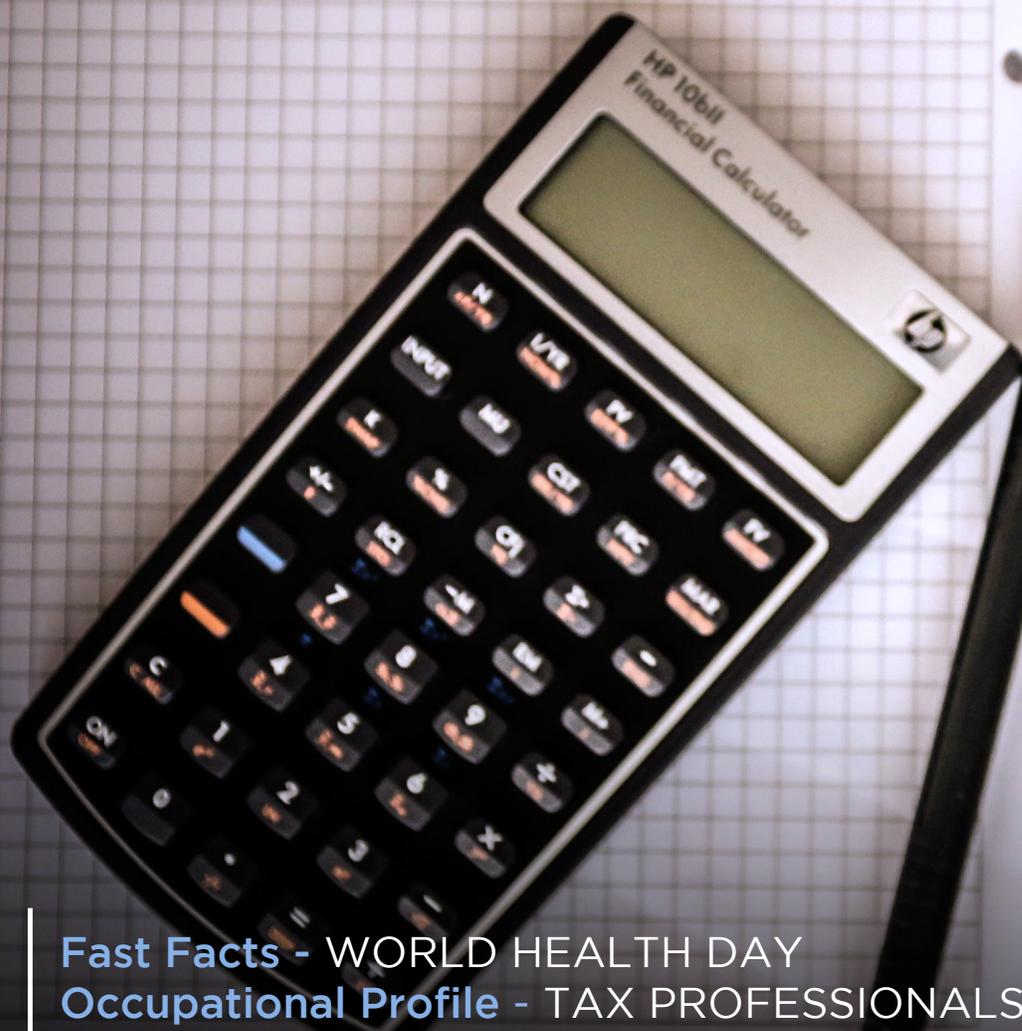


NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS



NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

APR 2016



Fast Facts - WORLD HEALTH DAY
Occupational Profile - TAX PROFESSIONALS
Feature - REAL ESTATE AND THE RECESSION

CREDITS

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HELPFUL LINKS

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Nebraska INFOlink - Employment Data

Previous Issues

NEworks.nebraska.gov



JANUARY UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

January Unemployment Rate: 3.0%

January Total Non-farm: 184,270

Manufacturing: 13,815

Largest OTM Increases:

Leisure & Hospitality: 19 (0.1%)

Information: -45 (-1.7%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

January Unemployment Rate: 3.6%

January Total Non-farm: 487,053

Manufacturing: 33,054

Largest OTM Increases:

Manufacturing: 316 (1.0%)

Other Services: -138 (-0.8%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)

January Unemployment Rate: 5.3%

January Total Non-farm: 41,249

Change (OTM): -1,032 (-2.4%)

Change (OTY): -249 (-0.6%)

NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

January Total Non-farm: 995,792

Manufacturing: 97,743

Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)

January Unemployment Rate: 3.0%

Change (OTM): 0.0%

Change (OTY): 0.1%

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)

Central: 3.0%

Mid Plains: 3.2%

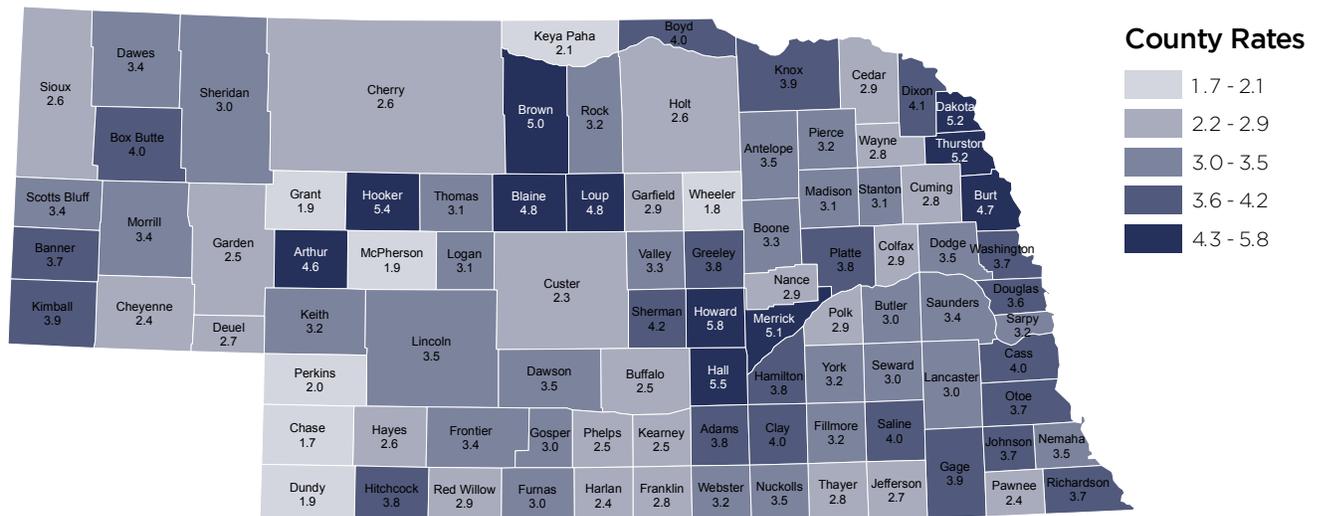
Northeast: 3.5%

Panhandle: 3.3%

Sandhills: 3.0%

Southeast: 3.5%

JANUARY 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

FEBRUARY UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

February Unemployment Rate: 2.8%
 February Total Non-farm: 185,385
 Manufacturing: 13,835
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Professional & Business Services: 259 (1.3%)
 Education & Health Services: 224 (0.8%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

February Unemployment Rate: 3.6%
 February Total Non-farm: 486,820
 Manufacturing: 32,678
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Education & Health Services: 440 (0.6%)
 Financial Activities: 216 (0.5%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)
 February Unemployment Rate: 3.8%
 February Total Non-farm: 41,669
 Change (OTM): 59 (0.1%)

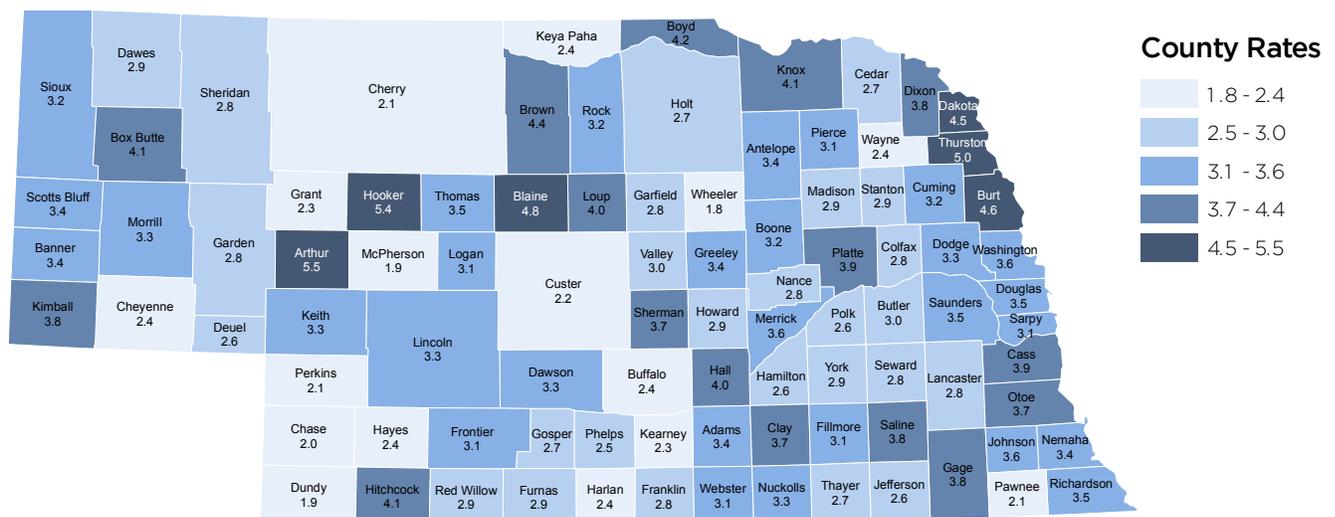
NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

February Total Non-farm: 998,136
 Manufacturing: 97,483
 Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
 February Unemployment Rate: 3.0%
 Change (OTM): 0.0%
 Change (OTY): 0.2%

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)

Central: 2.8%
 Mid Plains: 3.1%
 Northeast: 3.4%
 Panhandle: 3.2%
 Sandhills: 2.9%
 Southeast: 3.4%

FEBRUARY 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

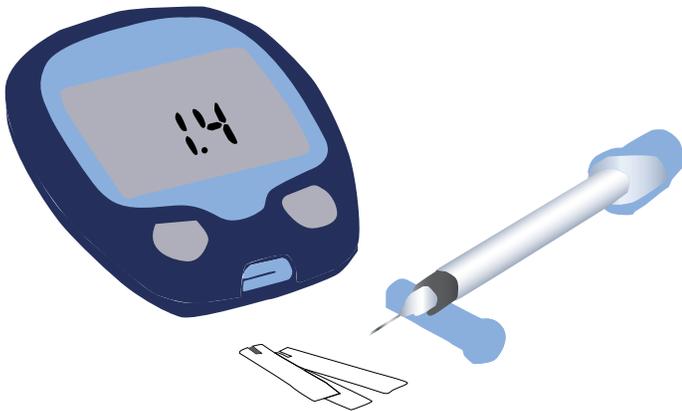
FAST FACTS: **WORLD HEALTH DAY**

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

April 7 is World Health Day. It is observed each year to mark the anniversary of the formation of the World Health Organization in 1948. Each year a specific theme is selected to highlight an area of public health. This year's theme is "Beat diabetes." In honor of this day, this month's Fast Facts highlights healthcare in Nebraska.

The Nebraska Career Clusters Model is a model developed by the Nebraska Department of Education that reorganizes national career clusters into larger career cluster fields designed to expose students and job seekers to related careers within larger career fields. One of the major career clusters is Health Sciences. The following facts are about the careers found within this cluster and other facts about healthcare in Nebraska.

DIABETES FACTS FOR WORLD HEALTH DAY



347 MILLION

People worldwide have diabetes

1.5 MILLION

People worldwide died from diabetes in 2012

90%

of diabetes cases are type 2, which is preventable. A healthy diet and 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity per day can greatly reduce the risk.

HEALTH SCIENCES CAREER CLUSTER



16.8%

Projected growth
(2012 - 2022)



15,599

Projected increase
in employment
(2012-2022)



50%

of occupations
require a bachelor's
degree or higher



63.4%

Employed in high
wage, high skill,
high demand
occupations

HEALTHCARE-RELATED STATISTICS

3RD QUARTER, 2015



14.5%

Health care & social assistance employment in Nebraska (largest sector in the state)



368

Pharmacies in Nebraska

4,596

Average number of pharmacy workers in Nebraska



22

Business establishments in pharmaceutical & medicine manufacturing in Nebraska

1,683

Average number of workers employed by these establishments



67

Business establishments in medical equipment and supplies manufacturing in Nebraska

4,702

Average number of workers employed by these establishments



234

Fitness & recreational sports centers in Nebraska

4,274

Average number of workers employed by these establishments

ACTIVE LICENSES 2014



26,729

Active licenses for registered nurses in Nebraska in 2014



7,046

Active licenses for licensed practical nurses in Nebraska



8,117

Active licenses for physicians/surgeons in Nebraska in 2014

SOURCES:

1. World Health Organization. 10 facts About Diabetes, accessed March 2016 (<http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/diabetes/facts/en/index9.html>)
2. Nebraska Department of Education, Nebraska Career Clusters Model <http://www.education.ne.gov/nce/index.html>
3. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Long-term Occupational Projections, July 2014. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/Default.aspx>
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Licensed Occupations in Nebraska 2015, <https://networks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Licensed-Final.pdf>
5. Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 3rd Quarter 2015. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/Default.aspx>
6. Pan American Health Organization website. <http://www.paho.org/world-health-day/>. Accessed March 2016

MAP FACTS: METRO AREA YOUNG PROFESSIONALS

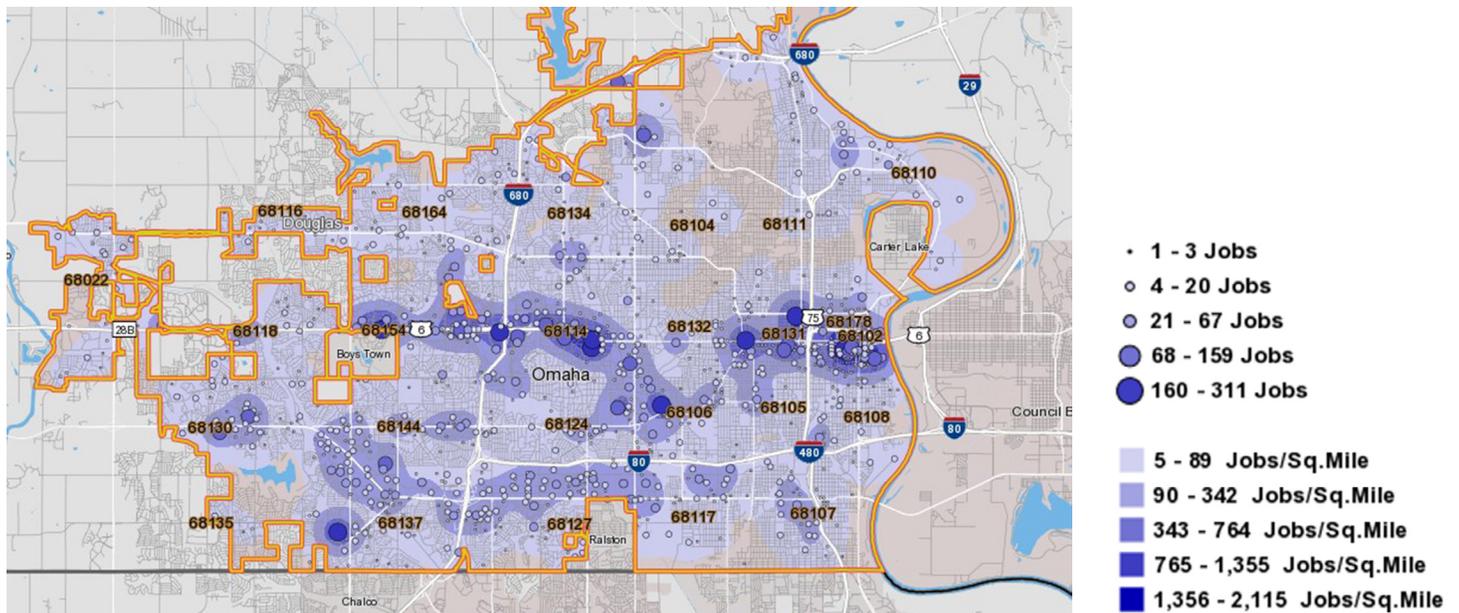
Jennifer Gildersleeve, Research Analyst

Data from the US Census Bureau's OnThe-Map application can provide a closer look into where specific types of jobs are located in an area as well as selected data on worker characteristics. According to the Census Bureau, there were approximately 282,163 primary jobs held throughout the city of Omaha for the year 2014. Of these jobs, around 68,700 were held by those ages 29 and younger. Younger workers in Omaha tended to work in retail trade (about 18 percent), accommodation and food services (17 percent), and health care and social assistance (13.6 percent) more often than other industries. The majority of these younger workers made between \$1,251 and \$3,333 per month (43.3 percent, or about 29,700 jobs), followed by those earning less than \$1,251 at 40.6 percent (approximately 27,900 jobs) and more than \$3,333 per month at 16.2 percent (around 11,100 jobs.) A map

displaying the location of primary employment for young professionals (defined here as making more than \$3,333 per month, or approximately \$40,000 per year) in Omaha for the year 2014 is located below.

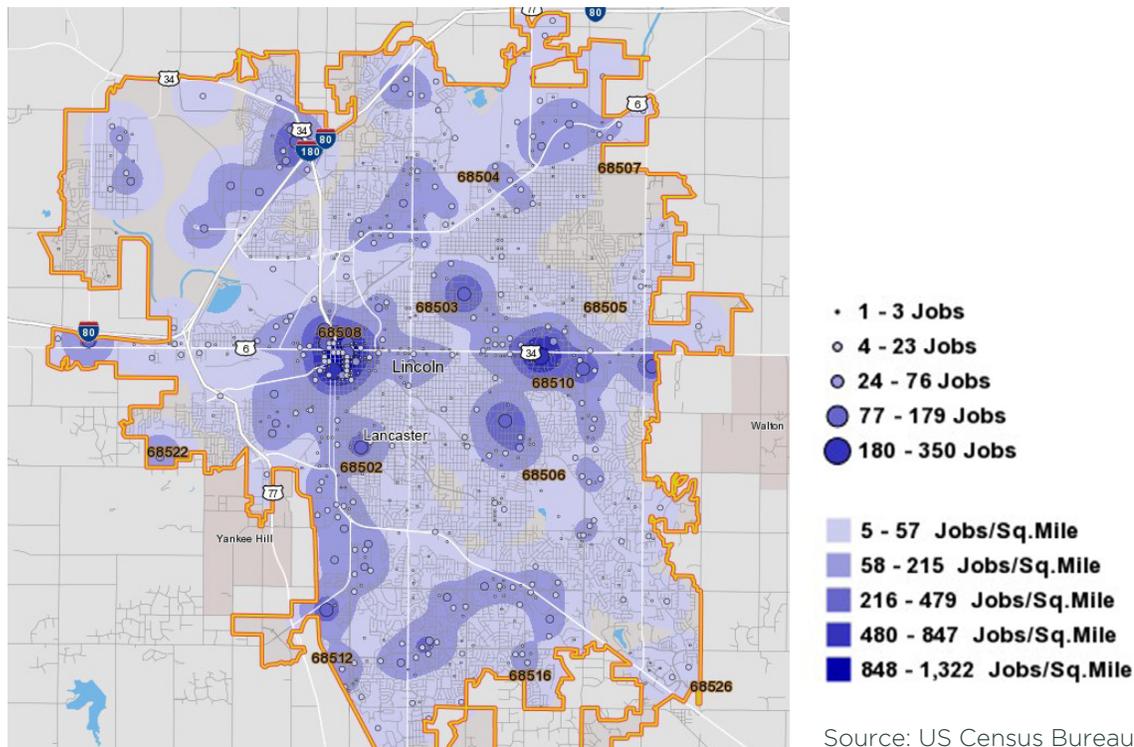
Higher-earning jobs worked by the younger age group tended to be concentrated in just a few zip codes in the city of Omaha. Over half (55 percent) of all higher-paying jobs worked by the younger age group in 2014 were located in zip codes 68102, 68114, 68154, 68131, and 68137. The greatest percentage of high paying jobs for young workers was located in the 68102 zip code (13 percent). It appears that the majority of high-paying opportunities for younger workers in the city of Omaha were located in the downtown area or along Dodge Street, as well as in a few other smaller areas.

LOCATION OF PRIMARY EMPLOYMENT - OMAHA YOUNG PROFESSIONALS



Source: US Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application

LOCATION OF PRIMARY EMPLOYMENT - LINCOLN YOUNG PROFESSIONALS



Source: US Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application

In the city of Lincoln, there were around 38,600 primary jobs held by workers who were 29 and younger in 2014. The majority of these jobs (43.5 percent, or 16,700 jobs) paid less than \$1,251 per month, followed by 42.1 percent of jobs paying \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month (approximately 16,200 jobs), and 14.5 percent paying more than \$3,333 per month (approximately 5,600 jobs). Most younger workers were employed in accommodation and food services (17.6 percent), followed by retail trade (16 percent) and health care and social assistance (15.4 percent). A map displaying the work locations throughout the city of Lincoln of those ages 29 and younger and making more than \$3,333 per month is above.

It appears that high-paying jobs held by young workers in the city of Lincoln were concentrated in the downtown area as well as other locations along O Street. Of all jobs held by those 29 and younger and paying more than \$3,333 per month in 2014, over half were located in four zip codes: 68508, 68510, 68521, and 68516. Perhaps not surprisingly, the majority of high paying jobs for younger workers in the city of Lincoln were located in the 68508 zip code (17.8 percent).

According to OnTheMap data, it appears that higher-paying jobs for the younger age groups were more geographically concentrated in Lincoln than in Omaha during 2014. Nearly a third of these high-paying jobs were located in zip codes 68508 and 68510 for the city of Lincoln, while the top two zip codes for Omaha make up about one fourth of all higher-paying positions for young workers. Additionally, slightly more primary jobs held by young people paid more than \$3,333 per month in Omaha (16.2 percent) than Lincoln (14.5 percent).

This data may be beneficial to graduates looking for that first job or young professionals looking for a new opportunity. While there are certainly many great opportunities throughout the cities of Lincoln and Omaha, as well as the rest of the state, the downtown areas of Lincoln and Omaha are definitely worth a look.

SOURCE:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2014. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

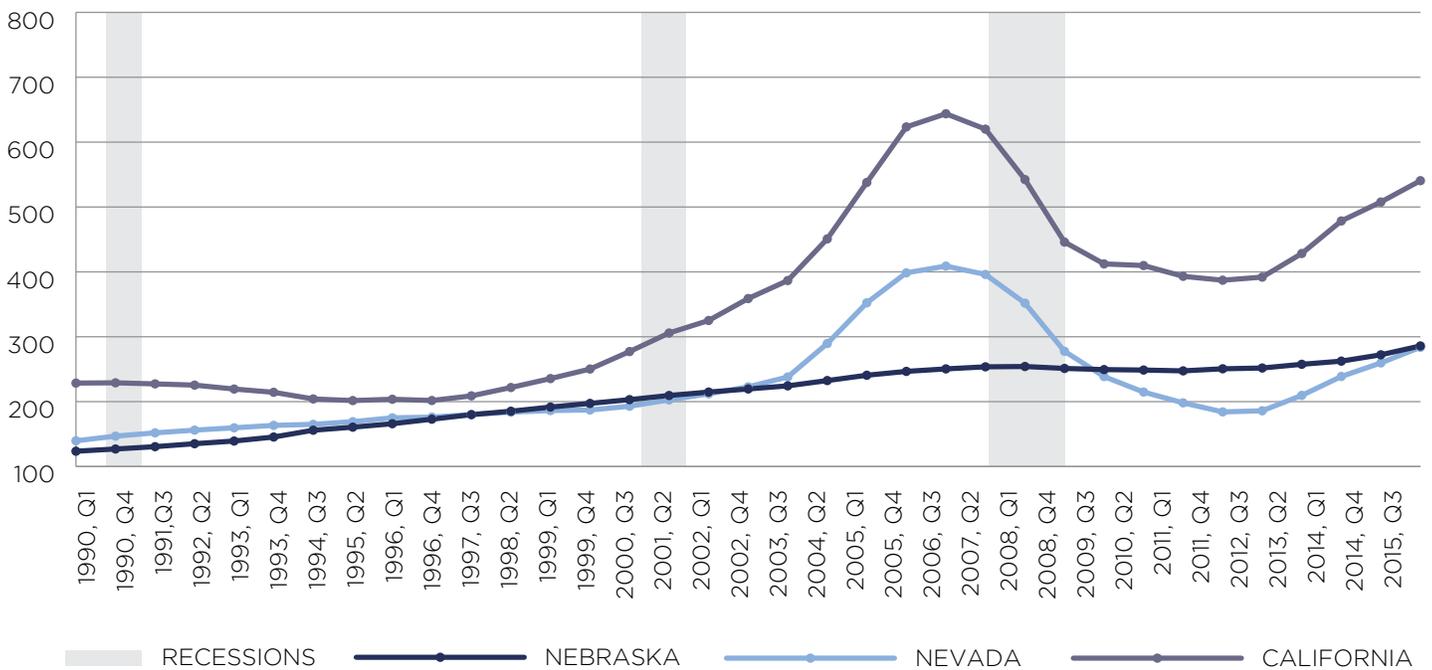
REAL ESTATE AND THE RECESSION

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

The collapse of real estate prices in late 2006 precipitated the 2008-09 recession. According to The Economist, “Starting in 2006, America suffered a nationwide house-price slump...When America’s housing market turned, a chain reaction exposed fragilities in the financial system... The whole system was revealed to have been built on flimsy foundations: banks had allowed their balance-sheets to bloat, but set aside too little capital to absorb losses.”¹ When the housing market collapsed, the value of mortgage backed securities also collapsed. This hurt banks’ capital assets and their ability to lend money, which caused a ripple effect throughout the entire economy.¹

Many components of the housing market were affected by the recession, including the number of houses that were for sale at any given time, delinquency rates, and the number of new homes built.

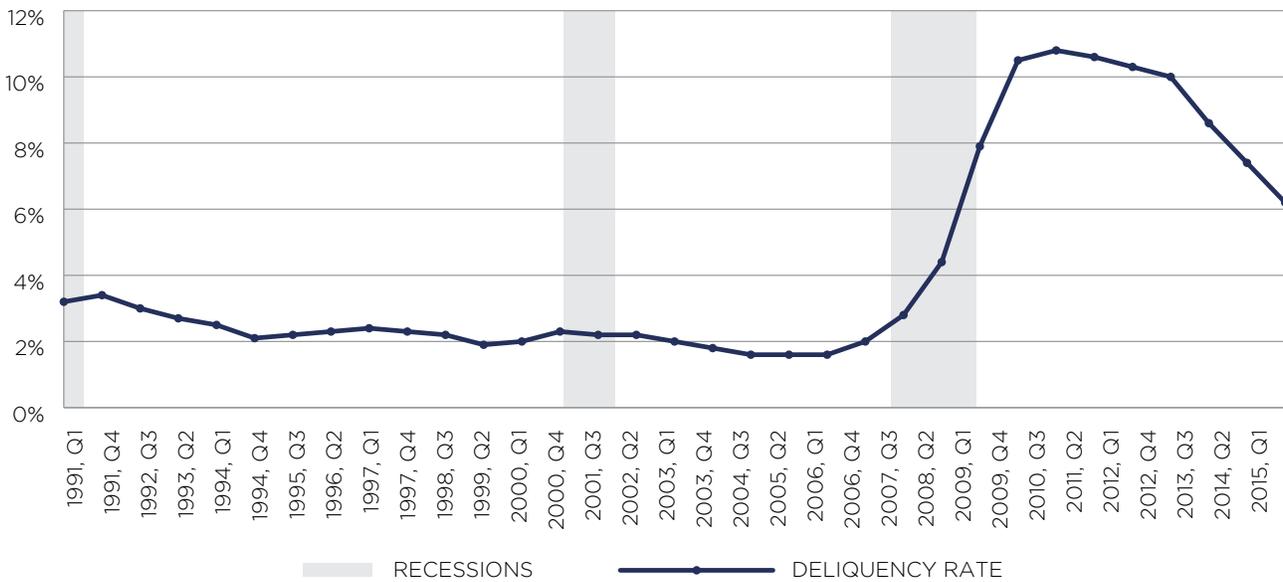
HOUSE PRICE INDEX (1980 = 100)



Source: US Federal Housing Finance Agency

Housing prices in Nebraska remained much more stable through the recession than in California and Nevada, two of the states hardest hit by the recession. Prices in those states have yet to rebound to prerecession levels.²

NATIONAL DELINQUENCY RATE ON SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES

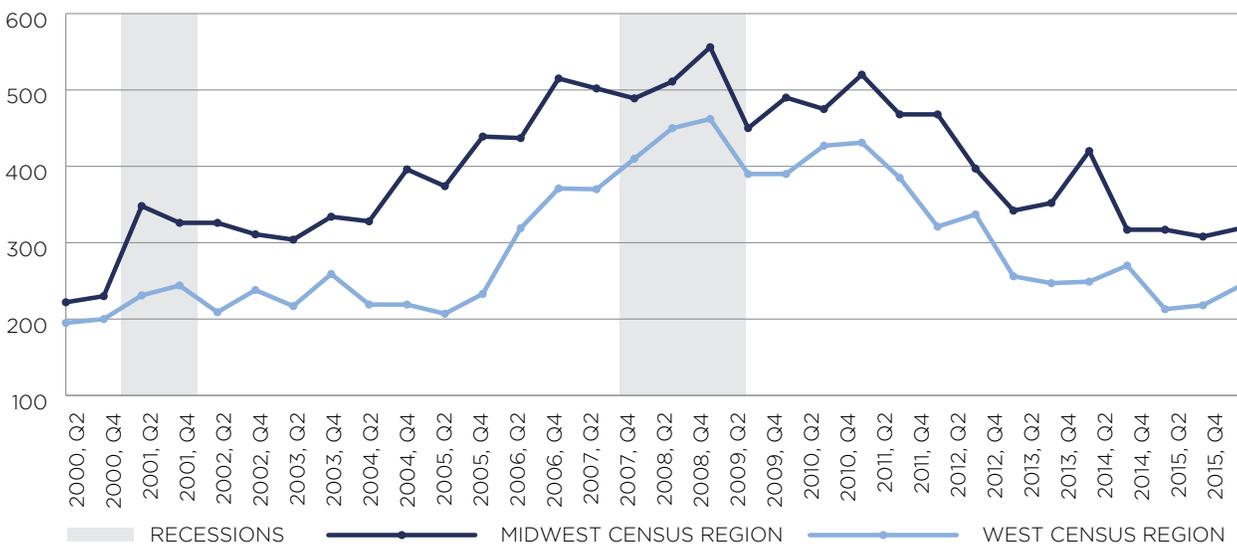


Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The Economist states that “The years before the crisis saw a flood of irresponsible mortgage lending in America. Loans were doled out to “subprime” borrowers with poor credit histories who struggled to repay them.”¹ As subprime borrowers struggled to repay their mortgages, many defaulted on their loans.³ Delinquency rates have fallen sharply, but have still not dropped to pre-recession levels.³

As delinquency rates rose sharply with the recession, so did foreclosures. With mortgage lenders suddenly owning houses rather than mortgages, there were a flood of houses on the market. The number of vacant housing units for sale has dropped back down to pre-recession levels in the West and Midwest Census Regions.⁴

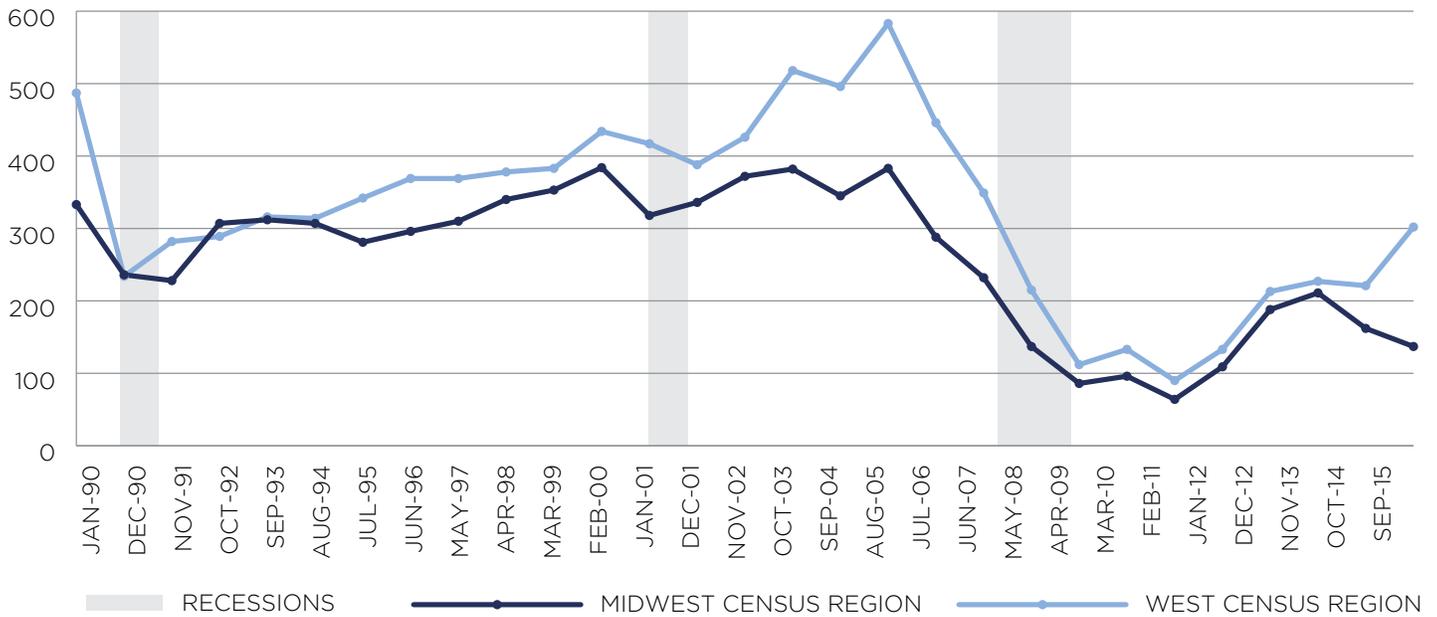
HOUSING INVENTORY ESTIMATE: VACANT HOUSING UNITS FOR SALE



Source: US Census Bureau

Another aspect of the housing market collapse and subsequent credit tightening was a sharp decline in new home building. Housing starts have not yet fully recovered from the recession.⁵

HOUSING STARTS



Source: US Census Bureau

As the charts illustrate, some aspects of the housing market were impacted more significantly than others by the recession, and some have recovered more fully than others since the recession. Nebraska has been more resilient than many other states.

SOURCES:

1. The Economist. Crash Course: The origins of the financial crisis. economist.com. [Online] September 7, 2013. [Cited: February 18, 2016.] <http://www.economist.com/news/schoolsbrief/21584534-effects-financial-crisis-are-still-being-felt-five-years-article>.
2. US Federal Housing Finance Agency. All-Transactions House Price Index. research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NES-THPI. [Online] US Federal Housing Finance Agency, February 18, 2016. [Cited: February 18, 2016.] <https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NESTHPI>.
3. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Delinquency Rate On Single-Family Residential Mortgages, Booked In Domestic Offices, All Commercial Banks. research.stlouisfed.org. [Online] February 18, 2016. [Cited: February 18, 2016.] <https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/DRSFRMACBS>.
4. US Census Bureau. Housing Inventory Estimate: Vacant Housing Units for Sale. research.stlouisfed.org. [Online] US Census Bureau, February 18, 2016. [Cited: February 18, 2016.] <https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/ESALEM-WQ176N>.
5. —. Housing Starts in Midwest Census Region. research.stlouisfed.org. [Online] February 19, 2016. [Cited: February 19, 2016.] <https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/HOUSTMW>.



FEBRUARY

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

**TOTAL OMAHA
JOBS ADDED***

161

OMAHA AREA OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NAME, JOBS ADDED		
 FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT	Baela Rose	8	120
	Chik-Fil-A (2nd location)	100	
	49th Street Theater	2	
	Freshii	10	
 RETAIL/SALES	Bag N' Save - Expansion	12	37
	Boot Barn	10	
	Scheel's Sports Equipment - Expansion	15	
 OTHER	PB7J Welding Supply - Fremont	4	4

* Total number of jobs is an estimate.

LINCOLN OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NAME
 FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT	Escape Lincoln Generation V High Vibe Café
 RETAIL/SALES	The Window & Door Store
 OTHER	Oasis Senior Advisors Ray's Lawn and Landscape

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

SOUTHEAST

CRETE

Nestle Purina - Expansion,
40-50 Jobs

NEBRASKA CITY

Scooter's
 WilliNilli Art Studio (opened Feb. 11)
 Neighborhood Closet (opened Feb. 16)

NORTHEAST

NORFOLK

Craft Inc. - New Location

MID-PLAINS

NORTH PLATTE

Groovy Granny's
 Z Clothing & Comics
 Nice & Sharp Barber
 BRM Martial Arts

SOURCES:

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

Looking for work?

Discover great jobs in Nebraska anytime and anywhere using the NEworks Mobile App.



OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: TAX PROFESSIONALS

Brandon Jones, Research Analyst

Many people around this time of the year put their tax preparer visor on, break out their calculators, their stack of papers and receipts, and do their taxes. Knowing what to claim and what not to claim, knowing tax terms like adjusted gross income (AGI), tax credit vs. deduction, standard deduction, exemption, taxable income, and withholding can be a little overwhelming. Tax preparers, accountants, and tax examiners are some of the occupations involved in tax time.

TAX PREPARERS

Tax preparers are professionals who do the taxes for individuals and small businesses. According to O*NET, “They have to interview clients to obtain additional information on taxable income and deductible expenses and allowances.”¹ The tax preparer tries to keep clients’ taxes to a minimum by using adjustments, deductions and, credits.¹

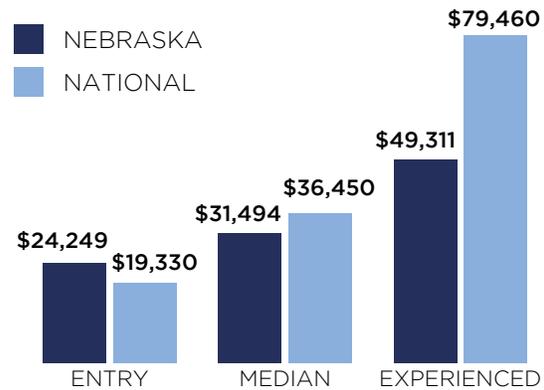
Nationally as of May 2015, the average tax preparer made a few thousand more than tax preparers in Nebraska, with a median of \$36,450 and the top 90 percent made \$79,460, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics.² In the state of Nebraska, as of the fourth quarter of 2015, an entry level tax preparer made around \$24,249 and an experienced tax preparer made around \$49,311 with the median being \$31,494.³

According to the BLS occupational employment statistics, tax preparers held an estimated 72,060 jobs in May 2015 with most of them working in the accounting, bookkeeping, tax preparation, and payroll services industry.²

ACCOUNTANTS

According to the NEworks Occupational Profile description, “Accountants and auditors prepare and examine financial records. They ensure that financial records are accurate

STATE & NATIONAL WAGES TAX PREPARERS



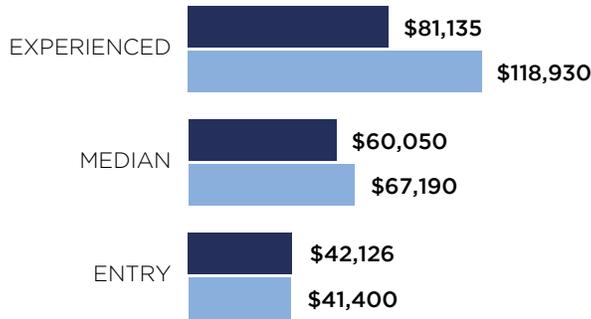
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Occupational Employment Statistics and Bureau of Labor Statistics

and that taxes are paid properly and on time. Accountants and auditors assess financial operations and work to help ensure that organizations run efficiently.”⁴

In the last quarter of 2015 the entry level wage in Nebraska was \$42,126, the median wage was \$60,050 and the experienced wage was \$81,135.⁴ In May of 2015 the national median annual wage for accountants and auditors was \$67,190. The highest 10 percent earned more than \$118,930 and the lowest 10 percent earned less than \$41,400.⁵

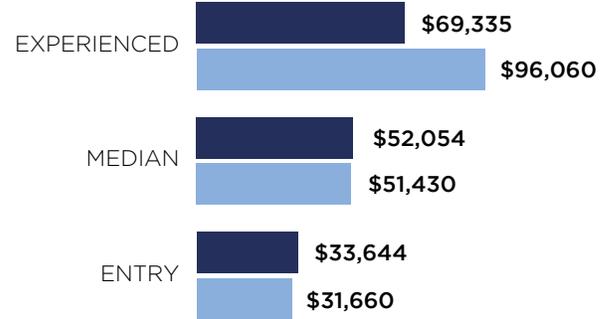
According to the BLS Occupational Handbook, “Most accountants and auditors work in offices, although some work from home. They complete much of their work on their own but will sometimes work in teams with other accountants and auditors.”⁵ Accountants and auditors held about 1.3 million jobs in 2014 with most of them working in accounting, bookkeeping, tax preparing and payroll services at 26 percent.⁵

STATE & NATIONAL WAGES ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS



■ NEBRASKA Source: Nebraska Department of Labor,
 ■ NATIONAL Occupational Employment Statistics
 and Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE & NATIONAL WAGES TAX EXAMINERS



■ NEBRASKA Source: Nebraska Department of Labor,
 ■ NATIONAL Occupational Employment Statistics
 and Bureau of Labor Statistics

TAX EXAMINERS

“Tax examiners determine tax liability or collect taxes from individuals or business firms according to prescribed laws and regulations,” according to O*NET. “They maintain knowledge of tax code changes, and accounting procedures and theory to properly evaluate financial information.”⁶

There are fewer tax examiners than tax preparers and accountants. According to the BLS Occupational Outlook Handbook, “Tax examiners and collectors, and revenue agents held about 67,900 jobs in 2014 with most of those jobs coming from the Federal government at 42%.”⁷

Nationally, in May 2015, tax examiners and revenue agents earned a median annual wage of \$51,430. The lowest 10 percent earned less than \$31,660 and the highest 10 percent earned more than \$96,060. Tax examiners and revenue agents working in Nebraska in the fourth quarter of 2015 made around \$33,644 at entry level, with a median wage of \$52,054 and an experienced wage of \$69,335. While the lower and median earnings are comparable, the wages for the top earners are much higher at the national level.^{7, 8}

Although more people are doing their own taxes with easy to use software, tax preparers, accountants and tax examiners still play a valuable role.

SOURCES:

1. O*net Code Connector (Online) 2016, Tax Preparers, <http://www.onetcodeconnector.org/ccreport/13-2082.00>
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Employment Statistics. May 2015, Tax Preparers. <http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes132082.htm>
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4. NEworks, Occupational Profile Accountants, fourth quarter of 2015, <https://networks.nebraska.gov/>
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6. O*net Code Connector (Online) 2016, Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents <http://www.onetcodeconnector.org/ccreport/13-2081.00>
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2016-17 Edition, Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents, <http://www.bls.gov/oooh/business-and-financial/tax-examiners-and-collectors-and-revenue-agents.htm>
8. NEworks, Occupational Profile Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents, fourth quarter of 2015, <https://networks.nebraska.gov/>

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

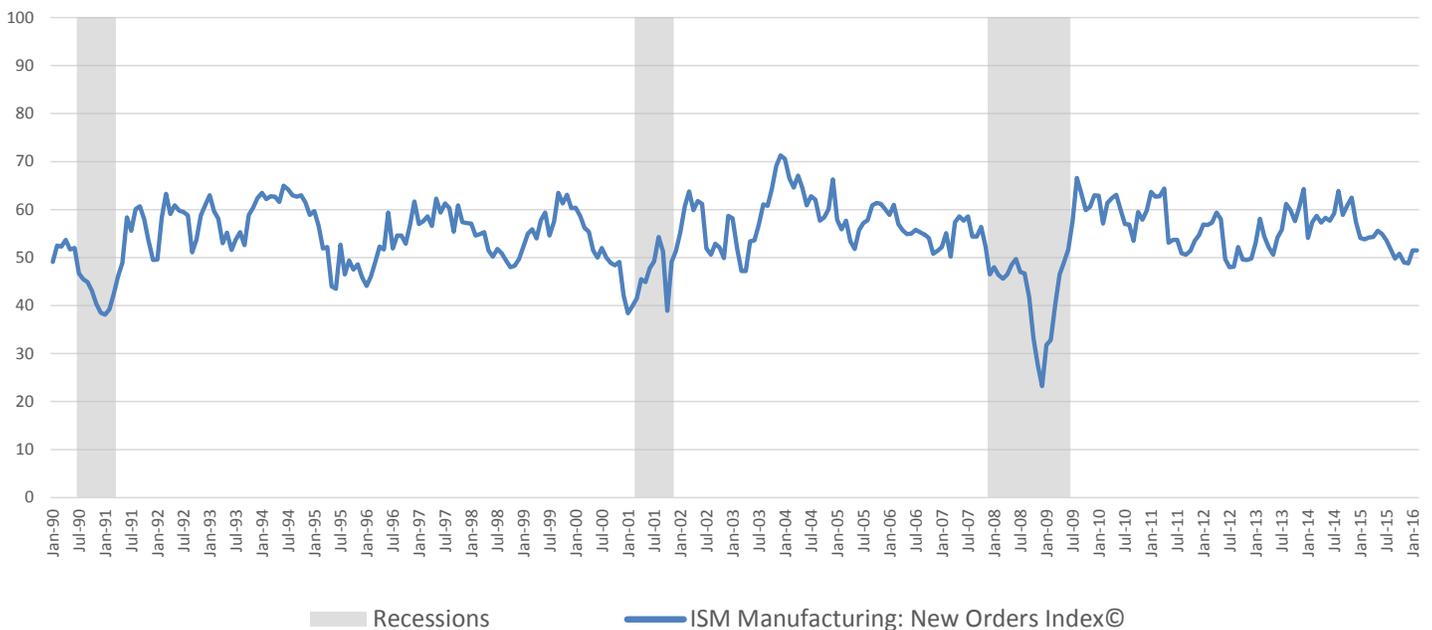
ISM® NEW ORDERS INDEX

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 in the table on the next page. This month, we'll be focusing on the ISM® New Orders Index.

According to the Conference Board, "This index reflects the levels of new orders from customers. As a diffusion index, its value reflects the number of participants reporting increased orders during the previous month compared to the number reporting decreased orders, and this series tends to lead the business cycle. When the index has a reading of greater than 50 it is an indication that orders have increased during the past month. This index, therefore, tends to lead the business cycle. ISM new orders is based on a monthly survey conducted by Insitution for Supply Management (formerly known as national Association of Puchasing Management). The Conference Board takes normalized value of this index as a measure of its contribution to LEI."¹

ISM® NEW ORDERS INDEX



Source: Institute for Supply Management.

Change Over Last Quarter/Month

METRIC	CURRENT TIME PERIOD	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	February, 2016	0.0	-	+0.6*
Initial Unemployment Claims	February, 2016	-2.6%	-	-42.4%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	January, 2016	-1.1%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	February, 2016	0.0%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	January, 2016	+3.4%	-	-
S&P 500©	February, 2016	+0.7%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	December, 2015	+1.7%	-	+1.2%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	February, 2016	+1.4%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	February, 2016	-0.3%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	January, 2016	0.2%	0.3%	-
Employment Cost Index	4th Quarter, 2015	+0.6%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	February, 2016	-0.5%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	February, 2016	0.0%	0.1%*	0.0%*
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	4th Quarter, 2015	+1.0%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	December, 2015	27.9%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	January, 2015	-\$5.53	-	-
Current Account Balance (millions of dollars)	2nd Quarter, 2015	\$7,204		

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