

Trends

***End of the Mass
Layoff Statistics
Program***

***Nebraska's
Communities***

**Hidden Gems
on the LMI
Homepage**

**Gas Station
Employment**



NEBRASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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College Placement Graduate Outcomes

Peru State College

Mary Findlay, Research Analyst

Peru State College had 538 graduates between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. Of these graduates, 322 (60 percent) were employed in Nebraska in first quarter 2012. The percentage of graduates working in the state was six percent lower than in the previous year. Females comprised 65 percent of the graduates and were more likely (63 percent) to be working in the state than males (53 percent).

Graduates in some fields of study were more likely to be employed in Nebraska than others. Graduates from five bachelor's degree fields of study had over 80 percent of the graduates working in the state. The fields of study with high percentages of graduates working in the state each had 12 or fewer graduates.

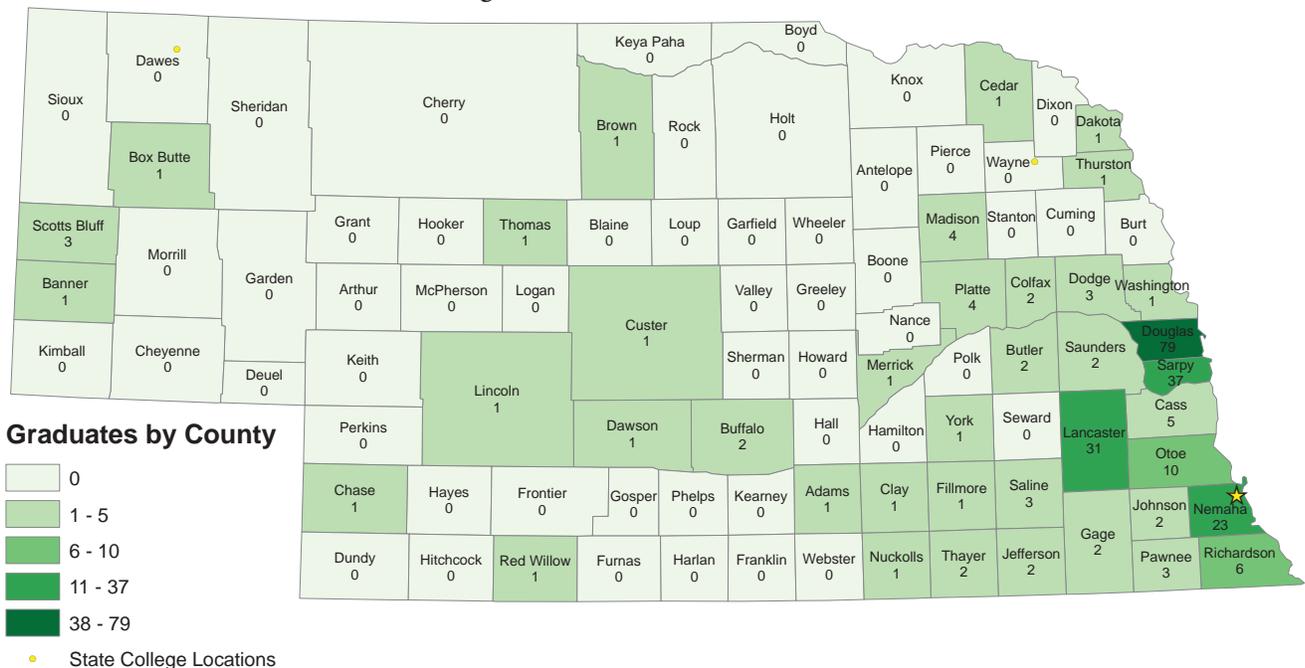
Peru State graduates were employed in 40 of Nebraska's 93 counties. Nearly seven out of 10 (69 percent) Peru State graduates were employed in Douglas, Sarpy, Lancaster or Nemaha counties. When considering industry employment, the Educational Services industry employed 176, or 55 percent of all Peru State College graduates working in Nebraska. Public Administration employed 21 graduates, the second highest employing industry.

Master's degree graduates had average annual wages of \$44,138 while bachelor's graduates \$27,310. The 12 graduates employed in the Manufacturing industry had the highest discloseable average annual wages with \$41,159. This was followed by the 18 graduates employed in the Finance and Insurance industry with \$41,033. Bachelor's and master's level graduates combined who were working in the Educational Services industry had average annual wages of \$34,256.

When looking at salary and fields of study, the 17 Entrepreneurship Studies master's degree graduates working in the state had the highest discloseable wages of all the fields of study with \$52,925. Second highest were the 90 master's graduates in the Teacher Education and Professional Development, Specific Subject Areas, Other field of study with \$42,479.

For more outcome information on Peru State College, Chadron State College, Wayne State College, University of Nebraska – Kearney, Central Community College, Metropolitan Community College, Mid-Plains Community College, Northeast Community College, Southeast Community College and Western Nebraska Community College, contact the Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information.

Peru State College 2010-2011 Graduates Working in Nebraska in First Quarter 2012



Source: Graduate Outcomes Report, Office of Labor Market Information, Nebraska Department of Labor.

Feature Story

End of the Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

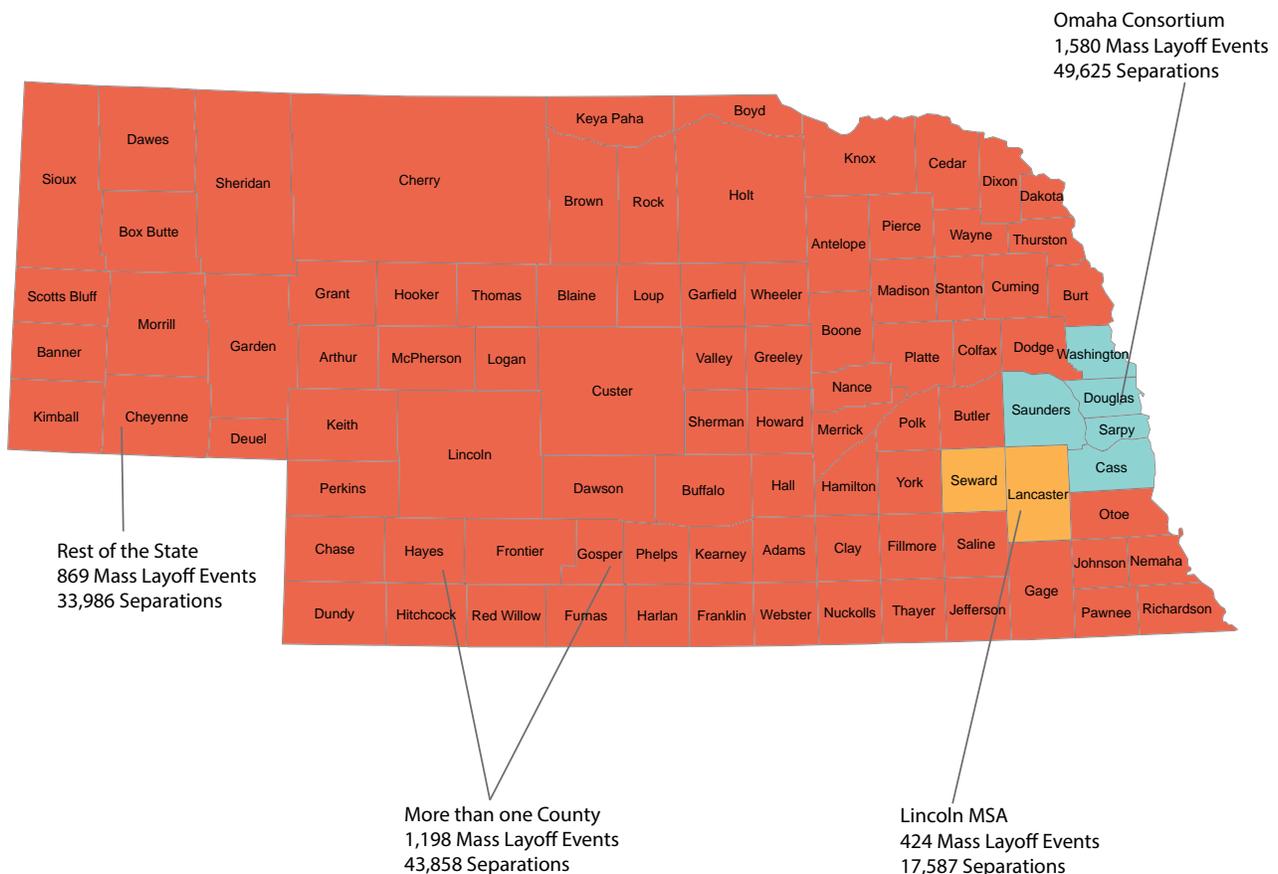
On March 1, 2013 across the board budget cuts, commonly referred to as sequestration under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, went into effect. This action required the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to cut its budget by \$30 million, or five percent of its 2013 appropriations by September 30, 2013.

As a result of budget cuts due to sequestration, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has eliminated its Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program effective June 30, 2013. The goal of the program has been to identify, track, and describe the types of permanent layoffs and closures occurring in each state.

Data Available Going Forward

With the elimination of the MLS program, detailed demographic data on layoffs will only be available for April 1995 to March 2013 at networks.nebraska.gov/analyzer. The Nebraska Department of Labor's Layoffs and Closures report will be a second source of layoff data. This report is available at dol.nebraska.gov and comes from the Department's Rapid Response program. The Rapid Response team gets their data from WARN notices (notices from employers of pending layoffs), information provided by the Nebraska Department of Labor career centers, and newspaper articles.

Mass Layoff Events by Geography January 2007 to March 2013



Mass Layoff Statistics Program Background Information

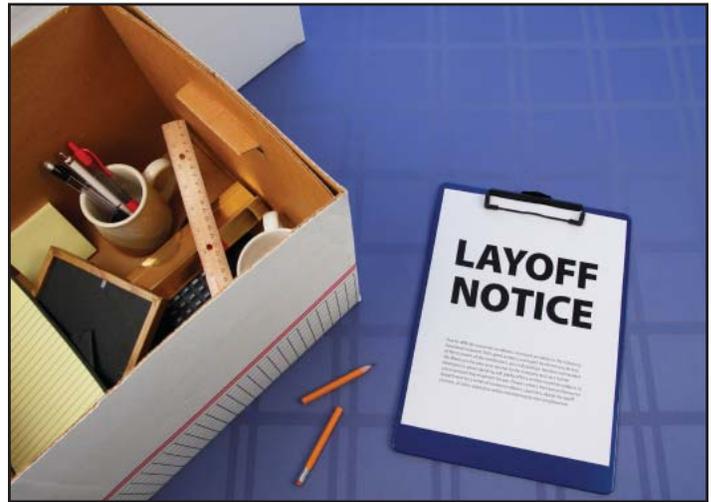
The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a total non-farm program (agriculture and government data not collected), and uses unemployment insurance data along with establishment information to track mass layoffs. Each state had its own analysts who collected mass layoff statistics. Once they gathered this information, they reported it to BLS, who, in turn, put the information into monthly and quarterly reports.

Employers are identified by industry classification and location, which are extracted from the Nebraska Department of Labor's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program database. Unemployment insurance data is extracted from the Nebraska unemployment insurance database and provides demographic data such as race, ethnicity, gender, veteran status, age, and location. In the end, the establishment information and unemployment data are used to track claimants throughout the entire duration of their unemployment or until they exhaust their regular unemployment insurance benefits, whichever occurs first.

The MLS program collects data on establishments with five or more employees. A state event is: a confirmed layoff of five or more employees for more than 30 days. A BLS event is: a confirmed layoff event in which 50 or more people filed for unemployment and 50 or more people were unemployed for 30 or more days. Telephone contact is made with the employer to confirm a potential mass layoff. The information gathered during the telephone contact includes: length of layoff, reason for layoff, expected recall, worksite status, pre-layoff employment, and number of separations as a result of the MLS event. All data provided by the employer is voluntary. Also, information on specific employers is kept confidential.

Mass Layoff Statistics Event Data 1st Quarter 2007 to 1st Quarter 2013

From January 2007 to November 2007, the Nebraska Department of Labor's Mass Layoff Statistics Program (MLS) collected information on 222 MLS events, accounting for 11,703 employee separations. Forty-one percent of the MLS events that occurred in 2007 happened in the Omaha Consortium, which includes Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Saunders, and Washington counties. Seventeen percent of the MLS events collected occurred in the Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which includes Lancaster and Seward Counties, while 28 percent of the events occurred in the rest of the state, which includes all counties minus those in the Omaha Consortium and Lincoln MSA, and 14 percent occurred in more than one county. The majority of the MLS events occurred in the Construction and Mining, Manufacturing and Professional and Business Services industries. Finally, the top reasons given for an MLS event in 2007 were seasonality, weather related, and vacation.



During the latest United States recession, which occurred between December 2007 and June 2009, the MLS program in Nebraska collected information on 765 MLS events, which accounted for 40,598 employee separations. Thirty-eight percent of these events occurred in Omaha Consortium while 13 percent occurred in the Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), 32 percent occurred in the rest of the state and 17 percent occurred in more than one county. The majority of the mass layoff events during the recession occurred in the Manufacturing, Construction, and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities industries. Finally, slack work (insufficient demand/non-seasonal business demand), seasonality and weather were the reasons given most often for mass layoff events.

Post-recession, from July 2009 to March of 2013, the Nebraska Department of Labor's MLS Program collected information on 3,085 MLS events, accounting for 92,755 employee separations. Thirty-nine percent of the MLS event from 2010 to March 2013 occurred in the Omaha Consortium while nine percent of the MLS events occurred in the Lincoln MSA. Eighteen percent occurred in the rest of the state and 34 percent occurred in more than one county. Construction and Mining, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, Manufacturing and Professional and Business Services were the industries in which the majority of the post-recession MLS events occurred. Finally, the reasons given most often for a layoff post-recession were seasonality, slack work (insufficient demand/non-seasonal business demand), and reorganization or restructuring of a company.

Questions?

The Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information remains committed to providing detailed and accurate statistics on all important features of the Nebraska labor economy. If you have questions about the MLS program or its data, please contact Byron.lefler@nebraska.gov or call 402.471.7079.

Feature Story **Hidden Gems** on the **LMI Homepage**

Mary Findlay, Research Analyst

The Labor Market Information website has a treasure trove of data at your fingertips. The direct link to the site is <https://networks.nebraska.gov/analyzer>. There is a surprising amount of data if you just know where to look. This month we feature a few of the resources on the center panels of the page.

Want to find data release dates? The Publications Calendar is located under the Resource Library heading on the Labor Market Information home page and contains the scheduled release dates for all labor market data.

Some of the newest items available are featured on the buttons toward the bottom of the page. Click on a button to discover new resources.



The STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) Occupations in Nebraska button links to the STEM Occupations Poster, the STEM dashboard showcases long-term projections, with comparisons to the nation and to non-STEM occupations. Individual STEM discipline dashboards are available for Chemistry, Computer Science, Engineering, Environmental Sciences, Geosciences, Life Sciences, Mathematics and Physics & Astronomy. These individual dashboards highlight occupations within each discipline and their outlook to 2020. The STEM Occupations Dashboard and STEM poster are available in the Data Download Center under the Labor Market Data heading.



The Layoff Notice button displays a map with announced layoffs by industry and includes the number of events and number of employees impacted.



The On the Map button takes you to the Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics On the Map application <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>.

Here you can create an interactive map that displays data on where people live or where people work. Users can define the geography including: states, counties, cities, zip codes, metropolitan/micropolitan areas, workforce investment areas, congressional districts, census block groups, census tracts, school districts and more. Data includes: commuting patterns, industry profiles, worker age groups, sex, educational attainment, earnings, race and ethnicity. On the Map combines Census and labor market information to produce a powerful tool for workforce analysis.



Industry Cluster dashboard contains data on the 12 industry clusters identified in Battelle's Competitive Advantage Assessment in 2010. These industries relate to each other and have sizeable employment in the state. Each cluster contains information on employment, wages, top five occupations in the cluster, and long- and short-term projections. The Nebraska Industry Cluster Dashboard is also accessible from the Data Download Center under the Labor Market Data section.

Data Download Center contains files for researchers and others who prefer to manipulate labor market data. Local Area Unemployment Statistics files containing labor force, employment and unemployment data are available from 1996 to the present. The Industry Employment Projections folder contains long- and short-term projections for the state, Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area, Omaha Consortium and five economic development regions within the state. Both long- and short-term occupations are contained in the Occupation Employment Projections folder for the same geographic areas as the industry projections. The UI Claims include 2008-2013 Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims by Area and 2008-2012 Unemployment Insurance Weekly Continued Claims. The Nebraska Industry Cluster Dashboard and the STEM Occupations Dashboards described above may also be accessed from the Data Download Center. The Presentations folder contains a variety of presentations given by Labor Market Information staff.



NELearn nelearn.nebraska.gov/ takes you to the H3 website h3.ne.gov. H3 stands for high wage, high skill, high demand occupations in Nebraska and regions within Nebraska. It displays the top 10 job titles posted in NEworks for the week, reports titled H3, Career Cluster and Nebraska Economic Industry Reports, occupational information for career clusters and economic industry clusters, and individual occupations within both types of clusters. Find wages, future outlook, training program options, current job openings, related occupations and more in H3.

NELearn also links to Career Readiness videos that address 11 common work place soft skills topics such as: decision making, teamwork and leadership, workplace ethics and finding a job. The Resources section has information on how the modules relate to the Nebraska Standards for Career Ready Practice and how the modules may be used in the classroom for students or in businesses with employees. The Professional Development section offers modules on effective teaching strategies for the Career Readiness curriculum.

Map Facts

Gas Station Employment

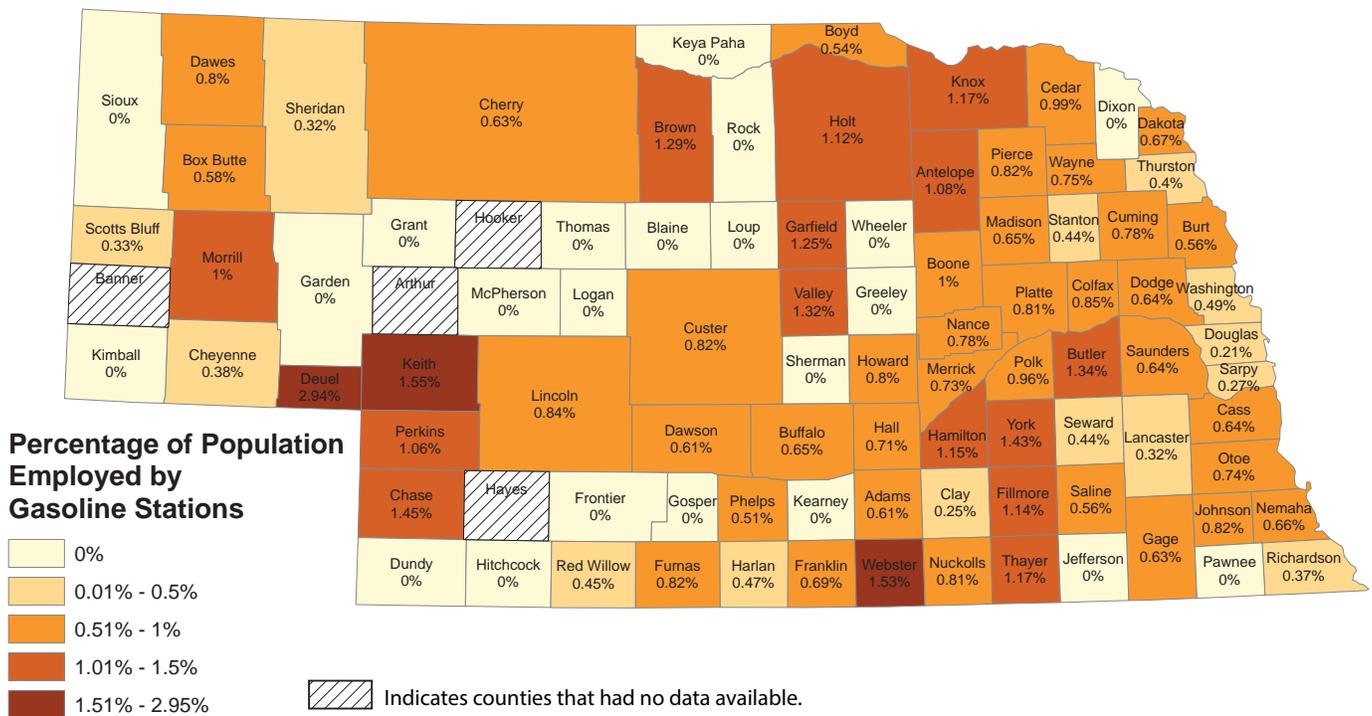
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Summer is finally here, and with it comes the summer driving season. With families taking summer vacations, and a slowly recovering economy, gas prices are on lots of people's minds. But there may be some relief in sight. According to AAA's April Monthly Gas Price Report, "Gas prices should drop to \$3.20 or \$3.40 per gallon by mid-summer if current trends continue in regards to oil prices, motorist demand and refinery production" (1). Gasoline prices typically fall in the summer as refineries increase production to meet the increased demand of the summer driving season.

This month's map takes a look at gasoline station employees as a percentage of total population by county. The following information was obtained from the US Census LED extraction tool (2). Deuel County had the highest percentage of gasoline station employees, at 2.94 percent, followed by Keith County (1.55 percent) and Webster County (1.53 percent). Counties

labeled with zero percent have had data suppressed, while the hatched counties did not have data available.

Gasoline station employees vary widely in age ranges. The majority are between the ages of 25-34 (20.9 percent) or 35-44 (16.7 percent). Most gasoline station employees are female (60.3 percent). Also, most gasoline station employees are high school graduates (40.6 percent). 33.3 percent have some college or an associate's degree. 13.2 percent hold a bachelor's degree or higher, while only 12.9 percent have less than a high school education. The vast majority of gasoline station employees (93.8 percent) are white. 2.6 percent were Black or African American, 1.3 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.1 percent were Asian, and 0.1 percent were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Five percent of all gasoline station employees were Hispanic or Latino. The average hourly wage for gasoline station employees was \$10.24 (3).



Sources:

1. AAA. AAA Monthly Gas Price Report April 2013 Trends and Summer Outlook. <http://newsroom.aaa.com/2013/04/aaa-monthly-gas-price-report-april-2013-trends-and-summer-outlook/>.
2. U.S. Census Bureau. 2013 LODES Data. <http://lehd.ces.census.gov/applications/help/onthemap.html>.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor. OES Wage Records, 2nd Quarter, 2012.

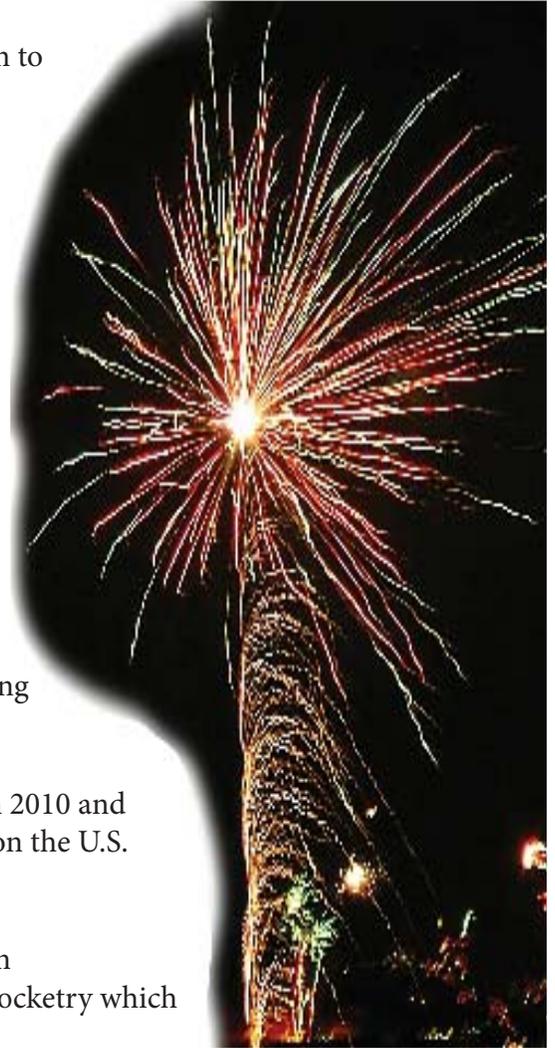
Fast Facts

Fourth of July

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

July 4, 1776 marks the approval of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress. Today this day is celebrated by parades, fireworks and backyard barbecues.

- The population of the new nation was **2.5 million** and has grown to an estimated **316.2 million** people celebrating this July 4th. (1) Nebraska's population as of July 1 of 2012 was **1.9 million**. (2)
- **56** people signed the Declaration of Independence. (1)
- The Committee of **Five** that drafted the Declaration included Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. **Four** of these men have Nebraska Counties named after them: Franklin, Adams, Jefferson and Sherman. (1)
- John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were two of the signers and both went on to become president and both died on the 50th anniversary of signing the Declaration. Including Adams County Nebraska there are **12** counties nationwide named after the former president Adams and **26** counties nationwide including Jefferson county Nebraska named for Jefferson. (1)
- **\$218.2 million** worth of fireworks were imported from China in 2010 and represented the bulk of all U.S. fireworks imported. In comparison the U.S. exported just **\$11.7 million**. (1)
- Fireworks have a connection with Nebraska where shoe salesman Orville Carlisle of Norfolk helped to create the hobby of model rocketry which influenced modern pyrotechnics. (3)
- In 2012 there were **139** licenses issued for Fireworks Display Operators in Nebraska, **51** of these were new initial licenses. (4)
- **\$3.8 million** worth of American flags were imported into the U.S. in 2012, **\$3.6 million** worth from China. **\$302.7 million** worth of fabricated flags, banners and similar emblems were shipped by U.S. manufacturers in 2007. (1)
- **5.1 billion** pounds of cattle and calves were produced in Nebraska in 2012. The only state to produce more was Texas at **6.3 billion** pounds. Chances are much of the beef hot dogs, steaks and burgers to hit the grill



Sources listed on the resources page.

Occupational Profile

Diesel Service Technician and Mechanics

Ed Jaros, Research Analyst

From semi-trucks to combines to construction equipment, much of the heavy machinery used in important sectors of America's economy is fueled by diesel. Keeping these machines in working condition is a fulfilling career for many Americans. These are diesel service technicians and mechanics. They examine, fix and refurbish anything with a diesel engine.

Servicing these specialized engines requires specialized expertise. Prior to cultivating that expertise through work experience, many aspiring to this career seek education from community colleges and trade/vocational schools. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) describes these courses: "These programs usually last 6 months to 2 years and may lead to a certificate of completion or an associate's degree. Programs mix classroom instruction with hands-on training, including the basics of diesel technology, repair techniques and equipment, and practical exercises. Students also learn how to interpret technical manuals and electronic diagnostic reports. Graduates usually advance to journey-worker status, where they may then work with minimal supervision" (1).

Upon completing their education, the majority of diesel service technicians and mechanics find themselves employed by private companies, often trucking and transportation firms. As of 2010, slightly more than one in ten was employed by government. During the same period, of the nearly one quarter-million people working in this profession, slightly less than one fifth were unionized.

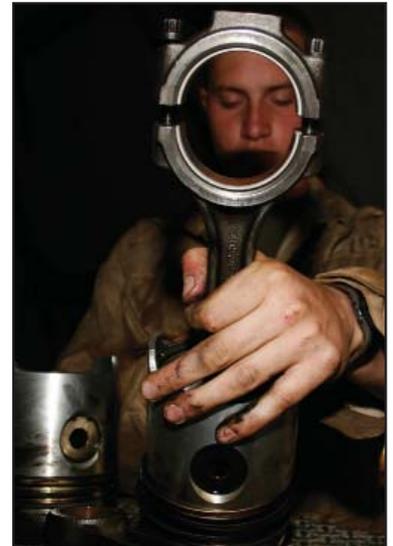
Many operations form independent repair shops. Company fleet maintenance divisions run 24 hours a day and need diesel service technicians and mechanics for all shifts. Eye and ear protection is often necessitated by equipment used in this profession. The BLS has this to say about working conditions for this job: "Diesel service technicians and mechanics have a rate of injuries and illnesses that is much

higher than the national average. Diesel mechanics often lift heavy parts and tools, handle greasy or dirty equipment, and work in uncomfortable positions. Although cuts or burns are common, the work is generally not hazardous when workers follow basic safety precautions" (1).

People who undergo the necessary education, endure the conditions and assume the risks of this career received a median compensation of \$40,850 annually nationwide in 2010 (1).

In Nebraska in May of 2012, bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists earned an annual median wage of \$35,750, and farm equipment mechanics and service technicians earned a median wage of \$32,980. The median experienced wage for both of those occupations in Nebraska was about \$43,000 annually (2).

Those seeking to learn more about this occupation would do well to visit the overview at <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/installation-maintenance-and-repair/diesel-service-technicians-and-mechanics.htm>. Additionally networks.nebraska.gov has detailed local occupational statistics for Nebraska and its constituent geographies, as well as information about nearby training programs. The Standard Occupation Code for Diesel Engine Specialists is 49-3030, other titles mentioned in this article are listed as subsets of this code.



Sources:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor. Diesel service technicians and mechanics. <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/installation-maintenance-and-repair/diesel-service-technicians-and-mechanics>.
2. Office of Labor Market Information, Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment Statistics Program Second Quarter 2012 Estimates. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/analyzer>.

Openings & Expansions

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Note: The following information is obtained through a monthly survey of Nebraska's Career Centers. Openings and expansions that were not publicly reported or reported to Career Center Managers in confidence are not listed. If you know of a business that is opening or expanding, please email Kermit.Spade@Nebraska.gov with your information.

Lincoln

- Nutrishop – 84th and Van Dorn
- Pie Hole – pie shop; 48th and Cornhusker
- Shen Café – 3520 Village Drive
- Kathy Plunkett Photography – photo services
- Old Chicago - remodel of both locations
- Chandelier Resale Furniture and Boutique – furniture and decorator items resale; 1547 N Cotner Blvd.
- Home Instead Senior Care Enrichment Center – 8001 S 15th St.
- Incredible Bulk Candies – new location; 2755 Jamie Ln.
- Capital Humane Society - new facility
- Brester Construction -1200 Infinity Court
- Berks Barber Shop – 906 L St.
- Sumner Place (formerly Milder Manor) – skilled rehab, therapy nursing, etc.; 1750 S 20th St.
- KidGlov – marketing consultants/advertising; 1120 P St. Ste. 2
- JB's Fat Boy – warehouse facility for barbecue rubs, sauces, etc.
- Boutique Window – online marketing platform for small retailers to promote/market products
- Lincoln Brazil Jiu Jitsu Center – fitness/jiu jitsu training; 4009 O St.

Omaha

- Advantage Business Brokers - brokerage
- RENEW Carpet & Upholstery - carpet cleaning
- Body Brite - IPL hair removal
- Massage Envy - therapeutic massage
- Taco John's - restaurant
- Home Suites by Hilton - extended stay hotel
- Win Foods - food products/manufacturing
- Hobby Lobby - home décor retail store
- Pizza Ranch - restaurant
- Avoli Osteria - restaurant
- Red's Savory Pizza & Pub - restaurant
- Kristen Leigh Photography - photography
- Scooter's Coffeehouse - coffee & yogurt shop
- Gramercy - women's apparel
- The Apollon - theatre, food, performance
- Sephora - cosmetics, skin care
- Bargain Mart Tools & More - discount tools
- Immanuel Pathways - senior services center
- Tilley's - surfer and skateboard apparel
- Vinney's Pizza - pizza shop
- Robin's Nest - antique furniture
- Bresler Coffee House - coffee shop
- Allure Photography - photography studio
- Garvey's Pub - restaurant and bar
- Schweser's - women's apparel
- Aesthetics by Carmela - beauty salon and spa
- Farm Bureau Financial Services - financial

- Genesis Dental - dental office
- Urgent Pet Care of Papillion - emergency pet care
- Common Good Recycling - recycling program
- Salween - Thai restaurant and grocery
- Hutch - used furniture
- Oliverde - Village Point - vinegar and olive oil shop
- Gunderson's Jewelry - jewelry and gifts
- Performance Auto, Bellevue - car dealership
- Heritage at Legacy - retirement community
- Dundee Theatre - theatre
- Manarin Investment - investment services
- Children's Respite Center - respite care center
- Lauritzen Gardens - conservatory
- Jackson St. Booksellers - book store
- UNO-Kiewit Institute - renovations

Northeast

Norfolk

- Innovation Business Consultants - health insurance
- Crisis Nursery
- Beyondimages - photography

Fremont

- Bosselman's Pump & Pantry

O'Neill

- Honey Hollow - retail

Columbus

- Yogurt City

Southeast

Nebraska City

- Pioneer's Bar & Grill
- Bing's Sports Bar

Brownville

- Lyceum Restaurant

Syracuse

- Fix it Right Auto

Lorton

- Lorton Lounge & Keno

York

- Nebraska Medical Mart - medical equipment and supplies

Central

Grand Island

- Panda Express

Mid-Plains

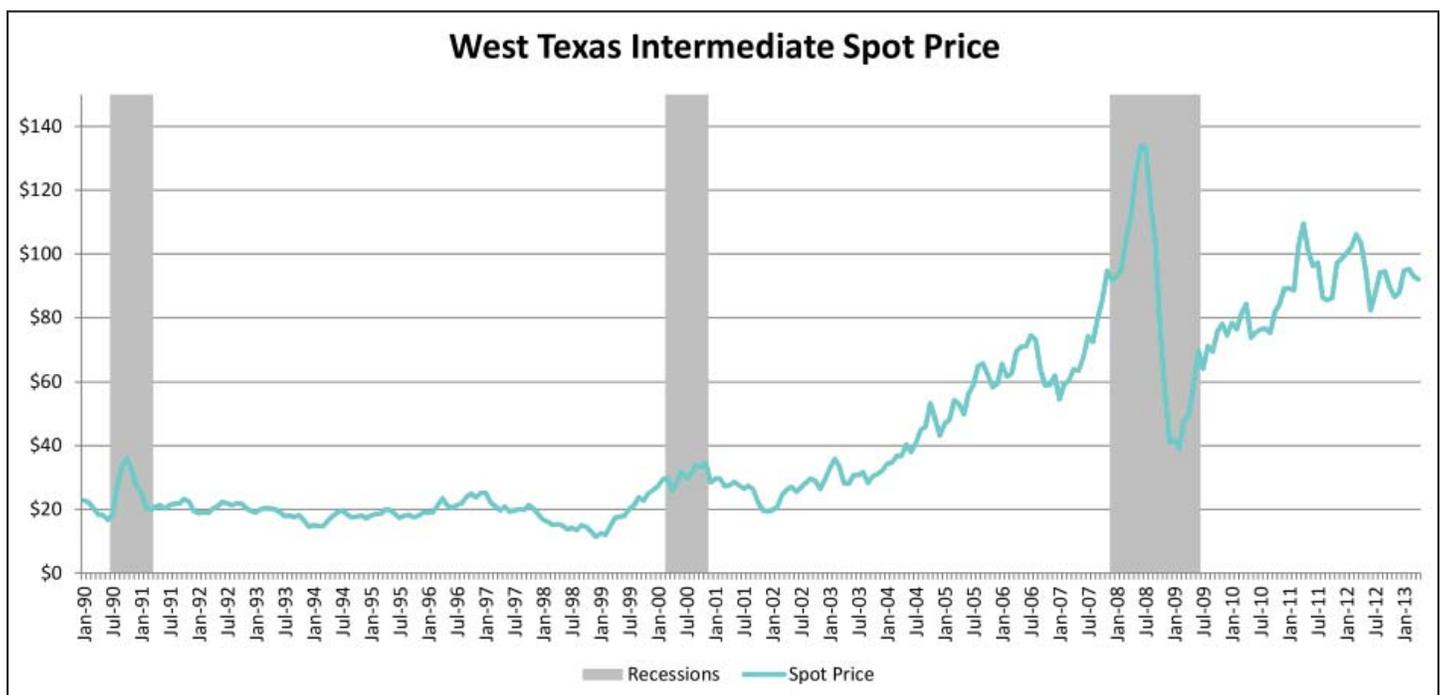
Lexington

- Edward Jones

Economic Indicators

Kermit Spade and Ed Jaros, Research Analysts

Metric	Current Time	Change Over Last Quarter/Month		
		United States	Midwest Region	Nebraska
Real GDP, billions of chained 2005 dollars	1st Quarter, 2013	+2.5%	-	-
Effective Federal Funds Rate	May, 2013	-0.04%	-	-
Balance on the US Current Account, in billions of dollars	4th Quarter, 2012	-1.8%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	April, 2013	-\$0.92	-	-
Employment Cost Index	1st Quarter, 2013	+0.3%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	May, 2013	+0.3%	-	-
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	May, 2013	+0.1	-	+0.3
House Price Index	1st Quarter, 2013	+0.2%	+0.1%	+0.6%
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	May, 2013	+0.2%	+0.5%	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	May, 2013	+0.1%	0.0%	+0.1%
New Private Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits*	May, 2013	-3.1%	-6.1%	-
Net Taxable Sales	March, 2013	-	-	+16.1%
Money Supply, M2	May, 2013	+0.3%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	May, 2013	+10.6%	-	-



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 crude oil.

The spot price for a barrel of crude oil is the price paid for immediate delivery at a specific location at current market prices. The spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is measured in the domestic spot market at Cushing, Okla.

The WTI spot price from Cushing is used as a reference for pricing other types of crude oil, and thus serves as a good indicator of overall crude oil prices in the U.S. The WTI spot price peaked in June, 2008, at \$133.88 per barrel.

Labor Market Information
Online Glossary

Industry Developments

Janet Oenbring, Research Analyst

Highlights from May 2013 Current Employment Statistics Preliminary Estimates

Statewide

Statewide total nonfarm employment advanced by 14,322 to 977,555 jobs (+1.5 percent) in May, which is the greatest May gain in the past decade. Two-thirds of the monthly growth came from three industries: leisure and hospitality (+3,590 jobs); government (+3,155 jobs); and professional and business services (+2,735 jobs). The May gain is just slightly under the highest of all months, with the record set in April 2011 (+14,477 jobs or +1.6 percent). April and May are the typical months with growth of more than 1 percent. Over the year, total nonfarm employment has grown by 7,541 (+0.8 percent) with three industries making up the majority: education and health care (+2,266 jobs); manufacturing (+2,228 jobs); and professional and business services (+1,783 jobs). This month's employment is the highest it has been in the past decade. The previous high was 975,298 jobs on May 2008; so in the past five years, it has grown by 2,257 jobs. The servicing-providing industries added 15,632 jobs; however, the goods-providing industries lost 13,375 jobs.

Since May 2003, total nonfarm employment progressed by 57,052 jobs, with the gains in service-providing jobs (+67,024) offsetting the losses in goods-producing jobs. (-9,972). The leading contributors to the growth were education and health services (+22,267 jobs), followed by professional and business services (+15,829 jobs).

Since April 2013, wholesale trade in Nebraska rose by 884 jobs (+2.2 percent), which is unusual since the last time it gained by a higher percentage in the past decade was in April 2010 (+851 jobs or +2.2 percent). All three subsectors contributed to the current monthly gain.

Statewide monthly employment in professional and business services expanded by 2,735 jobs (+2.6 percent), which is the largest May increase in the past decade. The gains occurred in the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector (+3,005 jobs or +6.9 percent).

Over-the-month, employment in statewide education and health services improved by 1,195 jobs (+0.8 percent) in May, surpassing the May 2007 record gain for the decade of +0.5 percent. This industry just passed its previous high of 142,388, set in December 2012, by reaching 142,798 jobs in May. The majority of the monthly gain came from health care



Statewide professional and business services employment posted a 2.6 percent increase in May, the largest May increase in the past decade.

and social assistance (+1,138 jobs). The monthly percentage increase (+0.9 percent) is the largest in May in the past decade and is the closest to the overall monthly decade high occurring in March 2012 (+1.2 percent). Almost half of the monthly progress is attributable to growth in social assistance (+539 jobs or +3.3 percent).

Statewide leisure and hospitality posted the highest over-the-month gain in May (+3,590 jobs or +4.3 percent) of the past decade. The past greatest growth occurring in May happened in 2004 (+2,786 jobs or +3.6 percent). May's gain followed the decade's largest growth ever of any month, which occurred last month (+4,058 jobs or +5.1 percent). Sixty-two percent of the industry's growth in May came from arts, entertainment, and recreation increasing by 2,228 jobs (+16.5 percent) reaching the high point by 472 jobs above last July's record peak of 15,265 jobs.

May's monthly increases in leisure and hospitality during the past decade have been between 898 jobs (2005) and 1,627 jobs (2009). This increase in May followed April's record high of the decade set for monthly gain, 2,799 jobs (+26.1 percent). Accommodation and food services makes up about 80 percent of the employment in leisure and hospitality, but contributed only 38 percent of the monthly gain (+1,362 jobs or +1.9 percent) in May, with the bulk of the growth coming from restaurants (+951 jobs or +1.7 percent).

Statewide other service employment decreased by 266 jobs (-0.6 percent) in May after reaching its peak last month at 37,624 jobs. It is unusual for it to drop in May having only posted two years of -0.1 percent in the past decade for May.

Over-the-month employment in statewide government improved by 3,155 jobs (+1.86 percent) in May with the next closest and highest monthly May gain occurring in 2010 (+1.91 percent) during the past decade. The majority of the gains were seasonal.

Lincoln MSA

In the Lincoln MSA, total nonfarm reached its new high point of 180,800 jobs this month, with the last decade high occurring in November 2012 at 179,796. Nonfarm employment posted the highest over-the-month gain in May in the past decade (+2,421 jobs or +1.4 percent). Monthly growth of +1.4 percent to +1.8 percent usually only occurs in September. The majority of the May increase came from seasonal increases in government (+913 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (+912 jobs).

Leisure and hospitality employment in the Lincoln MSA posted the highest over-the-month gain in May of the past decade (+912 jobs or +5.5 percent) after April's largest increase of any month (+999 jobs or +6.4%) in the past

decade. Current employment is at 17,508 jobs, surpassing its record high set last year in September by 686 jobs.

Over-the-month employment in professional and business services advanced by 452 jobs (+2.5 percent) in Lincoln. Growth over 450 jobs has only occurred three other times in the past ten years.

Omaha MSA

In the Omaha MSA, total nonfarm over-the-month growth in May of 6,122 jobs (+1.3 percent) helped boost it up to 475,423 jobs, which surpasses the previous high set in June 2008 at 474,626 jobs. Monthly expansions over 6,000 jobs have only happened three other times in April in the past decade. Leisure and hospitality contributed the most jobs (+2,440) for May.

Leisure and hospitality delivered the highest over-the-month gain in May of the past decade (+2,440 jobs or +5.3 percent), following the largest growth of any month in April (+2,790 jobs or +6.4 percent). About 80 percent of the monthly growth came from the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector.

	Number of Workers			Over the Month		Over the Year	
	May-13	Apr-13	May-12	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	977,555	963,233	970,014	14,322	1.5%	7,541	0.8%
Mining & Construction	43,805	41,961	44,224	1,844	4.4%	-419	-1.0%
Construction of Buildings	7,563	7,304	8,434	259	3.6%	-871	-10.3%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	6,752	6,101	7,140	651	10.7%	-388	-5.4%
Specialty Trade Contractors	28,584	27,659	27,496	925	3.3%	1,088	4.0%
Manufacturing	96,862	97,098	94,634	-236	-0.2%	2,228	2.4%
Durable Goods	45,255	45,208	43,866	47	0.1%	1,389	3.2%
Non-Durable Goods	51,607	51,890	50,768	-283	-0.6%	839	1.7%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	199,488	197,487	200,009	2,001	1.0%	-521	-0.3%
Wholesale Trade	41,854	40,970	41,844	884	2.2%	10	0.0%
Retail Trade	104,163	103,519	105,225	644	0.6%	-1,062	-1.0%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	53,471	52,998	52,940	473	0.9%	531	1.0%
Information	16,866	17,044	17,071	-178	-1.0%	-205	-1.2%
Financial Activities	72,291	71,849	71,002	442	0.6%	1,289	1.8%
Finance and Insurance	63,391	63,095	62,065	296	0.5%	1,326	2.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	8,900	8,754	8,937	146	1.7%	-37	-0.4%
Professional & Business Services	107,584	104,849	105,801	2,735	2.6%	1,783	1.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	44,255	44,569	44,038	-314	-0.7%	217	0.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	16,979	16,935	16,570	44	0.3%	409	2.5%
Admin & Support & Waste Mngmt & Remdtn Svcs	46,350	43,345	45,193	3,005	6.9%	1,157	2.6%
Education & Health Services	142,798	141,603	140,532	1,195	0.8%	2,266	1.6%
Educational Services	18,456	18,399	18,020	57	0.3%	436	2.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	124,342	123,204	122,512	1,138	0.9%	1,830	1.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	87,315	83,725	86,589	3,590	4.3%	726	0.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	15,737	13,509	14,404	2,228	16.5%	1,333	9.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	71,578	70,216	72,185	1,362	1.9%	-607	-0.8%
Other Services	37,398	37,624	36,969	-226	-0.6%	429	1.2%
Repair and Maintenance	10,517	10,595	10,028	-78	-0.7%	489	4.9%
Personal and Laundry Services	7,750	7,788	7,812	-38	-0.5%	-62	-0.8%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Profssnl, & Sim Orgs	19,131	19,241	19,129	-110	-0.6%	2	0.0%
Government	173,148	169,993	173,183	3,155	1.9%	-35	0.0%
Federal Government	16,300	16,355	16,676	-55	-0.3%	-376	-2.3%
State Government	43,038	41,799	42,690	1,239	3.0%	348	0.8%
Local Government	113,810	111,839	113,817	1,971	1.8%	-7	0.0%

County Rates

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INFORMATION

Office of Labor Market Information

Statewide

- May Total Non-farm: 977,555
- Manufacturing: 96,862

Omaha MSA

- May Unemployment rate: 4.1%
- May Total Non-farm: 475,423
- Manufacturing: 31,769
- Largest OTY Increase: Education and Health Services (1,593)
- Largest OTM Increase: Leisure and Hospitality (2,440)

Lincoln MSA

- May Unemployment rate: 3.5%
- May Total Non-farm: 180,800
- Manufacturing: 13,416
- Largest OTY Increase: Leisure and Hospitality (1,211)
- Largest OTM Increase: Government (913)

Labor Force Employment by Place of Residence:

Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted):

- May Unemployment rate: 3.8%
- Change (OTM): 0.1%
- Change (OTY): -0.2%

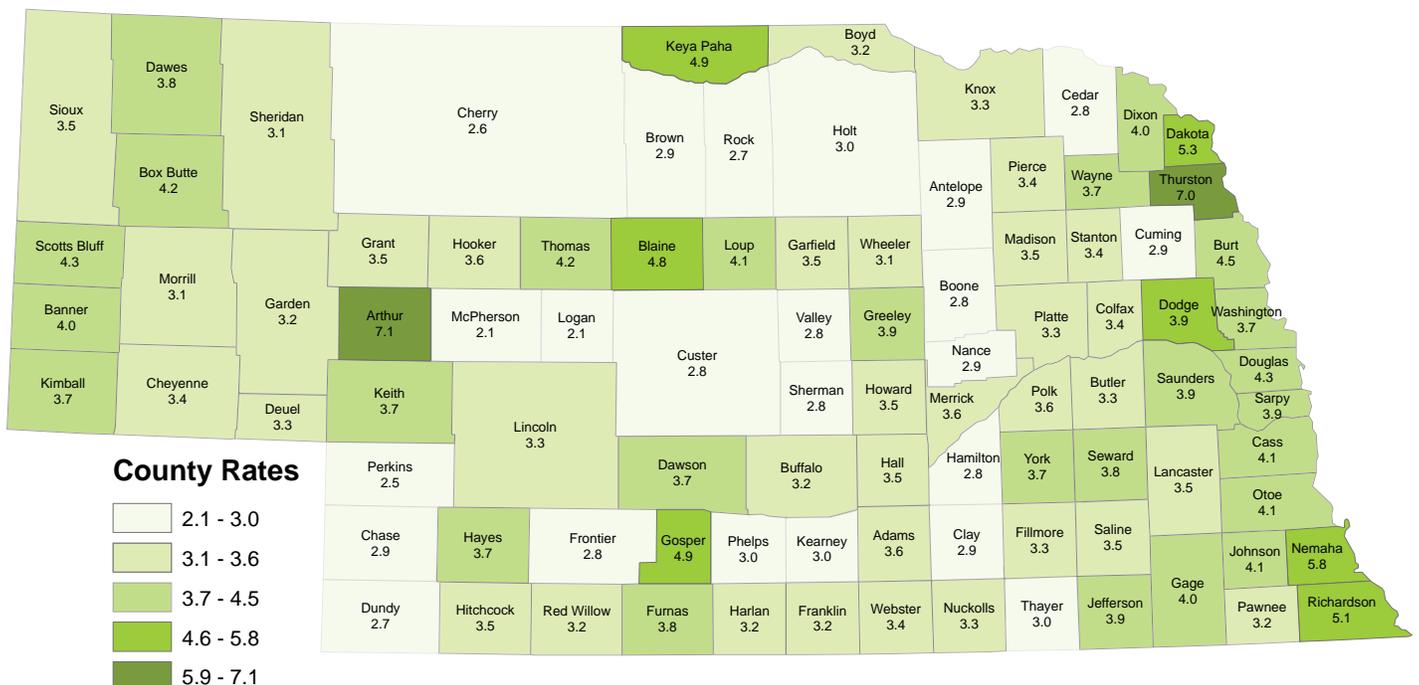
Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted):

- Central: 3.3%
- Panhandle: 3.9%
- Mid Plains: 3.4%
- Southeast: 4.0%
- Northeast: 3.7%

Revisions to April Data:

- Unemployment rate: unchanged at 3.7%
- Labor Force: -155
- Unemployment: -220
- Employment: 65

May 2013 County Rates



Website Spotlight **Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)**

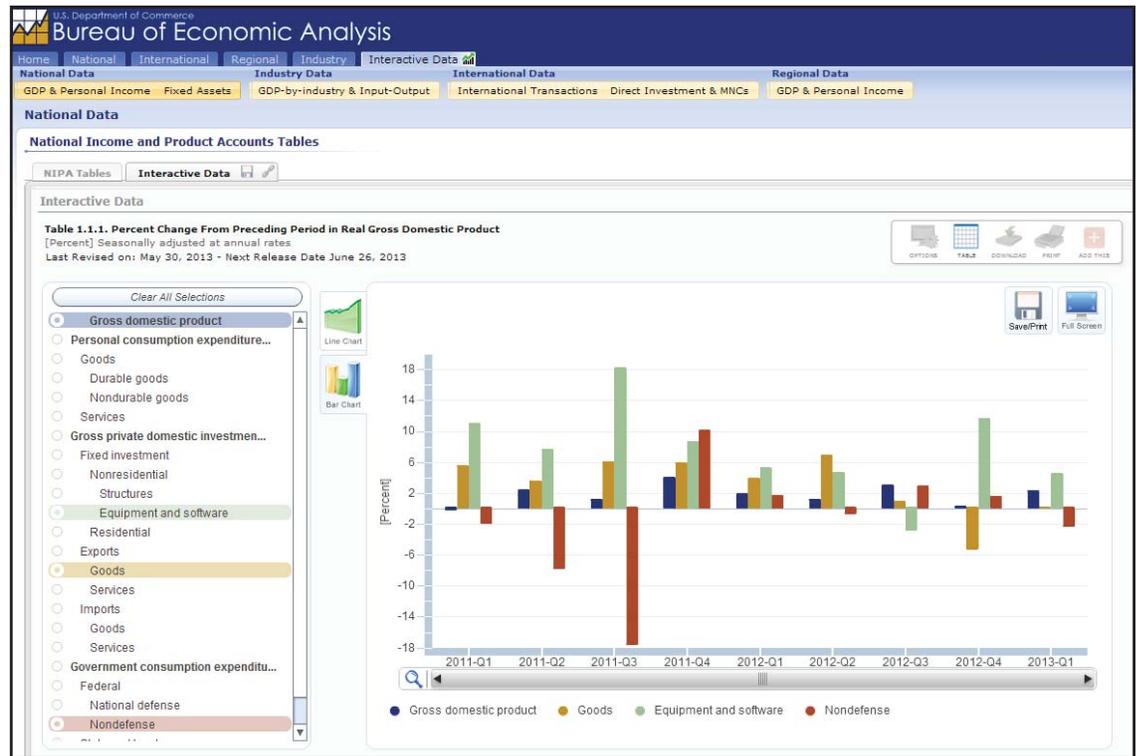
Ed Jaros, Research Analyst

The analysts of the Nebraska Department of Labor Office of Labor Market information make frequent use of data from The United States Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). These federal statistical agencies most often produce the data relevant to the work of our office. However, a variety of other federal sources exist which produce statistics, research and analysis covering the national, regional and state level economies. This month's website spotlight will feature the website of one such source: The U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

The BEA gives the purpose for its existence as follows: "The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) promotes a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing the most timely, relevant, and accurate economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner" (1). The scope of the BEA's mission is larger than that of the BLS, which plays a related role specific to the nation's various labor markets.

The flagship dataset produced by the BEA is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP "measures the value of the goods and services produced by the U.S. economy in a given time period." (1) The BEA is not shy about the significance of its GDP program: "The GDP was recognized by the Department of Commerce as its greatest achievement of the 20th century and has been ranked as one of the three most influential measures that affect U.S. financial markets" (1).

The BEA produces GDP data at both national and state levels, and estimates GDP for Metropolitan Areas (MSA) and Industry Sectors. According to these measures, Nebraska produced \$99.6 billion worth of goods and services in 2012 (2).



The most current data available for Metropolitan Areas is from 2011. During that year, the BEA estimates that the Omaha MSA produced \$48.9 billion worth of goods and services and that the Lincoln MSA produced \$14.8 billion (2). In each of these geographies, the Financial Services sector was the largest single contributor to the total output (2).

The BEA also produces data about Americans' earnings and expenditures with their Personal Income and Outlays dataset. In 2012, BEA estimated the per-capita personal income for all Nebraskans was \$43,143 (2). The 2011 figure for Omaha was slightly higher at \$44,740, and the Lincoln figure in 2011 was lower at \$39,018 (2).

In addition to these important datasets and a wide variety of others, the BEA provides an interactive online data visualization tool. This interactive data tool allows users to create and download customized tables and charts comparing all of BEA's data products. This spotlight merely scratches the surface of BEA's online offerings. Visit BEA.gov to explore this data and learn more.

Sources are listed on the Resources page.

Resources

College Placement - Graduate Outcomes, Peru State College

1. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information. Graduate Outcomes Report. https://networks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Graduate%20Outcomes_Peru.pdf

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1. AAA. AAA Monthly Gas Price Report April 2013 Trends and Summer Outlook. <http://newsroom.aaa.com/2013/04/aaa-monthly-gas-price-report-april-2013-trends-and-summer-outlook/>.
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Fast Facts - Fourth of July

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4. Nebraska Department of Labor. Licensed Occupations in Nebraska 2013. [Online] 2013. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=417>.

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Occupational Profile - Diesel Service Technicians and Mechanics

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Diesel service technicians and mechanics. Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2012-13 Edition. [Online] March 09, 2012. [Cited: June 14, 2013.] <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/installation-maintenance-and-repair/diesel-service-technicians-and-mechanics.htm>.
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1. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Mission, Vision, and Values. BEA: Mission, Vision, and Values. [Online] February 4, 2013. [Cited: June 19, 2013.] <http://bea.gov/about/mission.htm>.
2. —. BEA Interactive Data Tables. [Online] June 6, 2013. [Cited: June 19, 2013.] <http://bea.gov/iTable/>.

Credits

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

Commissioner of Labor

Catherine D. Lang

LMI Administrator

Phil Baker

Editor

Scott Hunzeker

Editor

Ed Jaros

Editor

Grace Johnson

Editor/Graphic Designer

Ashley Turner



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