NEBRASKA WORKFORCE

TRENDS

NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DEC 2015

Fast Facts - EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
Map Facts - AMERICA INVENTS: UTILITY PATENTS BY STATE
Feature - VOLUNTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES

CREDITS

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Commissioner of Labor
John H. Albin

LMI Administrator
Phil Baker

Editor
Scott Hunzeker

Editor
Grace Johnson

Editor
Jennifer Gildersleeve

Graphic Designer
Brittney Lippincott

NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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HELPFUL LINKS

Unemployment in Brief

Monthly Unemployment Rate

Previous Issues

NEworks

OCTOBER UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Byron Lefler, Research Analyst

LINCOLN MSA (not seasonally adjusted)
October Unemployment Rate: 2.3%
October Total Non-farm: 191,872
Manufacturing: 14,282
Largest OTM Increases:
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 439 (1.3%)
Leisure & Hospitality: 363 (1.9%)

OMAHA MSA (not seasonally adjusted)
October Unemployment Rate: 2.9%
October Total Non-farm: 497,691
Manufacturing: 31,840
Largest OTM Increases:
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: 1,735 (1.8%)
Education & Health Services: 1,292 (1.6%)

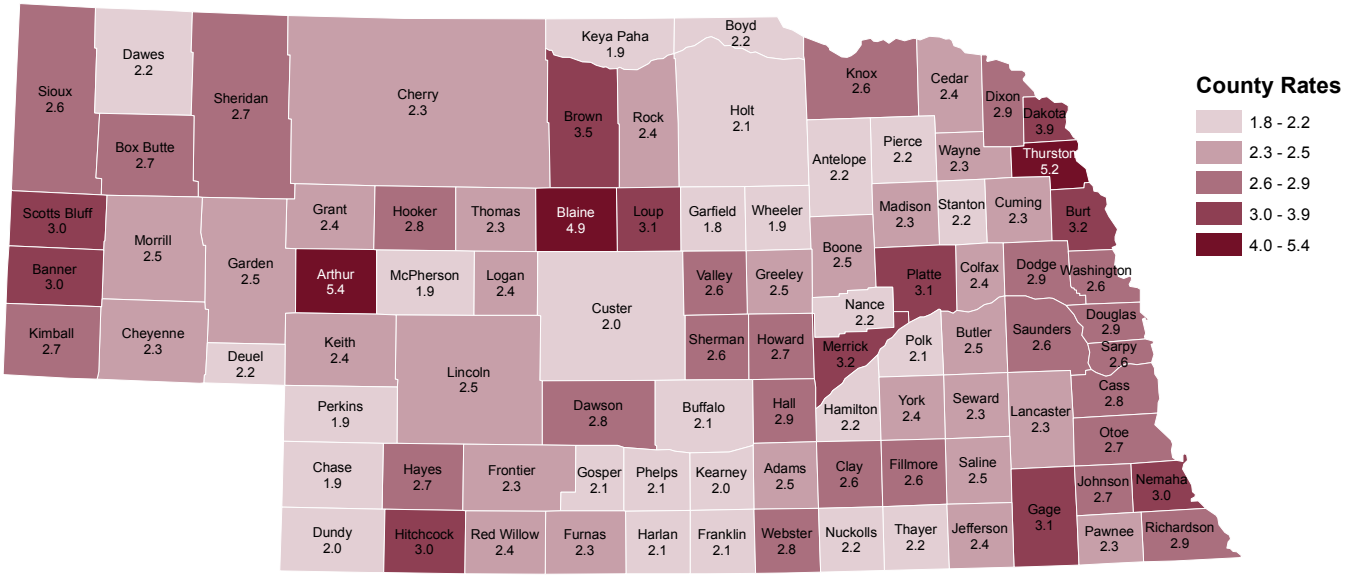
GRAND ISLAND MSA
(not seasonally adjusted)
October Unemployment Rate: 2.9%
October Total Non-farm: 42,201
Change (OTM): -739 (-1.7%)
Change (OTY): -1,058 (-2.5%)

NEBRASKA (not seasonally adjusted)
October Total Non-farm: 1,017,301
Manufacturing: 94,807

Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted)
October Unemployment Rate: 2.9%
Change (OTM): Unchanged at 2.9%
Change (OTY): -0.2%

Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)
Central: 2.3%
Mid Plains: 2.5%
Northeast: 2.8%
Panhandle: 2.7%
Sandhills: 2.4%
Southeast: 2.7%

OCTOBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY*



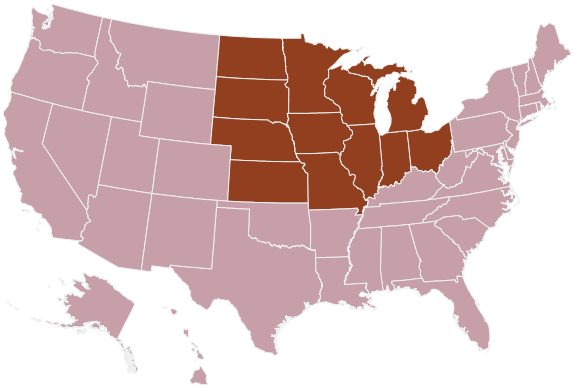
*Not seasonally adjusted

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

FAST FACTS:
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

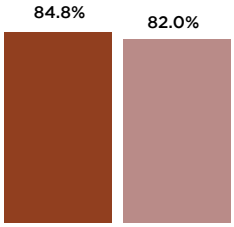
Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

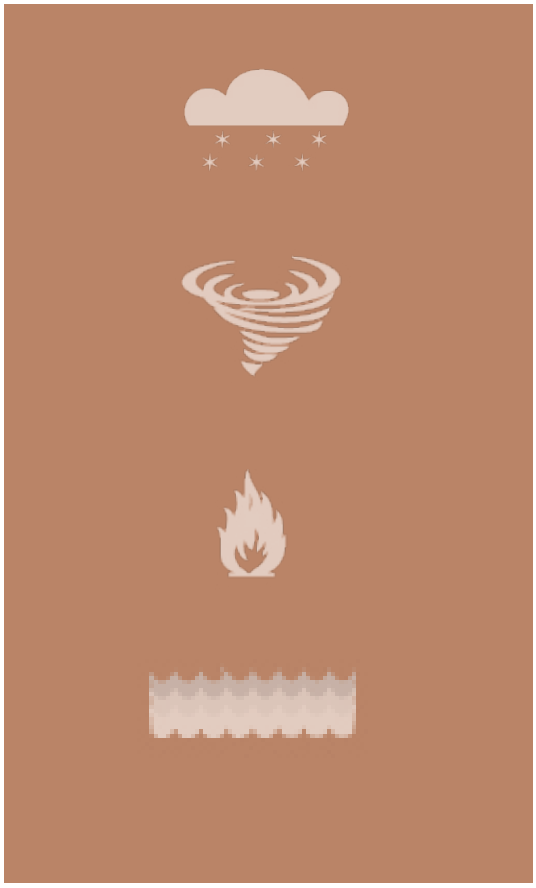
Winter is almost officially here and it marks a good time to start thinking about how prepared one is for an emergency. The following data examines how prepared residents of the Midwest region, highlighted in the map below, are prepared for an emergency compared to those throughout the nation. This data comes from the 2013 American Housing Survey, a joint project of United States Census Bureau and United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.



MIDWEST UNITED STATES

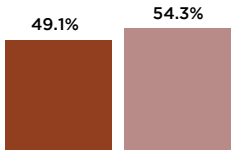
THREE DAY SUPPLY OF NON-PERISHABLE FOOD





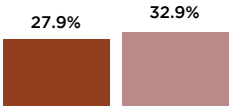
EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY (PER PERSON)

OR



COMMUNICATION PLAN IN PLACE

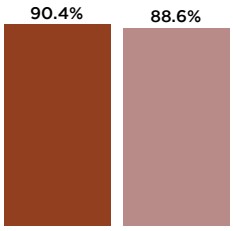
(HAVING A CONTINGENCY PLAN IN CASE CELL PHONE SERVICE IS DISRUPTED)



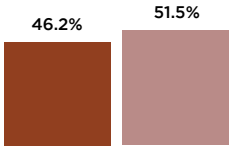
EMERGENCY EVACUATION

An emergency evacuation is defined as having to evacuate your home to a safe place at least 50 miles away.

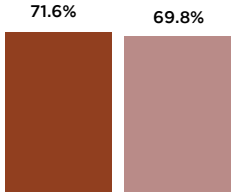
RELIABLE EVACUATION VEHICLE



PREPARED EVACUATION KIT

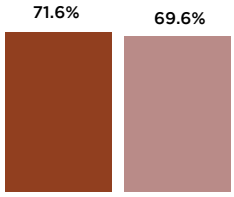


EMERGENCY EVACUATION FUNDS

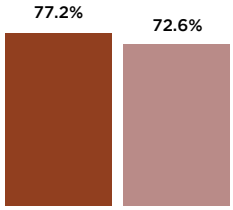


$2,000 OR MORE

FRIENDS/RELATIVES TO STAY WITH DURING A TWO-WEEK EVACUATION

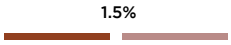


DID NOT NEED ASSISTANCE EVACUATING OR SHELTERING PETS



LIKELIHOOD OF USING A PUBLIC SHELTER DURING A TWO-WEEK EVACUATION

LIKELIHOOD OF USING A TRAVEL TRAILER OR RECREATIONAL VEHICLE DURING A TWO-WEEK EVACUATION



MIDWEST UNITED STATES

SOURCE:

1. United States Census Bureau and United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013 American Housing Survey; Table S-06-AO Emergency and Disaster Preparedness-All Occupied Units; http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/data/2013/national-summary-report-and-tables---ahs-2013.html

MAP FACTS: **AMERICA INVENTS - UTILITY PATENTS BY STATE**

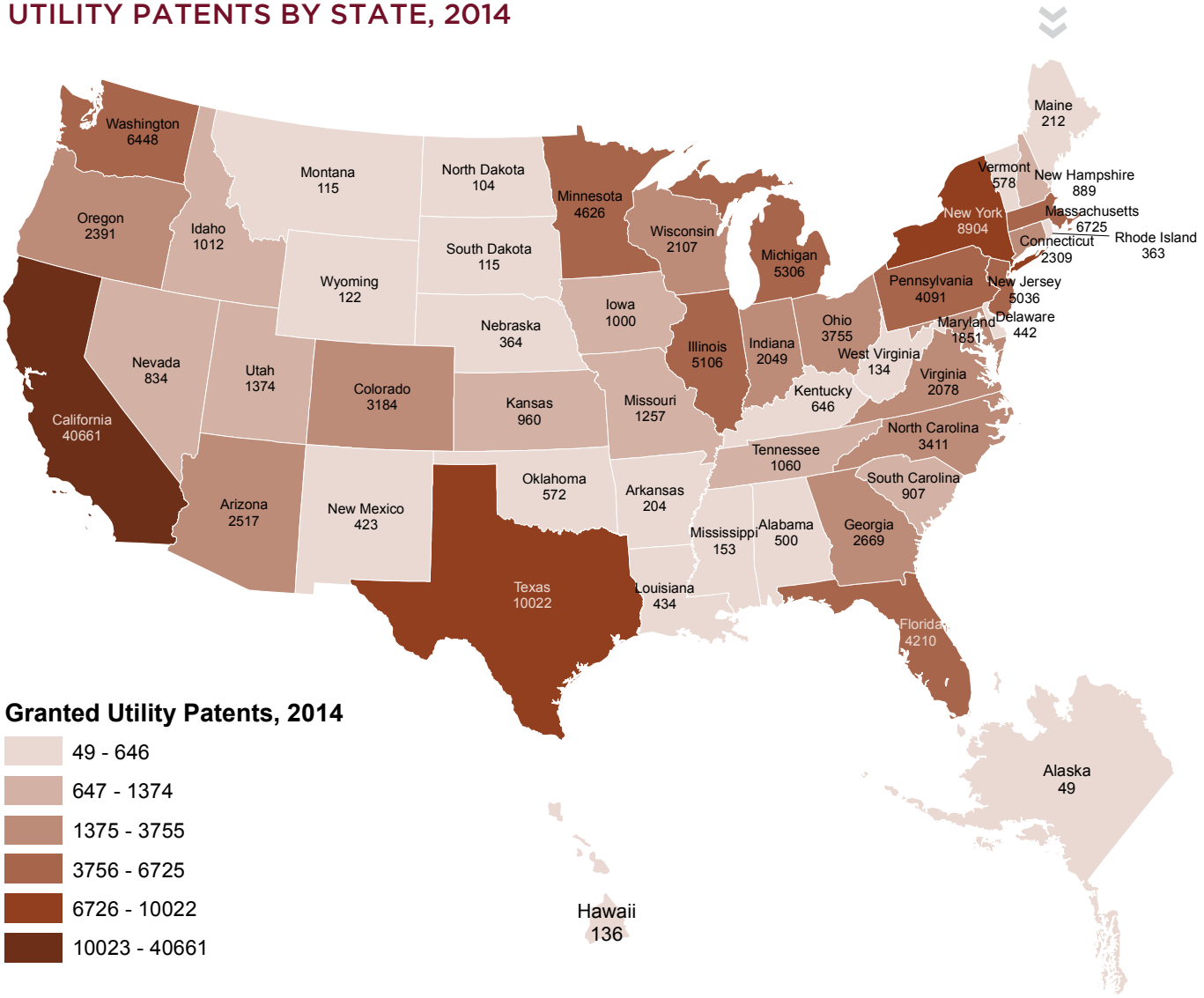
Jennifer Gildersleeve, Research Analyst

The creation of new products and processes, and a system to protect these inventions, is vital to a strong, dynamic economy. Patents are used to safeguard new inventions and designs and help businesses, as well as individual inventors, protect their intellectual property. Patents granted may be an indicator of innovation and technological progress throughout an area. This month's Map Facts will focus on utility patents granted throughout the United States in 2014.

The US Patent and Trademark Office describes utility patents as "issued for the invention of a new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or a new and useful improvement thereof."[1]

Unlike a design patent, which is issued for the appearance of something that is manufactured, a utility patent protects the way an object is used and works, and is typically known as an invention patent.

UTILITY PATENTS BY STATE, 2014



Approximately 90 percent of all patent documents issued in the last several years by the US PTO have been utility patents.[1]

A map displaying the number of utility patents granted in 2014 is presented on the previous page. Patent origin is determined by the residence of the first-named inventor listed on the patent grant, even if the individual is working for a company headquartered out of the state.

According to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, there were 300,678 utility patents, 23,657 design, 1072 plant, 626 reissue patents and six statutory invention registrations, for a total of 326,039 patent documents granted in 2014, an increase of 7.6 percent from 2013.[2] The number of utility patents granted varied widely by state. The states from which the most utility patents originated in 2014 were California (40,661), Texas (10,022) and New York (8,904).

The states with the fewest patents granted were Alaska (49) and North Dakota (104). Nebraska ranked 39th in the number of patents granted for the year.[3]

There were 364 utility patents granted in Nebraska in 2014, as defined by the residence of the first-named inventor. This represents a 20 percent increase in patents granted to Nebraska residents over 2013.[3] More utility patents were granted to individuals (62) or had unassigned ownership at the time of approval, than any specific organization or company in Nebraska in 2014.[4, 5] Most utility patents granted in Nebraska in 2012 (the most recent detailed data available) were related to manufacturing machinery; computer and peripheral equipment; fabricated metal products; navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments; and plastics and rubber products.[6]

SOURCES:

1. U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Electronic Information Products Division, Patent Technology Monitoring Team. Types of Patents. October 3, 2013. http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/patdesc.htm
2. —. Patenting Trends, 2014. February 9, 2015. http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/pat_tr14.htm
3. —. Patent Counts by Country, State, and Year-Utility Patents. Table A1-1a. Updated December 2014. http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/cst_utl.htm
4. —. Patenting by Geographic Region (State and Country), Breakout by Organization. http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/stcasg/ne_stcorg.htm
5. —. Patenting by Geographic Region, Breakout by Organization, Explanation of Data. http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/stcasg/explan_stcorg.htm
6. —. Patenting by Geographic Region Breakout by NAICS Industry Classification (Whole Counts), 2008-2012. http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/naics/stc_naics_wg5/ne_stc_naics_wg.htm

OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

OCTOBER

Kermit Spade
Research Analyst

TOTAL OMAHA JOBS ADDED*

47

OMAHA AREA OPENINGS

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NAME, JOBS ADDED		
FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT	Burrito Envy		15
	Ika		
	Local Ice Creamery "L.I.C"		
	Paulie's Bar		
	St. Bernard Lounge - Millard	10	
	Wicked Rabbit	5	
RETAIL/SALES	Big Bear Bicycle - Fremont	2	17
	Boutique Mesh - Beverly Hills Plaza	6	
	Muscle Max		
	Viva Fashion	9	
HEALTH & EDUCATION	Forest Lawn Funeral Home - 7909 Mormon Bridge Rd	5	5
	Richmont Terrace - Bellevue		
TECHNOLOGY	Do Space	10	10

* Number of jobs is an estimate as the total number of jobs added was not available for all openings listed.

OMAHA EXPANSIONS

New Location

- KHUB Radio Station - Fremont
- Jazzercise - Fremont
- Moostash Joe's Travel - Fremont
- She.la Boutique
- Beyond the Vine
- Yahoo
- Jams
- Brookstone Meadows
- All Metals Market - Fremont

LINCOLN OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

TYPE OF BUSINESS	NAME
FOOD & ENTERTAINMENT	Best Western Plus Chick-Fil-A
RETAIL/SALES	Batteries Plus Bulbs Blown
HEALTH & EDUCATION	Back In-Line Good Life Fitness Holistic Harmony MedSpa Home Instead Senior Care Well Being Initiative
OTHER	Big Red Tire Pros Red Thread Signs of Vinyl Zelle HR Solutions

SOURCES:

Fremont Chamber of Commerce
Fremont Tribune
KHUB Radio
Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
Metropolitan Community College
NDOL Staff
Omaha World Herald
Strictly Business
Western Douglas County Chamber
WOWTV

STATEWIDE OPENINGS & EXPANSIONS

PANHANDLE

GERING
Pro Choice Automotive

SCOTTSBLUFF
The Shed - Restaurant

CENTRAL

GRAND ISLAND/HASTINGS
Raising Canes - New Restaurant

MID-PLAINS

NORTH PLATTE
Mr. Appliance
Tender Hearts Vet Center
Community 1st Bank

NORTHEAST

NORFOLK
Blissful Images - Owner & 5 Part-time employees

PENDER
Uptown Pix - 7 Part-time employees

SOUTHEAST

TECUMSEH
Tecumseh Farms - Expansion

YORK
Derksen Buildings

ECONOMIC INDICATORS
WEST TEXAS INTERMEDIATE SPOT PRICE

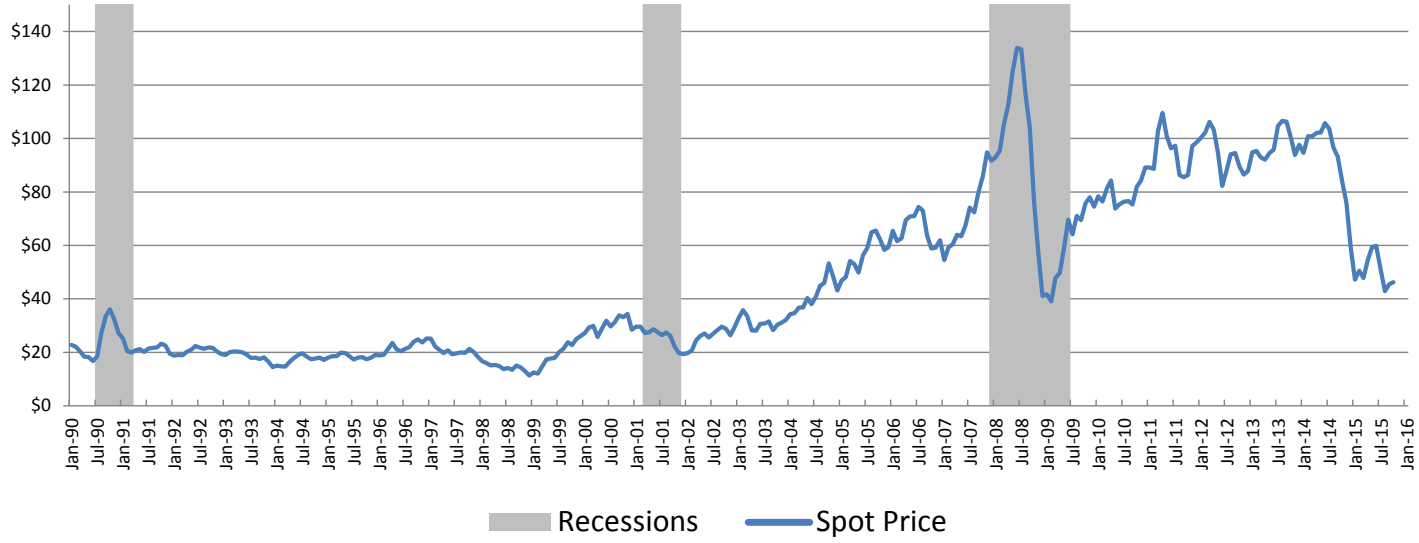
Kermit Spade, Research Analyst

In each new issue of Trends, the economic indicators section will feature a chart or graph focused on one of the economic indicators listed above. This month, we'll be focusing on the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Spot Price.

The spot price for a barrel of crude oil is the price paid "for immediate delivery"[1] at a specific location at current market prices. The spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is measured in the domestic spot market at Cushing, Oklahoma. The WTI spot price from Cushing is used "as a reference for pricing other types of crude"1 oil, and thus serves as a good indicator of overall crude oil prices in the U.S. The WTI spot price peaked in June, 2008, at $133.88 per barrel.[2]

To learn more, visit: https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/MCOILWTICO/

WEST TEXAS INTERMEDIATE SPOT PRICE



Graph Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

TEXT SOURCES:

1. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Petroleum & Other Liquids. eia.gov. [Online] 11 18, 2015. [Cited: 11 18, 2015.] http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/TblDefs/pet_pri_spt_tbldef2.asp.
2. US. Energy Information Administration, Crude Oil Prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI) - Cushing, Oklahoma [MCOILWTICO], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/MCOILWTICO/, November 17, 2015.

		Change Over Last Quarter/Month		
METRIC	CURRENT TIME PERIOD	UNITED STATES	MIDWEST REGION	NEBRASKA
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	October, 2015	+0.1	-	+2.1
Initial Unemployment Claims	October, 2015	-3.3%	-	+17.0%
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods	September, 2015	-0.6%	-	-
ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©	October, 2015	+5.6%	-	-
Value of Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft	September, 2015	-0.1%	-	-
S&P 500©	October, 2015	-4.1%	-	-
Leading Economic Index	September, 2015	+1.3%	-	+0.3%
10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate	October, 2015	+2.0%	-	-
University of Michigan, Consumer Sentiment Index	October, 2015	+3.2%	-	-
Consumer Price Index, not seasonally adjusted	October, 2015	0.0%	-0.1%	-
Employment Cost Index	3rd Quarter, 2015	+0.6%	-	-
Producer Price Index: All Commodities	October, 2015	-0.7%	-	-
Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted	October, 2015	-0.1%	-0.1%*	0.0%
Real GDP, billions of chained 2009 dollars	3rd Quarter, 2015	+1.5%	-	-
Net Taxable Sales	August, 2015	-1.6%	-	-
Barrel of Crude Oil, WTI-Cushing, Spot Price	September, 2015	+$0.74	-	-
Current Account Balance (millions of dollars)	2nd Quarter, 2015	$8,619		

SOURCES:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Customized Tables; State and Area Employment, Hours and Earnings. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Online] http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?sm.
2. US. Employment and Training Administration. 4-Week Moving Average of Initial Claims. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/IC4WSA.
3. —. Initial Claims in Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEICLAIMS.
4. US. Bureau of the Census. Value of Manufacturers' New Orders for Consumer Goods Industries. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/ACOGNO.
5. Institute for Supply Management. ISM Manufacturing: New Orders Index©. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NAPMNOI.
6. US. Bureau of the Census. Manufacturers' New Orders: Nondefense Capital Goods Excluding Aircraft. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEWORDER.
7. S&P Dow Jones Indicies LLC. S&P 500©. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/SP500.
8. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Leading Index for the United States. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/USSLIND.
9. —. Leading Index for Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NESLIND.
10. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Minus Federal Funds Rate. [Online] https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/T10YFF.
11. Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. Survey of Consumers. University of Michigan. [Online] http://www.press.sca.isr.umich.edu/press/press_release.
12. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CPIAUCNS.
13. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All items in Midwest urban. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CUUR0200SA0.
14. —. Employment Cost Index. Customized Tables. [Online] http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv?ci.
15. —. Producer Price Index for All Commodities. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/PPIACO.
16. Civilian Unemployment Rate. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/UNRATE.
17. Unemployment Rate in Midwest Census Region. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CMWRUR.
18. Unemployment Rate in Nebraska. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NEUR.
19. U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Real Gross Domestic Product. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/GDPC1.
20. Nebraska Department of Revenue. Non-Motor Vehicle Sales Tax Collections. Nebraska Department of Revenue. [Online] http://www.revenue.nebraska.gov/research/net_taxable_sales/sales_14/2014_non-mv.html.
21. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Crude Oil Prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI) - Cushing, Oklahoma. Federal Reserve Economic Data. [Online] http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/MCOILWTICO.
22. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Balance of Payments on the Current Account. http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/IEABC

VOLUNTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES

Jodie Meyer, Research Analyst

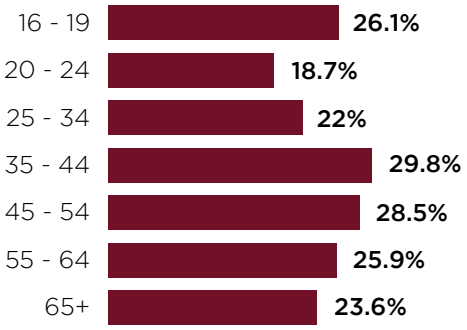
The holiday season is a time when people often volunteer. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces data on volunteering through a supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS).[1] The CPS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the BLS and collects information on employment and unemployment among the nation's civilian non-institutional population ages 16 and over.

The September version of the survey contains the supplemental questionnaire used to obtain information on the incidence of volunteering and the characteristics of volunteers in the United States. Respondents are asked if they did any volunteer work in the past year. This supplement is sponsored by the Corporation for National and Community Service. Data on volunteering has been collected on the September survey since 2002.

In 2014, the volunteer rate was 25.3 percent. About 62.8 million people volunteered at least once during the year. Volunteers are defined as persons who did unpaid work through or for an organization.

Women volunteered at a higher rate than men regardless of age, education level, and all other major demographic characteristics. The volunteer rate for women was 28.3 percent in 2014 and 22.0 percent for men. The highest volunteer rate was reported for women with a bachelor's degree or higher at 42.9 percent. The greatest difference in volunteering between genders occurred for unemployed persons where 29.8 percent of females reported volunteering compared to 18.5 percent of males, an 11.3 percentage point difference.

VOLUNTEER RATE BY AGE, 2014

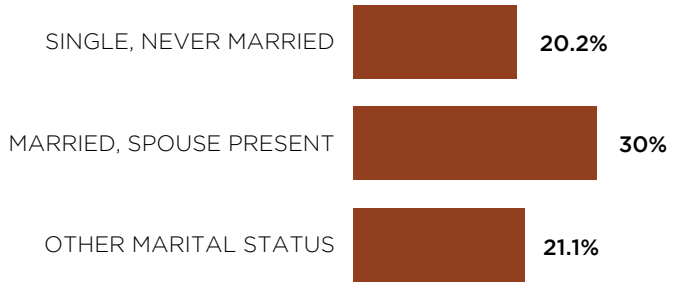


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Persons ages 35-44 were the most likely to volunteer among all age groups at a rate of 29.8 percent. The lowest rate was found for 20-24 year olds with a rate of 18.7 percent. After age 45 the volunteer rate tapered off as age increased. Teenagers (16-19) had a volunteer rate of 26.1 percent.

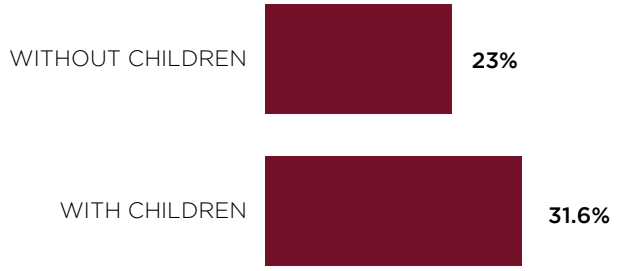
Married persons had a volunteer rate of 30.0 percent, which was higher than the rate for people who had never been married (20.2 percent) and those with other marital statuses (21.1 percent). Parents with children under 18 had a higher rate of volunteering (31.6 percent) than those without children (23.0 percent).

VOLUNTEER RATE BY MARITAL STATUS, 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

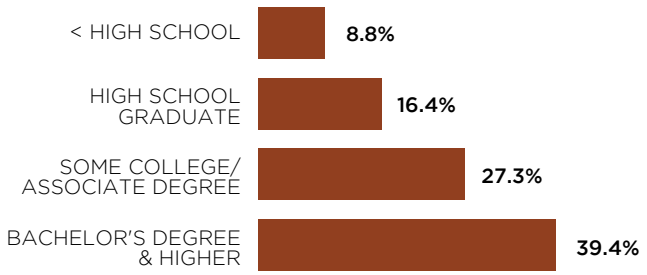
VOLUNTEER RATE BY PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18, 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Educational attainment appeared to have a large impact on volunteer rates compared to other demographic factors. Individuals with higher levels of education took part in volunteer activities at higher rates than those with less education. Among persons age 25 and over, 39.4 percent of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher reported volunteering. This was 30.6 percentage points higher than the rate of 8.8 percent reported for individuals with less than a high school diploma. High school graduates had a rate of 16.4 percent and those with some college or an associate degree had a rate of 27.3 percent. Employed persons were more likely to volunteer in comparison to those who are unemployed at 27.5 percent and 24.0 percent respectively. People not in the labor force reported a volunteer rate of 21.8 percent. Of employed persons, part-time workers reported a higher rate of volunteerism at 31.7 percent compared to 26.5 percent for full time workers.

VOLUNTEER RATE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Volunteers spent a median of 50 hours volunteering in 2014. Men and women spent about the same amount of time volunteering, with men volunteering slightly more hours with a median of 52 hours compared to 50 for women. Median hours varied some within the different demographic categories, but the most variation was within the age category. People age 25 to 34 years old volunteered the least amount of hours at 32 compared to 96 hours worked by volunteers age 65 and over. Most volunteers focused their time on either one (71.4 percent) or two (18.6 percent) organizations. Individuals with higher educational attainment were more likely to volunteer for multiple organizations than those with less education.

Religious organizations were indicated most frequently as the main organization in which volunteer work was performed and were reported by 33.3 percent of volunteers. Education or youth service-related organizations also had a large share of volunteers, with 25.1 percent reporting that they volunteered for one of these organizations.

Volunteers with children under the age of 18 were more likely to volunteer with an educational or youth service organization, with 46.0 percent of mothers and 38.6 percent of fathers reporting this as the main type of organization for their volunteer work. Volunteers without children were more likely to volunteer for social or community service organizations, hospitals or other health organizations, and religious organizations.

Volunteers reported collecting, preparing, distributing, or serving food as their main volunteer activity performed for their main organization, at a rate of 10.8 percent. Fundraising was a close second reported by 10.3 percent of volunteers. Men and women tended to engage in different main activities with females more likely to collect, prepare, distribute, or serve food (12.1 percent), fundraise (11.6 percent), or tutor or teach (11.1 percent). Men were more likely to engage in general labor (11.5 percent) or coach, referee, or supervise sports teams (9.4 percent).

Main volunteer activities also varied by educational attainment, where persons with a bachelor's degree or higher were more likely to provide management assistance or to tutor or teach. Volunteers were more likely to collect, prepare, distribute, or serve food if they had less than a high school diploma.

The BLS does not provide data from the CPS on volunteering by state but the Corporation for National and Community Service, a federal agency focusing on community service and volunteering, compiles and releases this data at this geographic level.[2] However, data by state is only currently available for 2013, whereas the most current national data is for 2014. According to this agency, Nebraska ranks sixth in the nation on percentage of residents who volunteer, with 34.8 percent of residents. Nebraska residents volunteered a collective 58.5 million hours of service in 2013, calculating out to 37.4 hours per capita.[2]

Information on where to volunteer in Nebraska can be found online at the Serve Nebraska website, http://www.serve.nebraska.gov.

SOURCES:

1. United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Volunteering in the United States – 2014. [Online] February 25, 2015. [Cited: November 3, 2015.] http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/volun.pdf.
2. Corporation for National & Community Service. Volunteering and Civic Engagement in Nebraska. [Online] [Cited: November 23, 2015.] http://www.volunteeringinamerica.gov/NE.

NEBRASKA WORKFORCE TRENDS

Nebraska Department of Labor
Office of Labor Market Information
550 S 16th Street
Lincoln NE 68508

Telephone 800.876.1377
Email ndol.lmi_ne@nebraska.gov

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program.
Auxiliary aids and services are available
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