

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS


NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

.....
February 2014



Occupational Profile
Orthotists & Prosthetists

Feature Story
Age 25 - 29 Demographic Part 2

College Placement
Chadron State College

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CREDITS

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HELPFUL LINKS

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRIEF
MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
PREVIOUS ISSUES
NETWORKS
GLOSSARY

Labor Force Participation Rate for Civilians Aged 25–29

— Both sexes
 - - - 12-month moving average(both sexes)
 — Males
 — Females
 - - - 12-month moving average - - - 12-month moving average



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

People may not participate in the labor force for a variety of reasons. Homemakers, full-time students, the disabled, and many other people are among those who may not participate in the labor force.

Overall between December 2000 and December 2013, the labor force participation rate for the noninstitutional civilian population aged 25-29 fell 4.5 percentage points from 84.6 percent to 80.1 percent. The rate for males in that group fell 6.4 percentage points from 93.2 percent to 86.8 percent. The rate for females in that group fell 2.7 percentage points from 76.2 percent to 73.5 percent over the 2000-2013 period, experiencing a

low point in May 2004 of 72.3 percent. Both males and females saw their participation rates fluctuate throughout the period, but demonstrated a downward trend (2).

In December 2000 there were an estimated 2,851,000 American noninstitutional civilians aged 25-29 not participating in the labor force. Of these, 624,000 were men (21.9 percent) and 2,226,000 were women (78.1 percent). In December 2013 there were an estimated 4,185,000 American noninstitutional civilians aged 25-29 not participating in the labor force. Of these, 1,380,000 were men (32.9 percent) and 2,804,000 were women (67 percent) (2).



The estimated total civilian noninstitutional population of Americans aged 25-29 was 18,530,000 in December in 2000 and it grew to 21,028,000 by December 2013, an increase of 13.5 percent. During the same period, the number of females in that group not participating in the labor force grew 25.9 percent and the males in that group not participating in the labor force more than doubled, growing by 121.2 percent (2).

While the BLS collects data and publishes estimates monthly for labor force participation, it does not publish data on why people are not participating. However, it is clear that during the past 14 years, Americans aged 25-29 have decreased their labor force participation. As the attached graphics show, this trend preceded the 2007-8 financial crisis and the ensuing recession (2).

If the rate of labor force participation for noninstitutional American civilians aged 25-29 was to

return to the December 2000 figure of 84.5 percent, the figures above would shift drastically. This would mean returning just over 946,000 of the estimated 4,185,000 non-participants into the labor force from this demographic.

If these 946,000 25-29 year olds had success finding jobs at the same rate as this age group did in 2000 (i.e. experienced the same unemployment rate), about 874,000 of them would be employed. If these workers were to earn half of the median weekly wage for 25-34 year olds employed full time in the third quarter of 2013, they would earn \$355 per week. If these 874,000 workers sustained that rate of earning for one year, they would earn \$16,134,040,000 (2).

While there are a variety of factors at play in these low participation rates, even partial reversal of this trend would be a massive boon to American productivity and earnings.

Sources:

1. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Characteristics (CPS). bls.gov. [Online] December 9, 2013. [Cited: January 1, 2014.] <http://bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#laborforce>.
2. —. Bureau of Labor Statistics Data. bls.gov/cps. [Online] January 2014. [Cited: January 16, 2014.] <http://bls.gov/cps/#data>.

Fast Facts: Diversity in the Labor Force

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Every 10 years, the U.S. Census produces the Equal Employment Opportunity Tabulation. The EEO Tabulation is jointly sponsored by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Department of Justice, Department of Labor and Office of Personnel Management. These tabulations are used to compare the gender, race and ethnicity of the labor market to an organization's internal workforce by geography and job category.

In the charts that follow, we compare the diversity of the Nebraska labor market to the U.S. labor market by job category. Racial categories employed in this article measure respondents who indicated that they belonged to only one race AND did not self-identify as Hispanic. Hispanic respondents may be of any race.



Installation, Maintenance and Repair Craft Workers



Laborers and Helpers



Service Workers, Except Protective



Transportation and Material Moving Operative Workers



Protective Service Workers



Management, Business, Financial Workers



Science, Engineering and Computer Professionals



Healthcare Practitioner Professionals



Other Professional Workers



Technicians



Sales Workers



Construction and Extractive Craft Workers



Administrative Support Workers



Production Operative Workers

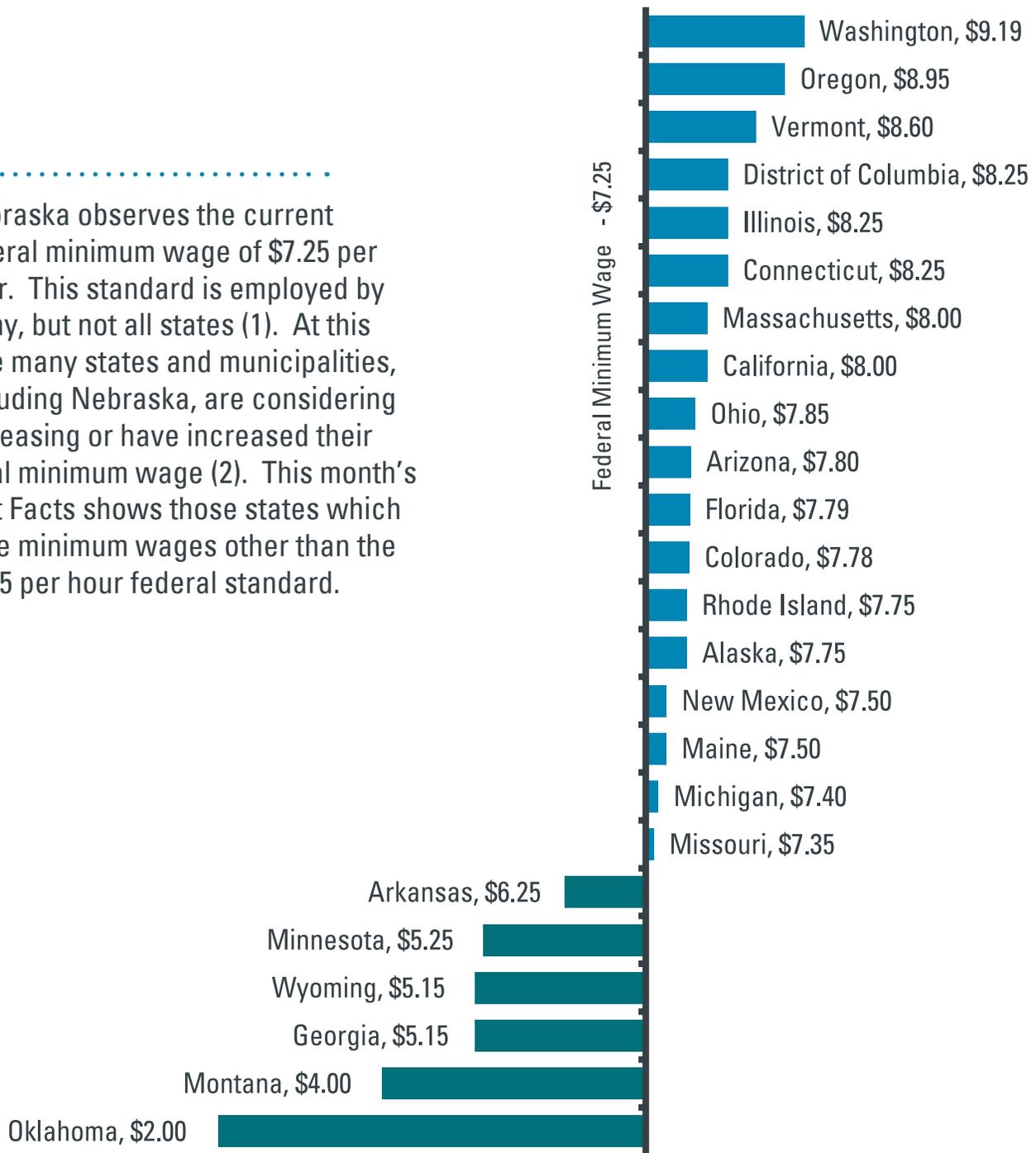


Fast Facts: Minimum Wage by State

Ed Jaros, Research Analyst

States with Minimum Wage Laws different from Federal Minimum Wage

Nebraska observes the current federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. This standard is employed by many, but not all states (1). At this time many states and municipalities, including Nebraska, are considering increasing or have increased their legal minimum wage (2). This month's Fast Facts shows those states which have minimum wages other than the \$7.25 per hour federal standard.



Sources:

1. U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division. Minimum Wage Laws in the States. dol.gov. [Online] January 1, 2014. [Cited: January 17, 2014.] <http://www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/america.htm>.
2. Multiple Nebraska State Senators. LEGISLATIVE BILL 943. nebraskalegislature.gov. [Online] January 16, 2014. [Cited: January 17, 2014.] <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/FloorDocs/Current/PDF/Intro/LB943.pdf>.



Kermit Spade,
Research Analyst

Omaha

Openings

Planet Fitness	Fitness	14	World-Herald/phone call
Travelers Company	Data Center	35	OWH
Tetrad Property Group	Medical building	150	OWH
Russell Stover Candies	Candy	5	Russell Stover flyer at job fair
Ring Supplier Diamond Co	Jewelry store	10	OWH
Sam's Club- Papillion	Warehouse store	175	OWH
Journeys Kidz	Kids shoes	5	OWH
The Grand Reserve	Independent living facility	15	OWH
DJ's Dugout (180th & Q)	Bar & restaurant	50	OWH
Burger Star	Restaurant	10	OWH
Big Cheese	Restaurant	10	OWH
Twisted Vine	Paint & sip studio	2	OWH
N-E Things Country	Refurbished furniture & gifts	2	OWH
Theer's Sawdust Factory	Wood furniture	2	OWH
Planet Fitness(36 & Q)	Health club gym	5	OWH
Dunkin Donuts(47th& L)	Donut shop	10	OWH
GNC Store (Midtown)	Sports nutrition products	5	OWH
Hyatt Place Omaha	Hotel	50	Strictly Business Magazine
McAlister's Deli	Restaurant	15	Strictly Business Magazine

Expansions

Village Point Toyota	Car dealership	0	OWH
Berkshire Hathaway	Polymer material	0	OWH
NebOrtho	2 orthped. combined	0	OWH
Home Instead Sr. Care	Opened new franchise	0	Midland Bus Journal
Strong Box Storage	Upgraded facility	0	Strictly Business Mag.
Hive Lounge	Upgrade facility	0	Omaha World Herald

Northeast

- Norfolk** - Smokin Stan's BBQ
- Sakura Sushi and Steakhouse
 - The Retreat Salon and Spa
 - Three Eighteen on the Avenue
 - Creatively Fired Pottery to Paint

Humphrey - B & B, bed and breakfast

Southeast

Hebron - Hair Barn

Plattsmouth - Hy-Vee

Nebraska City - Nebraska City Chiropractic

- Arbor Mart Car Sales

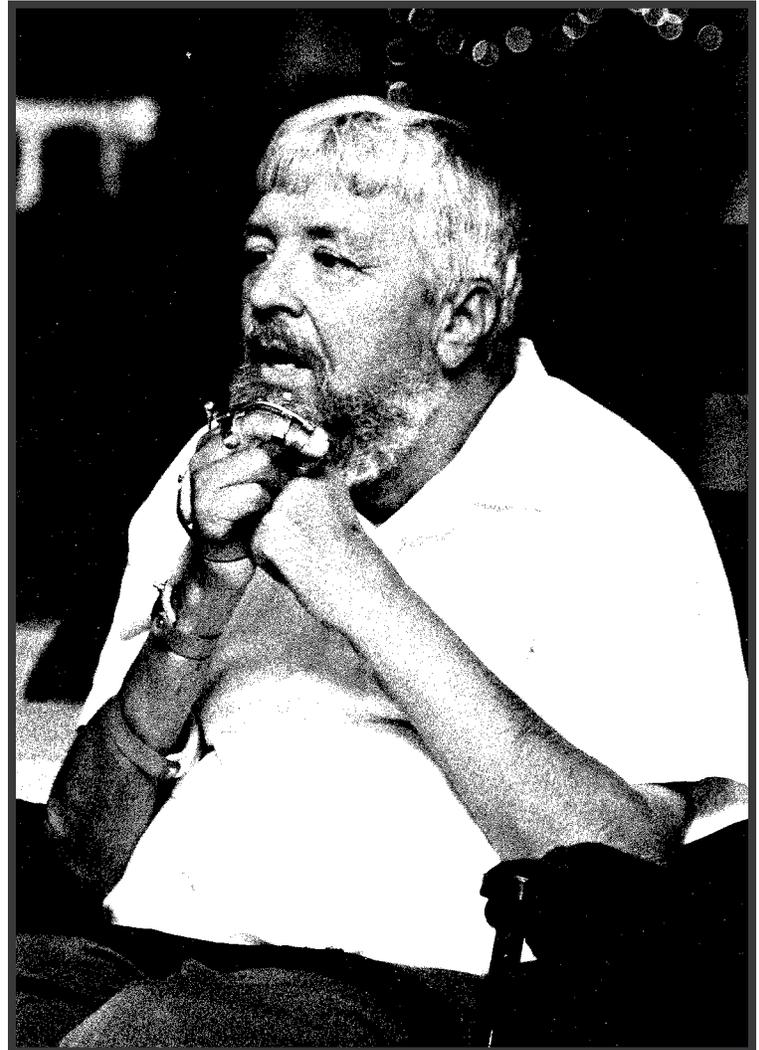
Falls City - Dickies Barbecue

ORTHOSTISTS & PROSTHETISTS

Aaron Ziska, Research Analyst

There is a sentiment that one should give a helping hand when possible. Prosthetists do this every day, literally. Prosthetists are professionals who measure or create prostheses, or otherwise equip those in need of prostheses. Included in this occupation code, according to the Standard Occupation Code (SOC) system are orthotists: those who treat medical conditions requiring orthopedic devices such as corrective and supporting braces. These professionals help improve the quality of life for people suffering from difficulties like spina bifida or the loss of a limb. Orthotists can allow a person to stand and walk again, when at one time the afflicted would have been confined to a bed. Prosthetists allow a child to run the 100-meter dash when at one point, he or she may have been forced to use a crutch to just walk. These are the people who restore lost mobility and comfort.

Prosthetists fit, test, and evaluate the devices on the patients, adjusting according to need and function. These professionals design the devices based on the physicians' prescriptions and the measurements taken from the patients. Repair and maintenance of the devices are also common parts of the job. An orthopedic brace for correcting a patient's leg that is out of adjustment could easily make things worse and damage the leg even further. The majority of professionals in this area of medicine are expected to have extensive training and education near the range of master's degrees and some even more, such as Ph.D. or M.D. (1)



O*Net Online reports that this job requires determining the patients' needs and factors that would impede the apparatus's fit (1). This might include allergies to certain materials used in the design of the prosthesis or any hindrance in motion on the particular patient's residual limb that requires extra attention.

The first written record of prostheses is in the story of a queen named Vishpla in the Indian hymn Rig Veda dating around 3,500 BC. The story tells of Vishpla losing her leg in battle and being fitted with an iron leg to allow her to return to combat (2). Archeological evidence of prosthetics was found in the form of a big toe attached to a mummy from the time period of approximately 950 BC. Dangerous amputations and the primitive medicine of the time were common causes of one needing a prosthetic limb (3). It is hard to imagine the tools and office of the early prosthetists, but one can guess that these procedures were often unsuccessful.

Today, orthotists and prosthetists comprise a small portion of the workforce both nationally and statewide. According to Occupational Employment Statistics, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, currently there were only 70 individuals estimated to be employed under this job title in the state of Nebraska, in 2013 (4). These orthotists and prosthetists earn a median annual wage of \$78,278. At the national level, there were 7,890 professionals in this occupation earning a median of \$62,670 annually. A rare vocation, these careers make up less than one one-ten thousandth of a percent of the workforce (< 0.0001%), yet contribute so much to improving the quality of life for many.



There is difficulty when attempting to track establishments that specialize in prosthetics, as they are included in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 621399 – Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners. Orthotists' offices are grouped with offices that perform a wide range of services, from acupuncture, to inhalation therapy, hypnotherapy, and registered nursing.

According to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), there were approximately 100 establishments counted in this industry, employing just over 400 people in Nebraska, in 2013. According to InfoGroup on the Nebraska Department of Labor's website, dol.nebrsaka.gov, there are 21 listings when you search for orthotics or prosthetics throughout Nebraska. Included in these listings are the businesses' addresses, many of which are mappable using the "Map Address" link provided.

Further information on orthotists, prosthetists and other occupations is available from the NDOL's Labor Market Information website:

networks.nebraska.gov/analyzer/default.asp.

Sources:

1. OnLine, O*Net. 29-2091.00 - Orthotists and Prosthetists. O*Net OnLine. [Online] O*Net. [Cited: December 16, 2013.] <http://www.onetonline.org/link/summary/29-2091.00>.
2. unknown. history of prosthetic devices. The History of Prosthetic Devices. [Online] The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. [Cited: December 31, 2013.] <http://www.unc.edu/~mbritt/Prosthetics%20History%20Webpage%20-%20Phys24.html>.

3. MD, Andreas Nerlich, et al., et al. Ancient Egyptian prosthesis of the big toe: The Lancet. The Lancet. [Online] Elsevier Ltd, December 23, 2000. [Cited: January 10, 2014.] [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(00\)03507-8/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(00)03507-8/fulltext).
4. Unit, Occupational Employment Statistics. NEworks - Occupational Wage by Standard Occupation Classification. NEworks - Nebraska Department of Labor. [Online] Nebraska Department of Labor, 2013. [Cited: January 10, 2014.] <https://networks.nebraska.gov/analyzer/default.asp>.

I-80 Corridor and the Nebraska Economy: Lincoln Region

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

The Interstate 80 corridor in Nebraska stretches nearly 500 miles and takes over six hours to navigate by car. We started our trip west along the I-80 corridor in the Omaha region, which includes Douglas, Sarpy and Cass counties, as well as the cities of Omaha, Papillion and Plattsmouth. In this article we trek 50 miles west and find ourselves in the Lincoln region.

Demographic Breakdown

Using data from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, we can analyze the population base within the Lincoln region, which includes Lancaster and Seward counties. In the Lincoln region we find the state's second largest city and Nebraska's capital, Lincoln, which has a population of 265,389. The Lincoln region as a whole has a population of 310,046.

Within the Lincoln region, the population is half female and half male. Fifty percent of the region's population is age 25 to 64, while 38 percent is 24 years old and younger, and 12 percent is age 65 and older. Forty-seven percent of the population has a high school degree or some college education but no degree, and 47 percent of the population has an associate's degree or higher level of education. The other six percent of the region's population falls into all other educational categories. Finally, when it comes to the racial composition of the Lincoln region, 89 percent is white, while 3 percent is black/African American, 3 percent is Asian and 3 percent consider themselves to be of two or more races. The other two percent of the region's population falls into all other racial categories.

Business and Industry Mix

The Nebraska Department of Labor's (NDOL) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program 2012 annual average industry employment data shows the Lincoln region having on average 9,761 businesses employing on average 163,736 people. Within the region, the industries with the highest employment include: health care and social assistance, retail trade, educational services, public administration, and manufacturing.

Compared to both the Omaha region and the state of Nebraska, we find a higher than average concentration of government employment within the Lincoln region. Twenty percent of the Lincoln region's employment is government employment, compared to 11 percent of the Omaha region's employment and 17 percent of the state of Nebraska's employment. A big reason for the high concentration of government employment in the Lincoln region is that 48 percent of Nebraska's employment within state government is in this region.

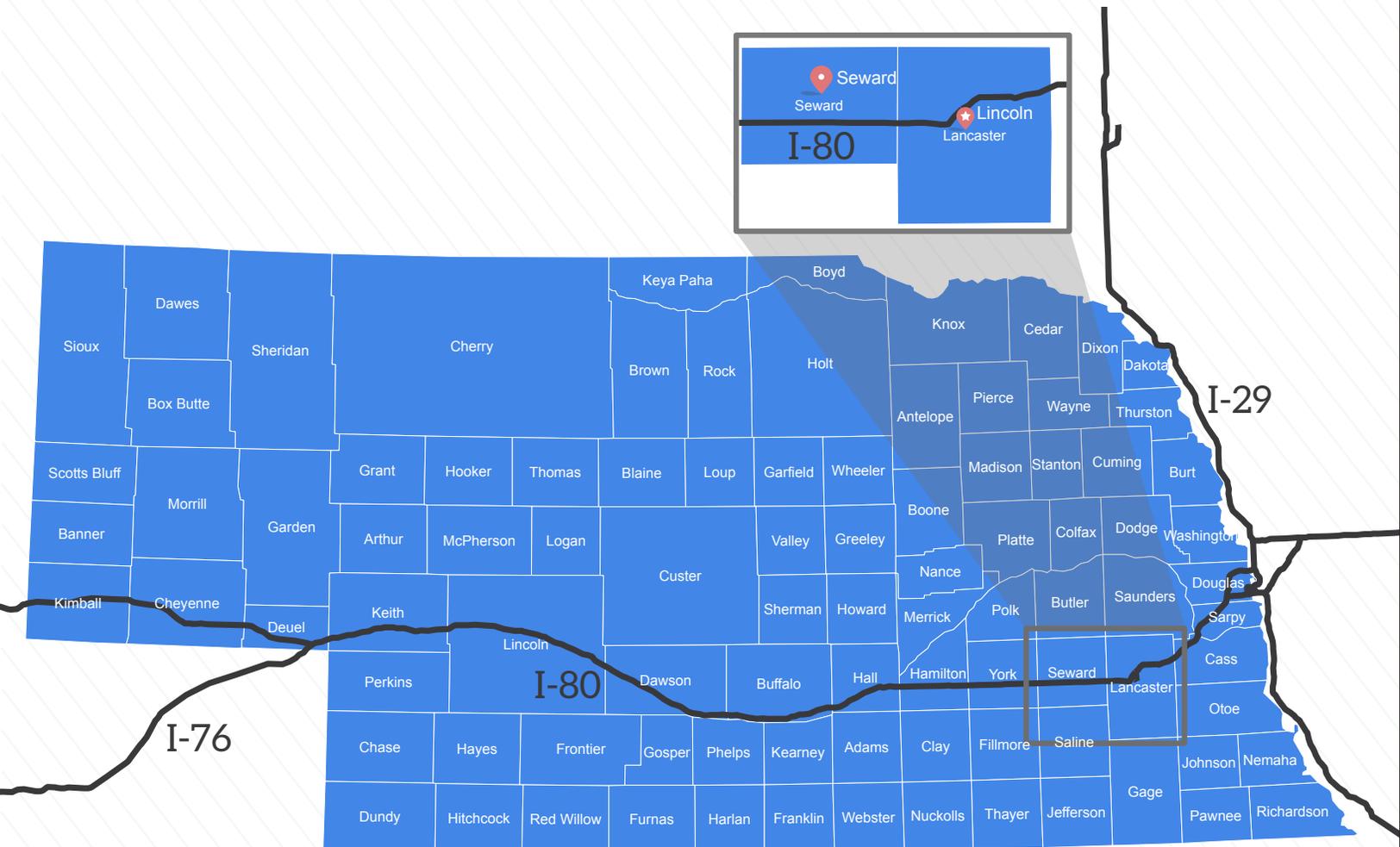
Information on employers in the Lincoln Region can be found using Info Groups employer listing which can be found on the Nebraska Department of Labor's NEworks website at

networks.nebraska.gov/analyzer. Once on the NEworks site click on employers then local employers and you can search for a listing of employers in the Lincoln Region. According to Info group, a few of the largest state government employers within the Lincoln region are: Health and Human Services, The Department of Revenue, and the Game and Parks Department. Other large employers within the Lincoln region include: Kawasaki Motors Manufacturing, Duncan Aviation, Windstream Communications, Ameritas Insurance, Tabitha Home Care Specialists, Nelnet, Saint Elizabeth Regional Medical Center, State Farm Insurance and Madonna Rehabilitation Hospital.

Workforce Population

According to 2011 data from the United States Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employment Household Dynamics program, the Lincoln

region's workforce population numbers 163,736 and is 50 percent female, and 50 percent male. Seventy-nine percent are age 25 to 64 years old, while 16 percent are 24 years old and younger, and five percent are age 65 and older. Those with some college education but no degree or an associate's degree level of education account for 50 percent of the workforce population, 28 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher level of education, 10 percent have a high school degree, and the other 12 percent fall into all other educational categories. Finally, the racial composition of the Lincoln region's workforce is 92 percent white, 3 percent is black/African American, 1 percent consider themselves to be of two or more races and the other 4 percent fall into all other racial categories.



Commuting Patterns

The Lincoln region has a large contingent of workers commuting into and out of the region for work. Sixteen percent of the Lincoln region's working-age (16 and older) population works outside of the region, while 27 percent of the jobs within the Lincoln region are filled by individuals living outside of the region's boundaries.

Events and Attractions

www.VisitNebraska.com, the Nebraska Tourism Commission's official website, can help you plan your next vacation to the Lincoln region of the state of Nebraska's Interstate 80 corridor. Using the Things to Do tab on the Tourism Commissions website, you can find a list of events, attractions and recreation spots within the Lincoln region, as well as sample road trip ideas, and a list of businesses offering vacation packages within the region. Some events and attractions within the Lincoln region highlighted on the Nebraska Tour-

ism Commission's website include: The Celebrate Lincoln Festival, Capital City Ribfest, The University of Nebraska State Museum of Natural History, and the Haymarket District, which is home to the city of Lincoln's new Pinnacle Bank Area.

The Lincoln region is nationally recognized as the home of the five-time NCAA football national champion Nebraska Cornhuskers. Also, the city of Seward is known as Nebraska's Fourth of July city, with an annual attendance of nearly 40,000 people at its Fourth of July festivities. For more information on events and attractions within the Lincoln region visit the Nebraska Tourism Commissions website at www.VisitNebraska.com.

As was the case with the Omaha region, the Lincoln region of the I-80 corridor in Nebraska is a high population area with a good mix of business and industry. Along with its mix of business and industry, the Lincoln region is also home to many events and attractions. When planning your next trip to Nebraska, the Lincoln region of the state of Nebraska's interstate 80 corridor is one area you should consider adding to your trip itinerary.

Map Facts: Every Job in Nebraska

Ed Jaros, Research Analyst

This month's Map Facts shows the distribution of all jobs in Nebraska by Geography and Industry. Each rectangle in these maps is sized by the number of jobs which fall into that county or industry. These are further organized into higher levels of abstraction, and the entirety of the area represents all jobs in the state. The maps take their data from the Nebraska Department of Labor Office of Labor Market Information Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program.

To learn more visit:

<http://bls.gov/qcew/#databases>

<http://bls.gov/oes/#data>

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor Office of LaborMarket Information. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. 2013. Quarter 1.

Omaha
MSA

Douglas

Sarpy

Washington

Cass

Saunders

Ce

Buffa

Sou
Gage

York

Lincoln MSA

Lincoln
Municipal
Seward

Seward

Northeast

Madison

Platte

Dodge

Wayne

Cuming

Thurston

Knox

Cedar

Dakota

Colfax

Butler

Pierce

Burt

Boone

Dixon

Polk

Antelope

Stanton

Nance

Wheeler

Central

Phelps

Midplains

Lincoln

Red Willow

Keith

Panhandle

Scottsbluff

Adams

Custer

Dawson

Furnas

Perkins

Frontier

Cheyenne

Box Butte

Clay

Kearney

Nuckolls

Harlan

Franklin

Clay

Valley

Webster

Sherman

Greeley

Blaine

Chase

Hitchcock

Gosper

Hooker

Dundy

Thomas

Hayes

McPherson

Logan

Grant

Southeast

Nemaha

Grand Island MSA

Hall

Hamilton

Merrick

Howard

Dawes

Morrill

Kimball

Sheridan

Deuel

Banner Garden

Stout

Sandhills

Holt

Cherry

Brown

Garfield

Boyd

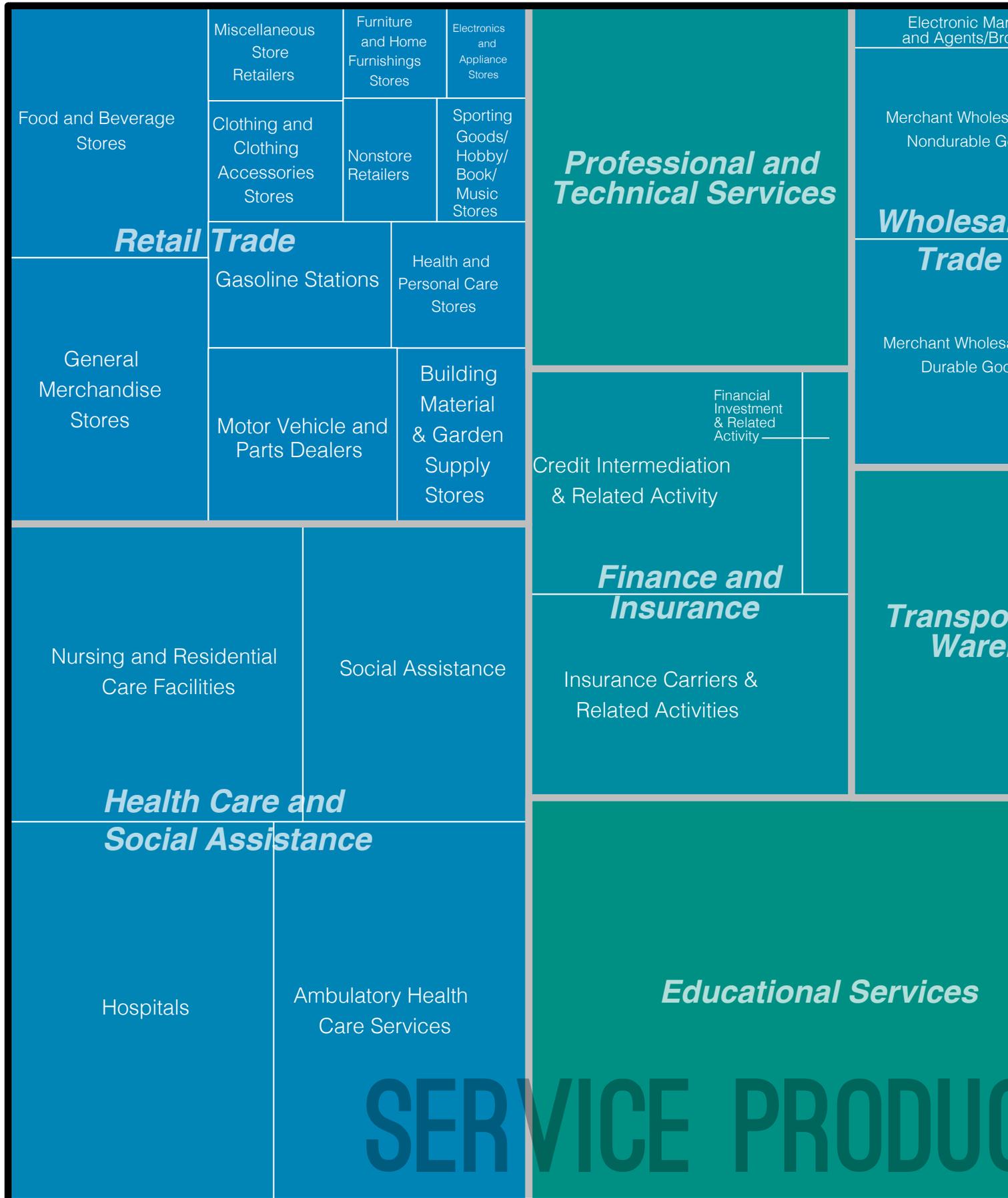
Rock

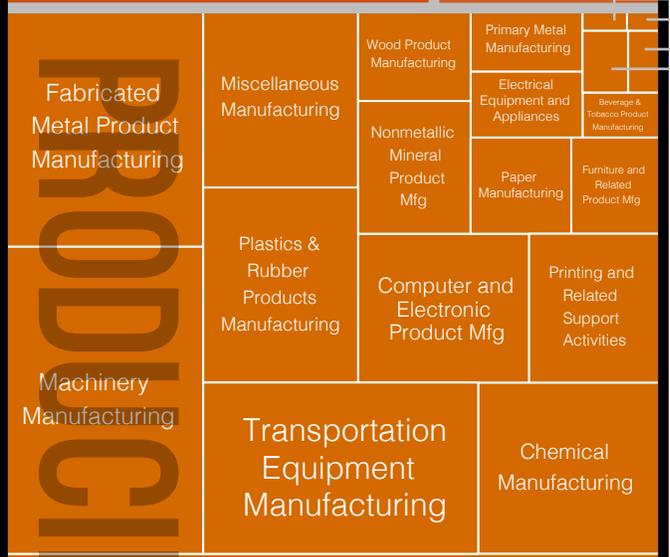
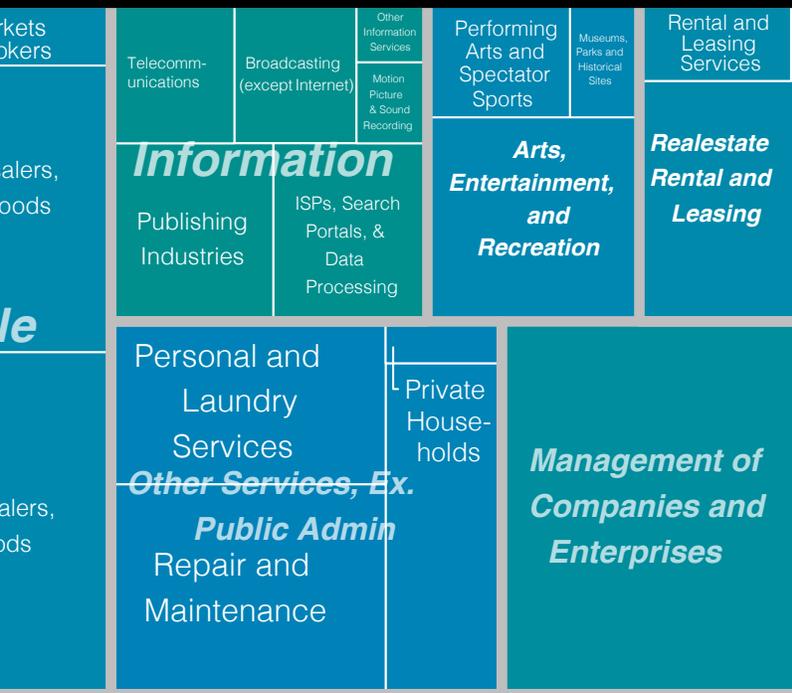
Keya Paha

Arthur

Loup
Grant

Map Facts: Every Job in Nebraska by Industry





Textile Mills
Apparel Manufacturing
Textile Product Mills
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing

Flash Forward: Panhandle Economic Region Future Industry and Occupation Employment Trends

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

Continuing in the series highlighting the Nebraska Department of Labor's industry and occupational projections for Nebraska's regions, this month focuses on the Panhandle Economic Region. The Panhandle Economic Region includes the Nebraska counties of Banner, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Garden, Kimball, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, and Sioux. One Micropolitan area, Scottsbluff, is included in this region.

Industry Projections

The Panhandle is projected to experience industry growth of 6.7 percent, or 2,880 jobs, between 2010 and 2020 according to industry employment projections.

The largest concentration of industry employment in 2010 was in the trade, transportation, and utilities super-sector, which employed 10,677 workers and accounted for 24.9 percent of employment in this region. This industry super-sector is also expected to experience high net change in employment by 2020, adding 880 jobs and increasing by 8.2 percent. However, the education and health services industry super-sector is expected to experience the highest projected net change in employment by 2020, adding 892 jobs and increasing 8.9 percent. This industry super-sector is also rather large in the Panhandle region, employing 10,026 in 2010, which accounts for 23.4 percent of the employment in this region.

Construction is projected to be the fastest-growing industry super-sector by percent change at

26.1 percent. The super-sector is expected to add 323 jobs.

The information super-sector employed the fewest workers in 2010, only accounting for 1.1 percent (455 jobs) of the employment in this region and is expected to decline slightly by 0.9 percent (4 jobs).

In addition to the projected decline in the information industry super-sector, three other industry super-sectors are projected to decline. The government super-sector is expected to decline the most by 4.2 percent and lose 171 jobs. Minor declines are expected in the natural resources and mining super-sector (86 jobs, 1.6 percent) and the other services (except government) super-sector (7 jobs, 0.7 percent).

The educational services (including state and local government) industry subsector is projected to be the top subsector growth industry from 2010-2020 by numeric change in jobs. This subsector is expected to add 313 jobs and increase 7.0 percent. The rail transportation subsector is expected to add the second highest amount of jobs, 289, an increase of 15.6 percent.

When examining the five industry subsectors expected to experience the greatest amount of decline (by numeric change in jobs) local government, excluding education and hospitals, is projected to lose the most jobs in the ten-year period. A loss of 82 jobs and a 3.0 percent decline is projected.

Industry Subsectors with the Greatest Numeric Changes in Employment 2010-2020

	Industry Title	2010 Estimated Employment	2020 Projected Employment	Numeric Change	% Change
Growing	Educational Services (including state and local gov)	4,476	4,789	313	7.0%
	Rail Transportation	1,854	2,143	289	15.6%
	Administrative and Support Services	1,049	1,273	224	21.4%
	Hospital Employment (private + state + local)	2,751	2,970	219	8.0%
	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	818	1,020	202	24.7%
Declining	Local Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals	2,748	2,666	-82	-3.0%
	Livestock Production	2,861	2,795	-66	-2.3%
	Postal Service	190	137	-53	-27.9%
	Crop Production	2,247	2,196	-51	-2.3%
	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	445	420	-25	-5.6%

Two agricultural subsectors make the list of greatest declines; livestock production and crop production are expected to lose a combined 117 jobs.

Occupational Projections

Occupational growth is expected in the Panhandle according to the 2010-2020 occupational projections. The total projected numeric employment change over the 10-year period is 2,886, a 6.4 percent increase. A total of 14,463 job openings are expected in the Panhandle from 2010-2020, with 3,238 jobs expected from growth and 11,225 from replacements. Replacement openings account

for 77.6 percent of all job openings. This mirrors the statewide trend and can in part be attributed to the high number of Nebraska workers reaching retirement age within the next 10 years.

In 2010, office and administrative support occupations employed 7,002, making it the largest occupational category in the Panhandle, accounting for 15.4 percent of the region's occupational employment. This occupational category is expected to see a large net change in employment by 2020, with 312 jobs projected to be added, an increase of 4.5 percent.

The transportation and material moving occu-

ation category is projected to have the largest net change from 2010-2020, adding 445 jobs and increasing 10.5 percent. Construction and extraction occupations are projected to be the fastest growing occupational category by percent change adding 222 jobs and increasing 13.6 percent.

Legal occupations employed the fewest workers in 2010, only employing 138 or 0.3 percent of the region's occupational employment. This occupational category is expected to stay small with only eight jobs expected to be added in the 10-year period, a 5.8 percent increase.

Farming, fishing and forestry occupations are expected to decline by 71 jobs, a decrease of 2.2 percent. Management occupations are also expected to experience a slight decline of 20 jobs, a 0.8 percent decrease.

The highest number of total job openings is expected in office and administrative support occupations, with 1,882 total openings; 396 from job growth and 1,486 from replacements.

The smallest number of openings is projected for legal occupations, with only 32 openings expected; 8 from growth and 24 from replacements.

Occupations with the Greatest Numeric Changes in Employment 2010-2020

SOC Title		2010 Estimated Employment	2020 Projected Employment	Growth Openings	Replacement Openings	Total Openings	Numeric Change	% Change
Growing	Retail Salespersons	1,354	1,463	109	398	507	109	8.1%
	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,049	1,139	90	335	425	90	8.6%
	Cashiers	1,205	1,291	86	547	633	86	7.1%
	Carpenters	201	272	71	43	114	71	35.3%
	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	662	732	70	185	255	70	10.6%
Declining	Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	1,199	1,177	0	234	234	-22	-1.8%
	Cooks, Fast Food	262	242	0	56	56	-20	-7.6%
	Postal Service Mail Carriers	93	79	0	30	30	-14	-15.1%
	Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators	29	15	0	2	2	-14	-48.3%
	General and Operations Managers	317	305	0	59	59	-12	-3.8%
	Floral Designers	68	56	0	21	21	-12	-17.7%
	Postal Service Clerks	25	13	0	6	6	-12	-48.0%
	Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	33	23	0	6	6	-10	-30.3%



Scottsbluff, NE

Sales and related occupations are projected to have the most replacement openings with 1,497 or 83.2 percent of the 1,800 total job openings expected to come from replacements. Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations are projected to have no growth openings with all 986 of its total openings expected to be from replacements.

The largest percentage of total openings attributed to growth is projected in construction and extraction occupations where 38.5 percent (230) of the 597 total openings projected are to be from growth. The highest number of growth openings is projected in transportation and material moving occupations with 453 or 28.5 percent of the 1,590 total job openings expected to come from growth.

Ranking occupations by numeric change from 2010 to 2020, retail salespersons top the list with an expected 109 jobs added. Carpenters are projected to come in fourth on the list of occupations with the greatest numeric change in the

Panhandle, with 71 jobs being added. It is the fastest growing occupation on the top five list with a growth rate of 35.3 percent.

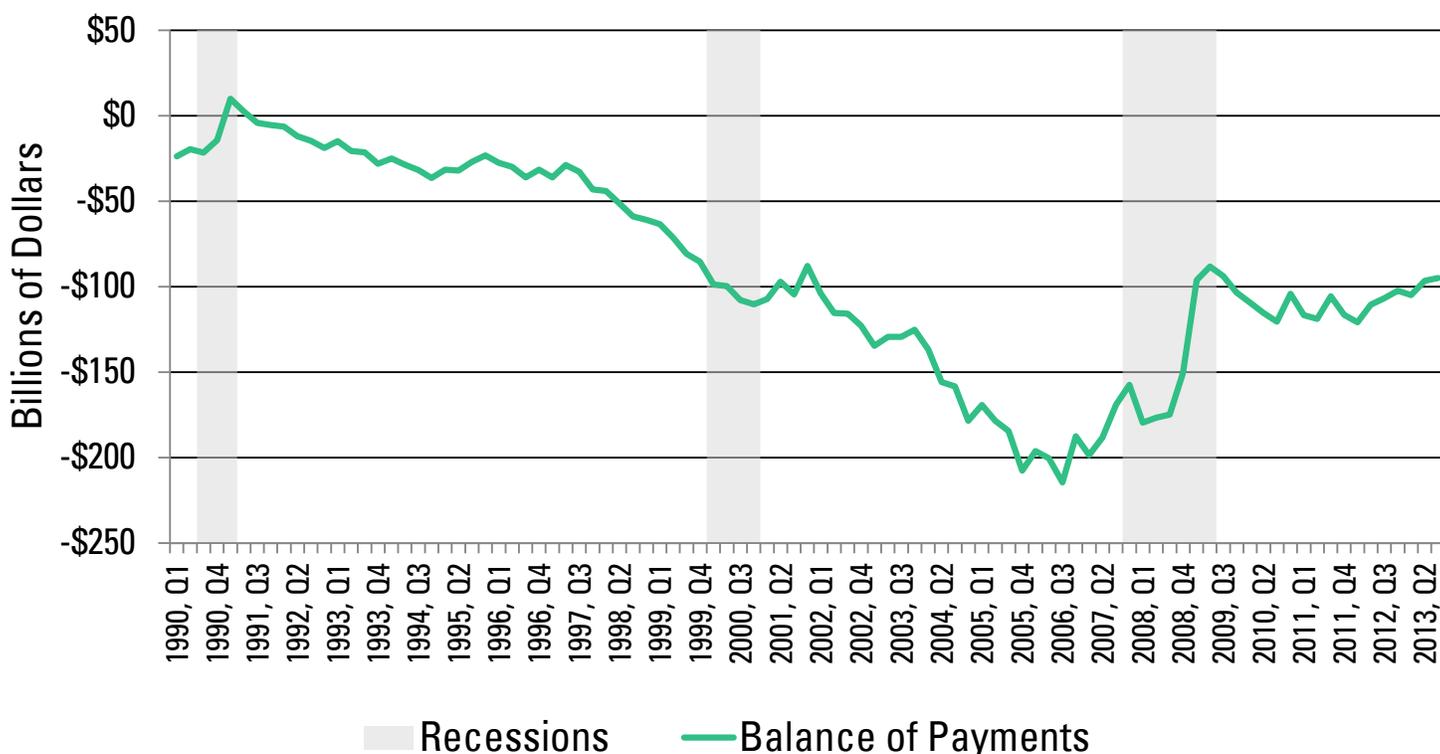
This month the top five occupations expected to experience the greatest amount of decline by numeric change over the 10-year period is expanded to include eight occupations because of a tie in third place and three way tie for fourth. Four of the occupations are related to the Postal Service: Postal Service mail carriers; Postal Service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators; Postal Service clerks; and postmasters and mail superintendents, with a combined loss of 50 jobs.

A publication with more detail on both occupational and industry projections is published online at <https://networks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Projections%20Publication.pdf>. Look for additional articles spotlighting projections in upcoming issues of Nebraska Workforce Trends.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS Consumer Sentiment Index

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Balance on the Current Account



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 Current Account

The current account records exports and imports of goods, services, income, and current transfers. Exports less imports of goods and services constitute the balance on trade. Receipts of income on U.S.-owned assets abroad less payments of income on foreign-owned assets in the United States make up the balance on income. Unilateral current transfers (such as government grants and institutional and personal remittances) are recorded in the ITAs on a net basis. The combined balances on goods and services, income, and net unilateral current transfers make up the current-account balance.

For more info visit: http://www.bea.gov/about/pdf/international_ita.pdf

Change Over Last Quarter/Month

Metric	Current Time Period	United States	Midwest Region	Nebraska
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	3rd Quarter, 2013	+3.6%	-	-
Effective Federal Funds Rate	December, 2013	+0.01%	-	-
Balance on the US Current Account, in billions	3rd Quarter, 2013	-1.8%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	December, 2013	+\$3.77	-	-
Employment Cost Index	3rd Quarter, 2013	+0.4%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	December, 2013	+0.4%	-	-
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	December, 2013	+0.1	-	+2.0
House Price Index	3rd Quarter, 2013	+1.5%	+1.3%	+1.2%
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	December, 2013	-0.0%	-0.2%	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	December, 2013	-0.3%	-0.2%*	-0.1%
New Private Housing Units Authorized by	December, 2013	-3.0%	-18.8%	-43.0%
Net Taxable Sales	October, 2013	-	-	-4.2%
Money Stock, M2	December, 2013	+0.5%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment	December, 2013	+9.9%	-	-

* Data is lagged one month.

Sources:

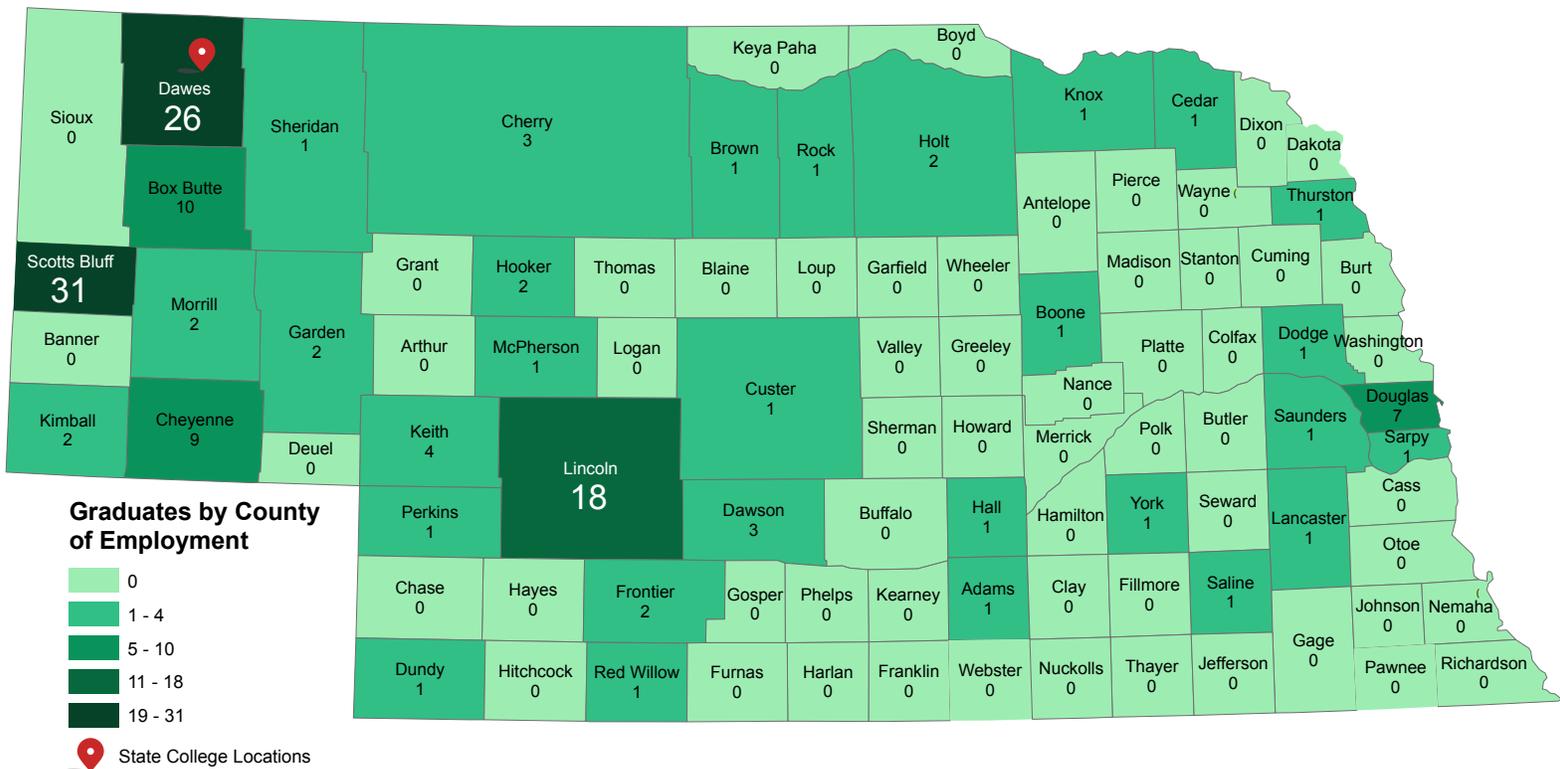
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Graduate Outcomes: Chadron State College

..... *Mary Findlay, Research Analyst*

There were 474 Chadron State College Graduates between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. Of these graduates, 204 (43 percent) were working in Nebraska in the first quarter of 2012, a two percent decrease from the previous year. More than half the graduates (60 percent) were female, with 43 percent working in the state while 39 percent of male graduates were employed in the state.

There was at least one graduate employed in 35 of the state's 93 counties. Scotts Bluff County had the highest graduate employment with 31 followed by Dawes County with 26 and Lincoln County with 18, comprising 52% of graduate employment.



Industry Employment

Nearly half (46 percent) of the graduates working in the state were employed in the educational services industry. Retail trade (9 percent) and health care (8 percent) had the next highest percentages. These totals include graduates from all fields of study who are employed in these industries.

Industry Wages

The highest industry average annual wages for the 2010-2011 graduates were found in the manufacturing industry, which had an annual average wage of \$54,697. Management of companies and enterprises had the second highest average annual wage with \$33,116 followed by educational services with \$31,696. The wages include graduates from all fields of study who are employed in these industries.

Fields of Study and Employment

Overall, bachelor's degree graduates in business administration and management had the highest number (37) of graduates working in the state followed by bachelor's degree graduates in elementary education with 29.

Six degree/fields of study had 100 percent of graduates working in the state; however, all of these degree/fields of study had three or fewer graduates in each.

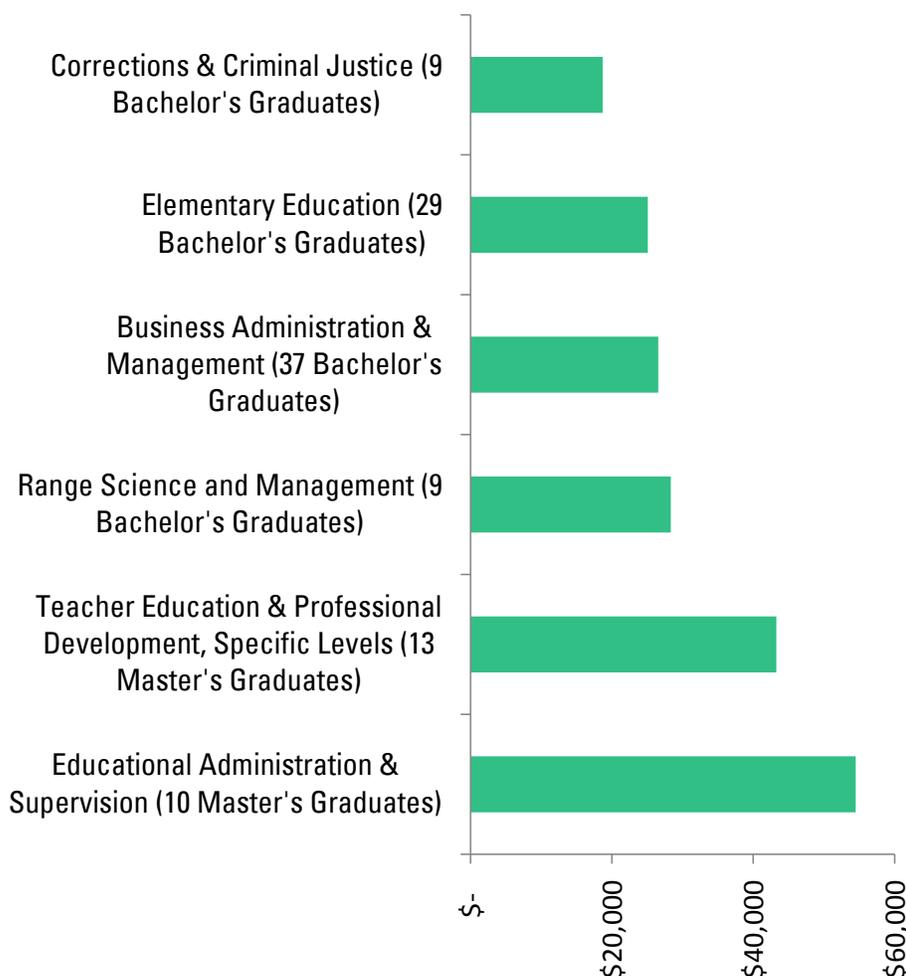
Fields of Study and Wages

The top three highest wages by field of study were earned by master's degree graduates. Top discloseable average annual wages were earned by the 10 master's degree graduates in educational administration and supervision with \$54,474. The second highest discloseable wages were earned by counselor education master's degree graduates with \$49,828.

For more graduate outcomes information contact the Nebraska Department of Labor's Office of Labor Market Information or view the annual report at:

<https://networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=417>

Estimated Average Annual Wages by Field of Study with 9 Graduates or More Working in the State



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