

# NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

JUNE 2023 ISSUE | NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



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## Senior Community Service Employment Program

The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) is a community service and work-based job training program for workers 55 and older. Nebraska SCSEP matches eligible older adults with part-time training assignments at non-profits or government agencies where participants build skills and self-confidence while earning a modest income with the goal of transitioning into non-subsidized employment.

Individuals accepted into the program are assigned job training placements at host agencies in the community based on the individual's preference and employment goals developed from their IEP (Individual Employment Plan). SCSEP participants gain work experience in a variety of community service activities at non-profit and public agencies, including schools, hospitals, day-care centers, and senior centers.

### Host Agency Benefits and Services

Public and nonprofit organizations benefit from an expanded workforce that gives them the opportunity to improve services through association with the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). SCSEP participants normally perform a variety of tasks that may not be accomplished because of a gap in funding.



### Learn More

To learn more about participating in the program or becoming a host agency, visit with your workforce experts at any **Nebraska Department of Labor job center near you.**

# Spotlight on

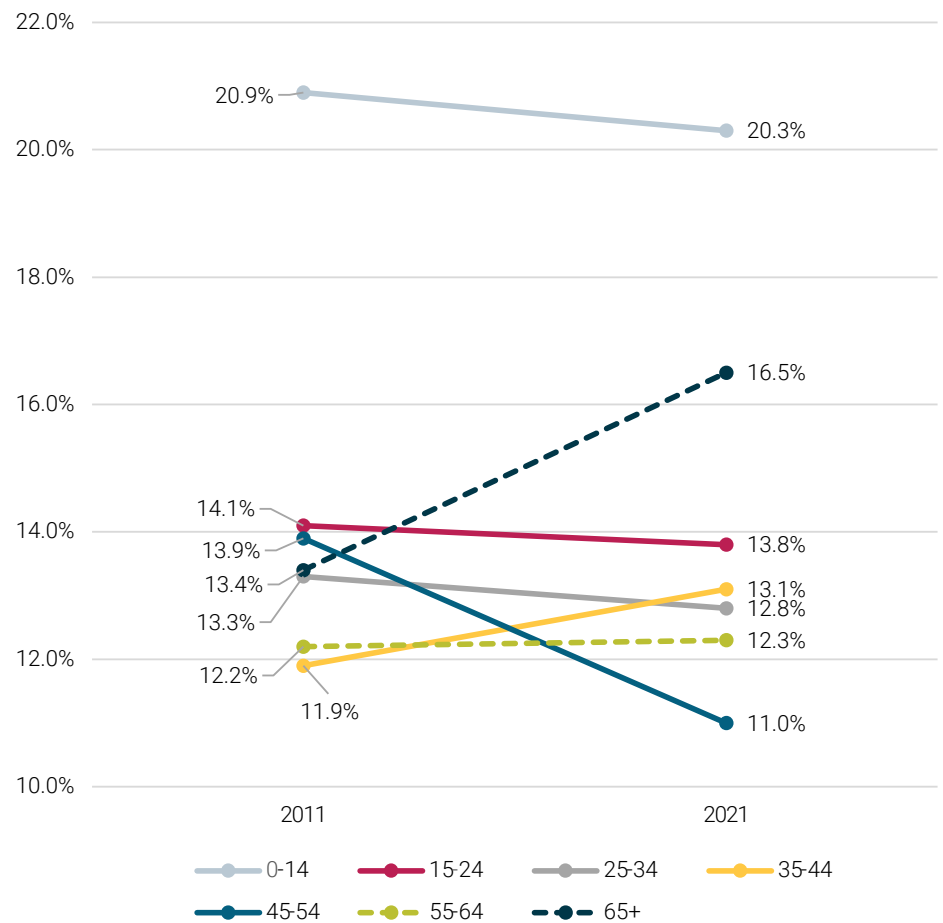
# Nebraska's Older Workers

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

## Shifting Demographics

Nebraska's population is getting older. Comparing age data from 2011 to 2021 illustrates this trend. In 2011, the median age in Nebraska was 36.3 years and in 2021, it was 37.2. The share of the state's population that is 55 and over has increased since 2011, when 25.6% of Nebraskans were over 55 compared to 28.8% in 2021. The share of individuals aged 25-54, commonly known as prime working-age, has decreased to 39.1% in 2011 compared to 36.9% in 2021. The age group contributing the most to this decline are those aged 45-54, who comprised 13.9% of the population in 2011 compared to 11.0% in 2021. In 2011, people over the age 65 were the fourth-largest age group in the state, comprising 13.4% of the population. In 2021, this group rose to be the second-largest, representing 16.5% of the population. (1)

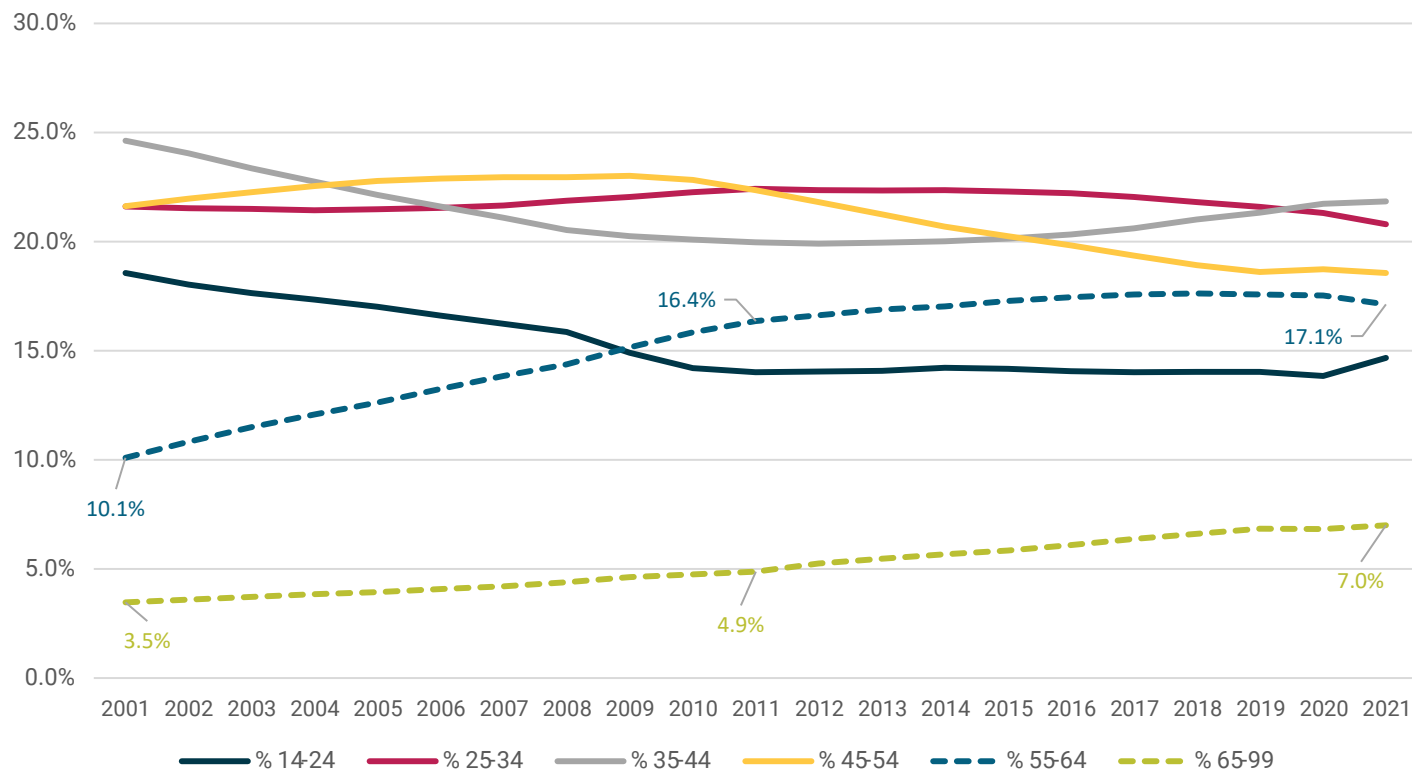
### Nebraska's Population Share by Age, 2011 and 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables. S0101: Age and Sex. [Online] 2011 and 2021. data.census.gov.



## Nebraska's Workforce Share by Age, 2001-2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Quarterly Workforce Indicators Explorer. Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program. [Online] 2000-2021. <https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/>.

Nebraska's workforce is also getting older. In 2021, almost one out of every four (24.1%) workers were aged 55 and older. In 2011, about one out of every five (21.2%) workers were age 55 and older, and in 2001, it was about one out of every seven (13.6%). The share of the workforce in the prime working ages of 25-54 has decreased from 67.9% of 2001 employment, 64.8% of 2011 employment, and 61.2% of 2021 employment. The youngest workers aged 14-24 decreased from 18.6% in 2001 to 14.0% in 2011, and increased slightly to 14.7% in 2021. These shifting demographics in both population and in the workforce could lead to an increased labor shortage in the future if there are not enough younger workers to replace the older workers as they retire. (2)

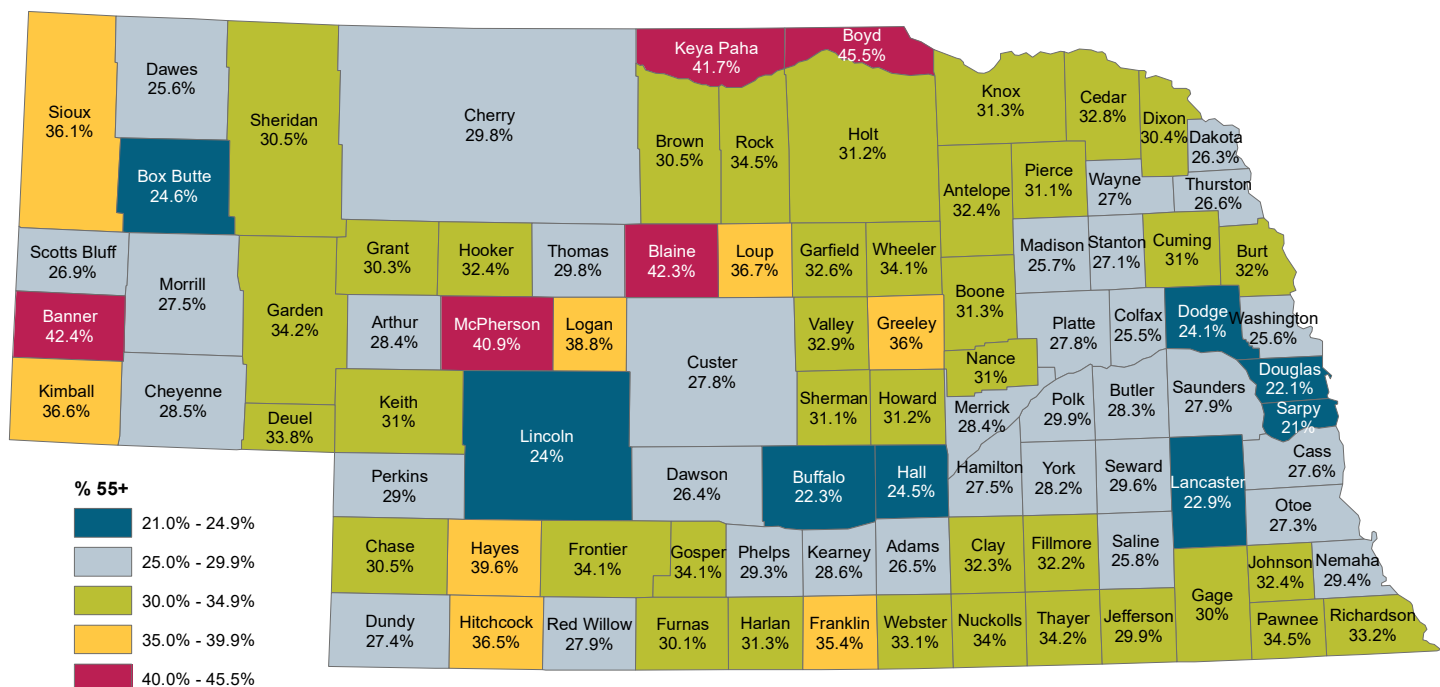
Nebraska's workforce was 50.3% male and 49.7% female in 2021. (2) The younger age groups lean more female, with 54.3% of workers aged 14-18 female, 52.9% of workers ages 19-21 female, and 51.2% of workers ages 22-24 female. For the older age groups, they shift to be more male: 50.1% of workers aged 55-64 were male, and 53.3% of 65-99 were male. (2)



## Workforce Distribution by County

The map shows the percentage of workers ages 55 and over by county in 2021. (2) The counties with the highest percentage of older workers are found in rural parts of the state. Boyd County had the highest, where 45.5% workers were over the age of 55. Older workers made up 42.4% of employment in Banner County, 42.3% of Blaine, 41.7% of Keya Paha, and 40.9% of McPherson. (2)

### Older Workers by County, 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Quarterly Workforce Indicators Explorer. Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program. [Online] 2000-2021. <https://qwexplorer.ces.census.gov/>.

The counties with the lowest percentage of older workers were found in and around Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Areas. Sarpy County had the lowest at 21.0%, followed by Douglas at 22.1%, Buffalo at 22.3%, Lancaster at 22.9%, and Lincoln at 24.0%. (2)

## Workforce Distribution by Industry

In 2021, the highest percentages of workers ages 55 and over were found in health care and social assistance (14.1%), manufacturing (11.6%), educational services (11.2%), and retail trade (10.5%). (2) This was similar to the industry distribution for workers of all ages, where the largest industries were healthcare and social assistance (14.7%), retail trade (11.1%), manufacturing (10.8%), and educational services (9.6%). (2)

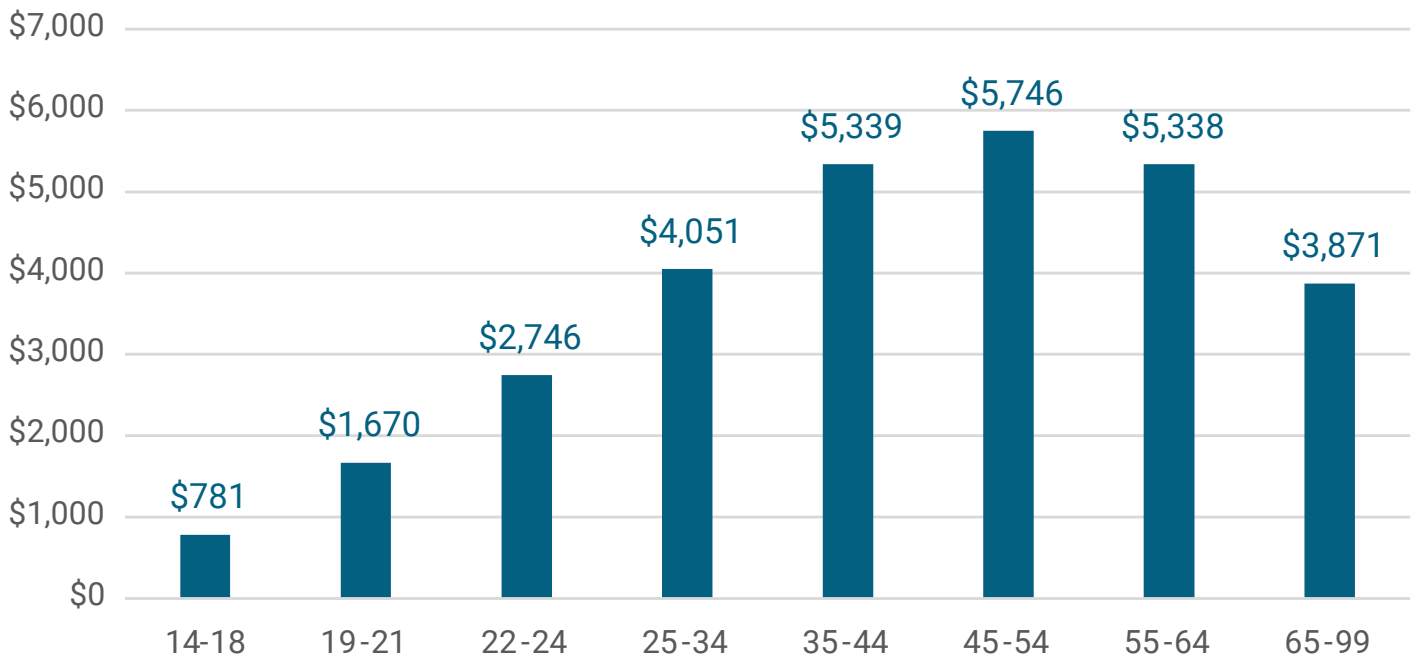
To get a better idea of where the older workers were concentrated, the share of workers ages 55 and over by industry was examined. Looking at the data from this perspective reveals that a little over a third (33.8%) of workers in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry sector were aged 55 and over. Public administration and transportation and warehousing had a similar concentration of older workers at 32.6% and 31.6%. (2)

The industry sectors with the lowest concentration of workers aged 55 and over were accommodation and food services (12.8%), administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (19.8%), and arts, entertainment, and recreation. (28.8%) (2)

## Average Monthly Earnings

In Nebraska in 2021, average monthly earnings for all workers was \$4,623. (2) Wages increased with age, reaching the peak for workers aged 45-54, who earned \$5,746 monthly. Earnings decreased slightly for ages 55-64 to \$5,338, and dropped to \$3,871 for workers ages 65-99. One reason may be older workers reducing hours worked as they near retirement. (2)

### Average Monthly Earnings by Age, 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Quarterly Workforce Indicators Explorer. Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program. [Online] 2000-2021. <https://qwexplorer.ces.census.gov/>.

This trend was observed in most industry sectors as well, with earnings peaking for workers 45-54. One exception was in utilities, where workers aged 55-64 made the most, with average monthly earnings of \$12,226. Utilities was also the highest-paying industry sector overall for workers aged 55-64 and the second-highest for workers 65-99 at \$7,092. (2)

The highest-paying industry sector for workers aged 65-99 was management of companies and enterprises, with an average monthly rate of \$7,717. This industry was the second highest-paying for workers aged 55-64, at \$9,593 on average monthly. (2)

The professional, scientific, and technical services sector was the third highest-paying for workers aged 55-64, with an average monthly rate of \$7,997. This sector was also high-paying for workers aged 65-99, ranking fourth with a rate of \$5,852. (2)

In addition, the finance and insurance industry sector ranked high for both age groups, placing fourth for workers aged 55-64 with a rate of \$7,979 and in third place for workers aged 65-99 paying \$6,644 on average weekly. (2)





Image by rawpixel from 123rf

## Rates and Ratios

Overall, the labor force participation rate in the state dropped slightly from 70.7% in 2011 to 68.6% in 2021. (3) The largest drop occurred for those aged 55-64 by 0.8 percentage points from 74.1% in 2011 to 73.3% in 2021. The opposite is true for individuals aged 65-99, where they experienced the largest increase in the rate by 1.6 percentage points, growing from 21.8% to 23.3%. Breaking down this age group into more detail, the rate for those aged 65-74 dropped by 2.6 percentage points from 35.0% to 32.4%. The 65-99 category's overall growth can be attributed the 0.9 percentage point increase for individuals 75 and over going from 8.4% to 9.3%. (4)

The turnover rate in the state increased by 1.3 percentage points between 2011 and 2021, increasing from 7.9% to 9.2%. The rate was highest for workers aged 14-18 in both timeframes, 23.5% in 2011 and increasing to 27.7% in 2021. This age group also had the largest percentage point increase between the two years at 4.3 points. The rate steadily declined as workers aged, with the lowest turnover rate for those aged 55-64 being 4.2% in 2011 and 5.2% in 2021. The rates then increased slightly to 6.6% in 2011 for workers 65-99 and to 7.5% in 2021. (2)

## The Final Word

As the older population in the state continues to retire and leave the workforce, it is important to examine the attributes of these workers so employers can prepare for shifts in the workforce.

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### Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau. *American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables. S0101: Age and Sex.* [Online] 2011 and 2021. [data.census.gov](https://data.census.gov).
2. —. *Quarterly Workforce Indicators Explorer. Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program.* [Online] 2000-2021. <https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/>.
3. —. *American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables. S2301: Employment Status.* [Online] 2011 and 2021.
4. —. *American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables. B23001: Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over.* [Online] 2011 and 2021. [data.census.gov](https://data.census.gov).

# Retirement Rates in Nebraska: Pandemic Impacts & Broader Trends

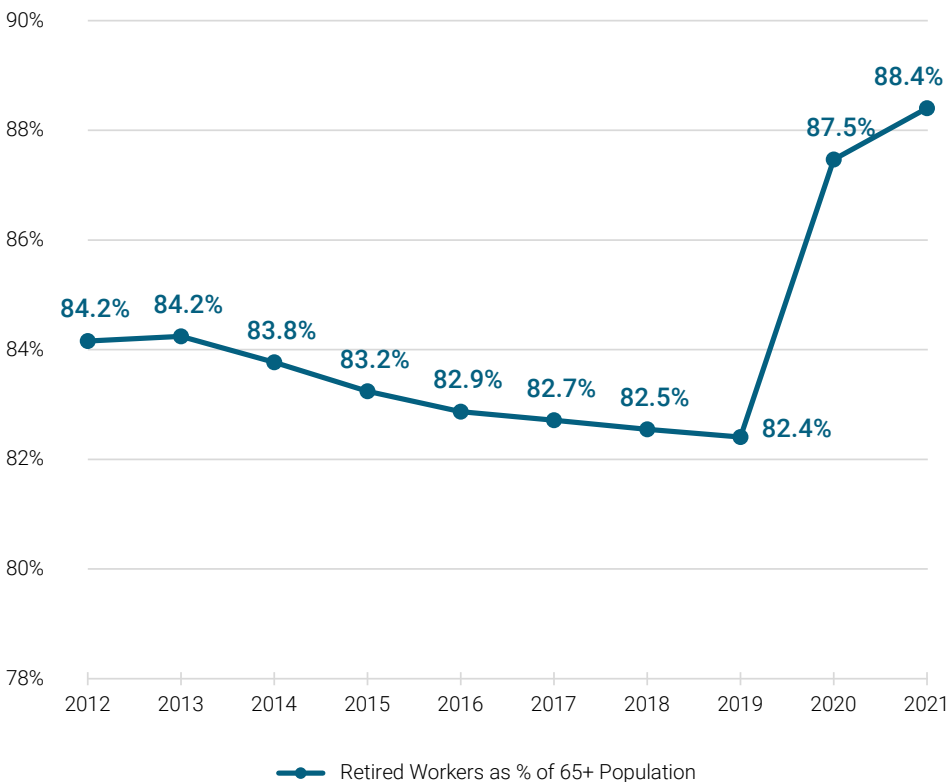
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

The COVID-19 pandemic had many different effects on the economy, both across the nation and across Nebraska. One aspect of the economy heavily affected by the pandemic was the workforce and labor market. Businesses have had difficulty finding workers, partially due to an increased number of retirements.

While there is no official retirement rate, there are a couple of different metrics we can look at as a retirement proxy. The first is the number of people receiving benefits from the Social Security Administration. The second is the number of people exiting the labor force to a period of persistent nonemployment. It should be noted that some people may

receive benefits from Social Security and continue to work. It is also possible for people to drop out of the labor force and not collect social security benefits.

## Retired Workers as a Share of Nebraska's Population Ages 65+, 2012 - 2021



Source: Social Security Administration, Master Beneficiary Record. OASDI Beneficiaries by State and County, 2021. [https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi\\_sc/2021/](https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi_sc/2021/).

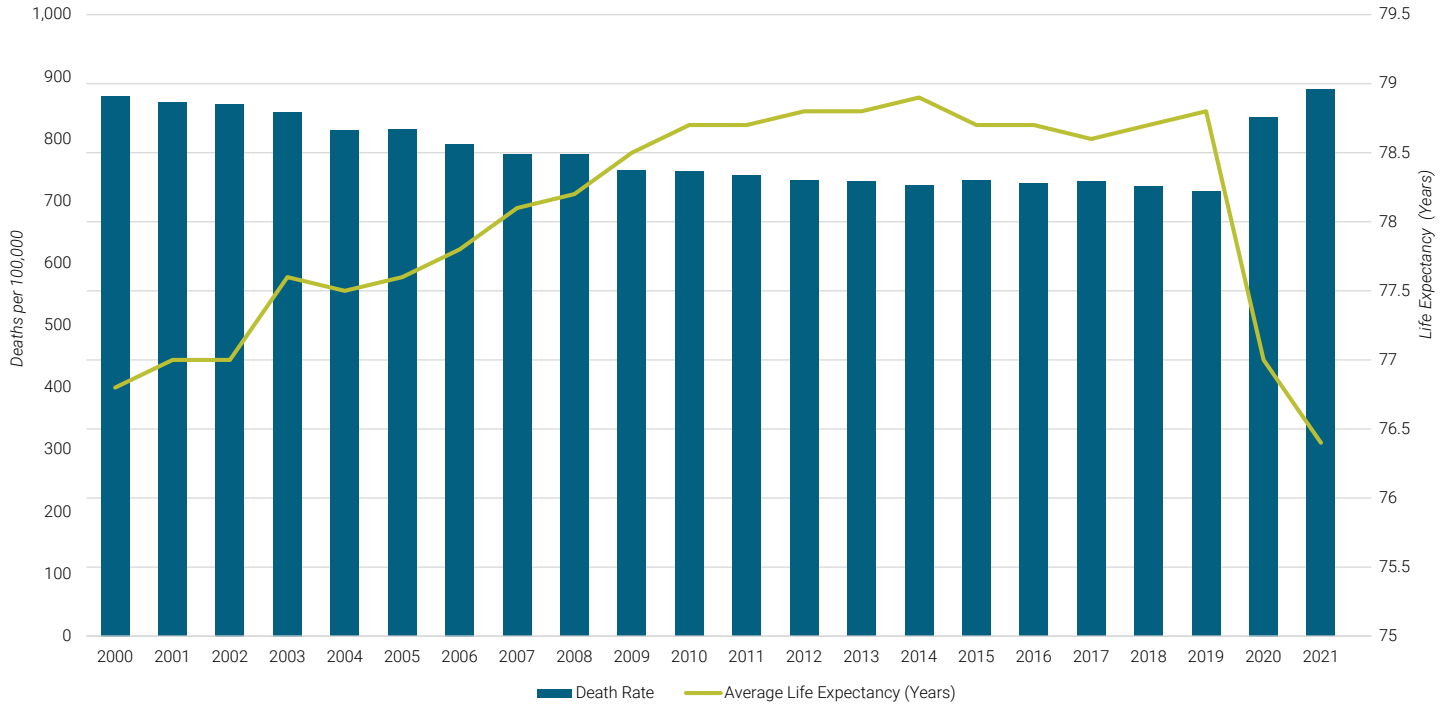
## Social Security and Population Trends

Since 2012, the number of people receiving social security retirement benefits as a percentage of the total population has been steadily decreasing before spiking in 2020. (1) One possible reason for this declining rate could be people choosing to delay their retirement and work longer. The age at which people can start collecting social security payments has also risen over the years. While originally set to age 65, full retirement age is now 67 for those born in 1960 or later. Additionally, people applying for benefits before full retirement age have their benefits reduced.



The trend of decreasing retirement rates abruptly reversed in 2020, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and continued in 2021. (2) Another reason people may have been waiting longer to retire is improvements in health care. Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, life expectancy in the US had been increasing (3), and death rates decreasing. (4)

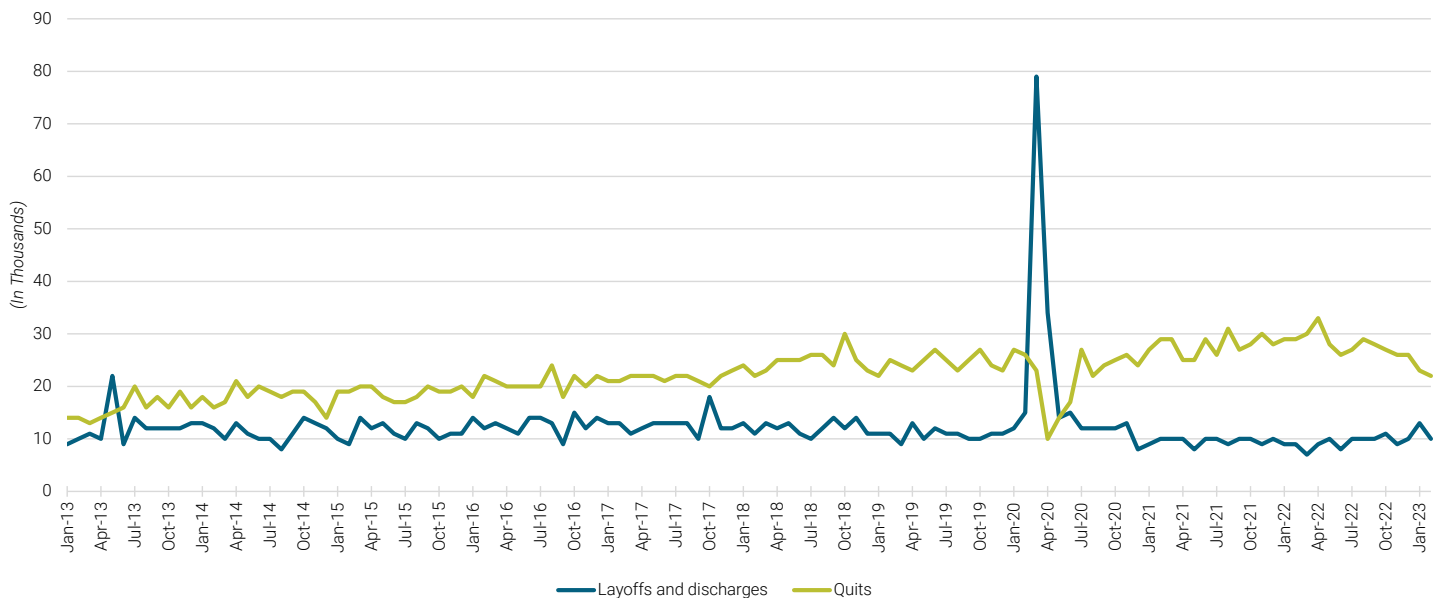
### U.S. Average Life Expectancy and Death Rates, 2000 - 2021



Source: National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System. 2022.

## Turnover and Separations

### Nebraska Layoffs, Discharges, and Quits, 2013 - 2023

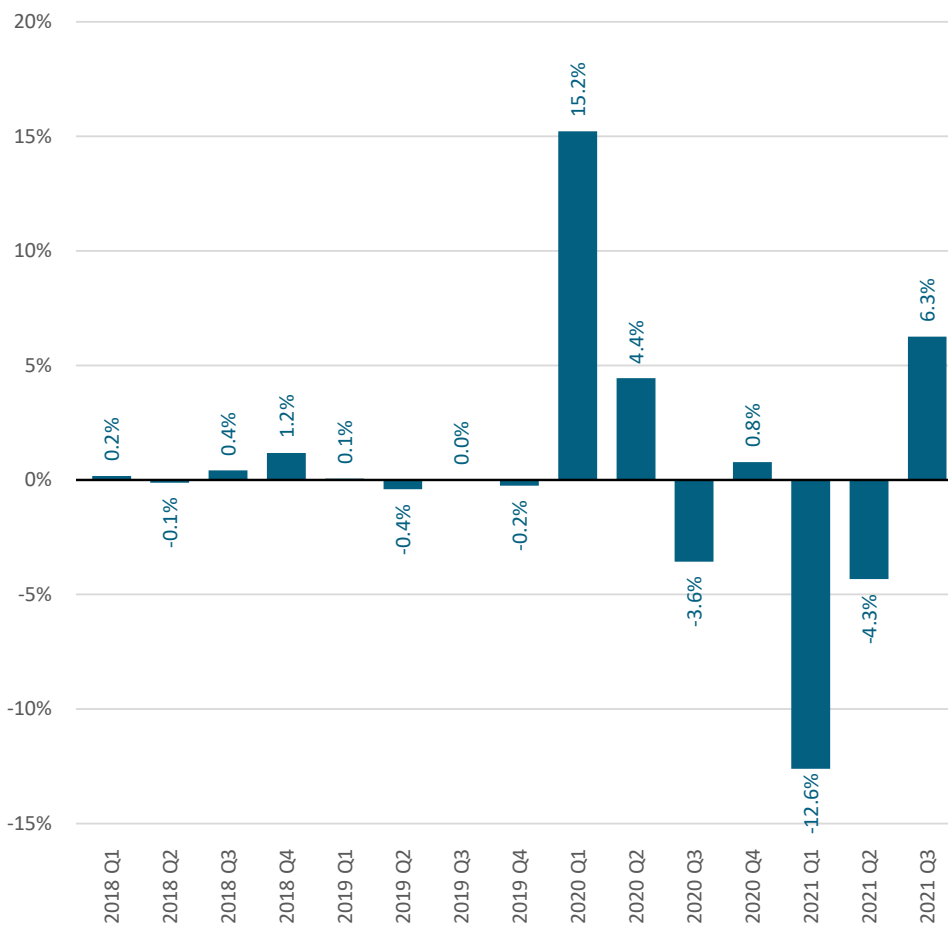


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. 2023.

There are two primary sources to measure workers leaving the labor force. The first is the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) produced by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The second is Job-to-Job Flows (J2J) data produced by the U.S. Census Bureau.

“JOLTS collects data on Total Employment, Job Openings, Hires, Quits, Layoffs & Discharges, and Other Separations.” (5) From 2013 until the beginning of the pandemic, the number of Nebraskans who were laid off or discharged per month remained relatively steady, as did the number of Nebraskans who quit jobs. This trend abruptly changed with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. In March 2020 the number of layoffs spiked more than 400% when about 79,000 Nebraskans were laid off or discharged from their jobs. Quits did not see the same increase as layoffs, and in April of 2020, they abruptly dropped more than 50%, possibly indicating that people who might ordinarily have quit suddenly decided to keep the jobs they already had. (6)

### Change in Four-Quarter Moving Average of Nebraska Separations to Persistent Nonemployment, Q1 2018 – Q3 2021



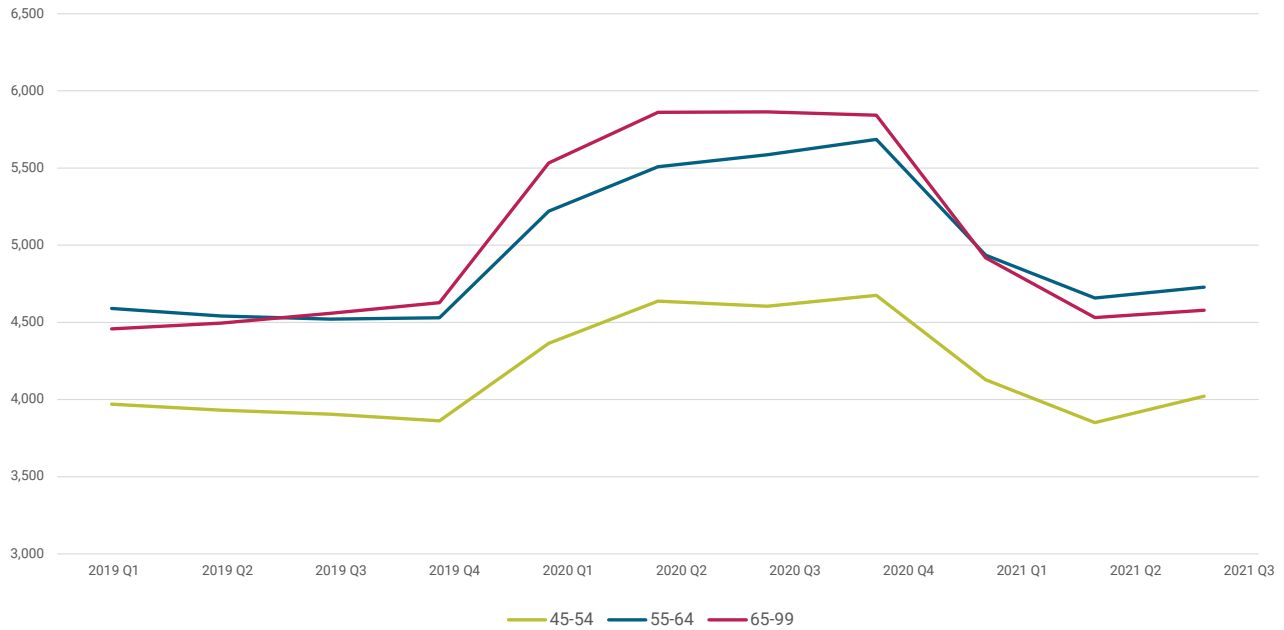
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Job-to-Job Flows Data (2000-2022). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2023. <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#j2j>.

### Persistent Nonemployment

Job-to-Job Flows data is produced by the Census Bureau through the Local Employment Dynamics partnership, which includes “federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees.” (7) While these data do not specify workers entering retirement, one of the measures available is “separations to persistent nonemployment.” The Census Bureau defines this as “not employed on the last day of the reference or following quarter.”(8)

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, separations were steady at less than 1% per quarter. Like the JOLTS layoffs and discharges, there was a large increase during the first quarter of 2020. After the first quarter of 2020, the separation rates were more volatile, including a corresponding drop in separations a year later in the first quarter of 2021. Separations began to stabilize in the second and third quarters of 2021, the latest data available from this source. (7)

### Nebraska Separations by Age Group, Q1 2019 – Q3 2021



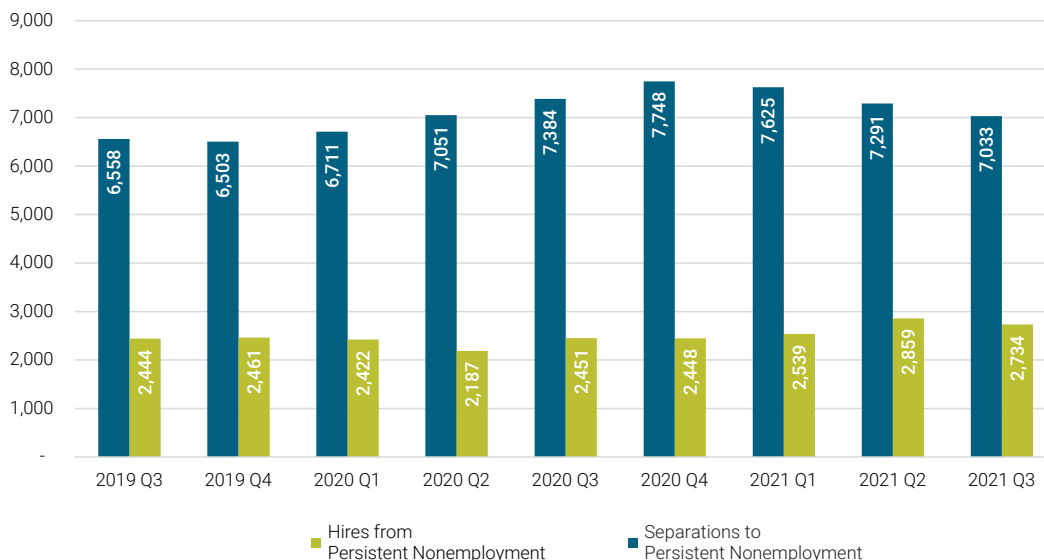
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Job-to-Job Flows Data (2000-2022). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2023. <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#2j>.

Breaking the separations down by age group we see a similar pattern in 45-54, 55-65 and 65+ age groups. Separations began to increase in the first quarter of 2020 and continued throughout the year, finally starting to decrease in first quarter 2021. (9)

### 65-99 Age Group

Focusing on the 65-99 age group, which would be the demographic most likely to retire rather than return to the workforce, the number of hires from persistent nonemployment was roughly one third the level of separations to persistent nonemployment from 2019 to 2021, suggesting that approximately two-thirds of this age group did not return to the work force after leaving a job. (9)

### Hires from and Separations to Persistent Unemployment Among Nebraska Workers Ages 65-99, Q3 2019 – Q3 2021



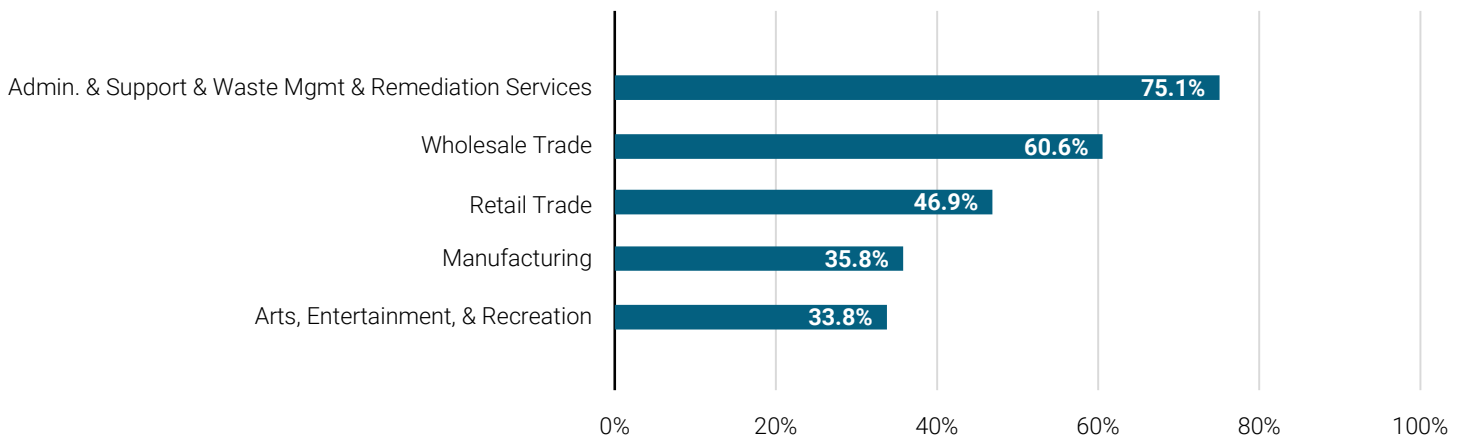
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Job-to-Job Flows Data (2000-2022). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2023. <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#2j>.



## All Ages

Separations to persistent nonemployment also varied across industries. Focusing on the second quarter of 2020, we see that most industries had an increase in all-ages separations to persistent nonemployment compared to the year before. The industry sectors with the largest increases in separations to persistent nonemployment during this quarter were administrative and support and waste management, wholesale trade, and retail trade. (9)

### Industries with Largest Over-the-Year Growth in All-Ages Separations to Persistent Nonemployment, 2019 - 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Job-to-Job Flows Data (2000-2022). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2023. <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#j2j>.

Retail trade, accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance, administrative and support and waste management, and educational services had the highest total number of separations to persistent unemployment during second-quarter 2020. These were also the industry sectors that tended to lead separations to persistent nonemployment during other quarters, though their numbers were particularly high during the beginning of the pandemic period. (9)

### All-Ages: Top 10 Industries by Separations to Persistent Nonemployment, Q2 2020

	2019 Q2	2020 Q2	2021 Q2
Retail Trade	4,011	5,289	4,327
Accommodation & Food Services	4,307	4,759	4,021
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,567	4,460	3,798
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	2,708	4,308	2,680
Educational Services	3,799	4,085	3,316
Manufacturing	2,543	3,393	2,975
Construction	1,633	2,352	2,016
Transportation & Warehousing	1,785	2,007	1,888
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	1,376	1,542	1,385
Wholesale Trade	762	1,089	937

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Job-to-Job Flows Data (2000-2022). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2023. <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#j2j>.

## Ages 65-99

Among the 65-99 age group, the highest proportion of separations to persistent nonemployment during the early pandemic occurred in educational services, retail trade, and health care and social assistance. The largest jump in separations to persistent nonemployment over the year was in retail trade, which increased from 519 separations in the second quarter of 2019 to 908 in the second quarter of 2020. Health care and social assistance followed, increasing from 564 to 790 over the same period.(9)

### Ages 65 – 99: Top 10 Industries by Separations to Persistent Nonemployment, Q2 2020

	2019 Q2	2020 Q2	2021 Q2
Educational Services	1,319	1,420	971
Retail Trade	519	908	463
Health Care & Social Assistance	564	790	598
Manufacturing	313	450	350
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	214	321	239
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	337	311	284
Accommodation & Food Services	204	272	203
Public Admin.	255	260	270
Transportation & Warehousing	206	256	226
Construction	157	214	199

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Job-to-Job Flows Data (2000-2022). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2023. <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#j2j>.

## Ages 55-64

The educational services, health care and social assistance, and retail trade industries had the highest proportion of separations to persistent nonemployment of workers ages 55-64 in the second quarter of 2020. Administrative and support and waste management, followed by retail trade, had the largest increases from the second quarter of 2019 to the second quarter of 2020. (9)

### Ages 55 – 64: Top 10 Industries by Separations to Persistent Nonemployment, Q2 2020

	2019 Q2	2020 Q2	2021 Q2
Educational Services	757	835	699
Health Care & Social Assistance	539	690	511
Retail Trade	463	680	461
Manufacturing	433	588	490
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	325	569	297
Transportation & Warehousing	334	390	355
Accommodation & Food Services	278	352	230
Construction	219	281	277
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	238	281	235
Wholesale Trade	142	228	181

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Job-to-Job Flows Data (2000-2022). Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. 2023. <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#j2j>.

## The Final Word

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the labor market and retirement trends in Nebraska. The pandemic caused a sudden increase in layoffs and separations to persistent nonemployment in the first quarter of 2020, with some industries and age groups affected more than others. While it is imperfect to use separations to persistent nonemployment as a proxy for retirements, it is possible that a significant number of older workers in Nebraska decided to retire rather than return to the workforce.

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### Sources:

1. Social Security Administration. Research, Statistics & Policy Analysis. *ssa.gov*. [Online] [Cited: April 17, 2023.] [https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi\\_sc/2021/](https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi_sc/2021/).
2. —. Retirement Age Calculator. *SSA.gov*. [Online] [Cited: April 17, 2023.] <https://www.ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/ageincrease.html>.
3. Robert H. Shmerling, MD. Why life expectancy in the US is falling. *Harvard.edu*. [Online] Harvard Health Publishing, October 20, 2022. [Cited: April 17, 2023.] <https://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/why-life-expectancy-in-the-us-is-falling-202210202835>.
4. National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System. *cdc.gov*. [Online] [Cited: April 17, 2023.] <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/mortality-dashboard.htm#>.
5. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. *bls.gov*. [Online] [Cited: April 17, 2023.] <https://www.bls.gov/jlt/jltover.htm>.
6. —. JOLTS Databases. *bls.gov*. [Online] [Cited: April 17, 2023.] <https://www.bls.gov/jlt/jltover.htm>.
7. U.S. Census Bureau. Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics. *census.gov*. [Online] [Cited: April 17, 2023.] <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/>.
8. —. Job-to-Job Flows Quick Start Guide. *census.gov*. [Online] [Cited: April 17, 2023.] [https://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/J2J\\_quickstart\\_guide.pdf](https://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/J2J_quickstart_guide.pdf).
9. —. Job-to-Job Flows Explorer. *census.gov*. [Online] [Cited: April 11, 2023.] [j2jexplorer.ces.census.gov](https://j2jexplorer.ces.census.gov).

*image by sereznij from 123rf*



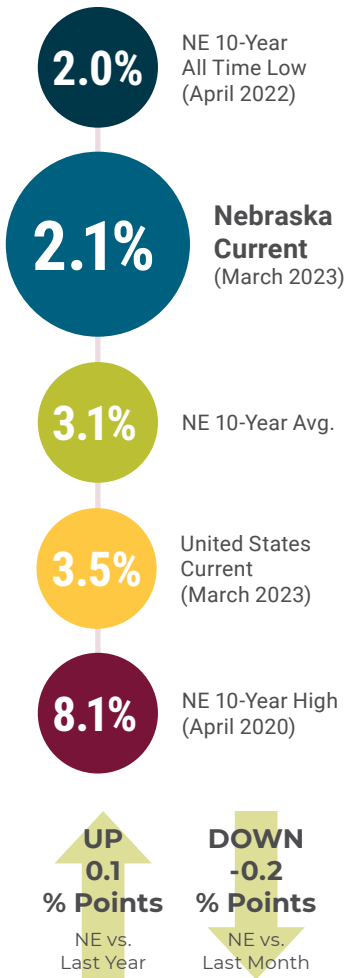


# Economic Indicators

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

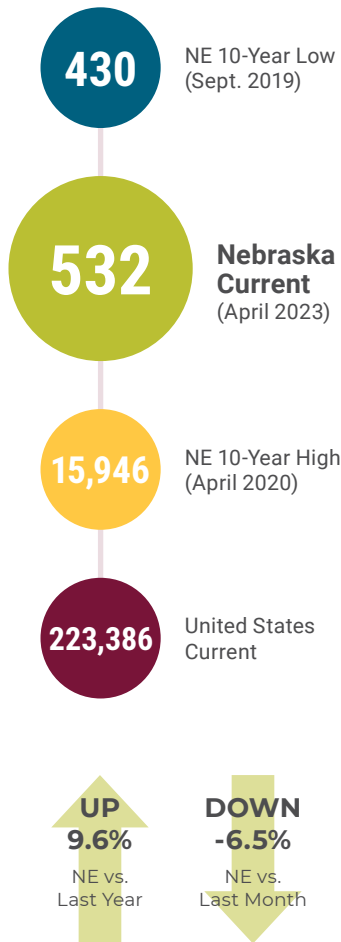
## Unemployment Rate

Seasonally Adjusted



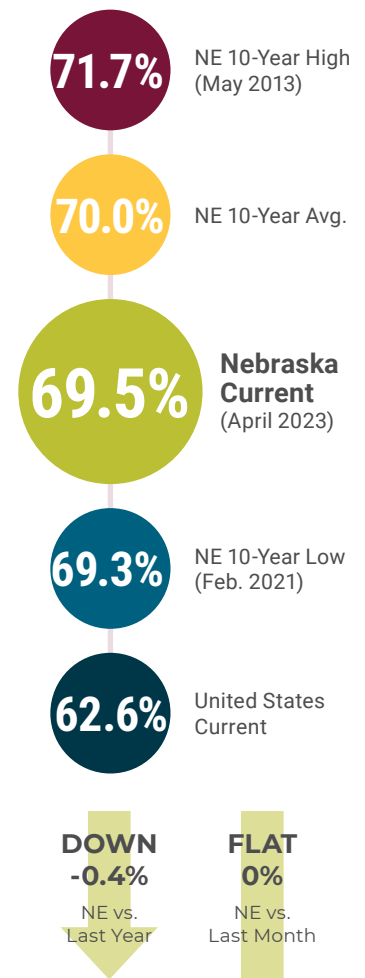
## Initial Unemployment Claims

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.)<sup>2</sup>

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

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>

**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.<sup>3</sup>

**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>.

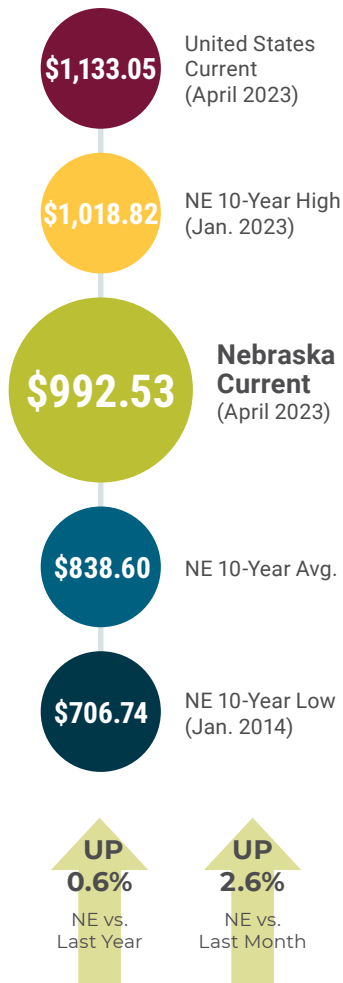
Data Sources: [Retrieved: April 2023.]

# Economic Indicators

Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

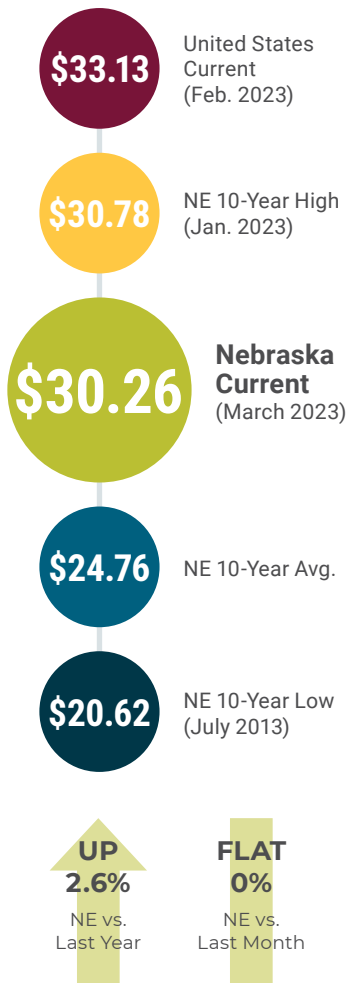
## Avg. Weekly Earnings

All Private Employees  
Not Seasonally Adjusted



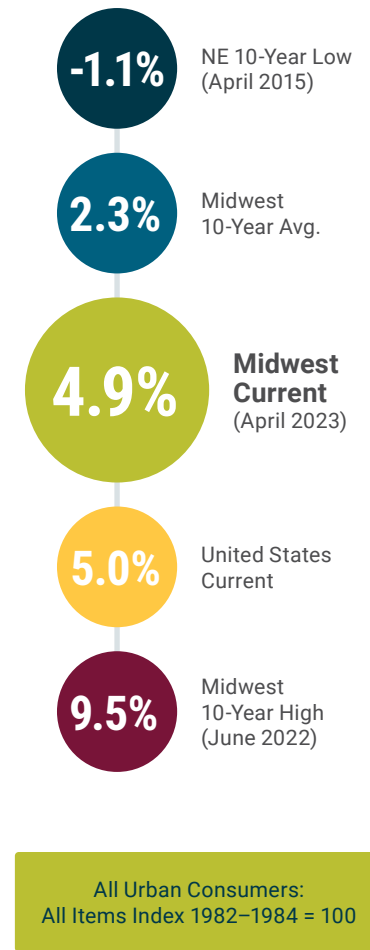
## Avg. Hourly Earnings

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.<sup>4</sup>

**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.<sup>5</sup>

**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.<sup>6</sup>

**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 2023.]

# 1,041,662

Total Nonfarm Employment (filled jobs)  
Not Seasonally Adjusted  
**for April 2023**

Nonfarm employment, a count of filled jobs, was 1,041,662 in April, up 3,851 over the month and up 20,439 over the year. Private industries with the most growth month to month were mining and construction (up 1,887 jobs); leisure and hospitality (up 930 jobs); and trade, transportation, and utilities (up 814 jobs). Private industries with the most over the year growth were public education and health services (up 5,074 jobs), leisure and hospitality service (up 4,689 jobs), and mining and construction (up 3,912 jobs).

**Data Source:**

NE- Nebraska Department of Labor. Current Employment Statistics. NEworks.  
[networks.nebraska.gov/ces](http://networks.nebraska.gov/ces).

# 45,860

Job count on NEworks as of  
**June 4, 2023**

# 83,363

Total job count on NEworks for the  
month of **April 2023**

This number reflects the number of job openings  
advertised on NEworks in Nebraska in April 2023.

**Data Source:**

NE- Nebraska Department of Labor. Online advertised jobs data. NEworks.  
[networks.nebraska.gov](http://networks.nebraska.gov).

*Labor market information is updated continuously.  
For the latest data, visit [networks.nebraska.gov](http://networks.nebraska.gov) or contact us  
at 800-876-1377 or email [lmi\\_ne@nebraska.gov](mailto:lmi_ne@nebraska.gov).*

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

This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.

## Helpful Links

[Labor Market Publications](#)

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[NEworks.nebraska.gov](http://NEworks.nebraska.gov)



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