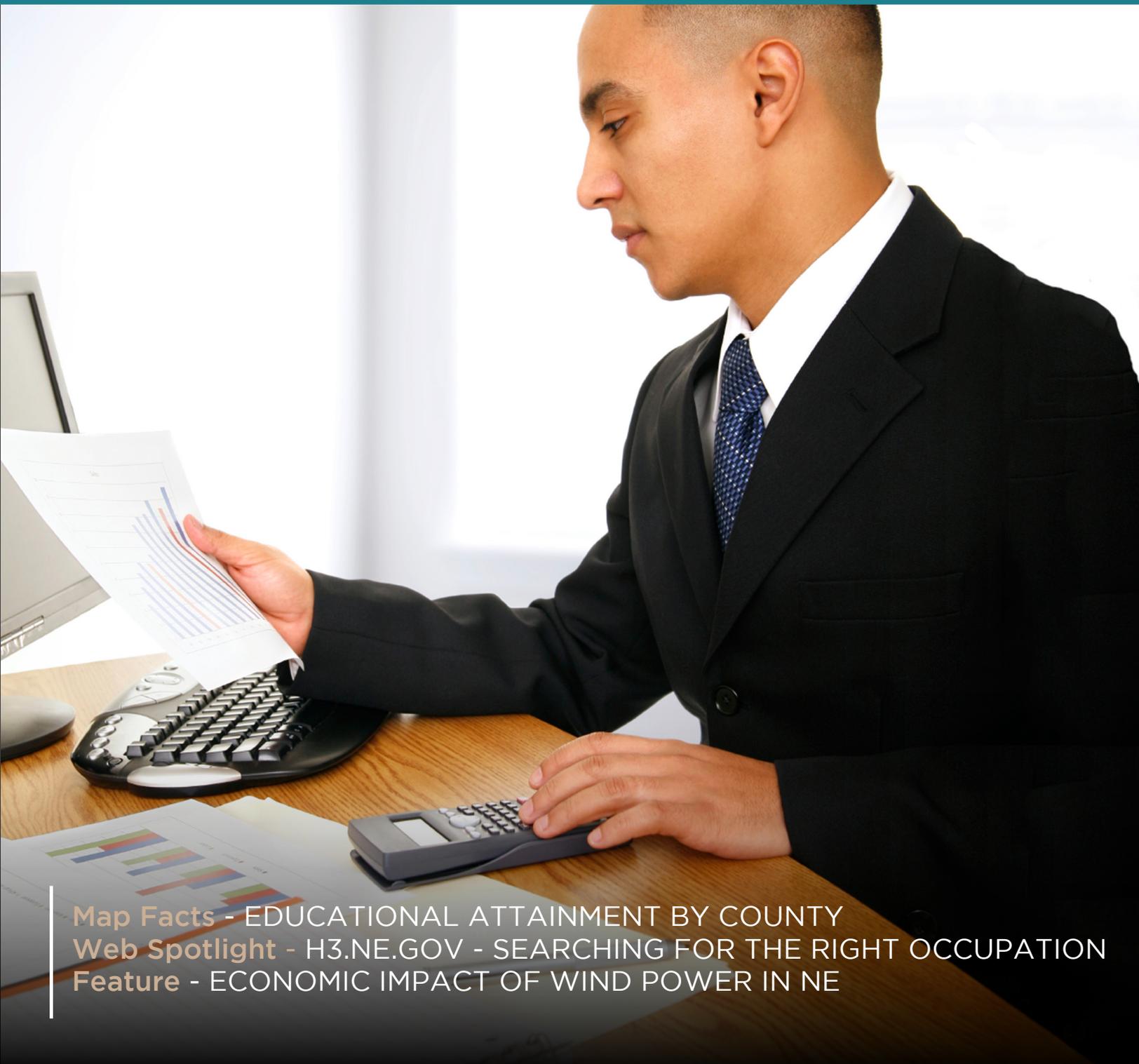


NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

 NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

.....
MAR 2016



Map Facts - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY COUNTY
Web Spotlight - H3.NE.GOV - SEARCHING FOR THE RIGHT OCCUPATION
Feature - ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WIND POWER IN NE

CREDITS

Nebraska Workforce Trends is published by the Nebraska Department of Labor - Labor Market Information Center in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Commissioner of Labor

John H. Albin

LMI Administrator

Phil Baker

Editor

Scott Hunzeker

Editor

Grace Johnson

Editor

Jennifer Gildersleeve

Graphic Designer

Brittney Lippincott



This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 3** FAST FACTS
- 5** MAP FACTS
- 6** H3.NE.GOV - SEARCHING FOR THE RIGHT OCCUPATION
- 9** UPCOMING CHANGES TO LAUS PUBLICATIONS
- 10** OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS
- 13** ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WIND POWER IN NEBRASKA
- 17** ECONOMIC INDICATORS

HELPFUL LINKS

[Unemployment in Brief](#)

[Monthly Unemployment Rate](#)

[Previous Issues](#)

[NEworks](#)



FAST FACTS: OSHA AND WORKPLACE SAFETY

Dillon Cornett, Research Analyst

Since its founding in 1970, the mission of OSHA is to ensure a safe work environment and non-dangerous work conditions. OSHA attempts to achieve workplace safety through training, education and assistance. In addition, OSHA protects whistleblowers and enforces standards by penalizing violations.¹ This month's fast facts is about OSHA at the state and federal level.

OSHA INSPECTIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 2015



35,820
Total Federal Inspections



43,471
Total State Plan Inspections

TOP 10 MOST FREQUENTLY CITED OSHA STANDARDS, VIOLATED (NATIONWIDE) IN FISCAL YEAR 2015

- | | | | | |
|----|---|--|-----|--|
| 1. |  | Fall Protection | | |
| 2. |  | Hazard Communication Standard | | |
| 3. |  | Scaffolding | | |
| 4. |  | Respiratory Protection | | |
| 5. |  | Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout) | 8. |  |
| 6. |  | Powered Industrial Trucks | 9. |  |
| 7. |  | Ladders | 10. |  |

NATIONAL COVERAGE

- 10 Regional Offices
- 90 Local Area Offices
- 2,200 Inspectors (with state partners)
- 8 MILLION Worksites
- 130 MILLION Workers
- 1 Compliance Office for every 59,000 Workers

Nebraska does not have an OSHA-approved state plan and thus is covered by federal OSHA. However, this means state and local government workers are not covered by federal OSHA, but states are permitted to develop plans to cover these employees.

WORKER INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN NEBRASKA IN 2013

24,700

Total work-related injuries and illnesses among private sector employees in NE

18,000

Resulted in less than one day away from work

3,870

Resulted in 1 - 10 days away from work

2,830

Resulted in more than 10 days away from work

7,327

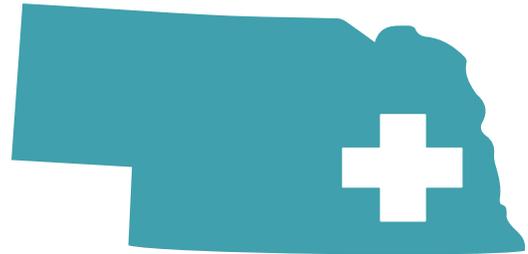
Emergency room visits due to work related injury and illness

694

Work-related inpatient hospitalizations

70.2

Hospitalizations per 100,000 employees



SOURCES:

1. U.S. Department of Labor. Occupational Safety & Health Administration. Commonly Used Statistics. [Online] <https://www.osha.gov/oshstats/commonstats.html>.
2. U.S. Department of Labor. The Budget for Fiscal Year 2016. Office of Management and Budget. [Online] <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2016/assets/lab.pdf>.
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Economic News Release. Employer-Reported Workplace Injury and Illness Summary. [Online] October 29, 2015. <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/osh.nr0.htm>.
4. U.S. Department of Labor. Occupational Safety & Health Administration. State Plans. [Online] <https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.html>.
5. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. U.S. Department of Labor. Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies. [Online] <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh.pdf>.
6. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services. Occupational Safety and Health Surveillance Program. Nebraska Occupational Health Indicator Report 2014. [Online] <http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/OccHealth/Documents/NebraskaOHIRReport2014.pdf>.

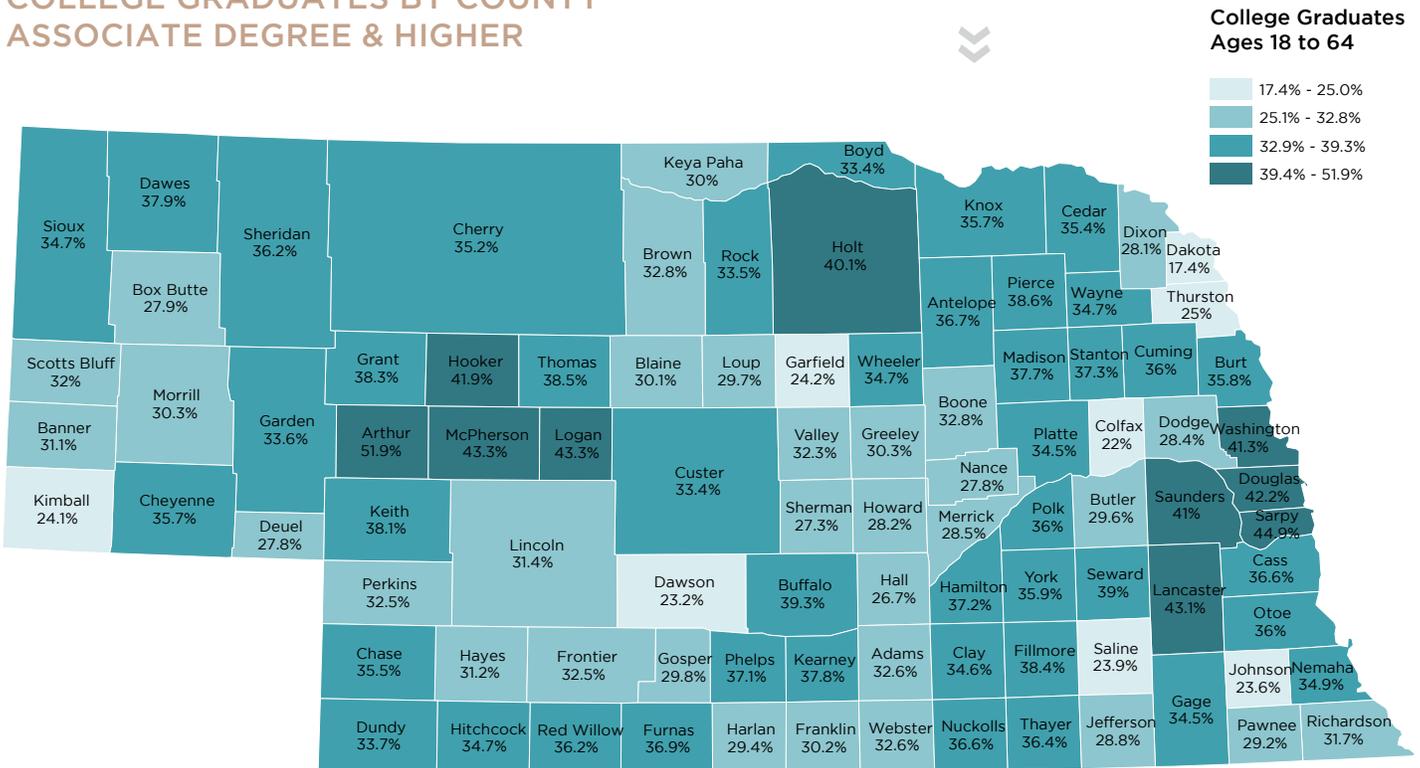
MAP FACTS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY COUNTY

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, among the population 18 to 64, the counties in Nebraska with the highest percentage of college graduates were Arthur (51.9 percent), Sarpy (44.9 percent), McPherson (43.3 percent), Logan (43.3 percent), and Lancaster (43.1 percent). The counties with the highest percentage of population with less than a high school education were Colfax (29.7 percent), Dakota (27.4 percent), and Dawson (25.3 percent).

Across the state, women generally had a higher educational attainment level than men. Among women 25 and older, 30.0 percent had at least a bachelor's degree, while only 26.2 percent of men 25 and older had at least a bachelor's degree. Among different age groups defined by the Census, generally the younger the age group, the higher the educational attainment, with the exception of 18 to 24 year olds. About 34.4 percent of Nebraskans age 25 to 34 had bachelor's degrees or higher, followed by 35 to 44 (34.3 percent), 45 to 64 (28.8 percent) and 65 and over (19.2 percent).

COLLEGE GRADUATES BY COUNTY ASSOCIATE DEGREE & HIGHER



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

WORKS CITED

1. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 2014 5-year estimates, table S1501. Census.gov. [Online] 03, 2015. [Cited: 12 09, 2015.] [> TABLE OF CONTENTS 5](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?_af=1&_lang=en&_ss=1&_ds=1&_ds1=1&_ds2=1&_ds3=1&_ds4=1&_ds5=1&_ds6=1&_ds7=1&_ds8=1&_ds9=1&_ds10=1&_ds11=1&_ds12=1&_ds13=1&_ds14=1&_ds15=1&_ds16=1&_ds17=1&_ds18=1&_ds19=1&_ds20=1&_ds21=1&_ds22=1&_ds23=1&_ds24=1&_ds25=1&_ds26=1&_ds27=1&_ds28=1&_ds29=1&_ds30=1&_ds31=1&_ds32=1&_ds33=1&_ds34=1&_ds35=1&_ds36=1&_ds37=1&_ds38=1&_ds39=1&_ds40=1&_ds41=1&_ds42=1&_ds43=1&_ds44=1&_ds45=1&_ds46=1&_ds47=1&_ds48=1&_ds49=1&_ds50=1&_ds51=1&_ds52=1&_ds53=1&_ds54=1&_ds55=1&_ds56=1&_ds57=1&_ds58=1&_ds59=1&_ds60=1&_ds61=1&_ds62=1&_ds63=1&_ds64=1&_ds65=1&_ds66=1&_ds67=1&_ds68=1&_ds69=1&_ds70=1&_ds71=1&_ds72=1&_ds73=1&_ds74=1&_ds75=1&_ds76=1&_ds77=1&_ds78=1&_ds79=1&_ds80=1&_ds81=1&_ds82=1&_ds83=1&_ds84=1&_ds85=1&_ds86=1&_ds87=1&_ds88=1&_ds89=1&_ds90=1&_ds91=1&_ds92=1&_ds93=1&_ds94=1&_ds95=1&_ds96=1&_ds97=1&_ds98=1&_ds99=1&_ds100=1&_ds101=1&_ds102=1&_ds103=1&_ds104=1&_ds105=1&_ds106=1&_ds107=1&_ds108=1&_ds109=1&_ds110=1&_ds111=1&_ds112=1&_ds113=1&_ds114=1&_ds115=1&_ds116=1&_ds117=1&_ds118=1&_ds119=1&_ds120=1&_ds121=1&_ds122=1&_ds123=1&_ds124=1&_ds125=1&_ds126=1&_ds127=1&_ds128=1&_ds129=1&_ds130=1&_ds131=1&_ds132=1&_ds133=1&_ds134=1&_ds135=1&_ds136=1&_ds137=1&_ds138=1&_ds139=1&_ds140=1&_ds141=1&_ds142=1&_ds143=1&_ds144=1&_ds145=1&_ds146=1&_ds147=1&_ds148=1&_ds149=1&_ds150=1&_ds151=1&_ds152=1&_ds153=1&_ds154=1&_ds155=1&_ds156=1&_ds157=1&_ds158=1&_ds159=1&_ds160=1&_ds161=1&_ds162=1&_ds163=1&_ds164=1&_ds165=1&_ds166=1&_ds167=1&_ds168=1&_ds169=1&_ds170=1&_ds171=1&_ds172=1&_ds173=1&_ds174=1&_ds175=1&_ds176=1&_ds177=1&_ds178=1&_ds179=1&_ds180=1&_ds181=1&_ds182=1&_ds183=1&_ds184=1&_ds185=1&_ds186=1&_ds187=1&_ds188=1&_ds189=1&_ds190=1&_ds191=1&_ds192=1&_ds193=1&_ds194=1&_ds195=1&_ds196=1&_ds197=1&_ds198=1&_ds199=1&_ds200=1&_ds201=1&_ds202=1&_ds203=1&_ds204=1&_ds205=1&_ds206=1&_ds207=1&_ds208=1&_ds209=1&_ds210=1&_ds211=1&_ds212=1&_ds213=1&_ds214=1&_ds215=1&_ds216=1&_ds217=1&_ds218=1&_ds219=1&_ds220=1&_ds221=1&_ds222=1&_ds223=1&_ds224=1&_ds225=1&_ds226=1&_ds227=1&_ds228=1&_ds229=1&_ds230=1&_ds231=1&_ds232=1&_ds233=1&_ds234=1&_ds235=1&_ds236=1&_ds237=1&_ds238=1&_ds239=1&_ds240=1&_ds241=1&_ds242=1&_ds243=1&_ds244=1&_ds245=1&_ds246=1&_ds247=1&_ds248=1&_ds249=1&_ds250=1&_ds251=1&_ds252=1&_ds253=1&_ds254=1&_ds255=1&_ds256=1&_ds257=1&_ds258=1&_ds259=1&_ds260=1&_ds261=1&_ds262=1&_ds263=1&_ds264=1&_ds265=1&_ds266=1&_ds267=1&_ds268=1&_ds269=1&_ds270=1&_ds271=1&_ds272=1&_ds273=1&_ds274=1&_ds275=1&_ds276=1&_ds277=1&_ds278=1&_ds279=1&_ds280=1&_ds281=1&_ds282=1&_ds283=1&_ds284=1&_ds285=1&_ds286=1&_ds287=1&_ds288=1&_ds289=1&_ds290=1&_ds291=1&_ds292=1&_ds293=1&_ds294=1&_ds295=1&_ds296=1&_ds297=1&_ds298=1&_ds299=1&_ds300=1&_ds301=1&_ds302=1&_ds303=1&_ds304=1&_ds305=1&_ds306=1&_ds307=1&_ds308=1&_ds309=1&_ds310=1&_ds311=1&_ds312=1&_ds313=1&_ds314=1&_ds315=1&_ds316=1&_ds317=1&_ds318=1&_ds319=1&_ds320=1&_ds321=1&_ds322=1&_ds323=1&_ds324=1&_ds325=1&_ds326=1&_ds327=1&_ds328=1&_ds329=1&_ds330=1&_ds331=1&_ds332=1&_ds333=1&_ds334=1&_ds335=1&_ds336=1&_ds337=1&_ds338=1&_ds339=1&_ds340=1&_ds341=1&_ds342=1&_ds343=1&_ds344=1&_ds345=1&_ds346=1&_ds347=1&_ds348=1&_ds349=1&_ds350=1&_ds351=1&_ds352=1&_ds353=1&_ds354=1&_ds355=1&_ds356=1&_ds357=1&_ds358=1&_ds359=1&_ds360=1&_ds361=1&_ds362=1&_ds363=1&_ds364=1&_ds365=1&_ds366=1&_ds367=1&_ds368=1&_ds369=1&_ds370=1&_ds371=1&_ds372=1&_ds373=1&_ds374=1&_ds375=1&_ds376=1&_ds377=1&_ds378=1&_ds379=1&_ds380=1&_ds381=1&_ds382=1&_ds383=1&_ds384=1&_ds385=1&_ds386=1&_ds387=1&_ds388=1&_ds389=1&_ds390=1&_ds391=1&_ds392=1&_ds393=1&_ds394=1&_ds395=1&_ds396=1&_ds397=1&_ds398=1&_ds399=1&_ds400=1&_ds401=1&_ds402=1&_ds403=1&_ds404=1&_ds405=1&_ds406=1&_ds407=1&_ds408=1&_ds409=1&_ds410=1&_ds411=1&_ds412=1&_ds413=1&_ds414=1&_ds415=1&_ds416=1&_ds417=1&_ds418=1&_ds419=1&_ds420=1&_ds421=1&_ds422=1&_ds423=1&_ds424=1&_ds425=1&_ds426=1&_ds427=1&_ds428=1&_ds429=1&_ds430=1&_ds431=1&_ds432=1&_ds433=1&_ds434=1&_ds435=1&_ds436=1&_ds437=1&_ds438=1&_ds439=1&_ds440=1&_ds441=1&_ds442=1&_ds443=1&_ds444=1&_ds445=1&_ds446=1&_ds447=1&_ds448=1&_ds449=1&_ds450=1&_ds451=1&_ds452=1&_ds453=1&_ds454=1&_ds455=1&_ds456=1&_ds457=1&_ds458=1&_ds459=1&_ds460=1&_ds461=1&_ds462=1&_ds463=1&_ds464=1&_ds465=1&_ds466=1&_ds467=1&_ds468=1&_ds469=1&_ds470=1&_ds471=1&_ds472=1&_ds473=1&_ds474=1&_ds475=1&_ds476=1&_ds477=1&_ds478=1&_ds479=1&_ds480=1&_ds481=1&_ds482=1&_ds483=1&_ds484=1&_ds485=1&_ds486=1&_ds487=1&_ds488=1&_ds489=1&_ds490=1&_ds491=1&_ds492=1&_ds493=1&_ds494=1&_ds495=1&_ds496=1&_ds497=1&_ds498=1&_ds499=1&_ds500=1&_ds501=1&_ds502=1&_ds503=1&_ds504=1&_ds505=1&_ds506=1&_ds507=1&_ds508=1&_ds509=1&_ds510=1&_ds511=1&_ds512=1&_ds513=1&_ds514=1&_ds515=1&_ds516=1&_ds517=1&_ds518=1&_ds519=1&_ds520=1&_ds521=1&_ds522=1&_ds523=1&_ds524=1&_ds525=1&_ds526=1&_ds527=1&_ds528=1&_ds529=1&_ds530=1&_ds531=1&_ds532=1&_ds533=1&_ds534=1&_ds535=1&_ds536=1&_ds537=1&_ds538=1&_ds539=1&_ds540=1&_ds541=1&_ds542=1&_ds543=1&_ds544=1&_ds545=1&_ds546=1&_ds547=1&_ds548=1&_ds549=1&_ds550=1&_ds551=1&_ds552=1&_ds553=1&_ds554=1&_ds555=1&_ds556=1&_ds557=1&_ds558=1&_ds559=1&_ds560=1&_ds561=1&_ds562=1&_ds563=1&_ds564=1&_ds565=1&_ds566=1&_ds567=1&_ds568=1&_ds569=1&_ds570=1&_ds571=1&_ds572=1&_ds573=1&_ds574=1&_ds575=1&_ds576=1&_ds577=1&_ds578=1&_ds579=1&_ds580=1&_ds581=1&_ds582=1&_ds583=1&_ds584=1&_ds585=1&_ds586=1&_ds587=1&_ds588=1&_ds589=1&_ds590=1&_ds591=1&_ds592=1&_ds593=1&_ds594=1&_ds595=1&_ds596=1&_ds597=1&_ds598=1&_ds599=1&_ds600=1&_ds601=1&_ds602=1&_ds603=1&_ds604=1&_ds605=1&_ds606=1&_ds607=1&_ds608=1&_ds609=1&_ds610=1&_ds611=1&_ds612=1&_ds613=1&_ds614=1&_ds615=1&_ds616=1&_ds617=1&_ds618=1&_ds619=1&_ds620=1&_ds621=1&_ds622=1&_ds623=1&_ds624=1&_ds625=1&_ds626=1&_ds627=1&_ds628=1&_ds629=1&_ds630=1&_ds631=1&_ds632=1&_ds633=1&_ds634=1&_ds635=1&_ds636=1&_ds637=1&_ds638=1&_ds639=1&_ds640=1&_ds641=1&_ds642=1&_ds643=1&_ds644=1&_ds645=1&_ds646=1&_ds647=1&_ds648=1&_ds649=1&_ds650=1&_ds651=1&_ds652=1&_ds653=1&_ds654=1&_ds655=1&_ds656=1&_ds657=1&_ds658=1&_ds659=1&_ds660=1&_ds661=1&_ds662=1&_ds663=1&_ds664=1&_ds665=1&_ds666=1&_ds667=1&_ds668=1&_ds669=1&_ds670=1&_ds671=1&_ds672=1&_ds673=1&_ds674=1&_ds675=1&_ds676=1&_ds677=1&_ds678=1&_ds679=1&_ds680=1&_ds681=1&_ds682=1&_ds683=1&_ds684=1&_ds685=1&_ds686=1&_ds687=1&_ds688=1&_ds689=1&_ds690=1&_ds691=1&_ds692=1&_ds693=1&_ds694=1&_ds695=1&_ds696=1&_ds697=1&_ds698=1&_ds699=1&_ds700=1&_ds701=1&_ds702=1&_ds703=1&_ds704=1&_ds705=1&_ds706=1&_ds707=1&_ds708=1&_ds709=1&_ds710=1&_ds711=1&_ds712=1&_ds713=1&_ds714=1&_ds715=1&_ds716=1&_ds717=1&_ds718=1&_ds719=1&_ds720=1&_ds721=1&_ds722=1&_ds723=1&_ds724=1&_ds725=1&_ds726=1&_ds727=1&_ds728=1&_ds729=1&_ds730=1&_ds731=1&_ds732=1&_ds733=1&_ds734=1&_ds735=1&_ds736=1&_ds737=1&_ds738=1&_ds739=1&_ds740=1&_ds741=1&_ds742=1&_ds743=1&_ds744=1&_ds745=1&_ds746=1&_ds747=1&_ds748=1&_ds749=1&_ds750=1&_ds751=1&_ds752=1&_ds753=1&_ds754=1&_ds755=1&_ds756=1&_ds757=1&_ds758=1&_ds759=1&_ds760=1&_ds761=1&_ds762=1&_ds763=1&_ds764=1&_ds765=1&_ds766=1&_ds767=1&_ds768=1&_ds769=1&_ds770=1&_ds771=1&_ds772=1&_ds773=1&_ds774=1&_ds775=1&_ds776=1&_ds777=1&_ds778=1&_ds779=1&_ds780=1&_ds781=1&_ds782=1&_ds783=1&_ds784=1&_ds785=1&_ds786=1&_ds787=1&_ds788=1&_ds789=1&_ds790=1&_ds791=1&_ds792=1&_ds793=1&_ds794=1&_ds795=1&_ds796=1&_ds797=1&_ds798=1&_ds799=1&_ds800=1&_ds801=1&_ds802=1&_ds803=1&_ds804=1&_ds805=1&_ds806=1&_ds807=1&_ds808=1&_ds809=1&_ds810=1&_ds811=1&_ds812=1&_ds813=1&_ds814=1&_ds815=1&_ds816=1&_ds817=1&_ds818=1&_ds819=1&_ds820=1&_ds821=1&_ds822=1&_ds823=1&_ds824=1&_ds825=1&_ds826=1&_ds827=1&_ds828=1&_ds829=1&_ds830=1&_ds831=1&_ds832=1&_ds833=1&_ds834=1&_ds835=1&_ds836=1&_ds837=1&_ds838=1&_ds839=1&_ds840=1&_ds841=1&_ds842=1&_ds843=1&_ds844=1&_ds845=1&_ds846=1&_ds847=1&_ds848=1&_ds849=1&_ds850=1&_ds851=1&_ds852=1&_ds853=1&_ds854=1&_ds855=1&_ds856=1&_ds857=1&_ds858=1&_ds859=1&_ds860=1&_ds861=1&_ds862=1&_ds863=1&_ds864=1&_ds865=1&_ds866=1&_ds867=1&_ds868=1&_ds869=1&_ds870=1&_ds871=1&_ds872=1&_ds873=1&_ds874=1&_ds875=1&_ds876=1&_ds877=1&_ds878=1&_ds879=1&_ds880=1&_ds881=1&_ds882=1&_ds883=1&_ds884=1&_ds885=1&_ds886=1&_ds887=1&_ds888=1&_ds889=1&_ds890=1&_ds891=1&_ds892=1&_ds893=1&_ds894=1&_ds895=1&_ds896=1&_ds897=1&_ds898=1&_ds899=1&_ds900=1&_ds901=1&_ds902=1&_ds903=1&_ds904=1&_ds905=1&_ds906=1&_ds907=1&_ds908=1&_ds909=1&_ds910=1&_ds911=1&_ds912=1&_ds913=1&_ds914=1&_ds915=1&_ds916=1&_ds917=1&_ds918=1&_ds919=1&_ds920=1&_ds921=1&_ds922=1&_ds923=1&_ds924=1&_ds925=1&_ds926=1&_ds927=1&_ds928=1&_ds929=1&_ds930=1&_ds931=1&_ds932=1&_ds933=1&_ds934=1&_ds935=1&_ds936=1&_ds937=1&_ds938=1&_ds939=1&_ds940=1&_ds941=1&_ds942=1&_ds943=1&_ds944=1&_ds945=1&_ds946=1&_ds947=1&_ds948=1&_ds949=1&_ds950=1&_ds951=1&_ds952=1&_ds953=1&_ds954=1&_ds955=1&_ds956=1&_ds957=1&_ds958=1&_ds959=1&_ds960=1&_ds961=1&_ds962=1&_ds963=1&_ds964=1&_ds965=1&_ds966=1&_ds967=1&_ds968=1&_ds969=1&_ds970=1&_ds971=1&_ds972=1&_ds973=1&_ds974=1&_ds975=1&_ds976=1&_ds977=1&_ds978=1&_ds979=1&_ds980=1&_ds981=1&_ds982=1&_ds983=1&_ds984=1&_ds985=1&_ds986=1&_ds987=1&_ds988=1&_ds989=1&_ds990=1&_ds991=1&_ds992=1&_ds993=1&_ds994=1&_ds995=1&_ds996=1&_ds997=1&_ds998=1&_ds999=1&_ds1000=1

</div>
<div data-bbox=)

WEB SPOTLIGHT: H3.NE.GOV SEARCHING FOR THE RIGHT OCCUPATION

Brandon Jones, Research Analyst

Finding the right job or looking for a new profession can seem like a daunting task. Students ready to graduate from high school or college and workers looking for a change can benefit from a little research. With the price of college and the changing economy, thoroughly considering all options before choosing to pursue a career can save a lot of time and money.

A person might already know exactly what profession they want to pursue, but after some research might have second thoughts. Some people have a general idea of the field they want to go into, but not a specific occupation. Others may begin with no particular career path in mind. In any of these situations, having the right tools to research occupations is extremely useful.

There are many online sources that are dedicated to breaking down college degrees and job outlooks in Nebraska.

THE H3 WEBSITE

A great place to start researching is the website h3.ne.gov. This website breaks down the occupations in Nebraska that are classified as high wage, high demand, and high skill. There are several search tools available on this website, such as the ability to search by career cluster, job title, or region, and the ability to compare H3 jobs across regions. Additionally, the H3 occupations with the most current job openings statewide are posted weekly. The list of H3 occupations with the most job openings statewide for the week of February 1 is displayed in the next column.

From this list, a jobseeker can see what H3 occupations have the most current openings in Nebraska. The list is continually updated,

TOP H3 OCCUPATIONS

Green Job  ; Nationwide Hot Job 

H3 occupations with the most job openings in Nebraska this week are listed below (date pulled [February 01, 2016]). The Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information identifies H3 occupations, and NEworks provides the number of job openings.

[Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders](#)

[Registered Nurses](#) 

[Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers](#)  

[Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers](#)  

[Computer User Support Specialists](#) 

[Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses](#) 

[Maintenance and Repair Workers, General](#)  

[Carpenters](#)  

[Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists](#) 

[First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers](#) 

Source: H3.ne.gov

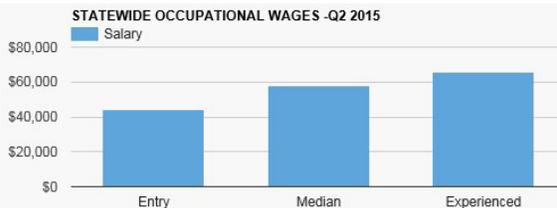
allowing the user to see which occupations tend to fall in this category consistently.

Let's say that a person was considering going into the health professions and could see that Registered Nurses (RNs) and Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs) are both on this list. Clicking on the occupations in this list provides more specific information on each occupation.

A description of the occupation is listed below the occupational title. The entry, median, and experienced wages for those working in this occupation statewide is also provided. By clicking on the tabs, one can see the number of current job openings statewide as well. In this example a person can clearly see that an RN typically has more job responsibilities, as LPNs may work under the supervision of an RN. The typical wages for these careers reflect this difference in job responsibilities as RNs make anywhere from \$40,000 at entry level to around \$60,000 for those with more experience. On the other hand, LPNs

REGISTERED NURSES ☆ ☀

Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention.



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program

JOB OPENINGS

RELATED OCCUPATIONS

PROGRAM COMPLETERS

There are 83 job openings in this occupation statewide. This list of job openings was generated on [February 01, 2016]. To view the current job openings, click on [Neworks](#) and type in the occupation title in the keyword search bar located in the upper right hand corner.

LICENSED PRACTICAL AND LICENSED VOCATIONAL NURSES ☆ ☀

Care for ill, injured, or convalescing patients or persons with disabilities in hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, private homes, group homes, and similar institutions. May work under the supervision of a registered nurse. Licensing required.



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program

JOB OPENINGS

RELATED OCCUPATIONS

PROGRAM COMPLETERS

There are 32 job openings in this occupation statewide. This list of job openings was generated on [February 01, 2016]. To view the current job openings, click on [Neworks](#) and type in the occupation title in the keyword search bar located in the upper right hand corner.

Source: H3.ne.gov

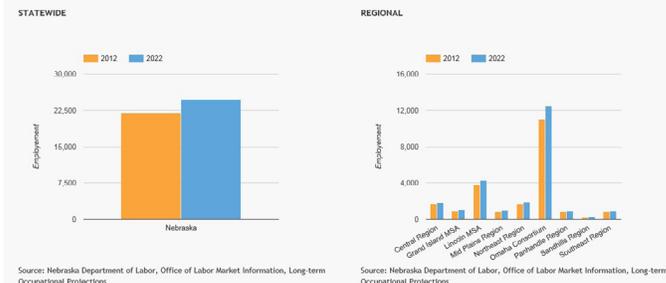
typically earn around \$30,000 at entry level up to \$40,000 with more experience. Over a 30-year career as an RN, one could expect to make between 1.5 and 1.8 million dollars. As an LPN, one could expect to make 1-1.2 million dollars. Also, during this sample week there were over double the number of job openings for RNs than LPNs.

There is also an occupational projections segment where a job seeker can see how many openings are projected for an occupation long term. The number of job openings projected for an occupation can be a useful statistic when one is considering career options. Knowing the educational requirements allows for planning the time it may take to pursue the required education, as well as the monetary cost of attending classes.

In our example, there are very different educational requirements and institutions one could attend to fulfill the requirements to be an RN or LPN. Clicking on the Program Completers tab brings up the level of education required

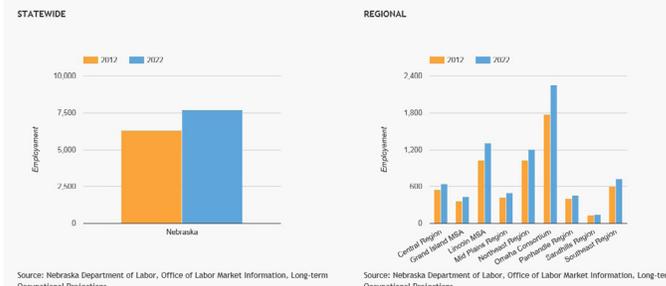
REGISTERED NURSES

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS



LICENSED PRACTICAL & VOCATIONAL NURSES

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS



Source: H3.ne.gov

for this career, as well as a list of Nebraska's postsecondary institutions that provide training for this occupation, and the number of people who completed each related program during the previous academic year.

Once a person clicks on the training provider's name they will be directed to that institution's website and can look up the classes they need to take and how much they cost. For example, if a person wanted to get a Bachelor of Science in Nursing from the University of Nebraska Medical Center, it would take 120 total credits, including 58 prerequisite credits and 62 credits at UNMC, or about four years total. This would cost a Nebraska resident with tuition, fees and books around \$15,732 per year, plus the cost of the prerequisites, according to the UNMC website.⁴

Becoming an LPN requires a smaller investment of both time and money. According to Southeast Community College's website, a person can become qualified to take the LPN licensing exam in four quarters, costing about \$5,356.⁵

While not the only factors to consider, knowing what education is needed and how much it may cost can help guide a person to the right occupation for them. RNs tend to make more annually, but typically require more years of education than are required to become an LPN and the cost of education is around \$25,000 higher, depending on what school is attended, the type of program completed, and financial assistance available.⁵

Another feature of the H3 website is the ability to run reports by economic development regions and get the average wage, annual

openings and projections for occupations by region. H3 has a page dedicated to career clusters, which includes groups of occupations that require similar knowledge and skills. H3 also has a great resources page where a jobseeker can find related sites.

Anyone looking to research high wage, high demand, and high skill jobs can benefit from H3.ne.gov.

OTHER HELPFUL LINKS

Here is a list of other websites that can help a person find the right occupation.

1. [NEworks.nebraska.gov](http://networks.nebraska.gov) - A comprehensive site that allows users to research information about specific occupations and other labor market information as well as search for job openings in Nebraska.
2. [Careeronestop.org](http://careeronestop.org) - Provides self-assessments, information about careers, career planning, job training and other resources.
3. [MyNextMove.org](http://mynextmove.org) - Search careers by key words, browse careers by industry, and match interests and training to careers.
4. [NebraskaCareerConnections.org](http://nebraskacareerconnections.org) - Provides education and career planning resources to bring together students, parents, educators, adults, and employers.
5. [ONETcenter.org](http://onetcenter.org) - This website can break down any occupation one might want to go into. It is the most comprehensive occupation database available, it's easy to use and has lots of links and tools to get information to make a good decision.

SOURCES:

1. H3 website. February 01 2016, <http://h3.ne.gov/H3/welcome.xhtml>.
2. H3 website. February 01-2016, Registered Nurses. <http://h3.ne.gov/H3/searchResultsDetail.xhtml?soccode=291141>
3. H3 website. February 01-2016, Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses. <http://h3.ne.gov/H3/searchResultsDetail.xhtml?soccode=292061>.
4. University of Nebraska Medical Center. Traditional BSN Program Summary, Cited February 01-2016, <http://www.unmc.edu/nursing/programs/bachelors-bsn/traditional-bsn1/index.html>
5. Southeast Community College. Practical Nursing. Cited February 01-2016 <https://www.southeast.edu/practicalnursing/>
6. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information. Occupational Employment Statistics Program. 2016. 4th Qtr. 2015. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/>

UPCOMING CHANGES TO NEBRASKA'S LAUS PUBLICATIONS

Lenora Castillo, Research Analyst

Due to improvements in creating workforce industry level estimates, Nebraska's Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program will be making changes to the publication of industry data.

Starting this year, industry data will be published at the lower, sector level where possible rather than just the supersector level.

Six industries will remain at the supersector level:

1. Construction
2. Education and Health Services
3. Financial Activities
4. Information
5. Manufacturing
6. Other Services (Except Public Administration)

The five industries listed below will be disaggregated and published at the sector level:

1. **Leisure and Hospitality:**
 - Accommodation and Food
 - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
2. **Natural Resources and Mining:**
 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
 - Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
3. **Professional and Business Services:**
 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
 - Management of Companies and Enterprises
 - Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
4. **Trade, Transportation and Utilities:**
 - Wholesale Trade
 - Retail Trade
 - Transportation and Warehousing
 - Utilities
5. **Public Administration:**
 - Local Government
 - State Government

- Federal Government

Since Nebraska cannot model industry data for other states, separate LAUS workforce data will no longer be published for the lowa part of the Omaha MSA or the Nebraska part of the Sioux City MSA. Data for the Omaha MSA as a whole will remain available, as well as the Omaha-Council Bluffs-Fremont combined statistical area and all other areas currently published by NELAUS. Sioux City MSA data in its entirety will remain available from Iowa.

LAUS industry employment estimates are not comparable to data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) or Current Employment Statistics (CES) due to differences in the universe of coverage and estimation procedures. See CES and QCEW frequently asked questions for information on these programs at <http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesfaq.htm> and <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewfaq.htm>.

LAUS workforce and labor force data can be downloaded from [NEworks.nebraska.gov](http://www.nebraska.gov). Click on Labor Market Analysis, select Data Download Center, then Local Area Unemployment Statistics Data Files. Upcoming publication dates are as follows:

- January 2016 data on March 14
- February 2016 data on March 25
- Benchmarked data on April 15.

For more information on industries and NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) coding, go to the following Bureau of Labor Statistics website: http://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag_index_naics.htm.

Contact Lenora Castillo at lenora.castillo@nebraska.gov or call 402-471-9841 if you have any questions.



JANUARY

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

**TOTAL OMAHA
JOBS ADDED***

318

OMAHA, LINCOLN, & BEATRICE AREA OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

| TYPE OF BUSINESS | NAME, JOBS ADDED (OMAHA) | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|
|  FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT | Omaha | |
| | Chick-Fil-A | 100 |
| | Leadbelly's | |
| | Local Ice Creamery | 8 |
| | Lincoln | |
| Krispy Kreme | | |
| Piedmont Bistro | | |
| Scooters | | |
|  RETAIL/SALES | Omaha | |
| | Home Depot | 180 |
| | Love's Travel Stop | 30 |
| | | |
| | Lincoln | |
| US Cellular | | |
|  HEALTH & EDUCATION | Omaha | |
| | Methodist Women's Hospital | |
| | Rosewood Academy | |
| | | |
| | Lincoln | |
| Lincoln Family Dentistry | | |
| Madonna Proactive | | |
|  OTHER | Omaha | |
| | Sleep Inn & Main Stay Suites | |
| | Hampton Inn - Airport | |
| | | |
| | Beatrice | |
| Spilker Electric | | |

108

210

SOURCES:

Lincoln Chamber of Commerce NDOL Staff
 Omaha Chamber of Commerce WOWT-TV
 Omaha World Herald

*Number of jobs is an estimate as the total number of jobs added was not available for all openings listed.

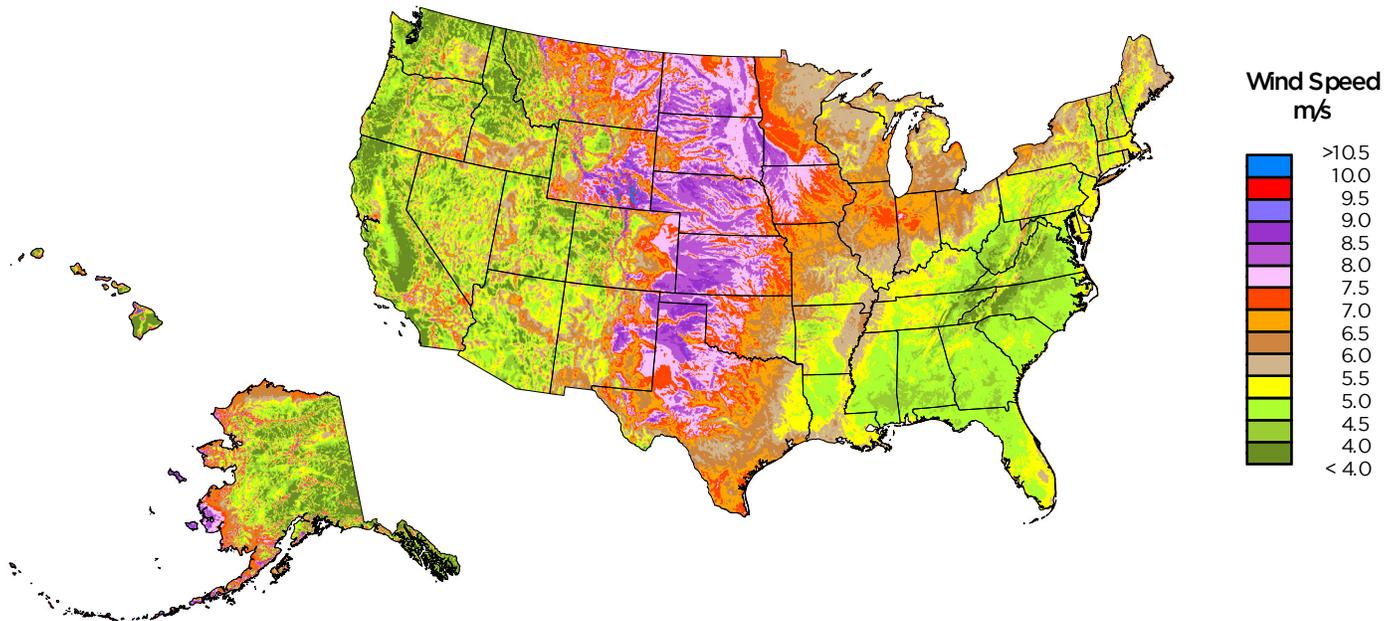
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WIND POWER IN NEBRASKA

Dillon Cornett, Research Analyst

According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, last year in Nebraska nearly three-fourths of electricity generated from renewable resources came from wind power and this share has been increasing in recent years.¹ In October 2015, coal-fired electricity generation in Nebraska accounted for 60.1 percent of total electricity generation compared to the U.S. average of 31.1 percent.¹ Other renewables, including wind farm energy production, accounted for 8.3 percent of electricity generation in Nebraska in October, similar to the U.S. average (8.0 percent).¹ Current trends reveal that in Nebraska, the proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources may increase in the future.

In the developing renewable energy industry, wind power is an important component, especially in the northern Great Plains region where climate conditions are ideal for generating electricity from wind. A utility-scale wind map is used to display wind resources as seen below. The U.S. Department of Energy reports that regions with suitable conditions for wind-powered electricity generation have annual average wind speeds of approximately 6.5 meters per second and greater (at 80 meters height).² According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, 92 percent of Nebraska has conditions suitable for wind-powered electricity generation and Nebraska ranks fourth among U.S. states in available land area with wind energy generation potential.¹

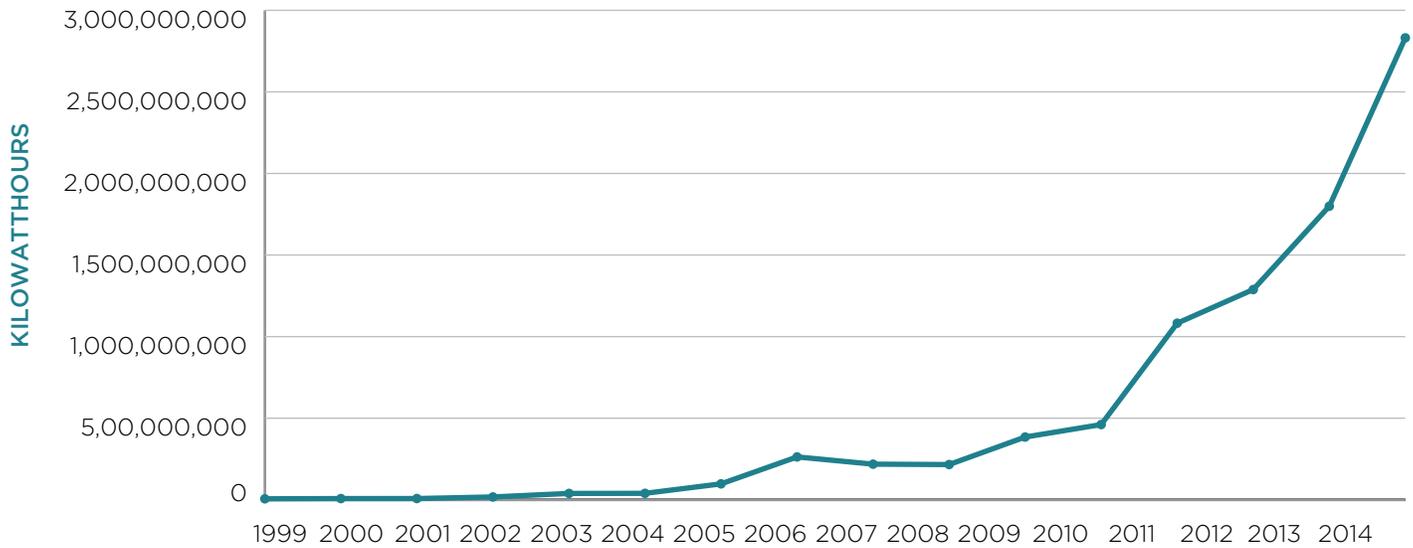
UNITED STATES - ANNUAL AVERAGE WIND SPEED AT 80 M



01-APR-2011 2.1.1

Source: U.S. Department of Energy

NEBRASKA'S WIND ENERGY GENERATION (1999 - 2014)



Source: Nebraska Energy Office

NUMBER, LOCATION, AND CAPACITY OF WIND FARMS

The Nebraska Energy Office reports that Nebraska's total wind turbine electrical capacity (the full-load continuous rating of electric equipment) as of 2015, was over 925 megawatts (MW) (or 925,000 kilowatts (kW)). Nebraska's total wind power capacity has historically been approximately a 7 percent share of the total electrical capacity in the state.³ A megawatt is an amount of power available at a given second and a unit of energy equivalent to 1,000 kilowatts or 1,000,000 watts. According to the Nebraska Energy Office, over 2.8 billion kilowatt hours (kWh) were generated by utility scale wind energy in 2014 (a 100-watt light bulb operating for ten hours would use one kWh).³ As seen in the graph above, Nebraska's wind energy generation increased by 135 percent from 2010 to 2011 (461 million kWh to 1 billion kWh), 40 percent from 2012 to 2013 (1.3 billion kWh to 1.8 billion kWh), and 57 percent from 2013 to 2014 (1.8 billion kWh to 2.8 billion kWh).

By the end of 2015, 539 wind turbines had been constructed in the state of Nebraska.³ The largest existing wind farm in Nebraska is the Prairie Breeze Wind Farm located in Antelope, Boone, and Madison counties.

The Prairie Breeze Wind Farm holds 118 turbines and has a capacity of over 200 MW. The smallest Nebraska wind farm in operation is Valley Station in Douglas County with one turbine and a capacity of 0.66 MW.³

In Holt County, Nebraska, construction began on the Grande Prairie wind farm in July 2015. The project is estimated to produce 400 MW of electrical power using between 173 and 266 turbines and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2016. The Grande Prairie wind farm will be the largest wind farm, in terms of number of turbines and electrical capacity, in the state of Nebraska. The Omaha Public Power District has agreed to purchase 100 percent of the energy generated from the Grande Prairie wind farm, which could power 118,000 homes annually.³

Globally, cumulative wind power capacity reached 372,112 MW at the end of 2014. China had the largest share of cumulative wind power capacity, globally, at 31 percent (114,760 MW) followed by the United States with 18 percent (65,877 MW).⁴ Over 51,000 MW of wind power capacity was installed worldwide in 2014 with the U.S. coming in third with 4,854 MW (9.5%) behind Germany with 5,119 MW (10%) and China with 23,300 MW (45.5%).⁴



| Name of Wind Farm | Year Built | Megawatt | Number of Turbines | Counties |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Laredo Ridge Wind Farm | 2011 | 80 | 54 | Boone |
| Springview II/Bluestern, LLC | 2011 | 3 | 2 | Keya Paha |
| TPW Petersburg, LLC | 2011 | 40.5 | 27 | Boone |
| Crofton Bluffs Wind Farm | 2012 | 42 | 22 | Knox |
| Broken Bow Wind, LLC | 2012 | 80 | 50 | Custer |
| Steele Flats Wind | 2013 | 74.8 | 44 | Jefferson, Gage |
| Broken Bow II | 2014 | 75 | 43 | Broken Bow |
| Prairie Breeze | 2014 | 200.6 | 118 | Antelope, Boone, Madison |
| Valentine Wind, LLC | 2014 | 1.85 | 1 | Cherry |
| Prairie Breeze II | 2015 | 73.4 | 41 | Antelope, Boone |
| Prairie Breeze III | 2015 | 35.8 | 20 | Antelope |
| Creston Ridge, LLC | 2015 | 6.8 | 4 | Platte |

Source: Nebraska Energy Office, Wind Energy Generation in Nebraska

In the U.S., new utility-scale (defined as larger than 100 kW) wind turbines were installed in 19 states in 2014. Texas installed the most new wind capacity of any state in 2014 with 1,811 MW (37.3 percent), followed by Oklahoma (648 MW, 13.4 percent), Iowa (511 MW, 10.5 percent), Michigan (368 MW, 7.6 percent), and Nebraska (277 MW, 5.7 percent).⁴ By the end of 2014, cumulative installed wind power capacity in the U.S. reached over 65,870 MW. States with the highest cumulative installed capacity are Texas (14,098 MW, 21.4 percent), California (5,917 MW, 9 percent), and Iowa (5,688 MW, 8.6 percent). Nebraska was 19th in the U.S., by the end of 2014, in cumulative installed capacity with 812 MW (1.2 percent).⁴

Wind energy penetration is defined as wind electricity generation divided by total electricity generation.⁴ Comparing U.S. states in wind energy penetration in 2014, Iowa (28.5 percent), South Dakota (25.3 percent), and Kansas (21.7 percent) lead the nation in percentage of wind power generated out of total electricity generated. Nebraska was 15th in wind energy penetration in 2014 at 6.9 percent of total electricity generated being wind energy.⁴

ECONOMIC IMPACT

In December of 2014, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business

Research (BBR) produced a report on the economic impact of wind power in Nebraska for the Nebraska Power Association.⁵ The BBR wind power report analyzed the 10 largest wind farms in Nebraska where each farm had at least 10 wind turbines. The report prepared by the BBR analyzed the jobs, earnings, tax revenue and industry output for both the construction period and the annual operation of the selected existing wind farms. The table on the next page shows a summary of the economic impact of the analyzed wind farms in Nebraska. Local impact is defined as the influence a wind farm has on the economy in the county where the wind farm is located.

Construction period jobs are described in terms of job-years defined as one job for one year. Thus, when considering a hypothetical two-year construction project consisting of 200 full-time jobs, the project would produce the equivalent of 400 job-years. Nearly 950 job-years were created during construction of the 10 wind farms analyzed by the BBR report with 40.4 percent of those jobs having a local impact (383 jobs). Over \$54 million in wage and salary income, in 2014 dollars, was generated statewide during the construction period of the existing 10 wind farms with 34.6 percent of that being generated locally (\$18.7 million). The construction period of existing wind farms generated \$72.3 million in tax

ECONOMIC IMPACT FROM EXISTING WIND FARMS IN NEBRASKA (MILLIONS OF 2014 DOLLARS)



| | | Jobs | Wage & Salary Earnings | Output | Tax Revenue |
|---------------------|------------------|------|------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Annual Operations | Statewide Impact | 137 | \$8.0 | \$21.2 | \$6.0 |
| | Local Impact | 91 | \$4.7 | \$8.7 | \$5.1 |
| Construction Period | Statewide Impact | 949 | \$54.1 | \$131.8 | \$72.3 |
| | Local Impact | 383 | \$18.7 | \$42.7 | \$0.3 |

Source: University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Bureau of Business Research

revenue statewide with \$0.3 million of that being generated locally (0.4 percent).

The industry output during the construction period of existing wind farms was \$131.8 million statewide and \$42.7 million locally (32.4 percent).⁵

Annual operation of wind farms analyzed supported 137 jobs statewide with 91 of those being local jobs (66.4 percent). Wage and salary earnings of wind farms reached \$8 million statewide with 58.8 percent being generated locally (\$4.7 million). Annual operation of existing wind farms generated \$6.0 million in tax revenues statewide and \$5.1 million locally (85 percent). Industry output for annual operations of existing wind farms was \$21.2 million statewide and \$8.7 million locally.⁵

Economic impacts are generally larger during the construction period of a project compared to the annual operation of a wind

farm.⁵ The considerable investment and action taken during the construction period and the relative efficiency of operating a wind farm are seen as the main reasons for the difference in economic impact between the two periods. In addition, statewide impacts are often larger than local impacts, especially during the construction period, because some businesses that provide goods and services to a project are located outside the county where the wind farm is located.⁵

Wind power generation in Nebraska has been increasing since 2008 and has more than doubled since 2012. Recent large increases in wind energy generation from previous years occurred in 2010 to 2011 (135 percent increase) and 2013 to 2014 (57 percent increase). Based on past trends and the potential for expansion, wind power may have an even greater economic impact in Nebraska in the years to come.

SOURCES:

1. U.S. Energy Information Administration. State Profile and Energy Estimates. Nebraska. [Online] January 15, 2016. <http://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=NE#tabs-4>
2. U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy. WINDEXchange. [Online] January 13, 2016. http://apps2.eere.energy.gov/wind/windexchange/wind_maps.asp
3. Nebraska Energy Office. Wind Energy Generation in Nebraska. [Online] December 2015. <http://www.neo.ne.gov/statshtml/89.htm#top>
4. Wisner, Ryan and Bolinger, Mark. U.S. Department of Energy. 2014 Wind Technologies Market Report. [Online] August 2015. <http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2015/08/f25/2014-Wind-Technologies-Market-Report-8.7.pdf>
5. Bureau of Business Research. The Economic and Tax Revenue Impact of the Nebraska Wind Energy Industry. University of Nebraska-Lincoln. [Online] 2014. <http://cba.unl.edu/outreach/bureau-of-business-research/research/documents/WindPowerReport.pdf>

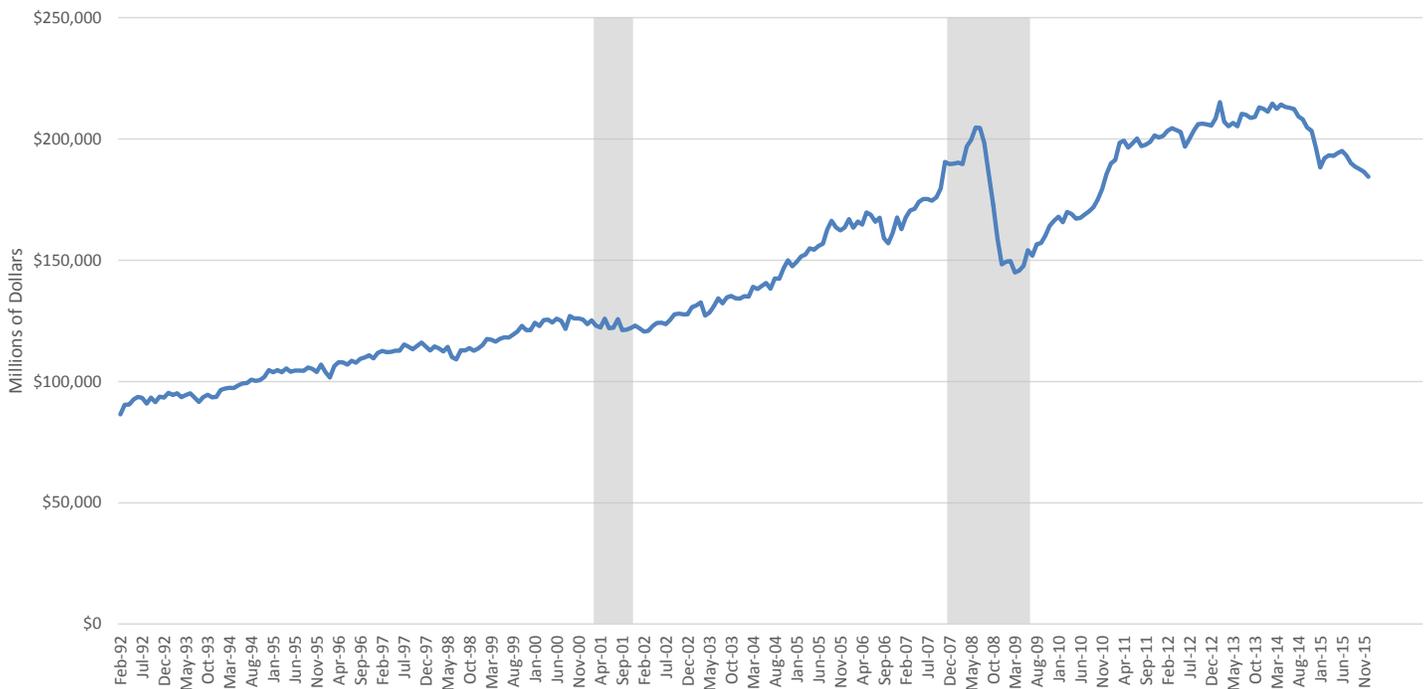
ECONOMIC INDICATORS **VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS FOR CONSUMER GOODS**

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 above. This month, we'll be focusing on the Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods.

According to the Conference Board, "These goods are primarily used by consumers. The inflation-adjusted value of new orders leads actual production because new orders directly affect the level of both unfilled orders and inventories that firms monitor when making production decisions. The Conference Board deflates the current dollar orders data using price indexes constructed from various sources at the industry level and a chain-weighted aggregate price index formula."¹ The data presented below is not indexed.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS FOR CONSUMER GOODS



Source: US Census Bureau

| METRIC | CURRENT TIME PERIOD | Change Over Last Quarter/Month | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | | UNITED STATES | MIDWEST REGION | NEBRASKA |
| Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours | January, 2016 | +0.1 | - | +0.5* |
| Initial Unemployment Claims | January, 2016 | +3.2% | - | -10.4% |
| Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods | December, 2015 | -1.1% | - | - |
| ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index© | January, 2016 | +5.5% | - | - |
| Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft | December, 2015 | -4.3% | - | - |
| S&P 500© | January, 2016 | +6.6% | - | - |
| Leading Economic Index | December, 2015 | +1.7% | - | +1.2% |
| 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate | January, 2016 | +1.7% | - | - |
| University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index | January, 2016 | -0.6% | - | - |
| Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted | December, 2015 | -0.3% | -0.6% | - |
| Employment Cost Index | 4th Quarter, 2015 | +0.6% | - | - |
| Producer Price Index: All Commodities | December, 2015 | -1.1% | - | - |
| Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted | January, 2016 | -0.1% | 0.1%* | 0.0%* |
| Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars | 4th Quarter, 2015 | +0.7% | - | - |
| Net Taxable Sales | November, 2015 | -5.0% | - | - |
| Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price | January, 2015 | -\$5.53 | - | - |
| Current Account Balance (millions of dollars) | 2nd Quarter, 2015 | \$7,204 | | |

SOURCES:

1. The Conference Board. Description of Components. conference-board.org. [Online] 1 2016. <https://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160#BCI08>.
2. 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>.
3. US. Employment and Training Administration. 4-Week Moving Average of Initial Claims. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/IC4WSA>.
4. —. Initial Claims in Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEICLAIMS>.
5. US Census Bureau Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods Industries. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/ACOGNO>.
6. Institute for Supply Management. ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NAPMNOI>.
7. US Census Bureau. Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEWORDER>.
8. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. S&P 500©. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/SP500>.
9. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Leading Index for the United States. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/USSLIND>.
10. —. Leading Index for Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NESLIND>.
11. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate. [Online] <https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/TIOYFF>.
12. Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. Survey of Consumers. University of Michigan. [Online] http://www.press.sca.isr.umich.edu/press/press_release.
13. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CPIAUCNS>.
14. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All items in Midwest urban. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CUUR0200SAO>.
15. —. Employment Cost Index. Customized Tables. [Online] <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?ci>.
16. —. Producer Price Index for All Commodities. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/PPIACO>.
17. Civilian Unemployment Rate. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/UNRATE>.
18. Unemployment Rate in Midwest Census Region. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CMWRUR>.
19. Unemployment Rate in Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEUR>.
20. U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Real Gross Domestic Product. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/GDPC1>.
21. Nebraska Department of Revenue. Non-Motor Vehicle Sales Tax Collections. Nebraska Department of Revenue. [Online] http://www.revenue.nebraska.gov/research/net_taxable_sales/sales_14/2014_non-mv.html.
22. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Crude Oil Prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI) - Cushing, Oklahoma. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/MCOILWTICO>.
23. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Balance of Payments on the Current Account. <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/IEABC>

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

Nebraska Department of Labor
Office of Labor Market Information
550 S 16th Street
Lincoln NE 68508

Telephone 800.876.1377
Email ndol.lmi_ne@nebraska.gov

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program.
Auxiliary aids and services are available
upon request to individuals with disabilities.
TDD: 1.800.833.7352

