SUMMARY OF CURRENT NEBRASKA ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In Nebraska, the unemployment rate was 3.0 percent in June, and total payroll employment grew 0.5 percent compared to the previous year. Employment growth was broad-based across industries, with the strongest gains in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities and federal government sectors. Nebraska nominal personal income grew 3.4 percent in the first quarter of 2019 compared to the previous year, with workplace earnings up 3.1 percent. Home prices increased 2.5 percent in the first quarter of 2019 compared to a year ago, while single-family and multifamily permits recorded a -16.4 and -14.2 percent change, respectively, year-to-date through May 2019. Nebraska exports were 2.0 percent lower in the first quarter of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018.

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.

Nathan Kauffman is Vice President and Omaha Branch Executive. In this role, Kauffman is the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City’s regional economist and lead officer in Nebraska. He is responsible for briefing the Kansas City Fed’s President on the economy in Nebraska and the Tenth District.
**Unemployment Rates**

*Seasonally Adjusted*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Nebraska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Year</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Payroll Employment**

*Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Nebraska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobs (Thousands)</td>
<td>151,308.0</td>
<td>1,030.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from Last Year</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

Note: Gray bars indicate recession.
May 2019 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Percent Unemployed | Labor Force (Thousands)
--- | ---
United States | 3.6% | 162,646.0
Nebraska | 3.0 | 1,034.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percent Unemployed</th>
<th>Labor Force (Thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Arthur</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Blaine</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Hooker</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Dakota</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Thurston</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Otoe</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Nemaha</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Loup</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Cheyenne</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Scotts Bluff</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Webster</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Johnson</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Boyd</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Hitchcock</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Box Butte</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Brown</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Garfield</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Valley</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Burt</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Gage</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Clay</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Greeley</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Cass</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Dawes</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Dixon</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Hall</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Richardson</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Lincoln</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Douglas</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>301.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Howard</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Saline</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Sherman</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Hamilton</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Frontier</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Gosper</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Knox</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Banner</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>38 Seward</td>
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<td>8.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>39 Adams</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Merrick</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Thomas</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Franklin</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Keith</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Rock</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Sioux</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Pawnee</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

www.KansasCityFed.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percent Unemployed</th>
<th>Labor Force (Thousands)</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percent Unemployed</th>
<th>Labor Force (Thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kimball</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Morrill</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheridan</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawson</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deuel</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>Cuming</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platte</td>
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<td>Pierce</td>
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<td>4.1</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
<td>McPherson</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarpy</td>
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<td>96.6</td>
<td>Dundy</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuckolls</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Stanton</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>Phelps</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Willow</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nance</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Colfax</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Thayer</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saunders</td>
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<td>11.2</td>
<td>Fillmore</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnas</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Keya Paha</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Hayes</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>176.2</td>
<td>Kearney</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Custer</td>
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<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Chase</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holt</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Perkins</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harlan</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

www.KansasCityFed.org
Payroll Employment

Ten-Year Index of Growth

United States
Nebraska

Jobs (Thousands)
151,308.0
1,030.1

Change from Last Year (Thousands)
2,301.0
5.4

Share of U.S. Employment
0.7%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics & Department of Labor/Haver Analytics

www.KansasCityFed.org
**Nebraska Nominal Personal Income Growth**

*Contributions to Percent Change Year-over-Year, Seasonally Adjusted*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019Q1</th>
<th>Percent Change Year-over-Year</th>
<th>Share of Personal Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Personal Income</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings by Place of Work</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Insurance Contributions*</td>
<td>-3.8%</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Adjustment</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends, Interest &amp; Rent</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Payments</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Subtracted from personal income.

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

**Real Average Hourly Wage**

*Current Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted*

June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Nebraska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hourly Wage</td>
<td>$27.89</td>
<td>$25.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Real Change from

| Last Month | 0.2% | 1.2% |
| Last Year | 1.5% | 2.8% |

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

www.KansasCityFed.org
### FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index

**Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted**

- United States
- Nebraska

### Rental Vacancy Rates

- United States
- Nebraska

### Summary Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Nebraska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices (2019Q1)*</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacancy Rates (2019Q1)</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits (Year-to-Date)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>-5.8%</td>
<td>-16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifamily</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>-14.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percent change year-over-year.

### Top 10 Nebraska Counties for Permit Activity

**Year-to-Date through May 2019**

- Douglas
- Lancaster
- Sarpy
- Adams
- Madison
- Dodge
- Hall
- Buffalo
- Saunders
- Cass

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) & Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

www.KansasCityFed.org
Global Exports
Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Nebraska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports (Millions)</td>
<td>$416,704.4</td>
<td>$1,949.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from Last Quarter</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Year (year-to-date)</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of U.S. Activity</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2018
Exports as a Percent of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Nebraska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nebraska Exports Year-to-Date through 2019Q1
Percent Change Year-over-Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Markets</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Mexico</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Canada</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Japan</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 China*</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 South Korea</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Germany</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Vietnam</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Australia</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Netherlands</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 France</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Exports</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Food</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Agriculture &amp; Livestock</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Chemicals &amp; Rare Earth Metals</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Machinery (Except Electrical)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Transportation Equip.</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Oil &amp; Gas</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Misc. Manufactures</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Computers &amp; Electronics</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Electronic Equip. &amp; Appliances</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Fabricated Metal Products</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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:
Initial claims show monthly applications for initial claims for state unemployment insurance benefits.

Page 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
Sign up to receive The Nebraska Economic Databook and other publications each month via email using the link below:
http://www.kansascityfed.org/ealert/
For regional economic analysis on the state of Nebraska, read the latest issues of The Nebraska Economist.
http://www.kansascityfed.org/publications/research/

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