

# NEBRASKA WORKFORCE **AUGUST 2011** Trends



**Are you having problems completing the OES Survey?**



**New Metro Area Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted Data**

## Also Featuring...

### Census...

Micro-Analysis of Nebraska's Counties:  
Gender and Age

### Flash Forward...

Future Industry and Occupation  
Employment Trends

### Map Facts...

Back to School Special

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## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INFORMATION FOR JUNE 2011

OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

### Statewide

Non-farm employment estimates were 968,373 in June 2011; 3,586 more jobs than last month and 18,036 more than in June 2010.

Manufacturing industries employed 95,727 workers; 1,437 more people than last month and 3,674 more than in June 2010.

Statewide, average weekly hours worked in manufacturing industries were 41.4; the same as May and an increase of 0.5 hours since June 2010. Average weekly earnings increased by \$4.55 since May to \$683.10, and have risen by \$21.34 since June 2010.

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries of \$16.50 were \$0.11 higher than in May and \$0.32 more than in June 2010.

### Omaha MSA

Non-farm employment estimates were 469,542 in June 2011; 3,307 more jobs than last month and 7,082 more than in June 2010.

### Lincoln MSA

Non-farm employment estimates were 174,679 in June 2011; 431 less jobs than last month and 3,946 more than in June 2010.

### Labor Force Employment by Place of Residence:

#### Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted):

- June unemployment rate: 4.1%
- Change (OTM): unchanged at 4.1%
- Change (OTY): -0.5%

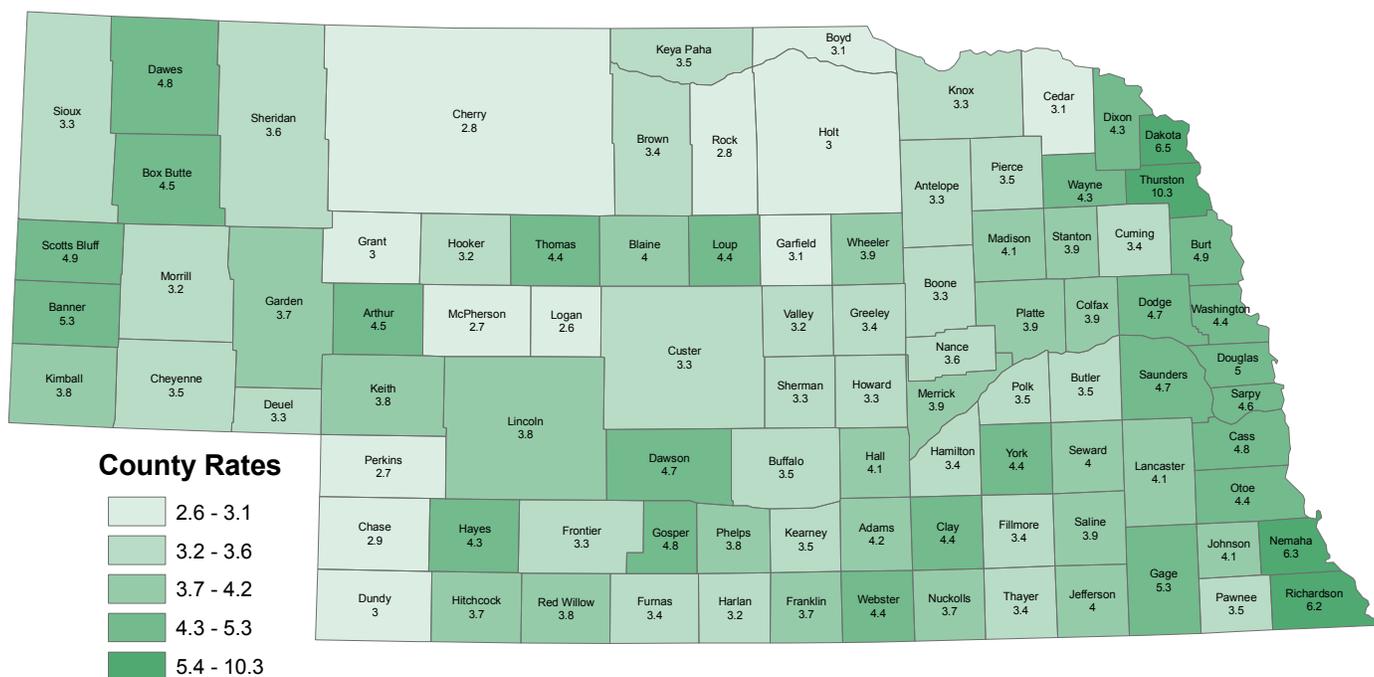
#### Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted):

- Central: 3.8%
- Panhandle: 4.3%
- Mid Plains: 3.8%
- Southeast: 4.6%
- Northeast: 4.2%

#### Revisions to May Data:

- Unemployment rate: unchanged at 4.1%
- Labor Force: +58
- Unemployment: +65
- Employment: -7

### June 2011 Nebraska Unemployment Rates by County



## Are you having problems completing

CHUCK ADAMS, RESEARCH ANALYST I

Perhaps you have received an Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey in the past and struggled to complete it or have an OES Survey on your desk now. You may even be a future respondent. We at the Nebraska OES Unit want to make the survey as user friendly as possible. Our survey is not as difficult as it may appear.

We only need:

- Job titles (no names or Social Security numbers)
- Number of active employees in each job title
- Sometimes a department name helps
- Rates of pay (hourly or annual)

Below are some Helpful Hints for completing the OES Survey Form to ensure the most reliable, usable data:

- When listing CEO, President, Vice President, etc., remember to classify leaders upon what is actually being done on the job, not on the title of the occupation.
- Education and Training can determine a worker's classification if credentials are required for the occupation.
- When workers may be classified in more than one occupation, they should be classified in the occupation that requires the highest level of skill.
- If there is no measurable difference in skill requirements for a job, the worker is classified to the occupation in which he or she spends the most time.
- Supervisors of professional and technical workers are classified with the workers they supervise.
- Team leaders, lead workers, and supervisors of production workers, who spend at least 20 percent of their time performing work similar to the workers they supervise, are classified with the workers they supervise.
- Apprentices and trainees should be classified with the occupations for which they are assisting.
- Report part-time workers by hourly wage only.

### Head of Small Businesses

- The General Manager definition includes the sentence: "include owners and managers who head small business establishments whose duties are primarily Managerial".
- General Managers should have a layer of supervisors or managers under them.
- Like all other occupations, classify according to main job duties and skills.

### Non Survey Format

Have all the information we are asking for, but not in our survey format? Just send it to us the way you have it. Usually, we can take a computer file that has job titles and wages for all of your employees or a company listing and put it in the format we need. Send us that listing, spreadsheet, database, or file and we will do the rest.

### Confidentiality

The information we collect is completely confidential. We are not allowed to share names of companies or people who participate in the OES Survey with anyone else, including other government agencies. Your information also goes through Primary and Secondary Suppression tests before it is published. Your information will be combined with data from other employers and published only in a way that will make it impossible to identify individual reporters.

### How to Return the Survey

- By Mail, use the enclosed envelope
- By Phone, only a few employees? Have the job titles and wages available and call 1-877-277-4558
- By E-mail, OESNEBRASKA@idcf.bls.gov or call us
- By fax, transmit the survey form or a spreadsheet to 402-471-9867

Still have questions? Please call the OES Unit at 1-877-277-4558 (toll free) for assistance.

The OES Survey is an important source of labor and wage information for the State of Nebraska. Used by Educators, School Counselors, Employers, Industry, and Government. The current data is available at <http://neblswages.nwd.ne.gov/>, then click Wage Estimates.

# the OES Survey?

“The OES Survey is an important source of labor and wage information for the State of Nebraska.”



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

In Cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor



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

<p><b>1</b> Which of the following options describes the status of the location(s) in Item 3 as of the reference date also printed in Item 3?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Operating: Go to item 2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily closed during the reference period: Report data only for employees paid for work during the reference period. If no employees worked for pay, report "0" in section 4 of this page and return the form in the reply envelope provided.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Permanently out of business as of __/__/__: Return the form to the address at the top.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sold or merged: Enter the new name and address below, then go to item 2. ↙</p> <p>New Name: _____</p> <p>New Address: _____</p>	<p><b>3</b> This form asks for information about the employees described below. Our estimate of employment for these employees appears at the top right corner of the label. <i>Please make any needed address corrections.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>		
<p><b>2</b> Our records show that your main products or services are related to those listed below. If they are not, please list your main products or services on the lines provided and continue with the rest of the report.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p><b>4</b> How many employees, <b>both full and part-time</b>, worked at this location(s) during the pay period that included the reference date printed in Item 3?</p> <p>Enter the number here... <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full or part-time paid workers</li> <li>• Workers on paid leave</li> <li>• Workers assigned temporarily to other units</li> <li>• Incorporated firms - paid owners, officers, and staff</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Do Not Include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors and temporary agency employees not on your payroll</li> <li>• Unpaid family workers</li> <li>• Workers on unpaid leave</li> <li>• Owners, proprietors, and partners of unincorporated firms</li> <li>• Workers not covered by unemployment insurance</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Do all employees reported above work at one location?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No...Enter number of locations <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/></p>	<p><b>Include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full or part-time paid workers</li> <li>• Workers on paid leave</li> <li>• Workers assigned temporarily to other units</li> <li>• Incorporated firms - paid owners, officers, and staff</li> </ul>	<p><b>Do Not Include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors and temporary agency employees not on your payroll</li> <li>• Unpaid family workers</li> <li>• Workers on unpaid leave</li> <li>• Owners, proprietors, and partners of unincorporated firms</li> <li>• Workers not covered by unemployment insurance</li> </ul>
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<p><b>5</b> Please tell us who to contact if we have questions about your data.</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Title: _____</p> <p>Phone: (____) _____ - _____ Ext. _____ Date: _____</p> <p>E-mail address: _____</p>	<p>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</p>		

# Feature Story



## New Metro Area Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted Data

LENORA CASTILLO, RESEARCH ANALYST II

In 1992, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) published seasonally adjusted data for all 50 states; in 2010, the smoothed seasonally adjusted (SSA) data was introduced. This year, BLS has released the smoothed seasonally adjusted labor force data for all metro areas, including the Lincoln and Omaha Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in Nebraska.

Why seasonally adjust and smooth labor force data? First of all, seasonal changes can cause sharp fluctuations. In Nebraska, for example, fall means the start of harvesting so employment goes up as summer-related employment goes down. Schools are back in session so education employment, which was down during the summer, is now up. Throughout the year, major holidays can cause sharp increases in employment followed by downturns after the holiday season ends.

Seasonal adjustment removes these sharp fluctuations while smoothing removes the month-to-month volatility of the seasonally adjusted data caused by such things as sampling error, potential outliers or changes that could be related to the current model-based estimation methodology. In the past, the smoothing process of seasonally adjusted data occurred at year's end during benchmark. Making this a monthly process will make the analysis of labor force data much easier.

### Important Links

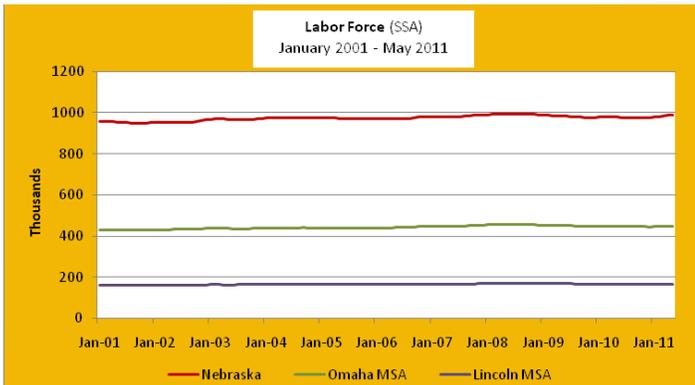
- If you want to view or down load Metro SSA data go <http://www.bls.gov/lau/metrossa.htm>
- To access the BLS Question and Answer page go to <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lassaqa.htm>
- To see the data release dates for 2011 go to <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausched.htm>



## A Quick Look at the Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted Data

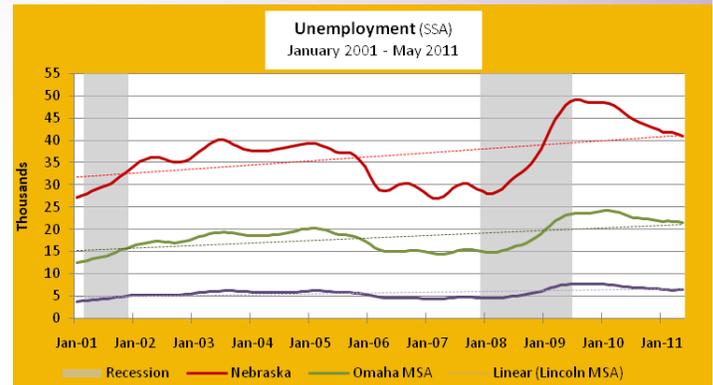
### Labor Force

Labor force, which is employment plus unemployment, grew between January 2001 and January 2011 in all 3 areas. Nebraska labor force increased by +2.5%, Omaha MSA by 3.8%, and Lincoln MSA by 3.3%. Most of these increases can be attributed to the growth in population over the past 10 years.



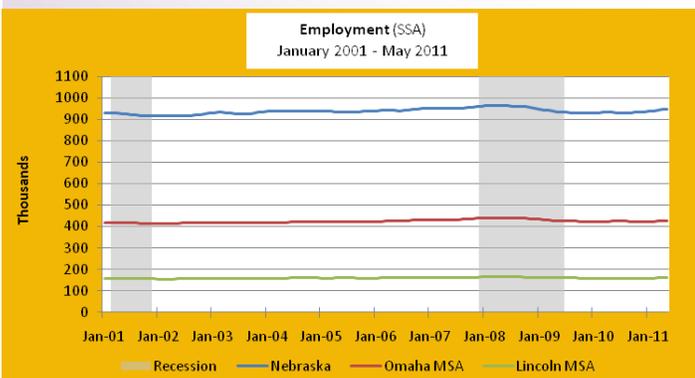
### Unemployment

January 2011 unemployment in Nebraska and both MSAs remains above the 2001 levels but has been sinking slowly since February/March of 2010.



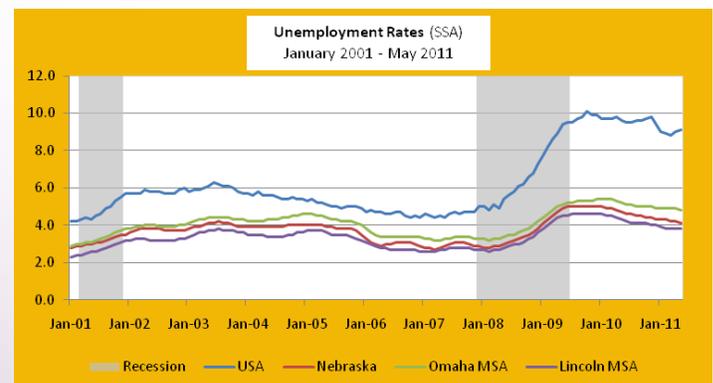
### Employment

SSA employment in the metro areas and in the state shows little month-to-month change. In the 10 years between January 2001 to January 2011, Nebraska employment has grown by 1.0% and both Omaha and Lincoln MSA are up by +1.7%.



### Unemployment Rates

The smoothed seasonally adjusted data shows that the Nebraska jobless rate remains well below the national rate. The Omaha Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) rates are slightly higher than Nebraska as a whole but keep in mind that this MSA includes 3 Iowa counties (Harrison, Pottawattamie and Mills) and 5 Nebraska counties (Washington, Douglas, Sary, Saunders and Cass). The Lincoln MSA (Lancaster and Seward Counties) unemployment rates have remained lower than state and Omaha MSA rates through this entire period.





## Micro-Analysis of Nebraska's Counties: Gender and Age

LINDSAY BURFORD, RESEARCH ANALYST

The first summary file for each state was released by the U.S. Census during May. It was the first major statistical release by the U.S. Census department since the decennial census occurred in 2010. It releases detailed information on age, sex, households, families, relationship to the householder, housing units, race and Hispanic or Latino origin groups and group quarters. The statistics have been grouped together by the Census and released in table formats for geographical areas including: states, counties, county subdivisions, places (cities or towns), census tracts, congressional districts, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas. This article will focus on gender and age for each of Nebraska's 93 counties.

### Age

Nebraska's youngest county, by median age, was Wayne County. The median age for Wayne County residents was 29.2 years. Thurston County, in northeast Nebraska, was the only other county in Nebraska with its residents' median age under the age of 30. The median age for Thurston County was 29.4 years. There were seven counties where the median age was in the early-30s range: Buffalo, Lancaster, Dakota, Sarpy, Dawes, Douglas, and Colfax. Buffalo County had a median age of 32.1 years, while Colfax County had a median age of 34.2 years. These seven counties all experienced a population growth between the 2000 and 2010 Censuses. There were ten counties with median ages in the mid- and late-30s: Hall, Dawson, Saline, Madison, Adams, Seward, Platte, Stanton, Scottsbluff, and Lincoln. The median age in Hall County was 35.8, while the median age in Lincoln

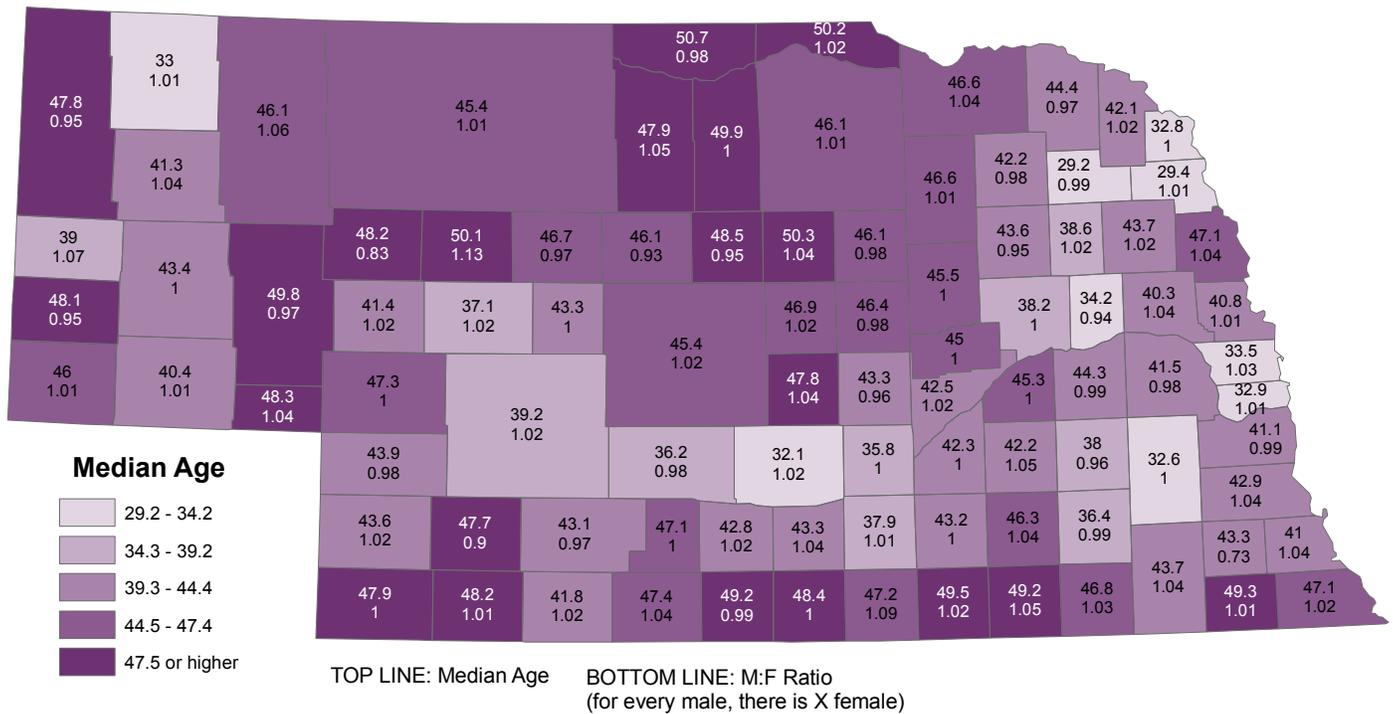
County was 39.2. Three of these counties experienced a population loss over the past decade: Dawson (median age, 36.2); Madison (median age, 37.1); and Stanton (median age, 38.6).

There are four counties with a median age greater than 50 years of age; the rest are all in the 40s. These four counties are Hooker, Boyd, Garfield, and Keya Paha. All three of these counties have experienced a population decrease since the 1960s! Hooker County's median age was 50.1; Boyd County's median age was 50.2; Garfield's was 50.3; and Keya Paha had the largest median age in the state at 50.7. Nuckolls, Garden, and Rock counties had median ages of 49.5 or greater, as well. These counties have also experienced similar population declines, though Rock did experience a population increase in the 1980s.

### Gender

For comparison purposes, the national gender composition for the 2010 Census was 49.2% male and 50.8% females. Douglas County had the exact same gender distribution; the only county in Nebraska to match the national trend. When comparing Nebraska's counties to the national trend, 73 counties in Nebraska had more than 49.2% males and less than 50.8% females. There were nine counties where the percentage of males was greater than 51%: Loup, Banner, Sioux, McPherson, Colfax, Blaine, Hayes, Grant, and Johnson. Johnson had the largest gender disparity between males and females, with 57.8% of its population being male (42.2% female); followed by Grant County with 54.7% male

## Median Ages and Female:Male Ratio by Nebraska County, 2010 Census



and 45.3% female; and Hayes County with 52.7% male and 47.3% female.

On the other end of the spectrum, there were 20 Nebraska counties where there was a lower percentage of males (higher percentage of females) when compared to the national trend. Fifteen of these counties had a percentage of females greater than 51%; only two of these counties were greater than 52%. Hooker County had the largest gender disparity between females and males, with 53.0% of its population being female (47.0% male); followed by Webster County with 52.2% of its population being female and 47.8% of its population being male.

There were four counties that had an even split! Hall, Hamilton, Franklin, and Rock counties all had a 50-50 split between males and females in their respective counties.

### Census Fun Facts

- There were 70 Nebraska counties with median ages found in their 40s.
- Hall, Hamilton, Franklin, and Rock counties all had a 50-50 split between males and females in their respective counties.
- Harlan County was the only county in Nebraska where the median age between males and females were the same between 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

### Age and Gender

There were only three counties within Nebraska where males reported a higher median age than females. Arthur County experienced the largest difference, with males' median age of 42.0 (higher than the county's median age), while females' median age was 39.5; a difference of 2.5 years between the sexes' median ages. Logan County had a year difference between the two groups: the median age for males was 43.8 and 42.8 for females. Banner had the smallest difference between the two groups, though males were still slightly older. The median age for males in Banner County was 48.2; median age for females was 48.0. Banner County was the only county of these three where there was a higher percentage of males in the county than females: 51.3 of the county were males.

Harlan County was the only county in Nebraska where the median age between males and females were the same. The median age for both groups was 49.2 years.

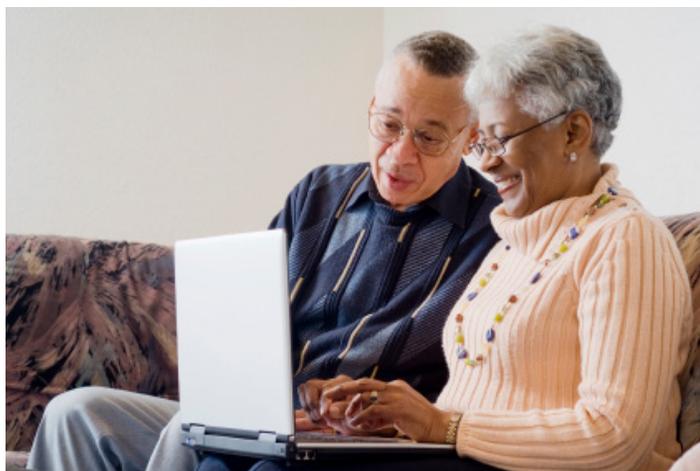
There were 27 Nebraska counties where the difference between females' median age and males' median age was three years or greater. Eight of these counties had a difference of four years! These counties were: Thurston, Red Willow, Cherry, Seward, Phelps, Dawes, Perkins, and Johnson. Johnson County has a 7.5 year difference between females and males, where the median age for females was 47.4 and the median age for males was 39.9. If you remember, Johnson County also had the largest gender disparity in the state, with almost 60 percent of the population being male! Dawes and Perkins counties both had an age difference of

at least five years; females' median age outpaced males' median age by 5.1 years and 5.6 years, respectively.

### 2010 vs. 2000 – Age Differences

Four Nebraska counties experienced a decrease in their median age: Madison, Colfax, Thurston, and Douglas. Surprisingly, Madison and Thurston lost population over the past decade, yet their median age decreased. Madison County experienced the largest decrease, with 3.5 years difference between the median age in 2010 and 2000. The 2010 median age in Madison County was 37.1, while the 2000 median age was 40.6. The other three counties decreased the median age by less than a year.

One county in Nebraska maintained the median age between the two decades. Saline County had a median age of 36.4 years in both 2000 and 2010. All other counties in Nebraska saw an increase in median age over the past decade. Twenty-three counties saw a hike of five years or more in their median age between 2000 and 2010. Eleven of those counties were six years or higher; four of those were eight years larger than the previous decade. Keya Paha witnessed the largest median age increase of 8.8 years. The median age for Keya Paha residents in 2010 was 50.7, while it was only 41.9 in 2000. McPherson County's median age in 2010 was 43.6 and 35.0 in 2000, leading to a 8.6 year increase. Grant County's median age in 2010 was 48.2 and 39.9 in 2000, leading to an 8.3 year increase. Finally, Banner County had a median age of 48.1 in 2010 with a median age of 39.9 in 2000; a difference of 8.2 years!



### 2010 vs. 2000 – Gender Differences

Four counties maintained their gender composition over the past decade. Males continued to make up 50.4% of Keya Paha County (females, 49.6%) over the past decade. During both censuses in Dakota County, males accounted for 49.9% of its population (females, 50.1%). Sarpy County's

### New and Upcoming Census Releases

- 2010 Census Summary File 1: Detailed tables that includes age, sex, households, families, relationship to householder, housing unities, detailed race and Hispanic origin groups and group quarters; down to the block or census tract level. June – August release dates.
- Selected Indicators of Child Well-Being (2009): Provides an insight into how children younger than 18 spend their day, including interaction with parents, extra-curricular activities participation, and academic experiences. Mid-July release.
- Current Industrial Reports: Provides current and historical statistics on production and shipments of selected products by focusing on groups of industries. Revolving Release dates.
- Unmarried and Single Americans Week: Array of statistics celebrating this demographic. July release.

male population was 49.7%, while females were 50.3% and, in Otoe County, males accounted for 49.0% (females, 51.0%). On the surface, it may be surprising to learn that Johnson County had a substantial change in its gender demographics. In 2000, males accounted for 47.9% of its population (females, 52.1%); however, in 2010, males now accounted for 57.8% of the gender breakdown. This was the result of a correctional facility being built in Tecumseh in 2001.

There were 68 counties that gained some level of male population; though 24 of these counties experienced a growth of 0.5% or less. Of these counties that gained male population, only 19 of these counties had 50% or more of a male population during the 2000 Census. After the 2010 Census, the number of counties with a population of 50% or more male increased to 34 counties having at least a 50% male population. On the other hand, 21 counties gained female population over the past decade. Only ten of these counties gained a female population greater than 0.5% from the previous census. Twelve of these 21 counties already had a female population greater than 50% in the 2000 Census. After the 2010 Census, three more counties moved past the mark of having a female population greater than 50%: Polk, Arthur, and Cuming counties now have more females than males. Only one county gained more than 1% of female population over the past decade. Sioux County now has a 48.7% female population (up from 47.4% in 2000).

## CHADRON STATE COLLEGE

### Employment Outcomes

There were 441 Chadron State College graduates between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010. Of these graduates, 210 (48%) were working in Nebraska in the first quarter of 2010. This represents a 4% increase over the previous year. More than half (61%) of the graduates were female. Female graduates (52%) were more likely to be working in the state than male graduates (41%).

There was at least one graduate employed in one-third of the state's 93 counties. However, slightly over half (52%) of the graduates worked in three counties; Scotts Bluff, Dawes and Lincoln.

The 12 graduates employed in the Finance and Insurance industry had the highest estimated average annual earnings of \$42,073. The Educational Services industry had the highest number (89) of graduates working in the state with estimated average annual earnings of \$37,275. The earnings include graduates with both Bachelor's and Master's Degrees.

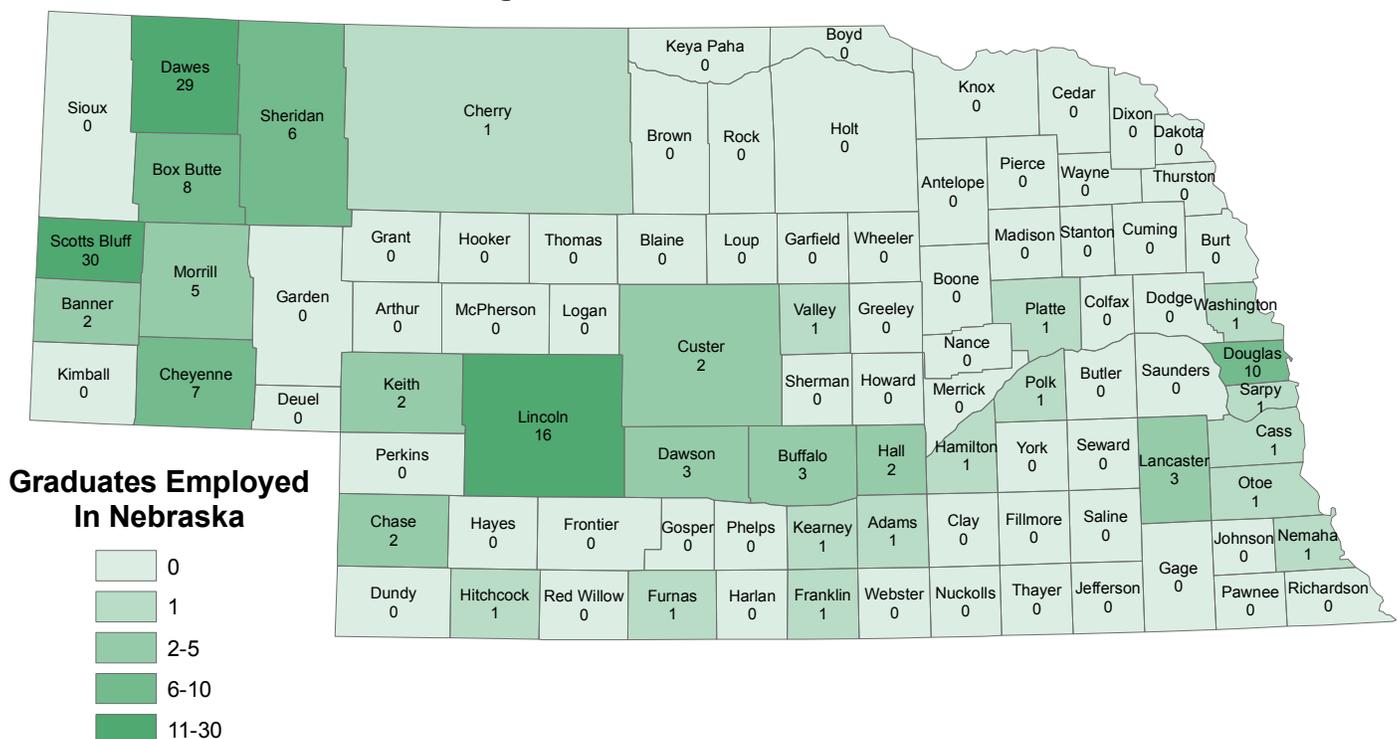
There were 33 graduates in 8 fields of study that had 75% or more of the graduates working in the state. Within this group, the 10 School Counselor Master's Degree graduates had the highest estimated average annual earnings of \$54,394.



The field of study with the highest number of graduates working in the state was the General Business Administration and Management Bachelor's Degree. Sixty-one percent of the 39 graduates were working in Nebraska with estimated average annual earnings of \$25,071.

For more outcomes information on Chadron State College, Central Community College, Metropolitan Community College, Mid-Plains Community College, Northeast Community College, Southeast Community College, Western Nebraska Community College, Peru State College, Wayne State College and the University of Nebraska – Kearney, contact the Nebraska Workforce Development Labor Market Information Center.

**2009-2010 Chadron State College Graduates Working in Nebraska in First Quarter 2010**



# Map Facts

## Back to School Special



RYAN CALDWELL, RESEARCH ANALYST

With summer vacations wrapping up around the country and school supplies stocking the shelves at just about every store we walk into, it's a good time to start looking at everything "back to school." While most students won't go back until mid August, most teachers will be back at least two to three weeks earlier prepping for the new year. The map below shows the median salary for elementary school teachers across the country. Nebraska ranks 32nd nationally with a median salary of \$46,340. Leading the nation was Rhode Island, with a median salary of \$68,590, and Connecticut was close behind with a median salary of \$66,600. At the other end of the spectrum was South Dakota and Arizona with median salaries of \$37,750 and \$39,010 respectively.

A majority of today's elementary teachers are required to obtain a Bachelor's degree before teaching. More specialized

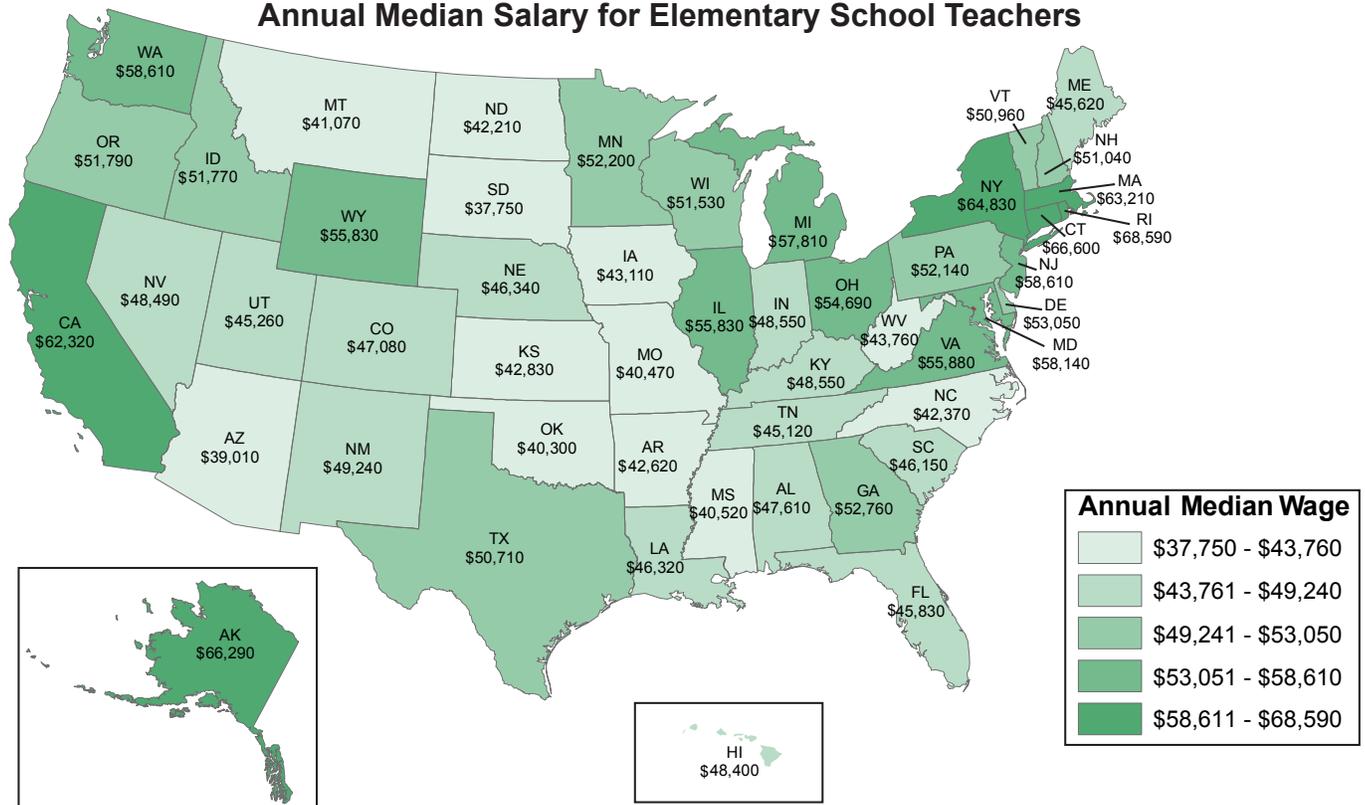
teachers and teaching administrators are often required to obtain an advanced degree as well. In 2008 there were just over 1.5 million elementary teachers in the U.S. which made up just over 20% of all the pre-kindergarten through college educators. In Nebraska this profession is projected to grow faster than average at 16.1% by 2018.

The average class size for elementary teachers in the 2007-2008 school year was around 22 students nationally. Nebraska was just under that with 21.1 students per class. Michigan had the most in the nation with 26.3 students on average and Montana had the least with an average class size of about 18 students.



In 2009 Nebraska was ranked 26th in the nation for total spending per pupil at \$10,045 each. Less than 10% of the funding came from federal sources while 34.3% came from state sources and 57% came from local sources. New York led the nation at \$18,126 per student and Utah had the least with \$6,356 each.

### Annual Median Salary for Elementary School Teachers





## Nebraska's Great Outdoors

JACOB LIUDAHL, RESEARCH ANALYST

**N**ebraska offers a variety of great outdoor destinations. The highlight of these outdoor locales is the Nebraska State Parks system. From camping and hiking to fishing and swimming, the state parks areas offer an assortment of activities for outdoor fun. This month we look at everything dealing with Nebraska's State Parks system.

Chadron State Park was established as the first in the Nebraska park system in 1921.

The Nebraska State Parks system includes 84 park areas around the state, made up of 8 state parks, 66 recreation areas and 10 historical parks.

Of the 84 park areas, 71 have camping facilities. Twenty-four of those 71 allow you to place reservations for campsites.

In 2009, the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission sold 198,000 annual park permits and 240,000 daily permits. The parks generated approximately \$4.4 million in revenue for the year.

Nebraska park permits are currently \$20 for an annual pass or \$4 for a day pass.

Eugene T. Mahoney State Park was the most visited park and the second most visited reported attraction in the state in 2009 with 1,120,200 visitors. Lake McConaughy State Recreation Area had the next most visitors with 892,815.

In the first quarter of 2011, there were 250 Forest and Conservation Technicians working in the Public Administration industry. Nationally, there were 34,000 Forest and Conservation Technicians in 2008.

The average Forest and Conservation Technician in Nebraska made \$16.30 per hour in the first quarter of 2011. The median hourly wage for the same time was \$13.64. ■■



## Northeast Economic Region

### Future Industry and Occupation Employment Trends

JODIE MEYER, RESEARCH ANALYST



Continuing in the series of highlighting industry and occupational projections for Nebraska's regions, this month focuses on the Northeast Economic Region. The Northeast Economic Region includes the Nebraska counties of Antelope, Boone, Boyd, Brown, Burt, Butler, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Holt, Keya Paha, Knox, Madison, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Rock, Stanton, Thurston, and Wayne. Three Micropolitan areas, Norfolk, Columbus, and Fremont, are included in this region.

#### Industry Projections

Projected industry growth of 8,474 jobs is expected in the Northeast by 2018 according to Industry Employment Projections, an increase of 6.1%. Most industry employment in 2008 was in Education and Health Services which employed 25,029 workers, accounting for 18.0% of employment in this region. This industry sector is also expected to experience the highest projected net change in employment by 2018. The Information industry employed the least number of workers in 2008, only accounting for 0.9% (1,211 jobs) of the employment in this region and is expected to decline by 1.6% (19 jobs). The fastest growing industry sectors by percent change are Education and Health Services at 20.3%

adding 5,082 jobs, and Professional and Business Services at 15.4% adding 972 jobs. In addition to the projected decline in the Information industry, The Natural Resources and Mining industry is expected to decline by 10.2% and lose 1,796 jobs.

The top sub-sector growth industry from 2008-2018 (by numeric change in jobs) is Educational Services (Private, State, and Local) expecting to add 2,135 jobs an 18.9% increase. The Ambulatory Health Care Services Industry is expected to add the second highest amount of jobs increasing by 35.6% and adding 1,089 jobs. A second Health Care related industry, Hospital Employment (Private, State, and Local) is also in the top growth list. This industry is expected to add 909 jobs, a 16.3% increase.

When examining the five industries expected to experience the greatest amount of decline (by numeric change in jobs), the agriculture-related industries of Crop Production and Livestock Production are expected to lose the most jobs in the ten-year period, a combined loss of 1,829 jobs. Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing is expected to decline by 220 jobs, a 56.4% decline.

#### Industries with the Greatest Numeric Changes in Employment 2008-2018

	Industry Title	2008 Estimated Employment	2018 Projected Employment	Numeric Change	% Change
Growing	Educational Services (private + state + local)	11,289	13,424	2,135	18.9%
	Ambulatory Health Care Services	3,060	4,149	1,089	35.6%
	Hospital Employment (private + state + local)	5,581	6,490	909	16.3%
	Local Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals	6,705	7,424	719	10.7%
	Administrative and Support Services	3,460	4,062	602	17.4%
	Declining	Crop Production	9,735	8,711	-1,024
Livestock Production		7,648	6,843	-805	-10.5%
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg.		390	170	-220	-56.4%
Machinery Manufacturing		1,973	1,824	-149	-7.6%
Transportation Equipment Mfg.		2,012	1,952	-60	-3.0%

## Occupations with the Greatest Numeric Changes in Employment 2008-2018

	SOC Title	2008	2018	Growth Openings	Replacement Openings	Total Openings	Numeric Change	% Change
		Estimated Employment	Projected Employment					
Growing	Registered Nurses	2,326	2,906	580	406	986	580	24.9%
	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	3,461	3,842	381	619	1,000	381	11.0%
	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	2,302	2,671	369	229	598	369	16.0%
	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	2,373	2,683	310	503	813	310	13.1%
	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	1,293	1,585	292	294	586	292	22.6%
	Declining	Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals	1,564	1,446	0	422	422	-118
Packers and Packers, Hand		1,071	967	0	178	178	-104	-9.7%
Agricultural Equipment Operators		930	830	0	251	251	-100	-10.8%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand		1,559	1,470	0	502	502	-89	-5.7%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers		414	332	0	64	64	-82	-19.8%

### Occupational Projections

Industry employment is an important component of the employment picture in a region. It is also important to examine the types of occupations that will experience growth and decline as a result of changes in industry employment throughout the state.

There is expected to be occupational growth in the Northeast according to the 2008-2018 Occupational Projections. The total projected numeric employment change over the ten year period is 8,474, a 6.1% increase. A total of 43,409 job openings are expected in the Northeast from 2008-2018, with 11,133 jobs expected from growth and 32,276 from replacements. Replacement openings account for 74.4% of all job openings. This mirrors the statewide trend and can in part be attributed to the high number of Nebraska workers reaching retirement age within the next 10 years.

In 2008, Production occupations employed 19,817, making it the largest occupational category in the Northeast, accounting for 14.3% of the region's occupational employment. The largest net change in employment is expected to occur in Education, Training, and Library occupations where 1,471 jobs are projected to be added by 2018, an increase of 20.3%. Healthcare Practitioners and Technical occupations are the fastest growing occupational category by percent change adding 1,397 jobs, a 22.2% increase. Legal occupations employed the least amount of workers in 2008, only employing 250 or 0.2% of the regions occupational employment. This occupational category is expected to stay small with only 33 jobs expected to be added in the ten year period, a 13.2% increase. The only occupational category expecting a decline is Farming, Fishing and Forestry occupations by 1,265 jobs, a decrease of 10.2%.

The highest number of total job openings is expected in Production occupations with 5,386 total openings-883 from job growth and 4,503 from replacements. The lowest number of openings is projected for Legal occupations, with

only 75 openings expected-33 from growth and 42 from replacements.

Production occupations are projected to have the most replacement openings with 4,503 or 83.6% of the 5,386 total job openings expected to come from replacements. Farming, Fishing, and Forestry occupations are projected to have only 30 growth openings, the least of any category, with 3,307 or 99.1% of its total openings expected to be from replacements. The largest percentage of total openings attributed to growth is projected in Healthcare Support occupations where 64.8% (701) of the 1,081 total openings projected are to be from growth.

Ranking occupations by numeric change from 2008 to 2018, Registered Nurses top the list with an expected 580 jobs added. Truck Drivers (Heavy and Tractor-Trailer) come in second with 381 jobs expected to be added. Nursing Aids, Orderlies, and Attendants, another health care related occupation, also make the list with an expected increase of 16.0% or 369 jobs.

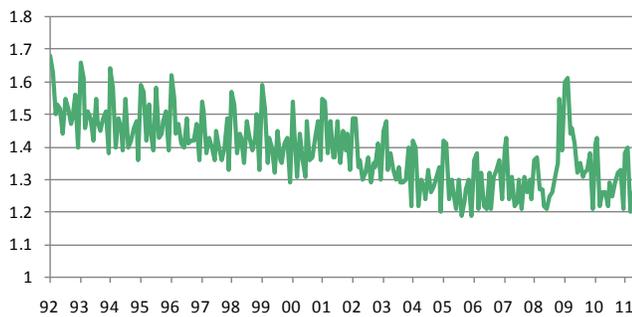
The five occupations expected to experience the greatest amount of decline by numeric change over the ten year period are: Farmworkers: Farm and Ranch Animals; Packers and Packers, Hand; Agricultural Equipment Operators; Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand; and Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers. Many of these occupations are related to Agriculture, which as an industry is projected to decline due to a combination of factors including advances in technology reducing the need for workers and the consolidation of small farms.

A publication with more detail on both occupational and industry projections is published online at <http://networks.nebraska.gov/analyzer/>. Look for additional articles spotlighting projections in upcoming issues of Nebraska Workforce Trends.

# Economic Indicators

## Economic Indicators of the Month

### U.S. Inventory to Sales Ratio



## Inventory to Sales Ratio

TREVOR NELSON, RESEARCH ANALYST

The ratio of inventory to sales is an important measure of economic performance. This is because the ratio represents how closely firms' production expectations match the reality of how much consumers are buying. When a company is deciding how much product to make, one of the primary concerns is how much they expect people will want to buy. Sometimes when making this assessment, the reality does not match the expectations people have for a variety of reasons. Any extra production can then be held on to by the firm if the good is not perishable, which is known as inventory. Taking the dollar value of inventory held in the nation and dividing it by the amount of sales occurring for any given month allows us to see how the inventory buildup is occurring over time. Firms also react to increased inventory by cutting back on production. This statistic therefore gives a measure of current changes in the business cycle as well as a prediction of future production.

On the left is the U.S. Inventory to Sales Ratio over the past two decades. There are two things of specific note with this data. The first is that inventory to sales ratio is in general decreasing over the period. This is due to the technological advances made, such as internet shopping, allowing the time gap between a product being produced and a product being sold to decrease. Some companies have even begun specializing in "made-to-order manufacturing" which allows for virtually no inventory to build up. What should be understood by this is that there is a natural level of the inventory to sales ratio which the economy will gravitate towards, and that level is determined by how quickly companies can sell their product. The other thing to note is the spike occurring through 2008 and 2009. This was caused by the drop in sales during the latest recession. A similar but much smaller spike occurred in the period of the 2000 and 2001 recession. These spikes occur during economic downturns because companies usually do not foresee recessions occurring, and are unable to adjust their production until after inventory begins to build up. This causes companies to cut production which leads to decreased income for workers, making the recession even worse. Economic recovery tends to occur when inventories are reduced back to their normal ratio to sales.

National Indicators	Date	Value
GDP Growth	11Q1	1.9%
Unemployment Rate	Jun-11	9.2%
Fed Interest Rate	Jun-11	0.25%
Current Account Balance	11Q1	-\$119.3 Billion
Exchange Rate DXY	Jun-11	0.79%

Nebraska Indicators	Date	Value
Unemployment Rate	Jun-11	4.1%
House Value Appreciation	11Q1	0.40%
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	Jun-11	41.4
Net Taxable Retail Sales	Apr-11	\$2.075 Billion
Median Employment Wages	11Q1	\$30,414

Pricing Indicators	Date	Value
Barrel of Crude Oil	Jun-11	\$95.07
ECI Change	11Q1	0.60%
PPI Change	Jun-11	-0.40%

**Notes:** Unemployment Rates are smoothed seasonally adjusted. DXY is the U.S. Dollar compared to a basket of international currencies. Retail Sales figures are in billions of dollars. Median Employment Wages are OES 50th percentile Annual Wage for All Occupations. Crude Oil Price is as of the close of business on the last Thursday of the month. Corn for Grain is based on the price per bushel. Cattle 500+ Lbs is price per cwt. ECI is Employer Cost Index. PPI is Producer Price Index. CPI is Consumer Price Index.

	June 2011		Indexes		% Change From	
	Jun-11	May-11	Jun-10	May-11	Jun-10	
U.S. All Items	225.722	225.964	217.965	-0.1%	3.6%	
Midwest Urban All Items	215.954	215.899	207.886	0.0%	3.9%	
Northeast Urban All Items	241.690	241.566	233.834	0.1%	3.4%	
South Urban All Items	219.318	219.820	211.232	-0.2%	3.8%	
West Urban All Items	228.075	228.516	221.147	-0.2%	3.1%	

Sources: census.gov/mtis/, tradingeconomics.com, bls.gov, fhfa.gov, usda.gov, revenue.state.ne.us, oil-price.net

# Openings & Expansions



## Openings and Expansions

TREVOR NELSON, RESEARCH ANALYST

**Note:** The following information is obtained through a monthly survey of Nebraska's Career Centers. Openings and expansions that were not publicly reported or reported to career center managers in confidence are not listed. If you own or know of a business which is opening or expanding, please email Trevor. Nelson@nebraska.gov with your information.

### Lincoln

- Southlake Village Rehabilitation and Care Center opened to residents in southeast Lincoln.
- Tri-Con Industries is reporting hiring in Lincoln after making cutbacks in previous months related to the Japanese earthquake.
- Kawasaki is calling back workers they had laid off in previous months due to the Japanese earthquake.
- Lincoln Airport Authority is planning to open a public natural gas filling station.

### Omaha

- CSG Systems is opening a building a new campus in western Omaha.
- A new CVS Pharmacy is being built in La Vista.
- Definitive Vision, an eye care clinic, is now open at Midtown Crossing.
- Staybridge Suites Omaha opened on 80th and West Dodge Rd.
- Metropolitan Utilities District is officially opening its first public natural gas filling station.
- The following openings and expansions were reported by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce: NorthStar Financial Services Group, 100 employees; LongHorn Steakhouse at Oakview Mall, 40 employees; Tyson Prepared Foods Inc, 132 employees.

### Southeast

#### Beatrice

- Rare Earth Solar is building a manufacturing business in Beatrice, utilizing the empty Husqvarna Building. This will

be the first solar panel manufacturer in Nebraska. They look to employ 20-30 as start up by the end of the year. They hope to add an additional 90 workers through 2012.

### Northeast Norfolk

- Happy Tails Boarding & "Stuff" opened. "Stuff" includes everything from Avon to antiques & collectibles.
- Eclipse Hair & Beauty Salon opened in downtown Norfolk.
- Rexius Nutrition, an internet-priced nutrition store with a brick-and-mortar presence, opened for business.

### Mid-Plains

#### North Platte

- Greenbriar Rail in Hershey held a hiring fair in June looking for 30-40 employees.

### Panhandle Region

#### Scottsbluff

- Midtown Building Supplies has permanently relocated from Gering to Scottsbluff due to flooding of North Platte River.
- Tacos Mexico, a Scottsbluff restaurant, is opening soon.
- Aarons, a new store that sells and leases furniture, electronics, computers and appliances, is set to open in Scottsbluff in July hiring 2-3 new employees.
- Food Pride grocery store is reopening in Mitchell under new owners. The store had closed in November of 2010.

# Industry Developments



## Industry Developments

*Responsibilities for the Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates of monthly industry employment for the state and metropolitan areas (Lincoln & Omaha) changed from the Nebraska Department of Labor to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in April 2011. This transition happened in all states. Concurrent with this transition, BLS implemented several methodological changes to the estimation approach across states. The new estimation process reduces local economic knowledge in the process and may result in more month to month variability of the estimates, particularly in the smaller states. More detailed information on the changes to procedures for producing CES estimates is available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/cesprocs.htm>*

## TOTAL NONFARM

JANET DENBRING

Nationally, over-the-month non-seasonally adjusted employment held steady with a slight increase of 376,000 jobs (0.3%) in June with the growth coming mainly from Leisure and Hospitality (401,000), followed by Mining and Construction (182,000). Over-the-year non-seasonally adjusted employment gained 1,171,000 jobs (0.9%). It has increased 0.7% or more each month since December 2010. The highest over-the-year percentage growth industries have been Professional and Business Services (1.4% to 3.3%) and Educational and Health Services (1.9% to 2.2%).

Nebraska Total Nonfarm over-the-month employment remained fairly stable at 968,373 (0.4% or 3,586). More than half of the monthly boost came from Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (2,163). Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment expanded by 1.9%, representing a five-year high. The next closest increase of 1.8% occurred in January 2008 and April 2011. Growth of 1.3% to 1.9% over the year has taken place in the past six months. Since December 2010, over-the-year employment has consistently improved

the most in Professional and Business Services (4,508 to 7,628) and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (2,931 to 6,903).

From May to June, employment in the Lincoln MSA stayed flat at 174,679 (-431 jobs or -0.2%), after increasing the prior four months (0.6% to 1.1%). Since June 2010, employment advanced by 2.3% (3,946 jobs). The last time it rose more than 2.0% occurred in the first quarter of 2008. Over-the-year employment improved the most in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (1,483 jobs or 4.7%) and in Professional and Business Services (1,470 jobs or 8.2%). Over the month, the Omaha MSA employment edged up by 3,307 jobs (0.7%) to 469,542. June's addition was above the past five years' average of 0.3%. Over the year, the large gain of 7,082 jobs (1.5%) came primarily from Professional and Business Services (3,662) and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (2,761). There has not been a yearly increase of 1.5% since in June and July of 2008.

## MINING AND CONSTRUCTION

Over-the-month seasonal growth in National Mining and Construction for the past four months has been higher than the past five year's averages. Over-the-year employment rose by 1.8% which is the fifth month-in-a-row the percentage has been above 0.8% after being continuously negative from July 2007 to January 2011.

Since May, statewide employment improved by 3.0%, which is lower than the past five years average June increases of 3.6%. Over-the-year employment in Mining and Construction declined by 0.8%, still higher than the -2.0% average of past Junes; however, it had experienced growth the previous three months (0.6% to 3.6%).

After an unusual over-the-year increase of 201 jobs in March, employment in the Lincoln MSA has decreased an average 252 jobs during the past three months. In the Omaha MSA, over-the-month employment increased by 4.5% in June. It had previously gained between 1.5% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2006. Since June 2010, employment dropped by 579 jobs (-2.6%) which is less than its past average of -3.8%.

## MANUFACTURING

From May to June, statewide Manufacturing expanded 1,437 jobs to 95,727. The over-the-month percentage growth was 1.5% which is the highest of any month in the past decade. Increases of 0.5% or more have only occurred 11 times in the past decade. Since December 2010, over-the-year employment has been ranging from 1.4% to 2.8%. June's over-the-year growth of 4.0% (3,674 jobs) is the highest rate of any month in the past decade. Over-the-year employment in Durable Goods increased 1,849 jobs (4.4%) and Non-durable Goods gained 1,825 jobs (3.6%) which reached highest rates in the past five years of any month.

In the Lincoln MSA, over-the-year employment has consistently increased by more than 1.3% since December. Over the past year, Lincoln has added 468 jobs (3.7%), which is the largest growth in any month over the past five years.

The majority of the gains came from Durable Goods (401 jobs, 5.1%). Over-the-year employment in Manufacturing in the Omaha MSA increased by 2.3%, which is much higher than its past five year's average of -1.0%.



## TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

Since May, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment in Nebraska expanded by 2,163 jobs to 203,372 (1.1%) which is unusual because the past five years it has been steady in June (-0.4% to 0.2%). Over-the-month employment in Retail Trade gained 0.9%. Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities advanced by 1,374 jobs (2.6%), contributing over half of the monthly gain. Since June 2010, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment improved by 3.5% (6,903 jobs). The last month it grew this much was in March 2005. Over the year, Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities increased 8.3% (4,189 jobs) with over-the-year gains of 3.3% to 5.1% since November 2010. Retail Trade increased 2.3% (2,436 jobs). Over-the-year employment in Wholesale Trade grew by 0.7%, a turnaround from the June 2010 decrease of -0.5%.

Over the year, the Lincoln MSA employment rose by 1,483 jobs (4.7%). The last month that was higher occurred in March 2008 (1,538 jobs or 5.0%). Retail Trade (966 jobs, 5.5%) contributed the most to the gains in the past year. In the Omaha MSA, over-the-year employment has consistently increased by more than 1.0% since January 2011. Over the past year, Omaha employment advanced by 2,761 jobs (2.9%) which is the largest over-the-year growth occurring in any month over the past five years. Retail Trade increased by 1,696 jobs over the year while Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities delivered an increase of 1,350 jobs.

## INFORMATION

Nationally, over-the-year employment has been declining at a slower rate than the past three years. June saw a decline of 0.6%. The last month it was higher than -1.0% was in April 2008 (-0.7%).

Over the month, statewide employment grew by 209 jobs (1.2%), beating the five year average of 0.9%. Over the year, employment increased by 106 workers (0.6%) which is opposite of its past average of -3.4%.

Since June 2010, employment in the Lincoln MSA was unchanged at 2,162. Over-the-year employment in the Omaha MSA dropped -5.1%. Since November 2010, it has continuously fallen by -4.7% to -5.4%.

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Over-the-month employment in Nebraska increased by 737 jobs (1.1%) which is the first time the rate has been above 1.0% since June 2006 (1.3%). Since January 2011, over-the-year employment has held steady from -0.3% to 0.3%.

Since May, employment in the Lincoln MSA expanded by 125 jobs to 13,452 which is back above pre-recession employment peaks. In the Lincoln MSA, over-the-year employment has increased consistently for the past six months ranging from 1.3% to 1.7%. Over-the year employment in the Omaha MSA remained stable for the fourth month in a row (-0.1% to 0.4%).

## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Since May 2011, Nebraska employment remained stable at 108,645 (0.3%); whereas, the past five years average is 1.3%. Over-the-year employment increased 6,585 jobs (6.5%). During the past year, the rate has grown from 2.3% to 7.6%. The majority of the employment growth came from Administrative and Waste Services rising by 4,295 jobs (10.1%) in the past year.

Over-the-year employment in the Lincoln MSA gained 1,470 jobs (8.2%) which is the largest expansion since July 2006 (1,269 jobs, 7.1%). Over the past year, the Omaha MSA has added 3,662 jobs (5.8%), which is the largest growth occurring in any month over the past five years. The majority of the expansion came from Administrative and Waste Services (2,150 jobs, 8.3%).



## EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Statewide over-the-year employment added 2,300 jobs (1.7%) with the majority of the increase coming from Health Care and Social Assistance (1,656 jobs).

Over-the-year employment in the Lincoln MSA lost 211 jobs

	Number of Workers			Over the Month		Over the year	
	June-11	'May-11	June-10	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>968,373</b>	<b>964,787</b>	<b>950,337</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>18,036</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>45,439</b>	<b>44,098</b>	<b>45,794</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>-355</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
Construction of Buildings	8,991	8,643	9,158	348	4.0%	-167	-1.8%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	6,753	6,406	7,187	347	5.4%	-434	-6.0%
Specialty Trade Contractors	29,352	28,580	28,472	772	2.7%	880	3.1%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>95,727</b>	<b>94,290</b>	<b>92,053</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>3,674</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Durable Goods	43,747	43,130	41,898	617	1.4%	1,849	4.4%
Non-Durable Goods	51,980	51,160	50,155	820	1.6%	1,825	3.6%
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>203,372</b>	<b>201,209</b>	<b>196,469</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Wholesale Trade	41,672	41,820	41,394	-148	-0.4%	278	0.7%
Retail Trade	106,877	105,940	104,441	937	0.9%	2,436	2.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	54,823	53,449	50,634	1,374	2.6%	4,189	8.3%
<b>Information</b>	<b>17,134</b>	<b>16,925</b>	<b>17,028</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>69,235</b>	<b>68,498</b>	<b>69,013</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Finance and Insurance	60,165	59,623	59,838	542	0.9%	327	0.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	9,070	8,875	9,175	195	2.2%	-105	-1.1%
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>108,645</b>	<b>108,344</b>	<b>102,060</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	43,930	43,866	42,574	64	0.2%	1,356	3.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18,034	17,775	17,100	259	1.5%	934	5.5%
Admin & Support & Waste Mngmt & Remdtn Srvcs	46,681	46,703	42,386	-22	-0.1%	4,295	10.1%
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>136,692</b>	<b>137,068</b>	<b>134,392</b>	<b>-376</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Educational Services	16,984	18,173	16,340	-1,189	-6.5%	644	3.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	119,708	118,895	118,052	813	0.7%	1,656	1.4%
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>85,166</b>	<b>84,778</b>	<b>84,296</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	13,992	13,187	14,392	805	6.1%	-400	-2.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	71,174	71,591	69,904	-417	-0.6%	1,270	1.8%
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>37,595</b>	<b>37,608</b>	<b>37,229</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Repair and Maintenance	9,873	9,663	9,866	210	2.2%	7	0.1%
Personal and Laundry Services	7,760	7,905	7,855	-145	-1.8%	-95	-1.2%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Profssnl, & Sim Orgs	19,962	20,040	19,508	-78	-0.4%	454	2.3%
<b>Government</b>	<b>169,368</b>	<b>171,969</b>	<b>172,003</b>	<b>-2,601</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>-2,635</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Federal Government	16,514	16,451	18,356	63	0.4%	-1,842	-10.0%
State Government	39,286	41,810	39,140	-2,524	-6.0%	146	0.4%
Local Government	113,568	113,708	114,507	-140	-0.1%	-939	-0.8%

(-0.8%) maintaining its repeated losses greater than -0.7% since July 2010. Since June 2010, employment in the Omaha MSA added 1,743 jobs (2.5%), the highest it has been since April 2009 (1,852 jobs, 2.8%).

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

National over-the-month employment grew by 401,000 jobs (3.0%), more than it has grown in the past five years. Since January 2006, it has reached 2.8% five times.

From May to June, statewide employment rose by only 388 jobs (0.5%). This is a smaller increase than past June increases of 0.8% (2009) to 1.7% (2010). Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services showed gain for the month (805 jobs). Statewide over-the-year employment expanded by 870 jobs or 1.0%. The yearly growth is mostly due to Accommodation and Food Service gaining 1,270 jobs (1.8%).

In the Lincoln MSA, over-the-year employment has consistently gained more than 2.6% since November 2010, with June's increase of 4.34% surpassing March's growth of

4.32%. Since January 2006, June posted the largest over-the-year net growth of 695 jobs to reach record employment of 16,712. Over-the-year employment in the Omaha MSA added 975 jobs (2.1%). The last recent increase close to this occurred in July 2008 at 2.0%.

## OTHER SERVICES

Over-the-year statewide employment added 366 jobs (1.0%). Since January 2001, it has grown from 1.0% to 2.4%. Growth is due in large part to Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations increasing by 454 jobs (2.3%).

The Lincoln MSA over-the-year employment grew by 74 jobs (1.1%) to 7,007. Over-the-year employment in the Omaha MSA has been steadily growing by 1.0% or more since June 2009. It lost some momentum this month by only increasing by 0.8%, but it was enough to push employment to a five-year high of 18,003.

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