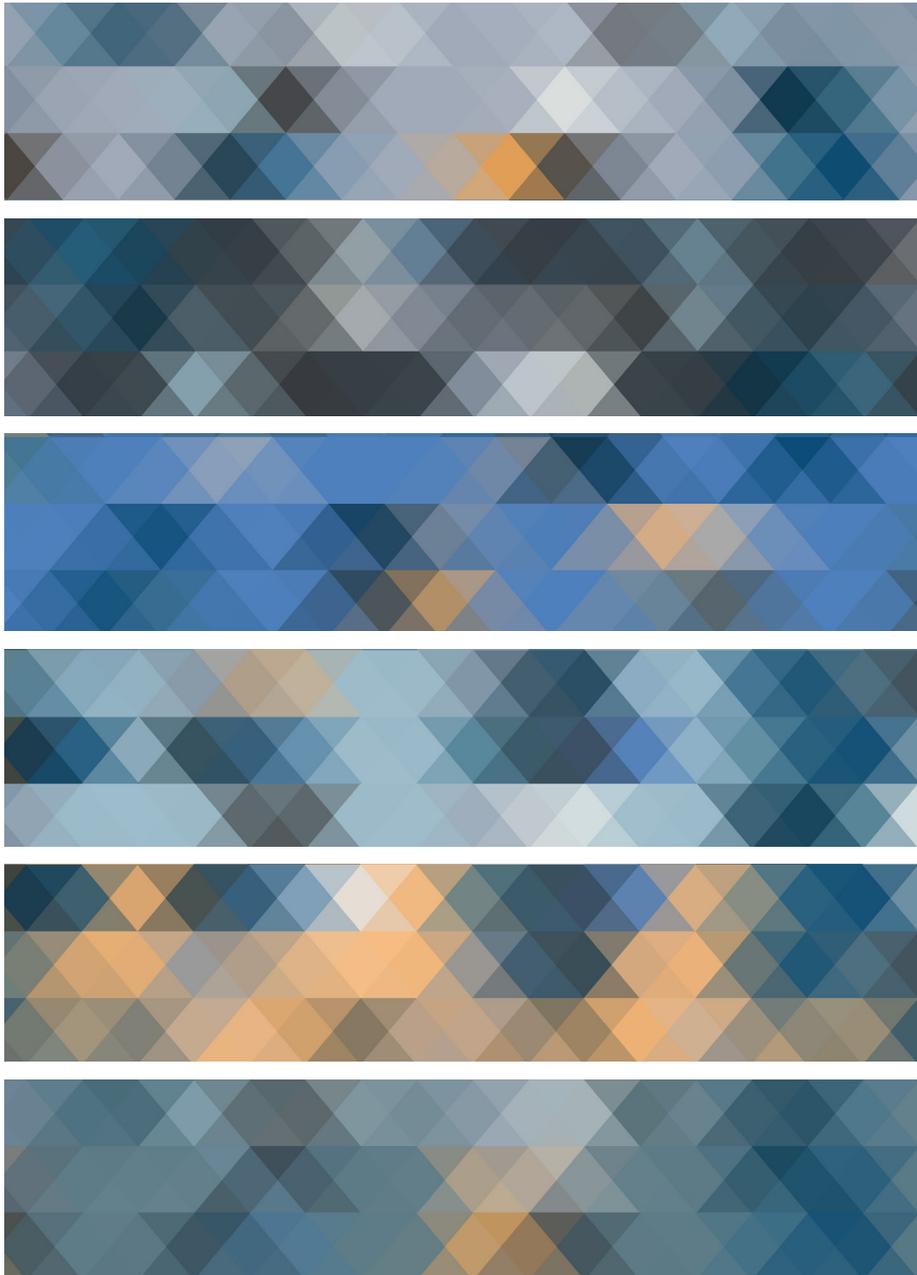


MAY 2014



NORTHEAST NEBRASKA
LABOR AVAILABILITY STUDY

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Updated December 2014



INTRODUCTION

“Labor availability” describes how many people within a given area are available and willing to take on a new job. Labor availability has two components, geographical and human. In most cases, the availability of people for work depends upon how many people are in proximity to the workplace and their ability to travel to the workplace. The human component of labor availability depends upon the characteristics of the potential workforce in the area. People take, keep, and change jobs for a variety of reasons. Compensation—salary and benefits—are important, but other factors, including convenience, security, family obligations, personal fulfillment, age, sex, education, and training, contribute to workers’ employment decisions. These motivations and demographic characteristics within a region determine labor availability.

In the fall of 2013, the Nebraska Departments of Economic Development and Labor collaborated in a pilot project designed to measure labor availability in select-

ed regions of Nebraska. The first round of surveys and data collection focused on six communities in northeast Nebraska: Columbus, Fremont, Norfolk, South Sioux City, West Point, and Wayne. The Nebraska Department of Labor Office of Labor Market Information (NDOL LMI) collects many types of data about Nebraska workers for the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The BLS measures how many people work in different industries and occupations. BLS also measures how many people work or do not work. While the BLS and NDOL LMI produce a rich data catalog, neither agency measures the reasons why workers choose to work where they do, or choose not to work. This study aims to supplement BLS and NDOL LMI data with information about those motivations. Understanding why people take a job helps us understand how an employer might attract new workers. In addition, understanding the characteristics of the current labor force and the incentives required for residents to change jobs could shed light on how communities might improve the local labor force.



2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A survey of Northeast Nebraska discovered that, there are an estimated 116,550 potential job seekers in the region. The majority of these people are employed; others may be out of work or seeking to reenter the workforce from time spent in retirement or homemaking.

These potential job seekers indicated that they would be willing to take new work in the next year if a suitable job were to present itself. The median wage sought by this group was a minimum of \$35,360 annually, or \$17 an hour for full-time year-round work. Four out of five potential job seekers stated that they are willing to commute 15 minutes or more each way for suitable work. The median

tenure of employed potential job seekers at their current job is over 5.6 years. Half of these people have an associate's degree or higher education. In general, those who were less likely to reenter the workforce or change jobs earned more and had been with their employers longer if they were employed. Potential job seekers identified salary, use of skills they already possessed, and a schedule that fit their needs as the most important factors in improving their employment situation. They named lack of job opportunities in the area, inadequate pay offered by area employers, and inadequate benefits offered by area employers as the most common barriers to improving their employment situation.



3 THE METHODOLOGY

For each community chosen by the Department of Economic Development (DED) for the study, a central ZIP code was chosen, and Local Employment Dynamic (LED) data for each ZIP code was obtained from the US Census Bureau (Census). The LED data contained the number of commuters from each ZIP code in the US. The selected central ZIP code for each community was matched with ZIP codes representing most of the employers for the community. Additional ZIP codes were added to make the selected areas contiguous, ensuring that the study area for each community captured likely commuting patterns. Once each community's study area was defined, the individual areas were combined into one large survey area, and further ZIP codes were added or deleted to ensure a contiguous survey area. The resulting area represents an area from which each community draws the majority of its workforce. The survey area was then sampled as a whole. Note also that the survey area contains areas in Iowa and South Dakota, as some of the communities draw commuters from outside Nebraska.

DED and NDOL LMI contracted with the University of Nebraska's Bureau of Sociological Research (BOSR) to assist in designing the survey questionnaire, drawing the survey sample, and administering the survey. BOSR

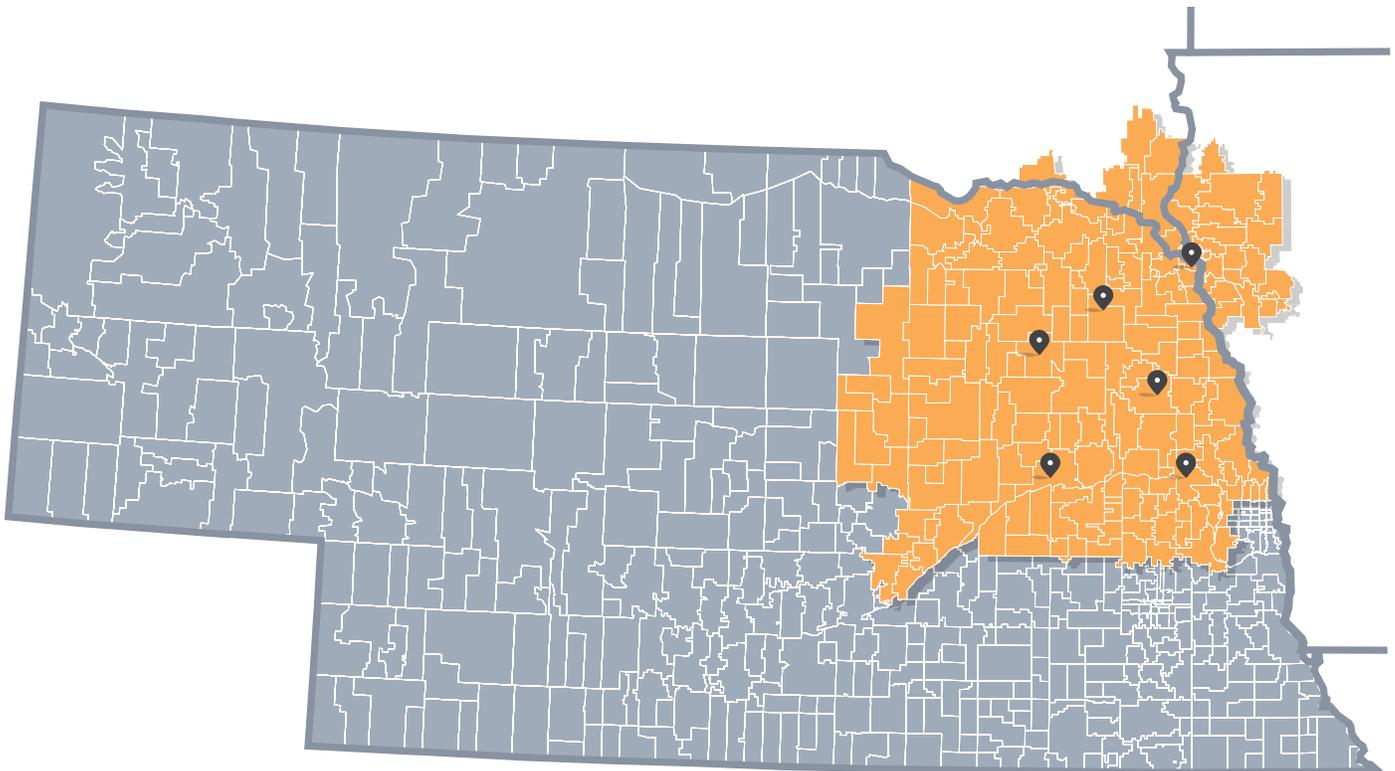
mailed surveys to 12,000 households in the study area. Before BOSR mailed the questionnaire, they mailed a letter to each household in the sample about the survey. The survey requested a response from the person 19 or older living at the address. If there was more than one person 19 or over living at the address, the person who had the next birthday was asked to complete the survey. The first surveys were mailed in October 2013. The last results came back in January 2014. In that time there were three additional mailings to those who had not returned the survey.

Of the 12,000 households sampled, 3,164 completed the survey. BOSR staff entered the survey responses electronically and provided the initial data cleaning, fixing obvious respondent errors, and creating weights for the collected survey data. BOSR sent the survey data to NDOL LMI in February 2014. During February and March 2014, NDOL LMI further cleaned and examined the survey data. Using the weights developed by BOSR, NDOL LMI combined survey data with information from the US Census Bureau to adjust for differences between respondents and the actual population in the survey area. Finally, NDOL LMI used BLS data combined with the weighted population data to create this report.

4 AREA OVERVIEW

An estimated 578,302 people live in the area sampled for Northeast Nebraska, the shaded area in the map below. It was important to sample an area from which Northeast Nebraska draws most of its workforce. Many people commute, and other people would be willing to commute for the right job. Estimates for Northeast Nebraska labor availability come from 3,140 surveys completed by people living in this area.

Of the people living in the sample area, an estimated 428,094 are age 18 and older. It is not uncommon for people younger than 18 to work, and this is especially true in non-metropolitan Nebraska. This survey did not sample people under 19, and no respondents were under the age of 20.



POPULATION BY GENDER

Female



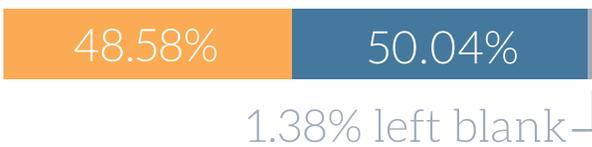
Male



Census Estimates



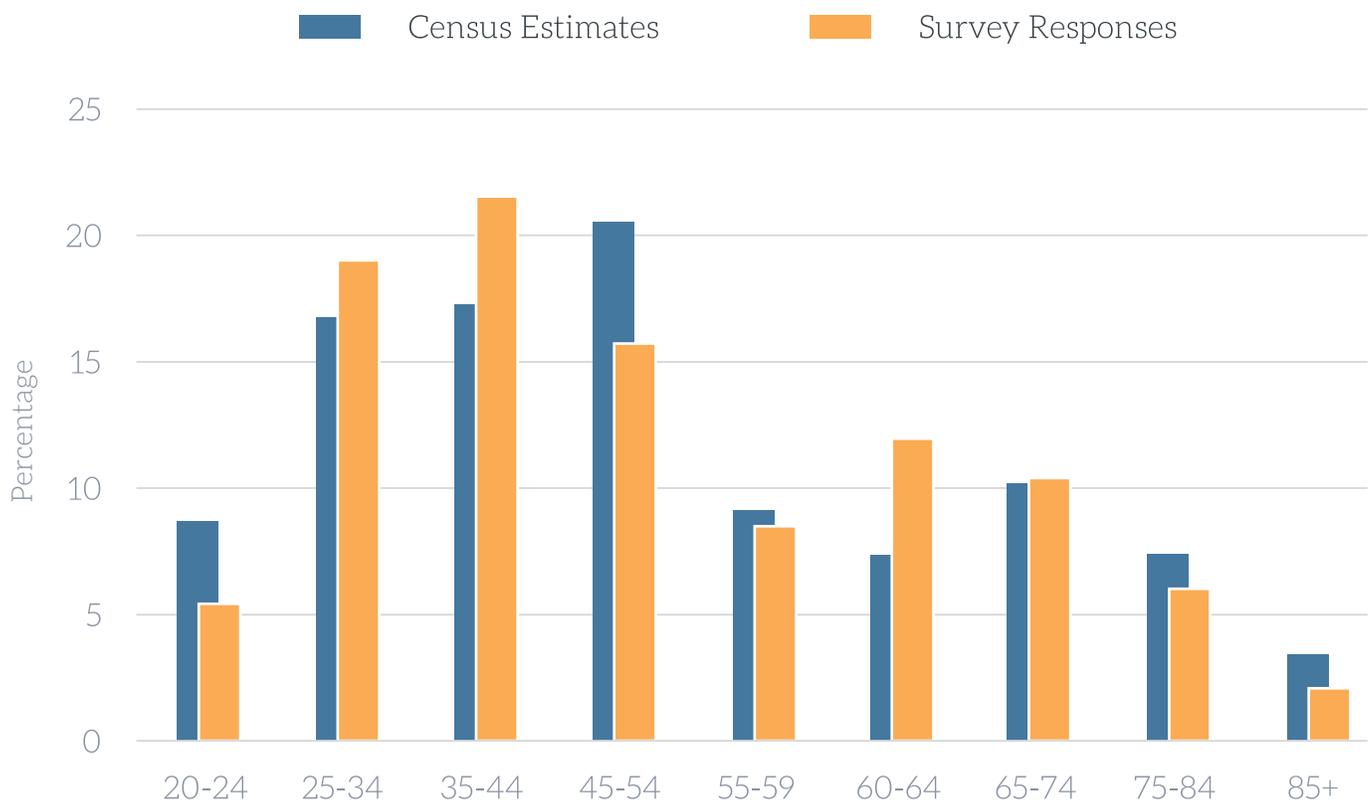
Survey Responses



The Census Bureau estimates that 95.1% of the civilian labor force in the sampled area is employed and 4.9% is unemployed. These figures include people 16 and older. The Census estimate is useful but limited, as the Census counts as unemployed only those people who are looking for work and applying for jobs. This study took a more expansive approach. Respondents were asked to classify themselves as employed, unemployed, retired, or a homemaker. Anyone not identified as employed answered a survey question about how likely they were to return to employment if a suitable job was available. This method allowed the researchers to describe the untapped labor force for Northeast Nebraska.

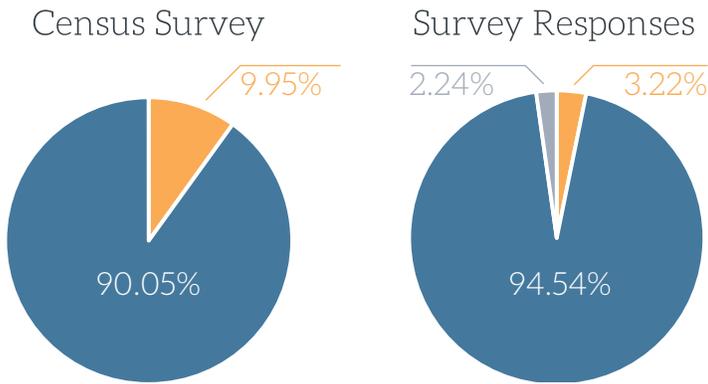
The demographic qualities of respondents for the most part matched Census estimates. This is encouraging, as it means the sample shares many properties with the target population. The authors of this report have taken pains to ensure that disparities between survey findings and Census estimates are made clear where they may be influencing other results.

POPULATION BY AGE RANGE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION 20 & OLDER



POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

Hispanic Non-Hispanic BLANK



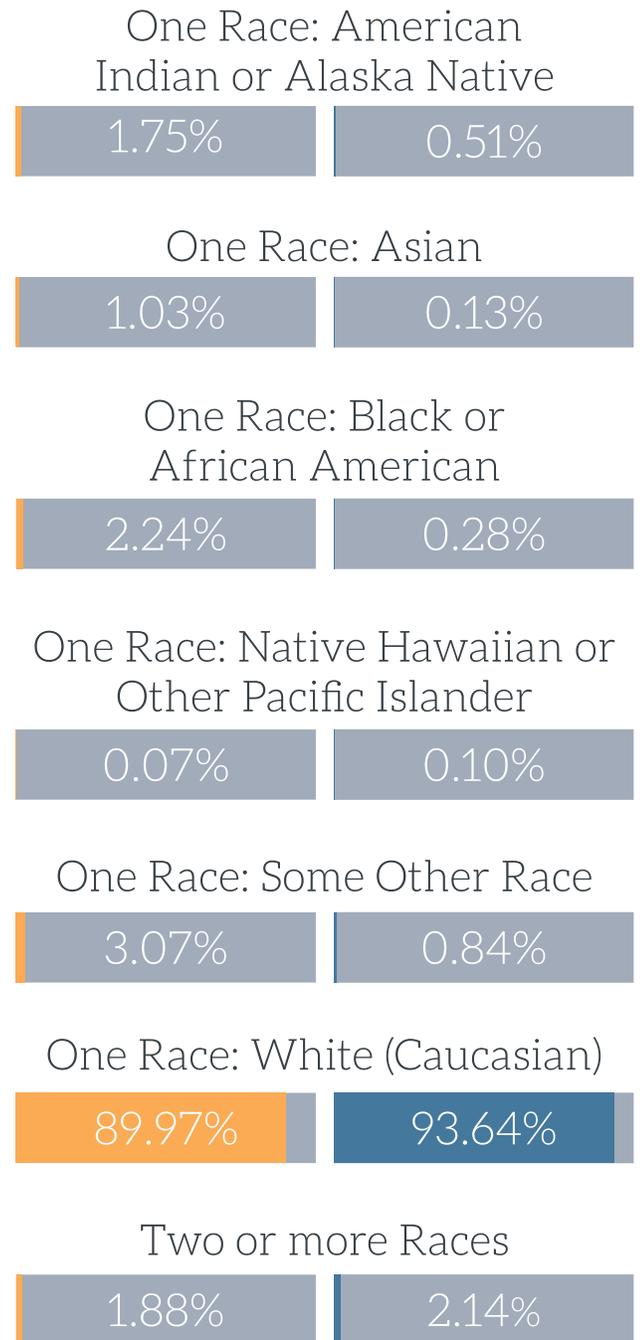
POPULATION BY EDUCATION

Highest Level of Education	Census Estimates	Survey Results
Less than 9th grade	5.64%	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6.41%	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33.95%	28.30%
Some college, no degree	22.87%	14.95%
Technical or vocational degree	-	6.34%
Associate's degree	9.44%	13.42%
Bachelor's degree	14.79%	22.41%
Graduate or professional degree	6.90%	14.58%
BLANK	-	-

- indicates data not recorded by census/survey

POPULATION BY RACE

Census Estimates Survey Responses



2.36% of survey responses left blank

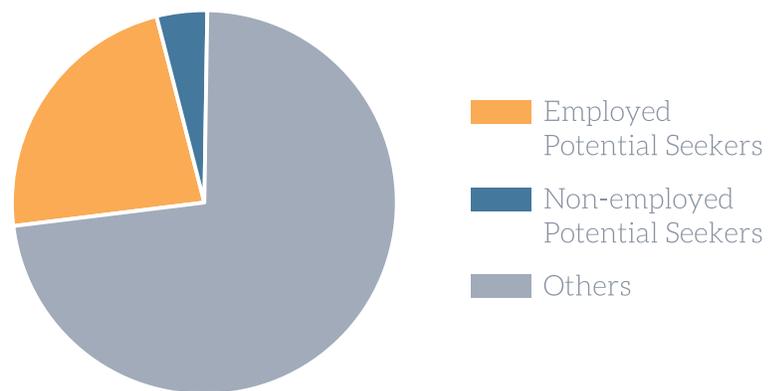
The estimates for gender derived from the survey results were within 2% of Census figures, with just over 1% not responding to the question. Age distribution varied somewhat from Census estimates, with fewer respondents 24 and under and 45 to 54 compared to the Census figures, and more 25 to 34 and 60 to 64.

Most racial and ethnic groups were within one to three percentage points of Census figures. However, respondents identified themselves as Hispanic at a rate about six percentage points lower than the Census. While the survey did not employ the same education categories as the Census, most of the distribution was similar.

5 POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS

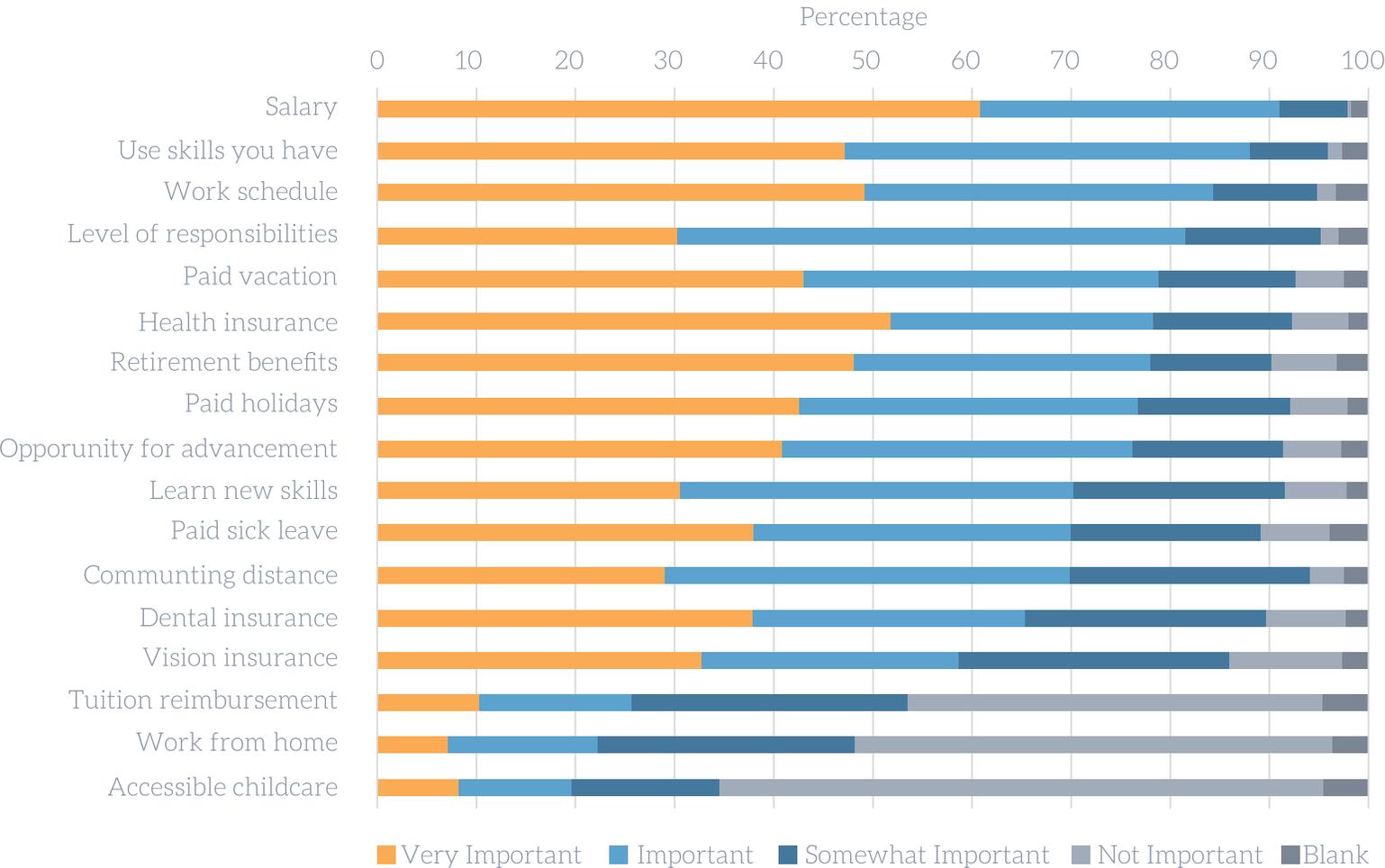
NE NEBRASKA SAMPLED AREA 18 AND OVER POPULATION BY SEEKER STATUS

There are an estimated 116,550 adults in the Northeast Nebraska area who reported that they are likely or very likely to change jobs or reenter the workforce in the next year if a suitable job is available. For the sake of brevity, we will call these people “potential job seekers.” About 86,087 of these seekers are currently employed, and about 30,463 are not employed. Exactly what qualifies as a suitable job varies from person to person, but data from the survey allow us to make some generalizations.



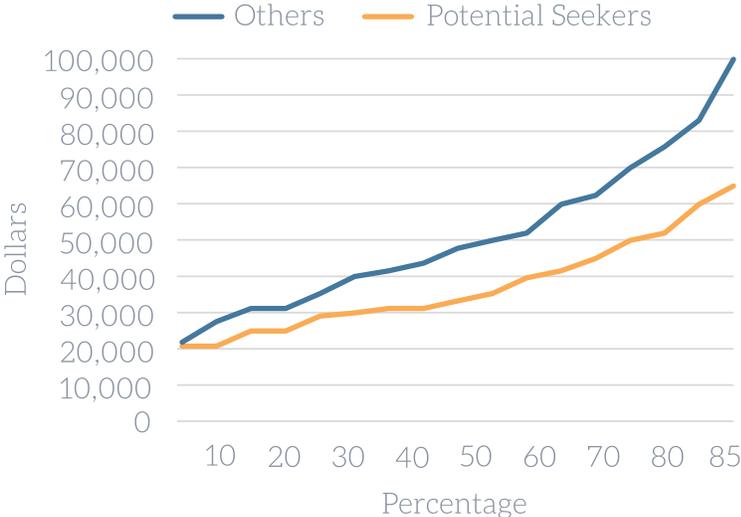
The most important factor to people likely or very likely to change jobs or reenter the workforce was salary, with 91.0% marking it as important or very important. Using skills, work schedule, and level of responsibilities also ranked high on the list. The factors that were rated very important were salary (60.8%) and health insurance (51.8%). More than half of respondents who were likely or very likely to change jobs or reenter the workforce listed these factors as very important. Three of the top five factors ranked by percentage of potential job seekers designating them important are all unrelated to compensation. These factors (responsibilities, skills, commuting, and skills) were all more likely to be identified as important than paid vacation. Of the 17 factors presented, more than half of potential job seekers ranked 14 factors as important or very important.

FACTORS IMPORTANT TO POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS

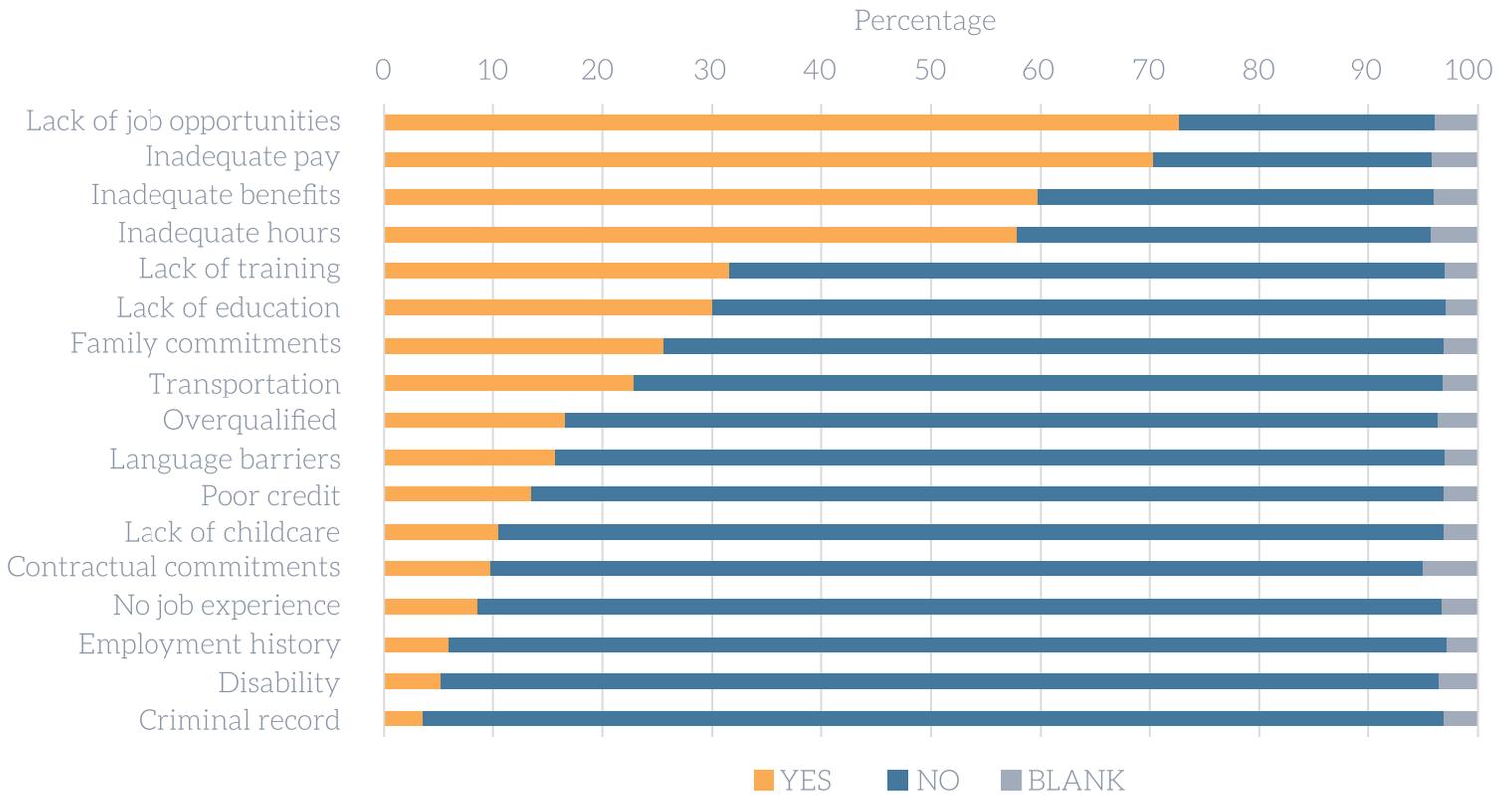


PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WILLING TO IMPROVE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION BY ANNUAL WAGE

The median minimum wage sought by potential job seekers in Northeast Nebraska to improve their employment situation is estimated at \$35,360 annually based on survey results. For full-time, year-round work, this means a wage of about \$17 per hour. Those who were less likely to change jobs or reenter the workforce generally reported that they would require higher wages to do so. The median minimum wage to improve the employment situation for that group was \$50,000 annually.



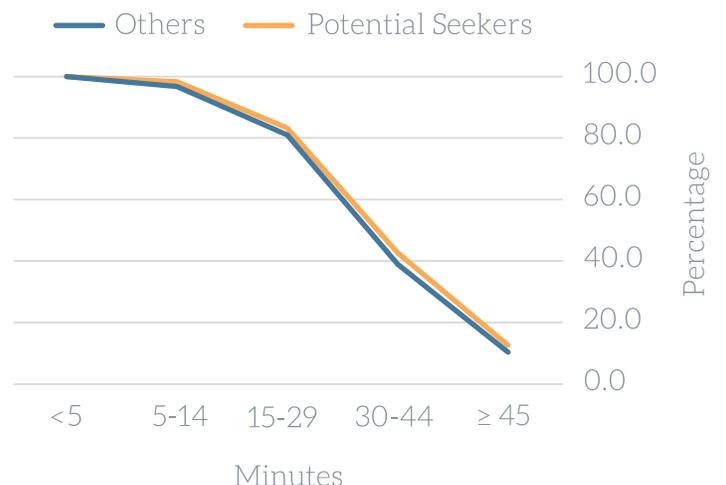
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED BY POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS



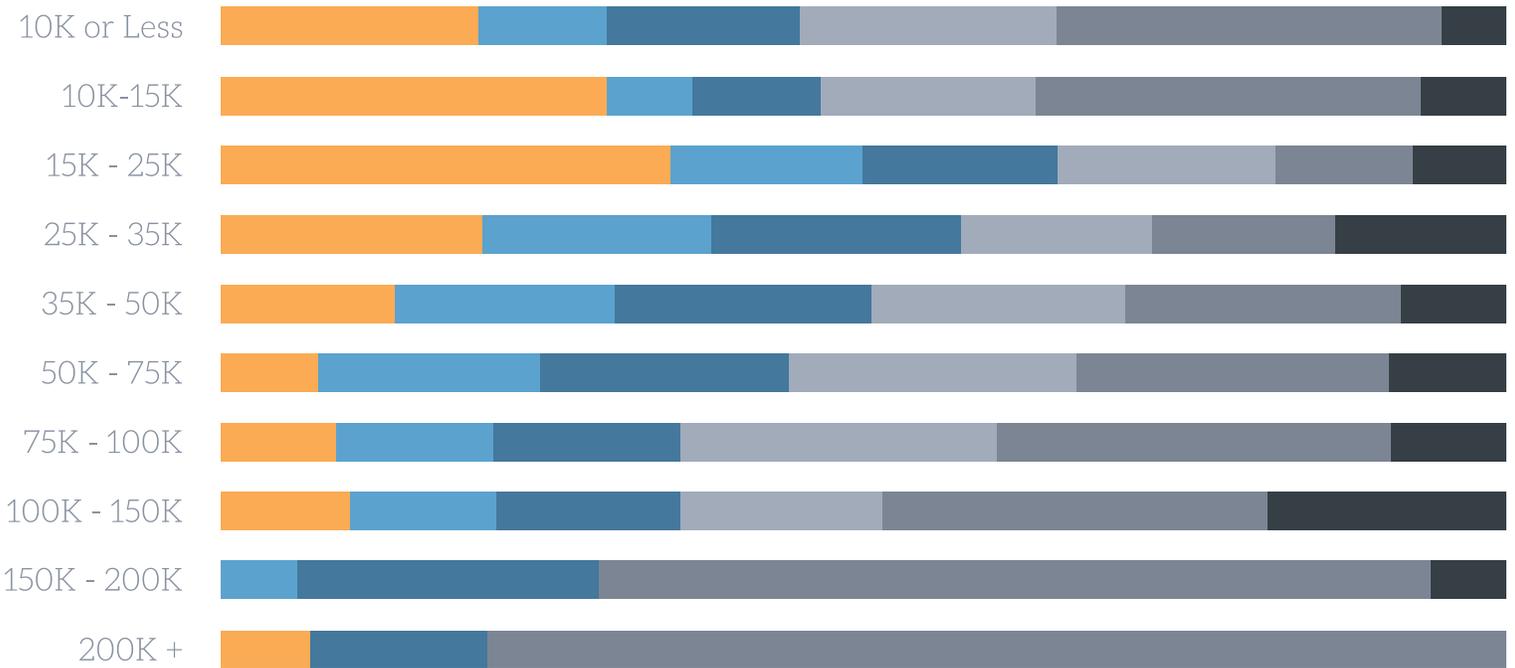
The top barrier to improvement reported by potential job seekers was lack of available opportunities. None of the top four barriers reported were related to qualities of the potential seekers themselves. These top four, lack of job opportunities, inadequate pay, inadequate benefits and inadequate hours, were the only barriers identified by a majority of potential seekers. Lack of training and lack of education were the next two most commonly reported barriers.

SHARE OF POPULATION WILLING TO COMMUTE A GIVEN TIME TO IMPROVE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Most of the potential job seekers indicated willingness to commute to improve their employment situation. Four in five potential job seekers reported that they would commute up to 29 minutes away for work, and four in ten said that they would be willing to commute 30 minutes or more. The figures on commute time willingness for those less likely to change or improve their employment situation were very similar to those for potential job seekers. This is likely because commuting is simply a fact of life for workers living in a rural area like the one sampled.



LIKELIHOOD TO CHANGE JOBS BY INCOME LEVEL

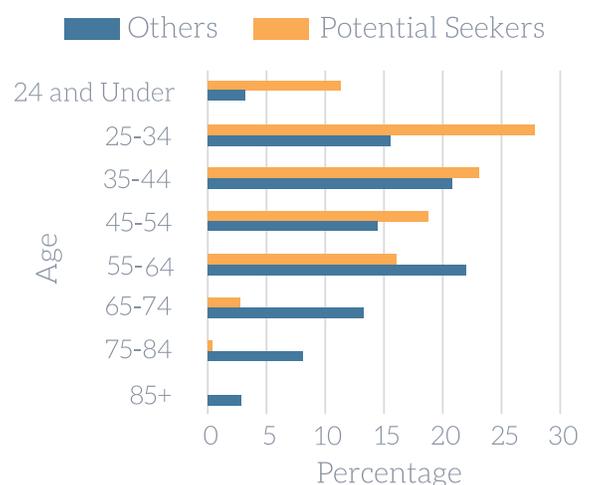


*Each bar represents 100% of that income level

Survey questions allowed respondents to communicate explicitly the conditions under which they would seek or not seek improvement in their employment situation, while others allowed researchers to examine implicit factors in their motivations. Identifying causation is always difficult, but when looking at the survey responses, clear patterns emerge. One of the clearest patterns was related to income. In general, the more people earned, the less likely they were to self-identify as potential job seekers. However, this was not true at the lowest income levels. Workers who reported earning less than \$10,000 annually were less likely than the next three higher income categories of potential job seekers. One potential explanation for this finding is that these workers are not working full time and do not wish for full time work. In general, higher paying jobs tend to be more specialized and not as plentiful, so the survey respondents earning the most may not be seeking an employment change in part due to a perceived lack of available alternatives to their current job. They also may have already attained their career goal, or be satisfied with their work environment.

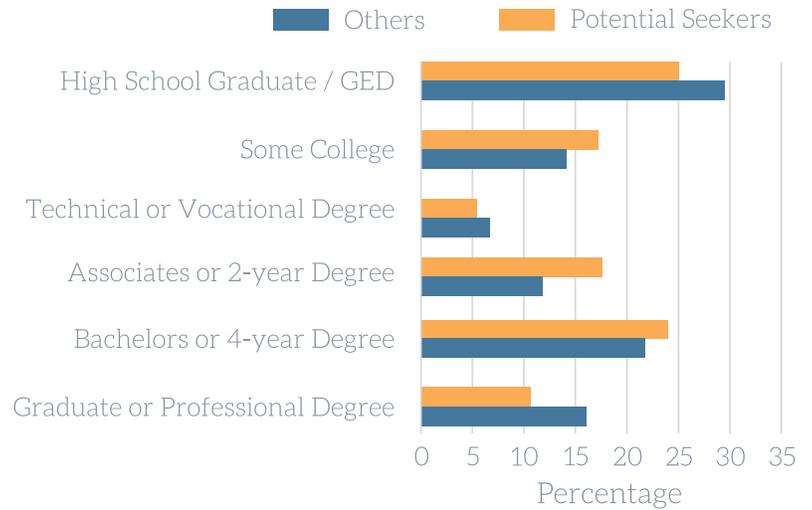
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEEKER STATUS

Those people who reported themselves likely or very likely to change jobs or reenter the workforce were in general younger than those who did not. The age groups with the most potential seekers according to the survey were 25-34 and 35-44. The age groups of 24 and under and 55-64 had roughly the same percentage of people reporting that they were potential job seekers. People in the oldest age categories were much more likely to identify as retired, and retired people identified as much less likely to change jobs or reenter the workforce.

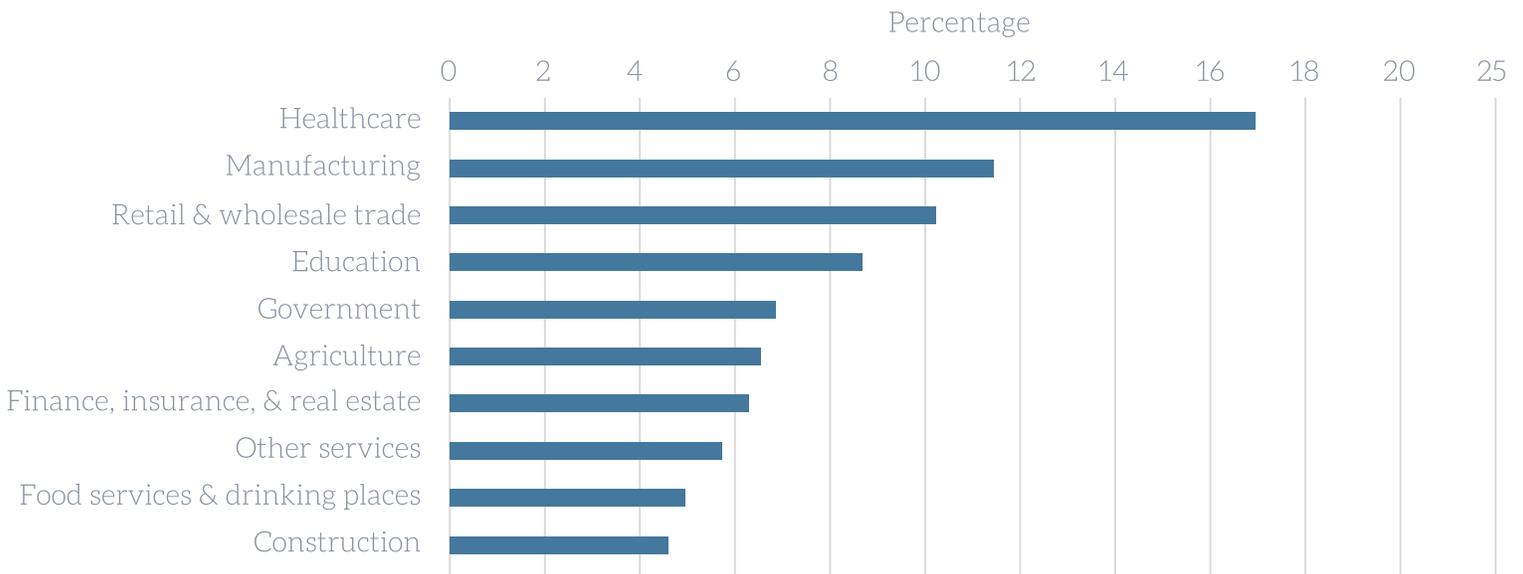


HIGHEST COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The population willing to change jobs or reenter the workforce reported different levels of education than those who were less likely to change or reenter. The potential job seekers were concentrated in the middle of the spectrum, with 40.3% of potential job seekers reporting that they had completed some college or an associate's or two-year degree. Only 32.6% of non-potential job seekers fell into these categories. Conversely, those who did not indicate they were potential job seekers were more concentrated on the ends of the spectrum, with higher percentages reporting a high school graduate/GED education or a graduate or professional degree.



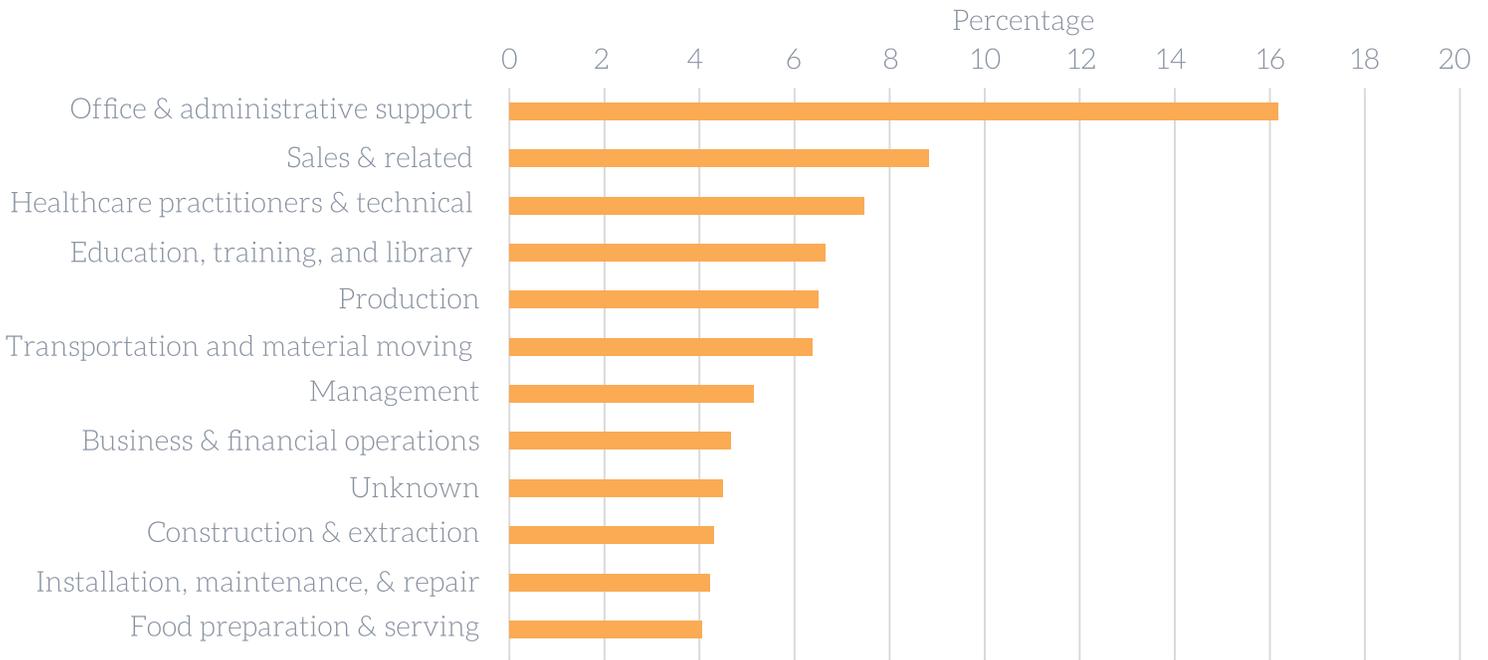
LIKELIHOOD TO CHANGE JOBS BY INDUSTRY



Potential job seekers were most highly concentrated in the healthcare industry. Because this measure is based on industry of employment rather than occupation of employment, the conclusions that can be drawn about these workers are limited. A top executive and a janitor working for the same employer share an industry, but are likely to have very different incomes, levels of education, and priorities. It is worth noting that the industries which saw the highest proportion of their workers self-identify as potential job seekers were among the largest industries by employment in the Northeast Nebraska area.

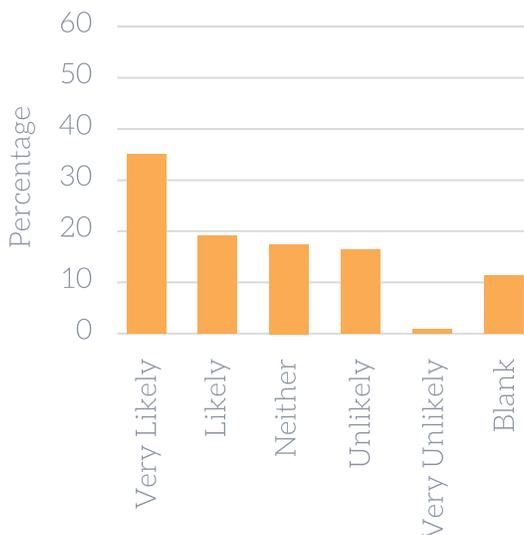
Most potential job seekers identified themselves as working in an office and administrative support occupation. Other common occupations for potential job seekers were sales, healthcare and education occupations. While the reasons that potential job seekers tended to concentrate in these occupations were not measured by the survey, the factors important to potential job seekers, as well as their income and education levels, may yield some clues.

LIKELIHOOD TO CHANGE JOBS BY OCCUPATION

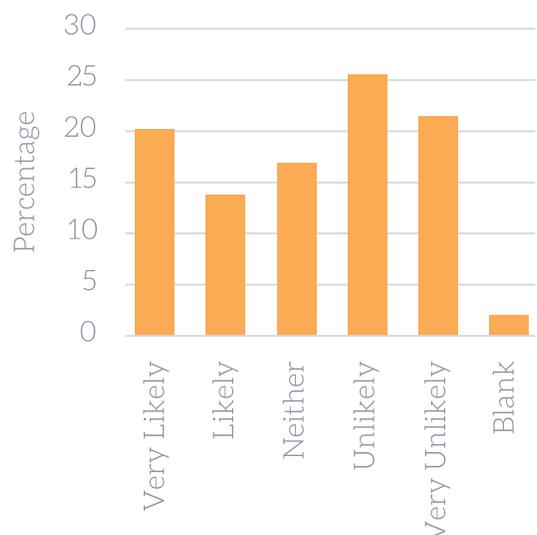


Respondents employed on a seasonal or temporary basis were more likely to be potential job seekers than respondents who were permanently employed. Most employed survey respondents who were seasonal employees (34.0%) indicated they were likely or very likely to change jobs. Similarly, 54.0% of survey respondents who were temporary employees indicated they were likely or very likely to change jobs. This compares to only 33.4% of employed survey respondents that were permanent employees and likely or very likely to change jobs.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES LIKELIHOOD TO CHANGE JOBS

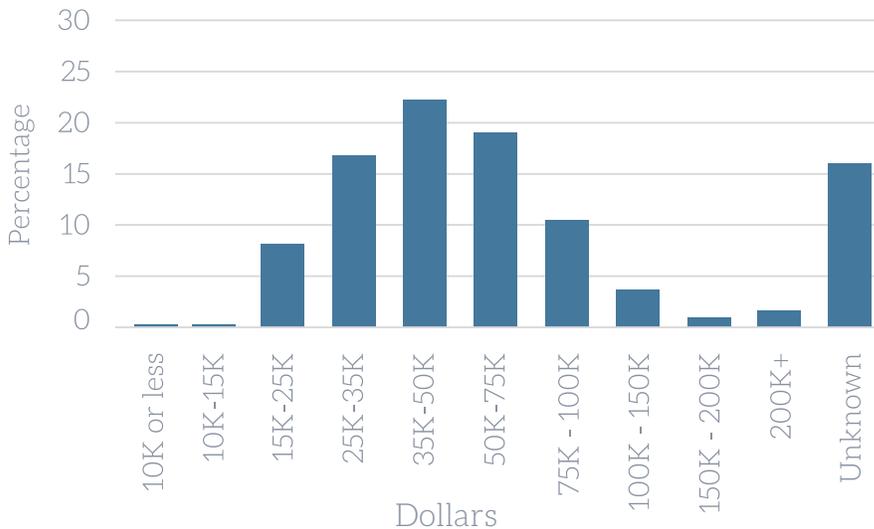


SEASONAL EMPLOYEES LIKELIHOOD TO CHANGE JOBS

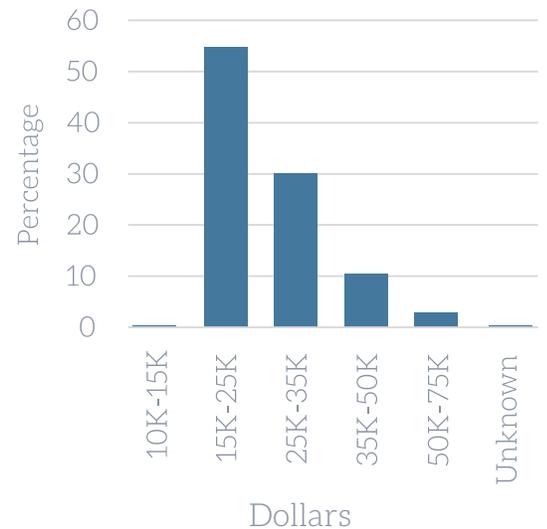


6 OTHER FINDINGS

MINIMUM DESIRED PAY TO CHANGE JOBS FOR CURRENTLY EMPLOYED



DESIRED WAGE OF THOSE NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED SEEKING WORK



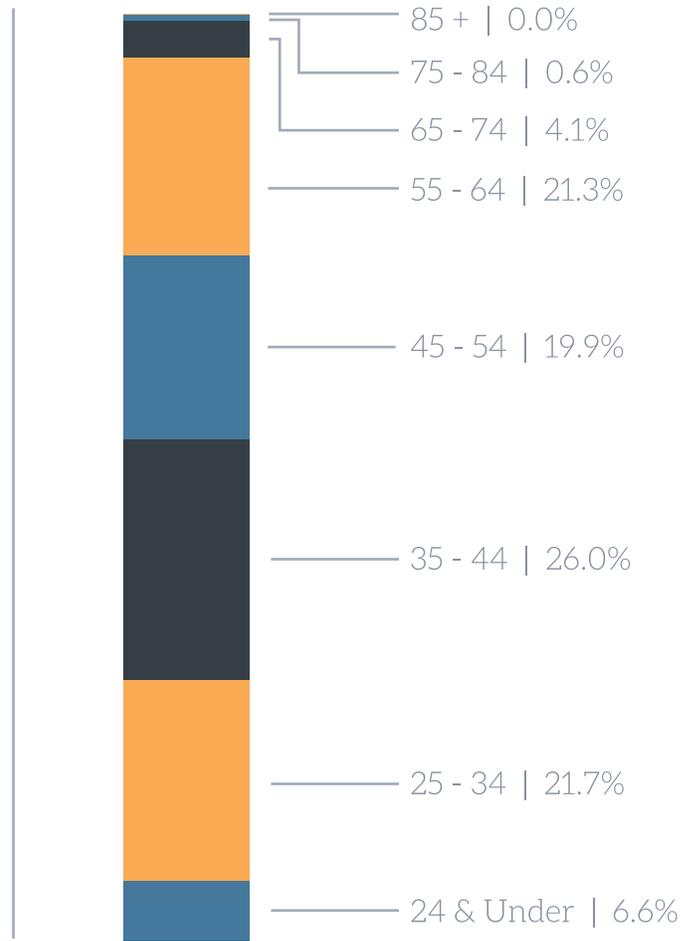
More than half (54.8%) of those not currently employed but seeking work desired an annual wage between \$15,000 and \$25,000. This equates to between minimum wage (\$7.25) and about \$12 per hour for full-time employment.

Of those currently employed, most desire a higher wage of between \$35,000 and \$50,000 a year. This equates to between \$16.82 and \$24.04 per hour.

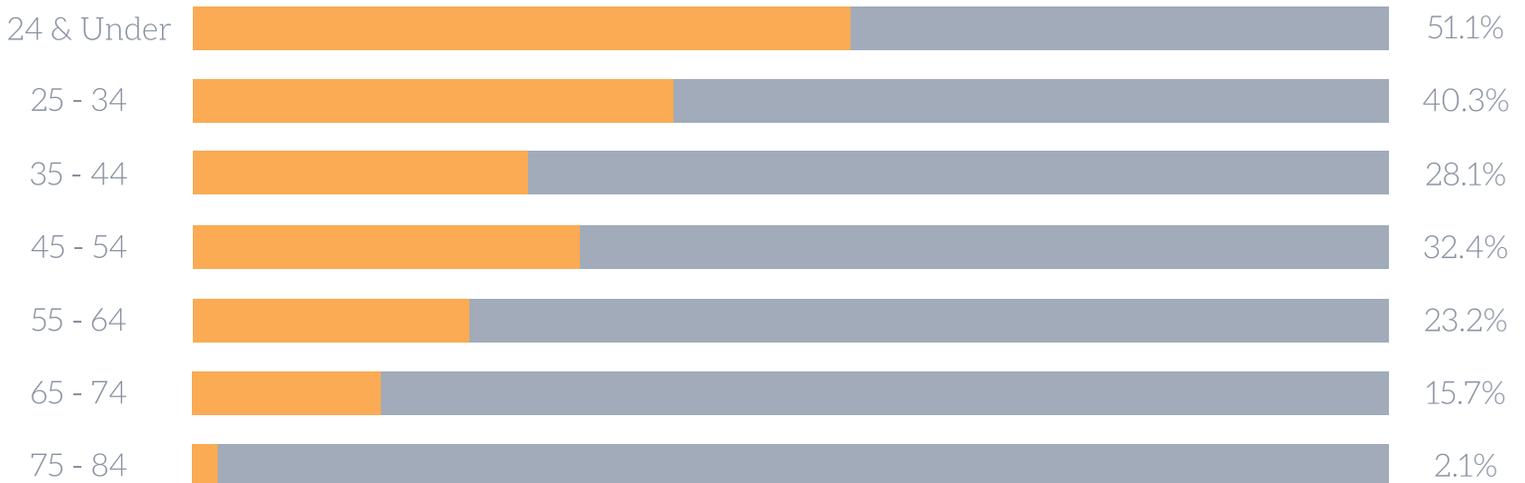
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED

Among survey respondents employed in the Northeast Nebraska area, most were between the ages of 25 and 64, with survey respondents fairly evenly distributed across each of the four ten-year age groups. The percentage of employed respondents ranged from 19.9% for the 45 to 54 age group to 26.0% for the 35 to 44 age group. Approximately 4.6% of the employed respondents were age 65 and over, while 6.6% of the respondents were between 20 and 24 years of age.

However, the reported likelihood of changing jobs differed greatly by age group. As shown by the following chart, the younger the age group, the more likely the age group is to change jobs. Among those 24 and under who were employed, 55.1% were either very likely or likely to change jobs. Similarly, among workers age 25 to 34, 40.3% were either very likely or likely to change jobs. The likelihood of changing jobs begins to fall as age increases. Only 28.1% of workers age 35 to 44, 32.4% of workers 45 to 54, 23.2% of workers 55 to 64, and 15.7% of workers 65 to 74 were likely or very likely to change jobs.

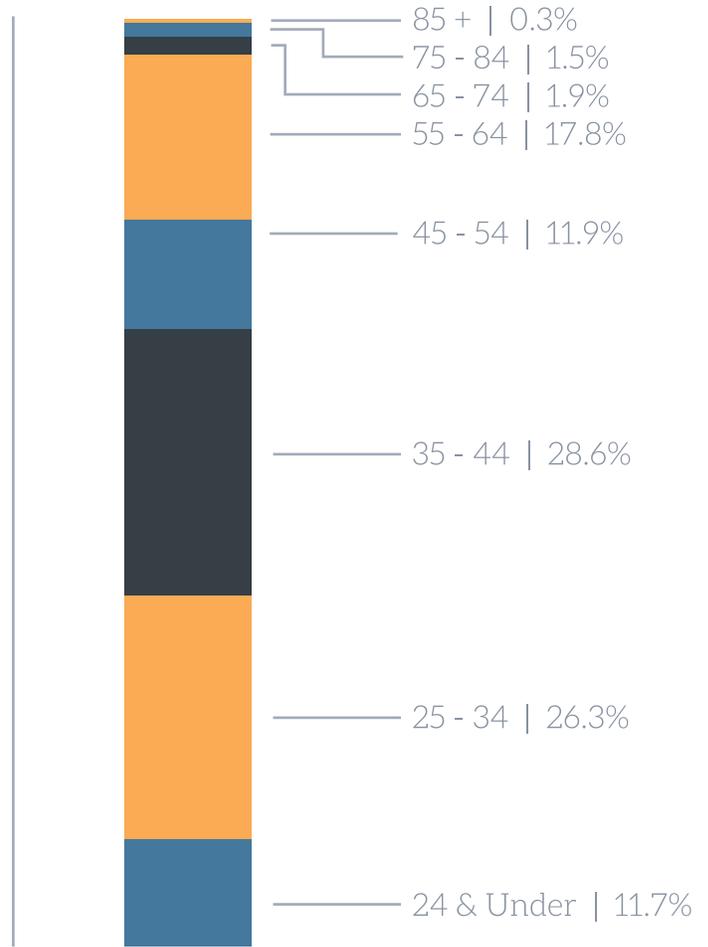


EMPLOYED & LIKELY OR VERY LIKELY TO CHANGE JOBS

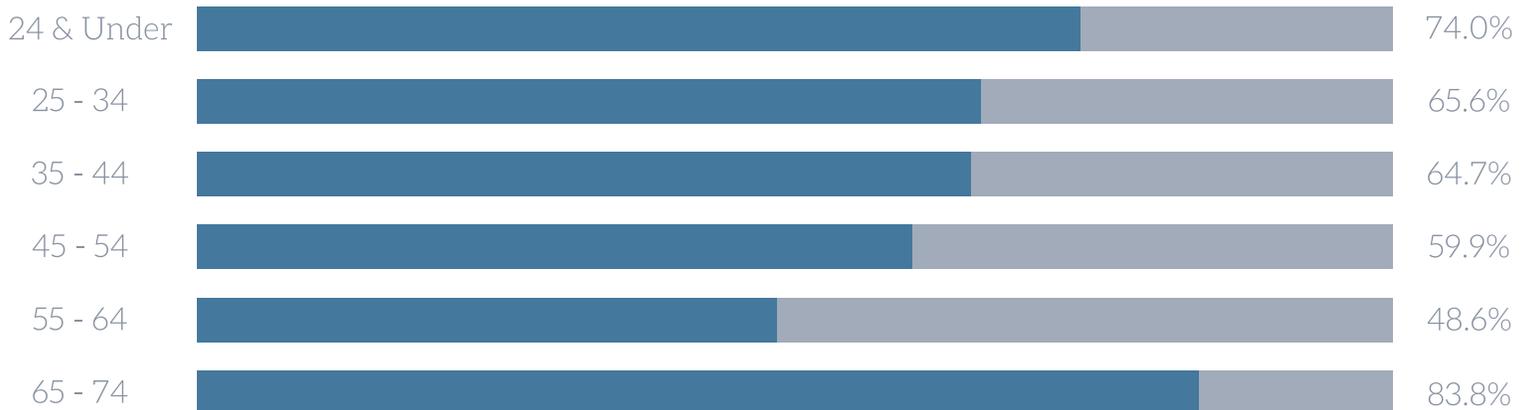


AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED

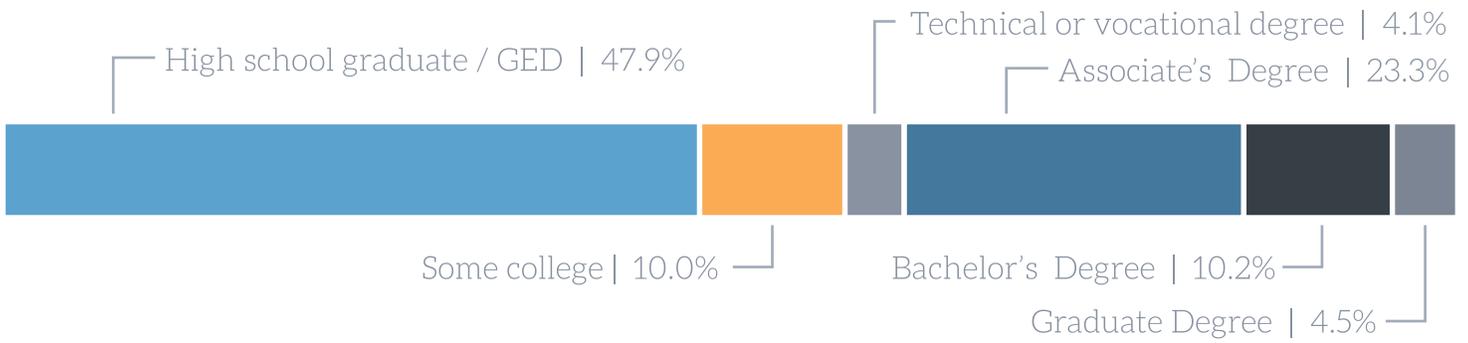
Among survey respondents who were unemployed in the Northeast Nebraska area, most were between the ages of 20 and 44. Their likelihood of changing jobs differs greatly by age group, however. As shown by the following chart, 74% of survey respondents under the age of 24 indicated they were likely or very likely to reenter the workforce. Among workers age 25 to 34, 65.6% were either very likely or likely to reenter the workforce. For workers in older age groups, the likelihood of reentering the workforce was similar. Among people 35 to 44, 64.7% indicated they were likely or very likely to reenter the workforce, 59.9% of people 45 to 54 were likely or very likely to reenter the workforce, and 48.6% of people 55 to 64 were likely or very likely to reenter the workforce.



UNEMPLOYED & LIKELY OR VERY LIKELY TO CHANGE JOBS



PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED BY EDUCATION LEVEL

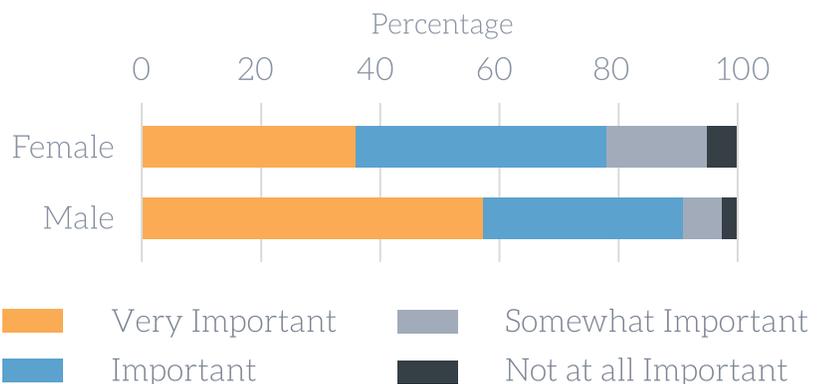


PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED BY DEGREE PROGRAM

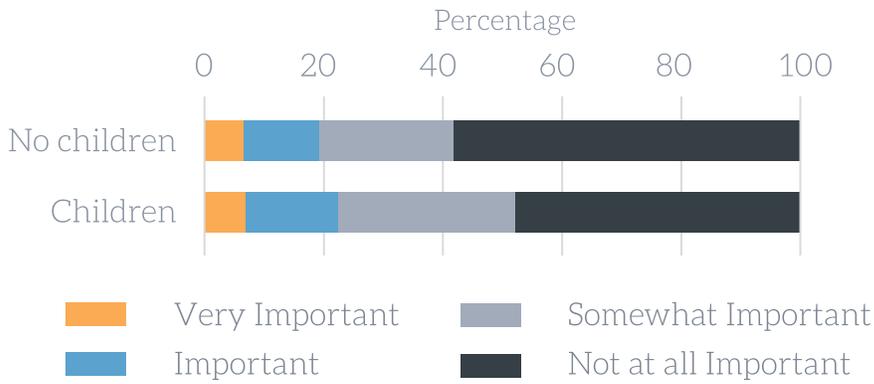


IMPORTANCE OF WORK SCHEDULE

A work schedule that fits an employee's needs was listed as very important by males more often than females. Overall, most respondents marked work schedule as either important or very important.

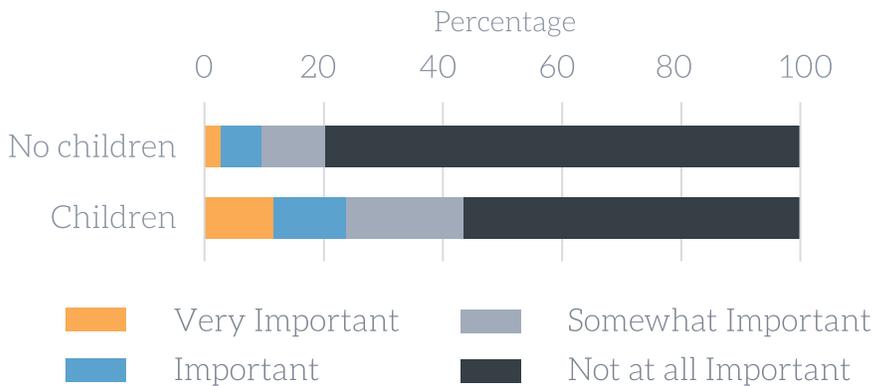


IMPORTANCE OF WORKING FROM HOME



The importance of working from home was only slightly more important to those with children than to those without children.

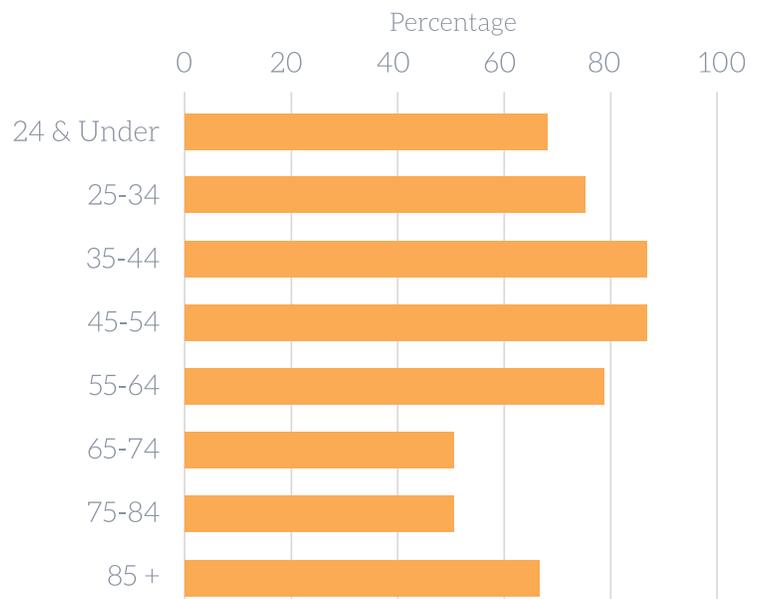
IMPORTANCE OF ACCESSIBLE CHILDCARE



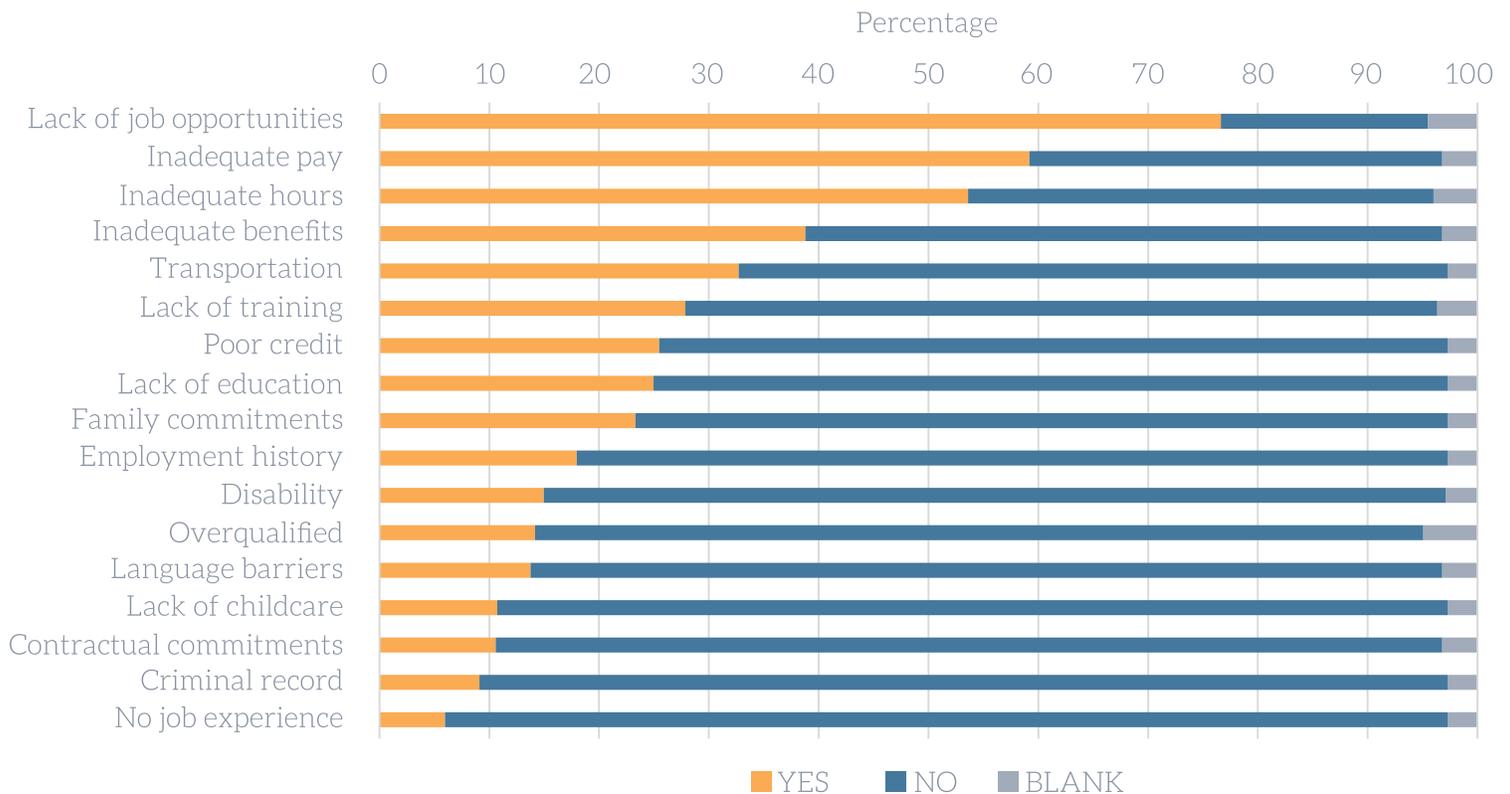
Accessible childcare was more important to respondents with children than to those without children, with just under 10% percent of respondents without children stating that it is important or very important, compared to more than 20% percent of respondents with children stating that it is important or very important.

IMPORTANCE OF RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The importance of retirement benefits was fairly steady across age groups, until age 65 and over, where the importance of retirement benefits began to drop off. It is possible that this group didn't anticipate working for enough additional time to accumulate significant additional retirement funds. The importance of retirement benefits was greater for those 85 and over compared to those 65-84. People in this stage of life may interpret 'retirement benefits' differently than those who are younger.

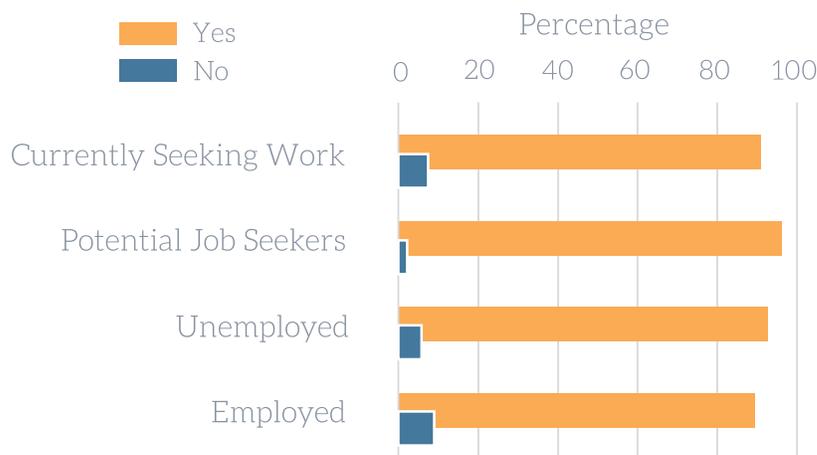


OBSTACLES TO REENTERING THE WORKFORCE, NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED, SEEKING WORK



Of those not currently employed, but seeking work, several obstacles to reentering the workforce were identified. The most common obstacle noted was lack of job opportunities. Other obstacles frequently reported were inadequate pay, inadequate hours, and inadequate benefits.

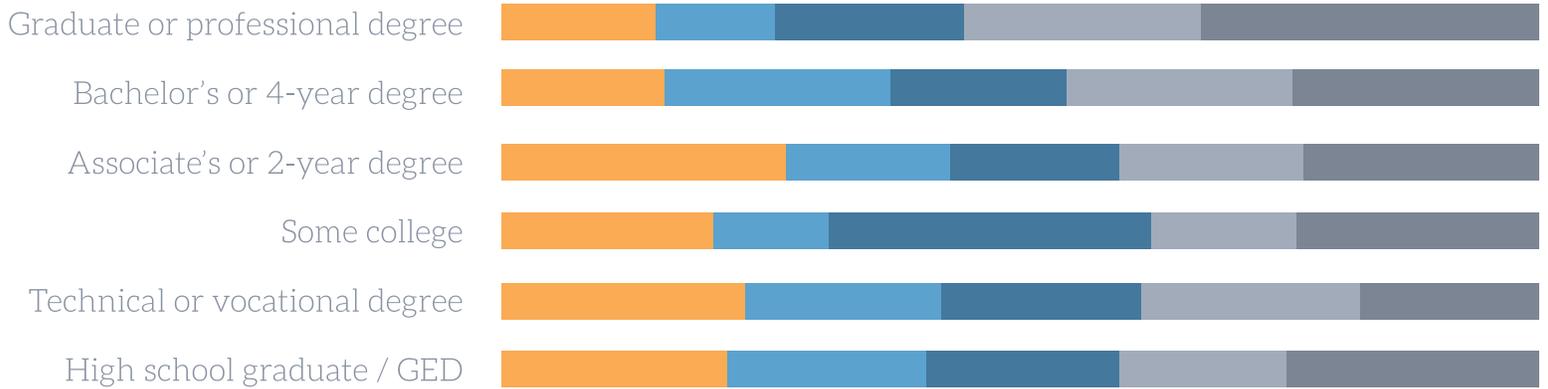
WILLINGNESS TO RETRAIN



When survey respondents were asked if they would be willing to retrain or learn new skills that may improve their employment situation, their response was an overwhelming yes. Most employed persons (91.0%) indicated that they would be willing to retrain or learn skills to improve their employment situation, while 97.7% of respondents who were potential job seekers who were not currently employed also indicated they would be willing to retrain or learn skills to improve their employment situation.

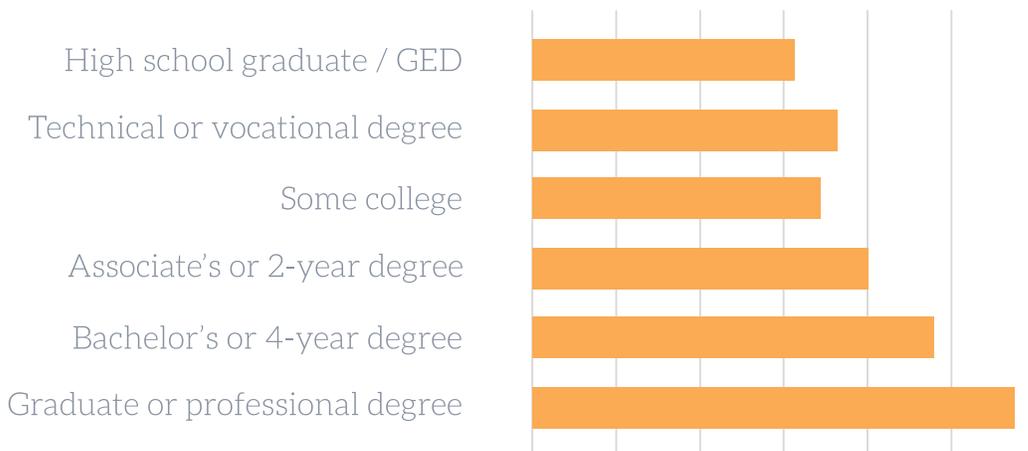
Similarly, 92.5% of respondents who indicated they were currently seeking work also indicated that they would be willing to retrain or learn skills to improve their employment situation. Of the current seekers who were unemployed, 94.2% indicated they would be willing to retrain or learn skills to improve their employment situation.

LIKELIHOOD TO CHANGE JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL



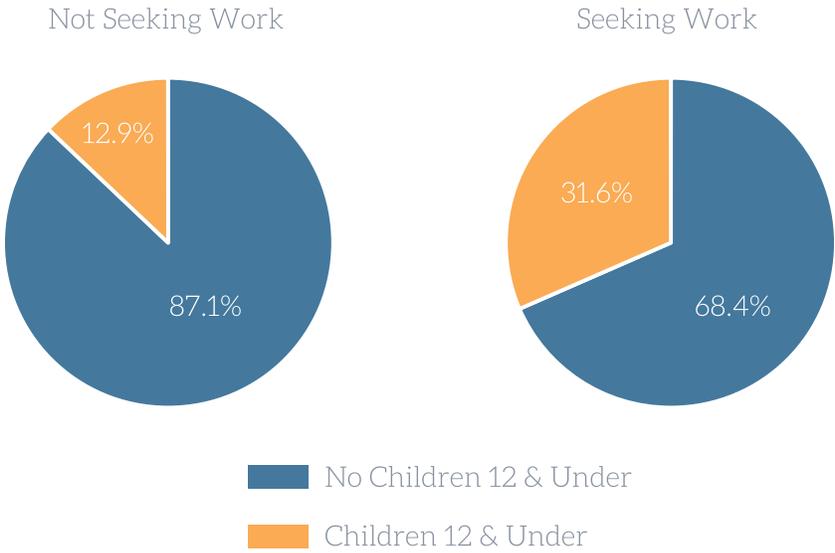
People who reported graduate or professional degrees as their highest completed level of education were less likely than others to make a change. People who indicated that they had only completed some college were also less likely than other groups to be potential job seekers.

MEDIAN WAGE BY EDUCATION LEVEL



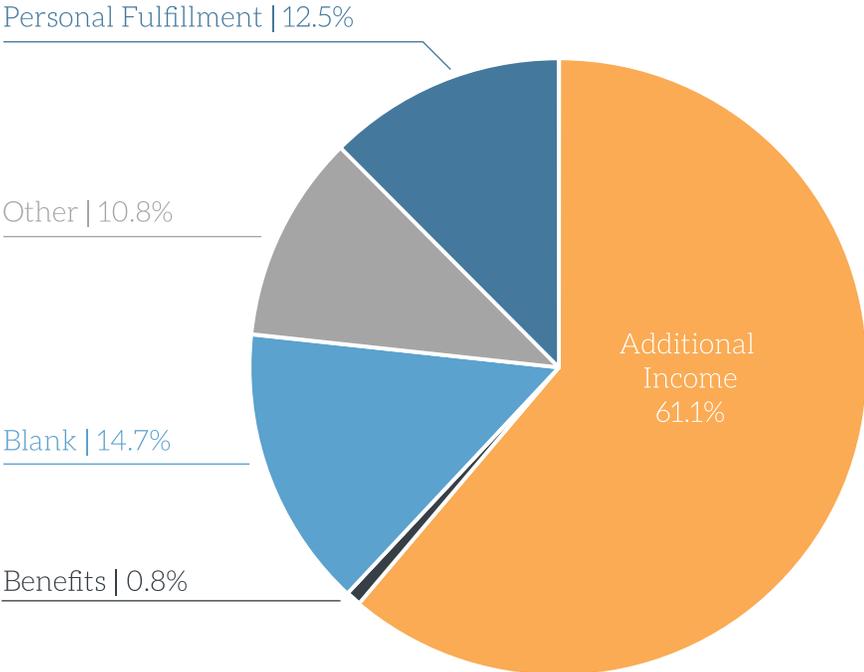
Respondents with higher levels of education also saw higher median earnings. Those who earned bachelor's degrees saw a median income of \$8,700 more annually than those who completed high school. Even completing some college saw a wage premium of \$3,000 annually on the median relative to completing high school.

SEEKERS VS. NON-SEEKERS & CHILDREN



Of those not currently employed, and not seeking work, 12.9% had one or more children under 12 living in their household. Of those seeking work, 31.6% had one or more children under 12 living in their household.

REASONS FOR WORKING MULTIPLE JOBS



About 15.23% of survey respondents who were employed indicated that they worked multiple jobs. The most common reason given for working multiple jobs was additional income (61.2%).

APPENDIX / GLOSSARY

TERMS & DEFINITIONS

Potential Job Seeker

A person who answered either 'likely' or 'very likely' to the following question: "How likely or unlikely are you to change jobs or reenter the workforce in the next year if a suitable job is available?" Note that people not currently employed were asked separately if they were actively seeking work, while the employed were not.

Industry

A group of businesses categorized by the goods or services they produce. Industries are typically organized by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). This survey used a modified version of NAICS categories in an attempt to make the categories easier to understand. More information on NAICS can be found at <https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>.

Occupation

A group of jobs categorized by duties. Occupations are typically organized by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This survey used a modified version of SOC categories in an attempt to make the categories easier to understand. More information on SOC can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/soc/>.

Wages

In each instance where wages were addressed in this survey, respondents were given the option to report annual or hourly wages. When analyzing these wages, the responses were all assumed to represent full-time employment at 40 hours per week, to allow comparison.

Unemployed

While the US Bureau of Labor Statistics has a detailed, stratified, and technical set of definitions for unemployment, this survey simply allowed respondents to select 'unemployed' as one of four choices describing their employment status.

Not Employed

'Not Employed' differs from unemployed in this document. 'Not Employed' includes all respondents who indicated they were unemployed, retired, or homemakers.

NORTHEAST NEBRASKA AREA ZIP CODES SAMPLED

This table shows the ZIP codes sampled to create survey estimates for the Northeast Nebraska labor availability area.

County	State	Zip Code	Responses Received
Plymouth County	IA	51001	11
Woodbury County	IA	51004	8
Woodbury County	IA	51007	1
Plymouth County	IA	51008	2
Plymouth County	IA	51024	17
Woodbury County	IA	51026	9
Plymouth County	IA	51028	7
Woodbury County	IA	51030	8
Plymouth County	IA	51031	60
Plymouth County	IA	51038	7
Woodbury County	IA	51039	11
Plymouth County	IA	51050	11
Woodbury County	IA	51052	7
Woodbury County	IA	51054	21
Woodbury County	IA	51055	4
Woodbury County	IA	51056	2
Plymouth County	IA	51062	3
Woodbury County	IA	51101	4
Woodbury County	IA	51103	60
Woodbury County	IA	51104	85
Woodbury County	IA	51105	18
Woodbury County	IA	51106	131
Woodbury County	IA	51108	26
Woodbury County	IA	51109	15
Union County	SD	57001	3
Union County	SD	57004	18
Clay County	SD	57010	3
Union County	SD	57025	11
Union County	SD	57038	10
Union County	SD	57049	39
Clay County	SD	57069	50
Yankton County	SD	57078	130
Butler County	NE	68001	1
Washington County	NE	68002	12

County	State	Zip Code	Responses Received
Saunders County	NE	68003	33
Cuming County	NE	68004	10
Douglas County	NE	68007	34
Washington County	NE	68008	104
Butler County	NE	68014	4
Saunders County	NE	68015	4
Saunders County	NE	68017	8
Saunders County	NE	68018	5
Burt County	NE	68019	5
Burt County	NE	68020	5
Douglas County	NE	68022	81
Washington County	NE	68023	23
Dodge County	NE	68025	228
Sarpy County	NE	68028	50
Washington County	NE	68029	5
Dakota County	NE	68030	6
Dodge County	NE	68031	17
Saunders County	NE	68033	3
Washington County	NE	68034	4
Butler County	NE	68036	3
Burt County	NE	68038	6
Saunders County	NE	68040	3
Saunders County	NE	68041	4
Saunders County	NE	68042	1
Dodge County	NE	68044	3
Burt County	NE	68045	21
Thurston County	NE	68047	12
Saunders County	NE	68050	4
Thurston County	NE	68055	2
Dodge County	NE	68057	15
Burt County	NE	68061	26
Thurston County	NE	68062	1
Dodge County	NE	68063	6
Douglas County	NE	68064	14

County	State	Zip Code	Responses Received
Saunders County	NE	68065	9
Saunders County	NE	68066	40
Thurston County	NE	68067	1
Douglas County	NE	68069	13
Saunders County	NE	68070	4
Thurston County	NE	68071	4
Dodge County	NE	68072	1
Saunders County	NE	68073	7
Douglas County	NE	68112	1
Douglas County	NE	68122	2
Douglas County	NE	68142	3
Platte County	NE	68601	214
Boone County	NE	68620	33
Dodge County	NE	68621	9
Wheeler County	NE	68622	3
Nance County	NE	68623	1
Butler County	NE	68624	9
Butler County	NE	68626	3
Boone County	NE	68627	4
Merrick County	NE	68628	3
Colfax County	NE	68629	11
Platte County	NE	68631	1
Butler County	NE	68632	31
Dodge County	NE	68633	10
Platte County	NE	68634	1
Butler County	NE	68635	2
Antelope County	NE	68636	8
Wheeler County	NE	68637	2
Nance County	NE	68638	18
Nance County	NE	68640	12
Colfax County	NE	68641	16
Platte County	NE	68642	8
Colfax County	NE	68643	10
Platte County	NE	68644	5
Platte County	NE	68647	8
Saunders County	NE	68648	3
Dodge County	NE	68649	10
Polk County	NE	68651	12
Boone County	NE	68652	5
Platte County	NE	68653	5

County	State	Zip Code	Responses Received
Polk County	NE	68654	4
Boone County	NE	68655	1
Butler County	NE	68658	8
Colfax County	NE	68659	1
Boone County	NE	68660	13
Colfax County	NE	68661	38
Polk County	NE	68662	6
Merrick County	NE	68663	6
Dodge County	NE	68664	2
Greeley County	NE	68665	6
Polk County	NE	68666	17
Butler County	NE	68669	4
Madison County	NE	68701	250
Dixon County	NE	68710	6
Madison County	NE	68715	16
Cuming County	NE	68716	10
Knox County	NE	68718	18
Antelope County	NE	68720	1
Wayne County	NE	68723	1
Knox County	NE	68724	2
Antelope County	NE	68726	3
Cedar County	NE	68727	4
Dixon County	NE	68728	1
Knox County	NE	68729	16
Knox County	NE	68730	24
Dakota County	NE	68731	9
Dixon County	NE	68732	1
Dakota County	NE	68733	11
Holt County	NE	68735	9
Cedar County	NE	68736	1
Cedar County	NE	68739	20
Wayne County	NE	68740	8
Dakota County	NE	68741	4
Dakota County	NE	68743	3
Cedar County	NE	68745	14
Pierce County	NE	68747	2
Madison County	NE	68748	20
Dixon County	NE	68751	1
Madison County	NE	68752	7
Antelope County	NE	68756	27

County	State	Zip Code	Responses Received
Dixon County	NE	68757	4
Madison County	NE	68758	11
Knox County	NE	68760	5
Antelope County	NE	68761	2
Antelope County	NE	68764	3
Pierce County	NE	68765	11
Pierce County	NE	68767	33
Stanton County	NE	68768	5
Pierce County	NE	68769	12
Dixon County	NE	68770	13
Cedar County	NE	68771	7
Antelope County	NE	68773	3
Cedar County	NE	68774	3
Dakota County	NE	68776	69
Stanton County	NE	68779	17
Madison County	NE	68781	16
Knox County	NE	68783	13
Dixon County	NE	68784	17
Dixon County	NE	68785	2
Knox County	NE	68786	13
Wayne County	NE	68787	61
Cuming County	NE	68788	53
Knox County	NE	68789	1
Wayne County	NE	68790	6
Cuming County	NE	68791	12
Cedar County	NE	68792	3
Hall County	NE	68801	5
Merrick County	NE	68826	26
Merrick County	NE	68827	2
Greeley County	NE	68842	7
Merrick County	NE	68864	8
Howard County	NE	68872	1
Greeley County	NE	68875	3
Greeley County	NE	68882	2

Total Responses : 3,141

