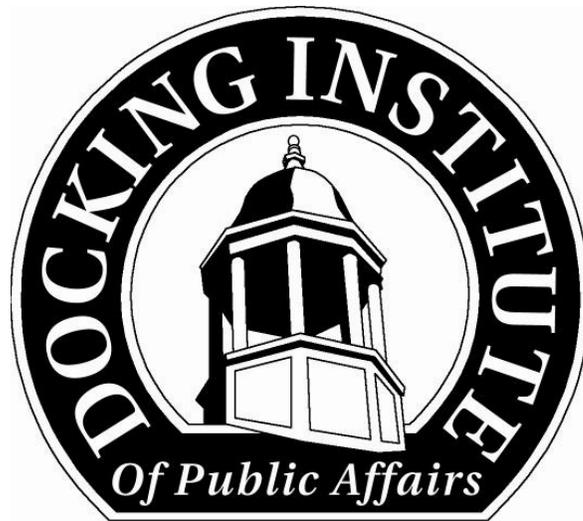


Salina Regional Airport and Airport
Industrial Center
Economic Impact Study



2016 Report

(Economic Impact Data at 12-31-14)

Prepared For

Salina Airport Authority

Salina, Kansas

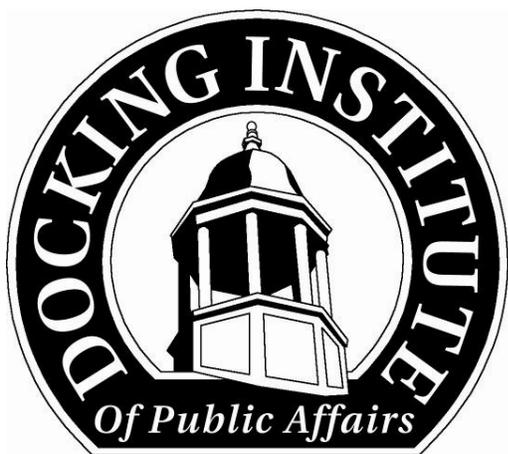
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Salina Regional Airport and Airport Industrial Center Economic Impact Study

Fiscal Year 2014

(the most recent year of available economic data)

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Executive Summary

- The businesses and organizations located at the Salina Regional Airport and Airport Industrial Center (SLN/SAIC) contributed approximately 60 percent of the total economic activity in Saline County during 2014.
- The total employment associated with SLN/SAIC activity during 2014 was 6,459 jobs (17.3 percent of the employment in Saline County).
- The SLN/SAIC activity contributed approximately 25 percent of the total economic activity in the Seven County Region during 2014 and produced 6,010 jobs.
- The SLN/SAIC businesses and organizations contributed approximately 7.7 percent of the total economic activity in the Twenty-five County Region during 2014 and produced 6,505 jobs.
- SLN/SAIC activity contributed approximately 1.3 percent of the total economic activity in Kansas during 2014 and produced 7,796 jobs.

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Introduction

The Salina Airport Authority is a body corporate and politic. The Authority was created by the City of Salina in April 1965 (Sec. 4-16, Salina City Code) pursuant to the authority granted by the City by the surplus property and public airport authority act of the State of Kansas (K.S.A. 27-315 et seq.). The Authority was created for the purpose of accepting, as surplus property, portions of the former Schilling Air Force Base, which was closed by the United States Department of Defense in June 1965. By quitclaim deed, the Authority received over 2,900 acres of land and numerous buildings for the purpose of operating and developing the Salina Regional Airport and the Salina Airport Industrial Center. The Authority is managed and controlled by a five-member Board of Directors appointed by the Salina City Commission.

The Salina Regional Airport is the only commercial service airport serving Salina/Saline County and the 25-county area, which comprises North Central Kansas. The Airport also services the corporate, business, private aviation, and flight training needs of industry, business, and individuals in the area. The Airport is also used by Kansas State University Polytechnic (KSUP). The campus of KSUP is located adjacent to the Airport and is one of the nation's top five aviation programs. The college offers degrees in professional flight training, airframe and power plant maintenance, avionics technology, and airport management.

The Salina Regional Airport and Airport Industrial Center is home for over 100 businesses and organizations. Fifty-three of the businesses and organizations are tenants of the Authority. One of the primary functions of the Authority is to facilitate the continued growth of jobs and payroll at the Airport and Airport Industrial Center. The Authority works in partnership with the City of Salina, Saline County, the Salina Area Chamber of Commerce and the Salina Community Economic Development Organization for the retention of existing business and industry and the recruitment of new business and industry.

Data Sources

The Salina Airport Authority (SAA) utilized a survey to collect economic information from the firms and organizations that are located at the Salina Regional Airport and Airport Industrial Center (SLN/SAIC). SAA staff reviewed the surveys and found that some surveys had incomplete and/or incorrect information. Follow-up contacts were made to complete and/or correct the survey information. The final data set contained useable data from 91 of the over 100 businesses and organizations located at the SLN/SAIC.

The missing data (from the surveys that were unusable) results in a slightly smaller economic impact. It may be helpful in future surveys to share this report with those who will be filling out the next surveys, so that they see the level of aggregation used. For some, believing that firm-specific information will be divulged may cause them to

hesitate to share economic information, particularly gross sales, for competitive business reasons.

Research Methodology

The purpose of this study is to determine the approximate magnitude of the economic impact of the Salina Airport Authority (SLN/SAIC) and its businesses and organizations on the local economy. Four regions were examined with each one larger than the previous one. The smallest region is Saline County, and the largest region is the State of Kansas. We also examined a seven county region and a twenty-five county region.

The model used in this study is based on the work of Wassily Leontif. Leontif's input-output models attempt to quantify the interdependences between the various sectors of an economy. The model used for this analysis is the IMPLAN Software model. The IMPLAN software and its database calculate appropriate industry level multipliers at the county level or a multi-county regional level. The source data for this model comes from a wide variety of sources that are collected and published by the U.S. Government. Additional data, specific to this analysis, comes from the survey conducted by SLN/SAIC.

How an economy responds to changes in economic activity can be quantified based on the buy-sell relationships among the economic agents (businesses, governmental entities, and households) located

within the studied economy. Input-Output (I-O) models estimate the inter-industry relationships in an economy (or region) by measuring the distribution of inputs purchased and outputs sold by each industry. Through the use of I-O models, it is possible to calculate how the impact of one dollar flows or “ripples” through a regional economy. As this economic activity (measured by the dollar) flows through the economy, it causes additional economic activity (expenditures and employment). This is the multiplier effect: a quantitative measure of the ripple effects that an initial expenditure has on its economy.

The total economic impact on an economy is the sum of the initial economy activity, the Direct Effect, plus all of the secondary effects, the Indirect Effect and Induced Effect. The Multiplier Effect combines the Direct Effect and these secondary effects for each sector in the geographic region. Businesses initially benefiting from the direct effects will subsequently increase spending at other local businesses. The indirect effect is a measure of this increase in business-to-business activity. Induced effects are the results of increased personal income caused by both the direct and indirect effects. Businesses that experience increased revenue from the direct and indirect effects will then increase payroll expenditures by hiring more employees, raising salaries, or increasing payroll hours. Households will then increase spending at local businesses. The induced effect is a measure of the increase in household-to-business activity. The Implan model recalculates the Indirect and Induced Multipliers for each economic sector when the geographic region is changed.

These changes reflect the relationships that exist among entities in the changed region. Although the change is usually positive, it can be negative. The multipliers for the Twenty-five County Region and the State of Kansas are larger than those for the Saline County Region, but these multipliers are smaller for the Seven County Region than they are for the Saline County Region. Clearly, it is critical to accurately measure both the initial economic activity and the level of the flow through the economy.

Base Economic Measures

We started with basic measures of the most recent year of available economic data (2014) to measure the level of economic activity in each of the geographic areas studied. Table 1 shows these levels of employment and economic activity for Saline County, the Seven County region, the Twenty-five County region, and the State of Kansas. As the regions become larger the total number of employed persons and the amount of economic activity (Output) usually increases. As noted earlier, there is a slight shrinkage in both Employment and Output when comparing the Seven County Region to the Saline County Region.

Table 1 – Basic Economic Measures, 2014

Region	Employment	Output
Saline County	37,236	\$2,638,481,546
Seven Counties	84,060	\$6,190,460,310
Twenty-five Counties	296,135	\$21,067,116,935
Kansas	1,883,641	\$150,763,881,995

The Seven County region consists of Dickinson, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Marion, McPherson, Ottawa, and Saline Counties. The Twenty-five County region includes the previous seven counties plus Barton, Chase, Clay, Cloud, Geary, Harvey, Jewell, Marshall, Mitchell, Morris, Osborne, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Russell, Smith, and Washington Counties.

Saline County

The gross regional product (GRP), or the level of economic activity, for Saline County for 2014 was \$2,638,481,546. The total level of economic activity generated by the businesses located at SLN/SAIC facilities was \$1,535,293,645. Table 2 shows the direct economic impact, the induced and the indirect economic activity, and the total economic impact for employment and output. Employment provides a measure of economic activity in terms of full time jobs. Output measures economic activity in terms of gross regional product (GRP). The businesses located at the SLN/SAIC contributed 58 percent of the total economic activity for Saline County for 2014 when measured by Output, but provided only 16 percent of the jobs. However, these are some of the most productive jobs in Saline County.

Table 2 – Business Impact, Saline County

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	3,073	\$1,159,763,743
Indirect Effect	1,192	\$190,784,428
Induced Effect	1,581	\$184,745,474
Total Effect	5,846	\$1,535,293,645

Table 3 shows the economic impacts of the educational institutions that are located at SLN/SAIC. The total level of economic activity generated by the educational institutions located at SLN/SAIC facilities was \$39,232,297. The educational institutions located in the Salina Airport Authority contributed 1.5 percent of the total economic activity for Saline County for 2014. The number of jobs associated

with this sector is about 1.1 percent of the total jobs in Saline County. However, this analysis does not fully measure the value of these graduates. The graduates of these institutions typically both earn more and are more productive workers, but they may not stay in the local area. This highlights one of the limitations of economic analysis – that it does not measure some factors.

Table 3 – Educational Institutions Impact, Saline County

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	293	\$27,766,969
Indirect Effect	42	\$4,640,437
Induced Effect	58	\$6,824,891
Total Effect	393	\$39,232,297

Table 4 shows the economic impacts of the military institutions that are located at the SLN/SAIC. There is no indirect effect because these are the results of business-to-business transactions indirectly caused by the direct effects. The indirect effect is a measure of the increase in business-to-business activity, which does not occur with the military. The total level of economic activity generated by the military institutions located at the SLN/SAIC facilities was \$11,956,019. The military institutions located at the SLN/SAIC contributed 220 jobs and approximately 0.5 percent of the total economic activity for Saline County for 2014.

Table 4 – Military Institutions Impact, Saline County

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	189	\$8,338,602
Indirect Effect	0	0
Induced Effect	31	\$3,617,417
Total Effect	220	\$11,956,019

Finally, Table 5 shows the total economic impact on Saline County that can be traced to the entities that are located at SLN/SAIC facilities. The total level of economic activity generated by the businesses, educational institutions, and military units for 2014 was \$1,586,481,961. Altogether, SLN/SAIC and its tenants contributed approximately 60 percent of the total economic activity in Saline County during 2014. The total employment associated with SLN/SAIC and its tenants was 6,459 jobs (17.3 percent of the employment in Saline County).

Table 5 – SLN/SAIC Total Impact, Saline County

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	3,555	*\$1,195,869,313
Indirect Effect	*1,233	*\$195,424,866
Induced Effect	*1,671	\$195,187,782
Total Effect	6,459	\$1,586,481,961

* Total Impacts may not equal sum of individual impacts due to rounding

Seven County Region

The GRP for the Seven County region for 2014 was \$6,190,460,310, and is about 2.3 times larger than that of the Saline County Region.

The total level of economic activity generated by the businesses and organizations located at SLN/SAIC facilities was \$1,493,638,910.

Table 6 shows the direct economic impact, the induced and the indirect economic activity, and the total economic impact for employment and output. Employment provides a measure of economic activity in terms of full time jobs. Output measures economic activity in terms of GRP. The businesses located at the SLN/SAIC contributed 24 percent of the total economic activity for Saline County for 2014 when measured by Output. They also generate 5,411 (6 percent) of the jobs.

Table 6 – Business Impact, Seven County Region

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	3,073	\$1,160,195,083
Indirect Effect	990	\$173,912,693
Induced Effect	1,348	\$159,531,134
Total Effect	5,411	\$1,493,638,910

Table 7 shows the economic impacts of the educational institutions that are located at the SLN/SAIC in the Seven County Region. The total level of economic activity generated by the educational institutions located at the SLN/SAIC facilities was \$38,333,244. The number of jobs associated with this sector was 383 out of a regional total of 84,060 (or less than 0.5 percent).

Table 7 – Educational Institutions Impact, Seven County Region

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	293	\$27,777,715
Indirect Effect	39	\$4,486,081
Induced Effect	51	\$6,069,448
Total Effect	383	\$38,333,244

Table 8 shows the economic impacts of the military institutions that are located at the SLN/SAIC. There is no indirect effect because these are the results of business-to-business transactions indirectly caused by the direct effects. This does not occur with the military. The total level of economic activity generated by the military institutions located at the SLN/SAIC facilities was \$11,607,396. The military institutions located in the Salina Airport Authority contributed 217 jobs to the Seven County Region.

Table 8 – Military Institutions Impact, Seven County Region

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	189	\$8,339,580
Indirect Effect	0	0
Induced Effect	28	\$3,267,816
Total Effect	217	\$11,607,396

Table 9 shows the total economic impact on the Seven County Region that can be traced to the entities that are located at SLN/SAIC facilities. The total level of economic activity generated by the businesses and organizations, educational institutions, and military units for 2014 was \$1,543,579,550. Altogether, the SLN/SAIC contributed approximately 25 percent of the total economic activity in

the Seven County Region during 2014. The total employment associated with the SLN/SAIC was 6,010 jobs (7.2 percent of the employment in the Seven County Region).

Table 9 – SLN/SAIC Total Impact, Seven County Region

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	3,555	\$1,196,312,378
Indirect Effect	1,029	\$178,398,774
Induced Effect	*1,426	\$168,868,398
Total Effect	*6,010	\$1,543,579,550

* Total Impacts may not equal sum of individual impacts due to rounding

Twenty-five County Region

The gross regional product for the Twenty-five County Region for 2014 was \$21,067,116,935. The GRP of the Twenty-five County Region is about 8 times larger than that of the Saline County Region. The total level of economic activity generated by the businesses located at SLN/SAIC facilities was \$1,572,375,242. Table 10 shows the direct economic impact, the induced and the indirect economic activity, and the total economic impact for employment and output. The businesses located at the SLN/SAIC contributed 7.5 percent of the total economic activity for the Twenty-five County Region for 2014 when measured by Output. They also generated 5,888 (2 percent) of the jobs.

Table 10 – Business Impact, Twenty-five County Region

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	3,073	\$1,160,195,083
Indirect Effect	1,342	\$237,267,666
Induced Effect	1,473	\$174,912,493
Total Effect	5,888	\$1,572,375,242

The economic impacts of the educational institutions that are located at the SLN/SAIC on the Twenty-five County Region are shown in Table 11. The total level of economic activity in this region that was generated by the educational institutions located at SLN/SAIC facilities was \$40,765,961. The number of jobs associated with this sector was 398 out of a regional total of 296,135 (or less than 0.1 percent).

Table 11 – Educational Institutions Impact, Twenty-five County Region

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	293	\$27,777,715
Indirect Effect	50	\$6,425,664
Induced Effect	55	\$6,562,582
Total Effect	398	\$40,765,961

The economic impacts of the military institutions that are located at the SLN/SAIC are shown in Table 12. Again, there is no Indirect Effect because these do not occur with the military. The total level of economic activity generated by the military institutions located at the SLN/SAIC facilities was \$11,797,273. The military institutions located in the SLN/SAIC contributed 218 jobs to the Twenty-five County Region.

Table 12 – Military Institutions Impact, Twenty-five County Region

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	189	\$8,339,579
Indirect Effect	0	0
Induced Effect	29	\$3,457,694
Total Effect	218	\$11,797,273

Finally, Table 13 shows the total economic impact on the Twenty-five County Region that can be traced to the entities that are located at the SLN/SAIC facilities. The total level of economic activity generated by the businesses, educational institutions, and military

units for 2014 was \$1,624,938,476. Altogether, the SLN/SAIC and its tenants contributed approximately 7.7 percent of the total economic activity in the Twenty-five County Region during 2014. The total employment associated with the SLN/SAIC activity was 6,505 jobs (2.2 percent of the employment in the Twenty-five County Region).

Table 13 – SLN/SAIC Total Impact, Twenty-five County Region

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	3,555	*\$1,196,312,378
Indirect Effect	1,392	\$243,693,330
Induced Effect	*1,558	*\$184,932,768
Total Effect	*6,505	\$1,624,938,476

* Total Impacts may not equal sum of individual impacts due to rounding

State of Kansas

The gross regional product for Kansas for 2014 was \$150,763,881,995. The GRP of Kansas is about 82 times larger than that of the Saline County Region. The total level of economic activity generated by the businesses located at the (SLN/SAIC) facilities was \$1,838,908,203. Table 14 shows the direct economic impact, the induced and the indirect economic activity, and the total economic impact for employment and output. The businesses located at the SLN/SAIC contributed 1.2 percent of the total economic activity for Kansas for 2014 when measured by Output. They also generated 7,143 (0.4 percent) of the jobs.

Table 14 – Business Impact, Kansas

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	3,073	\$1,160,195,083
Indirect Effect	1,948	\$396,165,662
Induced Effect	2,122	\$282,547,458
Total Effect	7,143	\$1,838,908,203

The economic impacts of the educational institutions that are located at the SLN/SAIC on the State of Kansas are shown in Table 15. The total level of economic activity in the State that was generated by the educational institutions located at the SLN/SAIC facilities was \$47,376,335. The number of jobs associated with this sector was 428 out of a State total of 1,883,641 (or about 0.02 percent).

Table 15 – Educational Institutions Impact, Kansas

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	293	\$27,777,715
Indirect Effect	61	\$9,786,280
Induced Effect	74	\$9,812,340
Total Effect	428	\$47,376,335

The economic impacts of the military institutions that are located at the SLN/SAIC are shown in Table 16. Again, there is no indirect effect because these do not occur with the military. The total level of economic activity generated by the military institutions located at the SLN/SAIC facilities was \$13,115,376. The military institutions located within the SLN/SAIC contributed 225 jobs to the State of Kansas.

Table 16 – Military Institutions Impact, Kansas

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	189	\$8,339,580
Indirect Effect	0	0
Induced Effect	36	\$4,775,796
Total Effect	225	\$13,115,376

Lastly, Table 17 shows the total economic impact in Kansas that can be traced to the entities that are located at SLN/SAIC facilities. The total level of economic activity generated by the businesses, educational institutions, and military units for 2014 was \$1,899,399,915. Altogether, SLN/SAIC and its tenants contributed approximately 1.3 percent of the total economic activity in Kansas during 2014. The total employment associated with SLN/SAIC activity was 7,796 jobs (0.4 percent of the employment in Kansas).

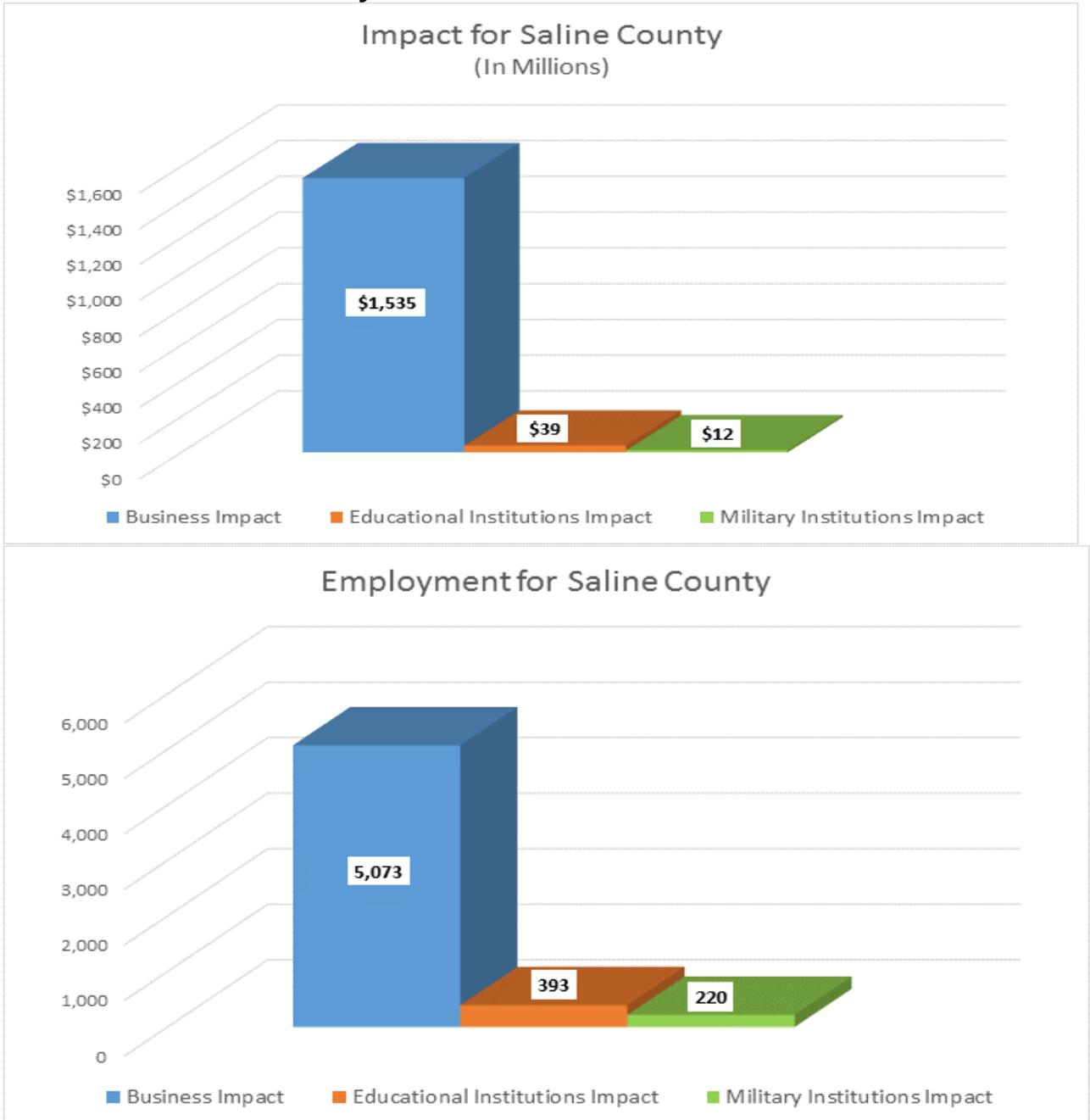
Table 17 – SLN/SAIC Total Impact, Kansas

Impact Type	Employment	Output
Direct Effect	3,555	\$1,196,312,378
Indirect Effect	2,009	*\$405,951,943
Induced Effect	2,232	\$297,135,594
Total Effect	7,796	*\$1,899,399,915

* Total Impacts may not equal sum of individual impacts due to rounding

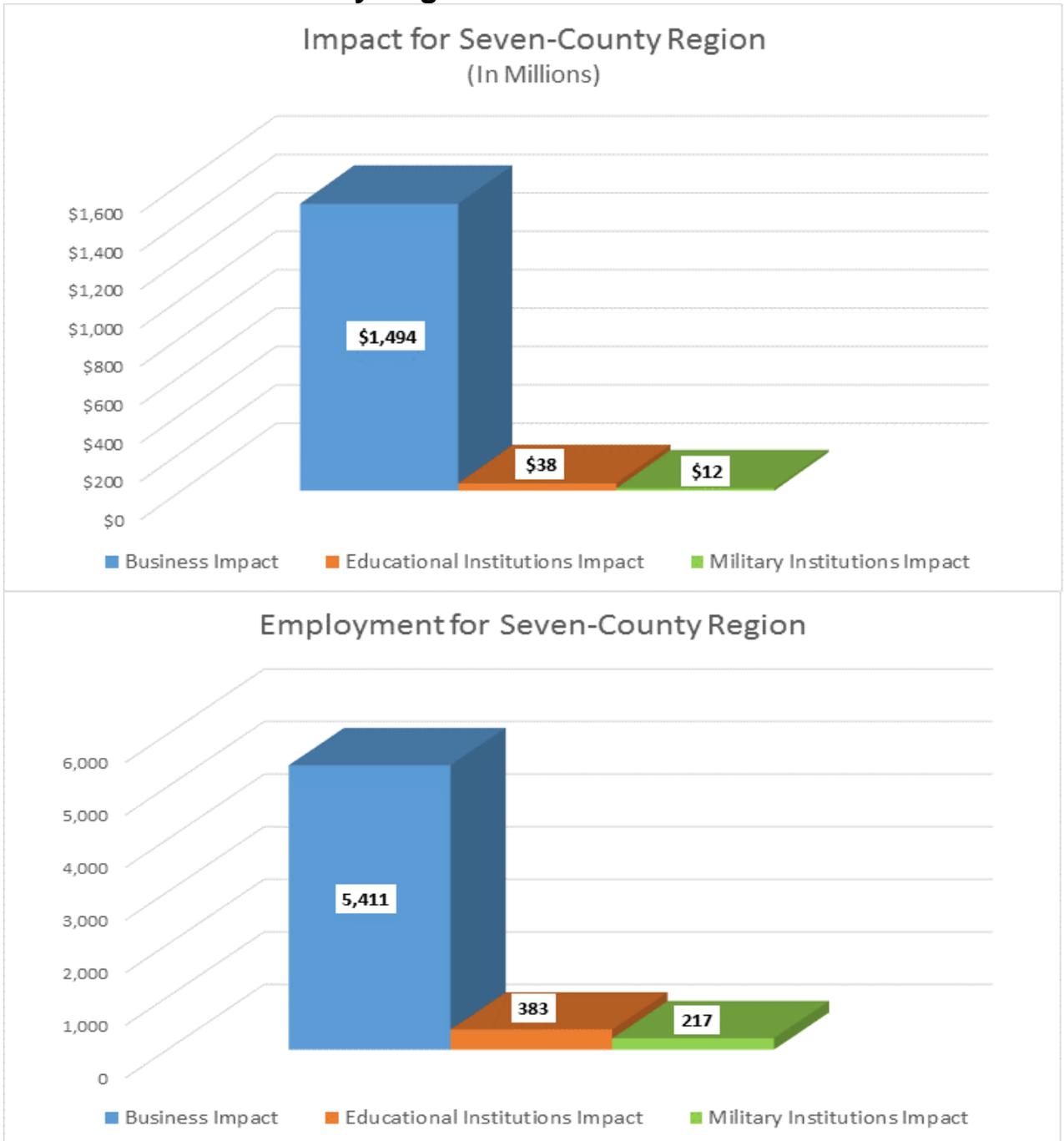
Relative Contributions from Each Sector

Graphs 1 & 2 – Output and Employment Impacts by Sector, Saline County



Graphs 1 and 2 show that the Business Sector provides most of the economic Output (97%) and Employment (89%) from SLN/SAIC businesses and organizations for the Saline County Region.

Graphs 3 & 4 – Output and Employment Impacts by Sector, Seven-County Region



Graphs 3 and 4 show that the increase in both Output (97%) and Employment (90%) is mostly the result of the Business Sector of the businesses and organizations at SLN/SAIC facilities.

Results of Analyses

The analyses show that as the regions increase in size, the secondary economic effects increase in size. But the magnitude of the total economic impact of SLN/SAIC decreases relative to the total economic activity of the larger regions. The primary beneficiaries of economic activity associated with the Salina Regional Airport and Airport Industrial Center are the citizens of Salina and Saline County.

What Could Not be Measured

As was discussed earlier in the report, there were some businesses and organizations of SLN/SAIC that did not provide useable responses to the survey. Although the number was small, it does mean that our estimates are slightly smaller than they would have been with a 100 percent response rate.

The social benefits that are associated with both the educational sector and the military sector were also beyond the scope of this project. Both of these are generally viewed as beneficial to the larger community, but it is difficult to place a monetary value on these benefits.

Finally, the perceptual benefits of a diverse and successful community when recruiting new businesses are very difficult to quantify.

Comparison with Previous Studies

Previous economic impact studies have utilized RIMS II multipliers that are aggregated to the state level, rather than the county level. This means that they tend to overestimate the multiplier effects. They have also included the students of KSU Salina as “employees.” This causes a greater direct impact that is then further enhanced through the multiplier effect. These studies attributed military contract spending to the military presence at the SLN/SAIC, as well. This raises the possibility of double-counting this output, since it is also recorded as income to the businesses that are awarded these contracts. Finally, previous studies utilized different geographical regions than the present study. Given all these issues and the changed economic conditions in both the United States and Kansas, there is limited benefit to looking backward. The present study provides a starting point for attempting to shape the future.

Appendix: A Short Discussion of Multipliers

The following table shows the economic effects and the multipliers for six of the forty-eight sectors that are represented at the SLN/SAIC. The economic effects and multipliers are shown for each of the areas considered in this report. An examination of these economic effects shows that, for example, code 80 (Frozen specialties manufacturing) has decreased indirect and induced effects when comparing the Seven County region with Saline County. And so, both the Type 1 and the Type SAM multipliers¹ are also less. There is a similar pattern for code 249 (Machine shops), although the decrease persists to the Twenty-five County region. For code 411 (Truck transportation), the indirect effects increase as the region size increases. However, the induced effects initially decrease in the move to the Seven County region. Both multipliers increase as the area studied becomes larger. Finally, for codes 534 (Employment and payroll of local government, education) and 536 (Employment and payroll of federal government, military) there are no indirect effects because these sectors focus only on employees and exclude purchases of goods and services from other businesses.

¹ The Type 1 Multiplier focuses on the business-to-business secondary effects (change in output) that occur because of the original direct effect (output). These indirect effects are relatively easily determined. The Type SAM Multiplier focuses on the household-to-business and subsequent business-to-business secondary and tertiary effects. SAM stands for Social Accounting Matrix. These induced effects are generally smaller and more difficult to measure, but are still important to the overall economic impact that can be traced from the original direct effect.

Table A1 – Economic Effects and Multipliers, Selected Sectors

Area	Code	Description	Direct Effects	Indirect Effects	Induced Effects	Total Effects	Type I Multiplier	Type SAM Multiplier
Saline County	80	Frozen specialties manufacturing	1.0000	0.2080	0.1073	1.3153	1.2080	1.3153
Seven Counties	80	Frozen specialties manufacturing	1.0000	0.2004	0.0935	1.2939	1.2004	1.2939
Twenty-five Counties	80	Frozen specialties manufacturing	1.0000	0.2760	0.1062	1.3821	1.2760	1.3821
Kansas	80	Frozen specialties manufacturing	1.0000	0.4505	0.1869	1.6375	1.4505	1.6375
Saline County	249	Machine shops	1.0000	0.1460	0.2572	1.4032	1.1460	1.4032
Seven Counties	249	Machine shops	1.0000	0.1141	0.2205	1.3346	1.1141	1.3346
Twenty-five Counties	249	Machine shops	1.0000	0.1447	0.2254	1.3700	1.1447	1.3700
Kansas	249	Machine shops	1.0000	0.2476	0.3507	1.5983	1.2476	1.5983
Saline County	411	Truck transportation	1.0000	0.2874	0.2553	1.5427	1.2874	1.5427
Seven Counties	411	Truck transportation	1.0000	0.3689	0.2446	1.6135	1.3689	1.6135
Twenty-five Counties	411	Truck transportation	1.0000	0.4278	0.2452	1.6730	1.4278	1.6730
Kansas	411	Truck transportation	1.0000	0.5636	0.3944	1.9580	1.5636	1.9580

Area	Code	Description	Direct Effects	Indirect Effects	Induced Effects	Total Effects	Type I Multiplier	Type SAM Multiplier
Saline County	473	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	1.0000	0.1675	0.2424	1.4099	1.1675	1.4099
Seven Counties	473	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	1.0000	0.1621	0.2024	1.3644	1.1621	1.3644
Twenty-five Counties	473	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	1.0000	0.2325	0.2115	1.4441	1.2325	1.4441
Kansas	473	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	1.0000	0.3556	0.3507	1.7063	1.3556	1.7063
Saline County	534	* Employment and payroll of local govt, education	1.0000	0.0000	0.4829	1.4829	1.0000	1.4829
Seven Counties	534	* Employment and payroll of local govt, education	1.0000	0.0000	0.4364	1.4364	1.0000	1.4364
Twenty-five Counties	534	* Employment and payroll of local govt, education	1.0000	0.0000	0.4618	1.4618	1.0000	1.4618
Kansas	534	* Employment and payroll of local govt, education	1.0000	0.0000	0.6379	1.6379	1.0000	1.6379
Saline County	536	* Employment and payroll of federal govt, military	1.0000	0.0000	0.4331	1.4331	1.0000	1.4331
Seven Counties	536	* Employment and payroll of federal govt, military	1.0000	0.0000	0.3914	1.3914	1.0000	1.3914
Twenty-five Counties	536	* Employment and payroll of federal govt, military	1.0000	0.0000	0.4142	1.4142	1.0000	1.4142
Kansas	536	* Employment and payroll of federal govt, military	1.0000	0.0000	0.5721	1.5721	1.0000	1.5721