benefits from an additional \$455 in income.

- **Output 1.5**

- For every million in production, aerospace supports an additional \$504,448 firm sales.

# Total Impact

## Aerospace Impact

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Employment	33,182	7,317	15,866	56,365
Income	\$ 2,763,972,177	\$ 508,494,601	\$ 748,122,206	\$ 4,020,588,985
Output	\$ 8,142,361,892	\$ 1,640,840,872	\$ 2,466,554,608	\$ 12,249,757,372

Source: CEDBR

## Fiscal Impact

	Employee Compensation	Proprietor Income	Tax on Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Total State and Local Tax	\$430,951	\$0	\$194,718,805	\$96,988,485	\$15,415,133
Total Federal Tax	\$465,593,491	\$9,102,383	\$24,795,482	\$270,477,787	\$39,904,494
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$466,024,442</b>	<b>\$9,102,383</b>	<b>\$219,514,287</b>	<b>\$367,466,272</b>	<b>\$55,319,627</b>

Source: CEDBR (2022\$)

# Perspective – 22%

---

## Share of labor income supported by Aerospace in Kansas





# Detailed Impacts

## Employment Impact

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Agriculture	-	2	53	54
Mining	-	51	56	107
Construction	-	39	120	159
Manufacturing	33,182	1,357	131	34,670
TIPU	-	605	703	1,308
Trade	-	1,001	3,144	4,145
Service	-	4,202	11,527	15,729
Government	-	60	131	192
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,182</b>	<b>7,317</b>	<b>15,866</b>	<b>56,365</b>

Source: CEDBR

## Labor Income Impact

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Agriculture	\$ -	\$ 51,660	\$ 1,535,987	\$ 1,587,647
Mining	\$ -	\$ 1,223,210	\$ 1,374,313	\$ 2,597,522
Construction	\$ -	\$ 2,312,385	\$ 6,870,094	\$ 9,182,479
Manufacturing	\$ 2,763,972,177	\$ 114,413,271	\$ 8,887,087	\$ 2,887,272,536
TIPU	\$ -	\$ 49,385,202	\$ 56,317,428	\$ 105,702,629
Trade	\$ -	\$ 79,107,445	\$ 111,749,859	\$ 190,857,304
Service	\$ -	\$ 256,648,626	\$ 550,674,183	\$ 807,322,809
Government	\$ -	\$ 5,352,803	\$ 10,713,256	\$ 16,066,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,763,972,177</b>	<b>\$ 508,494,601</b>	<b>\$ 748,122,206</b>	<b>\$ 4,020,588,985</b>

Source: CEDBR (2022\$)

## Output Impact

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Agriculture	\$ -	\$ 219,017	\$ 8,502,444	\$ 8,721,462
Mining	\$ -	\$ 14,543,808	\$ 17,210,543	\$ 31,754,351
Construction	\$ -	\$ 7,958,853	\$ 25,326,806	\$ 33,285,659
Manufacturing	\$ 8,142,361,892	\$ 555,791,932	\$ 97,765,647	\$ 8,795,919,471
TIPU	\$ -	\$ 195,570,530	\$ 212,292,938	\$ 407,863,468
Trade	\$ -	\$ 270,547,937	\$ 361,084,194	\$ 631,632,130
Service	\$ -	\$ 580,734,047	\$ 1,710,821,340	\$ 2,291,555,387
Government	\$ -	\$ 15,474,747	\$ 33,550,696	\$ 49,025,443
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,142,361,892</b>	<b>\$ 1,640,840,872</b>	<b>\$ 2,466,554,608</b>	<b>\$ 12,249,757,372</b>

Source: CEDBR (2022\$)