

This Issue:

BUSINESS IN NEBRASKA

SOURCES OF PERSONAL EARNINGS IN NEBRASKA

This article attempts to examine briefly the question raised in last month's issue as to whether there has been a long-term trend toward basic changes in the structure of the state's economy. In seeking an answer to this question data on the sources of earnings of the people of the state during the twenty-year period 1950-1970 are used.

As used here the term "personal earnings" includes wages, other labor income, and proprietors' incomes, in cash and in kind, without any deduction for personal taxes. It differs from the more inclusive term "personal income" used in last month's articles in that it excludes net transfer payments and property income from interest, rent, and dividends. It is necessary to use this more restricted concept because data on personal income by sector of the economy are not available on a county basis. In most years "personal earnings" constitute about 80 percent of "personal income."

THE STATE

The data reveal that there were indeed some basic changes in sources of earnings during the decade of the fifties. The percentage of earnings originating in farming was more than cut in half, while the percentage from manufacturing increased nearly 50 percent. The percentage from the government sector jumped by two-thirds and from the services sector by one-third.

The same trends continued on a smaller scale throughout the decade of the sixties, with trade the only sector to remain fairly constant in percentage over the two decades. Farming was by far the leading source of earnings in 1950. Earnings from manufacturing were less than one-third those from farming. From 1959 to 1965 trade was the largest sector. Since 1966 services have taken the lead, and in most years manufacturing has exceeded farming as a source of earnings.¹

THE COUNTIES

According to the 1967 Census of Business the four metropolitan counties of the state (Dakota, Douglas, Sarpy, and Lancaster) accounted for 61 percent of the value added by manufacturing, 67 percent of the wholesale trade, 40 percent of the retail trade, and 61 percent of the receipts of service enterprises. Because of this extreme concentration, the state totals used as the basis for the preceding statements are not necessarily representative of changes in the basic structure of the economy for most of the state's geographic area. For this reason it is necessary to examine the county figures, which are presented in the table on page 2. The comparisons that follow are based on the eighty-nine nonmetropolitan counties of the state.

In 1950 farming was the largest source of earnings in all but

three of these counties; by 1970 it was no longer the chief source of earnings in eighteen counties, and manufacturing exceeded farming as a source of earnings in eight counties.

In 1950 half or more of personal earnings came from farming in seventy-three counties; by 1970 the number had declined to thirty-four.

In 1950 manufacturing was the largest source of personal earnings in only one county (Hall); only fourteen counties had more than 5 percent of earnings from manufacturing; only six had more than 10 percent; none had as much as 30 percent. In 1970 manufacturing was the largest source of earnings in five counties and accounted for more than 5 percent of earnings in twenty-seven counties, more than 10 percent in sixteen, and more than 30 percent in two (Hall and Platte).

From 1950 to 1970 the percentage of personal earnings received from farming declined in all but six counties, while the percentage received from the service industries increased in all but six.

The government sector was the source of as much as 10 percent of earnings in only fifteen counties in 1950. During the two decades the percentage from government increased in all but two counties, and in 1970 government accounted for more than 10 percent of earnings in all but six counties.

CONCLUSION

The figures cited in the preceding paragraphs and presented in more detail in the table on page 2 do seem to indicate some basic changes in the structure of the state's economy and some tendency for these changes to spread throughout the state. Nevertheless, one must be cautious in stating a categorical answer to the question posed at the beginning of this article.

Because of unstable prices, uncertain weather, sudden changes in government farm programs, and fluctuating export demands, agricultural income moves quite erratically from year to year. When it changes substantially from one year to the next the percentage of earnings from most of the other sectors necessarily moves in the opposite direction. Comparisons between any two years, such as those made here, can be misleading.

Nebraska remains basically an agricultural state, and the other business sectors of the economy are dependent on agricultural production for raw materials and on agricultural income for a substantial part of their markets. The comparisons in this article end with the year 1970. Subsequent years have been increasingly prosperous ones for agriculture. When the final data for these years are available they may seem to indicate some reversal of the trends that now appear, but during the two decades considered here there has certainly been a definite movement toward a more balanced economy throughout the state.

E. S. WALLACE

**PERSONAL EARNINGS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN NEBRASKA
(PERCENT OF TOTAL IN EACH YEAR)**

County	Farming		Manu- facturing		Trade		Services †		Govern- ment		County	Farming		Manu- facturing		Trade		Services †		Govern- ment	
	1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970		1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970
	Adams	19	14	12	16	21	21	15	18	17		18	Keith	58	32	NA	NA	16	18	8	16
Antelope	60	29	1	8	18	23	9	19	7	15	Keya Paha	87	62	NA	NA	6	11	1	1	5	21
Arthur	83	85	--	--	2	2	5	2	9	11	Kimball	64	25	†	4	18	17	7	14	5	13
Banner	98	78	--	--	†	†	†	1	1	12	Knox	71	45	2	2	13	16	5	13	5	15
Blaine	81	67	†	--	5	6	3	5	8	16	Lancaster***										
Boone	68	50	1	1	15	17	5	8	6	15	Lincoln	29	15	5	5	17	19	14	17	7	15
Box Butte	52	35	1	2	16	18	9	17	5	10	Logan	77	58	--	--	4	10	4	11	11	14
Boyd	64	42	†	†	15	22	6	12	8	17	Loup	86	71	--	--	5	8	1	4	6	14
Brown	54	47	2	3	18	15	10	14	11	13	Madison	31	9	6	13	27	26	13	19	9	19
Buffalo	42	19	2	17	22	19	11	13	10	18	McPherson	89	73	--	--	3	1	2	2	6	17
Burt	66	13	3	7	13	25	7	23	6	18	Merrick	59	50	2	2	15	15	9	10	7	12
Butler	71	44	1	4	13	16	6	11	6	15	Morrill	59	41	NA	NA	13	15	6	NA	5	15
Cass	48	21	NA	8	13	15	7	12	11	22	Nance	62	34	NA	NA	9	19	6	22	5	16
Cedar	76	27	1	3	10	23	5	13	5	23	Nemaha	53	18	NA	8	15	11	9	7	8	12
Chase	28	60	†	†	19	15	7	9	7	11	Nuckolls	53	41	11	NA	15	18	7	9	8	12
Cherry	76	58	†	NA	11	13	4	10	5	13	Otoe	50	21	7	21	18	19	9	14	9	13
Cheyenne	52	23	1	4	12	19	7	16	17	17	Pawnee	64	52	†	2	15	13	6	9	9	16
Clay	65	59	1	1	13	11	7	8	7	12	Perkins	70	59	†	NA	16	14	5	7	5	11
Colfax	57	29	2	NA	22	21	8	12	6	11	Phelps	52	32	4	15	22	18	10	14	5	11
Cuming	64	4	2	17	15	28	7	22	5	17	Pierce	71	22	1	NA	12	26	7	22	5	17
Custer	65	45	NA	NA	16	14	8	12	6	13	Platte	39	12	13	34	16	13	10	14	12	19
Dakota*											Polk	72	57	†	1	11	13	7	8	5	11
Dawes	47	14	1	1	19	21	9	17	7	26	Red Willow	29	21	3	10	23	22	13	15	12	15
Dawson	53	30	6	24	17	15	8	14	4	8	Richardson	42	22	7	11	18	25	11	16	6	12
Deuel	66	40	NA	NA	18	22	6	11	6	14	Rock	63	44	†	†	13	17	11	NA	7	22
Dixon	67	41	NA	NA	13	12	6	13	8	19	Saline	47	23	12	24	20	14	7	13	6	14
Dodge	30	6	14	31	23	22	13	17	6	13	Sarpy**										
Douglas**											Saunders	56	22	3	7	15	18	7	12	11	21
Dundy	63	59	1	NA	16	13	10	7	7	13	Scotts Bluff	39	17	6	18	23	22	12	18	8	14
Fillmore	51	55	1	†	20	13	8	8	7	12	Seward	61	26	9	9	14	20	8	22	5	15
Franklin	64	63	†	†	14	13	5	9	10	11	Sheridan	69	41	1	2	14	21	8	14	5	14
Frontier	76	59	†	†	9	13	4	7	6	14	Sherman	65	52	1	†	11	13	5	9	10	17
Furnas	52	42	3	4	16	18	7	13	10	15	Sioux	88	70	†	--	3	5	2	9	4	12
Gage	36	20	9	13	19	17	10	15	10	23	Stanton	76	61	†	†	12	12	4	7	5	14
Garden	74	54	NA	NA	11	9	5	9	5	11	Thayer	60	55	4	2	16	15	8	11	6	9
Garfield	62	44	NA	5	17	15	6	16	7	13	Thomas	59	63	NA	NA	13	12	2	NA	8	11
Gosper	88	76	†	--	7	6	1	5	3	8	Thurston	72	39	NA	9	12	14	4	8	7	24
Grant	85	72	†	--	6	11	2	4	3	10	Valley	58	40	2	3	15	17	12	14	8	18
Grant	72	47	1	1	10	18	5	14	9	11	Washington	53	21	NA	15	12	15	6	14	4	10
Greeley	15	7	27	30	19	20	12	16	8	14	Wayne	64	20	1	2	18	25	6	14	7	30
Hall	70	60	1	1	13	15	5	10	4	9	Webster	56	51	1	1	19	16	7	13	9	13
Hamilton	53	60	3	NA	12	14	6	8	8	12	Wheeler	84	67	--	†	7	14	1	NA	7	15
Harlan	85	80	--	†	4	4	3	5	8	8	York	57	40	3	13	17	16	11	14	6	10
Hayes	61	47	†	NA	12	12	7	10	12	19	Sioux City										
Hitchcock	64	37	1	3	17	23	7	14	6	12	SMSA	14	6	22	25	26	22	13	20	6	12
Holt	52	37	†	--	25	24	6	13	8	18	Omaha SMSA	5	2	18	19	23	19	18	23	12	19
Hooker	68	52	†	†	11	18	6	13	10	12	Lincoln SMSA	7	2	13	16	23	16	20	23	19	28
Howard	44	33	7	6	20	19	10	13	7	11	State Total	34	14	10	16	19	18	13	19	10	18
Jefferson	65	25	NA	NA	16	15	6	9	8	19											
Johnson	53	53	1	6	10	10	5	10	8	14											
Kearney																					

† - Including earnings from finance, insurance, and real estate.

† - Less than 1/2 of 1 percent.

NA - Not available.

* - Included in Sioux City SMSA.

** - Included in Omaha SMSA.

*** - Constitutes Lincoln SMSA.

Note: Figures do not add to 100 percent in each year because other sectors such as Transportation, Public Utilities, and Construction are omitted.

Source: Unpublished data compiled annually by Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN NEBRASKA AND ITS COUNTIES

The state's total personal income increased 118.9 percent during the twelve-year period 1959 to 1971, the latest year for which county figures are available. This was considerably in excess of the 38.9 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index during the same period but somewhat below the 125.4 percent growth in personal income for the nation as a whole.

Growth of personal income in Nebraska was at a considerably faster pace in the second half of the period (57.9 percent) than in the first (38.7 percent). The same was true of the nation, which had slightly higher rates of 60.2 percent in the second half and 40.7 percent in the first half.

In the past two years, however, the lag of the state behind the nation has been reversed. In 1972 the state's gain was 11.2 percent and the nation's 8.9 percent, and the same relative position was maintained through the first three quarters of 1973. In the first quarter Nebraska was 12.4 percent above the same period of 1972, the United States 9.6 percent above. The state's lead narrowed in the second quarter, with percentages of 10.9 and 10.8 respectively, but widened again in the third quarter as the state registered a 15.7 percent gain and the nation 11.1 percent.

Third quarter comparisons, which have just become available, are shown in the table below. Nebraska ranked fifth among the

Area	Third Quarter 1972 to Third Quarter 1973			Second Quarter 1973 to Third Quarter 1973	
	Total Personal Income	Rank Among 50 States	Nonfarm Personal Income	Total Personal Income	Rank Among 50 States
United States	11.1		10.5	2.8	
Plains Region	13.9		10.7	4.5	
No. Dakota	23.8	1	9.9	11.9	1
Kansas	17.6	2	11.1	7.7	4
So. Dakota	16.0	4	12.2	8.3	3
Nebraska	15.7	5	9.9	6.6	5
Minnesota	14.9	7	12.2	4.4	11
Iowa	13.6	14	8.7	0.6	48
Missouri	9.3	44	10.3	3.2	27

states of the nation, but only fourth among the seven states in the region, in rate of growth, both from the third quarter of 1972 to the third quarter of 1973 and from the second to third quarter of 1973. The Plains and Rocky Mountain regions, with about equal rates of growth, were the two fastest growing of the eight regions in the country in both comparisons. In terms of dollars, not shown in the table, personal income in Nebraska flowed at an annual rate of \$7,717 million in the third quarter, more than one billion dollars above the rate for the same period of 1972.

This sudden jump by Nebraska and the other states of the Plains region in relative standing in rate of personal income growth as compared with the other states and with the nation was due primarily to the increase in farm income. This can be seen by comparing the first and third columns of the table. While only four states were above Nebraska in rate of growth in total personal income, only twelve were below Nebraska in nonfarm personal income growth. The large gain throughout the Plains region reflected sharply higher prices for livestock and crops and an increased volume of production of corn, soybeans, and wheat.

As noted last month, total personal income is the indicator

used to measure economic growth and market potential for the states and counties of the nation. These figures for the counties of Nebraska in selected years are presented in the table on page 6.¹ Dividing these figures by county population estimates yields the per capita figures presented last month.

The extreme disparity among the counties is readily apparent from the table. There are four counties in the state located in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas² and thirty-seven others which contain a city of at least 2,500 in population. The remaining fifty-two counties, which have no "urban place," may be designated as nonurban counties. The table below shows the distribution of income among these three groups of counties and the percentage increase for each group.

Type of County	Number of Counties	1959		1971		Percentage Increase 1959-1971
		Percent Amount	Percent of Total	Percent Amount	Percent of Total	
Metro-politan	4	\$1,297.6	46.6	\$2,847.8	46.7	119.5
Urban	37	1,042.9	37.5	2,255.0	37.0	116.2
Nonurban	52	443.8	15.9	992.0	16.3	123.6
Total	93	\$2,784.3	100.0	\$6,095.0	100.0	118.9

The striking feature of this tabulation is the higher rate of total income growth in nonurban than in urban counties. This is a bit surprising, since fifty of the fifty-two nonurban counties declined in population. The result has been a spectacular jump in per capita income in these counties. The table published last month showed that per capita income more than tripled in eleven counties, all in the nonurban group, and more than doubled in all but four of the nonurban counties. Forty-four of these fifty-two counties were below the state per capita income average in 1959, but in 1971 more than half (27) were above that average. As a group the nonurban counties had a 151 percent increase in per capita income during this period, as compared with 109 percent for the urban counties, and moved from 17 percent below the state average and 7 percent below the urban counties in 1959 to 4 percent above the state average and 11 percent above the urban counties in 1971.

Because of the jump in farm income in the last two years mentioned above, figures for these years when they become available will no doubt show even a stronger tendency for rural areas to gain on urban in both total and per capita income. Nevertheless, the data clearly show that Nebraska remains a state with an extremely large proportion of its population and income concentrated in a very small part of its total area and one whose personal income is influenced to a major extent by agricultural fluctuations.

E. S. WALLACE

¹In addition to the years shown, data are available upon request for the years 1929, 1950, 1962, and each year since 1965.

²In compiling the data the Bureau of Economic Analysis does not separate Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas into the counties of which they are comprised. The figures shown for Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties, therefore, are rough approximations estimated by the Bureau of Business Research on the basis of each county's share of its respective SMSA total in 1959 and 1969 as shown in the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

Review and Outlook

The dollar volume of business in both Nebraska and the United States was up slightly in November from the October figures, but the price level had also been climbing. When we look at the physical volume, we find that Nebraska still rose slightly, but the nation declined. Perhaps the nation is feeling the effects of the energy shortage sooner and to a greater degree than the state. By industry group, the same comparison holds for agriculture, manufacturing, and distribution. In construction, both the state and the nation were lower than in October, and in the government sector the nation increased its activity, while the state declined.

In dollar terms, agriculture was well above a year ago, especially in Nebraska, and in physical terms there was still a substan-

tial increase (Table 1). Construction was the only industrial group to show a decrease from a year ago in physical terms, both in Nebraska and in the United States. Next to agriculture, manufacturing was, for Nebraska, the most vigorous activity in comparison with last year, but the figures for manufacturing may be somewhat deceiving. A constituent part of the index for that industry is the use of industrial electricity. There may be a shift to the use of electric power instead of oil and gas due to shortages of these fuels, and this would boost the index insofar as it depends upon the use of electricity and not upon the others.

For general purposes, the use of gas in the cities of the state was down more than 15 percent from the same month a year ago, while the use of electricity was up (Continued on page 5)

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

November, 1973	Current Month as Percent of Same Month Previous Year		1973 Year to Date as Percent of 1972 Year to Date	
	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.
Indicator				
Dollar Volume	119.9	114.2	116.0	113.4
Agricultural	152.3	143.4	138.5	135.4
Nonagricultural	113.9	113.2	112.0	112.7
Construction	104.6	105.7	114.9	110.0
Manufacturing	122.5	121.7	115.0	119.3
Distributive	113.3	110.8	111.2	110.9
Government	109.0	108.9	110.2	108.2
Physical Volume				
Agricultural	104.1	103.2	103.0	105.1
Nonagricultural	106.8	103.5	97.8	98.7
Construction	103.7	103.2	103.9	105.3
Manufacturing	95.9	96.9	105.2	100.7
Distributive	105.6	106.8	102.2	108.6
Government	104.5	102.2	104.9	104.6
	100.5	101.9	101.3	102.6

2. CHANGE FROM 1967

Indicator	Percent of 1967 Average	
	Nebraska	U.S.
Dollar Volume	187.6	173.4
Agricultural	226.1	220.1
Nonagricultural	180.0	171.7
Construction	200.3	171.2
Manufacturing	189.6	163.6
Distributive	175.2	174.3
Government	179.9	178.6
Physical Volume		
Agricultural	125.6	123.6
Nonagricultural	115.7	120.6
Construction	127.6	123.7
Manufacturing	128.4	109.8
Distributive	135.3	120.5
Government	127.3	126.6
	117.4	123.3

3. NET TAXABLE RETAIL SALES¹ OF NEBRASKA REGIONS (Unadjusted for Price Changes)

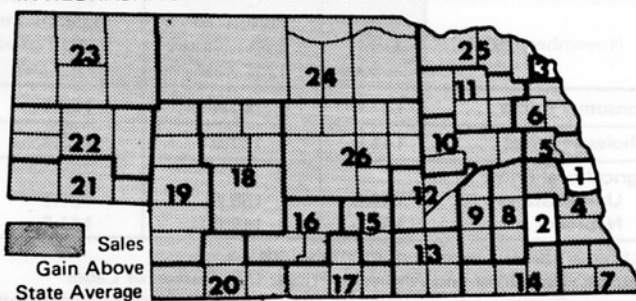
Region ² and Principal Retail Trade Center	November, 1973 as percent of November, 1972	1973 Year to Date as percent of 1972 Year to Date
<i>The State</i>	119.9	116.1
1 (Omaha)	113.3	110.0
2 (Lincoln)	114.3	114.4
3 (So. Sioux City)	102.1	101.5
4 (Nebraska City)	131.7	121.5
5 (Fremont)	124.9	117.3
6 (West Point)	129.2	125.3
7 (Falls City)	123.8	118.9
8 (Seward)	130.6	122.5
9 (York)	129.7	125.6
10 (Columbus)	132.5	124.7
11 (Norfolk)	123.9	123.3
12 (Grand Island)	115.5	118.4
13 (Hastings)	122.3	117.3
14 (Beatrice)	127.8	119.9
15 (Kearney)	129.6	118.3
16 (Lexington)	150.1	123.9
17 (Holdrege)	120.4	121.8
18 (North Platte)	125.8	120.1
19 (Ogallala)	136.7	124.1
20 (McCook)	148.7	123.4
21 (Sidney, Kimball)	114.9	118.1
22 (Scottsbluff)	123.9	121.0
23 (Alliance, Chadron)	113.1	118.3
24 (O'Neill)	132.1	125.8
25 (Hartington)	118.6	126.8
26 (Broken Bow)	129.6	121.7

¹Sales on which sales taxes are collected by retailers located in the state, including motor vehicle sales.

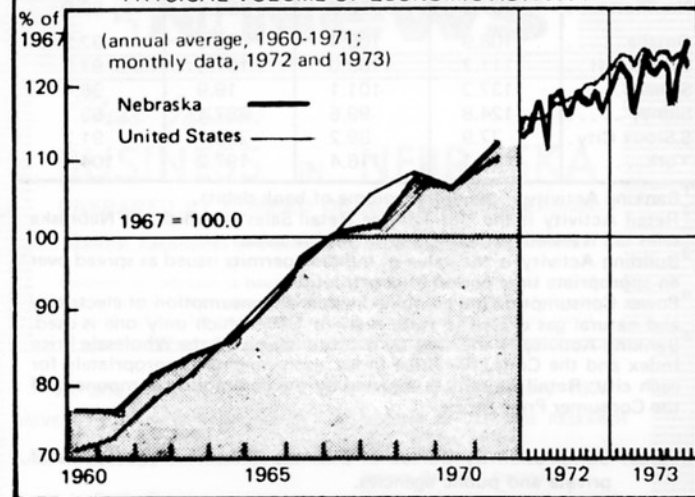
²"Planning and development" regions as established by the Nebraska Office of Planning and Programming and shown in the map below.

Source: Compilations by Bureau of Business Research from data provided by the Nebraska Tax Commissioner.

1973 YEAR TO DATE AS PERCENT OF 1972 YEAR TO DATE IN NEBRASKA'S PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



PHYSICAL VOLUME OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



(Continued from page 4)

over 4 percent. The power figures for the cities whose "power consumption" figures depend upon one rather than both of these constituents are distorted for this reason. (See Table 4.)

In bank debits (checks charged against bank accounts), the following cities showed gains of more than 20 percent from the same month last year: Broken Bow, Falls City, Fremont, Holdrege, Lexington, McCook, Seward, Sidney, and York. Bank debits, although they are a good indicator of the total business done in a city, are often distorted by a few extraordinarily large transactions, such as in real estate or livestock. This is particularly true of small cities. Of the above list of cities which showed high bank debits, only Broken Bow, Falls City, McCook, and York showed more than 15 percent increase in retail sales (adjusted for price changes), over a year ago, and only Broken Bow, Lexington, Sidney, and York had large increases in building activity. Thus only Broken Bow and York were high in all three categories.

Retail sales, even after adjustment for price changes, held up well in all the cities except Alliance, Chadron, and South Sioux City. Jumps of more than 20 percent over November, 1972, were recorded for Beatrice, Columbus, Kearney, McCook, and Nebraska City. These sales do not include motor vehicle sales, which are often distorted by sales to out-of-town customers. Building activity (the value of building permits issued, spread over the supposed construction period) was very high compared with last year in Broken Bow, Lexington, and North Platte. This may in some cases merely reflect very low 1972 activity. Also, some governmental construction is not included in building permit figures. In Lincoln, for instance, no University construction is included, but the new Federal Building is. Again, the spreading formula used to reflect real activity over the months following issuance of the permits may not indicate the actual duration of the construction of a particular large project. Construction employment, if it were only available monthly for each city, would be a better indicator.

Total retail sales, not adjusted for price rises, were high in all areas of the state, as shown in Table 3, and particularly in a broad band reaching from Dundy and Chase Counties in the southwest to Boyd and Keya Paha Counties in the north, and in the counties immediately west and south of Lancaster. They lagged behind the state average in the areas containing the larger cities such as Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island, and South Sioux City, and also in parts of the Panhandle. Agricultural prosperity probably accounted for the booming sales elsewhere.

E. Z. P.

Note: Long-time readers will recognize above the familiar initials of Dr. Edgar Z. Palmer, former Director, who is working temporarily with the Bureau as a consultant.



Source: Table 4 below.

4. NOVEMBER CITY BUSINESS INDICATORS

The State and Its Trading Centers	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago			
	Banking Activity ¹	Retail Activity ²	Building Activity ³	Power Consumption ⁴
	(Adjusted for Price Change) ⁵			
The State	110.6	107.9	104.3	94.2
Alliance . . .	106.9	94.3	97.2	94.7
Beatrice . . .	108.7	120.6	108.6	90.9
Bellevue . . .	108.9	100.9	169.3	97.8*
Blair	110.5	119.6	101.8	85.1
Broken Bow .	132.9	115.8	808.4	90.0
Chadron . . .	111.4	90.3	121.1	68.9
Columbus . .	116.0	120.5	97.6	97.1
Fairbury . . .	118.5	106.9	77.1	108.1*
Falls City . .	120.4	116.1	29.5	88.7
Fremont . . .	126.7	111.8	138.7	110.3*
Grand Island.	98.6	105.7	129.1	91.4
Hastings . . .	114.4	111.2	75.3	103.1
Holdrege . . .	152.7	102.4	124.3	90.3
Kearney . . .	108.5	121.1	58.0	96.3
Lexington . .	124.5	114.7	744.7	103.7
Lincoln . . .	108.7	102.7	56.6	96.5
McCook . . .	130.6	132.6	47.9	97.8
Nebr. City . .	81.9	123.0	192.1	92.7
Norfolk . . .	103.6	108.0	180.8	119.4
No. Platte . .	107.8	110.8	463.9	89.0
Omaha	108.9	103.4	70.1	92.3
Scottsbluff .	111.7	109.0	107.8	97.8
Seward	137.2	101.1	19.9	96.4
Sidney	124.8	99.6	287.1	63.1
S.Sioux City .	77.9	89.2	260.7	91.2
York	162.1	116.4	197.2	104.1

¹ Banking Activity is the dollar volume of bank debits.
² Retail Activity is the Net Taxable Retail Sales on which the Nebraska sales tax is levied, excluding motor vehicle sales.
³ Building Activity is the value of building permits issued as spread over an appropriate time period of construction.
⁴ Power Consumption is a combined index of consumption of electricity and natural gas except in cases marked * for which only one is used.
⁵ Banking Activity is adjusted by a combination of the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index, each weighted appropriately for each city; Retail Activity is adjusted by the commodity component of the Consumer Price Index.

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

5. PRICE INDEXES

November, 1973	Index* (1967 = 100)	Percent of Same Month Last Year	Year to Date as Percent of Same Period Last Year*
Consumer Prices	137.6	108.4	106.0
Wholesale Prices	141.8	117.5	113.4
Agricultural Prices			
United States	182.5	138.6	137.2
Nebraska	195.5	142.6	141.5

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

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN NEBRASKA COUNTIES

County	Millions of Dollars			Percentage Increase			County	Millions of Dollars			Percentage Increase		
	1959	1965	1971	1959-65	1965-71	1959-71		1959	1965	1971	1959-65	1965-71	1959-71
Adams	56.9	81.9	131.2	43.9	60.2	130.6	Jefferson	18.7	26.1	38.7	39.6	48.3	107.0
Antelope	9.8	20.0	27.3	104.1	36.5	178.6	Johnson	7.6	13.9	19.8	82.9	42.4	160.5
Arthur	1.5	1.1	3.2	(-26.7)	190.9	113.3	Kearney	15.3	17.7	28.9	15.7	63.3	88.9
Banner	3.5	2.5	6.7	(-28.6)	168.0	91.4	Keith	15.8	24.8	39.3	57.0	58.5	148.7
Blaine	2.1	2.2	4.4	4.8	100.0	109.5	Keya Paha	2.4	1.9	5.0	(-20.8)	163.2	108.3
Boone	11.8	18.5	26.0	56.8	40.5	120.3	Kimball	19.0	16.9	26.1	(-11.1)	54.4	37.4
Box Butte	23.9	26.9	46.2	12.6	71.7	93.3	Knox	15.5	25.3	33.3	63.2	31.6	114.8
Boyd	4.5	7.0	10.2	55.6	45.7	126.7	Lancaster	363.9	486.2	761.8	33.6	56.7	109.3
Brown	7.3	9.2	16.0	26.0	73.9	119.2	Lincoln	55.4	74.4	116.8	34.3	57.0	110.8
Buffalo	44.4	63.1	112.0	42.1	77.5	152.3	Logan	2.0	2.2	4.2	10.0	90.9	110.0
Burt	17.6	23.5	29.2	33.5	24.3	65.9	Loup	2.1	1.7	3.3	(-19.0)	94.1	57.1
Butler	14.5	21.6	32.2	49.0	49.1	122.1	Madison	1.3	1.3	2.9	0.0	123.1	123.1
Cass	32.9	42.3	69.4	28.6	64.1	110.9	McPherson	43.2	65.6	102.3	51.9	55.9	136.8
Cedar	15.8	22.8	26.7	44.3	17.1	69.0	Merrick	12.9	22.4	31.2	73.6	39.3	141.9
Chase	7.3	10.5	21.6	43.8	105.7	195.9	Morrill	11.5	13.7	24.5	19.1	78.8	113.0
Cherry	19.0	16.8	33.4	(-11.6)	98.8	75.8	Nance	7.9	11.0	15.9	39.2	44.5	101.3
Cheyenne	32.7	32.5	49.3	(-0.6)	51.7	50.8	Nemaha	13.0	19.5	30.5	50.0	56.4	134.6
Clay	15.5	23.5	37.8	51.6	60.9	143.9	Nuckolls	12.3	18.6	26.5	51.2	42.5	115.4
Colfax	14.4	22.8	37.0	58.3	62.3	156.9	Otoe	24.4	42.7	58.0	75.0	35.8	137.7
Cuming	18.3	26.0	27.6	42.1	6.2	50.8	Pawnee	6.4	9.5	14.5	48.4	52.6	126.6
Custer	25.9	36.1	55.0	39.4	52.4	112.4	Perkins	8.5	10.2	21.2	20.0	107.8	149.4
Dakota	24.0	30.2	49.1	25.8	62.6	104.6	Phelps	19.7	27.0	45.0	37.1	66.7	128.4
Dawes	16.8	18.9	35.4	12.5	87.3	110.7	Pierce	10.5	18.2	21.5	73.3	18.1	104.8
Dawson	39.3	64.5	94.7	64.1	46.8	141.0	Platte	56.6	67.5	106.9	19.3	58.4	88.9
Deuel	6.1	7.9	16.8	29.5	112.7	175.4	Polk	14.2	19.6	28.1	38.0	43.4	97.9
Dixon	11.6	17.5	23.1	50.9	32.0	99.1	Red Willow	25.3	33.2	51.3	31.2	54.5	102.8
Dodge	62.3	94.0	142.5	50.9	51.6	128.7	Richardson	22.8	31.5	42.8	38.2	35.9	87.7
Douglas	843.7	1135.8	1759.2	34.6	54.9	108.5	Rock	4.2	3.6	8.2	(-14.3)	127.8	95.2
Dundy	6.1	6.4	12.1	4.9	89.1	98.4	Saline	18.1	26.5	43.3	46.4	63.4	139.2
Fillmore	16.2	23.4	35.4	44.4	51.3	118.5	Sarpy	66.0	132.7	277.7	101.1	109.3	320.8
Franklin	7.7	11.7	19.6	51.9	67.5	154.5	Saunders	25.0	40.7	58.9	62.8	44.7	135.6
Frontier	6.4	8.3	16.9	29.7	103.6	164.1	Scotts Bluff	65.6	92.9	156.5	41.6	68.5	138.6
Furnas	13.1	16.0	25.1	22.1	56.9	91.6	Seward	18.2	27.2	42.4	49.5	55.9	133.0
Gage	42.2	57.9	85.5	37.2	47.7	102.6	Sheridan	16.5	17.9	34.8	8.5	94.4	110.9
Garden	5.7	8.8	16.2	54.4	84.1	184.2	Sherman	6.3	8.9	13.0	41.3	46.1	106.3
Garfield	3.8	5.4	8.9	42.1	64.8	134.2	Sioux	5.5	3.7	9.1	(-32.7)	145.9	65.5
Gosper	4.1	6.0	9.7	46.3	61.7	136.6	Stanton	8.8	11.2	14.0	27.3	25.0	59.1
Grant	3.3	3.7	6.7	12.1	81.1	103.0	Thayer	13.1	22.5	34.9	71.8	55.1	166.4
Greeley	5.4	8.5	11.5	57.4	35.3	113.0	Thomas	1.8	2.4	4.8	33.3	100.0	166.7
Hall	77.1	108.9	174.8	41.2	60.5	126.7	Thurston	8.0	17.5	24.5	118.8	40.0	206.3
Hamilton	19.0	22.8	36.8	20.0	61.4	93.7	Valley	8.4	12.2	17.7	45.2	45.1	110.7
Harlan	7.4	11.5	20.4	55.4	77.4	175.7	Washington	21.5	32.3	52.6	50.2	62.8	144.7
Hayes	3.4	3.3	8.2	(-2.9)	148.5	141.2	Wayne	13.3	21.1	28.0	58.6	32.7	110.5
Hitchcock	8.0	10.8	18.1	35.0	67.6	126.3	Webster	8.4	12.1	19.5	44.0	61.2	132.1
Holt	16.2	21.9	38.7	35.2	76.7	138.9	Wheeler	1.7	2.3	3.8	35.3	65.2	123.5
Hooker	1.8	1.9	3.7	5.6	94.7	105.6	York	27.4	40.0	58.9	46.0	47.3	115.0
Howard	8.0	14.0	20.6	75.0	47.1	157.5	State	2784.3	3861.1	6095.0	38.7	57.9	118.9

Source: Compilation by Bureau of Business Research from special tabulations provided by Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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209 Nebraska Hall
901 North 17th St.
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