

# NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

JUNE 2021 ISSUE | NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



*Image by Maxime on Unsplash*

## Inside this issue

**H3 Occupations  
Over Time**

**Map Facts:** Employment  
Change by County, 2014 - 2019

**Fast Facts:** 10 Years of  
Labor Market Data



Image by Joseph Mucira from Pixabay

# Contents

<b>4</b>	<b>H3 Occupations Over Time</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Openings &amp; Expansions</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Map Facts:</b> Employment Change by County, 2014 - 2019
<b>11</b>	<b>Fast Facts:</b> 10 Years of Labor Market Data
<b>12</b>	<b>Economic Indicators</b>

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*Labor Market Publications*

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# Openings & Expansions **April**

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Business Category	Business Name	Location
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, & Rental/Leasing	Berkshire Hathaway Home Service Real Estate (Opening)	Columbus
	Lindsay Insurance Agency (Expansion)	Lindsay
Food Services	Blue Bison (Opening)	Hebron
	Chuckaboo Station (Expansion)	Potter
	Crepe Café (Opening)	Crete
	Deviled Egg Co. (Expansion)	Ralston
	International House of Pancakes (Opening)	Lincoln
Health Care & Social Assistance	Ally Counseling Services (Opening)	O'Neill
	Family Recourse Center (Opening)	Columbus
	Right at Home (Opening)	Columbus
Information	Flood Communications (Expansion)	Sidney
	Kilgore Memorial Library (Expansion)	Kilgore
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	Rival Design (Expansion)	Columbus
	Workshop (tech/software startup) (Opening)	Omaha
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Bling (Opening)	Norfolk
	Harbor Freight (Opening)	Beatrice
	Wireless World (Opening)	O'Neill

**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](mailto:LMI_NE@nebraska.gov).



# H3 Occupations Over Time

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

The Nebraska Department of Labor's list of high wage, high skill, high demand occupations, commonly known as 'H3 occupations,' has changed over time. H3 measures were first developed in 2008, when data users wanted more options for helping to determine which occupations would be ideal for retraining workers who had lost jobs during the Great Recession. Since then, the Nebraska Department of Labor (NDOL) has updated the list of H3 occupations biennially in even-numbered years.

H3 occupations are determined using NDOL's long-term projections data, which are also produced on a biennial basis and cover a ten-year timespan. The predicted number of annual openings, net change in employment expected over ten years, and the projected growth rate for an occupation are all considered when assigning the occupation a demand ranking, which is then used to determine if the occupation qualifies as 'high demand.' (1)

'High wage' status is calculated using data from the NDOL's Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program. Eight different wage categories are produced by this program, such as mean, median, entry-level, and experienced wages, which together represent the range of wages paid to workers in a certain occupation. When observed wages for an occupation match or exceed the region's all-occupations, all-industries wages in any of these categories, the occupation receives a point for that wage category. If an occupation gets a point in four or more of the eight wage categories, it is considered 'high wage.' (1)

Finally, 'high skill' is determined using information provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) about occupational entry requirements. These include the educational requirements typically needed to obtain an entry-level position, the amount of work experience in a related occupation employers may expect, and the types of on-the-job training a position may require. Any occupation designated as having an educational requirement of 'some college, no degree' or higher is considered 'high skill.' Occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent and additional long-term on-the-job training (more than 12 months), apprenticeship, or internship/residency are also rated as 'high skill.' (1)

To qualify as H3, an occupation must meet all three sets of criteria. Only jobs judged to be high demand, high wage, and high skill will make the H3 list.

This article compares the statewide H3 list produced for Nebraska in 2012 using the long-term projections produced for the ten-year period from 2010 to 2020 (with 2010 as the base year), and the newest H3 list, produced in 2020 using projections for 2018 to 2028 (with 2018 as the base year). The 2012 H3 list was the first to be produced using the current methodology to determine 'high skill' status, after changes in occupational classifications had been implemented at the national level by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is therefore the oldest version of the H3 list that can be accurately compared to the most current list.

## Top 10 H3 Occupations by Demand Ranking

On the 2010-2020 H3 list, 178 occupations (23.3% of all occupations classified by NDOL) met the criteria to be considered H3. This represented 30.5% of total statewide employment in 2010, or 322,660 jobs. (2) For the 2018-2028 H3 list, 177 occupations (22.8% of all occupations) were H3, representing 31.7% of total 2018 statewide employment, or 358,966 jobs. (3) In order to narrow these lists to facilitate more in-depth analysis, we will focus on the top ten H3 occupations by demand ranking for each of these two periods.

The top two occupations were the same for both periods, with heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers ranking as the #1 H3 occupation in Nebraska on every H3 list since the list was first was produced in 2008. (2; 3)

The #2 occupation on both the 2010-2020 and the 2018-2028 lists was registered nurses. This occupation has consistently held the second-place position on every H3 list since the beginning. Another nursing occupation, licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, also made the top ten on both lists. On the 2010-2020 list, it was ranked #7, while for 2018-2028 it was ranked #10. (2; 3)

The third-place occupation on the 2010-2020 list, carpenters, lost its H3 status by the 2018-2028 list due to no longer making the cut on the high wage measure. It did still meet the criteria to be considered high skill and high demand. While carpenters fell off the list, electricians rose from a #13 ranking in 2010-2020 to the top ten in 2018-2028, claiming the #7 spot. (2; 3)

Education-related occupations have also had strong showings in the H3 lists for both timeframes. Elementary school teachers (except special education) ranked #4 on the 2010-2020 list and #5 on the 2018-2028 list. Secondary school teachers (except special and career/technical education) ranked #9 on both lists. Special education and career/technical education teachers have separate occupational classifications, and many of these are classified as H3 as well, they just did not crack the top ten lists for either time period analyzed here. The occupation classified as 'teachers and instructors, all other' (a category that includes, for example, substitute teachers and tutors) ranked #8 for 2010-2020, but lost H3 status for 2018-2028 due to falling short on the wage measure. (2; 3)



Image by Drazen Zigic from Shutterstock

General and operations managers had the largest jump up the rankings, moving from #38 by demand rank on the 2010-2020 list to #3 on the 2018-2028 list. (2; 3) These management positions are typically based at each individual location of a business and thus more of them are needed as companies expand and add new locations over time.

Accountants and auditors rounded out the top five on both H3 lists, placing #5 on the 2010-2020 list and #4 for 2018-2028. Another business operations-related occupation, market research analysts and marketing specialists, ranked #6 for 2010-2020, then just missed the top ten in 2018-2028, coming in at the #11 spot. (2; 3)

Software developers of applications ranked #6 in 2018-2028 after narrowly missing the top ten for 2010-2020, when it ranked #11. Several computer-focused occupations similarly fell just short of the top ten on both H3 lists, with network and computer systems administrators ranked #12 for 2010-2020 (falling to #29 for 2018-2028) and computer user support specialists ranked #15 for 2018-2028. (2; 3)

**More details on the top H3 occupations and a more detailed analysis of the 2018-2028 list will be published in next month's issue of Trends.**

### Top 10 H3 Occupations, 2010-2020

H3 Rank	Title	2010 Employment (Estimated)
1	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	28,933
2	Registered Nurses	21,998
3	Carpenters	9,097
4	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	10,794
5	Accountants and Auditors	8,865
6	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	3,090
7	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	6,165
8	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	8,222
9	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/ Technical Education	7,412
10	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	5,346

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. High Wage, Skill, Demand (H3) Occupations.

### Top 10 H3 Occupations, 2018-2028

H3 Rank	Title	2018 Employment (Estimated)
1	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	29,512
2	Registered Nurses	26,536
3	General and Operations Managers	17,326
4	Accountants and Auditors	9,906
5	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	11,273
6	Software Developers, Applications	4,864
7	Electricians	5,488
8	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	5,933
9	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/ Technical Education	8,782
10	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	5,879

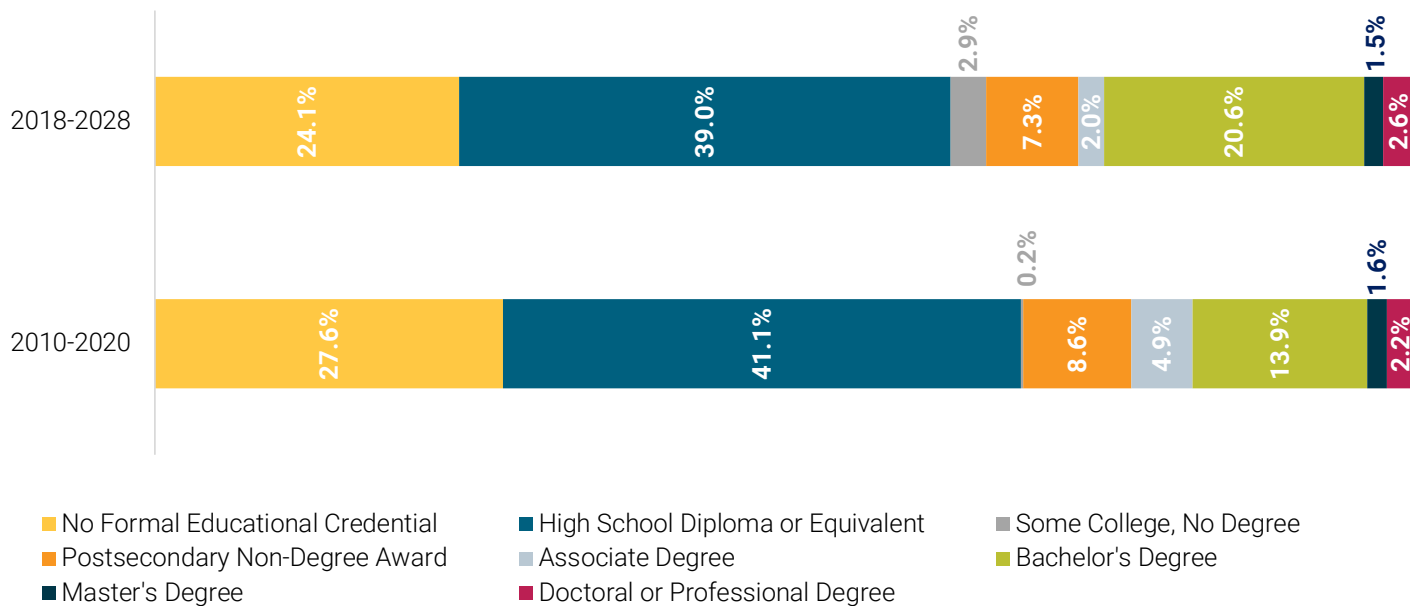
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. High Wage, Skill, Demand (H3) Occupations.

### H3 Occupations by Educational Requirements

BLS determines the level of educational attainment typically required for entry into an occupation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, the Occupational Information Network (O\*NET), and the National Center for Education Statistics. Economists at BLS also gather data from educators, employers, workers, and others to make these determinations. This process is repeated for each new round of projections, so an occupation’s classification can change over time. (4) However, the categories have remained the same since the 2010-2020 projections released in 2012 through the present.

Over time, the level of educational attainment required to qualify for most occupations has shifted slightly upwards. For the 2010-2020 projections period, 44.7% of all occupations required education above a high school diploma, which rose to 46.8% for 2018-2018. This trend becomes even more apparent when the data is examined in terms of employment distribution, with 31.2% of employment in Nebraska falling into occupations classified as requiring education beyond a high school diploma on the 2010-2020 list, and 36.9% on the 2018-2028 list. Employment in occupations requiring a bachelor’s degree or higher also rose, accounting for 24.7% of statewide employment for 2018-2028, up from 17.6% for 2010-2020. (2; 3)

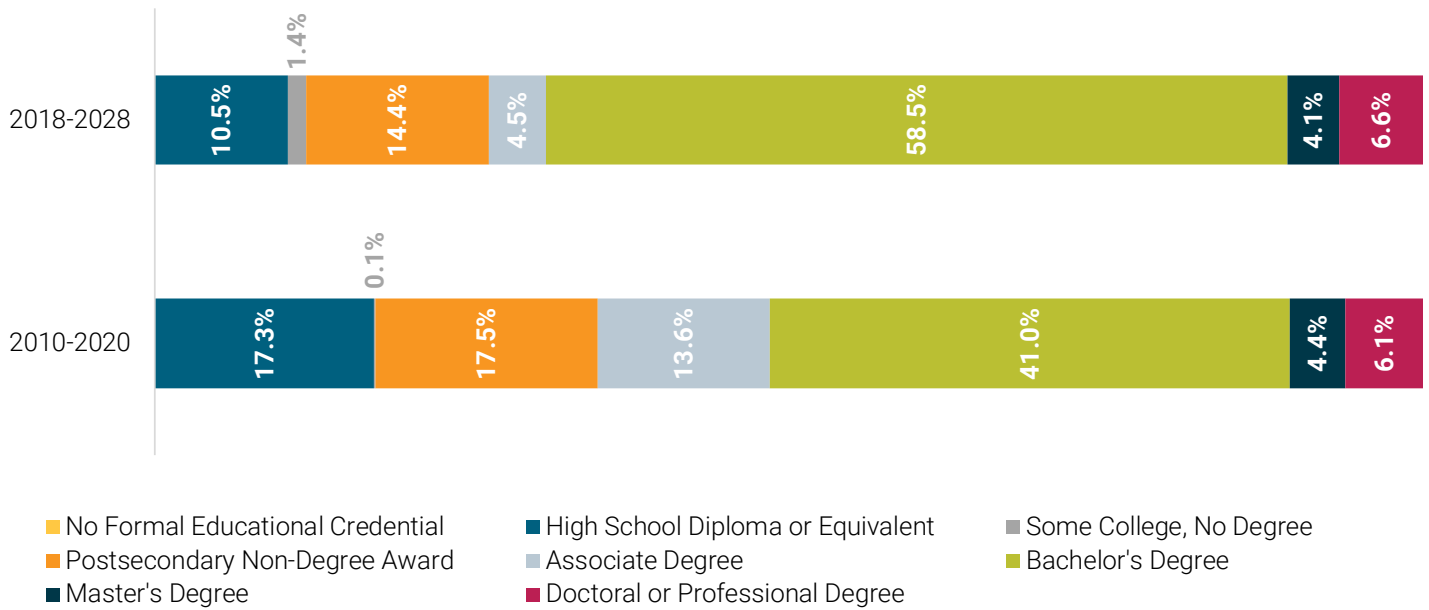
#### All Occupations: NE Employment Distribution by Typical Educational Requirements, 2010-2020 and 2018-2028



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. High Wage, Skill, Demand (H3) Occupations.

The trend towards higher educational requirements has tended to be even more pronounced among H3 occupations. For 2010-2020, 51.5% of statewide employment in H3 occupations fell into occupations that required a bachelor’s degree or higher, which grew to 69.2% for 2018-2028. Much of this change came from an increase in the share of H3 jobs requiring bachelor’s degrees, which rose from 41.0% for 2010-2020 to 58.5% for 2018-2028. (2; 3)

**H3 Occupations: NE Employment Distribution by Typical Educational Requirements, 2010-2020 and 2018-2028**



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. High Wage, Skill, Demand (H3) Occupations.

**H3 Occupations by Major Group**

A majority of Nebraskans working in H3 occupations held jobs falling into one of five major occupational groups, which have remained generally stable between the 2010-2020 and 2018-2028 lists. In the 2018-2028 list, transportation and material moving dropped out of the top five, and computer and mathematical moved into the top five. For the 2010-2020 list, 61.9% of base-year employment was concentrated within these top five major occupational groups, and 66.5% of employment fell into the top five for 2018-2028. (2; 3)

**Top Major Occupational Groups for NE Employment in H3 Occupations, 2010-2020 and 2018-2028**

Occupational Group	2010-2020 Rank
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	1
Education, Training, & Library	2
Business & Financial Operations	3
Transportation & Material Moving	4
Management	5

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. High Wage, Skill, Demand (H3) Occupations.

Occupational Group	2018-2028 Rank
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	1
Business & Financial Operations	2
Management	3
Education, Training, & Library	4
Computer & Mathematical	5

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. High Wage, Skill, Demand (H3) Occupations.





On both lists, the highest percentage of H3 employment was found in the healthcare practitioners and technical occupations group. In 2010, 16.8% of statewide H3 employment was found in this group, compared to 17.2% in 2018. Some of the largest H3 occupations in this group in 2018 included registered nurses (26,536), licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (5,879), and pharmacists (2,588). (2; 3)

Business and financial operations occupations was the second-largest major occupational group in 2018, with 15.6% of H3 employment found in this group. In 2010 it the third-largest, employing 13.1% of H3 workers statewide. In 2018, the largest H3 occupations in this group included accountants and auditors (9,906); business operations specialists, all other (4,815); and human resource specialists (4,624). (2; 3)

Management occupations made up the third-largest portion of H3 employment in 2018 at 13.7%. This was the fifth-largest category in 2010 at 8.1%. Some of the largest H3 occupations in 2018 within this group included general and operations managers (17,326), construction managers (4,123), and medical and health service managers (3,259). (2; 3)

Education, training, and library occupations was the fourth-largest major occupational group for H3 employment in 2018, encompassing 10.9% of all H3 workers, and the second-largest group on the 2010 list, at 14.7%. In 2018, some of the largest H3 occupations that fell into this group were elementary school teachers, except special education (11,273); secondary school teachers, except special education and career/technical education (8,782); and middle school teachers, except special and career/technical education (3,792). (2; 3)

Computer and mathematical occupations were the fifth-largest major occupational group employing H3 workers in 2018 at 9.2%, and ranked #8 on the 2010 list at 6.3% of H3 occupational employment. Some of the largest H3 occupations in this group in 2018 were software developers, applications (4,864); computer user support specialists (4,055); and computer systems analysts (3,929). (2; 3)

Transportation and material moving occupations just missed the top five list for 2018, coming in at #6 with 8.2% of statewide H3 employment. This group did make the top five list for 2010, when it came in at #4, with 9.1% of Nebraska's H3 employment. On the 2018 list, the only H3 occupation in this group was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (29,512). Nevertheless, this occupational group continued to house a significant percentage of the state's overall H3 employment because of the fact that truck drivers had Nebraska's highest total employment of any occupation in 2018, accounting for 2.6% of all jobs statewide during that year. (2; 3)

## The Final Word

Comparing H3 occupations over time offers a look into how Nebraska's labor market has evolved throughout the past decade, and what changes the state's economy might undergo in the future. More data on the current 2018-2028 H3 occupations list, for both Nebraska statewide and each of the state's nine economic regions, can be found online on [NEworks](#).

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### Sources:

1. Nebraska Department of Labor. High Wage, Skill, Demand (H3) Occupations: 2018-2028. Nebraska Statewide. [Online] July 2020. <https://neworks.nebraska.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=1165>.
2. High Wage, Skill, Demand (H3) Occupations: 2010-2020. Nebraska Statewide. 2012.
3. High Wage, Skill, Demand (H3) Occupations Methodology. [Online] July 2020. <https://neworks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/H3%20Methodology.pdf>.
4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Projections. Measures of education and training. [Online] September 2020. <https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/education/tech.htm>.

# Map Facts

Kermit Spade,  
Research Analyst

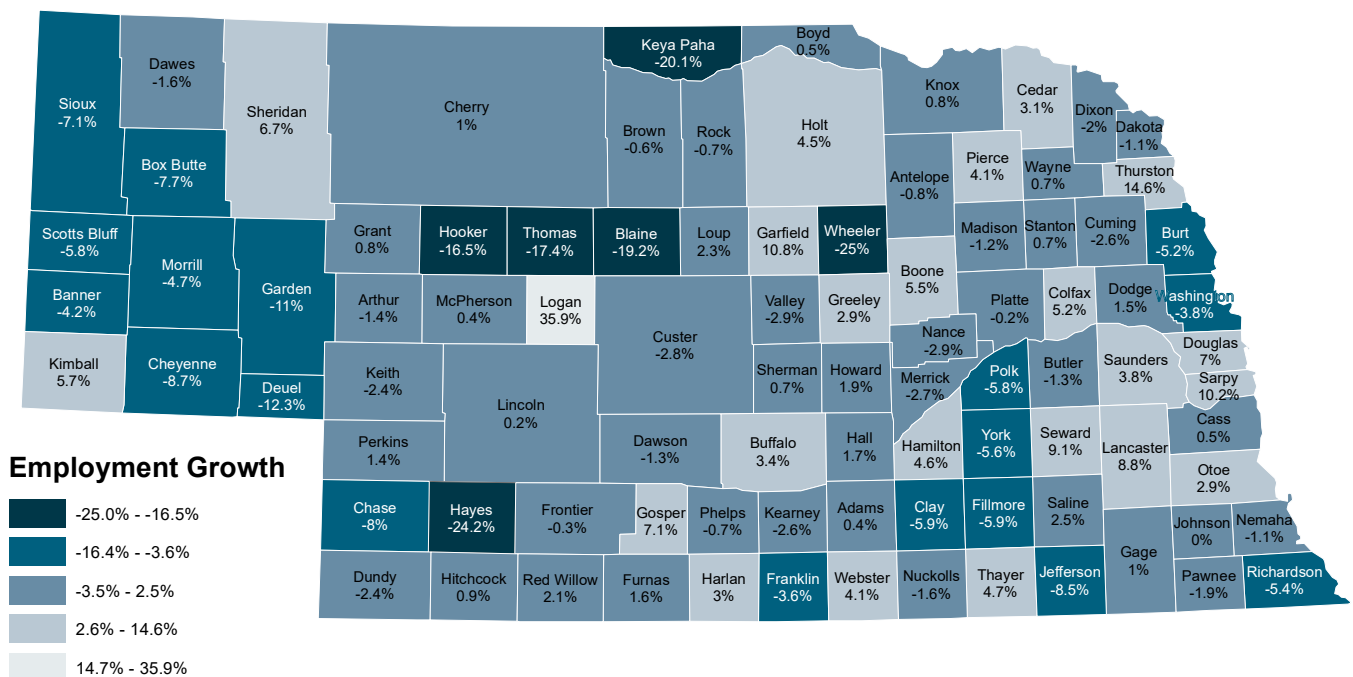
## Employment Change by County, 2014 - 2019

This month's map depicts employment growth over time as measured by the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. The survey measured the average employment levels of each county over two five-year periods (2010-2014 and 2015-2019), which was then converted into a percentage representing the difference in total employment observed between these two five-year averages. During the chosen time periods, average statewide employment increased by 4.3%. The counties with the highest growth rates were Logan (35.9%), Thurston (14.6%), Garfield (10.8%), and Sarpy (10.2%). The counties with the largest declines in employment were Wheeler (-25.0%), Hayes (-24.2%), and Keya Paha (-20.1%).

Breaking down the observed employment changes by various demographic factors highlights some interesting changes. Employment of people 25 to 29 years of age increased by more than 23,000 throughout Nebraska, while employment decreased by more than 17,000 amongst the population aged 45 to 54. All races and ethnicities showed increases in employment during the time periods analyzed, with the exception of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander racial group. Employment of individuals with a high school diploma as their highest level of education dropped by almost 6,000, while employment of workers with a bachelor's degree or higher increased by more than 26,000.

Analyzing employment growth rates by county could provide economic developers insights into where targeted programs may have the most impact. Examining changes in employment by various demographic factors can also provide important information to researchers and policy makers.

### Employment Change by County, 2014 - 2019



U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2014 & 2019 5-Year Estimates. Table S2301: Employment Status. [Online] data.census.gov.

# Fast Facts: 10 Years of Labor Market Data

Rachel Stevens, Research Analyst

## +10.8%

Increase in total statewide employment observed in Nebraska between the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2020. (1)

Time Period	Total NE Employment	5-Year Change
Q1 2010	867,502	-
Q1 2015	925,985	+6.7%
Q1 2020	961,334	+3.8%

## +21.5%

Change in total number of business establishments with employees operating in Nebraska from first-quarter 2010 to first-quarter 2020. (2)

Time Period	Business Establishments	5-Year Change
Q1 2010	59,254	-
Q1 2015	70,764	+19.4%
Q1 2020	71,990	+1.7%

## 70.4%

Nebraska's civilian labor force participation rate as of January 2020. This was identical to the January 2015 labor force participation rate, and down slightly from the January 2010 rate of 72.1%. The civilian labor force participation rate reflects the percentage of the state's total civilian, noninstitutionalized population who were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work. While the labor force participation rate declined slightly during the pandemic, Nebraska's rate remains higher than the national average. The March 2021 rate was 68.3%, compared to 61.7% nationwide. (3)

## +5.5%

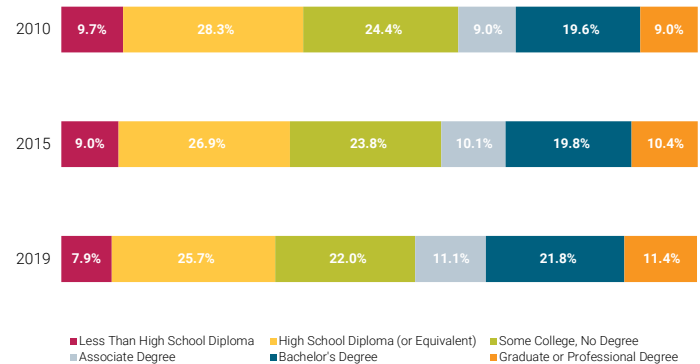
Overall employment growth projected for Nebraska over the next 10-year projections period, spanning from 2018 to 2028. (6)

## 4.9%

Nebraska's statewide unemployment rate in January 2010. Over the next 10 years to January 2020, unemployment had declined by 2.0 percentage points, to 2.9%. After a jump in April 2020 caused by disruptions due to COVID-19, and remaining elevated to varying degrees throughout 2020, Nebraska's unemployment rate had returned to 3.2% in January 2021, and had fallen to 2.8% as of April 2021. (3)

## +16.1%

Change in the share of Nebraskans ages 25 and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment from 2010 (28.6%) to 2019 (33.2%). (4)



## \$5.53

Increase in average hourly wage earned by Nebraska workers (all industries, all occupations) between the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2020. (5)

Time Period	Avg. Hourly Wage	5-Year Change
Q1 2010	\$17.98	-
Q1 2015	\$19.94	+10.9%
Q1 2020	\$23.51	+17.9%

### Sources:

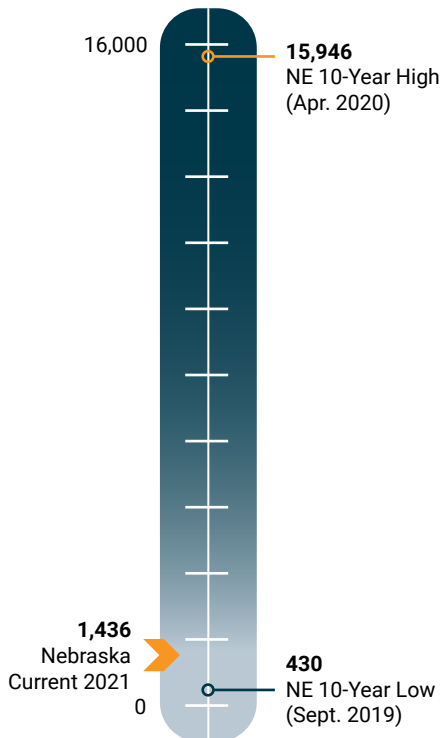
1. U.S. Census Bureau. QWI Explorer Application. [Online] [qwexplorer.ces.census.gov/static/explore.html](http://qwexplorer.ces.census.gov/static/explore.html).
2. Nebraska Department of Labor. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. [Online] Q1 2020, Q1 2015, & Q1 2010. [networks.nebraska.gov](http://networks.nebraska.gov).
3. Local Area Unemployment Statistics program (LAUS). [Online] June 2021. [networks.nebraska.gov](http://networks.nebraska.gov).
4. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2019, 2015, & 2010 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables. Table S1501. [Online] [data.census.gov](http://data.census.gov).
5. Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS). [Online] Q1 2020, Q1 2015, & Q1 2010. [networks.nebraska.gov](http://networks.nebraska.gov).
6. Long-Term Occupation Employment Projections (Statewide). [Online] July 2020. [networks.nebraska.gov/gspub/index.asp?docid=440](http://networks.nebraska.gov/gspub/index.asp?docid=440).

# Economic Indicators: May

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

## Initial Unemployment Claims

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



**DOWN**  
-75.7%

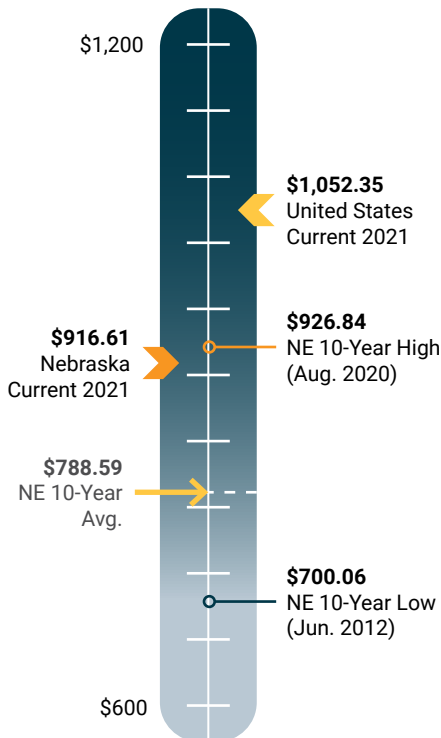
NE Vs. Last Year

**DOWN**  
-15.6%

NE Vs. Last Month

## Avg. Weekly Earnings

All Private Employees Not Seasonally Adjusted



**UP**  
+0.6%

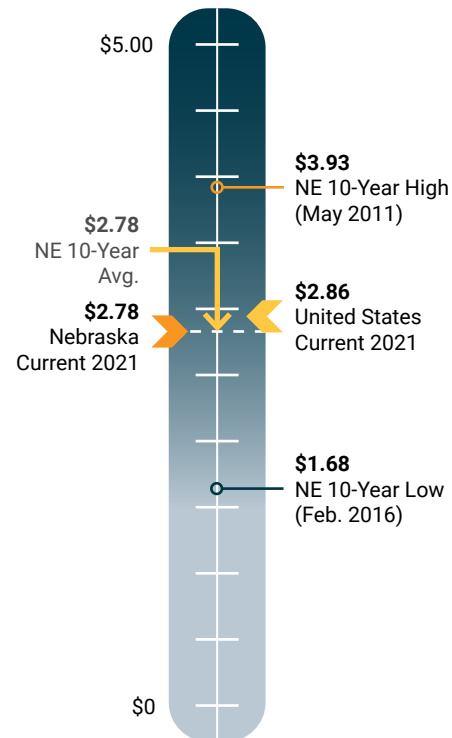
NE Vs. Last Year

**UP**  
+1.4%

NE Vs. Last Month

## Gas Prices

Avg. Retail Price per Gallon (Regular-Grade Unleaded Gasoline)



**UP**  
+59.8%

NE Vs. Last Year

**FLAT**  
0.0%

NE Vs. Last Month

**486,795 - United States Current 2021**

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.<sup>1</sup>

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: May 2021.]

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>.

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

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: May 2021.]

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>.

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.<sup>3</sup>

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: May 2021.]

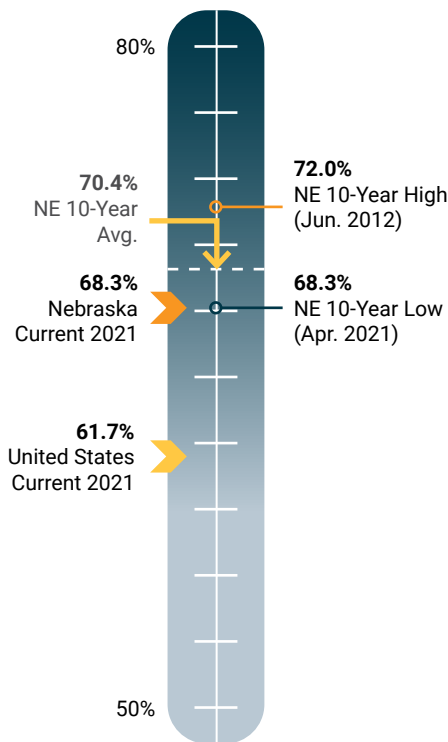
NE- Nebraska Energy Office. *Average Monthly Retail Motor Gasoline Prices in Nebraska. Regular Unleaded*. [http://www.neo.ne.gov/statshtml/97.htm#regular\\_unleaded](http://www.neo.ne.gov/statshtml/97.htm#regular_unleaded). U.S.- U.S. Energy Information Administration. *U.S. Regular All Formulations Retail Gasoline Prices*. [https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/PET\\_PRI\\_GND\\_A\\_EPMR\\_PTE\\_DPGAL\\_M.htm](https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/PET_PRI_GND_A_EPMR_PTE_DPGAL_M.htm).

# Economic Indicators: May

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

## Labor Force Participation Rate

Seasonally Adjusted

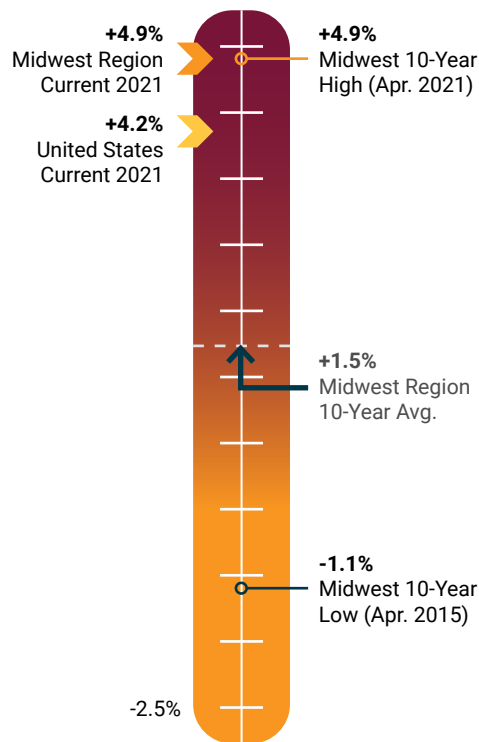


**DOWN**  
-3.5%  
NE Vs. Last Year

**DOWN**  
-0.1%  
NE Vs. Last Month

## Consumer Price Index

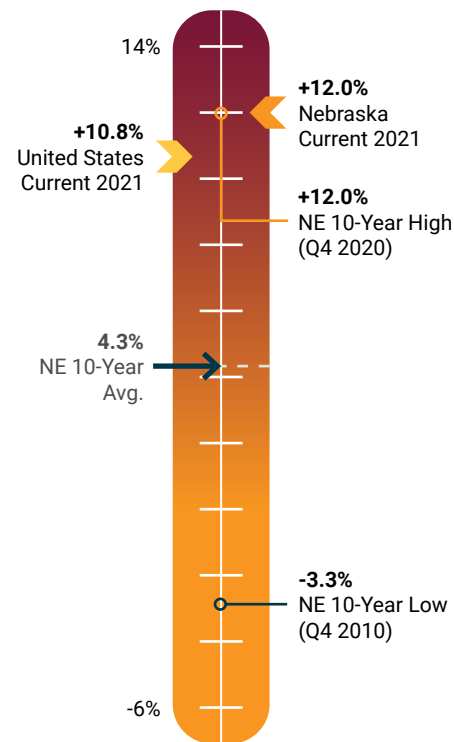
12-Month % Change  
Not Seasonally Adjusted



All Urban Consumers:  
All Items Index 1982–1984 = 100

## Housing Prices

4-Quarter % Change  
Seasonally Adjusted



FHFA Purchase-Only  
Housing Price Index

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.<sup>1</sup>

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: May 2021.]  
**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>.

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.<sup>6</sup>

**Data Sources:** [Retrieved: May 2021.]  
**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>.

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.<sup>5</sup>

**Data Source:** [Retrieved: May 2021.]  
 Federal Housing Finance Agency. *Housing Price Index Datasets. Quarterly Data: Purchase-Only Indexes*. <https://www.fhfa.gov/DataTools/Downloads/Pages/House-Price-Index-Datasets.aspx#qpo>

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Nebraska Department of Labor

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Labor market information is updated continuously. For the latest data, contact us at 800-876-1377 or email [Imi\\_ne@nebraska.gov](mailto:Imi_ne@nebraska.gov).

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The Nebraska Statewide Benefits Report covers benefits offered by employers in **76** counties and covers **98.7%** of the population. Over **1,200** business establishments are represented. Check out the report on **NEworks**.

2021

# Nebraska Benefits Report

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

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