

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

MAY 2022 ISSUE | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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March Openings & Expansions

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

Business Category	Business Name	Location
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, & Rental/Leasing	Summit Real Estate (Opening)	Grand Island
Food Services	Plattsmouth Nutrition (Opening)	Plattsmouth
Other Services	JK Med Spa (Expansion)	Norfolk
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Arbor Day Farm's Apple House Market (Reopening) Boutique 29eleven (Opening) Dollar Tree (Opening) T-Mobile (Opening) Valley Food Cooperative (Opening)	Nebraska City Grand Island Grand Island Humboldt Lynch

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: Women-Owned Businesses

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

Across the United States, 20.9% of businesses were owned by women as of 2019. This month's maps look at the percentage of businesses owned by women in each state, as well those owned equally by men and women. This data comes from the 2019 Annual Business Survey conducted by the United States Census Bureau.

In Nebraska, 16.1% of the 42,990 total businesses were owned by women, and the state ranked #45 nationally in terms of percentage of businesses owned by women. However, 20.4% of businesses in Nebraska were owned equally by men and women, and by this metric, the state ranked #3. When combining the two categories, Nebraska ranked #16, with 36.5% of businesses having at least 50.0% female ownership.

Three other states also followed a similar pattern to that seen in Nebraska, by ranking low relative to other states in terms of percentage of businesses owned by women, but quite high when looking at the percentage of businesses owned equally by men and women. Idaho had the biggest change in ranking between the two categories, coming in 49th for the percentage of female-owned businesses (15.1%), but moved up to 1st in the percentage of businesses that were jointly owned (27.0%). Iowa ranked #48 by share of businesses owned by women alone (15.9%), but climbed to 4th by percentage of equal ownership (20.1%). North Dakota ranked 50th by percentage of female-owned businesses (14.2%), but 7th in terms of joint ownership (19.1%).

Hawaii had the largest share of female-owned businesses at 24.5%, while South Dakota had the smallest at 13.6%. Equal ownership of businesses was the highest in Idaho at 27.0% and the lowest in the District of Columbia at 8.3%. When the two categories were combined, Washington state had the highest share of businesses owned at least 50% by women at 44.5%, while the District of Columbia had the lowest at 26.4%.

Percentage of Businesses Owned by Women by State, 2019

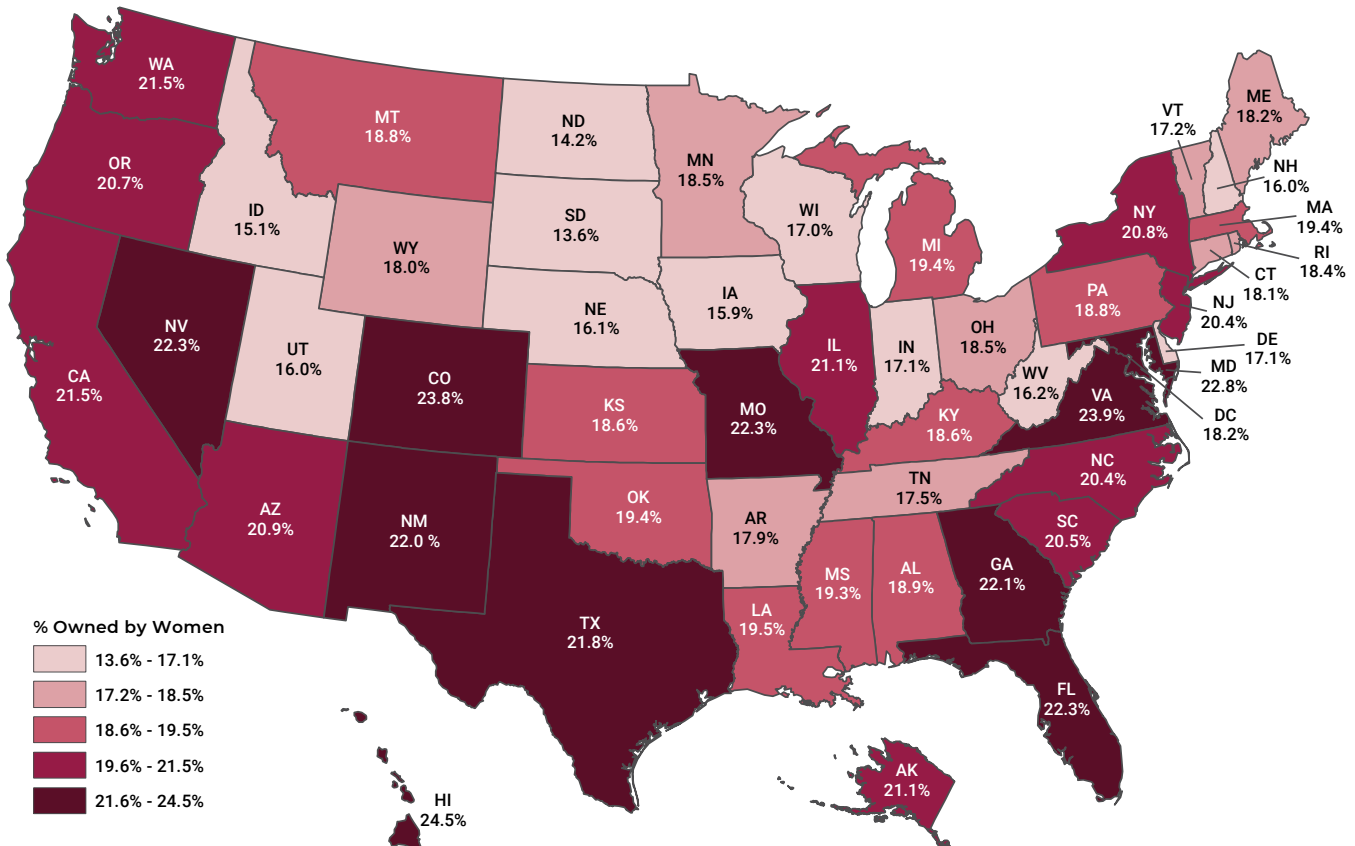
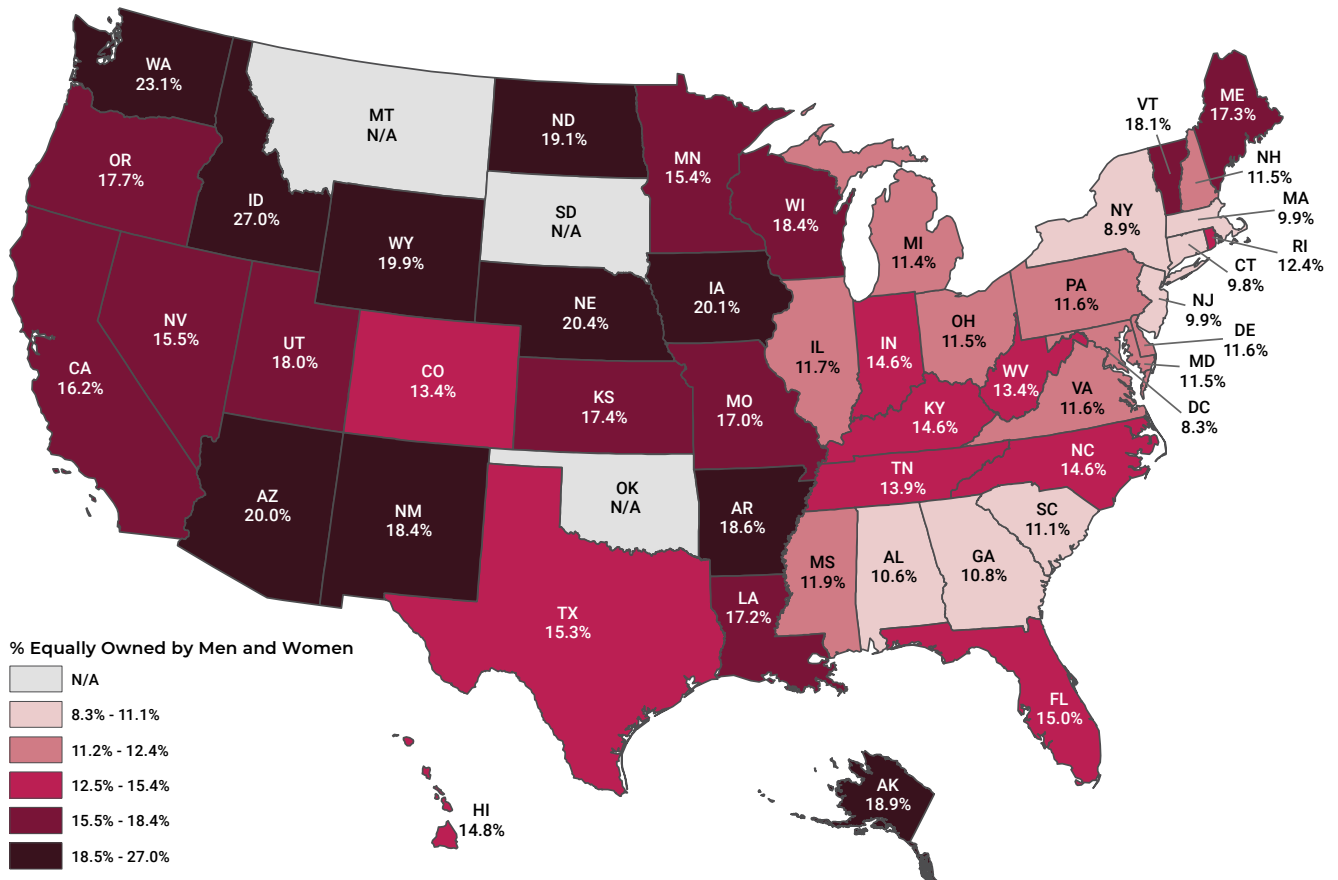


Image by piksel from 123rf



Percentage of Businesses Owned Equally by Men and Women by State, 2019



Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau. Annual Business Survey. Table AB1900CSA01: Statistics for Employer Firms by Industry, Sex, Ethnicity, Race, and Veteran Status for the U.S., States, and Metro Areas. [Online] 2019. data.census.gov.

Women in the Workforce

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

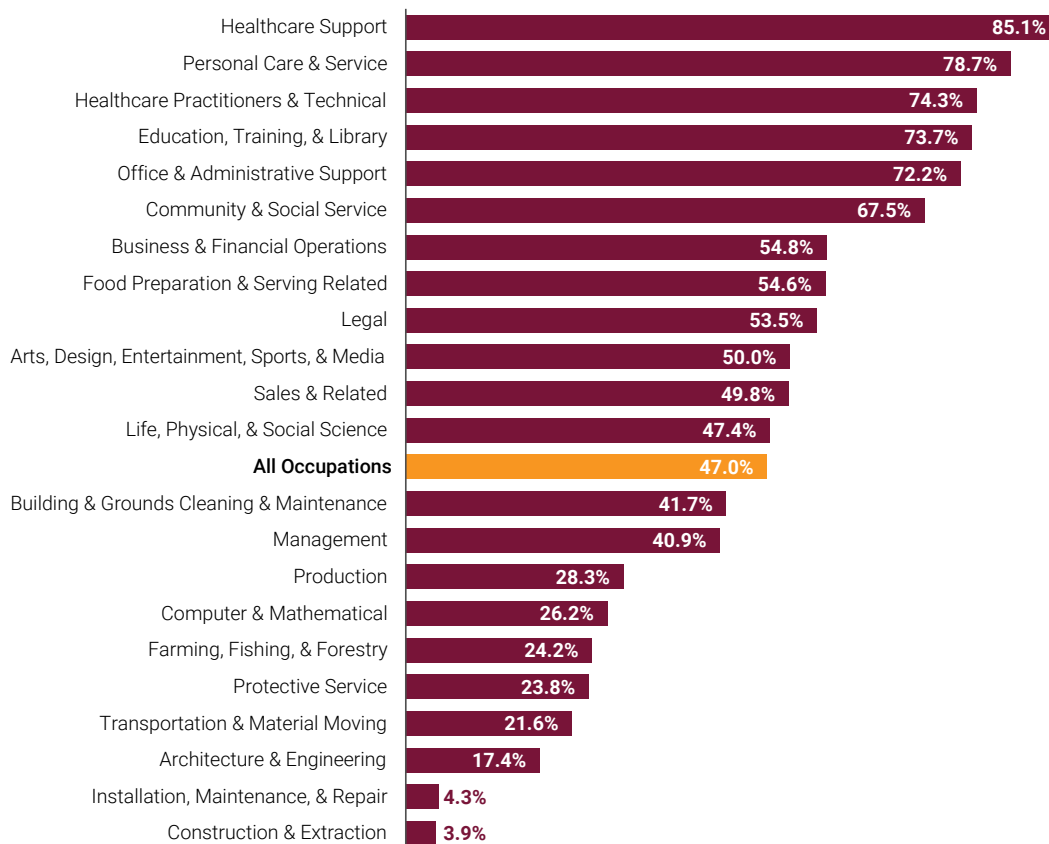
Overview

In 2021, women accounted for 47% of all workers employed in the United States. The percentage of women employed in different occupations and industries can vary significantly. Let's take a look at the 2021 Current Population Survey (CPS) from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics to see how occupations and industries break down by sex nationally.* (1)

Women's Employment by Occupation

Across the U.S., women were most represented in healthcare support occupations, with 85.1% of workers being women, the largest percentage of the major occupational groups. All the occupations in this group employed over 50% women. Orderlies and psychiatric aides employed the smallest percentage (52.9% women), while dental assistants employed the highest (92.0%). Other occupations in this group with high concentrations of women workers were medical assistants (91.1%), phlebotomists (90.6%), nursing assistants (88.9%), and home health aides (87%). (1)

Women's Share of Overall U.S. Employment by Occupation Group, 2021



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employed persons by detailed occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Current Population Survey. [Online] 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>.

* All data provided throughout this article is for the United States as a whole, as CPS data did not provide state-level breakdowns for occupations by sex. Data on industries and occupations by sex are available from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), but 2021 ACS estimates were not available at the time of publication.

Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations had the third-highest percentage of women workers of the major occupation groups, at 74.3%. Eight of the top 25 occupations with the highest concentrations of women workers were found in this category. Speech-language pathologists and dental hygienists tied for the highest percentage of women workers within this occupational group at 95.1%. Other occupations from this group on the top 25 list included licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (91.3%), veterinary technologists and technicians (89.8%), dietitians and nutritionists (89.6%), medical records specialists (88.8%), nurse practitioners (87.4%), and therapists, all other (87.1%). Not all occupations in this group employed large percentages of women, however. Chiropractors (24.2%), surgeons (27.7%), paramedics (31.1%), emergency medical technicians (35.8%), dentists (38.7%), and other physicians (39.7%) all had fewer than half of their nationwide employment comprised of women in 2021. (1)

Top 25 Occupations by Women's Share of Overall U.S. Employment, 2021

Rank	Occupation	% Women
1	Skincare Specialists	98.2%
2	Preschool & Kindergarten Teachers	96.8%
3	Executive Secretaries & Executive Admin. Assistants	96.4%
4	Speech-Language Pathologists	95.1%
5	Dental Hygienists	95.1%
6	Medical Secretaries & Admin. Assistants	95.0%
7	Childcare Workers	94.6%
8	Secretaries & Admin. Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	92.5%
9	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists	92.4%
10	Dental Assistants	92.0%
11	Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	91.3%
12	Medical Assistants	91.1%
13	Phlebotomists	90.6%
14	School Psychologists	90.4%
15	Receptionists & Information Clerks	90.0%
16	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	89.8%
17	Dietitians & Nutritionists	89.6%
18	Nursing Assistants	88.9%
19	Medical Records Specialists	88.8%
20	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	88.7%
21	Nurse Practitioners	87.4%
22	Therapists, All Other	87.1%
23	Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	87.1%
24	Home Health Aides	87.0%
25	Child, Family, & School Social Workers	86.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employed persons by detailed occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Current Population Survey. [Online] 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>.

Looking at the individual occupations where women were most represented, skincare specialists had the highest concentration at 98.2% female workers. Preschool and kindergarten teachers came in second, with 96.8% of workers in that occupation being women. Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants placed third at 96.4%. (1)

In the construction and extraction occupational group, just 3.9% of all U.S. workers were women, the smallest percentage of the major groups. The individual occupation of cement masons, concrete finishers, and terrazzo workers employed the smallest number of women of all occupations at zero percent when rounded. Another construction occupation, the general category of other extraction workers that are not included in other classifications, had the second-lowest concentration of female workers overall at 0.5 percent. (1)

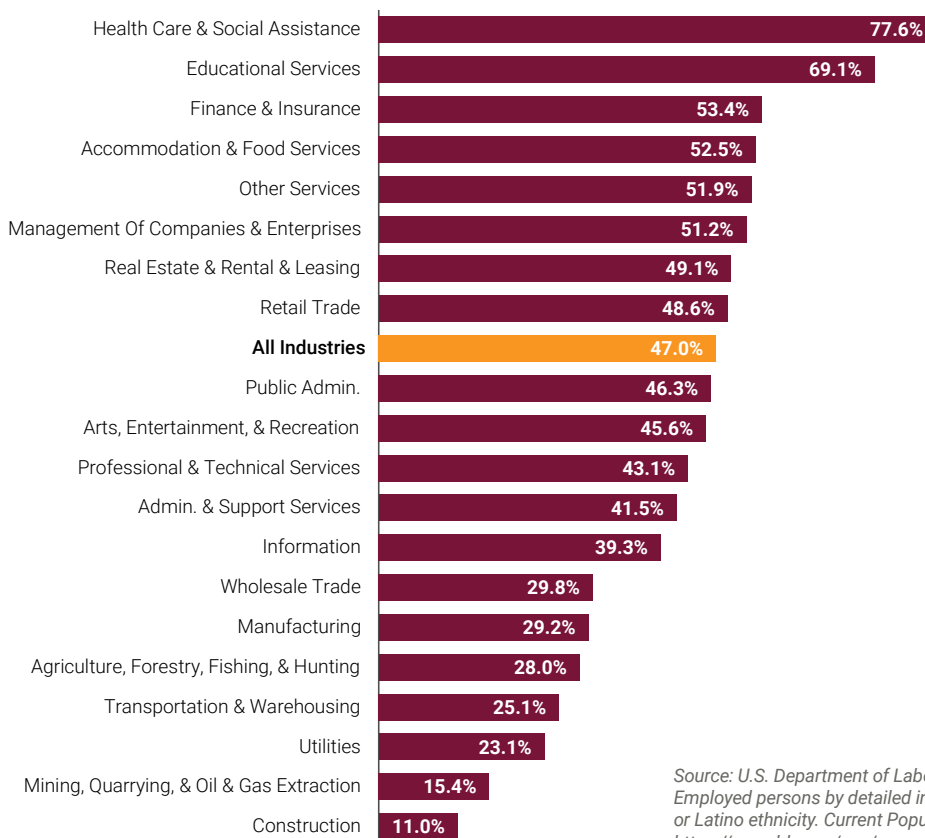
The major occupational group that aligned the closest with the all-occupations distribution of women’s employment, 47.0%, was life, physical, and social science occupations, where women comprised 47.4% of employment. In arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations, female and male employment were even at 50.0% each. Sales and related occupations were also close to even, with 49.8% of workers being women. Two individual occupations had an even split of 50% women and men: insurance sales agents and production, planning, and expediting clerks. (1)

Women’s Employment by Industry

When looking at this dataset by industry sector, health care and social assistance employed the most women, at 77.6% of nationwide employment. Some of the specific industries that employed the most women were found in this sector. Child day care services employed the highest concentration of women of any industry nationwide at 95.1%. Other industries in this sector employing large shares of women were home health care services (86.0%), offices of dentists (82.6%), and nursing care facilities (81.3%). (2)

The educational services sector employed the nation’s second-highest proportion of women at 69.1%. All of the industries in this sector employed over 50% women. Colleges, universities, and professional schools (55.3%) employed the sector’s smallest percentage of women, while elementary and secondary schools employed the highest (75.3%). This sector also included business, technical, and trade schools and training (59.6% female) and other schools and instruction and educational support services (65.9% women). (2)

Women’s Share of Overall U.S. Employment by Industry Sector, 2021



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employed persons by detailed industry, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Current Population Survey. [Online] 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat18.htm>.

Looking at the individual industries where women were most represented, child day care services had the highest concentration at 95.1% female workers. Beauty salons came in second, with 91.4% of workers in this industry being women. The industry of other services, private households placed third, with women accounting for 87.6% of overall employment in 2021. (2)

Top 25 Industries by Women's Share of Overall U.S. Employment, 2021

Rank	Occupation	% Women
1	Child Day Care Services	95.1%
2	Beauty Salons	91.4%
3	Other Services, Private Households	87.6%
4	Home Health Care Services	86.0%
5	Offices of Dentists	82.6%
6	Veterinary Services	81.9%
7	Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)	81.3%
8	Offices of Other Health Practitioners	79.4%
9	Nail Salons & Other Personal Care Services	78.9%
10	Gift, Novelty, & Souvenir Shops	78.3%
11	Outpatient Care Centers	78.1%
12	Individual & Family Services	77.3%
13	Libraries & Archives	77.2%
14	Clothing Stores	76.9%
15	Offices of Optometrists	76.0%
16	Department Stores	75.7%
17	Other Direct Selling Establishments	75.6%
18	Elementary & Secondary Schools	75.3%
19	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals, & Specialty (Except Psychiatric & Substance Abuse) Hospitals	75.0%
20	Offices of Physicians	74.8%
21	Psychiatric & Substance Abuse Hospitals	74.7%
22	Residential Care Facilities, Except Skilled Nursing Facilities	74.1%
23	Administration of Human Resource Programs	73.9%
24	Florists	73.6%
25	Community Food & Housing, & Emergency Services	72.6%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employed persons by detailed industry, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Current Population Survey. [Online] 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat18.htm>.

Following the trend of the occupational groups where construction and extraction occupations had the smallest concentration of women workers, the construction industry also had the smallest concentration of female workers at 11.0%. This is a higher percentage than what is seen in the occupational category since the industry includes all workers in a business regardless of their occupation. The individual industry with the lowest percentage of women workers was logging, where just 6.0% of employees were women. Rail transportation (7.6%) and recycle material merchant wholesalers (8.2%) also had low concentrations of women workers. (2)

Fast Facts

50.1%

Women's share of Nebraska's total population in 2020. Women made up 50.6% of the state's population ages 18 and over, and 55.1% of those 65 and older. (3)

67.8%

Percentage of Nebraska women ages 25 and older who had attended at least some college as of 2020. About 10.5% of Nebraska women ages 25 and up had an associate degree, 34.0% held a bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.5% held a graduate or professional degree. (3)

47.4%

Women's share of Nebraska's total population of employed civilians, ages 16 and older, in 2020. (3)

The industry sector that aligned the most closely with the all-industries distribution of female employment, 47.0%, was public administration, where 46.3% of workers were women. Real estate and rental and leasing sector had the most even split of any sector (49.1% women). The specific industry that had the most even split was independent artists, writers, and performers (49.9% women). (2)

There were a few industry sectors where women accounted for relatively low shares of overall employment across the sector as a whole, but very large percentages of employment in a specific industry classified within that sector. In the manufacturing sector, 29.2% of all workers were female, but within the industries categorized in this sector, the percentage of women workers varied from 11.5% in foundries to 64.5% in bakeries. Women were also the majority in cut and sew, and apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing (60.8%); soap, cleaning compound, and cosmetics manufacturing (59.2%); and textile product mills, except carpet and rug (55.1%). (2)

The retail trade sector overall was almost evenly split at 48.6% women, but there was quite a bit of difference between the specific industry employing the fewest women (automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores; 17.5% women) and the most (gift, novelty, and souvenir shops; 78.3% women). Interestingly, two other automobile-related industries employed the smallest proportion of females within retail trade. In addition to automotive parts stores, automobile dealers (22.2% women), and fuel dealers (26.0% women) employed the smallest percentages of women. In addition to gift shops, clothing stores (76.9% women), department stores (75.7% women), other direct selling establishments (75.6% women), and florists (73.6% women) also employed high concentrations of women within the retail trade sector. (2)

The Final Word

Gender demographics across different occupations and industries in the U.S. can vary widely. The Current Population Survey dataset also provides other demographic breakdowns, such as by age, race, and ethnicity. All of this information and more can be found online at [bls.gov/cps/tables.htm](https://www.bls.gov/cps/tables.htm).

18.1

Women's average commute time, in minutes, in Nebraska as of 2020 data. (3)

Sources:

1. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employed persons by detailed occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Current Population Survey. [Online] 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>.
2. Employed persons by detailed industry, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Current Population Survey. [Online] 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat18.htm>.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates. Table DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates; Table S1501: Educational Attainment; Table S2401: Occupation by Sex for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over; Table S0801: Commuting Characteristics by Sex. [Online] data.census.gov.

Occupational Profile: Nurse Midwives

Rachel Eckloff, Research Analyst

Description:

Nurse midwives “diagnose and coordinate all aspects of the birthing process, either independently or as part of a healthcare team.” They may also provide “well-woman gynecological care” and are required to have “specialized, graduate nursing education.” (1)

Along with nurse anesthetists and nurse practitioners, nurse midwives are also sometimes referred to as advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). (2)

Duties:

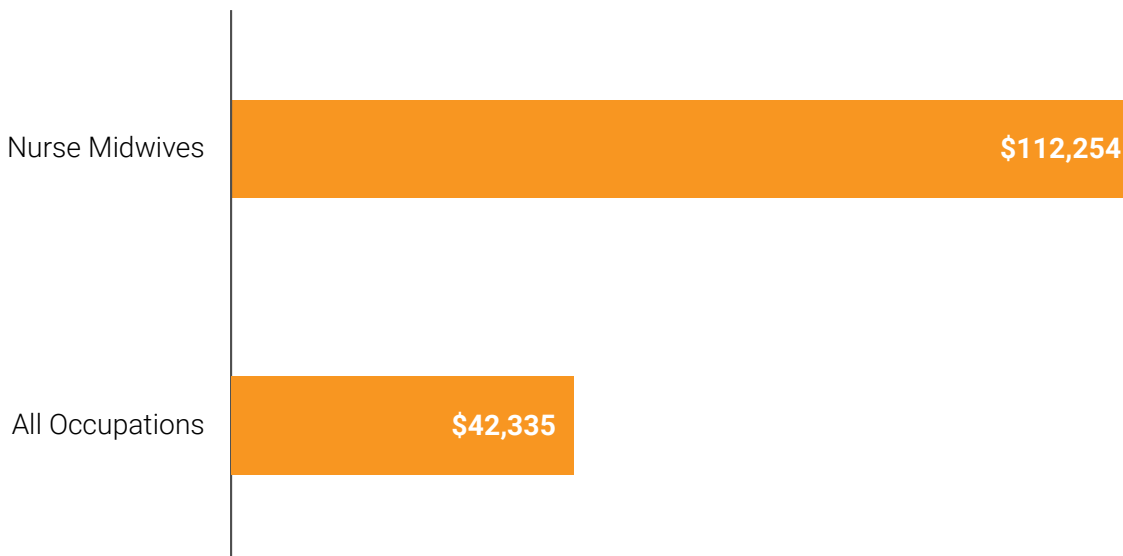
According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), typical duties for nurse midwives include (2):

- providing care to women, including gynecological exams, family planning services, and prenatal care;
- acting as primary maternity care providers;
- delivering babies;
- managing emergency situations during labor;
- providing surgical assistance to physicians during cesarean births;
- providing wellness care;
- educating their patients on how to lead healthy lives by discussing topics such as nutrition and disease prevention.

Nebraska Wages:

The median annual wage for nurse midwives in Nebraska was \$112,254 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 Nurse Midwives, Q4 2021



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

Nebraska Employment :

There were approximately 1,990 APRNs working in Nebraska as of May 2020 estimates, of whom about 20 were specifically employed as nurse midwives. (3)

In Nebraska, nurse midwives must hold a license as a registered nurse (RN) as well as an APRN license and certification in “prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum care of mothers and babies.” Licensure for this occupation is administrated by the Office of Nursing within the Licensure Unit of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services’ Public Health Division. (4)

Nebraska Licenses Issues for Nurse Midwives, 2019 – 2020

2019: New Licenses Issued	1
2019: Total Licenses Issued (Including Renewals)	52
2020: New Licenses Issued	7*
2020: Total Licenses Issued (Including Renewals)	7*

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor. NEworks. Licensed Occupations in Nebraska (2021). https://networks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Licensed%20Occupations%20Publication%202021_Final.pdf.

*Due to disruptions caused by COVID-19 and executive orders issued by Governor Pete Ricketts temporarily suspending licensure requirements for healthcare workers during the pandemic, data for 2020 are likely atypical.

Sources:

1. (O*NET). 29-1161.00- Nurse Midwives. [Online] 2022. <https://www.onetonline.org/link/summary/29-1161.00>.
2. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Outlook Handbook. Nurse Anesthetists, Nurse Midwives, and Nurse Practitioners. [Online] 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/nurse-anesthetists-nurse-midwives-and-nurse-practitioners.htm>.
3. Nebraska Department of Labor. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics. [Online] Q4 2021. networks.nebraska.gov.
4. NEworks. Licensed Occupations in Nebraska (2021). [Online] https://networks.nebraska.gov/admin/gsipub/htmlarea/uploads/Licensed%20Occupations%20Publication%202021_Final.pdf.



Image by highwaystarz from 123rf

Women's Labor Availability Study Results

Rachel Eckloff, Research Analyst

During the fall and winter of 2020, NDOL conducted the Coronavirus Pandemic Labor Availability Survey, which asked individuals statewide to answer questions about their employment status and occupation, the benefits they received from their employers, the impact of COVID-19 on their work, and what factors might encourage them to change jobs or prevent them from doing so. Demographic information was also collected, making it possible to evaluate and compare the responses of men and women on these topics.

A total of 1,488 individuals from households in 81 Nebraska counties completed and returned surveys. Responses were weighted for accurate demographic representation. The data was then used to create the **2021 Nebraska Benefits Report** and the **Statewide COVID Impacts and Teleworking Report**. Additional information about study methodology is available in either of the **full reports**.

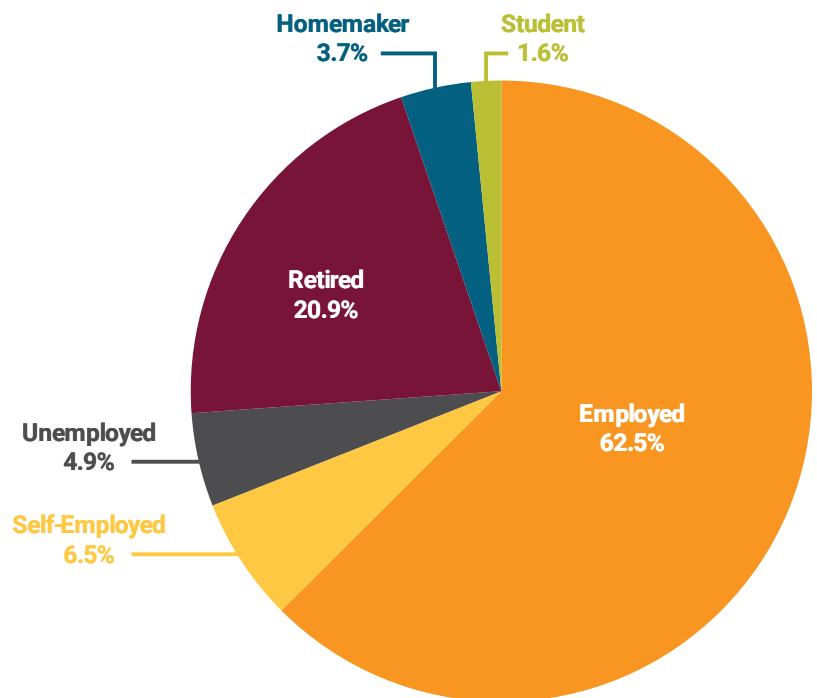
Previous reports largely break the data down by factors such as industry, urban or non-urban location, and whether or not the respondent was employed at the time of response. Considering similarities and differences in respondents' answers by gender provides a new angle with which to evaluate the survey data.

Employment Status

Women represented 49.6% of survey responses, while men accounted for 49.3% and 1.1% declined to specify.* Among women who indicated their employment status, 69.0% were employed (including self-employed), 4.9% were unemployed**, and 26.1% were out of the labor force due to being retired, a homemaker, or a fulltime student.***

About 12.1% of women said they held more than one job (including any self-employment), as compared to 17.9% of men. Women were more likely than men to cite underemployment (e.g., not enough hours available, working multiple part-time jobs, etc.) as a reason they had multiple jobs (17.6% of women with 2+ jobs; 14.1% of men), but substantially less likely to report working multiple jobs for personal fulfillment (59.3% of women with 2+ jobs; 78.5% of men). Unsurprisingly, the most common reason that both men and women said they worked more than one job was additional income (94.9% of women with 2+ jobs; 92.2% of men).

Employment Status of Female Survey Respondents



* For all data points other than gender identification, which was preserved here for clarity, surveys that declined to answer a certain question were excluded from analysis of that question.

** Labor market data typically defines a person as 'unemployed' when they do not have a job but are actively looking for one. The term 'unemployment' thus usually excludes individuals who are out of the labor force for reasons like illness, retirement, or homemaking and not actively seeking work. However, survey data is based on self-reporting and some respondents may interpret 'unemployed' as referring to any person without a job, regardless of whether or not they are seeking one. For the purposes of this analysis, 'unemployed' should therefore be understood to mean not working and not being retired, a homemaker, or a student, rather than the technical definition that is usually implied within NDOL publications.

*** Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Survey Respondents' Reasons for Having Multiple Jobs by Gender

Reason for Having Multiple Jobs	Women	Men
Additional Income	94.1%	92.2%
Gain Work Experience	32.0%	41.4%
Benefits	26.9%	36.3%
Assist at Family Business/Farm	29.4%	32.9%
Personal Fulfillment	59.3%	78.5%
Underemployed	17.6%	14.1%
Other	27.0%	40.2%

Table only includes those who reported having more than one job. Respondents could select multiple factors, so percentages will not sum to 100%.

workforce within the next year if a suitable job became available, 25.7% of women and 30.3% of men answered 'yes' or 'maybe.' Those numbers jumped to 74.0% of women and 73.7% of men when excluding respondents who said they were retired, homemakers, or students.

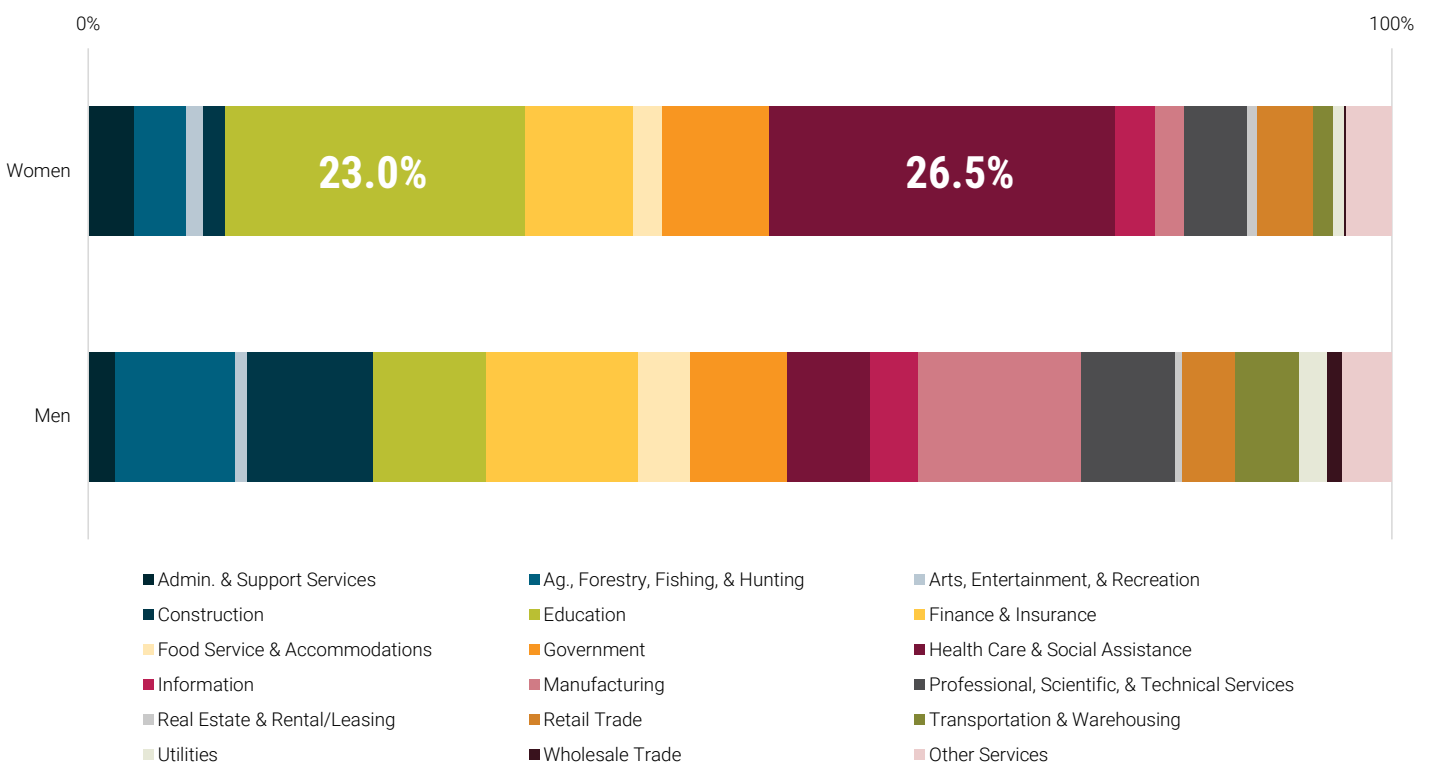
Employed women reported working an average of 42.3 hours per week at all jobs, slightly less than men's reported weekly average of 45.2 hours.

Fewer women (4.9%) than men (5.3%) reported being unemployed, but women were more likely to be out of the workforce due to retirement (20.9% of women; 16.6% of men), homemaking (3.7% of women; 0.0% of men), or being a student (1.6% of women; 0.2% of men). When individuals who were not employed at the time of the survey were asked whether they were likely to join the

Industry of Employment

Health care and social assistance (26.5% of female respondents) and education (23.0% of female respondents) were the most common industries of employment among women who responded to the survey. Wholesale trade (0.1% of female respondents) and real estate and rental/leasing (0.8% of female respondents) were the least common.

Survey Respondents' Industry of Employment by Gender



When asked about the industry of their most recent job, responses from women who were not employed at the time of the survey closely tracked patterns seen among employed women, with education (22.1%) and health care and social assistance (20.9%) being the most common. Construction (0.4%) and real estate and rental/leasing (0.4%) were the least common.

Women who were not employed at the time of the survey were more likely than men to report that their last job ended due to factors related to COVID-19 (9.8% of women and 8.0% of men). Among women who indicated that their previous job ended for pandemic-related reasons, the largest share said they had worked in education (29.2% of women whose employment ended due to COVID-19). Accommodation and food services was the top industry of last employment for men who reported that their last job ended due to the pandemic (22.0% of men who lost jobs due to COVID-19).

Job Change Considerations

Survey respondents were also asked whether they were likely to change jobs within the next year if a suitable opportunity was available, and what factors would be important to them when considering a potential job change. Among employed women, 35.6% answered 'yes' or 'maybe' to this question. Employed men were slightly less likely to say they would or might seek new employment within the next year, at 31.1%. About 13.0% of employed women indicated that they were actively seeking a new job at the time of the survey, compared to 8.7% of employed men.

Most women who were actively searching for a new job at the time of the survey said they were seeking new employment within their county of residence (78.3%), with 58.9% looking for work in other Nebraska counties, and 32.0% searching in other states. Men who were actively seeking new jobs were less likely to be looking to relocate within Nebraska, with 48.6% looking for work in a different county, but more likely than women to be searching for work out of state (36.5%).

When potential job seekers were asked about their most important considerations when deciding whether to accept a new job, the factors women most commonly rated 'important' or 'very important' were salary (91.2%), company values (90.8%), job security (88.9%), and having a schedule that fit their needs (87.6%). Access to paid sick leave (84.1%), retirement benefits (83.0%), and health insurance (80.1%) were also popular priorities. Top factors for men were salary (90.3%), job security (89.6%), retirement benefits (84.4%), and health insurance (82.9%). Considerations that were ranked as 'important' or 'very important' substantially more often by women than by men included workplace COVID-19 policies (65.8% of women; 42.5% of men), opportunity to use their education/training/degree (64.9% of women; 52.9% of men), company values (90.8% of women; 79.9% of men), and access to paid sick leave (84.1% of women; 73.8% of men). Men tended to prioritize traditional employment benefits like health, vision, and dental insurance and retirement plans slightly more frequently than women, but placed less importance on factors like commute time, ability to telework, having a convenient schedule, access to child care, and the opportunity to use existing skills or learn new ones.

Fast Facts

12.1%

Share of women surveyed by NDOL in 2021 who said they held more than one job.

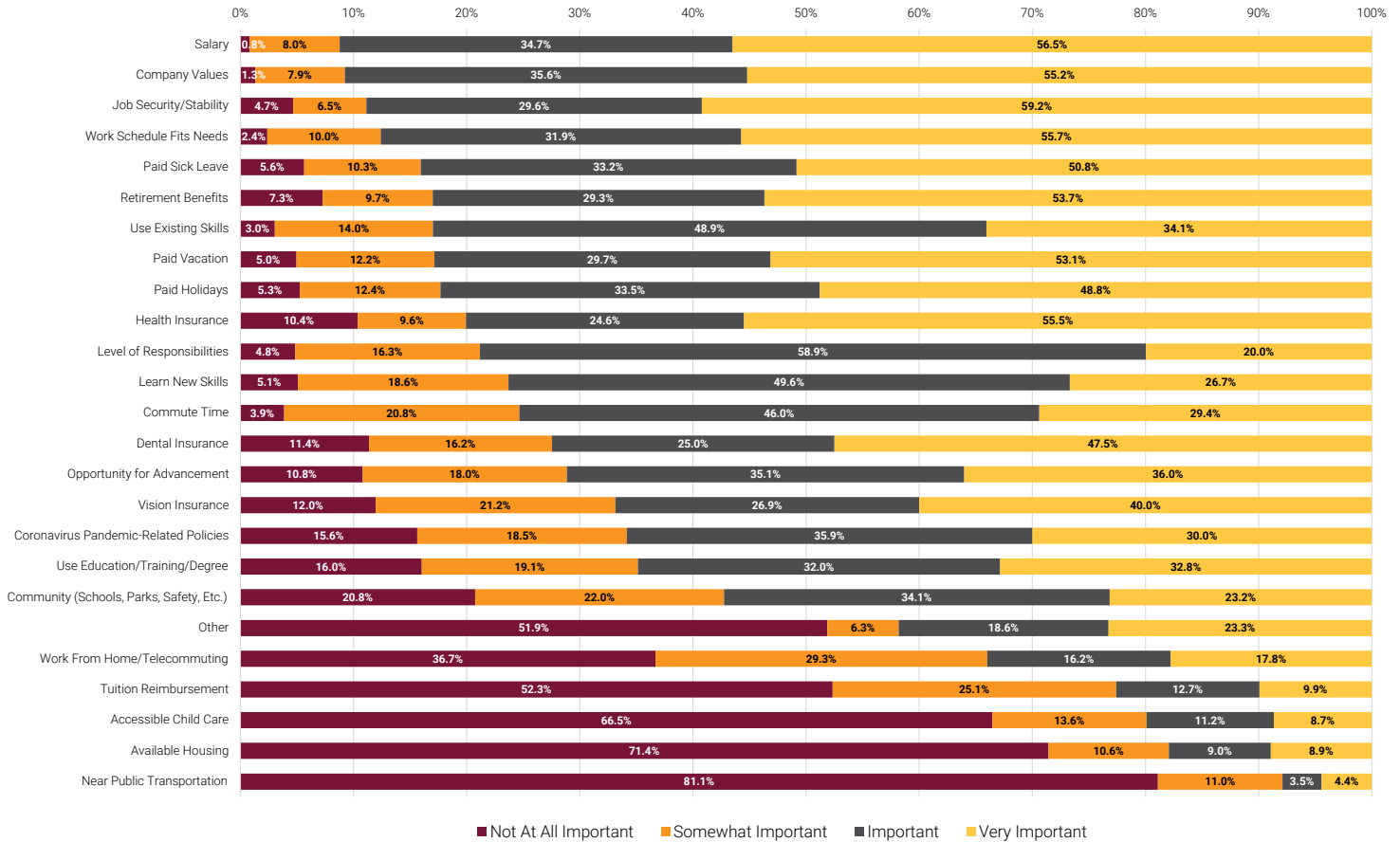
42.3

Average number of hours worked per week for women surveyed by NDOL in 2021.

90.8%

Percentage of surveyed women who said a company's values are an 'important' or 'very important' consideration when choosing whether to accept a new job.

Important Factors for Women When Considering a Job Change



The Final Word

Data from the Coronavirus Pandemic Labor Availability Survey offers a unique glimpse into the factors motivating Nebraskans' decisions about employment, such as whether or not to participate in the workforce or to change jobs. Analyzing survey response data by gender provides additional insight. Labor availability reports for various cities and regions across the state can be found online at NEworks.nebraska.gov.

Some respondents provided answers to some of the survey questions while leaving others blank. When calculating the data points presented in this article, such respondents' answers were included for questions that were answered, but excluded for questions that were left blank.

Now Available on NEworks Southeast Nebraska Labor Availability Reports

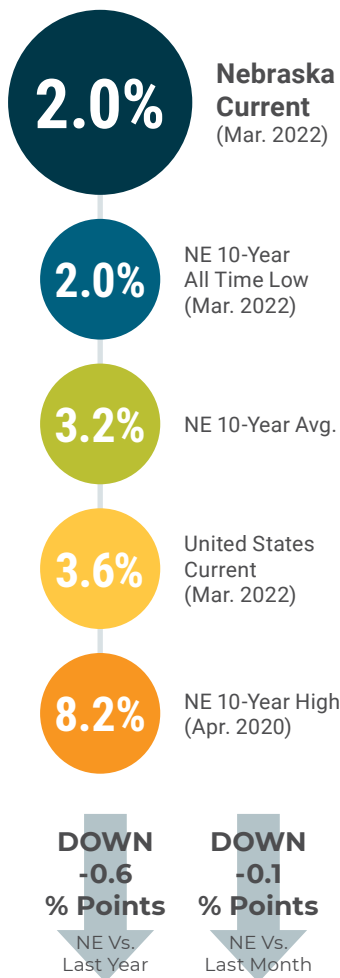
Surveys and reports from the Summer and Fall of 2021 for the Southeast area including Fairbury, Beatrice, Falls City, and Nebraska City. Visit NEworks to view the reports.

Economic Indicators

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

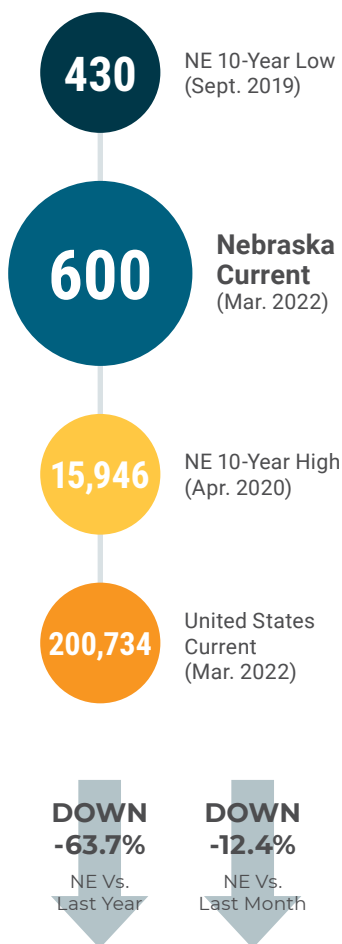
Unemployment Rate

Seasonally Adjusted



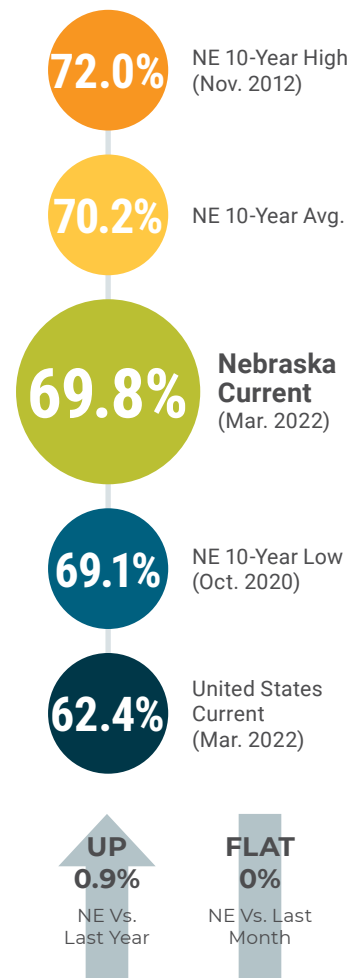
Initial Unemployment Claims

Monthly Avg. Number of Claims per Week



Labor Force Participation 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>

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>.

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

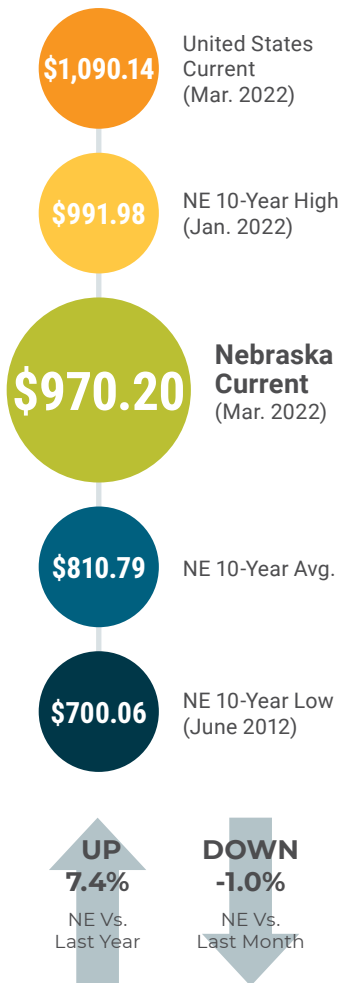
NE- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Participation Rate for Nebraska (LBSSA31). Retrieved from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LBSSA31>.
 U.S.- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate (CIVPART). Retrieved from Federal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

Data Sources: [Retrieved: April 2022.]

Economic Indicators

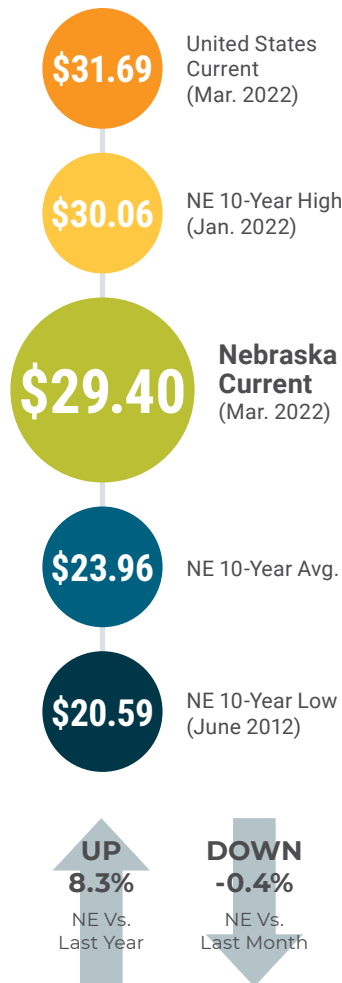
Avg. Weekly Earnings

All Private Employees
Not Seasonally Adjusted



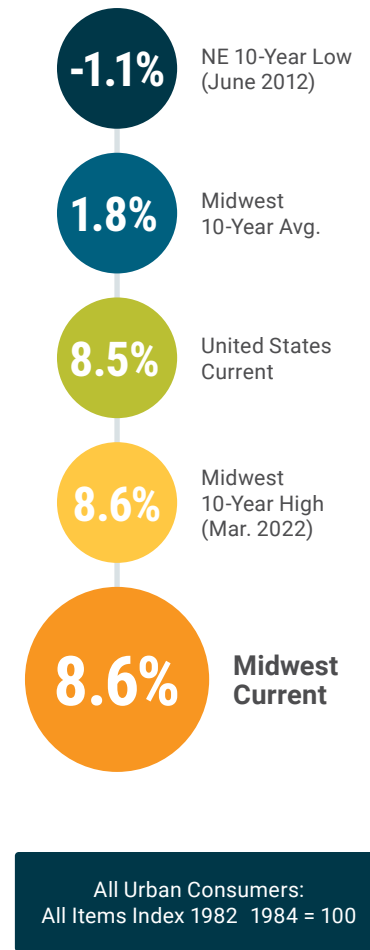
Avg. Hourly Earnings

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.]

1,017,795

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

Nonfarm employment, a count of filled jobs, was 1,017,795 in March, up 4,546 over the month and up 24,891 over the year. Private industries with the most growth month to month were mining and construction (up 1,842); leisure and hospitality (up 1,484); and trade, transportation, and utilities (up 1,364). Private industries with the most growth year to year were leisure and hospitality (up 6,763); trade, transportation, and utilities (up 6,419); and education and health services (up 3,434).

Data Source:

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

54,481

Job count on NEworks as of
May 4, 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. 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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