



## ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

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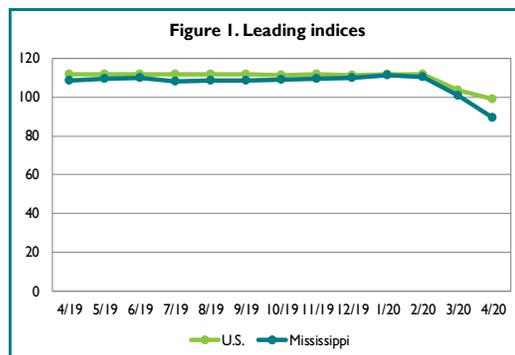
The value of the Mississippi Leading Index (MLI) lurched 11.4 percent in April to its lowest level since November 2011. As seen in Figure 1 below the value of the MLI in April was down 17.8 percent compared to one year ago.

Figure 2 below indicates the value of the Mississippi Coincident Index (MCI) plunged 11.8 percent in April. The value for the month was down 11.7 percent compared to one year ago.

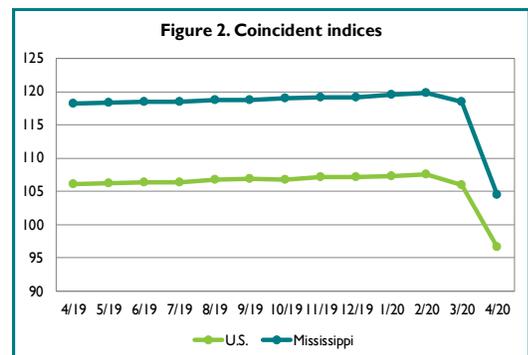
In its second estimate of the change in U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) in the first quarter of 2020, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported a decrease of 5.0 percent. The estimate marked a decrease of 0.2 percentage point from its initial estimate. Private inventory investment in the first quarter fell more than first reported, which resulted

in the slightly larger decrease in real GDP in the second estimate. Slightly higher consumer spending and business investment than in the initial estimate partially offset the decrease in private inventory investment. Government-ordered shut-downs that began in mid-March were responsible for the decrease in output.

The MLI experienced its worst month ever in April as weakness was widespread for the second consecutive month. However, it was the unprecedented decline in U.S. retail sales in April that led to the historic decrease in the MLI. Building permits and the ISM Manufacturing Index were the two bright areas. Retail sales should be less of a drag in May as most state economies slowly began to reopen. Other components should improve, or at least decline less, in May for the same reason.



Sources: University Research Center and The Conference Board



Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and The Conference Board

**Notes:** The Mississippi Coincident Index is constructed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and re-indexed to 2007. The Index is based on changes in nonfarm employment, the unemployment rate, average manufacturing work-week length, and wage and salary disbursements. The Mississippi Leading Index is constructed by the Mississippi University Research Center. The U.S. Indices are from The Conference Board. All series are indexed to a base year of 2007.

Photo credit: "Pascagoula Central Fire Station No. 1 in Pascagoula, Mississippi, listed on the National Register of Historic Places" by Chris Pruitt available at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pascagoula\\_Central\\_Fire\\_Station\\_No.\\_1\\_Sept\\_2012\\_01.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pascagoula_Central_Fire_Station_No._1_Sept_2012_01.jpg) under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported (CC BY-SA 3.0) License. Full terms at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>.

## MISSISSIPPI'S BUSINESS

## MISSISSIPPI LEADING INDEX, APRIL 2020

As seen in Figure 3 the value of the **Mississippi Leading Index of Economic Indicators** (MLI) plummeted 11.4 percent in April, the largest one-month decline in data back to August 1982. The value of the MLI for April was down 17.8 percent compared to one year earlier, the largest year-over-year decrease since March 1991. The value of the MLI fell 18.1 percent over the last six months.

In April five of the seven components of the MLI contributed negatively for the third consecutive month. The historic decline in U.S. retail sales resulted in the largest negative contribution. The two components that contributed positively were building permits and the ISM Index of U.S. Manufacturing Activity. Each component is discussed below in order of smallest to largest contribution.

The value of **U.S. retail sales** crashed 16.4 percent in April as seen in Figure 4, by far the largest one-month decline ever. March sales were revised up slightly to a decrease of 8.3 percent. Compared to one year earlier sales were down 21.6 percent for the month. As the number of firms that closed due to the coronavirus reached its peak in April, sales in every segment fell with the exception of nonstore retailers, which saw an increase of 8.4 percent. Sales of clothing and accessories nearly collapsed in April as the segment lost almost 80 percent, which followed a decline of almost 50 percent in March. The electronics and appliances and furniture and home furnishings segments both saw sales losses of around 60 percent in April.

Figure 5 indicates the value of the **Mississippi Manufacturing Employment Intensity Index** fell 8.7 percent in April, the largest monthly decline in data back to 1992. Based on revised data the March value fell 0.2 percent. Compared to one year earlier the April value was down 9.0 percent. Both Manufacturing employment in the state and the average weekly hours of production employees in Mississippi decreased in April.

As seen in Figure 6 the number of seasonally-adjusted **initial unemployment claims** in Mississippi soared 153.6 percent in April. Despite this relatively massive increase, the gain was almost 1,000 percentage points less than in March. The value for April was a mindboggling 3,153.1 percent higher compared to one year earlier. The number of seasonally-adjusted continued unemployment claims in Mississippi skyrocketed 753.5 percent in April as seen in Figure 16 on page 6. The number of continued unemployment claims in Mississippi was 1,418.9 percent higher in

April compared to one year ago. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in Mississippi climbed to 15.4 percent in April as seen in Figure 17 on page 6. It was the highest monthly rate reported by BLS in data back to 1976 and marked a 10.3 percentage point increase from March. Compared to one year earlier the state's unemployment rate in April was 10.1 percentage points higher.

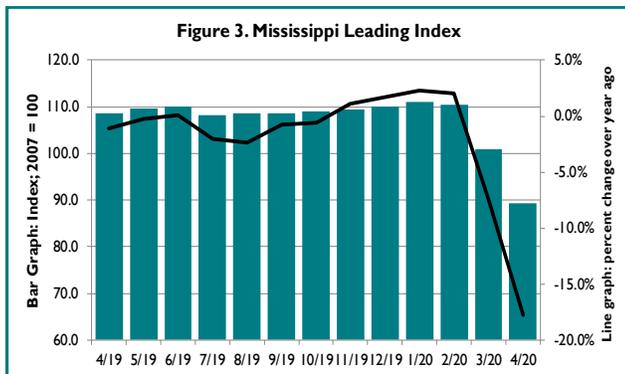
The value of **Mississippi income tax withholdings** (three-month moving average) tumbled 5.4 percent in April as seen in Figure 7, the largest one-month decline in data back through 1992. The value of withholdings was down 2.4 percent for the month compared to one year earlier, the first year-over-year decrease since August 2019. Over the last six months the value of income tax withholdings in Mississippi declined 4.8 percent.

Figure 8 indicates the value of the **University of Michigan Index of Consumer Expectations** (three-month moving average) plunged 10.8 percent in April. The decline was the largest monthly decrease since July 2011. The value for the month was 20.0 percent lower compared to one year earlier. The Index is down 20.6 percent since January. Short-term (one-year) inflation expectations for the month increased substantially while long-term (five-year) expectations edged up slightly in the most recent survey.

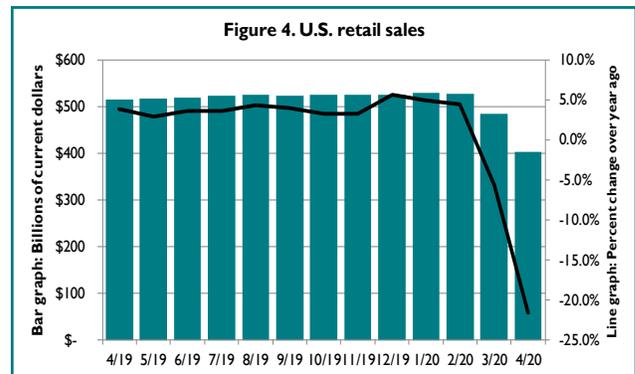
Despite business shutdowns, the value of **Mississippi residential building permits** (three-month moving average) increased 2.3 percent in April, the fourth consecutive monthly gain. As Figure 9 indicates the value for March was 28.1 percent higher compared to one year earlier. The number of units in the state in April, however, fell 0.8 percent, the first decrease since December 2019. The number of units in the state for the month was 26.6 percent higher compared to one year ago. The number of privately-owned housing units authorized by building permits in the U.S. sank 20.8 percent from the revised March rate. The number of units in the U.S. in April was down 19.2 percent compared to one year ago.

Figure 10 indicates the value of the **ISM Index of U.S. Manufacturing Activity** rose 3.9 percent in May, the first increase since January. For the month the value of the Index was down 17.4 percent compared to one year earlier. All components of the Index except Supplier Deliveries increased in May; the largest increase was in the Production component. Notably, the value of the Inventories component rose to 50.4, its first time to enter expansion territory since May 2019.

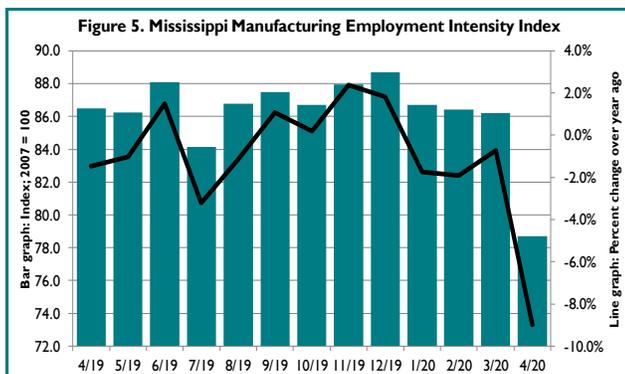
# MISSISSIPPI LEADING INDEX AND COMPONENTS, IN FIGURES



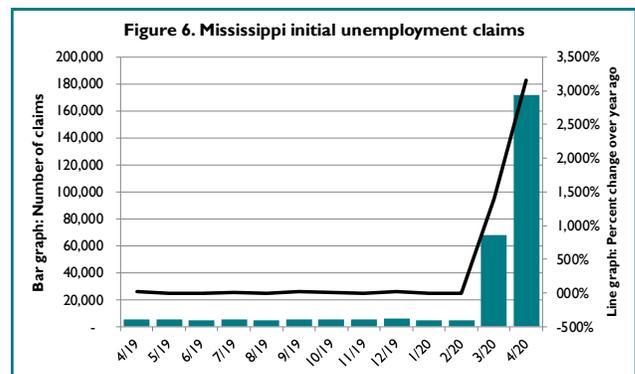
Source: University Research Center



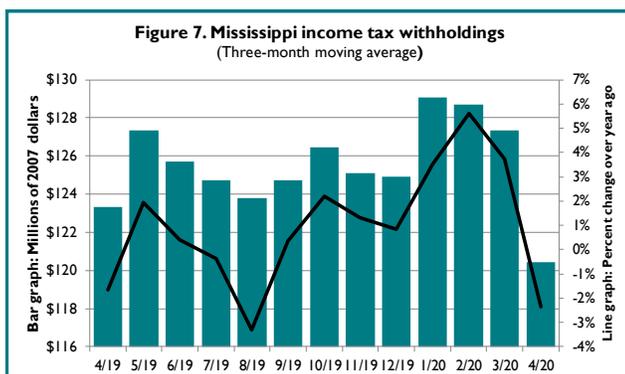
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



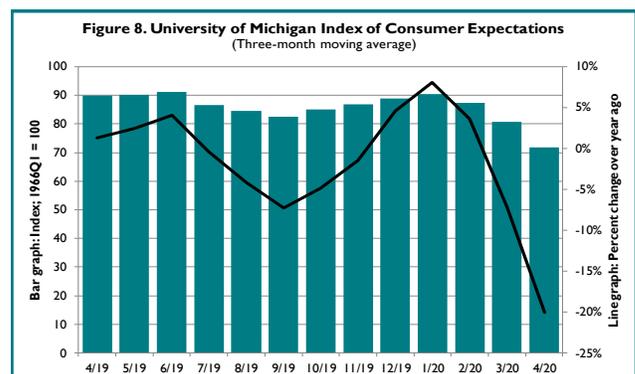
Source: URC using data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



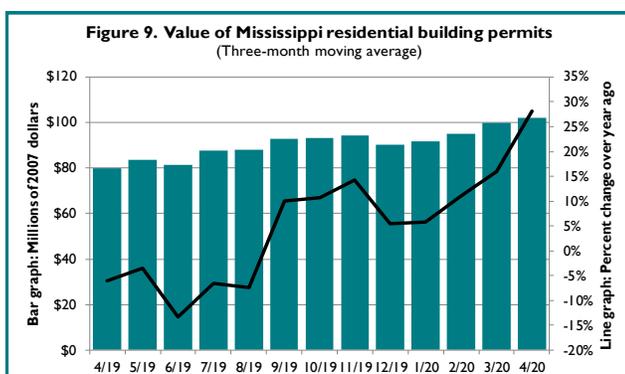
Source: U.S. Department of Labor; seasonally adjusted



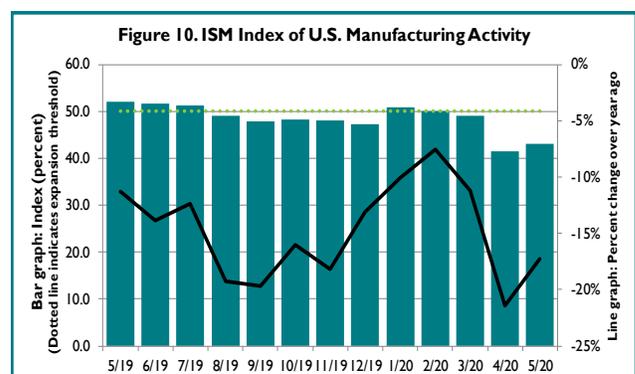
Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue; seasonally adjusted



Source: Thomson Reuters/University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; seasonally adjusted



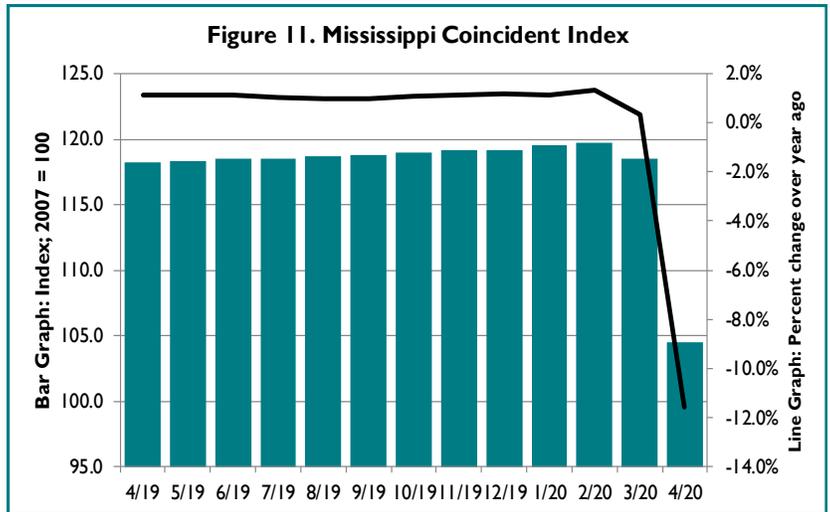
Source: Institute for Supply Management

MISSISSIPPI'S BUSINESS

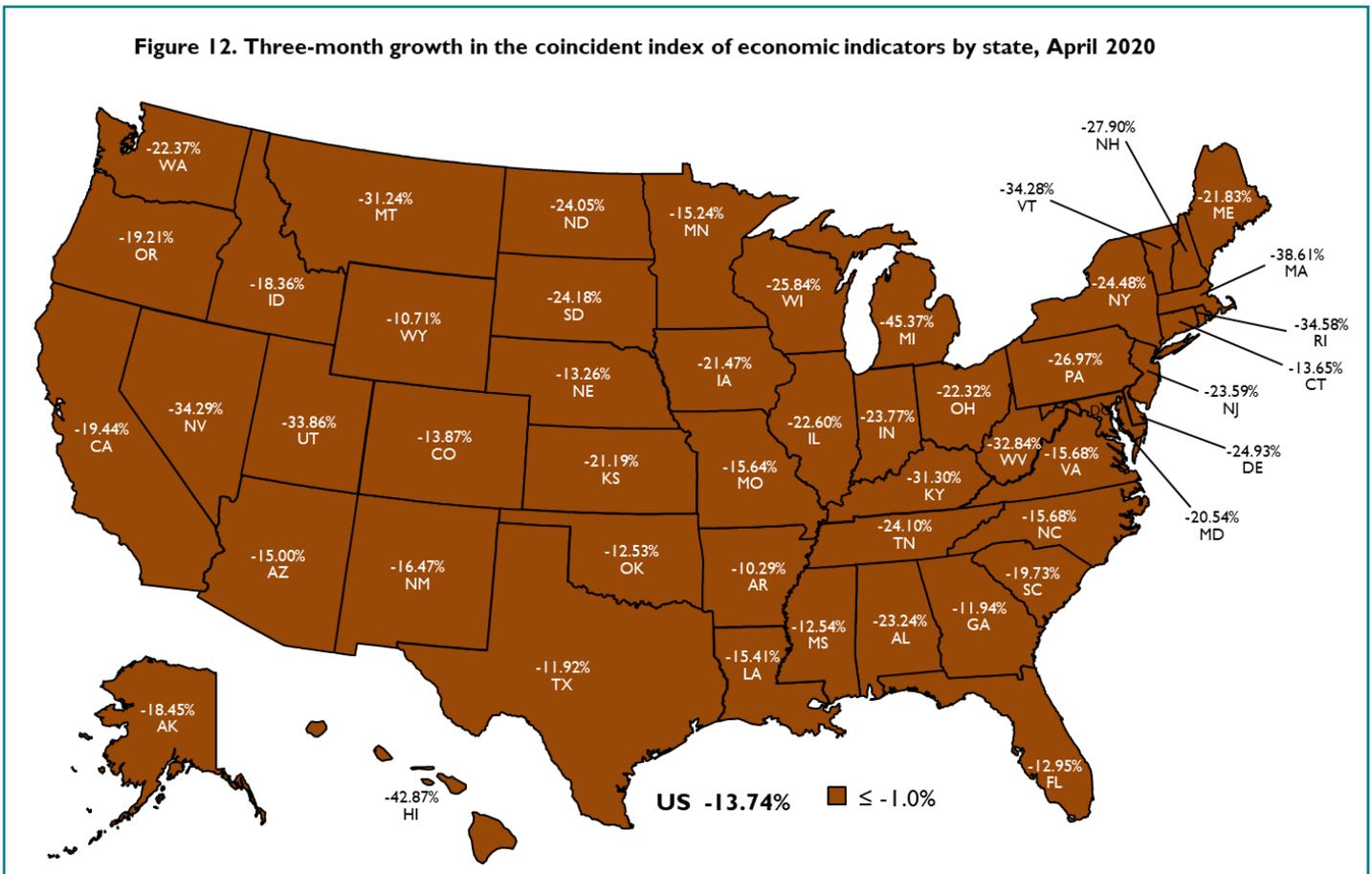
MISSISSIPPI COINCIDENT INDEX, APRIL 2020

In April the value of the **Mississippi Coincident Index of Economic Indicators (MCI)** tumbled 11.8 percent according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. As seen in Figure 11 the value of the MCI for the month was down 11.7 percent compared to one year ago.

Figure 12 below indicates the values of the coincident indices nose-dived in all fifty states in April compared to three months prior. The smallest decrease occurred in Arkansas as its coincident index lost 10.29 percent in April compared to January. In Mississippi the decrease was 12.54 percent compared to three months prior, which was the sixth-smallest decrease among all states. The largest decrease in the coincident index in April compared to January occurred in Michigan, where the value fell a staggering 45.37 percent.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

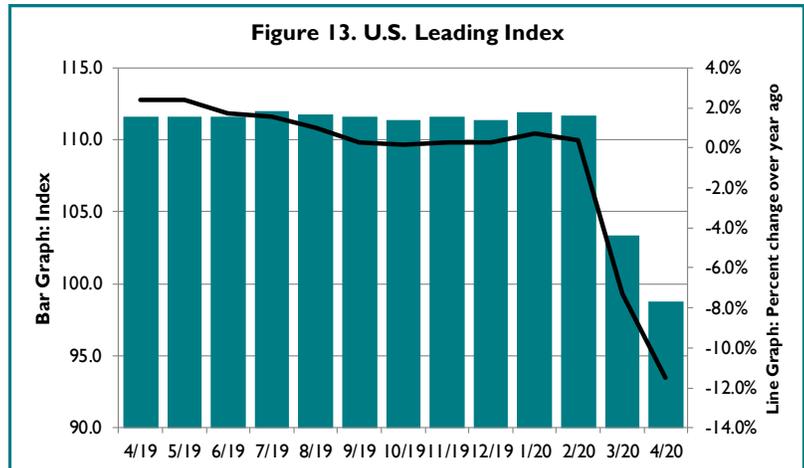
## NATIONAL TRENDS

The value of the U.S. Leading Economic Index (LEI) fell 4.4 percent in April according to The Conference Board as seen in Figure 13. Additionally, the record decline in March was revised down further to a decrease of 7.4 percent. Compared to one year ago the value of the LEI was 11.5 percent lower in April. Negative contributions were made by six of the ten components of the LEI. The largest negative contribution came from average weekly manufacturing hours. Stock prices made the largest positive contribution. The value of the LEI decreased 11.3 percent over the last six months.

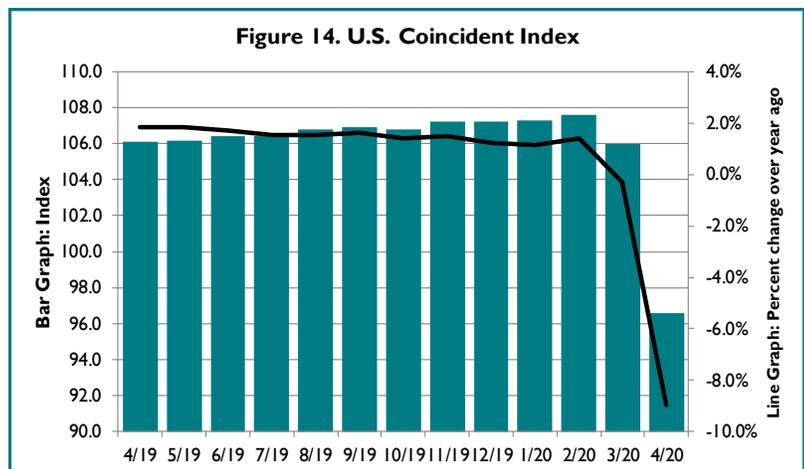
As seen in Figure 14 The Conference Board reported the value of the U.S. Coincident Economic Index (CEI) sank 8.9 percent in April. Compared to one year earlier the value of the CEI was down 9.0 percent. As in March the two components of the CEI that contributed negatively for the month were industrial production and employees on non-agricultural payrolls. The value of the CEI decreased 9.6 percent over the last six months.

The value of the National Federation of Independent Businesses (NFIB) Small Business Optimism Index fell 5.7 percent in April as seen in Figure 15. The value of the Index was 12.2 percent lower for the month compared to one year earlier. As in March nine of the ten components declined in April. The largest decrease among all components occurred in “expect real sales higher.” Notably, the one component to increase in April was “expect economy to improve,” which rebounded to surpass its March and February levels.

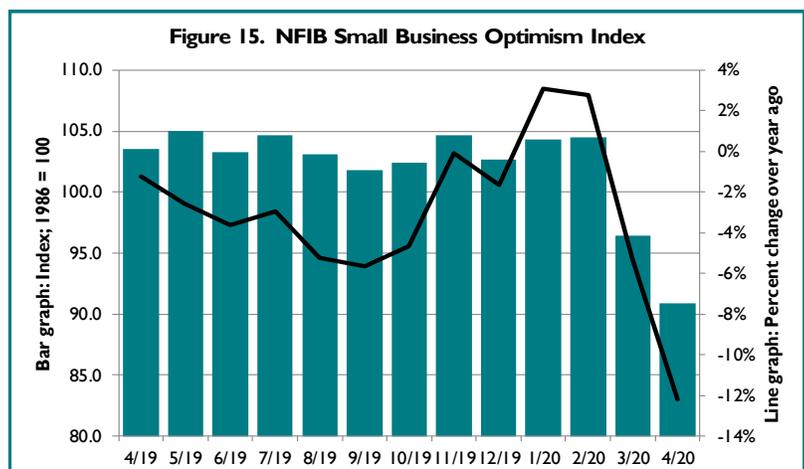
The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is not expected to take significant actions at its June meeting as the Fed adopts more of a wait-and-see approach before setting a resolute policy direction. Based on comments by Chair Jerome Powell and Fed governors, negative interest rates should not be a topic of discussion. The Fed is expected to resume release of its forward guidance, which it eliminated at its March meeting, that should include interest rate projections. Some observers speculate this forward guidance could include benchmarks for when the FOMC will consider raising rates again, such as when the unemployment rate falls to or below a certain threshold.



Source: The Conference Board



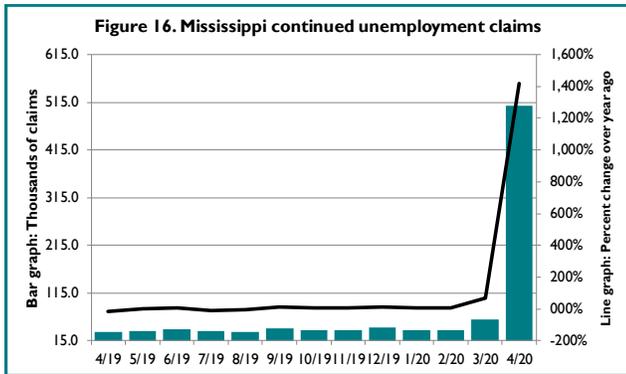
Source: The Conference Board



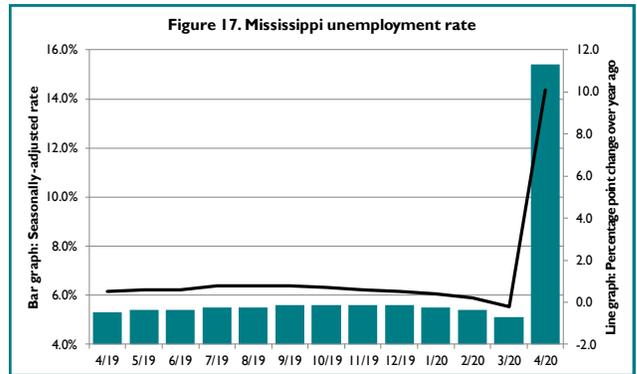
Source: National Federation of Independent Businesses

MISSISSIPPI'S BUSINESS

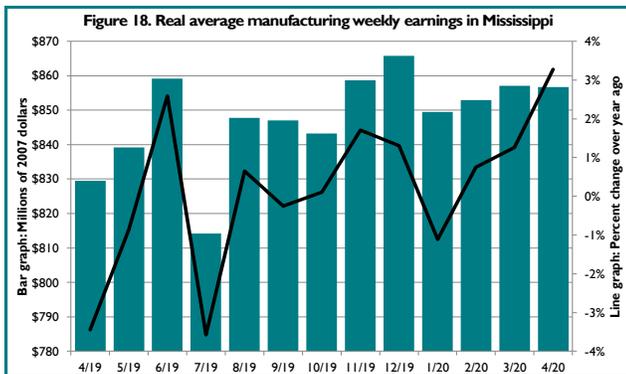
MISCELLANEOUS ECONOMIC INDICATORS, IN FIGURES



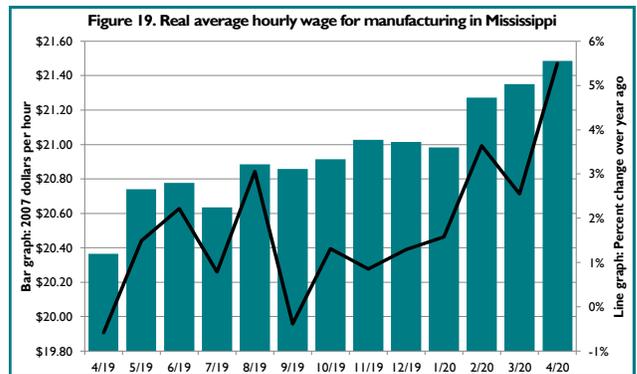
Source: U.S. Department of Labor; seasonally adjusted



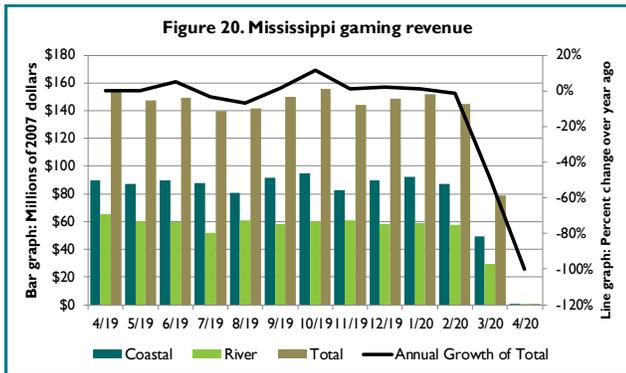
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; seasonally adjusted



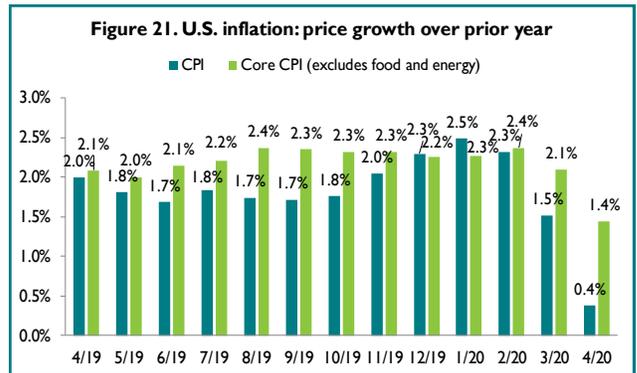
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; non-seasonally adjusted



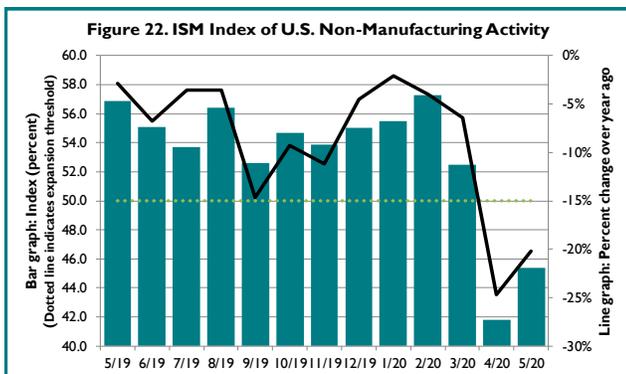
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; seasonally adjusted



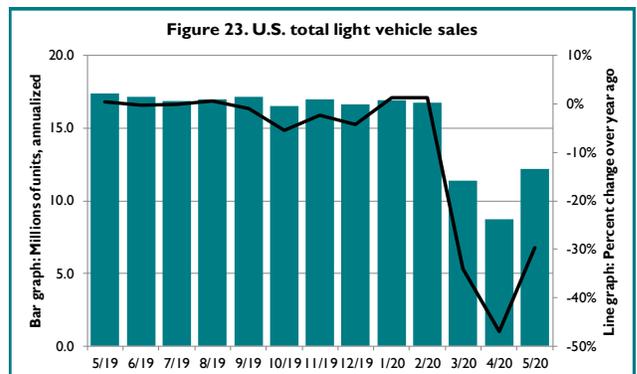
Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue; seasonally adjusted



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Institute for Supply Management



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; seasonally adjusted at annual rates

TABLE I. SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	April	March	April	Percent change from	
	2020	2020	2019	March 2020	April 2019
<b>U.S. Leading Economic Index</b> 2007 = 100. Source: The Conference Board	98.8	103.4	111.6	▼4.4%	▼11.5%
<b>U.S. Coincident Economic Index</b> 2007 = 100. Source: The Conference Board	96.6	106.6	106.1	▼9.4%	▼9.0%
<b>Mississippi Leading Index</b> 2007 = 100. Source: University Research Center	89.3	100.8	108.6	▼11.4%	▼17.8%
<b>Mississippi Coincident Index</b> 2007 = 100. Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia	104.5	118.5	118.4	▼11.8%	▼11.7%
<b>Mississippi initial unemployment claims</b> Seasonally adjusted. Source: U.S. Department of Labor	171,960	67,799	5,286	▲153.6%	▲3,153.1%
<b>Value of Mississippi residential building permits</b> Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted; millions of 2007 dollars. Source: Bureau of the Census	102.2	100.0	79.8	▲2.3%	▲28.1%
<b>Mississippi income tax withholdings</b> Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted; millions of 2007 dollars. Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue	120.4	127.3	123.3	▼5.4%	▼2.4%
<b>Mississippi Manufacturing Employment Intensity Index</b> 2007 = 100. Source: URC using data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	78.7	86.2	86.5	▼8.7%	▼9.0%
<b>University of Michigan Index of Consumer Expectations</b> Three-month moving average; index 1966Q1 = 100. Source: Thomson Reuters/University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers	71.9	80.6	89.9	▼10.8%	▼20.0%
<b>ISM Index of U.S. Manufacturing Activity</b> Advanced one month. Source: Institute for Supply Management	43.1	41.5	52.1	▲3.9%	▼17.3%
<b>U.S. retail sales</b> Current dollars, in billions. Source: Bureau of the Census	403.9	483.5	515.3	▼16.4%	▼21.6%
<b>U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	123.4	124.4	123.0	▼0.8%	▲0.4%
<b>U.S. Core CPI (excludes food and energy)</b> 2007 = 100. Source: URC using data from Bureau of Labor Statistics	126.0	126.6	124.3	▼0.4%	▲1.4%
<b>Mississippi unemployment rate</b> Percentage point change. Seasonally-adjusted. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	15.4%	5.1%	5.3%	▲10.3	▲10.1
<b>Mississippi continued unemployment claims</b> Seasonally adjusted. Source: U.S. Department of Labor	507,017	59,403	33,380	▲753.5%	▲1,418.9%
<b>ISM Index of U.S. Non-Manufacturing Activity</b> Advanced one month. Source: Institute for Supply Management	45.4	41.8	56.9	▲8.6%	▼20.2%
<b>U.S. mortgage rates</b> Percentage point change. Seasonally adjusted; 30-year conventional. Source: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	3.27%	3.36%	4.10%	▼0.09	▼0.82
<b>Mississippi average hourly wage for manufacturing</b> Seasonally adjusted; 2007 dollars. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	21.49	21.35	20.33	▲0.6%	▲5.7%
<b>Mississippi average weekly earnings for manufacturing</b> Seasonally adjusted; 2007 dollars. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	856.66	857.10	829.47	▼0.1%	▲3.3%
<b>NFIB Small Business Optimism Index</b> 1986 = 100. Source: National Federation of Independent Businesses	90.9	96.4	103.5	▼5.7%	▼12.2%
<b>U.S. total light vehicle sales</b> Millions of units seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis	12.21	8.73	17.39	▲39.9%	▼29.8%
<b>Gaming revenue</b>	0.13	78.9	155.1	▼99.8%	▼99.9%
<b>Coastal counties</b>	0.08	49.6	89.7	▼99.8%	▼99.9%
<b>River counties</b> Seasonally adjusted; millions of 2007 dollars. Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue	0.05	29.4	65.4	▼99.8%	▼99.9%

Economic Indices

Components of the Mississippi Leading Index

Miscellaneous Indicators

## MISSISSIPPI'S BUSINESS

## MISSISSIPPI EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), April marked historic carnage for employment in Mississippi as the state lost 117,000 jobs—a decrease of 10.1 percent as seen in Table 2. March nonfarm employment was revised down further to a loss of 8,500 jobs, a 0.6 percent decline. April employment in the state was down 10.3 percent compared to one year earlier, a loss of 119,400 jobs.

All fifty states and the District of Columbia experienced statistically significant decreases in total nonfarm employment in April according to BLS. California lost 2,344,700 jobs, the most among all states, followed by New York, which lost 1,827,300 jobs, and Texas, which lost 1,298,900 jobs. The largest percentage decline occurred in Michigan, where total nonfarm employment fell a staggering 22.8 percent in April. The next largest decrease occurred in Vermont, where employment fell 19.6 percent, followed by New York, where employment was down 18.8 percent for the month.

BLS reported lower employment in all states and the District of Columbia in April compared to one year earlier. The largest decline occurred in California, where employment was down by 2,324,000 jobs over the last twelve months, followed by the 1,904,900 jobs lost in New York

and the 1,110,600 jobs lost in Texas. The largest percentage decrease among all states compared to one year earlier was the 23.0 percent decrease in Michigan, followed by the 21.5 percent decline in Vermont and the 19.4 percent decrease in New York.

No sector in Mississippi added jobs in April; employment was unchanged in the Information and Mining and Logging sectors. The largest decrease occurred in Accommodation and Food Services, which lost 45,300 jobs for the month, a decrease of 35.8 percent. The largest percentage decrease among all sectors occurred in Arts and Entertainment, as employment in the sector fell a stunning 72.0 percent for the month, a loss of 7,200 jobs. Notably, employment in the Construction sector decreased in April for the fifth consecutive month.

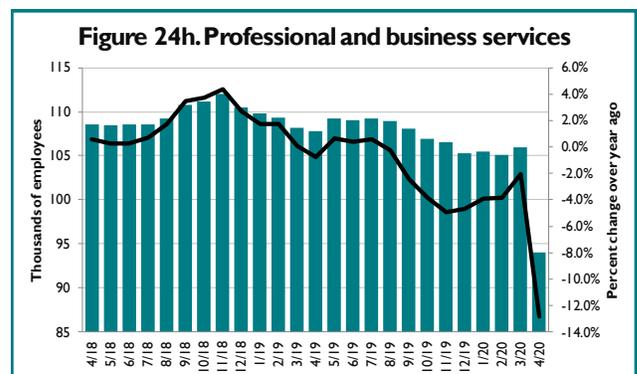
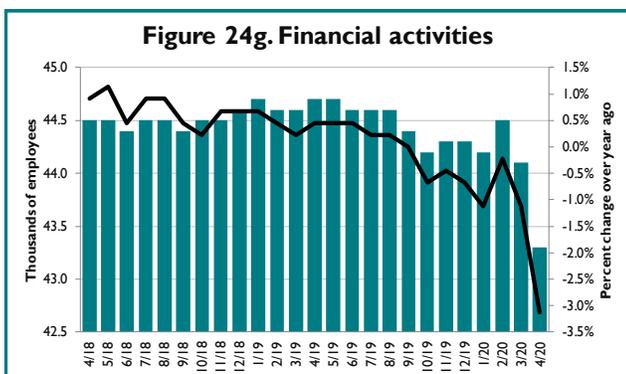
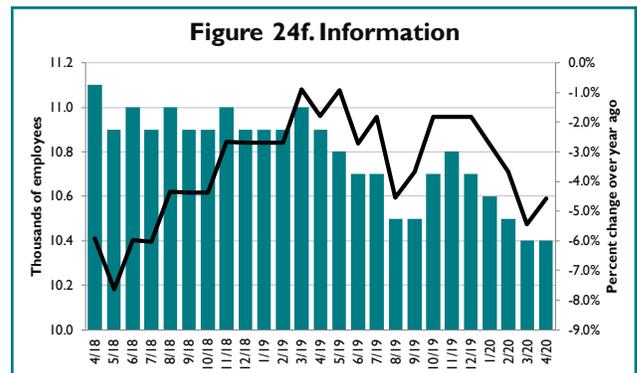
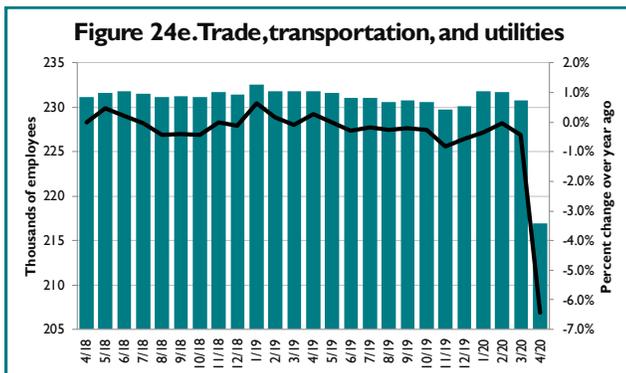
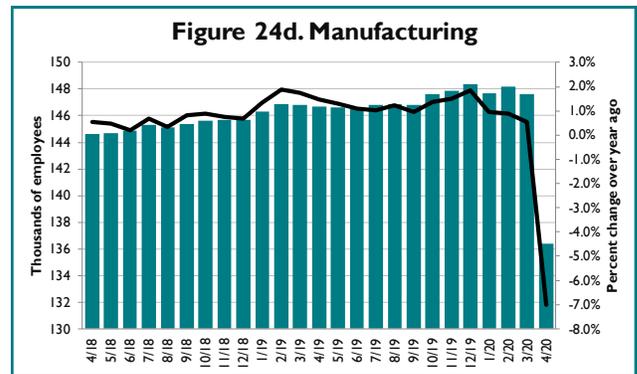
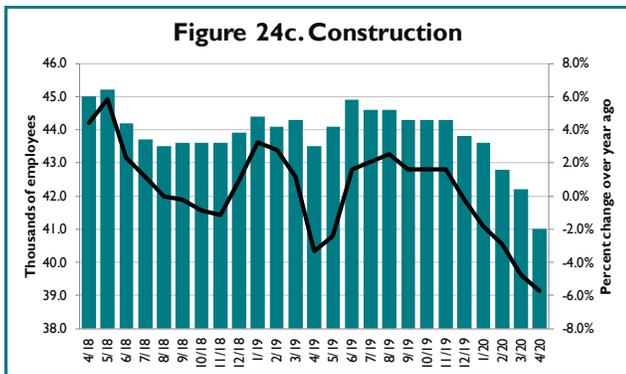
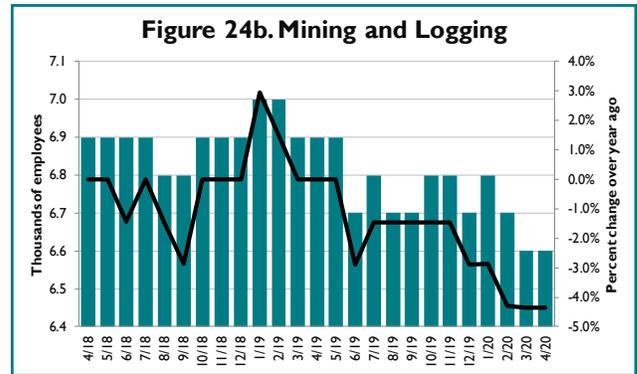
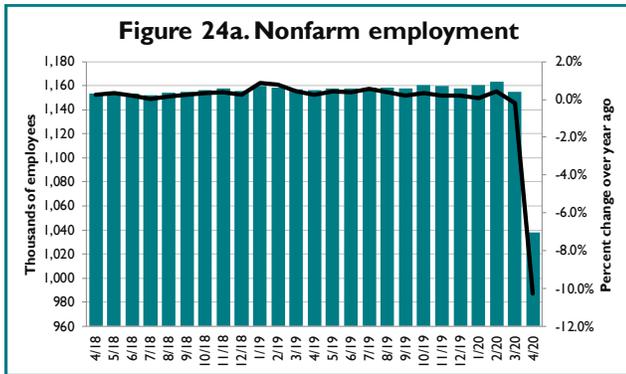
Employment was down in all sectors in Mississippi in April compared to one year earlier. The largest decrease in employment among all sectors over the last twelve months occurred in Accommodation and Food Services, which lost 44,100 jobs, a decline of 35.1 percent. The largest percentage decrease in employment compared to one year earlier in April occurred in Arts and Entertainment, which was down 70.8 percent.

**Table 2. Change in Mississippi employment by industry, April 2020**

	Relative share of total <sup>a</sup>	April 2020	March 2019	April 2019	Change from March 2020 Level	Change from March 2020 Percent	Change from April 2019 Level	Change from April 2019 Percent
Total Nonfarm	100.0%	1,037,700	1,154,700	1,157,100	▼117,000	▼10.1%	▼119,400	▼10.3%
Mining and Logging	0.6%	6,600	6,600	6,900	◀▶0	◀▶0.0%	▼300	▼4.3%
Construction	3.8%	41,000	42,200	44,300	▼1,200	▼2.8%	▼3,300	▼7.4%
Manufacturing	12.7%	136,400	147,600	146,800	▼11,200	▼7.6%	▼10,400	▼7.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	20.0%	216,900	230,800	231,800	▼13,900	▼6.0%	▼14,900	▼6.4%
Retail Trade	11.8%	127,600	135,500	136,800	▼7,900	▼5.8%	▼9,200	▼6.7%
Information	0.9%	10,400	10,400	11,000	◀▶0	◀▶0.0%	▼600	▼5.5%
Financial Activities	3.9%	43,300	44,100	44,600	▼800	▼1.8%	▼1,300	▼2.9%
Services	37.1%	347,600	432,000	430,300	▼84,400	▼19.5%	▼82,700	▼19.2%
Professional & Business Services	9.2%	94,000	106,000	108,200	▼12,000	▼11.3%	▼14,200	▼13.1%
Educational Services	1.0%	10,400	11,600	12,100	▼1,200	▼10.3%	▼1,700	▼14.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	11.7%	123,900	136,300	134,500	▼12,400	▼9.1%	▼10,600	▼7.9%
Arts and Entertainment	0.8%	2,800	10,000	9,600	▼7,200	▼72.0%	▼6,800	▼70.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	10.8%	81,400	126,700	125,500	▼45,300	▼35.8%	▼44,100	▼35.1%
Other Services	3.5%	35,100	41,400	40,400	▼6,300	▼15.2%	▼5,300	▼13.1%
Government	21.0%	235,500	241,000	241,400	▼5,500	▼2.3%	▼5,900	▼2.4%

<sup>a</sup>Relative shares are for the most recent twelve-month average. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

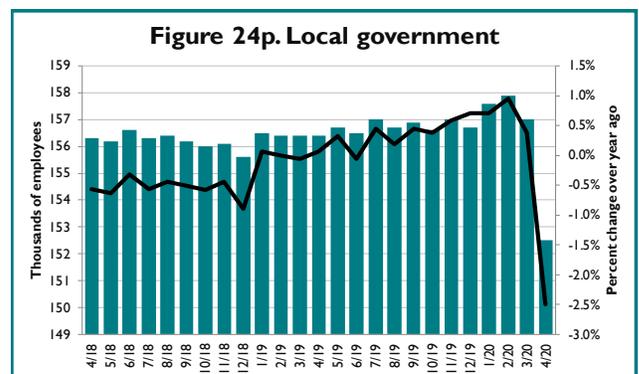
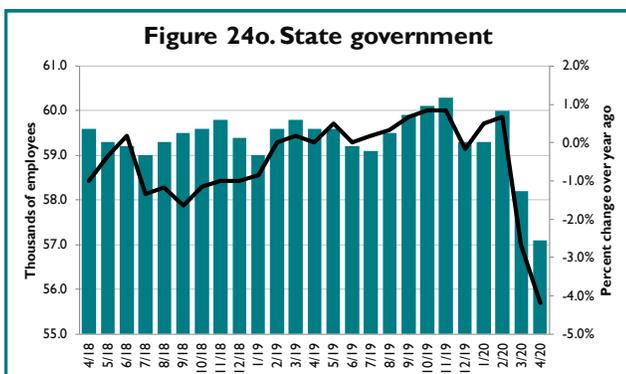
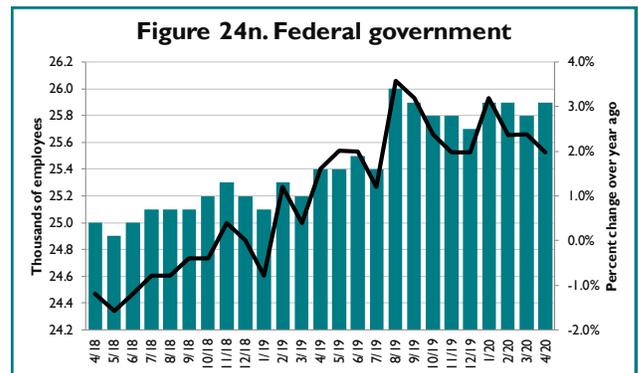
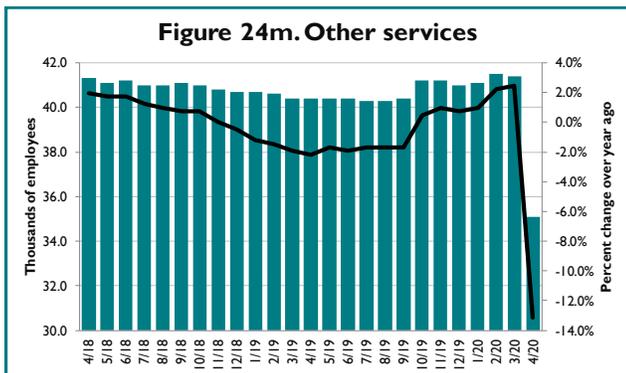
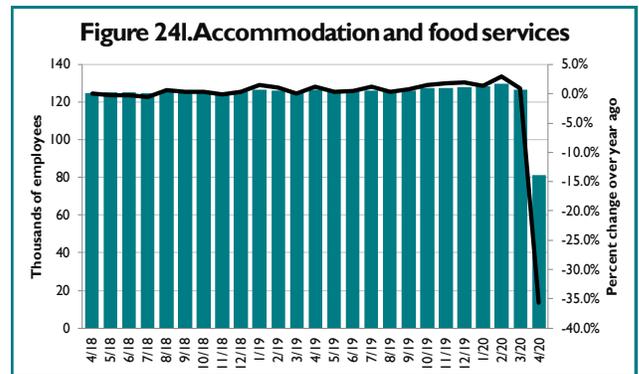
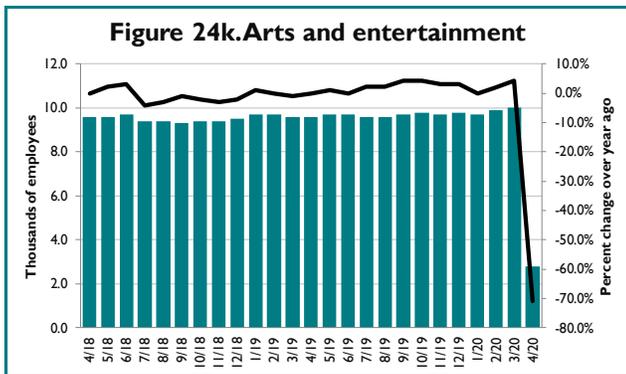
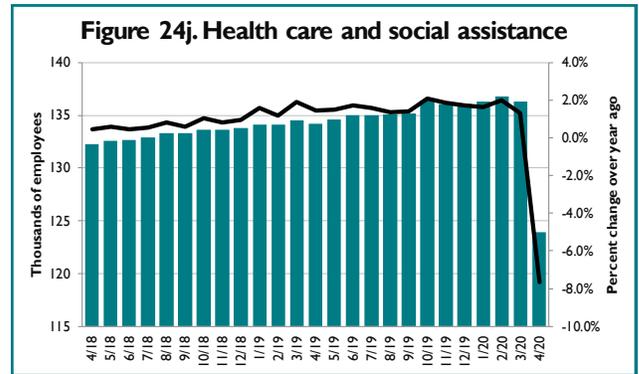
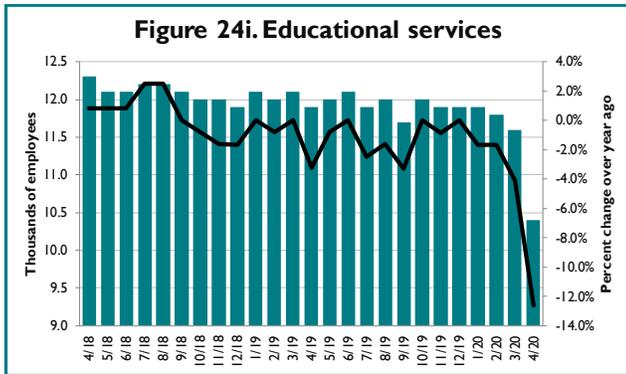
# MISSISSIPPI EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY SECTOR, IN FIGURES



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (all figures); seasonally adjusted

MISSISSIPPI'S BUSINESS

MISSISSIPPI EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY SECTOR, IN FIGURES (CONTINUED)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (all figures); seasonally adjusted

## CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPI REAL INCOME IN 2018

Real income in Mississippi increased 0.9 percent in 2018 as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in May. This rate of growth ranked fiftieth among all states. Growth for the state in 2018 was down 0.4 percentage point compared to the revised rate for 2017. The 0.9 percent increase in real income in Mississippi in 2018 was the lowest growth rate since 2013 when real income for the state contracted 0.3 percent. The U.S. increase in real income was almost three times that in Mississippi as seen in Figure 25 on page 12, as real income for the nation grew 3.4 percent. U.S. real income growth in 2018 improved from the revised growth rate in 2017 of 2.9 percent. Only two other states experienced gains in real income of less than 2.0 percent in 2018, New Jersey and Kentucky, where real incomes grew 1.9 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. Real income increased between 2.0 and 4.0 percent in thirty-three states. In fourteen states real income grew by more than 4.0 percent in 2018. The largest increase in real income among all states occurred in Wyoming where real income climbed a robust 6.7 percent from the previous year. For the first time since 2014 no state experienced a decrease in real income in 2018.

BEA also released regional price parities (RPPs) for 2018 for all states along with the real income data. RPPs account for differences in the price level across states each year. By construction the value of the RPP for the U.S. equals 100.0 and the values for each state are expressed as percentages of the U.S. value. RPPs therefore represent a way of measuring the relative cost of living in each state.

Table 3 at right lists the values of the RPPs for each state for 2018. For the first time since BEA first reported RPPs in 2008, Mississippi was not the state with the lowest RPP value. In 2018 this distinction went to Arkansas with its RPP value of 85.3; the RPP value of 86.0 for Mississippi was the next lowest among all states. Once again Hawaii had the highest RPP among all states in 2018 despite a decrease in its RPP value from 118.8 to 118.1. The RPP value of 118.1 means on average all items sold in Hawaii in 2018 cost 18.1 percent more than the U.S. average. In contrast, the RPP value of 85.3 for Arkansas in 2018 means that on average all items sold in the state in 2017 cost 14.7 percent less than the U.S. average, an analogous interpretation of the RPP for Hawaii relative to the U.S. The RPP values for Kentucky, West Virginia, and Alabama ranked forty-sixth, forty-seventh, and forty-eighth among all states, respectively. Other southeastern states with relatively low RPPs in 2018 include Louisiana and Oklahoma. As in previous years Florida had the highest-valued RPP among all southeastern states in 2018, which ranked fifteenth among all states. The RPP value for Maine in 2018 was 100.0, the same as the U.S. average. A total of fifteen states had RPPs with values greater than 100.0, one more than in 2017, which means the relative cost of living in these states was higher than the U.S. average.

Because of the way BEA computes the RPP the states with some of the largest metropolitan areas in the country tend to have the highest RPP values. The RPP calculation assigns weights to the values making up an individual's total expenditures and in general housing costs represent an individual's largest single expenditure. Thus, the primary reason the cost of living is relatively higher in states with large metropolitan areas is the cost of housing in these areas is higher. More rural states such as Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi tend to have lower housing costs and therefore lower total RPP values.

After BEA adjusted the incomes for each state for RPPs, the agency then adjusted the incomes for inflation using the national Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) price index. The PCE is similar to the more well-known Consumer Price Index (CPI) but is generally considered more comprehensive. The PCE uses more expenditures compared to the

**Table 3. Regional price parities by state, 2018**

Hawaii	118.1
New York	116.4
California	115.4
New Jersey	115.2
Massachusetts	109.7
Maryland	108.4
Washington	107.8
Connecticut	106.1
New Hampshire	106.0
Alaska	104.8
Vermont	103.0
Virginia	102.0
Colorado	101.9
Oregon	101.1
Florida	100.6
Maine	100.0
Rhode Island	99.3
Delaware	98.8
Illinois	98.1
Minnesota	97.5
Nevada	97.5
Pennsylvania	97.5
Texas	96.8
Utah	96.6
Arizona	96.5
Montana	93.3
Georgia	93.0
Wyoming	92.7
Idaho	92.5
Michigan	92.4
Wisconsin	91.9
North Carolina	91.8
New Mexico	91.1
South Carolina	91.1
North Dakota	90.6
Kansas	90.0
Tennessee	89.9
Nebraska	89.5
Indiana	89.3
Iowa	89.2
Louisiana	89.1
Missouri	88.8
Ohio	88.4
Oklahoma	88.4
South Dakota	87.9
Kentucky	87.8
West Virginia	87.8
Alabama	86.4
Mississippi	86.0
Arkansas	85.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

**MISSISSIPPI'S BUSINESS**

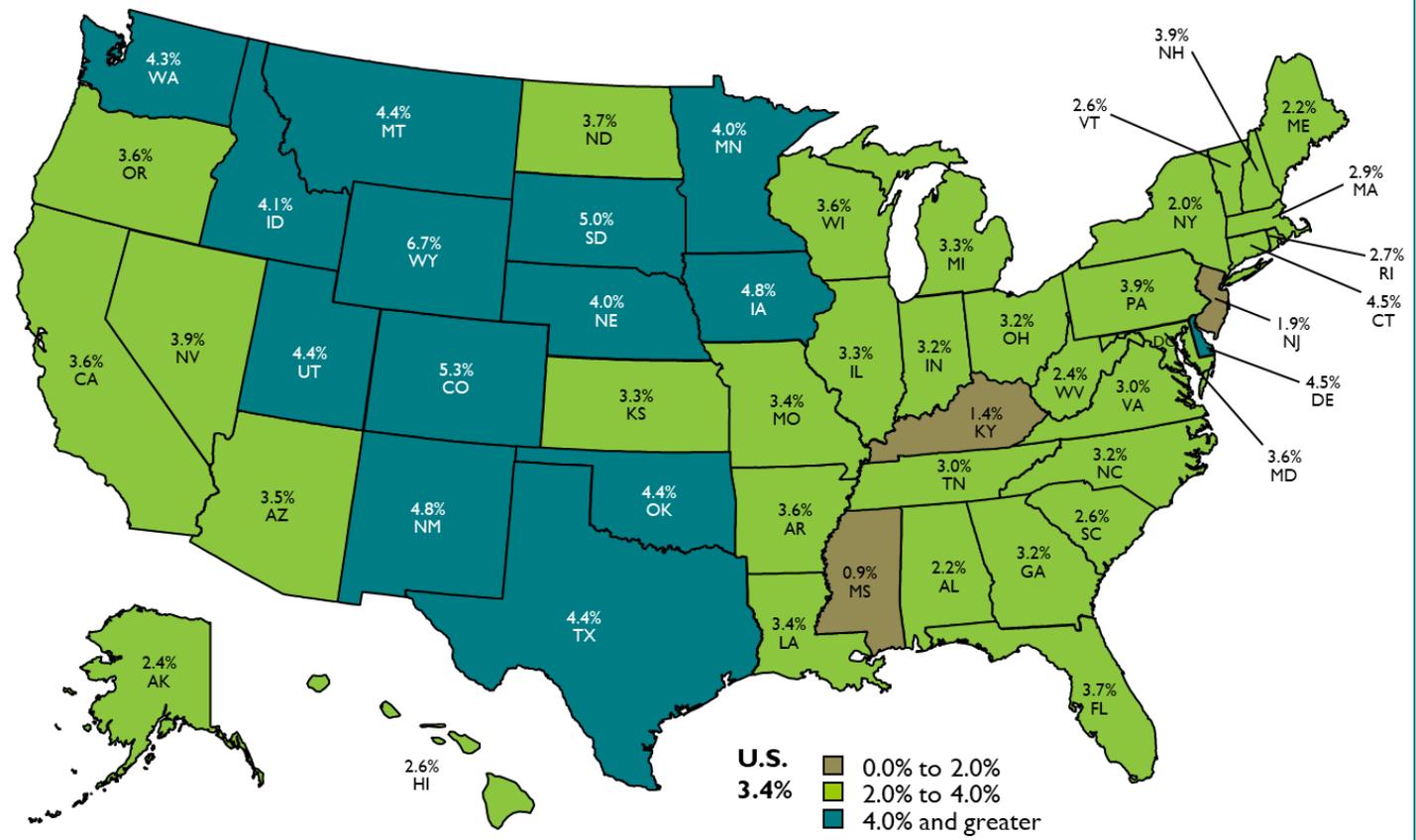
**CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPI REAL INCOME IN 2018, CONTINUED**

CPI and weights their values according to surveys of businesses as opposed to consumers. In general the CPI tends to have a higher value than the value of the PCE. As an illustration, the value of the PCE index for the U.S. increased 2.1 percent in 2018 while U.S. nominal income grew 5.6 percent. Therefore, the average increase in real income of 3.4 percent for the U.S. mentioned above is obtained after subtracting the change in the PCE index from the change in nominal income (and adjusting for rounding).

BEA includes another measure of regional cost in the data for each state known as the implicit regional price deflator (IRPD). The IRPD for a state is found by multiplying its RPP by the U.S. PCE, which results in a price index for that state. Viewed over time, the IRPD essentially represents a measure of regional inflation through its adjustments of the PCE for each state. The change in inflation as measured by the IRPD value for the U.S. remains the same as the change in the value of the PCE index of 2.1 percent. The IRPD is considered an indirect measure of inflation because it is calculated from two existing values.

In 2018 the IRPD value for Mississippi was 92.6, which ranked forty-ninth among all states, ahead of only Arkansas. This value indicates regional inflation increased 2.9 percent from the previous year, which was a somewhat higher rate than the rate for the U.S. In 2018 all states experienced inflation and the smallest increase in inflation occurred in Wyoming, as the value of its IRPD rose 0.2 percent from the previous year. The largest increase in inflation occurred in New Jersey where the value of its IRPD rose 3.3 percent in 2018.

**Figure 25. Percent change in real personal income by state, 2018**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis