

NEBRASKA FARM INCOME, 1950-1981

The Economic Research Service (ERS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture annually publishes estimates of farm income. These farm income estimates are composed of three major series: total gross farm income, net farm income before inventory adjustment, and net farm income after inventory adjustment. Depending on the choice of the income measure used, different pictures of the economic well-being of the farm sector emerge. Table 1 (page 2) and Figure 1 (page 3) present the various measures of income for the years 1950 to 1981 and illustrate the differences in the three measures.

The data show that the income of Nebraska's farmers in 1981 was either \$6,860.2 million, \$283.9 million, or \$985.8 million; this income represented either a 0.2 percent decrease, a 59.9 percent decrease, or a 250.1 percent increase from 1980. It should be evident, then, that a careful definition of each measure is necessary to ensure that the appropriate picture of the farm economy is conveyed.

ERS defines total gross farm income as cash receipts from farm marketings, government payments, nonmoney income (the imputed value of home consumption of farm products and the imputed gross rental value of farm dwellings), and other farm income (payments for such items as recreational services and custom work and other agricultural services). Net farm income before inventory adjustment consists of gross farm income less farm production expenses. Net farm income after inventory adjustment is net farm income before inventory adjustment, with allowances for changes in farm inventories. Farm inventories are valued at an annual average of the relevant prices. To summarize, both gross farm income and net farm income before inventory adjustment are measures of income (in money or in kind) that is actually received or realized during a given year. Net farm income after inventory adjustment, on the other hand, measures income produced or earned during a given year and is more of a value-added concept. For the sake of simplicity, income measures, from here on, will be referred to as realized gross farm income, realized net farm income, and total net farm income.

The data in Table 1 show that 1981 was not a good year for agriculture in Nebraska. Although realized gross farm income was only slightly lower than the previous year's record level, realized net farm income of \$283.9 million was at its lowest level since 1962, when it was \$270.1 million. During that twenty-year period, realized gross income increased 4.8 times, but production expenses grew much faster (5.7 times). In other words, in 1981 it took more than five times the realized gross income to produce

the same realized net income. During that same time, the purchasing power of that income--as measured by change in the personal consumption expenditures deflator--dropped by nearly two-thirds.

It should also be noted that without the imputed nonmoney income, realized net income would have been negative. That is, the sum of cash receipts, government payments, and other farm income totalled \$6,554.6 million. This sum, however, was \$21.6 million less than production expenses. Although production expenses are deductions from farm income, it should be remembered that they do represent incomes to the suppliers of those items.

A much different picture emerges if total net farm income is focused. In 1981, this income amounted to \$985.8 million--the highest income since 1975 and the third highest on record. The difference between realized net income and total net income was the addition of a record \$701.8 million in inventories. Although this income was not actually received by Nebraska farmers, it represented production in 1981 that could have been sold. The meaning of this measure of income is important to understand because it is the measure of income used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in estimating personal income for the state.

Table 1 and Figure 1 also show the similarities and differences in the patterns of change of the three income measures. All three measures exhibited remarkably similar trends until 1971. They all showed weakness during the 1950s, with declines or very small increases. During the 1960s, realized gross income experienced a rather steady growth. During this same time period, both realized net farm income, and total net farm income began to recover from their losses of the 1950s, with mostly minor year-to-year fluctuations. They ended the decade at levels comparable to those of twenty years earlier.

During the 1970s, the primary characteristic that emerges is one of volatility and erratic year-to-year changes. Realized gross farm income increased rapidly until 1973, when it leveled off until 1978 when another growth spurt began. Because production expenses grew at a much more steady rate, realized net farm income showed large fluctuations. As a result of the rapid growth of marketings during the early 1970s, realized net farm income peaked in 1973--with 1972 and 1974 also being exceptional years. Then, as production expenses outpaced gross income, realized net income fell, reaching a decade low in 1977. After this low, realized net income began to recover until 1981, when it recorded its most severe decline since this analysis began in 1950.

(continued on page 3)

Table 1
GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM FARMING: 1950-1981

Year	Gross Farm Income				Total	Farm Production Expenses	Net Farm Income Before Inventory Adjustment	Net Change in Farm Inventories	Net Farm Income After Inventory Adjustment
	Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings	Government Payments	Nonmoney Income	Other Farm Income					
Millions of Dollars									
1950	1009.6	8.8	63.5	.7	1082.5	708.6	373.9	156.6	530.5
1955	1017.7	7.7	60.4	3.9	1089.7	747.9	341.8	-140.4	201.4
1960	1188.0	22.1	56.1	7.3	1273.5	990.3	283.2	45.5	328.6
1965	1343.2	184.7	73.1	11.6	1612.6	1296.2	316.4	105.2	421.5
1970	2124.4	203.0	77.1	19.1	2423.6	1903.1	520.5	-57.7	462.8
1971	2285.8	171.0	74.7	22.6	2554.1	2041.7	512.4	90.3	602.8
1972	2821.4	233.3	82.8	23.9	3161.3	2516.9	644.4	79.4	723.8
1973	3943.3	151.8	98.3	30.5	4224.0	3290.9	933.1	312.8	1246.0
1974	4107.4	21.0	113.4	31.9	4273.6	3098.6	1175.1	-569.2	605.8
1975	3860.1	71.7	128.3	38.6	4098.7	3283.3	860.4	131.3	991.7
1976	3841.0	36.6	154.8	40.0	4072.4	3624.7	447.4	-25.9	421.9
1977	3975.0	92.9	181.0	45.7	4294.7	4005.6	289.0	76.2	365.2
1978	4679.9	268.6	185.3	49.0	5182.9	4635.6	547.3	181.5	728.8
1979	5918.9	132.7	236.2	61.9	6349.7	5659.3	690.4	292.5	982.9
1980	6466.5	82.9	262.9	61.8	6874.1	6166.4	707.7	-426.1	281.6
1981	6376.0	101.0	305.5	77.6	6860.2	6576.2	283.9	701.8	985.8
Percentage Change from Previous Period									
1950	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1955	0.8	-12.5	-4.9	457.1	0.7	5.5	-8.6		-62.0
1960	16.7	187.0	-7.1	87.2	16.9	32.4	-17.1		63.2
1965	13.1	735.7	30.3	58.9	26.6	30.9	11.7		28.3
1970	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1971	+7.6	-15.8	-3.1	18.3	5.4	7.3	-1.6		30.3
1972	23.4	36.4	10.8	5.8	23.8	23.3	25.8		20.1
1973	39.8	-34.9	18.7	27.6	33.6	30.8	44.8		72.1
1974	4.2	-86.2	15.4	4.6	1.2	-5.8	25.9		-51.4
1975	-6.0	241.4	13.1	21.0	-4.1	6.0	-26.8		63.7
1976	-0.5	-49.0	120.7	3.6	-0.6	10.4	-48.0		-57.5
1977	3.5	153.8	16.9	14.3	5.5	10.5	-35.4		-13.4
1978	17.7	189.1	2.4	7.2	20.7	15.7	89.4		99.6
1979	26.5	-50.6	27.5	26.3	22.5	22.1	26.1		34.9
1980	9.3	-37.5	11.3	-0.2	8.3	9.0	2.5		-71.4
1981	-1.4	21.8	16.2	25.6	-0.2	6.6	-59.9		250.1
1965-1970	58.2	9.9	5.5	64.7	50.3	46.8	64.5		9.8
1970-1975	81.7	-64.7	66.4	102.1	69.1	70.2	65.3		114.3
1975-1980	67.5	15.6	104.9	60.1	67.7	87.8	-17.7		-71.6

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1981*

(continued from page 1)

Total net farm income also exhibited similar volatility, but the pattern was slightly different. Total net income peaked in 1973 at \$1,246.0 million. Other good years were 1975 (\$991.7 million), 1979 (\$982.9 million), and 1981 (\$985.9 million).

The data in Table 2 also indicate that, although the situation in 1981 may have been an extreme case, the existence of three relatively different rates of change is not uncommon. There were similar occurrences during 1974 and 1975, for example.

It is interesting to note the way in which farm income has been affected during the previous two recessions. In previous articles in *Business in Nebraska*, it has been stated that employment in Nebraska fared worse during the 1980-1982 recession than during the 1974-1975 recession. Because of the different measures and fluctuations, in farm income, the evidence is somewhat unclear. Realized net farm income reached a record peak in 1974 and then fell to near record levels in 1975. It also reached a five-year peak low in 1981. Total net farm income grew between 1980 and 1981—just as it did between 1974 and 1975, although the growth during the later period was much larger. Comparing average incomes gives a somewhat clearer picture. Average realized net farm income fell by 51.3 percent between 1974-1975 and 1980-1981, and total net farm income fell 20.7 percent during this same period. It appears, then, that farm income has been more adversely affected by the 1980-1981 recession.

Table 2 presents the ERS farm income data on a per farm basis. Compared to the data in Table 1, the year-to-year percentage changes are larger because the number of farms has consistently increased from year to year. Therefore, the realized net farm in-

come for 1981, was 43 percent higher than 1960 on a per farm basis, even though it was unchanged in total.

The data indicate that, in 1981, a realized gross income of \$105,541 was needed to generate a realized net income of \$4,368—a ratio of more than 24 to 1. Ten years earlier, in 1971, that ratio was 5 to 1, and it was less than 3 to 1 in 1950.

Given the problems of volatility and the wide discrepancies among alternative measures of farm income, there is considerable opportunity for disagreement concerning the economic well-being of the agricultural sector. In addition, farm income is more difficult to measure than other kinds of income which consist mainly of wages and salaries. Estimates of the individual components of sales and expenses are made using data from a variety of sources. Most of the estimates of cash receipts are obtained from state data relating to production, prices, and disposition of farm output. On the other hand, data for many expense items are not regularly collected; therefore, census and survey data and indirect data are used to generate estimates of production expenses. Because of this, recent estimates of farm income are subject to considerable revisions.

Given the previous problems, it is extremely important to exercise care in the selection and use of the available farm income measures used in economic analysis. Consequently, in any analysis which uses farm income data, the most recent revision should be used, the measure which best fits the situation should be selected, and some mention of the problems and limitations inherent in the use of farm income data should be included. Moreover, it should be recognized that no single year or year-to-year change is likely to be an accurate indicator of the farm income situation in Nebraska.

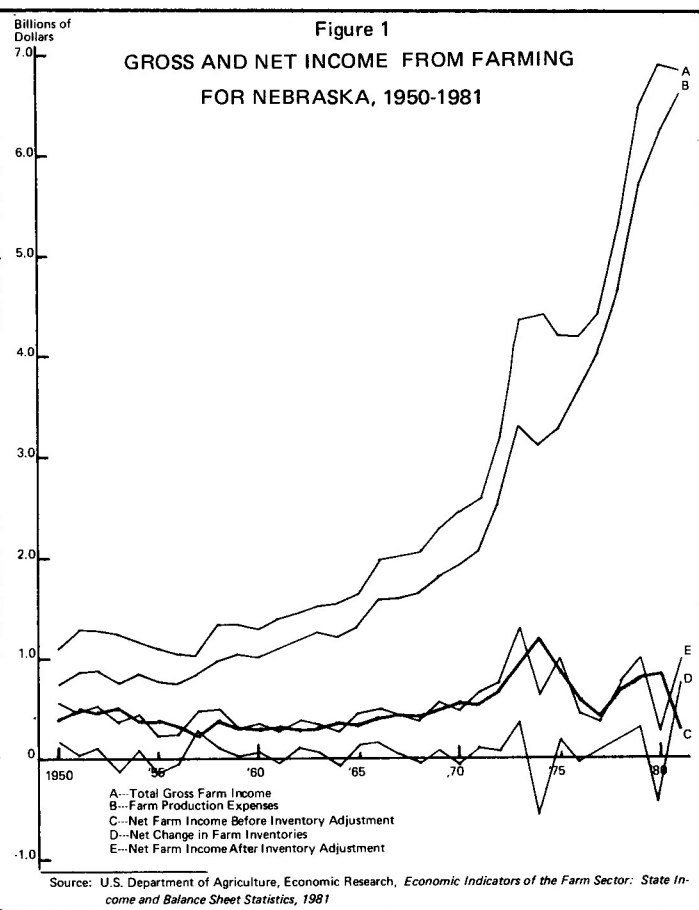
J.A.D.

Table 2

GROSS AND NET FARM INCOME PER NEBRASKA FARM, 1950-1981

Year	Gross Farm Income	Percentage Change	Net Farm Income Before Inventory Adjustment	Percentage Change	Net Farm Income After Inventory Adjustment	Percentage Change
1950	9,931	-----	3,431	-----	4,867	-----
1955	10,683	7.6	3,351	-2.3	1,975	-59.4
1960	13,693	28.2	3,045	-9.1	3,534	78.9
1965	19,666	43.6	3,858	26.7	5,141	45.5
1970	33,200	-----	7,130	-----	6,340	-----
1971	35,474	6.8	7,117	-0.2	8,372	32.1
1972	44,526	25.5	9,076	27.5	10,195	21.8
1973	60,343	35.5	13,331	46.9	17,800	74.6
1974	61,052	1.2	16,787	25.9	8,654	-51.4
1975	61,175	0.2	12,842	-23.5	14,802	71.0
1976	60,782	-0.6	6,683	-48.0	6,297	-57.5
1977	65,070	7.1	4,379	-34.5	5,533	-12.1
1978	78,528	20.7	8,293	89.4	11,043	99.6
1979	97,688	24.4	10,622	28.1	15,122	36.9
1980	105,755	8.3	10,887	2.5	4,332	-71.4
1981	105,541	-0.2	4,368	-59.9	15,166	250.1
1965-70	-----	68.8	-----	84.8	-----	23.3
1970-75	-----	84.3	-----	80.1	-----	133.5
1975-80	-----	72.9	-----	-15.2	-----	-70.7

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1981*



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1981*

Review and Outlook

Nebraska's net physical volume output increased 3.1% November-December 1982, according to the College of Business Administration's Bureau of Business Research. The index was heavily influenced by the agricultural component, which advanced 28.2% on a month-to-month basis. In contrast, the nonagricultural component of the index decreased 0.3%.

Nebraska cash farm marketings were \$802 million in December 1982--up \$73 million on a month-to-month basis (seasonally adjusted), or 11%. On a year-to-year basis, cash farm marketings were nearly \$99 million higher than a year ago.

The nonagricultural segment of the state's economy recorded a small 0.3% decline November-December 1982. Construction out-

put, as measured by the Bureau of Business Research's index, declined 1.8% November-December 1982. The construction component of the index stood at 60.6 December 1982 (1967=100). One year ago, the construction component of the index was at 67.8.

The manufacturing sector of the Bureau of Business Research's net physical volume index declined 1.5% November-December 1982. It now stands at 125.8 (1967=100), its lowest reading in more than three years. The manufacturing component of the index in December 1981 was 146.8, compared with 161.7 in December 1980. The decline in output in Nebraska's manufacturing sector has been particularly steep since April 1982--reflecting, in part, difficulties facing the region's food processing industry.

The distributive trade sector recorded a 0.3% increase in out-

Notes for Tables 1 and 2: (1) The "distributive" indicator represents a composite of wholesale and retail trade; transportation, communication and utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected services. (2) The "physical volume" indicator and its components represent the dollar volume indicator and its components adjusted for price changes using appropriate price indexes--see Table 5, page 5.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS: NEBRASKA AND UNITED STATES

1. CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR				
December 1982	Current Month as Percent of Same Month Previous Year		1982 Year to Date as Percent of 1981 Year to Date	
	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.
Indicator				
Dollar Volume	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.2
Agricultural	95.8	108.0	113.9	103.2
Nonagricultural	103.1	101.9	100.9	102.2
Construction	92.1	102.6	76.8	95.3
Manufacturing	87.4	90.6	87.5	92.4
Distributive	108.0	105.8	104.6	105.9
Government	104.2	105.8	110.2	108.2
Physical Volume	98.5	98.3	98.0	96.9
Agricultural	95.8	108.9	118.2	107.0
Nonagricultural	99.0	97.9	95.3	96.6
Construction	89.4	99.6	74.9	92.9
Manufacturing	85.7	89.3	85.7	90.2
Distributive	104.0	101.9	98.5	99.7
Government	98.9	98.9	101.2	98.4

2. CHANGE FROM 1967		
Indicator	Percent of 1967 Average	
	Nebraska	U.S.
Dollar Volume	375.7	365.5
Agricultural	356.7	376.7
Nonagricultural	378.4	365.1
Construction	206.5	312.5
Manufacturing	302.8	276.2
Distributive	414.8	415.8
Government	413.4	380.7
Physical Volume	136.0	132.3
Agricultural	150.5	160.3
Nonagricultural	133.7	131.4
Construction	60.6	91.6
Manufacturing	125.8	112.0
Distributive	141.8	142.2
Government	144.9	146.4

3. NET TAXABLE RETAIL SALES OF NEBRASKA REGIONS AND CITIES (Adjusted for Price Changes)

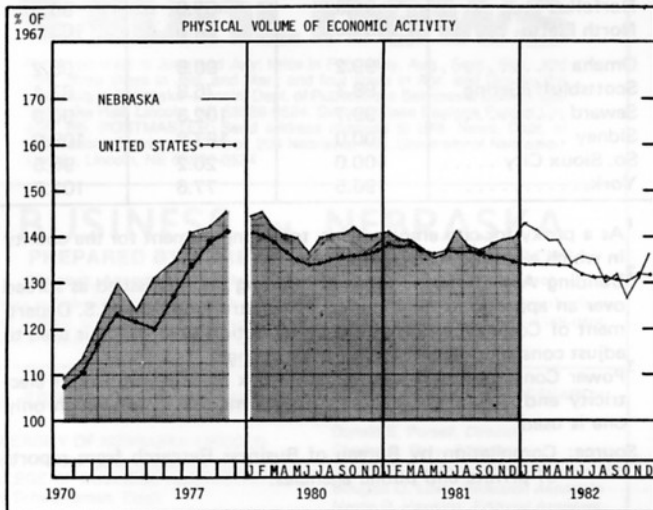
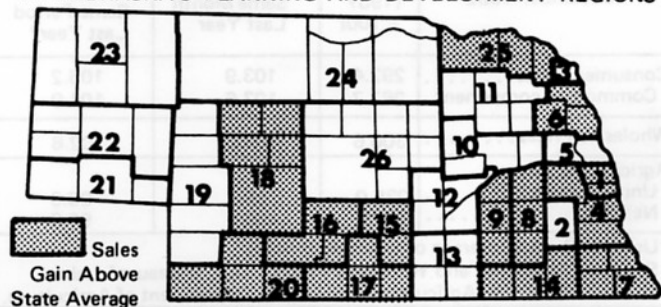
Region Number ¹ and City	Sales in Region ²		
	Dec. 1982 as percent of Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982 as percent of Dec. 1981	Year-to-date '82 as percent of Year-to-date '81
<i>The State</i>	90.6	93.6	94.0
1 Omaha	86.3	89.9	95.2
Bellevue	83.6		
2 Lincoln	97.3	101.2	94.6
3 So. Sioux City	75.6	87.5	90.2
4 Nebraska City	97.7	106.1	96.9
5 Fremont	86.6	91.9	94.5
Blair	97.5		
6 West Point	94.7	102.4	101.1
7 Falls City	100.1	106.8	95.8
8 Seward	105.2	109.7	97.3
9 York	93.9	105.1	96.7
10 Columbus	102.7	107.6	93.9
11 Norfolk	89.5	97.2	94.3
Wayne	100.3		
12 Grand Island	87.9	94.4	93.4
13 Hastings	95.5	102.2	92.0
14 Beatrice	97.7	107.6	96.7
Fairbury	120.6		
15 Kearney	100.2	105.1	98.1
16 Lexington	94.8	100.5	97.8
17 Holdrege	96.7	100.6	98.5
18 North Platte	95.9	99.7	95.1
19 Ogallala	103.6	98.7	93.6
20 McCook	97.2	102.4	99.5
21 Sidney	93.5	91.7	91.9
Kimball	81.9		
22 Scottsbluff/Gering	79.2	85.2	89.0
23 Alliance	88.4	95.1	90.0
Chadron	91.7		
24 O'Neill	103.0	107.7	93.0
25 Hartington	123.4	123.9	99.5
26 Broken Bow	102.1	105.6	93.4

¹ See region map below.

² Sales on which sales taxes are collected by retailers located in the state. Region totals include motor vehicle sales; city totals exclude motor vehicle sales.

Compiled from data provided by Nebraska Department of Revenue.

1982 YEAR TO DATE AS PERCENT OF 1981 YEAR TO DATE IN NEBRASKA'S PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



(continued from page 4)

put. This component of the state's economy is one of the few which increased in 1982. It was 141.8 in December 1982, compared with 136.4 in December 1981.

Nebraska retail sales declined 3.1% in December 1982, compared with December 1981. When adjusted for price changes, real retail sales were down 6.4% in December 1982 when compared with one year previous. The deflator applied was the commodity component of the Consumer Price Index, which increased 3.6% on a year-to-year basis.

On a month-to-month basis, the decline in retail sales in December 1982 was led by a decrease in nonmotor vehicle sales. This component of retail sales was down 6.1%, the eighth consecutive monthly decline in nonmotor vehicle sales. Dollar volume nonmotor vehicle sales was \$847 million in December 1982, compared with \$902 million in December 1981.

Motor vehicle sales, on the other hand, increased 47% in December 1982, compared with a year ago. When adjusted for price changes, motor vehicle sales were up 41.5%. December motor vehicle sales were \$82 million, compared with \$55 million in December 1981.

For 1982, motor vehicle sales in Nebraska totaled \$942 million, compared with \$844 million in 1981--a gain of 11.6%. Nonmotor vehicle sales totaled \$8,318 million in 1982, compared with \$8,621 million in 1981--a decline of slightly more than \$300 million in dollar volume retail sales.

Communities recording gains in real retail sales include Hartington, +23.4% (see Table 3); Fairbury, +20.6%; Seward, +5.2%; Ogallala, +3.6%; O'Neill, +3.0%; Columbus, +2.7%; Broken Bow, +2.1%; Wayne, +0.3%; Kearney, +0.2%; and Falls City, +0.1%.

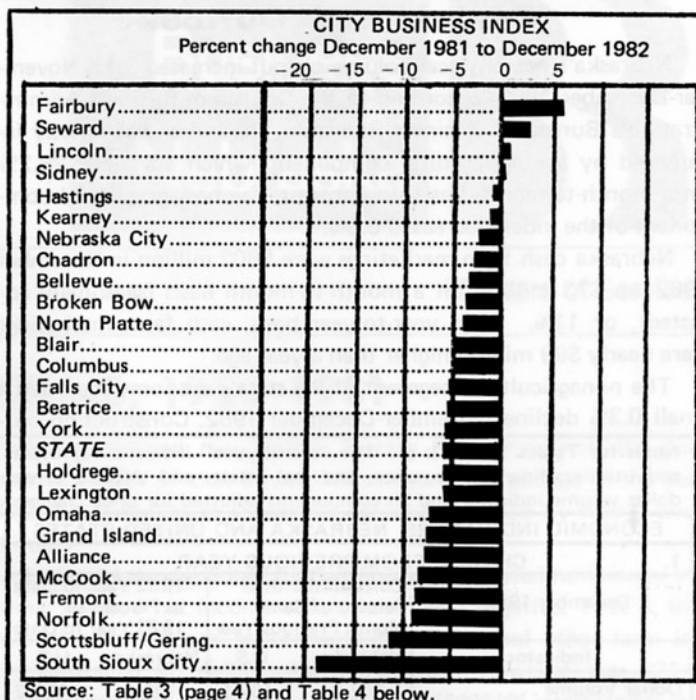
Only four communities recorded an improvement in their respective city business indexes in December 1982, compared with December 1981. Fairbury led all Nebraska communities with a 6.2% increase in its city business index, followed by Seward, +2.3%; Lincoln, +0.6%; and Sidney, +0.2%. For the state, the average community recorded a 5.6% decrease in December 1982, compared with one year previous.

Information through December 1982 provides scant evidence of any recovery in Nebraska. Nonmotor vehicle retail sales in December 1982 lack the vigor associated with a strong recovery. It now appears that a sustained recovery is underway nationally--one which should last 18 months or longer. Nebraska should realize some of the benefits from this economic expansion, and real output is expected to increase in the state in 1983. At this point, however, it appears Nebraska's gains are likely to be less robust than nationally.

D.E.P.

5. PRICE INDEXES			
December 1982	Index (1967 = 100)	Percent of Same Month Last Year	Year to Date as Percent of Same Period Last Year*
Consumer Prices	292.4	103.9	106.2
Commodity component	267.7	103.6	104.0
Wholesale Prices	300.6	101.6	102.6
Agricultural Prices			
United States	235.0	99.2	96.3
Nebraska	237.0	100.0	95.8

*Using arithmetic average of monthly indexes.
Sources: Consumer and Wholesale Prices: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Agricultural Prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture.



4. DECEMBER CITY BUSINESS INDICATORS			
The State and Its Trading Centers	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago		
	Employment ¹	Building Activity ²	Power Consumption ³
The State	97.0	98.9	95.8
Alliance	93.8	89.2	107.2
Beatrice	98.8	46.9	94.2
Bellevue	99.2	240.7	105.1
Blair	96.9	59.2	112.5*
Broken Bow	98.6	44.0	107.6
Chadron	99.5	124.3	101.8
Columbus	90.6	65.5	98.4
Fairbury	98.0	65.8	90.3
Falls City	99.9	34.9	88.0
Fremont	95.9	84.5	68.9*
Grand Island	94.6	114.9	96.0
Hastings	98.3	147.3	96.4
Holdrege	96.9	56.9	93.2
Kearney	97.1	93.7	101.2
Lexington	94.0	87.7	84.7
Lincoln	96.6	198.4	99.3
McCook	90.7	62.4	104.5
Nebraska City	96.5	98.5	97.7
Norfolk	94.3	67.0	96.9
North Platte	97.6	78.0	103.8
Omaha	99.2	90.9	95.2
Scottsbluff/Gering	98.3	76.8	87.4
Seward	99.7	102.3	90.9
Sidney	100.0	187.8	108.0
So. Sioux City	100.0	20.2	96.5
York	96.5	77.6	101.7

¹ As a proxy for city employment, total employment for the county in which a city is located is used.
² Building Activity is the value of building permits issued as spread over an appropriate time period of construction. The U.S. Department of Commerce Composite Construction Cost Index is used to adjust construction activity for price changes.
³ Power Consumption is a combined index of consumption of electricity and natural gas except in cases marked * for which only one is used.

Source: Compilation by Bureau of Business Research from reports of private and public agencies.

REVISED INCOME DATA FROM THE 1980 CENSUS

In February 1983, the U.S. Census Bureau released corrected income and poverty status information for Nebraska. The corrections were necessary because errors were detected in the coding of income responses made on the 1980 census questionnaires. The errors were discovered when it was observed that incomes in certain areas were much higher than expected.

The revisions were minor for the state as a whole, as only 257 cases were affected. This represented 0.06 percent of all cases. The changes, however, were not random, and some counties and communities were affected dramatically. In all, revisions were made in 13 of the state's counties for at least some of the income-related tables. Those counties and the number of changed cases were Boyd (2), Brown (19), Chase (4), Custer (48), Deuel (24), Furnas (28), Garden (1), Hall (3), Lancaster (1), Lincoln (46), Platte (13), Scotts Bluff (67), and Sheridan (1).

The Census Bureau has released a revised Summary Tape File for the state and plans to prepare a set of tabulations showing corrected per capita income figures contained in *Summary Characteristics for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Governmental Units* (PHC80-3-29). All future 1980 census data products which contain income-related information will be derived from corrected files. When income data from the 1980 census are used, it is important to note the date of release to be certain only revised data are used.

The following table shows the corrected values for median family income and poverty status for all counties for which changes were made. These values replace those previously published in the October and November 1982 issues of *Business in Nebraska*.

J. A. D.

Table 1
REVISIONS IN INCOME AND POVERTY DATA FROM THE 1980 CENSUS*
Families and Persons Below Poverty

<u>County</u>	<u>Median Family Income</u>	<u>Number of Families</u>	<u>Percent of Families</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Percent of all Persons</u>	<u>Percent of Persons Under 65</u>	<u>Percent of Persons 65 or Over</u>
Brown	\$13,028	211	17.1	844	19.5	17.6	----
Chase	15,368	----	----	----	----	----	----
Custer	15,255	484	12.3	2,090	15.3	14.1	----
Deuel	16,135	----	----	----	----	----	----
Furnas	13,663	250	13.5	1,144	18.3	18.0	19.5
Lancaster	21,381	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lincoln	20,814	----	----	2,644	----	----	14.8
Platte	20,224	480	----	2,313	8.1	7.0	----
Scotts Bluff	16,871	4,474	----	----	----	----	----
Nebraska	19,122	33,340	----	163,326	----	----	----

*Only those values which were revised are included in this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data from STF 3.

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