NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

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NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JUN 2016

Fast Facts - FATHER'S DAY
Feature - 2010-2011 BELLEVUE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES
Feature - WAGES IN METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

CREDITS

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FAST FACTS: FATHER'S DAY

Jennifer Gildersleeve, Research Analyst

Father's Day will be celebrated on Sunday, June 19. The following facts from the U.S. Census Bureau and the CDC highlight some interesting statistics related to this day.

70.1 MILLION

Estimated number of fathers across the nation in 2008, the most recent year for which data is available.

211,000

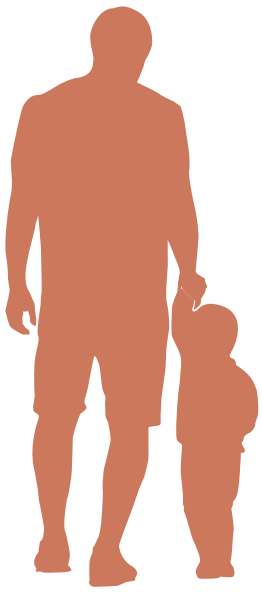
Estimated number of stay-at-home dads in in the U.S. 2014. These married fathers with children younger than 15 have remained out of the labor force for at least one year primarily so they can care for the family while their wife works outside the home. These fathers cared for about 420,000 children.

18%

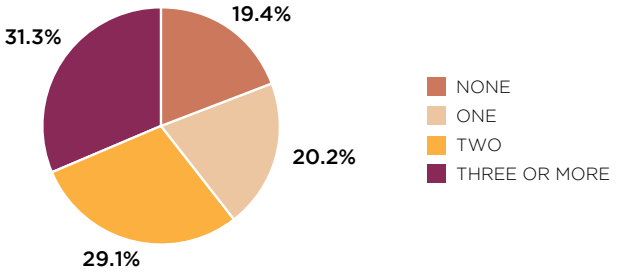
Percentage of U.S. preschoolers regularly cared for by their father during their mother's working hours, 2011.

25.4

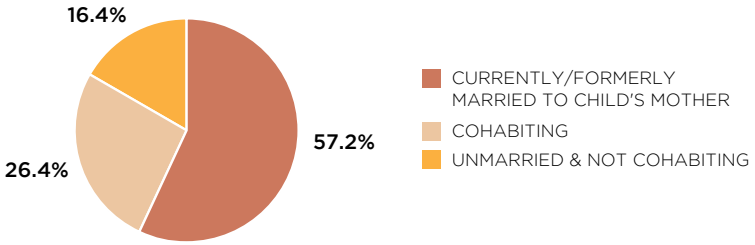
Mean age at the birth of their first biological child for men 15-44 years of age who ever fathered a biological child, 2011-2013.



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AGE 40-44 BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN FATHERED, 2011-2013



RELATIONSHIP STATUS OF FATHERS AGE 15-44 WHEN FIRST CHILD WAS BORN, 2011-2013



MARITAL STATUS, 2014

24.7 MILLION

Fathers in U.S. who were part of married-couple families with children younger than 18 in 2014.

150,776
IN NEBRASKA

1.9 MILLION

Single fathers in 2014; 16 percent of single parents nationwide were men.

16,895 OR 25%
IN NEBRASKA

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS

7,157

Men's clothing stores around the country in 2013, a good place to buy dad a tie or shirt.

15,253

Hardware stores in 2013, a place to buy hammers, wrenches, screwdrivers and other items high on the list of Father's Day gifts. Additionally, there were 6,543 home centers across the country in 2013.

971

Sports teams and clubs in 2013. These include professional or semiprofessional sports teams or clubs primarily engaged in participating in live sporting events that many dads enjoy.

21,559

Sporting goods stores in 2013. These stores are good places to purchase traditional gifts for dad, such as fishing rods and golf clubs.

38,900

Electronics stores in 2013 selling new consumer-type electronic products.

SOURCES:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Facts for Features: Father's Day. June 12, 2015. http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2015/cb15-ff110.html
2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2014 1-Year Estimates, Table S1101: Households and Families (Nebraska), http://factfinder.census.gov
3. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Key Statistics from the National Survey of Family Growth. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg/key_statistics/b.htm#birthsfathers

MAP FACTS: 100 YEARS OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN NEBRASKA

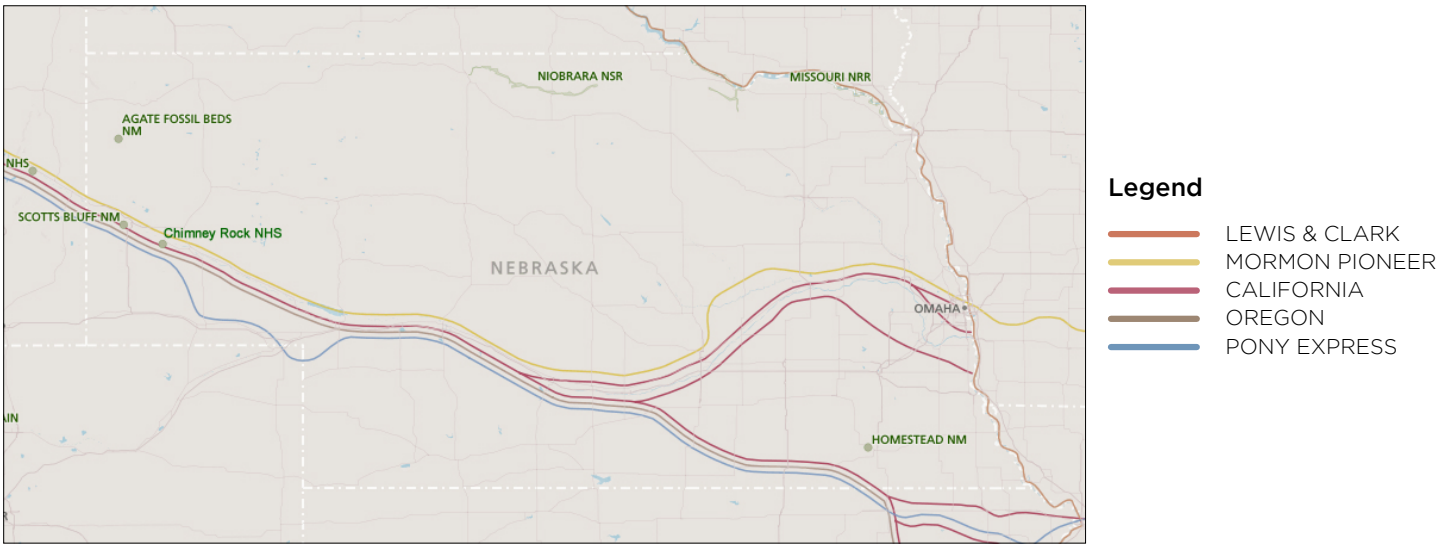
Dillon Cornett, Research Analyst

The National Park Service (NPS) will be celebrating 100 years on August 25, 2016. Map Facts for this month joins the NPS centennial festivities by highlighting the economic impact of nationally recognized parks, trails, and rivers in Nebraska.

The NPS employs more than 20,000 individuals nationwide in permanent, temporary, and seasonal jobs at 410 national parks, sites and offices.[1] NPS employees are joined on the job by 246,000 volunteers who donate approximately 6.7 million hours each year—the equivalent of 3,200 additional employees.[1] In Nebraska, volunteers donated over 745,000 hours to the NPS in 2015 (fiscal year ending on 9/30/2015)—an increase from 201,000 hours the previous fiscal year.[2] Concessions businesses contracted with NPS also employ roughly 25,000 individuals at more than 100 sites.[1] NPS estimates that visitors' annual spending in areas around NPS sites supports over 240,000 jobs nationally.[1]

According to the NPS, over 307 million recreational visits took place across the nation in 2015 (fiscal year ending on 9/30/2015).[1] During that same period, five nationally recognized sites in Nebraska received over 430,000 total visitors.[3] All five sites (detailed below) have had fluctuations in visitation, but all have seen an increase in recreational visits in 2015 compared to the previous year.[3] NPS estimates that, in 2015, national park tourists in Nebraska spent $13.9 million in regions around the national parks they visited.[4] NPS also estimates that 2015 visitor spending in Nebraska supported 228 jobs, $6 million in labor income, $9.8 million in value added, and $17.7 million in economic output.[4]

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED RIVERS, PARKS AND TRAILS IN NEBRASKA



Attributions: ©Mapbox ©OpenStreetMap contributors
Source: National Park Service (https://www.nps.gov/state/ne/index.htm)

In addition to the location of five national parks, the map on the previous page prominently displays where nationally recognized trails run through Nebraska and Chimney Rock National Historical Site.

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument

Near Harrison, visitors to the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument are transported to the distant past—19 to 21 million years. This site of Miocene Epoch mammal fossils, discovered in the late 19th century, is said to be, "one of the world's most significant."[5] NPS estimates that Agate Fossil Beds had 12,681 non-local recreational visitors who spent $945,000 last year. Visitor spending here supported 14 jobs, $295,000 in labor income, $530,900 in value added, and $993,700 in economic output.[4]

Homestead National Monument of America

In Beatrice, the Homestead Heritage Center immerses individuals in the themes and issues of the time surrounding the Homestead Act of 1862, with exhibits featuring over 60,000 items in an interactive setting.[5] NPS estimates this site had 59,914 non-local recreational visitors who spent over $2.3 million last year. Visitor spending here supported 36 jobs, $835,700 in labor income, $1.4 million in value added, and $2.6 million in economic output.[4]

Scotts Bluff National Monument

West of Gering is the Scotts Bluff National Monument, an iconic landmark for Native Americans and American settlers traveling along the Oregon, California and Mormon trails.[5] This site had 110,143 non-local recreational visitors who spent over $7.1 million last year. Visitor spending here supported 108 jobs, $2.8 million in labor income, $4.8 million in value added, and $8.4 million in economic output.[4]

Missouri National Recreational River

Three miles north of the town of Ponca, the Missouri National Recreational River Education and Resource Center is located in Ponca State Park.[5] NPS estimates this site had 101,503 non-local recreational visitors who spent over $5.4 million last year. Visitor spending here supported 87 jobs, $2.0 million in labor income, $3.5 million in value added, and $6.4 million in economic output.[4]

Niobrara National Scenic River

In Valentine, the Niobrara National Scenic River Visitor Center features temporary and hands-on displays about the river. Public and private access to the Niobrara River is available for visitors to participate in canoeing, kayaking, and tubing on the river.[5] NPS estimates this site had 47,679 non-local recreational visitors who spent over $2.5 million last year. Visitor spending here supported 40 jobs, $697,200 in labor income, $1.2 million in value added, and $2.4 million in economic output.[4]

SOURCES

1. National Park Service. National Park Service Overview. [Online] February 12, 2016. [Cited: May 12, 2016.] https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/news/upload/NPS-Overview-04-12-16.pdf.
2. National Park Service. Working with Nebraska. [Online] [Cited: May 12, 2016.] https://www.nps.gov/state/customcf/bythenumbers/ne.pdf.
3. National Park Service. NPS Stats. Visitor Use Statistics. [Online] [Cited: May 12, 2016.] https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/.
4. Cullinane Thomas, C., and L. Koontz. 2016. 2015 National Park visitor spending effects: Economic contributions to local communities, states, and the nation. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2016/1200. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm
5. National Park Service. Nebraska Parks. [Online] [Cited: May 9, 2016.] https://www.nps.gov/state/ne/index.htm.

OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

APRIL

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

OMAHA JOBS ADDED*

418

OMAHA AREA OPENINGS

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NAME, JOBS ADDED		
RETAIL/SALES	Bark Boutique & Paw Spa - Blair	4	111
	Gordman's	100	
	Recycled Sounds	3	
	Style Encore	4	
HEALTHCARE & EDUCATION	Connect Hearing - Fremont	5	17
	Foot & Ankle Center of Nebraska	5	
	Misko	3	
	Shiloh Center Adult Day Services - Fremont	4	
OTHER	Graeve Law & Mediation	10	290
	Tree House Foods	280	

OMAHA AREA EXPANSIONS

Almont Music

Conservatory of Music

First Lutheran Church-Fremont

Ground Floor Guitar

University of NE Foundation

LEGEND

New Location

New Building/ Addition

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

LINCOLN AREA OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NAME, JOBS ADDED
FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT	Culinary Underground Towneplace Suites Hotel Tranquility Salon & Day Spa
RETAIL/SALES	SitStay True Value
HEALTHCARE & EDUCATION	Nebraska Surgical Specialists
OTHER	Benchmark Biolabs Group Therapy Bike Tours

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

SOUTHEAST

NEBRASKA CITY
Minner/Gray Gym

YORK
Klute Truck & Equipment
Wagner Decorating (Expansion)
Prim and Proper Too
House Stars Cleaning
Brooks Brothers Contractors

HENDERSON
Perks

NORTHEAST

NORFOLK
China Gate (new owners)
American Legion Post 16 (new location)

WEST POINT
China Restaurant

PANHANDLE

ALLIANCE
Wigglebottom Bakery

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

2010-2011 BELLEVUE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES – WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Mary Findlay, Research Analyst

Graduate outcome information, including where graduates are working, in what fields, and what they are earning, can be useful in career planning. Bellevue University provides a case study in the kinds of information available to prospective students. Economic developers may also find this information helpful in demonstrating a labor supply for new or expanding businesses.

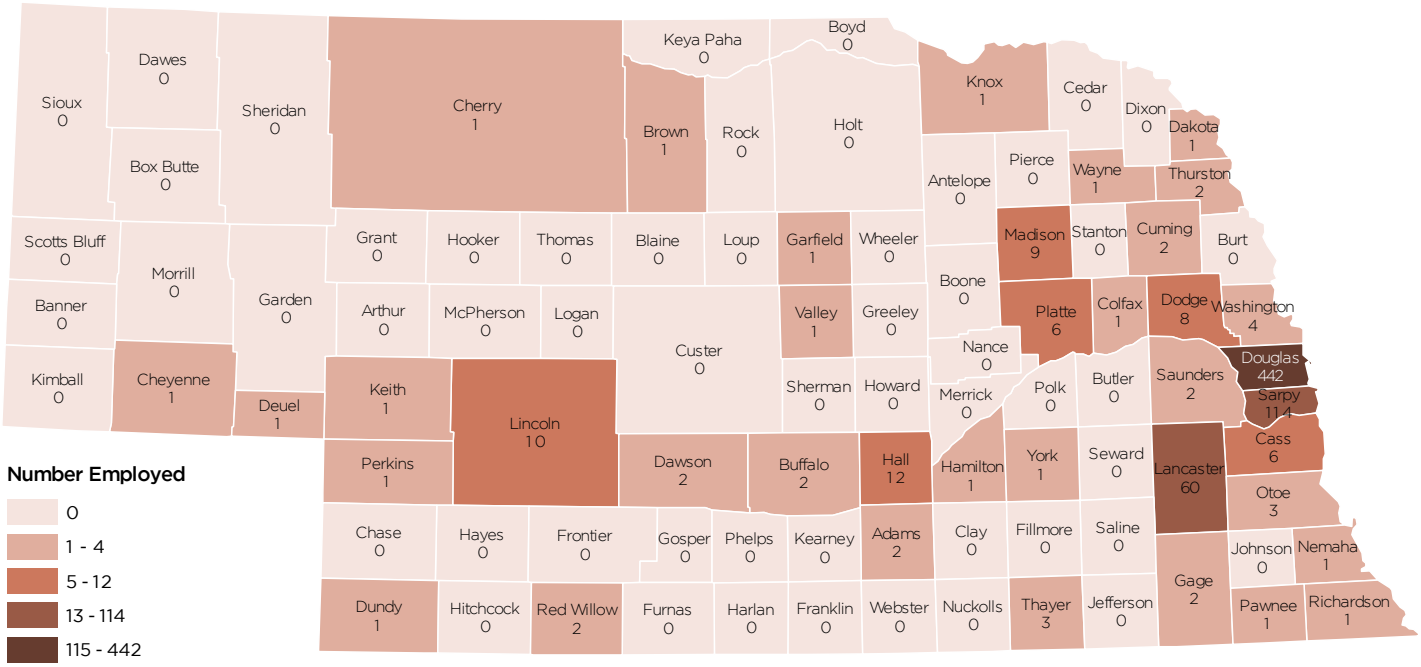
RESIDENTS VS. NONRESIDENTS

There were 2,939 Bellevue University graduates between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. In the fourth quarter of 2011, there were 1,205 graduates (41 percent) of this group working in Nebraska. Bellevue University has a relatively large proportion of non-resident graduates, and a closer look revealed that of the 1,258 graduates reported as residents, 1,020, or 81 percent, were working in the state in the fourth quarter of 2011. By the fourth quarter of 2015, the percentage of total graduates working in the state had decreased to 35 percent and resident graduates had decreased to 76 percent.

EMPLOYMENT BY LOCATION

Of the 1,035 graduates working in the state in the fourth quarter of 2015, 711 had a known county of employment. The county of employment is unknown for graduates whose employers have locations in multiple counties across the state.

2010 – 2011 BELLEVUE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES WORKING IN NEBRASKA IN 4TH QUARTER 2015



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Nebraska Longitudinal Data System

EMPLOYMENT BY FIELD OF STUDY AND DEGREE

In the fourth quarter of 2015, bachelor's degree graduates in the business/commerce field of study had the highest number of graduates (271) working in the state. This was followed by master's degree graduates in business administration and management (142) and general social sciences with 97. The bachelor's degree graphic design field of study had the third highest percentage (82 percent) of graduates working in the state. Sixteen bachelor's degree communication graduates (70 percent) and 30 (68 percent) master's graduates of business/commerce were working in the state.

EARNINGS BY FIELD OF STUDY

There were five fields of study where graduates earned over $20,000 in the fourth quarter of 2015. The highest wages were earned by bachelor's degree graduates in management information systems and services with an average quarterly wage of $31,884. The lowest wages by field of study were earned by psychology bachelor's degree graduates, who earned an average of $8,102 in the fourth quarter of 2015.

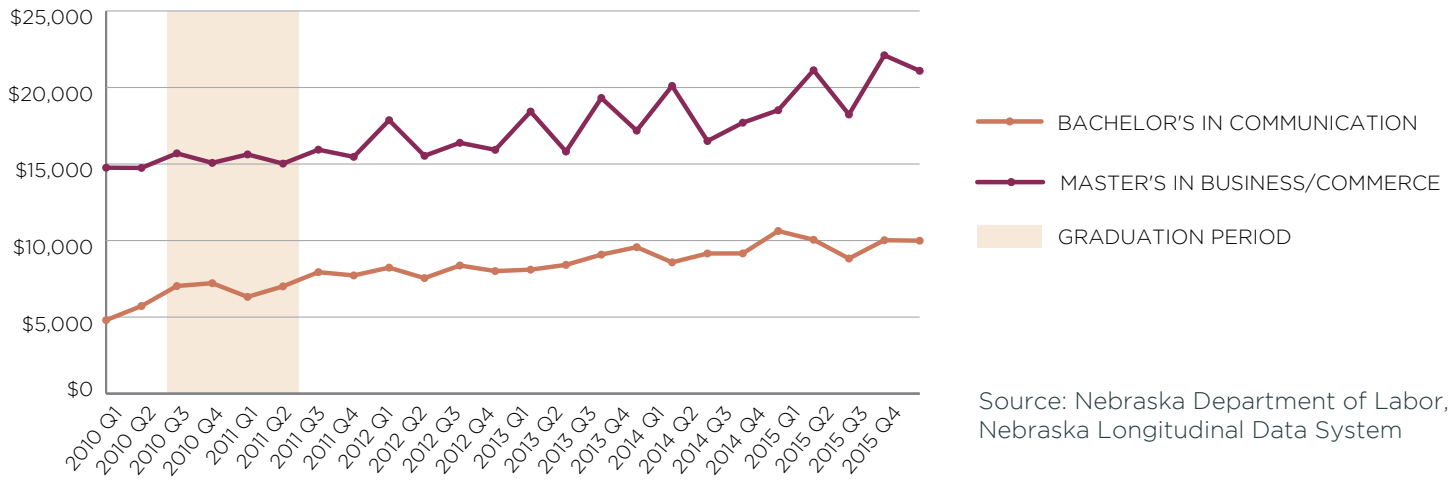
When individuals are considering a major it may be helpful to see earnings over time after graduation. The chart below displays the average earnings for graduates with a master's in business or commerce and a bachelor's in communication, two popular degree programs. Prior to graduation, master's students in business or commerce were making around $15,000 quarterly on average, while after graduation their wages have risen to more than $20,000 quarterly, an increase of around 33 percent or $20,000 annually on average over the five years since they graduated.

Those who graduated with a bachelor's in communication nearly doubled their quarterly wages since graduation, from slightly over $5,000 quarterly to around $10,000 a quarter on average. The wages for the master's graduates were rather flat prior to graduation, but started increasing after graduation. Additionally, those who graduated with a master's in business or commerce earned $10,135 more than the bachelor's in communication graduates in the fourth quarter of 2015. If that quarterly difference is multiplied by four, it would mean there is approximately $40,000 difference in earnings over a year. It is important for people planning a career to consider their interests but also to be aware of the economic outcomes of their choices.

DEMOGRAPHICS

There were 1,502 (51 percent) female and 1,437 (49 percent) male graduates in the 2010-2011 academic year. Females were

AVERAGE QUARTERLY WAGE FOR BUSINESS/COMMERCE & COMMUNICATIONS 2010 - 2011 GRADUATES



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Nebraska Longitudinal Data System

slightly more likely to be found working in the state in the fourth quarters of 2011, 2013 and 2015. In the fourth quarter of 2015, the average quarterly wage for bachelor's degree graduates working in Nebraska was $12,109 for females and $17,137 for males. Master's degree graduates tended to have higher earnings than bachelor's degree graduates. The average quarterly wage for master's degree graduates in the fourth quarter of 2015 was $15,767 for females and $20,597 for males.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Health care and social assistance; finance and insurance; and professional, scientific and technical services were the top employing industries in the fourth quarters of 2011 and 2015. In the fourth quarter of 2011, the highest graduate counts in health care and social assistance came from the general social sciences field of study with 40 bachelor's and 38 master's graduates. For finance and insurance, the general business/commerce field of study netted the most graduates employed in the state, with 68 bachelor's and 33 master's graduates employed in that industry. A field of study may contain several related majors and graduates from many fields of study may be employed in an individual industry. Fields of study were used for this analysis due to the small size of a number of individual majors.

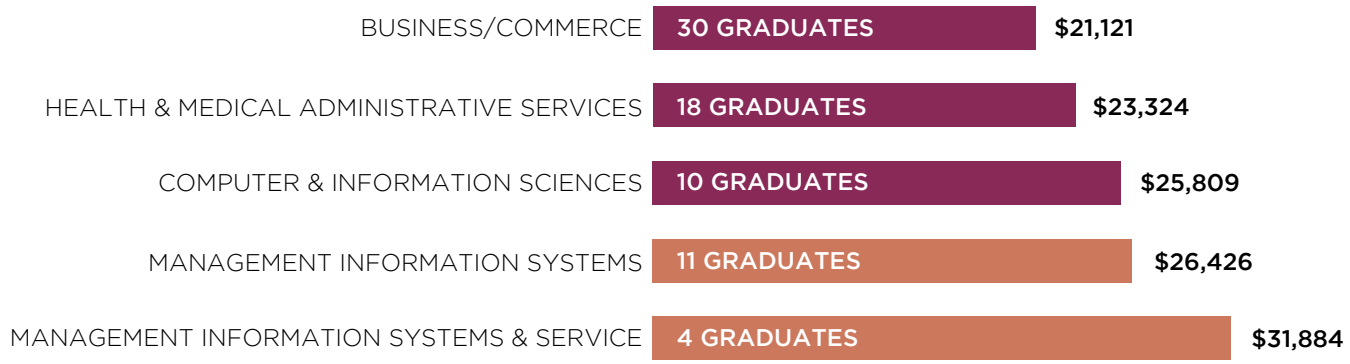
Among the top three employing industries, quarterly wages for these graduates were higher in the fourth quarter of 2015 than in the fourth quarter of 2011. The finance and insurance average quarterly wage was 42 percent higher, $15,827 compared to $11,156. In the fourth quarter of 2015, professional, scientific and technical services was 32 percent higher, $18,978 in 2015 compared to $14,396 in 2011.

The top paying industry for graduates in the fourth quarters of 2011 and 2015 was the utilities industry, with an average quarterly wage of $25,347 in 2015, an increase of 33 percent over 2011. In the utilities industry, bachelor's degree graduates in general business/commerce accounted for the highest number of graduates employed in that industry. In the fourth quarter of 2015, the top three highest paying industries based on quarterly wages were utilities; management of companies and enterprises ($19,167); and information ($19,059).

METHODOLOGY

How is this information obtained? The Nebraska Department of Labor has a data warehouse that links administrative records from various schools, which allows for analyzing data in ways that previously weren't possible, and charting the outcomes over time for graduates working in the state. It is even possible to see graduate earnings prior to graduation. Bellevue University was one of the first participants in this partnership and was instrumental in helping design the kinds of information collected.

TOP 5 HIGHEST QUARTERLY WAGES BY FIELD OF STUDY - 4TH QUARTER 2015



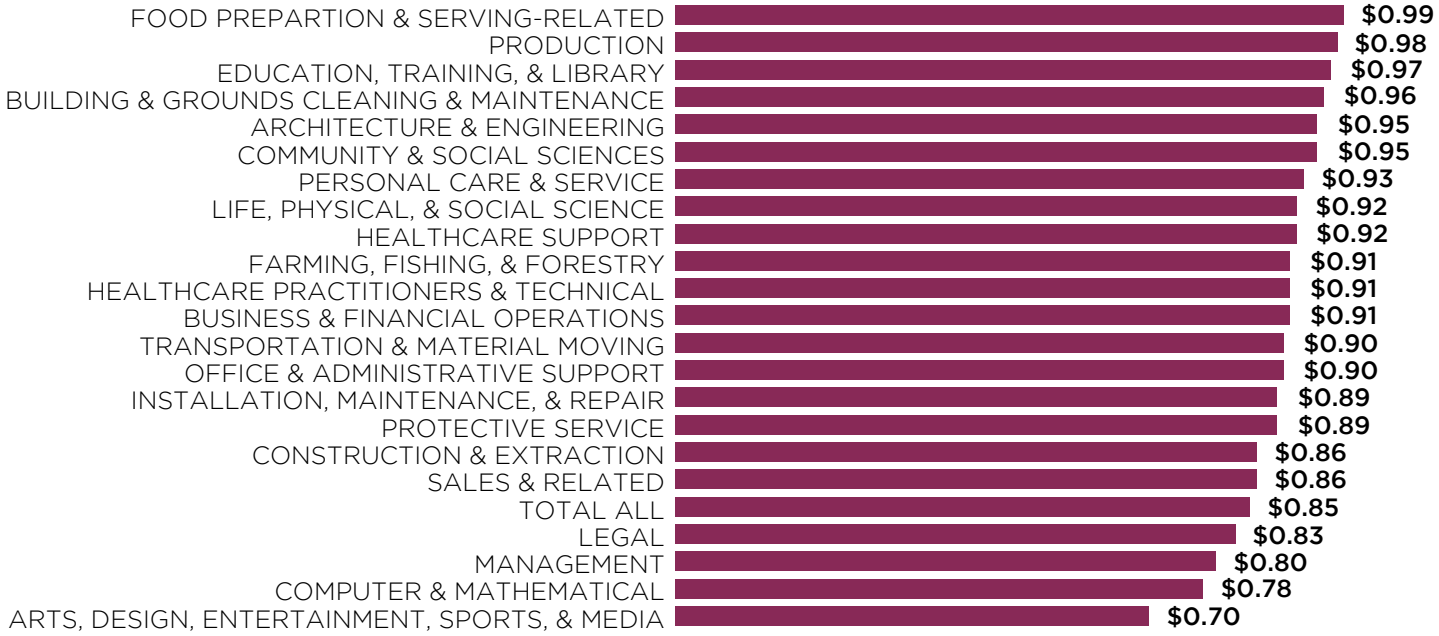
BACHELOR'S DEGREE
MASTER'S DEGREE

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Nebraska Longitudinal Data System

WAGES IN METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS OF NEBRASKA

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

NON-METROPOLITAN CENTS PER METROPOLITAN DOLLAR BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics, 1st Quarter 2016 data, Produced May 2016

The types of employment in an area can vary from region to region and so can the wages. Variance in wages between geographies can occur for many reasons, such as the industry makeup of an area, the local economy, and the makeup of the local labor market. This article examines data from the Nebraska Department of Labor's Occupational Employment Statistics program for the first quarter of 2016 to look at how the metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas of the state compare. For the purposes of this article, metropolitan area is defined as the Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the Omaha Consortium, and the Grand Island MSA combined and consists of the Nebraska counties of Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, Washington, Lancaster, Seward, Howard, Hall, Hamilton, and Merrick. The non-metropolitan area consists of all other counties in Nebraska.

To compare the wages in the two areas, the data was calculated as a ratio of what workers in the non-metropolitan areas make compared to workers in the metropolitan areas. This ratio is presented as how many cents on the dollar non-metropolitan workers make to every dollar made by workers in the metropolitan areas. Median annual wages were chosen to compare since some occupations only have annual wages available. Only occupations with median wages available in each region were compared.

Overall, workers in non-metropolitan areas made 85 cents on the dollar compared to workers employed in the metropolitan areas of the state. The largest gap between the metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas in the occupations where the metropolitan areas paid more was survey researchers, where

TOP FIVE OCCUPATIONS THAT PAY MORE IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS, & WHERE PAY IS MOST EQUAL

	Metropolitan Hourly Median Wage	Non-metropolitan Hourly Median Wage	Cents on the Dollar
Metropolitan pays more			
Survey Researchers	$25.54	$9.47	$0.37
Airfield Operations Specialists	$22.12	$11.25	$0.51
Camera Operators, Television, Video, & Motion Picture	$21.22	$11.34	$0.53
Proofreaders & Copy Markers	$17.62	$9.41	$0.53
Managers, All Other	$53.38	$29.08	$0.54
Skincare Specialists	$16.13	$8.93	$0.55
Most equal pay			
Drafters, All Other	$17.32	$17.31	$1.00
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	$9.54	$9.53	$1.00
Conveyor Operators & Tenders	$14.34	$14.35	$1.00
Forest & Conservation Technicians	$17.82	$17.84	$1.00
Tellers	$11.83	$11.85	$1.00
Non-metropolitan pays more			
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, & Tenders, Except Sawing	$11.79	$16.89	$1.43
Life, Physical, & Social Science Technicians, All Other	$27.09	$39.28	$1.45
Foresters	$23.48	$36.73	$1.56
Physicians & Surgeons, All Other	$57.63	$92.63	$1.61
Animal Scientists	$30.22	$66.01	$2.18

non-metropolitan area workers earned 37 cents on the dollar. When looking at the other end of the spectrum, the largest pay gap occurred for animal scientists; with non-metropolitan workers earning $2.18 to every dollar earned by metropolitan workers. Drafters had the most even pay in the two areas of the state, with workers in both areas making almost identical wages.

The graph on page 12 displays the cents per dollar earned by non-metropolitan workers compared to metropolitan area workers by occupational group. In all of the 22 major occupational groups, wages in metropolitan areas were higher than those in non-metropolitan areas. However, for some occupational groups the gap was wider than in others. The largest difference was in arts, design, entertainment, sport, and media occupations, where non-metropolitan workers earned 70 cents on the dollar to their metropolitan counterparts. Within this occupational group, the occupation of camera operators, television, video and motion picture had the biggest difference in wages between the two geographies where workers in the non-metropolitan workers earned 53 cents on the dollar compared to metropolitan workers. The table above shows the top five occupations that pay more in each area and the occupations with the most equal pay in either area.

The smallest difference was found in food preparation and serving related occupations, where non-metropolitan workers made 99 cents on the dollar compared to metropolitan workers. Most occupations within this group had wages that were nearly equal in both geographies. The occupations of nonrestau-

rant food servers and bartenders had the smallest difference annually with the metropolitan area paying slightly more, $24 for non-restaurant food servers, and $65 for bartenders. Nonrestaurant food servers serve food outside of traditional restaurant settings such as hotel rooms, hospital rooms, and residential care facilities.

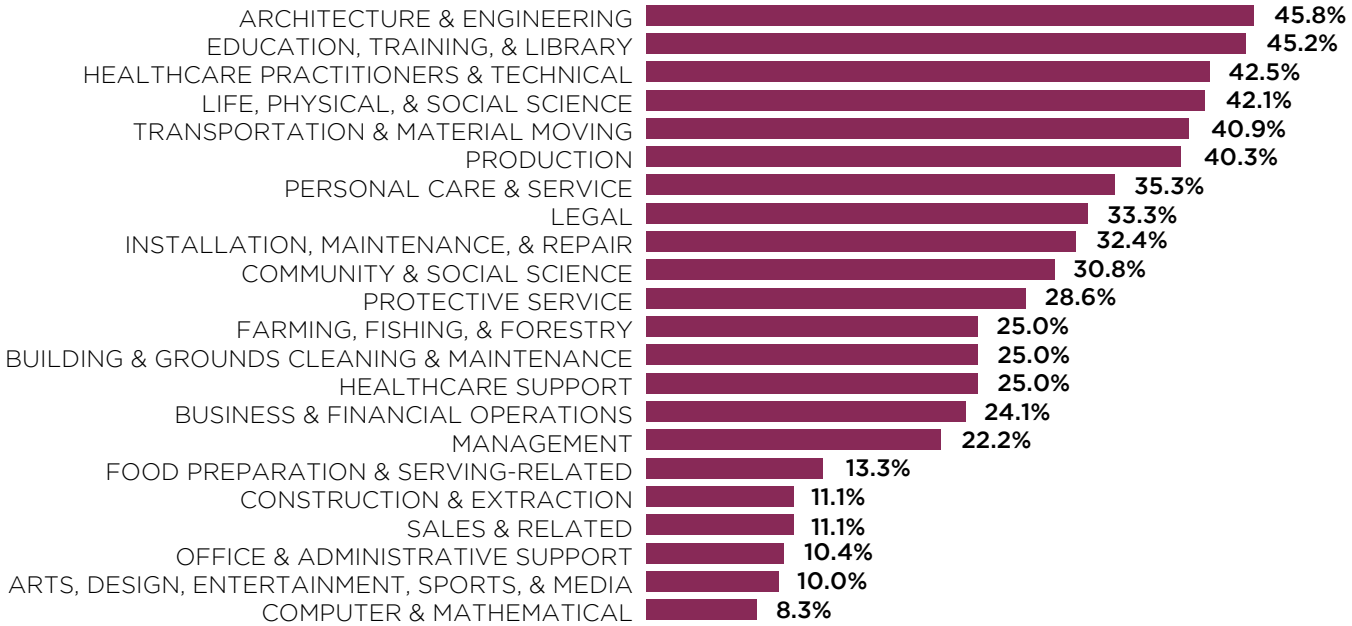
For both areas of the state, the highest paying occupational group was management occupations, with a median annual wage of $94,234 or $45.30 hourly in the metropolitan areas and $75,024 or $36.07 hourly in non-metropolitan areas. This translates to non-metropolitan workers making 80 cents to every dollar metropolitan workers made in this category.

The lowest paying occupational category for both areas was food preparation and related occupations, with a median annual wage of $19,484 or $9.37 per hour in the metropolitan area and $19,215 annually or $9.24 hourly for the non-metropolitan areas. Non-metropolitan workers made 99 cents to every dollar metropolitan workers made in this category.

When the occupational groups in the two geographies were ranked from highest to lowest paying, the occupational rank within the regions remained fairly similar. Eleven out of the 22 occupational categories ranked exactly the same for each region and nine had a ranking that differed by one or two places. The only notable exception was arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations, which ranked 11th for the metropolitan areas, but was 17th for the non-metropolitan areas. This overall trend suggests that relative earnings of occupations are steady for these geographical areas. In other words, if you are currently employed in a relatively low-paying occupational category and live in a non-metropolitan area, chances are your pay will still be on the low end of the scale if you move to a metropolitan area.

One reason for this uniformity across regions is training and skill requirements for the job. Requirements for jobs in Nebraska are fairly uniform and higher level jobs require higher levels of skills and education in all parts of the state and can command a higher salary. Lower paying jobs tend to have minimal education and skill requirements and in turn offer lower pay.

PERCENT OF OCCUPATIONS BY GROUP THAT PAY MORE IN THE NON-METROPOLITAN AREA



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics, 1st Quarter 2016 data, Produced May 2016

Out of the 519 occupations where wages can be compared, over one fourth (152, 29.3 percent) paid more in the non-metropolitan areas of the state. The occupation of animal scientists had the largest difference in pay between the areas, paying $2.18 in the non-metropolitan area for every dollar in the metropolitan area. Physicians and surgeons, all other ($1.61 on the dollar) and foresters ($1.56 on the dollar) also had median annual wages that were much higher in non-metropolitan areas.

A chart displaying the percent of occupations by group that pay more in the non-metropolitan areas of the state is on page 14.

The occupational group with the highest percentage of occupations that paid more in the non-metropolitan area was architecture and engineering, where 45.8 percent of the occupations paid more in the non-metropolitan area. The largest difference occurred in the occupation of engineers, all other, where non-metropolitan workers made $1.30 to every dollar earned by workers in the metropolitan area. Agricultural engineers in the non-metropolitan area also made more than their counterparts in the metropolitan area earning $1.27 to every dollar in the metropolitan area.

The education, training, and library occupations group also had a high percentage of occupations that paid more in the non-metropolitan area (45.2 percent). The largest difference occurred in the occupation of postsecondary teachers, all other with non-metropolitan workers earning $1.30 to every dollar of metropolitan earnings. Postsecondary philosophy and religion teachers and preschool special education teachers also earned more than their metropolitan counterparts, with cents on the dollar amounts of $1.27 and $1.23, respectively.

Out of the 152 occupations that paid more in the non-metropolitan area, 40.8 percent are found in the top third highest paying occupations in the state. Of the top five highest

paying occupations in the state, three paid more in the non-metropolitan area, including the highest paying occupation in the state, nurse anesthetists. Statewide, nurse anesthetists earned $77.49 per hour, compared to $65.22 in the metropolitan area, and $87.84 in the non-metropolitan area.

The third highest paying occupation in the state, physicians and surgeons, all other, not only paid more in the non-metropolitan area, but was also the highest paying occupation in the non-metropolitan area. Wages were $65.09 hourly statewide, $57.63 in the metropolitan area, and $92.63 in the non-metropolitan area. Also in the top five highest paying occupations statewide and paying more in the non-metropolitan area was architectural and engineering managers.

Earnings are only one of many things job seekers look at when considering a career-related move. The local job market, living expenses, cost of goods and services, local taxes, the culture of the area, having friends and family living nearby, local school systems, and government services are other factors important to many workers. Benefits offered by the company and personal job satisfaction are also key to many workers.

Data on metro and non-metro wages can be found on NEworks.nebraska.gov. Click Labor Market Analysis. Under Labor Market Data, select Get More, then select Wage Estimates by Occupation.

SOURCE:

1. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics, 1st Quarter 2016 data, Produced May 2016

APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

April Unemployment Rate: 2.7%
April Total Non-farm: 187,843
Manufacturing: 13,781
Largest OTM Increases:
Mining & Construction: 437 (5.2%)
Leisure & Hospitality: 258 (1.4%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

April Unemployment Rate: 3.2%
April Total Non-farm: 495,675
Manufacturing: 32,518
Largest OTM Increases:
Leisure & Hospitality: 1,242 (2.6%)
Professional & Business: 1,204 (1.6%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)
April Unemployment Rate: 3.3%
April Total Non-farm: 42,393
Change (OTM): 326 (0.8%)
Change (OTY): 624 (1.5%)

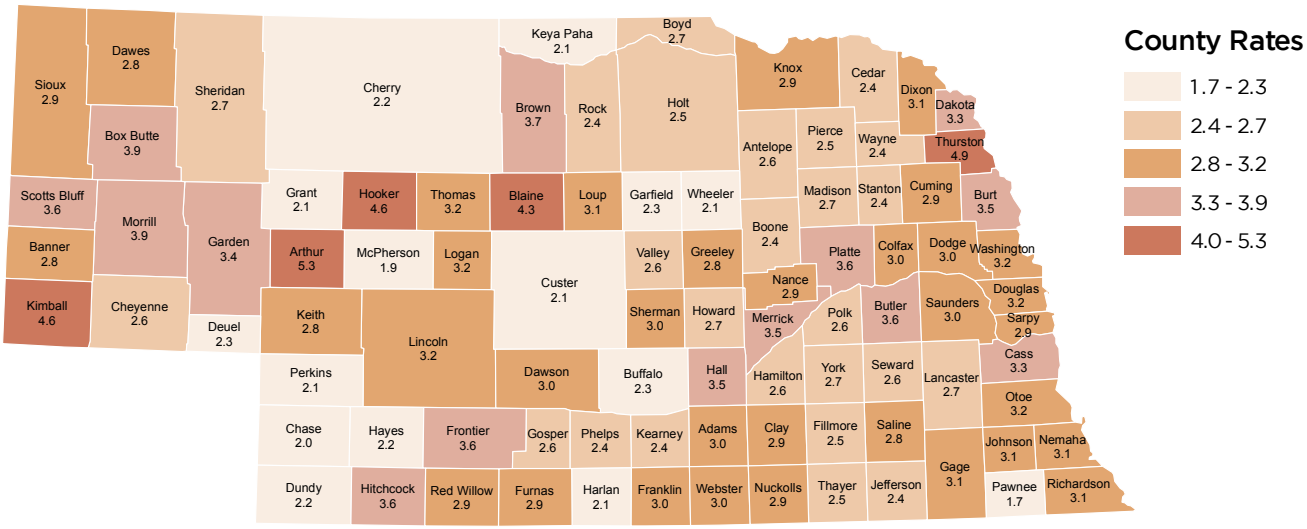
NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

April Total Non-farm: 1,019,075
Manufacturing: 97,107

Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
April Unemployment Rate: 3.0%
Change (OTM): Unchanged at 3.0%
Change (OTY): 0.1

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)
Central: 2.6%
Mid Plains: 3.0%
Northeast: 3.0%
Panhandle: 3.4%
Sandhills: 2.6%
Southeast: 2.9%

APRIL 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

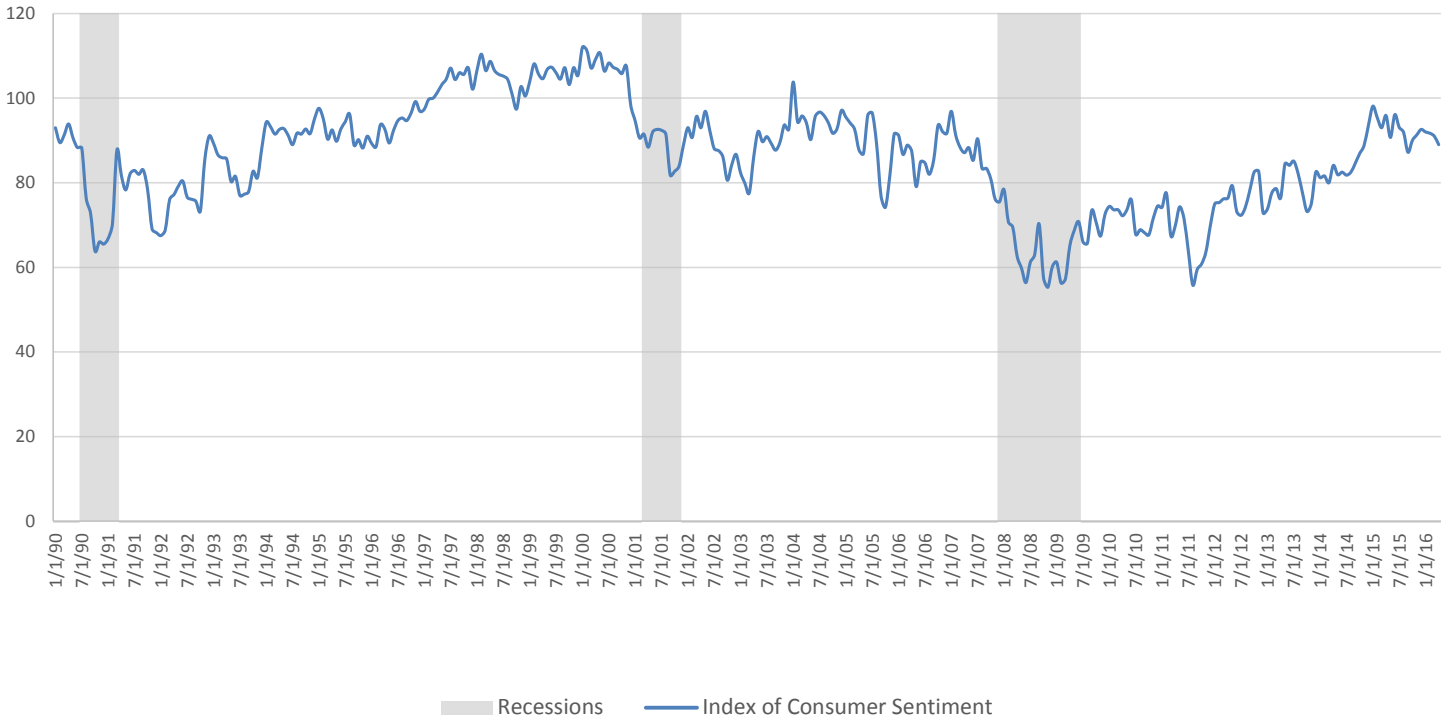
ECONOMIC INDICATORS
INDEX OF CONSUMER SENTIMENT

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 University of Michigan, 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."[1]

INDEX OF CONSUMER SENTIMENT



Source: University of Michigan: Consumer Sentiment©

		Change Over Last Quarter/Month		
METRIC	CURRENT TIME PERIOD	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	April, 2016	+0.2	-	+0.3*
Initial Unemployment Claims	April, 2016	+0.3%	-	-24.3%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	March, 2016	+1.1%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	April, 2016	-4.3%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	March, 2016	+0.1%	-	-
S&P 500©	April, 2016	+2.7%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	March, 2016	1.4%	-	1.6%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	April, 2016	1.4%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	April, 2016	-2.2%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	April, 2016	+0.5%	+0.5%	-
Employment Cost Index	1st Quarter, 2016	+0.6%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	April, 2016	0.5%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	April, 2016	0.0%	0.0%*	0.0%
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	1st Quarter, 2016	+0.5%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	February, 2016	-0.1%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	April, 2016	+$3.20	-	-
Current Account Balance (millions of dollars)	4th Quarter, 2015	$4,616		

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2. The Conference Board. Description of Components. conference-board.org. [Online] 1 2016. https://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160.
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