



## Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

### JOBS

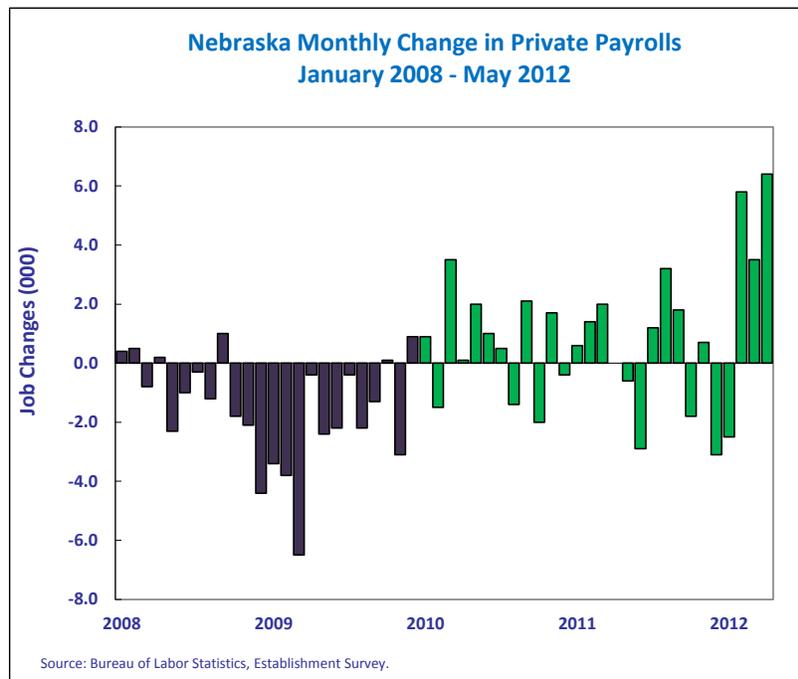
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 27 consecutive months.
- In Nebraska, private sector employment fell by 4.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Nebraska, employees in the manufacturing, information services, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nebraska have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and construction.\*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 3.9 percent in May 2012, up 0.9 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.9 percent in February 2010.
- 40,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during May 2012.
- In Nebraska, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,386 during April, down 3.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 10,842 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Nebraska have declined by 31.9 percent.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$36,479.20 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$34,968.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Nebraska, home prices fell by 2.6 percent over 8 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the first quarter of 2010, home prices in Nebraska have risen by 1.7 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 1.5 percent of all mortgages, including 7.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 5,350 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2012, a decrease of 32.4 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 50,000 units in April 2012, an increase of 28.2 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.0 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2012.

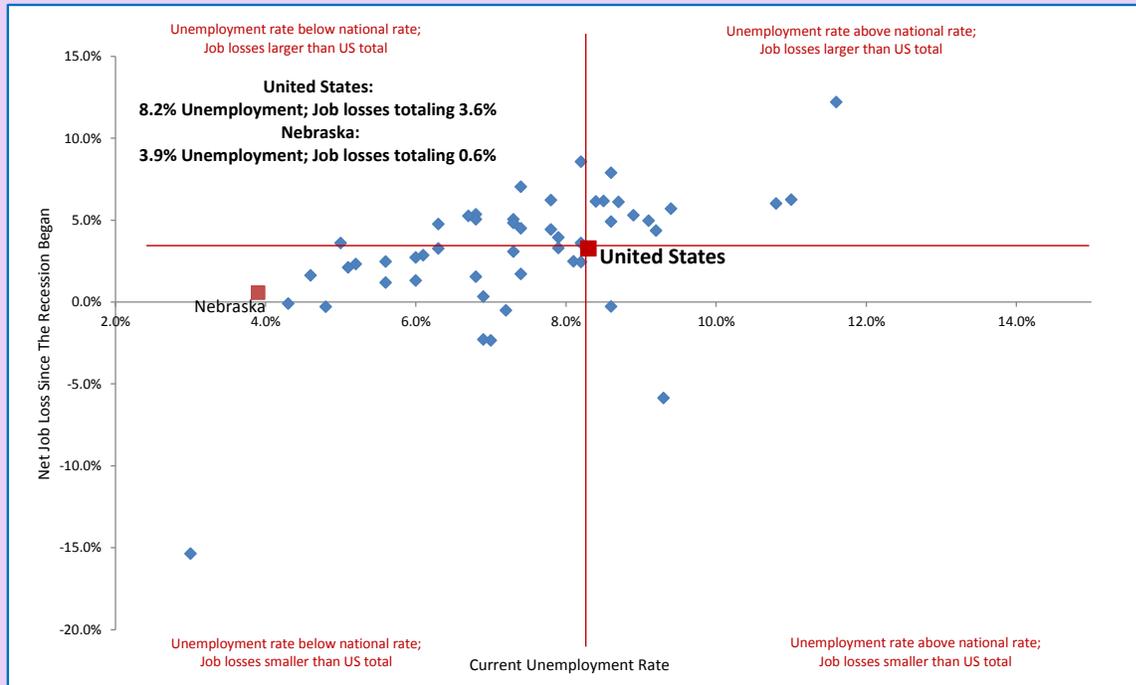
\* For Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

## How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Nebraska to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Nebraska since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Nebraska.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	May 2009	4.7%	9.4%
	May 2010	4.7%	9.6%
	May 2011	4.5%	9.0%
	May 2012	3.9%	8.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2011	10.1%	9.4%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	3.9%	8.3%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	11.0%	12.1%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 51,709	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 52,728
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2010	10.2%	15.1%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	13.2%	15.3%
	2010	13.3%	16.3%