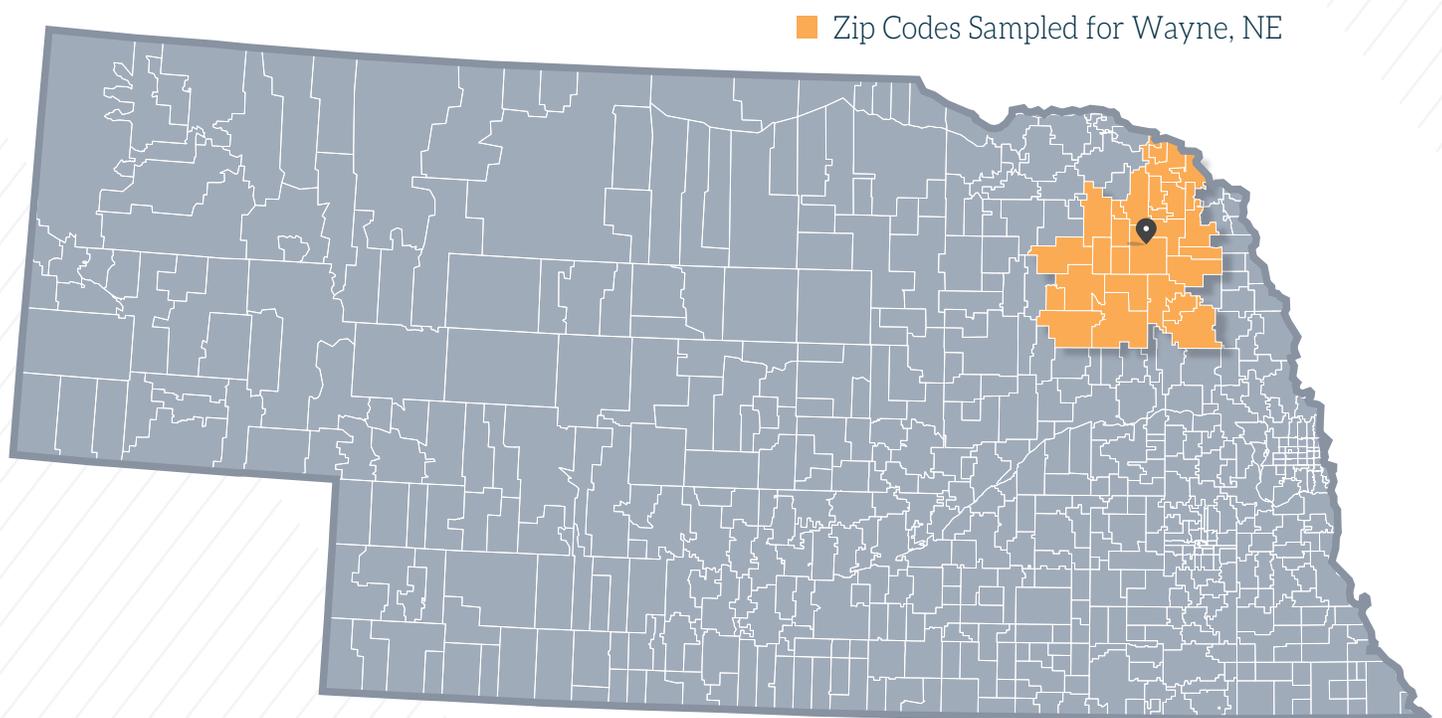


NEBRASKA LABOR AVAILABILITY STUDY WAYNE

The Nebraska Departments of Economic Development and Labor (DED & DOL), with support from the University Of Nebraska - Lincoln, Bureau Of Sociological Research (BOSR), have undertaken a study to measure labor availability in northeast Nebraska. Respondents provided information about their current employment status and their perspective on future employment changes. Six communities in the region were highlighted: Columbus, Fremont, Norfolk, South Sioux City, Wayne, and West Point. This brief examines the findings for Wayne, Nebraska.



53,272

POPULATION 18 AND OLDER
OF TOTAL SAMPLED AREA

14,169

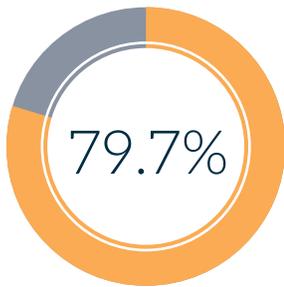
OF THESE PEOPLE ARE
POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS

10,512

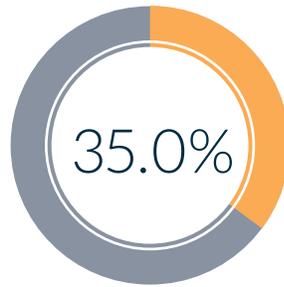
OF POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS
ARE **CURRENTLY EMPLOYED**.
STATISTICS FOR THESE JOB SEEKERS:

1,248 of these 10,512 are veterans

Willingness to Commute



willing to commute
15 minutes or
more for a new job

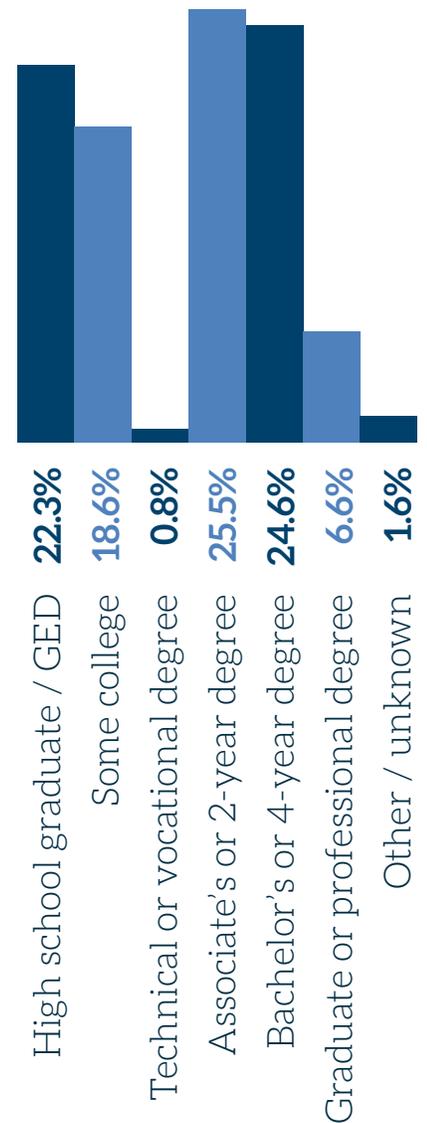


willing to commute
30 minutes or
more for a new job

Median Wage Required to Change Job



Highest Level of Education



Top factors in choosing new work, by order of importance:

1. Salary
2. Work schedule that fits my needs
3. Use skills you have
4. Retirement benefits
5. Health insurance

Top barriers in finding new work, by order of importance:

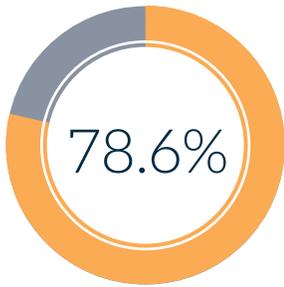
1. Inadequate pay offered at area employers
2. Lack of job opportunities in the area
3. Inadequate benefits at area employers
4. Inadequate hours offered at area employers
5. Lack of training

3,657

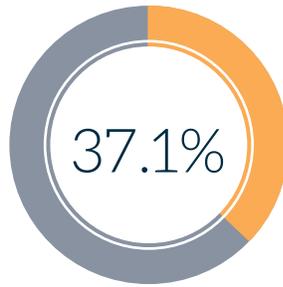
OF THOSE POTENTIAL JOB SEEKERS
ARE **CURRENTLY NOT EMPLOYED.**
STATISTICS FOR THESE JOB SEEKERS:

434 of these 3,657 are veterans

Willingness to Commute



willing to commute
15 minutes or
more for a new job



willing to commute
30 minutes or
more for a new job

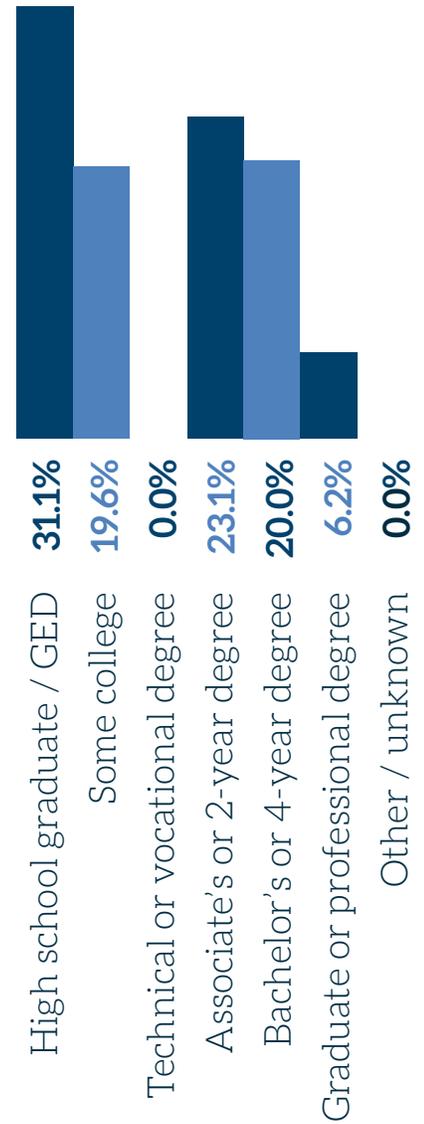
\$12.60

Median \$/hr minimum
pay to enter or re-enter
work force, given that a
suitable job is available.

More than 96% of those looking
to enter or re-enter the labor
force would be willing to retrain
or learn new skills.

96%

Highest Level of Education



Top factors in choosing new work, by order of importance:

1. Use skills you have
2. Level of responsibilities
3. Salary
4. Opportunity for advancement
5. Learn new skills

Top barriers in finding new work, by order of importance:

1. Lack of job opportunities in the area
2. Inadequate hours offered at area employers
3. Family commitments
4. Language barriers
5. Inadequate pay offered at area employers

FULL REPORT - The Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information (NDOL LMI) has compiled detailed reports on the response data from each of the six highlighted communities. These reports delve much deeper into the data collected, and supplement and contextualize findings with demographic data from the US Census Bureau, employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other detailed resources.

Reports feature:

- Detailed geography and demographics
- Regional commuting patterns
- Skills and education of the area's labor force
- Hours worked and compensation/benefits expectations
- Analysis of what entices workers in the area to seek new employment or change jobs
- Analysis of barriers to improving employment experienced by area workers.

Copies of these reports can be obtained at <https://neworks.nebraska.gov/analyzer>

METHODOLOGY - The Nebraska Labor Availability Study of Northeast Nebraska was commissioned by DED. The survey was conducted by mail by the UNL-BOSR with data analysis and production of the final results completed by the Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information.

The survey questionnaire was designed by DED and DOL in consultation with BOSR. The survey area was defined based on commuting data from the US Census Bureau and focused on six communities in northeastern Nebraska: Columbus, Fremont, Norfolk, South Sioux City, Wayne, and West Point. A random sample of households within the defined area were mailed a survey with instructions that the adult age 19 or older with the next birthday complete and return the questionnaire. Households in Iowa and South Dakota were included in the sample as there was sufficient commuting from zip codes in these states into northeast Nebraska to include them.

Each household in the survey sample was sent a letter followed by a survey questionnaire approximately one week later. Non-respondents received three additional follow-up mailings (a reminder postcard and two additional survey packets). Data collection began in October 2013 and ended in January 2014.

The sample was comprised of 12,000 households and 3,164 responses were received, for an adjusted response rate (accounting for undeliverable mail with no forwarding address) of 29.7 percent.