

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SEPT 2016



Feature - WORKING FROM HOME IN NEBRASKA

Fast Facts - LABOR DAY

Feature - COMPARING RESULTS FROM NEBRASKA LABOR AVAILABILITY STUDIES

CREDITS

Nebraska Workforce Trends is published by the Nebraska Department of Labor - Labor Market Information Center in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Commissioner of Labor

John H. Albin

LMI Administrator

Phil Baker

Editor

Scott Hunzeker

Editor

Grace Johnson

Editor

Jennifer Gildersleeve

Graphic Designer

Brittney Lippincott

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 3** WORKING FROM HOME IN NEBRASKA
- 6** FAST FACTS: LABOR DAY
- 8** MAP FACTS: LONG-TERM OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS BY STATE
- 10** OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS
- 13** COMPARING RESULTS FROM NEBRASKA LABOR AVAILABILITY STUDIES
- 14** JULY UNEMPLOYMENT DATA
- 15** ECONOMIC INDICATORS

HELPFUL LINKS

Labor Market Publications

Nebraska INFOlink - Employment Data

Previous Issues

NEworks.nebraska.gov

Reader Feedback Survey



This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.

WORKING FROM HOME IN NEBRASKA

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

Employees in Nebraska work in a variety of settings from office cubicles, classrooms, truck cabs, and from home. This article features data on home-based workers in the state from the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Unless otherwise noted, all data in this article is from the 2010-2014 5-year estimates released in December 2015.

The Census doesn't ask questions directly related to working from home, but respondents indicate that they work from home when asked their means of transportation to work. From these responses one can gather insight on home-based workers.

In Nebraska there were 42,068 home-based workers representing 4.4 percent of workers age 16 and over.¹ This was down slightly from the 2005-2009 time frame where 43,950 (4.8 percent) workers were home-based.² This was opposite of the national trend where 4.0 percent (5.6 million) of workers were home-based in 2005-2009² and 4.4 percent (6.2 million) were home-based in the 2010-2014 dataset.¹

DEMOGRAPHICS

Those who work from home in Nebraska tend to be older on average. The median age of home based-workers in Nebraska was 50.1, 8.2 years older than the median of 41.9 for all workers in the state.¹ Workers age 55 and over comprised 36.3 percent of home-based workers. In comparison, 21.8 percent of onsite workers were age 55 and over and 22.4 percent of all workers were age 55 and over.

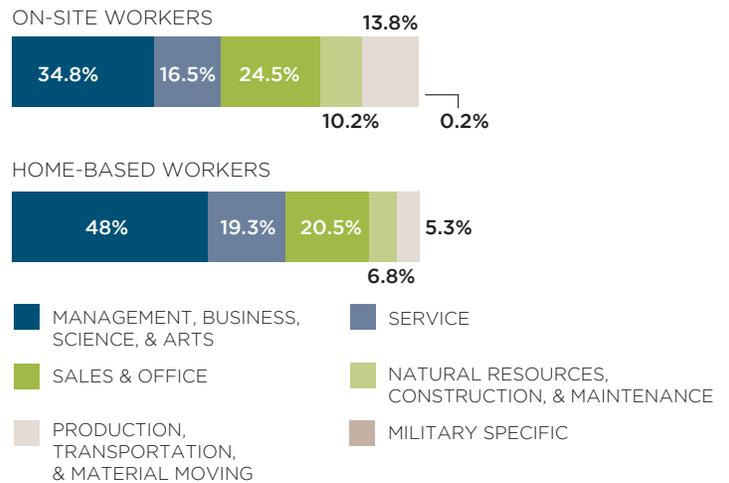
Men and women were about equally likely to be working from home compared to other workers. Overall there were a few more males working regardless of worksite (52.7 percent) which also holds true for home-based workers (51.9 percent).

Home-based workers were more likely to own their home compared to onsite workers.

Eighty one percent of people working at home owned their home compared to 70.5 percent for onsite workers.

Overall, about 2 percent of workers, home-based and onsite, did not have a vehicle available. However, home-based workers had more vehicles available to them than onsite workers. Home-based workers were more likely to have three or more vehicles available (41.8 percent) than on-site workers (36.9 percent).

OCCUPATION BY WORK SITE



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B08124

EMPLOYMENT

The chart above shows that almost half, 48 percent, of home-based workers were employed in management, business, science, and arts occupations. In comparison, a little over a third (34.8 percent) of onsite workers were employed in this occupational category. Service occupations also made up more of the home-based workforce than the onsite workforce with 19.3 percent working from home, compared to 16.5 percent of those working onsite. In addition, sales and office occupations made up a large portion (20.5 percent) of the home-based workforce. These occupations made up about a quarter (24.5 percent) of onsite workers.

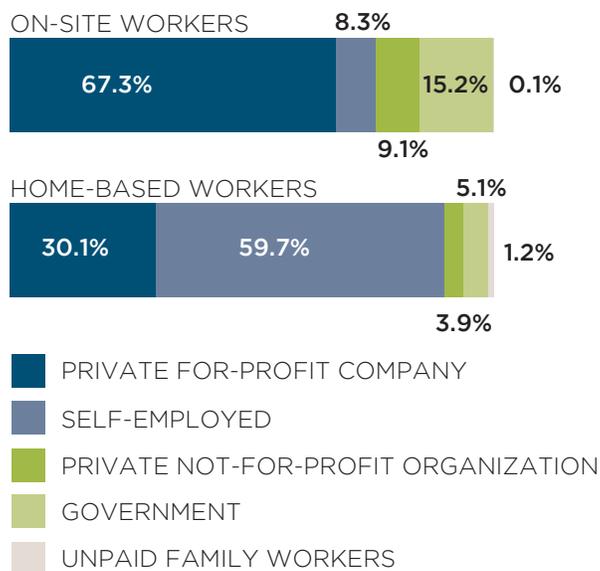
A quarter (24.9 percent) of home-based workers worked in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industry. Only 3.6 percent of onsite workers were employed in this industry and a quarter (24.3 percent) of all the employment in this industry was home-based.

Home-based workers were also likely to be working in the educational services, and health care and social assistance industry where 20.1 percent of home-based employment was concentrated. One of the many industries in this category is child day care services, which likely included employees working out of their own home.

Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services made up a larger amount (13.7 percent) of home-based employment compared to the onsite workforce (8.0 percent). Other services (except public administration) also made up a larger percentage (5.7) of home-based employment than of the onsite workforce (4.4 percent).

Home-based workers were more likely to be self-employed with almost 60 percent

CLASS OF WORKER BY WORK SITE

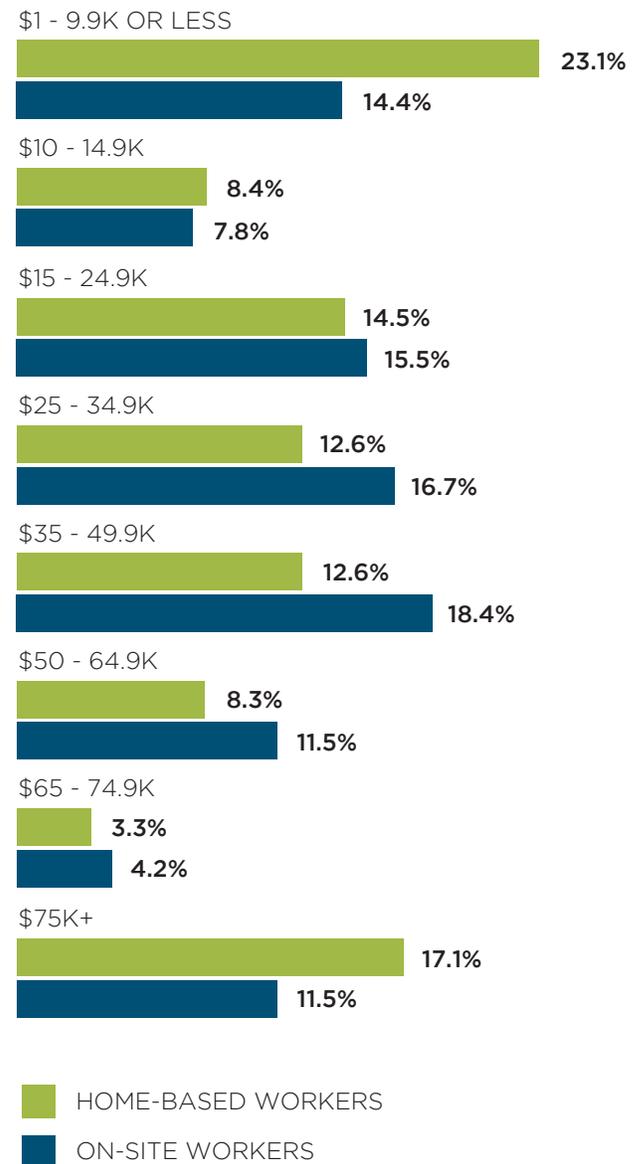


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B08128

of home based workers indicating self-employment. See “Class of Worker by Work-Site” chart. A quarter (25.1 percent) of all self-employed workers in the state were home-based. Home-based workers were the least likely to be employed by a privately owned company at 30.1 percent, less than half the amount of onsite workers (67.3 percent).

EARNINGS

WORKERS' EARNINGS BY WORK SITE*



* Last 12 months, 2014 inflation-adjusted dollars
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B08121

Median earnings for home-based workers were \$4,606 lower at \$27,314 than the median of \$31,920 for all workers. When breaking down earnings into categories, a trend emerged. Wages for home-based workers clustered at the top and bottom of the scale. Almost a quarter (23.1 percent) of home-based workers made \$1 to \$9,999 and 17.1 percent made \$75,000 or more. The distribution for onsite workers was 14.4 percent making \$1 to \$9,999 and 11.5 percent making \$75,000 or more.

Although home-based workers had median earnings lower than all workers statewide, they did not have a higher percentage of workers below 100 percent of the poverty level. Overall, 6.9 percent of workers in the state had earnings below 100 percent of the poverty level and 6.2 percent of home-based workers fell into this same category.

Data on home-based workers is also available for counties and cities in the state. Search using the American Fact Finder data tool from the Census found online at: <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Search for the topic “Means of transportation to work” or for the table numbers in the sources listed at the bottom of this page.

Now available on NEworks: Nebraska Statewide Regional Review



The statewide regional review presents information and analysis on a variety of topics related to the state’s labor market, including:

Demographics

- Population
- Diversity
- Migration

Education

- Educational Attainment
- Nebraska Graduate Outcomes

Labor Supply

- Labor Force
- Commuting

Wages & Compensation

- Earnings
- Household Income
- Benefits
- Inflation

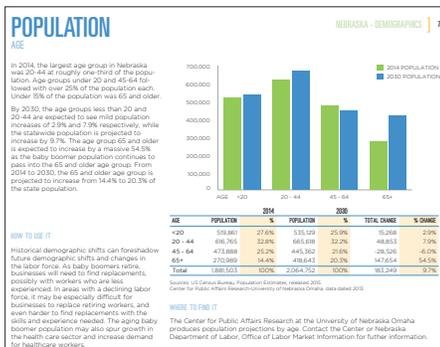
Occupation, Industry & Business Review

- Employment by Industry, Occupation
- Local & Business Employment Dynamics

Projections

- Industry
- Occupational
- H3 Occupations

The 2016 Statewide Regional Review is available under the Publications link at neworks.nebraska.gov.



ARTICLE SOURCES:

1. United States Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Subject: Means of Transportation to Work, data for Nebraska statewide from table numbers: B08301, B08181, B08103, B08006, B08137, B08141, B08119, B08122, B08124, B08126, B08128 and for the United States in B08301.
2. United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, table number B08301: Means of Transportation to Work – Universe: Workers 16 years and over, National and Nebraska Data

FAST FACTS: LABOR DAY

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

The first Monday in September was designated as “Labor Day” in 1894. According to the Census Bureau, “This national holiday is a creation of the labor movement in the late 19th century and pays tribute to the social and economic achievements of American workers.”¹ Here are some fast facts about Nebraska in relation to Labor Day:

1,019,837

Civilian Labor Force, June 2016

80,000

Employees represented by unions

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT OF LARGEST OCCUPATIONS, MAY 2015

RETAIL SALESPERSONS



HEAVY & TRACTOR-TRAILER TRUCK DRIVERS



CASHIERS



COMBINED FOOD PREPARATION & SERVING WORKERS, INCLUDING FAST FOOD



REGISTERED NURSES



CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES



OFFICE CLERKS, GENERAL



LABORERS & FREIGHT, STOCK, & MATERIAL MOVERS, HAND



SECRETARIES & ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS, EXCEPT LEGAL, MEDICAL



WAITERS & WAITRESSES



68,000

Union members

NEWWORKS.NEBRASKA.GOV DATA

Advertised Detailed Job Skill	Job Opening Match Count
Customer service	11,749
Problem solving	2,826
Interpersonal skills	2,173
Flexibility	1,905
Time management	1,284
Positive attitude	1,137
Decision making	1,078
Mentoring	1,077
Cash handling	858

Sept. 2, 2016

Advertised Detailed Tools and Technology

Cash Register	Tractor-trailers
PowerPoint	Microsoft Word
Forklift	Facsimile Machine
Vans	Linux
Straight Truck	JavaScript

Aug. 15, 2016

COMMUTING STATS



7:30 - 7:59

Most common commute time

158,670

Commuters who left for work between 7:30 - 7:59 a.m

81.7%

Percentage of workers age 16 and over who drove alone to work in 2014

9.5%

Percentage of workers age 16 and over who carpooled to work in 2014

0.4%

Percentage of workers age 16 and over who biked to work

33,319

Commuters who left for work between midnight and 4:59 a.m. in 2014, representing 3.7 percent of all commuters

4%

Percentage of workers who age 16 and over worked at home

18.4 minutes

Average time it took workers in Nebraska to commute to work in 2014

SOURCES:

1. U.S. Census Bureau. Labor Day 2016. census.gov. [Online] July 8, 2016. [Cited: August 30, 2016.] <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff14.html>.
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject. bls.gov. [Online] June 30, 2016. [Cited: July 26, 2016.] http://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet;jsessionid=032BB014A45AAB52A5C4B30B8EF4D2C9.tc_instance4.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information. Occupational Employment Statistics. networks.nebraska.gov. [Online] May 15, 2016. [Cited: July 26, 2016.] networks.nebraska.gov.
4. Nebraska Department of Labor. Area Summary. networks.nebraska.gov. [Online] June 30, 2016. [Cited: July 26, 2016.] <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/lmi/area/areasummary.aspx?enc=SgfjA5gOXyjI8J88h1RJLVV5hwhl0K0PheM-rBbBZKIAWuPaM8wy88qzeHP1fdjJh>.
5. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table 5. bls.gov. [Online] 06 30, 2016. [Cited: 07 26, 2016.] bls.gov.
6. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B08132. census.gov. [Online] 2010-2014. [Cited: 07 26, 2016.] factfinder.census.gov.
7. U.S. Census Bureau. 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B08128, Table S0801.. census.gov. [Online] 2010-2014. [Cited: 07 26, 2016.] factfinder.census.gov.

MAP FACTS: LONG-TERM OCCUPATIONAL JOB GROWTH BY STATE

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

New long-term occupational employment projections have been released for Nebraska and for most states in the nation for the 2014-2024 time period. The map on the following page illustrates the projected percent change in employment for each state between 2014 and 2024. This data comes from the Projections Central website, which is a public website featuring short-term and long-term occupational projections from each state. West Virginia was the only state not reporting at the time of publication.

Projections are developed by analysts in the Labor Market Information (LMI) sections of each state's Employment Security Agency. In Nebraska this is the Office of Labor Market Information at the Nebraska Department of Labor. Statewide long-term projections are produced on a two-year cycle, which mirrors the national projections cycle. National projections are first produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) then states utilize these projections as inputs into their own projections models. Since the national projections are done independently and prior to the states, the total of all the states do not add up to the national numbers produced by the BLS.

According to the national projections produced by the BLS, the expected growth rate is 6.5 percent for the 2014-2024 time period, an increase of 9,788,900 jobs. However, if you combine the projections produced by all individual states, the median growth rate is slightly higher at 7.7 percent. Much of this variation is simply due to the differences in how states calculate projections compared to the nation.

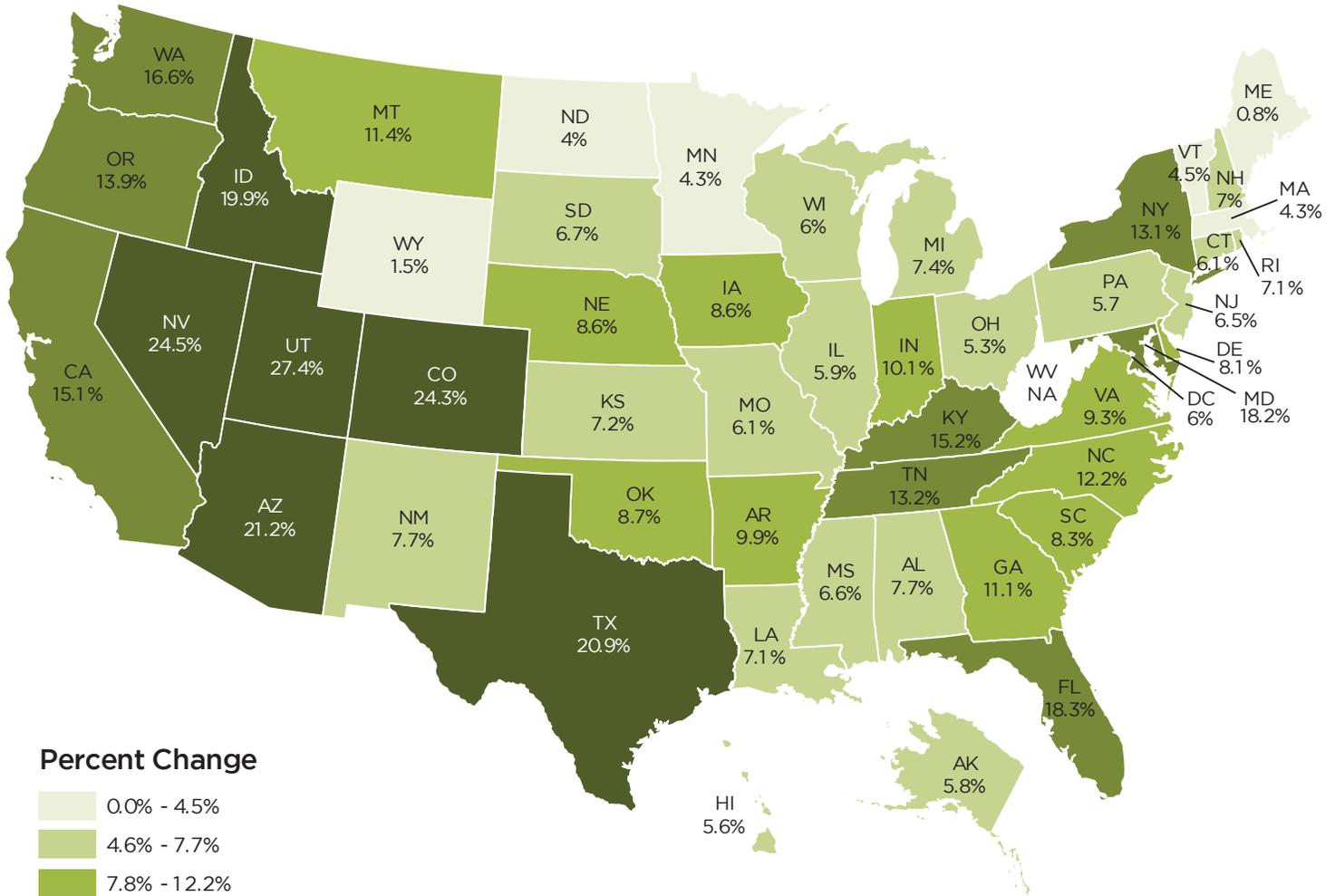
Most states utilize a software program provided by the Projections Management Partnership, a coalition between the Employment and Training Administration and state LMI shops. There are several different models and methods available to the states and each state's economy is unique.

Nebraska ranks at number 22 by projected percent change, tied with neighboring Iowa, with a growth rate of 8.6 percent. Nebraska's employment is expected to increase by 97,560 jobs and Iowa is expected to add 154,140. Nebraska is projected to add more jobs between 2014 and 2024 than all of its neighboring states except Colorado. Colorado is expected to have the third highest growth rate in the nation at 24.3 percent (639,950 jobs). Wyoming is expected to have the second lowest growth in the nation at 1.5 percent (4,580 jobs), and is the lowest of the states neighboring Nebraska. Other neighboring states rates are 7.2 percent (106,040 jobs) in Kansas, 6.7 percent (32,110 jobs) in South Dakota, and 6.1 percent (177,310 jobs) in Missouri.

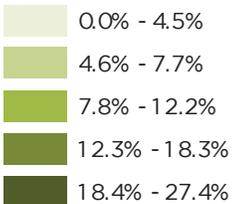
The state with the highest growth projected is Utah at a rate of 27.4 percent, adding 378,130 jobs. In general, the states with the highest projected growth rates are found in the western half of the United States. Nevada comes in second at a rate of 24.5 percent, adding 313,340 jobs. As previously mentioned, Colorado ranks third at 24.3 percent (639,950 jobs). Arizona ranks fourth at 21.2 percent (577,300 jobs) and Texas rounds out the top five with the addition of 2,603,880 jobs, an increase of 20.9 percent.

More information about the Nebraska projections can be found on NEworks networks.nebraska.gov and more information about projections in other states can be found on the Projections Central website (www.projectionscentral.com).

PROJECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB GROWTH BY STATE, 2014 - 2024



Percent Change



NA: Data not available

Source: Projections Central

No state is projecting negative employment growth in the ten year time frame. Overall states in the northeast and north central parts of the United States are expected to have the lowest growth. Maine is projected to have the lowest at 0.8 percent, an increase of 5,320 jobs. As previously mentioned, Wyoming is

expected to have the second lowest growth in the nation at 1.5 percent (4,580 jobs). North Dakota, at 4 percent (15,950 jobs) ranks as the third lowest. Minnesota (86,040 jobs) and Massachusetts (99,660 jobs) tie for fourth lowest at 4.3 percent, and Vermont, at 4.5 percent (10,430 jobs) rounds out the lowest five.

SOURCE:

1. Projections Central. Long-term Occupational Projections 2014-2024. <http://www.projectionscentral.com/Projections/LongTerm>



JULY

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

ESTIMATED OMAHA JOBS ADDED

220

OMAHA AREA OPENINGS

BUSINESS CATEGORY NAME, TYPE OF BUSINESS, JOBS ADDED



FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT

Beardmore Event Center	Hotel/Event Center	75
Panera	Restaurant	55
Panda Express - Fremont	Restaurant	10



RETAIL/SALES

Family Fare	Grocery Store	25
Husker Hounds	Apparel	15
Latsch's - Lincoln	Retail	
Shoe Carnival	Shoe Store	15
Ulta	Beauty Products	25

LINCOLN AREA OPENINGS



Pinot's Palatte	Art
McGill Restoration	Masonry
9round	Fitness

SOURCES:

- Fremont Chamber of Commerce
- Fremont Tribune
- KETV
- Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
- Lincoln Journal Star
- Nebraska Department of Labor
- Omaha Chamber of Commerce
- Omaha World Herald

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

MID-PLAINS

- NORTH PLATTE**
- Enameled Duckling
- Eyecare Professionals

- MCCOOK**
- Cobblestone Hotel

- LEXINGTON**
- Bob's True Value

- OGALLALA**
- O'Reilly Auto Parts

SOUTHEAST

- NEBRASKA CITY**
- Little Teds Keno

PANHANDLE

- ALLIANCE**
- Rasmussen Performance and Repair

- SCOTTSBLUFF**
- Regional West - Expansion

- BRIDGEPORT**
- Morrill County Community Hospital

COMPARING RESULTS FROM NEBRASKA LABOR AVAILABILITY STUDIES

Dillon Cornett, Research Analyst

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Labor Market Information offices in each state do not regularly collect many details about the reasons why people work where they do, or why people aren't working. In order to investigate these unknown motivations, starting in the spring of 2014, the Nebraska Department of Labor began publishing household labor availability studies across several regions of the state. These reports were produced in conjunction with the Nebraska Department of Economic Development and Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The term labor availability describes how many people within a given area are available and willing to take a new job. The two components of labor availability, geographical and human, concern those located near or able to travel to a specific location to work and the characteristics of that potential workforce. This knowledge is useful, for example, in understanding how employers might attract new workers or how the local labor force may be improved.

Surveys were sent to households in separate regions across Nebraska. The main goals of the household survey were to obtain an estimate of the total labor supply and characteristics of both non-employed individuals and employed workers. Household reports have been published for three areas in Nebraska: Northeast, Metro, and Panhandle. The survey areas for these reports were created using commuting patterns. The Northeast report surveyed areas in South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska, including the cities of Columbus, Fremont, and Norfolk. The Metro report included the Omaha and Lincoln metro areas, and the Panhandle report included Scottsbluff, Alliance, and Goshen County, Wyoming. The questionnaires sent to households in each area were slightly

different, but some results are comparable across the three household reports.

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS

At the time of each study, an analysis revealed that the Metro survey area held the most individuals over 18 years of age (881,107), followed by the Northeast (428,094) and the Panhandle (74,424). Survey results found the greatest proportions of individuals aged 25 to 34 years and those aged 35 to 44 years were in the Metro area (20.9% and 23.6%, respectively). Survey respondents in the Panhandle area tended to be older, with the greatest proportions of individuals aged 55 to 64 and those aged 65 years or more (24.9%, and 22.6%, respectively) found in this area.

A greater proportion of questionnaire respondents were female compared to male in the Metro (50.6%) and Panhandle (51.4%), unlike in the Northeast area (48.6%). The greatest proportion of those identifying as Hispanic were located in the Panhandle area (4.5%), followed by the Northeast (3.2%) and the Metro (3.1%).

SURVEY RESULTS COMPARISONS

The number of surveys sent to the Metro and Northeast areas (12,000) was greater than the Panhandle (5,500), and the response rate for the three household studies ranged from 26% (Northeast) to 31.3% (Panhandle). Each survey asked respondents if they were willing to re-enter the workforce or change jobs if a suitable position was available, and if so, were classified by the researchers as potential job seekers. The greatest proportion of potential job seekers reside in the Metro area (35.5%), followed by the Panhandle (31.6%), and the Northeast area (27.2%). The same pattern held when examining each area for the proportion of employed potential job seekers as the greatest proportion live in the Metro area (86.4%), followed by the Panhandle (81.4%)

LABOR AVAILABILITY STUDY COMPARISONS

	Northeast	Metro	Panhandle
Surveys Sent	12,000	12,000	5,500
Response Rate	26%	30.2%	31.3%
Proportion of Potential Job Seekers	27.2%	35.5%	31.6%
Employed Potential Job Seekers	73.9%	86.4%	81.4%
Non-Employed Potential Job Seekers	26.1%	13.6%	18.6%
Median Wage Sought			
Potential Job Seekers	\$35,360 (\$17.00)	\$41,600 (\$20.00)	\$40,000 (\$19.23)
Non-Potential Job Seekers	\$50,000 (\$24.03)	\$60,000 (\$28.85)	\$55,000 (\$26.44)

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Northeast, Metro, and Panhandle Labor Availability Surveys

and the Northeast area (73.9%). Consequently, a lower proportion of potential job seekers were not employed (e.g., unemployed, retired, homemaker) in the Metro area (13.6%) compared to the Panhandle (18.6%) and the Northeast area (26.1%).

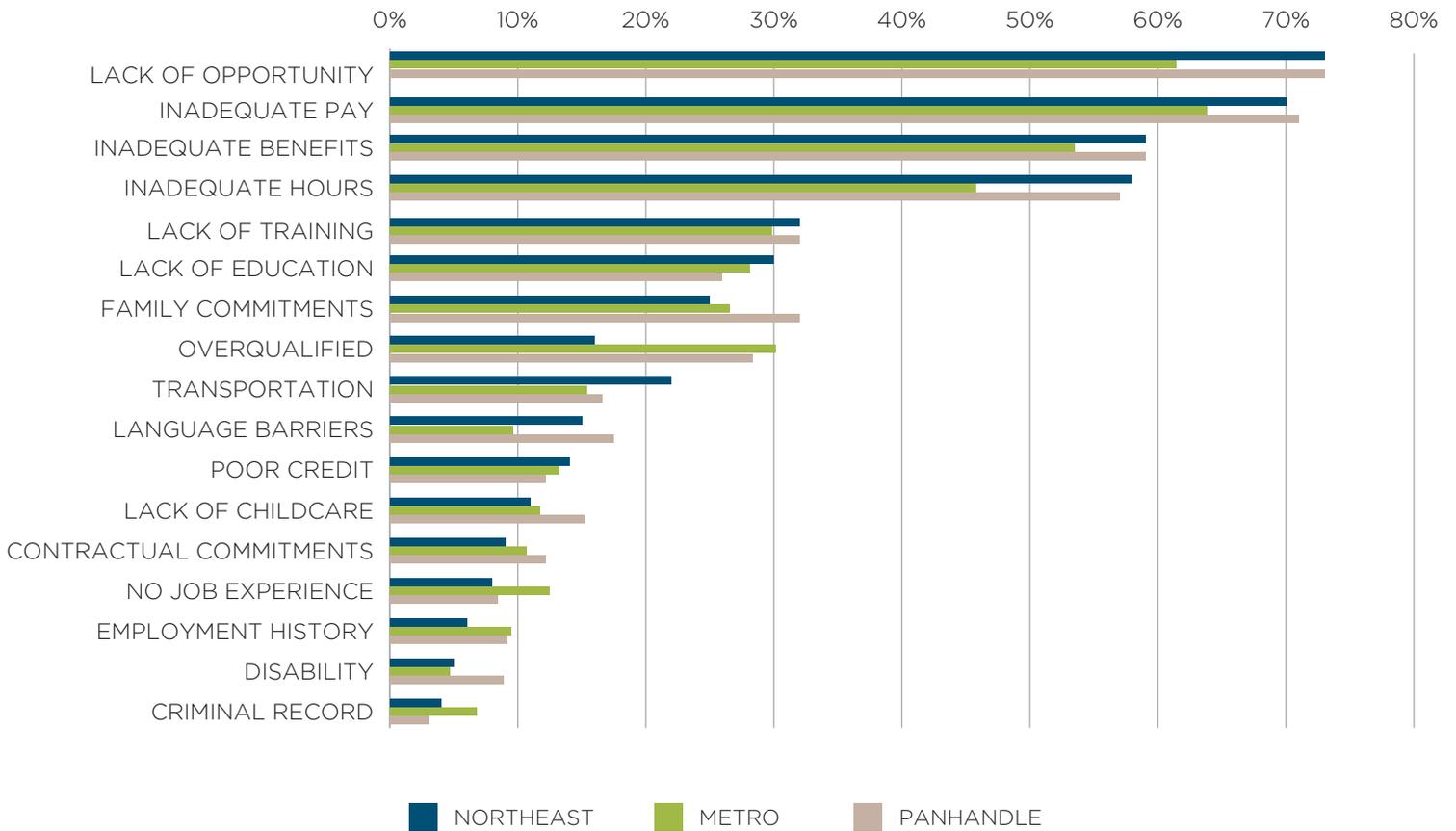
Individuals also responded to questions about their desired wage or salary if they were to re-enter the workforce or change jobs if a suitable one was available. Interestingly, potential job seekers in each area would require less pay than their non-potential job seeker counterparts. In the Metro area, the median amount potential job seekers would require to change jobs or re-enter the workforce was \$41,600, or \$20 per hour. Potential job seekers in the Panhandle and Northeast areas would require \$40,000 (or \$19.23/hour) and \$35,360 (\$17.00/hour), respectively. Non-potential job seekers reported they would require a median amount of \$60,000 (or \$28.85/hour) to change jobs in the Metro, followed by \$55,000 (or \$26.44/hour) in the Panhandle, and \$50,000 (or \$24.03/hour) in the Northeast area.

Potential job seekers in each area were also asked about the importance of various factors when choosing a new job. For each factor, respondents were asked if it was not at all important, somewhat important, important,

or very important. In all three areas, the two factors most often reported as very important were salary and health insurance. The third factor most often reported as very important was retirement benefits in the Metro and Panhandle areas and work schedule in the Northeast area. When combining the percentage of very important and important responses for each factor, the top factor for all three areas was again salary. However, the second highest percentage of combined important and very important responses was for the factor “use skills you have” in the Northeast and Metro areas and work schedule in the Panhandle area. The third highest percentage of important/very important for a factor was work schedule for the Northeast and Metro areas and “use skills you have” in the Panhandle.

Respondents to the survey were also asked about barriers to re-entering the workforce or changing jobs (see next page). The top four barriers in each of the three areas were the same: lack of opportunity, inadequate pay, inadequate benefits, and inadequate hours. When calculating the average of the three survey areas, the barriers least cited as obstacles to re-entering the workforce or changing jobs were “no job experience” (9.6%), employment history (8.2%), disability (6.2%), and criminal record (4.6%).

BARRIERS TO IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT SITUATION FOR POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS



FUTURE RESEARCH

The labor availability studies have been successful in providing employers, workers, and other stakeholders with an estimate of the total labor supply and the characteristics about those who may potentially seek new employment or re-enter the workforce. Labor availability research was recently funded by the Nebraska Legislature and thus, the Nebraska Department of Labor will continue to publish labor availability reports for separate areas of Nebraska. All currently published household labor availability reports, as well as employer needs surveys and skill gap studies, are available online at NEworks.nebraska.gov. Under the Labor Market Information heading, click Publications. Then go to Nebraska Labor Availability Studies.

SOURCES

1. Nebraska Department of Labor, Nebraska Department of Economic Development. Metro Area Labor Availability Report. NEworks. [Online] [Cited: August 1, 2016.] https://neworks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Combined%20Metro%20Labor%20study_final.pdf.
2. Nebraska Department of Labor, Nebraska Department of Economic Development. Panhandle Labor Availability Study. NEworks. [Online] [Cited: August 1, 2016.] https://neworks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Panhandle_LaborStudy.pdf.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor, Nebraska Department of Economic Development. Northeast Nebraska Labor Availability Study. NEworks. [Online] [Cited: August 1, 2016.] <https://neworks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Northeast-Nebraska-Availability-Full.pdf>.

JULY UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

July Unemployment Rate: 3.2%
 July Total Non-farm: 185,359
 Manufacturing: 13,634
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Professional & Business Services: 574 (2.9%)
 Financial Activities: 71 (0.5%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

July Unemployment Rate: 3.6%
 July Total Non-farm: 498,645
 Manufacturing: 32,453
 Largest OTM Increases:
 Professional & Business Services: 727 (1.0%)
 Mining & Construction: 550 (2.1%)

GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)
 July Unemployment Rate: 3.5%
 July Total Non-farm: 42,687
 Change (OTM): -407 (-0.9%)
 Change (OTY): 824 (2.0%)

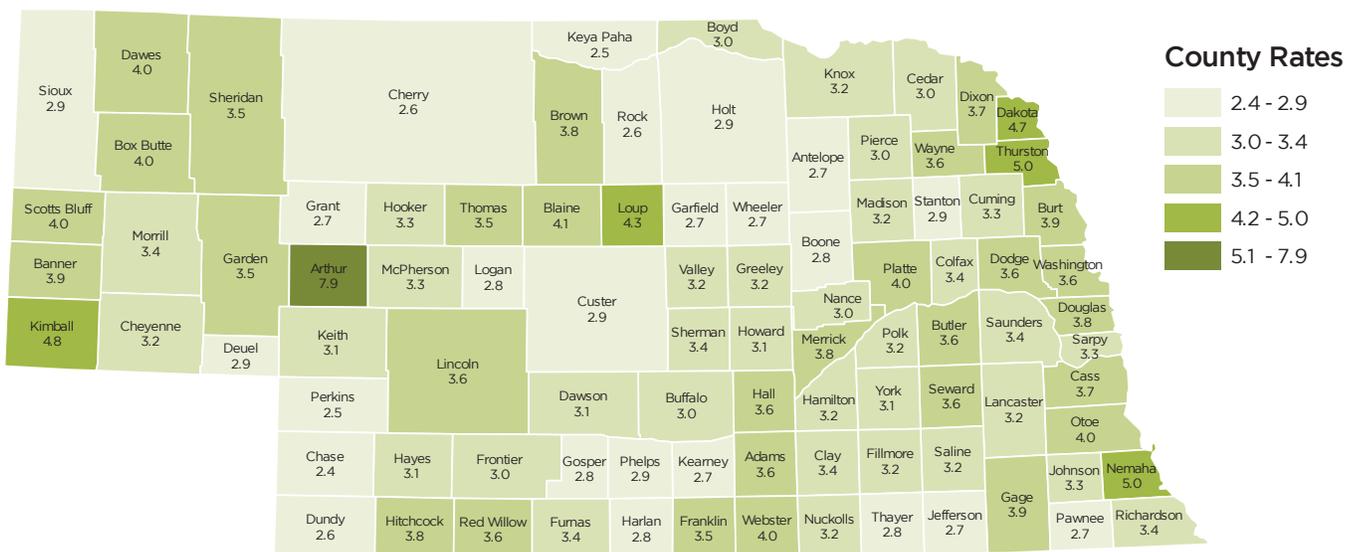
NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

July Total Non-farm: 1,018,037
 Manufacturing: 97,607
 Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
 July Unemployment Rate: 3.1%
 Change (OTM): 0.1
 Change (OTY): 0.1

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)

Central: 3.2%
 Mid Plains: 3.3%
 Northeast: 3.6%
 Panhandle: 3.8%
 Sandhills: 3.0%
 Southeast: 3.5%

JULY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY*



Sources:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics Program (CES)
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

*Not seasonally adjusted

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

10-YEAR TREASURY YIELD CURVE

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

In each new issue of Trends, the Economic Indicators section will feature a chart or graph focused on one of the economic indicators listed on the following page. This month, we'll be focusing on the 10-Year Treasury Yield Curve.

According to the Conference Board, "The spread or difference between long and short rates is often called the yield curve. This series is constructed using the 10-year Treasury bond rate and the federal funds rate, an overnight interbank borrowing rate. It is felt to be an indicator of the stance of monetary policy and general financial conditions because it rises (falls) when short rates are relatively low (high). When it becomes negative (i.e., short rates are higher than long rates and the yield curve inverts) its record as an indicator of recessions is particularly strong."¹

10-YEAR TREASURY CONSTANT MATURITY MINUS FEDERAL FUNDS RATE



Source: The Conference Board. Description of Components. [conference-board.org](http://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160). [Online] 8 16, 2016. [Cited: 8 16, 2016.] <https://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160>.

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

Nebraska Department of Labor
Office of Labor Market Information
550 S 16th Street
Lincoln NE 68508

Telephone 800-876-1377
Email ndol.lmi_ne@nebraska.gov

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program.
Auxiliary aids and services are available
upon request to individuals with disabilities.
TDD: 1-800-833-7352