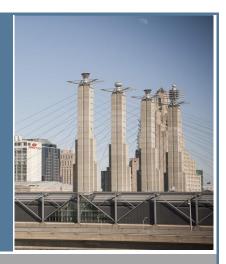
Missouri Economic Databook

A summary of regional economic indicators for the state of Missouri



MAY 1, 2020

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

SUMMARY OF CURRENT MISSOURI ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The unemployment rate rose to 4.5 percent in Missouri during the first quarter of 2020. However, this figure does not fully reflect job losses that have resulted from the implications of COVID-19, which accelerated sharply through quarter end. In the final two weeks of the quarter approximately 145,000 individuals filed new claims for unemployment insurance in the state. In the housing sector permitting activity over the past year generally matches national trends and the level of activity from the previous year, but first quarter activity in Jackson, St. Charles and St. Louis Counties outpaced the previous year. Single family permits grew by approximately 25 percent statewide.

This databook provides current economic indicators to help monitor trends and allow comparison of past information. These indicators include: employment; employment by industry; county and state unemployment; personal income; home prices; housing indicators; manufacturing activity; and exports. These indicators can be found on the following pages.

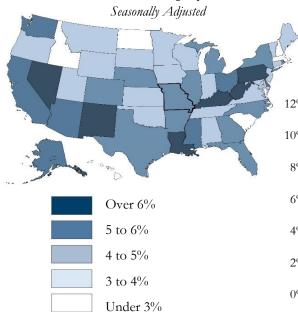


Jason Brown is a Research and Policy Officer and Economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. In this role, Brown is the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's regional economist in Kansas and Missouri. He is responsible for briefing the Kansas City Fed's President on the economy in these states and the Tenth District.

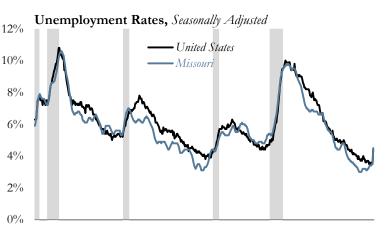
Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted

March 2020 Unemployment Rates



March 2020			
	United States	Missouri	
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	4.5%	
Unemployment Rate, Last Year	3.8%	3.2%	



2000

2005

2010

2015

2020

Note: Gray bars indicate recession.

Note: Gray bars indicate recession.

1990

1995

1985

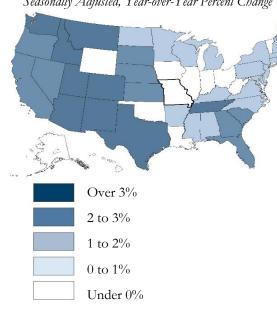
Payroll Employment

1980

Seasonally Adjusted

March 2020 Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change

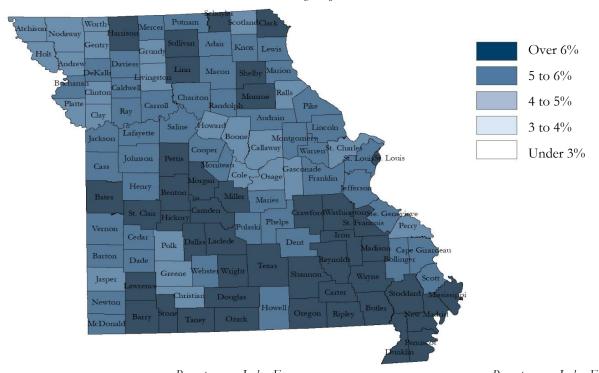


March 2020			
	United States	Missouri	
Jobs (Thousands)	151,786.0	2,887.0	
Change from Last Year	1.0%	-0.4%	

Payroll Employment Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change 8% 6% 4%2% 0%-2% United States -4% – Missouri -6% -8% 1980 1985 1995 2000 2005 2010 2020 1990 2015

March 2020 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted

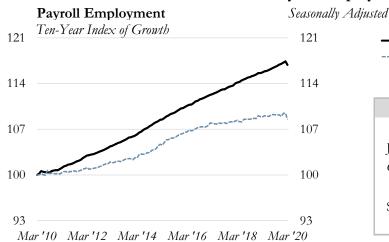


		Percent	Labor Force			Percent	Labor Force
		Unemployed	(Thousands)			Unemployed	(Thousands)
	United States	4.4%	162,913	19	Maries	5.6	5.6
	Missouri	4.5	3,137	20	Texas	5.5	9.0
1	Dunklin	7.5	11.6	21	Miller	5.5	12.6
2	Taney	7.2	27.6	22	Barry	5.5	15.8
3	Laclede	7.0	17.3	23	Pettis	5.4	21.5
4	Shannon	6.9	3.3	24	Butler	5.4	18.1
5	Iron	6.8	3.6	25	Ripley	5.4	5.0
6	Wright	6.4	7.6	26	New Madrid	5.4	8.4
7	Ozark	6.3	3.4	27	St. François	5.3	27.1
8	Carter	6.2	2.6	28	Wayne	5.2	5.2
9	Stone	6.2	14.0	29	Morgan	5.1	8.2
10	Douglas	6.1	5.1	30	Crawford	5.1	11.1
11	Pemiscot	6.1	6.5	31	Sullivan	5.0	2.7
12	Camden	6.1	18.9	32	Shelby	4.8	3.1
13	Linn	6.0	5.2	33	Hickory	4.8	3.9
14	Stoddard	5.9	13.2	34	St. Clair	4.8	3.7
15	Oregon	5.9	4.1	35	St. Louis (City)	4.8	154.6
16	Washington	5.8	10.3	36	Dallas	4.8	7.1
17	Mississippi	5.8	5.8	37	Scott	4.7	20.2
18	Benton	5.7	7.3	38	Howell	4.7	16.8

March 2020 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
39	Bates	4.6	8.0	78	Putnam	3.8	2.2
40	Monroe	4.6	3.9	79	Moniteau	3.8	7.3
41	Schuyler	4.6	1.9	80	Montgomery	3.8	5.8
42	Randolph	4.6	10.5	81	Warren	3.7	18.1
43	Lawrence	4.6	18.1	82	Saline	3.7	10.6
44	Reynolds	4.6	3.0	83	DeKalb	3.7	4.8
45	Macon	4.6	10.9	84	Cass	3.7	55.3
46	Dent	4.6	6.3	85	Jasper	3.7	57.6
47	Pulaski	4.6	14.7	86	St. Louis	3.7	536.2
48	Jackson	4.5	366.9	87	Nodaway	3.7	11.0
49	Clark	4.5	3.2	88	Daviess	3.7	4.1
50	Pike	4.4	7.4	89	McDonald	3.6	14.6
51	Johnson	4.4	23.4	90	Buchanan	3.6	44.6
52	Harrison	4.3	3.8	91	Cooper	3.6	7.5
53	Bollinger	4.3	5.5	92	Atchison	3.6	2.7
54	Madison	4.3	7.6	93	Polk	3.5	14.6
55	Webster	4.2	17.5	94	Callaway	3.5	21.3
56	Chariton	4.2	3.8	95	Gasconade	3.5	7.7
57	Dade	4.2	3.6	96	Lewis	3.5	5.0
58	Henry	4.2	9.7	97	Clay	3.4	137.5
59	Franklin	4.1	53.6	98	Greene	3.3	153.6
60	Cedar	4.1	5.8	99	Mercer	3.3	1.9
61	Caldwell	4.1	4.4	100	Clinton	3.3	10.8
62	Newton	4.1	27.6	101	Perry	3.3	10.0
63	Jefferson	4.0	119.1	102	Ralls	3.2	5.6
64	Marion	4.0	3.9	103	Gentry	3.2	3.5
65	Ray	4.0	11.1	104	Andrew	3.2	9.7
66	Lincoln	4.0	28.5	105	Worth	3.2	1.2
67	Barton	4.0	5.2	106	Howard	3.2	4.8
68	Lafayette	3.9	17.0	107	Cole	3.1	38.9
69	Vernon	3.9	9.4	108	Christian	3.1	45.4
70	Adair	3.9	10.2	109	St. Charles	3.1	227.8
71	Audrain	3.9	10.6	110	Scotland	3.0	2.4
72	Phelps	3.9	19.9	111	Livingston	2.9	7.4
73	Cape Girardeau	3.9	41.3	112	Platte	2.9	59.0
74	Carroll	3.9	4.8	113	Osage	2.9	7.1
75	Grundy	3.9	4.3	114	Boone	2.8	98.6
76	Knox	3.9	1.8	115	Holt	2.7	2.5
77	Ste. Genevieve	3.8	7.3				

Payroll Employment

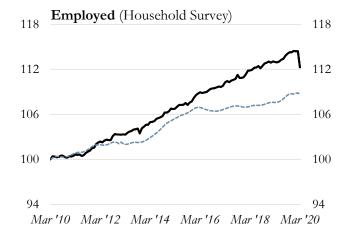


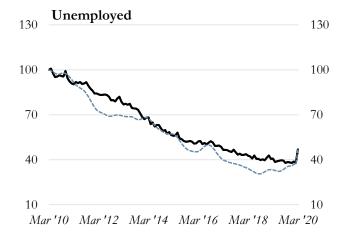
----- United States

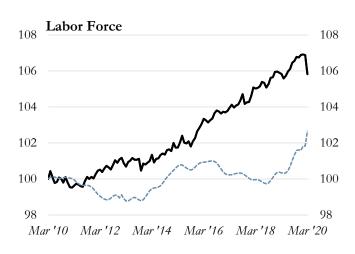
March 2020			
	United States	Missouri	
Jobs (Thousands)	151,786.0	2,887.0	
Change from Last Year	1,504.0	-10.9	
(Thousands)			
Share of U.S. Employm	ent	1.9%	

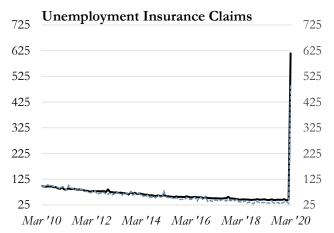
Labor Force Dynamics

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted







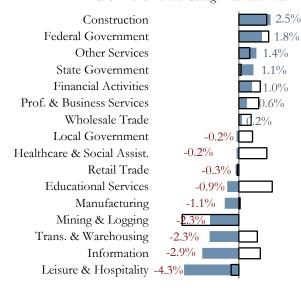


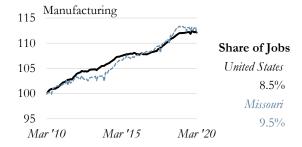
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics & Department of Labor/Haver Analytics

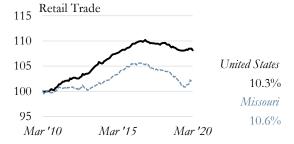
Payroll Employment by Industry

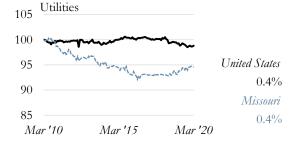
Seasonally Adjusted

March 2020 Percent Change Year-over-Year

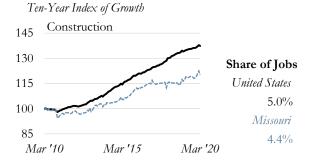


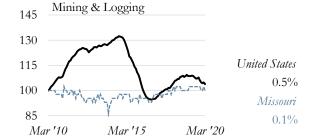






----- United States







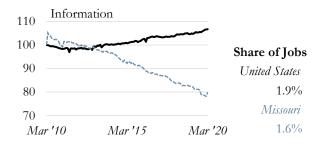


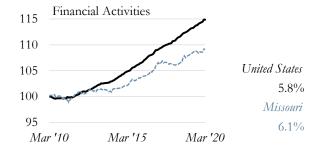
Payroll Employment by Industry

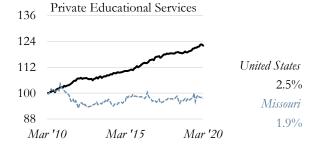
Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

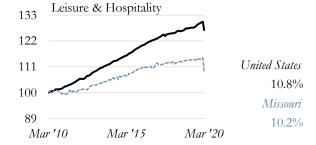
United States

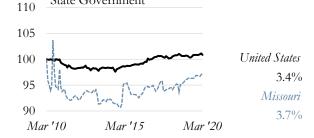
Missouri

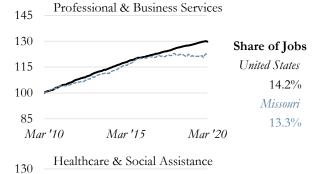


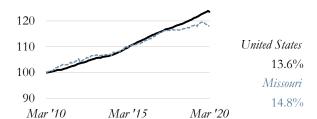


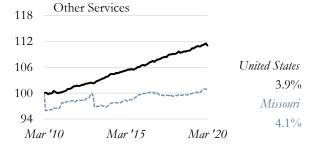


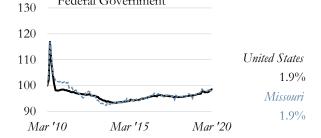




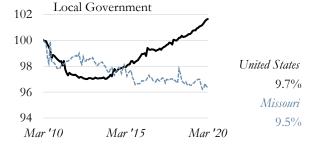








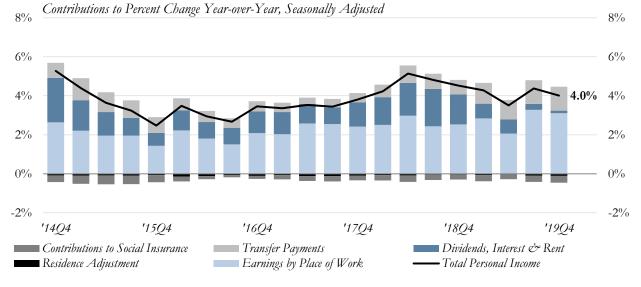
Federal Government



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

State Government

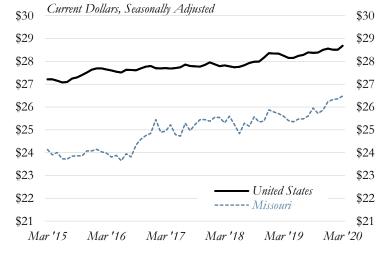
Missouri Nominal Personal Income Growth



2019Q4	Percent Change Year-over-Year		Share of Personal Income	
	United States	Missouri	United States	Missouri
Total Personal Income	4.1%	4.0%		
Earnings by Place of Work	4.4%	4.4%	70.4%	70.4%
Social Insurance Contributions*	-4.7%	-4.5%	-7.6%	-7.8%
Residence Adjustment		5.3%		-2.0%
Dividends, Interest & Rent	0.6%	0.6%	20.1%	19.8%
Transfer Payments	7.2%	6.4%	17.1%	19.6%

^{*}Subtracted from personal income.

Real Average Hourly Wage



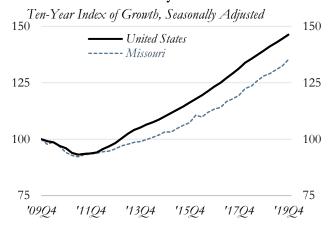
March 2020			
Average	United States	Missouri	
Hourly Wage \$28.68		\$26.48	
Real Change from Last Month Last Year	0.6% 1.5%	0.4% 3.5%	

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

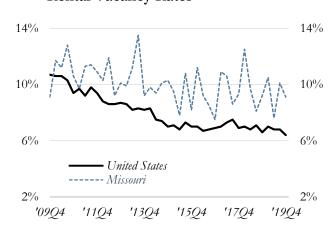
MISSOURI Economic Databook

SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS

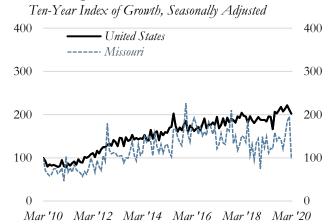
FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index



Rental Vacancy Rates



Housing Permits

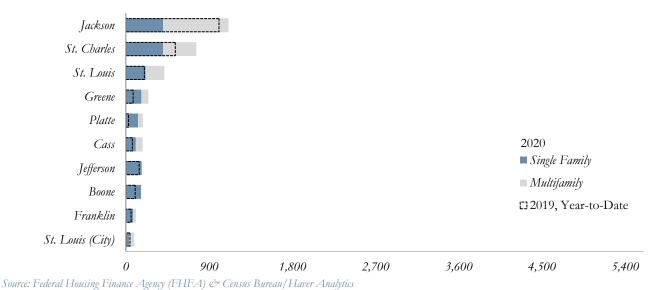


Summary Statistics				
	United States	Missouri		
Prices (2019Q4)*	5.1%	5.7%		
Vacancy Rates (2019Q4)	6.4%	9.1%		
Permits (Year-to-Date)*				
Single Family	18.9%	25.4%		
Multifamily	1.6%	3.6%		

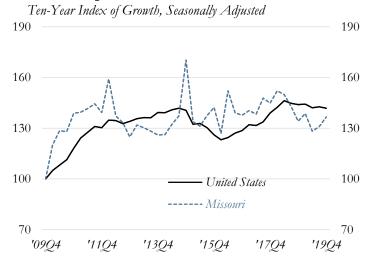
^{*}Percent change year-over-year.

Top 10 Missouri Counties for Permit Activity

Year-to-Date through March



Global Exports

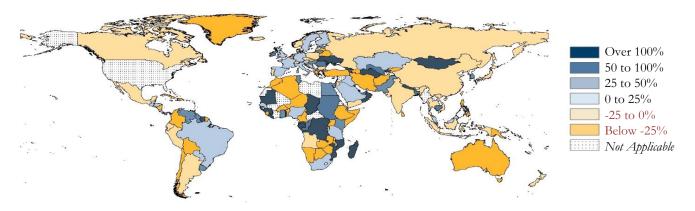


2019Q4					
	United States	Missouri			
Exports (Millions)	\$408,738.4	\$3,430.3			
Change from					
Last Quarter	-0.6%	4.4%			
Last Year (year-to-date)	-1.1%	-7.7%			
Share of U.S. Activity		0.8%			

	2019	
Exports as a	United States	Missouri
Percent of GDP	7.7%	4.0%

Missouri Exports Year-to-Date through 2019Q4

Percent Change Year-over-Year



Top	Markets	Share
1	Canada	36.7%
2	Mexico	17.2
3	China*	5.6
4	Japan	3.6
5	Germany	3.6
6	South Korea	3.2
7	Belgium	2.6
8	United Kingdom	2.5
9	France	2.2
10	Brazil	1.9

^{*}China includes Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao.

Top	Top Exports		
1	Transportation Equip.	22.6%	
2	Chemicals & Rare Earth Metals	19.4	
3	Food	10.4	
4	Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.9	
5	Computers & Electronics	5.7	
6	Electronic Equip. & Appliances	5.1	
7	Fabricated Metal Products	4.9	
8	Agriculture & Livestock	3.5	
9	Minerals & Ores	2.7	
10	Plastics & Rubber Products	2.6	

Source: Census Bureau, WISERTrade & Bureau of Economic Analysis/Haver Analytics

Pages 2 - 4: County unemployment rates typically lag state data releases by one month. Gray bars show recessionary periods as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The "official" and most commonly reported unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed workers divided by the total civilian labor force. These data are reported from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey, or commonly called the "Household" survey.

Page 5: Nonfarm employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Survey are commonly called "Payroll" employment data. Estimates from this survey are revised throughout the year and a major revision or "benchmark" of the data occurs in March of each year. "Payroll" and "Household" surveys are released monthly, providing the most current estimates of employment published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because methodologies differ between surveys, employment estimates also differ. For more information, visit:

http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces_cps_trends.pdf Initial claims show monthly applications for initial claims for state unemployment insurance benefits.

Pages 6 and 7: Payroll employment by industry is shown for each of the major two-digit North American Industrial Classification System industries.

Page 8: Personal income provides a measure of all income received by residents of a given geographic area. Data shown are in nominal terms (not adjusted for inflation). Transfer payments include social benefits such as unemployment insurance, Social Security, and Medicaid. Contributions to social insurance are subtracted from personal income. These contributions include taxes paid by businesses and employees that support social insurance programs such as unemployment insurance, Social Security, and Medicaid. The residence adjustment adds income received outside of a recipient's state of residence and makes a corresponding subtraction from the area where this income was earned or received. Real average hourly wages are calculated as total earnings divided by total employment for a given geographic area. Data are adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index for all urban areas (CPI-U) and are indexed to the most current month of data.

Page 9: Home price indices estimate regional growth in home values based on repeat sales data for detached single family residential properties. Monthly single and multifamily housing permits data are not revised and therefore may not sum to published year-end totals.

Page 10: Exports measure the total physical movement of a given product from the United States to a foreign country.

Data Revisions

Most data are revised periodically to correct for errors and incorporate additional information as it becomes available. Data shown in this report are subject to change.

Seasonal Adjustments

Most data are seasonally adjusted to remove variance caused by seasonal fluctuations in economic activity. Data in this report show the seasonal adjustments of data publishers where available. In other cases, Census X-12 adjustments were applied.

Regional Economic Analysis

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