Image by ssuaphoto from 123rf

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

APRIL 2022 ISSUE | NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Inside this issue

Contents

Credits

Research Analysts
Marc Bettis
Rachel Eckloff
Jodie Meyer
Kermit Spade

Graphic Designer
Hillary Lee

Editors
Rachel Eckloff
Grace Johnson

Research Supervisor
Brandon Jones

Research Administrator
Scott Hunzeker

Openings & Expansions February

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Business Category	Business Name	Location
Accommodation & Hospitality	Super 8 (Opening)	York
Food Services	1891 Coffee (Opening) Beatrice Bakery (Expansion) Beto's Restaurant (Opening) Dairy Queen (Opening) Hallowed Cinque (Opening) Kuro Sakura Hibachi & Sushi (Opening)	Tecumseh Beatrice Beatrice Columbus Auburn Beatrice
Other Services	Tommy's Express Car wash (Opening)	Columbus
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	McMill CPAs (Expansion)	Norfolk
Transportation	Amazon Air (Opening)	Omaha
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Battery Xchange (Expansion) Quilt Stitches (Expansion) Spokelahoma Bikes and Outdoors (Opening)	Norfolk Beatrice Tecumseh

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**.

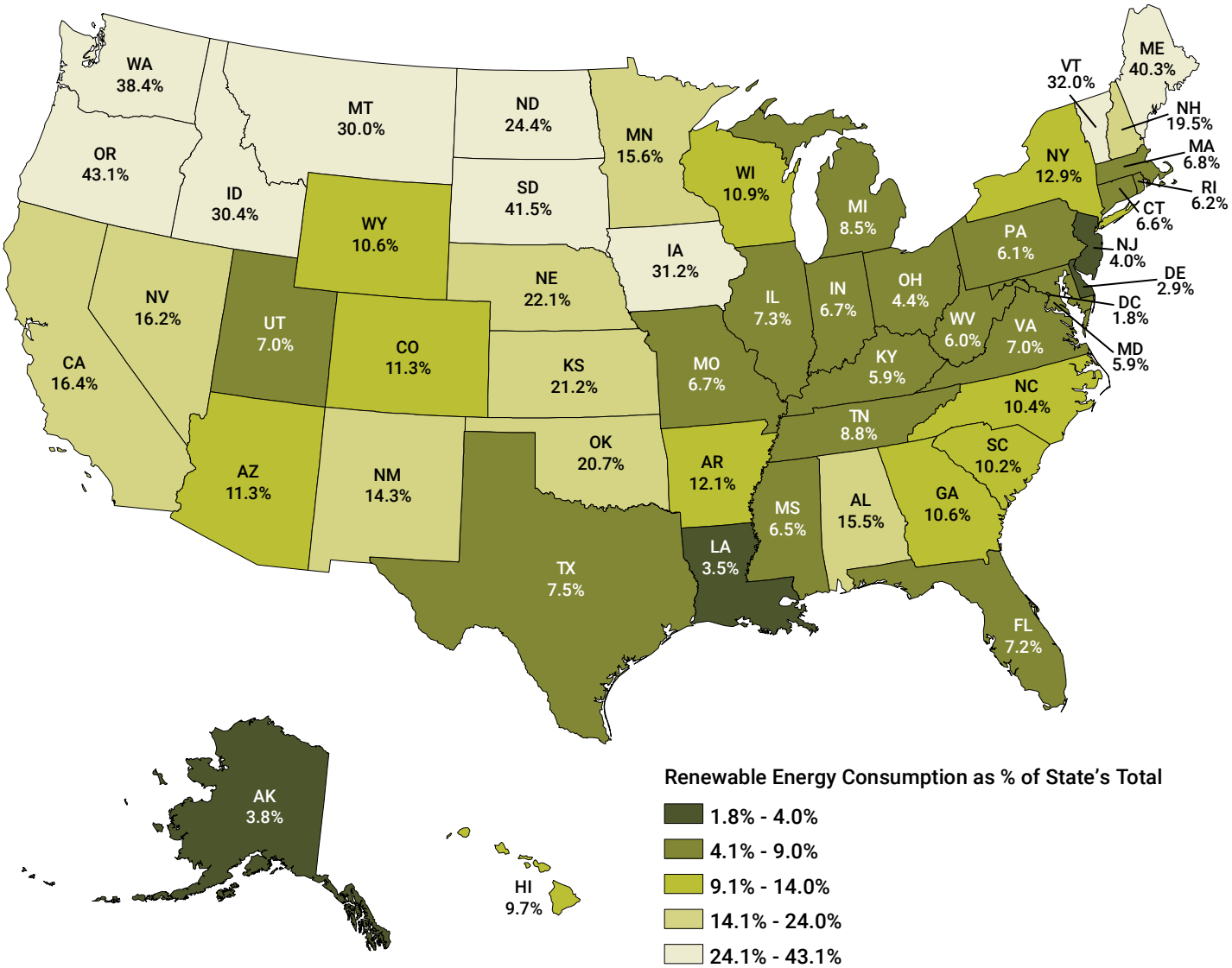
Map Facts: Renewable Energy Consumption

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

The United States Energy Information Administration (EIA) is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting energy information. It reports on a wide variety of topics covering energy production, consumption, and prices. This month's Map Facts focuses on the renewable energy sector in Nebraska and the United States as a whole.

Nebraska ranked #10 in the nation in renewable energy consumption as a percentage of all energy consumption as of 2019 data. Oregon ranked first with 43.1%, while Washington, D.C. came in last with 1.8%. A combination of solar, wind, and geothermal made up 82.5% of Nebraska's renewable energy electricity production. Nebraska was the nation's second-largest ethanol producer, accounting for 13.3% of the nation's ethanol supply, surpassed only by Iowa (27.7%). Overall, renewable energy sources made up 34.8% of Nebraska's total electricity generation. The remainder of Nebraska's electricity generation came from coal-fired plants (43.6%), nuclear (17.5%), and natural gas-fired plants (4.1%). (1)

Renewable Energy Consumption as a Share of State's Total Energy Consumption, 2019



Source: United States Energy Information Administration. Selected States Comparison. 2019.

Nebraskans spent $8.8 billion on energy in 2019. Industrial consumers (including manufacturing, construction, mining, forestry, and agriculture) accounted for the greatest share of energy usage statewide (41.7%), followed by transportation (23.1%), residential (18.7%), and commercial (16.4%). (1)

Total energy employment in Nebraska was 22,849 in 2020, representing 2.9% of overall statewide employment and 0.7% of all energy jobs nationwide. (2) As of May 2020, there were 1,160 electrical power-line installers and repairers working in Nebraska across all industries. Their median annual wage was $75,846, which was 79.2% above the state's median for all occupations. (3)

With a growing population, renewable sources of energy become more important every year. With the state ranking #10 nationally in renewable energy consumption and #2 in ethanol production, Nebraska is well positioned to continue to grow its renewable energy industry.

Fast Facts

#36

Nebraska's 2018 ranking, out of the 50 states and Washington, DC., in terms of total carbon dioxide emissions. Nebraska was responsible for less than 1% of all U.S. carbon dioxide emissions that year. (4)

565

Number of renewable power plants operating in Nebraska. (5)

#8

Nebraska's national ranking for wind power potential. (6)

22.1%

The percentage of Nebraska's total 2019 energy consumption that was supplied by renewable sources of energy. (4)

Sources:

1. United States Energy Information Administration. Selected States Comparison. [Online] 2019. [Cited: February 24, 2022.] eia.gov/state/compare/?sid=US#?selected=US-AL-AK-AZ-AR-CA-CO-CT-DE-DC-FL-GA-HI-ID-IL-IN-IA-KS-KY-LA-ME-MD-MA-MI-MN-MS-MO-MT-NE-NV-NH-NJ-NM-NY-NC-ND-OH-OK-OR-PA-RI-SC-SD-TN-TX-UT-VT-VA-WA-WV-WI-WY.
2. U.S. Department of Energy. US Energy & Employment Jobs Report (USEER) 2021. [Online] energy.gov/sites/default/files/2021-07/USEER%202021%20State%20Reports.pdf.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics. [Online] Q4 2021. neworks.nebraska.gov.
4. U.S. Energy Information Administration. U.S. States: State Profiles & Energy Estimates. Nebraska. [Online] May 20, 2021. [Cited: March 21, 2022.] eia.gov/state/.
5. U.S. Department of Energy. Alternative Fuels Data Center. Nebraska Transportation Data for Alternative Fuels and Vehicles. [Online] [Cited: March 21, 2022.] afdc.energy.gov/states/ne.
6. Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. 2020 Annual State Energy Report. [Online] [Cited: March 22, 2022.]

The Future of Green Jobs

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

What is a Green Job?

What is a 'green' occupation? This is a harder question to answer than one would think, since there are many components that can be considered. The United States Department of Labor's O*NET, a database of occupational information, provides definitions of green occupations. Analyzing these jobs through the lens of the Nebraska Department of Labor's employment projections provides a detailed look at the role of green occupations in Nebraska's economy.

O*NET defines the green economy as "economic activity related to reducing the use of fossil fuels, decreasing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the efficiency of energy usage, recycling materials, and developing and adopting renewable sources of energy." (1)

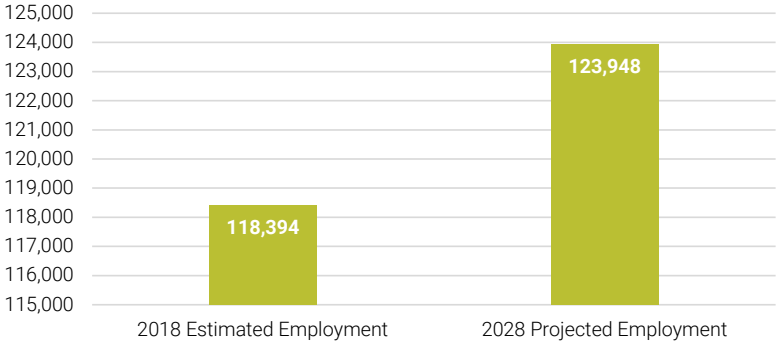
This helps to frame the idea as to which types of economic activities are green, but these activities can translate differently depending on the occupation. To help with this, O*NET focuses on the 'greening' of occupations over simply applying a broad label. According to O*NET, "The 'greening' of occupations refers to the extent to which green economy activities and technologies increase the demand for existing occupations, shape the work and worker requirements needed for occupational performance, or generate unique work and worker requirements." (1)

O*NET then focuses on three main categories to define how the green economy impacts an occupation. These categories are green increased demand, green enhanced skills occupations, and green new and emerging occupations. (2)

The fastest-growing occupations in Nebraska in each of these categories can be examined using data from NDOL's 2018-2028 long-term occupational projections that were released in July of 2020.

Green Increased Demand Occupations

Projected Employment in Green Increased Demand Occupations in Nebraska, 2018 - 2028



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Long-term Occupational Projections: 2018-2028. July 2020. https://neworks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=440

The first category examined is green increased demand occupations. As the name implies, these occupations are anticipated to be in greater demand due to the overall increase of green economic activities. (1)

In Nebraska, 59 of the 778 occupations included in NDOL's long term projections (7.6%) fall in the "green increased demand" category. Overall, occupations in this category are projected to increase by 4.7% and add 5,554 jobs between 2018 and 2028. (3)

681,000

Estimated number of jobs supported by recycling activities nationwide as of 2012, according to a 2020 EPA analysis. This was approximately 0.5% of all jobs in the U.S. economy, and accounted for about 0.6% of all wages paid. (7)

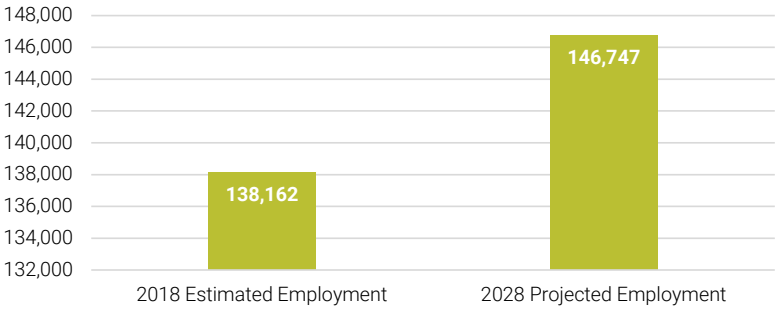
The fastest-growing occupation in this category is expected to be chemical engineers, with a growth rate of 17.5% (+22 jobs). (3) Chemical engineers "design processes and equipment for large-scale manufacturing, plan and test production methods and byproducts treatment, and direct facility operations. In addition, chemical engineers work in the production of energy, electronics, food, clothing, and paper. They must understand how the manufacturing process affects the environment and the safety of workers and consumers." (4)

Industrial engineers are also projected to grow rapidly by 15.9%, adding 206 jobs. (3) Industrial engineers find ways to eliminate waste in production processes and consider environmental concerns when creating these new processes. (4)

Software developers of systems software are projected to grow by 13.2% between 2018 and 2028, adding 393 jobs. (3) Systems software developers create and design the operating systems and programs that help keep computers and consumer electronics running. Many green technologies rely on this software to keep them running and software developers can help design programs to be used in future green technology. (4)

Green Enhanced Skills Occupations

Projected Employment in Green Enhanced Skills Occupations in Nebraska, 2018 - 2028



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Long-term Occupational Projections: 2018-2028. July 2020. https://neworks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=440

Green enhanced skills occupations are impacted by green economic activities and technologies by potentially changing the work or worker requirements of the occupation. The purpose of the occupation is expected to stay the same, but changes may occur to the tasks, skills, knowledge, or credentials of the occupation. (1)

In Nebraska, 58 of all occupations (7.5%) fall into this category. This category is projected to increase by 6.2% (+146,747 jobs) between 2018 and 2028. (3)

The fastest-growing occupation in this category is fairly small, employing 12 workers in 2018. Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining are projected to increase by 16.7%, which represents two jobs. (3) According to O*NET, this occupation can experience greening when more environmentally friendly drilling equipment and techniques are utilized. (5)

Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers are projected to increase by 15.2%, adding 35 jobs. (3) O*NET lists several ways occupational tasks for this job can be green. Workers can assemble protypes of new greener technology for aircraft, clean aircraft parts using more environmentally friendly solvents, and capture waste materials such as scrap aluminum and machine cutting fluid for recycling or environmentally responsible disposal. (5)

Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers are projected to increase by 13.7%, adding 375 jobs. (3) O*NET has identified several tasks that make this occupational greener. Workers can repair and service systems to help them run more efficiently through tasks such as changing filters and cleaning ducts. Employees can install several types of equipment such as programmable thermostats, dehumidifiers, air purifiers, and room-level zone control systems all to help conserve energy, remove environmental hazards, and create indoor environmental conditions that help other equipment run more efficiently. Lastly, workers can install more environmentally friendly systems such as heat pumps and geothermal units. (5)

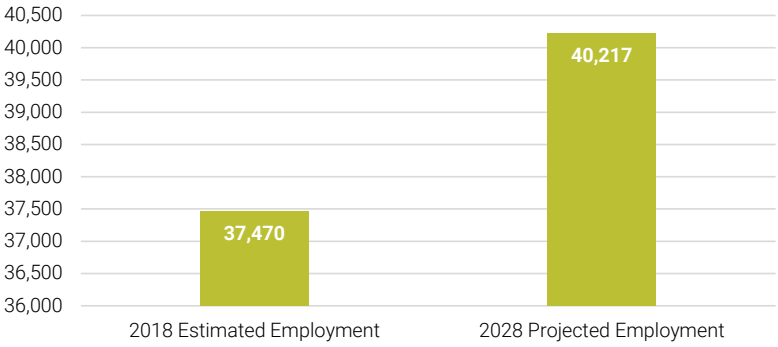
10x

Number of jobs created, on average, by recycling, reuse, & remanufacturing, compared to traditional methods of waste disposal. (7)

Green New and Emerging Occupations

The final category is new and emerging occupations. (1) In Nebraska, 25 occupations (3.2%) fall into this category. This category is projected to increase by 7.3%, adding 40,217 jobs during the ten-year period. (3)

Projected Employment in Green New and Emerging Occupations in Nebraska, 2018 - 2028



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Long-term Occupational Projections: 2018-2028. July 2020. https://neworks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=440

These occupations include jobs many people might list when asked to name a green occupation; they are occupations that came about due to the green economy. (1) However, when looking at some of the fastest-growing occupations in this category in Nebraska, some look out of place.

The fastest-growing occupation in this category, though, looks right at home. Wind turbine service technicians are projected to increase by 22.8%, adding 28 jobs between 2018 and 2028. (3) These workers install new wind turbines and keep them in good working order. (5)

Fastest Growing Occupations by Green Occupational Group

Green Increased Demand

SOC Title	2018 Estimated Employment	2028 Projected Employment	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Chemical Engineers	126	148	22	17.5%
Industrial Engineers	1,296	1,502	206	15.9%
Software Developers, Systems Software	2,973	3,366	393	13.2%

Green Enhanced Skills

SOC Title	2018 Estimated Employment	2028 Projected Employment	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	12	14	2	16.7%
Aircraft Structure, Surfaces, Rigging, and Systems Assemblers	230	265	35	15.2%
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	2,742	3,117	375	13.7%

Green New & Emerging

SOC Title	2018 Estimated Employment	2028 Projected Employment	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Wind Turbine Service Technicians	123	151	28	22.8%
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	4,718	5,183	465	9.9%
Computer Occupations, All Other	2,567	2,816	249	9.7%

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Long-term Occupational Projections: 2018-2028. July 2020. https://neworks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=440
Green Occupational Categories: https://www.onetcenter.org/dictionary/24.1/excel/green_occupations.html

When looking at the next-fastest occupation by percent change, things look a bit unusual on the surface. Sales representatives, services, all other are projected to increase by 9.9% and add 465 jobs. (3) For long-term occupational projections data, NDOL uses the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system to classify occupations. O*NET uses their own set of codes that expand on the SOC codes and provide more detailed levels of information. (6)

1.17

Number of jobs created nationwide by every 1,000 tons of materials recycled, according to the EPA's 2020 Recycling Economic Information Report. This also translates to $37.8 billion in wages and $5.5 billion in tax revenues. (7)

The O*NET occupation that is classified as green is energy brokers. (2) Energy brokers help to set prices for energy based on market conditions, including sources of green energy. (5) The sales representatives SOC code is much broader and includes several other occupations in addition to the one that is green. Since NDOL does not collect data at the O*NET level of detail, the outlook for energy brokers isn't entirely clear, and NDOL can only provide information for the broader occupation of sales representatives.

The third fastest-growth occupation in this category also looks a bit unusual. Computer occupations, all other, is expected to increase by 9.7% and add 249 jobs. (3) The two O*NET codes that fall under this SOC code and are classified as green are geospatial information scientists and technologists and geographic information systems technicians. (2) Both of these occupations contribute to the green economy by designing and utilizing geographic information systems to help in activities such as pollution management, determining wildlife management areas, determining how new developments can impact the environment, and promoting better land use. (5)

The Final Word

Aspects of the green economy can show up in numerous occupations, even if they do not appear to be obvious green jobs at first glance. These were just a few examples of green occupations, more data can be found in the 24.1 version of the **O*NET database**. (2) (5)

Image by robertprzybysz from 123rf

Sources:

1. Erich C. Dierdorff, Jennifer J. Norton, Donald W. Drewes, Christina M. Kroustalis, David Rivkin, & Phil Lewis. O*NET Resource Center. [Online] February 12, 2009. https://www.onetcenter.org/dl_files/Green.pdf.
2. O*NET. Green Occupations. O*NET Resource Center. [Online] https://www.onetcenter.org/dictionary/24.1/excel/green_occupations.html.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor. Long-term Occupational Projections: 2018-2028. [Online] July 2020. https://neworks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=440.
4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Outlook Handbook. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Online] https://www.bls.gov/ooh.
5. O*NET. Green Task Statements. O*NET Resource Center. [Online] https://www.onetcenter.org/dictionary/24.1/excel/green_task_statements.html.
6. The O*NET-SOC Taxonomy. O*NET Resource Center. [Online] https://www.onetcenter.org/taxonomy.html.
7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Recycling Economic Information (REI) Report. [Online] November 2020. epa.gov/smm/recycling-economic-information-rei-report.

Occupational Profile: Environmental Engineers

Rachel Eckloff, Research Analyst

Description:

Environmental engineers "research, design, plan, or perform engineering duties in the prevention, control, and remediation of environmental hazards using various engineering disciplines. Work may include waste treatment, site remediation, or pollution control technology." (1)

Duties:

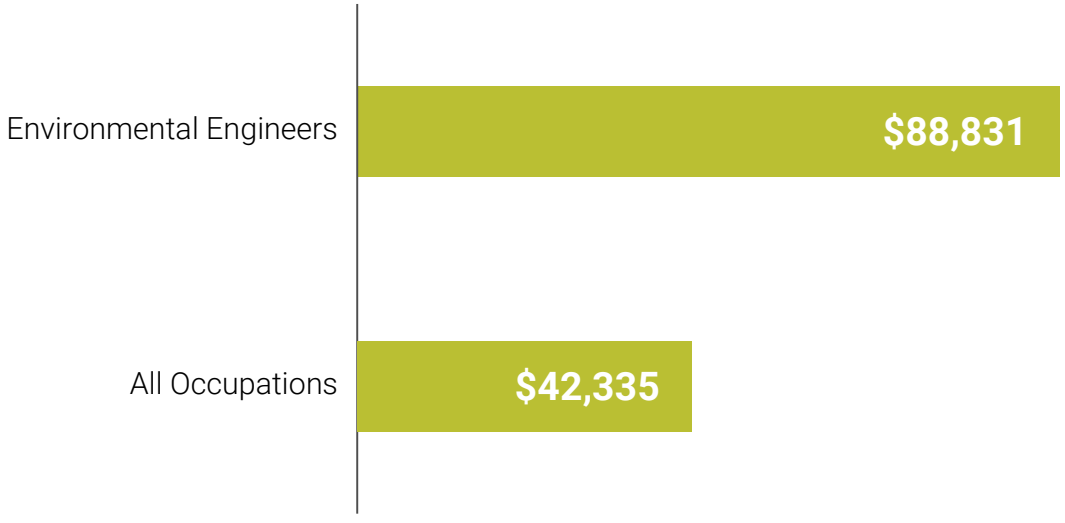
According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), typical duties for environmental engineers include (2):

- preparing, reviewing, and updating environmental investigation reports;
- designing projects that lead to environmental protection, such as water reclamation facilities or air pollution control systems;
- obtaining, updating, and maintaining plans, permits, and standard operating procedures;
- providing technical support for environmental remediation projects and for legal actions;
- analyzing scientific data and doing quality-control checks;
- monitoring the progress of environmental improvement programs;
- inspecting industrial and municipal facilities and programs in order to ensure compliance with environmental regulations;
- advising corporations and government agencies about procedures for cleaning up contaminated sites.

Nebraska Wages:

The median annual wage for environmental engineers in Nebraska was $88,831 as of the fourth quarter of 2021. This was higher than the median wage for all occupations, which was $42,335. (3)

Nebraska Median Annual Wages



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS). Q4 2021. neworks.nebraska.gov.

Image by kwangmoo from 123rf

Industry of Employment:

The top industry of employment for Nebraska's 460 environmental engineers as of May 2020 estimates was professional, scientific, and technical services (71.7%). The only other industry that employed a substantial number of environmental engineers was public administration (19.6%). All other industries combined accounted for the remaining 8.7% of environmental engineers' employment. (3)

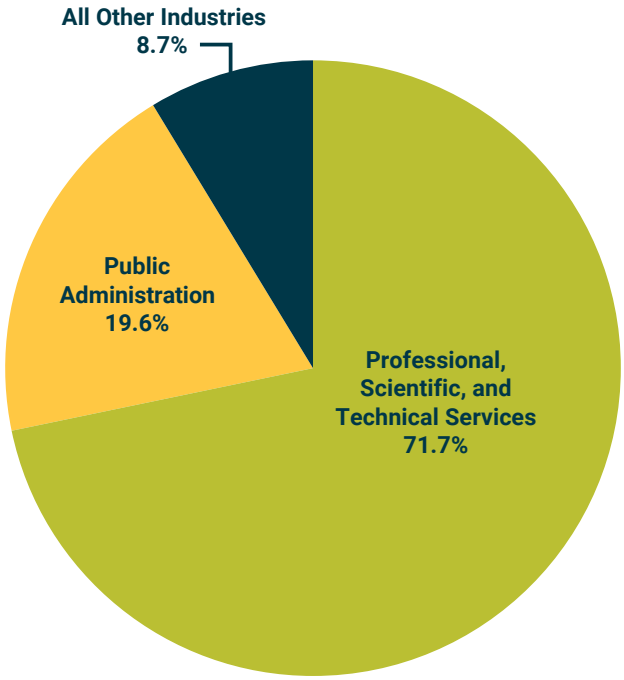
Nebraska Wages by Top Industries of Employment for Environmental Engineers

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	**$83,447**
Public Administration	**$99,328**
All Other Industries	*

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS). Q4 2021. neworks.nebraska.gov.

**Wage data not available.*

Nebraska Industry of Employment for Environmental Engineers, May 2020



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS). Q4 2021. neworks.nebraska.gov.

Sources:

1. U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. Occupational Information Network (O*NET). 17-2081.00 - Environmental Engineers. [Online] 2022. onetonline.org/link/summary/17-2081.00.
2. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Outlook Handbook. Environmental Engineers. [Online] 2021. bls.gov/ooh/architecture-and-engineering/environmental-engineers.htm.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics. [Online] Q4 2021. neworks.nebraska.gov.

Walking and Bicycling to Work

Marc Bettis, Research Analyst

People who walk or ride a bike to work are considered 'active commuters.' To break down the characteristics of these commuters, we will examine Labor Availability Survey (LAS) data compiled from several household surveys conducted during the years of 2016 to 2019. Within this data set, there were approximately 22,000 responses, of which 321 responded that they either walked or bicycled to work.

The household Labor Availability Study is a collaboration between NDOL and NDED, with UNL's Bureau of Sociological Research. The three years of this data set were compiled from 20 distinct survey areas, the distinct survey reports are available on NEworks.nebraska.gov. The combined data represent a majority of Nebraska, the statewide report may be viewed here (NDOL, 2019).

Household Commuting by Method of Travel

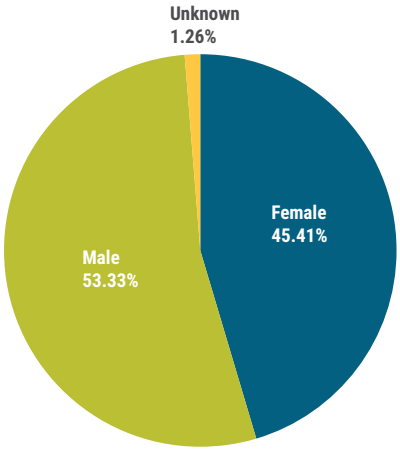
Drive alone	**88.32%**
Work at home	**6.06%**
Carpool	**2.37%**
Walk	**1.83%**
Bike	**0.59%**
Other, specify	**0.46%**
Public transportation	**0.36%**

As seen in the table, cyclist and pedestrian commuter respondents in this data were a minority of respondents. According to the US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 estimates, this was not unusual for the U.S. Percentages of active commuters varied from state to state with the quantity and quality of data. States ranged from 0% to 1% for bicycle commuters and 2% to 9% for pedestrian commuters, with an overwhelming majority favoring driving cars, either alone or car-pooling.

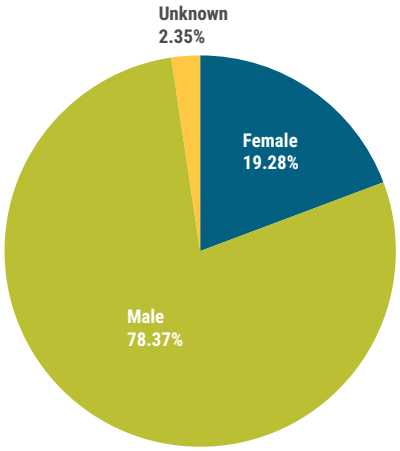
Both categories of commuters had large ranges of age; however, pedestrian commuters were more uniformly distributed by age during prime-working years. Cyclist commuters, meanwhile, were mainly ages 30 to 45.

Meanwhile, by gender, there was a stark imbalance between pedestrian commuters and cycling commuters in this data sample. While among pedestrian commuters, slightly larger than an expected gender distribution were men who walked to work, a supermajority of those who cycled to work were men. The available data does not readily explain this split at the present time.

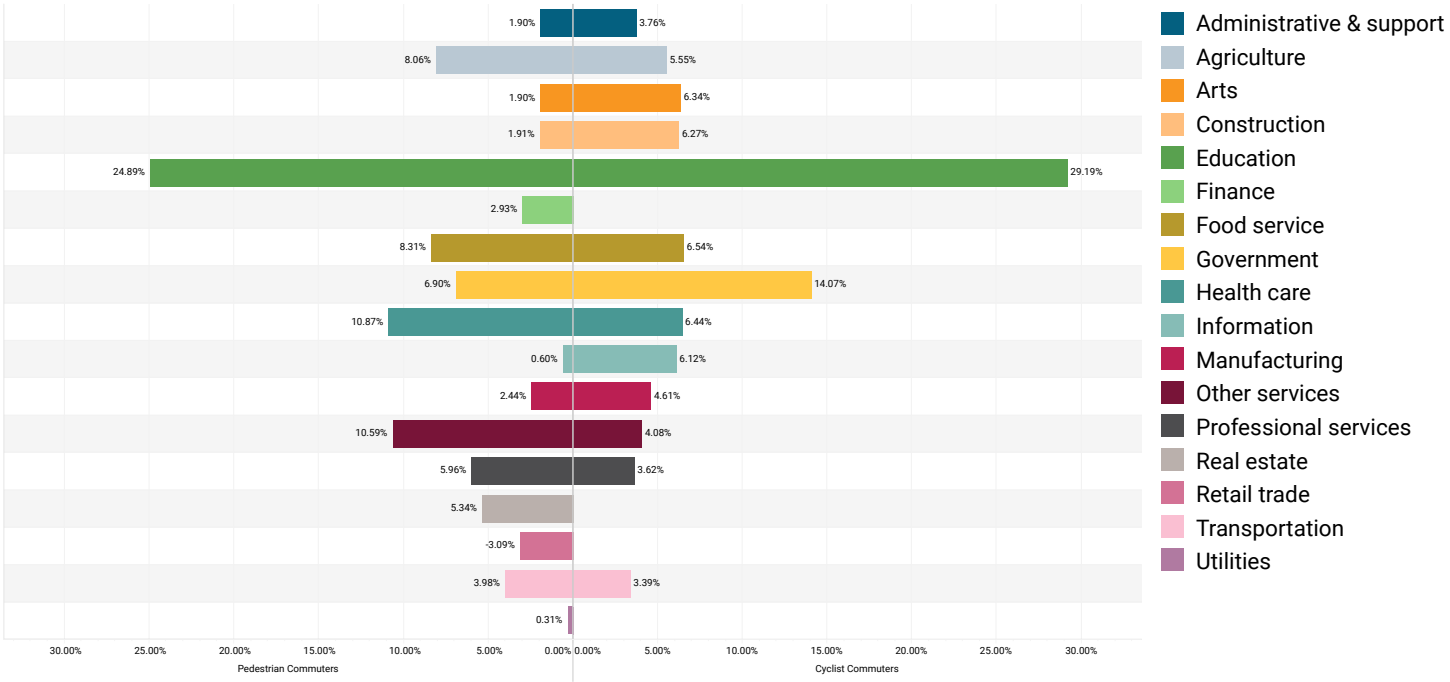
Pedestrian Commuters by Gender



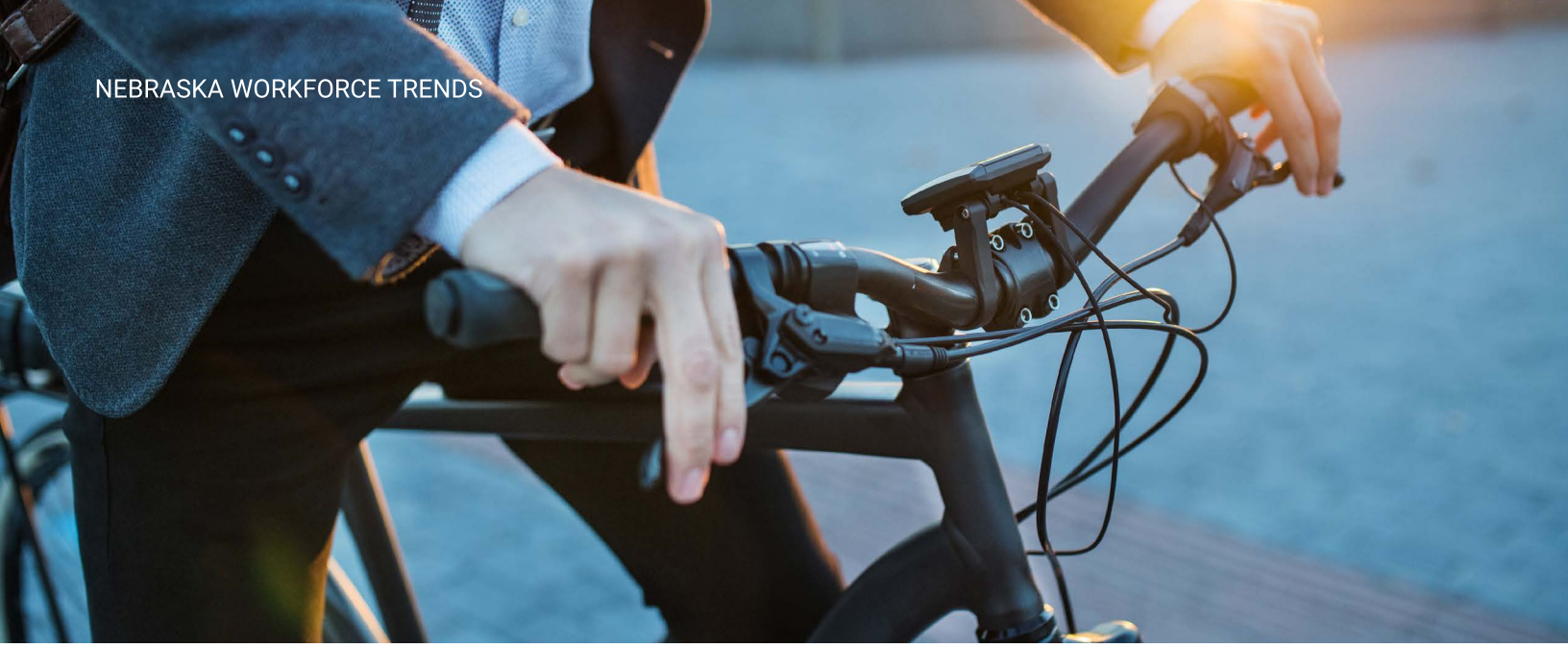
Cyclist Commuters by Gender



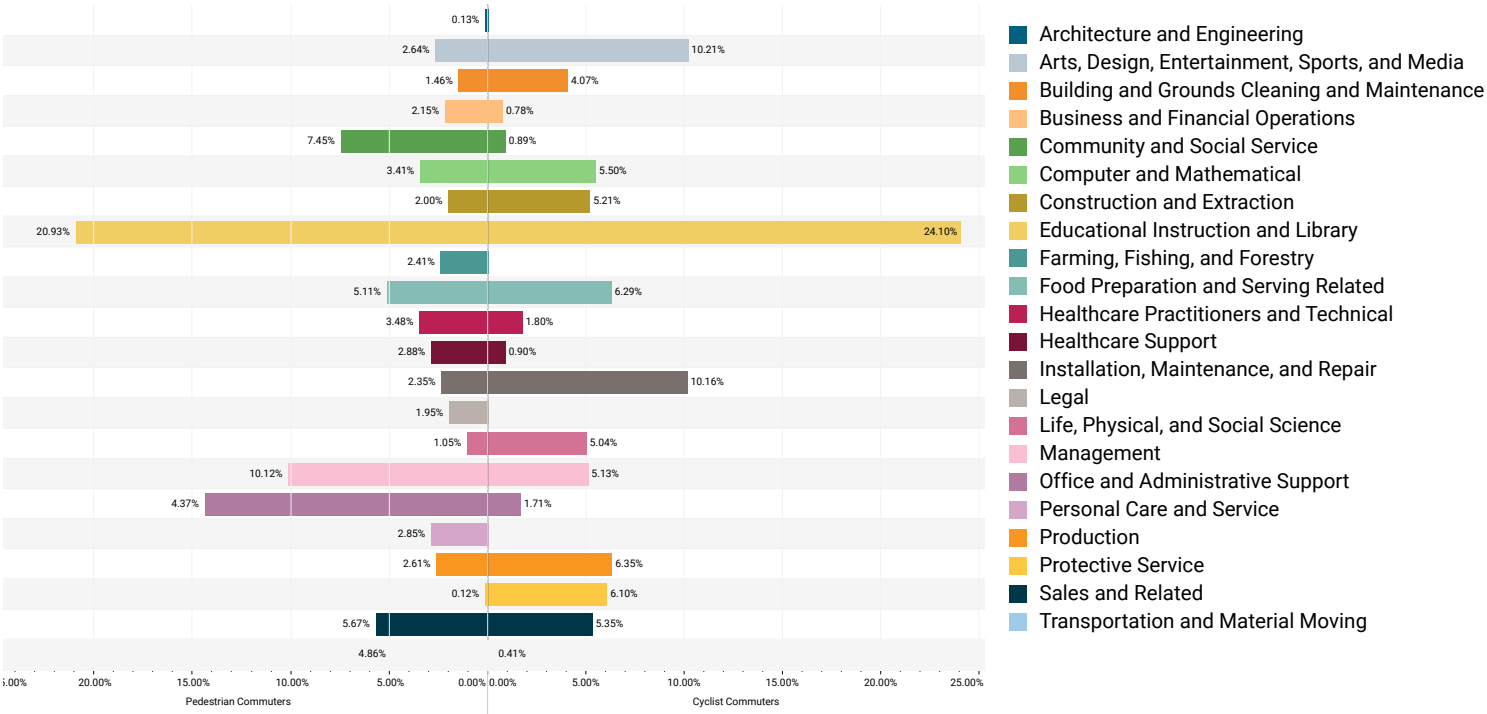
Pedestrians and Cyclist Commuters By Industry



The first split to consider is by industry. In the chart above, the largest segment of both pedestrian and cycling commuters are education industry employees, while the rest of occupations favor one method of commuting or the other and have a smaller share of workers utilizing each method. Finance, real estate, retail, and utilities had no respondents indicating they cycled to work. Real estate and utilities work sites may be too remote for practical bicycle commuting. Meanwhile, retail and finance may have expectations of dress and presentation making cycling untenable.



Commuting by Occupation

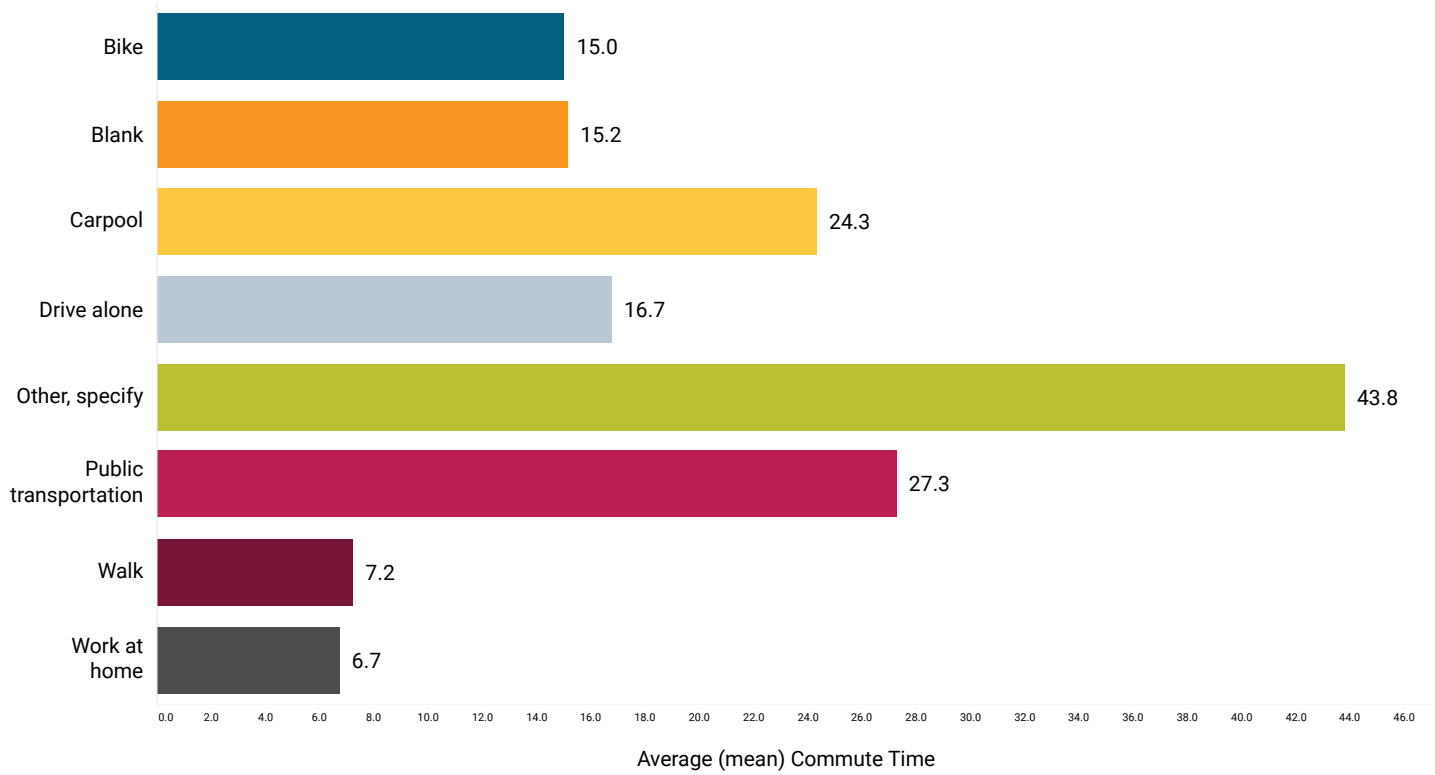


The next split to consider is by occupation. Here, we saw educational and library occupations having the largest share of both pedestrian and cycle commuters. What is most striking here was that pedestrian commuters had a much higher incidence in fewer occupations compared to cycling commuters and their occupations. For example, while pedestrian commuters only accounted for more than 5% of commuters in six of 22 occupations, bicycle commuters made up more than 5% of all commuters in 11 occupations. Further, in this data set, there were four occupations with no bicycle commuters at all: architecture and engineering, farming, legal, and personal care. Farming occupations may be explained by the rural nature of the work, which may make bicycle commuting unnecessary or untenable. For the other three occupations with zero bicycle commuters, sartorial expectations of the job may make such active commuting impractical.

0.36%

Electric vehicles (including battery electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles) share of Nebraska motor vehicle market in 2019. (1)

Household Commuting Times



For these commuters, how did their commute times vary? Did they take longer or shorter amounts of time to get to work? For all 21,600 respondents, and all methods of commuting in our data set, the average commute was 16.74 minutes with a median of 12 minutes.

When breaking down commuting times by method of transportation, we see further that those who drove alone took only slightly less time (12 minutes) to get to work compared to cyclists (13 minutes), whereas those who walked took the least amount of time to get to work (5 minutes), indicating that they tended to live very close to their workplaces.

The Final Word

While there is no 'average' cyclist or pedestrian commuter, in Nebraska there was an interesting commonality in the education industry, and educational occupations among pedestrian and bicyclist commuters. Otherwise, methods of commuting varied greatly by industry and occupation of employment. Active commuters in Nebraska generally spent as much time on their commutes as those taking a car to get to work. The starkest difference between pedestrians and cyclists were seen along gender lines.

Take Aways:

- **While 'active commuters' might be a minority in Nebraska, both are present across a most industry and occupation groups.**
- **The average 'active commuter' in Nebraska has a commute time similar to car drivers.**

Sources:

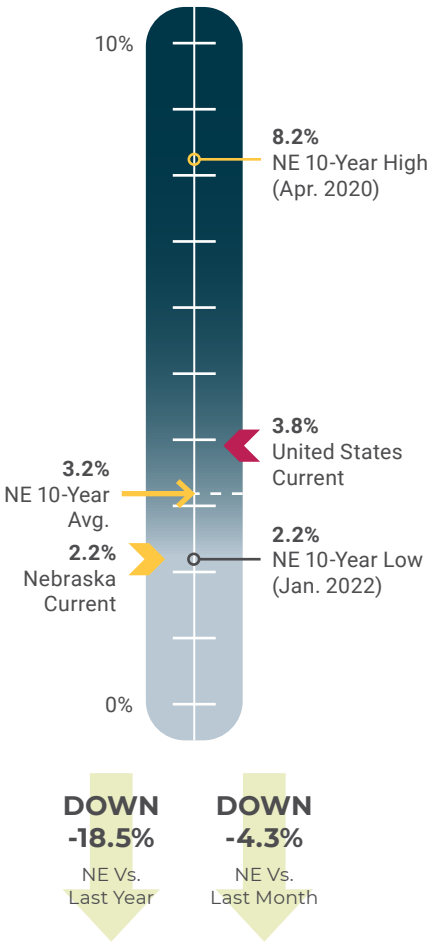
1. Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. Focus On Land & Waste. Solid waste: How do we manage it? [Online] [Cited: March 21, 2022.] deq.ne.gov/NDEQProg.nsf/OnWeb/WasteIntro.
2. Nebraska Department of Labor. Nebraska Statewide Labor Availability Report. [Online] 2019. https://neworks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/NebraskaLaborAvail2019.pdf.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates. Table S0802: Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics. [Online] data.census.gov.

Economic Indicators

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Unemployment Rate

Seasonally Adjusted



DOWN -18.5% NE Vs. Last Year

DOWN -4.3% NE Vs. Last Month

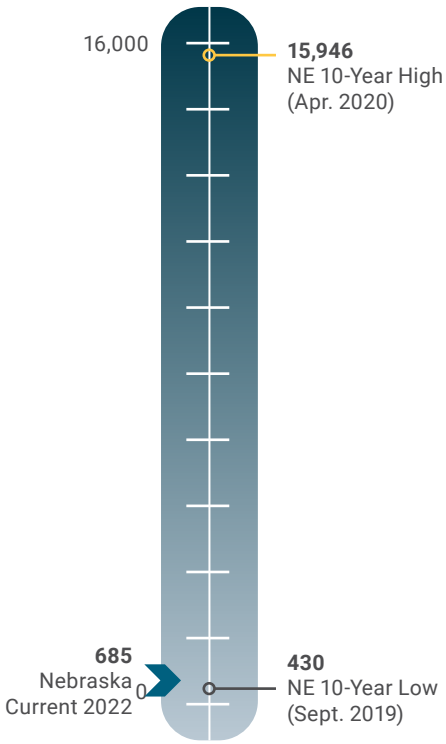
The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons as a share of the labor force. Unemployed persons are those ages 16 years and older who had no work during the reference period, but who were available for and actively seeking work.

(For more on defining 'labor force,' see Labor Force Participation Rate.)[2]

Data Sources: [Retrieved: March 2022.]
NE- *Nebraska Department of Labor. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). Unemployment Rate (%). NEworks. https:// neworks.nebraska.gov.*
U.S.- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. (Seas) Unemployment Rate. Series ID LNS14000000.* ***https://data.bls.gov/PDQWeb/ce***

Initial Unemployment Claims

Monthly Avg. Number of Claims per Week (Regular State Benefits)



DOWN -67.6% NE Vs. Last Year

DOWN 49.3% NE Vs. Last Month

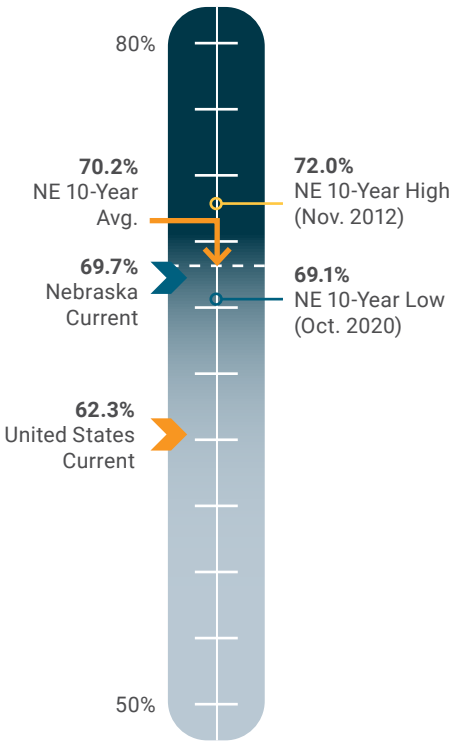
220,644 - United States Jan. 2022

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]

Data Sources: [Retrieved: March 2022.]
NE- *U.S. Employment & Training Administration. Initial Claims in Nebraska (NEICLAIMS). Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/NEICLAIMS.*
U.S.- *U.S. Employment & Training Administration. Initial Claims (ICNSA). Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.* ***https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/ICNSA.***

Labor Force Participation Rate

Seasonally Adjusted



UP 0.9% NE Vs. Last Year

FLAT 0% NE Vs. Last Month

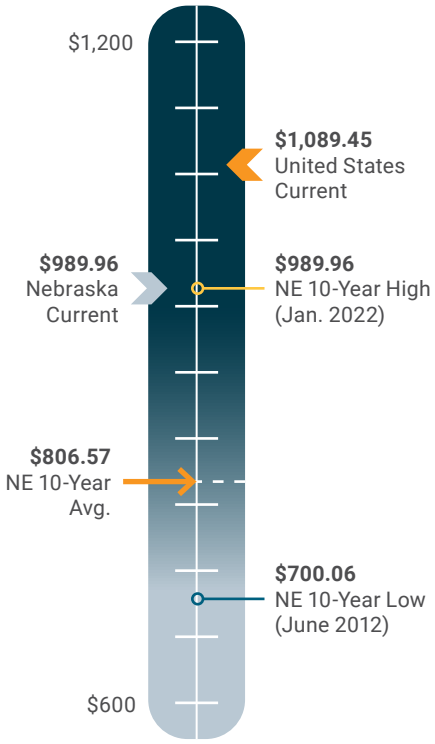
The labor force is comprised of all persons age 16 and over in the civilian, noninstitutional population who are either employed or unemployed but available for work and actively seeking employment. It excludes people doing unpaid homemaking or volunteer work, retired people, and people who are not employed 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.[3]

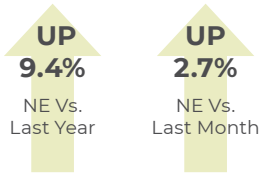
Data Sources: [Retrieved: March 2022.]
NE- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Participation Rate for Nebraska (LBSSA31). Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.* ***https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LBSSA3.***
U.S.- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate (CIVPART). Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.* ***https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CIVPART.***

Economic Indicators

Avg. Weekly Earnings

All Private Employees
Not Seasonally Adjusted



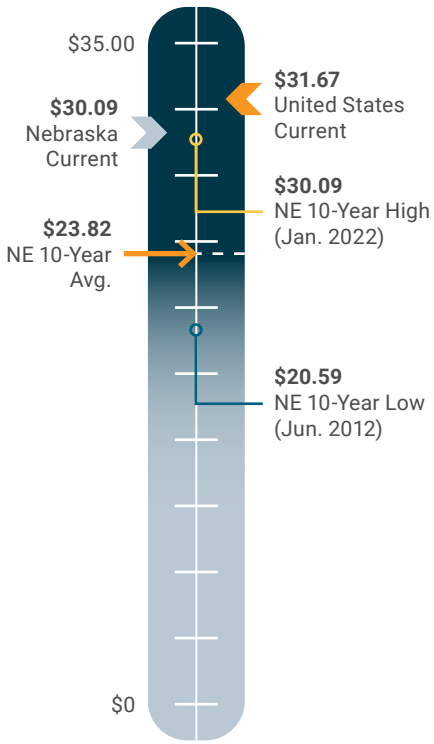


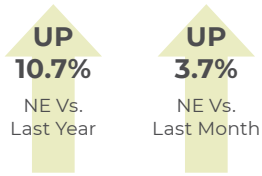
Average weekly earnings represents the mean pay received by workers for services performed over the course of one week.[4]

Data Sources: [Retrieved: March 2022.]
NE- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. State and Area Employment, Hours, & Earnings. Average Weekly Earnings of All Employees, In Dollars. Nebraska (Statewide): Total Private, Not Seasonally Adjusted. Series ID SMU31000000500000011.* ***https://data.bls.gov/PDQWeb/sm.***
U.S.- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment, Hours, & Earnings from the Current Employment Statistics Survey (National). Average Weekly Earnings of All Employees: Total Private, Not Seasonally Adjusted. Series ID CES0500000011.* ***https://data.bls.gov/PDQWeb/ce.***

Avg. Hourly Earnings

All Private Employees
Not Seasonally Adjusted



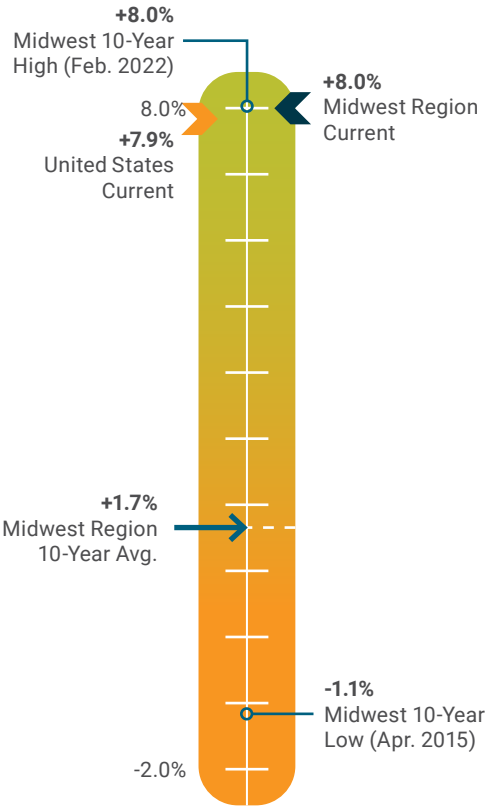


Average hourly earnings represents the mean pay received by workers for services performed during one hour of work.[5]

Data Sources: [Retrieved: March 2022.]
NE- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. State and Area Employment, Hours, & Earnings. Average Hourly Earnings of All Employees, In Dollars. Nebraska (Statewide): Total Private, Not Seasonally Adjusted. Series ID SMU31000000500000003. https://data.bls.gov/PDQWeb/sm.*
U.S.- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment, Hours, & Earnings from the Current Employment Statistics Survey (National). Average Hourly Earnings of All Employees: Total Private, Not Seasonally Adjusted. Series ID CEU0500000003.* ***https://data.bls.gov/PDQWeb/ce***

Consumer Price Index

12-Month % Change
Not Seasonally Adjusted



All Urban Consumers:
All Items Index 1982 1984 = 100

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.[6]

Data Sources: [Retrieved: March 2022.]
NE- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items in Midwest (CUUR0200SA0). Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.* ***https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CUUR0200SA0#0.***
U.S.- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items (CPIAUCNS). Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.* ***https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CPIAUCNS.***

NEBRASKA
Good Life. Great Connections.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Nebraska Department of Labor
Labor Market Information
PHONE 800-876-1377
EMAIL lmi_ne@nebraska.gov

1,012,785

Total Nonfarm Employment (filled jobs)
Not Seasonally Adjusted
for February 2022

Nonfarm employment, a count of filled jobs, was **1,012,785** in February, up **13,395** over the month and up **28,858** over the year. Private industries with the most growth month to month were leisure and hospitality (up 2,123); professional and business services (up 1,901); and trade, transportation, and utilities (up 1,364).

Data Source:
NE- *Nebraska Department of Labor. Current Employment Statistics. NEworks. neworks.nebraska.gov/ces.*

53,738

Job count on NEworks as of
April 11, 2022

99,412

Total job count on NEworks for the month of **March 2022**

This number reflects the number of job openings advertised online in Nebraska as of March 2022. It is de-duplicated for statistical analysis.

Data Source:
NE- Nebraska Department of Labor. Online advertised jobs data. NEworks. neworks.nebraska.gov.

Labor market information is updated continuously. For the latest data, visit neworks.nebraska.gov or contact us at 800-876-1377 or email lmi_ne@nebraska.gov.

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

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.

Helpful Links

Labor Market Publications

Previous Issues

NEworks.nebraska.gov