Openings & Expansions February
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

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

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:
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

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). 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

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 prototypes 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)
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)

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)

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

[Graph showing projected employment growth]

Fastest Growing Occupations by Green Occupational Group

Green Increased Demand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOC Title</th>
<th>2018 Estimated Employment</th>
<th>2028 Projected Employment</th>
<th>Numeric Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Engineers</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Engineers</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Developers, Systems Software</td>
<td>2,973</td>
<td>3,366</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Green Enhanced Skills

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

Green New & Emerging

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

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)

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)

### Sources:
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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Engineers</td>
<td>$88,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Occupations</td>
<td>$42,335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Nebraska Wages by Top Industries of Employment for Environmental Engineers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</td>
<td>$83,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>$99,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Industries</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Wage data not available.

Sources:
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).

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.

### Household Commuting by Method of Travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of Travel</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drive alone</td>
<td>88.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work at home</td>
<td>6.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpool</td>
<td>2.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>1.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, specify</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transportation</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.
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.
Household Commuting Times

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Average (mean) Commute Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bike</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpool</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive alone</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, specify</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transportation</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work at home</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

Economic Indicators
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Unemployment Rate
Seasonally Adjusted

- 8.2% NE 10-Year High (Apr. 2020)
- 3.8% United States Current
- 2.2% NE 10-Year Low (Jan. 2022)
- 3.2% NE 10-Year Avg.
- 0% Nebraska Current

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

- 15,946 NE 10-Year High (Apr. 2020)
- 430 NE 10-Year Low (Sept. 2019)
- 685 Nebraska Current 2022

Initial Unemployment Claims
Monthly Avg. Number of Claims per Week

- 16,000
- 15,946 NE 10-Year High (Apr. 2020)
- 430 NE 10-Year Low (Sept. 2019)
- 685 Nebraska Current 2022

Labor Force Participation Rate
Seasonally Adjusted

- 80%
- 70.2% NE 10-Year High Avg.
- 69.7% Nebraska Current
- 69.1% NE 10-Year Low (Oct. 2020)
- 62.3% United States Current
- 50%

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.)

Data Sources: [Retrieved: March 2022.]

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.

Data Sources: [Retrieved: March 2022.]

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.

Data Sources: [Retrieved: March 2022.]
### Economic Indicators

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

**United States**
- Current: $1,200
- NE 10-Year High: $1,089.45
- NE 10-Year Avg.: $989.96
- NE 10-Year Low: $806.57

**Nebraska**
- Current: $1,098.45
- NE 10-Year High: $989.96
- NE 10-Year Avg.: $889.96
- NE 10-Year Low: $806.57

- **UP 9.4% NE Vs. Last Year**
- **UP 2.7% NE Vs. Last Month**

#### Avg. Hourly Earnings
**All Private Employees**
- **Not Seasonally Adjusted**

**United States**
- Current: $35.00
- NE 10-Year High: $30.09
- NE 10-Year Low: $20.59

**Nebraska**
- Current: $31.67
- NE 10-Year High: $30.09
- NE 10-Year Low: $20.59

- **UP 10.7% NE Vs. Last Year**
- **UP 3.7% NE Vs. Last Month**

#### Consumer Price Index
**12-Month % Change**
- **Not Seasonally Adjusted**

**Midwest Region**
- 10-Year Avg.: -1.1%
- 10-Year Low: -2.0%
- Current: -0.9%
- Current (Feb. 2022): +8.0%

**United States**
- 10-Year Avg.: +0.0%
- 10-Year Low: -0.7%
- Current: +1.7%
- Current (Jan. 2022): +1.7%

**All Urban Consumers:**
- All Items Index 1982-1984 = 100

- **UP 9.4% NE Vs. Last Year**
- **UP 2.7% NE Vs. Last Month**
- **UP 10.7% NE Vs. Last Year**
- **UP 3.7% NE Vs. Last Month**

---

Average weekly earnings represents the mean pay received by workers for services performed over the course of one week.¹

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: March 2022.]

Average hourly earnings represents the mean pay received by workers for services performed during one hour of work.²

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: March 2022.]

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.³

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: March 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:**

---

**Helpful Links**

**Labor Market Publications**

**Previous Issues**

**NEworks.nebraska.gov**

---

**Equal Opportunity Employer/Program.
TDD: 1.800.833.7352**

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.