

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE
TRENDS


NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

.....
NOV 2015



Feature - NEBRASKA'S GDP & EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
Fast Facts - THANKSGIVING: FEAST AND FAMILY
Feature - WOMEN IN NEBRASKA'S LABOR FORCE

CREDITS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 3** SEPT UNEMPLOYMENT DATA
- 4** FAST FACTS
- 6** NEBRASKA'S GDP & EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
- 9** MAP FACTS
- 10** OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS
- 12** WOMEN IN NEBRASKA'S LABOR FORCE
- 15** OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
- 18** ECONOMIC INDICATORS

HELPFUL LINKS

[Unemployment in Brief](#)

[Monthly Unemployment Rate](#)

[Previous Issues](#)

[NEworks](#)



SEPTEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

September Unemployment Rate: 2.2%
 September Total Non-farm: 188,947
 Manufacturing: 14,275
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Education & Health Services: 405 (1.4%)
 Other Services: 65 (0.9%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

September Unemployment Rate: 2.9%
 September Total Non-farm: 494,691
 Manufacturing: 31,176
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Education & Health Services: 1,408 (1.8%)
 Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 491 (1.8%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)
 September Unemployment Rate: 2.8%
 September Total Non-farm: 42,968
 Change (OTM): 541 (1.3%)
 Change (OTY): -725 (-1.7%)

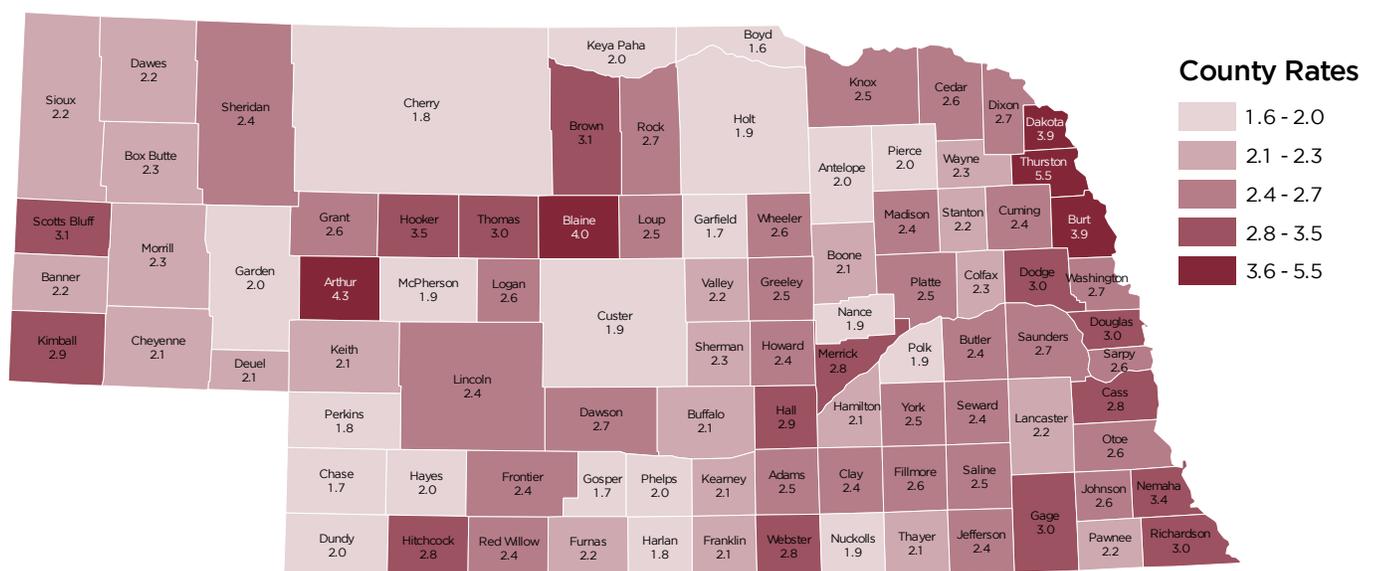
NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

September Total Non-farm: 1,004,246
 Manufacturing: 94,499
 Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
 September Unemployment Rate: 2.9%
 Change (OTM): 0.1%
 Change (OTY): -0.3%

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)

Central: 2.2%
 Mid Plains: 2.4%
 Northeast: 2.7%
 Panhandle: 2.6%
 Sandhills: 2.1%
 Southeast: 2.7%

SEPTEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY*



Sources:

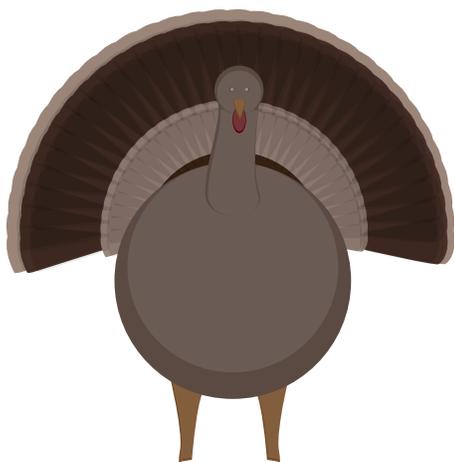
1. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics Program (CES)
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

*Not seasonally adjusted

FAST FACTS: THANKSGIVING - FEAST AND FAMILY

Dillon Cornett, Research Analyst

Credited to President Abraham Lincoln, a national holiday was established in 1863 for the purpose of celebrating Thanksgiving. The Thanksgiving holiday is meant to commemorate the three-day feast held in 1621 attended by Pilgrim settlers and Wampanoag natives in order to celebrate a great harvest. The following facts from the U.S. Census Bureau and the USDA highlight a few of the traditional customs and foods surrounding this holiday.



\$19 MILLION

VALUE OF U.S. IMPORTS OF LIVE TURKEYS FOR 2013, 99% FROM CANADA

\$10.4 MILLION

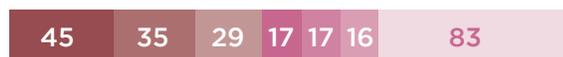
TOTAL VALUE OF SWEET POTATO IMPORTS; WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ACCOUNTING FOR 47.8% (\$5 MILLION)

2.4 BILLION LBS.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF SWEET POTATOES PRODUCED BY MAJOR SWEET POTATO PRODUCING STATES IN 2014

2014 TURKEY RAISING FORECAST (MILLIONS)

UNITED STATES



- MINNESOTA
- ARKANSAS
- MISSOURI
- OTHERS
- NORTH CAROLINA
- INDIANA
- VIRGINIA

1,639,432

TURKEYS SOLD IN 2012 FROM NEBRASKA FARMS

219

NUMBER OF NEBRASKA FARMS IN 2012 RAISING TURKEYS FOR MEAT PRODUCTION, TURKEY HENS AND TOMS KEPT FOR BREEDING, AND TURKEY BROODERS*

2014 CRANBERRY PRODUCTION FORECAST (MILLION LBS.)

UNITED STATES



- WISCONSIN
- MASSACHUSETTS
- OTHERS

* Turkey brooders are immature birds sent to another farm for further growout to meat production or breeding.

SUPERMARKETS AND OTHER GROCERY (EXCEPT CONVENIENCE) STORES IN 2013

UNITED STATES	66,286
NEBRASKA	428

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN 2013

UNITED STATES	115,610,216
NEBRASKA	725,787

MULTI-GENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS IN 2013

UNITED STATES	4,382,927
NEBRASKA	14,613



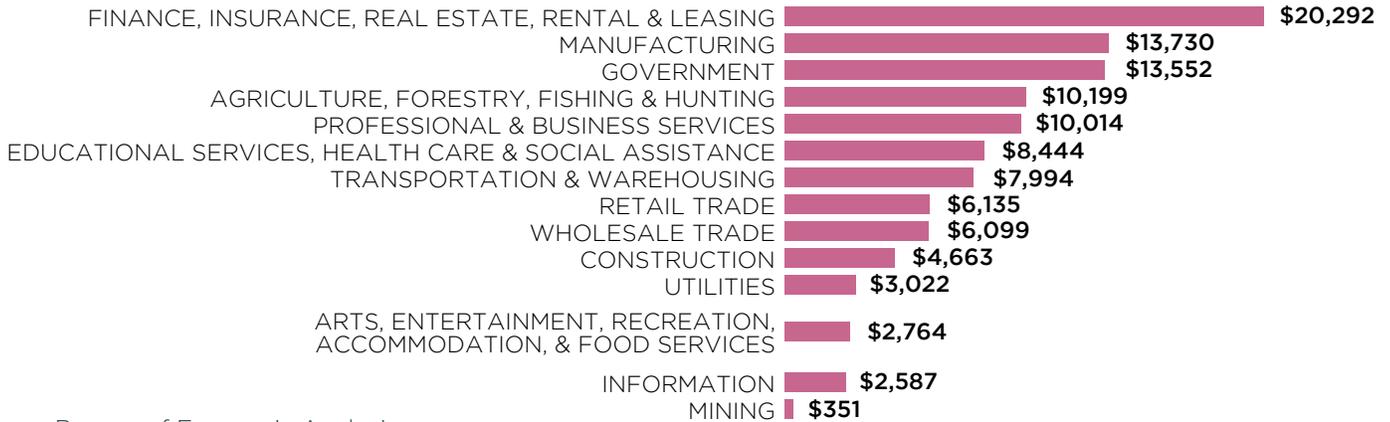
SOURCES:

1. US Census Bureau, Facts for Features: Thanksgiving Day. November 7, 2014. <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2014/cb14-ff25.html>
2. USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service, 2012 Census of Agriculture, Table 32. Poultry-Inventory and Number Sold. http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Nebraska/st31_1_032_033.pdf
3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 County Business Patterns, NAICS Code 44511: <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpdet.pl>
4. U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates. Table B11017: Multigenerational Households, United States. http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_3YR_B11017&prodType=table
5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates. Table B11017: Multigenerational Households, Nebraska. http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_3YR_B11017&prodType=table
6. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Occupied Housing Units in Nebraska: Table DP04: <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>
7. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, Series H-111, Table 8: Quarterly Estimates of the Total Housing Inventory for the United States. Updated Q3 2015. <http://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/data/histtabs.html>

NEBRASKA'S GDP AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

NEBRASKA 2014 GDP BY INDUSTRY (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



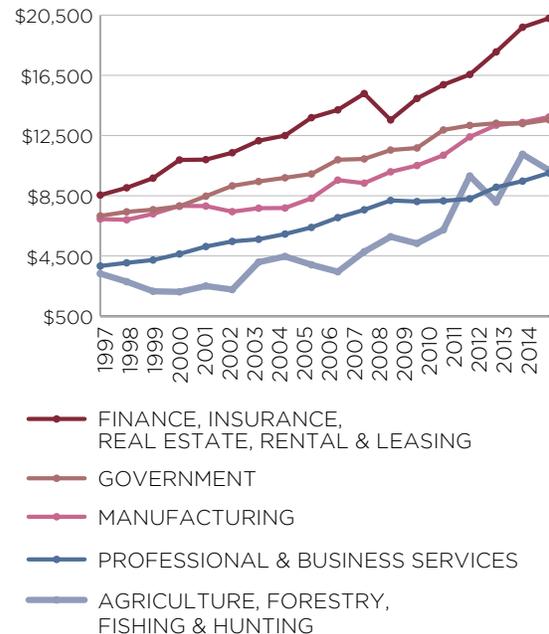
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value added in production by the labor and capital located in a state.¹ The total GDP for a state is the sum of the GDP for all industries within the state.¹ In 2014, the GDP for Nebraska was \$112 billion.² Nebraska's five largest industries in 2014 were finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (\$20.2 billion); manufacturing (\$13.7 billion); government (\$13.5 billion) agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (\$10.2 billion); and professional and business services (\$10.0 billion).²

Over time, the ranking of the top five industries in Nebraska by GDP has changed. Agriculture was the fifth largest industry by GDP from 1997 to 2010, but surpassed professional and business services in 2011.² Agriculture dropped back to fifth in 2012, but rose to fourth in 2013 and 2014.² Manufacturing was the second largest industry in 2014, but that wasn't always the case.² Government was larger than manufacturing from 1997 to 1999 and again from 2001 to 2012.² In 2013, manufacturing became the second largest industry in Nebraska and has been the second largest industry ever since.² The one constant in the top five industries in Nebraska has been finance, insurance, real estate, rental and

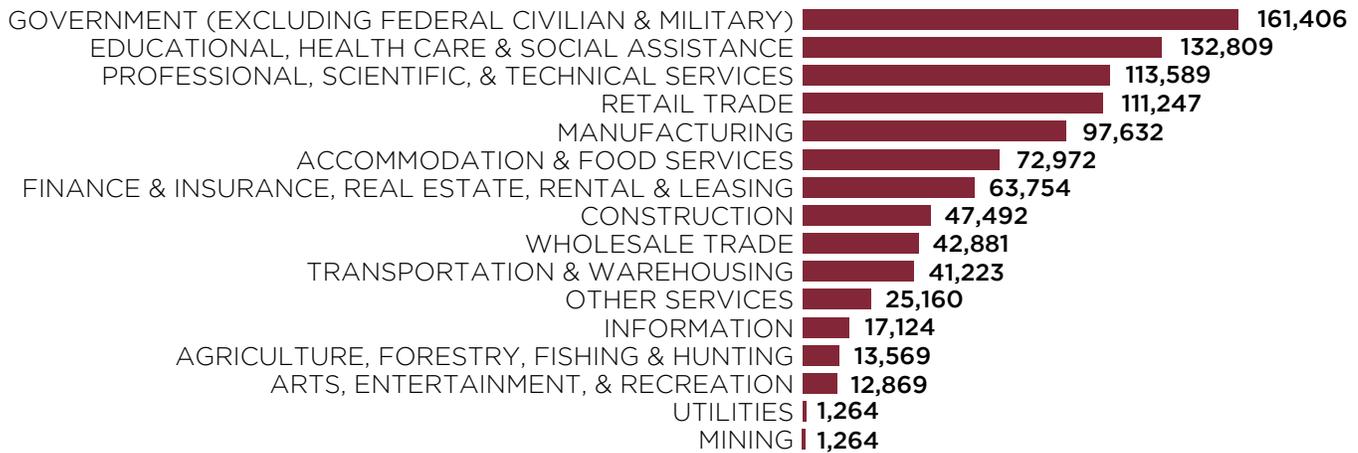
leasing. It has been the largest industry in Nebraska since 1997.² From 1997 to 2014 it has grown 138 percent, to a \$20 billion dollar industry.² During the recession it dropped 11.5%, but has since recovered and continued to grow ever since.²

NEBRASKA'S TOP 5 INDUSTRIES BY GDP



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 4TH QUARTER 2014

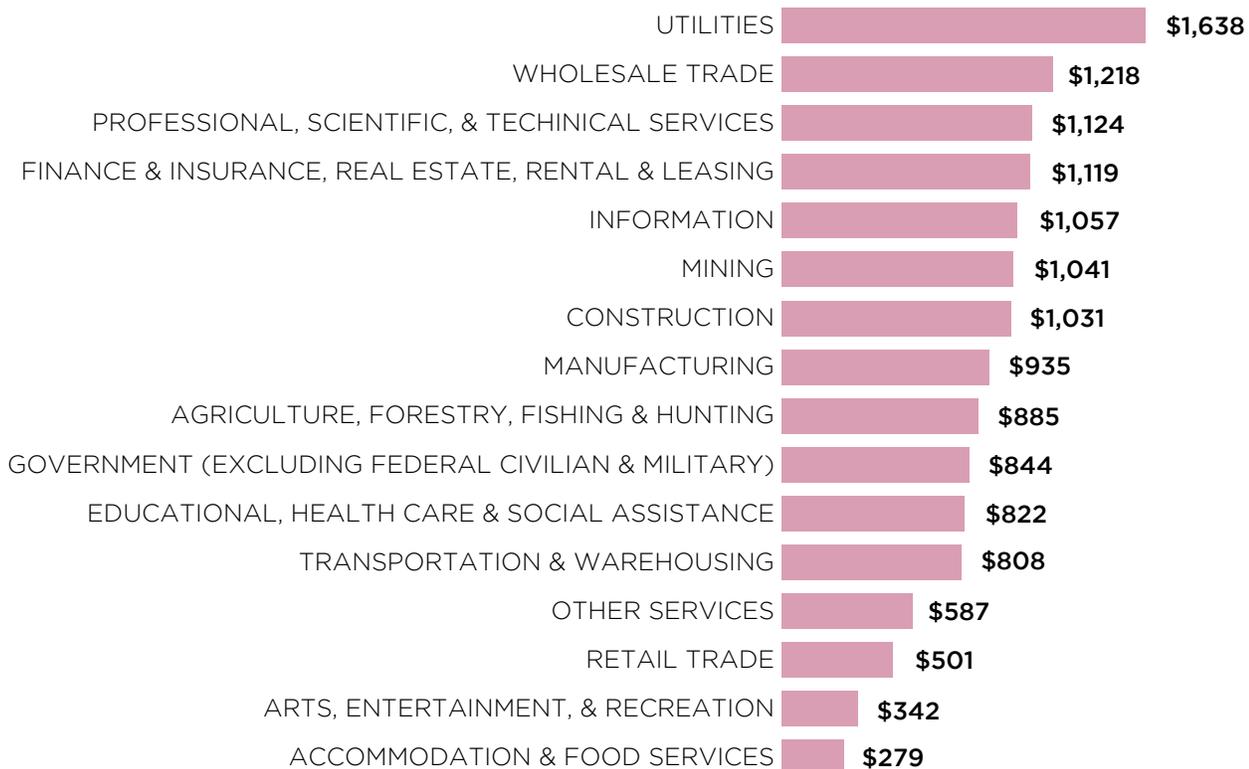


Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Among the top five industries by GDP, the industry with the highest average employment in the fourth quarter of 2014 was government (excluding federal).³ The industry with the second highest employment was the professional, scientific and technical services industry; followed by manufacturing; finance and insurance, real estate, rental and leasing; and finally agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.³ These employment levels have not fluctuated a great deal since 2006.³

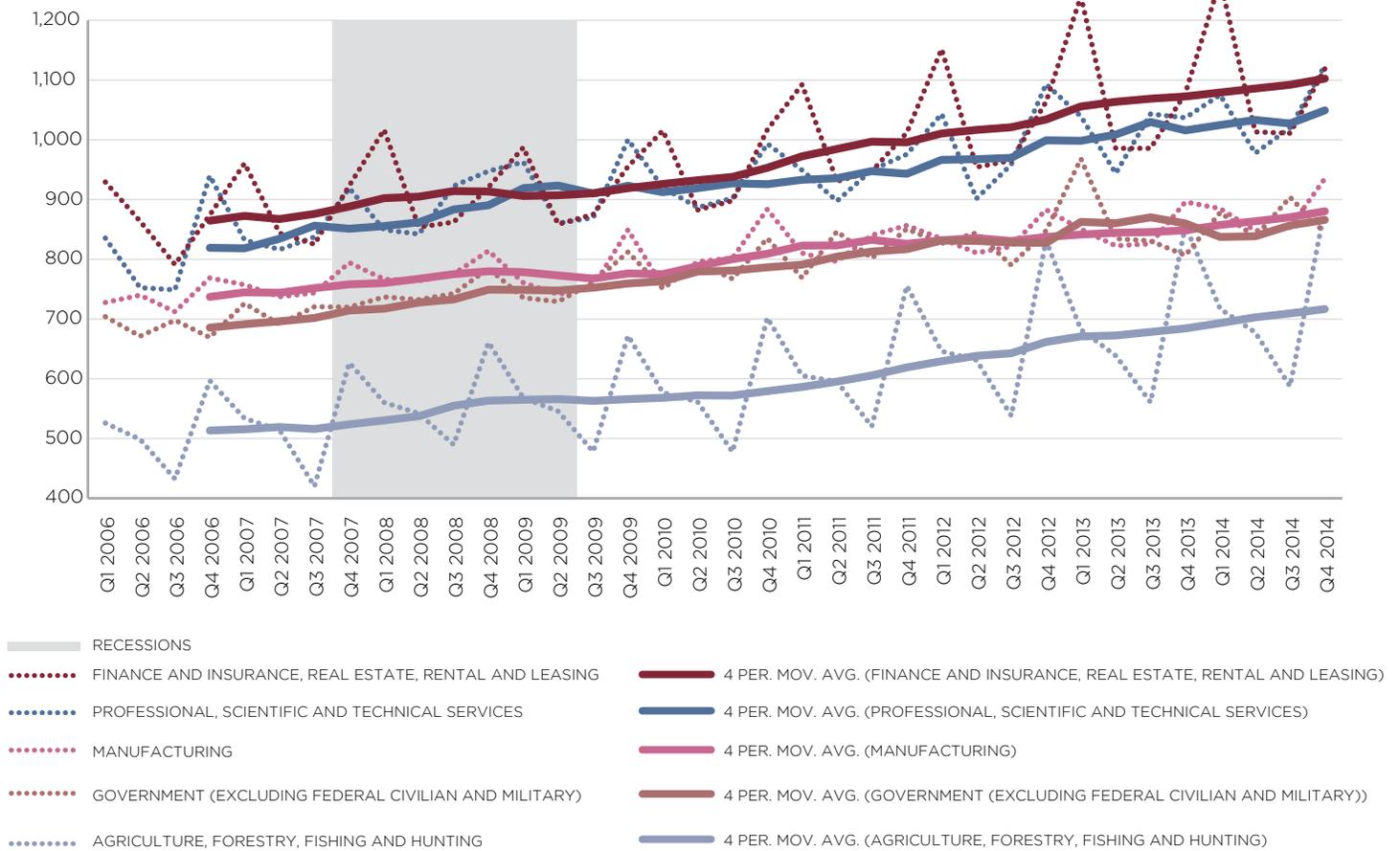
Among the top five industries by GDP, the industry with the highest average weekly wage in the fourth quarter of 2014 was professional, scientific and technical services, with an average weekly wage of \$1,124.³ The second highest weekly wage was found in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing, at \$1,119, followed by manufacturing (\$935), agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (\$885) and government (\$844).³

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE BY INDUSTRY, 4TH QUARTER 2014



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

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE BY INDUSTRY, 2006 - 2014



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

One quarter's worth of data fails to show the whole story, however. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting wages are highly seasonal, as are the wages for the professional, scientific and technical services and the finance and insurance, real estate, rental and leasing industries.³ Using a four-quarter moving average to remove some of the seasonality reveals a more reasonable looking trend line. Examining these trend lines reveals that agricultural wages trail the other industries in general.³ Government and manufacturing wages are in the middle of the pack, and professional, scientific and technical services, as well as finance and insurance, real estate, rental and leasing were generally higher paying than the other industries.³

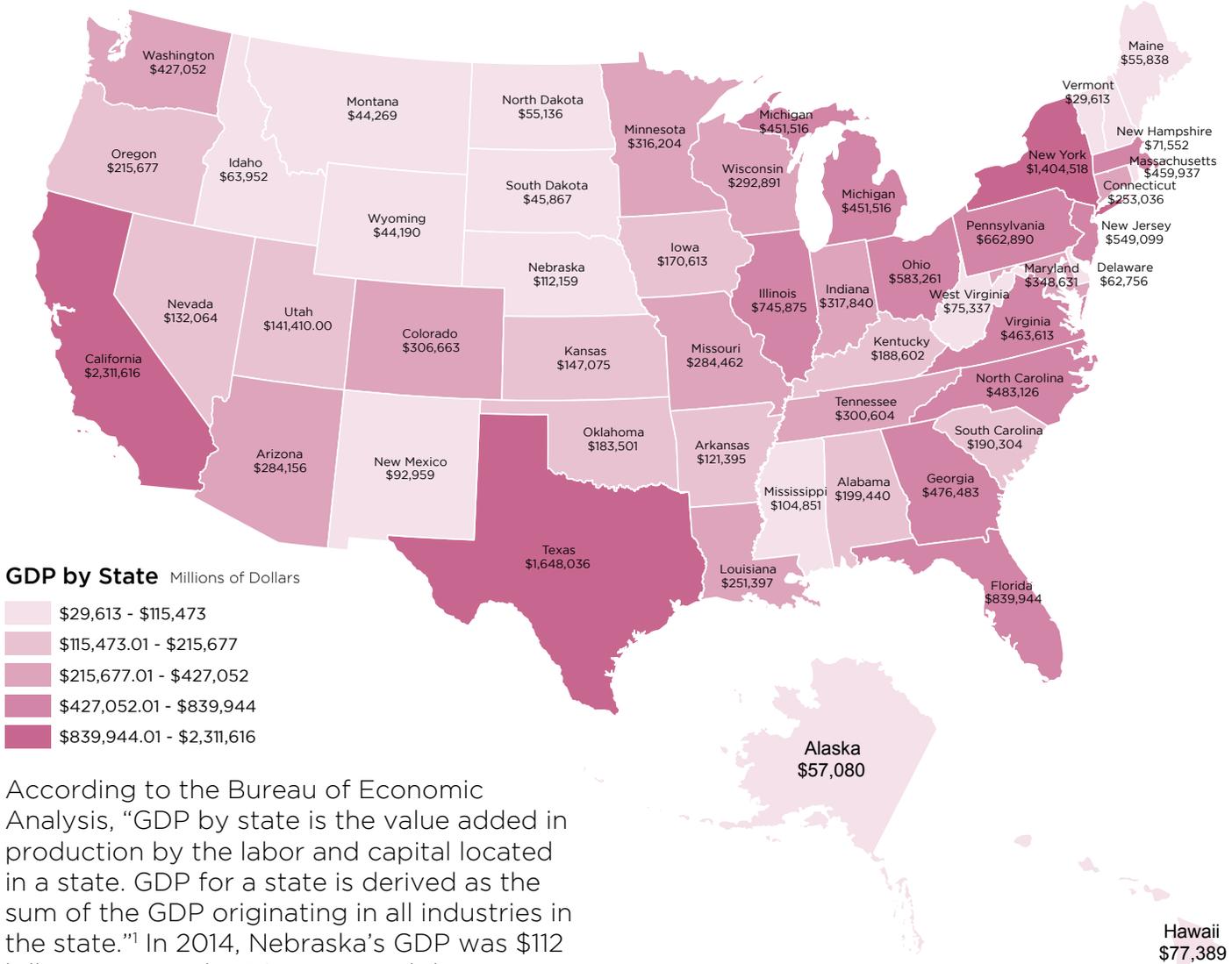
SOURCES:

1. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Regional Definitions. bea.gov. [Online] [Cited: October 26, 2015.] <http://www.bea.gov/regional/definitions/>.
2. —. Gross domestic product by state. bea.gov. [Online] 2014. [Cited: October 26, 2015.] <http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1&acrdn=1#reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1>.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. 2014.

MAP FACTS: GDP BY STATE

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

GDP BY STATE, 2014



According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, “GDP by state is the value added in production by the labor and capital located in a state. GDP for a state is derived as the sum of the GDP originating in all industries in the state.”¹ In 2014, Nebraska’s GDP was \$112 billion. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Nebraska ranked 36th in the nation.² The states that ranked highest in GDP were California (\$2.3 trillion), Texas (\$1.6 trillion), New York (\$1.4 trillion), Florida (\$840 billion) and Illinois (\$746 billion). The states with the lowest GDP’s were Rhode Island (\$55 billion), South Dakota (\$46 billion), Montana (\$44 billion), Wyoming (\$44 billion), and Vermont (\$30 billion).

SOURCES:

1. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Regional Definitions. [bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov/regional/definitions/). [Online] [Cited: October 26, 2015.] <http://www.bea.gov/regional/definitions/>.
2. —. Gross Domestic Product by State. [bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?reqid=70&-step=1&isuri=1&acrdr=1#reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1). [Online] 2014. [Cited: October 26, 2015.] <http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?reqid=70&-step=1&isuri=1&acrdr=1#reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1>.



SEPTEMBER

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

**TOTAL OMAHA
JOBS ADDED***

190

OMAHA AREA OPENINGS

TYPE OF BUSINESS

NAME, JOBS ADDED



FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT

Raising Canes

65

65



RETAIL/SALES

Among Other Things

Buy Buy Baby

Cost Plus World Market

58

Grae

Hush La Boutique

Lush

Lucky Brand

North Face

25

Bella Mia

16

Mod Lines

99



REAL ESTATE

Seldin/World Group

Real Estate



HEALTH & EDUCATION

Fyzical Therapy

& Balance Center



OTHER

Tuffy's

8

Travel Design Lounge

10

18

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

OMAHA EXPANSIONS

LEGEND

[] Expansion

 New Location

- [] Cosentry
- [] Hand Me Ups
- [] Infusion Brewery Company
-  Blue Barn Theater
- [] Northwoods Cheese Haus **+8 Part-time**
-  Omaha Housing Authority
- Petshop Gallery []
- Scooter's []
- Star Deli []
- United Way of the Midlands 
- Generation V []

LINCOLN OPENINGS

Pinnacle Realty Group
 The Coffee Roaster
 Applebee's
 DSW
 Switch Up Media
 Jimmy's Egg

Paul Mitchell
 Tabitha at Williamsburg
 Advanced Technical Services
 Back In-line
 People's Quick Care

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

PANHANDLE

ALLIANCE

Box Butte General Hospital - Expansion

SCOTTSBLUFF

Stacia's Studio - Expansion

CENTRAL

GRAND ISLAND/HASTINGS

DICK'S Sporting Goods

MID-PLAINS

NORTH PLATTE

Hobby Lobby

NORTHEAST

O'NEILL

Northeast Community College

SOUTHEAST

NEBRASKA CITY

Dollar Tree

LOUISVILLE

Witte Physical Therapy

BURRESS

Manning Grain - Expansion

SOURCES:

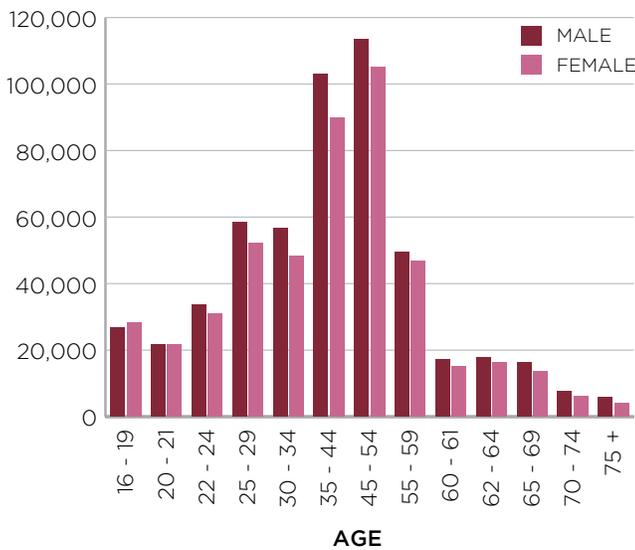
Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
 NDOL Staff
 Omaha World Herald
 Radio
 WOWTV

WOMEN IN NEBRASKA'S LABOR FORCE

Lenora Castillo, Research Analyst

The US Census Bureau's 2009-2013 American Community Survey data shows that there were 478,549 women and 527,677 men age 16 and older in Nebraska's civilian labor force.

NEBRASKA'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, SEX BY AGE



Source: US Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B23001

The largest number of women in Nebraska's civilian labor force (105,218) were ages 45-54 compared to 113,595 men in that same age group. There were more men than women in Nebraska's civilian labor force for all age groups except for those ages 16-19 (28,204 female vs 26,716 male) and 20-21 (21,747 female vs 21,623 male).

OCCUPATIONS

More women (62.7 percent) than men (37.3 percent) held sales and office occupations. The percent of women in service occupations (62.4 percent) was also higher than men in these same occupations

(37.6 percent). Service occupations include healthcare support, protective service, food prep and serving, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance, and personal care and service occupations.

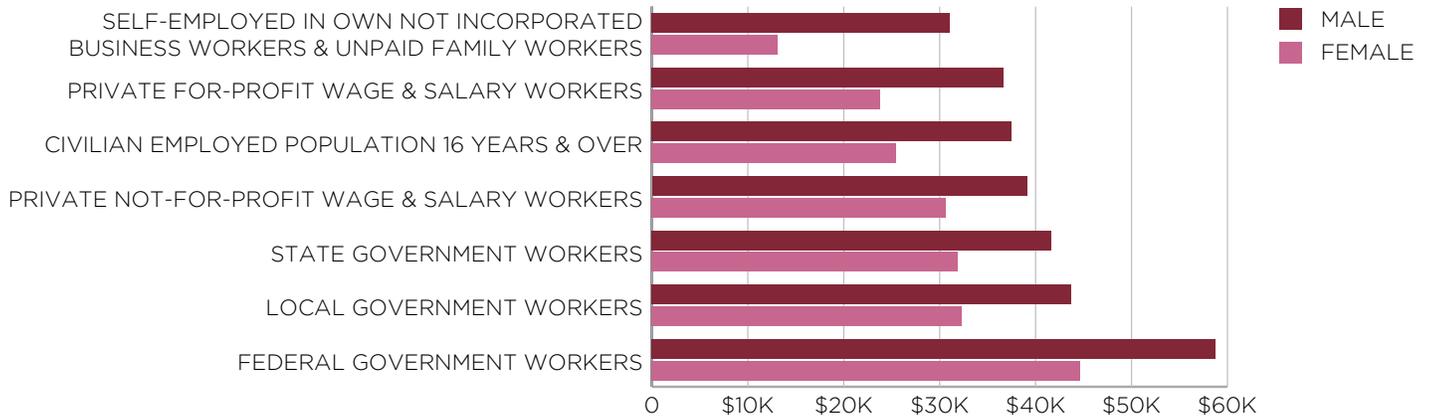
More men than women held natural resources (95.4 percent) and production, transportation, and material moving occupations (77.1 percent).

NEBRASKA'S TOP 5 OCCUPATION GROUPS BY SEX

Occupations	Total Estimate	Male Estimate	Female Estimate
Management, business, science, and arts	333,619	47.8%	52.2%
Sales and office	233,074	37.3%	62.7%
Service occupations	157,967	37.6%	62.4%
Production, transportation, and material moving	128,599	77.1%	22.9%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95,442	95.4%	4.6%

Source: Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S2401

MEDIAN EARNINGS BY CLASS OF WORKER AND SEX



Source: Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 year Estimates, Table S2408

CLASS OF WORKER

Men and women in Nebraska’s civilian labor force had the highest median earnings when employed by the federal government, followed by local government and state government. Unpaid family workers and the self-employed who worked in non-incorporated businesses had the lowest median earnings for both males and females.

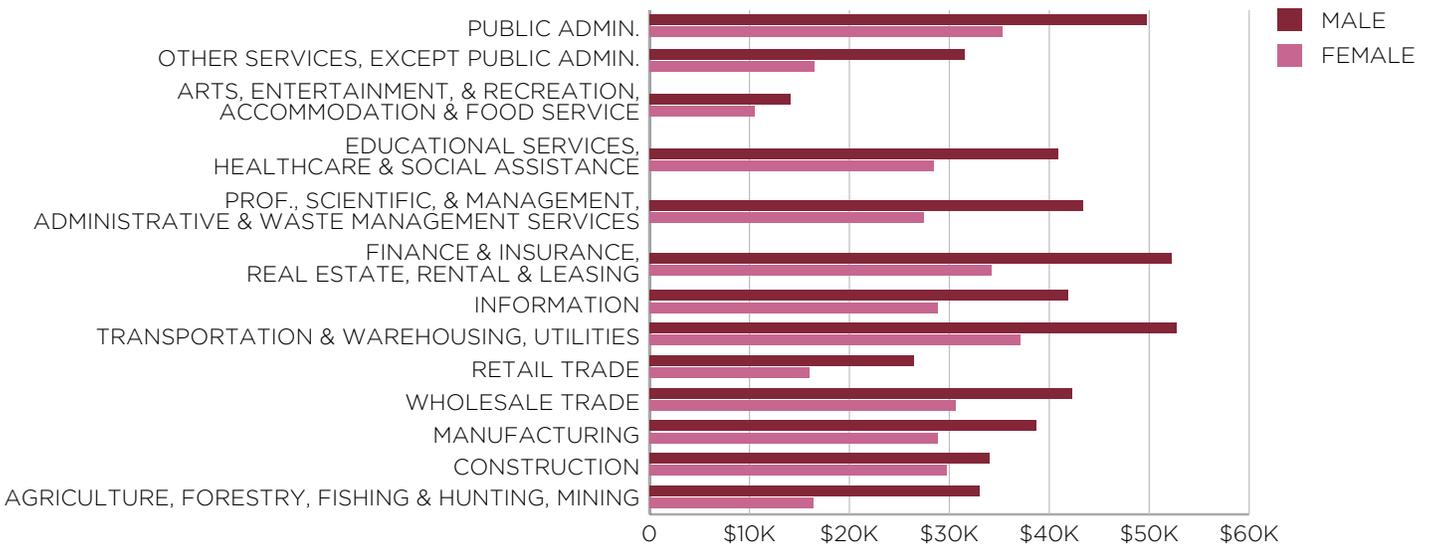
MEDIAN WAGE BY INDUSTRY

Women earned the highest median wage working in the transportation and warehousing and utilities; public administration; finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing industries.

Men earned the highest median wage employed in the transportation and warehousing, utilities; finance and insurance, real estate, rental and leasing; and public administration industries.

It is important to note that hours worked are not being examined nor is information being provided on detailed occupations within industries or occupational groups.

NEBRASKA’S MEDIAN WAGES BY INDUSTRY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (2013 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)



Source: US Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table S2403

COMMUTING

Most of Nebraska's working women who commuted worked in the county where they resided (80.4 percent) while 17.2 percent worked outside the county of residence and 2.4 percent worked outside the state of residence.

The largest percentage of women (91.1 percent) used a car, truck or van to commute to work, while 5.2 percent walked, rode a bike, took a cab or used other public transportation, and 4.6 percent worked at home.

Twenty-five percent of women age 16 years and over who did not work at home left for work between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m. followed by a leave time between 7:30 a.m. and 7:59 a.m. (19.9 percent), and 7 a.m. to 7:29 a.m. (15.1 percent).

The largest percentage of the labor force took less than 10 minutes to commute to work (24.3 percent) followed by 10 to 14 minutes and 15 to 19 minutes. Only 2.9 percent of the labor force had travel times of 60 minutes or more.

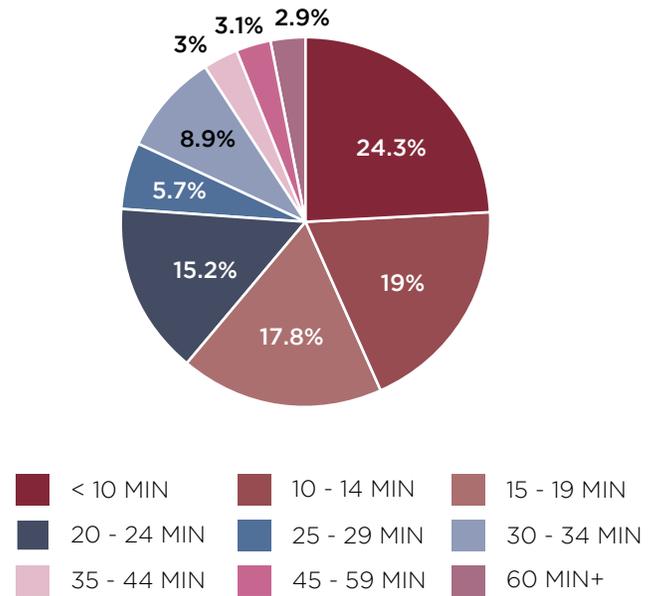
POVERTY STATUS

There were 47,519 females in Nebraska's civilian labor force with individual incomes below the poverty level in the past 12 months compared to 38,330 men.

SOURCES:

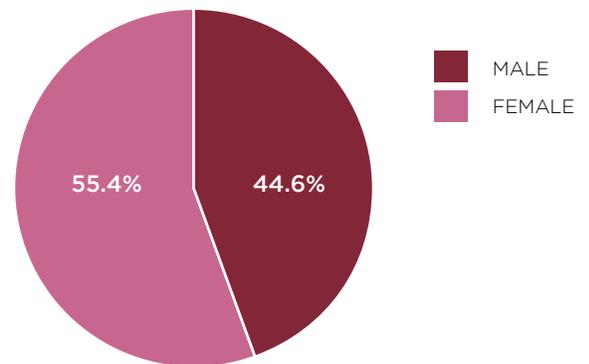
- United States Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates. Tables:
 - B23001: Sex by age by employment status for the population 16 years and over - Universe: Population 16 years and over
 - S2401: Occupation by sex and median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2013 inflation-adjusted dollars) for the civilian employed population 16 years and over
 - S2408: Class by worker by sex
 - S2403: Industry by sex and median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2013 inflation-adjusted dollars) for the civilian employed population 16 years and over
 - S0801: Commuting characteristics by sex
 - B17005: Poverty status in the past 12 months of individuals by sex by employment status - Universe: civilian population 16 years and over for whom poverty status was determined.

NEBRASKA LABOR FORCE TRAVEL TIMES TO WORK



Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2009-2013 5-year Estimates, Table S0801

NEBRASKA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE INDIVIDUAL INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL



Source: Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B17005

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (OES): THE HOW AND WHY

Brandon Jones, Research Analyst

If you own a business in Nebraska or work in Human Resources or a payroll department, then you have probably heard of or completed a study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Any company paying unemployment insurance must report wages quarterly to the Department of Labor, and may also be requested to report on specific occupations every three to five years by the BLS.

In some states, this occupation and wage study is mandatory, but not in Nebraska. Even though participation is voluntary, 80 to 90 percent of companies choose to complete the study. The information obtained from this study provides valuable data on wages and occupations, precisely the type of information needed by both employers and employees.

There are several reasons a company might choose to participate in this study. Employers have an incentive to make sure the wages they offer are fair and competitive in order to attract and retain talented workers. Potential employees and employers can both benefit by having reliable information available on wages and wage distribution during the wage negotiation process.

Employers may respond to the occupational wage and employment estimates in a variety of ways. The study is conducted twice a year, in November and in May. The majority of the 2014 responses were returned by mail (52 percent), about a quarter provided their information by email (26 percent), 15 percent responded by phone, a little over 4 percent by fax and about 2.5 percent through a website.

THE SURVEY

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) study is a semi-annual survey of non-farm businesses which is mailed out through state OES programs. The BLS produces the study materials and selects the businesses to be surveyed. The list of selected businesses is derived from a list of all businesses who pay unemployment insurance taxes. Businesses are selected so that data is obtained from every metropolitan and non-metropolitan area in every state across all surveyed industries and business sizes. The survey materials are mailed to the selected businesses. The selected businesses may be contacted by the Office of Labor Market Information to request data from non-respondents or to clarify responses. The collected data are used to produce occupational wage and employment estimates at the national, state, and sub-state levels.

No identifying data such as names or social security numbers are needed for this survey. Only job titles and the corresponding wages paid are required. All information provided is kept confidential. OES does not share specific names of companies or people who participate in the survey with anyone else, including other government agencies. The information provided can never be linked with the company.

For companies that make up at least a 50 percent share of one occupation's employment in an area, steps are taken to secure their privacy and in most cases their data is not published to a specific area. Instead, the data is published under a larger area such as an entire state's statistics. This is just one way results produced from data collected by the OES program are subject to a series of suppression tests to keep complete confidentiality.

6 If returning via fax, enter the 10 digit Schedule Number (found at the top of the address label in Item 3):

7 Please use the following pages to report the employees found in your firm. Please write in each unique occupational title, a short description of duties, the number of employees found in each wage column, and the total employment for each occupation. Refer to the detailed instructions on how to report by occupation and how to determine wages. If additional space is needed to report all of the workers in your establishment, please photocopy this page.

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED WAGE RANGES (Report Part-time Workers According to an Hourly Rate)													Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	T	
	Hourly (part-time or full-time) under \$9.25	\$9.25 - 11.74	\$11.75 - 14.74	\$14.75 - 18.74	\$18.75 - 23.99	\$24.00 - 30.24	\$30.25 - 38.49	\$38.50 - 48.99	\$49.00 - 61.99	\$62.00 - 78.74	\$78.75 - 99.99	\$100.00 and over		
Annual Salary (full-time only)	under \$19,240	\$19,240 - 24,439	\$24,440 - 30,679	\$30,680 - 38,999	\$39,000 - 49,919	\$49,920 - 62,919	\$62,920 - 80,079	\$80,080 - 101,919	\$101,920 - 128,959	\$128,960 - 163,799	\$163,800 - 207,999	\$208,000 and over		
EXAMPLE:														
<i>Secretaries - Perform administrative duties, typing, and other tasks as needed.</i>			2	1									3	

An example of the survey form is above.

THE SURVEY FORM

The occupation and wage study asks for the total number of employees, their occupational titles, and their corresponding wages. Businesses may fill out the survey via mail, fill out an electronic form, or complete the survey by phone. Most large businesses simply send a spreadsheet via email to complete the survey.

Most of the time, the information needed can be found and submitted by HR managers or those in payroll in very little time even for large companies. For most companies this information is already a part of their payroll records.

USING THE DATA

Data obtained from the OES program is used by workforce investment boards and economic development programs to attract businesses. The data provides information on employment by occupation as well as average wages. Employment and wage data are used by academic and government researchers to study labor markets as well as trends in wages and employment.

Jobseekers and employers must be able to accurately match the experience and abilities of the worker with the needs of the employer in order to successfully negotiate wages. The wage an employer offers may vary according to many factors such as the employer's geographic location and industry. A student who is looking for a high paying profession can use OES data to find out what the highest paying jobs are in their area. They also can find out what jobs are projected to be in high demand.

The OES program is vital. According to the BLS, "The OES program is the only comprehensive source of regularly-produced occupational employment and wage rate information for the U.S. economy, as well as states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and all metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas in each state."⁵ OES data is used to help develop information about both current and projected employment needs and job opportunities, both across states and local areas. OES data is used by several BLS and other government programs as well.⁵

HIGHEST-PAYING OCCUPATIONS IN NEBRASKA²



Rank	Occupation	2nd Quarter, 2015 Estimated Median Annual Wage
1	Surgeons	\$212,273
2	Dentists, All Other Specialists	\$212,273
3	Obstetricians & Gynecologists	\$201,161
4	Pediatricians, General	\$200,644
5	Internists, General	\$196,800
6	Family & General Practitioners	\$196,765
7	Anesthesiologists	\$196,702
8	Chief Executives	\$196,421
9	Psychiatrists	\$194,693
10	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons	\$194,562
11	Nurse Anesthetists	\$159,623
12	Physicians & Surgeons, All Other	\$146,425
13	Dentists, General	\$138,517
14	Architectural & Engineering Managers	\$121,324
15	Financial Managers	\$117,431
16	Computer & Information Systems Managers	\$112,414
17	Pharmacists	\$109,665
18	Podiatrists	\$109,516
19	Purchasing Managers	\$106,121
20	Natural Sciences Managers	\$104,025
21	Human Resources Managers	\$103,994
22	Managers, All Other	\$102,978
23	Nuclear Engineers	\$101,414
24	Compensation & Benefits Managers	\$101,265
25	Sales Managers	\$98,463

Occupational wage data are used by job seekers and employers to determine salary ranges for different occupations in different locations and in different industries. OES employment and wage data also can be found at networks.nebraska.gov.

To access labor market data go to networks.nebraska.gov and on the right hand side of the page under the Labor Market Information area there are four links to choose from: Labor Market Analysis, Labor Market Facts, Employment and Wage Data and Publications. Information collected from the OES study can be found under the Employment and Wage Data link. An employer or a job seeker can gather information by searching for occupation data, industry data or labor force data.

Complete OES data, including data for more than 450 industries and industry aggregations, are available on the OES home page. Full wage distribution data, including the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles, can be downloaded in Excel format from the OES home page, <http://www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm>. This wage and occupation report is extremely beneficial to businesses and jobseekers for comparing trends in Nebraska and throughout the nation. With the help of employers, OES programs can produce an accurate picture of wages and occupations in the United States. In return, employers can use that detailed picture to attract and retain quality workers and stay competitive in their industries.

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

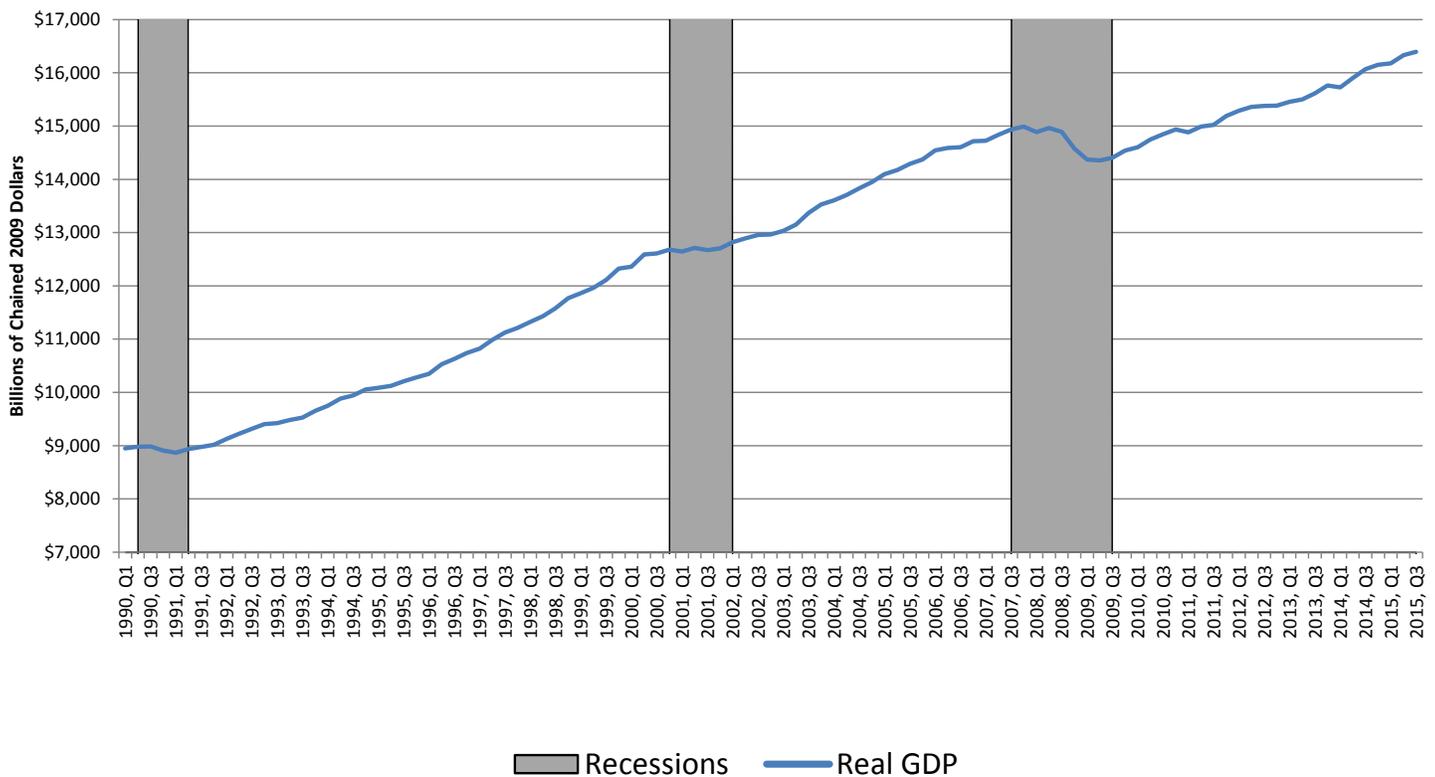
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

In each new issue of Trends, the Economic Indicators section will feature a chart or graph focused on one of the economic indicators listed above. This month, we'll be focusing on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Real GDP is the inflation adjusted market value of goods and services produced by labor and property in the United States. It serves as a measure of overall output or productivity of the economy. As such, it is a useful indicator to measure the overall strength of the economy.

To learn more, visit: http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/nipa_primer.pdf

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



METRIC	CURRENT TIME PERIOD	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	September, 2015	-0.2	-	-2.1
Initial Unemployment Claims	October, 2015	-3.3%	-	+20.4%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	September, 2015	-0.6%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	October, 2015	+5.6%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	September, 2015	-0.1%	-	-
S&P 500©	October, 2015	-4.1%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	September, 2015	+1.3%	-	+0.3%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	October, 2015	+2.0%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	October, 2015	+3.2%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	September, 2015	-0.2%	-0.3%	-
Employment Cost Index	3rd Quarter, 2015	+0.6%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	September, 2015	-1.6%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	September, 2015	0.0%	-0.1%	+0.1%
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	3rd Quarter, 2015	+1.5%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	August, 2015	-1.6%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	September, 2015	+\$2.61	-	-
Current Account Balance (millions of dollars)	2nd Quarter, 2015	\$8,619		

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