THE Missouri Economic Databook

A summary of regional economic indicators for the state of Missouri

AUGUST 20, 2018

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

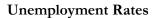
SUMMARY OF CURRENT MISSOURI ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In Missouri, the unemployment rate was 3.4 percent in July, and total payroll employment grew 1.2 percent compared to the previous year. Employment growth was broad-based across industries, with the strongest gains in the healthcare and social assistance and professional and business services sectors. Missouri nominal personal income grew 3.1 percent in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the previous year, with workplace earnings up 3.5 percent. Home prices increased 6.1 percent in the first quarter of 2018 compared to a year ago, while single-family and multifamily permits recorded a 6.2 and 25.7 percent change, respectively, year-to-date through June 2018. Missouri exports were 9.5 percent higher in the second quarer of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017.

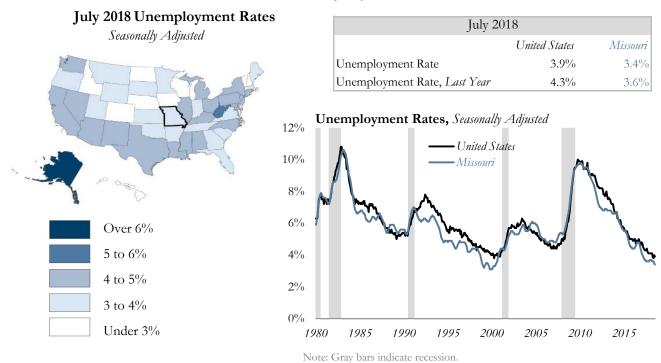
This databook provides current economic indicators to help monitor trends and allow comparison of past information. These indicators include: employment; employment by industry; county and state unemployment; personal income; home prices; housing indicators; manufacturing activity; and exports. These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



Jason Brown is an Assistant Vice President, 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.

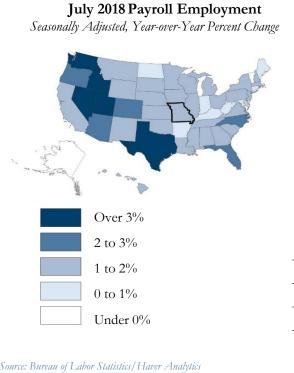


Seasonally Adjusted



Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

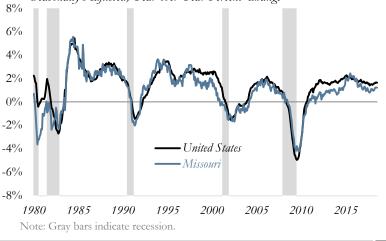


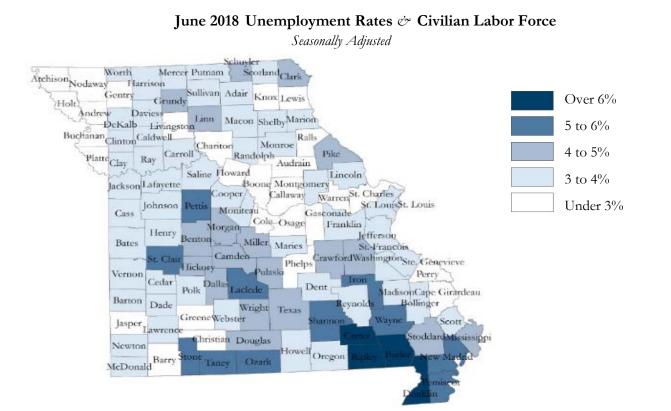
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July 2018				
	United States	Missouri		
Jobs (Thousands)	149,128.0	2,904.4		
Change from Last Year	1.6%	1.2%		

Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change





		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
	United States	4.0%	162,140	19	Camden	4.8	18.3
	Missouri	3.5	3,053	20	Benton	4.8	7.1
1	Ripley	7.3	5.2	21	Morgan	4.8	7.8
2	Butler	6.3	18.3	22	Hickory	4.6	3.8
3	Carter	6.2	2.5	23	Mississippi	4.4	5.8
4	Dunklin	6.1	11.8	24	Grundy	4.4	4.7
5	Pettis	5.9	20.8	25	Texas	4.3	9.0
6	Pemiscot	5.9	6.2	26	Wright	4.3	7.3
7	Ozark	5.9	3.5	27	Dallas	4.2	6.9
8	Taney	5.9	26.8	28	Pike	4.2	7.7
9	Iron	5.8	3.5	29	Crawford	4.2	10.7
10	Wayne	5.7	5.4	30	Clark	4.2	3.1
11	New Madrid	5.6	7.7	31	Schuyler	4.2	1.9
12	Shannon	5.5	3.2	32	Douglas	4.1	5.0
13	Stone	5.4	13.6	33	Pulaski	4.1	14.1
14	Laclede	5.3	16.6	34	Miller	4.0	11.9
15	St. Clair	5.0	3.7	35	Jackson	4.0	371.8
16	Stoddard	4.9	12.9	36	St. Louis (City)	4.0	157.3
17	Washington	4.9	10.1	37	Scott	3.9	19.9
18	Linn	4.8	5.1	38	Putnam	3.9	2.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

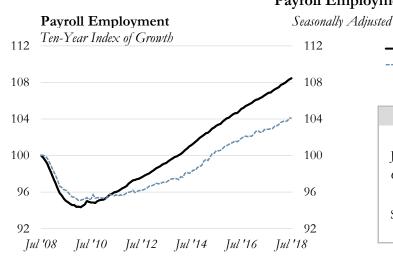
COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT

		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
39	St. Francois	3.9	26.3	78	Madison	3.1	7.4
40	Randolph	3.9	10.0	79	Franklin	3.1	52.6
41	Howell	3.8	15.6	80	Clay	3.1	137.1
42	Cedar	3.8	5.6	81	Lawrence	3.1	17.4
43	Monroe	3.8	3.8	82	Dade	3.0	3.5
44	Ray	3.7	11.3	83	Moniteau	3.0	7.3
45	Johnson	3.7	23.1	84	St. Louis	3.0	532.7
46	Marion	3.7	3.8	85	Cass	3.0	55.5
47	Maries	3.7	5.4	86	Ste. Genevieve	3.0	8.9
48	Henry	3.6	9.7	87	Newton	3.0	27.8
49	Polk	3.6	14.1	88	Barry	3.0	15.2
50	Bates	3.6	8.2	89	Gasconade	3.0	7.6
51	Lincoln	3.5	27.3	90	Phelps	3.0	19.4
52	Caldwell	3.4	4.5	91	Knox	2.9	1.9
53	Dent	3.4	5.9	92	Warren	2.9	17.5
54	Oregon	3.4	3.9	93	Audrain	2.9	10.7
55	Bollinger	3.4	5.4	94	Buchanan	2.9	46.6
56	Clinton	3.4	11.2	95	Atchison	2.8	2.7
57	Saline	3.4	10.4	96	Gentry	2.8	3.6
58	Reynolds	3.4	3.3	97	Lewis	2.8	5.0
59	Mercer	3.4	1.9	98	Cape Girardeau	2.8	40.8
60	Shelby	3.4	3.0	99	Callaway	2.8	21.3
61	Harrison	3.4	3.7	100	Ralls	2.8	5.4
62	Daviess	3.3	4.0	101	Nodaway	2.7	10.4
63	Barton	3.3	5.0	102	Chariton	2.7	3.7
64	Webster	3.3	16.7	103	Jasper	2.7	56.8
65	Worth	3.3	1.2	104	Livingston	2.6	7.2
66	Montgomery	3.3	5.6	105	Platte	2.6	57.9
67	Vernon	3.3	9.3	106	St. Charles	2.6	222.2
68	McDonald	3.2	14.1	107	Christian	2.6	43.3
69	Adair	3.2	10.6	108	Greene	2.6	148.6
70	Carroll	3.2	4.7	109	Howard	2.6	5.0
71	Cooper	3.2	7.3	110	Holt	2.5	2.6
72	Lafayette	3.2	17.4	111	Andrew	2.4	10.0
73	DeKalb	3.2	5.0	112	Perry	2.4	9.9
74	Sullivan	3.2	2.7	113	Cole	2.4	38.6
75	Macon	3.1	10.7	114	Osage	2.3	7.1
76	Scotland	3.1	2.3	115	Boone	2.1	97.4
77	Jefferson	3.1	117.9				

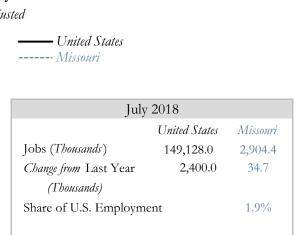
June 2018 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

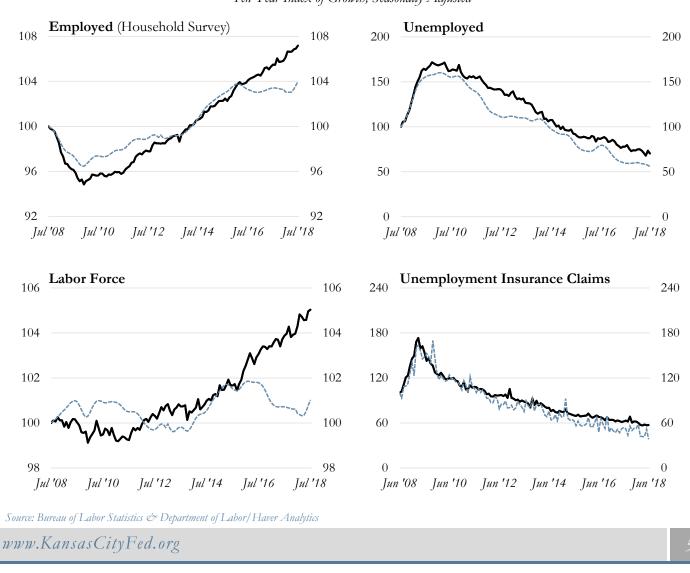
SELECTED EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

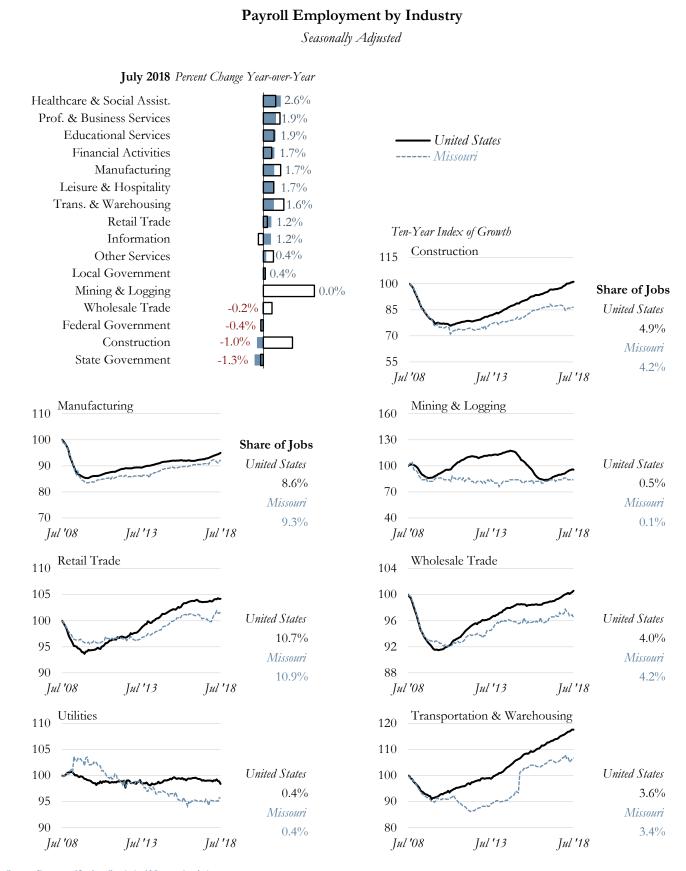


Payroll Employment



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



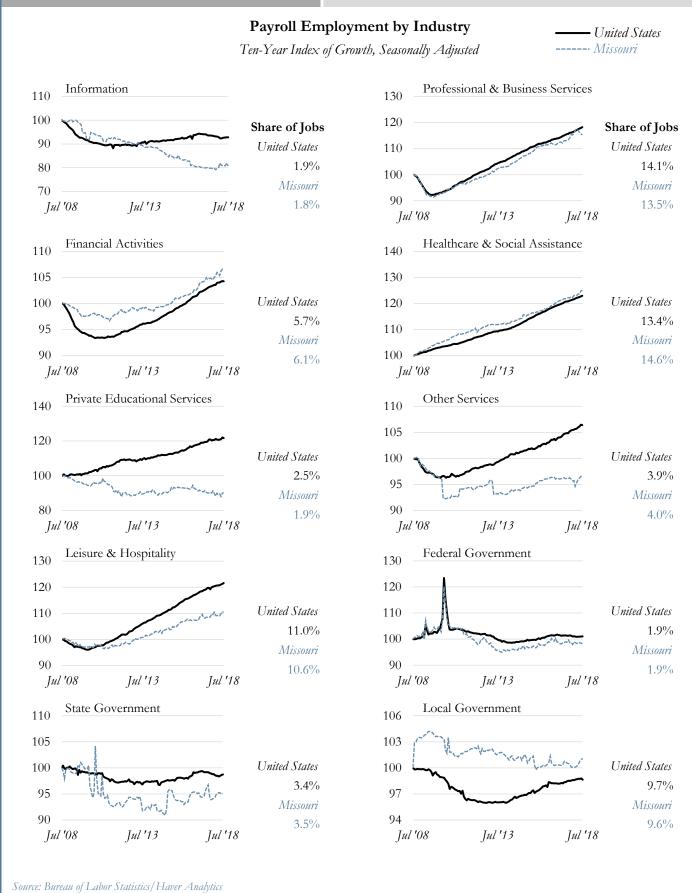


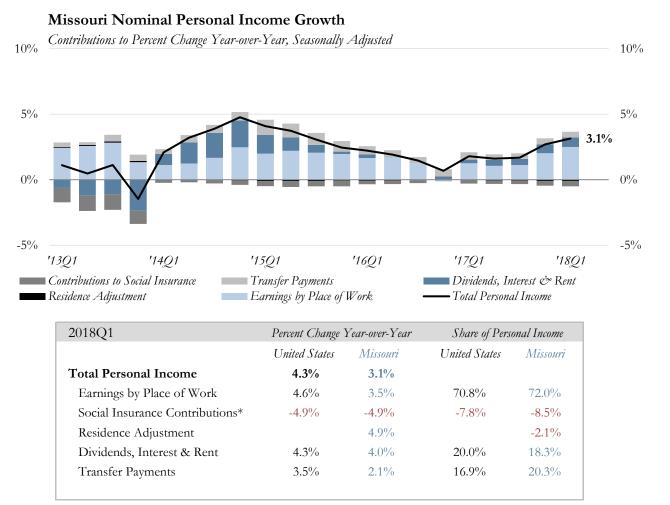
SELECTED EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

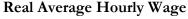
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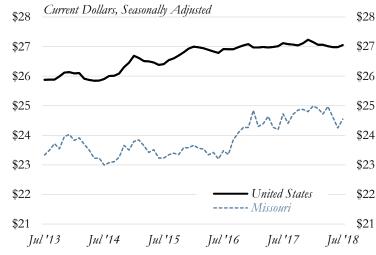
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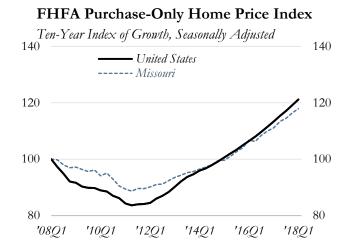
*Subtracted from personal income.



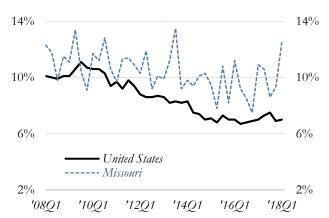


July 2018			
Average	United States	Missouri	
Hourly Wage \$27.05		\$24.55	
Real Change from	7		

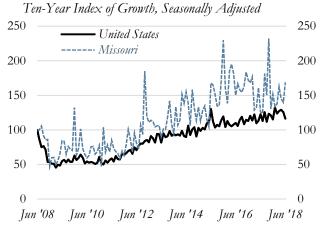
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics



Rental Vacancy Rates



Housing Permits

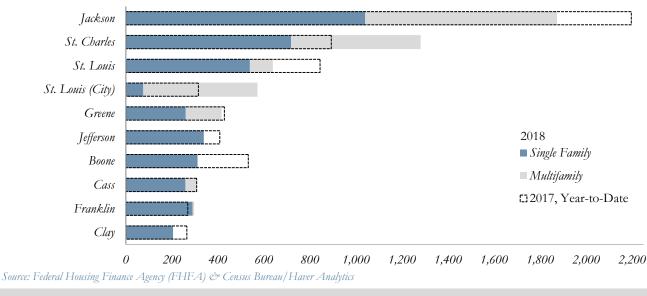


Summary Statistics				
United States	Missouri			
6.9%	6.1%			
7.0%	12.5%			
6.3%	6.2%			
7.1%	25.7%			
	United States 6.9% 7.0% 6.3%			

*Percent change year-over-year.

Top 10 Missouri Counties for Permit Activity

Year-to-Date through June

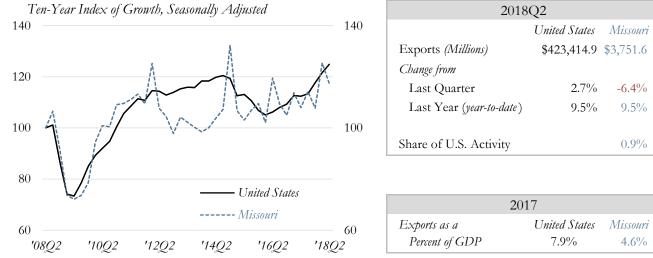


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SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS

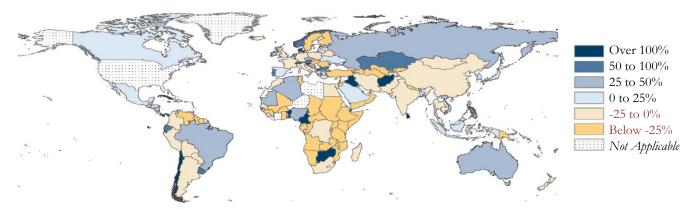
Selected Trade Indicators

Global Exports



Missouri Exports Year-to-Date through 2018Q2

Percent Change Year-over-Year



Тор	Markets	Share
1	Canada	41.8%
2	Mexico	16.6
3	China*	6.4
4	Belgium	3.8
5	Japan	3.5
6	Germany	2.7
7	South Korea	2.2
8	United Kingdom	2.2
9	Australia	1.8
10	Brazil	1.7

Top	Exports	Share
1	Transportation Equip.	28.0%
2	Chemicals & Rare Earth Metals	18.1
3	Food	9.3
4	Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.0
5	Electronic Equip. & Appliances	4.7
6	Computers & Electronics	4.2
7	Fabricated Metal Products	4.0
8	Agriculture & Livestock	3.6
9	Primary Metals	2.9
10	Plastics & Rubber Products	2.5

*China includes Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao.

Source: Census Bureau, WISERTrade & Bureau of Economic Analysis/Haver Analytics www.KansasCityFed.org 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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