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Nebraska Workforce **TRENDS**

September 2013

Feature Story
Underemployment

Occupation Profile
Telemarketers

County Focus
Scotts Bluff County

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Occupational Profile: Telemarketers

Ed Jaros, Research Analyst

Location within the centermost US time zones, an accent closely aligned with “General American English” and a high concentration of call centers all contribute to Nebraska’s status as a hub of telemarketing. This occupation provides a valuable service to a variety of businesses and is a source of income for many Nebraskans.

The multi-departmental federal O*net website (<http://www.onetonline.org/>) succinctly describes what telemarketers do: solicit donations or orders for goods or services over the telephone. Many telemarketers make large numbers of “cold calls”, wherein the call recipient had no previous relationship with the telemarketer’s employer. This type of work requires perseverance, thick skin and strong persuasion, active listening, social perceptiveness and speaking skills. O*net also identifies stress tolerance, self-control and adaptability as important characteristics for telemarketers. These factors may contribute to low employee retention within this occupation; turnover within this occupation is historically around 43% annually. (1)

In general, the personality-oriented qualifications for becoming a telemarketer mentioned above are more demanding than the education require-

ments. O*net reports that a vast majority (89%) of surveyed telemarketing positions required a high-school equivalency or less. Work-specific education relating to call scripts, handling objections and operating computer software is generally handled in the context of on-the-job training. This demanding job does not pay high wages. With a median income at just over \$21,000 annually, Nebraskans employed as telemarketers earned substantially less than the state’s overall median for all occupations (\$31,520). Both wage figures, as well as those on the adjacent table, come from the Nebraska Department of Labor Office of Labor Market Information Occupational Employment Statistics Program Second Quarter 2013 release. In evaluating the wages of telemarketers, it is worth considering that many people may work in this occupation part-time.

National level information about the income, employment levels and distributions/concentrations of telemarketers is summarized by the BLS at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes419041.htm>

NEWorks provides occupational overviews and historical data for Nebraska and several sub-state areas at <https://networks.nebraska.gov/>

Annual wage or salary BLS Occupational Employment Statistics Survey data for 2nd Qtr. 2013 in Nebraska's Economic Development Regions for Telemarketers.					
Area Name	Employment	Entry level	Mean (average)	Median	Experienced
Central Region	***	\$ 28,124	\$ 28,478	\$ 28,710	\$ 28,656
Lincoln MSA	340	\$ 16,817	\$ 20,527	\$ 18,994	\$ 22,383
Mid Plains Region	90	\$ 17,217	\$ 18,673	\$ 18,308	\$ 19,401
Northeast Region	140	\$ 17,212	\$ 20,701	\$ 19,203	\$ 22,447
Omaha Consortium	3050	\$ 17,578	\$ 24,328	\$ 22,151	\$ 27,703
Nebraska Statewide	3850	\$ 17,407	\$ 23,529	\$ 21,236	\$ 26,590

*** Indicates data withheld to protect confidentiality. Note also that estimates for Economic Development regions are produced independently of Statewide estimates. This means that the sum of the regional estimates will not necessarily match the statewide estimate.

Helpful Links

PREVIOUS ISSUES

PRINTABLE PDF

FIND A JOB

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRIEF

MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

What is Underemployment and How Can It Be Measured?



Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

This is a question that the Office of Labor Market Information is asked often. Underemployment is estimated on a quarterly basis; it is not published or reported on nearly as frequently as the standard unemployment rate. There are several key concepts essential to understanding underemployment.

One of these is the concept of the labor force, who is in it, and who is not. Simply defined, the labor force is “the sum of employed and unemployed persons.” The employed are individuals currently working, while the unemployed are individuals who are not working, but are actively seeking work. Examples of those not included in the labor force are retired persons, students, those taking care of children or other family members, and others who are not seeking work.” (2)

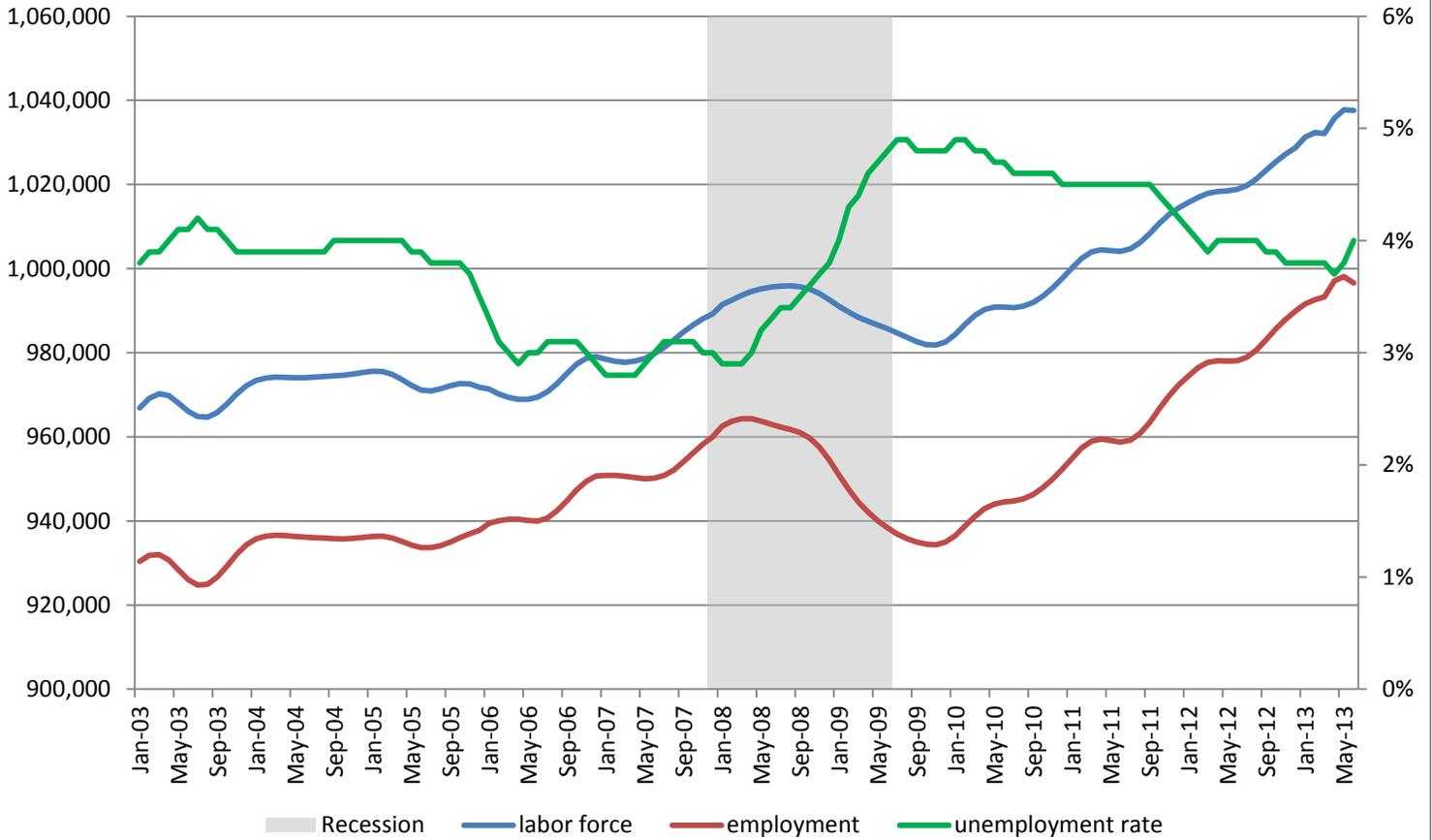
Thus, there are two ways to lower the official unemployment rate. The first is to have more people in the labor force become employed. The second is to have people who are unemployed leave the labor force. For someone who is unemployed to leave the labor force, they simply have to stop looking for work. At that point they would become a discouraged worker, defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as “persons not in the labor force who

want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.” (3) In the following chart it is easy to see that this is what happened in the fourth quarter of 2005 through the first quarter 2006. About halfway through the recession, employment and the labor force began to drop. Since employment dropped faster than the labor force, the unemployment rate increased. During the recovery, Nebraska has seen the labor force and employment increase.

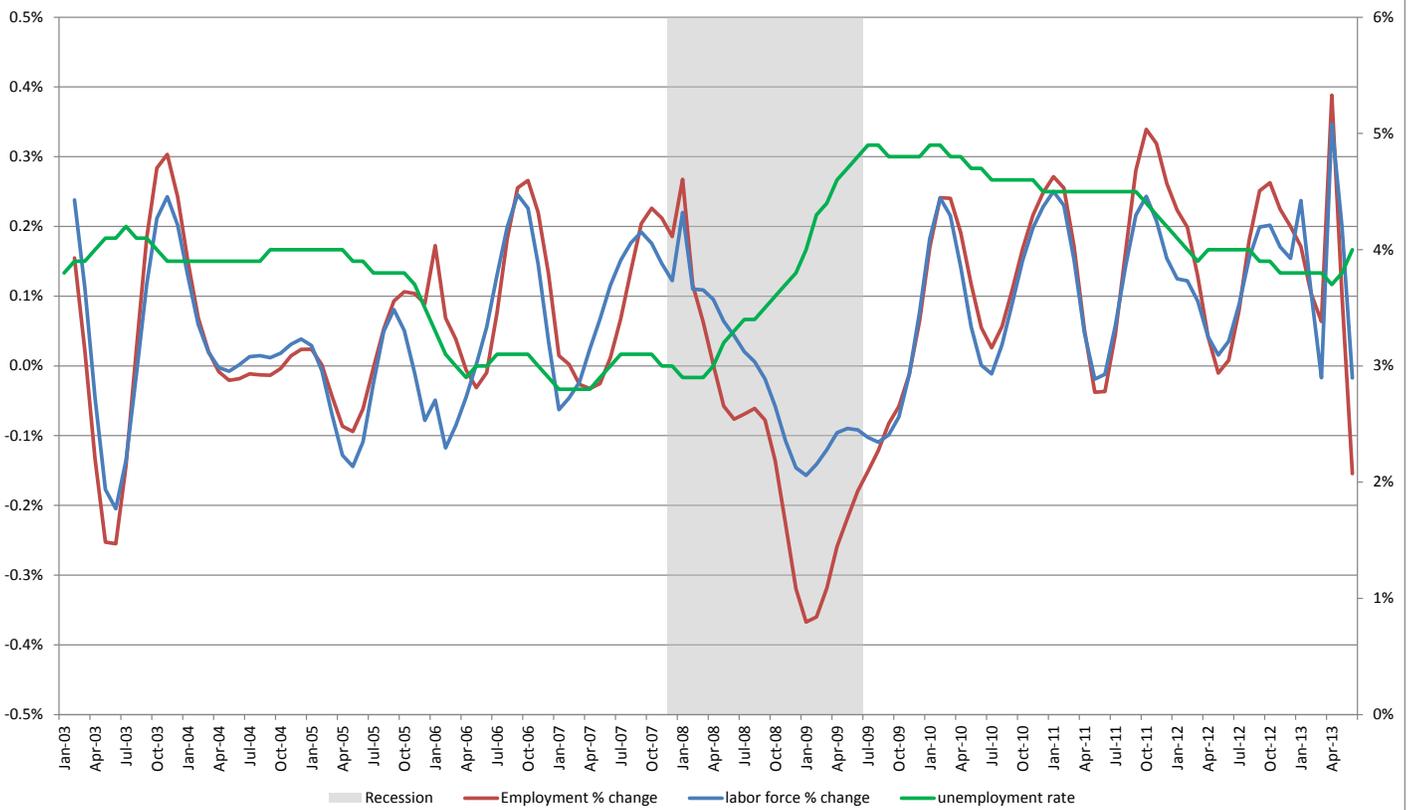
There are more measures of labor underutilization than just the unemployment rate. In fact, there are a total of six different measures of labor underutilization that are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1) These measures start with a narrow measurement and become broader as the number increases.

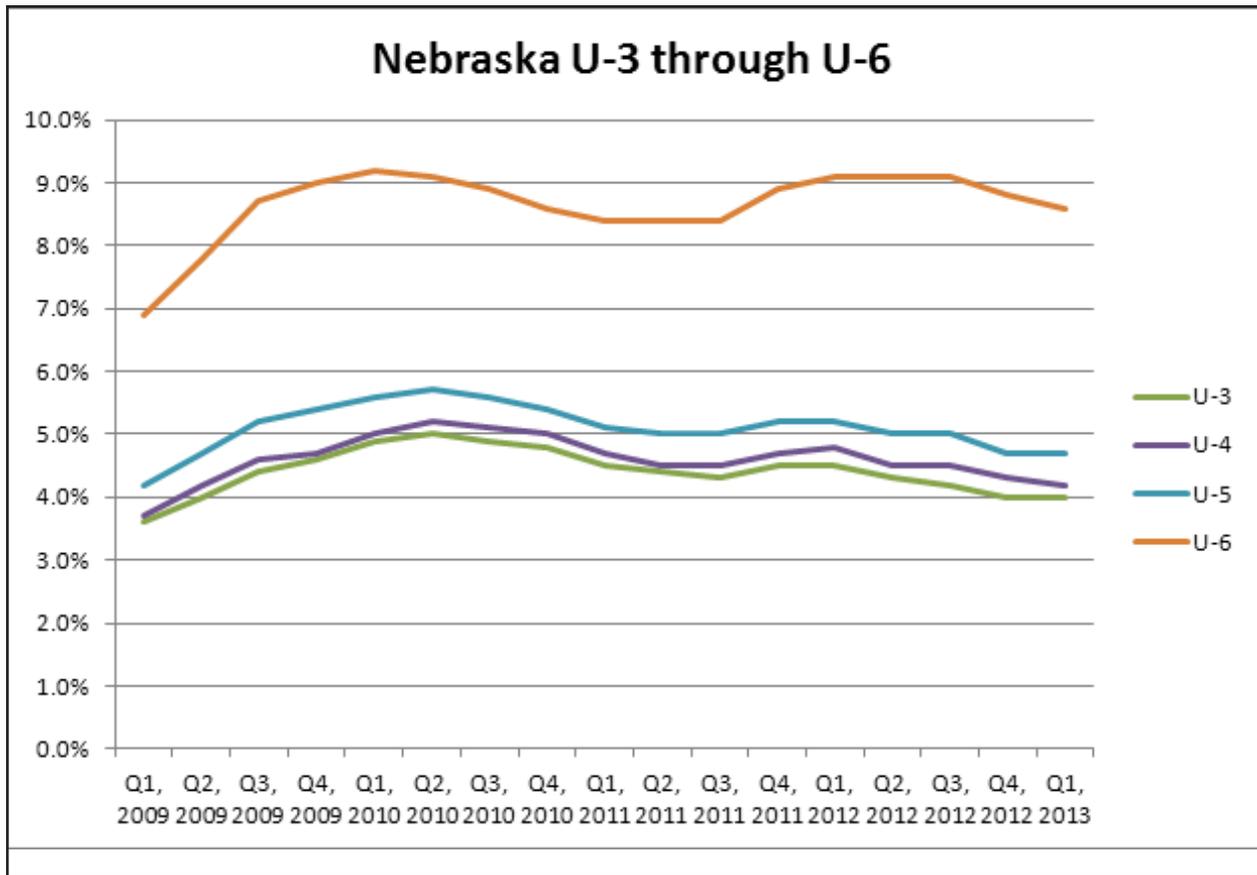
U-1 is defined as “persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.” U-2 is defined as “job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as

Nebraska's Labor Force and Unemployment Rate



Nebraska's Labor Force and Unemployment Rate





a percent of the civilian labor force.” U-3 (the official unemployment rate) is a simple ratio of the number of unemployed people to the total labor force. U-4 adds discouraged workers. (3) U-4 can be seen in the following chart and tracks rather closely to U-3.

U-5 adds marginally attached workers, which are defined as “persons not in the labor force who want and are available for work, and who have looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Discouraged workers are a subset of the marginally attached.” (3) U-5, like U-4, also tracks rather closely to the

U-3 official unemployment number. U-6 adds people employed part time for economic reasons, and there is a rather large jump from U-5 to U-6, although it tends to follow the same trend as the other measures.

Another way to visualize the relationship between employment, labor force, and the unemployment rate is to look at the rate of change of the labor force and employment together, as shown in the chart below. Here it is easy to see that when the percent change in employment is higher than the percent change in the labor force, the unemployment rate drops. Conversely, when the labor force has a higher percent change than employment, the unemployment rate increases.

County Unemployment Rates

Labor Force Employment
(by place of residence):

Nebraska Statewide

(smoothed seasonally adjusted)

- July unemployment rate: 4.2%
- Change (OTM): 0.2%
- Change (OTY): 0.2%

Revisions to June Statewide Data

- Unemployment rate: unchanged at 4.0%
- Labor Force: -51
- Unemployment: -58
- Employment: 7

Economic Regions Unemployment Rates

(not seasonally adjusted)

- Central: 3.8%
- Mid Plains: 3.9%
- Northeast: 4.3%
- Panhandle: 4.6%
- Southeast: 5.1%

Work Force Employment Data for Metro Areas

Omaha MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

July Total Non-farm: 474,389

Change (OTM): -3,159 (-0.7%)

Change (OTY): 4,790 (1.0%)

- Manufacturing: 31,739
Change (OTM): -9 (-0.0%)
Change (OTY): 100 (0.3%)
- Largest OTM Increase:
Business Services: 483 (0.7%)
Mining & Construction: 472 (2.0%)
- Largest OTY Increase:
Mining & Construction: 2,001 (9.1%)
Leisure and Hospitality: 1,812 (3.8%)

Lincoln MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

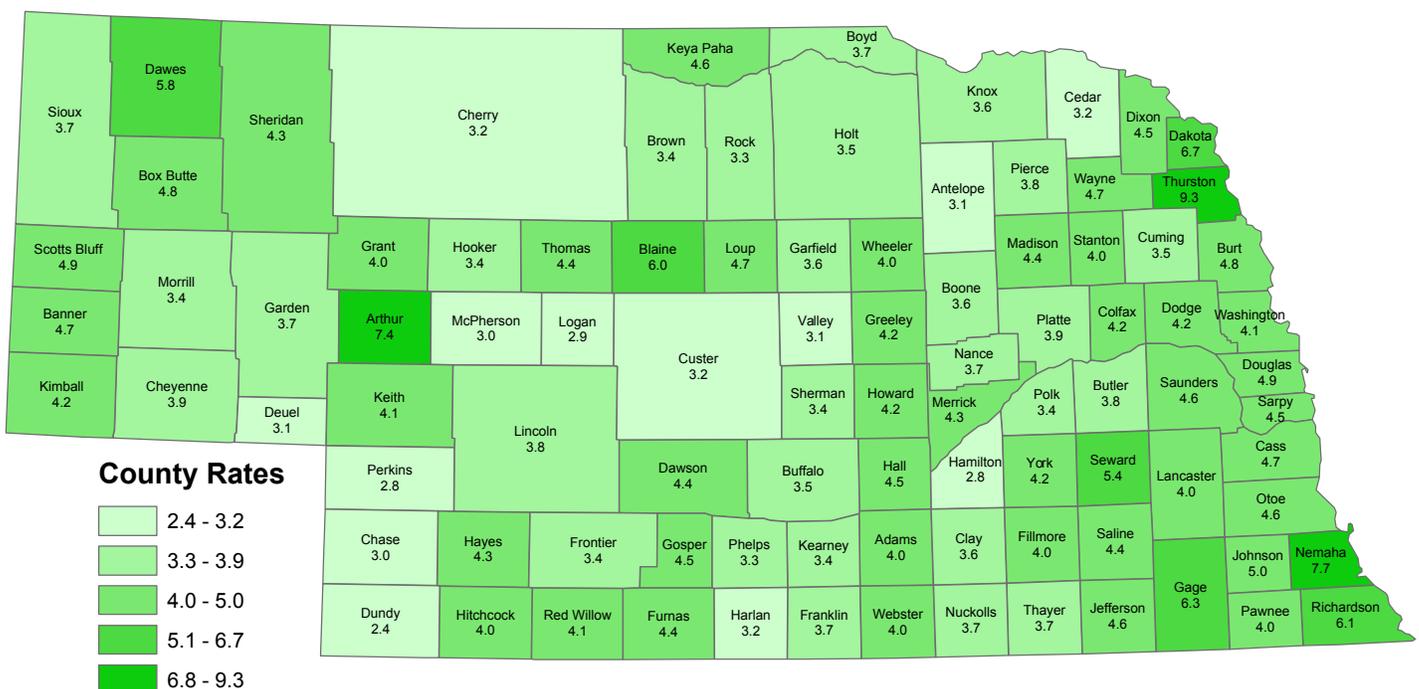
July Total Non-farm: 177,768

Change (OTM): -1,032 (-0.6%)

Change (OTY): 3,372 (1.9%)

- Manufacturing: 13,449
Change (OTM): 45 (0.3%)
Change (OTY): 57 (0.4%)
- Largest OTM Increase:
Mining & Construction: 49 (0.6%)
Manufacturing: 45 (0.3%)
- Largest OTY Increase:
Leisure and Hospitality: 1,603 (9.8%)
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 481 (1.5%)

July 2013 County Rates



County Focus: Scotts Bluff County



Located in the Nebraska Panhandle, Scotts Bluff County is surrounded by Wyoming (West), Sioux County (North), Morrill County (East), Box Butte County (Northeast) and Banner County (South). Scotts Bluff County, with a population of 39,964, ranks 6th in population in the state of Nebraska.

The city of Scottsbluff, with a population of 15,062, has 38% of Scotts Bluff County's total population. Scottsbluff is the 13th most populous city in Nebraska. (1)

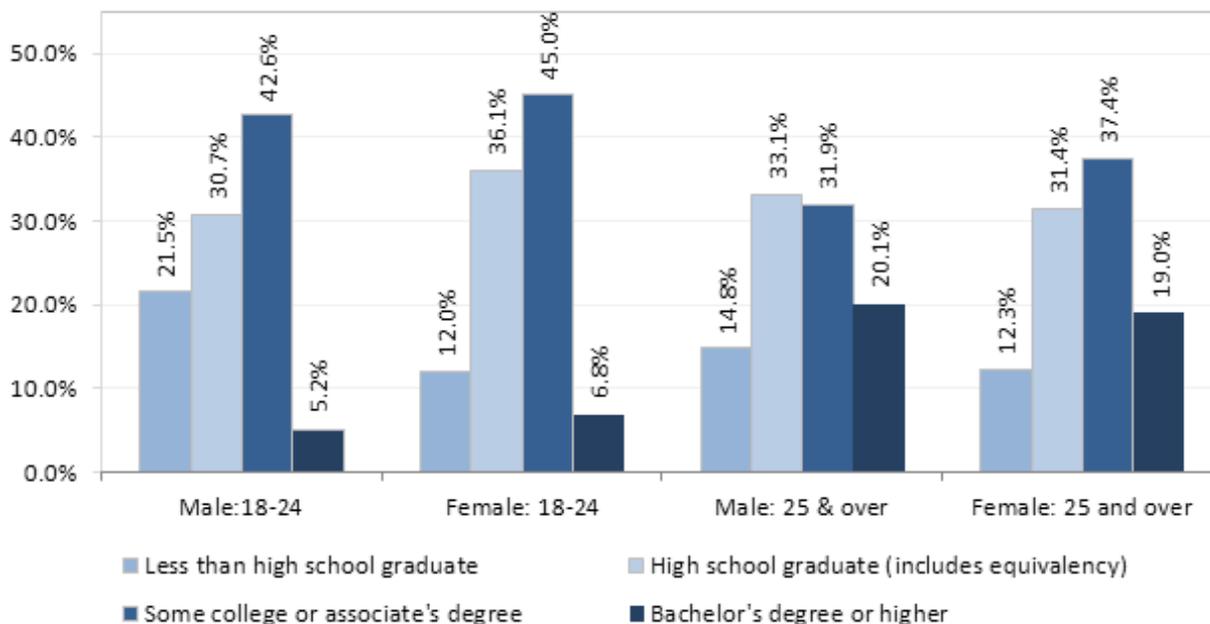
Age/sex Estimates (2)

American Community Survey (ACS) estimates show that 28% of the population in Scotts Bluff County is age 18 and under, 56% are between the age of 20 and 64 and the remaining 17% are age 65 and older. There are more females (52%) than males (48%) in Scotts Bluff County.

ACS educational attainment by sex estimates for Scotts Bluff County show that a higher percent of females age 18 to 24 are high school grads,

have some college or associate's degree, or bachelor's degree or higher compared to males of this same age group.

Of the 25 and over group, a higher percent of males are high school grads or have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to females. A higher percent of females (37.4%) of this age group have some college or associate's degree than males (31.9%).



Comparing educational attainment by age group, ACS estimates show that 33.4% of those age 18 to 24 are high school graduates (or equivalency) compared to 33.2% for the 25 and over group. A higher percent (43.8%) of the 18

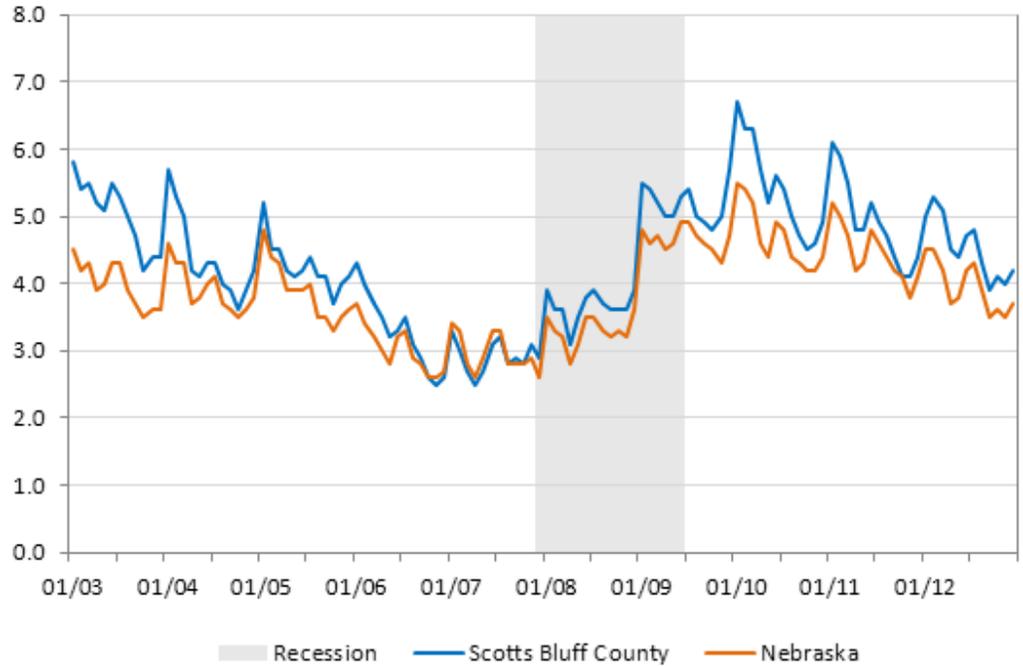
to 24 age group have some college (no degree) or associate's degree compared to 34.8% of the 25 and over age group. Of the age group 25 and over, 19.6% had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 6.0% of the 18 to 24 age group.

Labor Force - not seasonally adjusted (3)

In 2012, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) estimated Scotts Bluff County's average yearly labor force as 19,575 compared to the statewide average of 1,020,913.

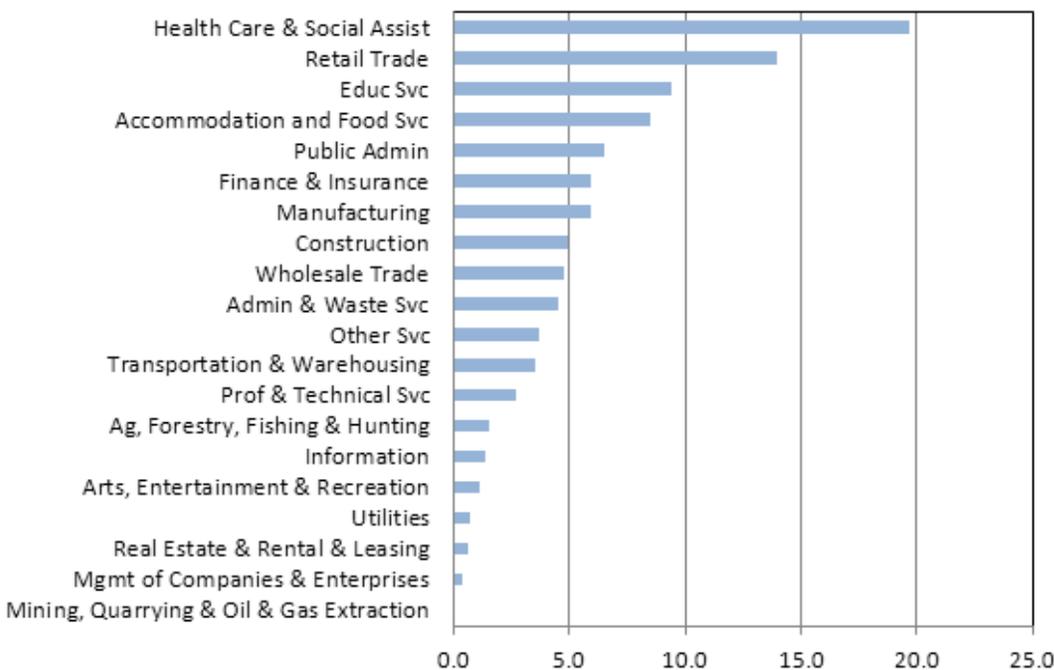
Scotts Bluff's 2012 annual average unemployment rate of 4.5% was higher than the statewide average of 3.9% but much lower than the National average rate of 8.1%.

After the most recent recession, the unemployment rate in Scotts Bluff County reached a high of 6.7% in January of 2010. By January 2012, the rate had dropped to 5.0% and by the end of the year the rate was down to 4.7%, well below the recession high of 5.4%.



Industry Employment (4)

In 2012, there were a little over 17,000 people employed in non-farm jobs in Scotts Bluff County, compared to 920,241 in the state of Nebraska. The three industries in Scotts Bluff County with the largest percent of workforce employment were Health Care and Social Assistance (19.7%), Retail (14.0%) and Educational Services (9.4%).



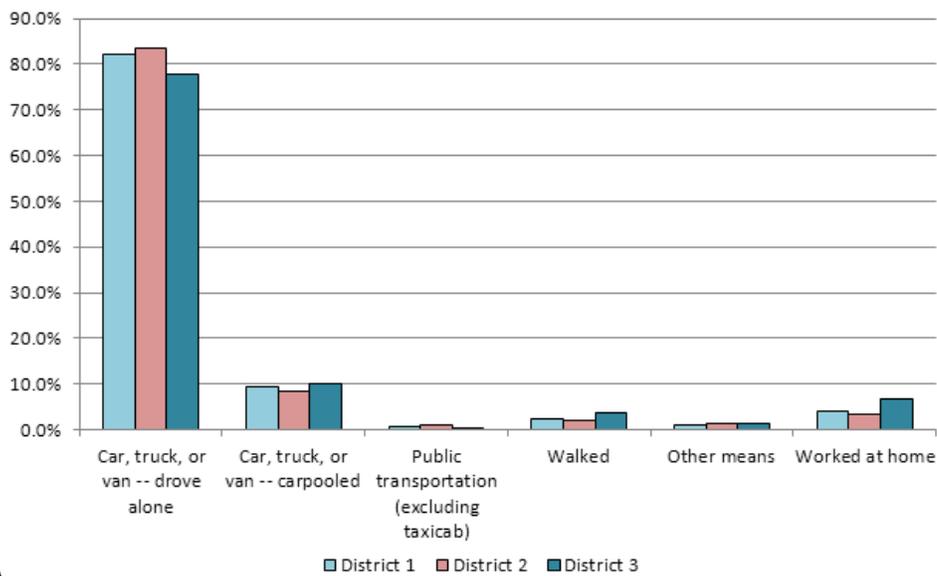
The 1,490 business establishments in Scotts Bluff County paid total wages of over \$590,000,000 in 2012. Average weekly wages grew to \$668.00 in 2012, an increase of \$18 over the year.

Fast Facts

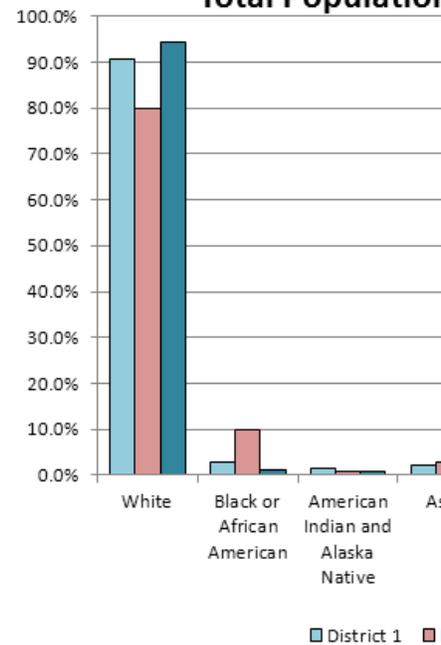
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

The U.S. Census Bureau recently launched a new feature on their website. The feature is called My Congressional District, found at <http://www.census.gov/mycd/?intcmp=sldr9>. It uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. The data is broken down by congressional district and covers a variety of subject areas, including people, jobs, housing, economics and education. Data from a specific district, or all districts in a state, can be downloaded and saved in a spreadsheet. Margins of error are also available. Here is a look at some of the available data for the three congressional districts in Nebraska.

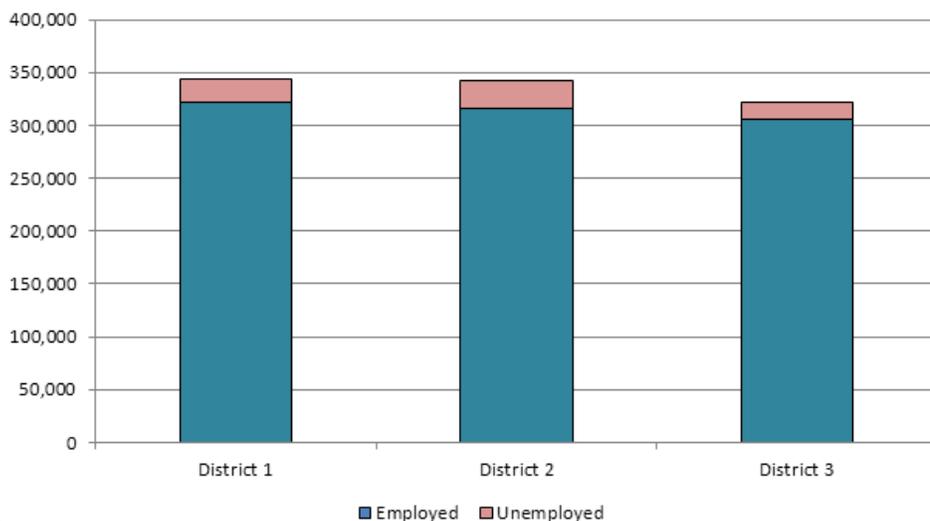
Communting to Work



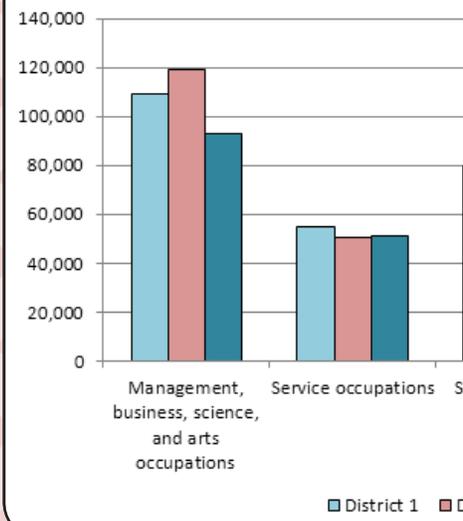
Total Population



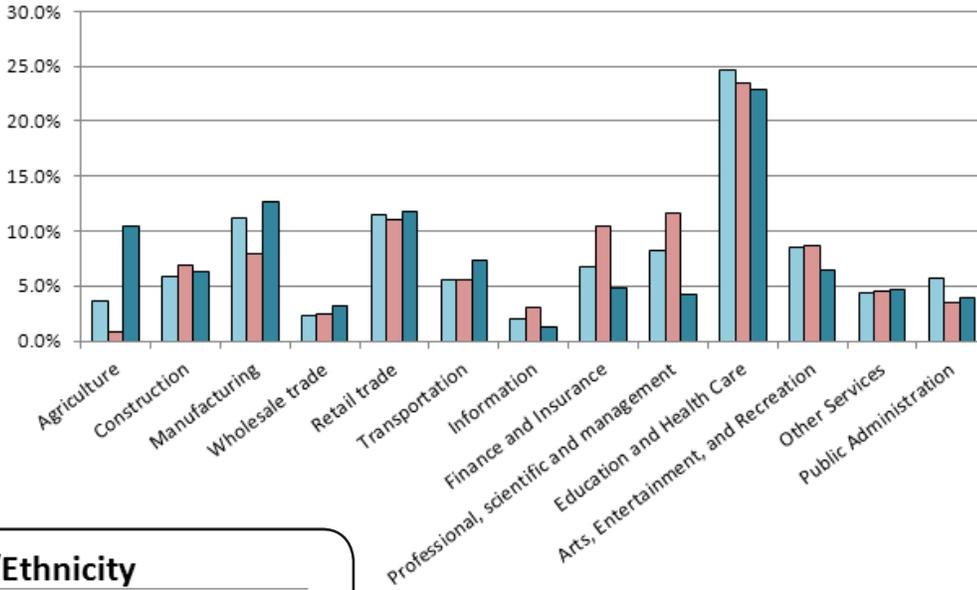
Labor Force



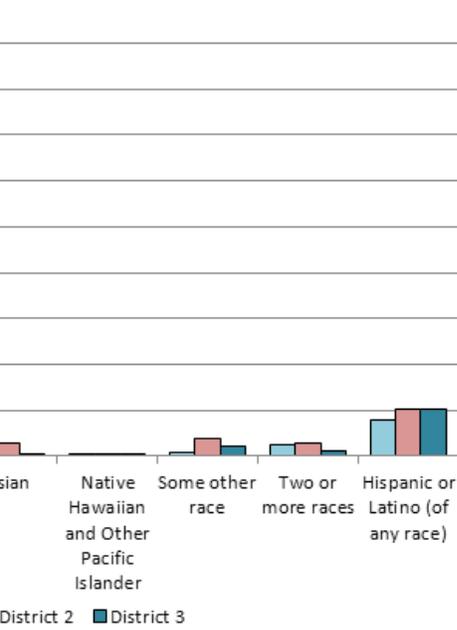
Occupations



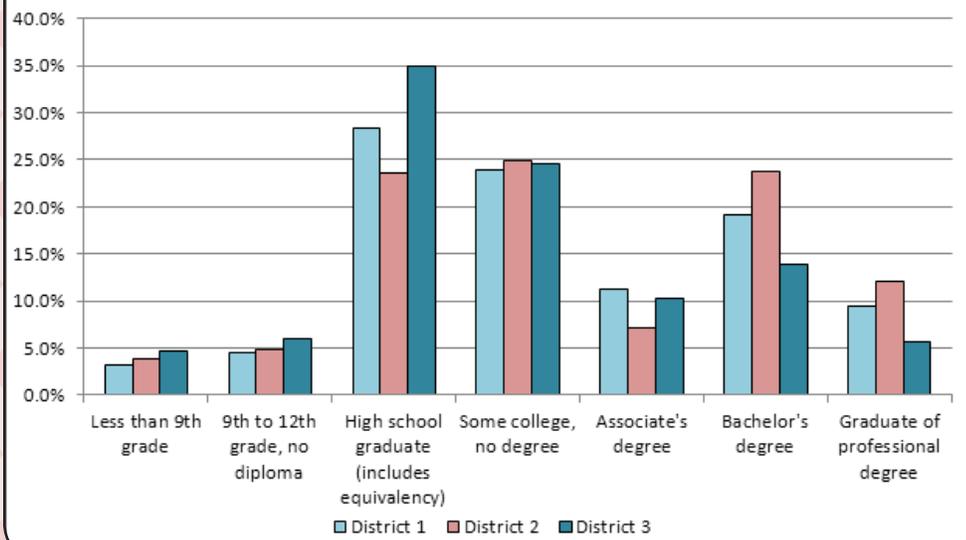
Industry



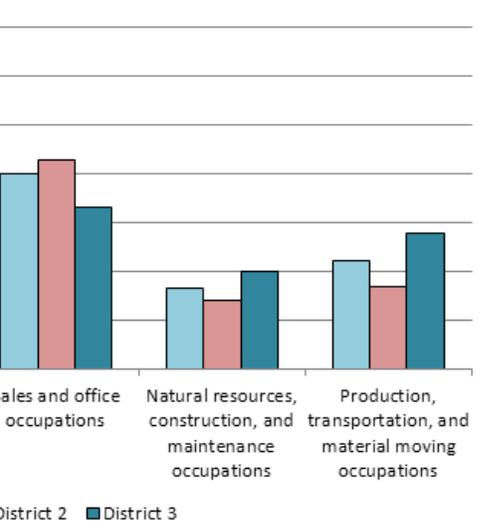
Occupation by Race/Ethnicity



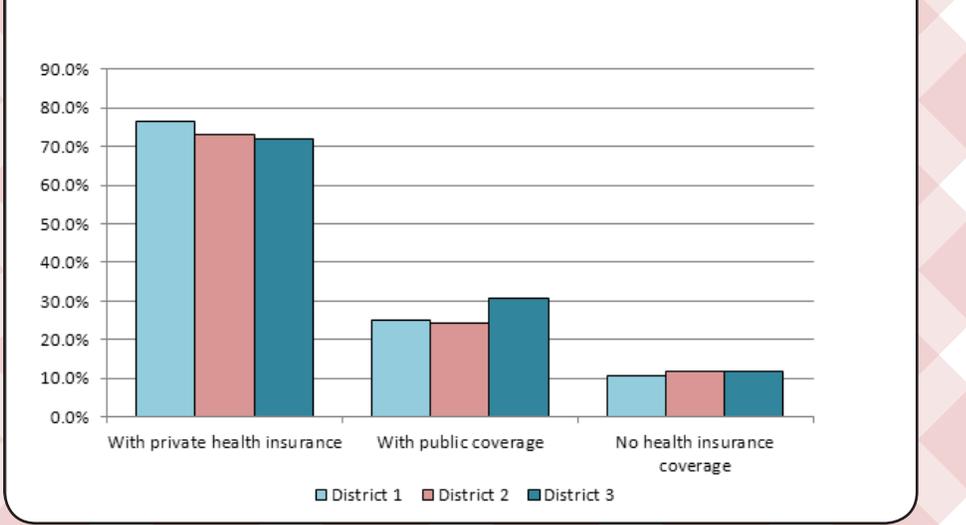
Educational Attainment



Occupation



Health Insurance Coverage



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Industry Developments: Highlights from July 2013 Current Employment Statistics Preliminary Estimates

Janet Oenbring, Research Analyst

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Statewide

Statewide total nonfarm employment peaked in June at 979,412 jobs and fell by 8,692 jobs in July (-0.9 percent). This is normal during the past four years for July (-8,400 to -9,800); however, from 2003 to 2008 the range varied from -10,600 to +15,400. The majority of the monthly loss is due to some local government educational services outside the MSAs ending their school year in June. Over the year, total nonfarm employment has grown by 10,342 (+1.1 percent) with two industries making up over half of the increase: leisure and hospitality (+2,485 jobs) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+4,060 jobs).

Over the month, employment in mining and construction improved by 828 to 46,705 jobs (+1.8 percent). Over the year, specialty trade contractors (+1,935), mostly located in the Omaha MSA (+1,756), have helped boost mining and construction by growing by 2.5 percent (+1,122).

Since August 2011, statewide manufacturing over-the-year growth has been positive; hitting its largest yearly growth in April 2013 (+3.2 percent). The bulk of this month's yearly growth is due to durable goods increasing by 1,394 jobs, with the majority of the jobs being outside the two MSAs.

Trade, transportation, and utilities had an unusual monthly growth of 0.1 percent (+264) in

July when past July's have been negative. July's growth follows two months of record high growth (May +2,787 and June +2,922). July's yearly high growth of 2.0 percent has not happened since January through September of 2007, when growth ranged from 2.0 to 2.5 percent.

Over-the-month employment in statewide education and health services dropped by 665 due to the largest ever decrease in July of 907 (-5.4 percent) in the educational services sector. The past decade's monthly changes in July have ranged from -525 in 2005 to +17 in 2008. Yearly growth was 0.5 percent and has not been this low since November 2009.

Statewide leisure and hospitality saw the largest monthly gains in the past decade for April, May and June, to reach its peak of 90,793 jobs in June, with the arts, entertainment and recreation sector and accommodations and food sector ??? sectors both contributing to the growth. Then it dropped in July (-613) due mostly to the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector (-589). While this sector declined over the month, over the year it gained 2,045 jobs (+13.4 percent), contributing the majority of the over-the-year growth of 2,485 in leisure and hospitality.. During the past decade, yearly growth above 1,000 has happened in the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector eight times: three times in 2006,

twice in 2007, and three times in 2013. July is the third month in a row the yearly growth has been over 1,000 jobs and the second month in a row it has been above 2,000.

After reaching its peak in April at 37,624 jobs, statewide other service employment has experienced record setting decreases the past three months (May -323, June -181 and July -444). Monthly losses of 300 or more have normally only occurred in January in the past decade, except for in August of 2006 (-459). All three of the subsectors dropped over the month over

the year. The yearly plunge of -0.8 percent has not happened since December 2011. Over-the-month, employment in statewide government went down by 8,066 jobs (-4.8 percent) in July, which is about average with the past decade's decreases ranging from -6,445 in 2009 to -12,758 in 2007. The majority of the losses this year were due to local government educational services summer recess occurring locally more outside of the MSAs. July's yearly change in government was close to flat (+0.2 percent) because growth in some subsectors canceled out declines in other.

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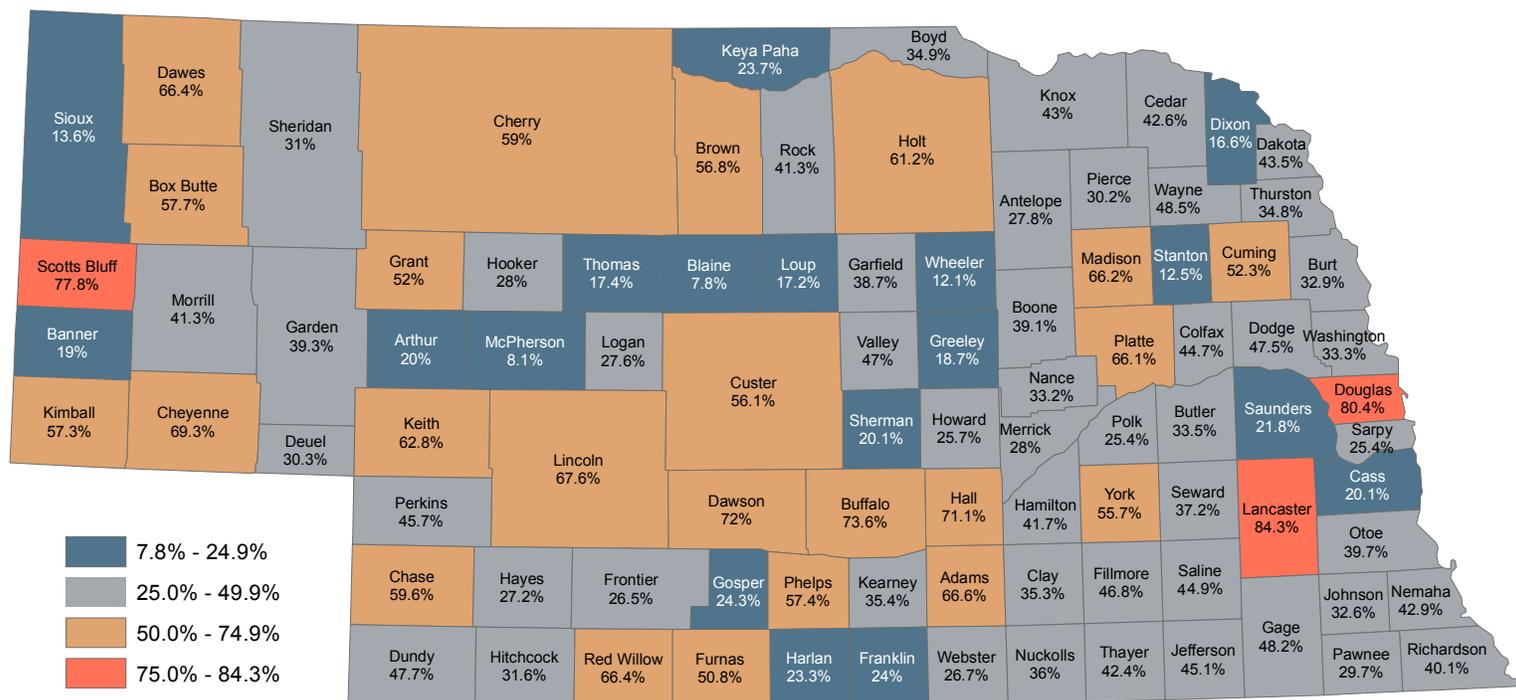
	Number of Workers			Over the Month		Over the Year	
	Jul-13	Jun-13	Jul-12	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	970,720	979,412	960,378	-8,692	-0.9%	10,342	1.1%
Mining & Construction	46,705	45,877	45,583	828	1.8%	1,122	2.5%
Construction of Buildings	8,297	8,185	8,803	112	1.4%	-506	-5.8%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	7,080	7,107	7,104	-27	-0.4%	-24	-0.3%
Specialty Trade Contractors	30,419	29,677	28,484	742	2.5%	1,935	6.8%
Manufacturing	97,433	97,231	95,708	202	0.2%	1,725	1.8%
Durable Goods	45,751	45,672	44,357	79	0.2%	1,394	3.1%
Non-Durable Goods	51,682	51,559	51,351	123	0.2%	331	0.6%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	203,460	203,196	199,400	264	0.1%	4,060	2.0%
Wholesale Trade	42,551	42,760	41,892	-209	-0.5%	659	1.6%
Retail Trade	106,480	105,983	104,944	497	0.5%	1,536	1.5%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	54,429	54,453	52,564	-24	0.0%	1,865	3.6%
Information	16,688	16,692	17,141	-4	0.0%	-453	-2.6%
Financial Activities	72,081	72,210	71,411	-129	-0.2%	670	0.9%
Finance and Insurance	63,111	63,229	62,349	-118	-0.2%	762	1.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	8,970	8,981	9,062	-11	-0.1%	-92	-1.0%
Professional & Business Services	108,145	108,210	108,089	-65	-0.1%	56	0.1%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	44,990	45,445	45,053	-455	-1.0%	-63	-0.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	17,233	17,075	16,683	158	0.9%	550	3.3%
Admin & Support & Waste Mngmt & Remdtn Srvc	45,922	45,690	46,353	232	0.5%	-431	-0.9%
Education & Health Services	139,391	140,056	138,686	-665	-0.5%	705	0.5%
Educational Services	15,983	16,890	16,004	-907	-5.4%	-21	-0.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	123,408	123,166	122,682	242	0.2%	726	0.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	90,180	90,793	87,695	-613	-0.7%	2,485	2.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	17,310	17,899	15,265	-589	-3.3%	2,045	13.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	72,870	72,894	72,430	-24	0.0%	440	0.6%
Other Services	36,676	37,120	36,989	-444	-1.2%	-313	-0.9%
Repair and Maintenance	10,025	10,255	9,989	-230	-2.2%	36	0.4%
Personal and Laundry Services	7,618	7,712	7,786	-94	-1.2%	-168	-2.2%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Profssnl, & Sim Orgs	19,033	19,153	19,214	-120	-0.6%	-181	-0.9%
Government	159,961	168,027	159,676	-8,066	-4.8%	285	0.2%
Federal Government	16,332	16,351	16,759	-19	-0.1%	-427	-2.6%
State Government	38,684	38,762	38,444	-78	-0.2%	240	0.6%
Local Government	104,945	112,914	104,473	-7,969	-7.1%	472	0.5%

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Map Facts: County-to-County Commuting Flows

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

Percentage of Workers Who Lived and Worked in the Same County in 2011



Commuting patterns are important in understanding the degree of interconnectedness among communities. Specifically, they provide a gauge of the degree to which counties or other geographic areas are economically connected. The featured map examines commuting patterns based on where workers live and where they travel for their primary job, and illustrates the percentage of workers who live and work in the same county.

The data comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's Local Employment Dynamics program OnTheMap application. This partnership program between state Labor Market Information shops and the Census combines federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees. The combined data sets provide statistics on employment, earnings, and job flows at detailed levels of geography and industry and for different demographic groups. The aggregate data used in this article and map was released in 2013 and represents commuting patterns for the year 2011.

Lancaster County has the highest percentage of workers who live and work in the same county at 84.3 percent. Douglas and Scotts Bluff Counties also have high percentages of workers living and working in the same county at 80.4 percent and 77.8 percent.

Douglas and Lancaster counties are the top work destinations for residents in 26 counties. The split is even at 13 counties each. However, six of the 13 counties that list Douglas County as their primary extra-county commuting destination have fewer than half of their workers leaving the county to work. Of the thirteen counties that list Lancaster County, only two of the counties have more than half of workers living and working in the same county.

Twenty-six of Nebraska's 93 counties have 50 percent or more of their working residents working and living in the same county. Out of the counties containing the urban core of Nebraska's 12 Micropolitan and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Dodge County (Fremont

MC) is the only county that does not have more than 50 percent of its population living and working in the same county. It comes close at 47.5 percent.

Blaine County has the least amount of people who live and work in the same county at only 7.8 percent. More Blaine County residents work in the counties of Buffalo (21.4 percent), Hall (20.4 percent) and Custer (9.1 percent) than work in Blaine. McPherson County is similar with only 8.1 percent of its workers both living

and working in the county. Lincoln County (26.2%) and Perkins (9.1%) employ more McPherson residents than the McPherson County does. A total of 17 counties see more workers leaving their home county for work than staying in the county to work. Sarpy County has more workers going to a single different county to work than any other, with 63.3 percent of Sarpy county residents working in Douglas County and 25.4 percent of workers living and working in Sarpy County.

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Announcing the New Graduate Outcomes Publications

Mary Findlay, Research Analyst

What majors and degrees produced graduates most likely to be employed in Nebraska? What majors and degrees led to the highest wages? Where were graduates working in the state? What industries employed recent graduates? What were the demographic characteristics of recent graduates? The answers to these questions and more are available in the new set of Graduate Outcomes publications recently posted to the web.

To access the publications, go to www.dol.nebraska.gov and click on Labor Market Information on the blue bars and then on the Labor Market Information Home Page link. Click on the Graduate Outcomes in Nebraska link under the Publications heading and then use the dropdown menu to select the institution that you want to view.

This newly-published information covers individuals who graduated between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011 and were working in Nebraska in first quarter of 2012.

For the past few months this data has appeared in this column and now the complete reports are available. Only six counties had no graduates from this time period employed in the county. The health care industry employed the highest number of graduates with 1,598, followed by educational services with 1,067.

Why does it take so long for the information to be available? Since the information is released by major and degree it takes a whole year's worth of graduates to have enough data to publish while keeping individuals' information confidential. Additionally, graduates may not be employed in their career field immediately upon graduation so we wait approximately nine months after the majority graduate to look at employment in the state. Finally, it takes several months for the employment information to be available, aggregated and formatted for publication.

Contact the Office of Labor Market Information for more information on the participating institutions.

BUSINESS OPENINGS AND EXPANSIONS BY REGION

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 and those that were reported to career center managers in confidence are not listed. If you own or know of a business which is opening or expanding, please email Kermit.Spade@nebraska.gov with your information.

LINCOLN

From Strictly Business

- JB's Fat Boy – recently moved to Lincoln (barbecue seasonings, etc.)
- Harris Academy of the Arts – expansion of the current facility
- Changing Spaces SRS – business relocation from the SCC incubator program (4830 Wilshire Blvd)
- Liberty First Credit Union – new branch opening (N. 84th and Lexington)
- Roots Music Shop – 233 N. Antelope Valley Parkway
- Vemma Nutrition – nutrition products (no location given)

From Lincoln Journal Star

- Bubbles Frozen Yogurt and More (87th and Hwy 2)

From Lincoln Chamber of Commerce

- Asian Fusion – Oriental restaurant (2840 Jamie Lane)
- WalMart at 2501 Grainger Parkway
- Sirkdot Innovations – 2900 S 70th Street

SOUTHEAST

Beatrice:

- D&A Vapor

Falls City:

- Epic Cakes

York:

- JB's Flooring
- Southshore Companies

NORTHEAST

Norfolk:

- First Choice Catering
- Midwest Meat and Fish

Columbus:

- Sidump'r Trailer
- Slumberland Furniture
- BD Pharmaceutical

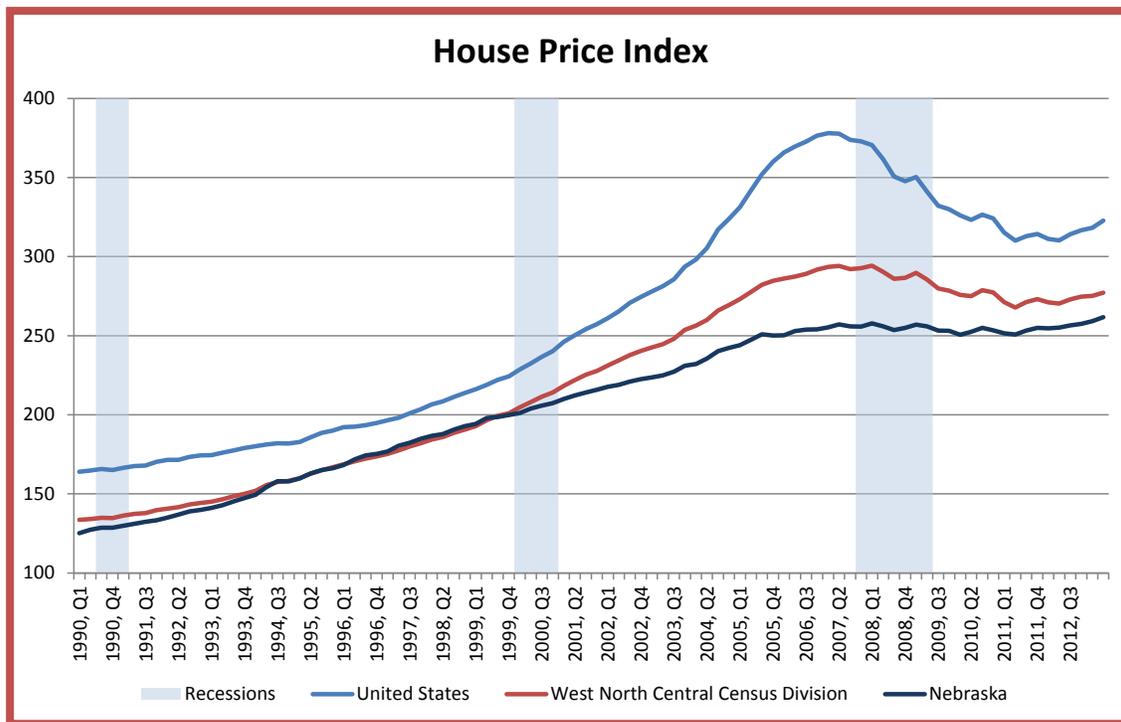
OMAHA

<i>Company</i>	<i>Type of Business</i>	<i># of Jobs</i>
		1
ABC Termite Control	Pest control	2
Zurmiez	Apparel	3
Riddell's Jewelry	Jewelry	10
Piezon's Pizzeria	Restaurant	5
Accurate Dent	Paintless repair	1
Vine & Branch	Oil & vinegar store	10
Body Brite	Skin treatments	2
Fanazz	Sports equipment	6
White Deer Retreat	Retreat & meetings	10
Pita Pit	Restaurant	50
Old Mill Rehabilitation	Transitional care	15
Chalco Hills Animal Hosp.	Animal hospital	1
Milt's Mini Storage	Storage facility	1
Ben's Game Zone	Video games	1
Papillion Antiques & Emp.	Antique & gift shop	12
WebEquity Solutions	Commercial lending software	50
Solutionary	Acquired by NTT Group	1
LOOK Portrait	Photography	5
Valentino's	Restaurant	10
Discount Tire-W 168th	Auto service	10
Discount Tire- 186th	Auto service	10
Discount Tire-120th	Auto service	10
Discount Tire-144th	Auto service	10

Business Expansions:

Double Tree by Hilton	Renovated hotel	0
Sullivan's Bar	Bar	0
Spaces Apartments	154 apartments	0
Sarpy Co. YMCA	Children's space	0
Heartland Fam. Service	Substance abuse recovery	0
Old Granary	Artist co-op	0
Solutions ONE	Copy machines	0
Military Vets Services (Bellevue University)	Vets center	0
Plattsmouth Activities Complex	Add stadium, trails	0
Midland University	Purchased Dana College	0
Clearwater Estates	130 estate-size homes	0
Bellevue Housing Authority	Public housing	0
Mega	Dance club & restaurant	0
First Street Plaza	Public use space	0
MMC Contractors	Office space addition	0
First Data	Call center agents	0
OPPD	Offutt AFB sub-station	100
Loveland Centre	Mixed use development	0
CoSentry	Leased data center expansion	0

ECONOMIC INDICATORS HPI



Metric	Current Time	Change Over Last Quarter/Month		
		United States	Midwest Region	Nebraska
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	2nd Quarter, 2013	+1.7%	-	-
Effective Federal Funds Rate	June, 2013	0.00%	-	-
Balance on the US Current Account, in	1st Quarter, 2013	+3.7%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	July, 2013	+\$8.90	-	-
Employment Cost Index	2nd Quarter, 2013	+0.5%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	July, 2013	0.0%	-	-
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	July, 2013	-0.1	-	-1.4
House Price Index	2nd Quarter, 2013	+1.4%	+0.7%	+0.9%
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally	July, 2013	0.0%	-0.4%	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	July, 2013	-0.2%	-	+0.2%
New Private Housing Units Authorized by	July, 2013	+2.7%	+2.8%	+0.2%*
Net Taxable Sales	May, 2013	-	-	+8.0%
Money Supply, M2	June, 2013	+1.0%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer	July, 2013	+1.2%	-	-

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 House Price Index (HPI).

The HPI is a broad measure of the movement of single-family house prices. The HPI is a weighted, repeat-sales index, meaning that it measures average price changes in repeat sales or refinancings on the same properties. The HPI serves as a timely, accurate indicator of house price trends at various geographic levels. Because of the breadth of the sample, it provides more information than is available in other house price indexes. It also provides housing economists with an improved analytical tool that is useful for estimating changes in the rates of mortgage defaults, prepayments and housing affordability in specific geographic areas.

CREDITS / RESOURCES

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- 1.U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quick-Facts, data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey
- 2.American Community Survey (5-year Data)
- 3.Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
- 4.Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Map Facts

1. U.S. Census Bureau. *OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. [Online] 2013. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>.*



Equal Opportunity Program/Employer
TDD: 800.833.7352
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon
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