

# Trends

Asian/Pacific  
American  
Heritage  
Month

*How to  
Retire  
in 2040  
(Part 2)*

**Mother's Day**

**Occupational  
Employment  
Statistics**



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# College Placement Graduate Outcomes

University of Nebraska-Kearney

Mary Findlay, Research Analyst

Field of Study	Degree	Number of Graduates	Number of Graduates Working in Nebraska	Percent of Graduates Working in Nebraska	Estimated Average Annual Wages
Educational Leadership and Administration, General.	Post-Masters Certificate	14	10	71%	\$94,630
Educational Leadership and Administration, General.	Master's	52	45	87%	\$55,004
Teacher Education and Professional Development, Specific Subject Areas, Other.	Master's	35	24	69%	\$50,870
Special Education and Teaching, General.	Master's	26	15	58%	\$50,401
Curriculum and Instruction.	Master's	40	30	75%	\$49,399
Computer and Information Sciences, General.	Bachelor's	54		80%	\$47,618
Communication Sciences and Disorders, General.	Master's	14	14	100%	\$46,702
Elementary Education and Teaching.	Master's	28	21	75%	\$45,616
Business Administration and Management, General.	Master's	10	66	0%	\$45,130
Agricultural Business and Management, General.	Bachelor's	12	10	83%	\$40,793

There were 1,096 University of Nebraska-Kearney graduates from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. Of these graduates, 695 (63%) were employed in Nebraska in first quarter 2012. The percentage of graduates working in the state was the same as in the previous year. Females made up 58% of the graduates and were more likely (66%) to be working in the state than males (60%).

As expected, graduates with higher degree level attainment earned higher wages. Post-master's certificate graduates averaged \$84,036 per year, master's graduates \$47,246 and bachelor's graduates \$27,309. University of Nebraska-Kearney graduates were employed in 55 of Nebraska's 93 counties. Over one half of graduates (61%) worked in Buffalo County followed by Douglas, Hall and Lancaster counties.

When considering industry employment, Educational Services employed 292, the highest number of graduates working in the state, followed by Retail Trade with 73 and Health Care with 56. The 292 graduates of all degree levels working in the Educational Services industry had estimated wages of \$42,565, the highest discloseable average wages for any industry.

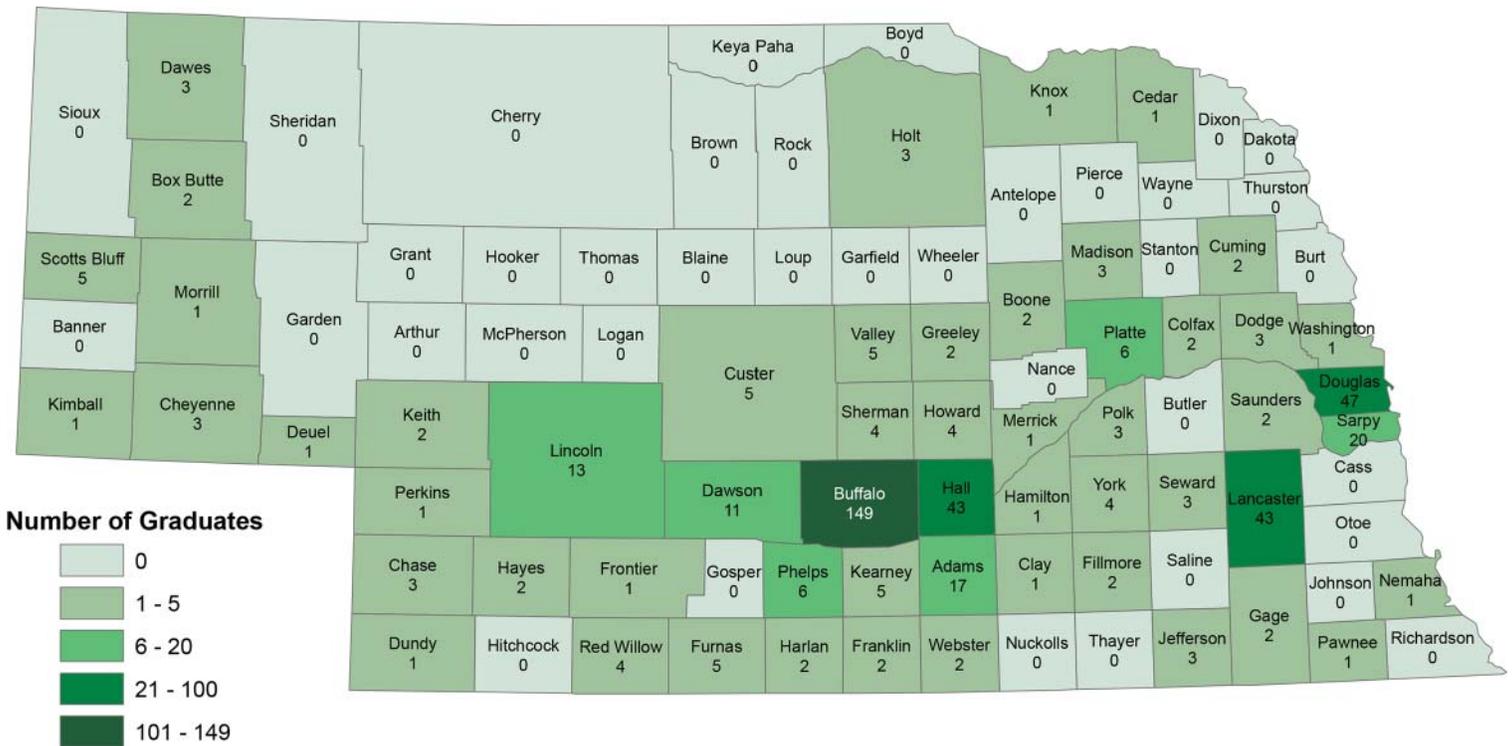
The second and third highest average wages were earned by the five graduates in the Management of Companies and



Enterprises industry with \$39,569 and the five graduates in the Transportation and Warehousing industry with \$37,880. Education graduates comprise four out of 10 University of Nebraska-Kearney graduates working in the state and 83% of Education graduates work in the Educational Services industry.

Graduates in some degrees/fields of study are more likely to be employed in Nebraska than others. Sixteen degrees/fields of study with 282 total graduates had 75% or more working in the state. Graduates with a bachelor's degree had the highest rate of employment in Nebraska at 65%, master's graduates had 60% and post master's certificate graduates had 57%.

## University of Nebraska-Kearney 2010-2011 Graduates Working in Nebraska in First Quarter 2012



Gender sometimes plays a role in the choice in selecting a major and the Business, Management, Marketing and Related Support Service general field of study is an interesting case study. That general field of study had 119 bachelor's degree graduates working in the state out of 202 graduates. General Business Administration and Management had 77 graduates working in the state with average wages of \$32,274 while Operations Management and Supervision had 42 with wages of \$38,044.

Females comprised 44% of the General Business Administration and Management graduates, had 61% working in the state, and had estimated average wages of \$32,443. Males in this field of study had average wages of \$32,141. The gender composition and average wages of the Operations Management and Supervision field of study are quite different than General Business Administration and Management. Females accounted for only 11% of the bachelor's degree graduates in Operations Management and Supervision, had 75% working in the state and had estimated average annual wages of \$33,616 compared to \$38,782 for males.

The 10 Educational Leadership and Administration post master's certificate graduates had the highest average earnings of all fields of study with \$94,630 while master's degree graduates in this field of study had the second highest average earnings of \$55,004. There were 16 degrees/fields of study with 339 graduates with average earnings above \$30,000 per year. Master's degree or higher fields of study accounted for 11 of the 16 highest paying fields of study. Bachelor's degree graduates in Computer and Information Sciences averaged \$47,618, the highest wages for that degree level.

For more outcome information on University of Nebraska-Kearney, Chadron State College, Peru State College, Wayne State College, 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.

# Feature Story

## How to Retire in 2040 (Part 2)

Nisha Avey, Research Analyst

When you hear a news commentator say “the market was up 10 points today...” have you ever wondered what that actually means? They are referring to the DJIA (Dow Jones Industrial Average), more commonly referred to as The Market. First invented by Charles Dow in 1896, the DJIA is an index that tracks the performance of 30 large publicly traded companies, using a scaled-average formula (1). These companies are replaced from time to time. For example, in September of 2012 Kraft was removed from the index and replaced with UnitedHealth Group (2).

Another metric is the S&P 500, which tracks the 500 largest companies based on their market capitalization, i.e. the value of all outstanding shares of each company’s stock (3). Companies of this size are typically referred to as ‘Large Cap’, meaning their market capitalization is over \$10 billion dollars. In this same manner, ‘Mid-Cap’ refers to companies valued between \$2-\$10 billion, and finally ‘Small-Cap’ of \$250 million to \$2 billion (4).

These terms are very important in understanding your investments, as most retirement plans will offer funds that specifically invest in each of the above mentioned areas. Large-Cap tend to be larger and more stable companies, while the Mid and Small-Cap tend to be more speculative and have higher volatility. There are also many index funds that offer ‘Total Stock Market’ funds that track the performance of all of the companies in the stock market, from the very largest to the smallest.

For those of you who don’t already contribute to a retirement plan, the U.S. Department of Labor recommends that the first step you take is check with your employer to see what retirement benefits are offered. Many companies will match either a percentage or dollar amount of what the employee puts in. For example, if you contribute 6% of your paycheck, the employer might match some portion of that contribution with their own funds. Check with your employer to see what investment matches they offer, and sign up as soon as possible to take advantage of these opportunities (5). Many plans refer to ‘vesting’ or the ‘vesting schedule’. When an employer chooses to offer matching retirement funds, they

Sample Vesting Schedule	
Years employed	Earned % of employer contributions
1	20%
2	40%
3	60%
4	80%
5	100%

often have a vesting schedule that calculates what portion of the employer-contributed money is owned by the employee based on years of service. For example, a five-year vesting schedule is one of the most common, meaning an employee has to be working at that organization for five years before they earn the entire matching amount.

Some programs provide full vesture after a certain period and others gradually increase vesture over several years. The period of time and percent are different for each organization, so be sure to check with your HR representative or retirements benefit administrators (5).

One of the biggest concerns investors have is how to allocate their money. Investment portfolios listed as aggressive typically have a substantial portion (if not all) of their funds invested in stocks. Stocks are often much more volatile investments, and they have the potential for the greatest gains. Moderate portfolios are a mixture of both stock and bonds, while fixed income (conservative) portfolios consist of bonds and other devices that pay a fixed amount of interest. Many experts agree it’s important to gauge your personal risk tolerance.

Saving early and often is also key. One common rule of thumb is that anywhere from 10%-15% of your paycheck should go to retirement accounts(6). Some employers offer



only pre-tax retirement investments, while others offer pre-tax and post-tax investments. Plans like 401(k)s, 403(b)s, 401(a)s, 457(b)s are all considered pre-tax plans. Each type of plan has its own requirements and its own strengths and drawbacks.

Another option that has gained popularity over the past 15 years are Roth retirement accounts. Some employers do offer a Roth 401(k) option, or you can also open a Roth on your own. The advantage to these accounts is the money comes in post-tax, meaning taxes were levied before you received the money. So while you do pay the tax up front, the money grows tax deferred, and comes out tax free in retirement.

The Internal Revenue Service has information on all of the different types of retirement plans at [www.irs.gov/Retirement-Plans](http://www.irs.gov/Retirement-Plans). Should you have further questions, you can contact your CPA or tax professional, an investment advisor, or your HR and retirement benefits administrator.

As in our daily lives, the expenses of your investments matter. Keeping investing costs low leaves more of your money for your retirement account, and over time, most low cost index funds tend to perform better than their actively managed peers due to lower trading costs and account fees (7).

For those who enjoy researching and picking their own investments, there are a variety of options to choose from. Investors are best served by carefully considering their investment goals and risk tolerance when they make investment choices, re-balancing their account annually, and sticking with their investment plan.

Those that jump in and out of funds trying to chase prior year performance and time the market will find that over time they do not fully participate in the market gains (8).

While some of this may seem intimidating, it's truly not as difficult as it may seem. Most companies have advisors ready and waiting to help with any questions you might have.

### Sources:

1. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Dow Jones Industrial Average | Calculating the Averages. <http://www.djaverages.com/?go=industrial-calculation>.
2. Kisling, Rita Nazareth & Whitney. UnitedHealth Replaces Kraft in Dow Jones Industrial Average. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-09-14/unitedhealth-replaces-kraft-in-dow-jones-industrial-average-1-.html>.
3. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. S&P Dow Jones Indices: S&P U.S. Indices Methodology
4. Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. [www.finra.org](http://www.finra.org). <http://www.finra.org/Investors/SmartInvesting/ChoosingInvestments/Stocks/>.
5. U.S. Department of Labor. What You Should Know About Your Retirement Plan. [http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/wyskapr.html#401\(k\)Plan](http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/wyskapr.html#401(k)Plan).
6. —. Top 10 Ways to Prepare for Retirement. [http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/10\\_ways\\_to\\_prepare.html](http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/10_ways_to_prepare.html).
7. —. A Look at 401(k) Plan Fees. [http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/401k\\_employee.html](http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/publications/401k_employee.html).
8. —. Investor Bulletin: Target Date Retirement Funds. <http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/pdf/TDFInvestorBulletin.pdf>.

# Feature Story

# Occupational Employment Statistics

Betty Leishman, Research Analyst

A lot of information provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Labor is derived from surveys. Surveys are mailed out to many employers nationwide seeking information about wages, number of employees, and other demographic information. This information is analyzed and disseminated in cooperation with various state agencies, like the Nebraska Department of Labor Office of Labor Market Information (NDOL-LMI).

The Occupational Employment Report is just one of many surveys sent out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; it asks for wage and occupation information from businesses nationwide. Almost 200,000 surveys are mailed out by the Occupational Employment Statistics units in each state, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and Puerto Rico every May and again in November for a total of about 400,000 surveys per year. In Nebraska the Occupational Employment Statistics unit sends out approximately 2,000 surveys twice a year to Nebraska businesses asking for wage and occupation information.

Businesses receive a survey tailored to what goods they produce or services they provide. This example shows the cover sheet of a survey form for elementary and secondary schools and one of the inside pages. The occupations listed inside the form are occupations that one would expect to find in this industry.

On the survey form, the business is asked to put in the number of employees in each job title under the correct wage range. The wage ranges are from A (under \$9.25/hour or under \$19,239/year through L (\$90 and over per hour and over \$187,199 per year). This gives employers an option on how to submit the wages. There are three basic concepts to this survey:

1. Establishment: This refers to the physical location of the business that is being surveyed. Some businesses have several

locations but the questionnaire refers to a specific one.  
 2. Industry: A group of businesses that provide similar products or services.  
 3. Occupation: What the employee does. Employees reported on the form are coded by what the employee does most of their time, not necessarily their job title.

**OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT REPORT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (611100)**

In Cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor

REV. Aug 2011 Form Approved O.M.B. No. 1220-0542

What this report is about: This form asks for information about the occupations and wage ranges of the employees described in item 3 below. Please complete items 1 through 5 on this page. Next, please provide the information requested beginning on page 1 for the employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the reference date in item 3, printed directly above your establishment name. The instructions on pages ii and iii explain how to provide the information. Please see our website at <http://www.bls.gov/OES> for more information on the OES Program, including a display of national, state and metropolitan area employment and wage estimates by occupation.

**1** Which of the following options describes the status of the location(s) in item 3 as of the reference date also printed in item 3?  
 Operating. Go to item 2.  
 Temporarily closed during the reference period. Report data only for employees paid for work during the reference period. If no employees worked for pay, report "0" in section 4 of this page and return the form in the reply envelope provided.  
 Permanently out of business as of \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_: Return the form to the address at the top.  
 Sold or merged: Enter the new name and address below, then go to item 2.

New Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Our records show that your main products or services are related to those listed below. If they are not, please list your main products or services on the lines provided and continue with the rest of the report.

**3** This form asks for information about the employees described below. Our estimate of employment for these employees appears at the top right corner of the label. Please make any needed address corrections.

**4** How many employees, both full and part-time, worked at this location(s) during the pay period that included the reference date printed in item 3?  
 Enter the number here... \_\_\_\_\_

**Include**  
 • Full or part-time paid workers  
 • Workers on paid leave  
 • Workers assigned temporarily to other units  
 • Incorporated firms - paid owners, officers, and staff

**Do Not Include**  
 • Contractors and temporary agency employees not on your payroll  
 • Unpaid family workers  
 • Workers on unpaid leave  
 • Owners, proprietors, and partners of unincorporated firms  
 • Workers not covered by unemployment insurance

Do all employees reported above work at one location?  
 Yes  No. Enter number of locations: \_\_\_\_\_

**5** Please tell us who to contact if we have questions about your data.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - Ext. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED WAGE RANGES (Report Part-time Workers According to an Hourly Rate)													Total Employment	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	T		
Hourly (part-time or full-time)	under \$9.25	\$11.00 - 14.49	\$14.50 - 18.24	\$18.25 - 22.74	\$22.75 - 28.74	\$28.75 - 35.99	\$36.00 - 45.24	\$45.25 - 56.99	\$57.00 - 71.49	\$71.50 - 89.99	\$90.00 - 107.99	\$108.00 - 131.99	\$132.00 - 167.99	\$168.00 and over	
Annual Salary (full-time only)	under \$19,240	\$23,919 - 30,189	\$30,190 - 37,969	\$37,970 - 47,319	\$47,320 - 59,900	\$59,901 - 74,879	\$74,880 - 94,119	\$94,120 - 118,859	\$118,860 - 148,719	\$148,720 - 187,199	\$187,200 - 235,999	\$236,000 - 295,999	\$296,000 - 375,999	\$376,000 and over	
Directors, Religious Activities and Education - Plan, direct, or coordinate programs designed to promote the religious education or activities of a denominational group. May provide counseling and guidance relative to marital, health, financial, and religious problems. 21-2021															
<b>Education, Training, and Library Occupations</b>															
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education - Instruct preschool-aged children in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth needed for primary school. May be required to hold State certification. Excludes "Childcare Workers" (39-9011) and "Special Education Teachers" (25-2050). 25-2011															
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education - Teach elementary natural and social science, personal hygiene, music, art, and literature to kindergarten students. Promote physical, mental, and social development. May be required to hold State certification. Excludes "Special Education Teachers" (25-2050). 25-2012															
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education - Teach students basic academic, social, and other formative skills at the elementary level. Excludes "Special Education Teachers" (25-2050). 25-2021															
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education - Teach students in one or more subjects in schools at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level, which falls between elementary and senior high school as defined by applicable laws and regulations. Excludes "Career/Technical Education Teachers, Middle School" (25-2023) and "Special Education Teachers" (25-2050). 25-2022															

The surveys are collected by the OES unit and reported jobs are assigned a standard occupational code. The data that is collected is for statistical purposes only, no business is identifiable and if it is determined that the data breach confidentiality rules, the data is suppressed.

When each survey panel is completed the data is sent to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which produces estimates of the wages and number of jobs in over 800 occupations. These estimates are published each May. They are available for the U.S. as a whole, each state, each metropolitan statistical area (Lincoln in Nebraska and Omaha including Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa ), five regions in Nebraska, metro (Omaha and Lincoln) and non-metro areas . Since surveys are tailored to what each business does – their particular industry - the data collected is organized by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) so that estimates are available for specific industries.

The information gathered from this survey enables us to provide valuable information to:

**Students and job seekers** by helping them make career choices

**Employers** who use OES wage information to help them determine pay ranges for their employees.

**Economic developers** who find OES information useful to attract businesses, as our data provides information on labor availability by occupation, area and wages for these occupations.

**Educators** so they can identify important, emerging and declining occupations.

**Government offices** so they can identify industry staffing pattern data as a key input in calculating future demand for particular occupations.

Occupational Employment Estimates can be found at the following Bureau of Labor Statistics sites:

National - [http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_nat.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm)

State - <http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcst.htm>

Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan -

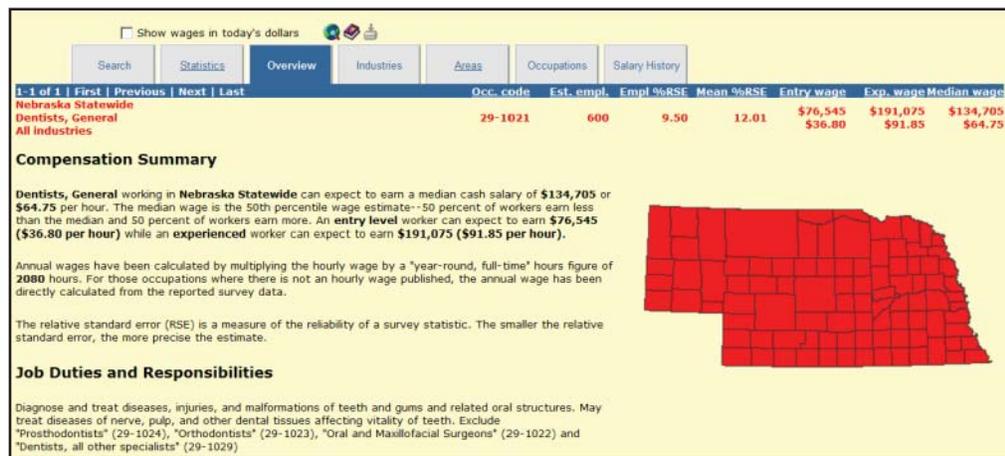
<http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcma.htm>

Nebraska’s wages are available on

<http://neworks.nebraska.gov/analyzer>, in the “Labor Market Data” section. Select “get more” then click on Wage Estimates by Occupation. When you get to the page with the blue dollar sign, select Wage Rates and the following will appear:



This example is using dentist. The type of dentist is selected (this shows Dentists, General). After this selection, the following page is shown:



This page gives a job description, job duties and responsibilities, the median wage and a map showing that Statewide has been chosen.

This tool provides several ways to examine OES findings. If you have specific questions about its contents or use, please contact [LMI\\_NE@nebraska.gov](mailto:LMI_NE@nebraska.gov).

If you are one of the many businesses receiving this survey, we urge you to respond as quickly as possible and either mail the completed form back to us, e-mail a spreadsheet showing occupations and corresponding wages or call us.

# Map Facts

## Mother's Day

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

On Sunday, May 12 millions of families will be celebrating Mother's Day, but just how many women will be celebrating this day? How many mothers are in the US? These questions become a bit of a challenge because fertility data is collected on a variety of surveys from several different sources and in different ways.

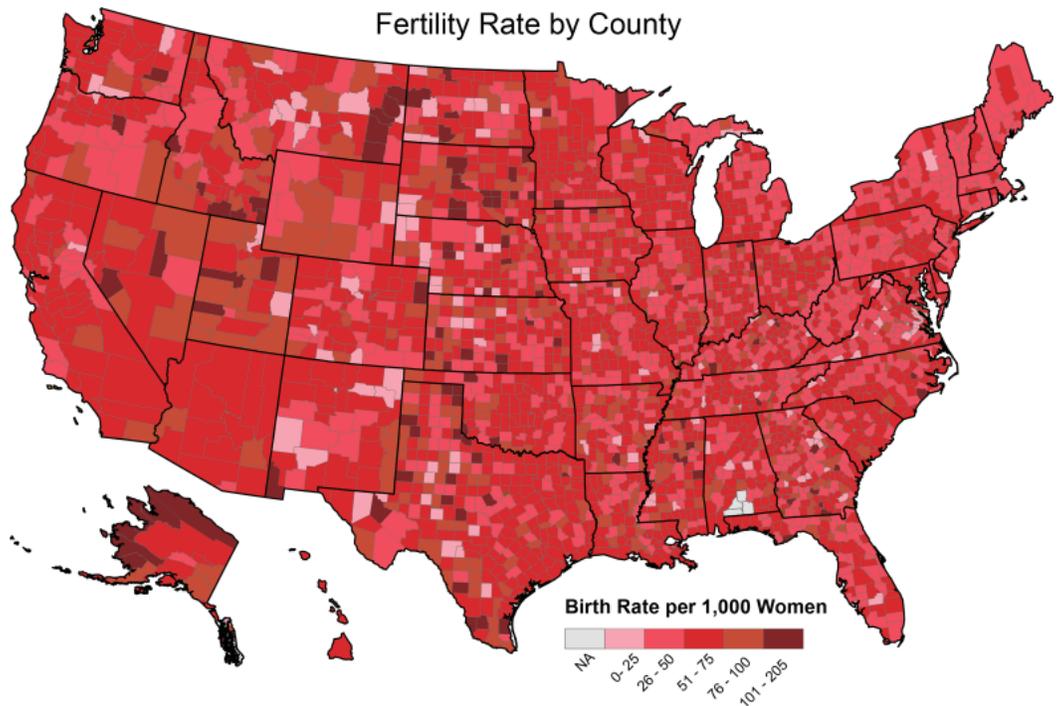
The Census Bureau collects this data with a variety of surveys. One survey is a supplement to the Current Population Survey and is collected every two years. According to this data set, 32.5 million (53%) women ages 15 to 44 in the United States were mothers in 2010 (1).

This only tells us how many mothers are aged 15 to 44, how many are older. The Survey of Income and Program Participation collects the most detailed information on this topic and is collected intermittently. Women over the age of 15 are asked about their birth histories. The survey does collect data on how many mothers are in the US and the latest estimate as of 2009 was 85.4 million (2). Both of these sources give us an idea of how many mothers are in the US, but they can only give us detail at the national and sometimes state level. To get more detailed information one needs to turn to a different source.

The map data focuses on new mothers, or at least mothers who had given birth in the last few years. This data comes from the American Community Survey 2007-2011 5-year estimates and is available down to the county level.

### Sources:

1. United States Census Bureau. Current Population Survey, June 2010. <http://www.census.gov/hhes/fertility/data/cps/2010.html>.
2. —. Profile America, Facts for Features, Mother's Day: May 13, 2012. [http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/pdf/cb12ff-08\\_mothersday.pdf](http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/pdf/cb12ff-08_mothersday.pdf).
3. —. 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.



The question on the survey simply states, "Has this person given birth to any children in the past 12 months?" This is the only question on fertility that is asked by this survey, so there is no way of knowing if this is a first child or the 19th. The map shows how many births were reported per 1,000 women for women age 15-50 by county.

Loup County had the highest birth rate in Nebraska at 159 births per 1,000 women and is ranked at number 11 nationally (3). Hooker County, Neb. also had a high birth rate of 153 per 1,000 and ranks number 15 nationally. Powder River County, Mont. and Kenedy County, Texas both tie for the highest rate nationally with 205 births per 1,000 women. The lowest fertility rate in Nebraska was in Deuel County with only three births per 1,000 women. Nationally the rate was 56 per 1,000 women age 15 to 50.

# Fast Facts

## Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

A congressional resolution passed in 1978 established Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week. In 1992 Congress decided to make it a month-long event. In 1997, the Office of Management and Budget directed that the Asian or Pacific Islander racial category be split into two separate categories. The new categories are “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.”

The 2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates contain a wealth of information about the population of Nebraska, broken down by race/ethnicity. The figures that follow will describe individuals identifying as ONLY Asian or ONLY Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The US Census Bureau does not produce detailed information on people who identify as belonging to multiple races at the level of detail sought here.

According to the American Community Survey 5-year estimates, there were a total of 30,637 Asians living in Nebraska in 2011. There were also 1,263 Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders living in Nebraska (1). The median age of Asians in Nebraska was 30.1. The same figure for Nebraska’s Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders was 22.5 (2).

In general, Asians have a higher educational attainment than Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. Just less than half (48.9%) of Asians 25 and older in Nebraska have a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 26.2% of the same subset of Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders. More than three quarters of Asians (82.4%) have graduated high school, compared to 79.9% of Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (2).

Most Asians (74.15%) were foreign born, but almost half of that group (48.6%) was naturalized citizens. Only 28.4% of Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders were foreign born. Of those that were foreign born, 7.8% were naturalized citizens (2).

### Sources:

1. US Census Bureau. B02001 RACE. [Table] 2007-2011 ACS 5 Year Estimates.

2. Data is from ACS 2007-2011 5-year estimates tables B01002, C15002, B05003, C23002, B08105, C24010, B19301, B25003.

Image By Scroch (Own work) CC-BY-SA-3.0-2.5-2.0-1.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>), via Wikimedia Commons



Most Asians who were in the labor force were employed. Only 4.8% were in the labor force, but unemployed. This rate was about half of what it was for Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (8.4%) (2). Only 2.41% of Asians and 1.1% of Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders used public transportation to commute to work (2). Management, business, science and arts occupations were the fields in which most Asians were found working, and 43.6% of the civilian employed population was 16 years and over. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders most commonly worked in service occupations (35.9%) and management, business, science, and arts occupations (28.1%) (2). The per capita income for Asians was \$22,369 and \$15,750 for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (2).

About 48.5% of Asians owned their own homes, while 51.5% rented, contrasted with Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, who rented 62.5% of the time and owned 37.5% of the time (2). Most Asian families (92.4%) had at least one vehicle available (2). While the majority of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were native born, of those that were not native born, only 7.8% had become naturalized citizens. Most Asians in Nebraska were foreign born, but almost half (48.6%) had become naturalized citizens (2).

# Occupational Profile

## Librarians

Ed Jaros, Research Analyst

For many in the United States, split-second access to more information and entertainment than one could possibly consume is a given; a presumed basic amenity that normal folks don't do without. We seem to easily forget how much and how quickly things have been transformed. One important public institution embodies this sea change in a bracing and palpable way; the library. The combination and contrast of the old and new modes of access to literature and knowledge both draw sharp distinctions between what was and what is coming to be, and demonstrate how the divide is being bridged. This is not to say that libraries are obsolete; libraries remain a vital civic institution, but their role is undeniably in flux.

The keepers of this institution and the ones charged with fulfilling this changing role are librarians. This challenging profession requires its membership to sit as guides at several crossroads; the juncture of past and present, the intersection of the word and its reader, and the link between a hungry public and an array of information and services.

The unmistakably public nature of this profession is reflected in its employer base. Nationally, in 2010, nearly 90% of librarians were employed by institutions of either education or local government. The breadth demand for their labor keeps librarians employed well outside the scope of a nine to five business day, they often work evening and weekend hours to help meet public needs. These hours are worked indoors, and while they are not by-and-large physically demanding, they require mental and interpersonal skill and effort (1).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) catalogues several primary tasks in which this effort is expended:

- Help library patrons find the information they need.
- Organize library materials so they are easy to find.
- Plan programs for different groups, such as storytelling for young children.
- Develop and index databases of library materials.
- Read book reviews, publishers' announcements, and catalogs to see what is available.



- Choose new books, audio books, videos, and other materials for the library.
- Research and buy new computers and other equipment as needed for the library.
- Train and direct library technicians, assistants, and other support staff.
- Prepare library budgets.

BLS provides further detail on one rapidly changing aspect of a librarian's duties: "(Librarians) help patrons find the information they need. They listen to what patrons are looking for and help them research the subject using both electronic and print resources. User services librarians also teach patrons how to use library resources to find information on their own.

This may include familiarizing patrons with catalogs of print materials, helping them access and search digital libraries, or educating them on Internet search techniques (1)." Subjects sought range from lofty academic pursuits to people seeking to obtain and complete income tax forms, and from the giants of world literature to the latest issue of MAD magazine.

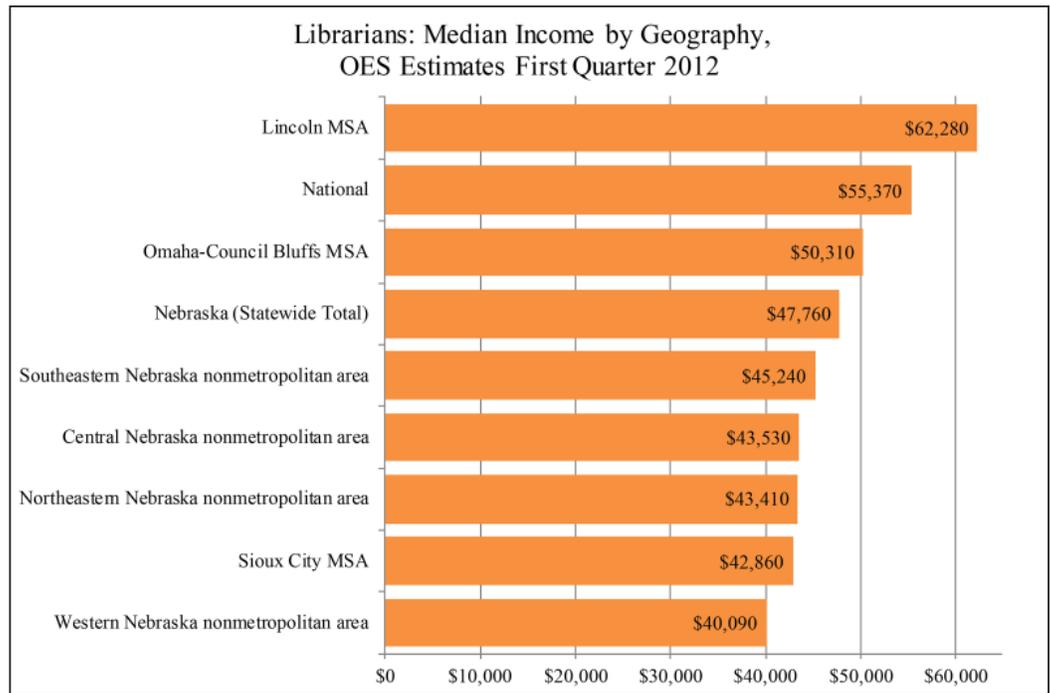
Preparation for this profession typically requires a master's degree in library science. A state requirement for certification or license is not uncommon.

The Nebraska Library Commission maintains an eight-tiered Public Librarian Certification program (2).

Beyond official credentials, BLS also highlights talents a librarian needs:

- Active learning. New information, technology, and resources constantly change the details of what librarians do. They must be able and willing to continually update their knowledge on these changes to be effective at their jobs in the varying circumstances.
- Communication skills. Librarians need to be strong communicators. They need to be able to understand other people’s written and spoken thoughts and to respond clearly.
- Computer skills. Librarians use computers to help patrons research topics. They also use computers to classify resources, create databases, and perform administrative duties.
- Interpersonal skills. Librarians must be able to work both as part of a team and with the public or with researchers.
- Problem-solving skills. Librarians conduct and assist with research. This requires being able to identify a problem, figure out where to find information, and draw conclusions based on the information found.
- Reading comprehension. All librarians must be excellent readers. Those working in special libraries continually read the latest literature in their field of specialization.

Candidates bringing this long list of qualities to the table can expect to be compensated \$30,780 annually for entry level



positions in Nebraska. Experienced librarians in this state earn around \$57,530, and the median income for librarians in Nebraska is \$47,790 (3).

The continuing need for librarians is reflected in the recognition of this occupation by the Nebraska Departments of Labor, Economic Development and Education as an “H3 Job.” This recognition indicates that this occupation requires high skill, pays high wages and is in high demand in Nebraska. The Nebraska Department of Labor projects an average of eight openings for librarians each year in the state, a considerable number given the profession’s high education requirements (4). BLS projects an annual growth rate of about 7% in this occupation nationally (1).

Those wishing to learn more about being or becoming a librarian will find excellent starting resources in each of the sources cited below.

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2. Nebraska Library Commission. Public Librarian Certification. <http://nlc.nebraska.gov/ce/libcert.aspx>.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Occupational Employment Statistics Program. NEworks - Occupational Wage by Standard Occupation Classification. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/analyzer/qsoeswage.asp>.
4. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information. H3 Reports: Nebraska. <http://h3.ne.gov/H3/>. <http://www.finra.org/Investors/SmartInvesting/ChoosingInvestments/Stocks/>.

# 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](mailto:Kermit.Spade@Nebraska.gov) with your information.

## Lincoln

- Hobby Town – new location; 70th and Pioneers
- Cherry Berry Yogurt Shop – new shop; second location - Lennox Square
- Impact Nutrition – vitamin and supplement store; 33rd and Pioneers
- Cleaning Ninjas – cleaning service; 4220 S 33rd St
- GV Kustom Kitchen - home improvement/kitchen design and renovations; 4th location in the state
- Scarlet's Treasures – market style shopping center; 1265 S Cotner - Piedmont Center
- Neveria Arcoisis – grand re opening of the Rainbow Ice Cream parlor; 1317 N 10th St
- Re-cycled Bicycle – bike repair, restoration, etc.; new larger location - 2760 South St
- Oxi-Fresh – “green” carpet cleaning business
- CET “Cost Effective Technologies” (acquired Asari Web Design and Geek to the Rescue) - information technology cloud provider; 121 S 13th St
- Firehouse Subs - restaurant; 1317 Q St
- Tilted Kilt Pub and Eatery - restaurant; 6100 O St - Gateway Mall
- Lancaster County Adult Detention facility - incarceration facility for Lincoln/Lancaster County; 3801 West O St
- Sam and Louie's Pizza - restaurant; 1332 P St
- Cornerstone Leadership Solutions - expanded facility - new location; 3201 Pioneers
- PlayCreative - graphic design/web design/web development; new office location - 2124 Y St
- Florio's Italian Restaurant - Andermatt Drive

## Omaha

- Concept Electric - electrical contractor
- Pulaski Bank (Pierce) - home mortgage office
- J.D. Byrider - used car sales & repair
- FABBS Small Engine - engine repair & sales
- Title Boxing Club West - fitness-boxing club

- Garbo's Salon - hair salon
- Robins Nest - antiques store
- Chili Body - manicure and pedicure salon
- Mixed - restaurant
- Salt 88 - Italian restaurant
- TCBY Yogurt - frozen yogurt shop
- Carver Bank - art gallery/performance place
- Big Mama's (in Carver Bank) - sandwich shop
- Prime Communications - technology firm
- Maurices (Town Center Pkwy) - women's clothing
- Maurices (Davenport) - women's clothing
- Sola Salon Studios - beauty salon
- Lakeshore Learning - educational toys and games
- DG Taco Cart - food truck
- Goodwill Industries (LaVista) - retail, donation, training center (construction will begin in July)
- Goodwill Industries (Gretna) - retail, donation, training center (construction will begin in June or July)
- ProCare 3 Physical Therapy (S 72nd) - physical therapy
- Roberts Dairy - dairy manufacturing

## Northeast

### Norfolk

- Agri City Insurance - 3 employees

### Fremont

- The YMCA of Fremont purchased part of a city park adjacent to the YMCA to develop an aquatic center. Such a development will promote tourism dollars that comes to Fremont.

## Panhandle

### Scottsbluff/Sidney

- Sam and Louie's, a franchise restaurant, is opening in downtown Scottsbluff, hopefully in June, and may employ as many as 20 people.

# Economic Indicators

Metric	Current Time	Change Over Last Quarter/Month		
		United States	Midwest Region	Nebraska
Real GDP, billions of chained 2005 dollars	4th Quarter, 2012	+0.4%	-	-
Effective Federal Funds Rate	March, 2013	-0.01%	-	-
Balance on the US Current Account, in billions of dollars	4th Quarter, 2012	-1.8%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	March, 2013	-\$2.37	-	-
Employment Cost Index	4th Quarter, 2012	+0.5%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	March, 2013	-0.1%	-	-
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	March, 2013	-0.1	-	+0.7
House Price Index	4th Quarter, 2012	+0.6%	+0.6%	+0.3%
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	March, 2013	+0.3%	+0.2%	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	March, 2013	-0.1%	+0.1%*	+0.0%
New Private Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits*	March, 2013	-3.9%	-2.1%	-8.8%*
Net Taxable Sales	January, 2013	-	-	-23.2%
Money Supply, M2	March, 2013	+0.3%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	March, 2013	+1.3%	-	-

\*February 2013

## *Economic Indicators...what are they and why should I care?*

Economic indicators are statistics that describe the economy in some way. These indicators are used to measure some aspect of the economy and to predict how the economy might behave in the future. Economic indicators are used by government agencies, private industries and business, and researchers to predict what the economy might do in the future and make decisions accordingly. For example, The National Bureau of Economic Research uses some of these indicators to determine the official beginning and ending dates of recessions in the United States.

## *Economic Indicators Redesigned*

We have recently improved the way economic indicators are presented in Trends. During this redesign, we also replaced some of our previous indicators with new ones.

We have discontinued reporting of median employment wages and started reporting new private housing units authorized by building permits. Wages are generally a poor indicator of economic activity. During a downturn in the economy, employees are generally very resistant to pay cuts, a phenomenon economists refer to as wage rigidity. Layoffs are a better indicator of economic activity. During economic expansions, wages are one of the last things to respond to general growth. New private housing units, on the other hand, are a good indicator of economic investment and future spending. We have also added the M2 money supply and the index of consumer sentiment. The M2 money supply is an indicator of bank lending, and usually declines when prices rise faster than the liquid money supply, which can retard economic expansion. The consumer sentiment index, published by the University of Michigan, is used as a predictor of consumer spending expanding or tightening.

Labor Market Information  
Online Glossary

# Industry Developments

Janet Oenbring, Research Analyst

## Highlights from March 2013 Current Employment Statistics Preliminary Estimates

- Nebraska non-seasonally-adjusted total non-farm employment declined by about 20,000 in January and grew in February and March by close to 4,000 each month, which is the normal seasonal trend. Over-the-year statewide growth in non-farm employment had ranged from 0.7% to 1.9% from September 2011 to February 2013; however, it dropped in March to only 0.3%.

- From February to March, the largest numerical gain statewide occurred in Leisure and Hospitality with Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation making up the majority of the gain. The Amusement, Gambling and Recreation subsector makes up over two-thirds of the sector employment and thus the majority of the gain. This is only the third time in the past decade it has grown by 7% or more in March. It is typical for it to grow from 7% to 18% during the next three months as summer approaches.

- Over the year, employment in Leisure and Hospitality dropped after two and one-half years of continuous gains Statewide. The bulk of the losses came from Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation dropping 1,142 jobs (-9.6%), which is the largest decrease of any month in the past decade. The past largest drop occurred in January 2010 (-858 jobs or -8.1%).

- Statewide employment in Mining and Construction increased at a slightly slower rate than the past decade's average March-over-March increase of 3.9%. Monthly gains were posted in the MSAs (Metropolitan Statistical Areas) and throughout the state. All of the areas contributed to the monthly growth.

- Since March 2012, Professional and Business Services statewide employment increased just slightly because the large gains in the MSAs outweighed the sizable drops throughout the rest of the state.

- Over the past 12 months, statewide employment in Manufacturing has grown by 2.2%, which is the highest March-over-March increase in the past decade. Both manufacturing subsectors contributed and over half of the growth came from outside the MSAs.



Arts, Entertainment and Recreation made up the majority of the numerical employment gain from February to March in Leisure and Hospitality

- In the Education and Health Services sector, over the year, the Lincoln MSA employment improved by 1,025 jobs to 26,676 jobs (4.0%). It has posted continuous yearly growth from 2.8% to 4.5% since April 2012. Since March 2012, the Omaha MSA rose by 858 (1.2%), with all of the expansion attributable to Health Care and Social Assistance (1,035 workers or 1.7%).

Commissioner of Labor Catherine D. Lang recently gave a radio interview highlighting home health aides, the fastest growing occupation in the country (1). Over-the-year growth in Education and Health Services was mostly driven by growing employment in the Hospital subsector.

Educational and Health Services statewide over-the-year employment progressed by only 0.8%, which is small considering the last time growth was under 1% was August 2011 (0.6%). From September 2011 to February 2013, employment ranged from 1.4% to 2.7%. All of the expansion came from the Health Care and Social Assistance sector. Three of the four sub-sectors rose and one fell.

The greatest gain over the month occurred in the Social Assistance sub-sector (4.3%), which is about average growth for March. The Nursing and Residential Care Services sub-sector dropped by 1.7%, which is the biggest yearly decrease in the past decade of any month. The only other decrease of 1.0% or more happened in December 2010 (-1.04%).

March's yearly growth in Educational and Health Services is due to the MSAs. The Lincoln MSA has continuously grown between 2.8% to 4.5% over the past year. In the Omaha MSA, yearly growth has been from 0.8% to 2.8% since October 2009.

•Since last year, statewide employment in Other Service has grown from 1.3% to 3.1% during the last eight months. Repair and Maintenance added 6.6% yearly in March. The last time it added more was from October 2009 (7.1%) to April 2010 (9.9%). Personal and Laundry Services has only been increasing yearly for the past four months (1.0% to 2.1%).

Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, and Professional Services over-the-year employment had consistently posted gains from 1.2% to 3.3% for the last nine months. Over the year, the Lincoln MSA employment in Other Services has repeatedly increased from 2.0% to 3.9% during the past nine months. In the Omaha MSA, over-the-year employment increased from 0.9% to 3.0% during the past five months. Employment outside the MSAs also posted yearly growth.

To find CES (Current Employment Statistics) data go to [neworks.nebraska.gov/analyzer](http://neworks.nebraska.gov/analyzer). Under Historical Data Analysis, select Employment and Wage Data, then Industry Data, then CES. You can then select one of the three areas and select the time period.

	Number of Workers			Over the Month		Over the Year	
	Mar-13	Feb-13	Mar-12	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>953,718</b>	<b>949,727</b>	<b>950,956</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Mining &amp; Construction</b>	<b>40,176</b>	<b>39,130</b>	<b>40,001</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Construction of Buildings	7,293	7,296	8,038	-3	0.0%	-745	-9.3%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	5,109	4,664	5,458	445	9.5%	-349	-6.4%
Specialty Trade Contractors	26,727	26,121	25,445	606	2.3%	1,282	5.0%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>96,139</b>	<b>95,848</b>	<b>94,043</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Durable Goods	44,780	44,225	43,451	555	1.3%	1,329	3.1%
Non-Durable Goods	51,359	51,623	50,592	-264	-0.5%	767	1.5%
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>196,604</b>	<b>196,342</b>	<b>196,499</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
Wholesale Trade	40,671	40,778	40,993	-107	-0.3%	-322	-0.8%
Retail Trade	103,075	103,291	103,128	-216	-0.2%	-53	-0.1%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	52,858	52,273	52,378	585	1.1%	480	0.9%
<b>Information</b>	<b>16,989</b>	<b>17,093</b>	<b>17,250</b>	<b>-104</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>-261</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>70,981</b>	<b>70,837</b>	<b>70,432</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Finance and Insurance	62,476	62,333	61,933	143	0.2%	543	0.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	8,505	8,504	8,499	1	0.0%	6	0.1%
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>104,648</b>	<b>103,855</b>	<b>104,225</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	44,916	45,231	44,455	-315	-0.7%	461	1.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	16,819	16,867	16,528	-48	-0.3%	291	1.8%
Admin & Support & Waste Mngmt & Remdtn Srvc	42,913	41,757	43,242	1,156	2.8%	-329	-0.8%
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>141,700</b>	<b>141,229</b>	<b>140,618</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Educational Services	18,318	18,145	18,381	173	1.0%	-63	-0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	123,382	123,084	122,237	298	0.2%	1,145	0.9%
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>79,761</b>	<b>78,630</b>	<b>81,618</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>-1,857</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,710	9,913	11,852	797	8.0%	-1,142	-9.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	69,051	68,717	69,766	334	0.5%	-715	-1.0%
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>37,539</b>	<b>37,239</b>	<b>36,511</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Repair and Maintenance	10,518	10,131	9,871	387	3.8%	647	6.6%
Personal and Laundry Services	7,784	7,779	7,705	5	0.1%	79	1.0%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Profssnl, & Sim Orgs	19,237	19,329	18,935	-92	-0.5%	302	1.6%
<b>Government</b>	<b>169,181</b>	<b>169,524</b>	<b>169,759</b>	<b>-343</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>-578</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
Federal Government	16,499	16,569	16,550	-70	-0.4%	-51	-0.3%
State Government	41,746	41,403	41,623	343	0.8%	123	0.3%
Local Government	110,936	111,552	111,586	-616	-0.6%	-650	-0.6%

### Sources:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Home Health and Personal Care Aides. <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/home-health-and-personal-care-aides.htm>.



# Website Spotlight

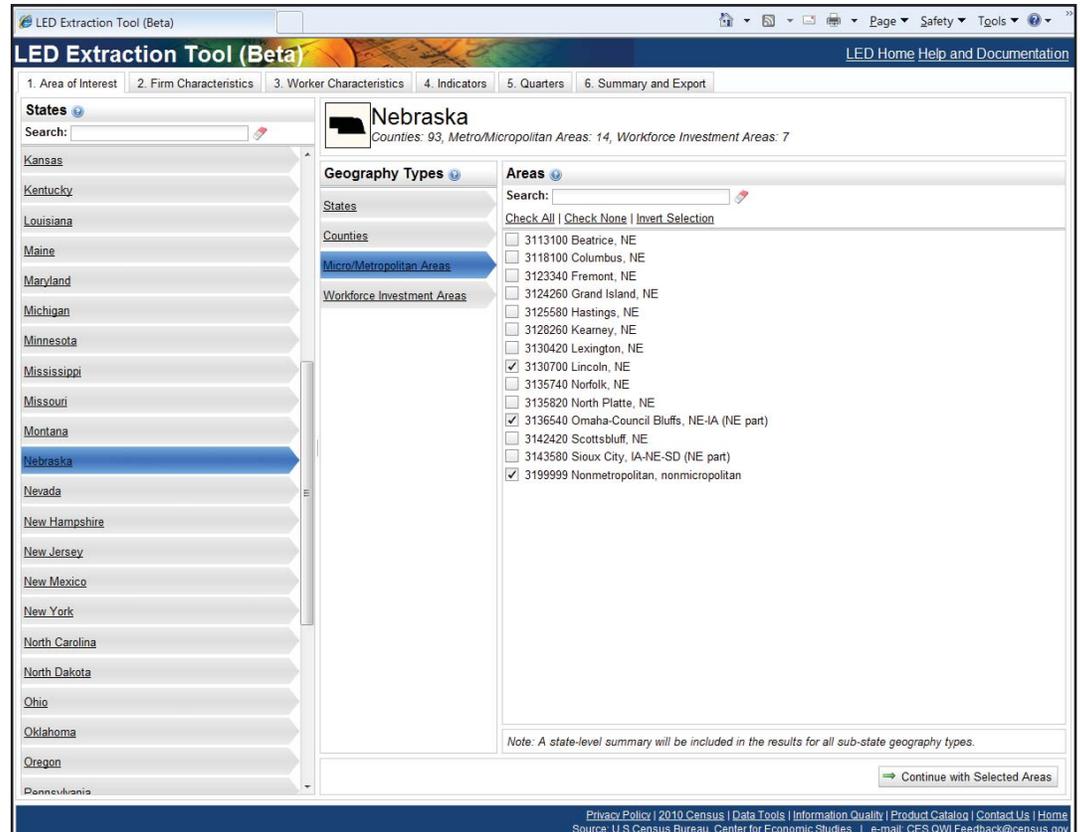
## Labor Underutilization and Employment Dynamics

Ed Jaros, Research Analyst

The Nebraska Department of Labor (NDOL) Office of Labor Market Information (LMI) and a variety of other state and federal government entities are constantly producing new data and tools relevant to Nebraska's Labor Economy. This Website spotlight attempts to highlight new releases of particular interest.

Two new Dashboard Report tools from the NDOL-LMI are now available at [neworks.nebraska.gov/analyzer](http://neworks.nebraska.gov/analyzer). One dashboard focuses on Nebraska's most important industry segments and another highlights Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) occupations. There are interactive spreadsheets which provide an at-a-glance summary of their topics. Both reports will be continually updated and expanded as new data is released.

Near the end of March the Bureau of Labor Statistics Midwest Information Office in Chicago issued a press release entitled ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF LABOR UNDERUTILIZATION, NEBRASKA – 2012. This bulky-named document contains fresh statistics related to one of the NDOL-LMI's most oft-requested types of economic data: underemployment. The release contextualized the new data with an overview of basic labor utilization concepts and some



comparable national data. The release is brief, approachably written, very informative and available at <http://www.bls.gov/ro5/altne.pdf>.

Another late-March release of note was the introduction of the Census Bureau's Extraction Tool for Local Employment Dynamics Data. This is a rather technical product, but the workforce data it provides are dazzling in scope and rich in detail. The official Census page describing the tool is [http://lehd.ces.census.gov/applications/help/led\\_extraction\\_tool.html#!what\\_is\\_the\\_led\\_extraction\\_tool](http://lehd.ces.census.gov/applications/help/led_extraction_tool.html#!what_is_the_led_extraction_tool). This page contains an overview of the tool, FAQs, and a tutorial for those new to the data.

# News from the BLS

## Occupation Classification Codes

Ed Jaros, Research Analyst

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey requires its respondents to do some interpretation. Each employee counted on the survey must be categorized into an occupation. This can be difficult for a number of reasons. Sometime employees play multiple roles. Sometimes the survey questionnaire uses one name for a job with a certain set of work duties and the respondent's company uses the same name for a different set of duties.

Sometimes, the employee in question does not fit into any of the existant categories. While the first two example difficulties can be easily addressed with a call to your state's BLS agent handling OES, the third is more difficult. The BLS strives to avoid this situation by continually updating and changing its library of Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) codes.

The 2010 SOC System represents the most recent revision of these job codes. Because OES employs multiple years of survey data to create its estimates (1), the most recent OES release (May 2012 data released March 29, 2013) is among the first to fully employ this system. The 2010 SOC system has 24 new occupations not present in the 2000 system.

Occupation (SOC code)	Employment	Annual 25th percentile wage	Annual median wage	Annual 75th percentile wage
Fundraisers(131131)	470	\$31,110	\$44,040	\$62,330
Web Developers(151134)	800	\$38,420	\$53,380	\$72,880
Computer Network Architects(151143)	1050	\$71,100	\$89,040	\$107,860
Computer Network Support Specialists(151152)	1090	\$47,900	\$61,560	\$77,780
Community Health Workers(211094)	230	\$25,040	\$30,590	\$43,290
Special Education Teachers Preschool(252051)	60	\$50,170	\$59,600	\$72,690
Special Education Teachers All Other(252059)	30	\$39,650	\$45,030	\$50,760
Exercise Physiologists(291128)	30	\$39,770	\$45,320	\$52,570
Nurse Anesthetists(291151)	420	\$118,810	\$136,950	\$152,540
Nurse Practitioners(291171)	770	\$70,830	\$82,380	\$92,750
Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologists(292035)	***	\$50,390	\$58,540	\$70,090
Ophthalmic Medical Technicians(292057)	260	\$26,600	\$31,400	\$37,740
Hearing Aid Specialists(292092)	50	\$35,810	\$41,900	\$47,120
Orderlies(311015)	140	\$20,260	\$22,240	\$24,260
Phlebotomists(319097)	800	\$25,320	\$28,540	\$33,430
Transportation Security Screeners(339093)	240	\$33,590	\$35,420	\$38,380
Morticians Undertakers and Funeral Directors(394031)	170	\$42,670	\$55,860	\$81,060
Financial Clerks All Other(433099)	110	\$30,030	\$37,560	\$48,510
Food Processing Workers All Other(513099)	200	\$17,730	\$20,840	\$25,670

The 2010 revision also removed some occupation codes and combined their constituent workers into other occupations, and changed some titles and descriptions for occupations (2). Nineteen of those 24 new occupations had employment and wage data from Nebraska published in the most recent OES release.

For more information on these occupations, visit the BLS Occupational Outlook Handbook at <http://bls.gov/ooh/>. For information on the employment and wage data for these occupations, visit <http://data.bls.gov/oes/>. To learn about the process of updating SOC, visit <http://bls.gov/soc/revisions.htm>.

Above is a peek at some of the data available on the new SOC occupations from the March 29, 2013 OES news release.

### Sources:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics. OES - FAQ. [http://www.bls.gov/oes/oes\\_ques.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm).
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# Resources

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2. Kisling, Rita Nazareth & Whitney. UnitedHealth Replaces Kraft in Dow Jones Industrial Average. [Bloomberg.com](http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-09-14/unitedhealth-replaces-kraft-in-dow-jones-industrial-average-1-.html). [Online] September 14, 2012. [Cited: March 28, 2013.] <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-09-14/unitedhealth-replaces-kraft-in-dow-jones-industrial-average-1-.html>.
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4. Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. [www.finra.org](http://www.finra.org). [Online] [Cited: March 18, 2013.] <http://www.finra.org/Investors/SmartInvesting/ChoosingInvestments/Stocks/>.
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## Feature 2 - Occupational Employment Statistics

1. United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Volunteering in the United States --- 2012. [Online] February 22, 2013. [Cited: February 25, 2013.] <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/volun.pdf>.

## Map Facts - Mother's Day

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# Trends Glossary

*This glossary aims to provide simple working definitions of acronyms, entities and concepts which appear frequently in the Nebraska Department of Labor Trends publication. Those seeking technical definitions for concepts used in specific statistical programs should refer to the documentation of those particular programs or contact the Nebraska Department of Labor Office of Labor Market Information at [LMI\\_NE@nebraska.gov](mailto:LMI_NE@nebraska.gov) with their questions.*

<b>American Community Survey (ACS)</b>	The American Community survey is collected annually by the US Census Bureau. This instrument measures how Americans live by capturing a variety of social and economic data. Annual results are combined and released as multi-year estimates.
<b>Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)</b>	BEA is an agency of the Federal Department of Commerce which produces economic accounts statistics that measure the nation's economy.
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</b>	The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.
<b>Census Bureau</b>	The US Census Bureau is the primary Federal statistical agency charged with collecting and publishing data about America's population and how that population lives.
<b>Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP)</b>	CIP is a taxonomic scheme for tracking and reporting fields of study and program completions activity in postsecondary education.
<b>Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	CPI is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.
<b>Consumer Sentiment Index, University of Michigan</b>	This survey of consumers is a rotating panel survey based on a nationally representative sample that gives each household in the coterminous U.S. an equal probability of being selected. Interviews are conducted throughout the month by telephone.
<b>Current Employment Statistics (CES)</b>	Nationally, the CES program surveys about 145,000 businesses and government agencies each month, representing approximately 557,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls.
<b>Department of Labor (USDOL) (NDOL)</b>	An executive agency responsible for carrying out laws relating to workers and employers. Exists separately at both Federal (USDOL) and State (NDOL) levels.
<b>Federal Funds Rate</b>	The interest rate at which depository institutions lend balances to each other overnight. Set by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	The market value of goods and services produced by labor and property in the United States.
<b>House Price Index (HPI)</b>	The HPI is a broad measure of the movement of single-family house prices produced by the Federal Housing Finance Agency. The HPI is a weighted, repeat-sales index, meaning that it measures average price changes in repeat sales or refinancing on the same properties.
<b>Labor Force</b>	The labor force for a given geography includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in that geography in accordance with the definitions used by the BLS programs. Be careful to distinguish this from Work Force.

<p><b>Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)</b></p>	<p>The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is a Federal-State cooperative effort which produces monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment. These estimates are key indicators of local economic conditions. This procedure uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, State UI systems, and the decennial census, to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment.</p>
<p><b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) / Micropolitan Statistical Area (MC)</b></p>	<p>Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are delineated in terms of whole counties.</p>
<p><b>M1 Money Supply</b></p>	<p>M1 includes funds that are readily accessible for spending. M1 consists of: (1) currency outside the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of depository institutions; (2) traveler's checks of nonbank issuers; (3) demand deposits; and (4) other checkable deposits (OCDs), which consist primarily of negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts at depository institutions and credit union share draft accounts. Seasonally adjusted M1 is calculated by summing currency, traveler's checks, demand deposits, and OCDs, each seasonally adjusted separately.</p>
<p><b>M2 Money Supply</b></p>	<p>M2 includes a broader set of financial assets held principally by households. M2 consists of M1 plus: (1) savings deposits (which include money market deposit accounts, or MMDAs); (2) small-denomination time deposits (time deposits in amounts of less than \$100,000); and (3) balances in retail money market mutual funds (MMMFs). Seasonally adjusted M2 is computed by summing savings deposits, small-denomination time deposits, and retail MMMFs, each seasonally adjusted separately, and adding this result to seasonally adjusted M1.</p>
<p><b>North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)</b></p>	<p>NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. Establishments are classified by the type of goods or services they produce.</p>
<p><b>Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)</b></p>	<p>The OES program produces employment and wage estimates annually for over 800 occupations. These estimates are available for the nation as a whole, for individual States, and for metropolitan and non metropolitan areas; national occupational estimates for specific industries are also available.</p>
<p><b>Office of Labor Market Information (LMI)</b></p>	<p>The office within the NDOL which administers local portions of BLS data series and distributes labor data to the public through Trends, NEworks and other means.</p>
<p><b>Office of Management and Budget (OMB)</b></p>	<p>This Federal executive agency is primarily tasked with writing the federal budget, but has expansive roles including providing technical definitions for many of the entities measured by Federal statistical agencies.</p>
<p><b>Producer Price Indices</b></p>	<p>The Producer Price Index is a family of indexes that measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller. This contrasts with other measures, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI), that measure price change from the purchaser's perspective. Sellers' and purchasers' prices may differ due to government subsidies, sales and excise taxes, and distribution costs.</p>

<b>Quarterly Census of Employment and Wage (QCEW)</b>	The QCEW program serves as a near census of monthly employment and quarterly wage information by 6-digit NAICS industry at the national, State, and county levels. The program produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for workers covered by State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program.
<b>Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)</b>	The SOC system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. Detailed occupations in the SOC with similar job duties, and in some cases skills, education, and/or training, are grouped together.
<b>Unemployed</b>	Persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during a given reference period, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.
<b>US Current Account</b>	The current account includes exports and imports of goods, services, income, and net unilateral current transfers.
<b>Work Force</b>	The work force for a given geography is a count of filled jobs within that geography. Be careful to distinguish this from Labor Force.



# Credits

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