

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE
TRENDS



NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

.....
JULY 2016



Fast Facts - INDEPENDENCE DAY TRENDS

Web Spotlight - PANHANDLE LABOR AVAILABILITY STUDY

Feature - GOLF EMPLOYMENT IN NEBRASKA

CREDITS

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

Commissioner of Labor

John H. Albin

LMI Administrator

Phil Baker

Editor

Scott Hunzeker

Editor

Grace Johnson

Editor

Jennifer Gildersleeve

Graphic Designer

Brittney Lippincott



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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 3** FAST FACTS:
INDEPENDENCE DAY TRENDS
- 5** MAP FACTS - ICE CREAM SHOPS
IN NEBRASKA
- 6** OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS
- 8** WEB SPOTLIGHT: PANHANDLE
LABOR AVAILABILITY STUDY
- 12** GOLF EMPLOYMENT IN NEBRASKA
- 15** MAY UNEMPLOYMENT DATA
- 16** ECONOMIC INDICATORS

HELPFUL LINKS

Labor Market Publications

Nebraska INFOlink - Employment Data

Previous Issues

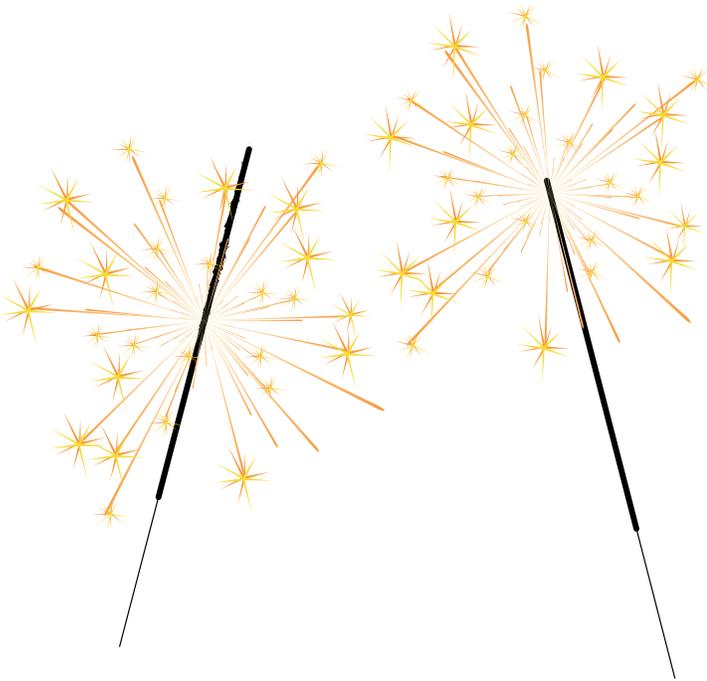
NEworks.nebraska.gov



FAST FACTS: INDEPENDENCE DAY TRENDS

Dillon Cornett, Research Analyst

On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was approved by the Continental Congress. July 4, or Independence Day, has been a federal holiday in the United States for 75 years. Sources for this article come from the U.S. Census Bureau's Newsroom and Population Clock.



FIREWORKS DISPLAY OPERATORS LICENSES* IN NEBRASKA	
2013	
New	26
Total	99
2014	
New	37
Total	126
*New tests must be completed every three years	



**VALUE OF
FIREWORKS
IMPORTED
(MILLIONS)**



**VALUE OF
FIREWORKS
EXPORTED
(MILLIONS)**

Year	Imported from China	Total Imported
2010	\$190.7	\$197.3
2011	\$223.4	\$232.3
2012	\$218.2	\$227.3
2013	\$203.6	\$213.8
2014	\$247.1	\$257.8
2015	\$311.7	\$324.8

Year	Total Exported	Leading Consumer	Exported to Leading Consumer
2010	\$37.0	Japan	\$6.3
2011	\$15.8	Australia	\$4.5
2012	\$11.7	Israel	\$2.5
2013	\$10.2	Israel	\$2.7
2014	\$11.9	Israel	\$5.4
2015	\$12.7	Singapore	\$4.6



VALUE OF AMERICAN FLAGS IMPORTED (MILLIONS)

Year	Made in China	Total Imported
2010	\$2.8	\$3.2
2011	\$3.3	\$3.6
2012	\$3.6	\$3.8
2013	\$3.9	\$4.0
2014	\$3.5	\$3.6
2015	\$4.3	\$4.4

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF U.S.A

1776	2.5 MILLION
JULY 4, 2010	309.3 MILLION
JULY 4, 2011	311.7 MILLION
JULY 4, 2012	314.1 MILLION
JULY 4, 2013	316.4 MILLION
JULY 4, 2014	318.9 MILLION
JULY 4, 2015	321.4 MILLION

VALUE OF AMERICAN FLAGS EXPORTED

Year	Total Exported	Leading Consumer	Exported to Leading Consumer
2010	\$486,026	Mexico	\$256,407
2011	\$663,071	Mexico	\$80,349
2012	\$614,115	Mexico	\$188,824
2013	\$781,222	Dominican Republic	\$160,000
2014	\$1,800,000	Turkey	\$673,000
2015	\$3,100,000	Mexico	\$2,400,000

SOURCES:

1. U.S. Census Bureau. FFF: The Fourth of July 2015. Facts for Features. [Online] 2015. [Cited: 6 29, 2016.] <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2015/cb15-ff13.html>.
2. U.S. Census Bureau. FFF: The Fourth of July 2014. Facts for Features. [Online] 2014. [Cited: 6 29, 2016.] <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2014/cb14-ff16.html>.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. FFF: The Fourth of July 2013. Facts for Features. [Online] 2013. [Cited: 6 29, 2016.] <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2013/cb13-ff14.html>.
4. U.S. Census Bureau. FFF: The Fourth of July 2012. Facts for Features. [Online] 2012. [Cited: 6 29, 2016.] http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/facts_for_features_special_editions/cb12-ff12.html.
5. U.S. Census Bureau. FFF: The Fourth of July 2011. Facts for Features. [Online] 2011. [Cited: 6 29, 2016.] http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/facts_for_features_special_editions/cb11-ff13.html.
6. U.S. Census Bureau. FFF: The Fourth of July 2016. Facts for Features. [Online] 2016. [Cited: 6 29, 2016.] <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff13.html>.
7. U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. and World Population Clock. [Online] 2016. [Cited: 6 29, 2016.] <http://www.census.gov/popclock/>.
8. Nebraska Department of Labor. Licensed Occupations In Nebraska 2015. [Online] 2015. [Cited: 6 29, 2016.] <https://networks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Licensed-Final.pdf>.

MAP FACTS: ICE CREAM SHOPS IN NEBRASKA

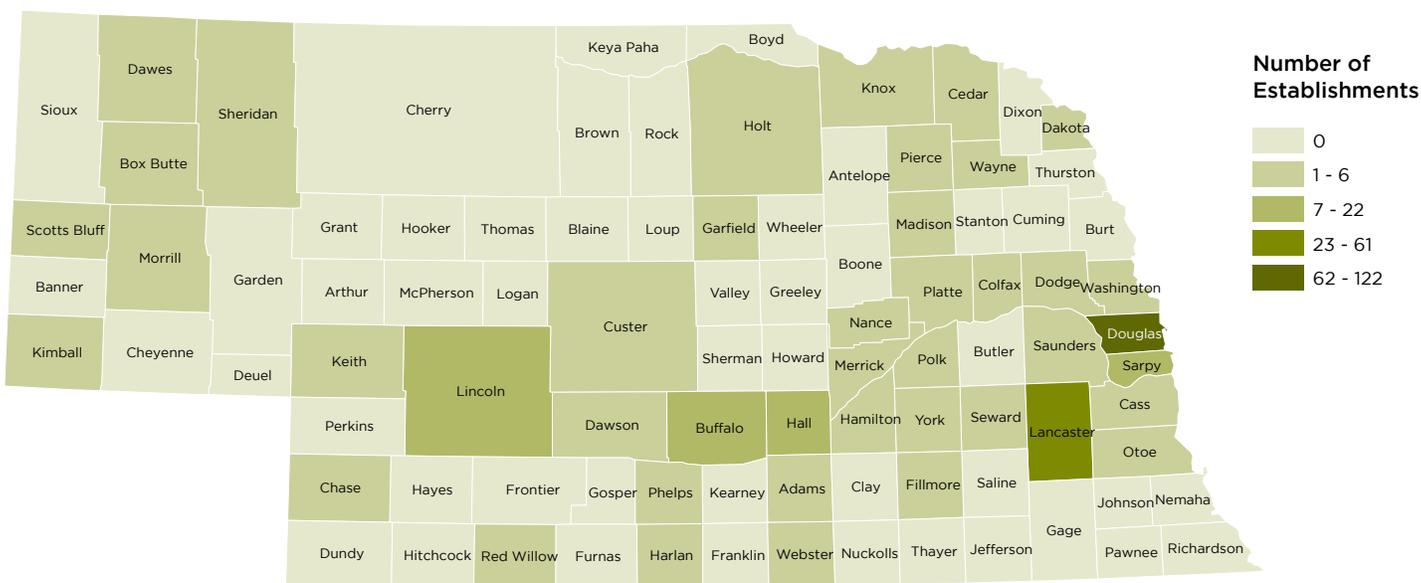
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

On July 2, 1984, President Ronald Reagan signed S.J.Res.298, proclaiming July as National Ice Cream Month, and the third Sunday in July as National Ice Cream Day.¹ The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) classifies ice cream shops as “snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars”.² Other shops that also fall into this category include doughnut shops, bagel shops, pretzel shops, cookie shops and coffee shops.² It is also important to note that while many full service and fast food restaurants may also serve ice cream, they fall into a different NAICS category.

The following map shows the concentration of snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars in Nebraska in the second quarter of 2015. In general, these shops are concentrated in areas of high population. The map also shows that many counties do not have any establishments. This could be because shops with only one or two employees or only open seasonally may not show up in Department of Labor records.

In May 2015, it was estimated that there were about 1,840 counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession and coffee shop workers in Nebraska.³ These workers earned an average hourly wage of \$9.45 in the first quarter of 2016.

SNACK & NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE BARS BY COUNTY - 2ND QUARTER, 2015



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Q2 2015

SOURCES

1. United State Congress. Public Laws, 98th Congress, PL 98-333 . congress.gov. [Online] 1984. [Cited: 6 14, 2016.] <https://www.congress.gov/public-laws/98th-congress>.
2. U.S. Census. North American Industry Classification System. census.gov. [Online] 2012. [Cited: 6 14, 2016.] <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information. Occupational Employment Statistics. networks.nebraska.gov. [Online] 3 15, 2016. [Cited: 6 14, 2016.] networks.nebraska.gov.
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Infomation. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2nd Quarter, 2015. networks.nebraska.gov. [Online] 6 15, 2015. [Cited: 6 14, 2016.] networks.nebraska.gov.



MAY

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

OMAHA JOBS ADDED*

319

OMAHA AREA OPENINGS

BUSINESS CATEGORY	NAME, TYPE OF BUSINESS, JOBS ADDED		
 FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT	Blackstone Meatball	Restaurant	15
	Cask Republic	Restaurant	10
	The Casual Pint	Craft Beer Market	10
	LeadBelly	Pub & Restaurant	15
	Papa Reno	Pizza & Sub Shop	11
	Fairway Meat Market	Gourmet Meat & Seafood Grocery	25
	EatFitGo	Ready-to-Eat Meal Provider	5
	Infusion Brewing Co.	Beer Brewing Facility	3
	Mercury	Craft Cocktail Bar	10
	Roma	Italian Restaurant	12
Dibs	Italian Food Truck	2	
 RETAIL/SALES	Scott Dry Goods and Trade	Vintage Clothing	8
	Carhartt	Denim/Flannel Clothing	25
	Pandora	Designer Jewelry	15
	Duluth Trading Co.	Work-wear Clothing	40
	Salon 523	Beauty Salon	8
	Korbbles Toys	Toy Shop	7
	Dollar General Store	North Bend NE - Retail Store	8
	Aldi	Grocery Store	30
 HEALTHCARE & EDUCATION	NE Orthopaedic PT	Medical Physical Therapy	5
 OTHER	Omaha 88 Tactical	Shooting Range	15
	Pacific Life Insurance (new location)	Insurance Company	40

* Number of jobs is an estimate.

LINCOLN AREA OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

BUSINESS CATEGORY NAME



FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT

Barvino
Blue Blood Brewery
Cigarz Lounge



MARKETING

Three Pillars Media
Forgelight Creative



HEALTHCARE & EDUCATION

Kidwise PC
Kohl's Pharmacy & Homecare



FINANCE & INSURANCE

Michelle Boden State Farm Agency
Continental Western



Avis Car Rental
Pure Care Carpet

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

OMAHA (Expansions)

Real Deal of Home Décor
JP Lord School - New location

SOUTHEAST

PLATTSMOUTH

Owen Law
Pickers Paradise

NORTHEAST

NORFOLK

Lead & Stone - Men's Clothing
Nebraska Electronics Recycling and Disposal
JCow Repairs

WEST POINT

My Little Pet Shop & Supplies

PLAINVIEW

New public library

CENTRAL

McCOOK

American Family Insurance
Fur Real Dog Grooming

NORTH PLATTE

Donna's Kitchen
Perry Family Chiropractic
Flatwater Communications
Nice & Sharp Barber Shop

PANHANDLE

ALLIANCE

Posh Clothing - New location

SCOTTSBLUFF

Panhandle Health Group - Expansion

SOURCES:

Blair Chamber of Commerce
Fremont Chamber of Commerce
Fremont Tribune
KETV
Lincoln Chamber of Commerce

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

WEB SPOTLIGHT: PANHANDLE LABOR AVAILABILITY STUDY

Dillon Cornett, Research Analyst

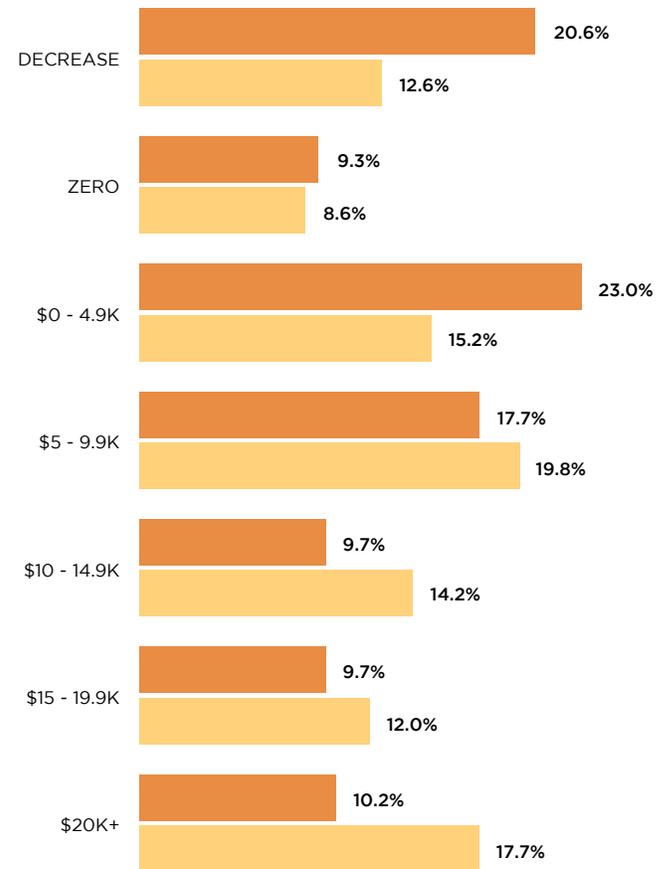
“Labor availability” describes how many people within a given area are available and willing to take on a new job. In the fall of 2015, the Nebraska Departments of Economic Development and Labor collaborated on a survey designed to measure labor availability in the Panhandle area of Nebraska.

The resulting report, released in June 2016, features detailed demographics, commuting patterns, skills and education, hours worked, pay and benefit expectations and other characteristics of potential job seekers. Analysis includes the factors that are important to those seeking new employment as well as barriers that may prevent people from taking a new job.

Results of the Panhandle Labor Availability Survey, which included some of the western-most counties in Nebraska and also Goshen County, Wyoming, revealed that there are an estimated 23,543 potential job seekers in the survey area. Over 80 percent of these potential job seekers are currently employed. Others are out of work or seeking to reenter the workforce after time spent in retirement or homemaking. These potential job seekers indicated that they were willing to take new work or change jobs in the next year if a suitable job presents itself. The median wage sought by this group was a minimum of \$40,000 annually, or \$19.23 an hour for full-time, year-round work. Nearly all (93 percent) potential job seekers stated that they were willing to commute 15 minutes or more each way for suitable work. The median tenure of employed potential job seekers at their current job was four and a half years. Over a third of potential job seekers (36.4 percent) said they had at least a bachelor’s degree. Potential job seekers identified salary, work schedule, and using skills they have as the most important factors in improving their employment situation.

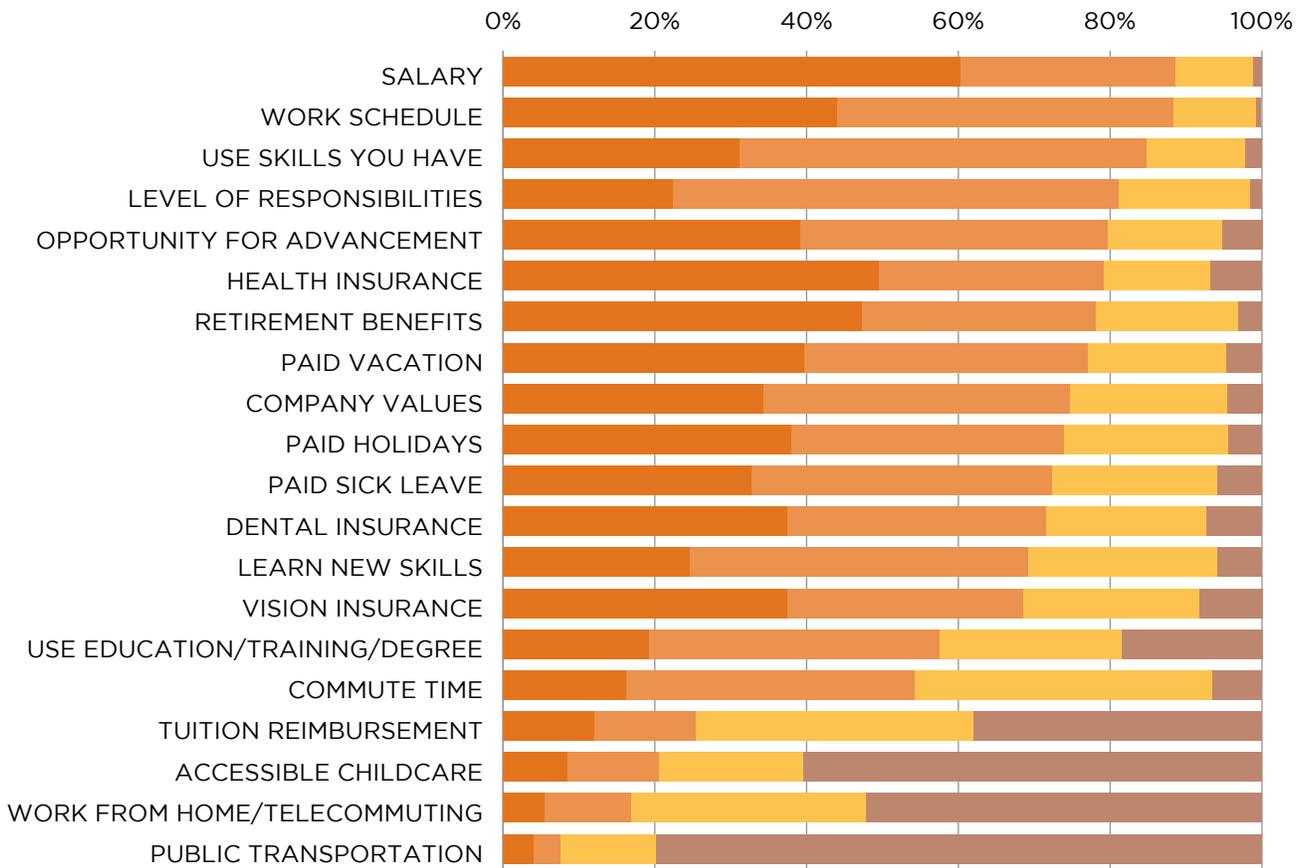
They named lack of job opportunities in the area, inadequate pay offered at area employers and inadequate benefits offered by area employers as the most common barriers to improving their employment situation.

MINIMUM PAY INCREASE REQUIRED TO CHANGE JOBS



Nearly 30 percent of potential job seekers in the Panhandle reported they would not need a pay increase to improve their employment situation. Furthermore, over 20 percent of potential job seeker respondents would take less pay than they currently earn for a job that met their most important criteria.

IMPORTANT FACTORS FOR POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS



■ VERY IMPORTANT
 ■ IMPORTANT
 ■ SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT
 ■ NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT

A higher percentage of those who are not potential job seekers reported they would require at least a \$10,000 raise (43.9 percent) to change jobs compared to potential job seekers (29.5 percent). Only responses that listed both a current wage and minimum pay requirement to change jobs were included in the analysis of wage increases.

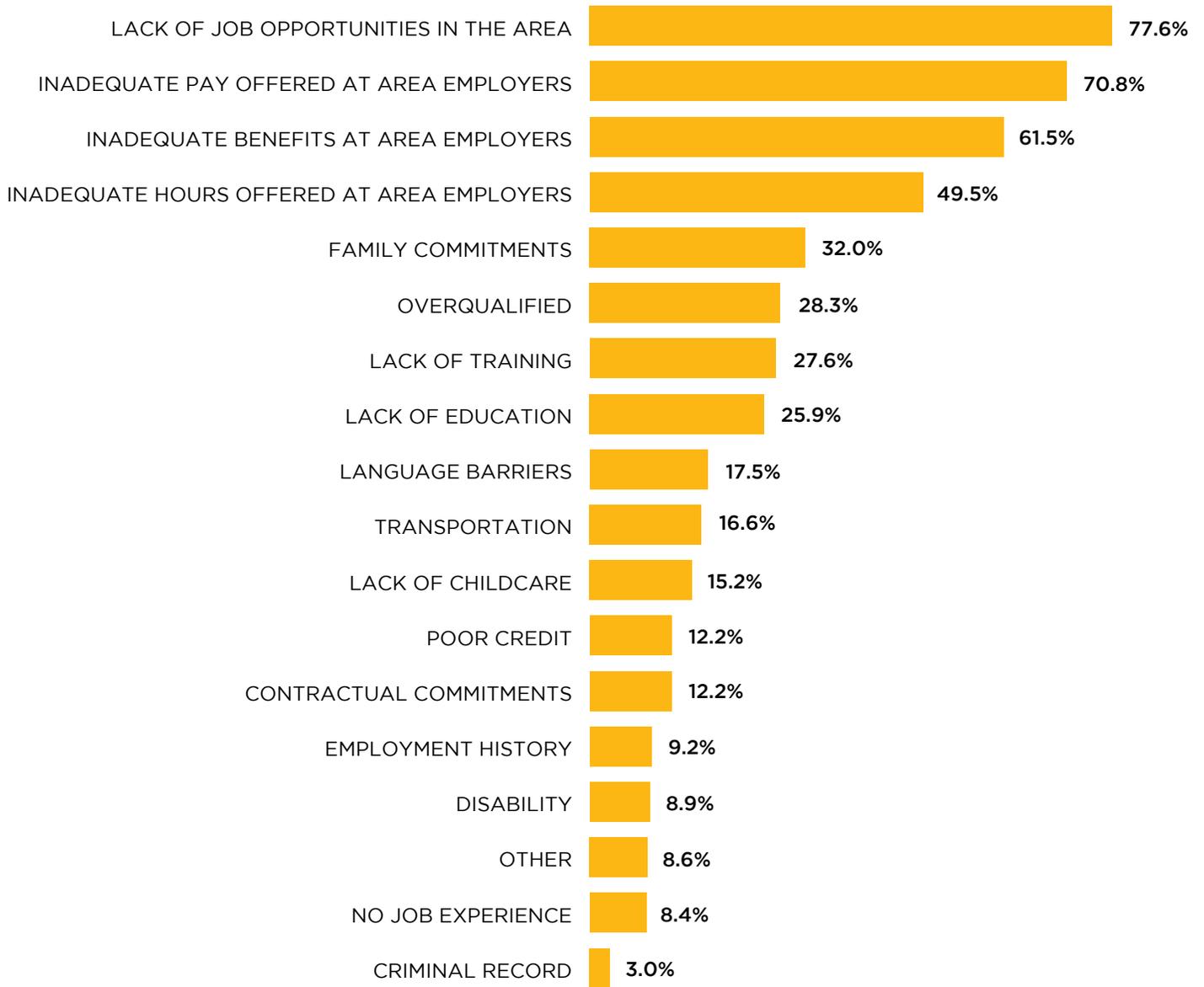
There are many factors to consider when choosing a new job or deciding to make a career change. Potential job seekers around the Panhandle area were asked to rate the importance of 20 factors frequently considered when choosing a place of employment. Blank responses were not considered in any of the analyses of important factors above.

Of those potential job seekers who answered questions about the most important factors they look for in a job, 88.6 percent said salary

was either important or very important to them. Salary was the only factor that over half of respondents listed as very important to them. The top five important factors to potential seekers based on ratings of important and very important were salary, work schedule, using skills they already have, level of responsibilities, and opportunity for advancement. Potential job seekers didn't seem to value tuition reimbursement, accessible childcare, working from home, and public transportation as much as other factors, with around 25 percent or fewer potential seekers listing these factors as important or very important to them.

Of the potential job seekers who answered questions about employment obstacles, 77.6 percent listed lack of opportunities in the area and 70.8 percent listed inadequate pay as obstacles to changing jobs or reentering the workforce within the next year.

OBSTACLES TO EMPLOYMENT FOR POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS

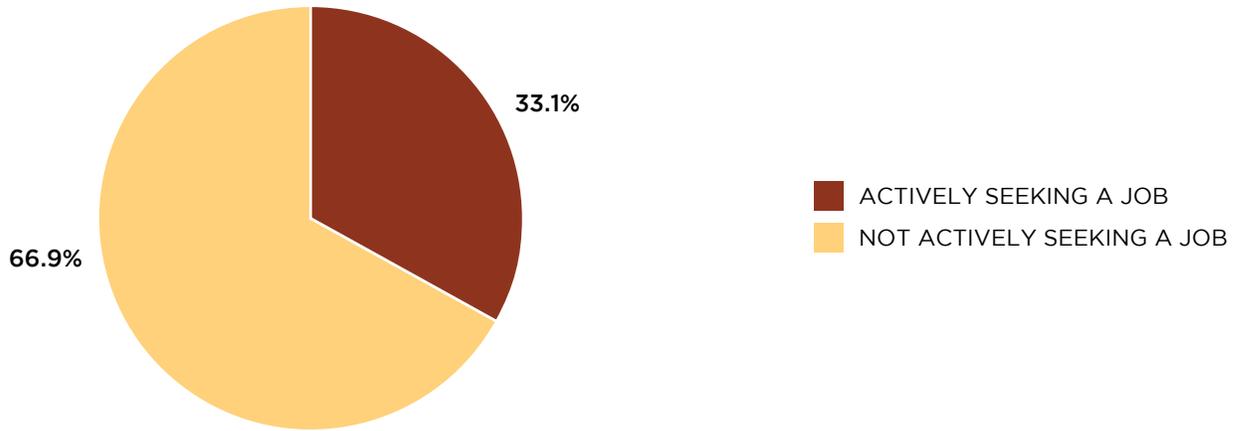


Inadequate benefits and inadequate hours were also commonly cited by potential job seekers as obstacles to employment at 61.5 percent and 49.5 percent respectively.

All four of the most commonly cited obstacles to employment (lack of job opportunities, inadequate pay, inadequate benefits, and inadequate hours) were job market-related issues rather than the workforce-related issues such as lack of experience and training.

Active job seekers are a subset of potential job seekers who indicated that they were currently seeking a new job. Non-active seekers are potential job seekers who may change jobs or reenter the workforce within the next year, but were not actively seeking a job.

In the Panhandle survey area, 33.1 percent of potential job seekers were actively seeking a new job.



This percentage represents an estimated 7,804 potential job seekers that were actively seeking a new job.

Many factors can affect labor availability in a regional labor market. Geography, pay and benefits, education and skill requirements, work schedules, and many other factors are considered in someone’s decision to take a job. The Panhandle Labor Availability Report examined these factors.

This study has identified that there is a large pool of those actively seeking work, as well as potential job seekers, in the Panhandle labor market area. The findings can be used to better understand what is important to these active and potential job seekers and the barriers they may see to accepting a new job. Economic developers, educators, employers, legislators, and others involved in shaping the local economy can use this information to help existing businesses grow and attract new employers and workers to the area.

While the Panhandle Labor Availability Survey focused on employee perspectives

of labor availability, a survey conducted by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business Research (UNL-BBR) analyzed corresponding data from employers. The Survey of Scottsbluff Area Businesses about Skill and Training Requirements was conducted by UNL-BBR under contract with the Nebraska Department of Labor and with the participation of the Nebraska Department of Economic Development. The report examines the types of occupations Panhandle area employers are searching for and hiring, and the types of difficulties employers face when hiring. The survey also asks about the types of training which employers provide. Additionally, UNL-BBR also produced a skills gap report that analyzed the supply and demand of specific occupations in the area using survey data and other sources, and provides recommendations to address skill shortages for specific occupations.

Copies of the full report for both the household and business surveys, as well as the skill gap report, are available at: <http://networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=802>

GOLF EMPLOYMENT IN NEBRASKA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

Whether it is a leisurely round on the weekend, an evening golf league, a business outing, or a competitive tournament, many people will find themselves engaged in playing golf. With 100 plus golf courses, a number of which are highly ranked by national golf magazines, and many built by some of the top golf course designers in the business, Nebraska has a wealth of golfing opportunities available. With the many golf courses comes a variety of jobs related to golf.¹

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: AMUSEMENT, GAMBLING AND RECREATION INDUSTRY

Data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program can be used to determine whether an establishment operates a golf course as its primary or secondary function. Establishments operating a golf course are either categorized under the amusement, gambling and recreation industry or the traveler accommodations industries. Data from the QCEW program shows that a majority of establishments operating a golf course fall into the amusement, gambling and recreation industry.²

Since golf is a very seasonal business in Nebraska, with most of its revenue generated in the 2nd and 3rd quarter, 2nd quarter 2015 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program and May 2015 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) data will be used in this article. Some of the establishments found within the amusement, gambling and recreation industry include amusement and theme parks; casinos (except casino hotels); marinas; bowling centers; fitness and recreational sports centers and golf courses and country clubs. In the 2nd quarter of 2015 there were 588 establishments statewide in the amusement, gambling and recreation industry, employing on average 18 individuals.²

2015-2017 short term industry projections show an expected statewide annual growth in the amusement, gambling and recreation industry of 1.84 percent. The 2015-2017 short term projections showed expected positive growth in this industry for all economic regions except for the Grand Island MSA, which had a 0.33 percent expected annual decline. The economic regions with the highest projected annual growth in the amusement, gambling and recreation industry were the Lincoln MSA (2.55 percent) and the Mid Plains Economic Region (1.97 percent).⁴

SHORT TERM PROJECTIONS, 2015 - 2017

Region	Growth Rate
Lincoln MSA	2.55%
Mid-Plains	1.97%
Southeast	1.95%
Northeast	1.86%
Sandhills	1.77%
Omaha Consortium	1.71%
Panhandle	1.16%
Central	0.94%
Grand Island MSA	-0.33%

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, short term Industry Projections 2015-2017

Data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program can be used to show the top employing occupations at the statewide level within the Amusement, Gambling and Recreation industry and their average hourly wage in May of 2015.

Some of these top-employing occupations in the amusement, gambling and recreation industry include cashiers, who had an average hourly wage of \$9.36 and an estimated 380 people working in that industry statewide; childcare workers, with an average hourly wage of \$9.51 and an estimated 340 people working in that industry statewide;

AMUSEMENT, GAMBLING, AND RECREATION INDUSTRY OCCUPATIONS - EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES STATEWIDE, MAY 2015



OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED AVG. HOURLY WAGE	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	\$18.67	1,090
Waiters and Waitresses	\$10.26	660
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	\$9.50	600
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	\$10.80	570
Counter and Rental Clerks	\$11.30	490
Gaming and Sports Book Writers and Runners	\$9.63	430
Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	\$9.62	420
Bartenders	\$9.41	400
Cashiers	\$9.36	380
Childcare Workers	\$9.51	340

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, May 2015 Estimates

landscaping and groundskeeping workers, with an average hourly wage of \$10.80 and an estimated 570 people working in that industry statewide, and fitness trainers and aerobics instructions, with an average hourly wage of \$18.67 and an estimated 1,090 people working in that industry statewide.³

GOLF COURSES: AMUSEMENT, GAMBLING AND RECREATION INDUSTRY

Within the amusement, gambling and recreation industry, there are many different types of establishments operating a golf course. These establishments include 18 hole golf courses, 9 hole golf courses, pitch and putt golf courses, as well as facilities that include dining rooms and other recreational facilities such as country clubs.²

The table on the following page shows several of the occupations you might find in establishments operating a golf course within the amusement, gambling and recreation industry. Some of these occupations include counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession and coffee shop workers; coaches and scouts (includes golf pros, those giving golf lessons); and general and operations managers. According to May 2015 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program

estimates, counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession and coffee shop workers made an average hourly wage of \$9.30 and there were estimated to be 200 individuals working in this occupation. Coaches and scouts (includes golf pros, those giving golf lessons) made an average hourly wage of \$15.06, with an estimated 270 people working in this occupation statewide, while general and operations managers made an average hourly wage of \$34.91, with an estimated 190 people working in this occupation statewide, according to May 2015 OES data. Average hourly wage and estimated employment figures are for all individuals working in that specific occupation in the amusement, gambling, and recreation industry statewide, whether or not they work at an establishment that operates a golf course. As the table on the next page shows, golf course establishments may employ those working in both golf-related and many non-golf related occupations.³

Statewide, there are 150 establishments within the amusement, gambling and recreation industry that operate a golf course. The **economic regions in the state** with the most golf courses in this industry include: the Northeast Economic Region (35); the Omaha Consortium (33), the Southeast Economic Region (19), and Mid Plains Economic Region (19).

TYPICAL GOLF COURSE OCCUPATIONS IN THE AMUSEMENT, GAMBLING AND RECREATION INDUSTRY - EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES, MAY 2015



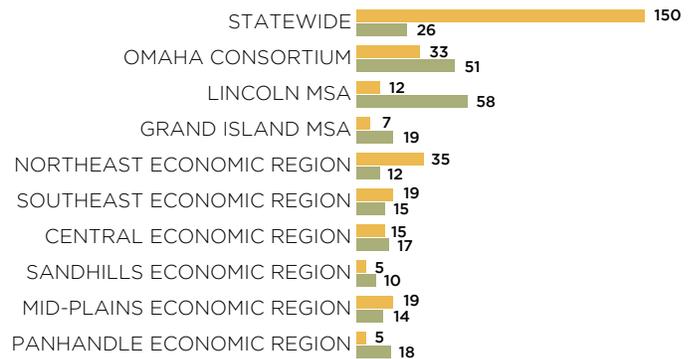
OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED AVG. HOURLY WAGE	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT
General and Operations Managers	\$34.91	190
Chefs and Head Cooks	\$25.55	30
Food Service Managers	\$22.58	10
First-Line Supervisors of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeper	\$22.49	110
Coaches and Scouts (includes Golf Pros, those giving golf lessons)	\$15.06	270
Locker room, Coatroom and Dressing Room Attendants	\$10.83	30
Landscaping and Groundskeeping workers	\$10.80	570
Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	\$9.62	420
Dishwashers	\$9.55	50
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	\$9.30	200

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, May 2015 Estimates

During the 2nd quarter of 2015, the economic regions with the highest average quarterly employment at establishments operating a golf course were the Lincoln MSA with an average of 58 employees and the Omaha Consortium with an average of 51 employees. The rest of the state had on average 10 to 30 employees working at establishments operating a golf course.² All employment estimates above refer to the estimated employment in the amusement, gambling and recreation industry statewide.

The next time you begin planning a golf trip, think about all the jobs in Nebraska created by this popular pastime.

AMUSEMENT, GAMBLING AND RECREATION ESTABLISHMENTS AND AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY REGION - 2ND QUARTER 2015



NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING A GOLF COURSE
 AVG. QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT PER ESTABLISHMENT

SOURCES

1. Nebraska Tourism Commission. 2013 Golf Nebraska Brochure
2. Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, 2nd quarter 2015 data <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/analyzer/results.aspx?session=ind202>
3. Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, May 2015 estimates <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/analyzer/results.aspx?session=oeswage>
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Short Term Industry Projections 2015-2017 <https://networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=439>

MAY UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

May Unemployment Rate: 2.5%
 May Total Non-farm: 188,843
 Manufacturing:
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Mining & Construction: 282 (3.2%)
 Professional & Business Services: 94 (0.5%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

May Unemployment Rate: 3.0%
 May Total Non-farm: 501,939
 Manufacturing: 32,485
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Leisure & Hospitality: 2,901 (5.8%)
 Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 2,255 (2.3%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)
 May Unemployment Rate: 3.0%
 May Total Non-farm: 42,777
 Change (OTM): 420 (1.0%)
 Change (OTY): 653 (1.6%)

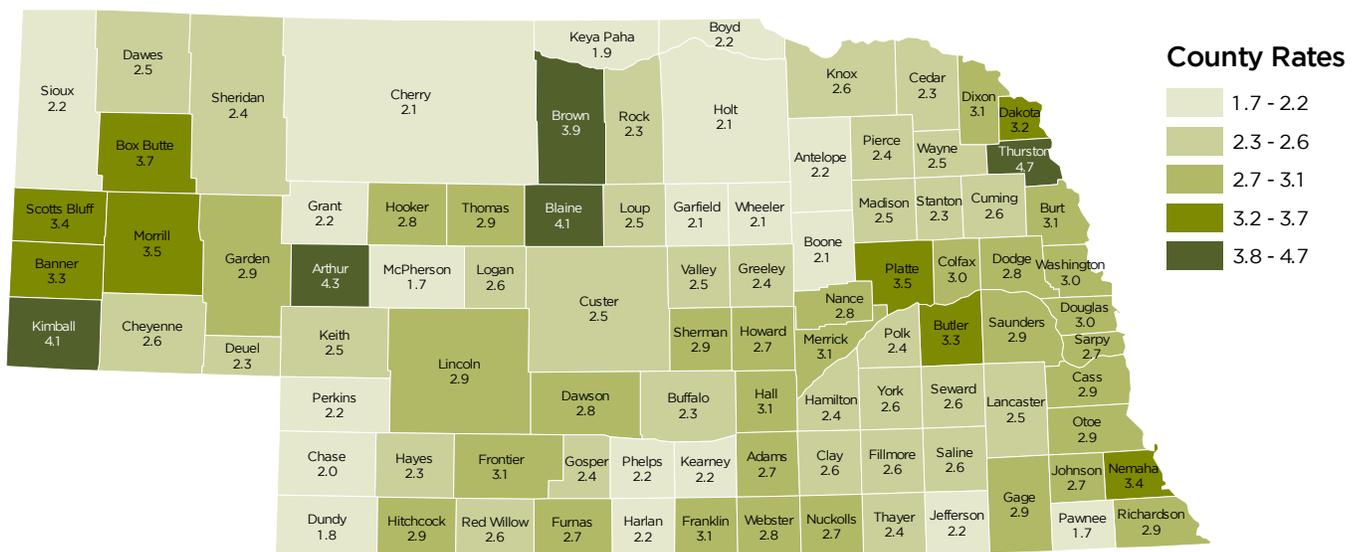
NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

May Total Non-farm: 1,027,736
 Manufacturing: 97,948
 Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
 May Unemployment Rate: 3.0%
 Change (OTM): Unchanged at 3.0%
 Change (OTY): 0.1

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)

Central: 2.5%
 Mid Plains: 2.7%
 Northeast: 2.9%
 Panhandle: 3.2%
 Sandhills: 2.3%
 Southeast: 2.7%

MAY 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

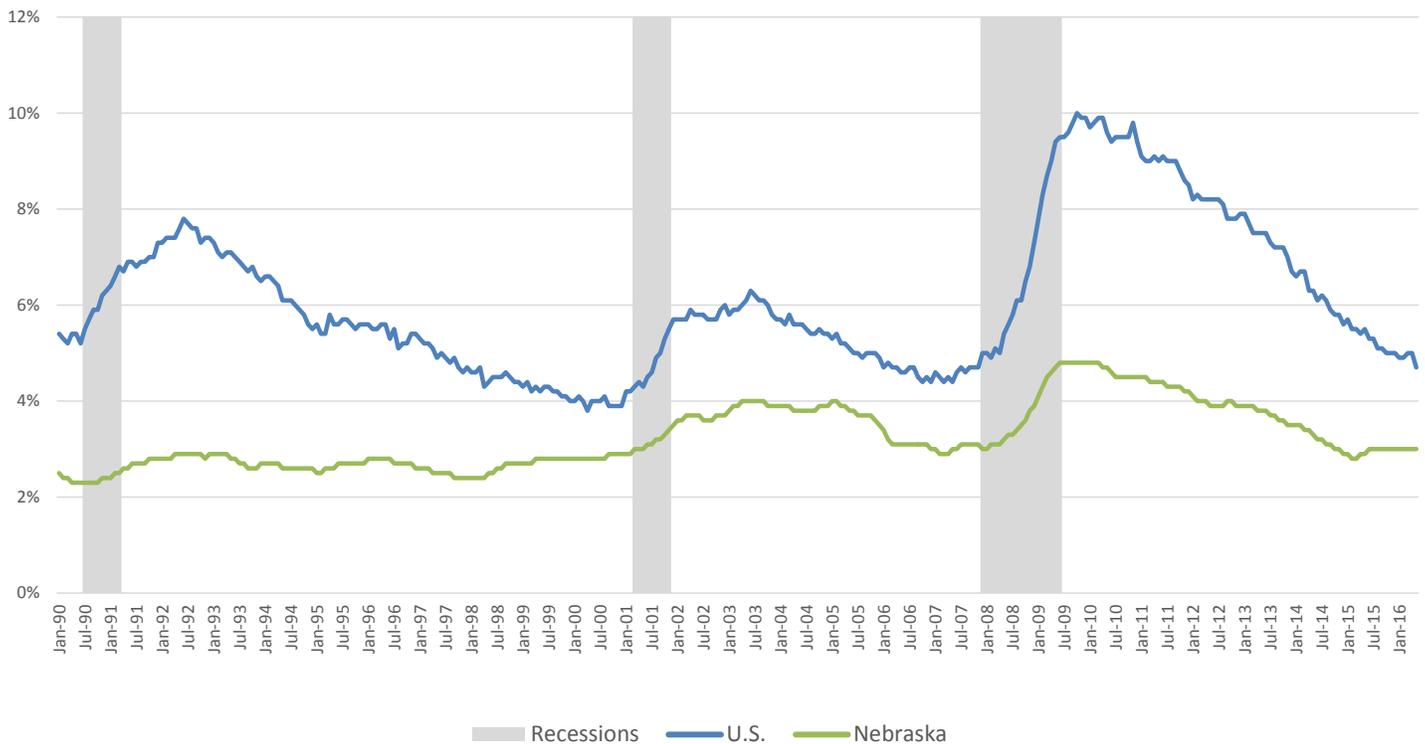
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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 following page. This month, we'll be focusing on the unemployment rate.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Persons are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks, and are currently available for work. Persons who were not working and were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been temporarily laid off are also included as unemployed. Receiving benefits from the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program has no bearing on whether a person is classified as unemployed. The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force."¹

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Characteristics.

Change Over Last Quarter/Month

METRIC	CURRENT TIME PERIOD	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	May, 2016	0.0	-	+1.5*
Initial Unemployment Claims	May, 2016	+5.2%	-	+36.0%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	April, 2016	+1.0%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	May, 2016	-0.2%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Non-defense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	April, 2016	-0.6%	-	-
S&P 500©	May, 2016	-0.5%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	April, 2016	1.5%	-	1.3%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	April, 2016	1.4%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	May, 2016	+6.4%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	May, 2016	+0.4%	+0.4%	-
Employment Cost Index	1st Quarter, 2016	+0.6%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	May, 2016	0.9%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	May, 2016	-0.3%	+0.1%*	0.0%
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	1st Quarter, 2016	+0.8%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	March, 2016	+15.5%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	May, 2016	+\$6.08	-	-
Current Account Balance (millions of dollars)	4th Quarter, 2015	-\$11,265		

SOURCES:

1. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Characteristics. bls.gov. [Online] [Cited: 6 7, 2016.] <http://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#unemp>.
2. The Conference Board. Description of Components. conference-board.org. [Online] 1 2016. <https://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160>.
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Customized Tables; State and Area Employment, Hours and Earnings. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Online] <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?sm>.
4. US. Employment and Training Administration. 4-Week Moving Average of Initial Claims. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/IC4WSA>.
5. -. Initial Claims in Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEICLAIMS>.
6. US. Bureau of the Census. Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods Industries. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/ACOGNO>.
7. Institute for Supply Management. ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NAPMNOI>.
8. US. Bureau of the Census. Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEWORDER>.
9. S&P Dow Jones Indicies LLC. S&P 500©. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/SP500>.
10. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Leading Index for the United States. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/USSLIND>.
11. -. Leading Index for Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NESLIND>.
12. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate. [Online] <https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/T10YFF>.
13. Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. Survey of Consumers. University of Michigan. [Online] http://www.press.sca.isr.umich.edu/press/press_release.
14. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CPIAUCNS>.
15. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All items in Midwest urban. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CUUR0200SAO>.
16. -. Employment Cost Index. Customized Tables. [Online] <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?ci>.
17. -. Producer Price Index for All Commodities. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/PPIACO>.
18. Civilian Unemployment Rate. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/UNRATE>.
19. Unemployment Rate in Midwest Census Region. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CMWRUR>.
20. Unemployment Rate in Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEUR>.
21. U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Real Gross Domestic Product. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/GDPPI>.
22. Nebraska Department of Revenue. Non-Motor Vehicle Sales Tax Collections. Nebraska Department of Revenue. [Online] http://www.revenue.nebraska.gov/research/net_taxable_sales/sales_14/2014_non-mv.html.
23. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Crude Oil Prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI) - Cushing, Oklahoma. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/MCOILWTICO>.
24. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Balance of Payments on the Current Account. <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/IEABC>

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

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

Telephone 800.876.1377
Email ndol.lmi_ne@nebraska.gov

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

