NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

Click & Drag Here to turn the page

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JUNE 2015

WEDDING-RELATED OCCUPATIONS
CRIME RATES IN NEBRASKA
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: BENCHMARK CHANGES

CREDITS

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

Commissioner of Labor
John H. Albin

LMI Administrator
Phil Baker

Editor
Scott Hunzeker

Editor
Grace Johnson

Editor
Jennifer Gildersleeve

Graphic Designer
Brittney Lippincott

NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Follow the Nebraska Department of Labor on Social Media

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 APR UNEMPLOYMENT DATA
4 FAST FACTS
6 MAP FACTS
8 CRIME RATES IN NEBRASKA
10 CES: BENCHMARK CHANGES
14 OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS
16 WEDDING RELATED OCCUPATIONS
21 ECONOMIC INDICATORS

HELPFUL LINKS

Unemployment in Brief

Monthly Unemployment Rate

Previous Issues

NEworks

Glossary

APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

April Unemployment Rate: 2.1%
April Total Non-farm: 187,710
Manufacturing: 14,174
Largest OTM Increases (Private):
Mining & Construction: 436 (5.9%)
Education & Health Services: 113 (0.4%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

April Unemployment Rate: 2.8%
April Total Non-farm: 491,037
Manufacturing: 31,799
Largest OTM Increases (Private):
Mining & Construction: 1,270 (5.4%)
Professional & Business Services: 1,119 (1.6%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)
April Unemployment Rate: 2.6%
April Total Non-farm: 42,689
Change (OTM): -84 (-0.2%)
Change (OTY): 172 (0.4%)

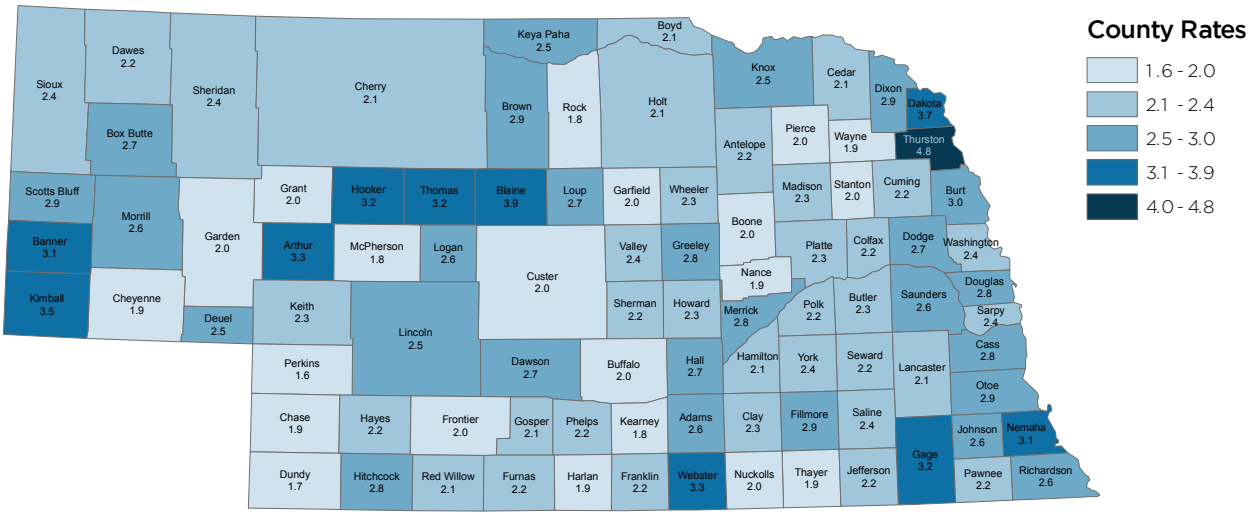
NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

April Total Non-farm: 1,003,662
Manufacturing: 95,362

Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
April Unemployment Rate: 2.5%
Change (OTM): -0.1%
Change (OTY): -0.9%

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)
Central: 2.2%
Mid Plains: 2.4%
Northeast: 2.5%
Panhandle: 2.6%
Sandhills: 2.2%
Southeast: 2.7%

APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY*



*Not seasonally adjusted

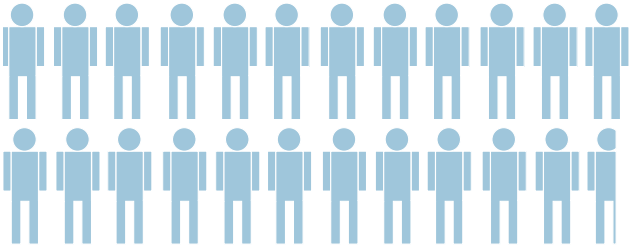
Sources:

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

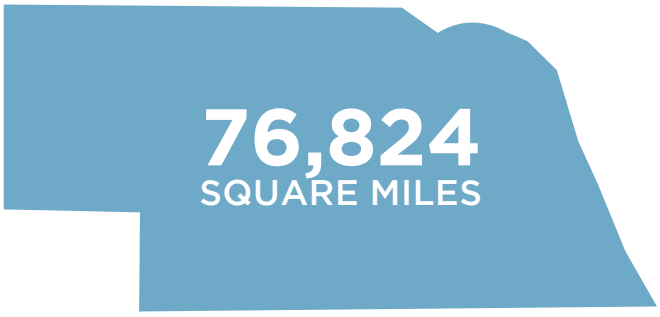
FAST FACTS: **OUTDOOR RECREATION IN NEBRASKA**

Jennifer Gildersleeve, Research Analyst

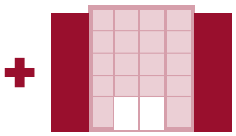
23.8



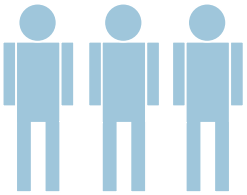
PER SQUARE MILE



3RD QUARTER BUSINESS STATISTICS, 2014



178
NEW BUSINESSES IN LEISURE & HOSPITALITY SUPERSECTOR



15,888
EMPLOYEES IN ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SECTOR

$8.85
AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE IN ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, & RECREATION

24,000
MILES OF FLOWING RIVERS & STREAMS

430
SQUARE MILES OF LAKES

53
STATE PARKS & RECREATION AREAS WITH CAMPGROUNDS

401+
MILES OF HIKING TRAILS

601+
MILES OF BIKING TRAILS

Based on national surveys of outdoor recreation conducted for the Outdoor Industry Association in 2011 and 2012, outdoor recreation in Nebraska generates:

74,000
JOBS

$5.7 BILLION
IN CONSUMER SPENDING

$396 MILLION
IN STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUE

NEBRASKANS
PARTICIPATE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION EACH YEAR

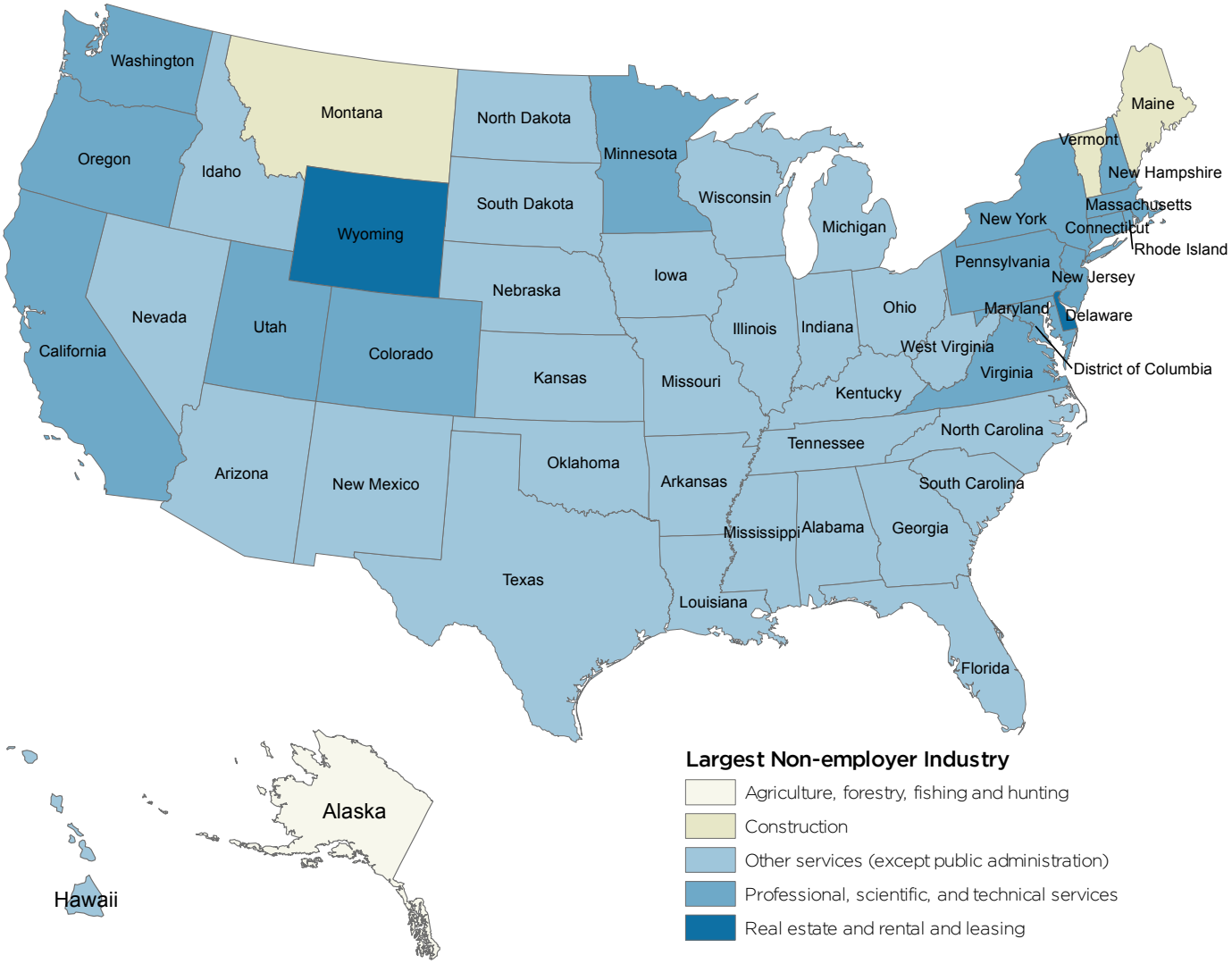
SOURCES:

1. United States Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts, April 2015 http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/31000.html
2. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, Nebraska Water Quality: An Overview, http://www.deq.state.ne.us/NDEQProg.nsf/WaterHome.xsp
3. Nebraska Game and Parks, Trails Listing http://outdoornebraska.ne.gov/trails/services/trails_list.asp
4. Lincoln Parks and Recreation, Trails http://lincoln.ne.gov/city/parks/parksfacilities/trails/
5. City of Omaha Parks, Trails, http://parks.cityofomaha.org/parks/trails
6. Nebraska Game and Parks, Places to Stay http://outdoornebraska.ne.gov/parks/places_2_stay.asp
7. Outdoor Industry Association, The Outdoor Recreation Economy https://outdoorindustry.org/images/ore_reports/NE-nebraska-outdoorrecreationeconomy-oia.pdf
8. Nebraska Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Q3 2014
9. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics, Q3 2014, http://www.bls.gov/bdm/

MAP FACTS:
NON-EMPLOYER BUSINESSES

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

LARGEST NON-EMPLOYER INDUSTRIES, 2013



This month's map focuses on the largest number of non-employer business establishments by industry sector in each state. In 2013, there were 23.0 million non-employer businesses in the United States.[1] Non-employer businesses are businesses with no paid employees or payroll. This data is produced by the Census and the primary source of the data is business income tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service.[2]

According to William Bostic Jr., the Census Bureau's associate director for economic programs, "Non-employer businesses run the gamut from old-fashioned family-run corner stores to home-based bloggers. In some cases, the business may be the owner's primary source of income, such as with real estate agents and physicians, but in other instances, they may operate the business as a side job, such as with babysitting and tutoring."[1]

In 2013, the other services industry had the most establishments in 29 states, including Nebraska.[3] This industry is one of the most diverse and includes business activities such as equipment and machinery repair, religious activities, grant making, personal care services, funeral homes, coin-operated laundries, and pet care services.[1]

The highest concentration of non-employer establishments in the other services industry was found in Alabama where this sector comprised 20.4 percent of businesses.[3] In Nebraska, this sector represented 15.7 percent of the states total of 127,427 nonemployer business establishments.[3]

Other industry sectors in Nebraska with high numbers of non-employer businesses establishments included: construction (15,045, 11.8%); real estate and rental and leasing (14,221, 11.2%); retail trade (13,188, 10.3%); and professional, scientific, and technical services (12,830, 10.1%).

It is important to note that this data set does not cover all industries.[2] The following are not included: crop and animal production, national postal service, Investments, funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, management of companies and enterprises, private households, and public administration. This means that much of the agricultural employment in Nebraska is not included in this dataset even though many farms have no paid employees or payroll.

SOURCES:

1. United States Census Bureau. Newsroom. Nation Gains More than 4 Million Nonemployer Businesses Over the Last Decade, Census Bureau Reports. [Online] May 27, 2015. [Cited: May 27, 2015.] http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2015/cb15-96.html.
2. —. Nonemployer Statistics. How the Data are Collected (Coverage and Methodology). [Online] May 27, 2015. [Cited: May 28, 2015.] http://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer/methodology.htm.
3. —. American Fact Finder. NS1300A2: Geographic Area Series: Nonemployer Statistics for the US, States, Metropolitan Areas, and Counties: 2013. [Online] May 21, 2015. [Cited: May 27, 2015.] http://factfinder2.census.gov.

CRIME RATES IN NEBRASKA

Kristin Derenge, Research Analyst

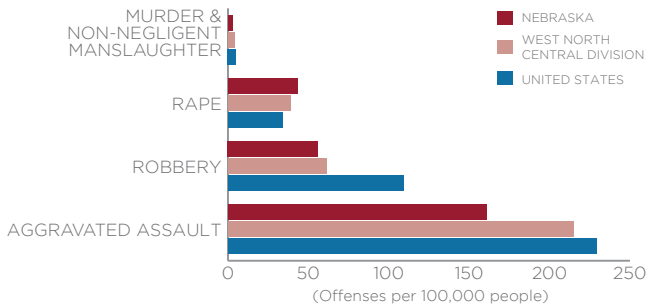
Crime and fear of crime can be significant factors when choosing where to live and work. High crimes rates can discourage workers from working and living in certain areas, limiting local employment and economic growth. Moreover, crime creates enormous economic costs through law enforcement, prosecution, incarceration, and victim costs.

A number of criminological theories link unemployment and poverty to crime. High crime rates and rates of incarceration can also contribute to unemployment and a poor labor market. Criminal records and long periods of incarceration can decrease the employability of a portion of the population and prevent this population from fully contributing to the economy.

The labor availability studies from the Nebraska Departments of Labor and Economic Development show some of the impact of criminal records on the labor market. The studies examine potential job seekers, or persons who indicated that they may be willing to accept new employment within the next year. The 2014 study of the Lincoln metro area showed that 7.6 percent of potential job seekers who answered survey questions on employment barriers reported that criminal records may prevent them from obtaining new employment within the next year. Additionally, a 2014 survey of Lincoln metro area businesses from the UNL Bureau of Business Research found that for select occupations, 22.5% of employers reported failed background checks as a reason it is difficult to find workers.

This article examines crime in Nebraska using data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Local law enforcement agencies submit data on offenses, arrests, and other law enforcement statistics to the FBI, and the FBI releases this data in the UCR. Violent crime statistics include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime statistics include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

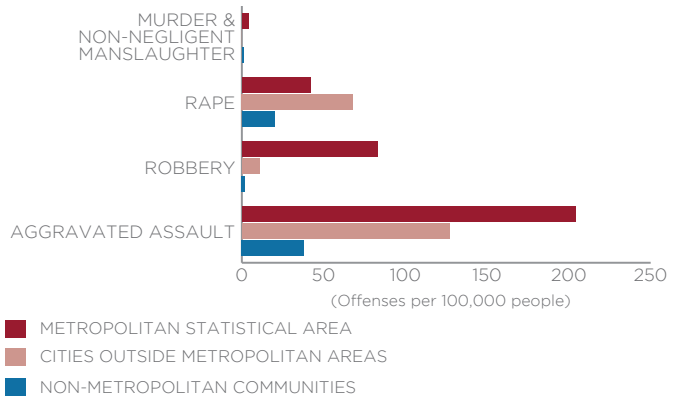
VIOLENT CRIME RATES, 2013



Historical data shows that violent and property crime rates are decreasing significantly in the state and the nation. From 2003-2013, Nebraska's violent crime rate decreased by 14.2 percent, and the US violent crime rate decreased by 22.7 percent. Property crime decreased by 30.1 percent in Nebraska and 24 percent nationally over the same time period.

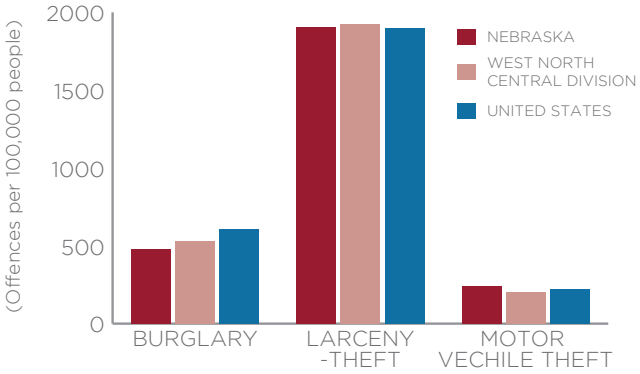
Although violent crime is relatively rare compared to property crime, it can powerfully influence decisions on where to live and work. Nebraska has a relatively low violent crime rate. Rates given are the estimated number of crimes for every 100,000 individuals annually. In 2013, Nebraska had a rate of 252 violent crimes committed for every 100,000 residents, compared to an average rate of 308 violent crimes in the West North Central Division (WNCD: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri) and 368 nationally. Robbery offenses were particularly low in Nebraska and the WNCD, occurring at a little over half the national rate. There was also a significantly lower rate of aggravated assault in Nebraska than in the WNCD and the nation.

VIOLENT CRIME RATES BY POPULATION AREA, 2013



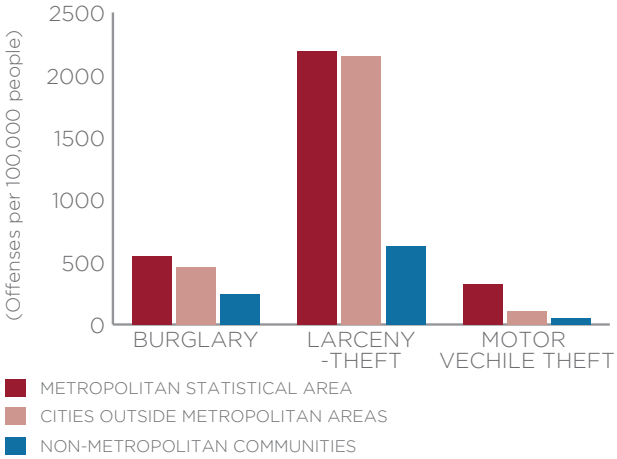
Violent crime rates vary significantly by population area, with higher crimes rates in more populous regions. In Nebraska, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) had the highest average violent crime rate of 333 in 2013. The violent crime rate in cities outside metropolitan areas was 207, and the rate in nonmetropolitan counties was only 61. Aggravated assault and robbery crimes followed the same trend. The aggravated assault rate was 204 in Nebraska MSAs, 127 in cities outside metropolitan areas, and 38 in nonmetropolitan counties. The robbery rate in Nebraska MSAs was 83, while it was only 11 in cities outside metropolitan areas and 2 in nonmetropolitan counties.

PROPERTY CRIME RATES, 2013



Unlike the violent crime rates of these regions, Nebraska, the WNCD, and the US had similar rates of property crime. Nebraska's property crime rate of 2,623 in 2013, including burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft, was over 10 times higher than its violent crime rate. Burglary was slightly less common in Nebraska than in the WNCD and the US, and motor vehicle theft was slightly more common.

PROPERTY CRIME RATES BY POPULATION AREA, 2013



Like violent crime rates, Nebraska had higher property crime rates in more populous regions. However, property crime rates in Nebraska MSAs and cities outside metropolitan areas were more similar than violent crime rates. In 2013, the property crime rate was 3,067 for Nebraska MSAs, 2,718 for cities outside metropolitan areas, and 924 for nonmetropolitan counties. Burglary rates were around twice as high in MSAs and cities outside metropolitan areas compared to nonmetropolitan counties, and larceny-theft rates were over three times higher. Motor vehicle thefts were far more common in MSAs than in cities outside metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan counties.

Overall, Nebraska has a relatively low crime rate, and crime is decreasing in the state and the nation. Nebraska's rate of aggravated assault is particularly low compared to the WNCD and the US. Within the state, violent crime rates correspond with population density, and property crime rates are much lower in rural counties than in metropolitan areas and surrounding cities. Nebraska's relatively low crime rate and the low crime rate in rural areas of the state in particular may be attractive to workers. Low crime rates within the state may also minimize the effect of criminal records and incarceration on the labor supply and employers, and improve the regional potential for economic growth.

Sources for this article available on pg. 13

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: **BENCHMARK CHANGES FOR 2014**

Janet Rezac, Research Analyst

MARCH 2014 BENCHMARK REVISIONS

	Statewide		Lincoln MSA		Omaha MSA	
Industry Title	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Total Non-farm	6,656	0.7%	53	0.0%	3,077	0.6%
Mining & Construction	-734	-1.7%	-19	-0.3%	406	1.9%
Manufacturing	510	0.5%	36	0.3%	-593	-1.8%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	238	0.1%	-864	-2.5%	417	0.4%
Information	161	1.0%	58	2.3%	19	0.2%
Financial Activities	484	0.7%	-129	-0.9%	-373	-0.9%
Professional & Business Services	4,644	4.3%	25	0.1%	1,043	1.5%
Education & Health Services	-224	-0.2%	-296	-1.0%	608	0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,767	2.1%	1,390	8.7%	1,449	3.3%
Other Services	-1,512	-4.0%	-98	-1.4%	-624	-3.5%
Government	1,322	0.8%	-50	-0.1%	725	1.1%

Many people like to talk about how the Nebraska economy is doing each month. One of the closely-watched employment indicators is nonfarm employment estimates, which are produced by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. CES produces monthly data and reports the over-the-month and over-the-year changes in employment occurring across the state and Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in various industries.

CES employment estimates are created based on a survey of businesses. In each state, a sample is selected across a matrix of industries and size classes that represent the state's economy. In Nebraska, about 5,200 business establishments are surveyed, which represent approximately 1,700 unique companies.[1] Benchmarking the CES data to the QCEW (Quarterly Census Employment and Wages) data each year helps correct the estimation flaws that are inherent with using a small sampling base to make estimates early. Benchmarking revisions affect all data from April 2013 to December 2014 that is not seasonally adjusted. The difference between the original estimate and the actual benchmarked number can vary widely for a number of reasons.

Some revisions can be due to a subsector having too much of an influence on an industry. Although the survey sample is created to be representative of all businesses, employers indicating changes that do not reflect what is occurring in other like employers within the industry are often not identified until the benchmarking process. Sometimes these differences are small, but can be compounded over time.

Another reason CES estimates may be revised is that events like an opening/expansion or closing/layoff of a store, facility, plant, etc. are not fully captured. Known events

are incorporated into the process of creating monthly estimates, but exact impacts on employment are not always known and often need to be adjusted during the benchmarking process. Additionally, there are many employment expansions and contractions that are not caught in real time and thus are not included in the monthly estimates.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), "The magnitude of benchmark revisions is commonly gauged by the percentage difference between the original sample-based estimates of employment and the revised benchmark employment levels for March of the benchmark year, which was March 2014 for the most recently-completed benchmark. The average absolute percentage revision across all states for total nonfarm payroll employment was 0.5% for March 2014. The average for the same measure during the five prior benchmark years of 2009 to 2013 was 0.6%. For March 2014, the range of the percentage revision for total nonfarm payroll employment across the states was from -1.5 to 2.0%."(2)

Nebraska's March 2014 revision was +0.7%, which is less than the prior two years; March 2012 was +1.5% and March 2013 was +1.3%. Statewide, the majority of the change came from professional and business services, which was revised up by 4,441 jobs in the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector. The other significant revision statewide was in leisure and hospitality, with the bulk of the change coming from arts, entertainment and recreation (+2,267 jobs or +21.9%) in the Lincoln and Omaha area. The largest downward revision occurred in other services, with the majority of the drop happening in repair and maintenance (-1,316 jobs or -12.6%). This was caused by the discovery that a large employer had been assigned the incorrect industry code, which was updated as part of the benchmarking process.

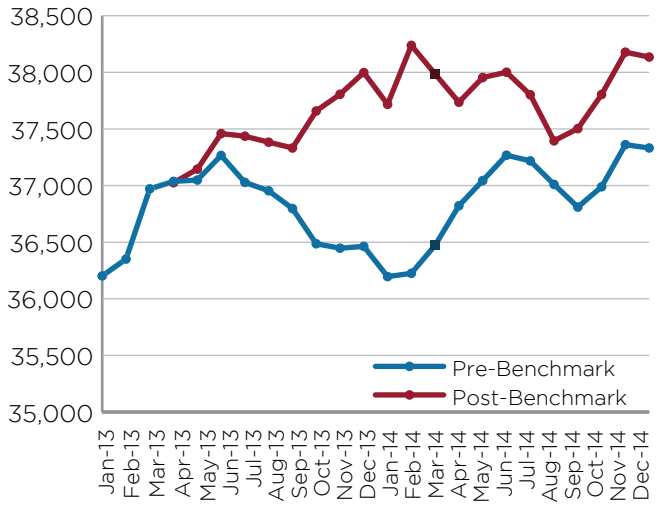
The Lincoln MSA revision for March 2014, overall, was basically flat (+0.03%). However, this resulted from offsetting positive and negative revisions to different industries. Leisure and hospitality had the largest change, which came mostly from the survey samples for arts, entertainment and recreation; and accommodations not capturing all of the growth in the west Haymarket and around town. The upward revision was counterbalanced by the downward revision in trade, transportation, and utilities, which mainly came from retail trade dropping due to several small establishments closing or downsizing.

The Omaha MSA was revised up 0.6%. Leisure and hospitality experienced the largest change with arts, entertainment and recreation significantly outpacing the drop in accommodation and food services. The other major upward revision happened in professional and business services, with the biggest change coming from management of companies and enterprises. The biggest downward revisions came from other services and manufacturing.

Note the Grand Island MSA is new this year, so it does not have any revision history. There are only six series being estimated for the area.

The chart below shows the impacts of benchmarking by looking at the pre and post-benchmarking employment levels in the other services industry.

OTHER SERVICES EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, NEBRASKA 2013 - 2014



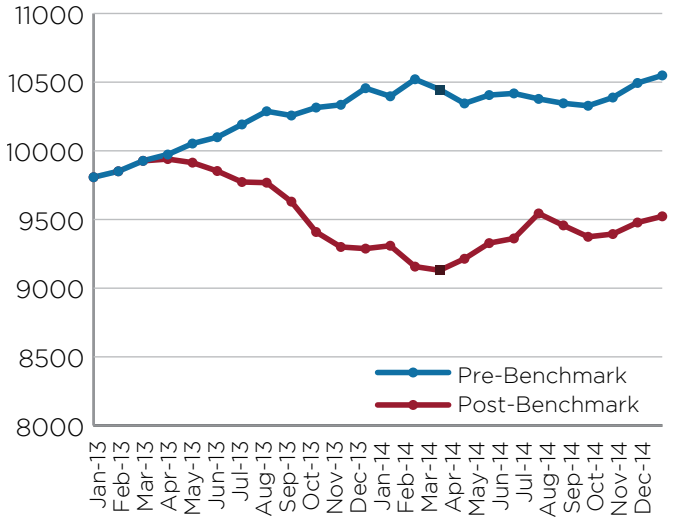
Prior to benchmarking, statewide estimates had other services growing steadily by almost 2,000 over the prior two years. After benchmarking the other services industry, it has

only grown slightly over 1,000. The majority of the revision was due to an industry code change that was discovered and fixed during the benchmarking process. Although the Lincoln and Omaha MSAs make up a large portion of employment in this industry, the majority of the revision affected areas outside of these MSAs. The employment in other services in the Lincoln MSA makes up approximately 19% of the statewide industry. The Omaha MSA accounts for almost half of the industry.

The charts on this page show the breakdown of how the three different subsectors of the other services industry were affected differently over the benchmark period. In repair and maintenance, the majority of the difference was due to the industry code change that was implemented. This caused the benchmark revisions to range from -33 to -1,364, bringing the employment down by about 1,000 in most of the months.

Employment in personal and laundry services was very close to the early month's estimates.

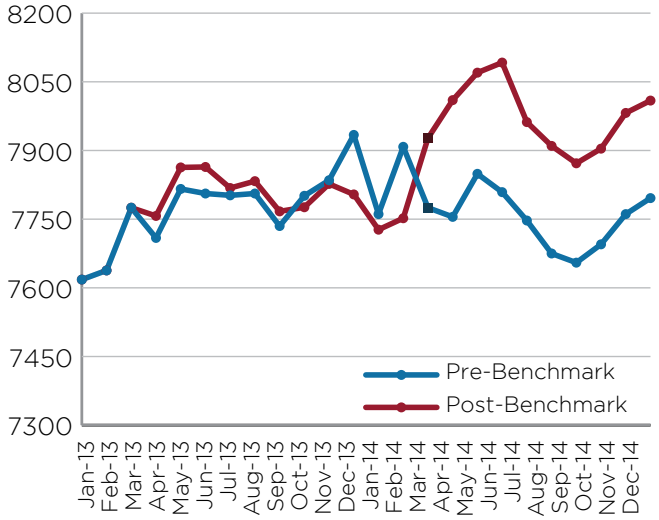
REPAIR & MAINTENANCE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, NEBRASKA 2013 - 2014



Although the employment levels were off starting in early 2014, the subsector followed the same trend for the later months. Ultimately, business openings that were not captured during the original estimates were incorporated in benchmark, which ended up making the majority of the monthly revisions positive.

Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional,

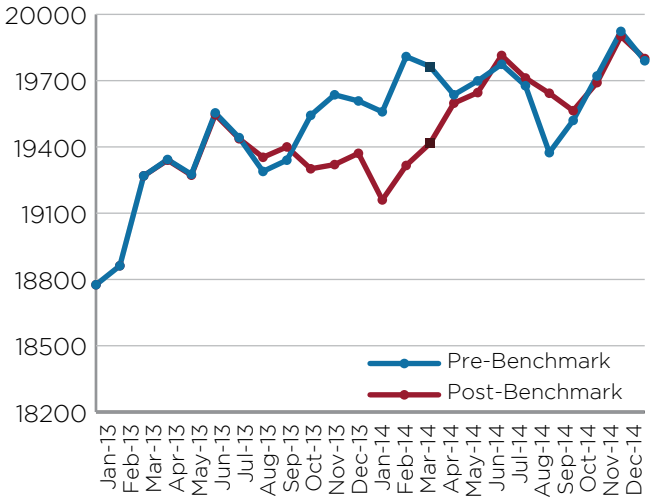
PERSONAL & LAUNDRY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, NEBRASKA 2013 - 2014



and similar organizations' employment went opposite directions from what the original estimates showed during a few months (-493 to +269), but the ending employment level in December of 2014 ended up being very similar to the original estimate.

Completing an annual benchmark each year

RELIGIOUS, GRANT-MAKING, CIVIC, PROFESSIONAL & SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, NEBRASKA 2013 - 2014



is needed to bring all of the estimates back in step with what is actually happening in Nebraska's economy. While most other states publish CES program data as seasonally adjusted and rounded, Nebraska is unique by publishing unrounded, not seasonally adjusted data on our website (https://neworks.nebraska.gov).

Benchmark revision data is available for all industries and areas for which CES data is regularly published. For more information, please contact Janet Rezac at 402-471-6764 or email your questions to janet.rezac@nebraska.gov.

SOURCES:

1. State and Metro Area Employment, Hours, & Earnings. http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm
2. Revisions in State Establishment-based Employment Estimates Effective January 2015, March 2015, http://www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2015.pdf

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

1. National Current Employment Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/ces/
2. CES National Benchmark Article, BLS Establishment Survey National Estimates Revised to Incorporate March 2014 Benchmarks, February 2015, http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbmart.pdf
3. Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, https://neworks.nebraska.gov
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES), https://neworks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/analyzer/results.aspx?session=indces

CRIME RATES IN NEBRASKA SOURCES (CONTINUED FROM PG. 9):

1. Nebraska Department of Labor, Lincoln Labor Availability Report. [Online] 2014. https://neworks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Lincoln_Labor_study_final.pdf
2. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business Research, Final Report-Survey of Lincoln Area Businesses about Skill and Training Requirements. [Online] 2014. https://neworks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/UNL_Final_Report_120314.pdf
3. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States 2013. [Online] 2014. Data retrieved 4/29/2015. http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement
4. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. [Online]. Data retrieved 4/29/2015. http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/.

OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

APRIL

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

TOTAL OMAHA JOBS ADDED

62

OMAHA AREA OPENINGS

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NAME, JOBS ADDED		
FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT	The Market House	10	31
	Himalayas	5	
	Maria Bonita	4	
	Burger Theory	10	
	Localmotive Food	2	
RETAIL/SALES	Primp & Blow Salon	8	26
	Four Sisters	3	
	Kajoma's West	5	
	Victoria's Secret - Village Pt.	7	
	The Bike Union	3	
OTHER	Discount Tire	5	5

OMAHA EXPANSIONS

LEGEND

- New building
- New location
- Expansion

Benson High School	Expansion
Bennington High School	Expansion
Party City	New location
Bobby's Dancewear	New location
Bryan High School	Expansion
Graepel North Amer.	New building
National Indemnity	New location

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

LINCOLN

Hudl - New headquarters

NORTHEAST

NORFOLK

Subway
North Fork Outfitting
Bomgaars

SOUTHEAST

BEATRICE

Life Touch Physical Therapy
Beatrice Communications

YORK

Pixie Sticks Childcare
Pyramid Tarp

MID-PLAINS

McCOOK

U.S. Cellular/Kris's Connection
Paxton Meats & More

LEXINGTON

VVS Canteen

PANHANDLE

SCOTTSBLUFF

Midwest Slingers
SWBC

SOURCE:

Omaha World Herald

MAKING THE BIG DAY HAPPEN: **WEDDING-RELATED OCCUPATIONS**

Mary Dezort, Research Analyst

There were 11,765 marriage licenses issued throughout the state of Nebraska in 2013.[1] This is a decrease compared to the number of licenses issued in previous years. The highest number of licenses issued since 2010 was in 2012 when 12,376 marriage licenses were issued throughout the state. Although the number of licenses is down, there continues to be a need for workers in occupations related to planning and conducting weddings. Descriptions of these occupations are listed on page 19.

These occupations tend to require at least one of the following skills: customer service, communication, sales and marketing, administrative and management, and design. People working within these occupations are expected to assess customer needs and deliver a quality standard of service.

In Nebraska, meeting, convention, and event planners had the highest entry wage of all wedding-related occupations in 2014 at $15.20 per hour, followed by clergy at $14.68.

Median wages ranged from $10.24 for hairdressers to $23.42 for clergy. Of the occupations listed, hairdressers, bakers, photographers and caterers had the highest levels of employment. The fewest workers were employed as tailors, dressmakers and custom sewers.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

According to long-term occupational projections, employment of meeting, convention and event planners in Nebraska is expected to increase by 30 percent by 2022 compared to 2012, while employment of floral designers and jewelers is expected to decrease during that time.

Two of the occupations listed: meeting, convention, and event planners; and hairdressers, hairstylists and cosmetologists have a bright outlook nationally. These occupations are considered high growth, which means they are projected to grow much faster than average, have at least 100,000 job openings, or are considered new and emerging occupations in high growth industries.

ENTRY & MEDIAN WAGES FOR WEDDING-RELATED OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Nebraska Employment	Entry	Median
Baker	810	$8.33	$10.34
Caterer	440	$11.67	$15.65
Clergy	280	$14.68	$23.42
Floral Designer	390	$8.43	$10.76
Hairdresser	2,910	$8.82	$10.24
Jeweler	90	$12.05	$19.08
Meeting, convention, & event planner	250	$15.20	$19.62
Musician	130	$12.56	$18.82
Photographer	460	$8.46	$11.16
Tailor, dressmaker, & custom sewer	70	$8.43	$10.94

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics, Q4 2014

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 2012 - 2022

Occupation	2022 Projected Employment	Total 2012-2022 Employment Change	Total % Change
Baker	955	95	11.05
Caterer	559	48	9.39
Clergy	367	41	12.58
Floral Designer	507	-17	-3.24
Hairdresser	5,216	258	5.2
Jeweler	125	-4	-3.1
Meeting, convention & event planner	518	117	29.18
Musician	242	23	10.5
Photographer	1,139	N/A	N/A
Tailor, Dressmaker, & Custom Sewer	141	1	0.71

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Occupational Projections Long Term, 2012-2022.

EDUCATION

The wedding-related occupations discussed above require different levels of education.[3] Two of the occupations, baking and floral design, tend to require the least amount of education. While these occupations usually require at least a high school diploma, it is possible to obtain the necessary skills from prior work experience. Employees working to gain experience generally need somewhere between a few months to a year. A recognized apprenticeship may also be beneficial. More than half of those working in these occupations nationally have at least a high school diploma or equivalent education.[3]

Photographers, hairdressers, jewelers, tailors, dressmakers and custom sewers, caterers, and musicians will typically need a higher level of education and/or training. The majority of occupations listed above will need a high school diploma or equivalent and additional education or training.

Meeting, convention, and event planners typically need a considerable amount of education. Most persons working in this position need several years of work-related experience and/or a four-year bachelor's degree. This position requires coordinating, supervising and/or management experience.

Clergy positions typically require the highest level of education. Those working within this occupation will need to have at least a bachelor's degree, but many persons seeking to be a clergy member will have additional education going beyond the four-year degree such as a Master's or Ph.D.

EARNINGS AND EDUCATION

The occupations listed on the next page with higher levels of required education or training tend to pay more than with fewer requirements. This trend occurs nationally and at the state level as well. The occupations with the highest median hourly wages as of 2014 are clergy and meeting, convention, and event planners. Those occupations with the lowest hourly earnings are hairdressers and bakers.[4]

EARNINGS & EDUCATION FOR WEDDING-RELATED OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Median Hourly Wage - National	Median Hourly Wage - Nebraska	Education/Training Needed
Musician	$24.16	$18.82	High School Diploma
Clergy	$21.13	$23.42	Bachelor's Degree
Caterer	$20.01	$15.65	High School Diploma
Meeting, Convention & Event Planner	$22.35	$19.62	Bachelor's Degree
Tailor, Dressmaker, & Custom Sewer	$12.72	$10.94	High School Diploma
Floral Designer	$11.90	$10.76	High School Diploma
Jeweler	$17.73	$19.08	High School Diploma
Photographer	$14.66	$11.16	Long term on-the-job training
Hairdresser	$11.12	$10.24	Post-Secondary non degree award
Baker	$11.35	$10.34	Some/but not required

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics May 2014 OES wage data

While some persons may choose to work full time in one of these occupations, others may want to obtain freelance or part-time work as a supplement to their primary job. For those wanting to work a wedding-related event, there are a number of occupations available with a variety of education and training requirements, wages, and job openings.

SOURCES:

1. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Nebraska 2013 Vital Statistics Report, http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Vital%20Statistics%20Reports/Table%2066%202013.pdf
2. O*NET OnLine, National Center for O*NET development, https://www.onetonline.org/
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Outlook Handbook, http://www.bls.gov/ooh/
4. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2014. http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm

WEDDING-RELATED OCCUPATION DESCRIPTIONS

O*NET provides the following occupational descriptions of these wedding-related occupations on their website.[2]

Musician – Plays one or more musical instruments in recital, in accompaniment, or as member of an orchestra, band, or other musical group.

Clergy - Conducts religious worship and perform other spiritual functions associated with beliefs and practices of religious faith or denomination. Provides spiritual and moral guidance and assistance to members. Additional job titles found were minister, pastor, priest, chaplain and rector.

Caterer - Performs duties which combine preparing and serving food and beverages. Combined food preparation and serving workers. Additional job titles found include food service worker, and preparation cook.

Meeting, Convention, and Event Planner – Coordinates activities of staff, convention personnel, or clients to make arrangement for group meeting, events, or conventions. This occupation can be used as a wedding planner, reception hall manger, and bridal fair organizer. Additional job titles for the occupation include catering manager, conference manager, conference planner, conference planning manager, conference series manager, convention services manager (CSM), director of conference services director of events, event manager.

Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewer – Designs, makes, alters, repairs or fits garments.

Floral Designer - Designs, cuts, and arranges live, dried, or artificial flowers and foliage. Additional job titles found include; floral artist, floral designer, florist, flower shop laborer/designer.

Jeweler - Fabricates and repairs jewelry articles. Makes models or molds to create jewelry items.

Photographer - Photographs people, landscapes, merchandise, or other subjects, using digital or film cameras and equipment. May develop negatives or use computer software to produce finished images and prints. Includes scientific photographers, aerial photographers, and photojournalists.

Hairdresser, Hairstylist, and Cosmetologist - Provides beauty services, such as shampooing, cutting, coloring, and styling hair, and massaging and treating scalp. May apply makeup, dress wigs, perform hair removal, and provide nail and skin care services.

Baker – Mixes and bakes ingredients to produce breads, rolls, cookies, cakes, pies, pastries, or other baked goods.

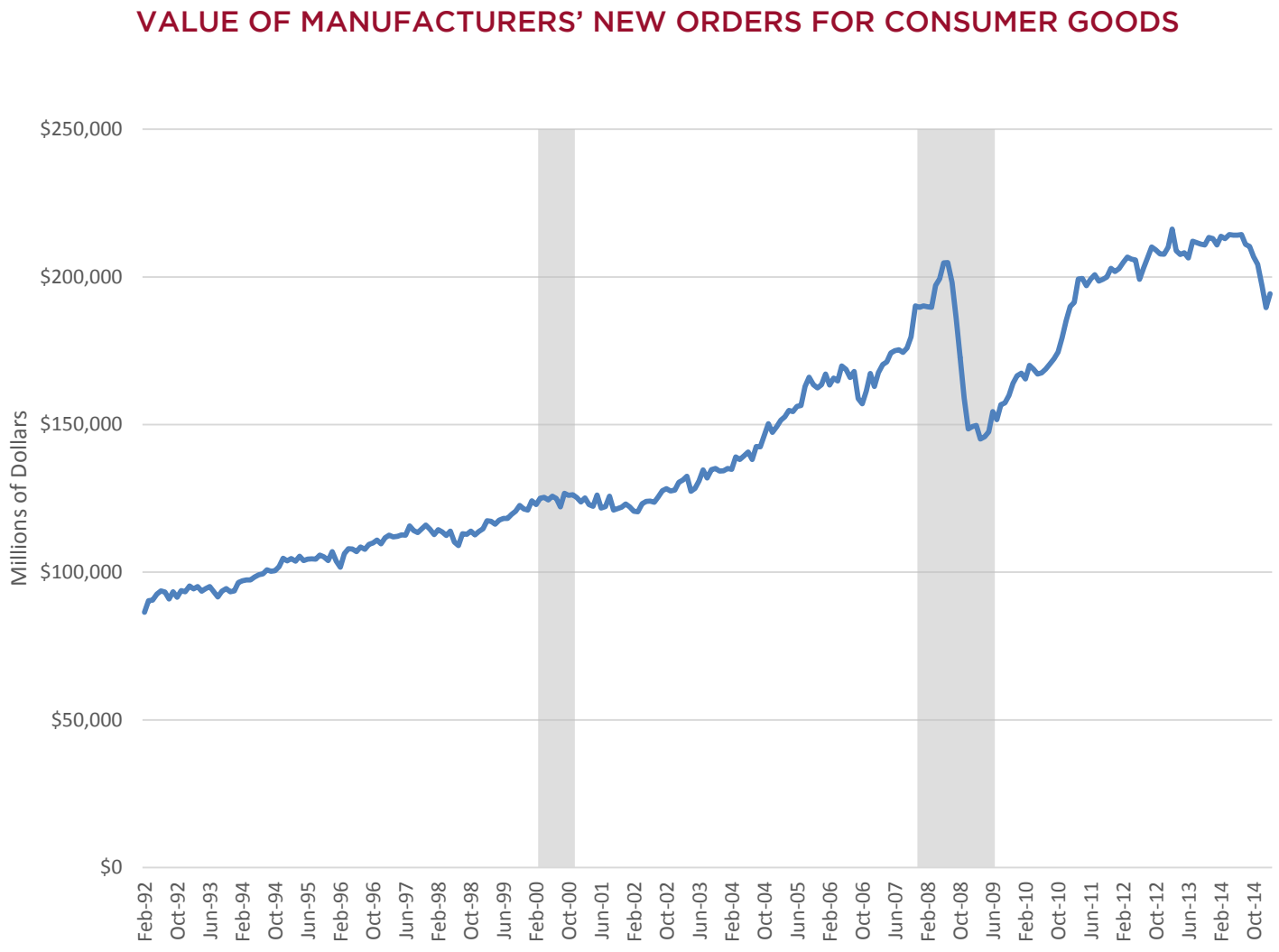
ECONOMIC INDICATORS
VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS FOR CONSUMER GOODS

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 Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods Industries.

According to the Conference Board, "These goods are primarily used by consumers. The inflation-adjusted value of new orders leads actual production because new orders directly affect the level of both unfilled orders and inventories that firms monitor when making production decisions. The Conference Board deflates the current dollar orders data using price indexes constructed from various sources at the industry level and a chain-weighted aggregate price index formula."

To learn more, visit: http://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160



		Change Over Last Quarter/Month		
METRIC	CURRENT TIME	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	April, 2015	0.0	-	0.3
Initial Unemployment Claims	April, 2015	-5.0%	-	-30.1%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	March, 2015	+0.4%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	April, 2015	+3.3%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	March, 2015	-0.9%	-	-
S&P 500©	April, 2015	-0.7%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	March, 2015	+1.0%	-	+1.5%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	April, 2015	+1.8%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	April, 2015	+3.1%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	March, 2015	+0.6%	+0.6%	-
Employment Cost Index	1st Quarter, 2015	+0.7%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	April, 2015	-0.5%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	April, 2015	0.0%	-0.1%*	0.0%
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	1st Quarter, 2015	+0.2%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	February, 2015	-5.9%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	April, 2015	+$6.63	-	-

SOURCES:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Customized Tables; State and Area Employment, Hours and Earnings. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Online] http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?sm.
2. US. Employment and Training Administration. 4-Week Moving Average of Initial Claims. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/IC4WSA.
3. —. Initial Claims in Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEICLAIMS.
4. US. Bureau of the Census. Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods Industries. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/ACOGNO.
5. Institute for Supply Management. ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NAPMNOI.
6. US. Bureau of the Census. Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEWORDER.
7. S&P Dow Jones IndiciesIndices LLC. S&P 500©. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/SP500.
8. Federal Reserve Bank of PhilidelphiaPhiladelphia. Leading Index for the United States. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/USSLIND.
9. —. Leading Index for Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NESLIND.
10. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate. [Online] https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/T10YFF.
11. Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. Survey of Consumers. University of Michigan. [Online] http://www.press.sca.isr.umich.edu/press/press_release.
12. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CPIAUCNS.
13. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All items in Midwest urban. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CUUR0200SA0.
14. —. Employment Cost Index. Customized Tables. [Online] http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?ci.
15. —. Producer Price Index for All Commodities. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/PPIACO.
16. Civilian Unemployment Rate. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/UNRATE.
17. Unemployment Rate in Midwest Census Region. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CMWRUR.
18. Unemployment Rate in Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEUR.
19. U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Real Gross Domestic Product. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/GDPC1.
20. Nebraska Department of Revenue. Non-Motor Vehicle Sales Tax Collections. Nebraska Department of Revenue. [Online] http://www.revenue.nebraska.gov/research/net_taxable_sales/sales_14/2014_non-mv.html.
21. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Crude Oil Prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI) - Cushing, Oklahoma. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/MCOILWTICO.

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

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

Telephone 800.876.1377
Email ndol.lmi_ne@nebraska.gov

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

NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR