

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

JUNE 2022 ISSUE | NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



Image by golubovy from 123rf

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**Breaking Down Nebraska
STEM Occupations**

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April Openings & Expansions

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Business Category	Business Name	Location
Food Services	HWY 14 Brewing Company (Opening)	Columbus
	Sweet Harvest Popcorn Shoppe (Opening)	Columbus
	Flippin Mini Pancakes (Opening)	Grand Island
	Limon Con Chile (Opening)	Grand Island
	Wing Stop (Opening)	Grand Island
	Daq Shack (Opening)	Lincoln
	Franco's Fresh Mexican (Opening)	Lincoln
Health Care & Social Assistance	Lincoln's Pub (Opening)	Lincoln
	Taproom at Divot's Brewery (Opening)	Norfolk
	Sweet Dreams Sleep Services (Opening)	Gering
	Western CPAP Supply (Opening)	Gering
Information	Western Sleep Medicine (Opening)	Gering
	Broadwell of Kearney (Opening)	Kearney
Other Services	Cricket Wireless	Columbus
	Cricket Wireless	Grand Island
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Royal Med Spa (Opening)	Nebraska City
	Bosselman Pump & Pantry	Grand Island
	Small Town Famous	Grand Island
	Habitat ReStore	Lincoln
	Valley Food Cooperative	Lynch
	Dollar General	Norfolk

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.

Breaking Down Nebraska STEM Occupations

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

What is a STEM occupation?

STEM stands for science, technology, engineering, and math. Components of each of these disciplines can be found in some form in every occupation, but STEM occupations require a higher level of knowledge in one or more of these fields.

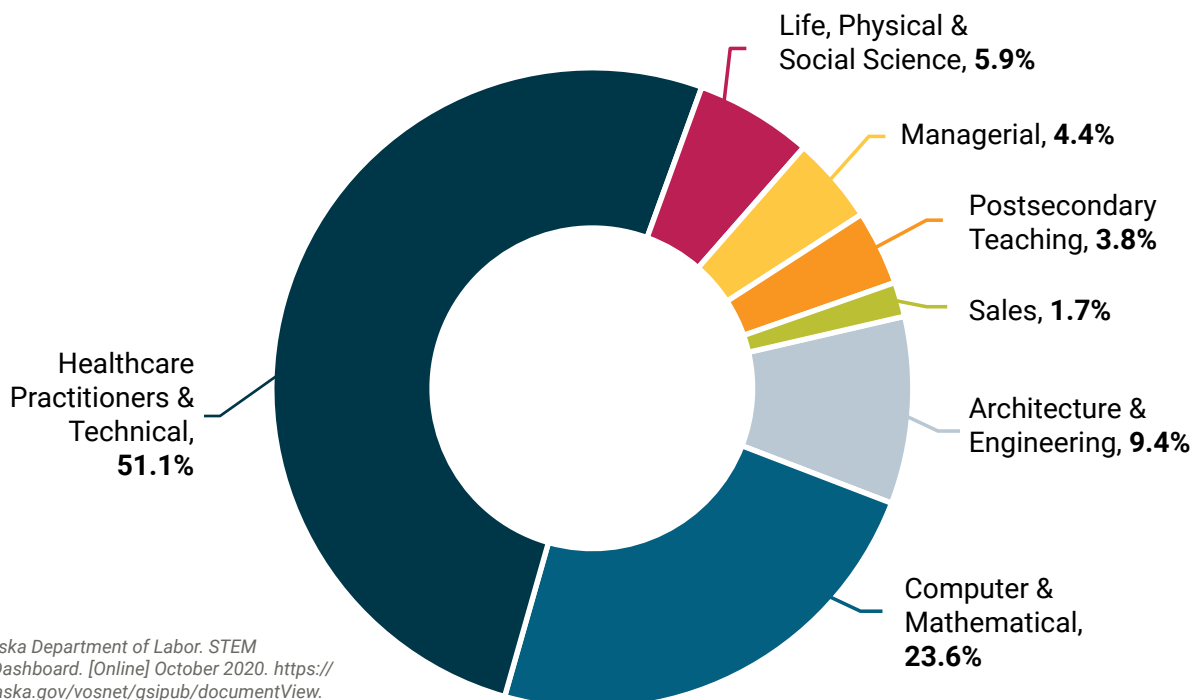
O*NET classifies STEM occupations into seven job families: architecture and engineering; computer and mathematical; health practitioners and technical; life, physical, and social science; managerial; postsecondary teaching; and sales. This analysis combines these classifications with the Nebraska Department of Labor's 2018-2028 long-term occupational employment projections. (1)

In 2018, 22.8% of occupations in Nebraska were STEM (177 of the 778 total occupations). STEM occupations employed 140,178 workers in 2018, 12.4% of the state's total. Overall, STEM occupations in Nebraska are projected to grow by 10.8%, faster than the 4.8% employment growth projected for non-STEM occupations. Almost a quarter (24.3%) of total openings due to growth are projected to be in STEM occupations. (1)

STEM by Job Family

The largest STEM job family is healthcare practitioners and technical, which employed just over half (51.1%; 71,681) of STEM workers statewide in 2018. The largest occupations in this category were nurses, specifically registered nurses (26,536) and licensed practical and vocational nurses (5,879). (1)

Percentage of Total 2018 Employment by STEM Job Family



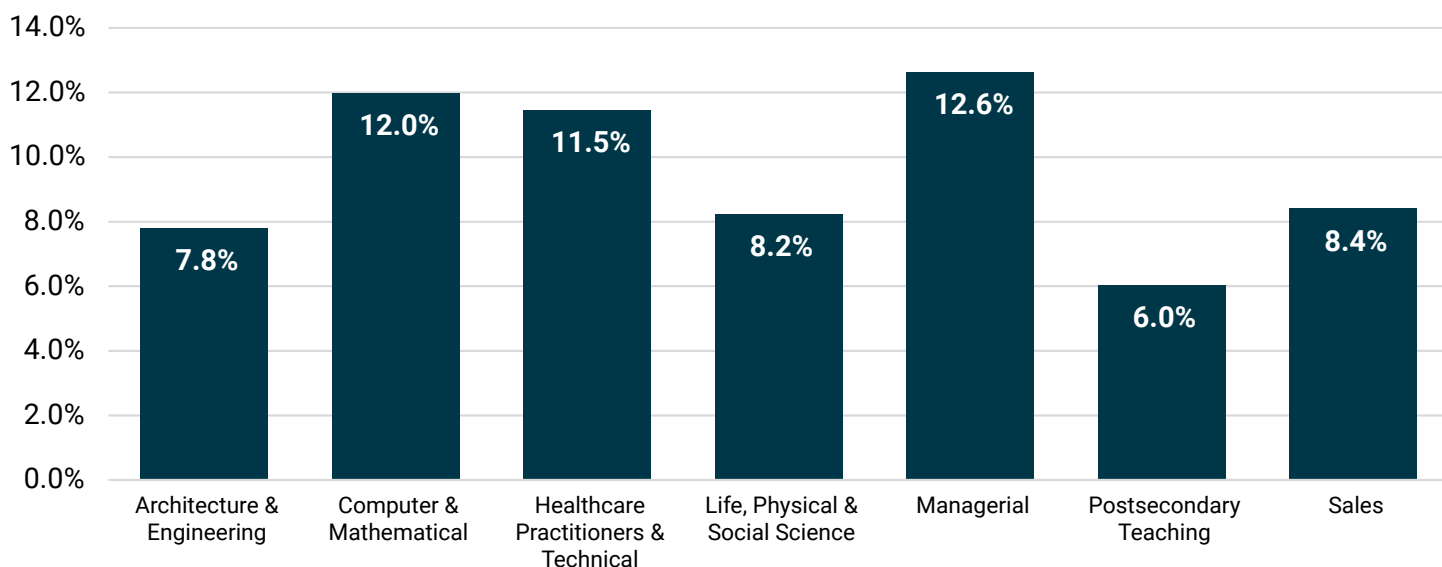
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. STEM Occupations Dashboard. [Online] October 2020. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?enc=zguBU76uluJRZMdSPSc4UQ==>

The healthcare practitioners and technical STEM job family had the third-fastest projected growth rate at 11.5%, adding 8,209 jobs by 2028. The fastest-growing occupations in this family were physician assistants by 29.6% (388 jobs), orthotists and prosthetists by 26.1% (12 jobs), and physical therapists by 22.7% (399 jobs). (1)

The computer and mathematical job family was the second-largest, employing 33,050 in 2018 and representing 23.6% of STEM employment. The largest occupations in this family were software developers of applications employing 4,864, computer user support specialists employing 4,055, and computer systems analysts employing 3,929. (1)

The computer and mathematical job family also had the second-fastest projected growth rate at 12%, adding 3,957 jobs. Information and security analysts were projected to grow the fastest at a rate of 31.0% (210 jobs). Other occupations in this family projected to experience rapid growth included operations research analysts by 26.3% (295 jobs), statisticians by 25.4% (72 jobs), and software developers of applications by 24.3% (1,180 jobs). (1)

Projected Employment Growth by STEM Job Family, 2018 - 2028



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. STEM Occupations Dashboard. [Online] October 2020. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?enc=zguBU76uluJRZMdSPSc4UQ==>

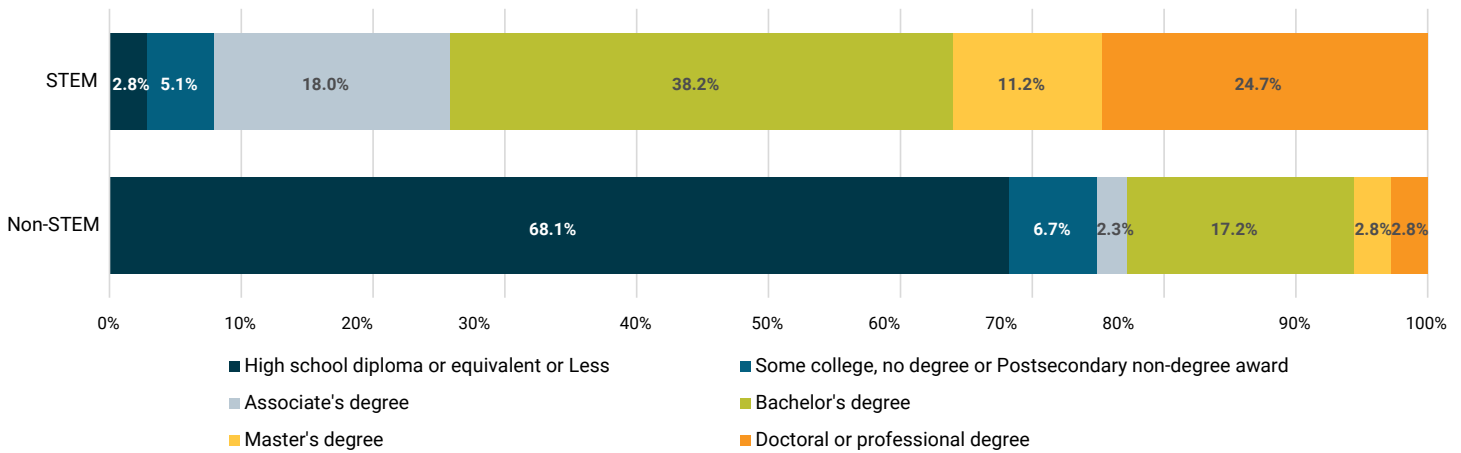
The third-largest STEM job family was architecture and engineering employing 13,241, or 9.4% of STEM employment. The largest occupations in this category were civil engineers employing 1,843, industrial engineers employing 1,296, and mechanical engineers with employment of 1,096. Overall, this family is expected to grow by 7.8% (1,031 jobs). Some of the fastest-growing occupations included chemical engineers by 17.5% (22 jobs), computer hardware engineers by 17% (68 jobs), and industrial engineers by 15.9% (206 jobs). (1)

Of the seven job families, managerial occupations are projected to grow the fastest at 12.6%. Driving growth in this family are medical and health services managers with a rate of 15% (489 jobs) and computer and information systems managers growing by 236 jobs (11.0%). (1)

STEM By Education Level

If you are thinking of working in a STEM occupation, you will likely need at least a few college classes. Almost all STEM occupations (97.2%) require some level of education past high school and 75% require a bachelor’s degree or higher. Most require a bachelor’s degree (38.3%) or a doctoral or professional degree (25.6%). (1)

STEM and Non-STEM Occupations by Education Level Required, 2018



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. STEM Occupations Dashboard. [Online] October 2020. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?enc=zguBU76uluJRZMdSPSc4UQ==>

Most Openings: Occupations Typically Requiring a Bachelor's Degree	Avg Annual Openings	Percent Change
Registered Nurses	1,790	11.1%
Software Developers, Applications	502	24.3%
Computer Systems Analysts	330	8.5%
Medical and Health Services Managers	327	15.0%
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	268	7.4%

Fastest-Growing: Occupations Typically Requiring a Bachelor's Degree	Growth Openings	Percent Change
Information Security Analysts	210	31.0%
Operations Research Analysts	295	26.3%
Software Developers, Applications	1,180	24.3%
Therapists, All Other	24	20.7%
Chemical Engineers	22	17.5%

The occupations with the most openings that typically require a master's degree were all in the healthcare practitioners and technical STEM job family. Physician assistants had the most with 124 projected annual openings. Speech-language pathologists and nurse practitioners were each projected to have an average of 91 openings a year. Occupational therapists are projected to have an average of 80 openings per year during the projections period. The STEM occupations requiring a master's degree projected to grow the fastest are physician assistants by 29.6% (388 jobs), orthotists and prosthetists by 26.1% (12 jobs), statisticians by 25.4% (72 jobs), and nurse midwives by 20.5% (8 jobs). (1)

The STEM occupations with the most average annual openings that usually require a doctoral degree continue the trend of being healthcare related. Postsecondary health specialties teachers had the most projected annual openings with 198. Pharmacists are projected to have 123 annual openings, physical therapists 122, family and general practitioners 85, and physicians and surgeons, all other 84. The fastest-growing STEM occupations requiring a doctoral degree were also healthcare related. Physical therapists are projected to grow the fastest at 22.7% or 399 jobs, followed by veterinarians by 18.9% (163 jobs); clinical, counseling, and school psychologists by 14.4% (124 jobs); psychiatrists by 14.2% (22 jobs); and optometrists by 12.3% (63 jobs). (1)

High Wage, Skill, and Demand

About two out of every five (39.0%) STEM occupations are High Wage, Skill, and Demand (H3). Occupations are classified as H3 by the Nebraska Department of Labor based on rankings determined by the projected demand, the wages in multiple wage categories, and the typical entry-level education and training level. (2)

Looking at the individual components of H3, 97.7% of STEM occupations fell in the 'high skill' category. The only STEM occupations not to fall into this category all required the education level of high school diploma or equivalent and moderate-term on-the-job training. To classify as 'high skill,' the education level needs to be some college or higher, or the job training level needs to be at or above long-term on-the-job training or require an apprenticeship or internship/residency when combined with a high school degree. The four STEM occupations that were not 'high skill' were survey mapping technicians (high demand, high wage), pharmacy technicians (high demand), hearing aid specialists, and occupational health and safety technicians (high wage). (2)

High Wage Occupations: Top 5 Highest-Paying by Average Annual Wage

Occupations	Avg Hourly Wage	Avg Annual Wage
Orthodontists	\$145.67	\$302,991
Surgeons	\$141.28	\$293,857
Anesthesiologists	\$140.59	\$292,436
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons	\$138.94	\$289,001
Psychiatrists	\$127.55	\$265,293

The 'high demand' measure of H3 looks at the projected growth rate, net change, and number of projected total openings. For STEM occupations, 43.5% of occupations met the benchmarks to be classified as 'high demand.' The highest-demand STEM occupations were registered nurses, software developers of applications, licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, computer user support specialists, and medical health service managers. (2)

The Final Word

The Nebraska Department of Labor has produced a variety of [resources related to STEM](#). An Excel dashboard is available that compares STEM occupations in Nebraska to the nation. A Tableau dashboard features data on STEM occupations for the state and each of the economic regions. In addition, a poster featuring STEM occupations in the form of a periodic table is available to download and print.

Sources:

1. Nebraska Department of Labor. STEM Occupations Dashboard. [Online] October 2020. <https://neworks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?enc=zguBU76uluJRZMdSPSc4UQ=->.
2. High Wage, High Skill, High Demand (H3) Occupations. [Online] October 2020. <https://neworks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?enc=oduMpwMRTIQnt7W7W02/Ew=->.

Fast Facts

22.8%

of occupations in Nebraska are STEM

Total Nebraska employment in STEM occupations is projected to grow by **10.8%** between 2018 and 2028

2 out of every 5

STEM occupations are High Wage, Skill, and Demand (H3)

51.1%

of STEM workers are found in the healthcare practitioners and technical STEM job family

97.2%

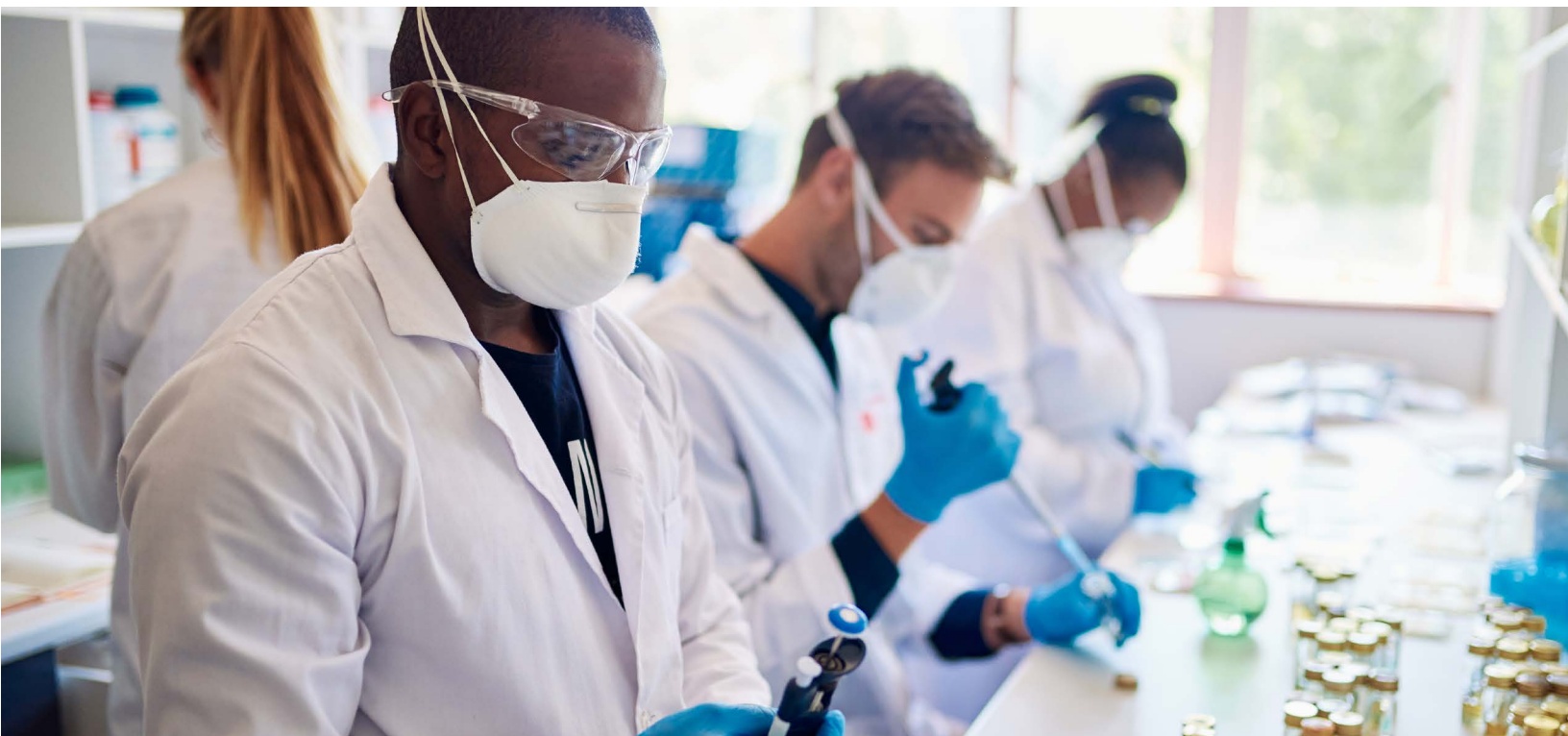
of STEM occupations require some level of education past high school

97.7%

of STEM occupations are high skill

94.9%

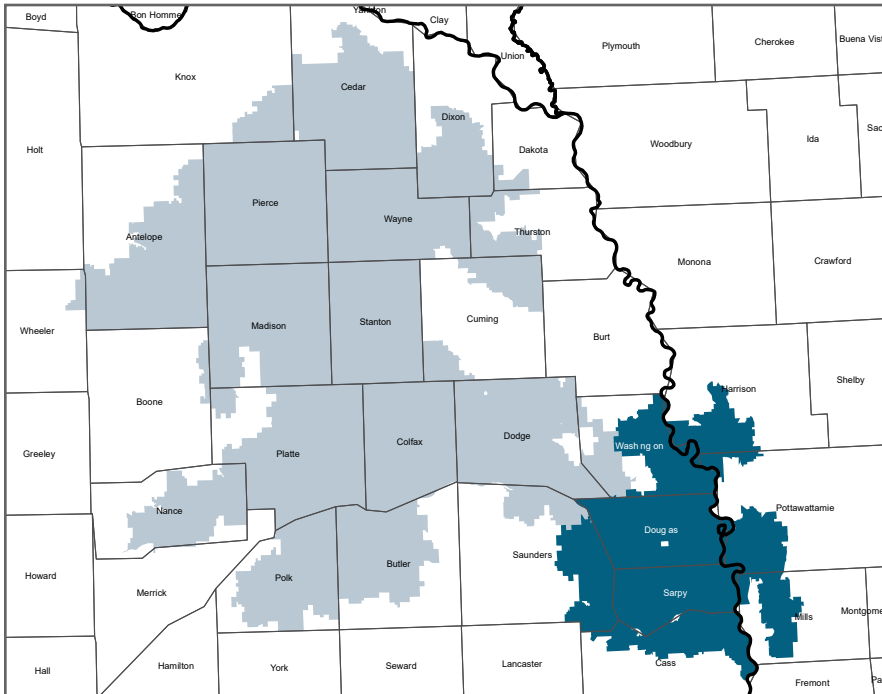
of STEM occupations are high wage



Labor Availability Study Results on Telework

Scott Ferguson, Research Analyst

Survey Areas



During the fall and winter of 2020, NDOL's Labor Availability Study (LAS) began incorporating questions about telework in its business and household surveys. The results from these initial surveys can be found in the Statewide COVID Impacts and Teleworking Report. In the winter of 2021-2022, surveys of the Greater Omaha and the Northeast region of the state were conducted, incorporating new questions that reflect the changing landscape of telework. The surveys netted responses from 2,902 households (1,189 in Greater Omaha and 1,713 in the Northeast region) and 2,981 business establishments (1,593 in Greater Omaha and 1,388 in the Northeast region). Individual reports on these areas can be found on the Publications page of [NEworks.nebraska.gov](https://neworks.nebraska.gov).

Data from the Greater Omaha and the Northeast region provides a snapshot of teleworking in both metropolitan and more rural areas of the state.



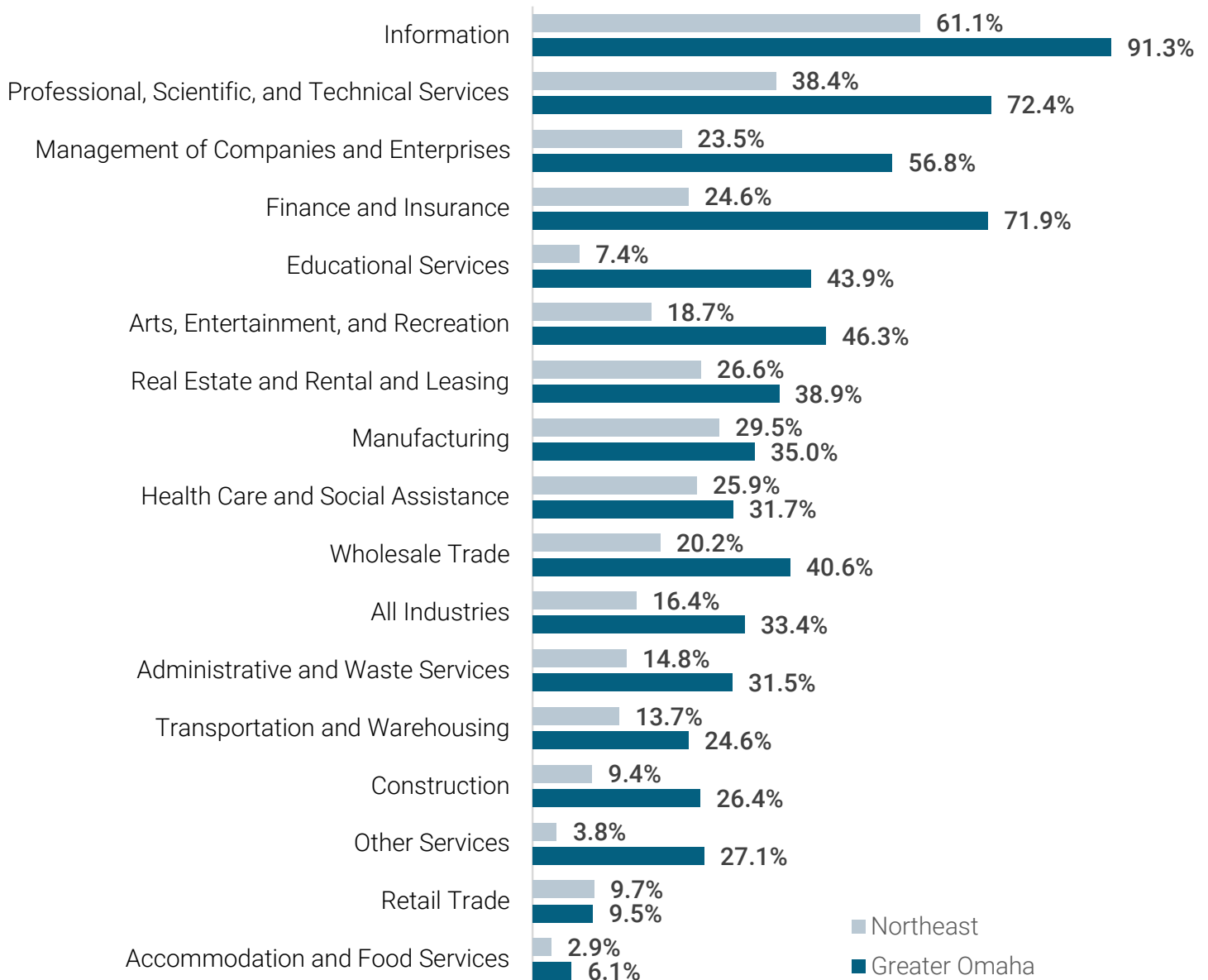
Image by andreypopov from 123rf

Prevalence of Telework

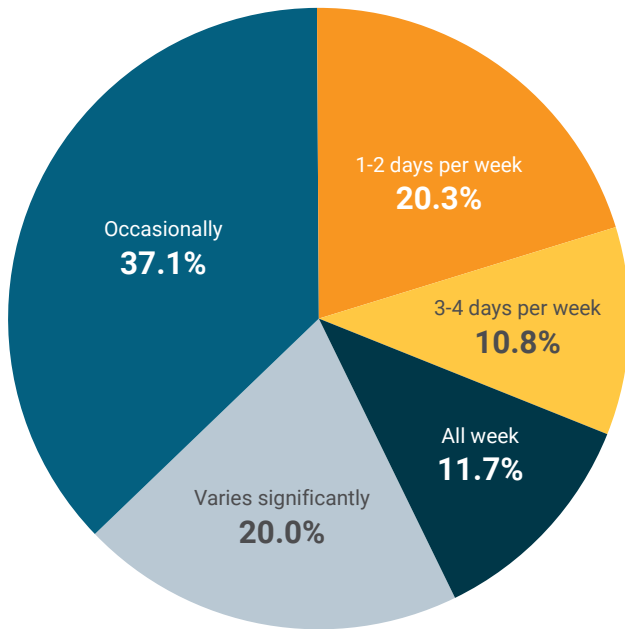
During the time the LAS surveys were conducted (November 2021–January 2022 for Greater Omaha and February 2022–April 2022 for the Northeast region), 25.5% of business establishments reported having at least one of their employees teleworking at least occasionally. The percentage was just more than double in Greater Omaha (33.4%) than in the Northeast region (16.4%).

The prevalence of telework varied widely by industry and region. The information and professional, scientific, and technical services sectors reported the highest prevalence of teleworking in both regions (61.1% and 91.3% in the Northeast; 38.4% and 72.4% in Greater Omaha, respectively). A substantial share of establishments in sectors that are not typically associated with telework reported utilizing telework to some degree, such as manufacturing (29.5% in the Northeast and 35.0% in Greater Omaha) and construction (9.4% in the Northeast and 26.4% in Greater Omaha).

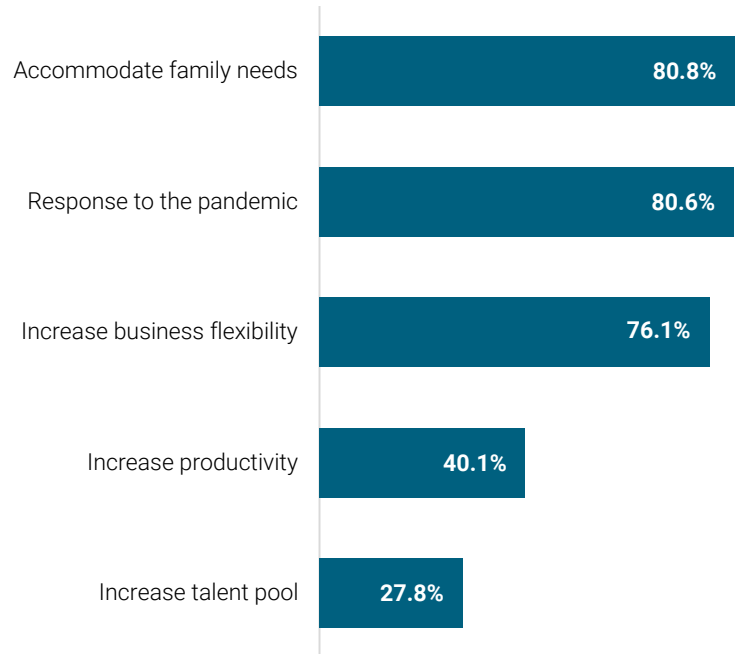
Percentage of Establishments with at Least One Teleworking Employee, by Industry



Typical Teleworking Work-Week, Percentage of Businesses



Reasons Businesses Utilize Telework



Businesses were asked what portion of the work week their teleworking employees typically worked remotely. Across both survey areas, 37.1% of businesses reported employees teleworking occasionally, while 42.8% reported having workers who teleworked at least one day per week. The remaining 20% reported that it varied significantly.

The majority of businesses across both survey areas indicated multiple reasons for utilizing telework. Accommodating family needs of employees (80.8%), responding to the pandemic (80.6%), and increasing business flexibility (76.1%) were the most common reasons provided.

Businesses were asked to list occupations they have recently hired or attempted to hire. They were then asked whether it was difficult to find workers for those occupations, and if so, whether they offered telework in an effort to increase the candidate pool for those jobs. Across both areas, employers reported offering telework for 10.3% of occupations they had difficulty hiring. The sectors with the greatest share of difficult-to-hire occupations offering telework included information (64.4%), finance and insurance (22.7%) and health care and social assistance (13.1%). Responses varied significantly between Greater Omaha and the Northeast region both overall and on the industry level.

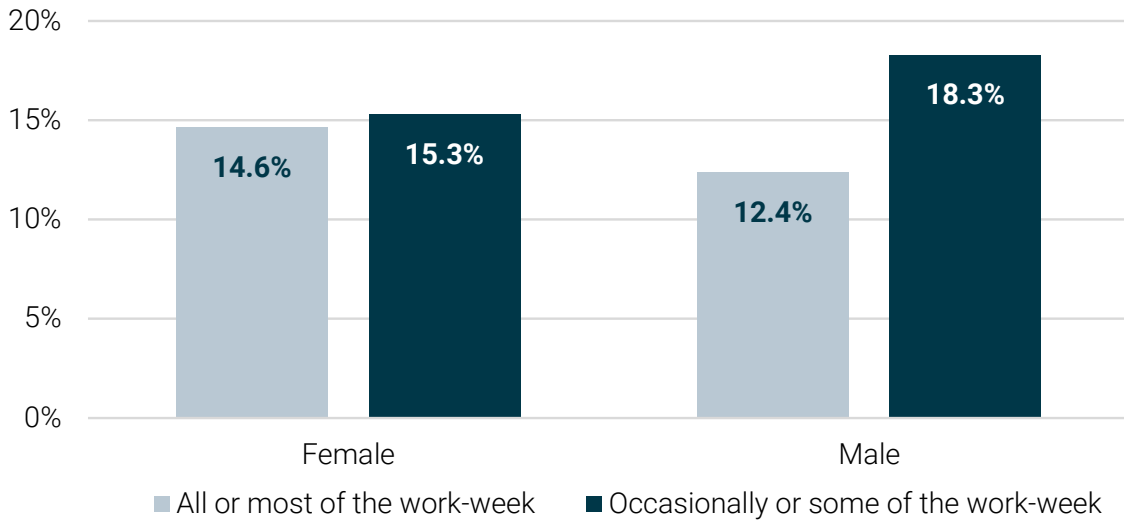
Percentage of Difficult-to-Hire Positions Offering Telework to Address Hiring Difficulty, by Industry Sector

	Greater Omaha	Northeast	Both Areas
All Industry Sectors	13.9%	6.0%	10.3%
Information	69.2%	54.4%	64.4%
Finance and Insurance	36.1%	11.0%	22.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1%	13.0%	13.1%

Teleworker Demographics

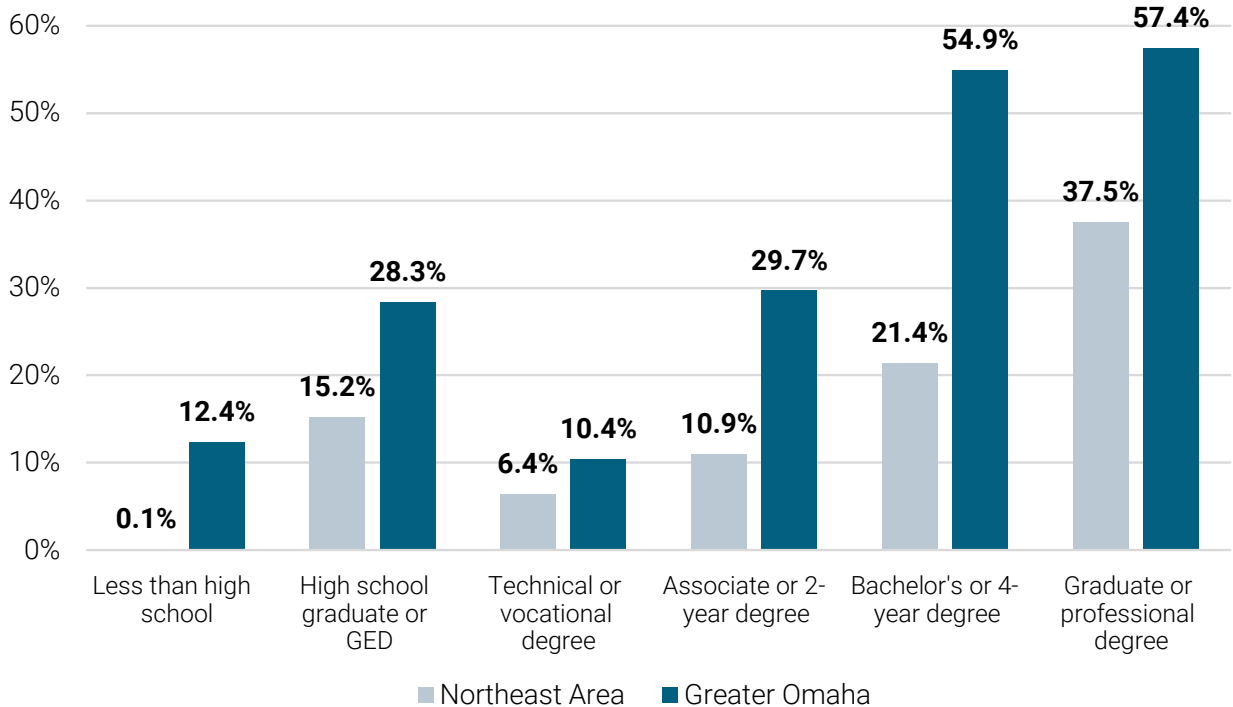
Workers in households across the Greater Omaha and Northeast region responded to a variety of questions about telework. Across both regions, 29.9% of female and 30.7% of male respondents indicated teleworking at least occasionally. While there was not a significant difference in teleworking by gender overall, male respondents were significantly more likely to telework occasionally or some of the work week compared to all or most of the work week.

Portion of Work-Week Spent Teleworking, by Gender

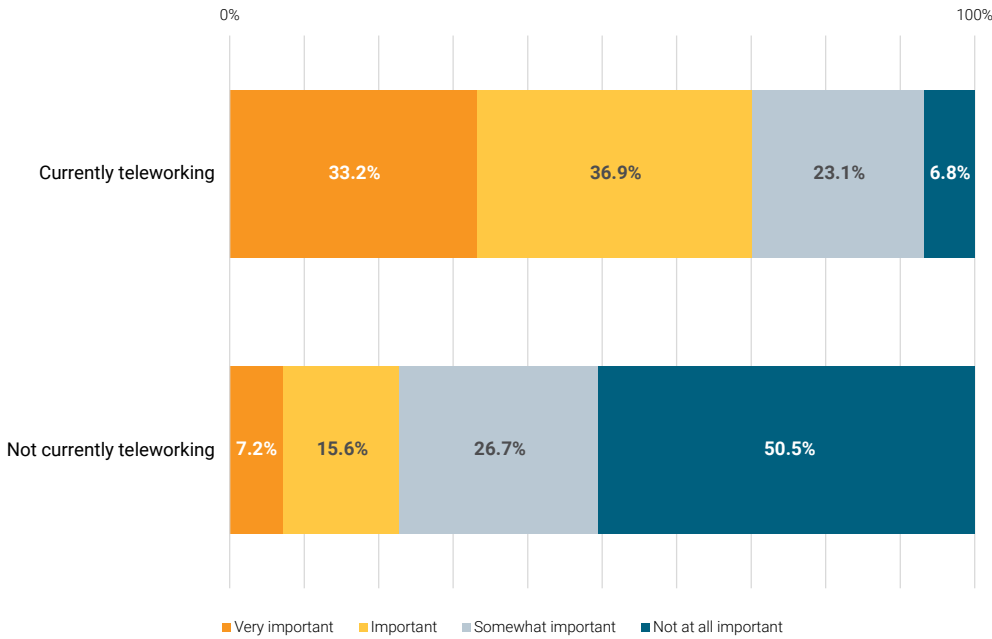


The prevalence of teleworking varied significantly by educational attainment. Workers with a bachelor’s or four-year degree or above were more than twice as likely to telework than those without (42.8% and 16.3%, respectively). This was not surprising, given that industries such as accommodation and food services generally required in-person attendance and had lower degree requirements.

Percentage of Workers Teleworking at Least Occasionally, by Educational Attainment

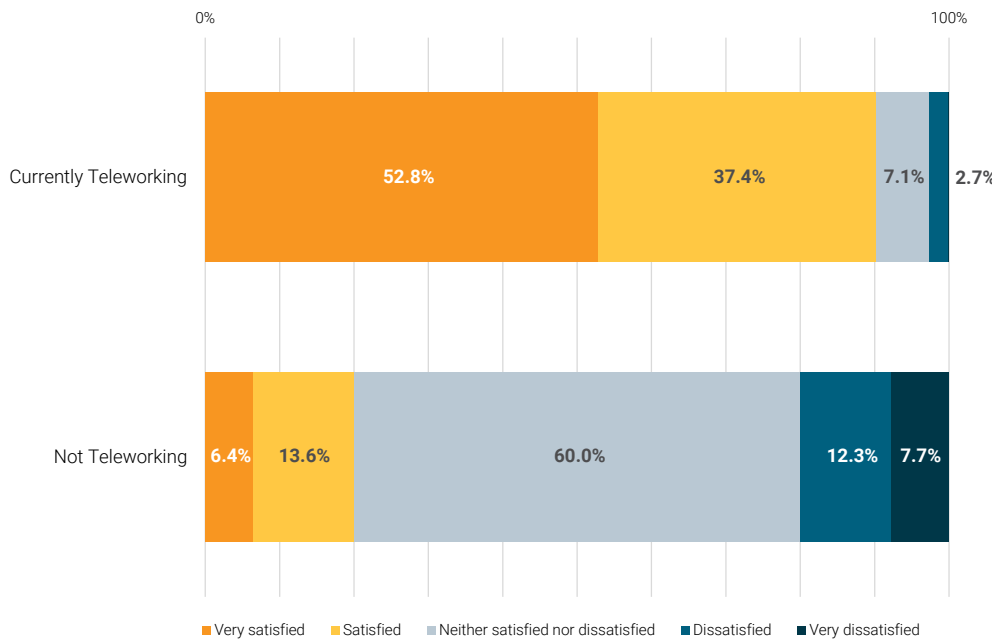


Importance of Teleworking Options When Considering Job Opportunities Among Potential Job-Seekers



Respondents who indicated that they were likely to change jobs or re-enter the workforce in the next year if a suitable job were available (referred to as potential job-seekers) were asked to gauge the importance of teleworking options when considering new job opportunities. More than 70% of potential job-seekers who were currently teleworking said teleworking options were ‘important’ or ‘very important,’ compared to 22.8% of those not currently teleworking.

Satisfaction with Teleworking Opportunities at Current Job



Employed respondents were asked to gauge their satisfaction with the teleworking opportunities available to them at their current job. More than 90% of those who were teleworking were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with their teleworking opportunities. While the majority of those not teleworking said they were ‘neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,’ 20% were ‘dissatisfied’ or ‘very dissatisfied’ with the teleworking opportunities available to them.

Final Word

The Labor Availability Study provides a unique opportunity to collect data on teleworking not readily available from other sources. As the landscape of teleworking evolves, NDOL will continue to collect data that gives employers and workers insights into telework.

Program Spotlight: Labor Availability Study Overview

Scott Ferguson, Research Analyst

The Labor Availability Study (LAS) is a research project that surveys businesses and households in communities throughout the state to gain insight into employer needs, labor availability, and potential skills gaps that may affect Nebraska's labor markets and economy. The Nebraska Department of Labor produces reports covering important factors when accepting employment, hiring and training needs and other related topics. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business Research produces skills gap reports for selected areas.

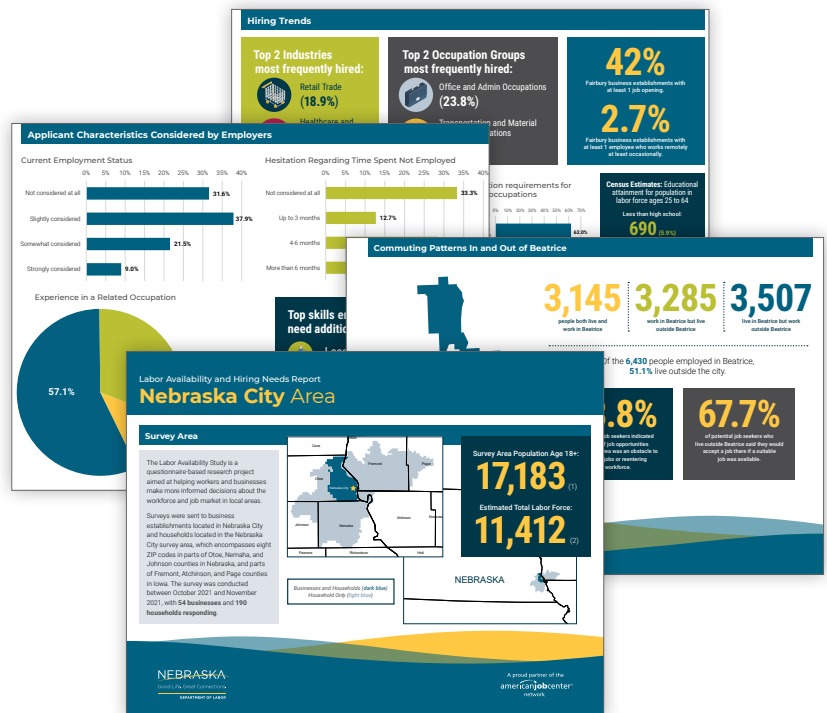
"Labor availability" describes how many people within a given area are available and willing to take on a new job. A few key segments of the labor pool, such as people who are currently employed but may change jobs given the right opportunity, or those who are not working but may reenter the labor force, are often unaccounted for in estimates of labor availability statistics. Details about these segments of the labor pool, as well as unemployed or active job seekers in a local labor pool, are useful to employers, economic developers and business site selectors.

Understanding why workers take jobs helps stakeholders understand how an employer might attract new workers. In addition, understanding the characteristics of the current labor force and the incentives required for residents to change jobs can shed light on how communities might attract workers and improve the local labor force.

Studies are conducted on a rotating basis in communities across Nebraska. For each survey area, questionnaires are sent to both businesses and households. A Survey of Hiring and Training Needs is sent to privately owned businesses representing the range of industries and employment levels typical in the area.

The surveys have shifted away from statewide or regional surveys towards an emphasis on smaller geographical areas and their surrounding commuting areas in an effort to provide more valuable data to local communities. The first studies utilizing this new approach were conducted in Beatrice and Fairbury in the spring of 2021. Reports covering Fairbury, Beatrice, Falls City, and Nebraska City were published in May. Greater Omaha, Fremont, Wayne, Norfolk, and Columbus reports will be released this summer.

Labor Availability Reports are Available Online at NEworks.nebraska.gov



Occupational Profile: Computer Hardware Engineer

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Description:

Computer hardware engineers “research, design, develop, or test computer or computer-related equipment for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use.” They “may supervise the manufacturing and installation of computer or computer-related equipment and components.” (1)

Duties:

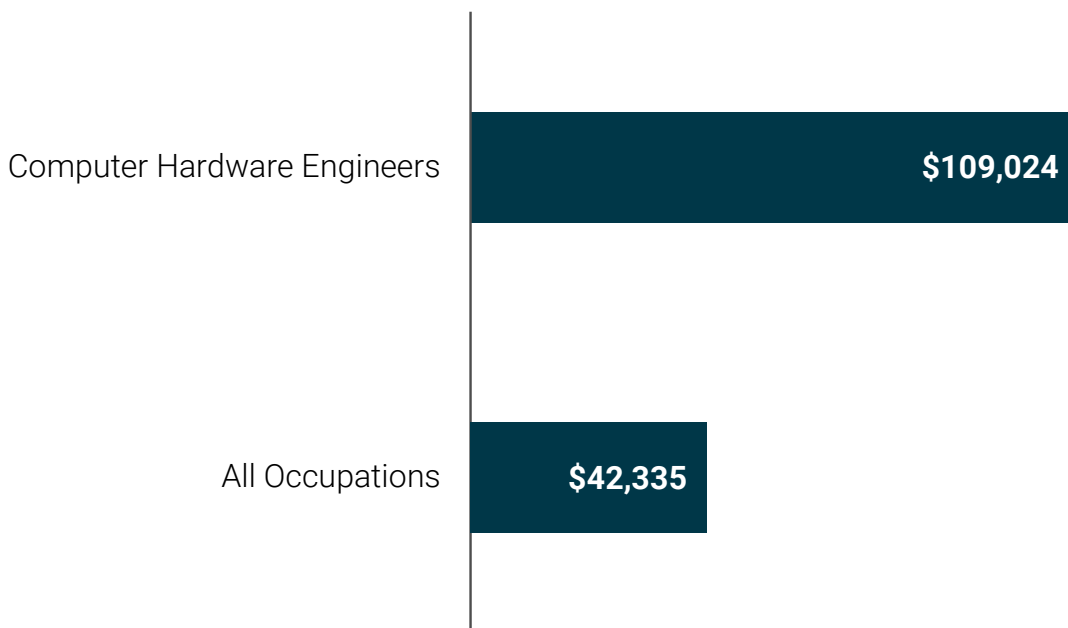
According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), typical duties for computer hardware engineers include (2):

- Designing new computer hardware, creating schematics of computer equipment to be built,
- Testing the computer hardware they design,
- Analyzing the test results and modifying the design as needed,
- Updating existing computer equipment so that it will work with new software,
- Overseeing the manufacturing process for computer hardware.

Nebraska Wages:

The median annual wage for computer hardware engineers in Nebraska was \$109,024 as of the fourth quarter of 2021. This was higher than the median wage for all occupations, which was \$42,335. (3)

Nebraska Wages for Computer Hardware Engineers, Q4 2021



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

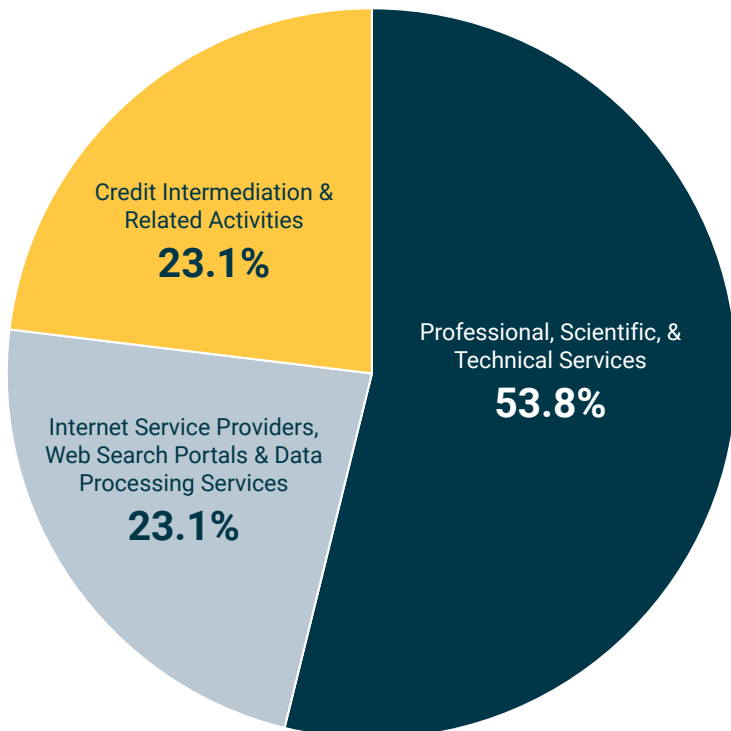


Image by golubovy from 123rf

Industry of Employment:

The top industry of employment for Nebraska’s computer hardware engineers as of the fourth quarter of 2021 data was professional, scientific, and technical services (53.8%). Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services (23.1%) and credit intermediation and related activities (23.1%) were also major employers of workers in this occupation.

Nebraska Industry of Employment for Computer Hardware Engineers, Q4 2021*



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

*Includes computer hardware engineers for whom industry employment data is available.

Nebraska Wages by Top Industries of Employment for Computer Hardware Engineers, Q4 2021

Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	\$131,772
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, & Data Processing Services	\$82,049
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	\$106,326

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

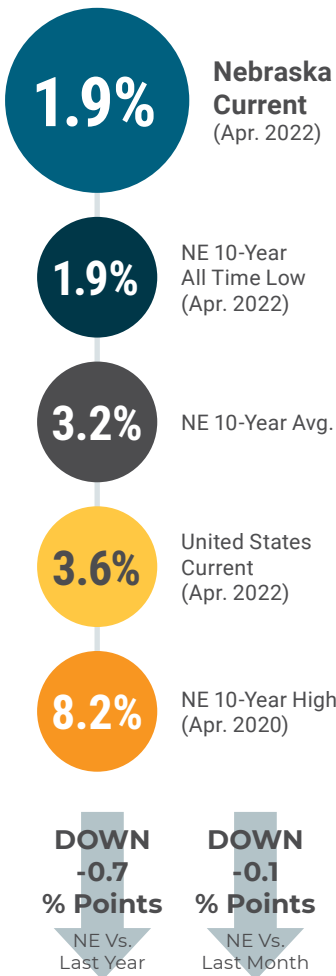
Sources:

1. U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. Occupational Information Network (O*NET). Computer Hardware Engineers. [Online] 2021. ononline.org/link/summary/17-2061.00.
2. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Outlook Handbook. Computer Hardware Engineers. [Online] 2022. <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/architecture-and-engineering/computer-hardware-engineers.htm>.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics. [Online] Q4 2021. networks.nebraska.gov.

Economic Indicators

Unemployment Rate

Seasonally Adjusted



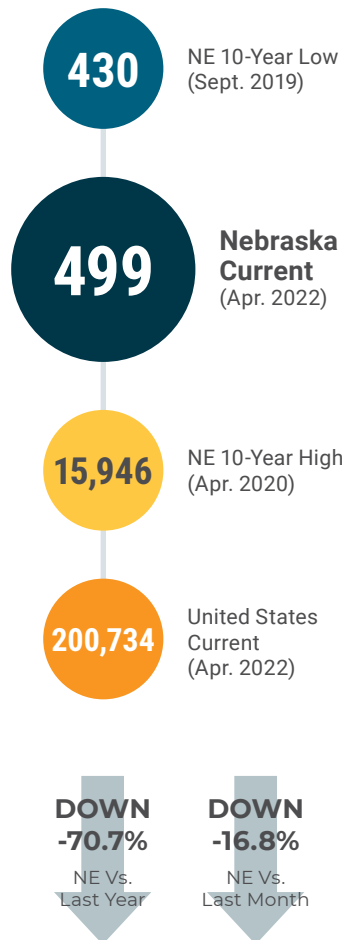
The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons as a share of the labor force. Unemployed persons are those ages 16 years and older who had no work during the reference period, but who were available for and actively seeking work.

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

NE- Nebraska Department of Labor. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). Unemployment Rate (%). NEworks. <https://networks.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

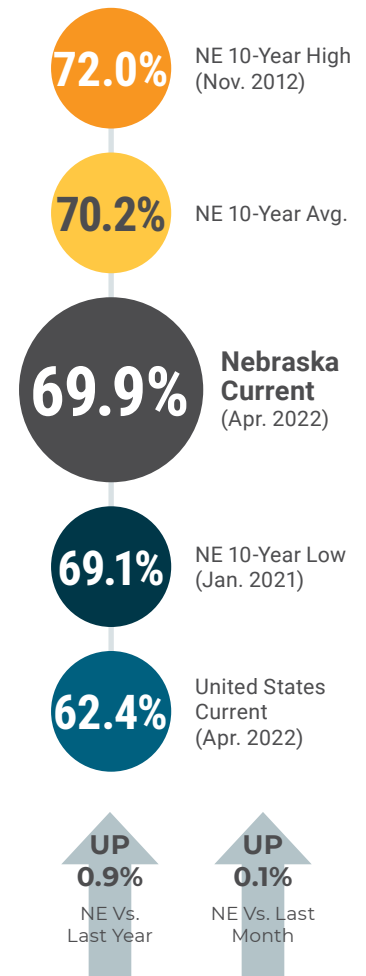


An initial claim is a request for determination of UI program eligibility filed by an unemployed individual following a separation from an employer. It can serve as an indicator of emerging labor market conditions in the area.¹

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



The labor force participation rate measures the labor force (people working or looking for work) as a percentage of the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population, age 16 and over.³

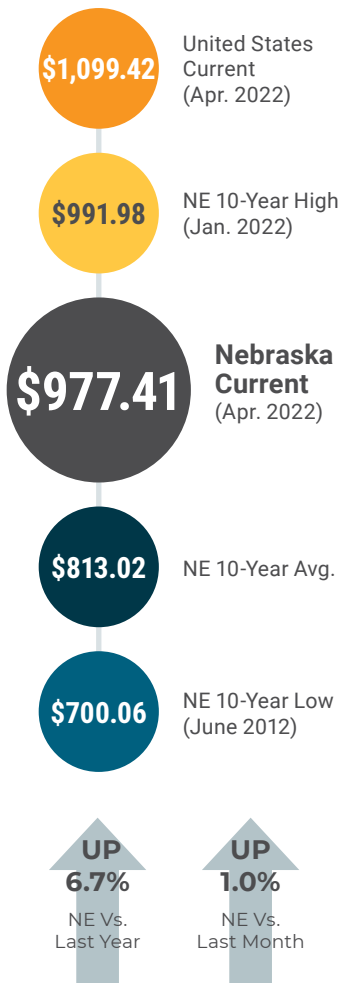
NE- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Participation Rate for Nebraska (LBSSA31). Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LBSSA31>.
 U.S.- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate (CIVPART). Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CIVPART>.

Data Sources: [Retrieved: May 2022.]

Economic Indicators

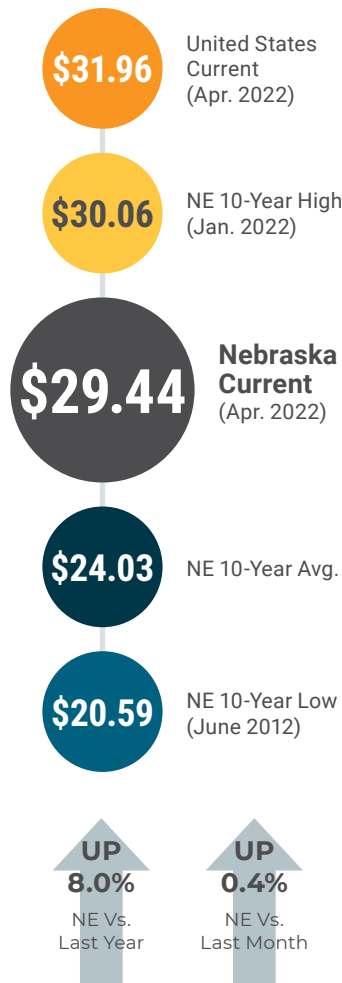
Avg. Weekly Earnings

All Private Employees
Not Seasonally Adjusted



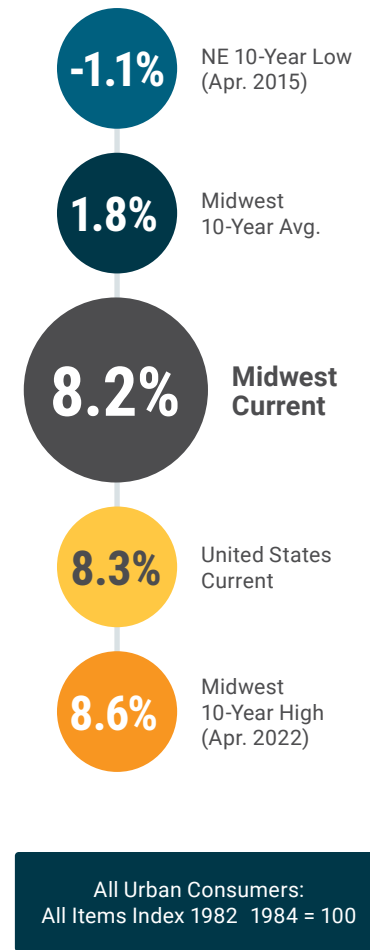
Avg. Hourly Earnings

All Private Employees
Not Seasonally Adjusted



Consumer Price Index

12-Month % Change
Not Seasonally Adjusted



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

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>.

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

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>

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

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>.

Data Sources: [Retrieved: April 2022.]

1,028,675

Total Nonfarm Employment (filled jobs)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

for April 2022

Nonfarm employment, a count of filled jobs, was 1,028,675 in April, up 10,245 over the month and up 25,052 over the year. Private industries with the most growth month to month were mining and construction (up 2,957), leisure and hospitality (up 2,664), and professional and business services (up 1,541). Private industries with the most growth year to year were trade, transportation, and utilities (up 7,262); leisure and hospitality (up 5,828); and education and health services (up 3,818).

Data Source:

NE- Nebraska Department of Labor. Current Employment Statistics. NEworks. networks.nebraska.gov/ces.

54,801

Job count on NEworks as of

May 31, 2022

.....

98,095

Total job count on NEworks for the month of April 2022

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

Data Source:

NE- Nebraska Department of Labor. Online advertised jobs data. NEworks. networks.nebraska.gov.

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

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NEworks.nebraska.gov



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