

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE
TRENDS

 NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

.....
MAY 2016



Map Facts - TRENDS IN COMPUTER OWNERSHIP
Occupational Profile - SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS
Current Employment Statistics - BENCHMARK CHANGES FOR 2015

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.

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FAST FACTS: ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

May is Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month. The month of May is when the first Japanese immigrated to the United States in 1843 as well as when the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869. The majority of people who worked on the railroad were Chinese. The official designation of May as Asian-Pacific American month was signed into law in 1992.¹

51,114

Estimated number of Nebraska residents in 2014 who were Asian, either one race or in combination with one or more additional races.

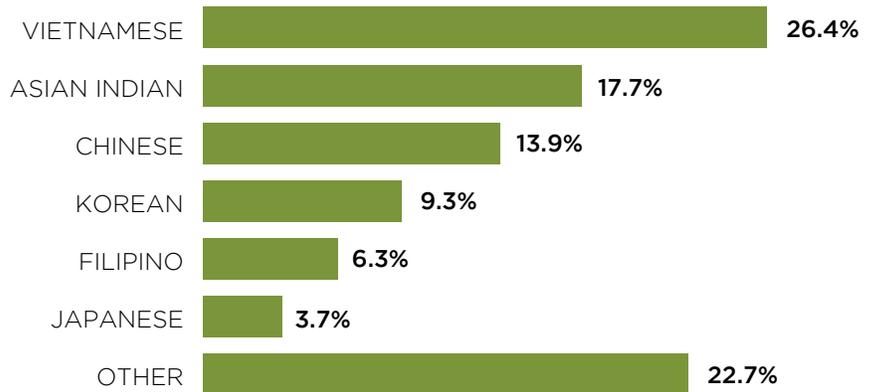
3,942

Estimated number of Nebraska residents in 2014 who were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, either one race or in combination with one or more additional races.

72.9%

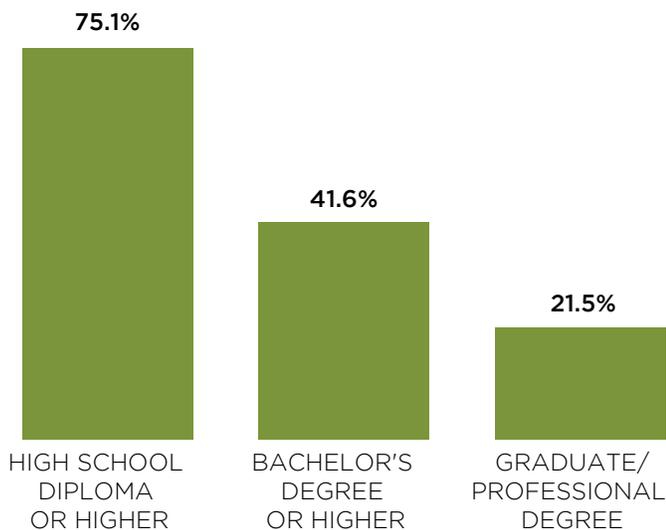
The percentage of Asians living in Nebraska in 2014 who were foreign born. Of those foreign born, 44.5% were naturalized U.S. citizens.

POPULATION BY SUB-GROUP, 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE 25 & OLDER



Source: U.S. Census Bureau



2.7%

The percentage of 18-and-older Asian alone population in Nebraska who were veterans.

\$25,953

Median earnings of Nebraska residents 16 and over in 2014 who were Asian alone

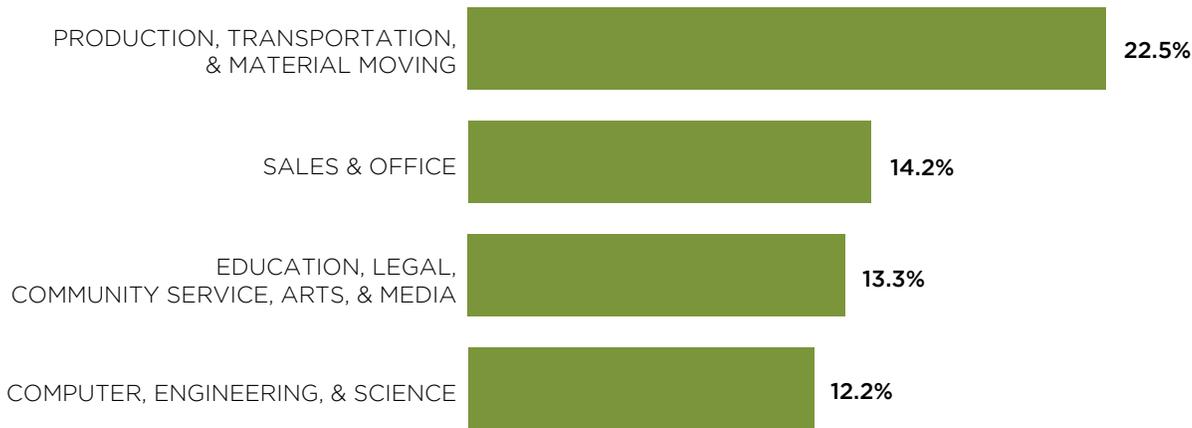
\$45,694

Median earnings of households headed by the Asian alone population in 2014

11.6%

The poverty rate for the Asian alone population of Nebraska in 2014

TOP 4 OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYED ASIAN ALONE POPULATION 16 & OLDER, 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

SOURCES:

1. Library of Congress. Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month. [Online] [Cited: April 15, 2016.] <http://asianpacificheritage.gov/about.html>
2. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race Alone or in Combination, and Hispanic Origin for the United States, States, and Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Tables B20017D, B19013D, C17001D, B15002D, C21001D, B24010D, B05003D, C02015

MAP FACTS: TRENDS IN COMPUTER OWNERSHIP

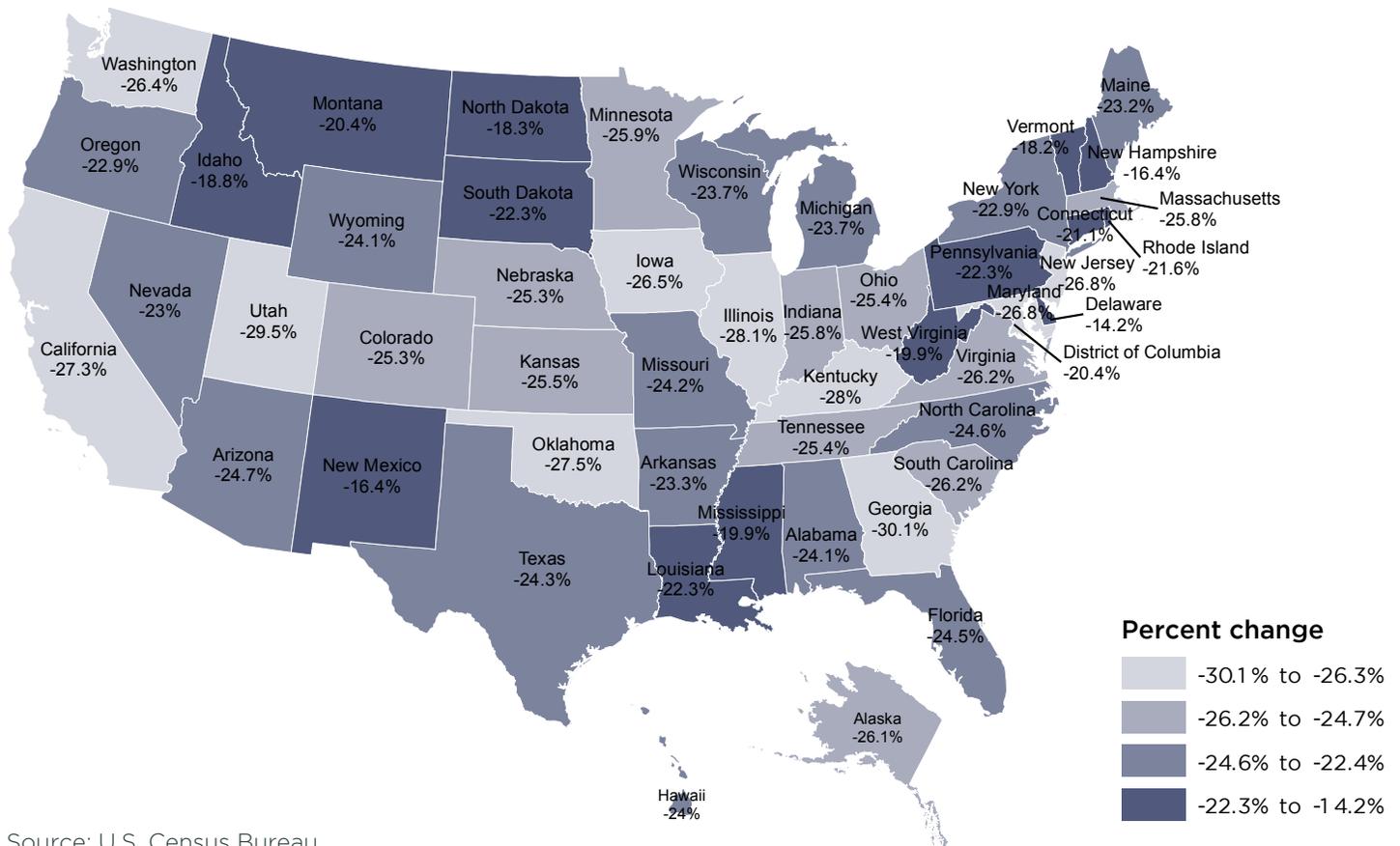
Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

The use of technology is increasing and changing as technological advances are made. This month's Map Facts focuses on how computer ownership has changed in recent years.

In 2014, 85.1 percent of people nationally reported owning a computer, up from 83.8 percent in 2013.¹ These numbers are significantly up from 8.2 percent in 1984 and 36.6 percent in 1997.¹ The type of computer people are using is also changing. More and more people are using handheld computers than ever before, while fewer people are using desktop or laptop computers exclusively.²

The United States Census Bureau conducts the American Community Survey and among the data collected is information on ownership of different types of computers. Respondents are asked to check all the types of computers they own from the list. The map focuses on respondents reporting only owning a desktop or laptop computer. According to the Census, "Desktop or laptop" includes desktop, laptop, netbook, or notebook computers."² The number of people reporting owning a desktop or laptop alone went down in every state between 2013 and 2014.

CHANGE IN REPORTING OF OWNING A DESKTOP OR LAPTOP COMPUTER ALONE, 2013-2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau



ADAPTING TO CHANGE

Coinciding with the shift in the types of computers that are most prevalent, businesses and agencies are adapting their products and services to meet customer needs. The Nebraska Department of Labor now has the free NEworks mobile app to allow job seekers to search postings from their mobile device. The app can be downloaded from the Apple and Google Play stores.

Nationally, ownership of just one of these types of computers went down by 24.9 percent. In Nebraska, the number of people owning just a desktop or laptop decreased by 25.3 percent, slightly more than national. Rates of decline in owning a desktop or laptop exclusively ranged from 14.2 percent in Delaware to 30.1 percent in Georgia.

Ownership in general of a desktop or laptop computer is trending downward or remaining mostly unchanged. Ownership went down in 20 states, remained completely unchanged in one, and went up in 30. However, most of the states with increases saw gains of less than a percentage point. Nationally, ownership was up slightly by 0.4 percent and in Nebraska it increased by 1.1 percent. Desktop or laptop ownership ranged from a 2.8 percent decrease in Kentucky to a 3.1 percent increase in North Dakota.

Where ownership of a desktop or laptop is decreasing or showing only small increases, the use of handheld computers is increasing. According to the Census, handheld computers” includes “smart phones and other handheld wireless computers.” Overall ownership of handheld computers went up in every state and increased nationally by 10.9 percent. The rates ranged from 6.0 percent in the District of Columbia to 16.2 percent in Wyoming. Nebraska ranked 5th with an increase of 13.9 percent.

The fastest increase in ownership occurred for those indicating owning a handheld computer only. Nationally, the rate of increase from 2013 to 2014 was 31.9 percent. Ownership went up in every state, with the slowest rate of increase occurring in South Dakota at 14.4 percent to the fastest in Hawaii with a rate of 75.1 percent. Nebraska’s rate of change was 41.2 percent, faster than the national average.

SOURCES:

1. United States Census Bureau. Measuring America. A Digital Nation. [Online] March 23, 2016. http://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2016/comm/digital_nation.html.
2. —. 2013 and 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. B28001: Types of Computers in Household - Universe: Households. [Online] [Cited: March 23, 2016.] <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: **SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS**

Michael Kerns, Research Analyst

As 2015-16 school year winds down, it's an appropriate time to highlight one of the professions that are an integral part of the Nebraska education system: high school teachers. There were an estimated 6,480 secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education, employed in the educational services industry in Nebraska in 2014.¹ These estimated 6,480 teachers worked in 1,185 establishments around Nebraska.² Subjects taught include history, science, math, and English, among others. Secondary school teachers are expected to "help prepare students for life after graduation. They teach academic lessons and various skills that students will need to attend college and to enter the job market."³

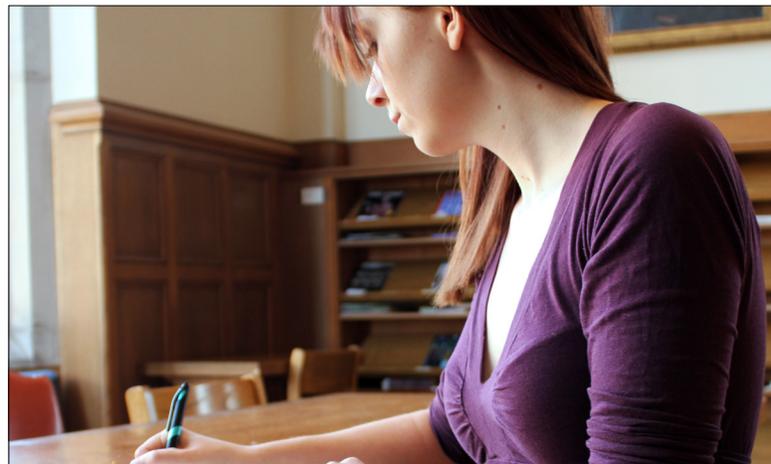
JOB OPENINGS AND PROJECTIONS

Employment as secondary school teachers is expected to grow approximately 6 percent from 2014-24 nationwide.³ In Nebraska the projection for secondary school teachers is growth of 10.02 percent from 2012-2022.⁴ This is higher than the projected average for all occupations in Nebraska, which is 9.54 percent.⁴

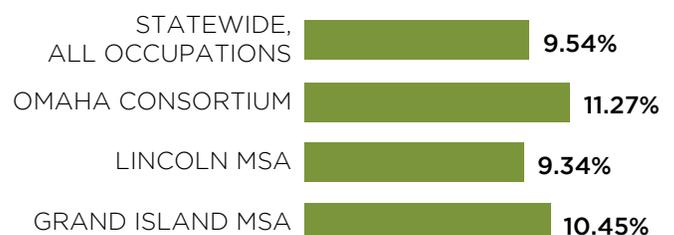
At a more micro level, employment of secondary school teachers in the Omaha Consortium is expected to grow the most (11.27 percent) from 2012-2022. Grand Island MSA employment is expected to grow above the state average at 10.45 percent, while the Lincoln MSA is expected to grow the least significantly from 2012-2022 (9.34 percent).⁴

HOW TO BECOME A SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER

Requirements to become a teacher are different in every state. It is important to note that all states have the minimum requirement that candidates have a bachelor's degree.⁷



PROJECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROWTH, SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, 2012 - 2022



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Occupational Projections (Long-Term)

There is also a license that is required. In order to obtain a license within the state of Nebraska, an applicant must "pay a \$55.00 non-refundable application fee. Also, the applicant must also submit/complete fingerprints and criminal history background checks for a first time Nebraska certificate, if he/she has not lived in Nebraska for five continuous years."⁶ Other requirements include completing an approved education program at a state university or college, human relations training, special education training, and completion of basic skills test (Praxis core academic skills) and a subject matter test (Praxis content test).⁷

Besides the initial teaching certificate, there are a couple of other certificates and permits for which secondary school teachers can apply. For more information on these other types of certificates and permits, please visit the Nebraska Department of Education’s Teacher Certification Home Page at <http://www.education.ne.gov/tcert/index.html>.

TEACHERS’ PAY

Statewide, secondary school teachers had an annual average wage of \$52,302 in the fourth quarter of 2015. The entry wage for the profession is \$40,462 and the annual experienced wage is \$58,223.¹ These figures are all higher than the state average for each individual annual average. Secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education within the educational services industry (NAICS 611), also earn higher than the average annual wage within educational services for all occupations.¹

In both the Grand Island and Lincoln MSA, the average annual wage for secondary school teachers is higher than the statewide annual average (\$52,337), with the Grand Island MSA being \$54,844, and Lincoln MSA \$55,349. The average annual wage for secondary school teachers in the Omaha MSA is lower than the statewide average wage, at \$50,796. Although the average wage in the Omaha MSA is lower than the statewide average for this occupation, secondary school teachers in the Omaha MSA still make more than the statewide average for all occupations (\$42,015).

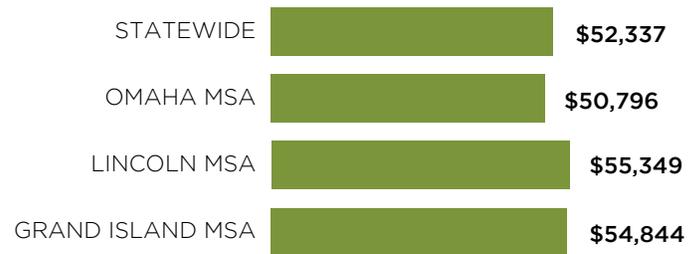
SOURCES

1. Nebraska Department of Labor, Occupational Employment Statistics, 4th quarter 2015. <http://networks.nebraska.gov>
2. Nebraska Department of Labor, QCEW, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 2015. <http://networks.nebraska.gov>
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2016-17 Edition, High School Teachers, <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/education-training-and-library/high-school-teachers.htm> (visited March 14, 2016).
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Occupational Projections Nebraska (Long-Term). Labor Market Information. <http://networks.nebraska.gov>
5. State Certifications Available in Nebraska. Teach.org. <https://www.teach.org/state-certification-view/NE>. March 14, 2016
6. Nebraska Department of Labor, Licensed Occupations in Nebraska 2015. Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education. <http://networks.nebraska.gov>
7. Nebraska Department of Education. Teaching Initial Certification Requirements. https://dc2.education.ne.gov/tc_interactive_teaching2/TeachingInitialCertificate.aspx. March 14, 2016.

WORK ENVIRONMENT AND WORK SCHEDULES

Like other teachers, these teachers usually teach for 10 months, with 2 months between school years. “The teaching environment depends on the class the teacher is teaching, as well as the school he/she is teaching in. Some schools lack important teaching tools, such as computers, or up-to-date textbooks.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, EXCEPT SPECIAL AND CAREER/TECHNICAL EDUCATION



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Occupational Employment Statistics, 4th Quarter 2015

Others might have large classrooms making classroom management more difficult for teachers.”³ In addition to teaching, duties include but are not limited to: writing lesson plans, grading students’ assignments and tests, and developing and enforcing classroom rules and school policies. People who go into this profession will need to have good communication skills, resourcefulness, and patience.³



MARCH

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

LINCOLN AREA OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NAME, JOBS ADDED
 FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT	Hampton Inn Airport
 RETAIL/SALES	Lincoln Lutheran School
 FINANCE & INSURANCE	UNICO
 OTHER	A1 Automotive Ray's Lawn & Landscape

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

SOUTHEAST

BEATRICE
 Continental Carbonic - Expansion (8-10 jobs)
 Barnhouse Guitars
 9Line Medical Solutions

NORTHEAST

NORFOLK
 Uncle Jarrol's BBQ
 Animal Shelter of Northeast Nebraska

WISNER
 Lantz's Steakhouse

COLUMBUS
 Marriott International - **50 jobs**

MID-PLAINS

NORTH PLATTE
 Scooters Coffee
 SIP Coffee & Wine Bar

COZAD
 Tractor Supply

McCOOK
 Tractor Supply
 Glass Doctors

PANHANDLE

ALLIANCE
 Clemens Carpet

SOURCES:

Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
 Journal Star
 NDOL Staff

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

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: BENCHMARKING CHANGES FOR 2015

Janet Rezac, Research Analyst

Over the past year, Nebraska has been making the news as a thriving place to live and work with its low unemployment rate and growing Silicon Prairie. Nonfarm employment estimates are often good indicators of how our state and three Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are trending in various industries. These estimates are produced monthly by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, also known as the payroll survey.

CES employment estimates are created based on a monthly survey of businesses. In each state, a sample is selected across a matrix of industries and size classes that represent the state's economy. In Nebraska, about 4,870 business worksites are surveyed, which represents approximately 1,720 unique businesses and government agencies. The chart below displays the number of businesses and worksites selected for the CES survey in Nebraska and surrounding states.

Benchmarking the CES data to the QCEW (Quarterly Census Employment and Wages) data each year helps correct the estimation flaws that are inherent with using a small sam-

pling base to make estimates timely. Benchmarking revisions affect all data from April 2014 to December 2015 that is not seasonally adjusted. The difference between the original estimate and the actual benchmarked number can vary widely for a number of reasons.

Some revisions can be due to a subsector having too much influence on an industry. Although the survey sample is created to be representative of all businesses, employers indicating changes that do not reflect what is occurring in other like employers within the industry are often not identified until the benchmarking process. Sometimes these differences are small, but can be compounded over time.

Another reason CES estimates may be revised is that events like an opening/expansion or closing/layoff at a store, facility, plant, etc. are not fully captured. These types of events that occur in businesses that are not surveyed can be submitted monthly by state analysts to the national office analyst, but the affected employment change must be over 100 and be verified and documented.

Known events are incorporated into the process of creating monthly estimates, but estimates of the impacts on employment are not always exact and often need to be adjusted during the benchmarking process. Additionally, there are many employment expansions and contractions that are not incorporated into the estimates when they occur.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), "The magnitude of benchmark revisions is commonly gauged by the percentage difference between the sample-based estimates of payroll employment and the revised benchmark payroll employment levels for March of the benchmark year, presently March 2015. The average absolute percentage revi-

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SURVEY SAMPLE SIZE



State	Businesses	Worksites
North Dakota	1,100	2,480
South Dakota	1,430	2,830
Wyoming	1,530	2,640
Nebraska	1,720	4,870
Iowa	2,070	8,260
Colorado	2,400	8,590
Kansas	2,460	7,050
Missouri	2,680	14,920
Total U.S.	146,000	623,000

sion across all states for total nonfarm payroll employment is 0.4 percent for March 2015. This compares to the average of 0.5 percent for the same measure during the five prior benchmark years of 2010 to 2014. For March 2015, the range of the percentage revision for total nonfarm payroll employment across the states was from -1.8 to 1.3 percent. A relatively large benchmark revision in terms of percentage can correspond to a relatively small benchmark revision in terms of employment level due to the amount of total employment in the industry.”²

The chart on the right shows the percentage that employment was revised each year compared to surrounding states. Nebraska’s statewide March 2015 revision was less than 0.05 percent (up 292), which is much less than the prior five years ranging from March 2011 at -0.6 percent and 1.5 percent for March 2012.

Since 2011, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates of monthly industry employment for the state and metropolitan areas (Lincoln, Omaha & Grand Island) have been calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) rather than each state. Concurrent with this transition, BLS implemented several methodological changes to the estimation approach

State	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15
Nebraska	-0.2	-0.6	1.5	1.3	0.7	*
Iowa	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	-0.1	*	-0.5
Kansas	-0.3	1.2	0.9	-0.2	0.5	-0.2
Missouri	-0.5	-0.4	0.4	1.1	-1.5	0.4
Colorado	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7
South Dakota	-0.1	0.5	1.4	-0.1	0.8	*
North Dakota	0.8	0.3	2.0	-0.2	-1.4	-1.8
Wyoming	-0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	-0.7	-0.4
National	-0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1

* Less than +/- 0.05 percent

across states. The new estimation process may result in more month to month variability of the estimates, particularly in states with smaller populations, including Nebraska.

STATEWIDE

The table below displays a breakdown of March 2015 revisions by industry and area.

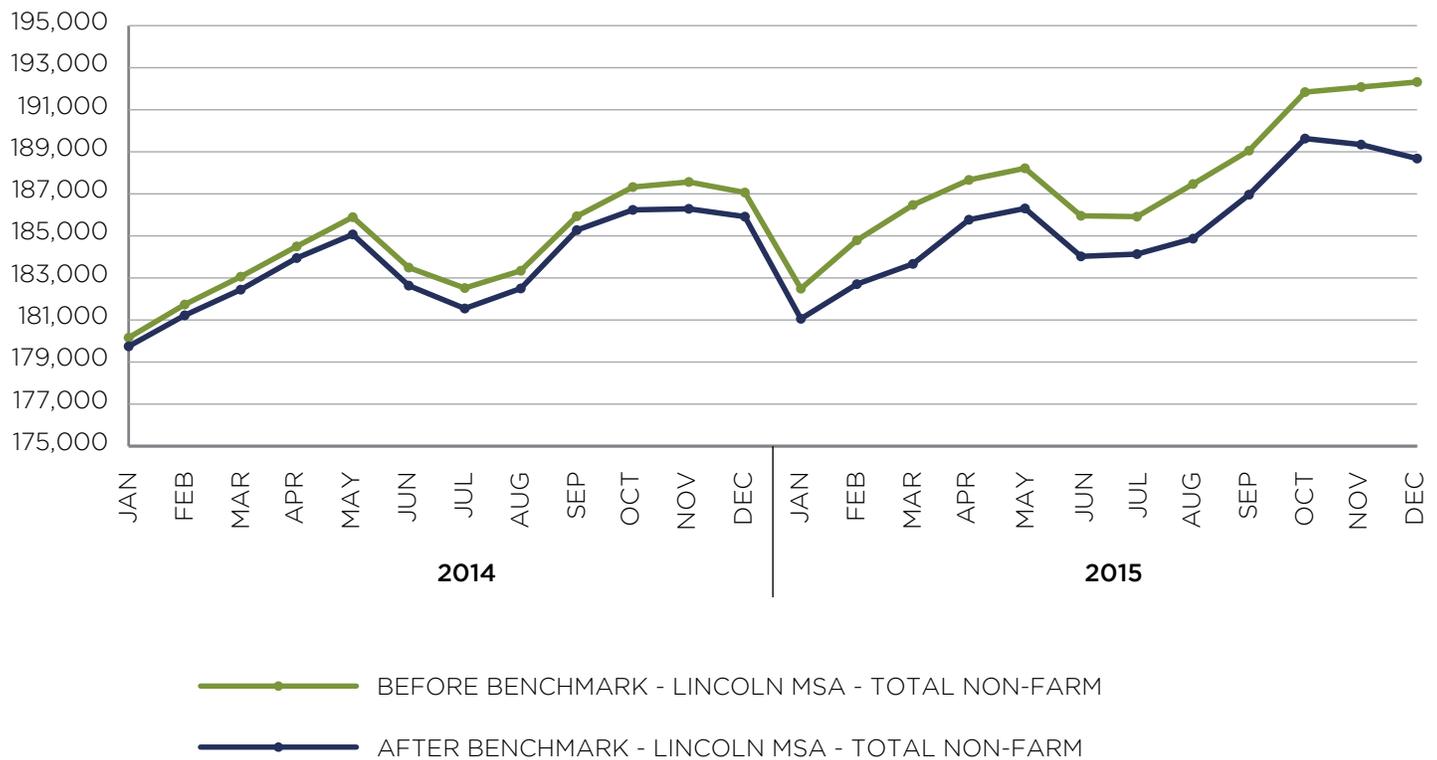
Statewide, employment was revised up in five industries and revised down in five industries.

BENCHMARK REVISIONS BY INDUSTRY



Industry Title	Statewide		Lincoln MSA		Omaha MSA		National	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total Non-farm	292	0.0%	-2,801	-1.5%	-952	-0.2%	-172,000	-0.1%
Mining & Construction	3,633	8.5%	437	5.9%	1,070	4.6%	20,000	0.3%
Manufacturing	2,005	2.1%	-338	-2.4%	472	1.5%	-12,000	-0.1%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,594	0.8%	-603	-1.7%	425	0.4%	-5,000	0.0%
Information	234	1.4%	-38	-1.5%	391	3.5%	-44,000	-1.6%
Financial Activities	-2,236	-3.1%	-473	-3.2%	-1,061	-2.5%	-9,000	-0.1%
Professional & Business Services	1,450	1.3%	310	1.7%	530	0.7%	-110,000	-0.6%
Education & Health Services	-2,826	-1.9%	-1,885	-6.4%	-2,702	-3.4%	-7,000	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-391	-0.5%	-441	-2.5%	266	0.6%	-45,000	-0.3%
Other Services	-1,798	-4.6%	-27	-0.4%	-139	-0.8%	-20,000	-0.4%
Government	-1,373	-0.8%	257	0.6%	-204	-0.3%	60,000	0.3%

TOTAL ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT, LINCOLN MSA (TOTAL NON-FARM, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED), 2014-2015



The largest revision gain was seen in construction (up 3,659) with all three subsectors growing (construction of buildings up 1,017, heavy and civil engineering construction up 589, specialty trade contractors up 2,053). The second highest upward revision came from manufacturing (up 2,005), with both subsectors revised up at about the same rate. Trade, transportation, and utilities (up 1,594) had the third-largest upward revision, with the majority from merchant wholesalers in nondurable goods (up 1,425).

These upward revisions were somewhat offset by the biggest adjustment losses in education and health services (down 2,826), with the largest declines seen in hospitals (down 1,843) and ambulatory health care services (down 1,253). Financial activities (down 2,236) posted the second highest decline because of finance and insurance dropping (down 2,342) due to the reduction of non-covered employment of insurance carriers and related

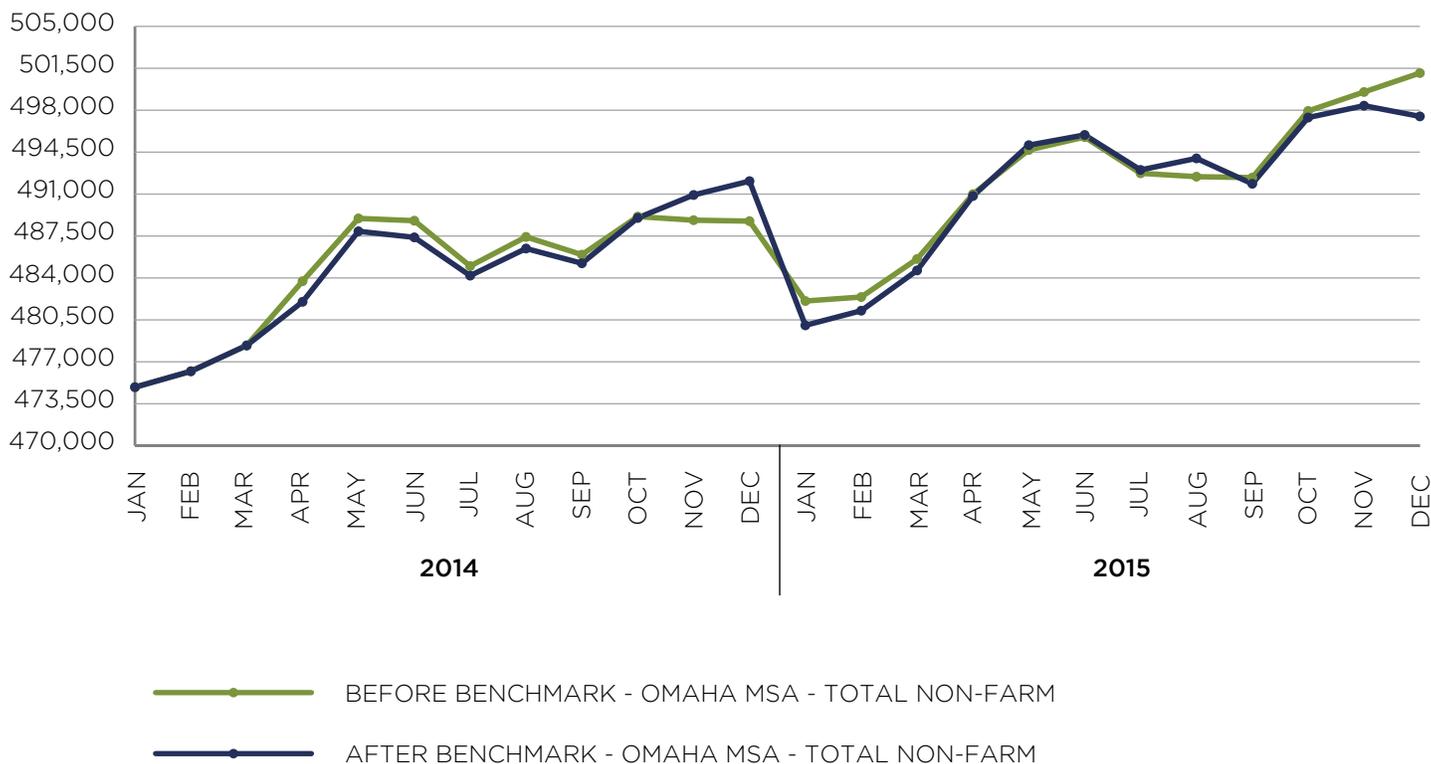
activities (down 2,000). The third largest downward revision occurred in other services (down 1,798) with all three subsectors dropping around 600 each.

The March 2015 employment estimate was very close to the revised benchmark number. As the year went on, employment was adjusted up, but was revised down the last two months. This could change in next year's benchmark revision, however.

LINCOLN

The Lincoln MSA dropped 1.5 percent (down 2,801) in total nonfarm for March 2015. Seven of the ten industries dropped. The top three largest downward adjustments were in education and health services (down 1,885); trade, transportation, and utilities (down 603); and financial activities (down 473). The 2014 total nonfarm revisions went down slightly from -0.2 to -0.7 percent. The 2015 revisions were much higher ranging from -0.8 to -1.9 percent.

TOTAL ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT, OMAHA MSA (TOTAL NON-FARM, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED), 2014-2015



OMAHA

The Omaha MSA had a slight revision decrease (down 952 or -0.2 percent) with six industries growing and four falling. The largest gains were in mining and construction (up 1,070); professional and business services (up 530); and manufacturing (up 472). They were offset by the declines in education and health services (down 2,702) and financial activities (down 1,061).

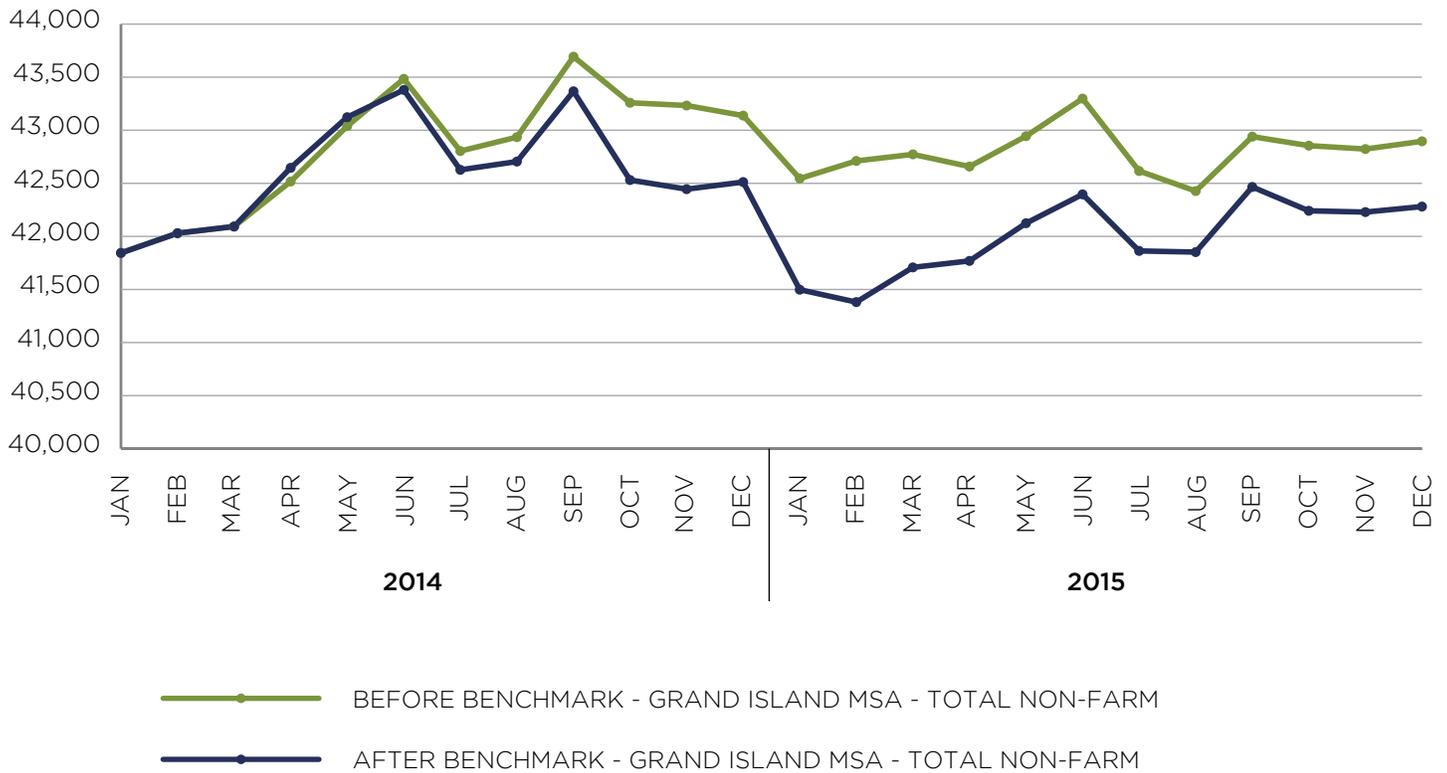
The Omaha MSA total nonfarm revisions were mostly between 0.4 to -0.4 percent for the prior two years, except December 2014, which was 0.7 percent, and December 2015, which was -0.7 percent.

GRAND ISLAND

Total nonfarm employment in the Grand Island MSA was revised down by 1,065 (-2.5 percent). All of its published series were revised downwards. Goods producing went down by 241 (-2.4 percent) and service providing fell by 824 (-2.6 percent). The 2015 benchmarked annual average total nonfarm employment was about 42,000. With such a small sample drawn, the 2015 revisions ranged from -1.1 to -3.1 percent.

Annual benchmarking is needed each year to ensure that all of the estimates are in step with what is actually happening in Nebraska's economy.

**TOTAL ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT, GRAND ISLAND MSA
(TOTAL NON-FARM, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED), 2014-2015**



While most other states publish CES program data as seasonally adjusted and rounded, Nebraska is unique by publishing unrounded, not seasonally adjusted data on our website, <https://networks.nebraska.gov>.

Benchmark revision data is available for all industries and areas for which CES data is regularly published. For more information, please contact Janet Rezac at 402-471-6764 or email your questions to janet.rezac@nebraska.gov.

SOURCES:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics. State and Metro Area Employment, Hours & Earnings , Current Employment Statistics sample by State. Last modified Date: March 14, 2016. www.bls.gov/sae/sample.htm
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Revisions in State Establishment-based Employment Estimates Effective January 2016. www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2015.pdf
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics. CES National Benchmark Article: BLS Establishment Survey National Estimates Revised to Incorporate March 2015 Benchmark. February 2016. www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbmart.pdf
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES). <http://networks.nebraska.gov>

MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

March Unemployment Rate: 2.8%
 March Total Non-farm: 186,965
 Manufacturing: 13,729
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Leisure & Hospitality: 473 (2.7%)
 Mining & Construction: 360 (4.5%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

March Unemployment Rate: 3.5%
 March Total Non-farm: 491,796
 Manufacturing: 32,349
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Leisure & Hospitality: 1,908 (4.1%)
 Mining & Construction: 1,029 (4.6%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)
 March Unemployment Rate: 4.9%
 March Total Non-farm: 42,068
 Change (OTM): 415 (1.0%)
 Change (OTY): 360 (0.9%)

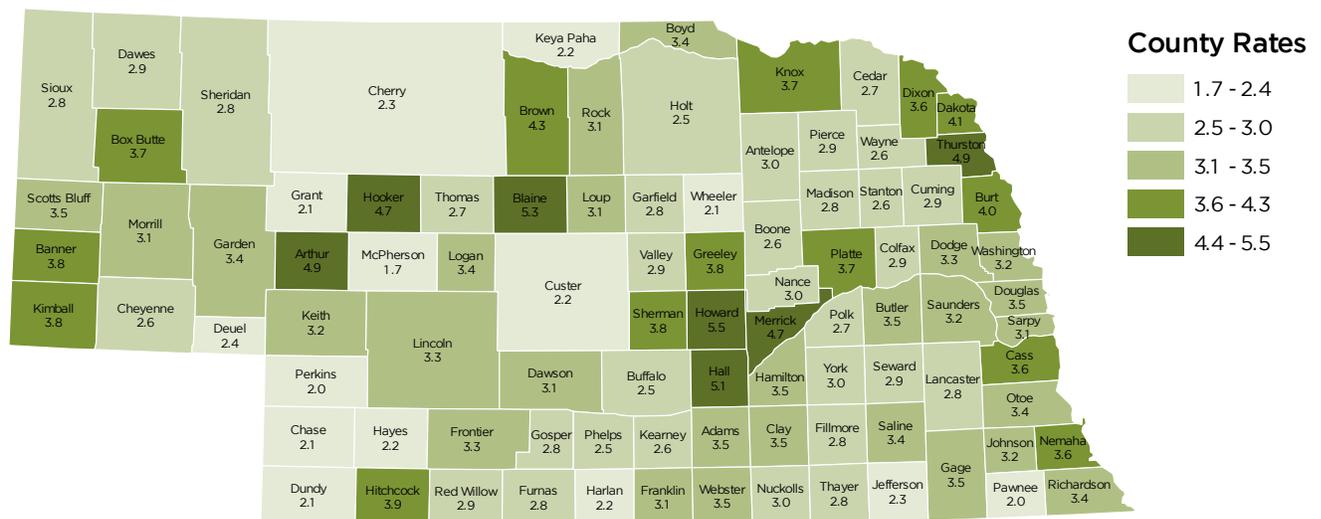
NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

March Total Non-farm: 1,007,926
 Manufacturing: 96,677
 Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
 March Unemployment Rate: 3.0%
 Change (OTM): Unchanged at 3.0%
 Change (OTY): 0.2%

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)

Central: 2.9%
 Mid Plains: 3.0%
 Northeast: 3.3%
 Panhandle: 3.2%
 Sandhills: 2.8%
 Southeast: 3.2%

MARCH 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

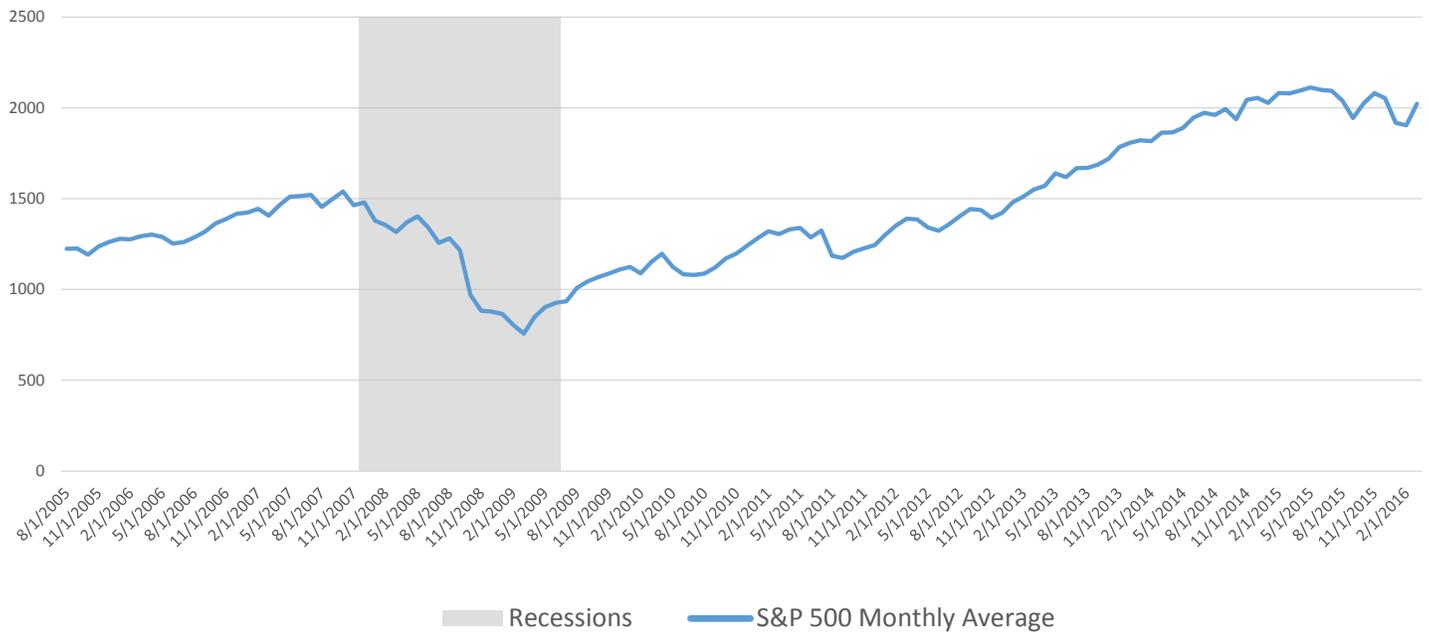
S&P 500 MONTHLY AVERAGE

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 S&P 500®.

According to the Conference Board, "The Standard & Poor's 500 stock index reflects the price movements of a broad selection of common stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Increases of the stock index can reflect both the general sentiments of investors and the movements of interest rates, which is usually another good indicator for future economic activity."

S&P 500 MONTHLY AVERAGE



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, S&P 500® [SP500]

Change Over Last Quarter/Month

METRIC	CURRENT TIME PERIOD	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	March, 2016	0.0	-	-1.5*
Initial Unemployment Claims	March, 2016	-3.2%	-	+5.4%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	February, 2016	-0.7%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	March, 2016	+13.2%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	February, 2016	-2.5%	-	-
S&P 500©	March, 2016	+6.2%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	February, 2016	+1.6%	-	+0.8%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	March, 2016	+1.5%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	March, 2016	-0.8%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	March, 2016	0.4%	0.5%	-
Employment Cost Index	4th Quarter, 2015	+0.6%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	March, 2016	0.5%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	March, 2016	+0.1%	+0.1%*	0.0%
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	4th Quarter, 2015	+1.4%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	January, 2016	-27.2%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	March, 2016	+\$7.23	-	-
Current Account Balance (millions of dollars)	2nd Quarter, 2015	\$4,616		

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