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## Openings & Expansions June

**Kermit Spade, Research Analyst**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Category</th>
<th>Business Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food &amp; Entertainment</strong></td>
<td>5168 Brewery (Opening)</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cosmic Eye Brewing (Opening)</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultiva Coffee (New Partnership/Expansion)</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dollar Tree (Opening)</td>
<td>Scottsbluff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gobs and Gobbs of Fun (New Location/Expansion)</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native 32 Winery (Opening)</td>
<td>West Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phil's Fish N Chips (Opening)</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yia Yia's Pizza (New Location/Expansion)</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health &amp; Fitness</strong></td>
<td>Authier Miller Pape Eyecare Consultants (Expansion)</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retail/Sales</strong></td>
<td>Cruise Custom Golf Carts (Opening)</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dawg’s Hut (Expansion)</td>
<td>Beatrice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Point Apothecary (Opening)</td>
<td>West Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Point True Value Hardware and Lumber (Opening)</td>
<td>West Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance &amp; Insurance</strong></td>
<td>MetLife (Expansion)</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturing</strong></td>
<td>Agri-Plastics (New Facility/Expansion)</td>
<td>Sidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Omaha Steel (Expansion)</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>Langer Industrial Services (Expansion)</td>
<td>Scottsbluff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legendary Travel (Opening)</td>
<td>Crete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**
Nebraska Department of Labor

Openings and expansions listed are a sampling of activity reported for that month. Some activity may have occurred outside the month. If you have an opening or expansion to report, contact us at LMI_NE@nebraska.gov.
Taking a drive through the Nebraska countryside, you may get the sense that there are more cattle than people roaming the state. Have you ever wondered whether that might be true, and, if so, what is Nebraska’s ratio of cattle to humans?

In 2018, the estimated human population of the state was 1,929,268, while the cattle population was 6,800,000, calculating out to 3.52 head of cattle per Nebraska resident. (1; 2)

Nationally, the United States population in 2018 was 327,167,434, while the cattle population was 94,298,000, calculating to 0.29 head of cattle per capita nationally. (1; 2)

Nebraska was one of nine U.S. states where cattle outnumbered people. The others were Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Nebraska had the nation’s second-highest ratio of cattle to people, behind South Dakota, which had 4.53 head of cattle per human resident. Nebraska also ranked second in terms of total head of cattle, behind Texas, which was home to a whopping 12,500,000 cattle in 2018. However, Texas’s large population brought their ratio of cattle per capita to 0.44, ranking only sixteenth nationally.
Here in Nebraska, all but six counties statewide had more bovine residents than humans. Not surprisingly, most of these counties where people out-numbered cattle were found near the largest population areas in the state. Douglas, Sarpy, and Cass counties are all part of the Omaha MSA; Lancaster County includes Lincoln; and Dakota County is part of the Sioux City MSA. The only non-metro county with more people than cattle was Otoe.

Douglas County had the lowest cattle population in the state (2,300) and the highest human population (566,880), giving it Nebraska’s lowest ratio of cattle per capita, at 0.004, which rounds to 0.00. Wheeler County had the highest ratio of cattle to people, at 167.7.

Custer County housed the state’s largest population of cattle, with 330,000 head. Custer County’s human population of 10,840 gave it a ratio of 30.44 head of cattle per capita.

Arthur County had Nebraska’s smallest human population, at 465. The cattle population was 36,000, making the ratio of cattle to person 77.42, the fifth-highest in the state.

According to data from the Nebraska Department of Labor’s Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, there were 1,260 farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals workers employed in Nebraska in the first quarter of 2019. These workers earned an average of $14.68 an hour, or $30,540 annually. Using only the number of Nebraskans working for pay as farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals workers to calculate a ratio works out to 5,397 head of cattle for each worker. However, many people working on Nebraska farms and ranches are proprietors of their own farm or ranch, not employees, and therefore are not included in the employment and wage statistics referenced here. (3)

All in all, Nebraska’s cattle population is significant in a number of counties, and it contributes a large share to the number of cattle nationwide.

Sources:
Each month, the Nebraska Department of Labor’s Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program releases updated labor force data. While this data is often analyzed at the metropolitan or statewide level, this article will instead focus on Nebraska’s 93 counties, and consider how each county’s employment and unemployment patterns changed over the four-year period from 2014 to 2018.

Key Terminology

**Labor Force** - The labor force is the total civilian, non-institutionalized population, age 16 years old or older, who are either employed or unemployed but actively seeking employment. Labor force estimates exclude military personnel and all persons confined to institutions including nursing homes, mental institutions, and prisons. (1)

People are counted where they live, not where they work, so a person who has more than one job will only be counted once. In other words, a person living in Scottsbluff, Nebraska but working two or more jobs in Torrington, Wyoming would be counted as one person in the labor force estimate for Scotts Bluff County. A person who lives in Iowa but works in Omaha, Nebraska is counted in Iowa. (1)

**Employment** - Employment in a particular area is defined as the number of people, age 16 and older, who, during the reference week that includes the twelfth day of the month, did any work as a paid employee, were self-employed, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid worker in a business operated by a member of their family. (1)

**Unemployment** - A person is classified as unemployed if they are available for work (except for temporary illness) and has made a specific effort to find a job during the four-week period ending with the reference week. A person who is temporarily laid-off, but who expects to be recalled to their job, is considered to be unemployed during the time they are not working. A person who is waiting to start a new job, but has looked for a job within the last four weeks, would also be considered unemployed. (1)
The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons in a certain area, divided by the size of the area’s labor force.

Between 2014 and 2018, Nebraska’s annual average total statewide employment (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 14,071 workers, or 1.4%*. (2)

As depicted in the map above, 20 of Nebraska’s 93 counties saw increases in employment. These were Buffalo, Cass, Custer, Dodge, Douglas, Garden, Lancaster, Loup, McPherson, Madison, Platte, Rock, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Thomas, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, and Wheeler Counties. Employment remained unchanged in Antelope County, while the remaining 72 counties saw declines in total employment. The largest decrease occurred in Cheyenne County, which dropped by 18.1% (-1,017). (2)

Most of Nebraska’s overall statewide employment increase between 2014 and 2018 came from the counties that make up the state’s most populous cities: the Lincoln MSA (Lancaster and Seward Counties), the Grand Island MSA (Hall, Howard, Hamilton, and Merrick Counties), and the Omaha Consortium (Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, and Washington Counties). Together, employment in these counties grew by 19,847 during this time period. Meanwhile, employment in the state’s 82 remaining non-metro counties dropped by 5,775. (2)

In 2014, Nebraska’s total statewide employment (not seasonally adjusted) was 977,617. By 2018, employment had reached 991,688, an increase of 14,071. (2)

* Sum of counties will not match State labor force estimate totals due to rounding and different methods used to produce the data. Statewide not seasonally adjusted data is provided for reference only.
At the county level, unemployment increased in five counties—Chase, Cheyenne, Grant, Keith, and McPherson—during this time period. Counties where unemployment increased from 2014 to 2018 are highlighted in dark pink in the map below. Unemployment in Blaine and Fillmore Counties was unchanged between 2014 and 2018, while the state’s remaining 86 counties saw unemployment declines. The largest decrease occurred in Thurston County, which dropped by 34.4%, for a total of 63 fewer unemployed individuals. (2)

Almost two-thirds of Nebraska’s overall decline in unemployment came from the metro-area counties (-2,899), compared to a drop of 1,789 throughout the other 82 non-metro counties. (2)

From 2014 to 2018, annual average unemployment rates remained unchanged in Cedar (2.3%), Dixon (3.0%), Hitchcock (3.4%), and Sheridan (2.6%) Counties. Unemployment rates increased by 0.1 to 0.6 percentage points in ten counties, including Blaine, Chase, Cheyenne, Deuel, Fillmore, Grant, Keith, Kimball, McPherson, and Sioux Counties. The largest increase occurred in Cheyenne County, which increased from 2.2% to 2.8%. The remaining 79 Nebraska counties saw declining unemployment rates from 2014 to 2018, with drops between -0.1 percentage points and -2.1. The largest decrease was in Thurston County, which dropped from 6.1 to 4.0%. (2)

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**Sources:**

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How to View Labor Force Data for any Nebraska County

Visit NEworks.nebraska.gov. From the landing page, click “Labor Market Analysis.”

From there, click “Local Area Unemployment Statistics Data files.”

On the page that opens, you can generate custom tables by selecting your desired county or counties and time period(s).

This data can also be accessed by selecting “Employment and Wage Data” under the yellow header labeled “Data Trends” on the far-left side of page. In the fly-out menu, click on “Labor Force Data,” then “Labor Force Employment and Unemployment (LAUS).”

Here, you can find labor force data from 1990 to the current month.

Visit NEworks.nebraska.gov. From the landing page, click “Labor Market Analysis.” Then, under the heading labeled “Labor Market Data,” click “Data Download Center.”

On the page that opens, you can generate custom tables by selecting your desired county or counties and time period(s).
**Fast Facts**

Kermit Spade,
Research Analyst

### Nebraska's Agricultural Economy

- **3**
  - Nebraska is home to the top three beef cattle-producing counties in the United States. Cherry County is #1, with about 166,000 head of cattle, followed by Custer County (#2; 100,000 head) and Holt County (#3; 99,000 head). (3)

- **4,570**
  - Number of cattle feeding operations located throughout Nebraska. (3)

- **$12.1 billion**
  - Approximate annual impact of beef production on Nebraska's economy. (3)

- **$233,280,000**
  - Total value of statewide milk production in 2018. (1)

- **6.8 million**
  - Total number of cattle, including calves, being raised on Nebraska farms and ranches as of January 1, 2019. (1)

- **980**
  - Average number of acres farmed per Nebraska farm operation. (1)

- **91%**
  - Share of the total land area of Nebraska used for farming and ranching. (2)

- **45,900**
  - Number of farms operating in Nebraska in 2018. (1)
### Nebraska's Agricultural Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9.6 million</th>
<th>21.7%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of acres of corn planted in Nebraska in 2018. About 97% of this crop—9,310,000 acres—were harvested as grain, while roughly 220,000 acres were grown for use as silage. (1)</td>
<td>Percentage of Nebraska agricultural operators who were considered “new and beginning farmers” as of 2017 data. (7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33,350,000</th>
<th>$22 billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska's total production of soybeans, measured in bushels, in 2018. Together, all of those beans added up to a total market value of almost $2.8 billion. (1)</td>
<td>Total market value of all agricultural products sold by Nebraska producers in 2017. (7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1,407,000</th>
<th>$4.2 billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight, in tons, of sugar beets harvested from Nebraska farms in 2018. (1) Each ton of sugar beets typically yields about 287 to 353 pounds of refined white sugar, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. (4)</td>
<td>Total value of all exports of agricultural and related products from Nebraska to foreign nations in 2018. The largest share of these exports—about $1.5 billion worth—went to Mexico. (6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11,477</th>
<th>$1.28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The number of jobs supported by sugar beet production in Nebraska, according to American Sugar Alliance estimates. (5)</td>
<td>Every dollar of agricultural exports generates $1.28 in additional economic activity for the state, due to associated processes such as shipping, warehousing, and farm financing. (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33%</th>
<th>1 in 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Nebraska farms that hire farm labor employees to assist with operations. (7)</td>
<td>Share of all jobs in Nebraska that are in some way related to agriculture. (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>55.7</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average age of principal farm operators in Nebraska as of 2012. (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Export Value of NE Agricultural Products in Thousands of Dollars, 2018

- **Beef & Beef Products**: $476,556
- **Soybeans**: $466,572
- **Pork & Pork Products**: $447,547
- **Corn**: $347,431
- **Soybean Meal**: $38,651
- **Wheat**: $32,963
- **Distillers Grains**: $6,783
- **Ethanol**: $1,436,492

Source: U.S. Census Bureau & USDA Foreign Agricultural Service. USDA Global Agricultural Trade System. 2018. (6)
NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

NE Farm & Ranch Livestock Inventory, 2017

Data Source: USDA. 2017 Census of Agriculture. State Profile: Nebraska.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>29,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses &amp; Ponies</td>
<td>48,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep &amp; Lambs</td>
<td>63,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boilers &amp; Other</td>
<td>1,224,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat-Type Chickens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs &amp; Pigs</td>
<td>3,584,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle &amp; Calves</td>
<td>6,759,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg-Laying Hens</td>
<td>7,353,761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each icon represents 100,000 animals

Sources:
When people think of Nebraska, its rural geography and agricultural economy are often among the first things that come to mind. This article presents a brief snapshot of the people who inhabit Nebraska’s rural areas, and the agricultural producers that fuel our state’s economy.

The definition of “rural” varies considerably across federal agencies, and is periodically recalibrated as urban and suburban areas evolve. The U.S. Census Bureau uses population totals, population density, land use, and distance from population centers to classify urban and rural areas on the census block and census tract level. This article uses the Census Bureau’s definition established in 2010. (1)

According to 2010 Census data and 2018 population estimates, Nebraska has 52 counties that are comprised completely of rural areas, with a combined total population of 174,244; 17 counties that are mostly rural (50.0% to 99.9% rural), with a combined total population of 203,981; and 24 mostly urban counties (less than 50.0% rural), with a combined total population of 1,551,043. (2; 3)

**Rurality of NE Counties** (2010 Census Definition)

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According to the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey 2013-2017 five-year estimates, mostly urban counties in Nebraska generally had a younger population than the state’s mostly or completely rural counties. This difference was most pronounced in the 25 to 44 year age range. Mostly and completely rural counties typically had greater concentrations of older residents, especially those 65 years and over. (4)

Fertility rates were highest in Nebraska’s completely rural counties, with an average fertility rate of 70.75 births per 1,000 women, per year, followed by 68.1 in mostly urban counties, and 66.7 in mostly rural counties. The combined average fertility rate for Nebraska’s mostly and completely rural counties was 69.8. (5)

Projected Population

Statewide population projections for Nebraska predict a steady increase through 2050, reaching 2 million during the early 2020’s, and 2.27 million by 2050. This is primarily due to population increases forecasted for Nebraska’s mostly urban counties, from 1,442,556 in 2010 to 1,981,241 in 2050. In contrast, Nebraska’s mostly and completely rural counties are expected to continue to experience steady population declines, from 383,785 in 2010 to 289,737 by 2050. (6)
The share of the state’s population composed of Nebraskans ages 18 to 64 is projected to decline statewide between 2010 and 2050. In mostly urban counties, the percentage of residents who fall into this age group is expected to decrease from 62.5% of the population in 2010 to 57.4% in 2050. Mostly and completely rural counties are also projected to follow this trend, with 56.9% of their combined population made up of adults 18 to 64 in 2010, falling to 46.0% by 2050. (6)

The percentage of Nebraska’s total statewide population age 65 and above is projected to increase between 2010 and 2050. Seniors’ share of the population in mostly urban counties is expected to increase from 12.0% to 18.7% during this forty-year timeframe. Older Nebraskans are likewise projected to make up 33.7% of the state’s mostly and completely rural counties by 2050, up from 19.0% in 2010. (6)

By 2030, Nebraska’s mostly and completely rural counties are projected to have 21,151 fewer total residents than in 2020. In contrast, the state’s urban counties are projected to grow by 131,486 residents during the decade from 2020 to 2030. These trends are expected to continue through 2050, resulting in a total projected loss of 78,062 residents in Nebraska’s mostly and completely rural counties between 2020 and 2050, and an increase of 405,589 residents in its mostly urban counties.

### Rural vs. Urban Projected Population 2010-2050

**Working Age (16-64)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mostly Urban</th>
<th>Mostly or Completely Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>61.6%</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2035</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2045</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>57.4%</td>
<td>57.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ages 65+**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mostly Urban</th>
<th>Mostly or Completely Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2035</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2045</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mostly and completely rural counties statewide are projected to have 31,334 fewer residents between the ages of 18 and 64 in 2030 than in 2020. Urban counties, however, are expected to be home to 38,002 more residents between the ages of 18 and 64 by 2030 than in 2020. With these trends forecasted to continue through 2050, Nebraska’s mostly and completely rural counties stand to lose a total of 64,312 working-age residents from 2020 to 2050, while mostly urban counties could add 192,580 individuals to their working-age population. (6)

Agricultural Producers

An agricultural producer is defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as a person who is involved in making decisions for a farm’s operation. (7) According to the USDA’s 2017 Census of Agriculture, Nebraska was home to 77,097 producers working on 46,332 farms across the state. (7) One in 24.6 residents of Nebraska were agricultural producers, compared to just 1 in 94.4 nationwide. (4) USDA data designates at least one ‘principal’ for each farm—these are individuals who identified themselves as being a principal operator or senior partner in a farming operation. In 2017, men made up 67.9% of all producers in Nebraska, and 77.5% of all principal producers. In comparison, males made up 63.9% of all producers nationwide, and 70.9% of all principal operators. (7)

The average age of Nebraska farm producers was 56.4 years, according to 2017 USDA data, compared to 57.5 years nationwide. In Nebraska, 9.1% of producers were between the ages of 25 and 34, compared to just 6.9% nationwide. (7)

Of the 77,097 total farm producers in Nebraska, 76,801 (99.6%) were white, while 0.4% identified themselves as any other race or multiple races. Hispanic producers of any race made up 0.7% of the total. While 4.3% – 6.3% of mostly or completely rural county populations were non-white, only 0.4% of producers were non-white. (7)
Women as a Percentage of All Farm Producers by County

Female % of County’s Farm Producers


Age Distribution of Agricultural Producers: NE vs. US

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

The Final Word

Of Nebraska’s 93 counties, 69 are comprised mostly or completely of rural areas, as defined in 2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau. (1) The population of these predominately rural counties, along with their share of the overall population of Nebraskans between the ages of 18 and 64, is projected to steadily decline through 2050. (6) These demographic trends are likely to create both opportunities and challenges for Nebraska’s labor markets, in its rural and urban areas alike.

Sources:
An initial claim is a request for determination of UI program eligibility filed by an unemployed individual following a separation from an employer. It can serve as an indicator of emerging labor market conditions in the area.¹

Average weekly earnings represents the mean pay received by workers for services performed over the course of one week.²

Data Sources: [Retrieved: June 2019.]

Data Sources: [Retrieved: June 2019.]

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¹ Data Sources: [Retrieved: June 2019.]

² An initial claim is a request for determination of UI program eligibility filed by an unemployed individual following a separation from an employer. It can serve as an indicator of emerging labor market conditions in the area.

³ This figure represents the average price consumers paid at the pump for a gallon of regular-grade, unleaded gasoline during the specified timeframe. The main components affecting the retail price of gasoline are crude oil prices; costs and profits associated with refining, distribution, and marketing; fluctuations in supply and demand; and federal, state, and local taxes.

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**Initial Unemployment Claims**
Monthly Avg. Number of Claims per Week

**Avg. Weekly Earnings**
All Private Employees Not Seasonally Adjusted

**Gas Prices**
Avg. Retail Price per Gallon (Regular-Grade Unleaded Gasoline)
The labor force is comprised of all persons age 16 and over in the civilian, noninstitutional population who are either employed or unemployed but available for work and actively seeking employment. It excludes people doing unpaid homemaking or volunteer work, retired people, and people who are not employed and not actively seeking work. The labor force participation rate measures the labor force as a percentage of the total civilian, noninstitutional population, age 16 and over.\(^1\)

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: June 2019.]

The consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for goods and services. It is used to determine the real purchasing power of consumers’ dollars, and as a measure of inflation.\(^5\)

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: June 2019.]

The housing price index (HPI) measures the movement of single-family house prices, based on purchases involving conventional mortgages purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. "Four-quarter" change is relative to the same quarter one year earlier. HPI data are often considered useful for estimating housing affordability and projecting future changes in mortgage default rates.\(^5\)

**Data Source:** [Retrieved: June 2019.]
Employment Data | June

June 2019 County Unemployment Rates

NEBRASKA
June Non-Farm
Total Employment: 1,040,404
Manufacturing: 100,541

Nebraska
(Smooth Seasonally Adjusted)
June Unemployment Rate: 3.0%
Change (OTM): 0.0
Change (OTY): +0.2

Economic Region
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)
Central: 3.2%
Mid Plains: 3.3%
Northeast: 3.2%
Panhandle: 3.7%
Sandhills: 3.0%
Southeast: 3.6%

OMAHA MSA
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)
June Unemployment Rate: 3.3%
June Total Non-Farm: 516,456
Manufacturing: 32,883

Largest OTM Increase (Private)
Leisure & Hospitality: 1,401 (2.7%)
Mining & Construction: 881 (2.7%)

Largest OTY Increase (Private)
Mining & Construction: 3,243 (10.8%)
Professional & Business Services: 3,234 (4.5%)

LINCOLN MSA
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)
June Unemployment Rate: 3.3%
June Total Non-Farm: 190,410
Manufacturing: 13,569

Largest OTM Increase (Private)
Mining & Construction: 327 (3.4%)
Professional & Business Services: 54 (0.3%)

Largest OTY Increase (Private)
Education & Health Services: 1,434 (5.0%)
Mining & Construction: 268 (2.8%)

Sources: