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60 Years of Service

CHANGES IN NEBRASKA'S LABOR FORCE, 1970-1980

Between 1970 and 1980, Nebraska's labor force increased by 25.3% to 756,882 persons. There was, however, considerable variation in the labor force changes from county to county and among industries. This article examines these changes by comparing 1980 census data from the recently released summary tape file 3 (STF 3) with census data from a decade ago. STF 3 contains tabulations of sample data collected using the "long" census questionnaire. The October and November issues of *Business in Nebraska* used the STF 3 data to examine median family income and poverty in Nebraska. The November issue also provides a more detailed description of STF 3 and indicates how to obtain census data.

The total labor force, comprised of employed and unemployed civilians, as well as members of the armed forces is shown for each county in column 1 of Table 1 (pp. 2 and 3). As defined by the Bureau of the Census, the employed are civilians 16 and over who were either at work the week prior to the census on April 1, 1980, or were temporarily absent from work due to illness, vacation, strike, or other personal reasons. The unemployed are civilians 16 years old and over, not at work (and not otherwise with a job), who were actively looking for work during the four weeks preceding the census and were available to accept a job.

Column 1 shows that, in 1980, 51.4% of the state's labor force was concentrated in just five counties (Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Hall, and Scotts Bluff). This is a slight increase over their 49.7% share of the state's total labor force in 1970. In contrast, the ten counties with the smallest labor forces had less than 500 workers each and their combined labor force accounted for just over 0.5% of the state's total labor force in 1980.

Columns 2 and 3 show the labor force by sex. Although in 1980 there were still considerably more males in Nebraska's labor force than females, the 1.4 male workers per female in 1980 contrasts with the 1970 composition of 1.7 males for each female. The corresponding ratios for the U.S. labor force showed a similar change, dropping from just under 1.7 to 1.37 male workers per female.

Column 8 shows the decade percentage changes in each county's total labor force. Changes in the labor force are determined by changes in the number of persons 16 or over and changes in the degree to which people of this age participate in the labor force. The largest percentage increases in the labor force were in Sarpy and Box Butte counties, where the labor force grew by 73.9% and 72.8%, respectively. These increases represent additions of 18,829 and 2,735 workers to the respective county labor forces over the period. Dakota county's labor force grew by the next

highest percent (53.8) with the addition of 2,695 persons. In Figure 1, where percentage changes in the county labor forces have been shown with a map, it can be seen that growth was not confined to any one region, although counties experiencing declines in their labor forces tended to be toward the middle and western regions of the state.

For the state, 152,640 workers were added to the labor force, resulting in the 25.3% increase that was reported earlier. The largest increase in the number of workers was in Douglas County, where 33,600 persons were added to the labor force for a 20.5% increase. Lancaster County added 27,702 workers, while Sarpy County's additions, noted previously, ranked third in size.

It was indicated earlier that change in the size of the labor force is determined, in part, by change in the size of the population that is labor force age (greater than or equal to 16.) Column 7 shows the percentage change in the number of persons in this age group. Although the population of labor force age declined in nineteen Nebraska counties, there were actual declines in the labor force in just nine counties. Kimball, Sherman, Garfield, and Deuel counties each lost between 100 to 160 workers. Losses in the other five counties were less than 65 workers. The 108 fewer workers in Garfield County resulted in the largest percentage decline, 10% of the county's 1970 labor force.

FEMALE LABOR ADDITIONS

The 93,843 females added to the Nebraska labor force between 1970 and 1980 greatly outnumbered the increment of 58,797 males, with about 1.6 females added (continued on page 3)

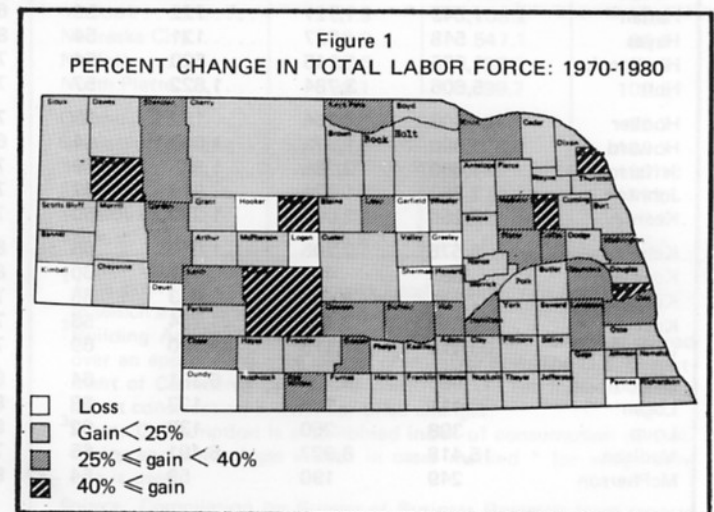


Table 1
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN NEBRASKA COUNTIES

County	1980						Popula- tion 16 and over	Percent Change 1970-1980			Female Partici- pation Rate
	Labor Force			Participation Rate (%)				Labor Force			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Adams	15,149	8,653	6,496	64	77	51	7	18	12	26	18
Antelope	3,438	2,236	1,202	53	71	36	3	5	-3	23	21
Arthur	262	186	76	65	88	40	22	22	26	15	-5
Banner	400	292	108	58	84	32	-5	6	-2	37	39
Blaine	341	245	96	53	76	30	16	5	6	2	-9
Boone	3,163	2,137	1,026	57	78	37	-2	10	5	22	26
Box Butte	6,494	4,126	2,368	65	83	47	43	73	66	86	36
Boyd	1,395	965	430	53	74	33	-1	4	3	7	9
Brown	1,876	1,163	713	57	73	41	17	24	12	52	32
Buffalo	17,299	9,677	7,622	65	77	54	16	31	18	53	29
Burt	3,789	2,390	1,399	56	72	40	2	8	-1	28	26
Butler	3,880	2,423	1,457	55	69	41	6	17	3	53	43
Cass	9,354	5,772	3,582	63	79	48	19	37	25	63	38
Cedar	4,489	2,935	1,554	55	72	38	5	12	3	32	28
Chase	2,045	1,297	748	59	78	42	19	28	20	46	24
Cherry	3,103	2,008	1,095	61	79	43	7	13	4	33	25
Cheyenne	4,740	2,882	1,858	62	77	48	4	15	7	29	28
Clay	3,484	2,199	1,285	57	74	41	6	24	13	51	44
Colfax	4,219	2,652	1,567	56	72	41	11	26	11	60	47
Cuming	5,114	3,332	1,782	59	78	41	6	15	3	45	38
Custer	5,925	3,746	2,179	56	75	40	4	9	1	26	20
Dakota	7,708	4,537	3,171	65	79	52	39	54	39	80	31
Dawes	4,669	2,758	1,911	62	74	49	3	20	16	25	20
Dawson	10,688	6,481	4,207	65	82	50	20	37	26	58	34
Deuel	1,029	651	378	54	71	38	-3	-9	-11	-6	-5
Dixon	3,052	1,940	1,112	58	73	42	2	4	1	9	9
Dodge	16,939	9,870	7,069	62	77	49	13	18	7	36	21
Douglas	197,791	109,991	87,800	67	79	56	12	20	11	34	20
Dundy	1,071	674	397	48	61	35	2	-5	-16	22	21
Fillmore	3,352	2,077	1,275	55	72	40	4	10	-1	35	31
Franklin	1,951	1,198	753	57	72	42	0	4	-5	24	22
Frontier	1,641	1,093	548	59	79	39	-3	2	-7	29	28
Furnas	2,742	1,607	1,135	54	67	42	-2	13	3	31	33
Gage	11,490	6,458	5,032	60	71	50	2	18	4	44	40
Garden	1,359	831	528	61	77	46	4	25	12	52	47
Garfield	1,013	630	383	56	73	40	0	-10	-7	-13	-11
Gosper	950	637	313	58	76	39	12	31	15	83	60
Grant	403	271	132	63	84	41	20	14	23	1	-13
Greeley	1,432	938	494	56	76	38	-9	-1	-12	29	38
Hall	23,560	13,461	10,099	67	81	55	19	31	22	46	26
Hamilton	4,157	2,673	1,484	61	80	42	13	30	19	54	37
Harlan	1,849	1,127	722	55	69	42	4	7	-3	27	22
Hayes	548	427	121	54	82	25	-3	7	13	-8	0
Hitchcock	1,665	1,145	520	54	74	34	6	20	13	39	34
Holt	5,606	3,784	1,822	57	79	36	15	23	20	28	13
Hooker	406	254	152	53	71	37	0	-6	-14	12	3
Howard	2,690	1,673	1,017	54	69	40	9	15	0	55	40
Jefferson	4,650	2,785	1,865	59	74	46	0	12	1	33	34
Johnson	2,353	1,424	929	57	72	44	-1	4	-5	21	21
Kearney	3,255	2,005	1,250	60	77	45	14	23	17	35	19
Keith	4,575	2,705	1,870	66	80	52	21	26	25	26	6
Keya Paha	583	406	177	60	85	36	17	36	28	58	34
Kimball	2,371	1,428	943	65	79	50	-9	-6	-15	10	19
Knox	4,855	3,121	1,734	56	74	40	7	26	8	79	67
Lancaster	105,415	57,115	48,300	69	78	61	24	36	27	47	20
Lincoln	17,086	10,705	6,381	64	83	47	31	45	41	54	19
Logan	411	284	127	58	82	35	-4	-6	-11	9	15
Loup	398	260	138	62	82	42	9	28	3	138	114
Madison	15,418	8,927	6,491	65	79	52	22	36	29	48	23
McPherson	249	190	59	54	81	26	12	15	5	64	53

Table 1 (continued)

County	1980						Popula- tion 16 and over	Percent Change 1970-1980			Female Partici- pation Rate
	Labor Force			Participation Rate (%)				Labor Force			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Merrick	3,978	2,479	1,499	60	77	44	12	16	11	28	13
Morrill	2,630	1,705	925	57	75	40	11	21	16	32	20
Nance	1,851	1,253	598	52	71	34	-2	3	-1	15	23
Nemaha	3,788	2,267	1,521	58	73	45	-4	5	-5	24	28
Nuckolls	2,925	1,863	1,062	56	74	39	-1	3	-2	15	17
Otoe	6,963	4,033	2,930	60	74	47	4	6	-1	17	13
Pawnee	1,675	1,083	592	53	71	36	-5	-4	-10	12	17
Perkins	1,603	1,045	558	59	78	40	11	12	6	25	13
Phelps	4,934	2,807	2,127	66	81	53	10	22	13	36	23
Pierce	3,772	2,388	1,384	60	77	43	9	18	7	43	32
Platte	14,020	8,261	5,759	67	82	53	19	28	20	40	18
Polk	2,655	1,689	966	56	72	41	2	5	1	12	12
Red Willow	6,100	3,581	2,519	64	79	50	10	26	14	47	35
Richardson	4,894	2,913	1,981	55	70	42	-1	2	-9	25	26
Rock	1,128	707	421	64	82	47	5	22	14	39	35
Saline	5,913	3,404	2,509	57	69	47	7	20	8	41	29
Sarpy	44,324	26,752	17,572	75	89	61	56	74	49	132	45
Saunders	8,229	5,229	3,000	59	75	43	15	31	20	55	35
Scotts Bluff	17,617	10,301	7,316	63	77	49	12	19	9	38	20
Seward	6,991	4,276	2,715	58	70	45	13	14	8	27	14
Sheridan	3,525	2,090	1,435	62	78	48	11	30	16	56	39
Sherman	1,684	1,065	619	54	69	39	-3	-7	-18	18	17
Sioux	802	565	237	57	78	34	-1	12	-7	115	119
Stanton	2,890	1,859	1,031	64	80	46	19	41	25	85	59
Thayer	3,272	2,047	1,225	55	71	40	4	15	8	27	26
Thomas	436	290	146	63	82	42	10	43	29	82	75
Thurston	2,910	1,725	1,185	58	70	46	10	19	5	46	31
Valley	2,445	1,549	896	57	74	40	3	13	2	39	35
Washington	7,284	4,354	2,930	63	77	50	22	36	22	63	34
Wayne	4,797	2,881	1,916	61	76	47	1	18	5	46	40
Webster	2,087	1,286	801	55	71	40	-2	5	-1	16	17
Wheeler	475	315	160	62	82	42	4	17	7	45	37
York	6,946	4,104	2,842	62	78	48	15	23	16	36	18
Nebraska	756,882	442,023	314,859	64	78	51	14	25	15	42	25
United States	106,065,807	61,325,264	44,740,543	62	75	50	21	29	19	46	21

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Final Report PC(1)-C1, United States Summary; *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Final Report PC(1)-C29, Nebraska; *Census of Population: 1980, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, Supplementary Report PHC80-S1-1; and unpublished data from STF 3.

(continued from page 1) for each male. The increased participation of females in the labor force is an important explanation of the increase in the total labor force of Nebraska and most counties. The 1980 female labor force participation ratio, which is the ratio of the female labor force to the female population 16 and over, is shown in column 6 (multiplied by 100) and the percentage change in this rate between 1970 and 1980 is shown in column 11. For the state, the female labor force participation rate increased by nearly 25%, from 41.1 in 1970 to 51.3 in 1980. An idea of the importance of this change can be obtained by multiplying the difference between the 1980 and 1970 female labor force participation rates (10.2) times the 1970 female population of labor force age (537,347). The result is that more than 54,000 additional females were in the Nebraska labor force in 1980 than in 1970, due to changes in the labor force participation of females. This accounts for well over half of the total increase in the female labor force and for more than one-third of the

change in the total labor force. Increases in the number of persons 16 and over accounted for much of the remainder of the labor force increase, since the male labor force participation rate changed very little (from 77.6 in 1970 to 78.0 in 1980).

Some of the largest changes in participation rates were among females with children. In 1980, there were slightly more than one hundred thousand women with children under six and half of these women were in the labor force. Just ten years earlier, only 33% of women with children this age participated in the labor force. Between 1970 and 1980 participation rates changed from 50% to 67% for women with children between 6 and 17.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Table 2 (p. 6) shows employment data by industry for Nebraska and the United States. The table excludes workers that were unemployed by the census definition. Column 1 indicates the number of persons employed in Nebraska in 1980 by industry. Column 3 shows the percent (continued on page 6)

Review and Outlook

Nebraska's net physical volume index increased 0.9 percent August-September 1982. Nebraska's economy remained depressed below year-ago levels despite the monthly increase.

Construction, manufacturing, and the distributive trade sectors recorded increases, while agriculture and government declined. Construction recorded a slight increase of 0.5 percent, with the manufacturing component recording an increase of 1.6 percent. It is too soon to determine, of course, if the September increase represents an upturn or if it is simply a reaction to the depressed conditions of the previous months. Since May 1982, the rate of decline in the manufacturing sector has slowed considerably.

The distributive trade component of the index recorded a sub-

stantial monthly increase of 4.8 percent. This is the largest monthly increase in the distributive trade component in three years.

The agriculture component of Nebraska's economy declined 11.1 percent on a month-to-month basis. Cash farm marketings, seasonally adjusted, were down sharply. Prices received by Nebraska farmers are off 3.6 percent when compared with one year ago, while prices received by U.S. farmers are up 1.6 percent. Cash farm marketings from Nebraska farms are off 5.4 percent on a year-to-date basis.

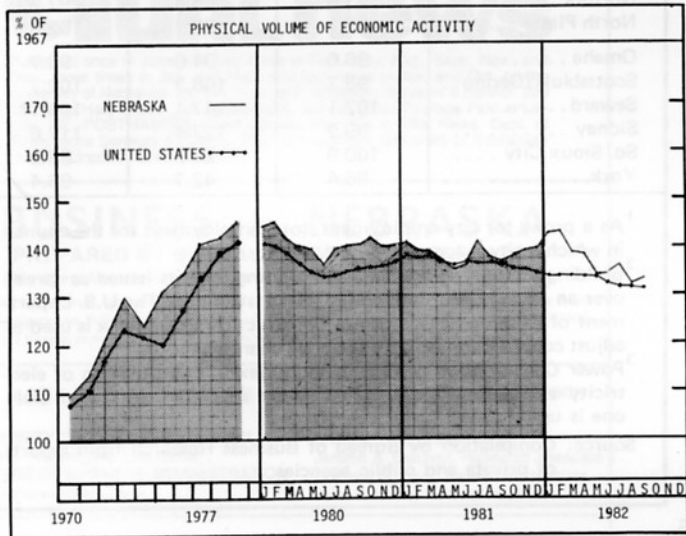
September 1982 retail sales were \$4 million above one year ago. The increase was led by motor vehicle sales, which were \$10 million higher in September of 1982 (continued on page 5)

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.

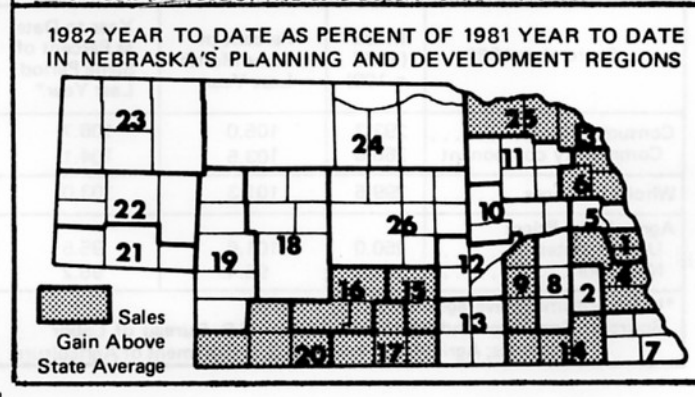
ECONOMIC INDICATORS: NEBRASKA AND UNITED STATES				
1. CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR				
September 1982	Current Month as Percent of Same Month Previous Year		1982 Year to Date as Percent of 1981 Year to Date	
	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.
Indicator	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.
Dollar Volume	101.7	100.5	103.4	102.5
Agricultural	102.7	101.7	129.0	104.5
Nonagricultural	101.5	100.4	100.1	102.5
Construction	86.6	99.5	72.9	93.7
Manufacturing	83.7	88.0	88.6	93.3
Distributive	107.0	104.9	103.5	105.9
Government	106.2	105.9	109.9	109.1
Physical Volume	97.8	96.0	99.1	96.8
Agricultural	106.5	100.1	135.8	109.3
Nonagricultural	96.6	95.8	94.4	96.4
Construction	86.4	99.2	70.9	91.3
Manufacturing	82.2	86.6	86.6	90.8
Distributive	101.9	99.9	97.0	99.3
Government	99.2	97.9	101.5	98.1

2. CHANGE FROM 1967		
Indicator	Percent of 1967 Average	
	Nebraska	U.S.
Dollar Volume	369.6	362.3
Agricultural	330.3	355.5
Nonagricultural	375.4	362.6
Construction	207.8	309.4
Manufacturing	316.8	280.8
Distributive	406.1	410.8
Government	409.1	371.8
Physical Volume	133.4	131.2
Agricultural	135.4	142.2
Nonagricultural	133.0	130.8
Construction	63.0	93.8
Manufacturing	131.8	114.3
Distributive	138.5	140.1
Government	145.4	144.8

3. NET TAXABLE RETAIL SALES OF NEBRASKA REGIONS AND CITIES (Adjusted for Price Changes)			
Region Number and City	City Sales*		Sales in Region*
	Sept. 1982 as percent of Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982 as percent of Sept. 1981	Year to date '82 as percent of Year to date '81
<i>The State</i>	95.8	97.2	94.6
1 Omaha	103.0	104.4	98.0
Bellevue	107.2		
2 Lincoln	82.8	85.0	94.1
3 So. Sioux City	81.7	88.5	89.4
4 Nebraska City	95.8	100.9	95.3
5 Fremont	92.3	95.7	94.1
Blair	103.5		
6 West Point	112.2	104.2	98.7
7 Falls City	86.9	91.8	94.1
8 Seward	85.2	90.9	94.4
9 York	91.8	100.5	95.6
10 Columbus	102.4	98.3	91.4
11 Norfolk	93.0	94.4	92.7
Wayne	102.6		
12 Grand Island	94.8	97.0	91.9
13 Hastings	95.1	98.4	90.0
14 Beatrice	90.3	98.9	94.9
Fairbury	106.0		
15 Kearney	102.7	103.2	97.0
16 Lexington	103.0	104.5	96.4
17 Holdrege	95.7	102.4	96.0
18 North Platte	101.6	103.2	93.5
19 Ogallala	99.3	98.8	91.3
20 McCook	110.6	111.9	96.8
21 Sidney	113.7	99.3	92.9
Kimball	81.2		
22 Scottsbluff/Gering	82.2	86.5	89.7
23 Alliance	88.1	92.5	88.8
Chadron	96.9		
24 O'Neill	88.8	93.6	89.8
25 Hartington	102.6	103.5	95.5
26 Broken Bow	89.4	97.0	90.2



* State totals include sales not allocated to cities or regions. The year-to-year ratios for city and region sales may be misleading because of changes in the portion of unallocated sales. Region totals include, and city totals exclude, motor vehicle sales. Sales are those on which sales taxes are collected by retailers located in the state. Compiled from data provided by Nebraska Department of Revenue.



(continued from page 4) compared with one year previous. Nonmotor vehicle retail sales were down \$6 million over the same interval.

Trade centers with increases in real retail sales include Omaha, Bellevue, Blair, West Point, Columbus, Wayne, Fairbury, Kearney, Lexington, North Platte, McCook, Sidney, and Hartington. Sidney's 13.7 percent increase in real retail sales led all Nebraska trade centers.

Sidney led all Nebraska trade centers with better local business conditions in September 1982 compared to one year ago. Other cities showing gains, according to the Bureau's city business index include Nebraska City, Bellevue, McCook, and Chadron.

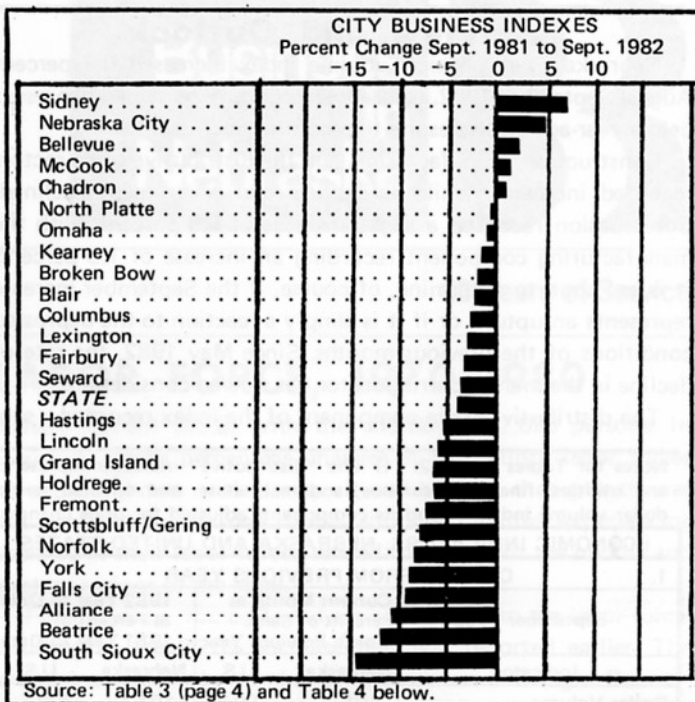
The outlook for 1983 is not encouraging for Nebraska or the nation. For the United States, real gross national product should increase 2 to 3 percent. This would be below the long-term average of 3.5 percent. Per capita real disposal personal income, the amount available to consumers, has increased little since 1979. Slight gains may be recorded in 1983, but it is doubtful that these gains will equal increases recorded in previous years. Unemployment is expected to remain high nationally, dropping to below 10 percent by mid-year.

The outlook for the Nebraska economy is less encouraging because of depressed grain and livestock prices. Gross state product will likely increase no more than 1 percent in real terms in 1983, far below the average real increase of approximately 3.75 percent recorded during the 1970s.

Nebraskans will benefit from lower rates of inflation and lower interest rates in 1983. Inflation, measured by the commodity component of the consumer price index, is now averaging less than 4 percent per year. The overall consumer price index is expected to increase on the order of 4 to 6 percent in 1983. The commodity component of the consumer price index will probably show a less substantial increase in prices.

Short-term interest rates and long-term rates are expected to average less in 1983 than in 1982. Interest rates are likely to decline from present levels, although short-term rates especially may be subject to erratic movement up and down in 1983. The overall tendency will be for interest rates to decline in 1983.

D. E. P.



Source: Table 3 (page 4) and Table 4 below.

The State and Its Trading Centers	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago		
	Employment ¹	Building Activity ²	Power Consumption ³
<i>The State</i>	96.4	92.1	98.4
Alliance	91.3	72.3	101.0
Beatrice	97.4	25.5	96.1
Bellevue	96.6	109.4	102.7
Blair	97.4	61.4	104.3*
Broken Bow	103.4	130.2	113.1
Chadron	105.1	106.0	113.7
Columbus	92.2	95.7	101.8
Fairbury	98.8	31.5	94.6
Falls City	100.1	46.6	89.7
Fremont	95.3	66.7	100.7*
Grand Island	93.7	75.1	100.1
Hastings	95.9	76.2	87.0
Holdrege	95.9	56.0	108.1
Kearney	97.0	75.3	100.7
Lexington	94.3	68.4	67.4
Lincoln	96.4	193.1	101.4
McCook	91.9	108.2	115.3
Nebraska City	96.8	547.1	92.7
Norfolk	93.6	58.8	93.3
North Platte	98.1	99.7	102.6*
Omaha	96.6	94.0	99.7
Scottsbluff/Gering ..	98.3	108.3	102.7
Seward	102.1	147.1	100.1*
Sidney	99.2	123.4	117.6
So. Sioux City	100.9	22.9	98.0
York	96.4	42.7	96.4

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.

September 1982	Index (1967 = 100)	Percent of Same Month Last Year	Year to Date as Percent of Same Period Last Year*
Consumer Prices	293.3	105.0	106.7
Commodity component	266.6	103.5	104.1
Wholesale Prices	299.5	101.3	103.0
Agricultural Prices			
United States	250.0	101.6	95.5
Nebraska	244.0	96.4	95.2

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

(continued from page 3) increase in employment in each industry between 1970 and 1980, while the fifth column gives each industry's share of the state's 1980 total employment. Columns 2, 4, and 6 provide corresponding information for the United States.

The largest industries in Nebraska in terms of employment were professional services, with over 148 thousand employed, and retailing, with about 120 thousand employed. STF 3 tabulations group agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining together. Employment corresponding to this combined classification declined between 1970 and 1980, resulting in manufacturing replacing agriculture as the third largest industry in Nebraska in terms of the number of persons employed. Manufacturing's share of total employment increased only slightly, from 13.7% to 13.8%, but the share of the classification including agriculture declined from 14.1% to 11% between 1970 and 1980. Combined employment in the four industry classifications accounted for more than 60%

of Nebraska's employment in 1980.

The largest percentage increases in employment were in transportation and in the category consisting of business and repair services—each increased by about 70%. The increase in health services employment (included in professional and related services) was almost 60%. These increases are more than twice as large as the 24.4% increase in total employment in Nebraska.

A comparison of columns 5 and 6 of Table 2 indicates that differences in agriculture and manufacturing shares of employment are the main differences between the Nebraska and U.S. distribution of employment among industries. These differences are smaller than in 1970. The percent of total U.S. employment that was in manufacturing declined from about 26% in 1970 to 22.3% in 1980, and remained almost stable in Nebraska. The share of employment in the agriculture category dropped from 14.1% to 11% in Nebraska, but only from 4.5% to 4.0% in the United States between 1970 and 1980.

D. O. L.

Table 2
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN NEBRASKA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1980

	Employment 1980		% Change in Employment 1970-1980		% of Total Employment 1980	
	Nebraska (1)	U.S. (2)	Nebraska (3)	U.S. (4)	Nebraska (5)	U.S. (6)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining	78,840	3,927,232	-3	13	11.0	4.0
Construction	43,296	5,765,627	27	26	6.0	5.9
Manufacturing	99,046	21,798,171	25	10	13.8	22.3
Transportation	40,771	4,230,987	69	50	5.7	4.3
Communication, Other Public Utilities	26,063	2,826,010	29	20	3.6	2.9
Wholesale Trade	33,961	4,250,145	36	36	4.7	4.4
Retail Trade	120,958	15,795,183	16	29	16.9	16.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	44,014	5,821,955	47	52	6.1	6.0
Business and Repair Services	24,929	4,073,316	69	70	3.5	4.2
Personal, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	27,236	4,092,479	-11	-2	3.8	4.2
Professional and Related Services	148,775	19,782,125	38	46	20.8	20.3
Public Administration	28,744	5,267,831	14	25	4.0	5.4
Total:	716,633	97,631,061	24.4	27.5	100	100

Sources: See Table 1.

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