

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

Click & Drag Here to turn the page


NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

.....
JAN 2015

Feature - WORKER FATALITIES
Graduate Outcomes - PERU STATE COLLEGE
Map Facts - THE STATE OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

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

Taylor Colt



Follow the Nebraska Department of Labor on Social Media



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 3** NOV UNEMPLOYMENT DATA
- 4** GRADUATE OUTCOMES
- 6** FAST FACTS
- 9** MAP FACTS
- 12** OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS
- 14** WORKER FATALITIES
- 18** ECONOMIC INDICATORS

HELPFUL LINKS

Unemployment in Brief

Monthly Unemployment Rate

Previous Issues

NEworks

Glossary

NOVEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)
 November Unemployment Rate: 2.1%
 November Total Non-farm: 190,642
 Manufacturing: 13,930
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 635 (1.8%)
 Education & Health Services: 182 (0.6%)

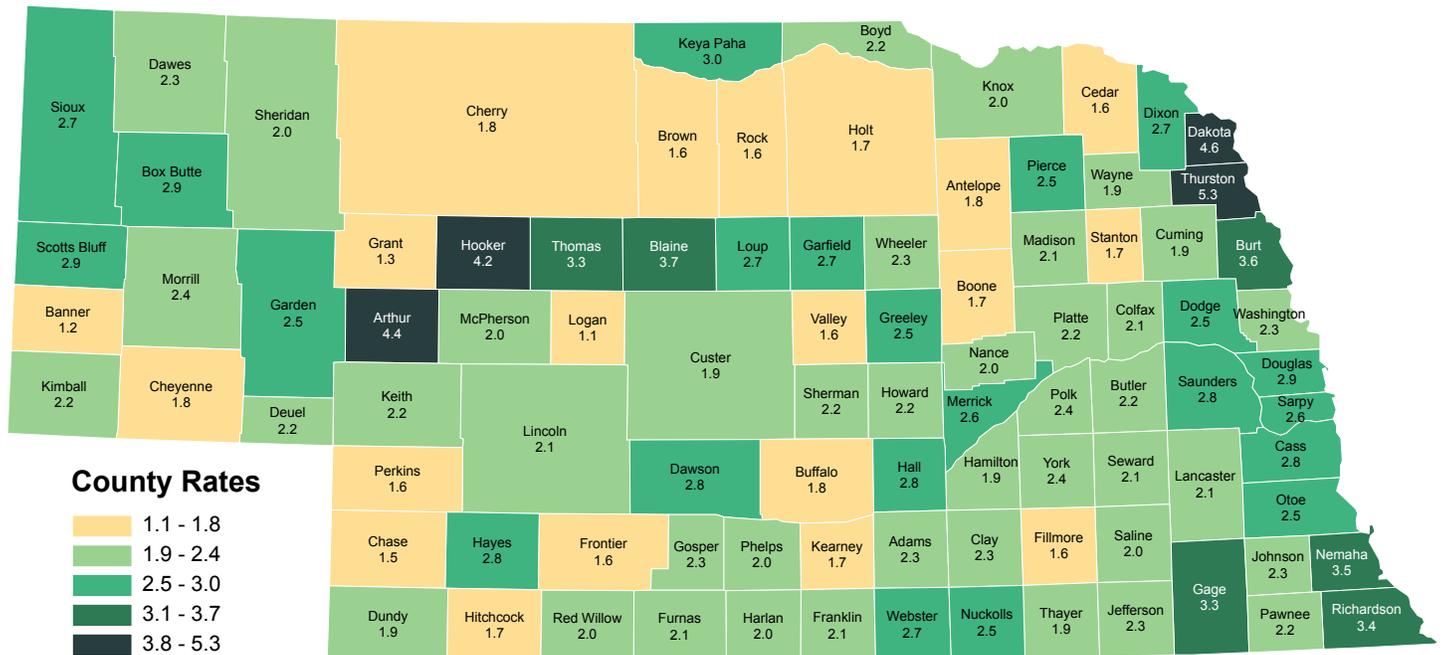
OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)
 November Unemployment Rate: 3.0%
 November Total Non-farm: 484,875
 Manufacturing: 32,523
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 1,001 (1.0%)
 Financial Activities: 299 (0.7%)

NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)
 November Total Non-farm: 996,196
 Manufacturing: 97,300

Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
 November Unemployment Rate: 3.1%
 Change (OTM): -0.3%
 Change (OTY): -0.6%

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)
 Central: 2.0%
 Grand Island: 2.6%
 Mid Plains: 2.2%
 Northeast: 2.5%
 Panhandle: 2.5%
 Sandhills: 1.9%
 Southeast: 2.6%

NOVEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY



Sources:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics Program (CES)
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

GRADUATE OUTCOMES: PERU STATE

Mary Findlay, Research Analyst

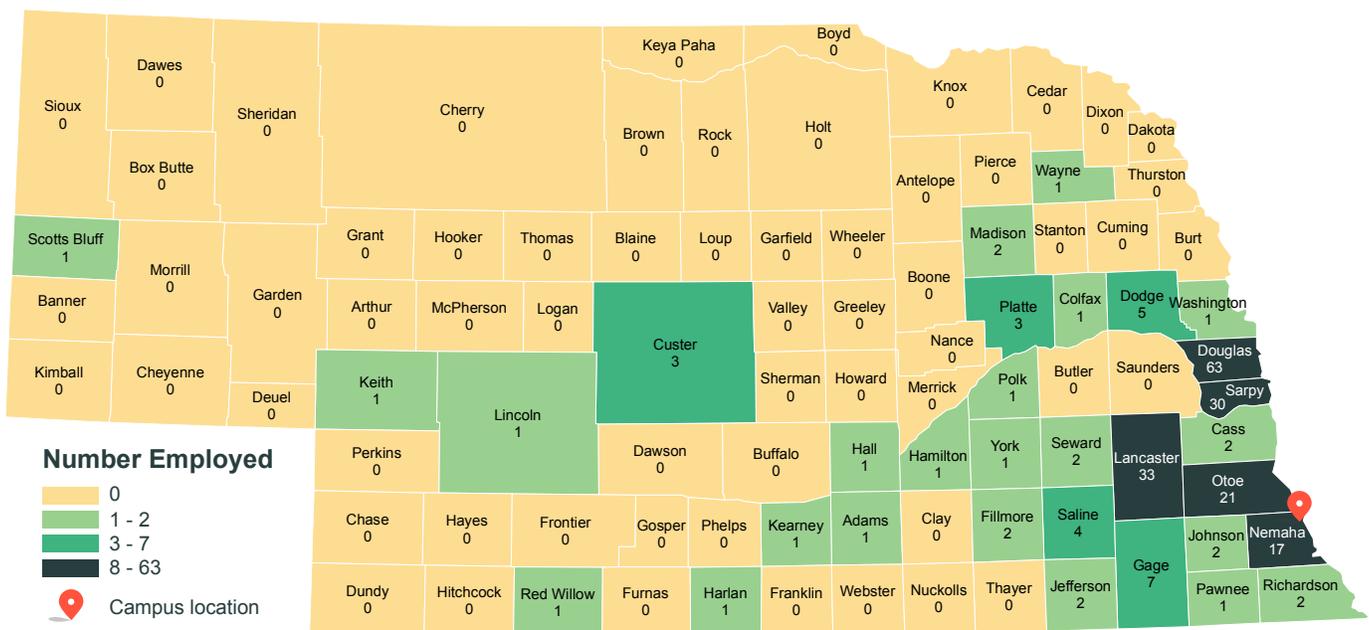


Photo courtesy of Peru State College

There were 422 Peru State College graduates between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. Of these graduates, 275 (65 percent) were working in Nebraska in the first quarter of 2013, a 5 percent increase over the previous year. More than half of the graduates (64 percent) were female, with 69 percent working in the state, while 59 percent of male graduates were employed in the state.

There was at least one graduate employed in 32 of the state's 93 counties. Douglas County had the highest graduate employment with 63 followed by Lancaster County with 33 and Sarpy County with 30; combined, these three counties comprised 59 percent of graduate employment.

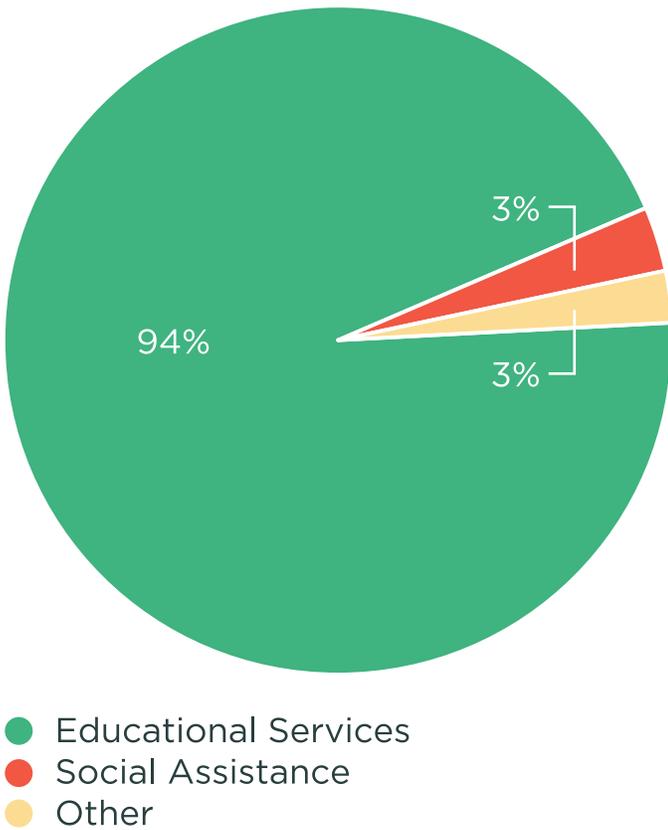
PERU STATE GRADUATES BY COUNTY



INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Over half (60 percent) of the graduates working in the state were employed in the educational services industry. Public administration (5 percent) had the next highest percentage. These totals included graduates from all fields of study who were employed in these industries. The highest industry average annual wage was found in the utilities industry, where the 8 graduates working in the state averaged \$68,783. The 9 graduates employed in the finance and insurance industry had the second highest discloseable average annual wage of \$52,963. These averages included graduates from all degree levels.

NUMBER OF EDUCATION GRADUATES BY EMPLOYING INDUSTRY



The education industry employed 94 percent of graduates with an education major. The chart shows the industries in which education graduates were employed. The “other” category includes finance and insurance; management of companies and enterprises; public administration and retail trade. Each of these industries employed one education graduate.

FIELDS OF STUDY AND EMPLOYMENT

Overall, master’s degree graduates in teacher education and professional development, specific subject areas, had the highest number (38) of graduates working in the state followed by bachelor’s degree graduates in elementary education with 34.

There were 9 degrees/fields of study with more than 80 percent of the graduates working in the state. A total of 63 students graduated from these programs, with 56 graduates working in the state in the first quarter of 2013. Seven degrees/fields of study had 100 percent of graduates working in the state; however, all of these degrees/fields of study had 3 or fewer graduates.

FIELDS OF STUDY AND WAGES

Three of the top five highest wages by field of study were earned by master’s degree graduates. The top average annual discloseable wage was earned by the 8 master’s degree graduates in entrepreneurship with \$55,046. The second highest wage was earned by teacher education and professional development, specific subject areas, master’s degree graduates with \$50,332.

For more graduate outcomes information, contact the Nebraska Department of Labor’s Office of Labor Market Information or view the annual report by clicking the Publications link at <https://neworks.nebraska.gov/>.

FAST FACTS AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

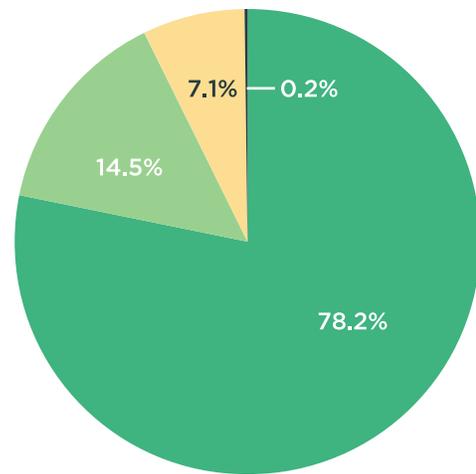
Earlier this month, the Census Bureau released their latest findings from the American Community Survey (ACS). “The American Community Survey is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year.” (1)

Although survey results are released annually, more accurate results are released at defined intervals. The 5-year estimates include averaged data from the previous 5 years for a specific location. The 5-year estimates are the most accurate American Community Survey data available from the Census at the time of release.

Selected Nebraska results from the newly-released 2009 -2013 5-year estimates are below. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

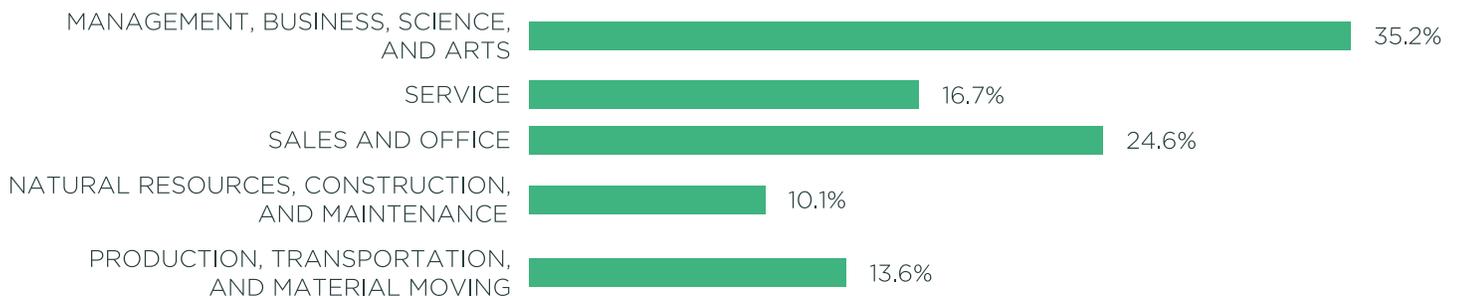
CLASS OF WORKER

- PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS
- GOVERNMENT WORKERS
- SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS IN OWN BUSINESS, NOT INCORPORATED
- UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS

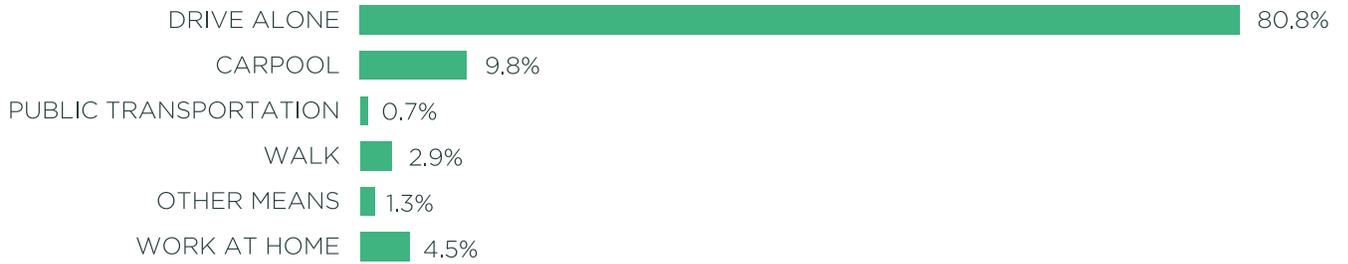


NEBRASKA POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER: **1,431,428**

OCCUPATIONS

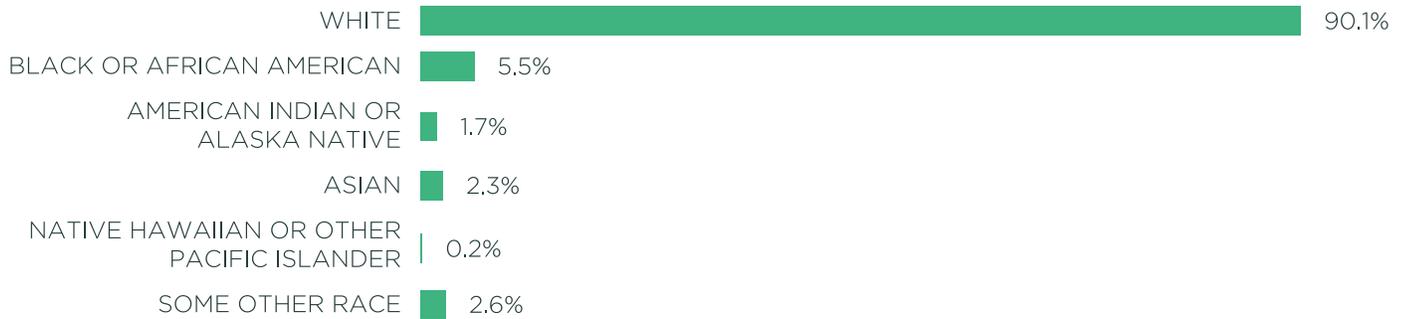


COMMUTING TO WORK (WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER)

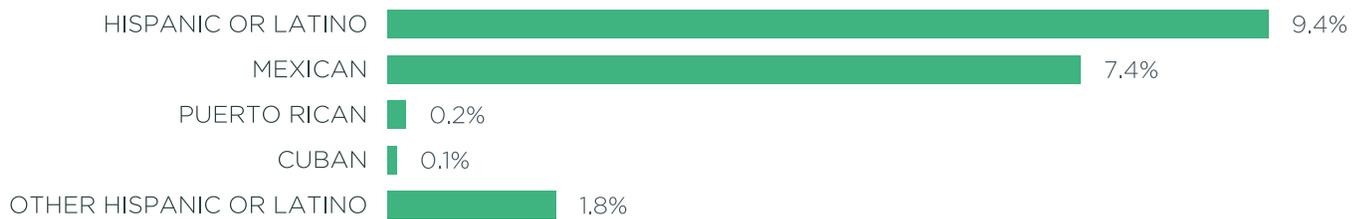


TOTAL POPULATION: **1,841,625**

RACE



ETHNICITY

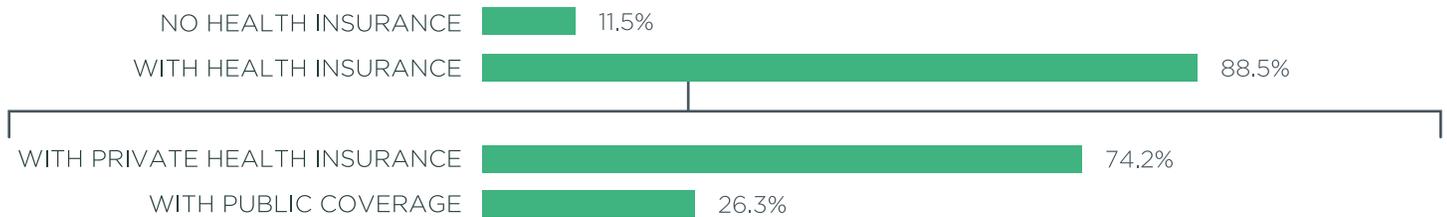


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: **\$51,672**

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WHOSE INCOMES WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE



Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Census.gov. [Online] [Cited: December 29, 2014.] http://www.census.gov/acs/www/about_the_survey/american_community_survey/.
2. U.S. Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. Census.gov. [Online] [Cited: December 29, 2014.] <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>.

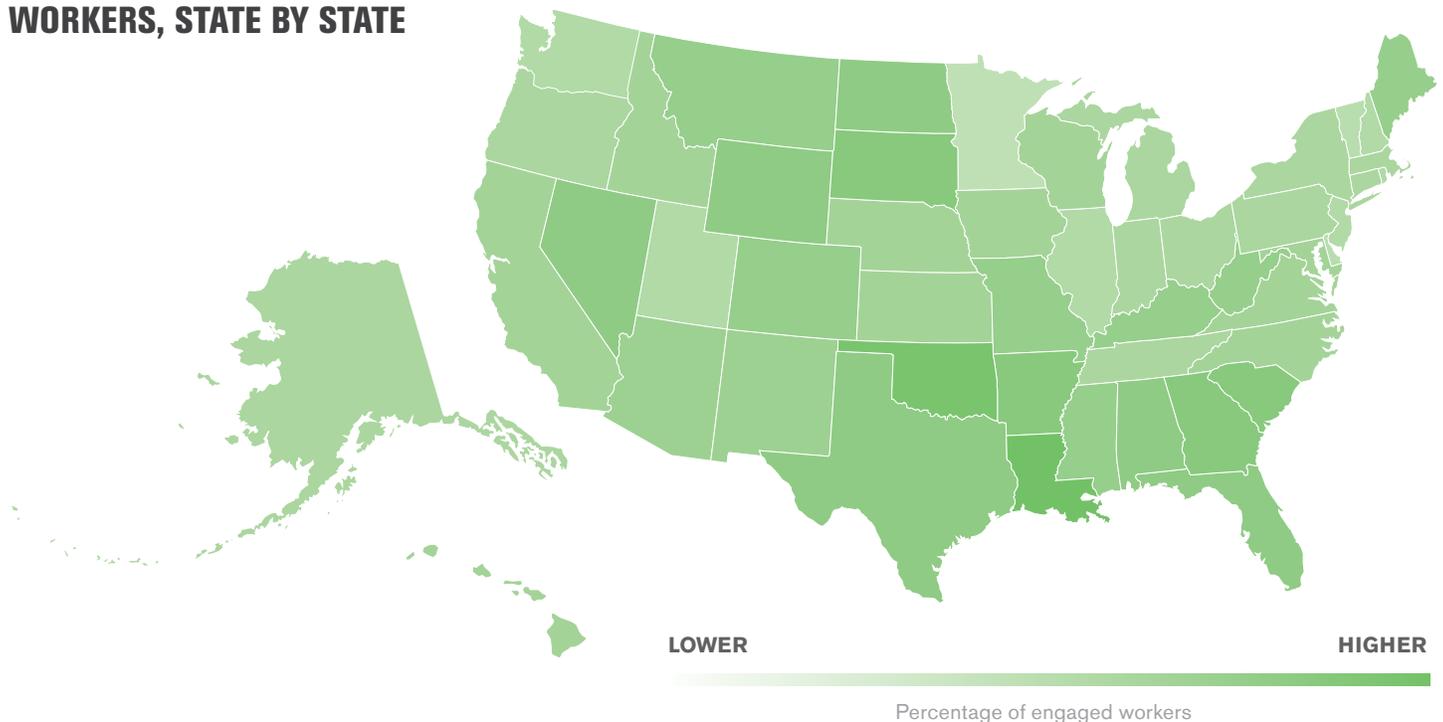
MAP FACTS THE STATE OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

Jennifer Gildersleeve, Research Analyst

Recent surveys of the Lincoln area have suggested what many might have guessed already: workers want to be compensated at a rate that employers aren't necessarily willing to pay. This is reasonable, of course. Almost everybody would like more money, while businesses need to carefully watch their labor costs to stay profitable.

Many businesses have opted to offer alternative forms of compensation, such as perks like free lunches, on-site gyms, and company vehicles, among others, as a way to attract and retain top talent. While these alternatives to salary increases seem appealing and may help reduce turnover, recent studies from Gallup indicate that "indulging employees is no substitute for engaging them." By prioritizing employee engagement, organizations may stand to reap tremendous benefits.

ENGAGEMENT AMONG WORKERS, STATE BY STATE



Source: Copyright © 2013 Gallup, Inc. All rights reserved. The content is used with permission; however, Gallup retains all rights of republication.

ENGAGEMENT LEVELS, BY STATE							
	ACTIVELY DISENGAGED	NOT ENGAGED	ENGAGED		ACTIVELY DISENGAGED	NOT ENGAGED	ENGAGED
Louisiana	15.9%	47.1%	37.0%	Maryland	17.9%	52.3%	29.8%
Oklahoma	15.1%	49.1%	35.8%	Kansas	17.3%	53.0%	29.7%
South Dakota	17.1%	48.6%	34.3%	Virginia	16.6%	53.7%	29.7%
Georgia	17.1%	48.9%	34.0%	Idaho	14.1%	56.2%	29.7%
Arkansas	18.5%	47.6%	33.9%	Wisconsin	19.0%	51.4%	29.6%
South Carolina	17.8%	48.6%	33.6%	Tennessee	18.9%	51.8%	29.4%
Texas	16.8%	49.8%	33.4%	Massachusetts	17.9%	52.9%	29.2%
Nevada	17.4%	49.7%	32.9%	Alaska	18.4%	52.6%	29.0%
Wyoming	16.9%	50.3%	32.8%	Ohio	19.1%	51.9%	29.0%
Alabama	18.0%	49.2%	32.8%	Michigan	19.6%	51.7%	28.7%
North Dakota	16.9%	50.4%	32.6%	New York	19.6%	51.7%	28.6%
Florida	18.8%	48.7%	32.5%	Pennsylvania	20.0%	51.5%	28.6%
Mississippi	18.2%	49.6%	32.2%	District of Columbia	15.9%	55.6%	28.5%
Colorado	17.7%	50.1%	32.2%	Oregon	17.0%	54.5%	28.5%
Kentucky	19.8%	48.2%	32.1%	Connecticut	20.2%	51.3%	28.5%
West Virginia	19.3%	49.0%	31.7%	Indiana	18.8%	52.7%	28.5%
Missouri	17.4%	50.9%	31.7%	New Jersey	20.0%	51.7%	28.3%
Montana	14.7%	53.7%	31.6%	Utah	17.0%	54.8%	28.2%
Maine	18.5%	50.0%	31.5%	Washington	17.5%	54.7%	27.8%
New Mexico	17.2%	51.9%	31.0%	Rhode Island	21.0%	51.2%	27.7%
Arizona	18.6%	50.6%	30.8%	Illinois	19.5%	52.8%	27.7%
North Carolina	17.5%	52.2%	30.3%	New Hampshire	17.1%	55.4%	27.5%
Iowa	18.6%	51.2%	30.2%	Delaware	18.2%	54.4%	27.4%
California	17.1%	52.7%	30.2%	Vermont	19.7%	53.4%	26.9%
Hawaii	15.0%	55.0%	30.0%	Minnesota	18.4%	55.9%	25.7%
Nebraska	15.6%	54.4%	30.0%				

Source: Copyright © 2011 Gallup, Inc. All rights reserved. The content is used with permission; however, Gallup retains all rights of republication.

ENGAGEMENT BY STATE AND OCCUPATION

According to Gallup, 30 percent of Nebraska’s workers are currently engaged at their place of employment. Nebraska ranks 26th in the nation in employee engagement. Louisiana is ranked first with 37 percent of its workforce estimated to be engaged. Minnesota has the fewest engaged workers: just 25.7 percent. Rhode Island had the highest percentage of actively disengaged workers with 21 percent, while Idaho has the lowest percentage of actively disengaged workers: 14.1 percent.

The most engaged occupations nationwide in 2012 were managers, executives, and officials with 36 percent of this group engaged at work. Physicians were the second most engaged at 34 percent. Those working in manufacturing or production were the least engaged in 2012, with 24 percent in this category engaged. Transportation workers had the highest percentage of actively disengaged employees in 2012: 28 percent.

EFFECTS OF ENGAGEMENT

Gallup notes that engaged employees “work with passion and feel a profound connection to their company. They drive innovation and move the organization forward.” Employee engagement is a significant predictor of organizational performance. The difference between those who are the most engaged and least engaged is striking: Business/work units that scored in the top quartile of engagement had a median difference of 21 percent greater productivity, 25 percent less turnover (high-turnover organizations), 65 percent less turnover (low-turnover organizations), 22 percent increase in profitability, and 37 percent decrease in absenteeism than those units that scored in the bottom quartile of engagement.

According to a 2013 analysis, the profits of companies experiencing low engagement levels grew 13.3 percent less than the average in their sector over the prior year, while companies with high engagement levels enjoyed a 1.9 percent average boost in profit growth over the average in their sector over the prior year. Companies with high sustainable engagement (which includes additional efforts to enable and energize their employees) enjoyed a 5.2 percent average increase in growth over their sector average. (2) All of that growth allows organizations to outperform their competition on Wall Street as well. According to Gallup, organizations with an average of 9.3 engaged employees for every actively disengaged employee in 2010-11 experienced 147 percent higher earnings per share compared to their competition in 2011-2012.

INCREASING ENGAGEMENT

According to Gallup, managers are the most powerful influence on workers’ engagement levels. It is important for managers to focus on the positive: 61 percent of those who said their supervisor focuses on their strengths or positive characteristics were engaged, compared to 45 percent of workers who said their supervisor focuses on their weaknesses or negative characteristics. Additionally, 22 percent of workers who had managers who focused on their negative aspects were actively disengaged at work. In other words, those who work for negative managers instead of more encouraging managers are more likely to hinder their organization’s goals instead of help reach them.

Managers are beginning to get the message: In a recent Harvard survey of business leaders, 71 percent of respondents said that employee engagement was very important to reaching overall organizational success, a higher percent than those who listed productivity, quality improvement and ability to innovate. The same study also indicated that recognition given to high performers was listed as the most impactful employee engagement driver with 72 percent of managers/executives ranking it as very important to achieving overall organizational success (3) Recognizing discretionary efforts and improving the employee-manager relationship might be a few of the most simple, effective ways for direct supervisors and other company leadership to start increasing employee engagement in their organizations today.

Sources:

1. Gallup, Inc., State of the American Workplace, 2013. <http://www.gallup.com/services/178514/state-american-workplace.aspx>
2. Towers-Watson, The Power of Three: Taking Engagement to New Heights. August 2013. <http://www.towerswatson.com/en/Insights/IC-Types/Survey-Research-Results/2011/02/The-Power-of-Three--Taking-Engagement-to-New-Heights>
3. Harvard Business Review, The Impact of Employee Engagement on Performance. 2013. https://hbr.org/resources/pdfs/comm/achievers/hbr_achievers_report_sep13.pdf



Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

OMAHA

1415 JOBS IN THE OMAHA AREA

OPENINGS	TYPE OF BUSINESS	JOB #	SOURCE OF INFO
Daisy Jones' Locker	Boutique	4	Omaha Chamber of Commerce
North Central Council of Carpenters	Training Center	5	OCC
Hilton Home2Suites	Hotel	20	OCC
Dunkin' Donuts (72nd)	Donut shop	10	OCC
Pure Barre (2)	Fitness studios	20	OCC
GY6 Solutions	Security solutions	30	OCC
Project Hope	Food pantry	3	OCC
Beansmith Coffee	Café and retail shop	5	OCC
Buckle	Retail clothing	10	OCC
Miracle-Ear	Hearing office	4	OCC
SignIT	Signs	5	OCC
Heartland B-cycle	Bike stations	1	OCC
Lela Neve Auditorium	Auditorium	2	OCC
Lipstick Stain Boutique	Boutique	3	OCC
Toppers Pizza Store	Pizzeria	30	OCC
Three Clothing Boutique	Clothing boutique	5	OCC
Cross Training Center	Employment education	10	OCC
Corkscrew Wine & Cheese	Wine bar	10	OCC
Little España	Tapas restaurant	10	OCC
Fidelity Natl. Title Group	Title company	4	OCC
Pinpoint Holdings	Design and engineering	10	OCC
Phase III Construction	Road construction	5	OCC
Nearly Naked Lingerie	Lingerie boutique	5	OCC
Zounds	Hearing aids & Accessories	4	OCC
Walmart (N. 16th)	Retail	300	OCC
Tabor Grocery	Grocery store	25	OCC
Scissors & Scotch	Salon & spa	10	OCC
Huckleberry's Coffee	Coffee shop	5	OCC
Tom & Chee	Restaurant	15	Omaha World Herald
Kleveland Clothing Store	Retail clothing	10	OWH
Arbor Bank	Bank	15	OWH
Vera Bradley	Retail at outlet mall	5	OWH
BareMinerals Makeup	Cosmetic store at outlet mall	5	OWH
B2B Kids Resale	Resale kids apparel	6	OWH

EXPANSIONS

Performance Auto Group
Drake-Williams Steel
Lozier Corp.
Fun-Plex
Omaha Print
BuilderTrend
Universal Info Services
Lindsay Corp
West Corp.

PROJECT

Acquired Stan Olson dealership
Converted to employee ownership
Acquired 3 plants
Expansion of water park
Purchased creative & adverts co
New offices
Expanded office space
Acquired Elecsys Corp
Expanding SchoolReach Program

JOB

0
0
650
0
0
0
0
125
0

SOURCE OF INFO

Omaha World Herald
OWH
OWH
OWH
OWH
OWH
OWH
OWH
OWH

SOUTHEAST

FAIRBURY

- M & D Auto Service (expansion)

FALLS CITY

- Kobza Dental Clinic
- McPeak Optometry
- Golden Star Sausage Co.

Nebraska City

- Workhorst Manufacturing and Tuck Sales
- KR Creative

YORK

- Marla's Choice Consignment
- Urgent Care

TECUMSEH

- Tecumseh Poultry (expansion)
-

NORTHEAST

NORFOLK

- Dream Boutique
- Nebraska Studio Gallery

WISNER

- Sylver Spoon

PANHANDLE

SCOTTSBLUFF

- Grace (cafe)
- Rue 21 (clothing)

SIDNEY

- Blue Rooster (cafe)

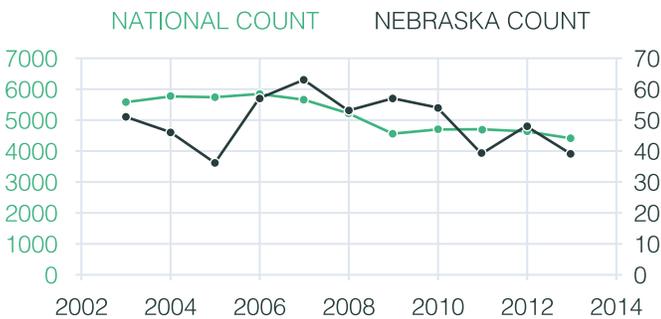
WORKER FATALITIES

Kristin Derenge, Research Analyst

Effective January 1, 2015, OSHA requires that employers report all work-related fatalities within 8 hours. Thankfully, worker fatalities are very rare. The most recent data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that there are only 3.2 worker fatalities in the US for every 100,000 full-time workers. BLS data shows which occupations and industries tend to experience the most workplace fatalities. The data also shows that Nebraska's worker fatality rate, like surrounding Midwestern states, has often been higher than that of the nation overall, but that the number of fatalities in Nebraska declined in 2013.

A look at the rate of worker fatalities shows that Nebraska has a higher incidence of worker fatalities than the nation as a whole. The rate refers to the number of deaths for every 100,000 full-time workers. The BLS data shows that between 2008 and 2012, the rate of worker deaths in Nebraska varied from 5.2-6.3 for every 100,000 full-time workers, with the exception of 2011, where the death rate fell to 3.9. The worker fatality rate for the US as a whole ranged from 3.4-3.7 for every 100,000 full-time workers during the same time period. However, Nebraska did not have a higher worker fatality rate than surrounding states-perhaps because these states have similar employment in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry. Iowa and Kansas had worker fatality rates ranging from 5.2-6.6 from 2008-2012, and South Dakota's worker fatality rate ranged from 5.9-8.8 during the same time period.

ANNUAL WORKER FATALITIES

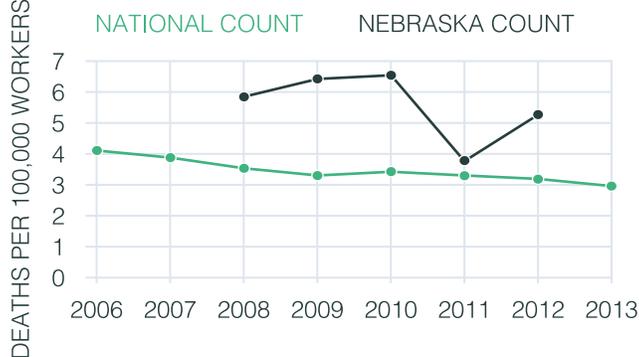


Around 2006, the number of worker fatalities in the US started to decline. In 2006, there were 5,840 worker fatalities reported in the US, and by 2013 this figure dropped to 4,405. In Nebraska, worker fatalities dropped from 57 in 2007 to 39 in 2013.

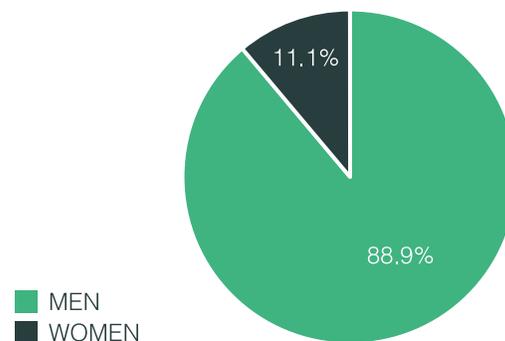
WORKER FATALITIES IN NEBRASKA

The following analysis combines data on worker deaths in Nebraska from the years 2011-2013. An average of 42 worker deaths took place annually in Nebraska over this time.

RATE OF WORKER FATALITIES

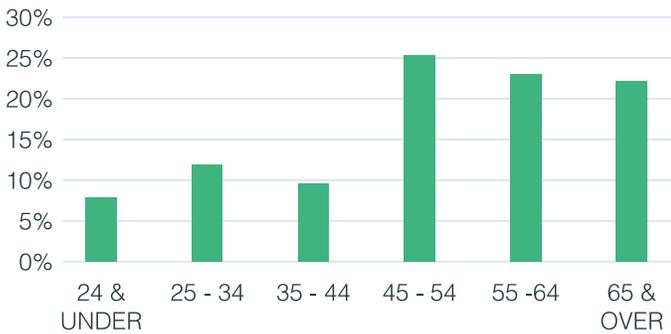


WORKER FATALITIES BY GENDER



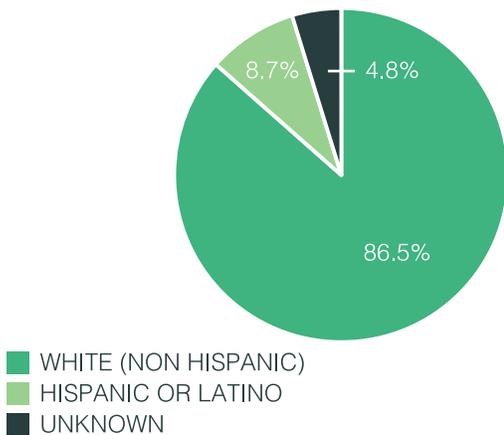
Most victims of worker fatalities were male. Men accounted for 88.9% of worker deaths, and women accounted for 11.1%. Men may be more likely than women to die from a work-related incident because they are more likely work in more dangerous professions. National data from the BLS shows that men are more likely than women to work in the three occupations that accounted for the most worker fatalities in Nebraska—management, transportation and material moving, and construction and extraction. Nationally, 61.8% of workers in management occupations, 84.5% of workers in transportation and material moving occupations, and 97.4% of workers in construction and extraction occupations were male in 2013.

WORKER FATALITIES BY AGE



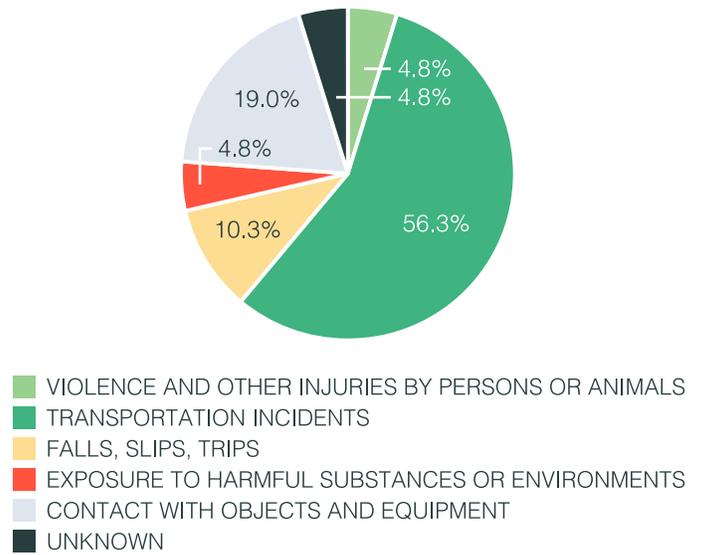
Employees ages 45 and older comprised the most work-related deaths. Workers from the younger age groups (under 44) accounted for around 8-12% of worker fatalities, while workers ages 45-54, ages 55-64, and ages 65 and older each accounted for 22-26% of worker fatalities.

WORKER FATALITIES BY RACE/ETHNICITY



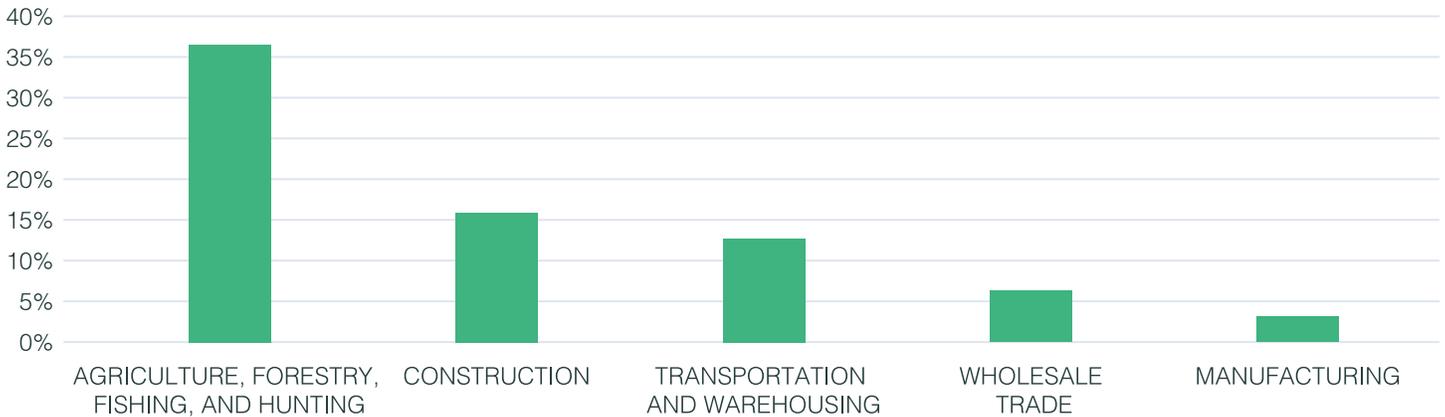
At 86.5%, most victims of worker fatalities were white, and 8.7% of victims were Hispanic or Latino. The racial breakdown of worker fatalities is similar to the racial breakdown of employment in Nebraska. Census data shows that 7.9% of employed workers in Nebraska are Hispanic or Latino and 84.9% are white (non-Hispanic). Therefore, Hispanic/Latino workers and white workers do not appear to be at a higher risk of worker fatalities than expected.

CAUSE OF WORKER FATALITIES



A majority of worker fatalities were caused by transportation incidents at 56.3%. The second most common cause of fatalities was contact with objects and equipment at 19%, followed by falls, slips, and trips at 10.3%. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals and exposure to harmful substances and environments both caused 4.8% of all worker fatalities.

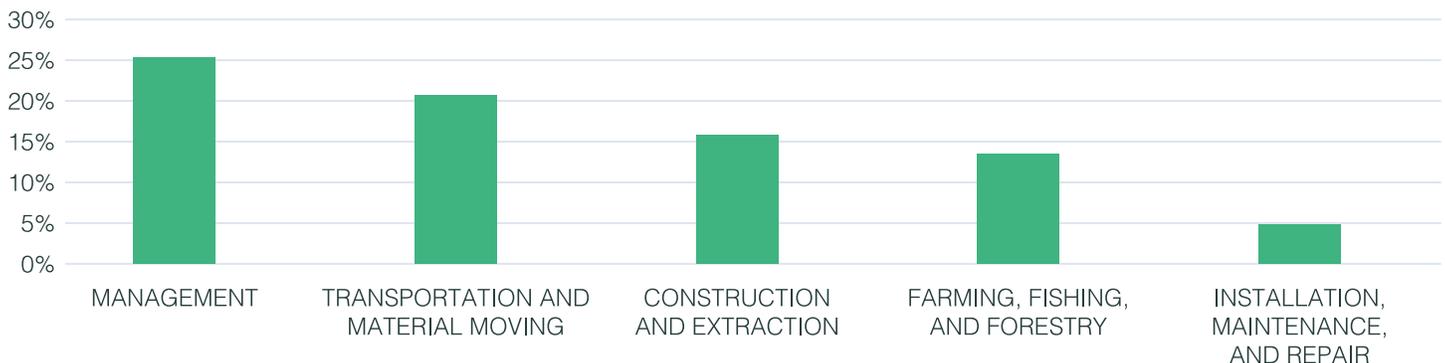
WORKER FATALITIES BY INDUSTRY



The industry with the largest number of worker fatalities was agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, accounting for 36.5% of workers fatalities in Nebraska between 2011 and 2013. The construction industry had the second largest percentage of work-related deaths at 15.9%, and the transportation and warehousing industry followed with 12.7% of worker deaths. The wholesale trade industry accounted for 6.3% of worker fatalities, and the manufacturing industry accounted for 3.2%.

Among the three industries with the most worker fatalities, transportation incidents—such as car and roadway accidents—were the leading cause of death. Transportation incidents accounted for 58.7% of deaths in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry, 50% of deaths in the construction industry, and 75% of deaths in the transportation industry. The next most common causes of death in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry were contact with objects and equipment at 23.9% and falls, slips, and trips at 6.5%. Contact with objects and equipment also accounted for 18.8% of fatalities in the transportation and warehousing industry. In the construction industry, falls, slips, and trips accounted for 5% of fatalities, and exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for 15% of fatalities.

WORKER FATALITIES BY OCCUPATION



Management occupations, which, according to the BLS include executive chiefs and general and operational managers, had the most worker fatalities at 25.4%, followed by transportation and material moving occupations at 20.6%. Construction and extraction occupations had 15.9% of fatalities. Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations had 13.5% of deaths, and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations had 4.8% of deaths.

Transportation incidents were the leading cause of death among the occupations with the highest fatality rates. Transportation accounted for 71.9% of management occupational fatalities, 69.2% of transportation and material moving occupational fatalities, and 35% of construction and extraction occupational fatalities. Other causes of death within management occupations were falls, slips, and trips at 9.4%, contact with objects and equipment at 6.3%, and violence or other injuries by persons or animals at 3.1%. Another cause of death among transportation and material moving occupations was contact with objects and equipment at 15.4%. In the construction and extraction occupations, other causes of death were exposure to harmful substances or environments at 20% and falls, slips, and trips at 5%.

The BLS data shows that victims of worker fatalities in Nebraska are most likely to be male, white, and over the age of 45, and that 56% of reported deaths from 2011-2013 were the result of transportation incidents. Additionally, the majority of worker-related deaths were in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; construction; or transportation and warehousing industries, and in management, transportation and material moving, or construction and extraction occupations. Fortunately, the rate of worker fatalities in the US and Nebraska declined in 2013.

Sources:

1. U.S. Department of Labor. Occupational Safety & Health Administration. [Online] [Cited: January 6, 2015.] https://www.osha.gov/dep/fatcat/dep_fatcat.html
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics. US Department of Labor, Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities. Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)-Current and Revised Data. [Online] September 11, 2014. [Cited: December 11, 2014.] <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#charts>
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics. US Department of Labor, Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities. State Occupational Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities. [Online] September 23, 2014. [Cited: December 11, 2014.] http://www.bls.gov/iif/state_archive.htm#NE
4. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Current Population Survey. Employment by detailed occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. [Online] February 26, 2014. [Cited: January 6, 2015.] <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>
5. U.S. Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. EMPLOYMENT STATUS: 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (Table: S2301). [Online] [Cited January 6, 2015]. http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_3YR_S2301&prod-Type=table
6. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2010 SOC Definitions. [Online] Updated January 2013. [Cited: January 6, 2015.] http://www.bls.gov/soc/soc_2010_definitions.pdf

ECONOMIC INDICATORS CONSUMER SENTIMENT INDEX

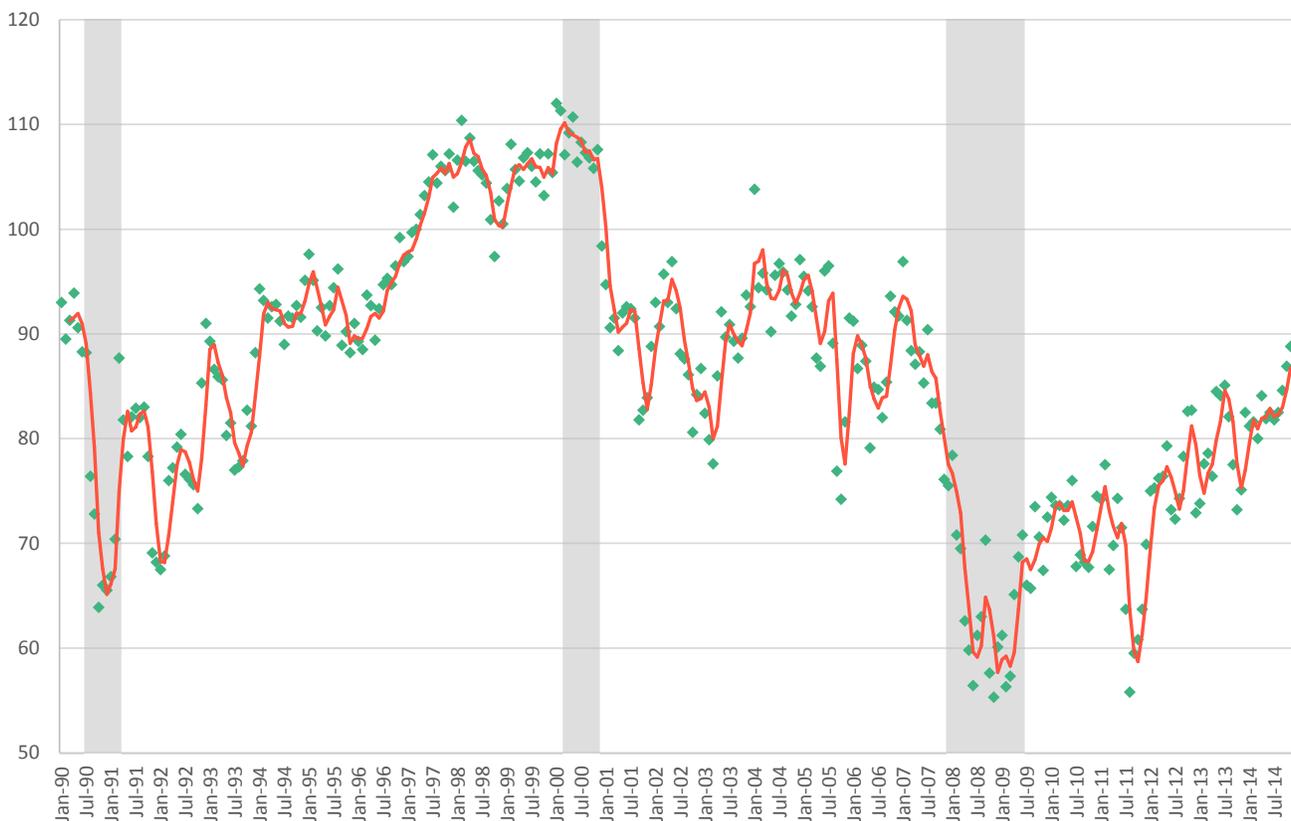
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

In each new issue of Trends, the economic indicators section will feature a chart or graph focused on one of the economic indicators listed on the next page. This month, we'll be focusing on Consumer Sentiment Index.

According to the University of Michigan, "The Surveys of Consumers pioneered the development of measures of consumer confidence, and remains the pacesetter in the use of the data for understanding the important influence of consumer spending and saving decisions on the course of the national economy. The surveys have proven to be an accurate indicator of the future of the national economy. The data is widely used by a broad range of business firms, financial institutions, and federal agencies. The Index of Consumer Expectations is an official component of the Index of Leading Indicators developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce."

To learn more visit http://www.press.sca.isr.umich.edu/press/about_survey

CONSUMER SENTIMENT INDEX



Metric	Current Time Period	Change Over Last Quarter/Month		
		United States	Midwest Region	Nebraska
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	3rd Quarter, 2014	+3.9%	-	-
Effective Federal Funds Rate	November, 2014	0.00%	-	-
Balance on the US Current Account, in millions of dollars	3rd Quarter, 2014	+1.9%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	November, 2014	-\$8.61	-	-
Employment Cost Index	3rd Quarter, 2014	+0.7%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	November, 2014	-1.2%	-	-
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	November, 2014	+0.1	-	+0.1
House Price Index	3rd Quarter, 2014	+1.4%	+1.4%	+1.2%
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	November, 2014	-0.5%	-0.6%	
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	November, 2014	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.3%
New Private Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits	November, 2014	-5.2%	-7.3%	+28.2%*
Net Taxable Sales	September, 2014	-	-	0.0%
Money Stock, M2	November, 2014	+0.4%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	October, 2014	+2.2%	-	-

* Data is lagged one month.

Sources:

- Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Effective Federal Funds Rate (FEDFUNDS). [stlouisfed.org/](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/fedfunds)
<http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/fedfunds>.
Balance on Current Account (BOPBCA). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/bopbca). <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/bopbca>.
Producer Price Index: All Commodities (PPIACO). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/ppiaco). <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/ppiaco>.
Average Weekly Hours of Production and Nonsupervisory Employees: Manufacturing (AWHMAN). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/awhman).
<http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/awhman>.
All-Transactions House Price Index for the United States (USSTHPI). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/USSTHPI).
<http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/USSTHPI>.
All-Transactions House Price Index for the West North Central Census Division (CWNCSTHPI). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CWNCSTHPI).
<http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CWNCSTHPI>.
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All items in Midwest urban (CUUR0200SA0). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CUUR0200SA0).
<http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CUUR0200SA0>.
Civilian Unemployment Rate (UNRATE). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/UNRATE). <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/UNRATE>.
Unemployment Rate in Midwest Census Region (CMWRUR). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CMWRUR).
<http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CMWRUR>.
New Private Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits (PERMIT). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/PERMIT).
<http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/PERMIT>.
New Private Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits in the Midwest Census Region (PERMITMW). [stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/PERMITMW).
<http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/PERMITMW>.
- U.S. Energy Information Administration. Spot Prices for Crude Oil and Petroleum Products. [eia.gov](http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pri_spt_s1_d.htm).
http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pri_spt_s1_d.htm.
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Cost Index. [bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/eci.toc.htm). <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/eci.toc.htm>.
- Nebraska Department of Revenue. September 2013 and September 2012. [revenue.nebraska.gov](http://www.revenue.nebraska.gov).
http://www.revenue.nebraska.gov/research/sales_13/201309.html.
- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. [federalreserve.gov](http://www.federalreserve.gov). RB: H.6 Release--Money Stock and Debt Measures.
<http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h6/current/default.htm>.
- Curtin, Richard T. Survey of Consumers: Welcome. [umich.ed](http://press.sca.isr.umich.edu/press/press_release). http://press.sca.isr.umich.edu/press/press_release.
- The Federal Reserve Bank of New York. <http://www.newyorkfed.org/aboutthefed/faq.html>.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics Handbook of Methods, Employment, Hours, and Earnings from the Establishment Survey, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch2.pdf>

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

