

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE

TRENDS

NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

AUG 2016



Feature - GOV. RICKETTS LAUNCHES NEW STATE OF NEBRASKA BRAND

Fast Facts - NATIONAL AVIATION DAY

Feature - NEBRASKA'S SKILLED WORKERS

CREDITS

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NEBRASKA'S SKILLED WORKERS

Jennifer Gildersleeve, Research Analyst

Knowing what skills or specific knowledge workers throughout Nebraska possess is useful information for potential employers, economic developers, job seekers, or other stakeholders interested in growing employment and business within the state. Using a combination of O*NET data, along with occupational employment estimates, it is possible to estimate worker skills and areas of knowledge throughout Nebraska, as well as compare the skills and knowledge of Nebraska's workers to workers across the nation.

ABOUT THE DATA

The Occupational Information Network (O*NET) recognizes approximately 70 skill and knowledge categories. Respondents to surveys conducted by O*NET are asked their occupation and if a specific skill or knowledge area is important to their job. Those who state that the skill or knowledge item is at least somewhat important are asked to rate the level of skill or knowledge that is needed to perform their current job. O*NET analysts then use these survey results, as well as other sources of data, to make specific skill and knowledge area associations with each occupation.^{1,2}

The end result is a continuously updated database relating the vast majority of occupations to an estimated level of skill and knowledge in different fields required to perform each job. Some occupations are associated with a high level of skill or knowledge in almost every area, while other occupations may only be linked to a high level of skill or knowledge in few or no categories.²

ANALYSIS

Skills and knowledge scores that indicated a moderate to high level of mastery required to perform each occupation were selected for the following analysis. If a particular occupation had several skill or knowledge

USING O*NET

To see how a skill ranks for different occupations, click on the link below and choose a skill to see a list of occupations and the importance and level of the skill needed for each occupation.

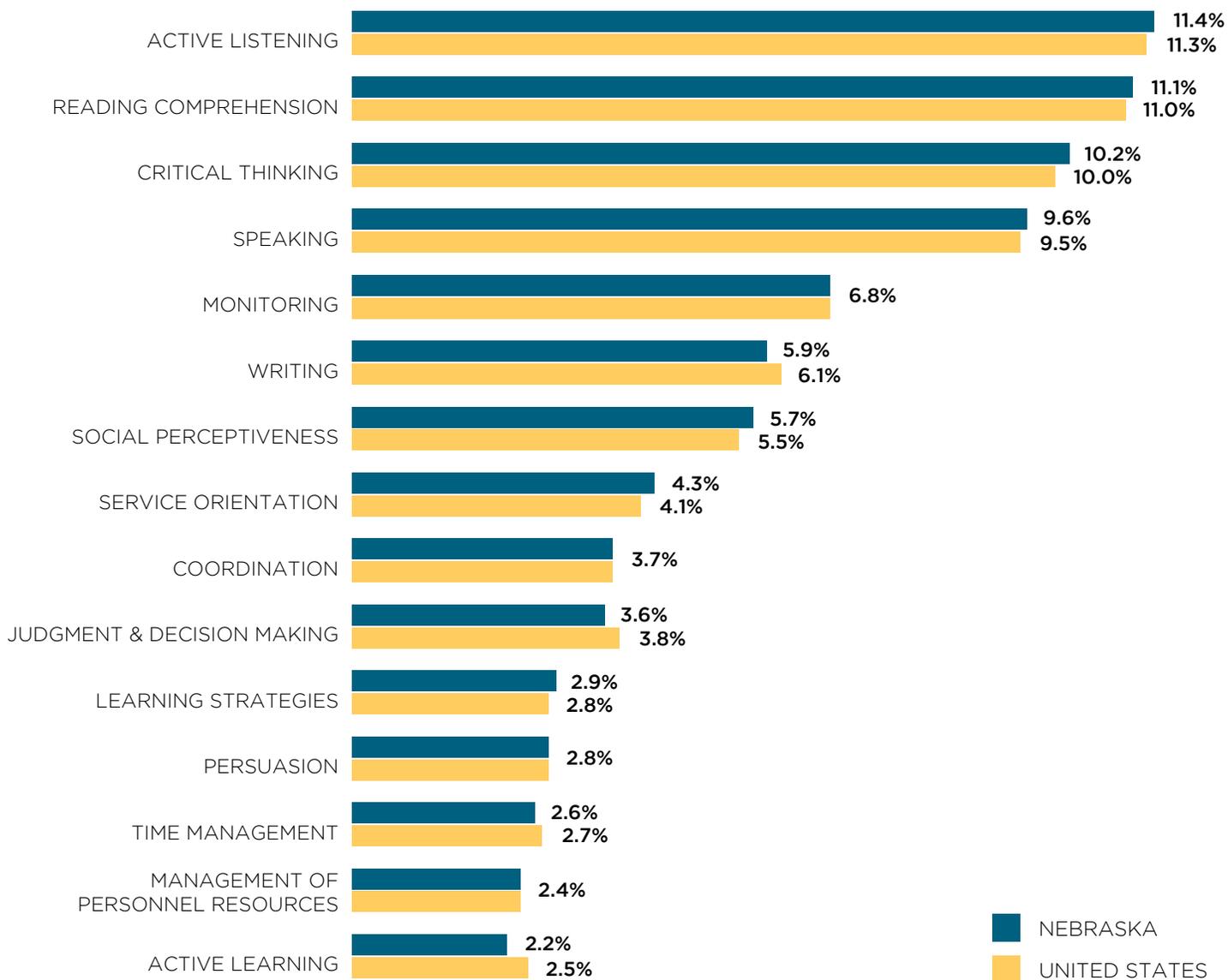
<http://www.onetonline.org/find/descriptor/browse/Skills/>

fields requiring a moderate to high level of proficiency, the top 10 skill and knowledge areas, based on the level of skill or knowledge required, were selected for analysis. For the purposes of this analysis, only skill and knowledge areas deemed relevant to the occupation by O*NET analysts, as well as areas recommended for analysis due to a lower predicted margin of error, were included.

To calculate a score for each skill and knowledge item in an area, the level of skill or knowledge needed to perform each occupation was multiplied by the number of people estimated to be working in each occupation in the selected geographic area during May of 2015.^{3,4}

The combination of these employment estimates and associated skill and knowledge fields were then used to provide an estimate of the number of workers with these skill and knowledge levels across all occupations at the national, state, and sub-state areas to calculate the relative percentage of highly to moderately skilled workers or workers with a certain degree of specified knowledge across these areas. This calculation was only possible for an area and occupation which had both O*NET skills and/or knowledge data available for a specific Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code and available employment estimates.

ESTIMATE RELATIVE SKILL LEVEL OF ALL WORKERS: NEBRASKA VS. UNITED STATES



Source: O*NET, BLS, NDOL

SKILLS

The Occupational Information Network describes skills as “developed capacities that facilitate learning or the more rapid acquisition of knowledge” and “the ability to perform a task well...usually developed over time through training or experience”^{5,6}

A full list of skill classifications used by O*NET is available at <http://www.onetonline.org/find/descriptor/browse/Skills/>.

The chart above displays the top 15 highest rated skills across all occupations for workers in the U.S. and Nebraska as calculated using the methodology described above.

Nebraska’s workers are estimated to be the most skilled in active listening, reading comprehension, critical thinking, and speaking. The majority of these top skills tend to be the highest rated due to a relatively large amount of people working in

occupations with a moderate required level of each skill instead of a select few working in occupations requiring a very high level of any particular skill. For example, the estimated employment of those working as retail salespersons, registered nurses, customer service representatives, and general office clerks in the state are the occupations with the greatest effect on the relatively high percentage of active listening skill across all workers in the state. All of these occupations are associated with a moderate level of active listening skill, but the relatively high amount of people employed in these occupations requiring active listening cause these occupations to be the largest influencers of the high representation of this skill.

LOCATION QUOTIENT OF WORKER SKILLS: NEBRASKA



Source: O*NET, BLS, NDOL

Location quotients can be used to compare a region’s concentration in any particular skill to better highlight the differences in the skills of workers between two areas. Location quotients are calculated by dividing a smaller region’s share of those skilled in a particular area by a larger region’s share. A location quotient near 1 implies that the smaller region’s share of a skill is in proportion to the share of those skilled in a field nationally. A location quotient above 1 would indicate some specialization in the skill in the region, while a location quotient below 1 could indicate a deficiency in a particular skill. A chart displaying the skills with the top location quotients for Nebraska’s workers compared to all U.S. workers is above.

The estimated skill levels of U.S. workers across all occupations appear very similar to the overall skill levels of Nebraska’s workers. Since most location quotients are close to 1, it appears that the overall skill set of Nebraska’s workers are for the most part in proportion to the skill level of U.S. workers. However, workers in Nebraska do appear to be more specialized in operation and control, installation, and management of material resources than U.S. workers as a whole.

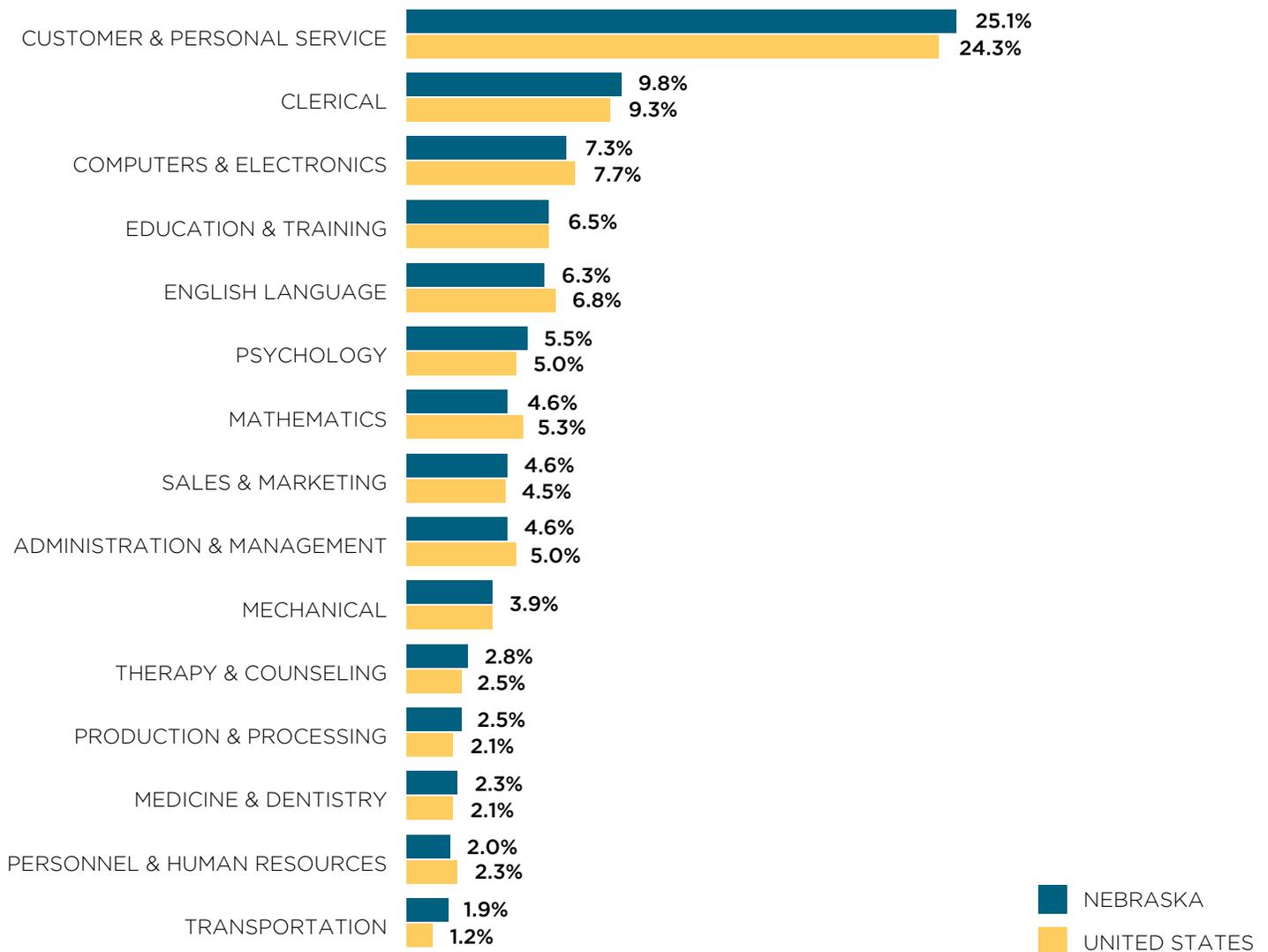
O*Net refers to operation and control as a technical skill that involves controlling operations of equipment or systems.⁵ Nebraska’s workers appear to be the most specialized in this skill, with estimated levels of this skill appearing to be 60 percent greater in Nebraska’s workers than would be expected based on the profile of all workers in the U.S. The prevalence of operation and control proficiency among Nebraska’s workers is for the most part driven by the relatively high percentage of Nebraskans employed as heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, in addition to the employment of industrial machinery mechanics and conveyor operators and tenders.

Installation is also a technical skill that refers to “installing equipment, machines, wiring, or programs to meet specifications.”⁵ Nebraska’s comparative advantage in installation, approximately 20 percent higher than would be expected, is for the most part driven by the statewide employment of electricians, radio, cellular, and tower equipment installers and repairers, and millwrights.

KNOWLEDGE

The Occupational Information Network defines knowledge as “organized sets of principles and facts applying in general domains” and “sets of facts and principles needed to address problems that are part of a job”.^{5,6} There are approximately 35 areas of knowledge currently recognized by O*NET.⁵ A list of all knowledge fields currently categorized by O*NET is available at <http://www.onetonline.org/find/descriptor/browse/Knowledge/>.

ESTIMATE RELATIVE AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG ALL WORKERS: NEBRASKA VS. UNITED STATES



Source: O*NET, BLS, NDOL

Out of all knowledge categories, the top 15 with the highest relative amount of knowledge, as calculated using the methodology described previously, among workers in the US and Nebraska are shown above.

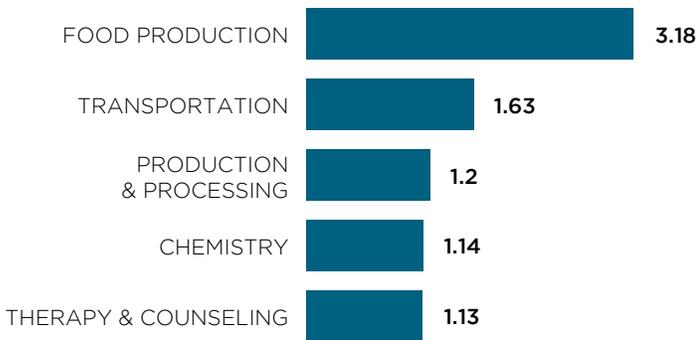
In most cases, the distribution of the top relative knowledge scores for Nebraska’s workers follows a similar pattern to the distribution of workers in the U.S. Perhaps not surprisingly, both workers across the U.S. and in Nebraska are estimated to have the largest amount of knowledge in the areas of customer and personal service, clerical, and computers and electronics.

The relatively high amount of people employed in occupations requiring at least a moderate level of knowledge of customer and personal service, such as retail salespersons, registered nurses, and cashiers, causes customer and personal service to be the highest ranked knowledge area statewide. On the other hand, the high score of clerical knowledge is for the most part driven by those working in occupations requiring a high proficiency in clerical knowledge, like general office clerks, secretaries and administrative assistants, and bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.

These occupations all have a relatively high amount of clerical knowledge needed to perform the job, and a relatively large amount of people employed in these occupations as well.

LOCATION QUOTIENT OF KNOWLEDGE AREAS: STATEWIDE

A chart showing the top 5 areas of knowledge by location quotient comparing Nebraska and the U.S. is below.



Source: O*NET, BLS, NDOL

Overall, Nebraska’s workers appear to have a comparative advantage in the knowledge areas of food production, transportation, and production and processing. Nebraska’s workers are employed in occupations requiring moderate to high levels of knowledge in food production at over three times the rate that would be expected based on the employment of all U.S. workers. Additionally, Nebraska’s workers are estimated to be about 60 percent more specialized in the transportation area of knowledge and about 20 percent in production and processing than would be expected as well.

The high representation of food production knowledge appears to be driven by the employment of agricultural equipment operators and food cooking machine operators and tenders in the state. These occupations are associated with a relatively high knowledge of food production. It is also likely Nebraska’s relative knowledge in food production would be even higher if it weren’t for some of the limitations of the dataset.

For instance, there are several occupations involving food production that do not have O*Net knowledge associations at the SOC code level, and employment estimates for other food production related occupations are suppressed at the statewide level.

Nebraska’s workers are also estimated to be more specialized in transportation knowledge than would be expected based on national figures. While the occupation of heavy and tractor-trailer truck driver is only associated with a moderate level of transportation knowledge, the high employment of those in this occupation statewide causes this occupation to be the greatest influencer in this area of knowledge. Additionally, the slightly higher location quotient of production and processing is driven by the employment of meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers, conveyor operators and tenders, and first-line supervisors of production and operating workers and construction trades and extraction workers. Several of these occupations are associated with a higher level of proficiency in production and processing, while others are related to only a moderate knowledge of this area.

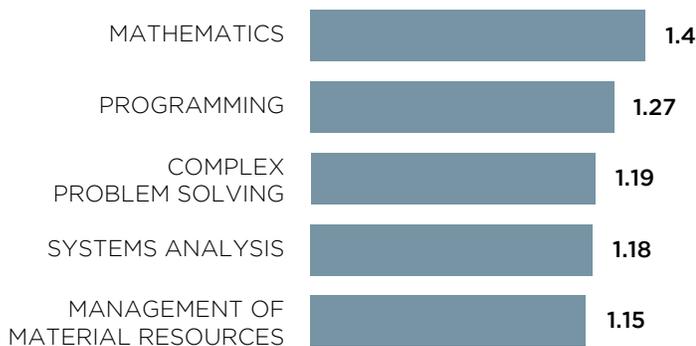
LINCOLN MSA

Similar analysis can be conducted for smaller geographic areas throughout the state compared to all workers at the statewide level. One example is the Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). A chart displaying the skills with the top five location quotients in the Lincoln MSA is on the next page.

Workers in the Lincoln MSA appear to be employed in occupations requiring greater skill on average in mathematics, programming, and complex problem solving compared to all Nebraska workers.

Lincoln’s comparative advantage in mathematical skill is due to the employment and high degree of mathematical skill needed of software developers, applications; civil, electrical, and mechanical engineers; environmental scientists, and statisticians.

LOCATION QUOTIENT OF WORKER SKILLS: LINCOLN MSA



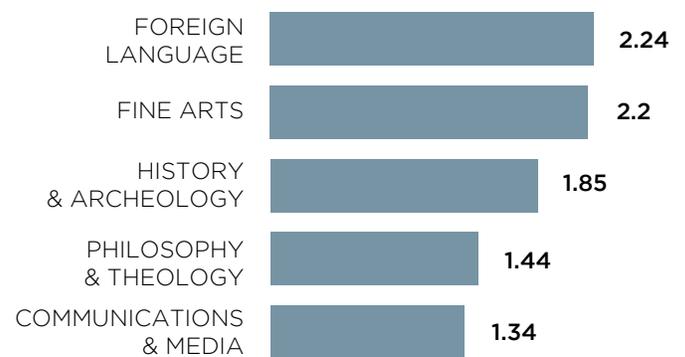
Source: O*NET, NDOL

Lincoln's advantage in programming skill is due to the relatively large number of software developers, applications, network and computer systems administrators, computer systems analysts, statisticians, and computer programmers in the area.

Employees in the Lincoln MSA are also more than twice as likely to have moderate to high foreign language knowledge compared to all Nebraska workers. Most of the high concentration of this area of knowledge is due to the employment of interpreters and translators. Almost half of interpreters and translators employed in the state work in the Lincoln MSA.

Additionally, the Lincoln MSA also has a relatively high employment of postsecondary foreign language and literature teachers which are also associated with a high degree of foreign language skill. Lincoln's advantage in fine arts knowledge is due to the combination of the relatively high employment of postsecondary art, drama, and music teachers, as well as fine artists, art directors, and curators, and the high degree of knowledge of fine arts associated with these occupations.

LOCATION QUOTIENT OF WORKER AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE: LINCOLN MSA



Source: O*NET, NDOL

Similar analysis can be completed for other substate areas such as MSAs, MCs or counties upon request. For more information, contact the Office of Labor Market Information at LMI_NE@nebraska.gov.

SOURCES:

1. Occupational Information Network (O*NET). About O*NET. <http://www.onetcenter.org/overview.html>
2. O*NET. Production Database (20.3). <http://www.onetcenter.org/database.html?p=3>
3. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Employment Statistics. May 2015 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates. http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Occupational Employment Statistics. May 2015 Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates. <http://networks.nebraska.gov>
5. O*NET. Browse by O*NET data (Skills, Knowledge). <http://www.onetonline.org/find/descriptor/browse>
6. O*NET. O*NET Questionnaires (Skills, Knowledge). <http://www.onetcenter.org/questionnaires.html>

GOV. RICKETTS LAUNCHES NEW STATE OF NEBRASKA BRAND



“Good Life. Great Opportunity.” Embodies Nebraska’s Best Qualities

Governor Pete Ricketts and the Nebraska Department of Economic Development (DED) unveiled the new State of Nebraska brand at a launch event kicking off the first annual Governor’s Summit on Economic Development. The tagline, “Good Life. Great Opportunity.” is the foundation of the brand, which includes a new logo and website. Governor Ricketts said the brand reflects Nebraska’s historic strengths and projects a vision for the future.

“Good Life. Great Opportunity.” is a phrase Nebraskans can embrace. From Sandhills ranches to Omaha high rises, this brand is inspired by the men and women who grew Nebraska for our first 150 years,” Governor Ricketts said. “Growing Nebraska is the mission of my administration, and opportunity is the first step towards achievement. You can see opportunity everywhere in our state from the farms and ranches that are the backbone of our number one industry to the innovative startups in Silicon Prairie and Fortune 500 company headquarters.”

Nebraska-based marketing and communications agency Firespring developed the brand during a process that included gathering input from diverse groups of Nebraskans across the state through meetings and online surveys. The project began as a rebranding effort for DED and expanded to encompass all state agencies. The tagline and logo can be customized to fit the mission of each agency and phased in over time.

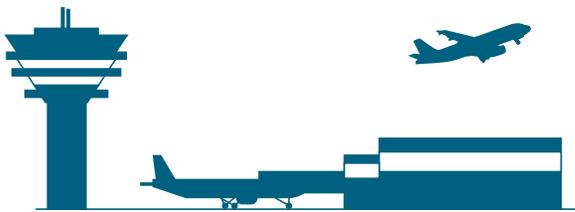
“The “Good Life. Great Opportunity.” message resonates with the people that the Department of Economic Development is targeting. It builds an image for the state that encourages growth,” DED Director Courtney Dentlinger said. “Talented individuals looking for opportunities to build their careers and contribute to their communities, entrepreneurs planning new startups, and established companies seeking a place to grow.”

Background on the branding process, including a video expressing the brand story, is available at GoodLifeGreatOpportunity.com.

FAST FACTS: NATIONAL AVIATION DAY

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

National Aviation Day is August 19. In 1939, President Franklin Roosevelt set aside this day to celebrate the importance of aviation. The day was selected because it is Orville Wright's birthday, the pilot of the first flight of an airplane.¹ This month we highlight aviation with data from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Nebraska Department of Labor, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).



TYPES OF AVIATION FACILITIES IN NEBRASKA BY USE, MAY 2016

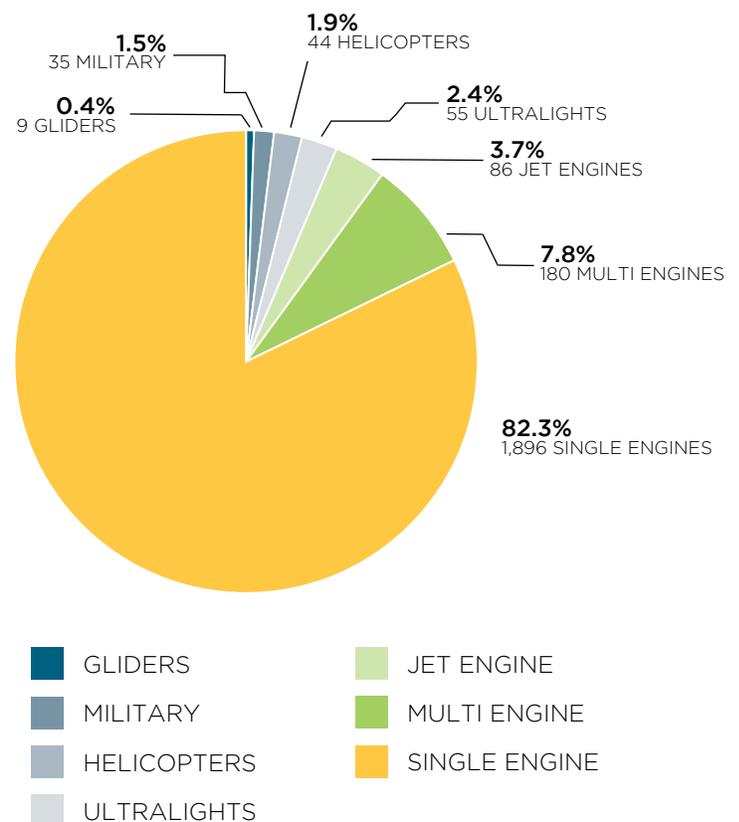
Type	Private	Open to the Public	Grand Total
Airport	118	82	200
Heliport	35	0	35
Seaplane Base	0	1	1
Grand Total	153	83	236

TYPES OF OPERATIONS AT NEBRASKA AIRPORT FACILITIES

Operations	Number	Percent
GA* Local	481,190	48.6%
GA* Itinerant	301,401	30.4%
Military	85,070	8.6%
Commercial	69,706	7.0%
AirTaxi	53,717	5.4%
Commuter	0	0.0%
Total	991,084	100.0%

*General Aviation

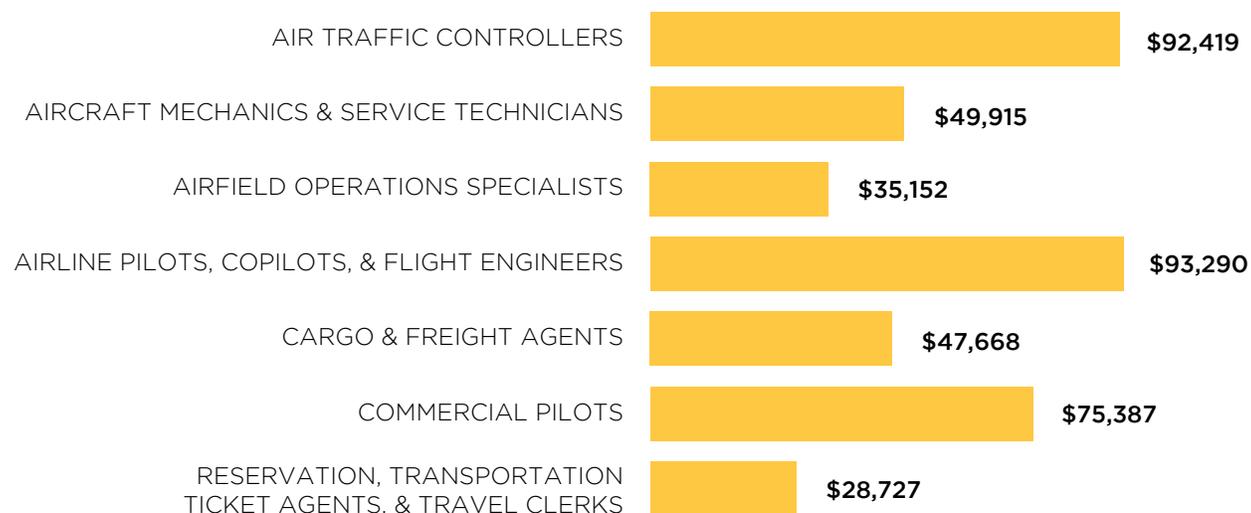
TYPES OF AIRCRAFT AT NEBRASKA AIRPORT FACILITIES



PRELIMINARY AIR TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY DATA, NEBRASKA 2015

Data Type	Information
Establishments	44
Average Employment	451
Total Wage	\$24,068,413
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,028

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY OCCUPATIONS, NEBRASKA 2016



2014-2024 LONG TERM OCCUPATION PROJECTIONS, NEBRASKA

Occupation	2014 Est. Employment	2024 Projected Employment	Growth Openings	Replacement Openings	Percent Change
Air Traffic Controllers	68	75	7	21	10.3%
Aircraft Mechanics & Service Technicians	442	493	51	105	11.5%
Airfield Operations Specialists	31	32	1	10	3.2%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, & Flight Engineers	30	35	5	7	16.7%
Cargo & Freight Agents	571	647	76	187	13.3%
Commercial Pilots	303	361	58	74	19.1%
Reservation, Transportation Ticket Agents, & Travel Clerks	1,322	1,260	0	166	-4.7%

SOURCES:

1. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Remembering 'First Flights' on National Aviation Day. [Online] August 18, 2015. <http://www.nasa.gov/aero/national-aviation-day.html>
2. Federal Aviation Administration, Airport Data & Contact Information. [Online] May 26, 2016. http://www.faa.gov/airports/airport_safety/airportdata_5010/
3. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2015, pulled from networks.nebraska.gov on July 11, 2016.
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics, 1st Quarter 2016 data, Produced May 2016. <http://networks.nebraska.gov>
5. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Workforce Information Grant Unit, 2014-2024 Long-term Occupational Projections, Produced July 2016. <http://networks.nebraska.gov>

MAP FACTS: HIRING FROM OUTSIDE NEBRASKA

Jennifer Gildersleeve, Research Analyst

Workers choose to seek employment across state lines for many different reasons including family, friends, new beginnings, and new opportunities. This month's map facts focuses on the workers hired in Nebraska during the first quarter of 2015 who last held a primary job in a different state.

The US Census Bureau's Job-to-Job Flows program tracks the employment of workers across state lines using administrative data to identify the state in which a worker last held a primary job and how long a specific worker has spent between jobs before beginning employment in a different state. New hires in a particular state are categorized as a within-quarter hire or adjacent-quarter hire based on the length of time between their previous job in the state they last worked and their new position in another state.

Most workers last employed in other states began their new job in Nebraska in the same quarter they left their previous job in their origin state (5,390). There were also 3,001 workers who began working in Nebraska during this time period who were employed in another state during the previous quarter. In total, there were 8,391 workers last employed in other states who began working in Nebraska during the first quarter of 2015. The map on the next page displays the percentage of workers transitioning from jobs in other states by the state in which they were last employed.

OUT OF STATE WORKERS: TRANSITION FROM PRIOR JOB 1ST QUARTER 2015



Quarter New Job Started	Number of Workers
Same quarter as previous job ended	5,390
Quarter after previous job ended	3,001
1st Quarter 2015 Total	8,391

Workers coming from Washington, DC were by far the most likely to begin working in Nebraska during the same quarter they left their previous job, with 85 percent of workers last employed in this area beginning a job in Nebraska during the same quarter. Additionally, over three fourths (76.8 percent) of workers last employed in California began working in Nebraska in the same quarter they separated from their prior job. Workers last employed in Alaska were the least likely to begin working in Nebraska during the same quarter they separated from their previous job, with 7 percent of workers beginning their new job in Nebraska during the same quarter. It is important to note that since this data is not seasonally adjusted, there may be major differences in the proportion of new workers from each state as well as the length of time between previous employment and new employment due to seasonal factors.

SOURCE:

1. US Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics, Job-to-Job Flow Origin-Destination Counts: Nebraska. 2015 Q1, Released 2016 Q1. http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/j2j_beta.html



JUNE

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

OMAHA JOBS ADDED*

268

OMAHA AREA OPENINGS

BUSINESS CATEGORY NAME, TYPE OF BUSINESS, JOBS ADDED



FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT

Fairfield Inn & Suites	Hotel	30
Suji's Korean Cuisine	Restaurant/Grocery Store	5
Hardee's	Fast Food Restaurant	15
Club Vibe	Bar and Restaurant	15



RETAIL/SALES

Cappa Napa Auto Supply	Auto Parts	5
Scrap-it Auto Parts	Auto Parts	3
Three Eighteen	Women's Clothing Store	4
Fresh Thyme	Produce	100
Drastic Plastic Underground	Vinyl Records and CD's	3
Vintage Chandelier	Vintage Furniture	5
Duluth Trading Co.	Work Apparel	45



HEALTH

Omaha Birth Connection	Center for New Mothers	3
International Nutrition	Animal Nutrition Products	20
Genesis Health Clubs	Health Club	15

* Number of jobs is an estimate.

LINCOLN AREA OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

BUSINESS CATEGORY NAME, JOBS ADDED



FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT

Hurts Donut



RETAIL/SALES

Midwest Door and Hardware



HEALTH

Lutheran Family Services of Nebraska/Health 360
Planet Fitness



FINANCE & INSURANCE

Deep Sky Wealth
Don Miltner Jr. Farmers Insurance Agency



OTHER

Valvoline
Geist Manufacturing
Home Real Estate

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

SOUTHEAST

BEATRICE

Tall Tree Tastings

NEBRASKA CITY

A Sweet Dream

YORK

Heavy Metal Supply
Captain Red Beard's - New location

MID-PLAINS

NORTH PLATTE

Revel Massage
Precise Family Care
Dr. John's

PANHANDLE

ALLIANCE

Fizzy's Dine-In & Drive-Up

SOURCES:

Blair Chamber of Commerce
Fremont Chamber of Commerce
Fremont Tribune
KETV
Lincoln Chamber of Commerce

Lincoln Journal Star
Omaha Chamber of Commerce
Omaha World Herald
NDOL Staff

JUNE UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

June Unemployment Rate: 3.1%
 June Total Non-farm: 186,150
 Manufacturing: 13,760
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Mining & Construction: 536 (3.0%)
 Professional & Business Services: 352 (3.9%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

June Unemployment Rate: 3.5%
 June Total Non-farm: 500,775
 Manufacturing: 32,325
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Leisure & Hospitality: 1,174 (4.6%)
 Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 692 (1.3%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)
 June Unemployment Rate: 3.4%
 June Total Non-farm: 43,190
 Change (OTM): 438 (1.0%)
 Change (OTY): 794 (1.9%)

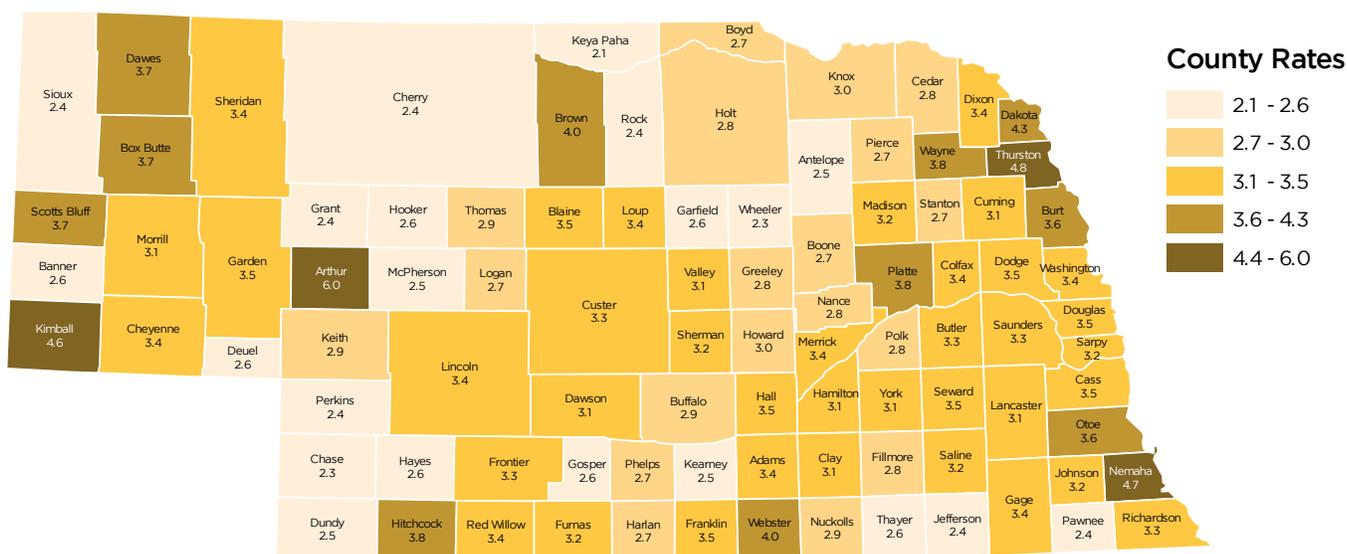
NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

June Total Non-farm: 1,025,854
 Manufacturing: 97,361
 Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
 June Unemployment Rate: 3.0%
 Change (OTM): Unchanged at 3.0%
 Change (OTY): 0

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)

Central: 3.1%
 Mid Plains: 3.1%
 Northeast: 3.4%
 Panhandle: 3.6%
 Sandhills: 2.8%
 Southeast: 3.2%

JUNE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY*



Sources:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics Program (CES)
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

*Not seasonally adjusted

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

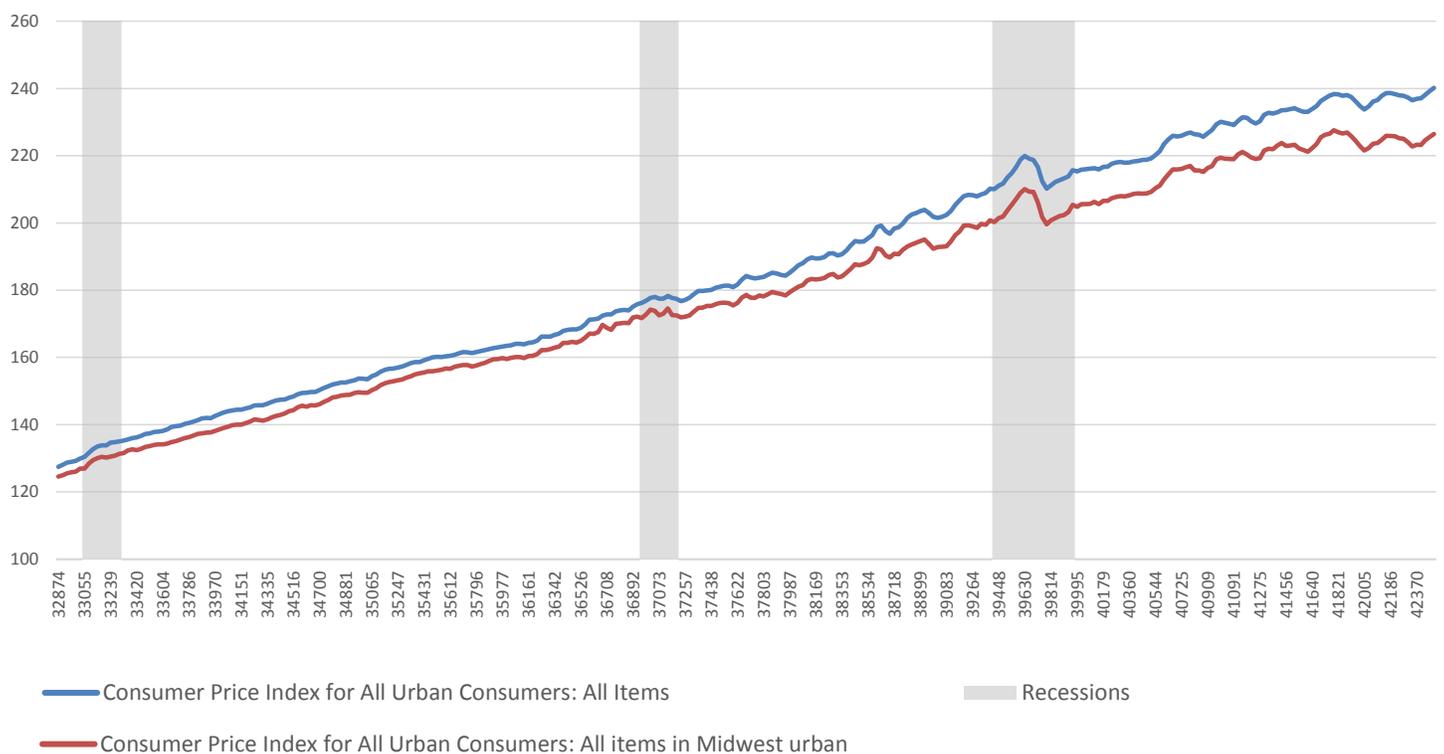
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

In each new issue of Trends, the Economic Indicators section will feature a chart or graph focused on one of the economic indicators listed on the following page. This month, we'll be focusing on the Consumer Price Index.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services."¹

For more information, click [here](#).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

METRIC	CURRENT TIME PERIOD	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	June, 2016	-0.1	-	-1.0*
Initial Unemployment Claims	June, 2016	-2.4%	-	-16.9%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	May, 2016	-0.4%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	June, 2016	+2.3%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	May, 2016	-0.4%	-	-
S&P 500©	June, 2016	+0.9%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	May, 2016	1.4%	-	1.5%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	May, 2016	1.3%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	June, 2016	-1.3%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	May, 2016	+0.4%	+0.4%	-
Employment Cost Index	1st Quarter, 2016	+0.6%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	June, 2016	1.3%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	May, 2016	0.2%	-0.1%*	0.0%
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	1st Quarter, 2016	+1.1%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	April, 2016	-4.6%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	June, 2016	+\$1.93	-	-
Current Account Balance (millions of dollars)	1st Quarter, 2015	-\$11,265		

SOURCES:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index. bls.gov. [Online] 7 14, 2016. [Cited: 7 14, 2016.] <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpifaq.htm>.
2. The Conference Board. Description of Components. conference-board.org. [Online] 1 2016. <https://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160>.
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Customized Tables; State and Area Employment, Hours and Earnings. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Online] <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?sm>.
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