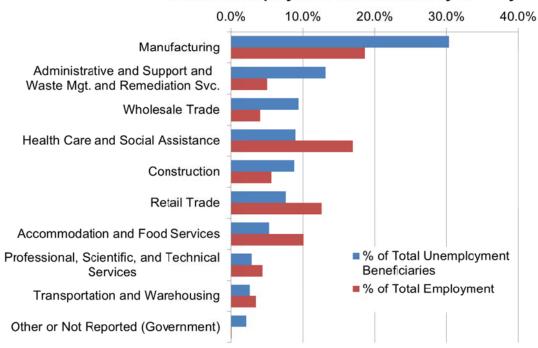


Industry Profile of Wichita Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries

Q3 2014

The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines an unemployed person as one 16 years and older having no employment and having made specific efforts to find employment in the past four weeks. By this definition, there was an average of 17,436 unemployed people in the Wichita metropolitan area in the third quarter of 2014, approximately 46 percent of whom collected unemployment insurance benefits. In the third quarter of 2014 there were approximately 8,027 people, age 16 and over, who collected unemployment insurance benefits. That is an increase of approximately 4 percent from the second quarter. The Kansas Department of Labor has provided data on these unemployment insurance beneficiaries, including the industry from which they were separated.

Wichita MSA Unemployment Beneficiaries by Industry



Source: Kansas Department of Labor, U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 County Business Patterns

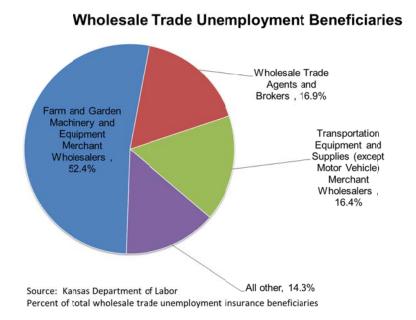
¹ The Kansas Department of Labor provided detailed unemployment beneficiary demographic and industry data for third quarter 2013 at the county level, which was aggregated to the Wichita MSA.

In the third quarter of 2014, five industries accounted for 70.9 percent of unemployment insurance beneficiaries in the Wichita area; manufacturing, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, wholesale trade, health care and social assistance, and construction. Only two industries had increases in the number of beneficiaries of any significance; manufacturing and wholesale trade.

Wichita MSA	Unemp. Ins. Beneficiaries Q3 2014		Ind. as a % of Total Emp.	Change from Q2 2014
Manufacturing	2,438	30.4%	18.6%	709
Administrative and Support and				
Waste Mgt. and Remediation Svc.	1,065	13.3%	5.1%	(46)
Wholesale Trade	756	9.4%	4.1%	507
Health Care and Social Assistance	721	9.0%	17.0%	(133)
Construction	708	8.8%	5.7%	(52)
Retail Trade	613	7.6%	12.7%	28
Accommodation and Food Services	427	5.3%	10.1%	(32)
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	236	2.9%	4.5%	(70)
Transportation and Warehousing	215	2.7%	3.6%	(423)
Other or Not Reported (Government)	176	2.2%	0.0%	(6)
Other Services (except Public Administration)	154	1.9%	4.6%	13
Educational Services	137	1.7%	2.0%	(74)
Finance and Insurance	94	1.2%	4.1%	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	89	1.1%	1.8%	13
Information	83	1.0%	1.9%	(67)
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	69	0.9%	1.4%	(15)
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	15	0.2%	0.7%	(9)
Management of Companies and Enterprises	14	0.2%	1.8%	(7)
Utilities	10	0.1%	0.4%	-
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7	0.1%	0.0%	(12)
Total	8,027	100.0%	100.0%	324

Source: Kansas Department of Labor, U.S. Census Bureau 2012 County Business Patterns

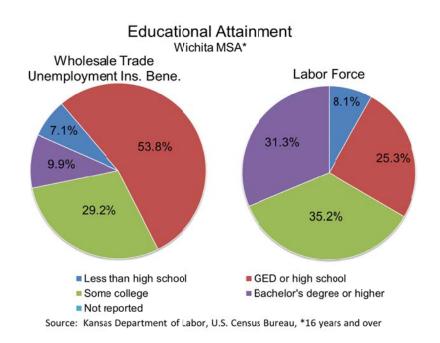
Wholesale Trade



Between the second and third guarters of 2014, there was the second highest increase in the number of unemployment insurance beneficiaries in the wholesale trade industry. This industry had a slight decrease in the number of beneficiaries in the second quarter, and then a significant increase, tripling, in the third quarter. The majority of these workers were separated from farm and garden machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers. This industry

comprises establishments primarily engaged in the merchant wholesale distribution of specialized machinery, equipment, and related parts generally used in agricultural, farm, and lawn and garden activities.

Across all subsectors of wholesale trade, there is a significantly lower level of educational attainment in beneficiaries of unemployment insurance than in the general labor force. Over 60 percent of these unemployment insurance beneficiaries have no more education than a high school diploma.



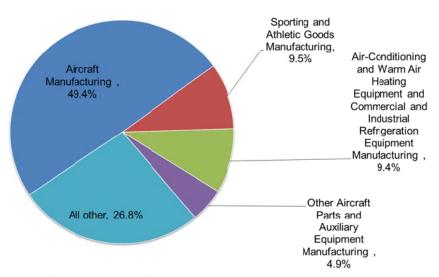
Demographically, unemployment beneficiaries in wholesale trade are more likely to be male than female. As in the general labor force, they are also most likely to be white. However, there is a slightly higher level of minorities working in the wholesale trade industry.

Wholesale Trade				
Wichita MSA	Labor Force	Unemployment Ins. Benef.		
Age - 16 years and over				
16 to 24	16.1%	6.7%		
25 to 44	42.1%	41.5%		
45 to 64	37.9%	49.5%		
65 and over	4.0%	2.2%		
Race - 16 years and over				
White	83.1%	82.4%		
Black or African American	6.9%	8.1%		
Asian	3.5%	3.8%		
American Ind. and Alas. Native	0.8%	0.7%		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Isl.	0.1%	0.0%		
Other or not reported	5.7%	5.0%		
Gender - 20 to 64 years				
Male	53.2%	79.7%		
Female	46.8%	20.3%		

Source: Kansas Department of Labor, U.S. Census Bureau

Manufacturing

Manufacturing Unemployment Beneficiaries

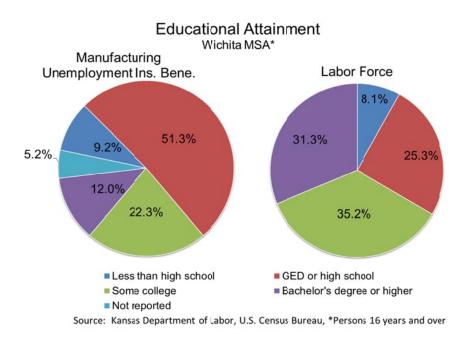


Source: Kansas Department of Labor

Percent of total manufacturing unemployment insurance beneficiaries

In the third quarter there was an increase of 709 unemployment beneficiaries from the manufacturing industry, the highest increase of any industry. Of the beneficiaries from the manufacturing industry, 49.4 percent were from aircraft manufacturing. Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing accounted for the second highest number of beneficiaries at 9.5 percent.

Across all subsectors of manufacturing, there is a significantly lower level of educational attainment in manufacturing beneficiaries of unemployment insurance than in the general labor force. More than 60 percent of manufacturing unemployment insurance beneficiaries have no more education than a high school diploma; in the Wichita labor force 33 percent have no more education than a high school diploma.



Demographically, Wichita manufacturing unemployment insurance beneficiaries are most likely to be male, between 45 and 64 years old. As in the general labor force, they are also most likely to be white. However, there is more racial diversity in manufacturing unemployment beneficiaries than in the general labor force.