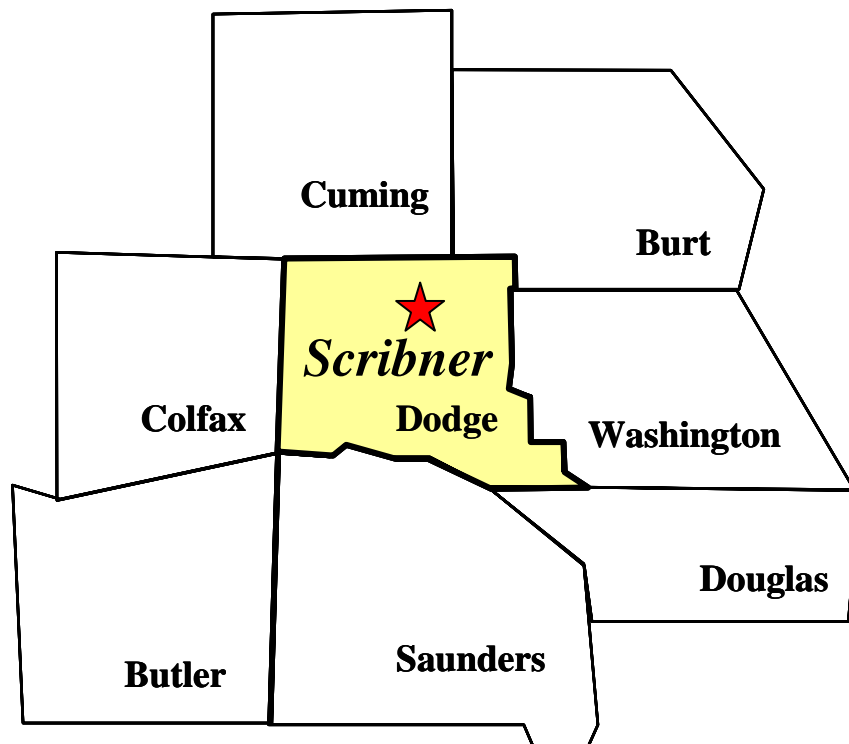


Labor Supply Factors and Labor Availability for the Scribner (Dodge County) Labor Area



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Executive Summary

The information provided in this report indicates that a prospective new employer providing job opportunities with competitive wages and benefits and offering career opportunities would be a welcome addition to the employment base in Scribner and Dodge County. The response to such employment opportunities would be substantial, and as this report shows, there is a sizeable labor force and population base living within the Scribner Labor Area. Some of the pertinent findings of the report include:

- Population in the Scribner Labor Area (Dodge County plus the seven contiguous counties) totaled 608,338 people in 2007, with the Dodge County population totaling 36,004. Population in Dodge County declined by 0.4 percent during the 2000–2007 period, compared to a population increase of 5.7 percent for the eight–county Scribner Labor Area as a whole.
- The labor force for the Scribner Labor Area totaled 334,296 in 2007, with 323,132 local residents employed in jobs either within or outside the area. A total of 380,726 persons were employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs located within the area. These data suggest that a substantial number of workers commute into the Scribner Labor Area from neighboring counties for employment.
- The number of people who lived in Dodge County that were employed totaled 19,321 in 2007; yet, there were 16,980 persons employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs within the county. This indicates Dodge County residents are commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.
- Average annual wages for all nonfarm wage and salary employees in the Scribner Labor Area were \$4,689 more than the Nebraska average. Within the labor area, Douglas County had the highest average wage, \$39,575 or \$5,959 higher than the Nebraska average. In Dodge County, average annual salaries were \$7,356 less than the state average.

The basic conclusion of this report, which follows from the data and analysis presented, is that the Scribner Labor Area and Dodge County would be able to provide a significant number of dedicated and skilled workers to meet the needs of additional employers in the area. While this report has not estimated a precise number of people that may be available for a prospective new employer in the Scribner area, it is anticipated that if attractive working conditions with competitive wages and employee benefits were offered, a prospective new employer would be able to select their workforce from a substantial pool of applicants.

Labor Supply Factors and Labor Availability for the Scribner (Dodge County) Labor Area

This report presents selected labor-related and demographic data that provide insights into the labor supply situation in Scribner (Dodge County) and the surrounding area.

In reviewing the data presented in this report, it will be evident that the Scribner Labor Area has a sizeable pool of labor to provide for the labor requirements of additional employers in the area, both in the near term and over the long run. Data presented in this report includes tables on labor force, employment, and population for Dodge County and for the surrounding counties that make up the potential laborshed area for Scribner. Figure One includes a map outlining the geographic area which has been defined as the Scribner Labor Area.

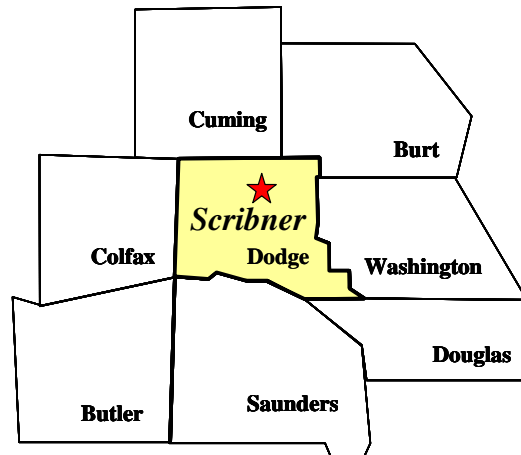
An important resource for new or expanding businesses is a readily available supply of workers. Whether an employer requires 5 or 500 workers, they need to have confidence there will be a sufficient number of workers available to meet their labor requirements. This report is provided as a key analytical tool to identify and quantify the number and selected characteristics of workers available in the Scribner Labor Area.

Available labor supply is defined as the number of persons who would potentially apply for employment when a job becomes available. Potential workers are categorized into two groups; those currently employed who would consider other employment opportunities and those who do not currently have a job.

One factor contributing to the available supply of workers is the willingness of workers already employed to change jobs. Factors influencing this decision are related to wages, fringe benefits, hours, and working conditions. Generally, workers are more inclined to change jobs when the wages and benefits for the potential new job are better and/or when they are optimistic about the economy.

Factors contributing to the available supply of people without jobs include the unemployment rate, labor force participation, and migration. To be classified as unemployed, an individual must have been actively looking for work in the last four weeks, unless they were expecting recall from a layoff or waiting to start a job within 30 days.

Figure One
Scribner Labor Area



There are also potential workers that are classified as not presently in the labor force. These individuals may not be participating in the labor force as employed or unemployed workers for various reasons. They may be unable to work because of school or family responsibilities or they may have an illness that has prevented them from becoming part of the labor force. There may also be workers who have not been able to find employment in the past and have become discouraged or who are no longer actively seeking employment because they perceive there are no attractive job opportunities available in the area. Retired persons are also classified as not in the labor force, although this population group often can provide substantial labor resources for selected business operations. Within the group of persons not currently in the labor force, and therefore not actively seeking employment, are many individuals who would accept a job with attractive working conditions, competitive wages, and employee benefits if one became available.

Population migration is another factor that affects the available labor supply of potential workers who are not presently employed (and may not be seeking work within the local labor market). Persons without jobs and who perceive that there are no job opportunities available locally are the most likely to leave (migrate out) the area for employment opportunities elsewhere.

Labor Force and Employment

Table One provides data showing labor force and employment trends for the Scribner Labor Area and for Dodge County for selected years from 2001 to 2007. Data in Table One (Part A and Part B) provide two alternate measures of employment for two distinct areas. Data presented in Part A of Table One include labor force, unemployment, employment, and nonfarm wage and salary employment data for the entire Scribner Labor Area (see Figure One). As these data indicate, both the total labor force and total employment for the laborshed area as a whole have increased, with the area labor force growing by 3.2 percent between 2001 and 2007 and total employment growing by 3.3 percent during the same period.

Table One
Part A
Labor Force and Employment Scribner Labor Area^(a), 2001-2007

(Place of Residence)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Chg. 2001-2007
Labor Force^(b)	323,947	324,456	329,119	329,566	329,466	329,068	334,296	3.2
Unemployment (#)	11,251	13,821	14,916	14,536	14,475	10,875	11,164	-0.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.3	3.3	(N/A)
Employment	312,696	310,635	314,203	315,030	314,991	318,193	323,132	3.3
(Place of Work)								
Nonfarm Employment^(c)	384,186	377,571	371,229	367,144	368,993	374,218	380,726	-0.9

^(a) The Scribner Labor Area includes Dodge County and the contiguous counties (Burt, Butler, Colfax, Cuming, Douglas, Saunders, and Washington).

^(b) The labor force data are measured based on the county of residence, irrespective of the county of employment.

^(c) The Nonfarm Employment data are for wage and salary employment and are based on the place (county) where the individual is employed, irrespective of the the county of residence.

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, ftp.dol.state.ne.us/lmi/laborforce_workforce.

Table One -- Continued
Part B
Labor Force and Employment by Industry, Dodge County

(Place of Residence)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Chg. 2001-2007
Labor Force^(b)	19,804	19,579	19,806	19,964	19,777	19,717	19,942	0.7
Unemployment (#)	759	873	942	930	877	670	621	-18.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.4	3.1	(N/A)
Employment	19,045	18,706	18,864	19,034	18,900	19,047	19,321	1.4
(Place of Work)								
Nonfarm Employment^(c)	16,806	16,439	16,216	16,431	16,453	16,664	16,980	1.0
Goods Producing	4,289	4,175	4,059	3,930	3,851	3,874	3,876	-9.6
Manufacturing	3,668	3,555	3,461	3,330	3,265	3,304	3,314	-9.7
Mining & Construction	621	620	598	600	586	570	562	-9.5
Service Providing	12,517	12,264	12,158	12,501	12,602	12,790	13,104	4.7
Total Trade	3,606	3,437	3,245	3,473	3,459	3,449	3,560	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	974	970	811	808	807	806	822	-15.6
Retail Trade	2,632	2,466	2,434	2,665	2,652	2,643	2,738	4.0
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	495	472	432	427	431	429	426	-13.9
Financial Activities	567	589	NA	604	619	606	608	7.2
Professional & Business Services	987	759	837	943	1,085	1,162	1,307	32.4
Education & Health Services	1,755	1,805	1,770	1,856	1,847	1,937	2,017	14.9
Leisure and Hospitality	1,694	1,682	1,789	1,713	1,650	1,629	1,640	-3.2
Information and Other Services, except Public	698	750	1,310	717	705	713	719	3.0
Total Government	2,715	2,770	2,775	2,768	2,806	2,865	2,827	4.1
Federal Government	123	129	127	121	121	119	118	-4.1
State Government	136	130	126	137	138	138	137	0.7
Local Government	2,456	2,511	2,523	2,510	2,547	2,609	2,572	4.7

^(a) The Scribner Labor Area includes Dodge County and the contiguous counties (Burt, Butler, Colfax, Cuming, Douglas, Saunders, and Washington).

^(b) The labor force data are measured based on the county of residence, irrespective of the county of employment.

^(c) The Nonfarm Employment data are for wage and salary employment and are based on the place (county) where the individual is employed, irrespective of the county of residence.

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, ftp.dol.state.ne.us/lmi/laborforce_workforce.

The second employment measure presented for the Scribner Labor Area, nonfarm wage and salary employment, fell from 384,186 in 2001 to 380,726 in 2007, a decline of 0.9 percent. In the case of the labor force data (labor force, unemployment, and employment), the respective measures are based on the county of residence. The nonfarm wage and salary employment data are measured based on the county of employment, irrespective of the place of residence of the workers.

The labor force and employment measures presented for Dodge County (Part B of Table One) indicate that the total labor force in the county grew by 0.7 percent between 2001 and 2007, with total employment (of people residing in Dodge County, irrespective of their county of employment) growing by 1.4 percent during this period. It is also of interest to note that unemployment decreased by 18.2 percent, from 759 in 2001 to 621 in 2007, recording an unemployment rate of 3.1 percent in 2007.

As previously noted, the second employment measure presented for Dodge County, nonfarm wage and salary employment, is based on the county where the person is employed irrespective of their county of residence. Nonfarm wage and salary employment in Dodge County increased by 1.0 percent between 2001 and 2007. The

data presented in Part B of Table One show that the fastest growing employment sector in Dodge County during the 2001–2007 review period was the Professional & Business Services sector, recording a 32.4 percent increase between 2001 and 2007. Other economic sectors experiencing significant growth in employment between 2001 and 2007 include the Education & Health Services sector (14.9 percent) and the Financial Activities sector (7.2 percent). In the case of the Total Government sector, employment in the State government sector grew by 0.7 percent and Local government grew by 4.7 percent while Federal employment declined by 4.1 percent.

Further review of the employment data reported for the Scribner Labor Area (Table One Part A) and for Dodge County (Table One Part B) indicates that for both areas there were differences between the nonfarm wage and salary employment reported in the areas and the total employment of persons living in the respective areas. In the case of the entire Scribner Labor Area, nonfarm wage and salary employment was reported to be 380,726 in 2007, which was significantly more (57,594 more) than the reported total employment of persons living within the eight-county Scribner Labor Area. Recalling that nonfarm wage and salary employment is based on the county of employment while the total employment data is based on the county of residence helps explain how this can occur. It is obvious that a number of persons are commuting into the eight-county Scribner Labor Area work for employment.

In the case of Dodge County, the reverse situation is evident. Total employment of persons living in Dodge County (irrespective of their county of employment) was 19,321 in 2007, which was 2,341 more than the 16,980 nonfarm wage and salary jobs within the county for the same year. These data suggest that a number of workers are commuting out of Dodge County for employment on a regular basis. It must be noted that the total number of reported employed people living in Dodge County includes those who are self employed as well as those employed in agriculture. This means the difference between total employment and nonfarm wage and salary jobs (2,341) likely overstates the number of workers commuting out of Dodge County.

Included in Table Two are additional employment data for 2007, showing the deviations between total employment and nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Scribner Labor Area as a whole and for each county within the area. For the Scribner Labor Area as a whole, the total employment of area residents (323,132), irrespective of their place of employment, is 57,594 less than the nonfarm wage and salary employment working within the area. It appears that some of this difference could be accounted for by agricultural employment, which includes farm proprietors.

Agricultural employment shown in the table shows that 6,987 people were employed in agriculture in 2005, the last year that agricultural employment data were available. It is important to note, however, that for Nebraska as a whole, approximately 32 percent of farm operators also have a full-time job off the farm and 49 percent work off the farm, either in full- or part-time employment. Therefore, these data indicate that a significant number of people are commuting in to the area for employment.

Table Two
Labor Force, Employment, and Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment,
Scribner Labor Area, 2007

County	Labor Force (2007) ^(a)	Total Employment (2007) ^(a)	Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (2007) ^(b)	Total Employment Minus NF W&S Employment	Agricultural Employment (2005) ^(c)
Dodge	19,942	19,321	16,980	2,341	914
Burt	3,827	3,663	1,728	1,935	656
Butler	4,678	4,549	2,322	2,227	834
Colfax	5,779	5,645	4,776	869	788
Cuming	5,205	5,061	3,498	1,563	1,266
Douglas	271,951	262,663	337,794	-75,131	448
Saunders	11,427	11,073	5,246	5,827	1,348
Washington	11,487	11,157	8,382	2,775	733
Labor Area	334,296	323,132	380,726	-57,594	6,987

^(a) Labor force and employment data are measured based on the county of residence.

^(b) Nonfarm Employment data are for wage and salary employment and are based on the place (county) where the individual is employed, irrespective of the the county of residence.

^(c) Agricultural employment data are for 2005.

Sources: Labor Data - Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information,

ftp://dol.state.ne.us/lmi/laborforce_workforce. Farm Employment Data - U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data website: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>.

Further review of the data presented in Table Two provides an indication of the commuting patterns for the counties within the Scribner Labor Area. It appears that persons from other counties are commuting into Douglas County (Omaha) for employment. For the other counties within the area, however, a significant percentage of the employed people are commuting out of the counties for employment. In the case of Saunders County, for example, the number of employed persons living in the county is 5,827 greater than total nonfarm wage and salary employment within the county. Other counties where there are indications of significant commuting out of the county for employment include Dodge, Burt, Butler, Colfax, Cuming, and Washington. The data presented in Table Two suggest that the creation of additional jobs within the Scribner Labor Area and Dodge County would provide opportunities for area residents to work closer to their places of residences instead of having to commute to other areas for employment.

The number of nonfarm wage and salary workers in the Scribner Labor Area is shown by major industry sector and by county in Table Three. The reader is reminded that nonfarm wage and salary workers are counted in the county where they are employed. Individuals with more than one job are counted at each establishment (and in each county) where they work. Table Three provides information about the number of workers in the labor area, by county and major industry category.

Table Three
Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment, by Industry Sector
Scribner Labor Area, by County, 2007

County	Manufact.	Constr. &	Trans.	Trade	Financial	Other	Govt.	Total NF
		Mining	Whr. & Ut.					Activities
Dodge	3,314	562	426	3,560	608	5,683	2,827	16,980
Burt	115	71	45	277	112	503	605	1,728
Butler	577	59	94*	369*	112	509	602	2,322
Colfax	2,065*	105	223	677	133	897	676	4,776
Cuming	659	186	132	625	168	1,040	688	3,498
Douglas	23,812	18,215	15,026	50,167	30,818	159,518	40,238	337,794
Saunders	461	599	246	750	270	1,582	1,338	5,246
Washington	1,297	831	273	1,135	308	2,947	1,591	8,382
Total Labor Area	31,003	19,797	16,192	56,425	32,221	169,732	46,974	372,344
Nebraska	101,184	49,583	54,927	149,384	66,311	378,670	162,334	962,393

	Percent of Total NonFarm Wage & Salary Employment							
	Manufact.	Constr. & Mining	Trans. Whr. & Ut.	Trade	Financial	Other	Govt.	Total NF W. & S. Emp
Total Labor Area	8.3	5.3	4.3	15.2	8.7	45.6	12.6	100.0
Nebraska	10.5	5.2	5.7	15.5	6.9	39.3	16.9	100.0

* Employment estimated for county sectors where data have been withheld; values estimated by Ken Lemke, NPPD.
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, ftp.dol.state.ne.us/lmi/laborforce_workforce.

In addition to displaying the number of workers by major industry sector, Table Three also compares the percentage distribution of workers by industry in the Scribner Labor Area with the distribution for the State of Nebraska. As these data show, the industry distribution of employment for the Scribner Labor Area is very similar to that for Nebraska as a whole.

The most significant deviations between Nebraska and the Scribner Labor Area occur in the Other Services sector employment, with 45.6 percent of nonfarm wage and salary workers in the Scribner Labor Area employed in that sector, compared to 39.3 percent for Nebraska. In the case of the Government sector, in which only 12.6 percent of nonfarm wage and salary workers in the Scribner Labor Area are employed, compared to 16.9 percent for Nebraska as a whole.

Part A of Table Four provides data showing labor cost comparisons, by county, for all private, wage and salary workers for the Scribner Labor Area. It is important to remember that the wage and salary employment is reported by county of employment, and does not provide an indication of the average weekly and annual wage for residents of the respective counties. Obviously, labor cost is an important consideration in any analysis of the labor availability in an area. Pay data from the second quarter of 2007 for workers covered by unemployment insurance laws in Nebraska are the source of the labor cost information. Average annual pay is calculated by dividing the total payroll for wage and salary workers by the number of employees.

A review of the data in Part A of Table Four indicates that average annual salaries in Dodge County (\$26,260 for all wage and salary employees for all private industries) are lower than for the Scribner Labor Area as a whole, lower than three of the seven other

counties (Colfax, Douglas, and Washington) that make up the area, and lower than the state average. Average annual salaries for the Scribner Labor Area (\$38,305) were \$4,689 (13.9 percent) more than the Nebraska average, while Dodge County average annual salaries were \$7,356 (21.9 percent) below the state average. These data suggest, of course, there would be a positive labor supply response in Dodge County to the creation of additional employment opportunities with competitive wages and benefits.

Table Four
Part A
Average Annual Pay and Average Weekly Wages of Wage and Salary Workers
All Covered^(a) Workers and All Industries, by County, and Nebraska
2nd Quarter, 2007

County	Average Employment	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages
Dodge	13,913	\$505	\$26,260
Burt	1,221	\$445	\$23,153
Butler	1,853	\$435	\$22,597
Colfax	4,013	\$558	\$28,997
Cuming	3,051	\$497	\$25,820
Douglas	279,484	\$761	\$39,575
Saunders	3,596	\$491	\$25,510
Washington	6,421	\$682	\$35,467
Labor Area	313,552	\$735	\$38,305
Nebraska	762,700	\$646	\$33,616

Table Four -- Continued
Part B
Average Annual Pay of Wage and Salary Workers, Covered^(a) Employers, by Industry Group
Scribner Labor Area, by County, and Nebraska, 2005

County	All Goods Producing	Manf.	Oth Good-Prd	All Service Providing	Trade Trans & Util	Financial Activities	Bus & Prof Services	Oth Svc-Prv
Dodge	\$34,246	\$34,526	\$32,906	\$22,858	\$26,422	\$29,192	\$27,283	\$17,991
Burt	\$26,674	\$26,302	\$26,950	\$22,016	\$21,008	\$23,056	\$35,610	\$19,815
Butler	\$25,131	\$25,151	\$25,044	\$20,755	\$20,598	\$28,883	\$19,367	\$19,450
Colfax	\$33,950	-D-	-D-	\$22,859	\$24,858	\$25,425	\$18,515	\$20,714
Cuming	\$31,990	\$34,700	\$30,121	\$22,515	\$21,769	\$35,353	\$21,203	\$21,014
Douglas	\$40,994	\$41,534	\$40,238	\$39,339	\$35,522	\$52,481	\$47,891	\$32,723
Saunders	\$33,097	\$33,224	\$33,002	\$21,439	\$22,976	\$34,343	\$32,044	\$14,639
Washington	\$43,295	\$49,124	\$36,064	\$31,170	\$34,785	\$29,236	\$38,391	\$26,087
Nebraska	\$37,327	\$38,440	\$35,482	\$32,615	\$30,245	\$43,882	\$42,385	\$27,254

^(a) Includes employers that are subject to Nebraska Employment Security Laws.

-D-: Data withheld by U.S. Department of Labor.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages <http://www.bls.gov/cew/> and

Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information <http://www.dol.state.ne.us/lmiindustry/index.asp>.

Part B of Table Four provides average annual wages, by county and by major industry sector, for the counties that make up the Scribner Labor Area. As these data indicate, the highest average annual wages in the area are for wage and salary workers employed in Douglas County. The average annual wage for all wage and salary workers (working) in Douglas was \$39,575 in 2007, which was \$1,270 (3.3 percent) more than the average for

the Scribner Labor Area as a whole, and \$5,959 (17.7 percent) greater than the Nebraska average. A review of the industry specific data for average annual wages for Douglas indicates that the high average annual wage results from the extremely high average wages in the Financial Activities and Business & Professional Services sectors.

Commuting Patterns

Table Five provides data from the 2000 Census of Population showing commuting patterns for workers living in the Scribner Labor Area. As the data in Part A of Table Five indicate, a significant number (and percentage) of workers in the area commuted outside of their county of residence for employment. Data for Dodge County indicate that 4,775, or 26.4 percent of the workers, commuted to other counties for employment.

For five of the other seven counties in the Scribner Labor Area, the percentages of workers commuting to other counties for work was greater than for Dodge County, and in most cases substantially greater. In the case of Saunders, 5,802, or 57.0 percent of employed workers commuted out of their county of residence for employment. Other counties with a high percentage of workers commuting to other counties for employment include Washington (52.6 percent), Butler (43.2 percent), Burt (38.5 percent), and Colfax (29.8 percent).

Table Five
Commuting Data for Workers in the Scribner Labor Area

Part A
Commuting Outside County, 2000

County	Working Outside County	
	Number	Percent
Dodge	4,775	26.4
Burt	1,428	38.5
Butler	1,859	43.2
Colfax	1,548	29.8
Cuming	984	19.1
Douglas	23,157	9.8
Saunders	5,802	57.0
Washington	5,285	52.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 2000*.

Table Five -- Continued
Commuting Data for Workers in the Scribner Labor Area, 2000

Part B
Commuting Times of Workers

County	Less Than 10 Minutes		10 - 19 Minutes		20 - 29 Minutes		30 - 44 Minutes		45 + Minutes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodge	5,621	32.2	5,885	33.7	1,977	11.3	1885	10.8	2106	12.1
Burt	1,175	34.7	755	22.3	380	11.2	401	11.8	675	19.9
Butler	1,154	29.3	896	22.8	734	18.7	566	14.4	585	14.9
Colfax	1,821	37.9	1,411	29.4	681	14.2	432	9.0	459	9.6
Cuming	2,015	44.0	1,390	30.3	558	12.2	261	5.7	360	7.9
Douglas	33,765	14.7	98,960	43.0	63,627	27.6	24,998	10.9	8,932	3.9
Saunders	2,317	24.2	1,907	19.9	1,550	16.2	2,444	25.5	1,368	14.3
Washington	2,364	24.6	2,017	21.0	1,783	18.6	2,448	25.5	985	10.3
Labor Area	50,232	17.7	113,221	39.9	71,290	25.1	33,435	11.8	15,470	5.5
Nebraska	214,676	25.8	318,145	38.2	161,468	19.4	88,452	10.6	49,940	6.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 2000*.

Table Five (B) provides further data illustrating the willingness of workers in the area to travel for employment. For the Scribner Labor Area as a whole, there were 48,905 workers in 2000, or 17.3 percent of residents employed outside of their home, which traveled 30 minutes or more commuting to their place of employment. In the case of Saunders, 39.8 percent traveled 30 minutes or more to their place of employment, while for Dodge County the workers traveling 30 minutes or more accounted for 22.9 percent. For Nebraska as a whole, the comparable percentage (traveling 30 minutes or more for employment) was 16.6 percent.

Population Trends

The data provided in Table Six show population trends for the Scribner Labor Area, by county, and for Nebraska for the 1950–2007 period. As these data indicate, the population of the Scribner Labor Area was 575,557 in 2000. The Scribner Labor Area population grew by 50.8 percent from 1950 to 2000 and grew 5.7 percent from 2000 to 2007. Population in Dodge County totaled 36,160 in 2000 and had grown by 37.7 percent from 1950 to 2000 before declining 0.4 percent between 2000 and 2007. During the latest Census decade, the Dodge County population increased by 4.8 percent, compared to the increase for the Scribner Labor Area as a whole of 10.4 percent, and to the State rate of growth of 8.4 percent.

Table Six
Population in the Scribner Labor Area, by County, and Nebraska
Selected Years, 1950 - 2007

COUNTY	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007	% Chg.	
								1950-2000	2000-07
Nebraska	1,325,510	1,411,330	1,485,333	1,569,825	1,578,385	1,711,263	1,768,331	29.1	3.3
Dodge	26,265	32,471	34,782	35,847	34,500	36,160	36,004	37.7	-0.4
Burt	11,536	10,192	9,247	8,813	7,868	7,791	7,059	-32.5	-9.4
Butler	11,432	10,312	9,461	9,330	8,601	8,767	8,377	-23.3	-4.4
Colfax	10,010	9,595	9,498	9,890	9,139	10,441	9,974	4.3	-4.5
Cuming	12,994	12,435	12,034	11,664	10,117	10,203	9,365	-21.5	-8.2
Douglas	281,020	343,490	389,455	397,038	416,444	463,585	497,416	65.0	7.3
Saunders	16,923	17,270	17,018	18,716	18,285	19,830	20,184	17.2	1.8
Washington	11,511	12,103	13,310	15,508	16,607	18,780	19,959	63.1	6.3
Labor Area	381,691	447,868	494,805	506,806	521,561	575,557	608,338	50.8	5.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950-2000* and Annual Population Estimates, 2007.

Table Seven shows the age distribution of the resident population. Obviously, the age distribution of the population is important when evaluating the potential labor supply in an area. A key variable is the number of people in the working age populations of the counties making up the Scribner Labor Area. In 2006, there were 17,741 people in Dodge County between the ages of 25 and 64, which represented 49.0 percent of the total population, compared to 52.2 percent of the population for the Scribner Labor Area as a whole and 50.8 percent of the Nebraska population in this age range.

Table Seven
Age Characteristics of the Population, Scribner Labor Area,
by County, and Nebraska, 2006

COUNTY	0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 - Older		Median Age
	Number	% ^(a)	Number	% ^(a)	Number	% ^(a)	Number	% ^(a)	Number	% ^(a)	
Dodge	7,017	19.4	5,069	14.0	8,754	24.2	8,987	24.8	6,344	17.5	39.4
Burt	1,333	18.2	955	13.0	1,405	19.1	2,069	28.2	1,579	21.5	44.8
Butler	1,669	19.4	1,160	13.5	1,911	22.2	2,381	27.7	1,474	17.1	41.4
Colfax	2,398	23.7	1,446	14.3	2,260	22.3	2,466	24.4	1,543	15.3	37.0
Cuming	1,941	20.1	1,309	13.6	1,993	20.6	2,475	25.6	1,942	20.1	42.1
Douglas	109,537	22.3	70,995	14.4	140,907	28.6	118,388	24.1	52,176	10.6	34.4
Saunders	3,981	19.6	2,900	14.3	4,920	24.2	5,557	27.3	2,986	14.7	39.8
Washington	3,817	19.0	3,173	15.8	4,984	24.9	5,429	27.1	2,641	13.2	37.3
Labor Area	131,693	21.8	87,007	14.4	167,134	27.7	147,752	24.5	70,685	11.7	35.4
Nebraska	367,141	20.8	264,120	15.0	458,669	26.0	437,021	24.8	234,655	13.3	36.0

^(a) Percent of total population for each respective area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates, by Age, 2006*.

Table Eight provides information showing population, the natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration for the 1990–2000 period for Nebraska, Dodge County, and the Scribner Labor Area. As these data show, the Scribner Labor Area as a whole experienced net in-migration during the Census decade of the 1990s, with only Cuming County experiencing net out-migration. As indicated in the table, net in-migration for the Scribner Labor Area as a whole accounted for population growth of 16,842 people during

the decade, contributing to a population increase equal to 3.2 percent of the 1990 population. In the case of Dodge County, net in-migration during the 1990s totaled 1,229 people, or 3.6 percent of the 1990 population.

Table Eight
Population, Births, Deaths and Net Migration, Scribner Labor Area,
by County, 1990-2000

County	Population		1990 - 1999			Net Migration, 1990 - 2000	
	1990	2000	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Number	% 1990 Pop.
Dodge	34,500	36,160	4,334	3,903	431	1,229	3.56
Burt	7,868	7,791	817	1,147	-330	253	3.22
Butler	8,601	8,767	1,060	1,085	-25	191	2.22
Colfax	9,139	10,441	1,449	1,092	357	945	10.34
Cuming	10,117	10,203	1,327	1,212	115	-29	-0.29
Douglas	416,444	463,585	70,563	35,010	35,553	11,588	2.78
Saunders	18,285	19,830	2,430	1,844	586	959	5.24
Washington	16,607	18,780	2,002	1,535	467	1,706	10.27
Labor Area	521,561	575,557	83,982	46,828	37,154	16,842	3.23
Nebraska	1,578,385	1,711,263	235,210	150,599	84,611	48,267	3.06

Sources: Population (1990, 2000) - U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1990, 2000;
Births, Deaths, Natural Increase - Nebraska Department of Health; Migration - computed using
population and vital statistics data.

Table Nine provides information showing population, the natural increase (births minus deaths), and net migration for the 2000–2006 period, the most recent data available. As these data show, the Scribner Labor Area experienced slight net out-migration during this more recent six-year period. As indicated in the table, out-migration for the Scribner Labor Area as a whole accounted for a population decline of 1,880 during the 2000–2006 period, contributing to a population decrease equal to 0.3 percent of the 2000 population. In the case of Dodge County, net out-migration during this six-year period was 859, or 2.4 percent of the 2000 population.

Table Nine
Population, Births, Deaths, and Migration, Scribner Labor area,
by County, 2000-2006

County	Population		2000-2006			Net Migration, 2000-2006*	
	2000	2006	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Number	% 2000 Pop.
Dodge	36,160	36,004	3,585	2,882	703	-859	-2.40
Burt	7791	7059	591	788	-197	-535	-6.90
Butler	8767	8377	692	748	-56	-334	-3.80
Colfax	10441	9974	1396	700	696	-1,163	-11.10
Cuming	10203	9365	944	853	91	-929	-9.10
Douglas	463585	497416	58631	26178	32453	1,378	0.30
Saunders	19830	20184	1806	1296	510	-156	-0.80
Washington	18780	19959	1636	1175	461	718	3.80
Labor Area	575,557	608,338	69,281	34,620	34,661	-1,880	-0.30
Nebraska	1,711,263	1,768,331	187,564	109,569	77,995	-20,927	-1.20

* Net Migration from the Bureau of the Census estimates, includes residual component not shown separately.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates, 2005, and Components of Population Change, 2000-2006*.

Competitive Employment and Career Opportunities

An employer providing jobs with competitive wages and benefits and offering career opportunities would be a welcome addition to the employment base in the Scribner Labor Area and in Dodge County. The expected response to such employment opportunities would be significant, and it is anticipated that there would be an adequate labor supply response for a prospective new employer offering competitive wages and benefits in the Scribner area. The labor force, employment, and demographic data presented in this report illustrate quite clearly that there is a sufficiently large labor force and population base living within the Scribner Labor Area, and that significant numbers of persons living in nearby areas routinely commute into the area for employment.

In conclusion, the data and analysis presented in this report indicate that the Scribner Labor Area and Dodge County would be able to provide a significant number of dedicated and skilled workers to meet the needs of additional employers in the area. While this report has not estimated a precise number of people that might be available to a prospective new employer in the Scribner area, it is anticipated that if attractive working conditions with competitive wages and employee benefits were offered, a prospective new employer would be able to select their workforce from a substantial pool of applicants.

Questions concerning this report and the supporting data should be addressed to:

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