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NEBRASKA

REGIONAL

REVIEW

LABOR MARKET REGIONAL REVIEW

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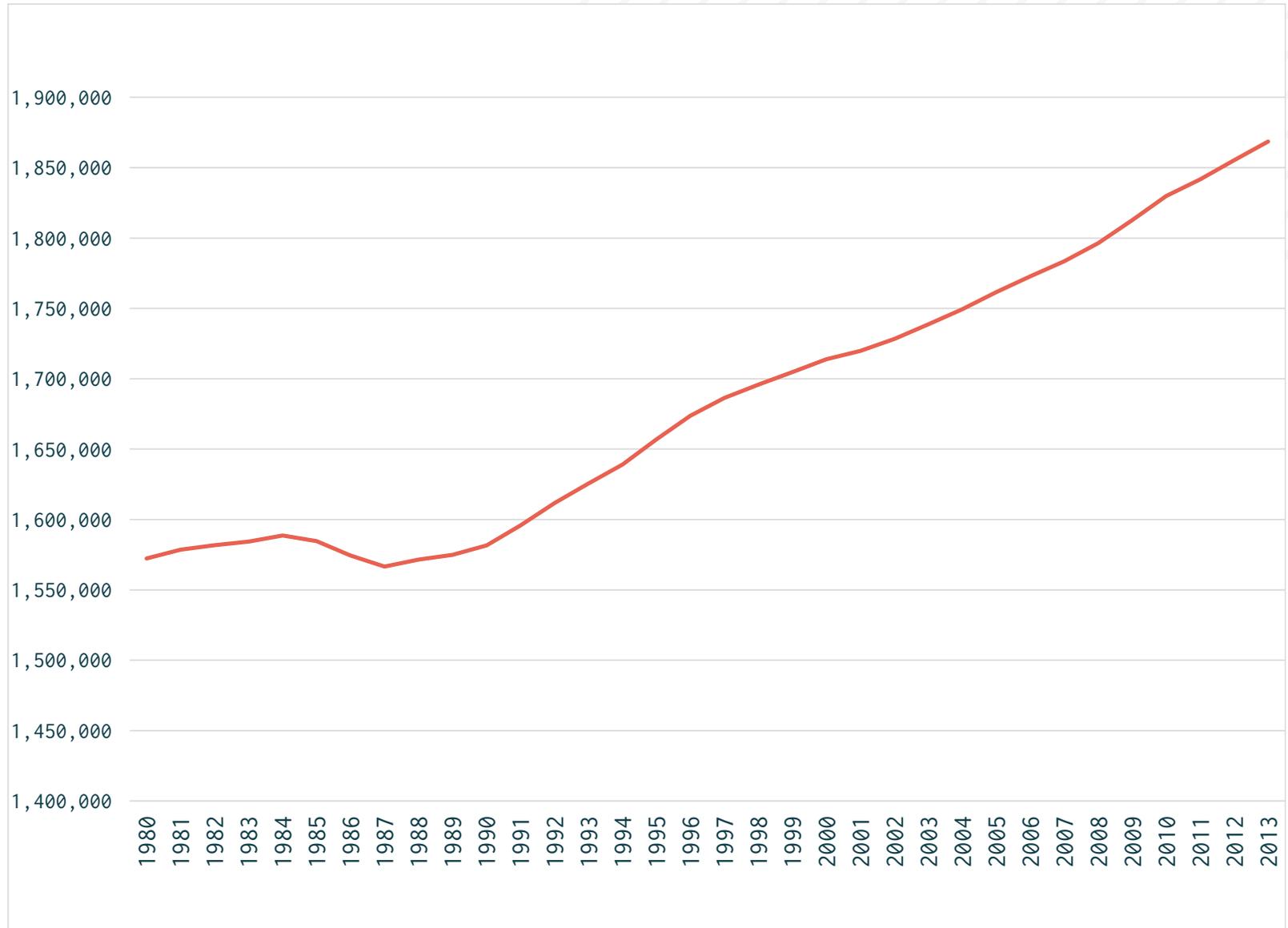
PEOPLE

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE LABOR MARKET ARE PEOPLE. THE PAGES THAT FOLLOW WILL EXAMINE NEBRASKA'S POPULATION. THESE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO TAKE AND HOLD JOBS, PRODUCE AND CONSUME, AND WORK AND LIVE IN OUR STATE'S LABOR MARKET.

TOTAL POPULATION 1980-2013

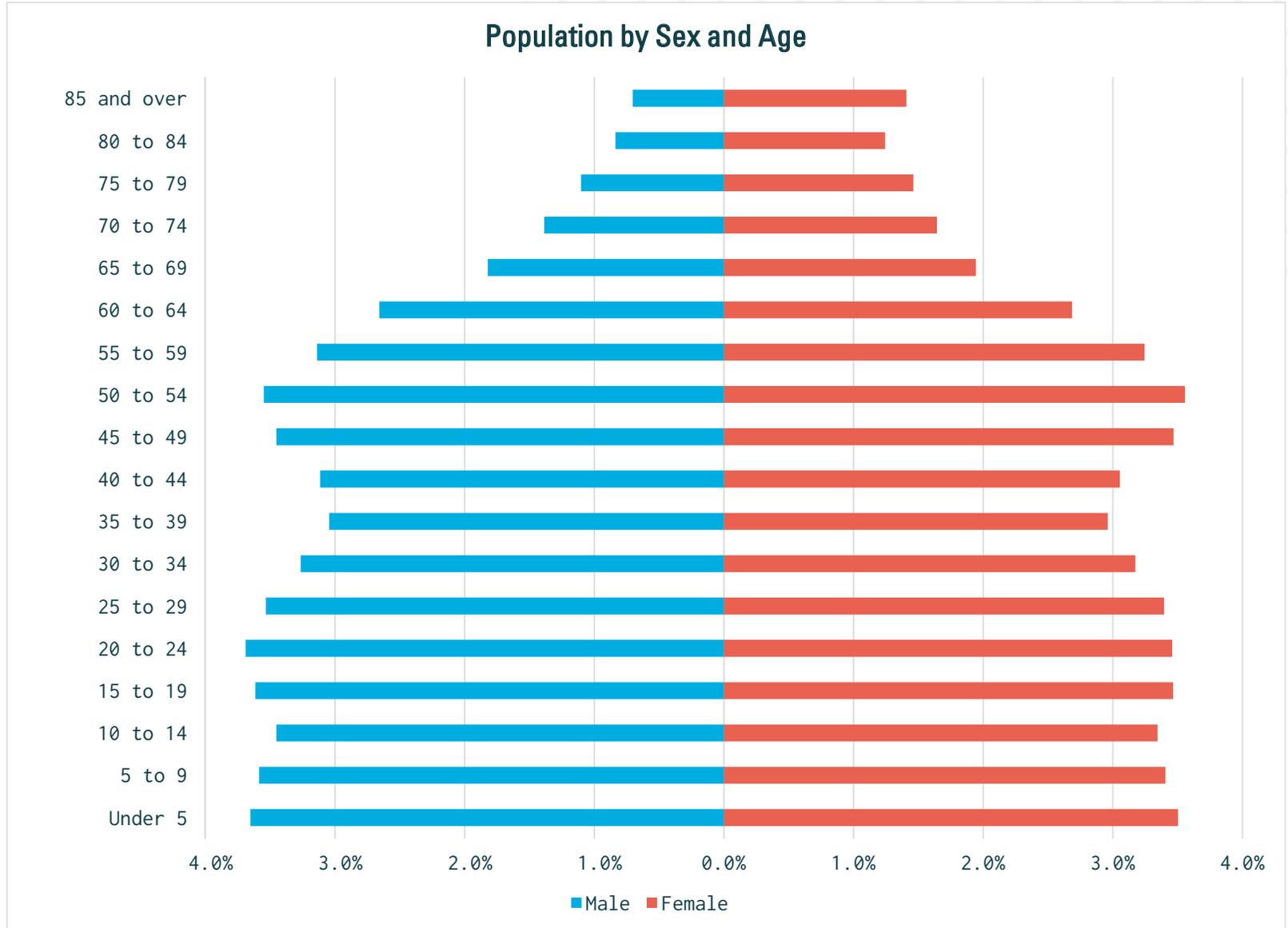
PEOPLE

Nebraska has added an average of about 9,000 residents per year over the past 30 years. Growth is driven by natural increase (births outnumbering deaths) and international immigration, but is tempered by domestic out migration.



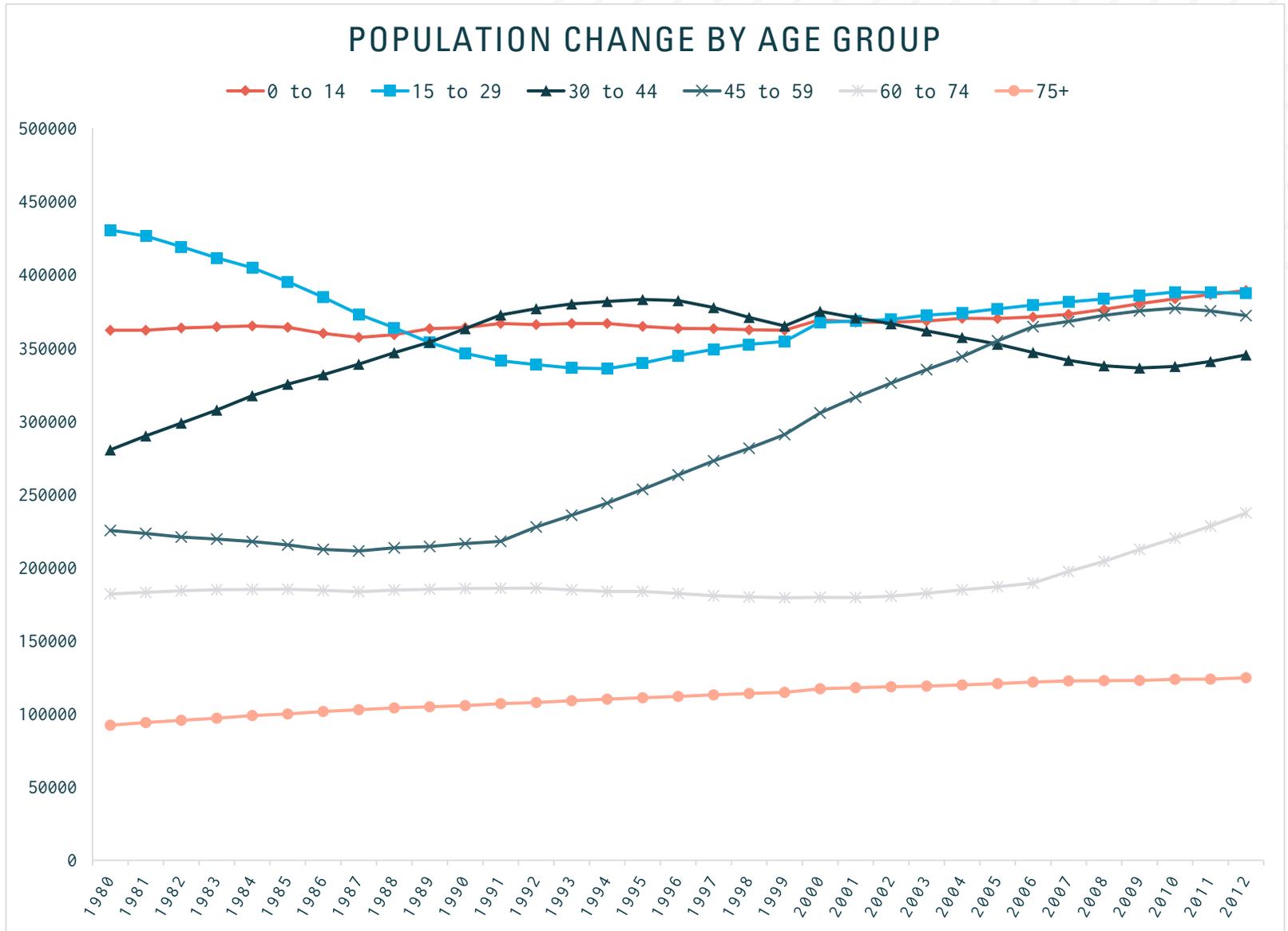
POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

More than 1,800,000 people live in Nebraska. Females account for 50.4 percent of the population, partially because they tend to live longer than males. This population pyramid clearly shows the effects of the baby boom on Nebraska's demography. Boomers represent the largest age cohort; their children are represented by the swell peaking at the 20-24 age demographic, and their grandchildren are just beginning to be born.



POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE GROUP 1980-2012

Two groups on this chart have grown at a small but nearly constant rate over the past 30 years: the oldest (75+) and the youngest (0-14). The most severe changes in the other groups have all come from the baby boomers entering and leaving those age cohorts. In 1980, the boomers were leaving the 15-29 group and entering the 30-44 group. By 1990, they began to swell the ranks of the 45-59 group. The 45-59 age group began to shrink as the boomers started hitting 60 years of age around 2010.



PEOPLE

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

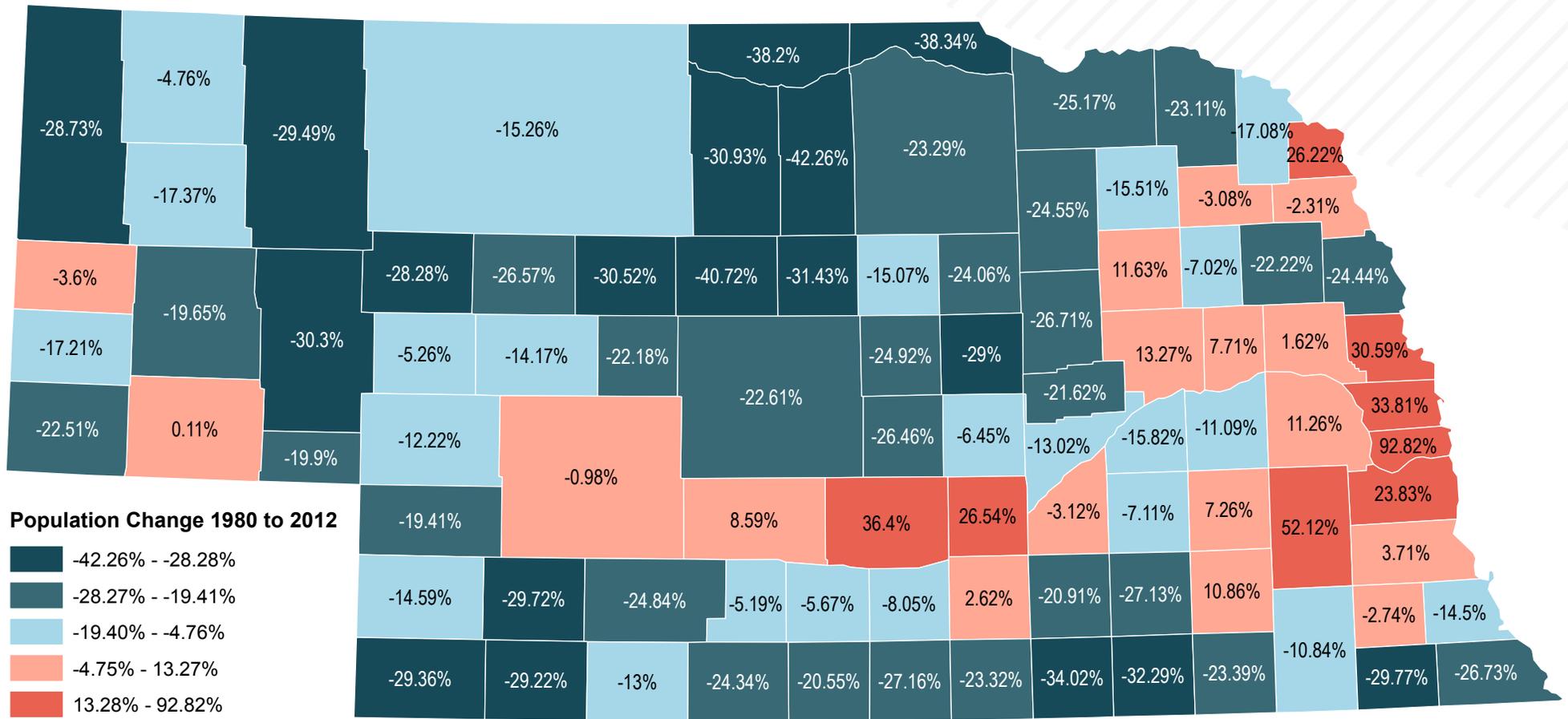
Nebraska’s population growth comes from natural increase and international migration. For the past decade and many years prior, the net domestic migration for Nebraska has been negative.

From	To	Total Population Change	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	International & Domestic Net Migration
2000	2001	6,016	9,647	24,818	15,171	-3,640
2001	2002	8,456	9,660	25,381	15,721	-1,198
2002	2003	10,351	10,461	25,900	15,439	291
2003	2004	10,727	11,677	26,324	14,647	-342
2004	2005	12,127	11,192	26,142	14,950	693
2005	2006	11,196	11,829	26,723	14,894	-315
2006	2007	10,747	11,679	26,935	15,256	-1,007
2007	2008	12,938	11,541	26,992	15,451	1,328
2008	2009	16,305	12,128	26,931	14,803	4,471
2009	2010	17,155	10,745	25,916	15,171	5,719
2010	2011	11,911	10,249	25,722	15,473	1,414
2011	2012	13,601	10,285	25,939	15,654	3,334
2012	2013	13,166	10,394	26,094	15,700	2,827

Note: Total change is not exactly equal to sum of components due to estimation.

PEOPLE

POPULATION CHANGE 1980-2012

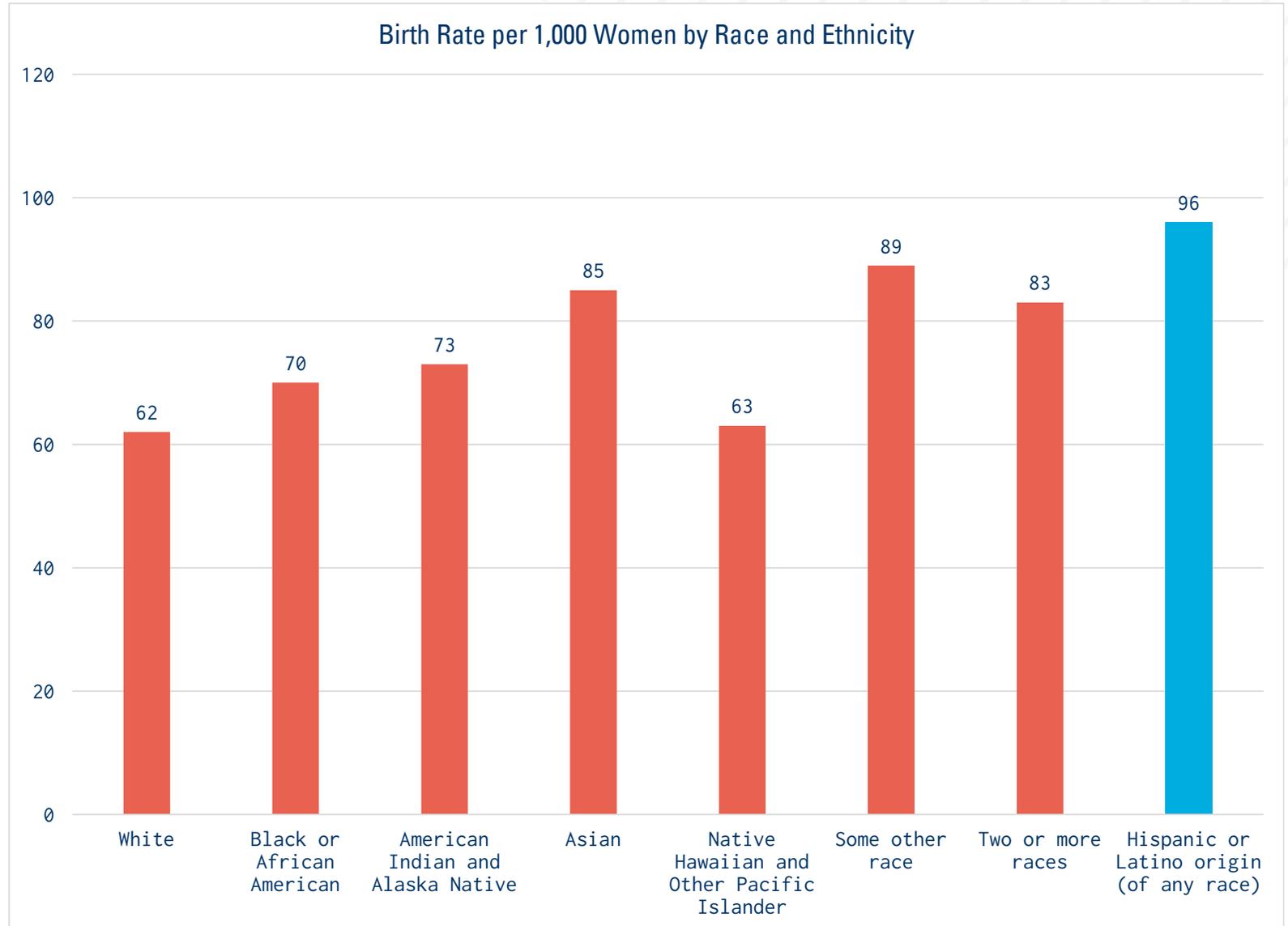


Over the past three decades Nebraska has become more urbanized. The greatest rates of population growth occurred in and around metropolitan areas, and the highest rates of population loss occurred in some of the most rural areas.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 WOMEN BY RACE

PEOPLE

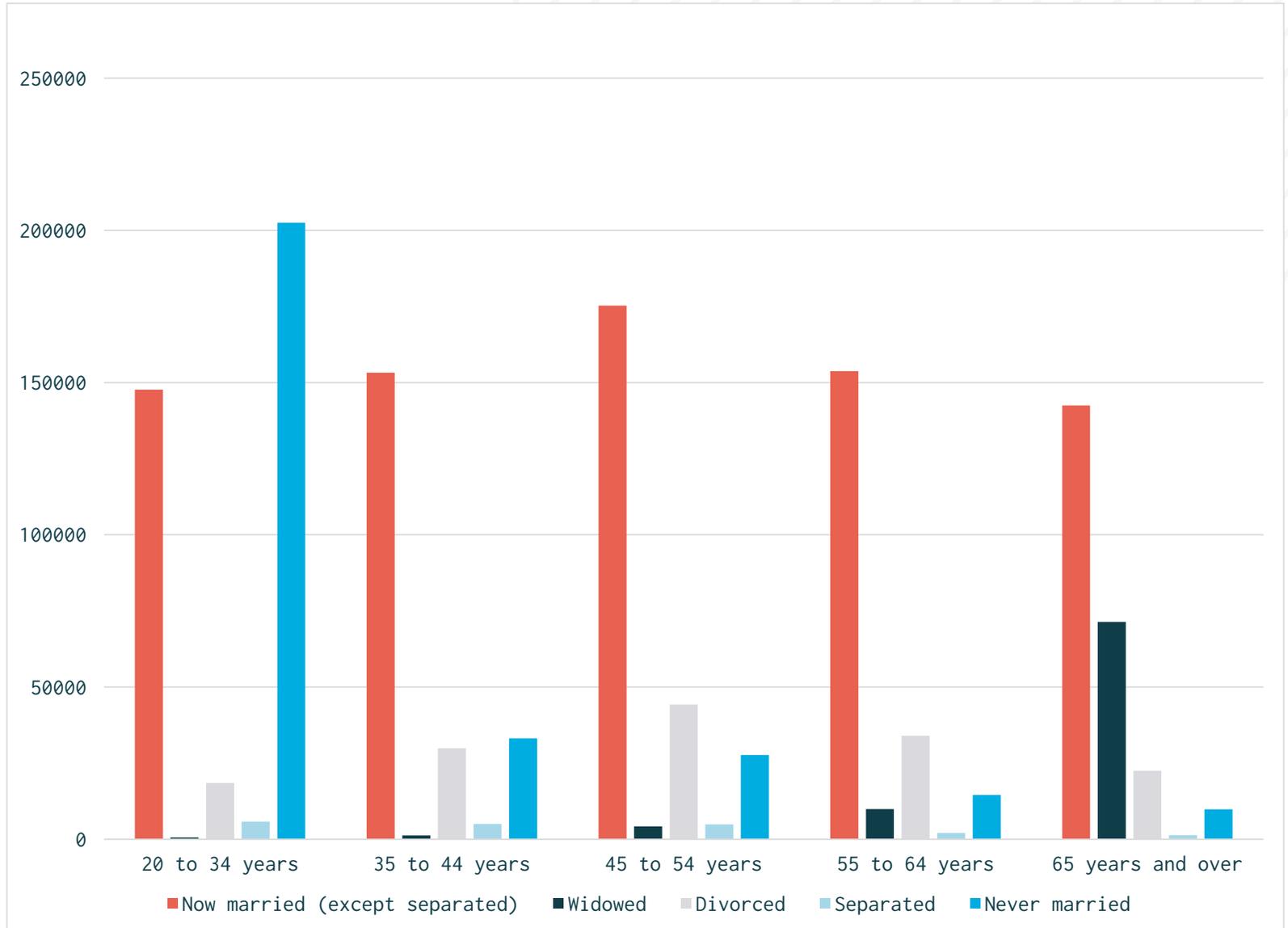
The overall rate of births for all women in Nebraska aged 15 to 50 was 64 births per 1,000 women per year. The Census uses the Hispanic or Latino category as an ethnic rather than a racial distinction, so Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.



PEOPLE

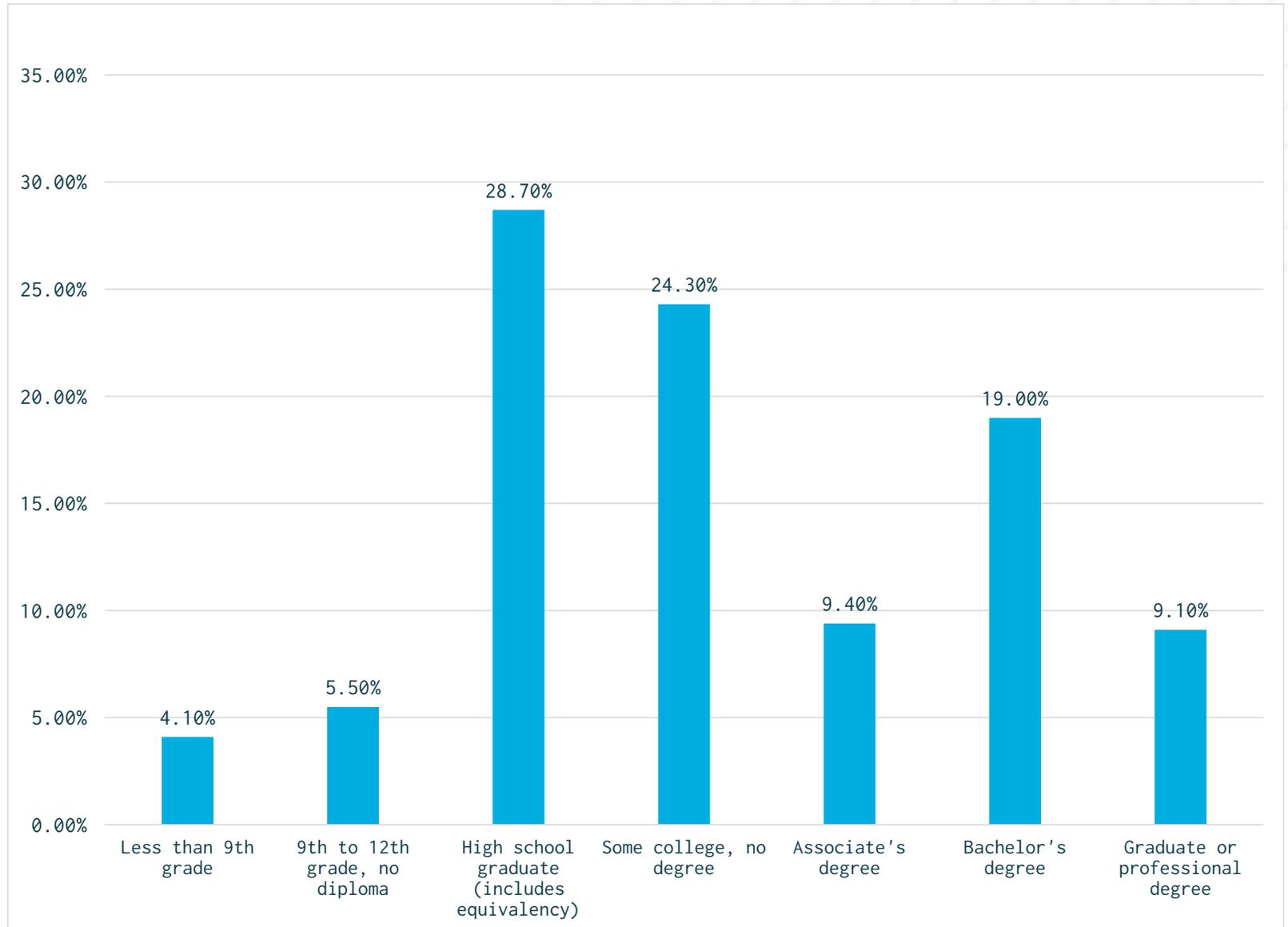
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE GROUP

While never married 20-34 year-olds are the largest individual group presented here, most Nebraskans over the age of 19 (58.7 percent) are married. The median age at first marriage for males is 27.2 years and for females is 25.7 years. In general, women are more likely to be divorced or widowed than men, and men are more likely to report never having married.



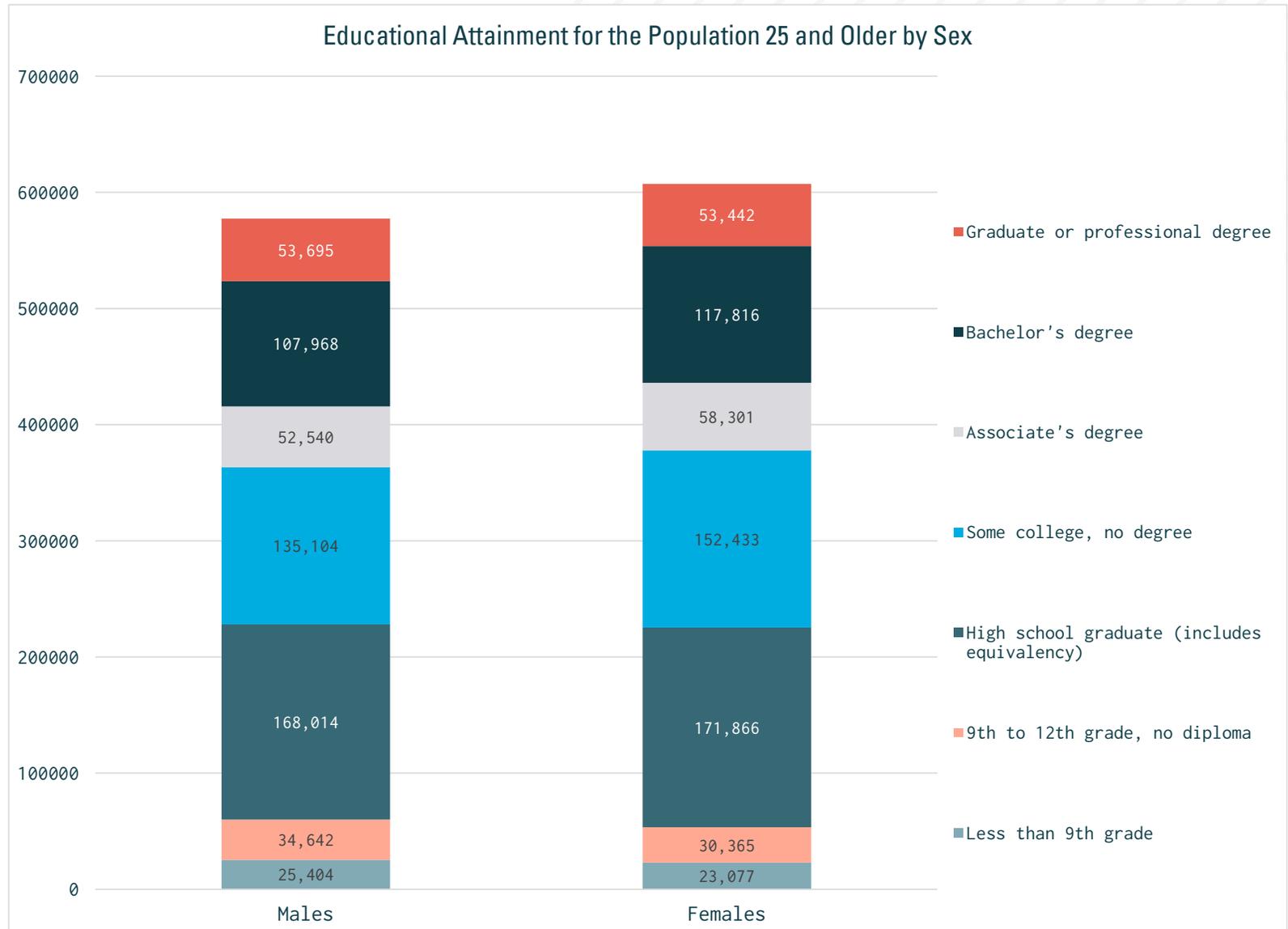
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THOSE 25 & OLDER

Nebraskans who complete an associate's degree or higher level of education are a minority. More than half of Nebraskans finish their education with either a high school diploma or with some college, but no degree. Fewer than 10 percent of Nebraskans do not finish high school. Nebraskans over the age of 65 were far less likely than younger Nebraskans to attain post-secondary education.



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY SEX

Just over a quarter of all Nebraskans have completed a four-year degree or higher level of education. A plurality in both sexes reported that their highest completed level of education was a high school diploma or equivalent. Females were slightly more likely than males to report having at least some college education.



PEOPLE

2012-2013 FOUR YEAR COHORT GRADUATION RATES

Nearly 20,000 Nebraskans graduated high school in the 2012-2013. Females were more likely to finish high school than males. Students who were recipients of family income-based aid, Special Education students, and English language learners were less likely to finish than the student population in general.

Student Group	Cohort Four-Year Graduation Rate 2012-2013 Academic Year	Number of Cohort Graduates
Gender		
Male	86.20%	9,713
Female	90.80%	9,678
Race/Ethnicity		
White	92.20%	14,773
Asian	76.50%	365
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.00%	18
Hispanic	78.60%	2,436
American Indian or Alaska Native	72.40%	194
Black or African American	76.90%	1,098
Two or More Races	84.50%	507
Other Groups		
Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	80.90%	6,390
Special Education Students	71.50%	1,820
English Language Learners	59.70%	468
Total Cohort Graduates	88.50%	19,391

PEOPLE

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

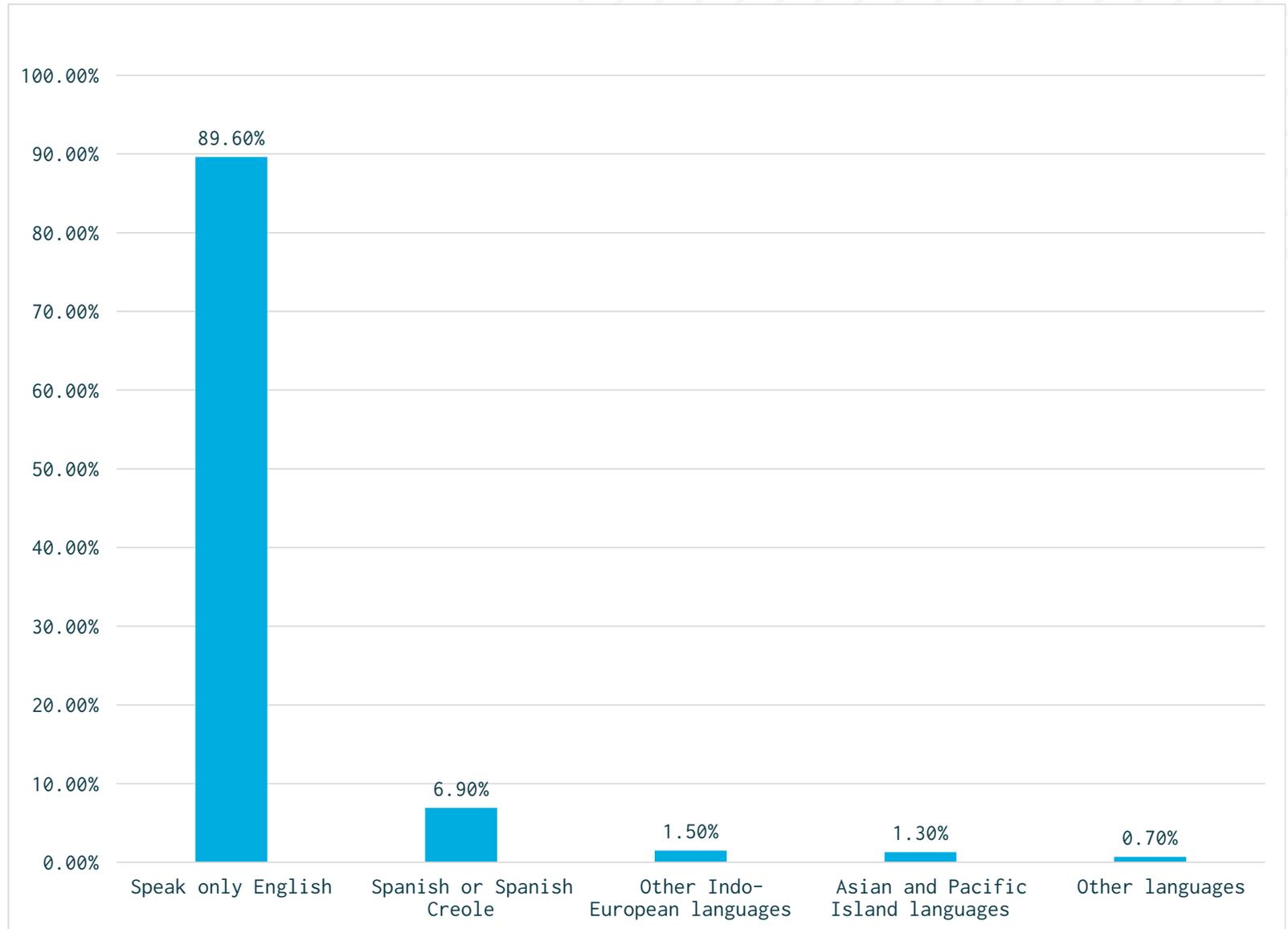
Nebraska’s inhabitants are 17.86 percent minority, while 82.14 percent of the population is white and not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics form the largest minority ethnic group with 9.15 percent of the total population. Blacks and African Americans are the most populous minority racial group, with 4.50 percent of the total population.

	Not Hispanic or Latino:	Hispanic or Latino:
Total:	90.85%	9.15%
White alone	82.14%	6.11%
Black or African American alone	4.41%	0.09%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.73%	0.17%
Asian alone	1.75%	0.01%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.05%	0.01%
Some other race alone	0.07%	2.30%
Two or more races:	1.69%	0.46%

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

PEOPLE

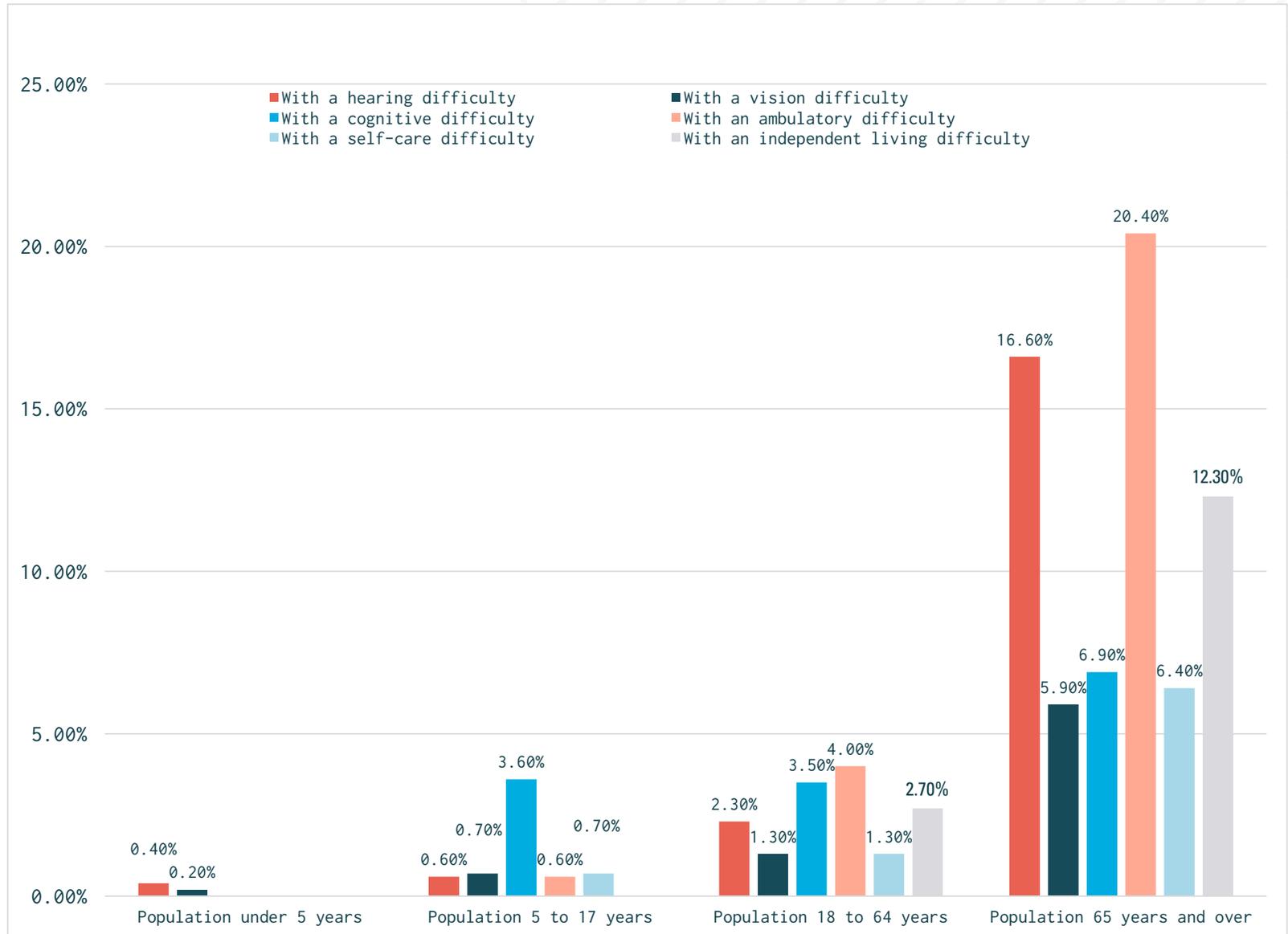
Nebraska's linguistic homogeneity mirrors its racial and ethnic homogeneity. Just over one in ten Nebraskans speaks a language other than English at home. Most of these people speak Spanish or a Spanish Creole.



PEOPLE

DISABILITY STATUS BY AGE GROUP

Disabilities can impact workforce participation and overall quality of life. A minority of Nebraskans aged 64 and under reported disabilities, but certain disabilities were much more common among Nebraskans 65 and older. Notably, about one in six older Nebraskans reported a hearing disability and about one in five reported an ambulatory (walking) difficulty.





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B U S I N E S S
-

BUSINESSES ARE ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE STATE'S LABOR MARKET. MOST WORKERS ARE NOT SELF-EMPLOYED; THEY WORK FOR BUSINESSES. THE FOLLOWING PAGES WILL LOOK AT THE TYPES OF BUSINESSES WHICH EXIST HERE IN NEBRASKA AND EXAMINE SOME OF THEIR QUALITIES.

BUSINESS

INDUSTRIES BY SECTOR

The Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program includes data for all employers covered by unemployment insurance laws. The number of hours worked are not tracked; industries with lower average weekly wages tend to include more part-time jobs than those with higher average weekly wages.

NAICS Code	Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Average Weekly Wage	Percentage of Employment
-	Total, All Industries	69,089	932,661	\$769	100%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,900	13,390	\$676	1.44%
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	145	1,053	\$992	0.11%
22	Utilities	303	8,665	\$1,520	0.93%
23	Construction	6,499	44,257	\$834	4.75%
31-33	Manufacturing	1,980	96,487	\$849	10.35%
42	Wholesale Trade	5,177	41,942	\$1,052	4.50%
44-45	Retail Trade	7,074	106,647	\$464	11.43%
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	2,952	44,648	\$775	4.79%
51	Information	951	17,285	\$1,050	1.85%
52	Finance and Insurance	4,363	53,583	\$1,136	5.75%
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,806	9,190	\$691	0.99%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6,059	45,119	\$1,154	4.84%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	760	19,318	\$1,722	2.07%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3,441	46,494	\$599	4.99%
61	Educational Services	1,149	85,858	\$767	9.21%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	12,664	137,049	\$760	14.69%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	888	13,883	\$336	1.49%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	4,339	72,647	\$258	7.79%
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,640	25,513	\$530	2.74%
92	Public Administration	2,002	49,635	\$825	5.32%

NAICS - North American Industry Classification System

BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT VS GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTOR

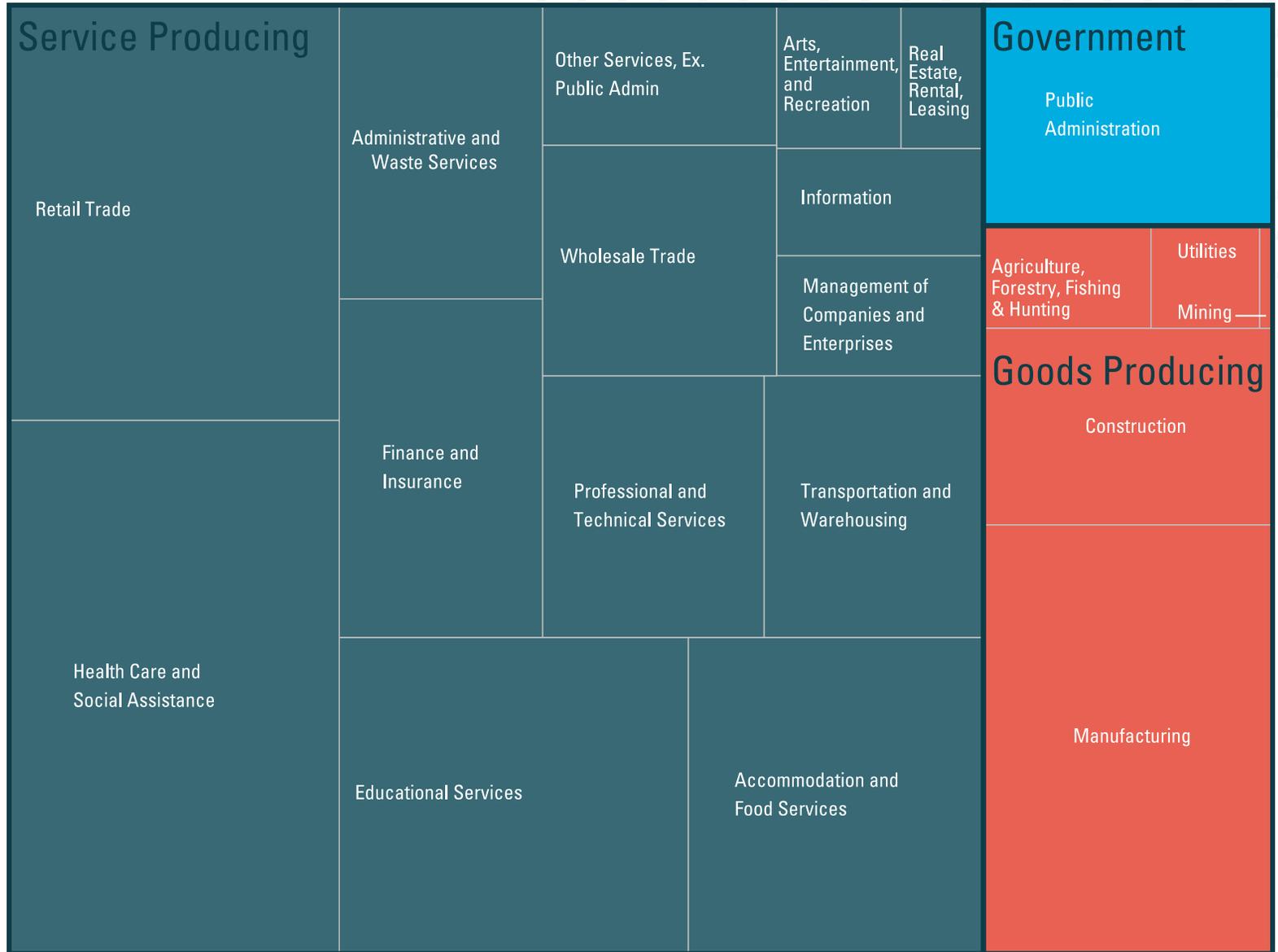
NAICS Code	Sector	Percentage of Employment	Percentage of GDP
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.44%	5.69%
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.11%	0.14%
22	Utilities	0.93%	1.59%
23	Construction	4.75%	3.97%
31-33	Manufacturing	10.35%	13.26%
42	Wholesale Trade	4.50%	5.26%
44-45	Retail Trade	11.43%	6.33%
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	4.79%	6.82%
51	Information	1.85%	3.65%
52	Finance and Insurance	5.75%	8.96%
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0.99%	9.78%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4.84%	5.00%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	2.07%	1.75%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	4.99%	2.38%
61	Educational Services	9.21%	0.70%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	14.69%	7.25%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.49%	0.52%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	7.79%	2.23%
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	2.74%	2.22%
92	Public Administration	5.32%	12.63%

The sector with the largest disparity between employment and gross domestic product (GDP) was Real Estate, Rental and Leasing. Four out of the five goods-producing sectors (NAICS 11-33) made up a larger share of state-wide GDP than state-wide employment. This was only true of seven of the fifteen service-producing sectors.

BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY

The size of each rectangle represents the total employment of that NAICS sector on average over 2013. Black lines separate service-producing, goods-producing, and government groups, and grey lines separate the sectors within those groups.



BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY

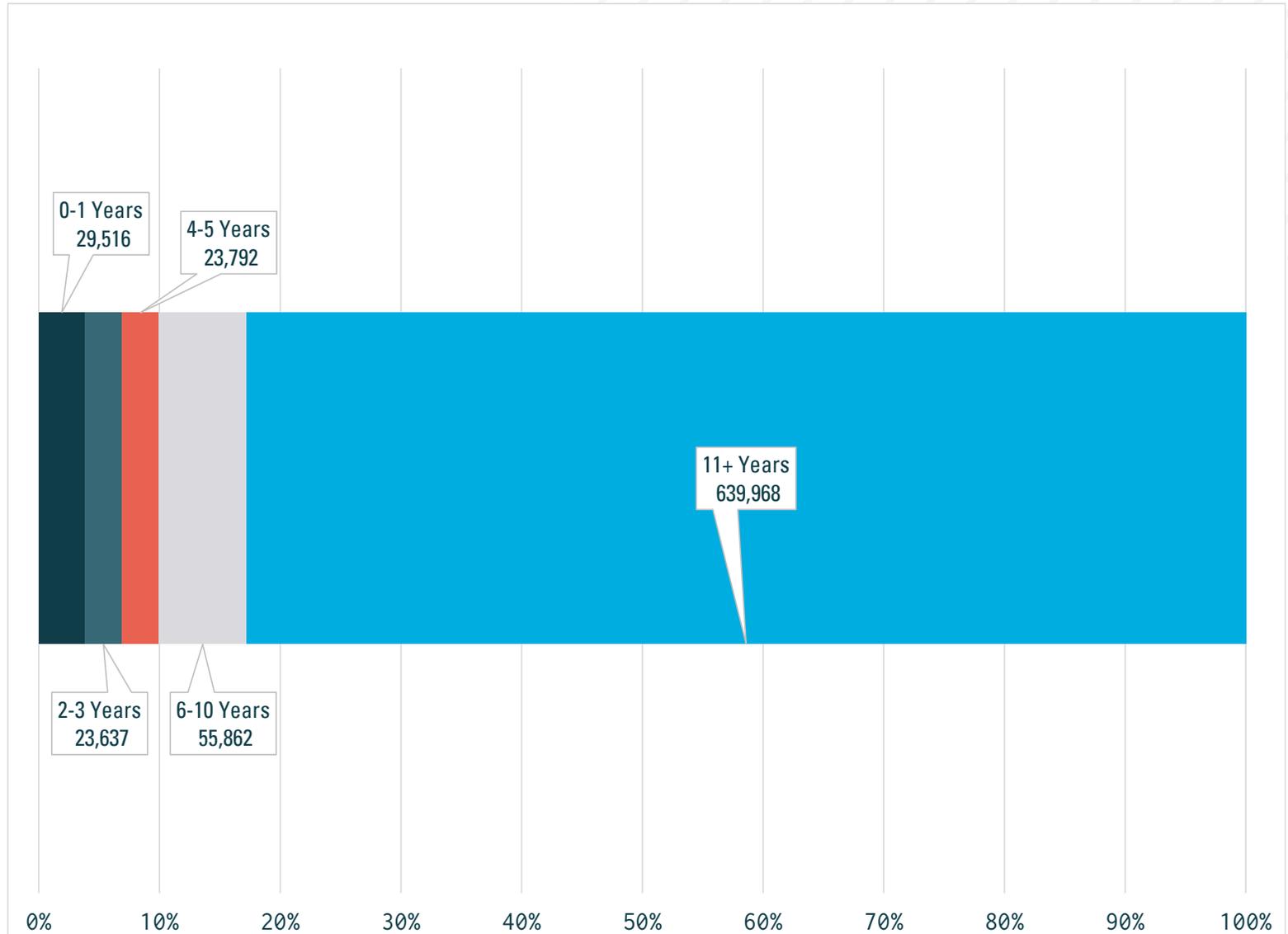
Over the past 10 years, 12 of Nebraska's 20 industry sectors have experienced employment growth. Growth in Healthcare, the sector that added the most jobs, was largely driven by increased demand for services from an aging population.

NAICS Code	Sector	2003	2008	2013	Percentage Change 2003-2013
	Total, All Industries	875,269	922,852	932,661	6.56%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	9,670	11,036	13,390	38.47%
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,368	976	1,053	-23.03%
22	Utilities	9,510	9,457	8,665	-8.89%
23	Construction	46,286	49,248	44,257	-4.38%
31-33	Manufacturing	101,948	101,422	96,487	-5.36%
42	Wholesale Trade	40,913	42,046	41,942	2.52%
44-45	Retail Trade	108,130	107,977	106,647	-1.37%
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	40,354	46,680	44,648	10.64%
51	Information	21,596	18,911	17,285	-19.96%
52	Finance and Insurance	50,038	54,780	53,583	7.08%
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	9,572	9,451	9,190	-3.99%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	35,100	44,135	45,119	28.54%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	13,662	16,944	19,318	41.40%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	44,232	45,833	46,494	5.11%
61	Educational Services	77,406	83,152	85,858	10.92%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	110,504	123,342	137,049	24.02%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,117	13,216	13,883	24.88%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	66,955	70,086	72,647	8.50%
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	26,034	24,716	25,513	-2.00%
92	Public Administration	50,876	49,444	49,635	-2.44%

BUSINESS

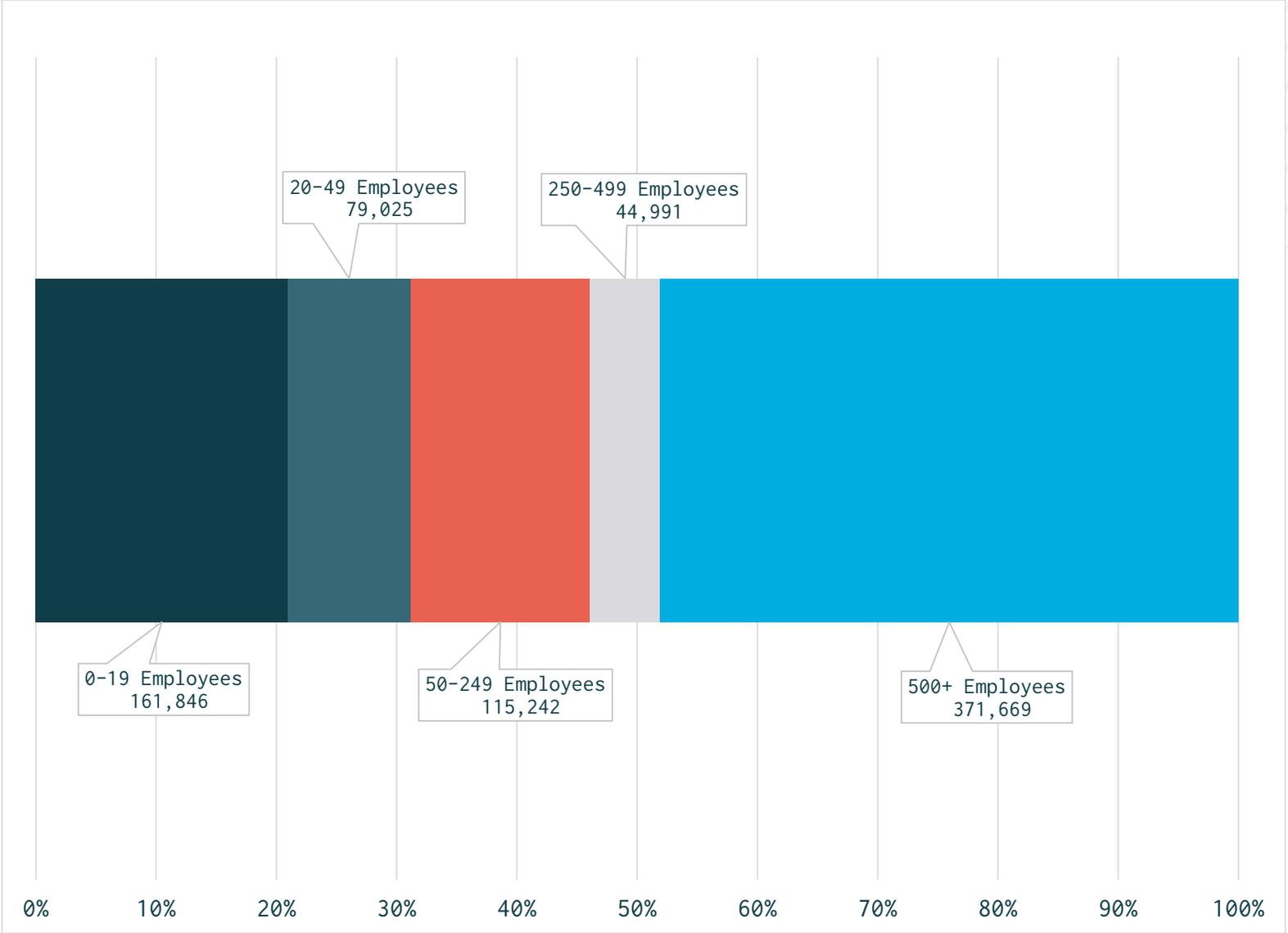
AVERAGE END OF QUARTER EMPLOYMENT BY FIRM AGE

More than four in five jobs in Nebraska are with employers which have been around for 11 years or more. However, younger businesses play a vital role in new job creation and driving economic growth.



AVERAGE END OF QUARTER EMPLOYMENT BY FIRM SIZE

Almost half of Nebraskans work for firms with 500 or more employees. Small firms with fewer than 20 employees make up the next largest group. Large firms, those with 500 or more employees, are concentrated in Metropolitan Statistical Areas like Lincoln, Omaha, and Grand Island.





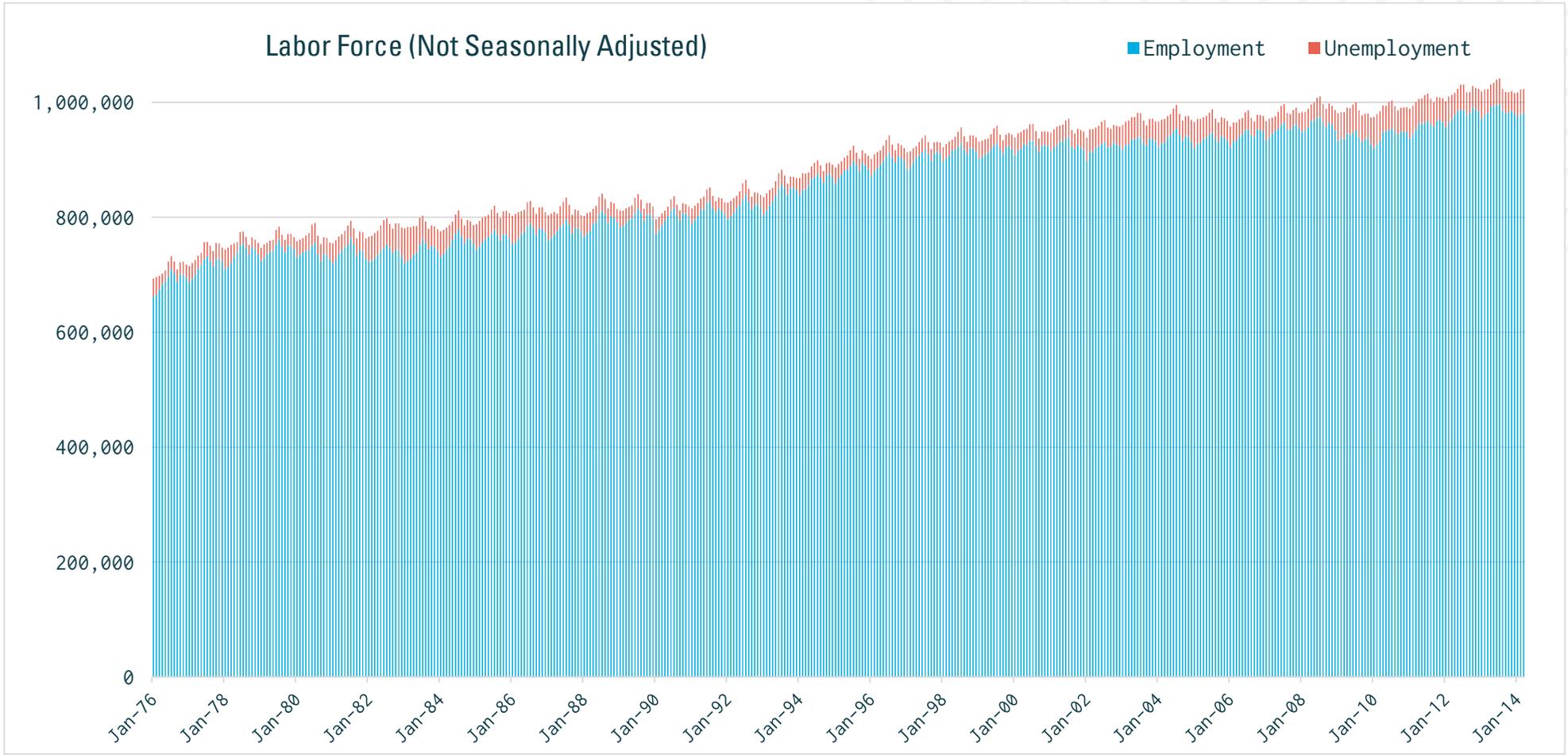
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E M P L O Y M E N T
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THE LABOR MARKET IS SIMPLY THE SET OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES. THE MOST BASIC AND FUNDAMENTAL OF THESE INTERACTIONS IS EMPLOYMENT. THIS SECTION WILL EXAMINE EMPLOYMENT IN NEBRASKA, BOTH IN AGGREGATE AND IN SOME SPECIFIC SECTORS.

LABOR FORCE JANUARY 1976 TO MARCH 2014 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

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EMPLOYMENT

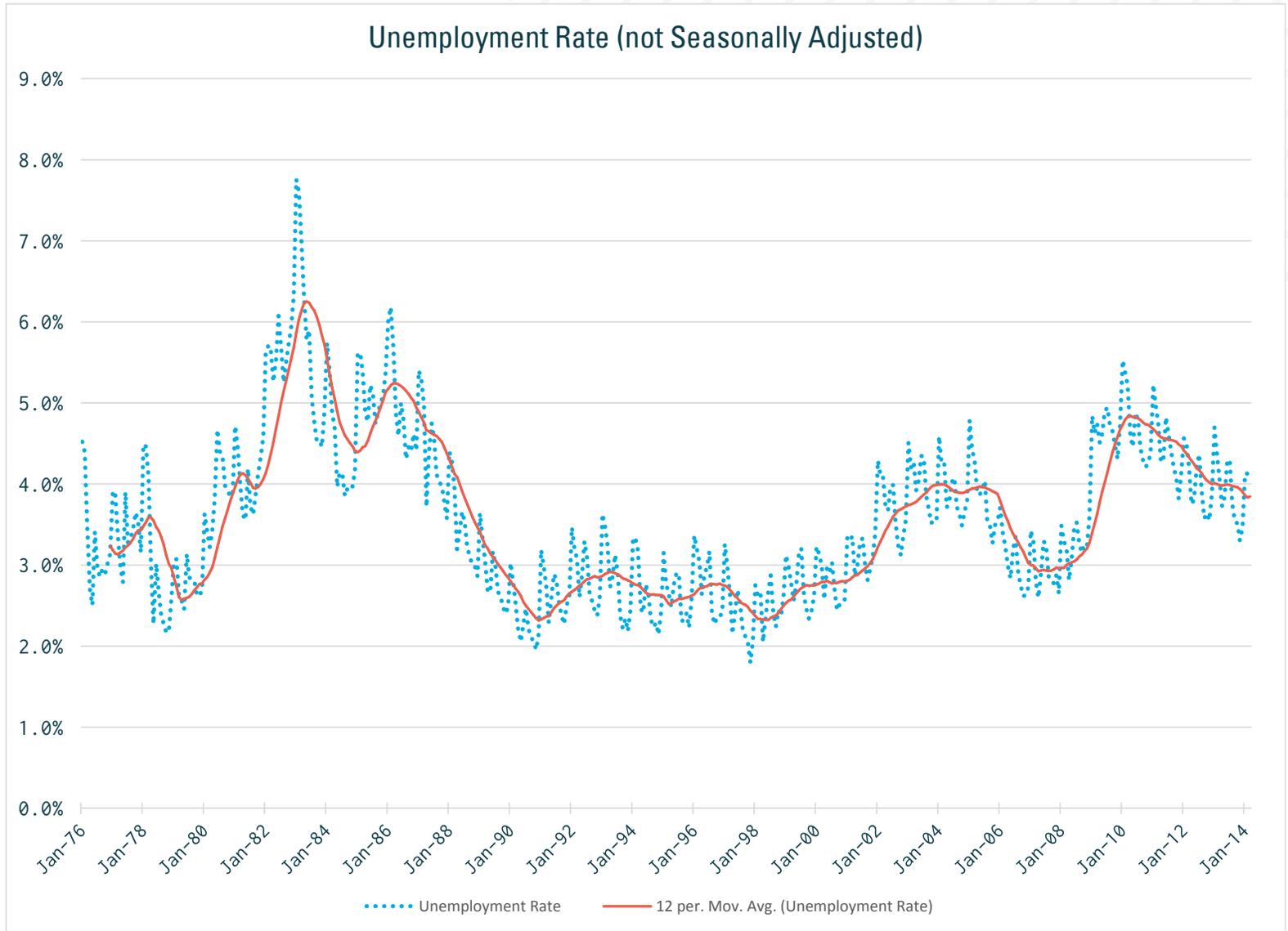


The labor force has grown over time with the population. In recent years, decreasing rates of labor force participation have depressed or negated this growth. The data displayed here has not been seasonally adjusted. Most years, the total number of Nebraskans working or seeking work peaks in June or July.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JANUARY 1976 TO MARCH 2014 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

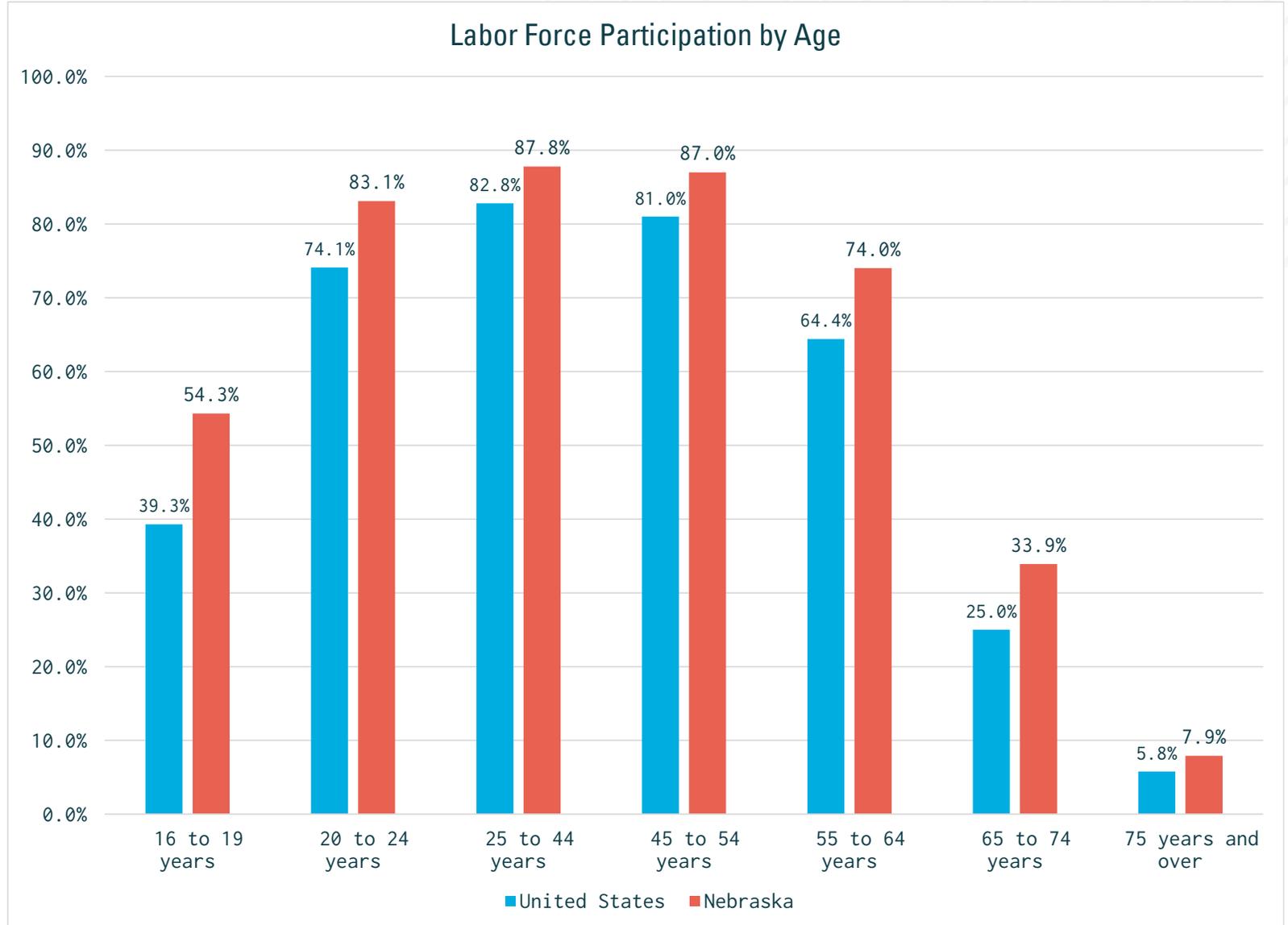
EMPLOYMENT

For most of the last 30-plus years, the unemployment rate in Nebraska has hovered between 2 and 4 percent, generally peaking in January. While the recent recession adversely effected many Nebraskans, the spike in unemployment levels was far from unprecedented. Similar and even more severe conditions persisted throughout much of the 1980s.



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY AGE

Across all age groups, Nebraskans are more likely to be labor force participants than Americans in general. The rate of labor force participation for all Americans 16 and older is 64.7 percent; the rate for Nebraskans is 71.0 percent.



EMPLOYMENT

OCCUPATIONS BY BROAD GROUP

Broad occupation groups are a high-level set of classifications and each contains diverse jobs. The office and support occupations broad group is the largest in Nebraska and includes positions like customer service representatives, clerks and secretaries.

Standard Occupational Code Title	Est Employment May 2013	Annual Median Wage
Total all Occupations	913,500	\$31,855
Management Occupations	31,960	\$84,266
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	41,990	\$57,321
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	25,060	\$68,416
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	10,670	\$63,736
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	6,510	\$53,209
Community and Social Services Occupations	14,810	\$32,830
Legal Occupations	5,140	\$57,971
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	58,480	\$42,657
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	11,280	\$36,279
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	56,270	\$53,494
Healthcare Support Occupations	25,050	\$25,900
Protective Service Occupations	15,640	\$36,469
Food Preparation and Serving-Related Occupations	79,360	\$18,508
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	26,860	\$21,977
Personal Care and Service Occupations	22,050	\$20,379
Sales and Related Occupations	98,320	\$24,079
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	150,280	\$29,282
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	3,370	\$27,870
Construction and Extraction Occupations	37,730	\$35,467
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	38,020	\$38,671
Production Occupations	77,390	\$30,671
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	76,890	\$29,789

EMPLOYMENT

TOP 20 OCCUPATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT

Four of the top ten largest specific occupations by employment in Nebraska primarily work as interface between businesses and customers. Teachers and nurses are among the largest occupations by employment in many states, including Nebraska. Hourly wage rates are not calculated for some occupations which often work during only part of the year.

Standard Occupational Code Title	Est Employment May 2013	Annual Median Wage	Hourly Median Wage
Retail Salespersons	27,500	\$20,182	\$ 9.71
Cashiers	26,200	\$18,664	\$ 8.97
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	25,900	\$41,033	\$19.73
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	20,010	\$18,033	\$ 8.67
Registered Nurses	19,520	\$56,487	\$27.15
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	18,130	\$25,705	\$12.36
Customer Service Representatives	16,370	\$29,002	\$13.94
Waiters and Waitresses	15,210	\$17,995	\$ 8.66
Office Clerks, General	15,110	\$23,172	\$11.14
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	14,430	\$31,380	\$15.09
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	13,500	\$22,137	\$10.64
Nursing Assistants	13,400	\$24,008	\$11.54
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	12,000	\$20,697	\$ 9.95
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	11,620	\$28,486	\$13.69
Teacher Assistants	10,210	\$21,871	-
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	10,170	\$47,991	\$23.07
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	9,830	\$46,216	\$22.22
General and Operations Managers	9,670	\$92,906	\$44.66
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	8,770	\$48,684	-

May 2013 estimates with wages revised for first quarter 2014

EMPLOYMENT

AGE DISTRIBUTIONS BY INDUSTRY

The age range from 25 to 54 is sometimes referred to as 'prime working age.' All industries in Nebraska draw at least half of their workers from this pool, and all but five draw at least 80 percent of their workers from this group.

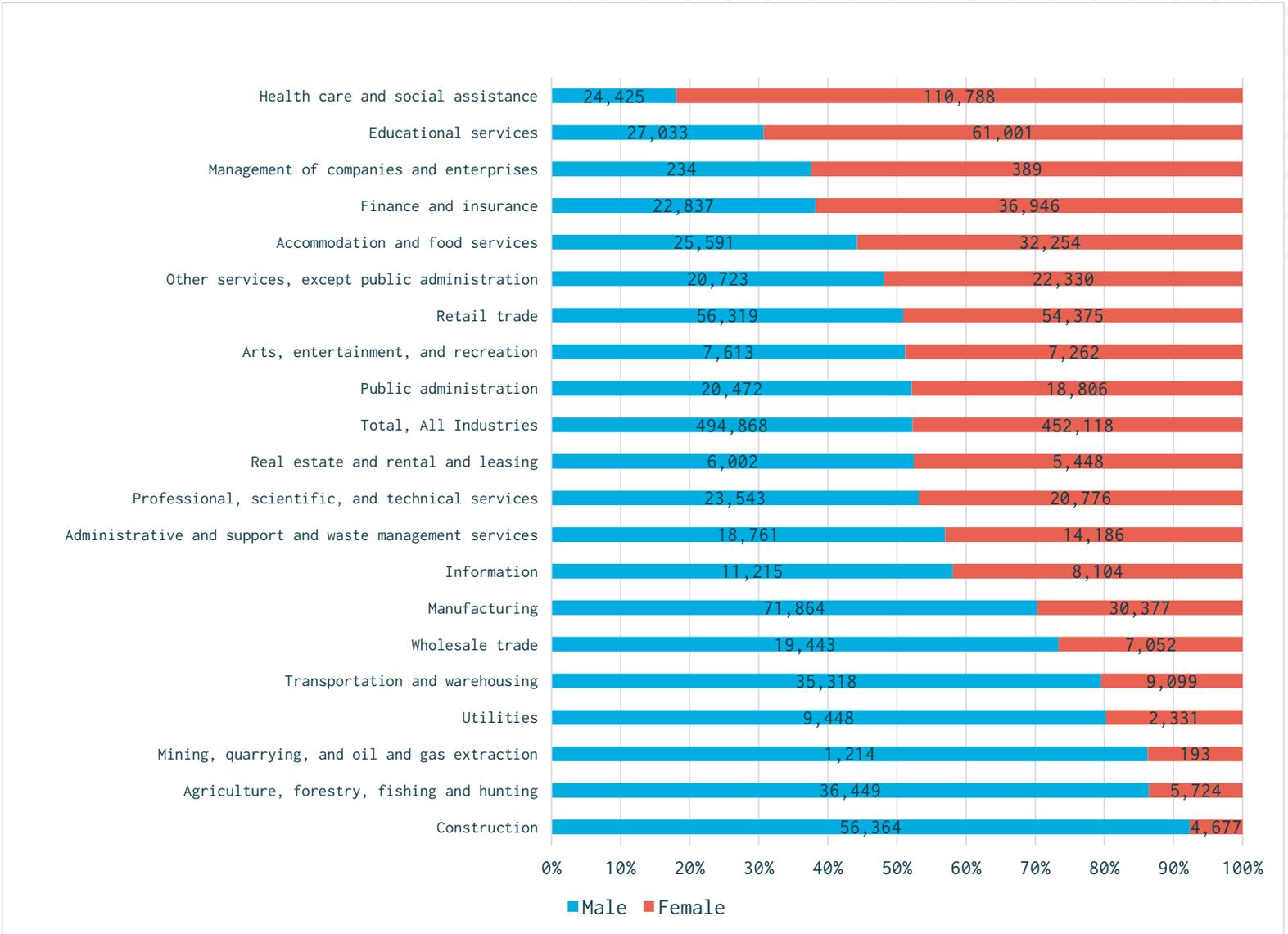
Age Ranges

	14-18	19-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-99
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2.46%	3.68%	6.01%	21.62%	18.80%	21.88%	17.48%	8.06%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.32%	2.14%	3.96%	19.25%	18.40%	28.02%	20.75%	7.17%
Utilities	0.06%	0.56%	2.15%	17.34%	20.56%	31.66%	24.74%	2.93%
Construction	0.88%	3.32%	5.67%	26.35%	23.34%	21.98%	14.19%	4.27%
Manufacturing	0.52%	2.39%	4.45%	20.33%	22.92%	27.15%	18.69%	3.55%
Wholesale Trade	0.81%	2.44%	4.22%	19.71%	21.57%	25.45%	19.81%	5.98%
Retail Trade	6.71%	9.50%	8.75%	20.69%	15.18%	17.77%	14.87%	6.53%
Transportation and Warehousing	0.43%	1.68%	4.28%	16.52%	20.11%	28.44%	22.50%	6.04%
Information	2.13%	3.02%	5.02%	22.01%	24.01%	24.32%	16.02%	3.47%
Finance and Insurance	0.36%	1.98%	4.55%	24.77%	22.96%	23.66%	17.70%	4.01%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.28%	3.20%	5.81%	21.09%	19.13%	22.10%	18.56%	8.83%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.14%	2.31%	5.12%	25.34%	22.56%	22.45%	16.47%	4.62%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.96%	2.54%	5.33%	22.57%	23.96%	25.23%	16.14%	3.27%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1.25%	4.58%	7.41%	26.06%	21.75%	20.39%	13.83%	4.74%
Educational Services	0.61%	1.08%	3.20%	18.85%	20.39%	23.94%	24.06%	7.86%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1.66%	3.78%	6.25%	24.06%	19.91%	21.06%	18.07%	5.22%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.94%	8.57%	9.25%	23.97%	16.81%	16.08%	12.51%	5.86%
Accommodation and Food Services	14.84%	14.35%	12.16%	23.69%	13.46%	11.46%	6.69%	3.36%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2.83%	6.13%	7.50%	22.72%	18.73%	19.51%	15.07%	7.51%
Public Administration	0.59%	1.31%	2.90%	16.87%	20.14%	25.66%	24.95%	7.59%

EMPLOYMENT

SEX BY INDUSTRY

All but six of the 20 NAICS industry sectors in Nebraska employ more males than females. All six of these industries are service-producing. Goods-producing industries overwhelmingly employ more males than females. Public Administration (Government) employs males and females at about the same rate.



LONG-TERM OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS

EMPLOYMENT

SOC CODE	SOC Title	2012 Estimated Employment	2022 Projected Employment	Avg Annual Openings	Numeric Change	Percent Change
11	Management Occupations	51,992	55,539	1,470	3,547	6.82%
13	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	50,196	56,457	1,706	6,261	12.47%
15	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	27,455	32,628	973	5,173	18.84%
17	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	11,228	12,502	387	1,274	11.35%
19	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	7,476	8,326	308	850	11.37%
21	Community and Social Service Occupations	17,353	20,044	677	2,691	15.51%
23	Legal Occupations	6,522	7,207	173	685	10.50%
25	Education, Training, and Library Occupations	66,479	73,093	2,050	6,614	9.95%
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	16,440	17,552	500	1,112	6.76%
29	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	62,439	72,473	2,279	10,034	16.07%
31	Healthcare Support Occupations	26,566	31,272	981	4,706	17.71%
33	Protective Service Occupations	15,536	16,555	571	1,019	6.56%
35	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	81,970	92,127	3,998	10,157	12.39%
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	33,307	36,236	978	2,929	8.79%
39	Personal Care and Service Occupations	33,853	38,253	1,202	4,400	13.00%
41	Sales and Related Occupations	107,132	112,537	3,778	5,405	5.05%
43	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	162,334	173,333	4,838	10,999	6.78%
45	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	33,088	29,135	980	-3,953	-11.95%
47	Construction and Extraction Occupations	46,572	55,114	1,585	8,542	18.34%
49	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	46,087	50,194	1,544	4,107	8.91%
51	Production Occupations	80,174	86,687	2,401	6,513	8.12%
53	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	87,207	96,394	2,891	9,187	10.53%

Nearly all of the broad occupation groups in Nebraska are anticipated to see growth over the next decade. Office and administrative support occupations are projected to create nearly 5,000 openings every year and add almost 11,000 by 2022. Computer and mathematical occupations are expected to grow at the fastest rate, adding about one person for each five already working in these occupations.

EMPLOYMENT

TOP 20 OCCUPATIONS BY PROJECTED TOTAL GROWTH

Occupation Title	2012 Estimated Employment	2022 Projected Employment	Avg Annual Openings	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	27,997	32,713	920	4,716	16.84%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	19,977	23,610	1,126	3,633	18.19%
Registered Nurses	22,053	24,792	702	2,739	12.42%
Carpenters	9,783	12,057	347	2,274	23.24%
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	16,805	19,001	422	2,196	13.07%
Customer Service Representatives	17,686	19,596	672	1,910	10.80%
Retail Salespersons	27,722	29,629	1,139	1,907	6.88%
Nursing Assistants	14,136	16,038	459	1,902	13.46%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	18,108	19,817	732	1,709	9.44%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	16,903	18,588	323	1,685	9.97%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	6,287	7,678	293	1,391	22.13%
Waiters and Waitresses	15,489	16,874	883	1,385	8.94%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	10,423	11,790	384	1,367	13.12%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	14,760	16,124	414	1,364	9.24%
Personal Care Aides	4,546	5,889	166	1,343	29.54%
General and Operations Managers	11,091	12,425	341	1,334	12.03%
Childcare Workers	10,381	11,709	438	1,328	12.79%
Accountants and Auditors	9,848	11,171	424	1,323	13.43%
Teacher Assistants	11,563	12,781	384	1,218	10.53%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	11,655	12,836	406	1,181	10.13%

These 20 occupations are expected to add the most jobs over the next decade. Many of the occupations on this list already account for many jobs in Nebraska, while others are simply growing very quickly. Personal care aides are a prime example of the latter category. This occupation is projected to grow at a rate of nearly 30 percent between 2012 and 2022.

LONG-TERM INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS

EMPLOYMENT

Industry Code	Industry Title	2012 Annual Employment	2022 Projected Employment	Change in Employment 2012-2022	Percent Change 2012-2022	Compound Annual Growth Rate
--	Total Wage and Salary Employment	1,010,935	1,111,275	100,340	9.93%	0.95%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	50,183	44,723	-5,460	-10.88%	-1.15%
21	Mining	1,115	1,156	41	3.68%	0.36%
22	Utilities	8,778	9,005	227	2.59%	0.26%
23	Construction	42,192	52,805	10,613	25.15%	2.27%
31-33	Manufacturing	94,773	101,315	6,542	6.90%	0.67%
42	Wholesale Trade	41,236	43,004	1,768	4.29%	0.42%
44-45	Retail Trade	105,261	110,728	5,467	5.19%	0.51%
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	51,198	58,420	7,222	14.11%	1.33%
51	Information	17,320	17,048	-272	-1.57%	-0.16%
52	Finance and Insurance	61,801	66,880	5,079	8.22%	0.79%
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	8,813	9,272	459	5.21%	0.51%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	42,487	51,912	9,425	22.18%	2.02%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	18,991	23,835	4,844	25.51%	2.30%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	44,937	50,310	5,373	11.96%	1.14%
61	Educational Services (including state and local gov)	99,114	109,097	9,983	10.07%	0.96%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	132,514	156,933	24,419	18.43%	1.71%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12,820	15,374	2,554	19.92%	1.83%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	71,323	79,979	8,656	12.14%	1.15%
81	Other Services (except Government)	37,873	39,692	1,819	4.80%	0.47%
90	Government	68,206	69,787	1,581	2.32%	0.23%

While the health care and social assistance industry is expected to add the most jobs over this decade, the management of companies and enterprises industry is anticipated to grow at the fastest rate. Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and the information industry are projected to lose jobs between 2012 and 2022.

EMPLOYMENT

TOP 20 INDUSTRIES BY PROJECTED TOTAL GROWTH

Industry Title	2012 Annual Employment	2022 Projected Employment	Change in Employment 2012-2022	Percent Change 2012-2022	Compound Annual Growth Rate
Ambulatory Health Care Services	35,174	46,705	11,531	32.78%	2.88%
Food Services and Drinking Places	63,681	71,574	7,893	12.39%	1.18%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	29,213	35,260	6,047	20.70%	1.90%
Specialty Trade Contractors	27,183	32,799	5,616	20.66%	1.90%
Administrative and Support Services	42,538	47,386	4,848	11.40%	1.09%
Truck Transportation	25,480	30,325	4,845	19.01%	1.76%
Social Assistance	21,108	25,234	4,126	19.55%	1.80%
Construction of Buildings	8,493	11,491	2,998	35.30%	3.07%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	23,414	26,299	2,885	12.32%	1.17%
Hospital Employment (private + state + local)	47,019	49,734	2,715	5.77%	0.56%
General Merchandise Stores	21,340	23,441	2,101	9.85%	0.94%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	6,516	8,515	1,999	30.68%	2.71%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	34,132	36,103	1,971	5.77%	0.56%
Food Manufacturing	33,473	35,261	1,788	5.34%	0.52%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	8,934	10,508	1,574	17.62%	1.64%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	19,946	21,152	1,206	6.05%	0.59%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	19,309	20,424	1,115	5.77%	0.56%
Rail Transportation	12,242	13,291	1,049	8.57%	0.83%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	8,066	9,057	991	12.29%	1.17%
Health and Personal Care Stores	6,656	7,631	975	14.65%	1.38%

These industries are the smallest units for which the Nebraska Department of Labor produces industry projections. The ambulatory health care services industry is expected to grow by 32.78 percent and add more than 11,000 jobs by 2022, growing faster than most industries and more than any other. The construction of buildings industry, as well as heavy and civil engineering construction, are also expected to add employees quickly, growing by 35.3 and 30.68 percent, respectively, over the next decade.



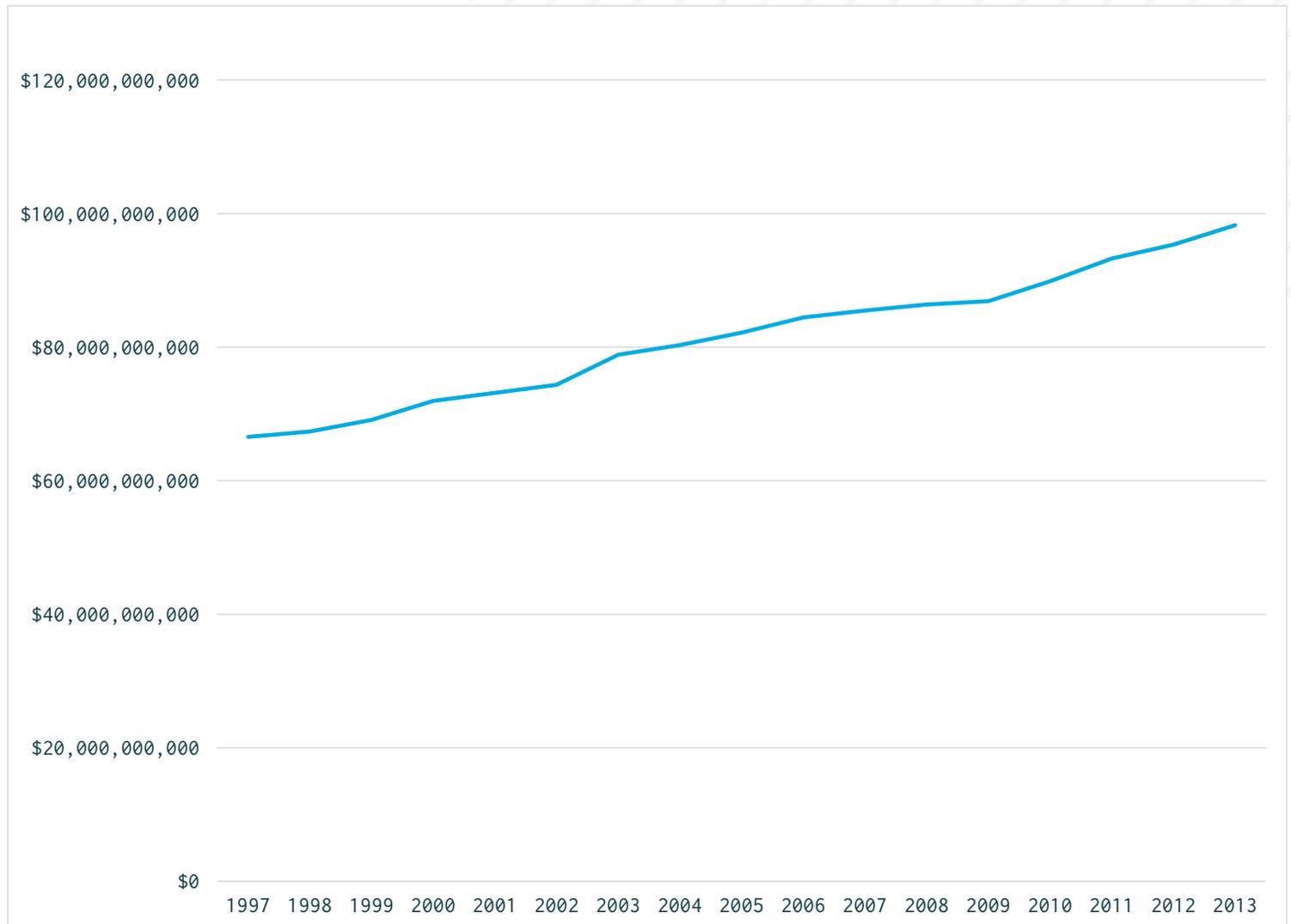
EARNINGS

EARNINGS ARE WHAT BUSINESSES PAY TO EMPLOYEES FOR THEIR PRODUCTIVITY. THE PAGES THAT FOLLOW EXAMINE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPENSATION OF NEBRASKA'S WORKERS.

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OVER TIME (CHAINED 2009 DOLLARS)

- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4**
 - 5
 - 6
- EARNINGS**

Nebraska's real Gross Domestic Product has grown every year since 1997. The average rate of growth was just shy of two billion dollars per year. The weakest growth occurred in 2008 and 2009, during the heart of the recent recession. Defining recession as GDP shrinkage indicates that Nebraska did not experience a recession at any point since 1997. However, the national recession between 2007 and 2010 was not without impact in Nebraska.

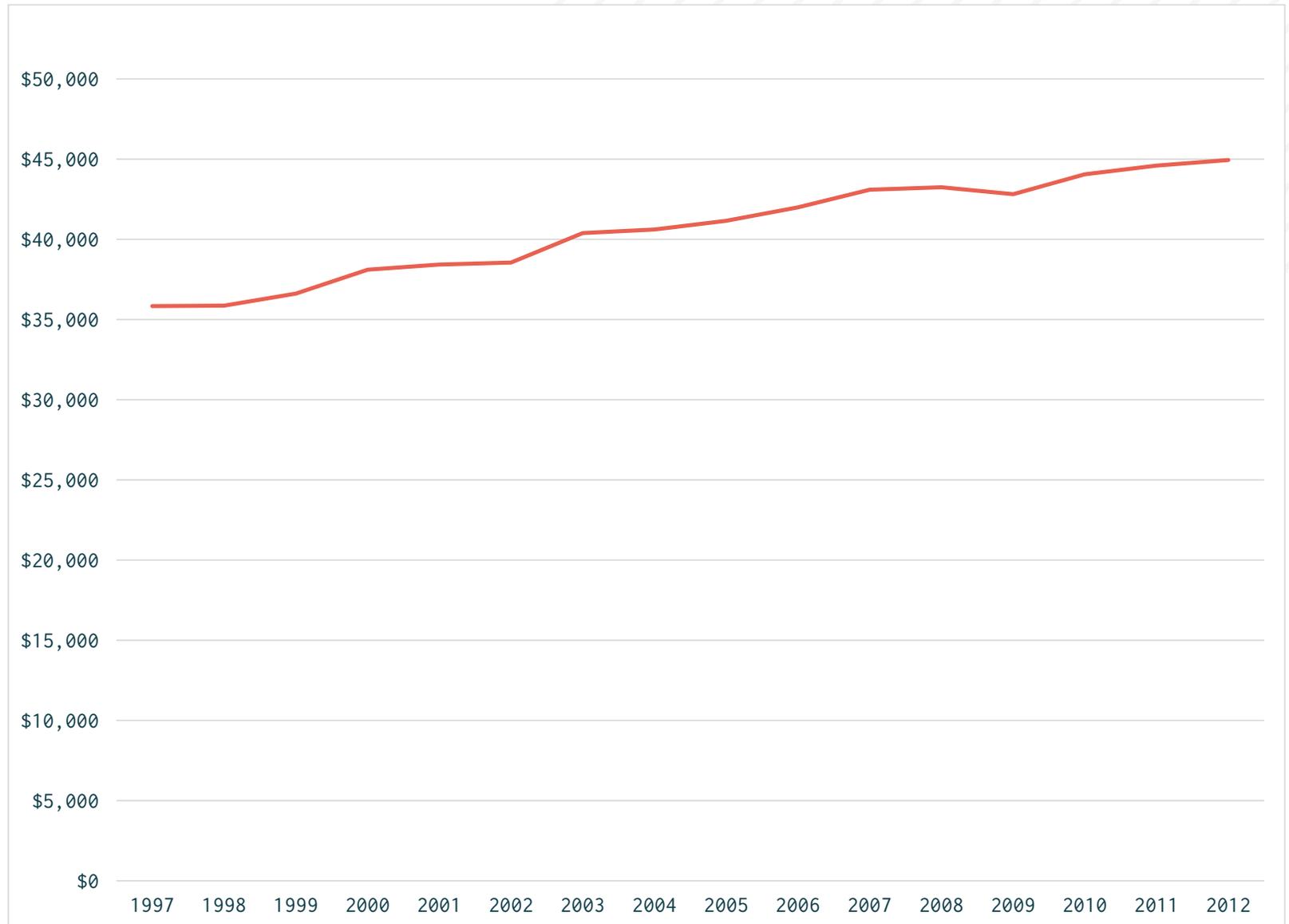


REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA (CHAINED 2009 DOLLARS)

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EARNINGS

GDP per capita has increased by an average of \$607 per year over the 15 years between 1997 and 2012. The only year during that period in which per capita real GDP did not grow was 2009, the year the recession hit Nebraska the hardest.



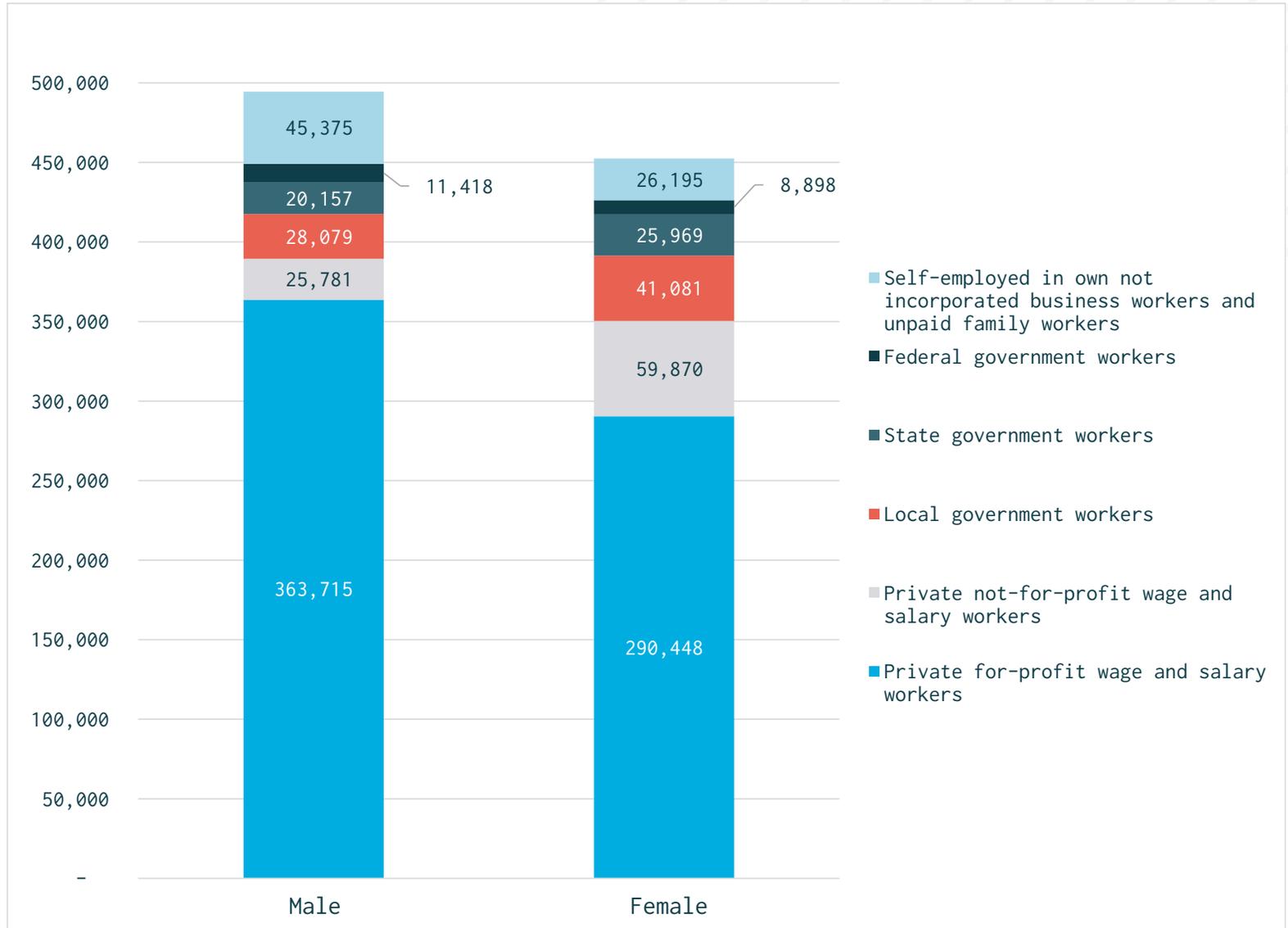


—
W O R K & L I F E
—

A JOB IS MUCH MORE THAN A LOCATION, ROLE AND WAGE. WORK SPILLS BACK AND FORTH FREELY INTO OTHER PARTS OF LIFE. THIS LAST SECTION HIGHLIGHTS SOME OF THE WAYS IN WHICH NEBRASKA'S LABOR MARKET INTERACTION TOUCHES OTHER PARTS OF "THE GOOD LIFE."

CLASS OF WORKER BY SEX (CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 AND OLDER)

Women are more likely than men to work for state and local government and non-profits. They also outnumber men in these classes. Men outnumber women overall and are more likely to work for private companies or be self-employed. Class of worker breaks down employment by ownership, rather than industry, so many government workers in this data work for institutions like schools which are government owned but are not within the Public Administration industry sector.

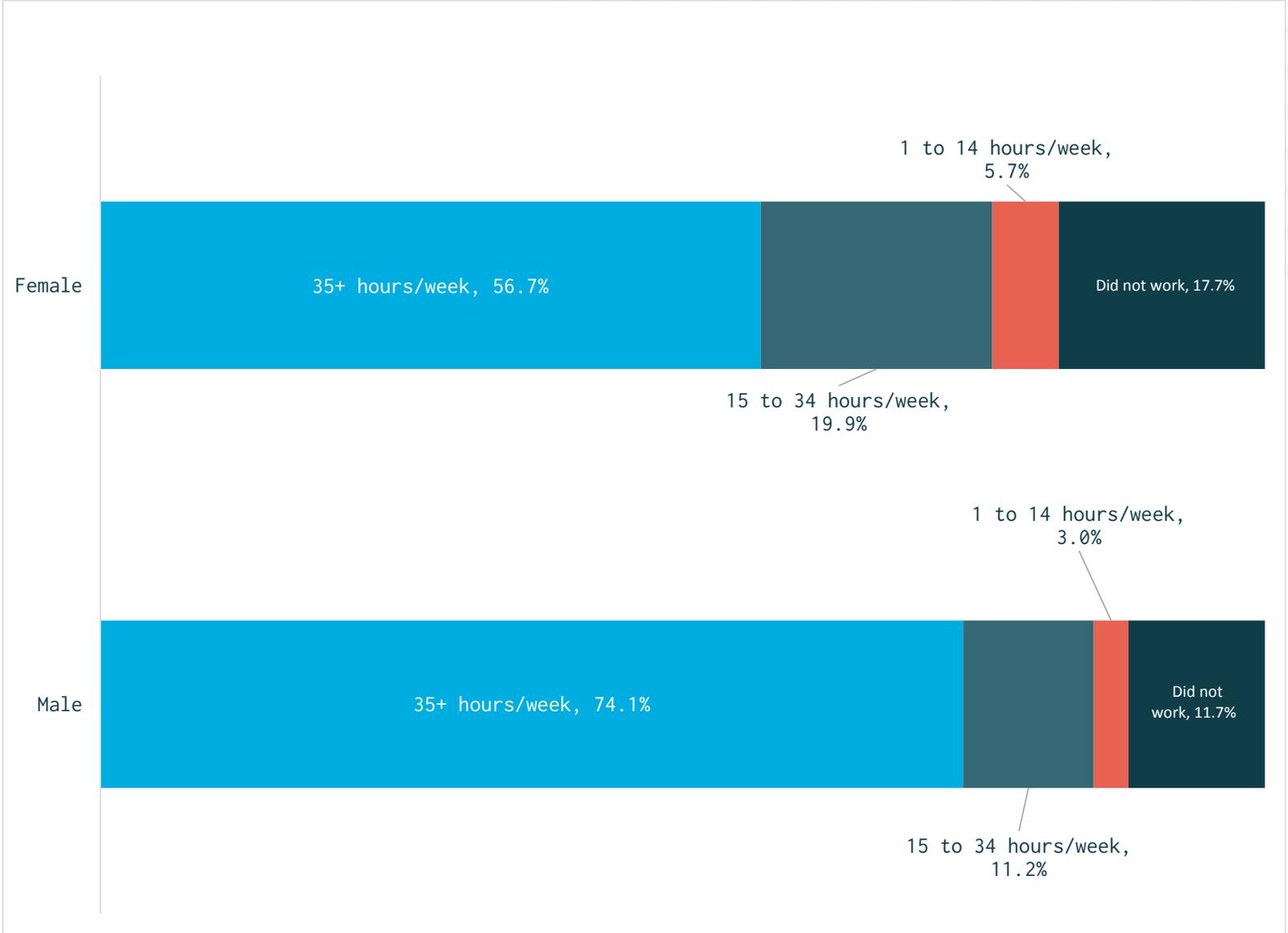


USUAL HOURS WORKED

(CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 AND OLDER)

WORK & LIFE

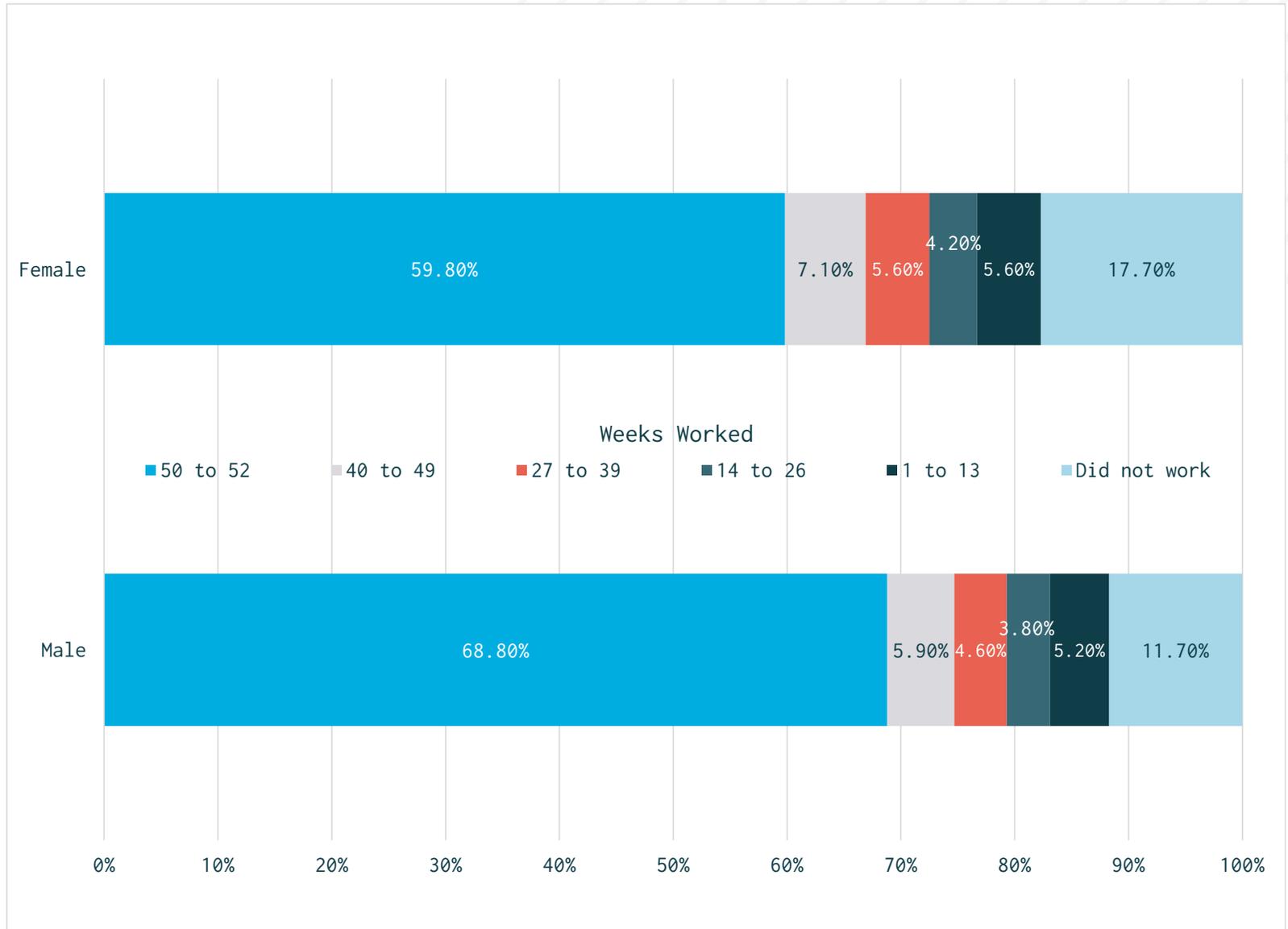
Males were far more likely than females to work 35 or more hours per week. These figures include people between the ages of 16 and 64, so some portion of those represented are students, some are home-makers, and some may be partially retired.



WORK & LIFE

TYPICAL WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR

Most employed Nebraskans worked year round; all 52 weeks. Males were more likely than females to work year-round. This breakdown does not account for differences in weeks worked across age groups.

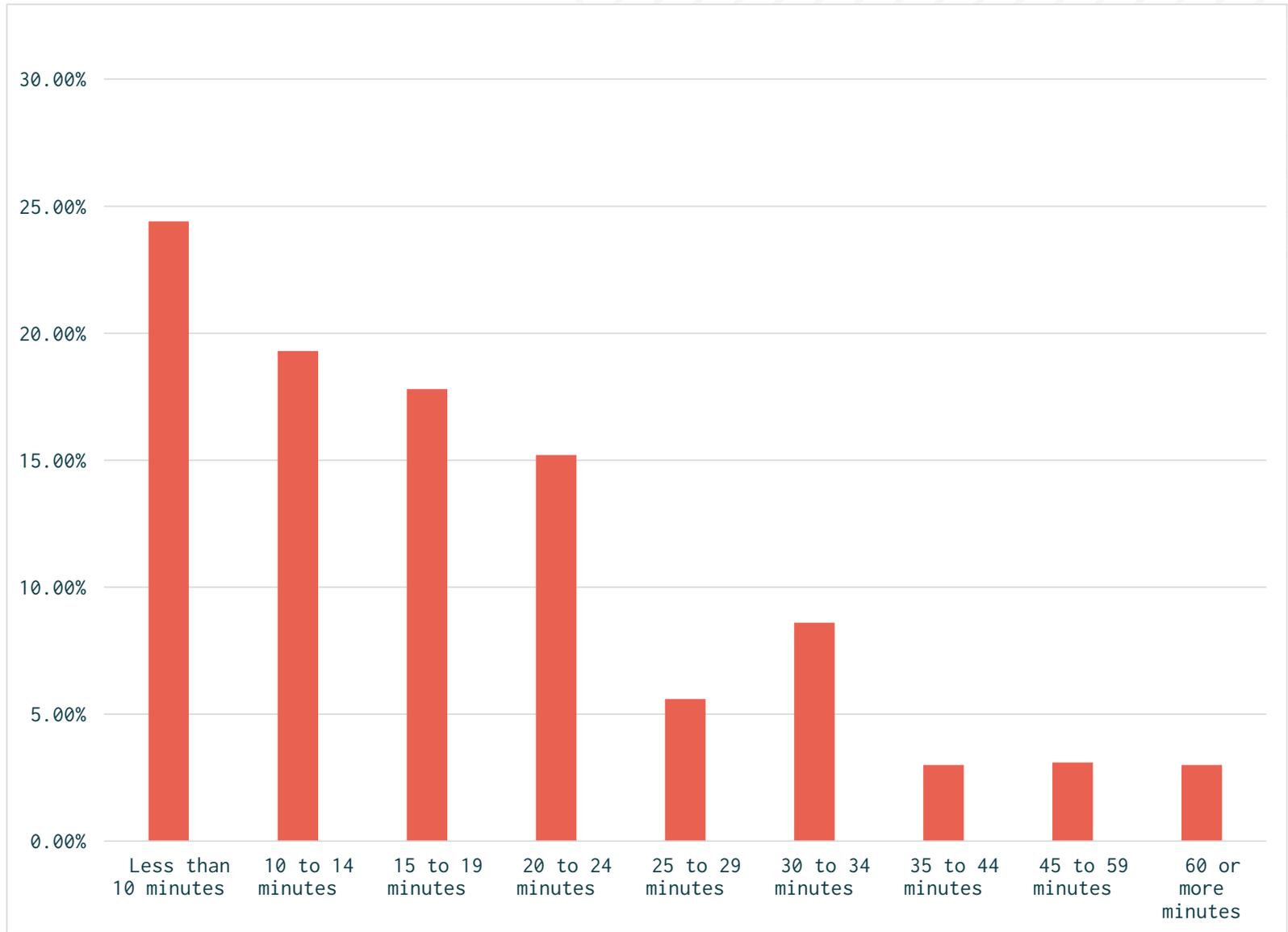


COMMUTE TIME (WORKERS 16 AND OVER)

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WORK & LIFE

Most Nebraskans commute less than 29 minutes to work. In many parts of the state, a 20-minute commute means traveling nearly that many miles, but in more densely-populated areas, traveling shorter distances takes more time.



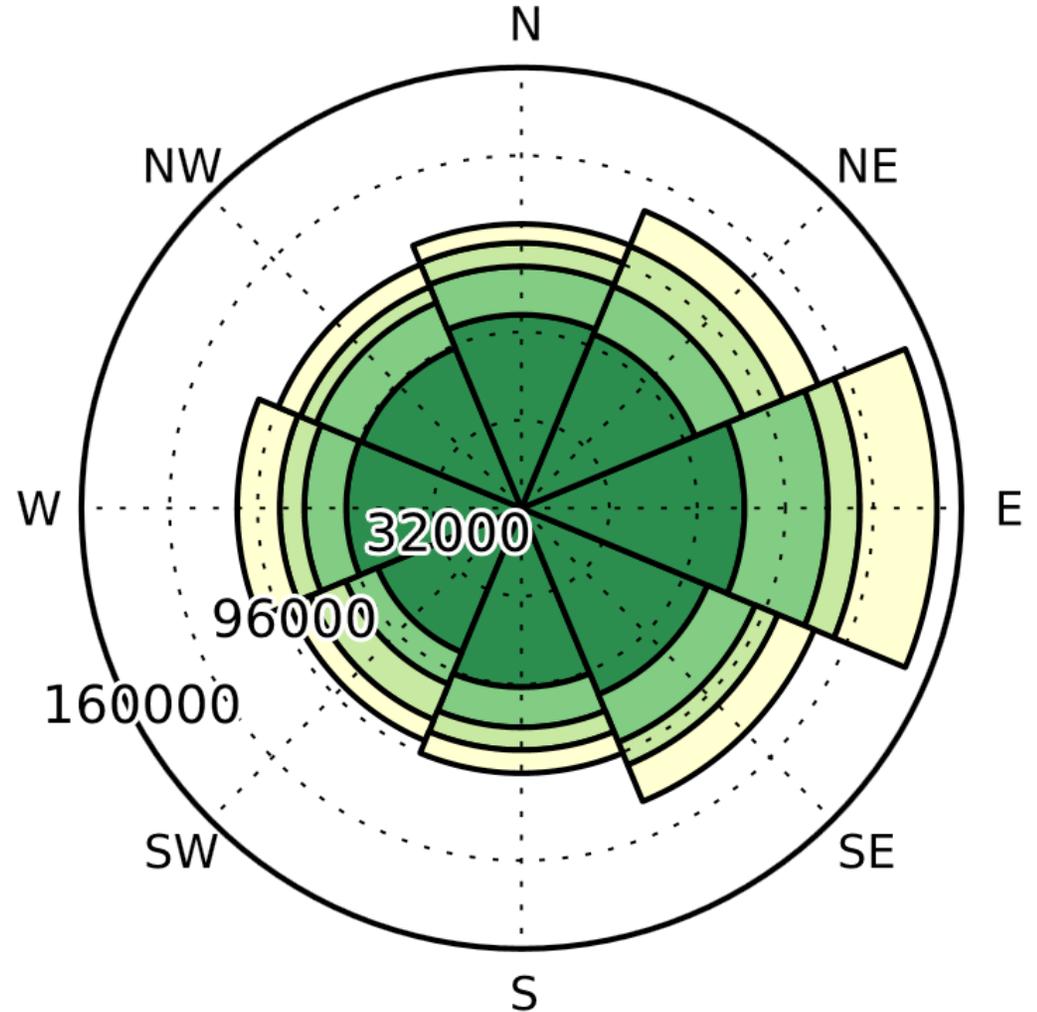
WORK & LIFE

COMMUTE DISTANCE & DIRECTION

Jobs by Distance - Home Census Block to Work Census Block		
	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	873,026	100.00%
Less than 10 miles	541,219	62.00%
10 to 24 miles	145,797	16.70%
25 to 50 miles	82,173	9.40%
Greater than 50 miles	103,837	11.90%

Most Nebraskans commute fewer than 10 miles to work, but more than 10 percent commute 50 miles or more. A plurality of workers commute eastward, reflecting the location of the state's population centers.

Job Counts by Distance/Direction in 2011
All Workers

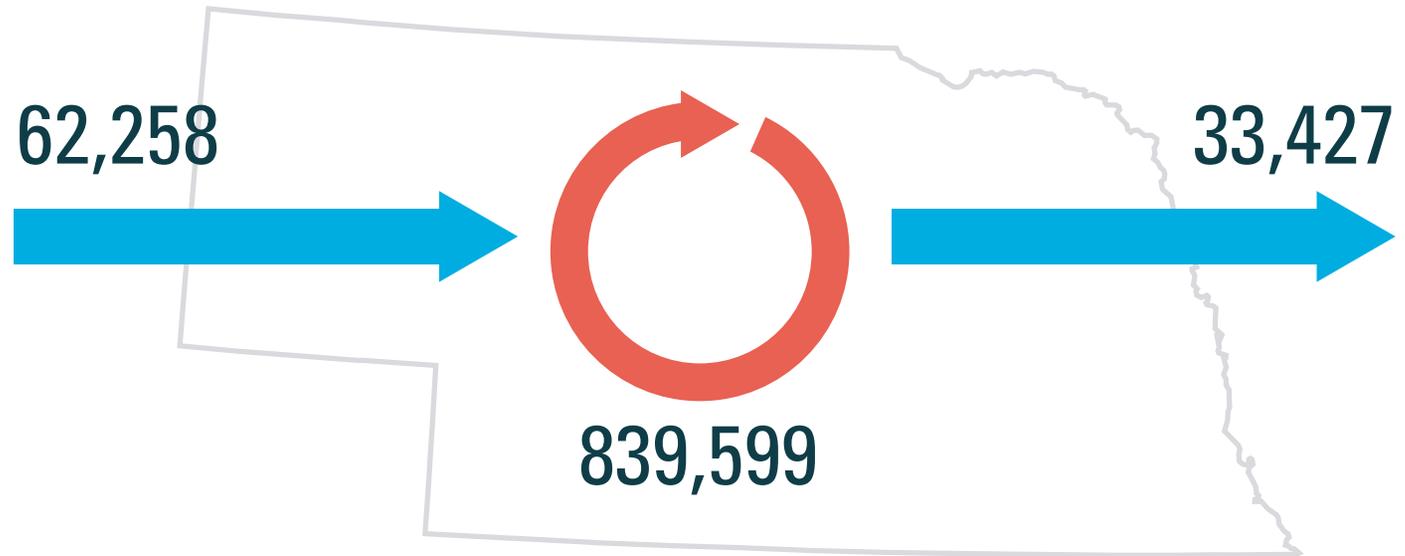


WORK & LIFE

WORKER INFLOW & OUTFLOW

	Count	Share
Total Employed in Nebraska	901,857	100.00%
Employed in Nebraska but Living Outside	62,258	6.90%
Employed and Living in Nebraska	839,599	93.10%
Living in Nebraska	873,026	100.00%
Living in Nebraska but Employed Outside	33,427	3.80%
Living and Employed in Nebraska	839,599	96.20%

The majority of jobs in Nebraska are held by people who live in Nebraska. More people commute into the state than commute out for work. Many of those commuting in do so from Council Bluffs, Iowa into Omaha.

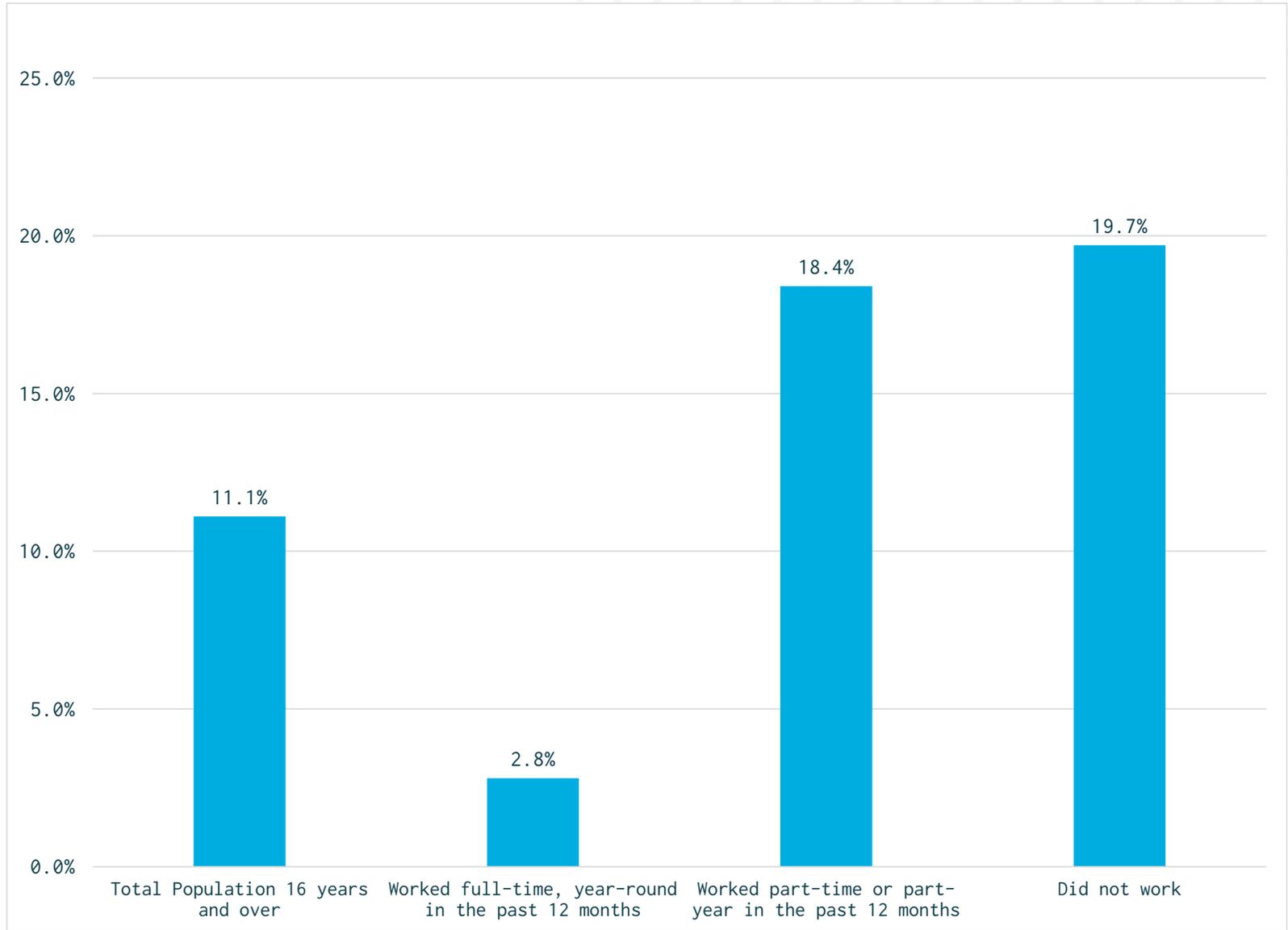


POVERTY BY WORK EXPERIENCE (POPULATION 16 AND OLDER)

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WORK & LIFE

The rate of poverty for full-time, year-round workers is very low. People not working or working only part of the time are much more likely to live in poverty. Often, part-time jobs offer lower wages than full-time jobs.



RESOURCES

US Census Bureau – <http://census.gov>

Population Estimates - <http://www.census.gov/popest>

Pages with this citation use data from the “Historical Data” and “Intercensal Estimates”

Pages with this citation use data from the “Historical Data” and “Intercensal Estimates”

American Community Survey - <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics - <http://lehd.did.census.gov/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics – <http://bls.gov>

Local Area Unemployment Statistics – <http://bls.gov/lau>

Occupational Employment Statistics – <http://bls.gov/oes>

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages – <http://bls.gov/qcew>

Bureau of Economic Analysis – <http://bea.gov>

Page 19:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis “Gross Domestic Product by State (millions of current dollars)”

Page 35:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis “Real Gross Domestic Product Over Time (chained 2009 dollars)”

Page 36:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis “Real GDP by State” (millions of chained 2009 dollars)”

Nebraska Department of Labor - <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

Office of Labor Market Information – <http://networks.nebraska.gov/analyzer>

Nebraska’s Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education - <http://www.ccpe.state.ne.us/>

Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha - <http://cpar.unomaha.edu/>

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NEworks is home to a number of the Nebraska Department of Labor's public services. In addition to services for job seekers and employers, NEworks hosts the output of the Office of Labor Market Information. The data and analysis we produce can be found at <http://neworks.nebraska.gov/analyzer>.

Here you can find:

- Industry, Occupation, and Labor Force data, both the most current figures and historical releases.
- Multimedia narratives exploring the various jobs and industries within the state.
- All of our publications.
- Customizable reporting dashboard with your preferred metrics.
- Contact resources for asking further questions.

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