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Donald L. Harrison College of Business

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Executive Summary

The economy grew at an average annual rate of 1.6% in the fourth quarter, 2005. The forecast is for growth to be in the 3.5% range through 2006. Inflation appears under control and the unemployment rate has fallen to 4.8%. The economy appears to be on solid footing right, and the biggest risks to continuing growth are rising interest rates and spikes in energy prices.

Southeast Missouri enjoyed a solid fourth quarter as employment rose by about 0.3%. Employment is up about 0.5% from a year ago or about 1,800 workers, and a steady climb in employment is expected to continue into 2006. Personal income and retail sales continue to grow with employment.

Southeast Missouri Business Indicators

Center for Economic & Business Research
Donald L. Harrison College of Business

Dean of the Donald L. Harrison College of Business

Dr. Gerald McDougall
573.651.2603
gmcDougall@semo.edu

Associate Dean

Dr. Bert Kellerman
573.651.2922
bkellerman@semo.edu

Director, CEBR

Dr. Bruce Domazlicky
573.651.2013
bdomazlicky@semo.edu

Director of MBA Program

Dr. Kenneth Heischmidt
573.651.2912
kheischmidt@semo.edu

Director of International Programs

Dr. Peter Gordon
573.651.2914
pgordon@semo.edu

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Forecasters See Strong Rebound in the First Quarter of 2006

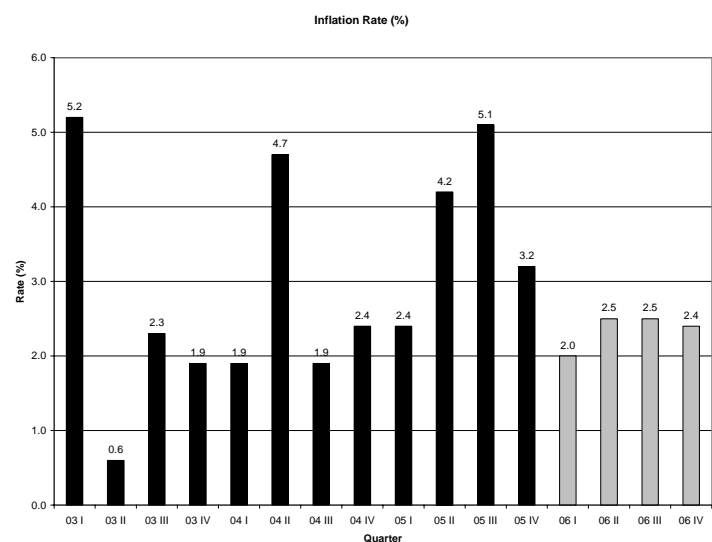
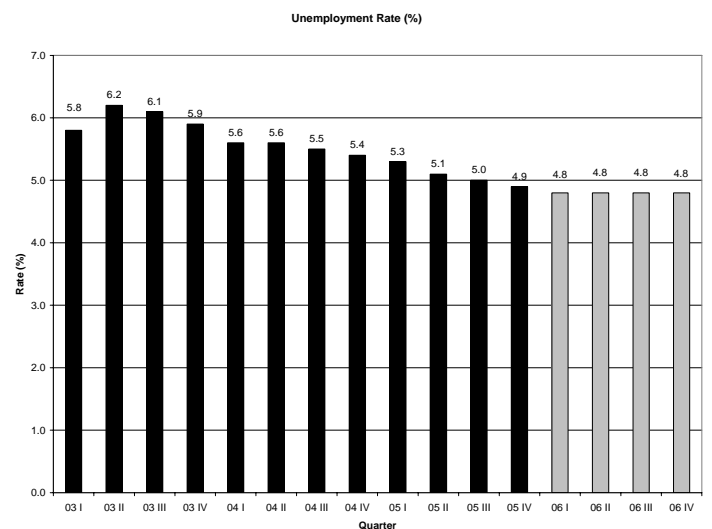
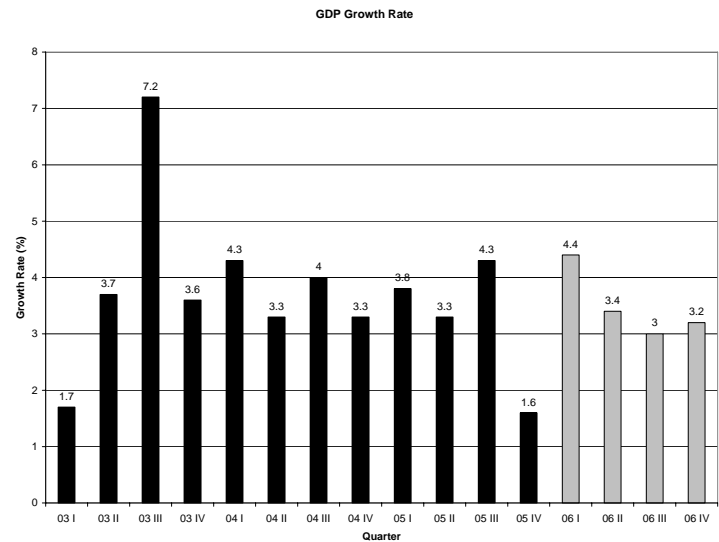
The last quarter of 2005 saw economic growth as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fall to 1.6% after reaching 4.1% in the previous quarter. The main reason for the slowdown was a small increase of only 1.2% in personal consumption expenditures (PCE). By way of contrast, PCE had grown by 4.1% in the preceding quarter. In addition, real federal government consumption expenditures fell by 2.6% in the fourth quarter, after increasing by over 7% in 2005 III.

Despite the slowdown in 2006 IV, forecasters remain optimistic that growth will recover in the first quarter of 2006 and beyond. The economy is expected to rebound strongly with economic growth hitting an average annual growth rate of 4.4%. For all of 2006, GDP growth is expected to come in at about 3.5%.

Why the optimism? First, the slowdown in PCE is expected to be temporary as consumers are expected to open their wallets and resume their spending ways. In fact, retail sales grew briskly in the January as the unseasonably warm weather allowed shoppers to get out and about. Corporations are experiencing record profits and so are flush with cash. Therefore, we can expect business spending for capital investment to be strong throughout the year. Government will continue to spend at a healthy pace and exports are likely to increase modestly. Taken together, the optimism for 2006 sees to be well placed.

The robust economy means the unemployment rate is low (by historical standards) and the unemployment rate should remain in the 4.8% range for the entire year. Forecasters predict that the economy will add an average of 165,000 jobs monthly or about 2 million jobs for the entire year.

The inflation rate is one of the more volatile economic series as the accompanying graph shows. But barring any unexpected shocks such as in the energy sector, inflation is expected to remain tame for the year and average about 2.5% in 2006. I am sure the new Federal Reserve Chairman, Ben Bernanke would be content with such a rate in his first year in his new role.

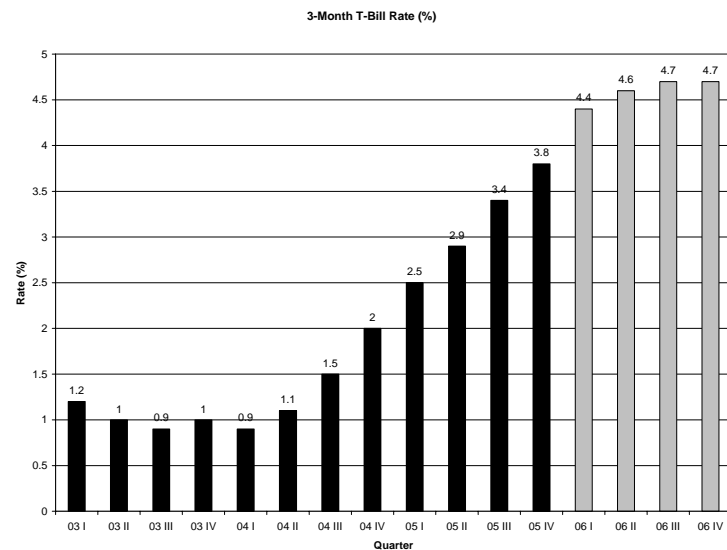
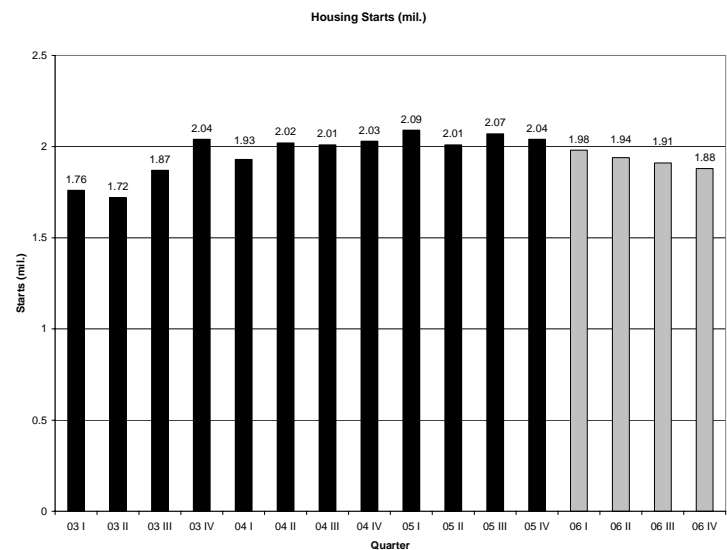
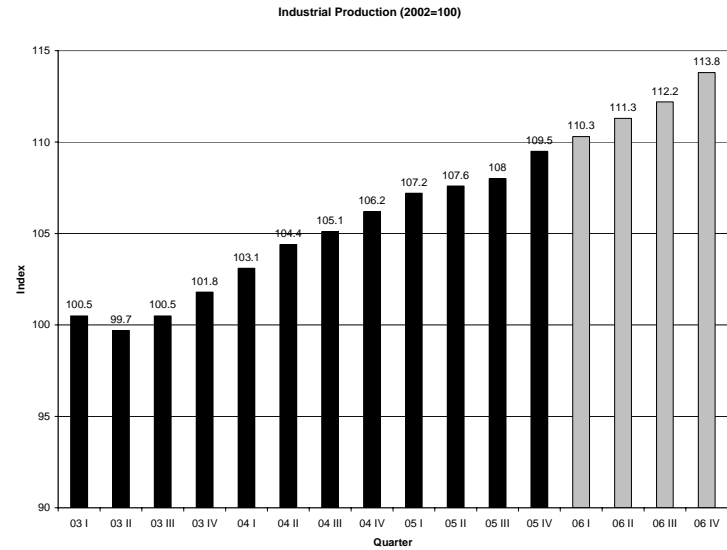


The index of industrial production has been climbing steadily since the last recession and should continue its upward trend through 2006. Note that the index now has a base year of 2002 (meaning that the index equals 100 in 2002). Therefore, the 109.5 in 2005 IV can be interpreted to mean that industrial production has risen 9.5% since 2002. The quarter-to-quarter increases in the index are not huge, but the steady increase points to a healthy economy and continued growth.

The housing market, which has been responsible for so much of the nation's economic growth in recent years, is starting to show more and more signs of slowing down. From over two million new starts in 2005, it is expected that there will be just over 1.9 million housing starts in 2006. Even at that rate, housing starts are still high by historical standards. One indication of a cooling housing market is the increase in cancellations reported by some builders. People who cancel housing construction frequently are buying homes for investment (as opposed to buying for a place to live). The increase in cancellations is likely an indication that housing prices are not going to continue their rapid run-up.

As measured by the 3-month Treasury Bill rate, short term interest rates continue to climb. The accompanying graph is impossible to misinterpret: rates are going higher. There is still some uncertainty in money markets as to whether the Federal Reserve System is through raising rates; the short answer is that at least one more quarter percent increase is coming soon and do not count out further increases as the Fed tries to make monetary policy less accommodative.

If we take a step back and look at the long term, one cannot help but be troubled by all the international borrowing the United States continues to do. Huge trade deficits along with large Federal Government budget deficits mean the U.S. is borrowing almost a trillion dollars per year from other countries. It is unlikely that this can continue indefinitely; at some point the U.S. is going to have to decrease its spending. The decrease will either be a result of higher government taxes or higher interest rates. Either way, it will be painful.



Southeast Missouri a Solid Fourth Quarter

Employment continued to grow in the fourth quarter as over 1150 jobs were added to the region's economy, a 0.3% increase. For the entire year, employment increased by one-half of one percent as nearly 1800 new jobs were created in the region. Unemployment has fallen continually since the first quarter and now stands at 5.3%, which is one-half of one percent higher than the national rate.

While the entire region experienced job growth in the fourth quarter, the experience of individual counties was rather mixed, with nine of the twenty-four counties registering a decline in employment over the previous quarter. Similarly, the unemployment rate increased in eleven of the twenty-four counties, despite the fact that the overall rate for the region declined. One reason for the declining unemployment rate is a fall in the labor force (those working plus those seeking work) as students go back to school.

Unemployment remains near or below the national rate of 4.8% in several counties: Butler (5.0%), Cape Girardeau (4.1%), Franklin (5.0%), Jefferson (4.7%), Perry (3.6%), Ste. Genevieve (5.0%). Other counties find their unemployment rates to be stubbornly high: Dent (6.1%), Dunklin (7.2%), Iron (6.9%), Mississippi (6.4%), New Madrid (7.0%), Pemiscot (7.8%), Reynolds (7.5%), Washington (8.3%), Wayne (6.4%).

Personal income continues to grow at a healthy pace. In the third quarter (last period available), personal income increased by 1.3%, which translates into a yearly average increase of about 5%, which is very good. Total personal income in the region will likely exceed \$22 billion for the entire year (the figures in the table are average annual averages). It is estimated that annual personal income now exceeds \$1 billion in six regional counties: Butler, Cape Girardeau, Franklin, Jefferson, Scott, and St. Francois. While we do not have any data on output by county (which is what GDP is designed to measure), the size of a county's personal income is a very good indicator of the size of a county's economy.

Retail sales were off a bit from their torrid pace in the third quarter of 2005. This is similar to the cool down experienced at the national level. However, for all of 2005, retail sales registered a healthy 4.8% gain over 2004 in southeast Missouri. Only Mississippi County registered a slight decline in retail sales; all other counties experienced increases. Jefferson County saw its retail sales eclipse the \$2 billion level, while Franklin County joins Cape Girardeau County with over \$1 billion in retail sales.

The early data from 2006 nationwide all point to rapid growth in the first quarter (some economists predict as high as 5% at an average annual rate). Despite some recent announcements of layoffs at employers such as Biokyawa in Cape Girardeau, look for southeast Missouri to register a strong first quarter as well. Retail sales are likely to be up briskly and employment will grow steadily.

Southeast Missouri Summary

	2004 III	2004 IV	2005 I	2005 II	2005 III	2005 IV
Bollinger						
Employment	5,661	5,720	5,575	5,656	5,652	5,723
Change (%)	-0.9	1.0	-2.5	1.5	-0.1	1.3
Unemployment (%)	5.8	5.2	6.2	5.3	5.1	5.6
Personal Income	250,000	256,613	258,446	261,337	263,975	
Change (%)	0.9	2.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	
Retail Sales	14,152	13,710	13,949	14,845	16,148	13,538
Last 4 Quarters	56,942	57,127	56,956	56,746	58,652	58,390
Butler						
Employment	19,830	20,155	20,039	20,471	20,458	20,693
Change (%)	-1.3	1.6	-0.6	2.2	-0.1	1.2
Unemployment (%)	5.8	5.2	6.2	5.3	4.9	5.0
Personal Income	1,041,273	1,070,250	1,080,517	1,094,729	1,107,332	
Change (%)	1.1	2.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	
Retail Sales	136,673	131,344	136,546	140,119	140,974	133,723
Last 4 Quarters	523,462	532,955	538,077	539,592	548,893	551,272
Cape Girardeau						
Employment	36,787	37,170	36,230	36,753	36,723	37,190
Change (%)	-0.9	1.0	-2.5	1.5	-0.1	1.3
Unemployment (%)	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.1
Personal Income	1,985,204	2,036,212	2,049,547	2,070,312	2,089,252	
Change (%)	0.8	2.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	
Retail Sales	286,903	280,013	305,110	288,783	305,440	292,154
Last 4 Quarters	1,144,832	1,147,567	1,160,313	1,161,079	1,179,346	1,191,487
Carter						
Employment	2,805	2,801	2,669	2,858	2,909	2,909
Change (%)	2.0	-0.1	-4.7	7.1	1.8	0
Unemployment (%)	6.5	6.5	8.3	5.5	5.1	5.7
Personal Income	121,648	124,693	125,508	126,781	128,027	
Change (%)	0.9	2.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	
Retail Sales	10,395	8,955	9,122	9,183	11,638	9,124
Last 4 Quarters	38,581	37,529	38,173	37,655	38,898	39,067
Crawford						
Employment	10,748	10,615	10,306	10,767	10,745	10,694
Change (%)	-1.8	-1.2	-2.9	4.5	-0.2	-0.5
Unemployment (%)	6.4	6.0	7.8	5.9	5.5	5.9
Personal Income	611,347	620,601	631,918	642,556	652,107	
Change (%)	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	
Retail Sales	51,675	45,864	42,287	47,254	53,981	45,643
Last 4 Quarters	181,531	183,210	183,986	187,180	189,386	189,165

(Note: Personal Income & Retail Sales are in thousands of dollars.)

	2004 III	2004 IV	2005 I	2005 II	2005 III	2005 IV
Dent						
Employment	5,997	5,930	5,735	6,026	5,936	5,896
Change (%)	-2.4	-1.1	-3.3	5.1	-1.5	-0.7
Unemployment (%)	6.7	6.4	7.5	6.2	6.0	6.1
Personal Income	308,366	309,043	311,496	313,471	317,220	
Change (%)	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.2	
Retail Sales	35,278	32,785	34,213	34,827	37,030	34,514
Last 4 Quarters	133,730	134,122	136,250	137,103	138,855	140,584
Dunklin						
Employment	13,301	13,469	13,262	13,471	13,309	13,463
Change (%)	-2.9	1.3	-1.5	1.6	-1.2	1.2
Unemployment (%)	7.9	7.0	8.4	7.3	7.0	7.2
Personal Income	746,153	760,945	765,890	772,578	780,516	
Change (%)	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	
Retail Sales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Last 4 Quarters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Franklin						
Employment	50,177	50,127	49,268	49,738	50,320	50,054
Change (%)	0.1	-0.1	-1.7	0.9	1.2	-0.5
Unemployment (%)	6.3	5.3	7.0	5.5	5.4	5.0
Personal Income	2,865,584	2,953,220	2,994,070	3,039,919	3,089,777	
Change (%)	1.7	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	
Retail Sales	264,388	246,136	250,684	262,663	283,754	256,270
Last 4 Quarters	1,010,400	1,005,425	1,020,550	1,024,051	1,043,237	1,053,371
Gasconade						
Employment	7,073	7,080	6,916	7,078	7,063	7,108
Change (%)	-2.7	0.1	-2.3	2.3	-0.2	0.6
Unemployment (%)	6.9	5.6	7.1	5.5	5.4	5.2
Personal Income	384,467	392,546	395,277	399,845	403,116	
Change (%)	1.0	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	
Retail Sales	37,980	37,282	35,822	38,502	41,027	37,636
Last 4 Quarters	144,845	146,291	148,160	149,586	152,633	152,987
Iron						
Employment	4,450	4,429	4,364	4,468	4,430	4,420
Change (%)	-2.7	-0.5	-1.5	2.4	-0.9	-0.2
Unemployment (%)	8.6	8.0	9.2	7.3	6.6	6.9
Personal Income	221,963	223,181	224,312	226,521	228,677	
Change (%)	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	
Retail Sales	17,386	15,783	22,375	20,757	23,216	17,742
Last 4 Quarters	64,395	64,522	71,815	76,301	82,131	84,090

(Note: Personal Income & Retail Sales are in thousands of dollars.)

	2004 III	2004 IV	2005 I	2005 II	2005 III	2005 IV
Jefferson						
Employment	109,980	109,871	108,053	109,018	110,293	109,710
Change (%)	0.1	-0.1	-1.7	0.9	1.2	-0.5
Unemployment (%)	5.9	5.2	6.6	5.1	5.1	4.7
Personal Income	5,827,036	6,009,574	6,097,804	6,196,665	6,304,721	
Change (%)	1.8	3.1	1.5	2.0	1.8	
Retail Sales	502,346	458,524	484,417	489,638	542,096	490,097
Last 4 Quarters	1,910,459	1,905,982	1,940,692	1,934,515	1,974,675	2,006,248
Madison						
Employment	5,411	5,414	5,337	5,515	5,499	5,523
Change (%)	-1.0	0.1	-1.4	3.3	-0.3	0.4
Unemployment (%)	6.7	6.0	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.9
Personal Income	250,280	259,521	263,474	268,883	273,807	
Change (%)	2.1	3.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	
Retail Sales	21,778	20,015	20,118	21,616	22,930	23,402
Last 4 Quarters	83,170	83,099	83,060	83,427	84,679	88,156
Mississippi						
Employment	5,535	5,635	5,524	5,736	5,557	5,702
Change (%)	-3.3	1.8	-2.0	3.8	-3.1	2.6
Unemployment (%)	8.0	7.7	8.0	6.6	6.7	6.4
Personal Income	298,808	304,721	304,998	307,745	309,097	
Change (%)	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	
Retail Sales	23,782	19,150	19,609	20,811	23,732	19,030
Last 4 Quarters	83,679	83,340	83,605	83,352	83,302	83,182
New Madrid						
Employment	7,687	7,743	7,557	7,752	7,476	7,598
Change (%)	-3.2	0.7	-2.4	2.6	-3.6	1.6
Unemployment (%)	9.2	7.4	8.7	7.2	7.1	7.0
Personal Income	447,884	459,826	463,572	469,209	472,574	
Change (%)	1.3	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	
Retail Sales	73,467	67,493	74,050	72,817	73,415	69,648
Last 4 Quarters	283,171	285,307	286,542	288,217	287,775	589,930
Pemiscot						
Employment	6,936	6,980	6,895	7,076	6,887	6,923
Change (%)	-3.7	0.6	-1.2	2.6	-2.7	0.5
Unemployment (%)	9.5	9.5	9.6	8.2	7.8	7.8
Personal Income	454,226	465,231	468,909	474,928	478,048	
Change (%)	-0.1	2.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	
Retail Sales	29,525	29,578	31,477	31,432	33,793	30,566
Last 4 Quarters	121,681	121,982	121,190	122,012	126,280	127,268

(Note: Personal Income & Retail Sales are in thousands of dollars.)

	2004 III	2004 IV	2005 I	2005 II	2005 III	2005 IV
Perry						
Employment	9,795	9,775	9,546	9,751	9,876	9,901
Change (%)	0.3	-0.2	-2.3	2.1	1.3	-0.9
Unemployment (%)	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.6
Personal Income	442,062	455,046	460,486	467,434	474,048	
Change (%)	1.5	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	
Retail Sales	55,522	52,462	54,350	57,439	58,490	53,273
Last 4 Quarters	216,654	216,917	216,720	216,953	222,921	223,732
Reynolds						
Employment	2,425	2,359	2,324	2,517	2,468	2,423
Change (%)	-6.4	-2.7	-1.5	8.3	-1.9	-3.7
Unemployment (%)	8.1	8.2	10.0	7.2	6.3	7.5
Personal Income	132,333	135,945	136,968	138,605	140,173	
Change (%)	1.1	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	
Retail Sales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Last 4 Quarters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ripley						
Employment	5,797	5,998	5,945	6,101	5,935	6,172
Change (%)	-4.4	3.5	-0.9	2.6	-2.7	4.0
Unemployment (%)	6.5	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.6
Personal Income	273,991	281,661	284,004	288,654	291,195	NA
Change (%)	0.8	2.8	0.8	1.6	0.9	NA
Retail Sales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Last 4 Quarters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Scott						
Employment	19,208	19,305	18,949	19,471	19,270	19,382
Change (%)	-1.4	0.5	-1.8	2.8	-1.0	0.6
Unemployment (%)	6.5	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.2
Personal Income	1,024,283	1,050,953	1,058,500	1,070,699	1,082,050	
Change (%)	1.0	2.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	
Retail Sales	86,275	75,029	80,257	80,085	90,290	77,322
Last 4 Quarters	320,856	321,980	325,366	319,646	325,661	327,954
Ste. Genevieve						
Employment	8,789	8,731	8,511	8,704	8,758	8,713
Change (%)	-0.6	-0.7	-2.5	2.3	0.6	-0.5
Unemployment (%)	5.7	5.4	6.8	5.5	5.0	5.0
Personal Income	441,254	452,469	455,448	460,692	465,508	
Change (%)	1.1	2.5	0.7	1.2	1.1	
Retail Sales	37,354	36,278	33,485	36,710	42,764	32,684
Last 4 Quarters	128,726	131,443	132,217	134,008	149,237	148,643

(Note: Personal Income & Retail Sales are in thousands of dollars.)

	2004 III	2004 IV	2005 I	2005 II	2005 III	2005 IV
St. Francois						
Employment	25,940	25,743	25,833	25,544	26,110	26,247
Change (%)	2.4	-0.8	0.4	-1.1	2.2	0.5
Unemployment (%)	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.9	5.8	5.9
Personal Income	1,325,849	1,365,355	1,381,672	1,403,459	1,421,407	
Change (%)	1.4	3.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	
Retail Sales	162,372	156,296	165,182	166,969	172,210	159,485
Last 4 Quarters	627,460	632,897	640,533	650,339	660,567	663,756
Stoddard						
Employment	14,260	14,627	14,527	14,843	14,670	15,083
Change (%)	-3.0	2.6	-0.7	2.2	-1.2	2.8
Unemployment (%)	6.2	5.9	7.1	5.6	5.4	5.4
Personal Income	716,921	721,344	733,998	746,542	754,275	
Change (%)	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.7	1.0	
Retail Sales	59,892	51,188	56,966	62,333	67,914	65,591
Last 4 Quarters	233,854	226,868	228,488	231,009	238,401	252,804
Washington						
Employment	9,417	9,407	9,251	9,334	9,443	9,393
Change (%)	0.1	-0.1	-1.7	0.9	1.2	-0.5
Unemployment (%)	8.5	8.6	10.5	8.0	7.9	8.3
Personal Income	459,307	472,011	475,789	480,861	485,574	
Change (%)	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	
Retail Sales	36,766	33,720	34,435	35,256	38,932	35,895
Last 4 Quarters	137,825	138,145	139,671	139,907	142,343	144,518
Wayne						
Employment	5,143	5,182	5,056	5,261	5,214	5,234
Change (%)	-2.5	0.8	-2.4	4.0	-0.9	0.4
Unemployment (%)	7.4	7.3	8.5	6.9	6.2	6.4
Personal Income	264,577	267,324	270,264	272,091	274,797	
Change (%)	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	
Retail Sales	23,562	20,927	30,887	22,080	24,329	21,089
Last 4 Quarters	86,402	86,546	87,295	87,457	88,223	88,385
Southeast Missouri						
Employment	392,855	394,356	387,383	394,486	395,001	396,154
Change (%)	-1.0	0.3	-1.8	1.8	0.1	0.3
Unemployment (%)	6.3	5.7	7.0	5.7	5.4	5.3
Personal Income	20,894,816	21,448,285	21,692,917	21,994,0516	22,287,868	
Change (%)	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	
Retail Sales	1,967,654	1,832,532	1,925,541	1,954,158	2,104,013	1,921,426
Last 4 Quarters	7,532,835	7,543,254	7,654,389	7,678,563	7,816,244	7,904,989

(Note: Personal Income & Retail sales are in thousands of dollars.)

Journey to Work in Southeast Missouri Counties, 1990-
2000
Bill Weber

In 2003 the average urban worker commuted 24.3 minutes to work each day totaling more than 100 hours each year. Many people correctly associate these long commute times with rush hour traffic in urban areas. For instance, the average worker in St. Louis County had a 22.2 minute commute each day, while the average worker in St. Charles County had a 26 minute commute. However, workers in rural areas also commute to work, often to another county, and the times spent commuting can be even longer.

People live in one county and work in another county for a variety of reasons. Perhaps at the top of the list are the scarce job opportunities in rural areas. As the farm economy has shrunk in relative size in the last 100 years, migration out of rural areas to urban areas has been the norm. Frequently, the elderly and those who have less education are the ones who remain behind. In today's high tech world, new businesses locate in areas that have an educated work-force. This puts rural areas in a Catch 22 situation. Those jobs that exist are low paying because workers have relatively low productivity and new high paying jobs are not created because of a lack of an educated work-force. Other rural residents choose to live in a county different from the one they work in because of lower rural crime rates, lower property taxes, smaller class sizes in rural schools, rural amenities like clean air and greater fishing and hunting opportunities, or a simple aversion to city living.

Table 1 presents the number of workers who migrated into a county to work in 1990 and 2000, the number of workers within a county who migrated outside their county of residence to work in 1990 and 2000, and the net in-migration. In the year 2000, in the twenty-four counties comprising Southeast Missouri, only Butler, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid counties had net in-migration, as more people migrated into the three counties to work, than left the counties to work elsewhere. Net in-migration to Cape Girardeau County increased by about 340% from 1990 to 2000. Not surprisingly, Jefferson County and Washington County, which are located adjacent to St. Louis County, experienced the greatest net out-migration of workers in 2000. As one moves south along Interstate 55, the net out-migration of workers declines for Ste. Genevieve and Perry counties.

Table 2 provides figures on workers' county of residence and county of work. The numbers in bold indicate the number of workers who reside and work in the same county. Cape Girardeau County, which experienced the largest net in-migration in 2000, draws its workers primarily from Bollinger County (1992 workers), Scott County (4114 workers), Stoddard County (602 workers), and Perry County (996 workers). St. Louis County and St. Louis city draw workers from each of the twenty-four counties in Southeast Missouri, with the largest numbers of workers coming from Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, and Ste. Genevieve counties. With Southeast Missouri bordering Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee to the east and Arkansas to the south, many residents work in other states. Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Jefferson, and

Franklin counties have the largest number of residents who work in states other than Missouri.

The increase in rural out-migration in Southeast Missouri and the nation is partially explained by several factors. First, workers today have more education than workers in the past. The education they receive often results in highly specialized skills that require those workers to travel longer distances to efficiently utilize those skills in the work-place. Second, housing costs in urban areas have been rising faster than in rural areas. As a consequence, some workers choose to live in rural counties and migrate to their urban jobs. Third, despite the recent increase in gasoline prices, transportation costs actually fell during the 1990s. According to research done by economists at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, individuals also seem to have a greater tolerance for long-distance travel. The US Bureau of Transportation Statistics reports that 88.1% of the working population uses a car to commute to work. While the computer revolution was expected to increase the number of those "working at home", only 3.1% of the population works at home, and that number increased by only 0.1% since 1985.

While the benefits of rural living are many, worker out-migration is not without its costs. Road congestion and highway accidents increase as workers travel to jobs outside their county of residence. To take an example, at the western edge of the city of Jackson, located in Cape Girardeau County, Highways 34 and 72 converge, and traffic coming from Bollinger County flows past the junior high and high schools, through the city on its way to Interstate 55 and Cape Girardeau city. While the distance between the cities of Jackson and Cape Girardeau is only about five or six miles, early morning congestion can make the trip from Jackson to Cape Girardeau take twenty to thirty minutes. To help alleviate some of the congestion, Highway 34/72 in Jackson has been widened to four lanes. Gasoline and maintenance of vehicles are also important costs of worker migration. In the past year, higher gas prices have increased the money costs of migration and eroded the purchasing power of worker paychecks. Some employers might help alleviate these travel costs by changing to ten hour/four day workweeks.

Table 1-Migration to and from Work by County

County	1990			2000		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net In-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net In-migration
Bollinger	101	2113	-2012	370	3256	-2886
Butler	1407	1597	-190	4245	1838	2407
Cape Girardeau	4828	3085	1743	11031	3368	7663
Carter	75	716	-641	291	817	-526
Crawford	505	2807	-2302	1303	4138	-2835
Dent	422	1262	-840	700	1635	-935
Dunklin	429	2849	-2420	2095	3753	-1658
Franklin	3006	14853	-11847	9069	18202	-9133
Gasconade	518	1963	-1445	2049	2623	-574
Iron	1015	1099	-84	1230	1686	-456
Jefferson	6296	53850	-47554	12348	63699	-51351
Madison	197	1105	-908	737	1924	-1187
Mississippi	204	1379	-1175	1125	1866	-741
New Madrid	1794	2091	-297	3205	2682	523
Pemiscot	201	1690	-1489	1375	2233	-858
Perry	559	1767	-1208	2003	2085	-82
Reynolds	260	542	-282	592	630	-38
Ripley	234	1118	-884	368	1903	-1535
Scott	2156	5626	-3470	5630	6663	-1033
Ste. Genevieve	612	2660	-2048	1232	3421	-2189
St. Francois	2065	4235	-2170	4552	6110	-1558
Stoddard	1086	2556	-1470	2226	3774	-1548
Washington	458	3435	-2977	984	4403	-3419
Wayne	252	903	-651	442	1953	-1511

Table 2-Worker Out-Migration in Southeast Missouri Counties
 In bold are the number of workers who reside and work in the same county

Work County	County of Residence					
	Bollinger	Butler	Cape Girardeau	Carter	Crawford	Dent
Bollinger	2017		146	3		
Butler	35	14780	23	405		9
Cape Girardeau	1992	135	30867	10		
Carter	4	73		1378		2
Crawford					5371	36
Dent			3	4	55	4342
Dunklin		188	29	4		
Franklin	6		11		1728	29
Gasconade					208	5
Iron	3		6	5	122	161
Jefferson	29		10	1	60	20
Madison	137		10			
Mississippi	12	33	130			
New Madrid	3	61	97			
Pemiscot	7	14	25			
Perry	318		504			
Reynolds		23		78	14	143
Ripley		150		82		
Scott		98	1270	8		
Ste. Genevieve	25		61			
St. Francois	51		27		13	14
Stoddard	313	395	129	7		
Washington		2			76	
Wayne		93	4	60		2
St. Louis County/City	154	67	238	8	939	70
Other MO counties	90	79	110	60	90	1069
Out-of-state	77	427	535	82	133	75

Work County	Dunklin	Franklin	Gasconade	Iron	Jefferson	Madison
Bollinger				3		43
Butler	365			14	4	5
Cape Girardeau	26			20	13	126
Carter	4			4		2
Crawford		451	52	38	3	
Dent				96		7
Dunklin	9246					
Franklin		27161	1103	9	1013	12
Gasconade		750	4337		5	
Iron		23		2389	12	137
Jefferson		780	4	67	34331	56
Madison				140		2821
Mississippi	15					
New Madrid	472	5				2
Pemiscot	439					4
Perry				22	27	205
Reynolds				86		
Ripley	2					
Scott	57			5	29	8
Ste. Genevieve		3		45	123	54
St. Francois				667	410	767
Stoddard	486					
Washington		17		92	130	31
Wayne	9			103		11
St. Louis County/City	13	14095	534	176	58128	331
Other MO counties	77	1401	880	54	1654	39
Out-of-state	1788	677	50	45	2148	84

Work County	Residence County					
	Mississippi	New Madrid	Pemiscot	Perry	Reynolds	Ripley
Bollinger				22		
Butler		55			46	1175
Cape Girardeau	165	116	17	996	2	18
Carter					37	44
Crawford					6	
Dent					63	
Dunklin		332	313			23
Franklin				6		
Gasconade						
Iron					208	
Jefferson				38	6	
Madison				29	17	
Mississippi	3417	193	23			
New Madrid	261	5305	418	7	5	5
Pemiscot	2	381	4929			10
Perry	4			6869		
Reynolds					1753	15
Ripley		5				2939
Scott	1153	1193	5	36		13
Ste. Genevieve		2		351	2	
St. Francois				34	52	
Stoddard	23	182	16			25
Washington					6	
Wayne					65	2
St. Louis County/City	12	37	5	272	43	7
Other MO counties	37	8	17	34	55	90
Out-of-state	209	178	1419	260	17	476

Work County	Residence County					
	Scott	Ste. Genevieve	St. Francois	Stoddard	Washington	Wayne
Bollinger	23		2	60		53
Butler	23		16	696	12	972
Cape Girardeau	4114	76	64	602	5	108
Carter				3		21
Crawford			7		94	
Dent			8		23	2
Dunklin	17			417		21
Franklin		15	79		573	16
Gasconade						
Iron			332	6	128	38
Jefferson	6	679	1496		799	17
Madison	2	26	273		20	45
Mississippi	386			70		8
New Madrid	1269	14	21	383		14
Pemiscot	39			52		
Perry	22	501	84	22	5	15
Reynolds		20	32		19	49
Ripley				6		3
Scott	11271	16	18	1157		43
Ste. Genevieve	27	4922	341		18	5
St. Francois	17	896	15798	6	1235	36
Stoddard	401		11	9010		167
Washington	9	22	504		4123	13
Wayne	2			48		2598
St. Louis County/City	40	986	2369	29	11287	91
Other MO counties	25	66	159	24	94	28
Out-of-state	241	104	294	193	91	188

Sources:

Bram, Jason and Alisdair McKay. 2005. "The Evolution of Commuting Patterns in the New York City Metro Area," *Current Issues in Economics and Finance*, Federal Reserve Bank of New York. October.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

Census Mapping Products

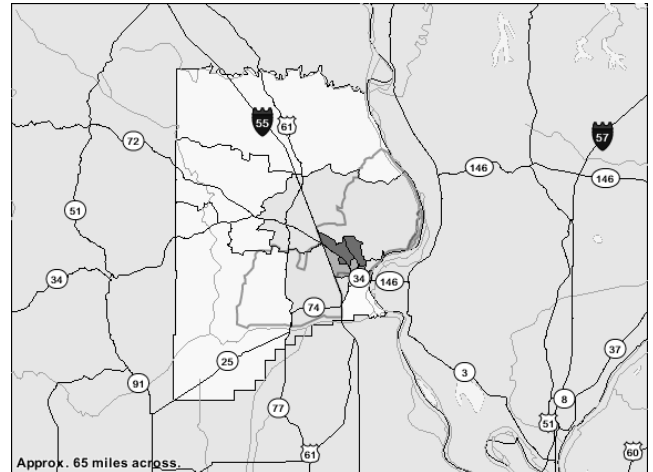
The visual presentation of data is a useful way to get a quick impression of the economic, social, demographic make-up of a region. The U.S. Census Bureau provides a mapping option for communities that is very helpful in visualizing their communities. To start, go to the following address:

http://www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/CP_OnlineMapping.htm

and then click on American Factfinder. In the space, "Get A Fact Sheet for Your Community," enter the relevant zip code and click on Go. Basic data from the 2000 census for the zip code area will come up. If you prefer, you can also enter the name of a city or a county in the box.

Next, click on map for some category such as male or female or African-American. A map will then appear that shows the distribution of the desired category for the region you selected. For example, I entered the main zip code for Cape Girardeau, 63701. The basic data for that code were then displayed. I was able then to generate many maps for the different categories listed. The maps are all in color, making a quick interpretation easy to visualize.

The default is to present the data on the map according to Census tracts. However, it is possible to view the data by Census block groups, which are considerably smaller areas than census tracts. There are many possibilities for creating maps at this site and I would encourage the interested reader to check it out.



Data Classes

Percent	
5.3 - 5.3	5.3 - 5.3
12.3 - 15.4	12.3 - 15.4
20.4 - 25.3	20.4 - 25.3
29.2 - 32.8	29.2 - 32.8
36.5 - 39.7	36.5 - 39.7

Features

	Major Road
	Street
	Stream/Waterbody
	Stream/Waterbody

Items in gray text
are not visible
at this zoom level

This is the Census map for percentage of the Cape Girardeau population with at least a bachelor's degree. One can note the high concentration around the University.