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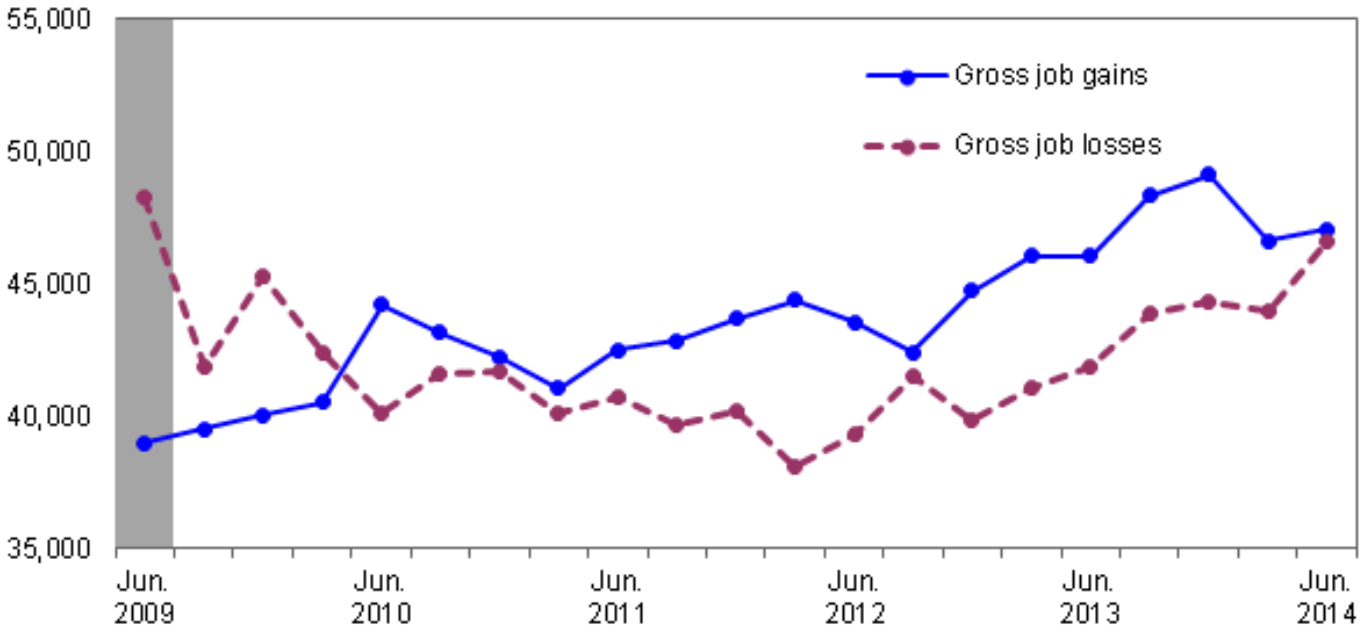
Business Employment Dynamics in Nebraska-June 2014

From March 2014 to June 2014, gross job gains in private sector establishments in Nebraska totaled 47,067, while gross job losses numbered 46,594, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that gross job gains exceeded gross job losses by 473. During the previous quarter, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses by 2,701.

Chart 1. Private sector gross job gains and losses in Nebraska, June 2009-June 2014, by quarter, seasonally adjusted



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Note: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defined recession period.

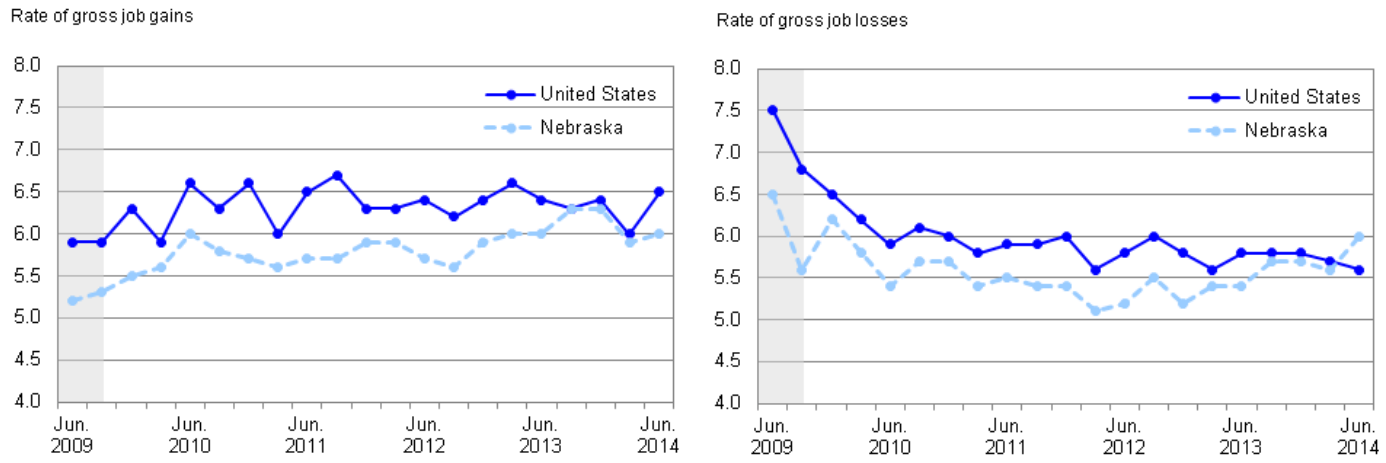
The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private business establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing establishments and the addition of new jobs at opening establishments. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in

employment at existing establishments and the loss of jobs at closing establishments. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses is the net change in employment. (See the Technical Note for more information.)

Gross job gains in Nebraska have trended upward since bottoming out at 38,998 in June 2009. Although Nebraska's gross job gains have been above 46,000 in each of the last six quarters, the state's 47,067 gross job gains in June 2014 were down 2,031 from their recent peak of 49,098 reached in December 2013. Gross job losses in June 2014 totaled 46,594 in the state, the most since the recent low of 38,125 gross job losses reached in March 2012. (See chart 1.) Nebraska's highest gross job losses were in September 2000, when 53,922 jobs were lost.

Gross job gains represented 6.0 percent of private sector employment in Nebraska in the quarter ended June 2014, while nationally gross job gains accounted for 6.5 percent of private employment. (See chart 2.) The rate of gross job gains in Nebraska has been at or below the U.S. rate in all but a few instances each quarter since the series began in September 1992. The Nebraska rate of gross job loss as a percent of private sector employment was 6.0 percent, higher than the national rate of 5.6 percent in June 2014. This was the first time Nebraska's rate of gross job loss was above the U.S. rate since the series inception.

Chart 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment, United States and Nebraska, by quarter, June 2009-June 2014, seasonally adjusted



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Note: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defined recession period.

During the second quarter of 2014, Nebraska gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in six industry sectors. Four industry sectors experienced gross job losses greater than gross job gains. For example, more than 5,100 jobs were created by opening and expanding establishments in the construction industry during the period, though over 4,000 jobs were lost at closing and contracting establishments. The resulting net gain of 1,037 jobs was the largest of any sector in the second quarter 2014. Other industries showing net job gains included retail trade and wholesale trade. Within the retail trade industry, more than 7,000 jobs were created at opening and expanding establishments, while more than 6,300 jobs were lost at closing and contracting establishments, resulting in a net gain of 694. Wholesale trade recorded a net employment gain of 294, with over 2,400 gross job gains in opening and expanding establishments and almost 2,200 job losses in closing and contracting establishments. (See table 1.)

In contrast, four industry sectors reported net employment losses. The education and health services industry reported a net loss of 1,375 jobs. While more than 5,500 jobs were added in expanding and opening establishments, those gains were offset by a loss of almost 6,900 jobs at closing and contracting establishments. The leisure and hospitality industry reported a net loss of 329 jobs, while professional and business services saw a small net loss of 199 jobs.

In June 2014, gross job gains were larger than losses in all twelve of the North Central States. (See table A.) The rate of gross job gains was lower than the national rate of 6.5 percent in 10 of the 12 states. Two states, North Dakota and Minnesota, were higher or the same as the nation. For gross job losses, the rate was lower than the national rate of 5.6 percent for 7 of the 12 North Central States. Among the five states with a higher than average rate of gross job losses, North Dakota was the highest at 7.0 percent. Minnesota had the largest rate of net change in employment, up 1.4 percent.

Table A. Private sector gross job gains and losses for the United States and North Central States, 3 months ended June 2014, seasonally adjusted

Area	Gross Job gains		Gross Job losses		Net Change	Net change as a percent of total employment
	Total	As a percent of total employment	Total	As a percent of total employment		
United States [(1)]	7,438	6.5	6,522	5.6	916	0.9
Illinois	301,654	6.1	271,324	5.5	30,330	0.6
Indiana	146,372	5.9	125,025	5.0	21,347	0.9
Iowa	78,695	6.2	72,090	5.7	6,605	0.5
Kansas	67,594	6.1	62,628	5.7	4,966	0.4
Michigan	226,224	6.4	192,512	5.4	33,712	1.0
Minnesota	152,857	6.5	118,560	5.1	34,297	1.4
Missouri	134,112	6.0	117,942	5.3	16,170	0.7
Nebraska	47,067	6.0	46,594	6.0	473	0.0
North Dakota	28,240	7.6	26,117	7.0	2,123	0.6
Ohio	270,113	6.1	234,618	5.3	35,495	0.8
South Dakota	21,583	6.4	20,238	6.0	1,345	0.4
Wisconsin	139,665	5.9	119,588	5.0	20,077	0.9

Footnotes:
(1) Numbers in thousands.

The Business Employment Dynamics for Third Quarter 2014 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, April 29, 2015 at 9:00 a.m. (CDT).

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or the ES-202 program. The BED data are compiled from existing QCEW records. The QCEW reports are sent by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's QCEW program and establishment universe sampling frame. These reports are also used to produce the QCEW data on total employment and wages. Other important Bureau uses of the QCEW reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES program produces monthly estimates of employment, net changes, and earnings by detailed industry.

In the BED program, the QCEW records are linked across quarters to provide a longitudinal history for each establishment. The linkage process allows the tracking of net employment changes at the establishment level, which in turn allows the estimation of jobs gained at opening and expanding establishments and jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments.

The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. BED statistics track these changes in employment at private business establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing establishments and the addition of new jobs at opening establishments. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing establishments and the loss of jobs at closing establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment.

Gross job gains and gross job losses are expressed as rates by dividing their levels by the average of employment in the current and previous quarters. The rates are calculated for the components of gross job gains and gross job losses and then summed to form their respective totals. These rates can be added and subtracted just as their levels can. For instance, the difference between the gross job gains rate and the gross job losses rate is the net growth rate.

The formal definitions of employment changes are as follows:

Openings. These are either establishments with positive third month employment for the first time in the current quarter, with no links to the prior quarter, or with positive third month employment in the current quarter following zero employment in the previous quarter.

Expansions. These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net increase in employment over this period.

Closings. These are either establishments with positive third month employment in the previous quarter, with no employment or zero employment reported in the current quarter.

Contractions. These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net decrease in employment over this period.

BED data for the states have been included in table 2 of this release. For more information on the Business Employment Dynamics data, visit the BED web site at www.bls.gov/bdm/.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, Nebraska, 2nd quarter 2014, seasonally adjusted

Category	Gross job gains and job losses (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	June 2013	Sept. 2013	Dec. 2013	Mar. 2014	June 2014	June 2013	Sept. 2013	Dec. 2013	Mar. 2014	June 2014
Total private [1]										
Gross job gains	46,052	48,324	49,098	46,627	47,067	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.0
At expanding establishments	37,578	39,322	39,445	38,463	38,629	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9
At opening establishments	8,474	9,002	9,653	8,164	8,438	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Gross job losses	41,829	43,905	44,342	43,926	46,594	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.0
At contracting establishments	35,045	36,169	37,288	37,270	37,572	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
At closing establishments	6,784	7,736	7,054	6,656	9,022	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2
Net employment change [2]	4,223	4,419	4,756	2,701	473	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0
Construction										
Gross job gains	5,201	4,937	4,444	4,880	5,129	11.8	11.1	10.0	10.9	11.2
At expanding establishments	4,010	3,985	3,454	3,638	4,073	9.1	9.0	7.8	8.1	8.9
At opening establishments	1,191	952	990	1,242	1,056	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.3
Gross job losses	4,136	4,316	5,119	4,195	4,092	9.4	9.7	11.5	9.4	8.9
At contracting establishments	3,342	3,660	4,183	3,310	3,122	7.6	8.2	9.4	7.4	6.8
At closing establishments	794	656	936	885	970	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.1
Net employment change [2]	1,065	621	-675	685	1,037	2.4	1.4	-1.5	1.5	2.3
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	2,687	2,707	2,672	2,395	2,522	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
At expanding establishments	2,626	2,592	2,465	2,232	2,399	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5
At opening establishments	61	115	207	163	123	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Gross job losses	2,196	2,497	2,333	2,441	2,493	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6
At contracting establishments	2,096	2,274	2,146	2,349	2,235	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
At closing establishments	100	223	187	92	258	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Net employment change [2]	491	210	339	-46	29	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	2,378	1,918	2,501	2,360	2,491	5.6	4.6	5.9	5.5	5.8
At expanding establishments	2,024	1,589	1,999	1,932	2,086	4.8	3.8	4.7	4.5	4.9
At opening establishments	354	329	502	428	405	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9
Gross job losses	1,939	2,195	1,765	2,154	2,197	4.6	5.2	4.2	5.0	5.1
At contracting establishments	1,603	1,860	1,471	1,839	1,687	3.8	4.4	3.5	4.3	3.9
At closing establishments	336	335	294	315	510	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2
Net employment change [2]	439	-277	736	206	294	1.0	-0.6	1.7	0.5	0.7
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	6,416	6,714	7,073	5,878	7,072	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.4	6.5
At expanding establishments	5,615	5,677	5,585	5,320	6,119	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.6
At opening establishments	801	1,037	1,488	558	953	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.9
Gross job losses	6,073	6,572	5,907	5,939	6,378	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.9
At contracting establishments	5,511	5,775	5,421	5,487	5,605	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
At closing establishments	562	797	486	452	773	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7
Net employment change [2]	343	142	1,166	-61	694	0.3	0.2	1.0	-0.1	0.6
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	1,754	1,904	2,623	1,653	1,735	4.5	4.8	6.5	4.2	4.4
At expanding establishments	1,368	1,590	2,414	1,429	1,477	3.5	4.0	6.0	3.6	3.7
At opening establishments	386	314	209	224	258	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Gross job losses	1,535	1,852	1,822	2,501	1,772	3.9	4.7	4.5	6.2	4.4
At contracting establishments	1,348	1,630	1,608	2,265	1,478	3.4	4.1	4.0	5.6	3.7
At closing establishments	187	222	214	236	294	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Net employment change [2]	219	52	801	-848	-37	0.6	0.1	2.0	-2.0	0.0
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	2,348	2,303	2,292	2,341	2,656	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.2
At expanding establishments	1,994	1,868	1,851	1,912	2,187	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5
At opening establishments	354	435	441	429	469	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, Nebraska, 2nd quarter 2014, seasonally adjusted - Continued

Category	Gross job gains and job losses (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	June 2013	Sept. 2013	Dec. 2013	Mar. 2014	June 2014	June 2013	Sept. 2013	Dec. 2013	Mar. 2014	June 2014
Gross job losses	2,259	2,102	2,167	2,216	2,443	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.9
At contracting establishments	1,894	1,665	1,679	1,686	1,746	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
At closing establishments	365	437	488	530	697	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1
Net employment change (2)	89	201	125	125	213	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	8,154	8,192	9,014	7,115	8,225	7.5	7.4	8.1	6.3	7.3
At expanding establishments	6,549	6,939	7,348	5,743	6,907	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.1	6.1
At opening establishments	1,605	1,253	1,666	1,372	1,318	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2
Gross job losses	7,005	7,322	7,724	7,596	8,424	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.4
At contracting establishments	5,628	5,702	6,404	6,301	6,798	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.0
At closing establishments	1,377	1,620	1,320	1,295	1,626	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4
Net employment change (2)	1,149	870	1,290	-481	-199	1.0	0.7	1.1	-0.4	-0.1
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	5,927	6,299	6,589	8,034	5,523	4.6	4.9	5.1	6.1	4.2
At expanding establishments	4,109	4,753	4,823	6,803	3,993	3.2	3.7	3.7	5.2	3.0
At opening establishments	1,818	1,546	1,766	1,231	1,530	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.2
Gross job losses	5,556	6,134	5,966	5,800	6,898	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.2
At contracting establishments	4,233	4,382	4,409	4,494	5,550	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.2
At closing establishments	1,323	1,752	1,557	1,306	1,348	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
Net employment change (2)	371	165	623	2,234	-1,375	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.7	-1.0
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	7,579	9,086	8,026	8,019	7,869	8.9	10.6	9.2	9.2	9.0
At expanding establishments	6,287	6,854	6,426	6,479	6,291	7.4	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.2
At opening establishments	1,292	2,232	1,600	1,540	1,578	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Gross job losses	7,299	7,510	7,647	7,183	8,198	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.2	9.4
At contracting establishments	6,235	6,463	6,784	6,220	6,440	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.1	7.4
At closing establishments	1,064	1,047	863	963	1,758	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.0
Net employment change (2)	280	1,576	379	836	-329	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.0	-0.4
Other services (3)										
Gross job gains	1,693	1,700	1,537	1,791	1,760	6.9	6.9	6.2	7.5	7.3
At expanding establishments	1,438	1,419	1,232	1,331	1,513	5.9	5.8	5.0	5.6	6.3
At opening establishments	255	281	305	460	247	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.0
Gross job losses	1,538	1,497	1,662	1,655	1,407	6.2	6.1	6.7	6.9	5.9
At contracting establishments	1,285	1,238	1,355	1,344	1,097	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.6	4.6
At closing establishments	253	259	307	311	310	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Net employment change (2)	155	203	-125	136	353	0.7	0.8	-0.5	0.6	1.4

Footnotes:
(1) Includes unclassified sector not shown separately.
(2) The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. See the Technical Note for further information.
(3) Except public administration.

Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, 2nd quarter 2014, seasonally adjusted

State	Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Jun. 2013	Sep. 2013	Dec. 2013	Mar. 2014	Jun. 2014	Jun. 2013	Sep. 2013	Dec. 2013	Mar. 2014	Jun. 2014
United States [1]	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6
Alabama	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.5
Alaska	10.7	9.8	10.1	10.8	10.9	9.9	10.1	10.4	9.6	10.9
Arizona	6.2	6.4	6.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.0
Arkansas	5.3	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.9
California	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4
Colorado	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1
Connecticut	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.8
Delaware	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.2
District of Columbia	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.4	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7
Florida	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.2
Georgia	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.9
Hawaii	5.2	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.1
Idaho	8.0	7.7	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.2	8.0
Illinois	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5
Indiana	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.0
Iowa	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7
Kansas	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.7
Kentucky	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.5
Louisiana	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.4
Maine	8.1	7.4	7.0	6.7	7.8	6.4	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.5
Maryland	6.2	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.8
Massachusetts	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.3
Michigan	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.4
Minnesota	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.3	6.5	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.1
Mississippi	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.7
Missouri	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3
Montana	8.0	7.7	8.2	7.2	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.7
Nebraska	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.0
Nevada	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.6
New Hampshire	6.8	6.0	6.8	5.7	6.7	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.1
New Jersey	6.5	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.9	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.8
New Mexico	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.1
New York	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.6	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.7
North Carolina	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5
North Dakota	7.3	8.3	8.2	8.6	7.6	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0
Ohio	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.3
Oklahoma	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.1
Oregon	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.4
Pennsylvania	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8
Rhode Island	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
South Carolina	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7
South Dakota	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.3	6.4	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.0
Tennessee	5.6	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.0
Texas	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9
Utah	7.0	6.9	7.4	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.6
Vermont	7.4	7.1	7.6	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	6.6	6.8	6.9
Virginia	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.3	6.2	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5
Washington	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.6	7.3	6.1	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.5
West Virginia	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.4
Wisconsin	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0
Wyoming	8.6	8.4	9.4	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.2
Puerto Rico	6.0	6.1	6.6	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.6	5.2	6.4	6.3

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, 2nd quarter 2014, seasonally adjusted - Continued

State	Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Jun. 2013	Sep. 2013	Dec. 2013	Mar. 2014	Jun. 2014	Jun. 2013	Sep. 2013	Dec. 2013	Mar. 2014	Jun. 2014
Virgin Islands	4.9	5.7	5.5	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.4

Footnotes:
(1) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.