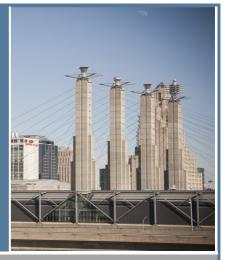
THE Missouri Economic Databook



A summary of regional economic indicators for the state of Missouri

DECEMBER 23, 2019

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

SUMMARY OF CURRENT MISSOURI ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In Missouri, the unemployment rate was 3.1 percent in November, and total payroll employment grew 1.3 percent compared to the previous year. Employment growth was broad-based across industries, with the strongest gains in the construction and healthcare and social assistance sectors. Missouri nominal personal income grew 4.6 percent in the third quarter of 2019 compared to the previous year, with workplace earnings up 4.9 percent. Home prices increased 4.9 percent in the third quarter of 2019 compared to a year ago, while single-family and multifamily permits recorded a -8.5 and 0.5 percent change, respectively, year-to-date through October 2019. Missouri exports were 10.5 percent lower in the third quarter of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018.

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, Economist, and Regional Executive 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.

Missouri

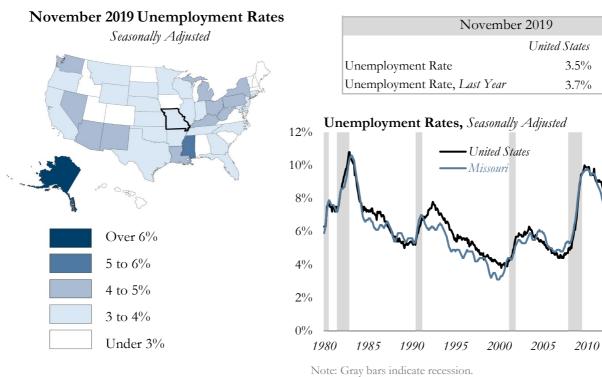
2015

3.1%

3.1%

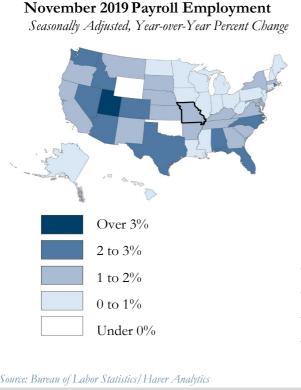
Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted



Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

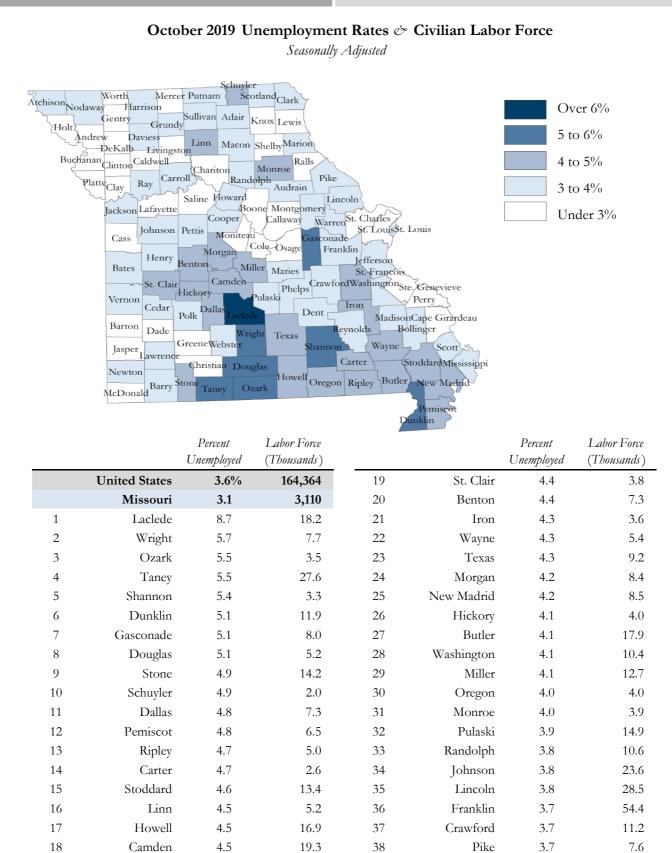


www.KansasCityFed.org

November 2019United StatesMissouriJobs (Thousands)152,252.02,926.9Change from Last Year1.5%1.3%

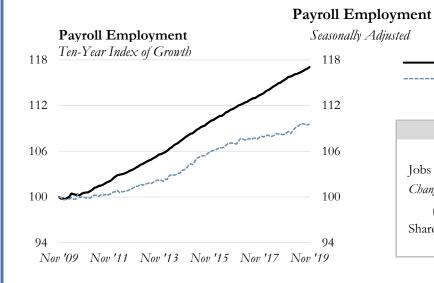
Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change 8% 6% 4% 2% 0% -2% -4% United States -Missouri -6% -8% 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 Note: Gray bars indicate recession.



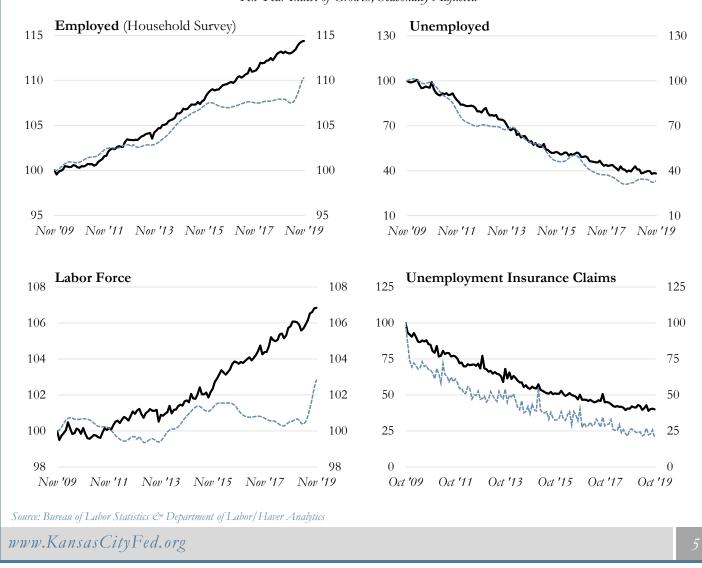
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS



United States Missouri		
Novem	nber 2019	
	United States	Missouri
Jobs (Thousands)	152,252.0	2,926.9
Change from Last Year	2,204.0	37.1
(Thousands)		

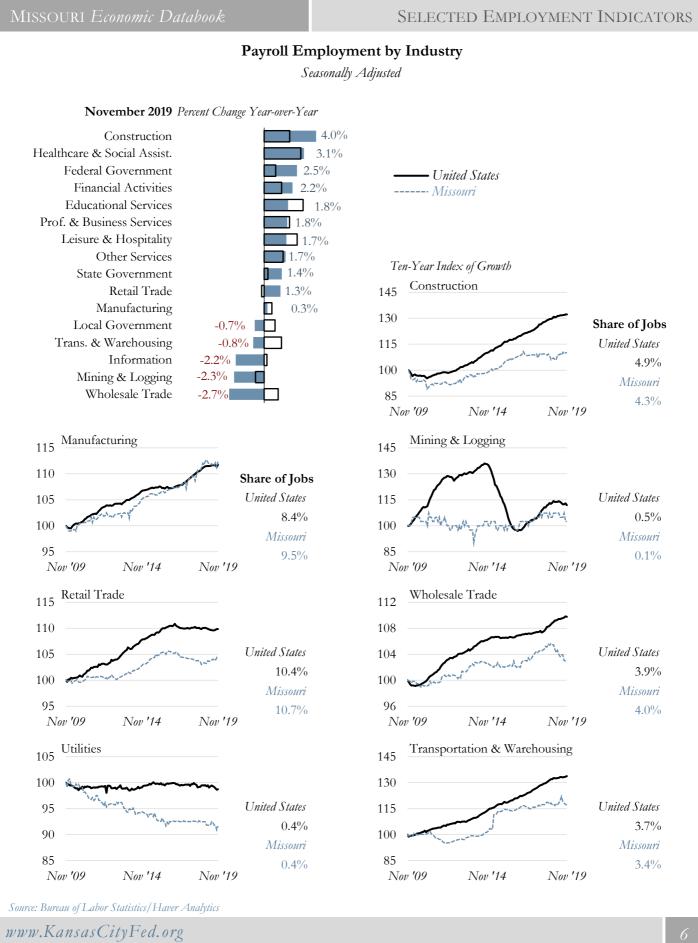
Labor Force Dynamics Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

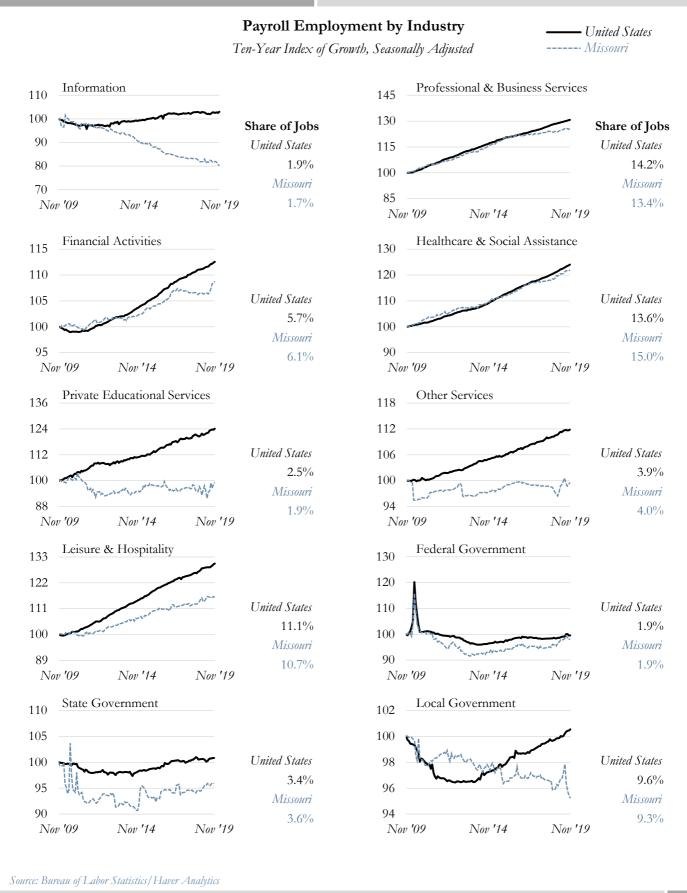


October 2019	Unemployment Rates &	Civilian Labor Force
	Chemployment Rates	On man Labor I orec

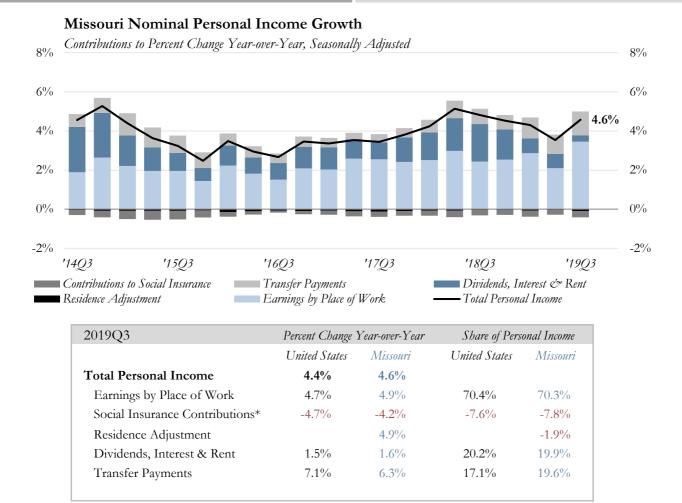
		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
39	Bollinger	3.7	5.7	78	Jefferson	3.0	120.2
40	Webster	3.7	17.6	79	Howard	3.0	5.0
41	Pettis	3.7	21.3	80	Buchanan	3.0	45.3
42	Mississippi	3.6	6.0	81	Caldwell	3.0	4.5
43	Putnam	3.6	2.3	82	Macon	3.0	11.1
44	Montgomery	3.6	5.9	83	St. Louis	3.0	542.9
45	Bates	3.6	8.2	84	Saline	2.9	10.8
46	Dent	3.6	6.4	85	Cape Girardeau	2.9	41.7
47	Reynolds	3.6	3.1	86	Mercer	2.9	1.9
48	St. Francois	3.6	27.0	87	Dade	2.9	3.7
49	Cedar	3.6	5.9	88	Lewis	2.9	5.1
50	St. Louis (City)	3.5	158.6	89	Ralls	2.9	5.7
51	Sullivan	3.5	2.7	90	Lafayette	2.9	17.5
52	Polk	3.5	14.8	91	DeKalb	2.9	4.9
53	Carroll	3.5	4.8	92	Callaway	2.9	21.6
54	Ray	3.5	11.4	93	Barton	2.9	5.3
55	Barry	3.4	15.9	94	Moniteau	2.8	7.4
56	Harrison	3.4	3.9	95	Shelby	2.8	3.2
57	Lawrence	3.4	18.4	96	Ste. Genevieve	2.7	5.7
58	Scott	3.4	20.5	97	Jasper	2.7	58.5
59	Adair	3.4	10.5	98	Gentry	2.7	3.6
60	Vernon	3.4	9.6	99	Cass	2.7	56.1
61	Jackson	3.4	374.4	100	Andrew	2.7	9.9
62	Marion	3.3	3.9	101	Holt	2.7	2.6
63	Atchison	3.3	2.7	102	Clay	2.7	139.0
64	Cooper	3.3	7.5	103	Osage	2.7	7.2
65	Phelps	3.3	20.2	104	Knox	2.7	1.8
66	Grundy	3.3	4.4	105	Christian	2.6	45.2
67	Clark	3.3	3.3	106	Chariton	2.6	3.8
68	McDonald	3.3	14.8	107	Clinton	2.6	11.1
69	Henry	3.3	9.8	108	Livingston	2.6	7.6
70	Maries	3.2	5.6	109	Perry	2.6	10.3
71	Daviess	3.2	4.3	110	Greene	2.5	153.3
72	Scotland	3.2	2.4	111	Platte	2.5	59.8
73	Audrain	3.1	11.0	112	St. Charles	2.4	230.0
74	Warren	3.1	18.2	113	Cole	2.4	39.2
75	Newton	3.1	28.1	114	Boone	2.4	99.1
76	Nodaway	3.1	11.1	115	Worth	2.3	1.2
77	Madison	3.0	7.7				

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics



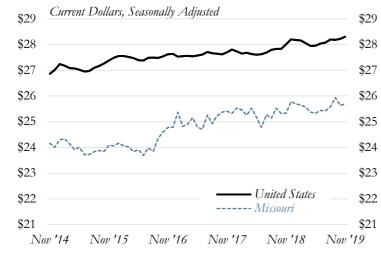


WAGE & INCOME INDICATORS



*Subtracted from personal income.

Real Average Hourly Wage

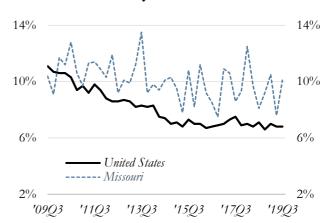


November 2019				
Average	United States	Missouri		
Hourly Wage	\$28.31	\$25.69		
R <i>eal Change fron</i> Last Month Last Year	n 0.3% 1.1%	0.2% 1.4%		

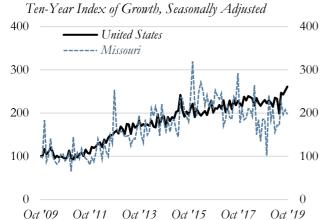
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted 150 United States ----- Missouri 125 125 100 100 75 75 '09Q3 '11Q3 '13Q3 '15Q3 '17Q3 '19Q3

Rental Vacancy Rates

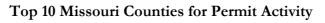


Housing Permits

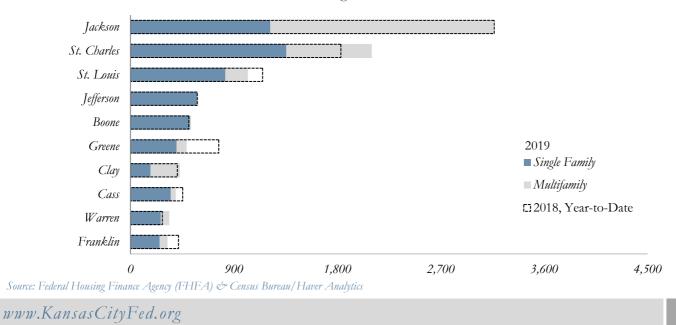


Summary Statistics			
United States	Missouri		
4.9%	4.9%		
6.8%	10.1%		
-1.6%	-8.5%		
11.1%	0.5%		
	United States 4.9% 6.8% -1.6%		

*Percent change year-over-year.



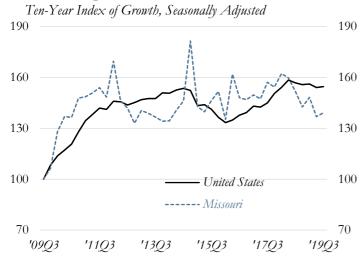
Year-to-Date through October



SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS

SELECTED TRADE INDICATORS

Global Exports

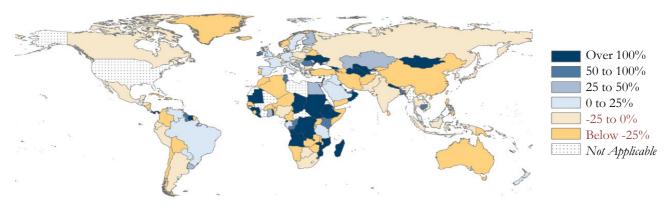


2019Q3				
	United States	Missouri		
Exports (Millions)	\$411,596.6	\$3,278.9		
Change from				
Last Quarter	0.4%	1.7%		
Last Year (year-to-date)	-1.0%	-10.5%		
Share of U.S. Activity		0.8%		

	2018	
Exports as a	United States	Missouri
Percent of GDP	8.1%	4.5%

Missouri Exports Year-to-Date through 2019Q3

Percent Change Year-over-Year



Ton	Markets	Share
rop		
1	Canada	38.5%
2	Mexico	17.0
3	China*	5.4
4	Japan	3.6
5	Germany	3.4
6	United Kingdom	2.5
7	Belgium	2.3
8	South Korea	2.3
9	France	2.1
10	Brazil	1.8

Top	• Exports	Share
1	Transportation Equip.	24.6%
2	Chemicals & Rare Earth Metals	19.7
3	Food	9.7
4	Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.7
5	Computers & Electronics	5.7
6	Electronic Equip. & Appliances	5.0
7	Fabricated Metal Products	4.8
8	Agriculture & Livestock	3.2
9	Primary Metals	2.6
10	Plastics & Rubber Products	2.6

*China includes Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao.

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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