

# Nebraska Monthly Economic Indicators: July 24, 2020

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**Summary:** The LEI-N rose by 1.72% during June of 2020. The June increase followed sharp declines in March and April. The June result indicates that the Nebraska economy will grow over the next 6 months, continuing the steady recovery from large economic losses in March and April. All six components of the leading indicator improved during June. The slow rebound in airline passenger enplanements continued, and manufacturing hours-worked increased. There also was a slight drop in initial claims for unemployment insurance and a drop in the value of the U.S. dollar in June. A lower U.S. dollar improves competitive conditions for agricultural producers, manufacturers, and other businesses which export. Business expectations also were positive, according to the results of the monthly Survey of Nebraska Business.

## Leading Economic Indicator – Nebraska

Figure 1 shows the change in the Leading Economic Indicator – Nebraska (LEI-N) during June of 2020 compared to the previous month. The LEI-N predicts economic growth six months into the future. The LEI-N rose by 1.72% during June.

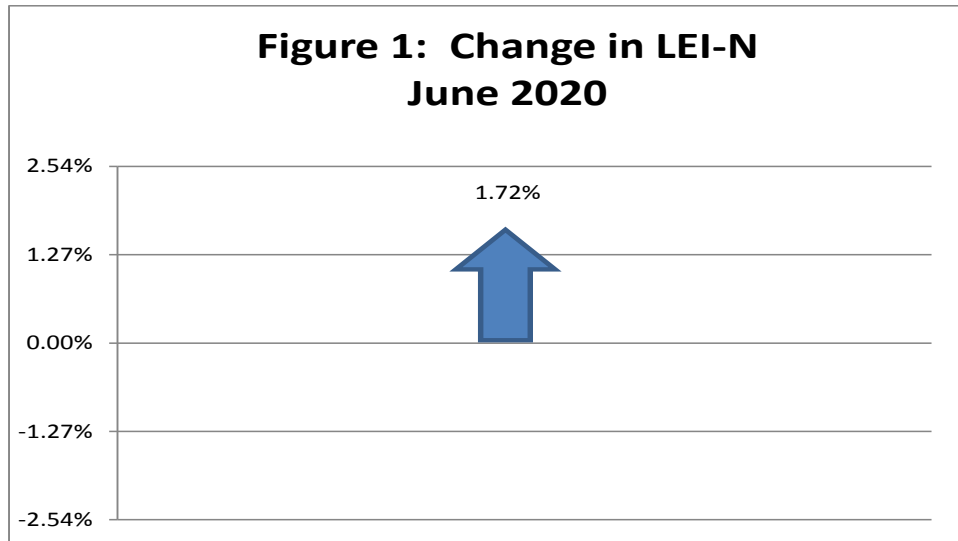


Figure 2 shows the value of the leading indicator over the last six months. The leading indicator grew modestly in early 2020 before the sharp drop in March and April. The LEI-N bounced back in May and June but the magnitude of the increases was much less than the March and April declines.

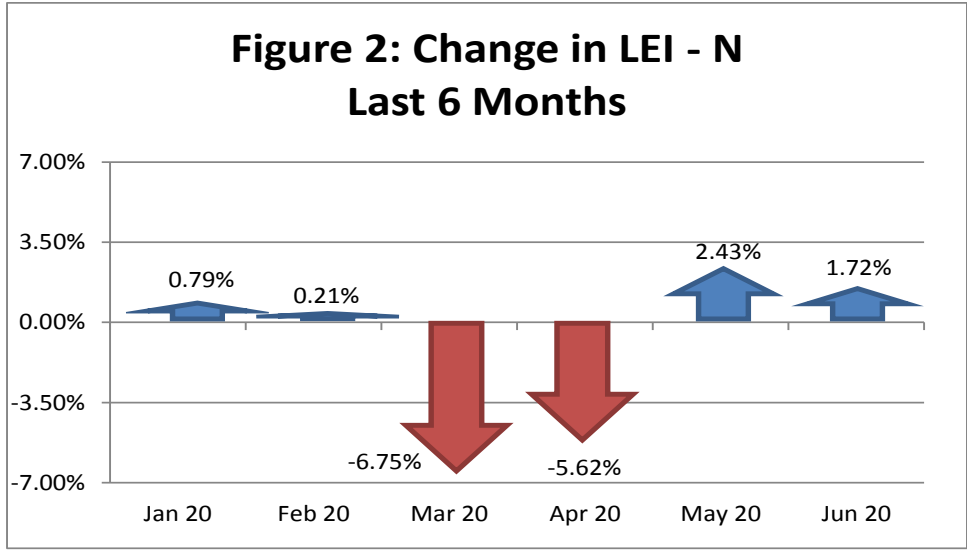
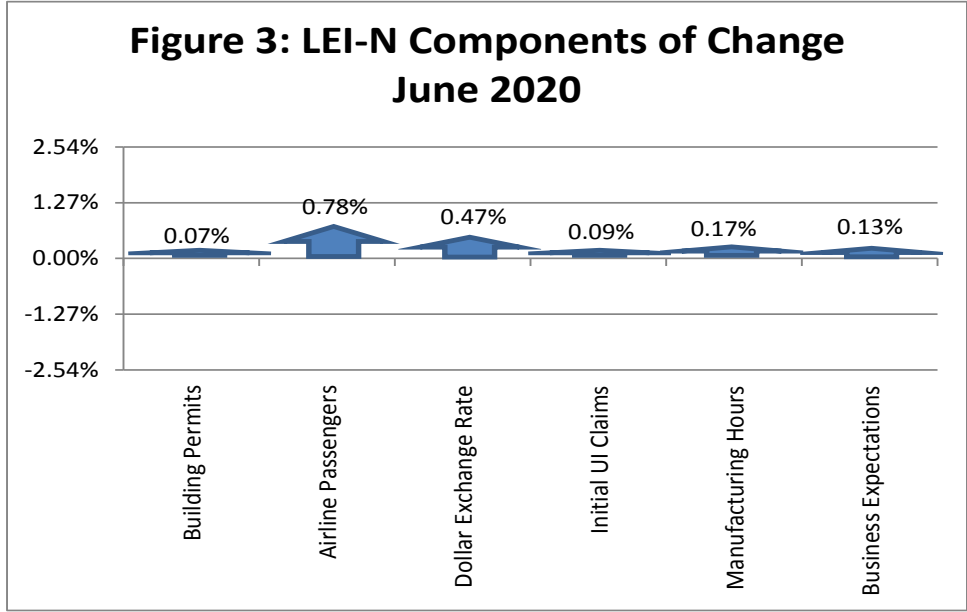


Figure 3 shows the components of change in the Leading Economic Indicator – Nebraska during June 2020. The change in the overall LEI–N is the weighted average of changes in each component (see page 5). During June, airline passenger enplanements continued to recover from very low levels reached in March and April. There also was a drop in the value of the U.S. dollar during June. A lower dollar improves the competitive position of agricultural producers, manufacturers, and other businesses which export. In addition, manufacturing hours and building permits for single-family homes rose during June. Finally, business expectations were positive. Respondents to the June *Survey of Nebraska Business* reported plans to increase employment over the next 6 months.



## Coincident Economic Indicator – Nebraska

The Coincident Economic Indicator - Nebraska (CEI-N) is a measure of the current size of the Nebraska economy. The CEI-N fell by 0.10% during June of 2020, as seen in Figure 4.

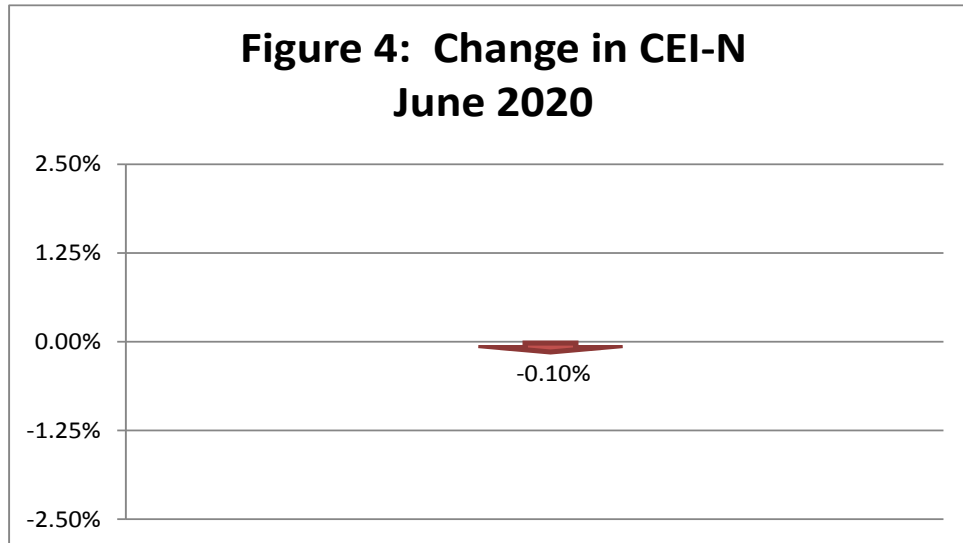
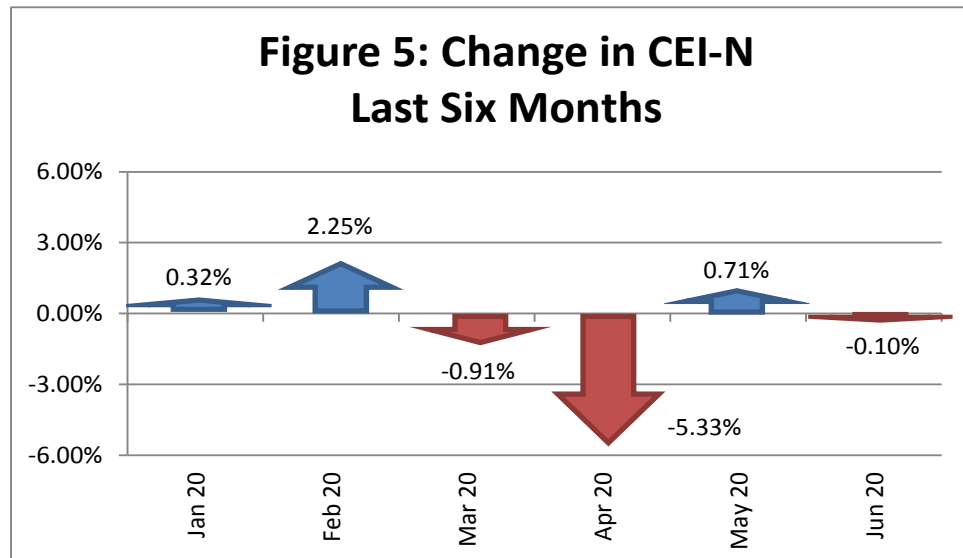
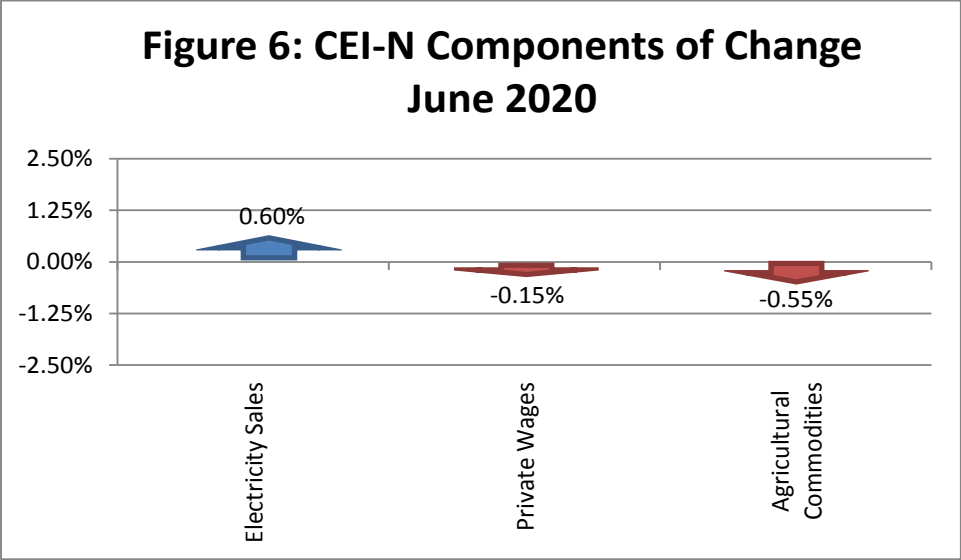


Figure 5 shows the change in the CEI-N over the last 6 months. The Nebraska economy grew solidly through February of 2020, before dropping in March and falling sharply in April. The economy began to recover in May but changed little in June.



One component of the CEI-N rose during June, as seen in Figure 6. There was an increase in revenue from electricity sales, even after accounting for weather and other seasonal conditions. Two other components fell during the month. Real weekly wages declined slightly. Employment increased, but there was a decline in real hourly wages during June. Agricultural commodities prices also fell.

While the Survey of Nebraska Business was conducted in June, responses about growth over the last six months likely reflect conditions in March and April much more than conditions during June. As a result, results for business conditions based on the survey were excluded from the June CEI-N calculation. A detailed discussion of the components of the CEI-N and LEI-N can be found at <https://business.unl.edu/research/bureau-of-business-research/> in *Technical Report: Coincident and Leading Economic Indicators- Nebraska*.



## Weights and Component Shares

Table 1 shows the weights used to aggregate the individual components into the LEI-N and CEI-N. The weights are the inverse of the “standardized” standard deviation of each component variable. The term standardized simply means that the inverse standard deviations are adjusted proportionately to sum to 1. This weighting scheme makes sense since individual components that are more stable have a smaller standard deviation, and therefore, a larger inverse standard deviation. A large movement in a typically stable economic series would provide a more powerful signal of economic change than a large movement in a series with significant month-to-month fluctuations.

Leading Economic Indicator - Nebraska				Coincident Economic Indicator - Nebraska			
Variable	Standard Deviation	Inverse STD	Weight (Inverse STD Standardize)	Variable	Standard Deviation	Inverse STD	Weight (Inverse STD Standardize)
SF Housing Permits	13.5573	0.0738	0.0373	Electricity Sales	4.1968	0.2383	0.2341
Airline Passengers	6.1727	0.1620	0.0819	Private Wages	2.0740	0.4821	0.4738
Exchange Rate	1.1854	0.8436	0.4266	Agricultural Commodities	3.3639	0.2973	0.2921
Initial UI Claims	17.7901	0.0562	0.0284				
Manufacturing Hours	1.6574	0.6034	0.3051				
Survey Business Expectations	4.1914	0.2386	0.1206				

Tables 2 and 3 show the calculation for the change in LEI-N and CEI-N between May and June of 2020. Weights (from Table 1) are multiplied by the change to calculate the contribution of each component. Contributions are converted to percentage terms and summed. Note that the CEI-N utilizes a new measure of electricity sales for Nebraska using data from the U.S. Department of Energy.

**Table 2: Component Contributions to the Change in Leading Economic Indicator**

Leading Economic Indicator - Nebraska						
Component Index Value (May 2007=100)						
Component	Current	Previous	Difference	Weight	Contribution	Percentage Contribution (Relative to Previous LEI-N)
SF Building Permits	66.08	63.26	2.82	0.04	0.11	0.07%
Airline Passengers	26.86	12.80	14.06	0.08	1.15	0.78%
U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (Inverse)	77.76	76.12	1.64	0.43	0.70	0.47%
Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims (Inverse)	72.78	68.12	4.66	0.03	0.13	0.09%
Manufacturing Hours	96.08	95.25	0.83	0.31	0.25	0.17%
Survey Business Expectations <sup>1</sup>	51.61		1.61	0.12	0.19	0.13%
Total (weighted average)	150.44	147.90			2.54	1.72%

<sup>1</sup> Survey results are a diffusion Index, which is always compared to 50

**Table 3: Component Contributions to the Change in Coincident Economic Indicator**

Coincident Economic Indicator - Nebraska						
Component Index Value (May 2007=100)						
Component	Current	Previous	Difference	Weight	Contribution	Percentage Contribution (Relative to Previous CEI-N)
Electricity Sales	153.19	149.83	3.37	0.23	0.79	0.60%
Private Wage	114.37	114.78	-0.41	0.47	-0.20	-0.15%
Agricultural Commodities	109.27	111.73	-2.46	0.29	-0.72	-0.55%
Total (weighted average)	131.17	131.29			-0.13	-0.10%

## Performance of the LEI-N and CEI-N

Further information is available on both economic indicators to demonstrate how well the CEI-N tracks the Nebraska economy and how well the LEI-N leads the CEI-N. Figure 8 shows the value of CEI-N and the real gross state product (real GDP) in Nebraska for 2001 through 2018, using data provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. CEI-N closely tracks Nebraska's real GDP for the period. The correlation coefficient between the two-pictured series is 0.95.

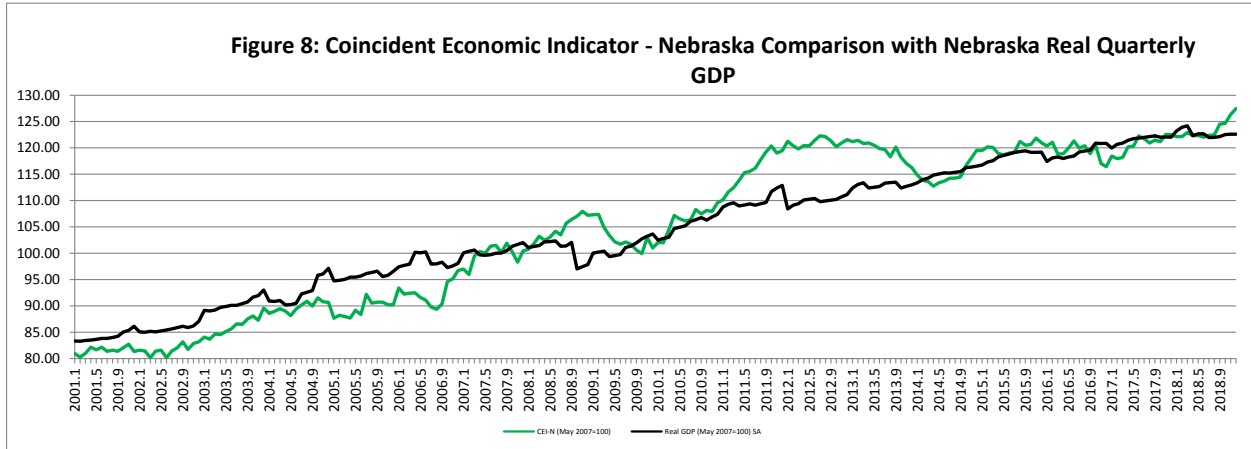


Figure 9 again shows the values for the CEI-N. It also graphs 6-months forward values for the LEI-N. Recall that the LEI-N is intended to forecast the Nebraska economy six months into the future. This implies that Figure 9 is comparing the predicted movement in CEI-N (predicted by LEI-N values six months earlier) with the actual movement in CEI-N. In Figure 9, predicted values using the LEI-N track trends and movement in the CEI-N. The correlation coefficient between CEI-N and six-month forward values of LEI-N is 0.84.

