

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS



NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

.....
JULY 2015

Feature - A NEW AREA OF NEBRASKA, PART TWO
Web Spotlight - METRO AREA LABOR AVAILABILITY REPORT
Fast Facts - AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES

CREDITS

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[Unemployment in Brief](#)

[Monthly Unemployment Rate](#)

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[Glossary](#)



MAY UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

May Unemployment Rate: 2.2%
 May Total Non-farm: 187,852
 Manufacturing: 14,153
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 235 (0.7%)
 Mining & Construction: 232 (3.0%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

May Unemployment Rate: 2.9%
 May Total Non-farm: 494,563
 Manufacturing: 31,649
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Leisure & Hospitality: 1,339 (2.8%)
 Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 1,163 (1.2%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)
 May Unemployment Rate: 2.7%
 May Total Non-farm: 42,952
 Change (OTM): 294 (0.7%)
 Change (OTY): -87 (-0.2%)

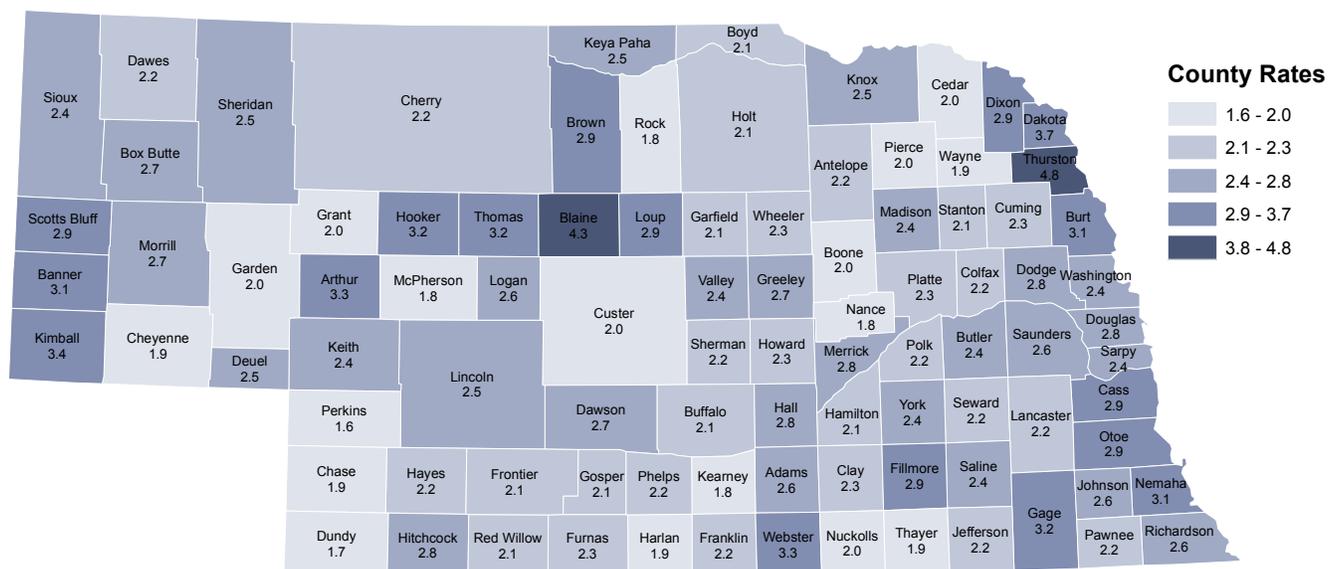
NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

May Total Non-farm: 1,007,346
 Manufacturing: 94,868
 Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
 May Unemployment Rate: 2.6%
 Change (OTM): 0.1%
 Change (OTY): -0.8%

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)

Central: 2.4%
 Mid Plains: 2.4%
 Northeast: 2.7%
 Panhandle: 2.6%
 Sandhills: 2.2%
 Southeast: 2.8%

MAY 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)

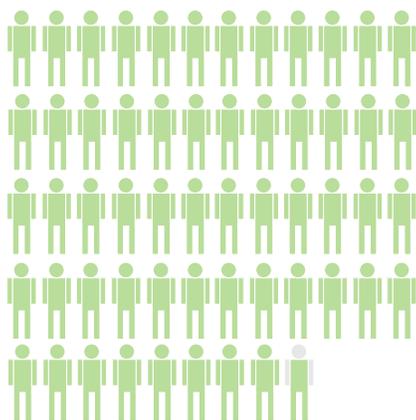
*Not seasonally adjusted

FAST FACTS: AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES

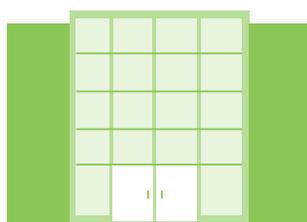
Kristin Derenge, Research Analyst

July 26 is the anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. President George H. W. Bush signed this law in 1990 to protect disabled persons against discrimination in areas such as employment, transportation, and government services. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, a disability is defined as having “a physical or mental impairment that affects one or more major life activities, such as walking, bathing, dressing, eating, preparing meals, going outside the home or doing housework.”

56.7 MILLION AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES IN 2010



BUSINESSES SPECIALIZING IN SERVICES TO DISABLED & ELDERLY PERSONS, NATIONWIDE, 2012

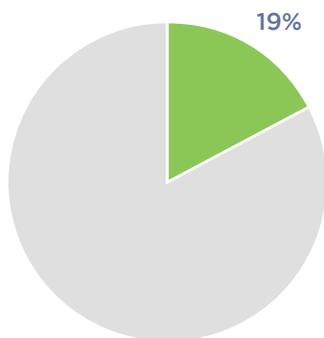


25,899

\$34.4 BILLION
IN REVENUE

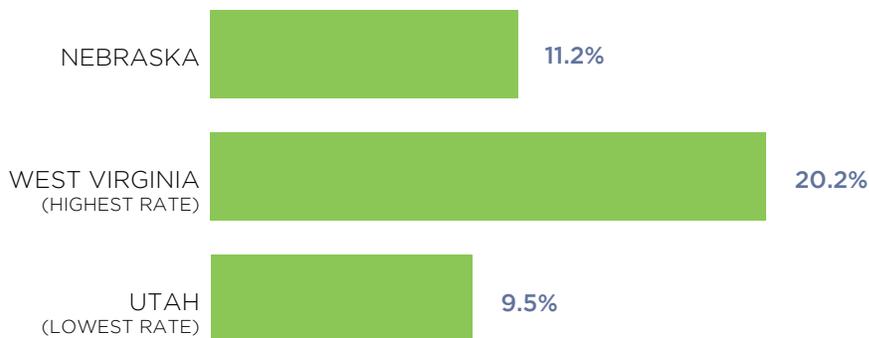
911,000
WORKERS

CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION, NATIONWIDE, 2010

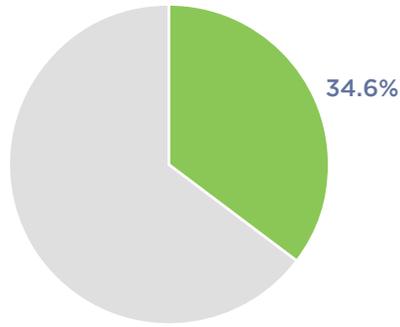


WITH A DISABILITY
WITHOUT A DISABILITY

PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY, NATIONWIDE, 2013

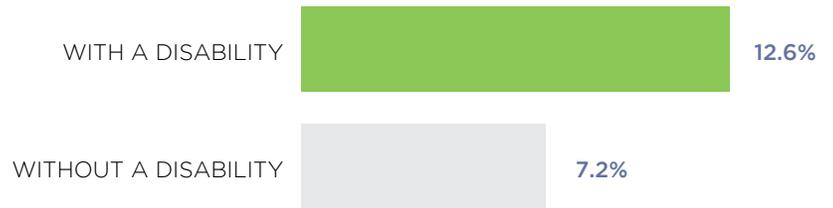


NEBRASKANS 65 & OLDER, 2013

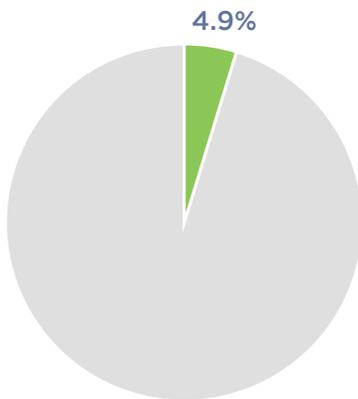


■ WITH A DISABILITY
■ WITHOUT A DISABILITY

HOUSEHOLDS 65 & OLDER LIVING IN POVERTY, NATIONWIDE, 2012

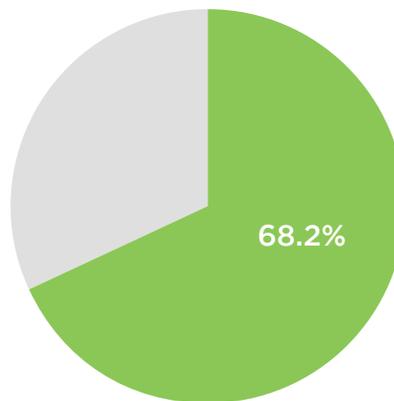


EMPLOYED NEBRASKANS AGE 18 - 64, 2013



■ WITH A DISABILITY
■ WITHOUT A DISABILITY

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS AS A PERCENTAGE OF NON-DISABLED NEBRASKANS' EARNINGS, 2013



■ WITH A DISABILITY
■ WITHOUT A DISABILITY

\$19,909
 MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS OF NEBRASKANS WITH A DISABILITY

\$29,278
 MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS OF NEBRASKANS WITHOUT A DISABILITY

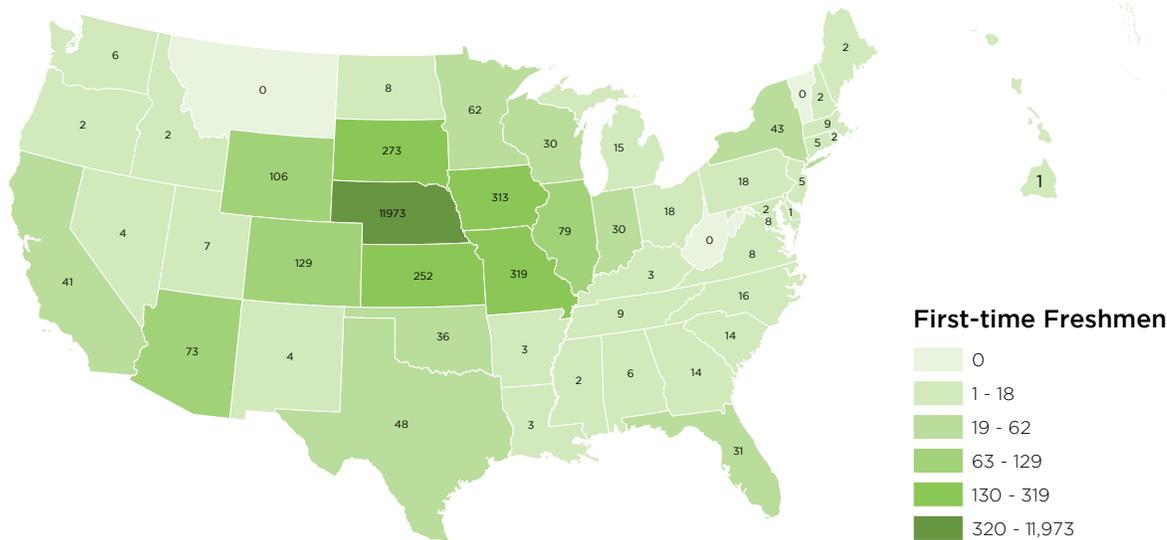
SOURCES:

1. United States Census Bureau. Facts for Features, 25th Anniversary of Americans with Disability Act: July 26. [Online] May 28, 2015. [Cited: June 2, 2015.]
2. United States Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. Percent of People with a Disability, Table GCT1810. 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. [Online] [Cited: June 2, 2015.]
3. United States Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. Disability Characteristics, Table S1810. 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. [Online] [Cited: June 29, 2015.]
4. United States Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. Employment Status by Disability Status and Type, Table B18120. 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. [Online] [Cited: June 29, 2015.]
5. United States Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months By Disability Status By Sex, Table B18140. 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. [Online] [Cited: June 29, 2015.]

MAP FACTS IMPORTING & EXPORTING STUDENTS: HOW NEBRASKA FARES

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

NEBRASKA FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN DESTINATIONS



Attracting out-of-state students is one way to help Nebraska’s workforce and economy grow. Many of these out-of-state students may choose to stay and work here in Nebraska rather than return to their home state after they graduate. Encouraging Nebraska’s first-time freshmen to stay in state is another way to maintain Nebraska’s strong workforce and economy.

According to Department of Education data, Nebraska was a net importer of first-time freshmen in the fall of 2013. This means that first-time freshmen from out-of-state came to Nebraska for school at a higher rate than Nebraska first-time freshmen went out-of-state for school. In all, 2,729 students came from out-of-state to attend Nebraska schools, while 2,064 Nebraska students left for out-of-state schools, giving Nebraska a net migration of +665 students.

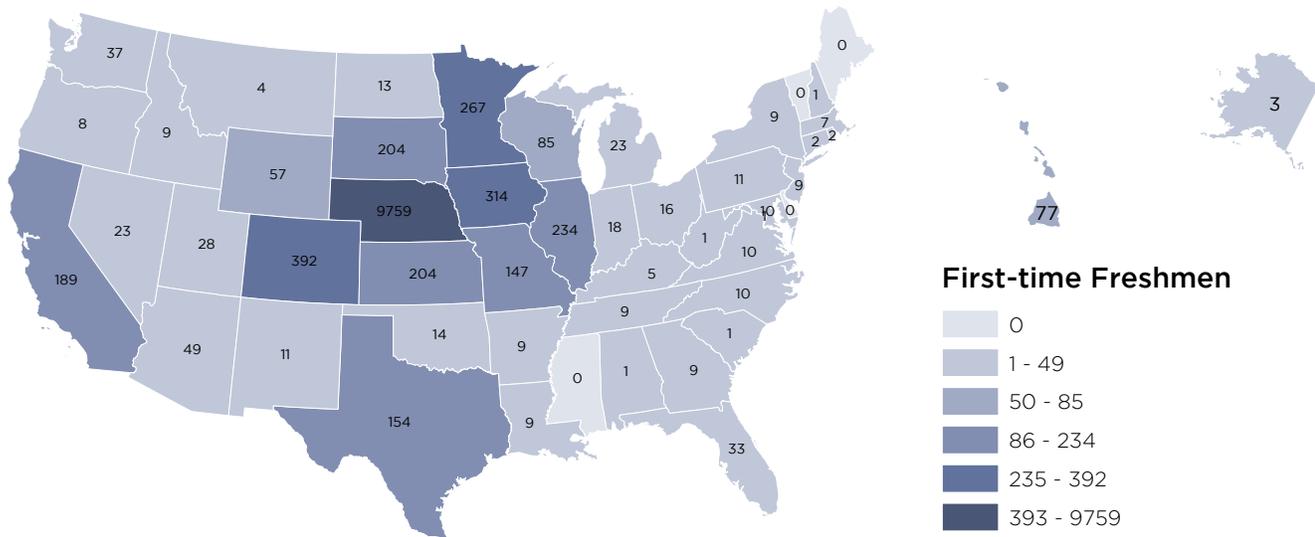
Most Nebraska resident first-time freshmen who left the state went to Missouri (319), Iowa (313), South Dakota (273), Kansas (252) or Colorado (129). Nebraska sent students to every state in the nation, with the exception of Alaska, Montana, Vermont, and West Virginia.

In the fall of 2013, 2,064 first-time freshmen from out-of-state began their postsecondary education careers at a Nebraska school. Nebraska has many postsecondary educational institutions throughout the state. Out of all the incoming first-time freshmen who started school in the fall of 2013, 22.9% were from out of state. The states with the most students choosing to attend school in Nebraska were Colorado (392), followed by Iowa (314) and Minnesota (267). Nebraska drew first-time freshmen from every state in the nation except Mississippi, Delaware, Vermont and Maine.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln drew the most out of state first-time freshmen (946), followed by Creighton University (745), and Chadron State College (198). Rounding out the top five were Concordia University (153) and Western Nebraska Community College (77).

One important factor incoming freshmen frequently look at when deciding what school to attend is that school’s graduation rate—the percentage of a school’s first time freshmen

INCOMING FRESHMAN BY HOME STATE



that complete their program within 150% of the expected time. The postsecondary private educational institution with the highest graduation rate was the Universal College of Healing Arts at 96%, followed by Capitol School of Hairstyling and Esthetics (95%) and the Myotherapy Institute (87%). The postsecondary public and private educational institutions with the lowest graduation rates were Little Priest Tribal College (4%), Metropolitan Community College (12%) and Nebraska Indian Community College (13%) The following table shows the graduation rates for Nebraska's public postsecondary educational institutions.

Nebraska Public Postsecondary Institutions	Graduation Rate
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	67%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	42%
University of Nebraska at Kearney	53%
University of Nebraska Medical Center*	Not reported
Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture	52%
Chadron State College	33%
Peru State College	40%
Wayne State College	46%
Central Community College	25%
Metropolitan Community College Area	12%
Mid-Plains Community College	34%
Northeast Community College	43%
Southeast Community College Area	27%
Western Nebraska Community College	23%

*The University of Nebraska Medical Center does not report a graduation rate because they do not accept freshmen students.

SOURCE:

1. US Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Retrieved June 2015. <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/>

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: HAIRDRESSERS, HAIRSTYLISTS, & COSMETOLOGISTS

Brandon Jones, Research Analyst

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS, 2012 - 2022

Occupational Title	Employment, 2012	Projected Employment, 2022	Change, 2012-22	
			Percent	Numeric
Barbers, hairdressers, hairstylists, & cosmetologists	663,300	746,600	13%	83,300
Barbers	52,100	57,900	11%	5,800
Hairdressers, hairstylists, & cosmetologists	611,200	688,700	13%	77,600

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections program

OCCUPATIONAL OVERVIEW

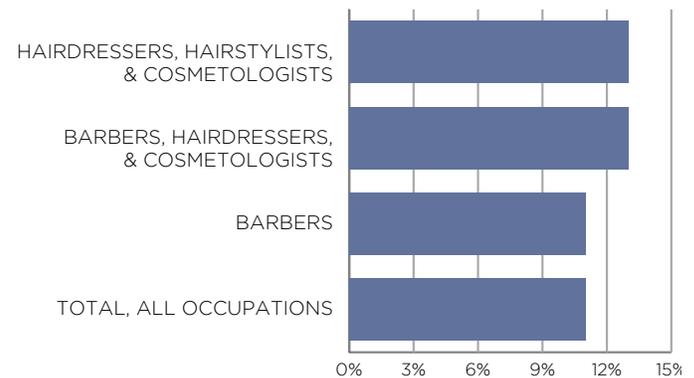
According to O*NET Online, hairdressers, hairstylists and cosmetologists “provide beauty services, such as shampooing, cutting, coloring, and styling hair, and massaging and treating scalp. They may apply makeup, dress wigs, perform hair removal, and provide nail and skin care services.” A few of the recommended skills for those in these occupations include active listening, service orientation, critical thinking, speaking, and active learning.⁵

In order to be a hairdresser, hairstylist, or cosmetologist, a person needs to have a license in the state they wish to work. In Nebraska, this occupation is licensed under the Department of Health and Human Services’ Division of Public Health. Requirements for licensure can be found on the DHHS website [here](#).

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the overall employment of hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists, “is projected to grow 13 percent from 2012 to 2022, about as fast as the average for all occupations. Demand for hair coloring, hair straightening, and other advanced hair treatments has risen in the recent years, a trend that is expected to continue over the coming decade.”

PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT, 2012 - 2022

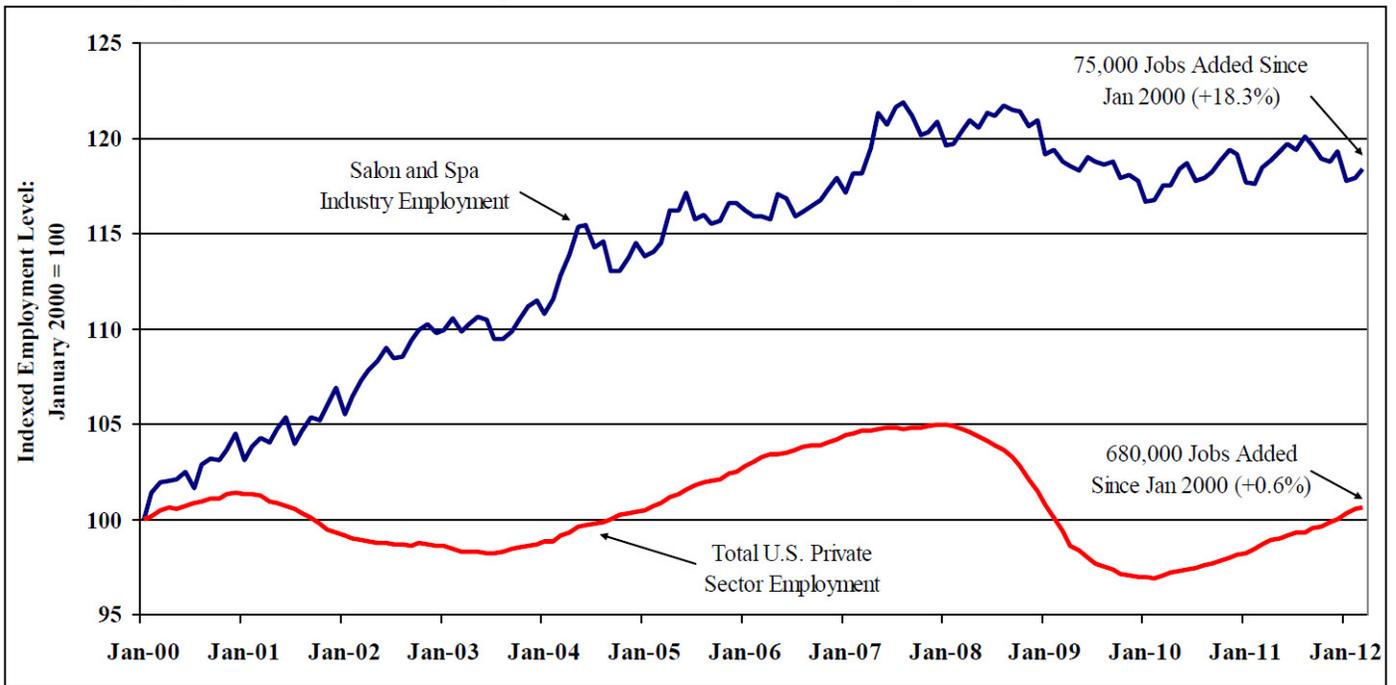


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Growth plus replacement needs for hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists in Nebraska are estimated to average about 142 openings per year from 2012-2022. Of these estimated 142 openings per year, 18.3 percent are due to growth (new positions) and 81.7 percent are due to replacements (workers leaving this occupation). For all occupations in Nebraska, 30.6 percent of annual openings are due to growth and 69.4 percent of annual openings are due to replacements. The occupation of hairdresser, hairstylist, or cosmetologist is projected to have more annual openings due to replacement opportunities

No Lost Decade for the Salon and Spa Industry

Employment Trends from January 2000 to March 2012: Salons/Spas vs. Total U.S. Private Sector



Source: Professional Beauty Association analysis of data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

and fewer due to growth than the state average. It is important to keep in mind that the number of annual openings does not take into account how many workers will be competing for these openings.³

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Overall job opportunities are expected to be good. A large number of job openings will stem from the need to replace workers who transfer to other occupations, retire, or leave the occupation for other reasons. However, workers should expect strong competition for jobs and clients at higher paying salons, of which there are relatively few and for which applicants must compete with a large pool of experienced hairdressers and cosmetologists."²

WAGES

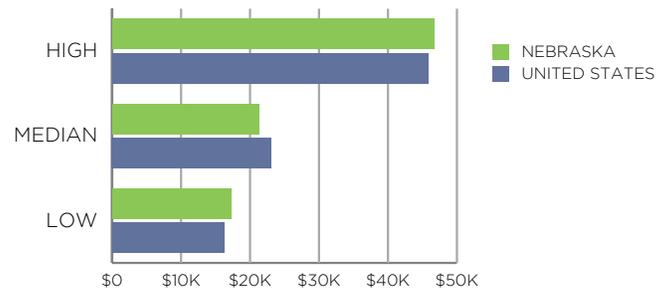
The median annual wage for hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists in Nebraska in the fourth quarter of 2014 was \$21,313. The estimated entry level annual wage was \$17,231 and the experienced annual wage was \$30,761. Average employment in the fourth quarter of 2014 was 2,910.⁴

In the fourth quarter of 2014, hairdressers,

hairstylists, and cosmetologists in Nebraska had a higher median wage in the metro areas at \$22,024 compared with the non-metro areas at \$19,806.⁴ This is also the trend across the country.

INDUSTRY REVIEW & OUTLOOK

2014 ANNUAL WAGES OF HAIRDRESSERS, HAIRSTYLISTS, & COSMETOLOGISTS NEBRASKA VS. U.S.



Source: CareerOneStop

Personal Appearance Occupation	Total Employees in Occupation	Self-Employed Proportion	Total Self-Employed in Occupation
Hairdressers, hairstylists, & cosmetologists	758,000	34%	260,000
Barbers	89,000	49%	44,000
Other Personal Appearance Workers*	251,000	15%	38,000
Total Individuals in Personal Appearance Occupations	1,098,000	31%	342,000

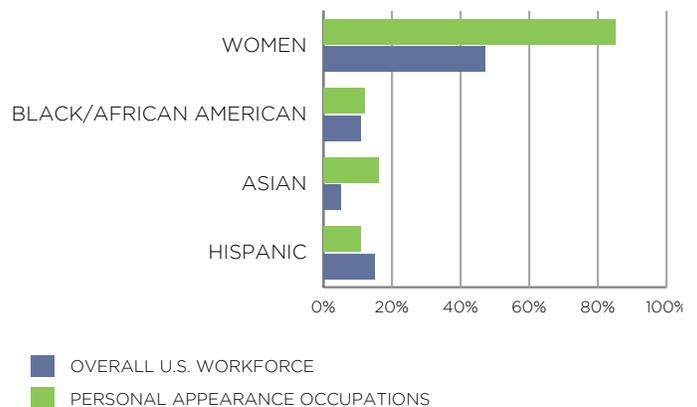
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011 data

*Includes the following occupations: Make-up Artists, theatrical and performance; Manicurists and Pedicurists; Shampooers; and Skin Care Specialists

According to the Professional Beauty Association, “During the challenging economic period of the last 11 years that included two recessions, job growth in the U.S. economy stagnated. In fact, there were only 680,000 more private sector jobs in the economy in March 2012 than there were in January 2000 – a gain of 0.6 percent. In contrast, employment-based salons and spas added 75,000 jobs during the same period, which represented an increase of more than 18 percent. This substantial growth occurred despite back-to-back job losses in 2009 and 2010, when the salon industry was negatively impacted by the recession. Overall, salon industry job growth outperformed the overall economy in 10 of the last 12 years.”¹

the overall workforce. Thirty-one percent of all individuals in personal appearance occupations are self-employed. In comparison, only seven percent of the overall U.S. workforce is self-employed. Of the 758,000 hairdressers, hairstylists and cosmetologists, 34 percent (or 260,000) are self-employed. Barbers have the highest proportion of self-employed individuals, at 49 percent.¹

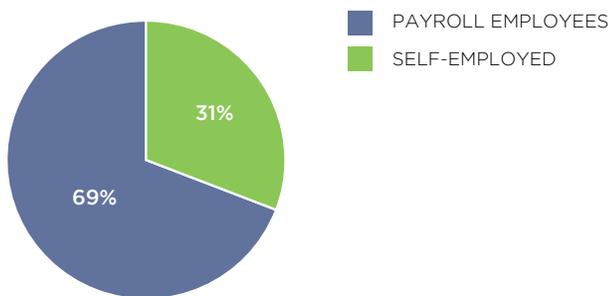
WORKERS BY GENDER, RACE & ETHNICITY



Source: Professional Beauty Association

According to the Professional Beauty Association, “The nation’s salon and spa industry provides first jobs and career opportunities for individuals of all backgrounds, and has a broader representation of women and minorities than the overall U.S. workforce. Eighty-five percent of individuals in personal appearance occupations are women, compared to 47 percent of employed individuals in the overall U.S. workforce. Twelve percent of individuals in personal appearance occupations are Black or African American, compared to a national

WORKER DISTRIBUTION



Source: Professional Beauty Association

Interestingly, one out of three salon-industry professionals is self-employed. Overall, roughly 1.1 million professionals work in personal appearance occupations in the United States, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Individuals in these occupations have a much higher rate of self-employment than

average of 11 percent. Sixteen percent of individuals in personal appearance occupations are Asian, compared to 5 percent of the overall U.S. workforce. Eleven percent of individuals in personal appearance occupations are of Hispanic origin, slightly below the national average of 15 percent.”¹

Hairdressers, hairstylists and cosmetologists work in a profession that continues to grow. A relatively high percentage of people in this occupation are self-employed, with many women and minorities owning their own business. They are required to keep learning new techniques to stay proficient in the latest trends. When the population of an area continues to grow, a profession dealing with personal appearance can be consistently lucrative for the highly skilled.

SOURCES:

1. Professional Beauty Association. 2012. “Economic Snapshot of the salon and Spa Industry.” Economic Snapshot of the salon and Spa Industry. Professional Beauty Association, June. 1-8. <http://beautyschools.org.s166934.gridserver.com.s166934.gridserver.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/2011-Economic-Snapshot-of-the-Salon-Industry-2.pdf>.
- * The Professional Beauty Association is an industry trade organization representing the professional beauty industry. Their analysis of BLS data was not produced by the Office of Labor Market Information. For BLS data, please see <http://www.bls.gov/home.htm>
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. 2014 . “Occupational Outlook Handbook-Barbers, Hairdressers, and Cosmetologists.” <http://www.bls.gov/home.htm>. January 8. <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/Personal-Care-and-Service/Barbers-hairdressers-and-cosmetologists.htm#tab-1>.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor. 2015. Projections, 2012-2022. June 1. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/lmi/occ/occsummary.aspx?enc=e7AKr7bjUGRBEdrMte14UVfOy7vKUx8pDbJqKRRi3rg9BsyovJqjR71VE8IZ30mpwlseNKuEN-uUfHytMvr7OyulVS6Gj4pqUhg1JDQCMTICek6EQ8fkb0Dkb4Aq34QdD>.
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics, Q4 2014.
5. Online, O*NET. 2010. O*NET Online Summary Report for: 39-5012- Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists. <http://www.onetonline.org/link/summary/39-5012.00>.
6. CareerOneStop.Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists Wage Information, 2014 Wage Table, http://www.careeronestop.org/SalariesBenefits/Salary_Report.aspx?soccode=395012&stfips=31&zip=&mode=Annual.



MAY

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

**TOTAL OMAHA
JOBS ADDED**

247

OMAHA AREA OPENINGS

TYPE OF BUSINESS

NAME, JOBS ADDED



**FOOD &
ENTERTAINMENT**

Dickey's	10
District Deli	7
Evolve Paleo Chef	5
Le Petit Paris Bakery	4
Parker's Smokehouse	10
Roast	18
The Session Room	10
Kolache Factory	10
Fat Shack BBQ	10
The Burlington League	10
Burger Theory	10
Hardy Coffee Company	5
Summer Kitchen	12

121



RETAIL/SALES

Lift Solutions	7
Togs Contemporary Clothing	7
Backwoods	7

21



HEALTH & EDUCATION

Comper Care & Rehab	10
Creighton Pediatric Therapy	10
Elkhorn Ridge Vision	4
Simply Well Health Services	5
Urology Center	10
West Shores Medical Clinic	15
LaVie Center	5
Good Neighbor Health Clinic - Fremont	8

67



FINANCE & INSURANCE

Dakota Guardian Trust 3
Pulaski Bank Home Lending 5

8



REAL ESTATE

Redfin 5

5



OTHER

Sarpy Community Center 0
Papillion Animal Hospital 5
The Hope Center - Fremont 10
Salvation Army 0
Renaissance Center 10
Graepel 10

25

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

LINCOLN

Lincoln Chamber of Commerce - New location

NORTHEAST

WISNER

ReAct New & Used

SOUTHEAST

BEATRICE

Bert's Carpet
Koch Industries

YORK

York Cold Storage - expansion

MID-PLAINS

NORTH PLATTE

Homestead Country Store
Qdoba
State Farm Insurance

PANHANDLE

SCOTTSBLUFF

Lulu's Sugar Shack
Dunham's Sports

SOURCES:

Fremont Tribune
Omaha Chamber of Commerce
Omaha World Herald

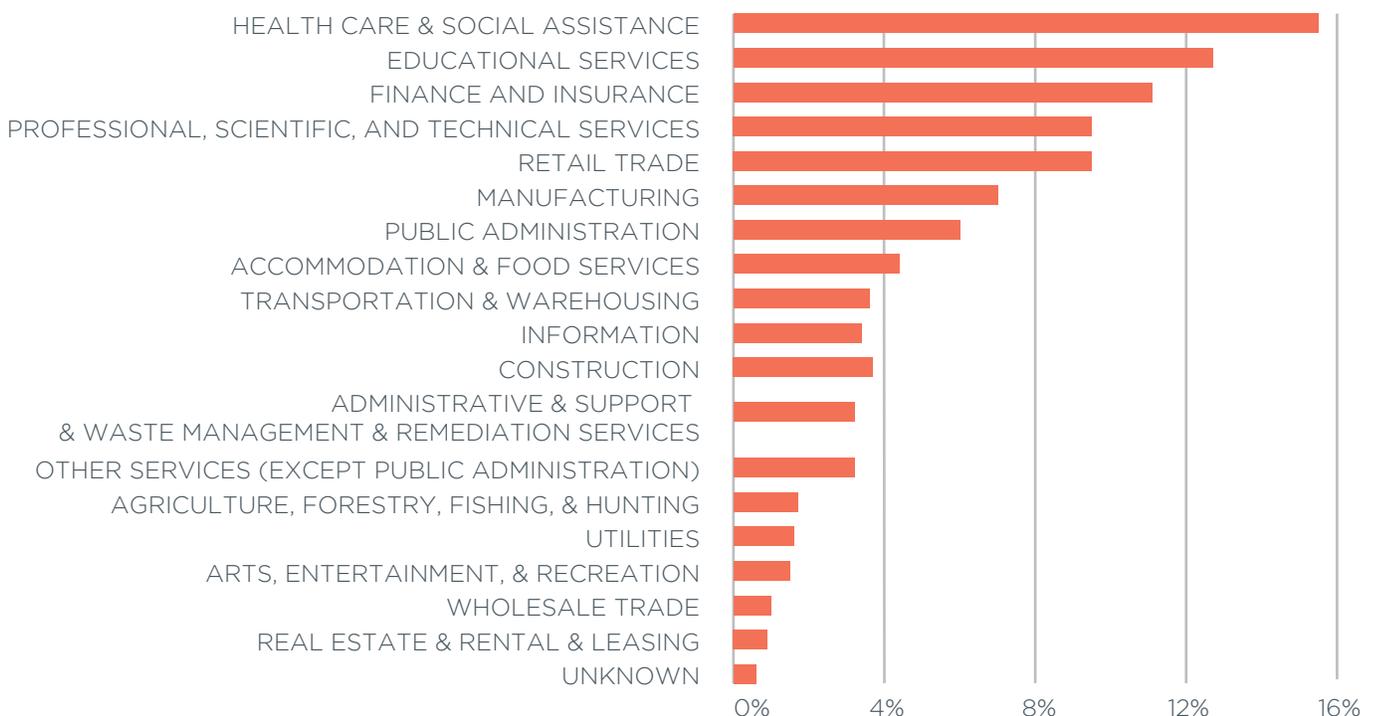
WEB SPOTLIGHT: METRO AREA LABOR AVAILABILITY REPORT

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

The Metro Area Labor Availability Report was released last month on networks.nebraska.gov. To access the report, click Publications under Labor Market Information. The survey found an estimated 312,737 potential job seekers in the combined Omaha and Lincoln metro areas. Survey respondents were classified as potential job seekers if they indicated they would be willing to accept new employment in the next year if a suitable job becomes available. Of these potential job seekers, an estimated 86.4% of them were employed, 7.7% were unemployed, 3.1% are homemakers, and 2.8% were retired.

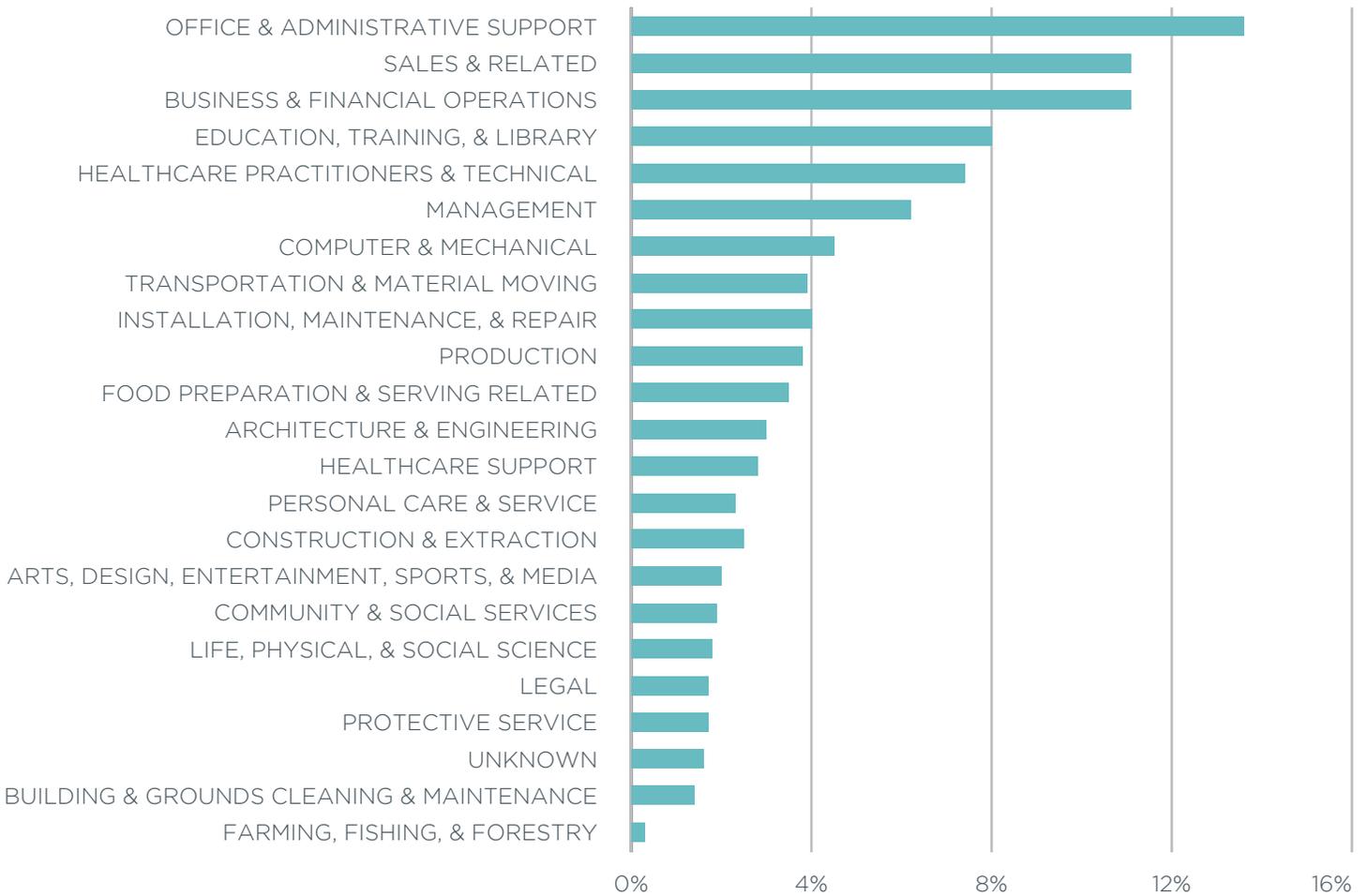
Among employed potential job seekers, the survey found that most were employed in the health-care; educational services; finance and insurance; professional, scientific and technical services; or retail industries. The most common occupations for employed potential job seekers were office and administrative support, sales, and business and financial operations. Generally, the distribution of potential job seekers across all industries was very similar to the distribution of all workers across all industries as identified by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS





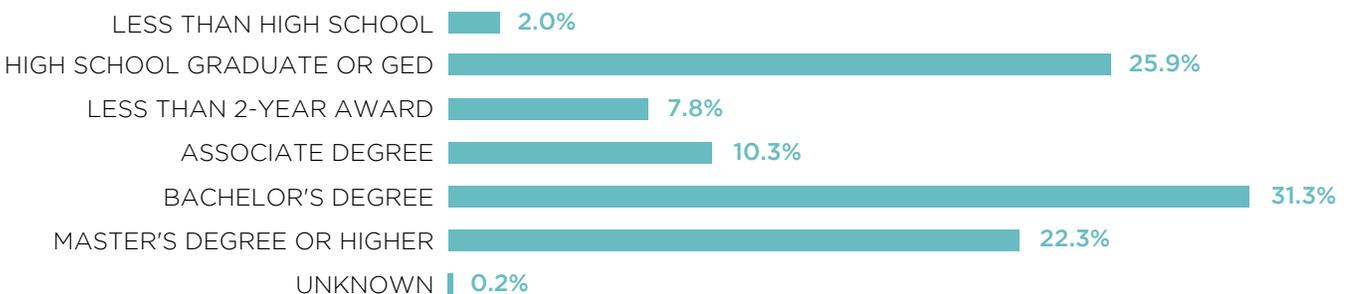
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS



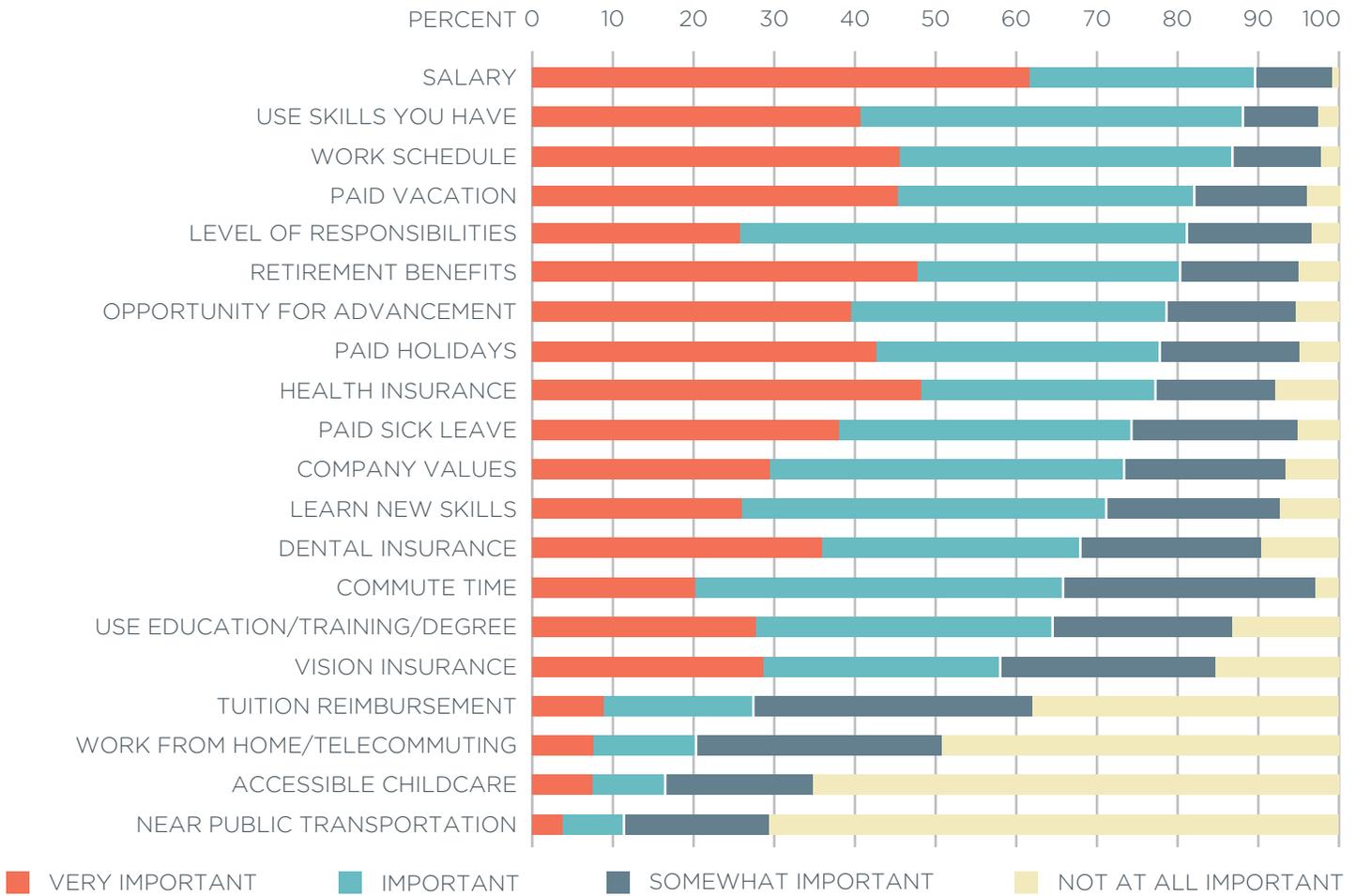
The metro area labor availability survey found a fairly well-educated workforce in the Omaha and Lincoln metro areas. The highest level of education reported by most potential job seekers was a bachelor’s degree, followed by a high school diploma or GED and a master’s degree or higher. Many potential job seekers also indicated they had some sort of job-related license or certificate in addition to formal education.



HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED OF POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS

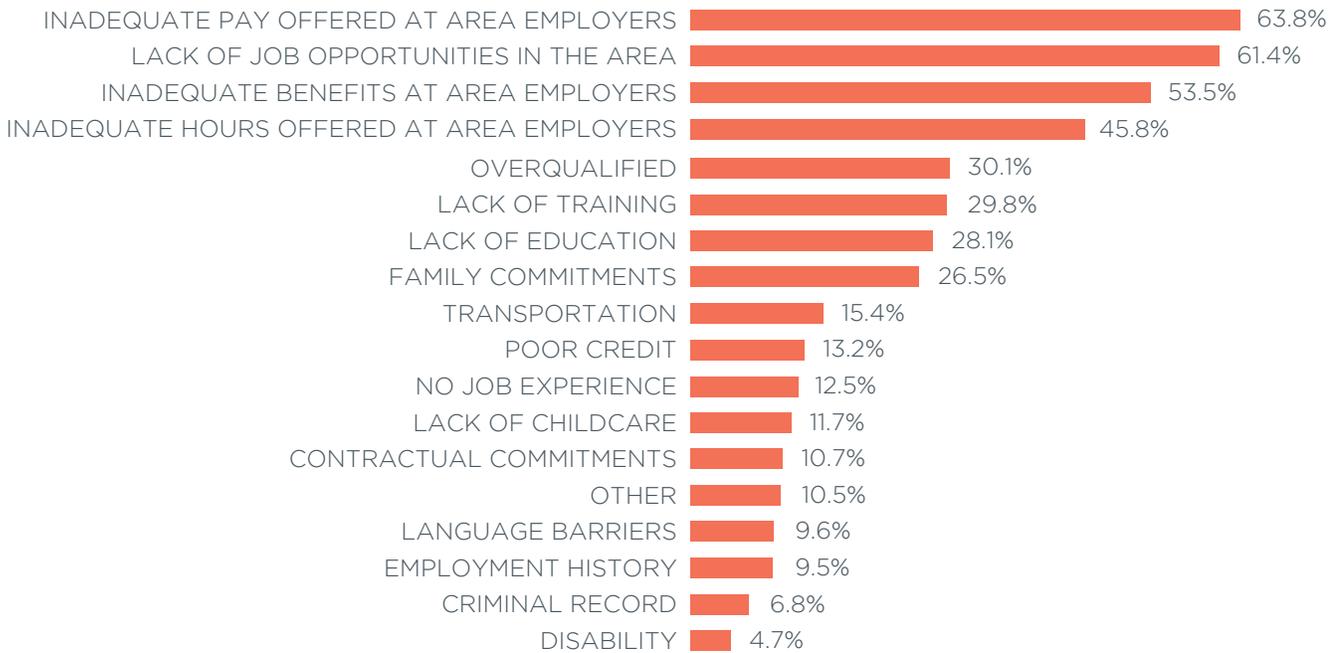


//////////////// FACTORS IMPORTANT TO POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS //////////////////



There are many factors to consider when choosing a new job or deciding to make a career change. Potential job seekers in the Metro area were asked to rate the importance of 20 factors frequently considered when choosing a place of employment. The top three factors important to potential job seekers were salary, use of skills already possessed, and work schedule.

OBSTACLES TO EMPLOYMENT AMONG POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS



Of the potential job seekers who answered questions about employment obstacles, over 60% listed inadequate pay and lack of job opportunities as obstacles to changing jobs or reentering the workforce within the next year. Inadequate benefits and inadequate hours were also commonly cited by potential job seekers as obstacles to employment at 53.5% and 45.8% respectively. All four of the most commonly cited obstacles to employment (inadequate pay, lack of job opportunities, inadequate benefits, and inadequate hours) are job market-related issues rather than workforce-related issues such as lack of experience and training.

This study has identified that there is a large pool of potential job seekers in the Omaha and Lincoln labor market area. The findings can be used to better understand what is important to these potential job seekers and the barriers they may encounter to accepting a new job.

The Metro Labor Availability Report is available in full [here](#).

A NEW AREA OF NEBRASKA? PART TWO

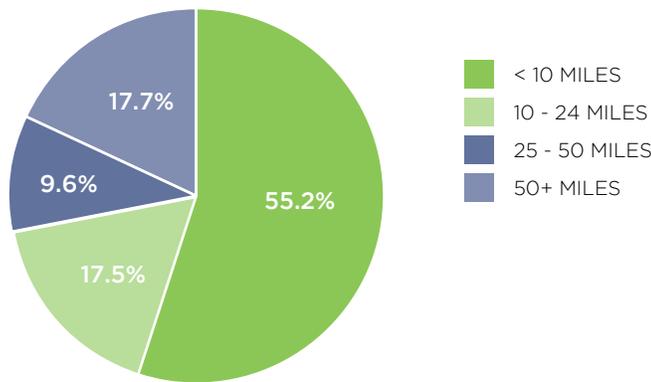
Nancy Ritchie, Research Analyst

A few months ago, we looked at some of the industry and occupational information for the new Grand Island Metropolitan Statistical Area. While these metrics are important measures of an area's labor market, they do not provide a complete snapshot of a region's workforce. Census data from the OnTheMap application provides detailed information on commuting patterns and general worker characteristics for the Grand Island MSA.

COMMUTING PATTERNS

The chart below displays the distances traveled to primary jobs of the employees working in the MSA. While most employees travel less than 10 miles to work one way, 18% of those working in the area travel more than 50 miles each way to get to their place of employment.

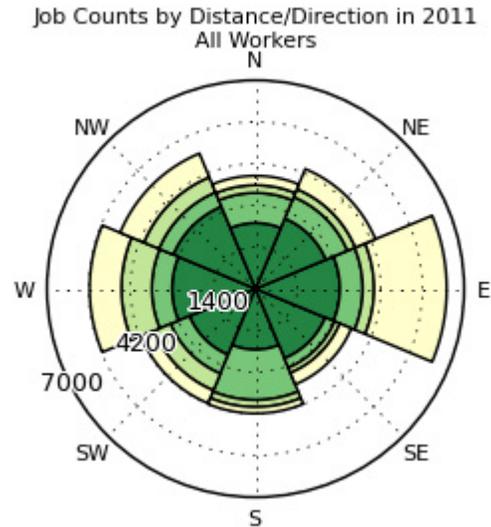
DISTANCE TRAVELED TO PRIMARY JOB



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Of those who live in the MSA, a majority (72%) also work there. While the majority of those who are employed in the MSA also live there, 30% of the workers in this area commute from outside of the area.

The chart below displays more information on the directions from which workers commute into the MSA for work.



	2011	
	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	36,873	100.0%
■ Less than 10 miles	20,358	55.2%
■ 10 to 24 miles	6,471	17.5%
■ 25 to 50 miles	3,530	9.6%
■ Greater than 50 miles	6,514	17.7%

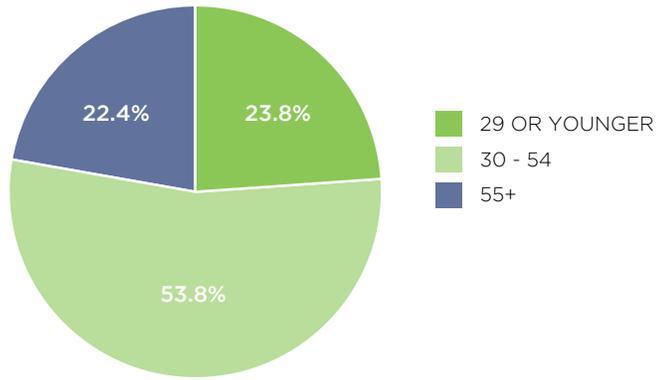
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Of the 6,514 employees who commute over 50 miles to work each day, the largest number travel from the east with a total of 2,438. Of those who travel between 25-50 miles, the largest group comes from the west with 1,021. The next class represented in the chart are those travelling 10-24 miles. Of all the employees that travel this distance (6,471), the majority (1,690) come from the south. The largest number of workers in the Grand Island MSA travel less than 10 miles to work. Most of these workers (2,989) travel from the northwest.

WORKER DEMOGRAPHICS

Slightly over half of the workers in the MSA are male (50.7%). The majority of workers (53.8%) in the MSA are between the ages of 30 and 54. There are slightly more workers in the youngest age group (29 and younger) than are in the 55 and older category.

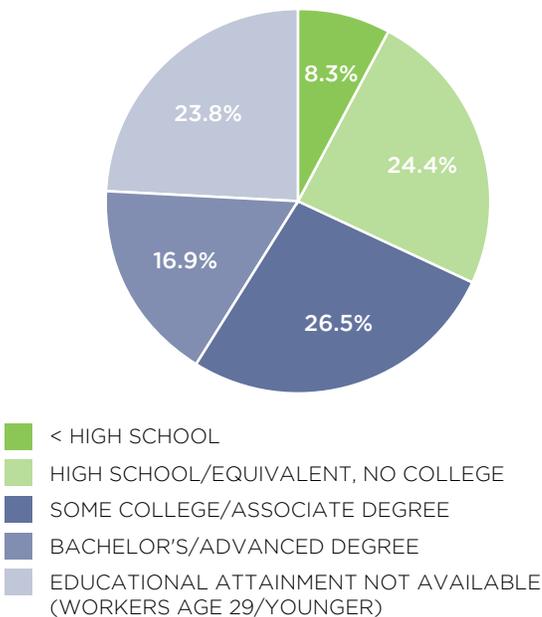
WORKER AGE



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

The majority of workers in this area have had some college education or obtained an associate degree. Nearly 17% of workers have a bachelor's degree or higher. Just 8.3% of workers have not finished high school or obtained a GED.

WORKER EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

AREA ATTRACTIONS

Each county in the MSA has things to do for everyone. Everything from farmer's markets to indoor football, museums to state recreational areas can be found in the Grand Island MSA. The following list contains select area attractions.

Edgerton Explorit Center

208 16th St.
Aurora, NE
<http://www.edgerton.org/>

Prairieland Golf Course

517 Saturn St.
Alda, NE
http://www.golfingnebraska.com/course_description/Alda_Prairieland.shtml

Centura Hills Golf Club

312 Centura Hills Dr.
Cairo, NE
<http://www.centurahills.com/>

Pioneer Trails Recreation Area

105 N Lincoln Ave.
York, NE
http://www.nrdrec.org/area.php?image=pioneer_trails

Plainsman Museum

210 16th St.
Aurora, NE
<http://www.plainsmanmuseum.org/>

Merrick County Historic Museum

211 E St. Central City, NE
<http://www.cc-ne.com/ccne/business-resources/business-directory/?item=91>

Prairie Creek Vineyards

2254 13th Rd.
Central City, NE
<http://www.prairiecreekwine.com/>

Valley View Country Club

1414 North Highway 14
Central City, NE
<http://www.ccvalleyview.com/>

The Pasture Course

8704 Country Club Cir.
Chapman, NE
http://www.golfingnebraska.com/course_description/chapman_pasturecourse.shtml

Columbia Hall Archives & Tourism Center
Dannebrog, NE
<http://www.dannebrognebraska.org/village.php>

Pawnee Arts Center
106 S. Mill St.
Dannebrog, NE
<http://www.thepawneeartscenter.org/>

Sandhill Crane Migration
Grand Island, NE
<http://www.nebraskaflyway.com/page.php?pgID=1>

Stuhr Museum
3133 W. Highway 34
Grand Island, NE
<http://www.stuhrmuseum.org/>

Mid Nebraska Speedway
708 E. Bismark
Grand Island, NE
<http://www.midnebraskaspeedway.com/default.asp>

Tours of the seed corn production plant at:
Pioneer Hi-Bred International
12937 S US Highway 281
Doniphan, NE
<http://www.pioneer.com/landing#>

Helgoth's Roadside Market
121 Eagle Rd.
Saint Libory, NE
<http://helgothspumpkinpatch.com/>

Howard County Historical Village
Saint Paul, NE
<http://www.historichc.org/village/#>

Miletta Vista Winery
1732 Highway 281
Saint Paul, NE
<http://www.milettavistawinery.com/>

Moonlight Ridge Vineyard
8150 N. Hwy. 281
Grand Island, NE
<http://moonlightridgevineyard.com/>

The Museum of Nebraska Major League Baseball
619 Howard Ave.
Saint Paul, NE
<http://www.nebraskabaseballmuseum.com/index.html>

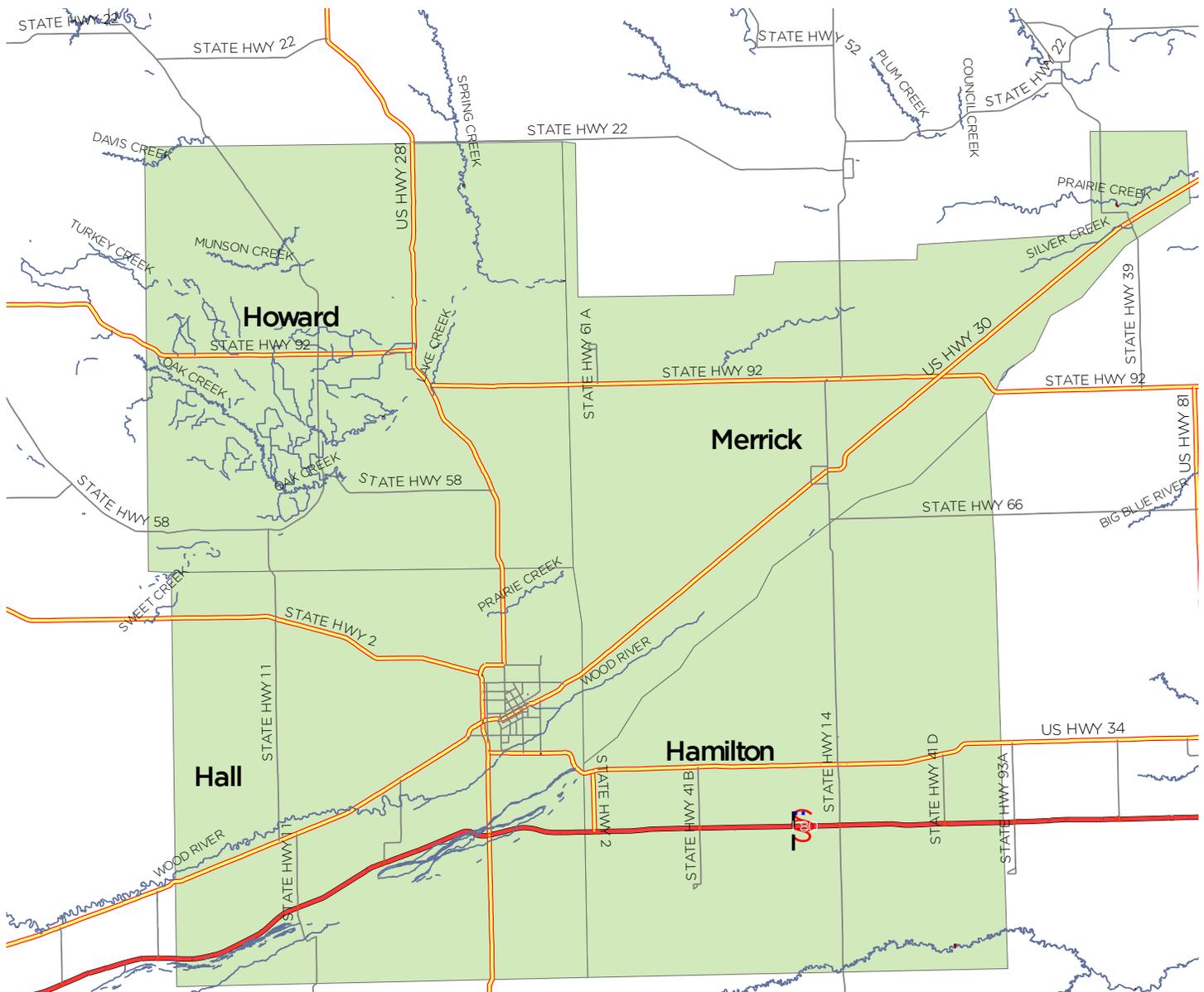
Fonner Park and Heartland Events Center
700 E Stolley Park Rd
Grand Island, NE
<http://fonnerpark.com/>

The new MSA is by no means a new area in the state. The area is rich with history. Not only is the Grand Island MSA a great place to live and work, there are also many enjoyable activities available. Take your family and go check out some of the beauty and history in this part of the state.

SOURCE:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011).

GRAND ISLAND MSA MAP



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

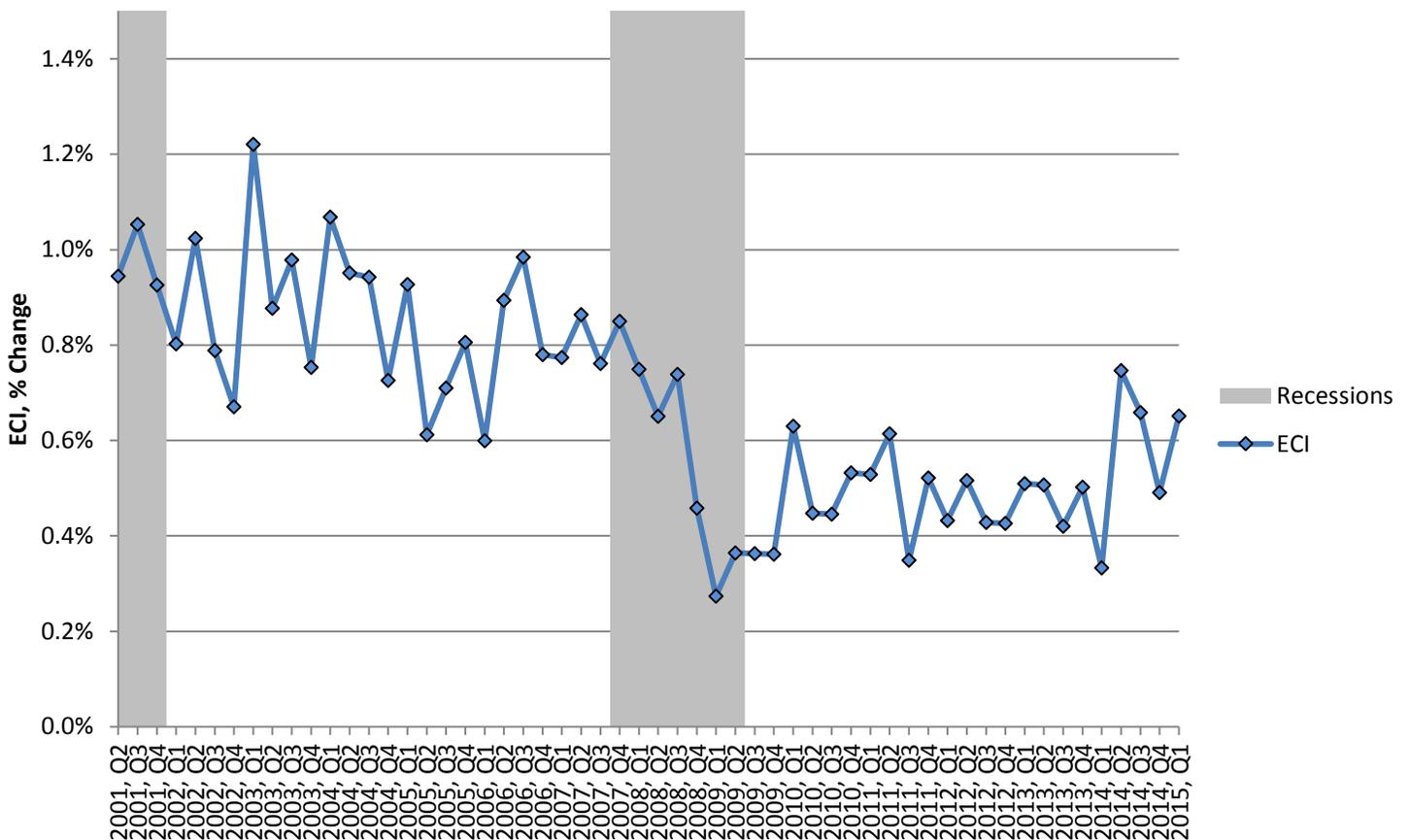
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

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

The BLS Handbook of Methods defines ECI as “a measure of the change in the cost of labor, independent of the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industry categories. The total compensation series includes changes in wages and salaries and in employer costs for employee benefits. The ECI has been designated as a Principal Federal Economic Indicator by the Office of Management and Budget. The ECI is particularly important in studies of the relationships among prices, productivity, labor costs and employment. The index also is used to determine increases in Medicare payments to hospitals and doctors and as a labor cost escalator in long-term contracts.”

To learn more, visit: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch8.pdf>

U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX: PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER



METRIC	CURRENT TIME PERIOD	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	May, 2015	0.0	-	0.9
Initial Unemployment Claims	May, 2015	-3.7%	-	34.4%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	April, 2015	-0.3%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	June, 2015	+0.4%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	May, 2015	+0.4%	-	-
S&P 500©	June, 2015	+0.6%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	May, 2015	+1.6%	-	+0.2%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	June, 2015	+2.2%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	June, 2015	+6.0%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	May, 2015	+0.5%	+0.4%	-
Employment Cost Index	1st Quarter, 2015	+0.7%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	May, 2015	+1.2%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	May, 2015	0.0%	0.0%*	0.1%
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	1st Quarter, 2015	-0.2%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	March, 2015	+20.5%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	May, 2015	+\$4.82	-	-

SOURCES:

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NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

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Equal Opportunity Employer/Program.
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