

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE  
**TRENDS**

 NEBRASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

.....  
**MAY 2015**



**Fast Facts** - MOTHER'S DAY BY THE NUMBERS  
**Occupational Profile** - UMPIRES, REFEREES AND OTHER SPORTS OFFICIALS  
**Feature** - GETTING TO KNOW UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

# CREDITS

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

3	MAR UNEMPLOYMENT DATA
4	FAST FACTS
6	OCCUPATION PROFILE
9	MAP FACTS
10	GRADUATE OUTCOMES
12	OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS
14	GETTING TO KNOW UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
16	ECONOMIC INDICATORS

# HELPFUL LINKS

[Unemployment in Brief](#)

[Monthly Unemployment Rate](#)

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# MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

## LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

March Unemployment Rate: 2.3%  
 March Total Non-farm: 186,612  
 Manufacturing: 14,156  
 Largest OTM Increases:  
 Leisure & Hospitality: 378 (2.1%)  
 Professional & Business Services: 270 (1.5%)

## OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)

March Unemployment Rate: 3.1%  
 March Total Non-farm: 486,504  
 Manufacturing: 32,063  
 Largest OTM Increases:  
 Leisure & Hospitality: 1,604 (3.6%)  
 Mining & Construction: 2,009

## GRAND ISLAND MSA

(not seasonally adjusted)

March Unemployment Rate: 2.9%  
 March Total Non-farm: 42,750  
 Change (OTM): 39 (0.1%)  
 Change (OTY): 657 (1.6%)

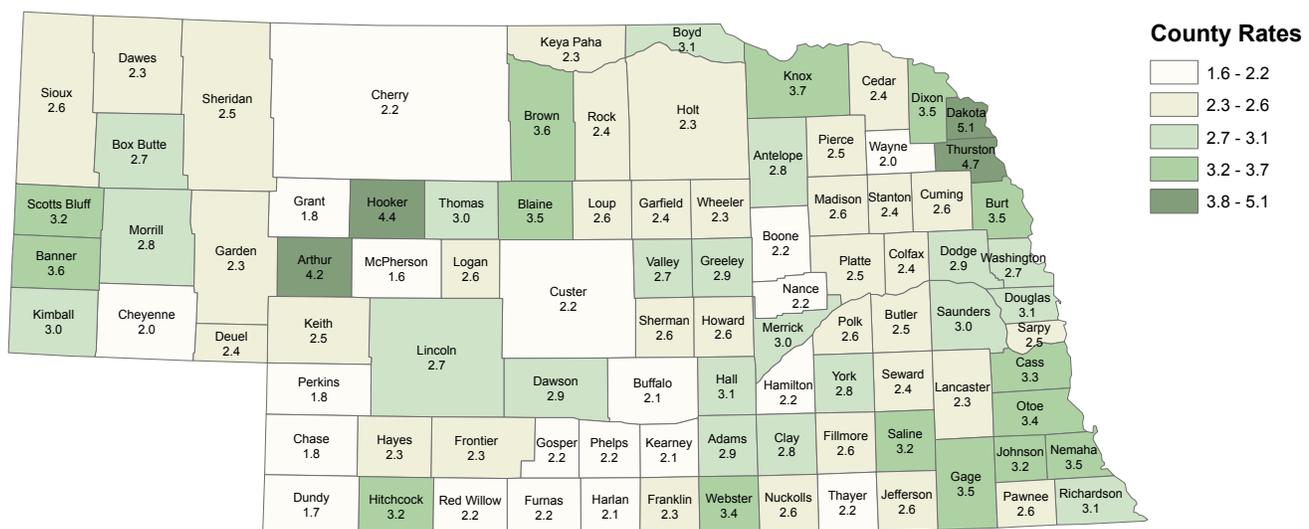
## NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)

March Total Non-farm: 982,468  
 Manufacturing: 96,343  
 Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)  
 March Unemployment Rate: 2.9%  
 Change (OTM): -0.2%  
 Change (OTY): -0.5%

## Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)

Central: 2.8%  
 Mid Plains: 3.0%  
 Northeast: 3.4%  
 Panhandle: 3.1%  
 Sandhills: 2.8%  
 Southeast: 3.7%

## MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY



Sources:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics Program (CES)
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

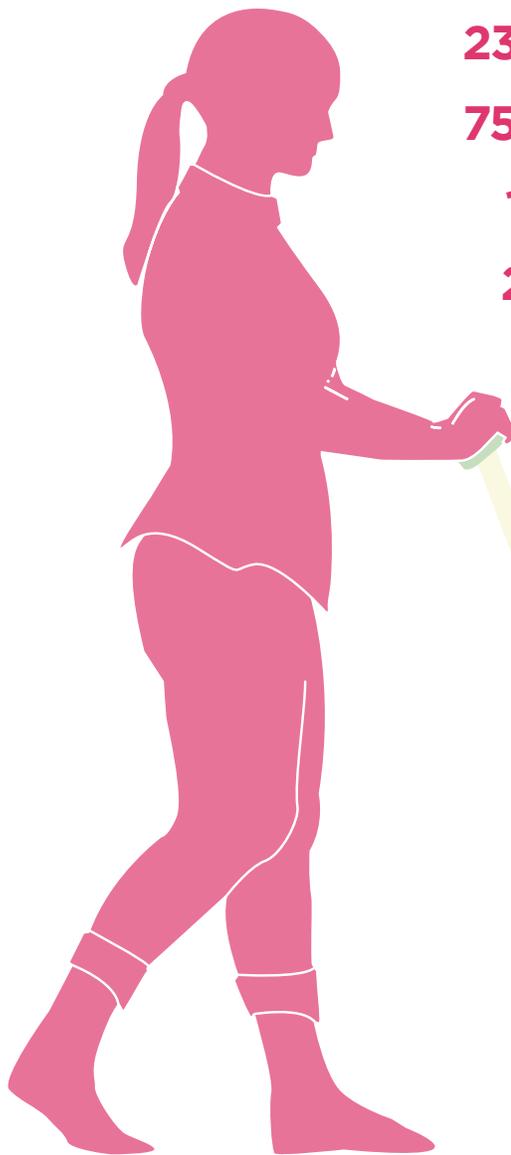
# FAST FACTS:

## MOTHER'S DAY BY THE NUMBERS

*Kermit Spade, Research Analyst*

WOMEN IN NEBRASKA AGE 15-50  
WHO GAVE BIRTH IN 2013

**27,848**



**23.5%** are below 100 percent of poverty level

**75.9%** are in the labor force

**14.0** birth rate per 1,000 population

**25.5** average age among Nebraska women who gave birth to their first child in 2013

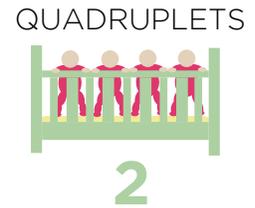
**28.3%**  
of births in 2013 were  
to unmarried women

**75.9%**  
of unmarried women who  
gave birth in 2013 received  
public assistance

**NOAH & SOPHIA**  
the most popular  
baby names in 2013

**529**

CHILDREN ADOPTED STATEWIDE IN 2013,  
AN INCREASE FROM 453 IN 2012.



511  
8129

child day care services in Nebraska in 2014

child day care service  
employees in Nebraska in 2014

## POPULAR MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS - STATISTICS



136  
575

florists in Nebraska in 2014

employees in floral shops across the state



31

cosmetic, beauty supplies, and  
perfume stores in Nebraska in 2014



89

jewelry stores in Nebraska in 2014

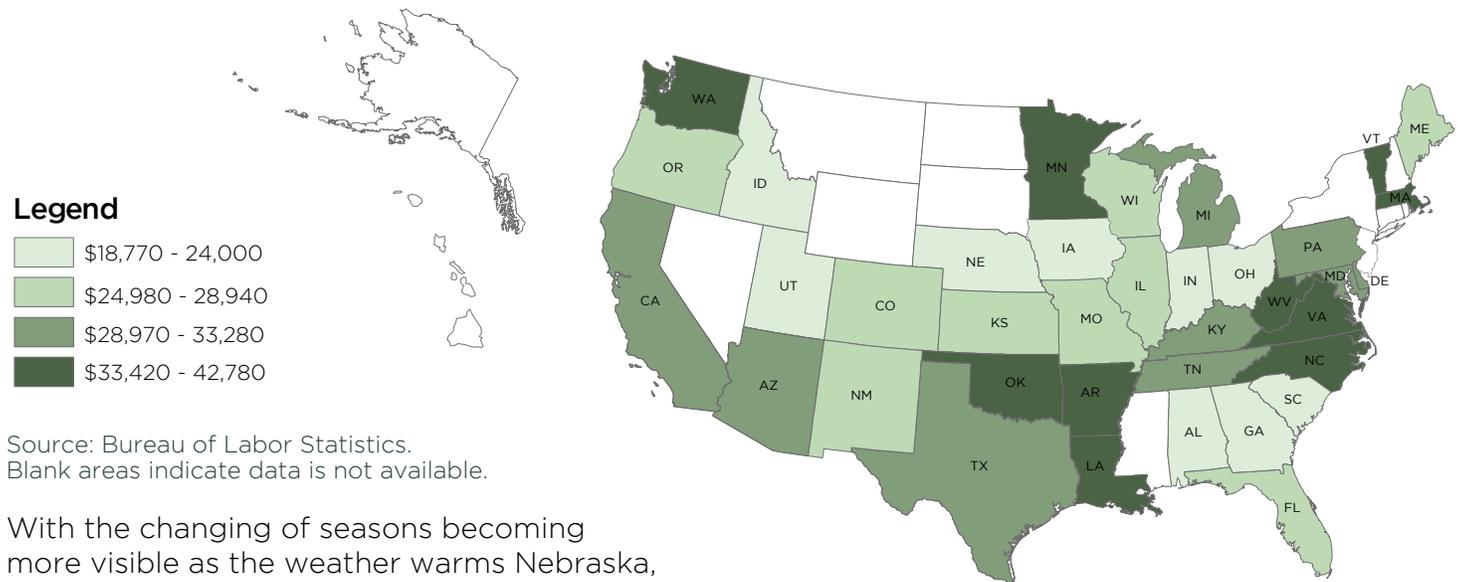
### SOURCES:

1. U.S. Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. U. S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey, Table B13002. [Online] [Cited: April 6th, 2015.] <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>.
2. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services. 2013 Vital Statistics Report. Division of Public Health. [Online] [Cited: April 6th, 2015.] <http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Vital%20Statistics%20Reports/Birth%20Summary%202013.pdf>.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey, Table S1301. American Fact Finder. [Online] [Cited: April 6th, 2015.] <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>.
4. Social Security Administration. Top 10 Baby Names For 2013. Social Security Administration. [Online] [Cited: April 6th, 2015.] <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/babynames/>.
5. Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 1st Quarter, 2014.
6. State of Nebraska Judicial Branch. Special Court Project: National Adoption Day 2014 Fact Sheet. [Online] [Cited: May 4th, 2015.] <https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/supremecourt.ne.gov/files/misc/2014-fact-sheet.pdf>.

# OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: **UMPIRES, REFEREES & OTHER SPORTS OFFICIALS**

Michael Kerns, Research Analyst

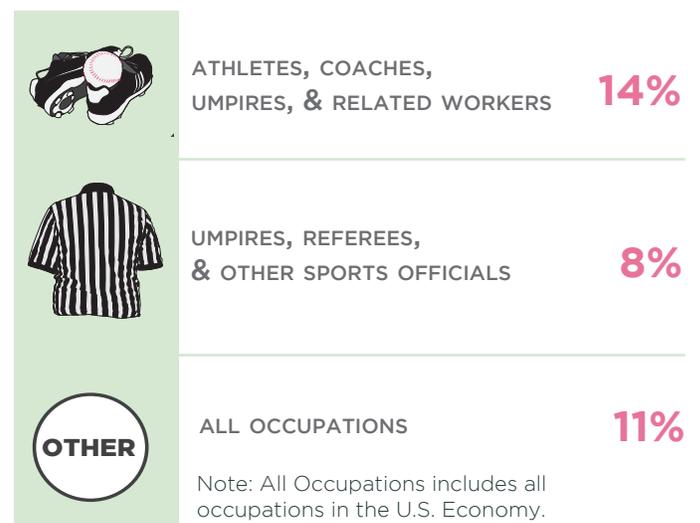
## ANNUAL MEAN WAGE AS OF MAY 2014, UMPIRES, REFEREES, & OTHER SPORTS OFFICIALS



With the changing of seasons becoming more visible as the weather warms Nebraska, different sports seasons begin for Nebraska athletes. Young athletes will be changing basketball shoes to baseball/softball cleats or track spikes. This change in sports also brings with it a renewed season for sports officials. Officials will put away their basketball whistles and pick up their masks and starting guns.

The need for umpires, referees and other sports officials is obvious in the spring and summer season. When driving around any town it is easy to spot kids taking up positions on the dirt baseball, softball and soccer fields all around Nebraska, just to name a few. According to the American Legion, in Nebraska alone, there are over 200 high school teams that participate in the American Legion baseball season.<sup>1</sup> This number does not include the youth teams around Nebraska, or the softball teams that are comprised of youth and high school kids. It is easy to see that the need for officials continues on from season to season, not just in Nebraska, but also around the US.

## 2012 - 2022 PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections program.

Many umpires, referees and other sports officials in Nebraska are part-time. These part-time officials often have other jobs besides just umpiring, refereeing, or officiating. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), full time umpires, referees, or other sports officials can make on average annually \$34,850 nationally. In Nebraska, the average is much lower at \$23,600.<sup>2,3</sup>

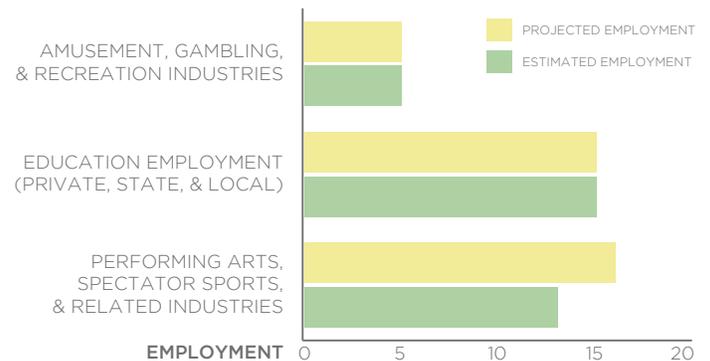
The top earning umpires, referees and sports officials nationwide (90th percentile) earn \$57,340 on average annually.<sup>4</sup> Umpires, referees, and other sports officials who make it to the professional level typically earn at least this amount. For example, a minor league umpire will earn anywhere from \$1,900-\$3,500 a month and those lucky enough to make it to the major league level will earn between \$84,000-\$300,000 per year.<sup>5</sup> It is not just in baseball where umpires, referees and other sports officials who make it to the professional ranks can see large increases in their salaries. The NFL, NHL, and NBA often pay umpires, referees and other sports officials \$100,000 or more for a season's work.<sup>6</sup>

What are the requirements to become a sports official? According to the BLS, "Educational requirements vary by state and local sports association. Although some states have no formal education requirements, other states require umpires, referees, and other sports officials to have a high school diploma."

Employment of umpires, referees and other sports officials is expected to grow about 8 percent between 2012-2022 nationally, according to the BLS. This is about average for all occupations in the US. Job prospects are also expected to be good throughout 2012-2022 for the youth and high school levels.

According to the available data, the industry with the highest estimated employment for umpires, referees, and other sports officials in Nebraska for 2013 was education (private + state + local) with 39.5 percent of the total employment. The next largest industry for this occupation was performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries with 34.2 percent of the total employment followed by amusement, gambling, and recreation industries with 13.2 percent of the total employment.

## 2013 - 2015 OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN NEBRASKA



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Projections.

The specific tasks umpires, referees, and other sports officials complete on the job depend on the sport they are officiating, but can generally be summarized by seven duties. These duties are to officiate sporting events, judge performances in sporting competitions to determine a winner, inspect sports equipment to ensure the safety of participants, keep track of event times, signal participants and other officials when infractions occur, settle claims of infractions or complaints by participants, and enforce the rules of the game and assess penalties when necessary.

This occupation can have a challenging work environment at times. According to the BLS, "Umpires, referees, and sports officials often work irregular hours, including evenings, weekends, and holidays." Not only is the general work schedule unappealing to some, but the criticism that umpires, referees, and other sports officials receive can be harsh. This harsh criticism combined with the stress of the weather and making split-second decisions can result in added workplace stress.

It is important that any interested person looking to take on one of these roles understands the requirements. Umpires, referees, and other sports officials are required to attend training sessions and seminars before, during, or after the season. These training sessions usually cover changes to the rules, regulations or officiating techniques.

# OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7:

Attending training sessions can also qualify an official for post-season assignments, which are important if an official wants to progress to higher levels of competition. When starting out as an official, most new umpires, referees and other sports officials will start at lower levels of the sports (youth and freshman/junior varsity). After becoming more experienced, most umpires, referees, and other sports officials can progress to the varsity or collegiate levels if they so desire.

Advancement opportunities past the collegiate level to the professional level vary by sport. Some sports, such as baseball, have professional training programs. These schools or programs are designed to introduce the official to the professional system, starting in the minor leagues and advancing to the major league level. Some qualities that umpires, referees and other sports officials need to possess in order to move onto higher levels of competition are communication skills, decision-making skills, good vision, stamina, teamwork and knowledge of the game.<sup>7</sup>

Many individuals in this occupation enjoy the sport they officiate and even with the difficult work environment, most umpires, referees and other sports officials realize that not every game is stressful and most in fact are enjoyable. Combine this with the pay officials, umpires, or referees can potentially earn and it can become a rewarding occupation or career.

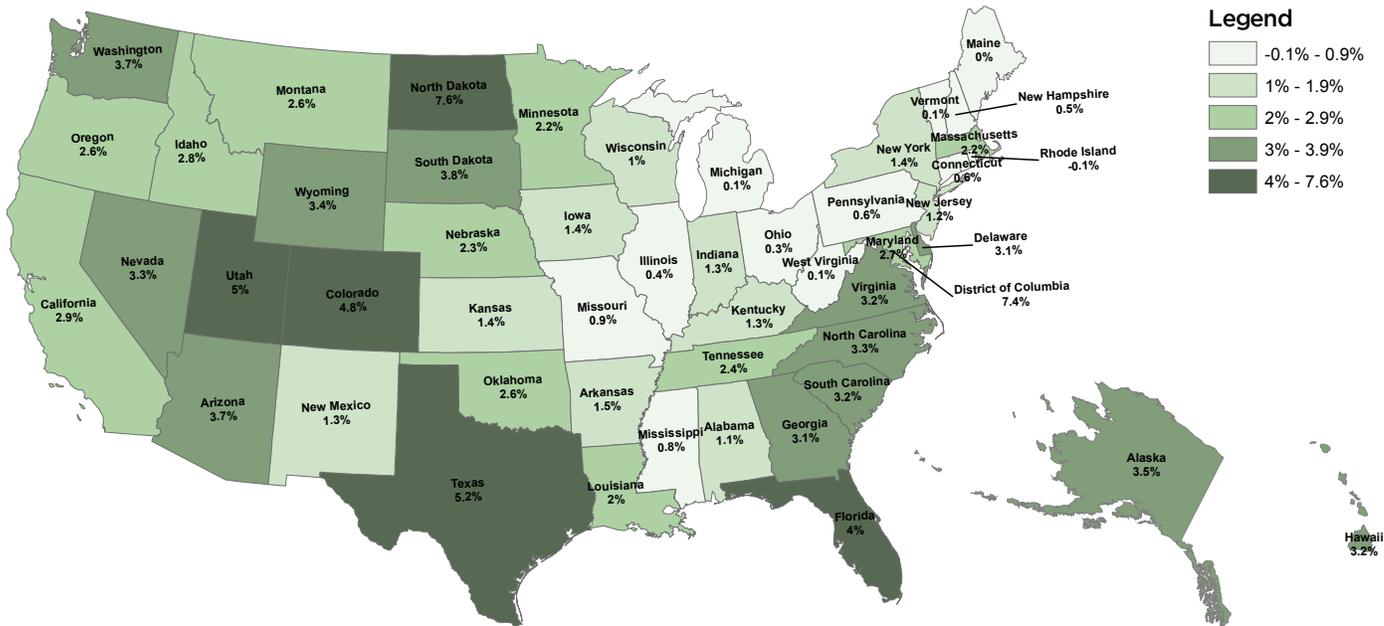
### SOURCES:

1. The American Legion. 2015. Nebraska Teams. Accessed April 22, 2015. <http://www.legion.org/baseball/teams/nebraska>.
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2015. Nebraska Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates. March 25. Accessed April 24, 2015. [http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_ne.htm#27-0000](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_ne.htm#27-0000).
3. NEworks. 2015. Wage Rates in Related Occupations. April 28. <https://networks.nebraska.gov/vosnet/lmi/occ/occsummary.aspx?enc=xi8TAAyxjP+PBlOpQ05+CnMY/STB4AGS-d4YfgZzUUCzV9UdDwh3cGOwXg51Ev5WlwxWDdJVNIpOwwVpdp8OLNHDCTGG9vXSNhYQV43p6wtaboutg-8tRYxgJ7CsMr076Jm3kaiOwWDpBvHvufhFEVIM4fAnwZ4gzVepN8m2oi/Sh8+5OzTCqkOFHTUQGjbjq>.
4. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2015. Occupational Employment Statistics . March 25. Accessed April 24, 2015. [http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4\\_711200.htm#27-0000](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4_711200.htm#27-0000).
5. Leppard, Tom. n.d. Ask the Umpire. Accessed April 27, 2015. [http://mlb.mlb.com/mlb/official\\_info/umpires/feature.jsp?feature=qa4](http://mlb.mlb.com/mlb/official_info/umpires/feature.jsp?feature=qa4).
6. Wallis, David. 2014. "Earning Their Stripes as Umpires and Referees." New York Times, March 17: F1. [http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/18/education/earning-their-stripes-as-umpires-and-referees.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/18/education/earning-their-stripes-as-umpires-and-referees.html?_r=0).
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2014. Occupational Outlook Handbook. January 8. Accessed April 24, 2015. <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/entertainment-and-sports/umpires-referees-and-other-sports-officials.htm#tab-1>.

# MAP FACTS: U.S. POPULATION CHANGE

Kristin Derenge, Research Analyst

## POPULATION PERCENT CHANGE, 2010 - 2013



The population of the United States is constantly changing. Some factors that drive population change are birth rates and rates of domestic and international immigration. Businesses and economic developers may be interested in population shifts because these changes can influence the supply of potential workers and consumers. The map shown above presents Census data on state population changes from 2010 to 2013, the most recent data available.

With the exception of Rhode Island, which had a .1 percent decrease in population, and Maine, which had zero net change, all U.S. states had a positive population change during this time period. At 2.3 percent, Nebraska's population grew at a fairly average rate. The Northeast and states in the eastern portion of the Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin) typically had the smallest increases in population. States in these regions averaged somewhere around a 0-1.9% population increase.

Several midwestern and western states, such as North Dakota, Colorado, and Utah, along with Texas in the South, and the District of Columbia in the East, had the largest increases in population at above 4 percent. North Dakota had the largest population increase in the nation at 7.6 percent. The District of Columbia had the second highest population increase at 7.4 percent, and Texas followed at 5.2 percent. Southeast coastal states—Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia—also had above average increases in population.

### SOURCE:

1. US Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. Cumulative Estimates of Resident Population Change and Rankings: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013—State—County/County Equivalent. 2013 Population Estimates. [Online.] [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP\\_2013\\_PEP\\_CUMCHG.ST05&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2013_PEP_CUMCHG.ST05&prodType=table).

# GRADUATE OUTCOMES: CHADRON STATE COLLEGE

Mary Findlay, Research Analyst

## CHADRON STATE COLLEGE GRADUATE OUTCOMES

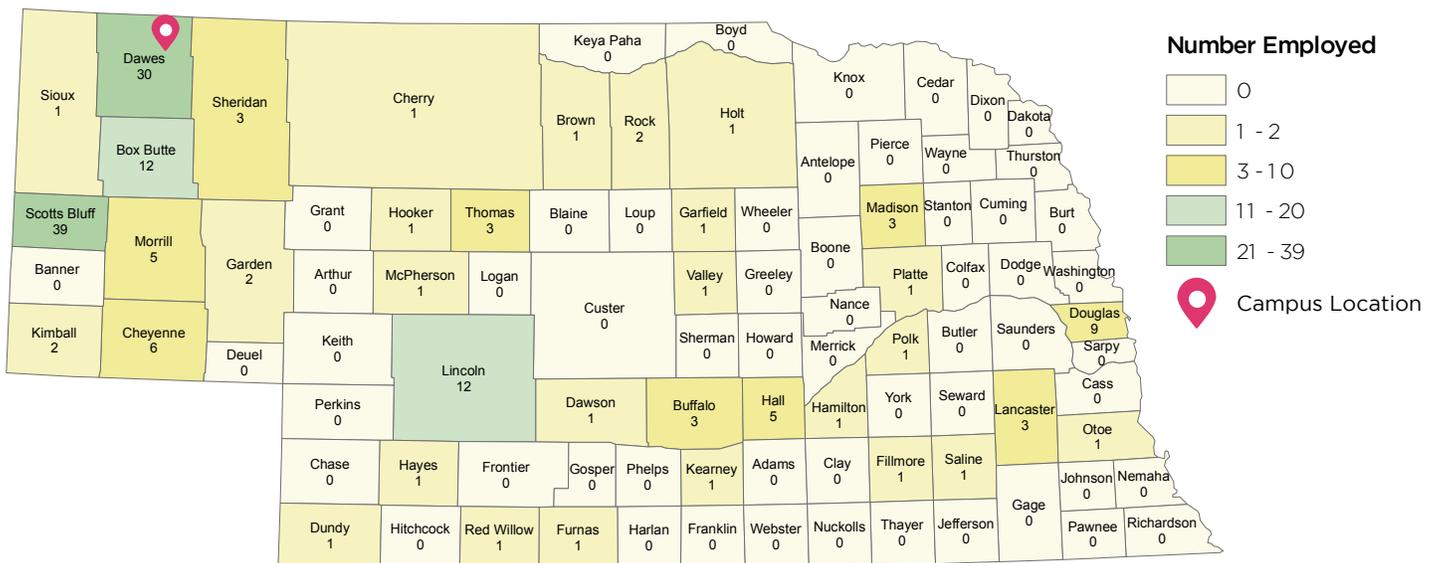
There were 473 Chadron State College graduates between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. Of these graduates, 236 (50 percent) were working in Nebraska in the first quarter of 2013, a 7 percent increase over the previous year. More than half of the graduates (63 percent) were female, with 52 percent working in the state, while 46 percent of male graduates were employed in the state.

There was at least one graduate employed in 36 of the state's 93 counties. Scotts Bluff County had the highest graduate employment with 39 followed by Dawes County with 30 and Box Butte and Lincoln Counties with 12 each. Combined, these four counties comprised 58 percent of graduate employment.



Photo courtesy of Chadron State College.

## CHADRON STATE COLLEGE GRADUATES BY COUNTY



## INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Half of the graduates working in the state were employed in the educational services industry. Health care (9 percent) had the next highest percentage. These totals included graduates from all fields of study who were employed in these industries. The highest industry average annual wage was found in the management of companies and enterprises industry, where the four graduates working in the state averaged \$38,406. The 118 graduates employed in the educational services industry had the second highest discloseable average annual wage of \$33,501. These averages included graduates from all degree levels.

The education industry employed 94 percent of graduates with an education major. Other industries in which education graduates were employed included arts, entertainment, and recreation; construction; finance and insurance; public administration; wholesale trade; and retail trade. Each of these industries employed one education graduate.

## FIELDS OF STUDY AND WAGES

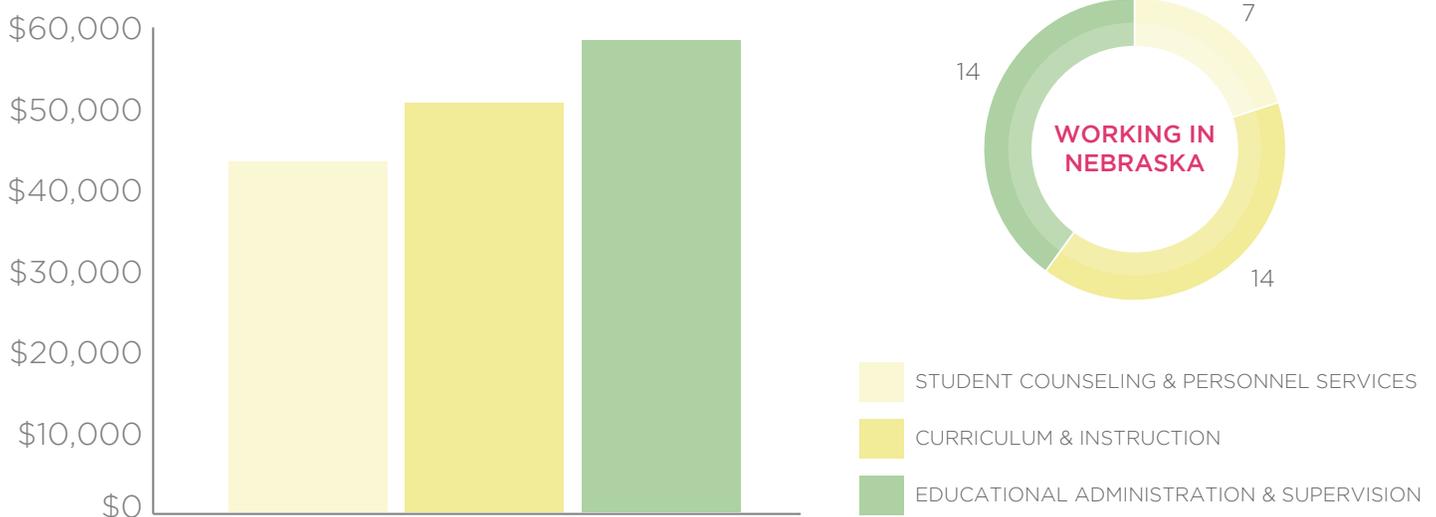
Overall, bachelor's degree graduates in business administration and management had the highest number (37) of graduates working in the state followed by bachelor's degree

graduates in elementary education with 30. There were five degrees/fields of study with more than 90 percent of the graduates working in the state. A total of 17 students graduated from these programs, with 16 graduates working in the state in the first quarter of 2013. Four degrees/fields of study had 100 percent of graduates working in the state; however, all of these degrees/fields of study had three or fewer graduates.

All of the top five highest discloseable wages by field of study were earned by master's degree graduates. The top average annual wage, \$58,217, was earned by the 14 master's degree graduates in educational administration and supervision. The second highest discloseable wage was earned by curriculum and instruction, master's degree graduates with \$50,502. The top discloseable average annual wages for bachelor's degree graduates were earned by the three individuals in special education with \$36,138 and the six graduates of business teacher education who earned \$35,758.

For more graduate outcomes information, contact the Nebraska Department of Labor's Office of Labor Market Information or view the annual report by clicking the Publications link under Labor Market Information at: <https://networks.nebraska.gov>.

## HIGHEST DISCLOSABLE WAGES FOR MASTER'S DEGREE GENERAL FIELDS OF STUDY





**MARCH**

Kermit Spade  
Research Analyst

**TOTAL OMAHA  
JOBS ADDED**

**219**

**OMAHA AREA OPENINGS**

**TYPE OF BUSINESS**

**NAME, JOBS ADDED**



**FOOD &  
ENTERTAINMENT**

Scooter's Coffee	<b>5</b>
Scooter's Coffee - Bellevue	<b>5</b>
Chipotle - Bellevue	<b>30</b>
Wicked Rabbit	<b>10</b>
Beansmith Coffee Roasters	<b>5</b>
A View	<b>5</b>
Aksarben Suites Hotel	<b>25</b>
My Place Hotel	<b>15</b>
Zupas	<b>10</b>

**110**



**RETAIL/SALES**

Dillan Bros. Indian Motorcycle	<b>2</b>
Dollar Tree	<b>15</b>
5th Barber Shop	<b>2</b>
Gregg Young	<b>20</b>
Auto Depot - Blair	

**39**



**HEALTH &  
EDUCATION**

MilkWorks	<b>5</b>
-----------	----------

**5**



**FINANCE &  
INSURANCE**

W.I.T. Capital Management	<b>4</b>
---------------------------	----------

**4**



**HOUSING &  
REAL ESTATE**

The 30 Metropolitan Project	<b>2</b>
The Anderson	<b>2</b>
The Corvina	<b>2</b>
Landmark Group Real Estate	<b>5</b>
Storage Facility	<b>3</b>

**16**

**TYPE OF BUSINESS**

**NAME, JOBS ADDED**

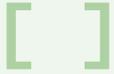


Creative Production Lab **1**  
 Infrastructure Engineering Inc. **4**  
 Bellhops **40**

**45**

**OMAHA EXPANSIONS**

**LEGEND**

-  New building
-  New equipment
-  Expansion
-  Renovation

- Porsche of Omaha 
- Omaha Storm Chasers 
- Elkhorn Elementary School 
- Aircraft Specialities Inc. 
- CHI Health 
- Santa Lucia Hall 
- Omaha Gross H.S. 

**STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS**

**NORTHEAST**

**WEST POINT**

Wagner Tire and Repair

**WAYNE**

Swans Apparel

**SOUTHEAST**

**BEATRICE**

Borgman's Pallet Store

**NEBRASKA CITY**

QSI

**YORK**

Epworth Village  
 Pyramid Tarp & Repair

**MID-PLAINS**

**NORTH PLATTE**

Salvation Army  
 Modsterz

**PANHANDLE**

**SCOTTSBLUFF**

Denham Sporting Goods  
 Twisted Pretzel  
 La Boutique  
 Flight Deck Restaurant  
 Hobby Lobby

**SOURCES:**

Omaha World Herald  
 Omaha Chamber of Commerce

# GETTING TO KNOW NEBRASKA'S UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

*Brandon Jones, Research Analyst*

One of the functions of the Nebraska Department of Labor is to administer unemployment insurance benefits to individuals who are unemployed or working reduced hours. These benefits are paid from the Nebraska State Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. This fund comes from a quarterly tax on insured employers, no deductions are taken from employees. The tax rate setting process is outlined in the **Guide to Understanding Nebraska's Unemployment Insurance Tax Rates** as well as the **Employer's Guide to Unemployment Insurance**.

The number of people starting new unemployment claims in Nebraska varies from month to month, season to season, and year to year. In recent months, the number of initial unemployment insurance claims has declined, and Nebraska has the lowest unemployment rate in the country as of March, 2.6 percent.

There are eligibility requirements that must be met before one is able to receive unemployment benefits, including the ability to work and having wages earned from insured employment.

The amount of unemployment benefits paid is directly related to the wages of the claimant. To qualify for unemployment benefits, a claimant must meet minimum earnings requirements.

## INITIAL CLAIM

If a worker finds themselves unemployed or working reduced hours, they should apply for unemployment insurance benefits immediately. The unemployment insurance claim does not begin on the date the job ended or when hours were cut back, it begins when the claimant files the claim.

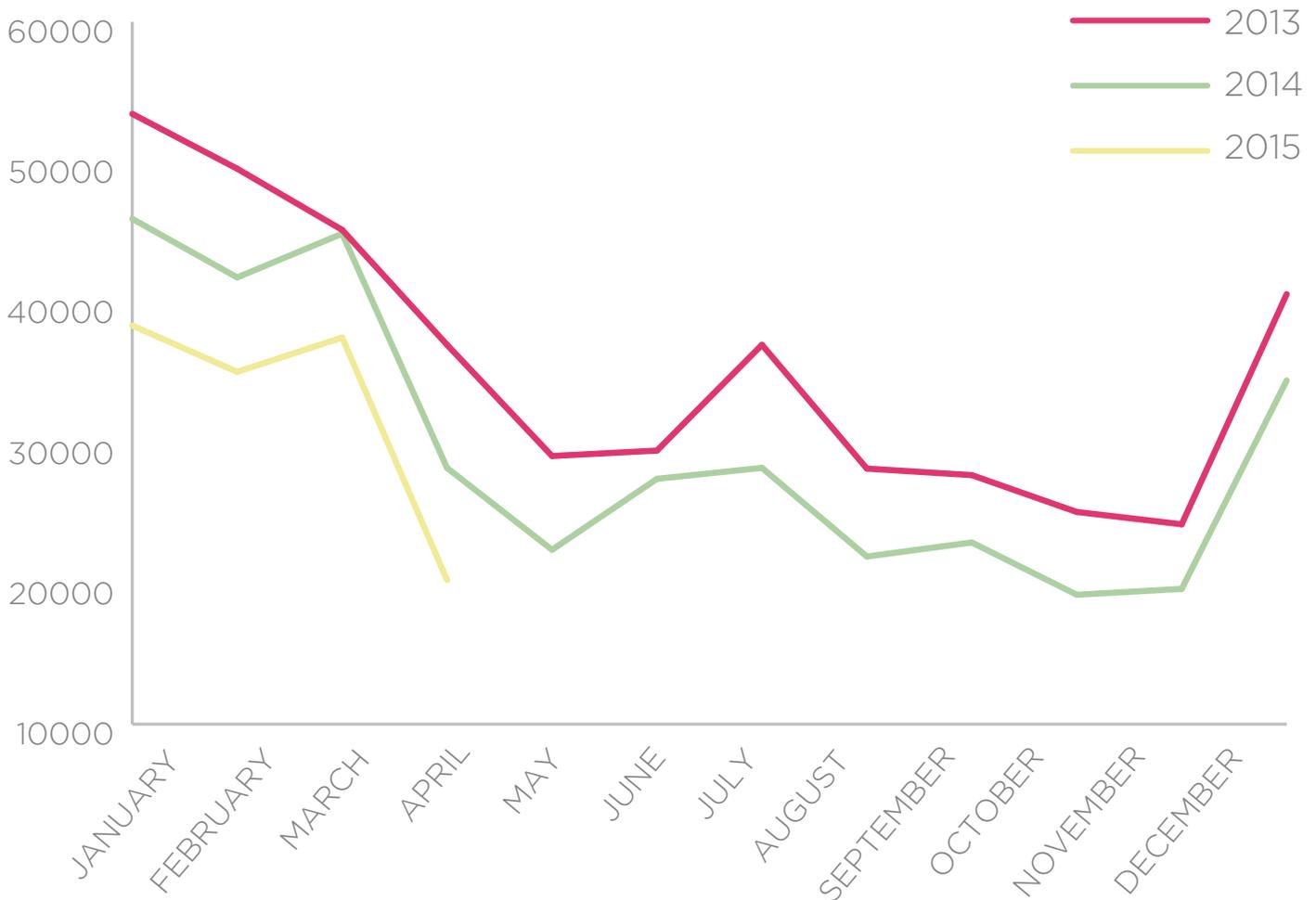
## WEEKLY CLAIMING

After the initial claim and while the claim is being processed, the claimant is responsible for filing weekly claims for every week that they are unemployed or working reduced hours. Most claimants submit their claims online. In general, the earlier a claim is filed in the week the sooner the payment can be processed as long as there are no issues that need to be resolved. The graph on the next page shows the number of weeks compensated from January 2013 to April 2015.

Every time a claimant requests a benefit payment, they are asked if they worked in the previous week and are required to report earnings. If the claimant's gross earnings equal or surpass the weekly benefit amount, the claim will be stopped. If that person becomes unemployed again and wishes to file for benefits, they may reopen the claim for unemployment insurance benefits during the first week their job has ended or their employer has reduced their work hours.

If a claimant is not attached to an employer, a union with a hiring hall, or certain industries, they are required to make contacts with employers to find work and record those contacts in an online work search log. The work search log can be completed during the week the contacts are made or during the weekly claim. Claimants should record as much information as possible when reporting work searches so that the information is verifiable in case of an audit.

## WEEKS COMPENSATED, JANUARY 2013 - MARCH 2015\*



\*Data updated on a monthly basis, current as of May 6, 2015.

To aid in the reemployment process, the Nebraska Department of Labor’s job site, NEworks. nebraska.gov, provides claimants with the opportunity to register for employment services, post their resumes, search job listings and apply for positions that match their qualifications. Most claimants are required to maintain a registration and online resume in NEworks in order to maintain their eligibility for benefits.

For more information about unemployment insurance in Nebraska, go to [dol.nebraska.gov](http://dol.nebraska.gov) or click [HERE](#) to read the Department of Labor’s Guide to Unemployment Insurance.

### SOURCES:

1. Nebraska Department of Labor, “Claimant’s Guide to Benefits.” <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/workers/Unemploy-books.cfm>.
2. Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, UI Reports Program 3. State of Nebraska. “NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TITLE 219 - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.” [http://www.sos.ne.gov/rules-and-regs/regsearch/Rules/index.cgi?l=Labor\\_Dept\\_of&t=Title-219](http://www.sos.ne.gov/rules-and-regs/regsearch/Rules/index.cgi?l=Labor_Dept_of&t=Title-219)

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## 10-YEAR TREASURY YIELD CURVE

*Kermit Spade, Research Analyst*

In each new issue of Trends, the economic indicators section will feature a chart or graph focused on one of the economic indicators listed on the next page. This month, we'll be focusing on the 10-Year Treasury Yield Curve.

According to The Conference Board, "The spread or difference between long and short rates is often called the yield curve. This series is constructed using the 10-year Treasury bond rate and the federal funds rate, an overnight interbank borrowing rate. It is felt to be an indicator of the stance of monetary policy and general financial conditions because it rises (falls) when short rates are relatively low (high). When it becomes negative (i.e., short rates are higher than long rates and the yield curve inverts) its record as an indicator of recessions is particularly strong."

To learn more, visit: <https://www.conference-board.org/data/bci/index.cfm?id=2160>

### 10-YEAR TREASURY CONSTANT MATURITY MINUS FEDERAL FUNDS RATE



METRIC	CURRENT TIME	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	March, 2015	-0.1	-	-0.4
Initial Unemployment Claims	March, 2015	+1.8%	-	+4.0%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	February, 2015	+2.5%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	March, 2015	-1.3%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	February, 2015	-1.1%	-	-
S&P 500©	March, 2015	+0.1%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	February, 2015	+1.5%	-	+1.9%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	March, 2015	+1.9%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	March, 2015	-2.5%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	March, 2015	+0.6%	+0.6%	-
Employment Cost Index	4th Quarter, 2014	+0.6%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	March, 2015	+0.3%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	March, 2015	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	4th Quarter, 2014	+2.2%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	December, 2014	-	-	+19.0%
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	March, 2015	-2.8%	-	-

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