

# NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

AUGUST 2021 ISSUE | NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

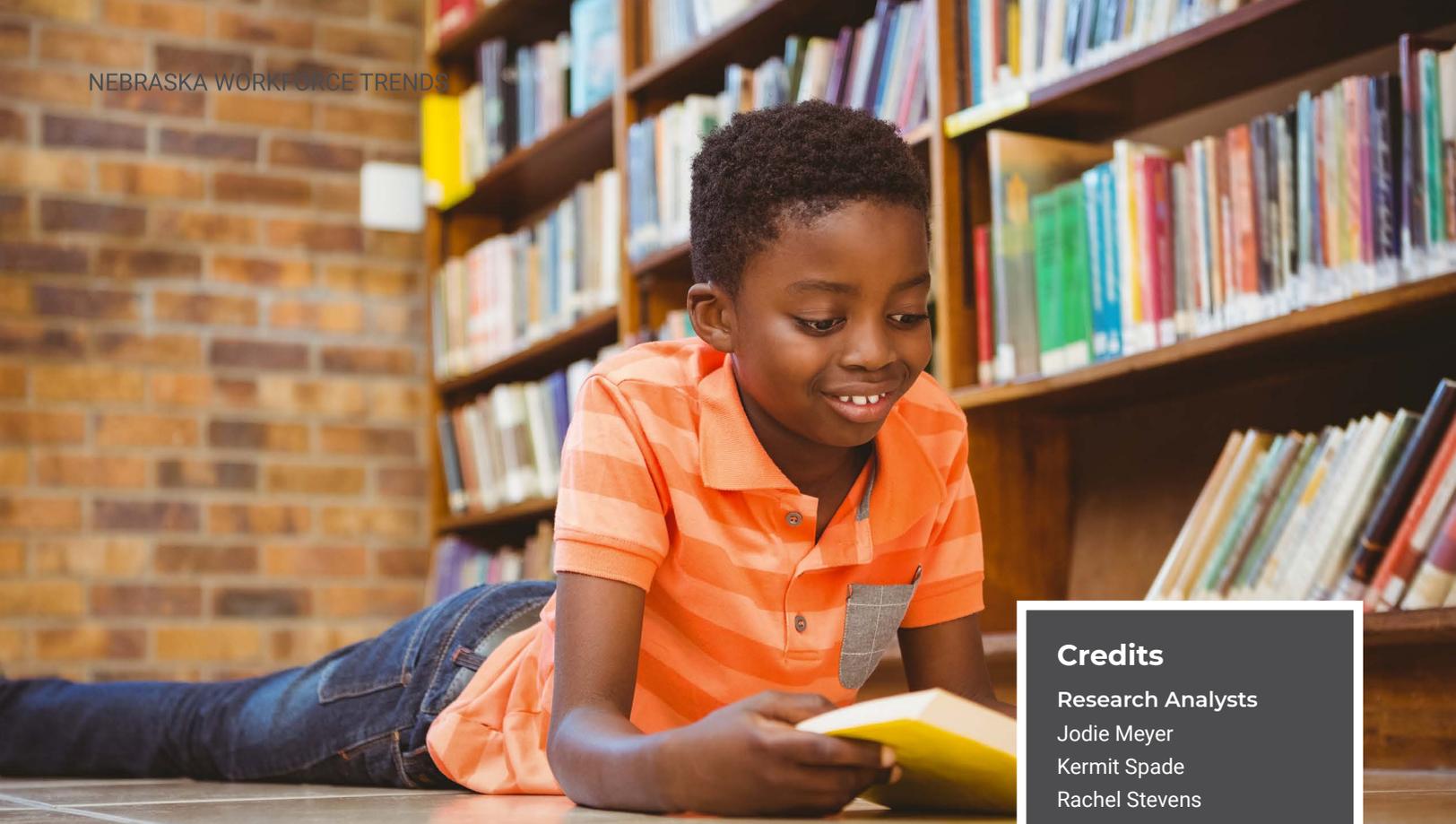


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*Labor Market Publications*  
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*Reader Feedback Survey*

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



# Openings & Expansions June

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Business Category	Business Name	Location
Administration, Support, & Management	SERVPRO (Opening)	Norfolk
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	Dome Rock Diamonds Ballfield Complex (Opening)	Gering
Food Services	Dairy Queen (Opening) Simmer Down (Opening) The Drive-Thru (Opening) The Globe Chophouse (Opening)	Schuyler Fremont Beatrice Hartington
Health Care & Social Assistance	Loving Home Services, LLC (Opening) Simple Senior Solutions (Opening)	Fremont Fremont
Manufacturing	Timpte (Expansion)	Columbus
Other Services (Except Public Admin.)	Mirage Salon & Spa (Expansion)	Norfolk
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Adorn (Opening) Minky Creations (Opening) Too Fast Supply (Opening)	Neligh Norfolk Columbus

**Source:** Nebraska Department of Labor

Openings and expansions listed are a sampling of activity reported for that month. Some activity may have occurred outside the month. If you have an opening or expansion to report, contact us at [LMI\\_NE@nebraska.gov](mailto:LMI_NE@nebraska.gov).

Photo by Jess Bailey on Unsplash



# Fast Facts: Education Occupations

Rachel Stevens, Research Analyst

**2,837**

Number of educational services jobs advertised online on NEworks on July 1, 2021. (1)

**+5.6%**

Employment growth projected within Nebraska's educational services sector between 2018 and 2028. (2)

## Nebraska Educational Services Sector Employment by Specific Industry, Q3 2020

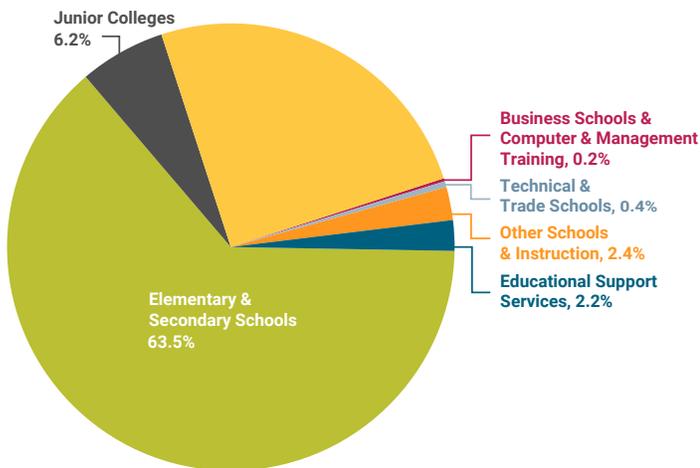


Chart Source: U.S. Census Bureau. QWI Explorer App. Q3 2020.

**79.3%**

Women's share of educational support services industry employment in Nebraska during the third quarter of 2020. (3)

**+5.9%**

Overall employment growth projected in Nebraska for educational instruction and library occupations from 2018 to 2028. Employment of preschool, primary, secondary, and special education teachers is expected to increase 5.5% during this time period, while substitute teachers' employment is projected to grow by 5.9%; postsecondary teachers by 5.8%; kindergarten, elementary, and secondary teachers by 5.6%; and librarians by 4.6% (4)

**+16.1%**

Change in the share of Nebraskans ages 25 and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment from 2010 (28.6%) to 2019 (33.2%). (4)

## Employment and Wages for Selected Non-Teaching Occupations in Nebraska Educational Services Sector, Q1 2021

Job Title	Estimated Employment (May 2020)	Average Hourly Wage (Q1 2021)	Average Annual Wage (Q1 2021)
<b>Total, All Occupations (Educational Services Sector)</b>	<b>90,120</b>	<b>\$27.49</b>	<b>\$57,184</b>
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,360	\$16.73	\$34,799
Office Clerks, General	2,050	\$16.69	\$34,731
Education Administrators, Kindergarten through Secondary	1,690	*	\$107,213
Passenger Vehicle Drivers, Except Transit and Intercity Bus Drivers	1,650	\$19.46	\$40,479
Educational, Guidance, and Career Counselors and Advisors	1,570	\$30.54	\$63,508
Coaches and Scouts	1,030	*	\$46,964
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	850	\$59.10	\$122,941
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	820	\$14.31	\$29,762
Instructional Coordinators	650	\$35.49	\$73,821
Speech-Language Pathologists	590	\$32.51	\$67,616

Table Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. Q1 2021.

\*Hourly wage data not available for some occupations.

## Employment and Wages for Preschool and K-12 Teaching Occupations in Nebraska Educational Services Sector, Q1 2021

Job Title	Estimated Employment (May 2020)	Average Annual Wage (Q1 2021)
<b>Total, All Occupations (Educational Services Sector)</b>	<b>90,120</b>	<b>\$57,184</b>
<b>Educational Instruction and Library Occupations (All)</b>	<b>54,090</b>	<b>\$58,692</b>
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	10,240	\$30,122
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	8,950	\$63,239
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	6,220	\$63,756
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	4,070	\$64,012
Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	3,850	\$39,862
Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary School	1,500	\$58,886
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	1,020	\$62,624
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	850	\$64,010
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	660	\$62,101
Career/Technical Education Teachers, Secondary School	580	\$64,666

Table Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. Q1 2021.

## Employment and Wages for Selected Postsecondary and Adult Education Teaching Occupations in Nebraska Educational Services Sector, Q1 2021

Job Title	Estimated Employment (May 2020)	Average Annual Wage (Q1 2021)
<b>Total, All Occupations (Educational Services Sector)</b>	<b>90,120</b>	<b>\$57,184</b>
<b>Educational Instruction and Library Occupations (All)</b>	<b>54,090</b>	<b>\$58,692</b>
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	2,340	\$95,649
Self-Enrichment Teachers	1,300	\$42,230
Education Teachers, Postsecondary	800	\$76,390
Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary	760	\$78,245
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	650	\$98,442
Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary	600	\$73,479
Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	580	\$88,202
Career/Technical Education Teachers, Postsecondary	580	\$67,171
Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	560	\$57,790
English Language and Literature Teachers, Postsecondary	480	\$70,097

Table Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. Q1 2021.

**+8.7%**

Rate of employment growth projected between 2018 and 2028 in Nebraska for postsecondary nursing instructors, making it the fastest-growing job by percent increase within the educational instruction and library occupational sub-group. (4)

**\$166,434**

Median annual wage for the highest-paid occupation within the educational instruction and library occupational sub-group, postsecondary law teachers, working in Nebraska during the first quarter of 2021. (5)

**19**

Number of educational instruction and library occupations classified by the Nebraska Department of Labor as H3—high wage, high skill, high demand—in 2020. These were instructional coordinators; farm and home management advisors; librarians; adult education and literacy instructors; kindergarten, elementary, middle school, and secondary special education teachers; secondary school career/technical education teachers; elementary, middle school, and secondary school teachers (except special and career/technical education); postsecondary teachers of vocational education; art, drama, and music; nursing; health specialties; biological science; and business; and postsecondary teachers, all other. (6)

### Sources:

1. Nebraska Department of Labor. NEworks. Online advertised jobs data. [Online] July 2021. [networks.nebraska.gov](http://networks.nebraska.gov).
2. Long-Term Industry Employment Projections (Statewide). [Online] July 2020. [networks.nebraska.gov](http://networks.nebraska.gov).
3. U.S. Census Bureau. QWI Explorer Application. [Online] [qwexplorer.ces.census.gov/static/explore.html](http://qwexplorer.ces.census.gov/static/explore.html).
4. Nebraska Department of Labor. Long-Term Occupation Employment Projections (Statewide). [Online] July 2020. [networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=440](http://networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=440).
5. Occupational Employment Statistics (OES). [Online] Q1 2021. [networks.nebraska.gov](http://networks.nebraska.gov).
6. High Wage, High Skill, and High Demand (H3) Occupations. [Online] July 2020. [networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=1165](http://networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=1165).



# Education Employment Projections

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

## Overview

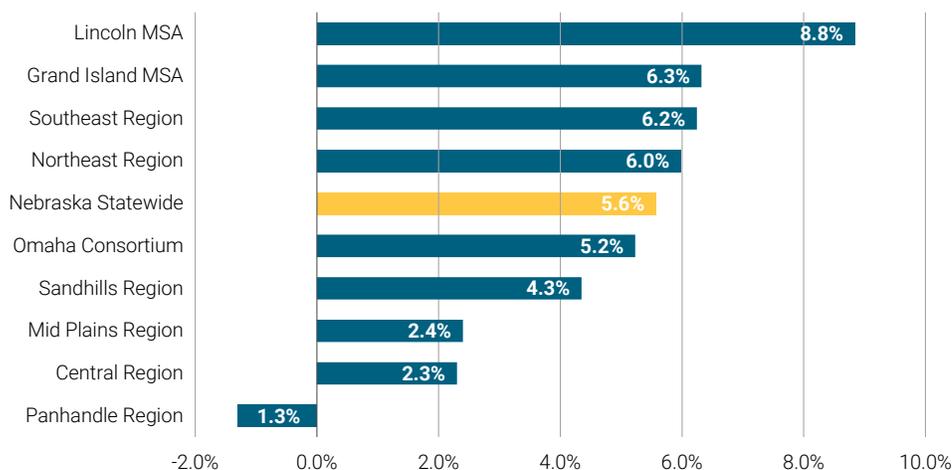
With a new school year right around the corner, employment in Nebraska's education sector is strong and projected to grow. According to the Nebraska Department of Labor (NDOL) long-term projections, employment in Nebraska's educational services industry subsector is expected to grow 5.6% statewide between 2018 and 2028, adding 5,748 jobs. Overall employment in education, training, and library occupations is projected to grow by 5.5% between 2018 and 2028 (+3,665 jobs).

## Employment Projections by Industry

The educational services industry subsector is comprised of seven industry groups that are broken down by the level and type of educational services offered by the institution. Projections data is only produced down to the subsector level. In addition, educational employment in federal, state, and local government institutions are added together for projections.

About one in ten workers in Nebraska were employed in the education subsector in 2018, representing 9.6% of total statewide employment. Education was Nebraska's largest industry subsector by employment in 2018, employing a total of 103,115 workers.

## Projected Change in Education Services Subsector Employment by Region, 2018 - 2028



**Industries are what businesses and institutions do. An employer's industry is determined by the primary processes it uses to produce goods or services. Occupations are what people do. A worker's occupation is determined by his or her primary job duties. Examples of industries include elementary and secondary schools, hospitals, and restaurants. Examples of occupations include teacher, nurse, and janitor/custodian.**

Employment in Nebraska's educational services industry subsector is projected to grow by 5.6% statewide between 2018 and 2028, adding 5,748 jobs. This is slightly faster than the 5.5% growth rate projected for all industries overall. Education is projected to grow in all regions of the state except for the Panhandle Region, where education employment is projected to decline by -1.3%, or -56 jobs. The Lincoln MSA is expected to have the swiftest growth in educational employment at 8.8%, adding 1,992 jobs.



Image by Drazen Zigic from Shutterstock

## Employment Projections by Occupation

Education employment can also be classified by occupation. The major occupational group for workers employed in education-related professions is the educational instruction, training, and library occupations group, which can be further broken down into five minor occupational groups: postsecondary teachers; preschool, primary, secondary, and special education school teachers; other teachers and instructors; librarians, curators, and archivists; and other education, training, and library occupations.

Overall employment in education, training, and library occupations is projected to grow by 5.5% between 2018 and 2028 (+3,665 jobs). Most of the subgroups within this category are projected to increase at the same rate, with preschool, primary, secondary, and special education teachers (+1,641 jobs); other education, training, and library occupations (+727 jobs); and other teachers and instructors (+561 jobs) all projected to increase by 5.5% during this time period. Postsecondary teachers are projected to add jobs the fastest at 5.8% (+679 jobs), while librarians, curators, and archivists are expected to see the slowest employment growth at 3.2% (+57 jobs).

Within these groups are 64 specific occupations. All of these occupations except one, library technicians, are projected to add jobs between 2018 and 2028. Employment of library technicians is projected to decrease by -1.3%, for a net loss of 7 jobs. Postsecondary nursing instructors and teachers are projected to see the largest percent increase at 8.7%, or 61 new jobs.

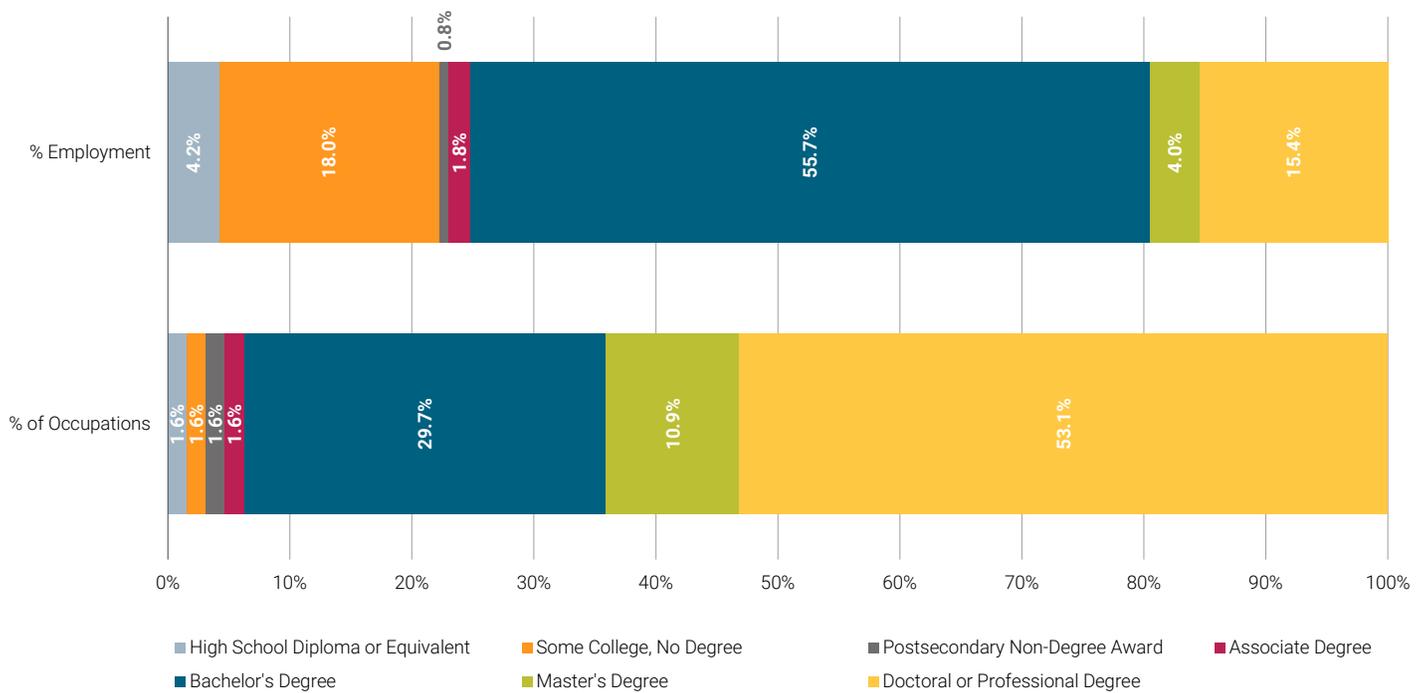
Teaching assistants are the occupation projected to experience the most numeric growth in employment during the projections period, adding 643 new jobs over the decade (+5.4%). As of 2018, teaching assistants accounted for the largest share of occupations in the education, training, and library group, making up about 18% of total employment within this category (12,012 jobs). It is therefore unsurprising that teaching assistants are also the occupation expected to have the largest average number of annual openings of any education occupation, at 1,363 openings per year from 2018 to 2028.

**Openings account for job churn in occupations, and are comprised of labor force exits, occupational transfers, and growth openings. Labor force exits come from workers leaving the workforce for reasons such as retirement, to stay at home with children, or to become a fulltime student. Occupational transfers are the result of workers getting a job in a different occupation.**

Employment trends for education, training, and library occupations observed throughout Nebraska’s nine economic regions closely followed statewide patterns in all regions except the Panhandle, where overall employment in these occupations is projected to decline by -1.3% from 2018 to 2028 (-39 jobs). Employment in education, training, and library occupations is projected to increase during this time period in the state’s other eight regions. The fastest-growing region is expected to be the Lincoln MSA at 8.6% (+1,079 jobs).

Of the 64 specific occupations that make up the educational instruction, training, and library occupations major occupational group, 34 (53.1%) typically require a doctoral or professional degree to qualify for employment. Statewide, 10,314 workers held these jobs as of 2018. Most workers employed in education occupations, however, worked in professions that typically required a bachelor’s degree ( 37,266 jobs, or 55.7% of overall employment within the educational instruction, training, and library occupations group).

### Distribution of Educational Attainment for Workers Employed in Nebraska Educational Instruction, Training, and Library Occupations, 2018



## Staffing Patterns

Educational instruction, training, and library occupations accounted for 58.7% of all employment in Nebraska's educational services industry subsector in 2018. The remaining 41.3% of employment within this subsector was made up by a wide variety of other occupations.

Office and administrative support occupations made up 9.8% of 2018 employment in the education subsector. Some of the largest occupations within this group included secretaries and administrative assistants (3.4% of subsector employment; 3,475 jobs) and general office clerks (2.7%; 2,776 jobs).

Management occupations accounted for 5.2% of education employment in 2018. Administrators were the most common occupation in this category. Elementary and secondary school administrators made up 1.8% of education subsector employment (1,866 jobs), and postsecondary education administrators made up another 1.3% (1,305 jobs).

Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations accounted for 4.5% of 2018 education employment, with janitors and cleaners making up the bulk of these jobs (3.9% of subsector employment; 3,998 jobs) as the most common non-teaching occupation found within the education subsector. Other occupations in this group working in education included landscaping and groundskeeping workers (0.3%; 283 jobs) and the supervisors of both landscaping workers (0.1%; 48 jobs) and janitors (0.3%; 315 jobs).

About 3.7% of overall education subsector employment in 2018 was made up by workers in food preparation and serving related occupations. Combined food preparation and serving workers was the largest occupation in this group, employing 1,871 workers (1.8% of subsector employment). Cooks in institutions and cafeterias was the second-largest occupation in this group, accounting for 1.0% of education employment (982 jobs).

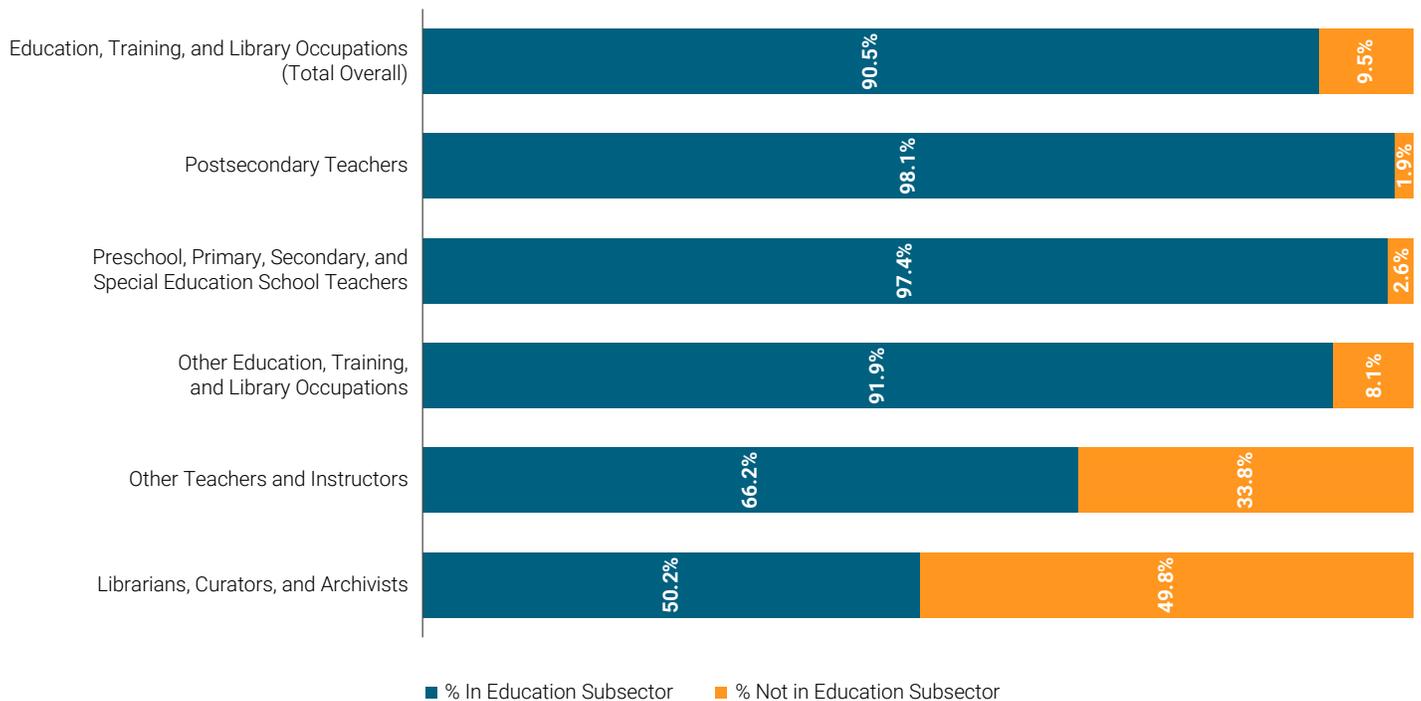
Rounding out the top occupational groups found within the education subsector was health care practitioners and technical occupations, which accounted for 2.8% of statewide education employment in 2018. Some of the largest occupations from this group found in the education subsector were speech-language pathologists (0.6%; 656 jobs) and registered nurses (0.6%; 580 jobs).



## Occupational Employment by Industry

Overall, most workers holding positions in educational instruction, training, and library occupations worked in the education industry subsector. In 2018, 90.5% of these workers worked in education, representing 60,473 workers. The remaining 9.5% worked in several other industries, the largest being social assistance (2.8%; 1,839 jobs); self-employment (2.0%; 1,350 jobs); local government, excluding education and hospitals (1.3%; 887 jobs); and religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (1.3%; 871 jobs).

### Percent of Workers in Education, Training, and Library Occupations Working in the Education Industry



Within the different minor groups comprising the education, training, and library occupations category, the overall percentage of workers working in the education subsector varied, ranging from 50.2% of librarians, curators, and archivists (883 jobs) to 98.1% of postsecondary teachers (11,475 jobs). The other industries employing librarians, curators, and archivists were local government (36.6%; 643 jobs) and museums, historical sites, and similar institutions (6.9%; 121 jobs). After education, next-most common industry employing postsecondary teachers was hospitals, at 1.2% (137 jobs).

About two-thirds of the 'other teachers and instructors' minor occupational group worked in the education subsector in 2018 (66.2%; 6,730 jobs). For jobs in this occupational group working outside of the education subsector, self-employment was most common (12.4%; 1,264 jobs). Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations employed 7.0% of other teachers (716 jobs), and another 5.2% (526 jobs) were employed in the social assistance subsector.

Over 90% of preschool, primary, secondary, and special education school teachers (97.4%; 29,121 jobs) and workers in the 'other education, training, and library occupations' minor group (91.9%; 12,264 jobs) worked in the education subsector in 2018. The #2 industry subsector employing workers in both of these occupational groups was social assistance, which accounted for 1.7% of employment for preschool, primary, secondary, and special education school teachers (517 jobs) and 5.6% of employment for other education, training, and library occupations (752 jobs).

## The Final Word

Projections data offers a glimpse into what the future may have in store for employment in the education services subsector and education, training, and library occupations. This can help employers, policymakers, educators, students, parents, and other stakeholders plan for future opportunities and needs.

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Projections data used for this article can be found online on NEworks in the following locations:

*Industry Projections:* <https://networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=439>

*Occupational Projections:* <https://networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=440>

*Staffing Patterns:* <https://networks.nebraska.gov/staffingpatterns>

*Occupational Employment by Industry:* <https://networks.nebraska.gov/iomatrix>

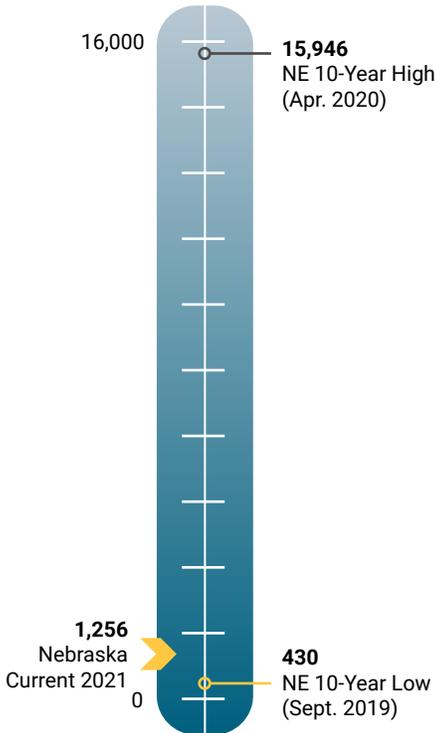
*Photo by ThisisEngineering RAEng on Unsplash*

# Economic Indicators: July

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

## Initial Unemployment Claims

Monthly Avg. Number of Claims per Week (Regular State Benefits)



**DOWN**  
-76.5%

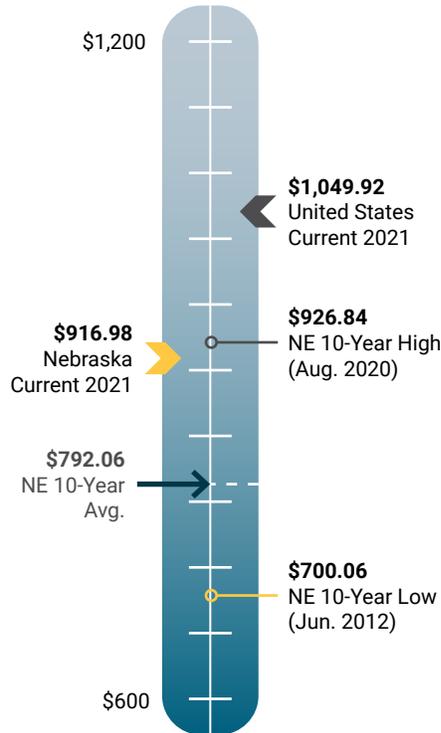
NE Vs. Last Year

**DOWN**  
-0.9%

NE Vs. Last Month

## Avg. Weekly Earnings

All Private Employees Not Seasonally Adjusted



**UP**  
+0.2%

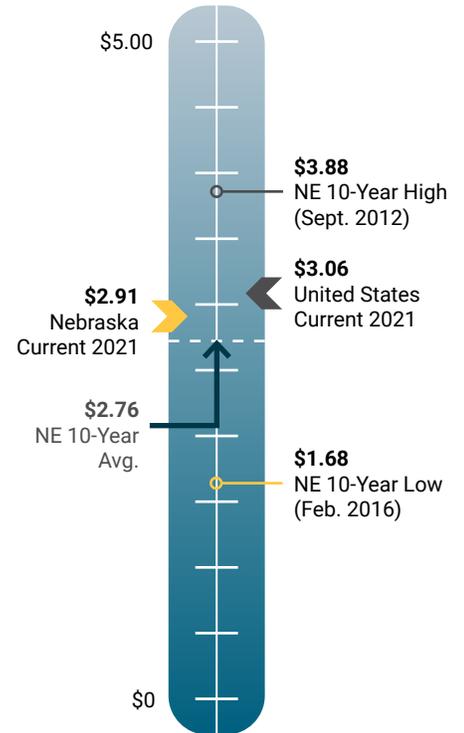
NE Vs. Last Year

**DOWN**  
-0.6%

NE Vs. Last Month

## Gas Prices

Avg. Retail Price per Gallon (Regular-Grade Unleaded Gasoline)



**UP**  
+48.5%

NE Vs. Last Year

**UP**  
+1.0%

NE Vs. Last Month

**393,416 - United States Current 2021**

An initial claim is a request for determination of UI program eligibility filed by an unemployed individual following a separation from an employer. It can serve as an indicator of emerging labor market conditions in the area.<sup>1</sup>

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: July 2021.]

NE- U.S. Employment & Training Administration. *Initial Claims in Nebraska (NEICLAIMS)*. Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/NEICLAIMS>.

U.S.- U.S. Employment & Training Administration. *Initial Claims (ICNSA)*. Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/ICNSA>.

Average weekly earnings represents the mean pay received by workers for services performed over the course of one week.<sup>2</sup>

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: July 2021.]

NE- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *State and Area Employment, Hours, & Earnings. Average Weekly Earnings of All Employees, In Dollars. Nebraska (Statewide): Total Private, Not Seasonally Adjusted*. Series ID SMU31000000500000011.

<https://data.bls.gov/PDQWeb/sm>.

U.S.- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Employment, Hours, & Earnings from the Current Employment Statistics Survey (National). Average Weekly Earnings of All Employees: Total Private, Not Seasonally Adjusted*. Series ID CES0500000011.

<https://data.bls.gov/PDQWeb/ce>.

This figure represents the average price consumers paid at the pump for a gallon of regular-grade, unleaded gasoline during the specified timeframe.

The main components affecting the retail price of gasoline are crude oil prices; costs and profits associated with refining, distribution, and marketing; fluctuations in supply and demand; and federal, state, and local taxes.<sup>3</sup>

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: July 2021.]

NE- Nebraska Energy Office. *Average Monthly Retail Motor Gasoline Prices in Nebraska. Regular Unleaded*. [http://www.neo.ne.gov/statshtml/97.htm#regular\\_unleaded](http://www.neo.ne.gov/statshtml/97.htm#regular_unleaded).

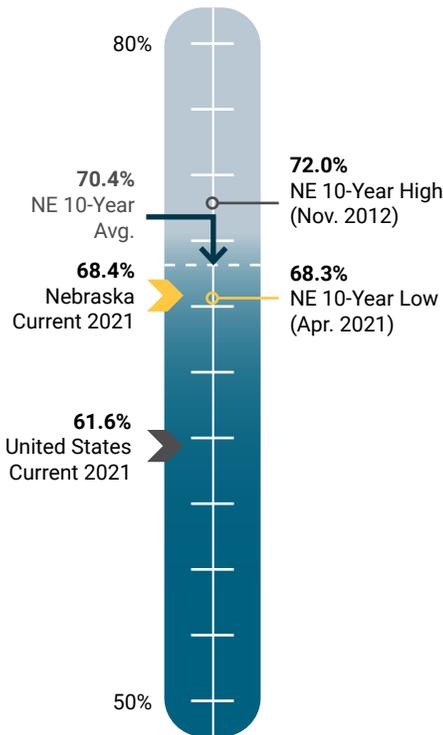
U.S.- U.S. Energy Information Administration. *U.S. Regular All Formulations Retail Gasoline Prices*. [https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/PET\\_PRI\\_GND\\_A\\_EPMR\\_PTE\\_DPGAL\\_M.htm](https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/PET_PRI_GND_A_EPMR_PTE_DPGAL_M.htm).

# Economic Indicators: July

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

## Labor Force Participation Rate

Seasonally Adjusted



**DOWN**  
-3.0%

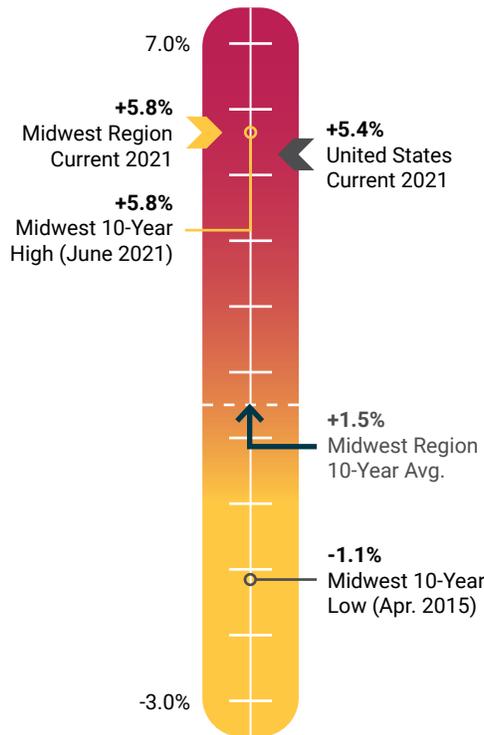
NE Vs. Last Year

**UP**  
+0.1%

NE Vs. Last Month

## Consumer Price Index

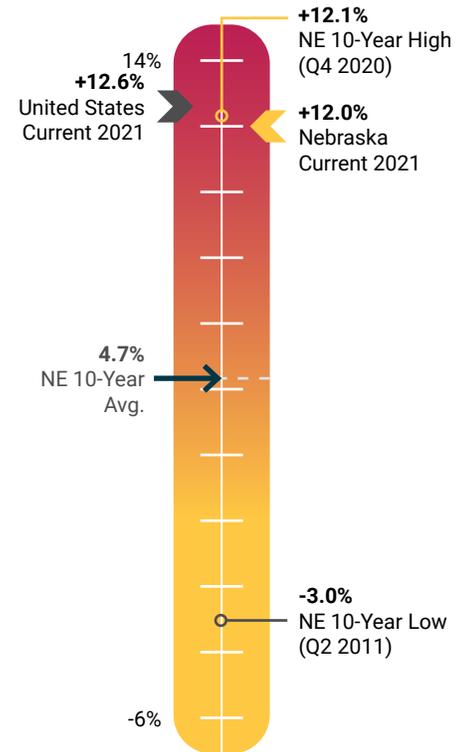
12-Month % Change  
Not Seasonally Adjusted



All Urban Consumers:  
All Items Index 1982-1984 = 100

## Housing Prices

4-Quarter % Change  
Seasonally Adjusted



FHFA Purchase-Only  
Housing Price Index

The labor force is comprised of all persons age 16 and over in the civilian, noninstitutional population who are either employed or unemployed but available for work and actively seeking employment. It excludes people doing unpaid homemaking or volunteer work, retired people, and people who are not employed and not actively seeking work. The labor force participation rate measures the labor force as a percentage of the total civilian, noninstitutional population, age 16 and over.<sup>1</sup>

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: July 2021.]  
**NE-** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Labor Force Participation Rate for Nebraska (LBSSA31)*. Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LBSSA31>.  
**U.S.-** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate (CIVPART)*. Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CIVPART>.

The consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for goods and services. It is used to determine the real purchasing power of consumers' dollars, and as a measure of inflation.<sup>6</sup>

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: July 2021.]  
**NE-** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items in Midwest (CUUR0200SA0)*. Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CUUR0200SA0#0>.  
**U.S.-** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items (CPIAUCNS)*. Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CPIAUCNS>.

The housing price index (HPI) measures the movement of single-family house prices, based on purchases involving conventional mortgages purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. "Four-quarter" change is relative to the same quarter one year earlier. HPI data are often considered useful for estimating housing affordability and projecting future changes in mortgage default rates.<sup>5</sup>

**Data Source:** [Retrieved: July 2021.]  
 Federal Housing Finance Agency. *Housing Price Index Datasets. Quarterly Data: Purchase-Only Indexes*. <https://www.fhfa.gov/DataTools/Downloads/Pages/House-Price-Index-Datasets.aspx#qpo>



*Labor market information is updated continuously. For the latest data, contact us at 800-876-1377 or email [lmi\\_ne@nebraska.gov](mailto:lmi_ne@nebraska.gov).*

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