2024 Economic Forecast

and some implications

MARC Board of Directors

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In 2022, the economy was still bouncing back from the pandemicinduced recession. Growth moderated substantially in 2023 and as employment growth is expected to be about 2/3 that of 2022. But job growth moving forward will be about 1/3 that of 2023.

KC Total Employment Forecast 4Q-to-4Q Change



Source: MARC

2023 KC Employment Growth, 4Q-to-4Q



In 2023, State and Local government rebounded, and consumers continued to enjoy going out more. Construction remained strong, as did Professional Services and Health Care.

Source: MARC

-2,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000

2024 Employment Growth, 4Q-to-4Q

Health care and social assistance 2,036 Manufacturing 1,441 Accommodation and food services 1,244 State and Local Government 1,189 Transportation and warehousing 928 Professional, scientific, and technical... 893 Arts, entertainment, and recreation 691 Administrative, support, waste... 680 Construction 530 Other services (except public... **4**66 Real estate and rental and leasing 334 Educational services; private 256 Management of companies and enterprises **160** Wholesale trade 153 Federal Civilian 138 **Finance and insurance** 118 Information 55 Forestry, fishing, and hunting 19 Farm 15 Mining 2 Federal Military 0 Utilities -28 Retail trade -368 🔳

In 2024, all industries experience a substantial slow down. One bright spot for KC, though, is that the Panasonic plant begins to come on line, boosting manufacturing employment above what would have otherwise been expected. Health Care remains the fastest growing industry.

Source: MARC

-2,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000

Workforce is the main constraint on economic growth.

The domestic labor force has fully recovered from the pandemic, but it has not grown

US Foreign-born and Domestic Labor Force Growth Since 2015



All net growth in the US labor force over pre-pandemic levels has been due to the increase in foreignborn workers.

US Labor Force Growth Since Pandemic Began December 2019 to October 2023



The labor shortage keeps the unemployment rate low

Unemployment Rate Seasonally Adjusted 16.0%



But going forward, job growth flattens, here and nationwide.

KC continues to underperform.

KC vs. US Employment Forecast Percent change since 2021 Q1



Source: BLS, RSQE, MARC

KC Largest Exporting Industries Ranked by 2022 Employment Concentration



8

10 12 14 16

18 20

The question is ," Why?"

Regions grow when they produce value for the larger economy.

Which KC industries export most can be estimated by those whose share of KC employment exceeds US averages.

Source: Lightcast

KC Largest Exporting Industries Ranked by 2022 Jobs



Here are the same industries, ranked by their employment size. The region's well-known major sectors are represented – Warehousing, Health IT, Insurance, Engineering, Autos, Electronics manufacturing, Freight.

Source: Lightcast

5,000

0

10,000

15,000 20,000

But when we sum the total employment in our exporting industries, express it as a share of total employment, and compare that share against the benchmark metros, KC lags far behind them all.

Export Industry Employment as a Share of All Employment



Additionally, when we look at how productive the employees are in those exporting industries, measured by the **value** of the products and services the industries sold on a per employee basis, We find that KC is ranked near the bottom here as well.

GDP/Job of Exporting Industries



Value is driven by innovation.

Today, most innovation is created by young firms incorporating new technology.

Innovation Driven Enterprises (IDEs) comprise 0.3% of firms but generate nearly 25% of GDP.



Source: MIT Regional Entrepreneurship Acceleration Program, Central Bank of Hungary



PennDOT LTAP announced that the annual Build a Better Mousetrap Innovation Challenge (BABMT) is now accepting submissions from All net job growth comes from the creation of young firms



Source: Quarterly Workforce Indicators, U.S. Census Bureau

Conclusion

- Workforce development and upskilling is Job 1.
 Education and skills drive productivity and wages
 - The number of workers may be limited but their potential to create value is not.
- Generating more new businesses, especially innovation-driven enterprises (IDEs), is Job 2.
- Local governments have a role in promoting both.