

Missouri Manufacturing Indicators

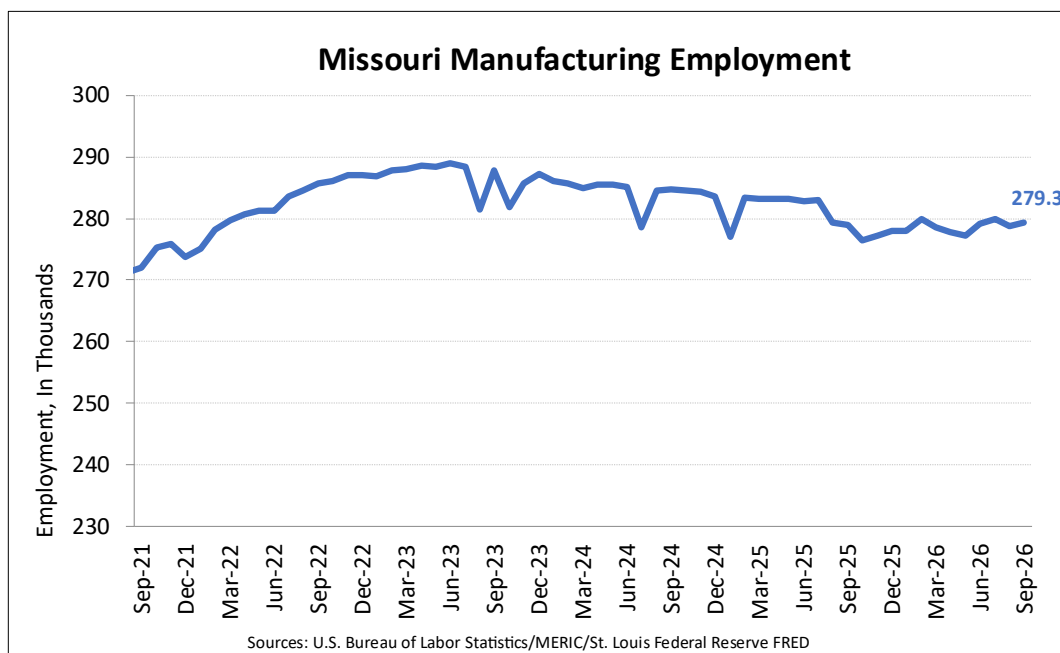
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Missouri Manufacturing Indicators is a monthly brief that utilizes several surveys to highlight recent trends in manufacturing economic activity. The latest figures for this brief include:

- Missouri manufacturers employed 279,300 people in September 2026. Production jobs increased 0.1% over the past year, much slower than the 1.0% growth in total state employment. Nationally, manufacturing employment grew by 0.3% over the year.
- The Missouri purchasing management index decreased to 56.2 in September 2026, but remains in expansionary territory. The index has hovered just above neutral in 2026, tracking with national trends.
- The new orders index was 55.1 in September, declining slightly from the previous. While this is a volatile indicator, readings above 50 signal a positive sales outlook in the coming months.
- Missouri manufacturing hourly earnings increased 6.5% over the year, based on a three-month moving average ending in September. Earnings growth in the production sector outpaced the state's broader private sector (5.9%) and consumer inflation (3.5%) over the same period.

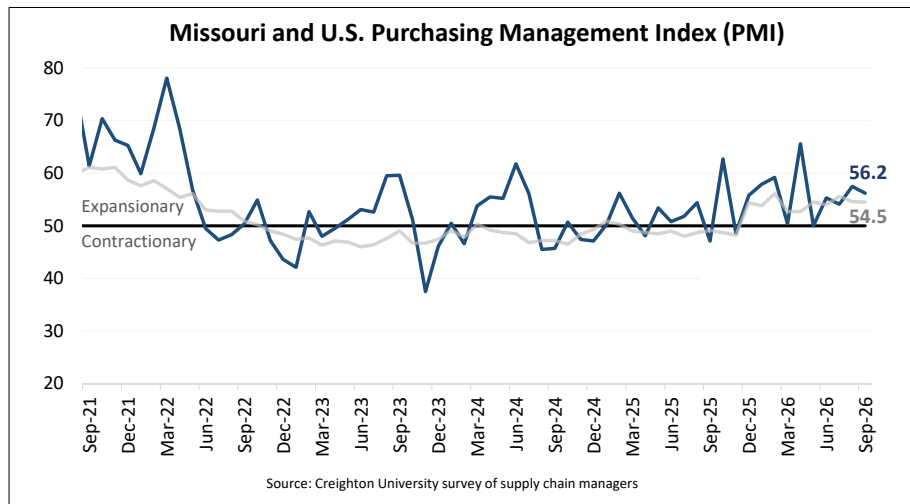
Missouri Manufacturing Employment Increased Slightly in September

Missouri manufacturers employed 279,300 workers in September 2026, an increase of 500 jobs from the prior month, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Over the past year, Missouri manufacturing jobs grew by 400, representing a 0.1% increase. Nationally, manufacturing grew by 0.3% over the year.

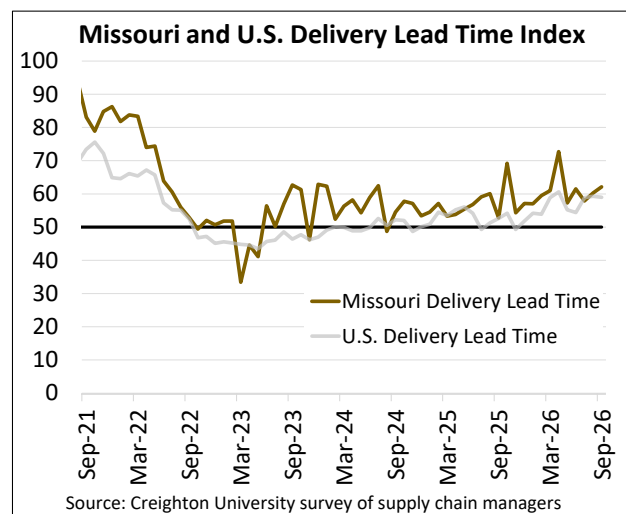
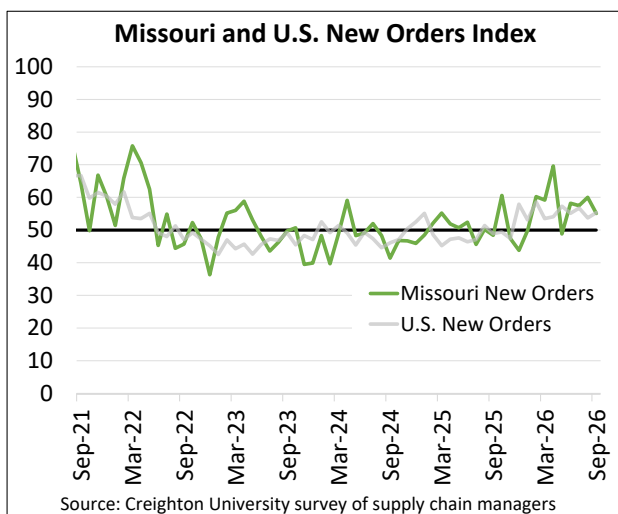


Missouri Purchasing Management Index Remains Modestly Positive in September

Creighton University produces a monthly purchasing management index (PMI) that averages several key indices to track industry trends, including new orders, production, and inventories. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with values above 50 indicating an expansionary outlook for manufacturing over the next three to six months, and values below 50 indicating a contractionary outlook. The index is a leading indicator of manufacturing activity and mirrors the methodology of the National Institute of Supply Management (ISM) survey.



- In September 2026, Missouri's PMI decreased to 56.2 while remaining in expansionary territory. Since 2026, the index has generally hovered just above neutral, indicating modest growth expectations.
- Missouri's new orders index declined slightly in September to 55.1 but remained in expansion territory. While the index can be volatile, rising orders signal potential sales growth in the coming months.
- Missouri supplier delivery lead times rose in September, indicating that manufacturers are receiving inputs at a slower pace than the prior month. At 62.1, Missouri's index is slightly above the national reading.



Mid-America Manufacturers Continue to See Elevated Wholesale Prices into September

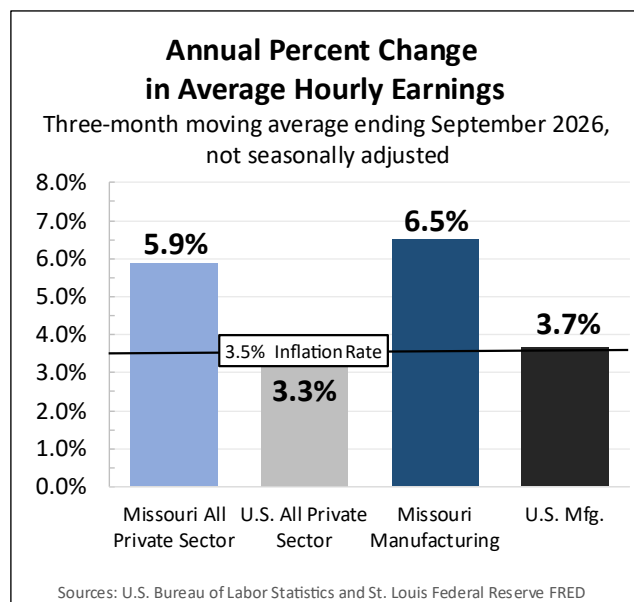
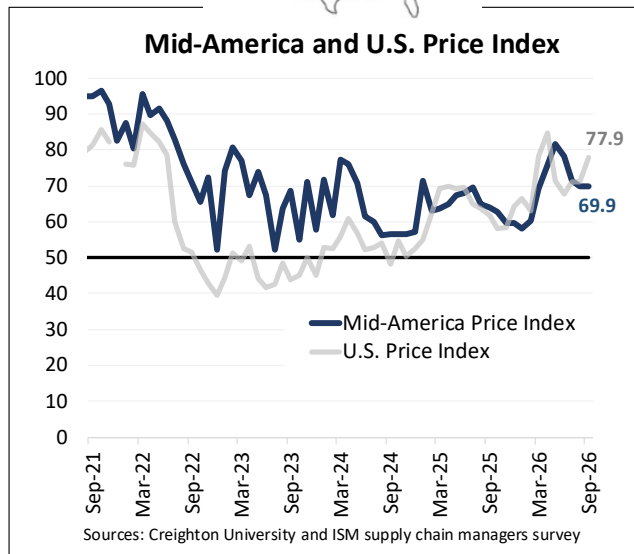
According to the Creighton University survey, the Mid-America wholesale price index stayed steady in September at 69.9. This shows that input costs remain elevated for regional producers. Higher wholesale prices in the Mid-America region have largely mirrored the national trends in 2026. State-level price indices are not available.

Missouri Manufacturing Workers See Faster Earnings Growth Compared to U.S. Employees

Missouri manufacturing employees earned an average of \$39.50 per hour over the three months ending in September 2026, a 6.5% increase from a year earlier. These figures are based on gross payrolls divided by total hours worked, using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nationally, average hourly earnings for manufacturing workers rose at a slower rate of 3.7% over the year, reaching \$36.89.

Missouri's manufacturing strong wage growth outpaced the state's broader private sector, where average hourly earnings increased by 5.9% over the year. Nationally, private-sector earnings increased at a slower rate of 3.3%.

With an annual consumer price index (CPI) increase of 3.5%, earnings growth in Missouri's manufacturing sector significantly outpaced inflation in recent months. Pay gains across the broader Missouri private sector also outpaced inflation during this time. Nationally, private sector earnings grew at a slower rate than inflation.



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