

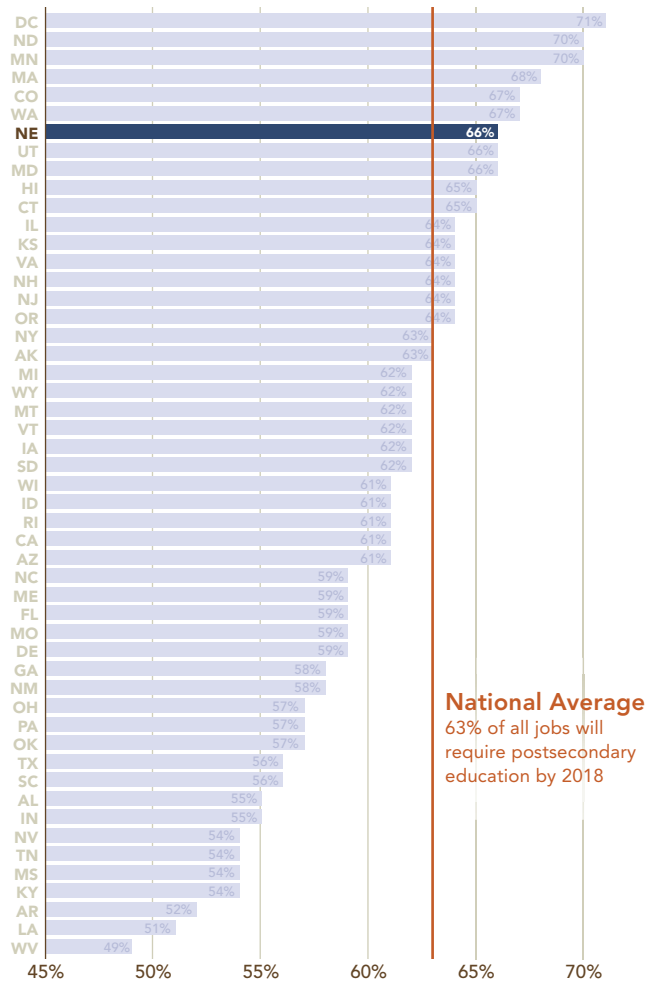
# Nebraska

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Nebraska requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 56,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 25,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Nebraska will create 321,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 207,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 89,000 for high school graduates and 25,000 for high school dropouts.
- Nebraska ranks 17th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 36th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 66% of all jobs in Nebraska (715,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

*Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.*

NEBRASKA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	87,000	36
High school graduates	307,000	36
Some college, no degree	274,000	10
Associate's degree	127,000	7
Bachelor's degree	225,000	17
Graduate degree	89,000	26

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.

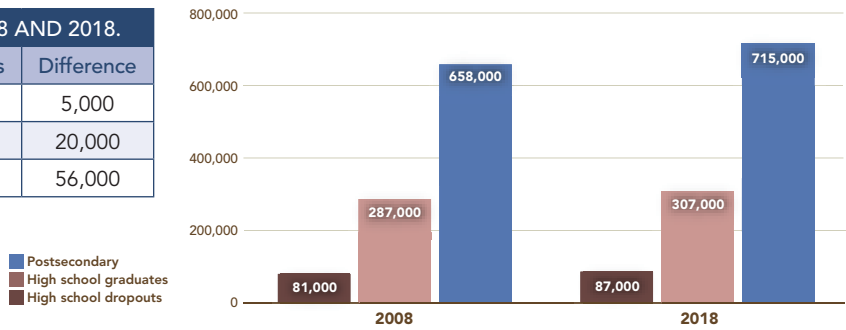


By 2018, **66%** of jobs in Nebraska will require postsecondary education. This is **3** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Nebraska ranks **7th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NEBRASKA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	81,000	87,000	5,000
High school graduates	287,000	307,000	20,000
Postsecondary	658,000	715,000	56,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)\*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	12	11	6	17	6	54
	Business operations specialty	0	5	8	3	10	3	29
	Financial specialists	0	1	3	3	13	2	21
	Legal	-	0	0	0	1	3	5
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	1	5	4	13	4	27
	Architects and technicians	-	0	1	1	1	0	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	1	5	1	9
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	0	0	2	2	5
	Social scientists	-	-	0	0	2	2	4
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	1	2	1	7	6	18
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	4	2	7	1	17
Education	Education	1	3	6	3	27	25	66
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	3	8	15	20	17	64
	Healthcare support	1	12	14	5	2	1	36
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	17	37	21	8	6	1	90
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	9	18	9	3	3	0	42
	Personal care	1	10	9	4	3	1	28
	Protective services	1	3	7	1	4	0	17
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	33	35	13	35	5	126
	Office and administrative support	5	50	63	23	32	4	177
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	2	4	2	1	1	0	11
	Construction and extraction	7	21	12	5	4	0	50
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	3	15	12	11	3	0	45
	Production	19	33	17	7	4	1	81
	Transportation and material moving	12	40	22	5	4	2	86
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,110</b>

\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

\*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.