

Business in Nebraska

Volume 57, No. 663

presented by Bureau of Business Research (BBR)

January 2002

Who's Moving to Nebraska?

Charles Lamphear

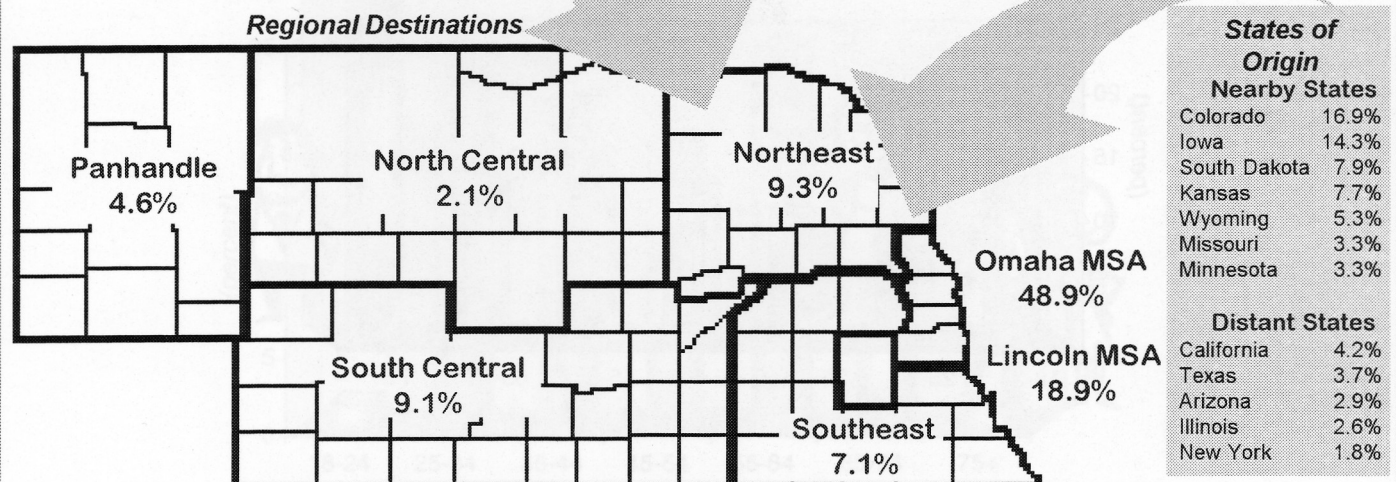
A survey of recent migrants to Nebraska revealed that about one-third were single. Nearly half of them were born here or previously had lived in Nebraska. Most were in their mid-fifties, and most moved to the state to be close to family.

The remaining two-thirds of the recent arrivals surveyed were couples. Like singles, most were either born in Nebraska or had lived in the state. Their most frequently cited reason for moving back to Nebraska also was to be close to family.

In general, the survey showed that nearly all migrants had a Nebraska connection by previously living in the state and/or by currently having family members who do live here.

This survey is the counterpart to an earlier survey on out-migrants that was published in the February 2001 issue of *Business in Nebraska*. Like the earlier survey on out-migrants, this survey included individuals who recently changed voter registration from another state to Nebraska. The Nebraska Secretary of State's office is notified when a

Figure 1
Origins/Destinations of In-Migrants



voter reregisters in another voting district. A sample of 545 recent re-registrants was drawn and about 25 percent responded to a survey that focused on their reasons for moving to Nebraska.

Also, like the earlier survey, the in-migrant survey did not represent a scientific sample, since it likely did not represent all in-migrants, only registered voters. However, the results still are meaningful, because they provide insights as to why people move to Nebraska.

Almost 60 percent of all respondents came from nearby states, mostly Colorado and Iowa. The rest came from more distant states, California and Texas, for the most part.

About two-thirds moved to the state's metro regions, the Omaha and Lincoln MSAs. Thirty-eight percent moved to Douglas County, alone. The major nonmetro destination counties were Lincoln, Madison, and Platte Counties with 2 percent each. The fewest number (percent) moved to the state's North Central region (Figure 1, page 1).

Singles

Nearly three-fourths of the single respondents were women. The average age of the single migrants was 55. Forty percent were at least 65, and 15 percent were under 25 (Figure 2). Most had attended college. Nearly 40 percent had earned at least a Bachelor's degree (Table 1).

Forty-five percent of the single respondents were either retired or were not seeking employment. An equal percentage was employed full- or part-time, and about 10 percent were unemployed but seeking work. For those employed, approximately 65 percent had accepted their new jobs prior to their moves. The remaining 35 percent moved to the state because of job transfers.

About two-thirds of those who work indicated that they were employed in professional jobs. The rest indicated that they were employed in vocational jobs.

One-fourth of the working respondents indicated that their current Nebraska jobs are with larger companies than that of their previous employers and an equal proportion indicated that their current employers pay higher salaries, provide better benefits, and offer greater career opportunities. The remaining 75 percent indicated the opposite situation.

Figure 2
Age Distribution of Single In-Migrants

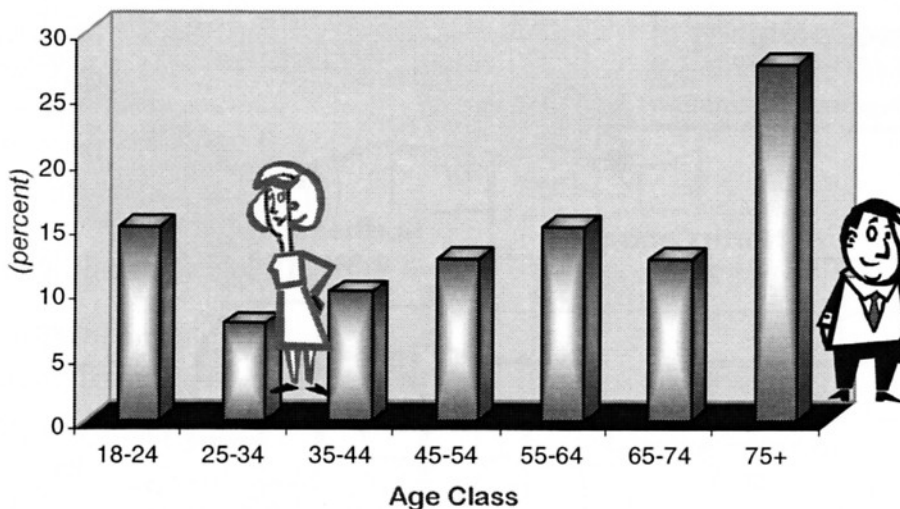




Table 1
Educational Attainment of Single In-Migrants

	(percent)
Less than 9th Grade	0.0
9-12th Grade, No Diploma	7.9
High School Graduate	7.9
Some College, No Degree	28.9
Associate's Degree	15.8
Bachelor's Degree	28.9
Master's Degree	7.9
PhD, Professional (DDS, JD, RP) Degree	2.7



The average income for all single respondents was approximately \$28,500. None reported an annual income above \$80,000, but about 43 percent reported annual incomes below \$20,000. Most with incomes under \$20,000 were retired and living on fixed incomes.

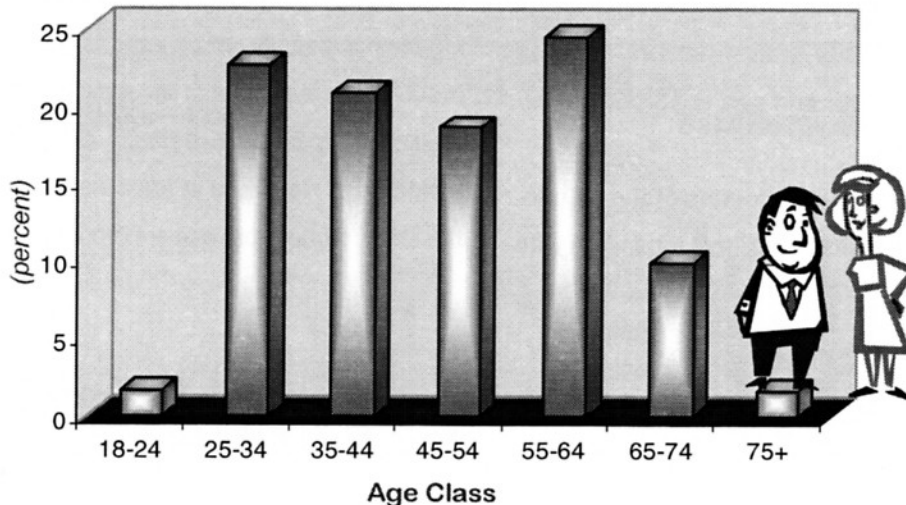
More than a fourth of the single respondents cited proximity to family as their primary reasons for moving to Nebraska. Housing factors-availability, quality, and cost-also ranked high. A significant number cited safety as an important

consideration. All in all, though, family ties dominated all other factors, and in almost all cases other factors cited were associated with proximity to family.

Couples

The average age for couples (respondents and spouses) was 48. Only 12 percent were over 65, substantially below the percentage for singles. Less than 2 percent were younger than 25 (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Age Distribution of In-Migrant Couples (both respondents and spouses)



The average household size was 3.1. About 13 percent of the households reported five or more members. Slightly over 50 percent reported members under 18. Seventy-three percent of the respondents and spouses had attended college. Forty-five percent had earned at least a Bachelor's degree. Less than 1 percent had less than a ninth grade education (Table 2).

The survey generally showed that migrant couples are working couples, who secured their new jobs before moving. Only a small fraction represented job transfer. Including self-employment, 69 percent of the respondents and spouses were employed full- or part-time. Less than 2 percent indicated that they were unemployed and seeking work. About 11 percent indicated that they were unemployed but not seeking work, and about 19 percent indicated that they were retired. About 88 percent of the jobs were in the professional occupations. The remainder were in the vocational and blue-collar occupations. Most of those employed learned of Nebraska job opportunities through friends and relatives. Less than 2 percent obtained Nebraska job information through the media.

The combined averaged income of the respondents and spouses was \$50,600. Less than 8 percent reported annual incomes below \$20,000, and nearly 15 percent reported incomes over \$80,000.

Like the singles, about three-fourths of the respondents and spouses indicated that their new jobs were with

firms that were smaller, or no larger than their previous firms. About 80 percent indicated that their new job benefits were about the same, or less. Approximately 79 percent indicated that their salary was the same or less. Finally, nearly one-third indicated fewer career opportunities with their new jobs. Since their new jobs generally did not measure up to the jobs that they left behind, why did they move to Nebraska?

A fourth of the respondents indicated that proximity to family was the primary reason for moving to Nebraska.

About equally important was housing—availability, quality, and cost. Safety and lower crime rates also were cited as important reasons for coming to the state, especially for those who chose to locate in the state's rural communities. Job and business opportunities were not listed as primary reasons for moving to Nebraska.

Table 2
Educational Attainment of In-Migrant Couples
(both respondents and spouses)

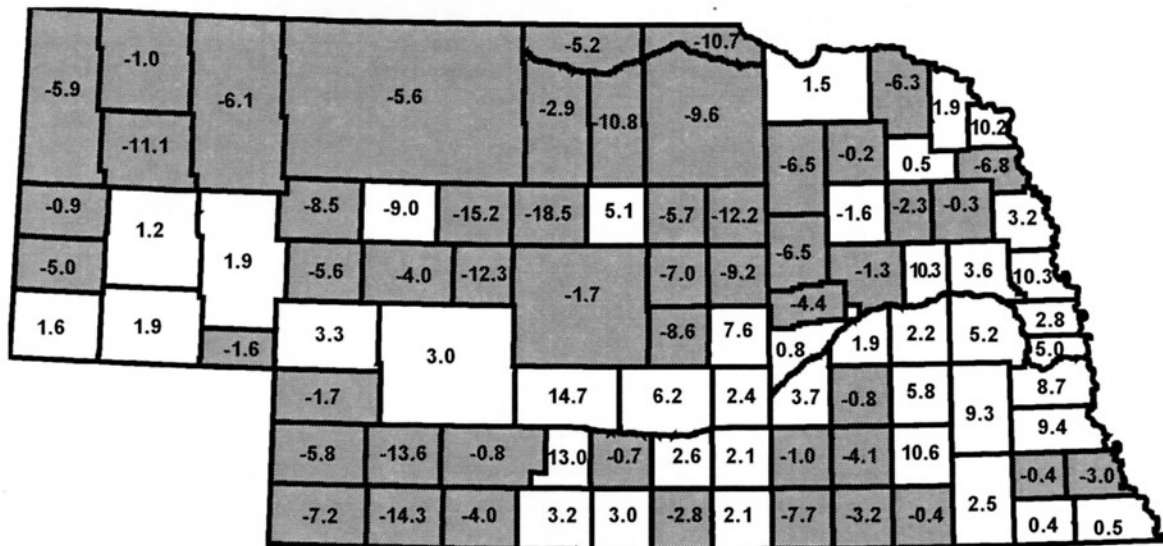
	<i>(percent)</i>
Less than 9th Grade	0.6
9-12th Grade, No Diploma	4.2
High School Graduate	22.6
Some College, No Degree	25.6
Associate's Degree	1.8
Bachelor's Degree	32.1
Master's Degree	7.7
PhD, Professional (DDS, JD, RP) Degree	5.4



Conclusion

The most salient observation from the survey is that former Nebraskans are coming home. Almost all who responded to the survey had a connection to the state. That connection was family and/or previous residence here. For those still working, job opportunities were secondary. Housing factors also played an important role in their decisions to move to the state, but in most cases, housing was linked to their desire to be close to family. Others who were not former residents of Nebraska at least were somewhat familiar with the state, since most came from neighboring states.

Nebraska's Net Migration by County, 1990 to 2000 (percent of 1990 population)



Note: Net migration is population change less the natural increase in population. Natural increase in population is births minus deaths.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, and Donis Petersen, Nebraska Public Power District

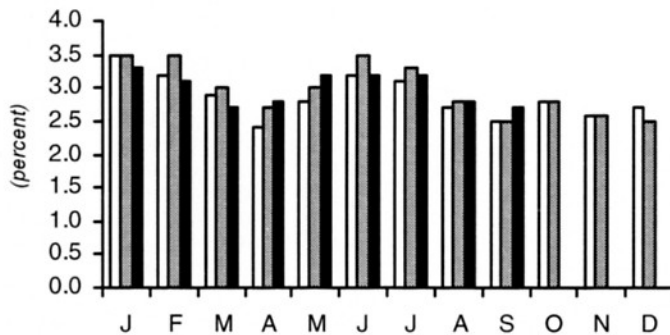
Nebraska Stats

1999
 2000
 2001

Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment



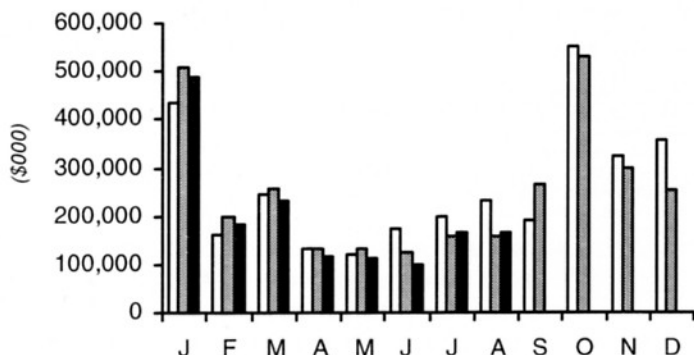
Unemployment Rate



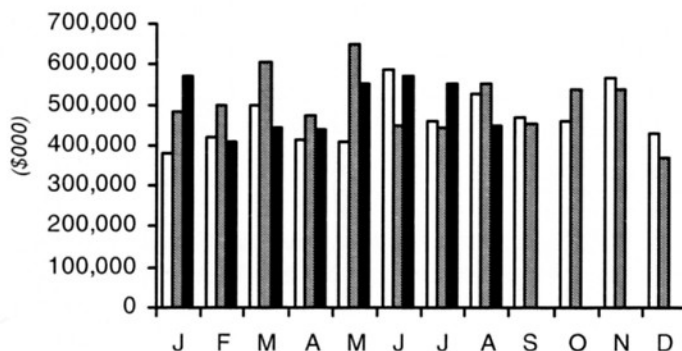
Note: All 1999 and January-March 2000 data are benchmarked. April-March 2000 data are estimates and will be benchmarked in early 2002. Data for April-December 2001 are estimates until benchmarked in 2003. All estimates are the most current revised data available.

1999
 2000
 2001

Cash Receipts—Crops



Cash Receipts—Livestock



Net Taxable Retail Sales* for Nebraska Cities (\$000)

	August 2001 (\$000)	YTD (\$000)	YTD % Change vs Yr. Ago		August 2001 (\$000)	YTD (\$000)	YTD % Change vs Yr. Ago
Ainsworth, Brown	2,172	13,474	8.7	Kenesaw, Adams	231	2,457	35.1
Albion, Boone	1,737	13,080	-1.0	Kimball, Kimball	1,969	15,057	3.5
Alliance, Box Butte	6,055	45,787	-0.1	La Vista, Sarpy	10,447	81,431	0.9
Alma, Harlan	583	4,884	6.6	Laurel, Cedar	345	2,883	4.6
Arapahoe, Furnas	882	6,704	3.0	Lexington, Dawson	8,354	62,447	3.9
Arlington, Washington	225	1,941	10.2	Lincoln, Lancaster	240,261	1,733,093	0.7
Arnold, Custer	273	2,027	-11.9	Louisville, Cass	522	3,904	-14.2
Ashland, Saunders	1,728	11,308	3.4	Loup City, Sherman	455	3,823	11.4
Atkinson, Holt	997	8,367	0.6	Lyons, Burt	515	3,465	-0.7
Auburn, Nemaha	2,503	19,185	0.6	Madison, Madison	836	6,537	3.5
Aurora, Hamilton	2,231	19,304	4.2	McCook, Red Willow	10,810	78,416	-17.4
Axtell, Kearney	75	625	28.3	Milford, Seward	845	7,846	14.1
Bassett, Rock	608	4,118	3.5	Minatare, Scotts Bluff	147	1,207	-4.4
Battle Creek, Madison	916	6,374	22.4	Minden, Kearney	2,185	15,311	5.1
Bayard, Morrill	451	3,649	2.2	Mitchell, Scotts Bluff	586	4,325	-11.2
Beatrice, Gage	12,650	97,552	4.5	Morrill, Scotts Bluff	551	4,241	-2.8
Beaver City, Furnas	119	972	-8.5	Nebraska City, Otoe	6,480	48,975	-0.3
Bellevue, Sarpy	26,660	195,005	19.2	Neligh, Antelope	1,510	11,424	6.3
Benkelman, Dundy	625	5,097	8.3	Newman Grove, Madison	285	2,449	9.5
Bennington, Douglas	541	5,037	6.4	Norfolk, Madison	34,498	251,201	1.5
Blair, Washington	7,424	60,897	10.4	North Bend, Dodge	576	4,370	9.6
Bloomfield, Knox	547	4,619	15.6	North Platte, Lincoln	27,365	197,997	4.1
Blue Hill, Webster	472	3,442	3.8	O'Neil, Holt	4,803	35,994	1.4
Bridgeport, Morrill	1,263	9,219	-0.6	Oakland, Burt	646	4,885	5.9
Broken Bow, Custer	4,195	30,421	-0.9	Ogallala, Keith	6,924	47,916	3.8
Burwell, Garfield	996	7,477	17.7	Omaha, Douglas	545,870	4,037,864	2.2
Cairo, Hall	315	2,517	3.7	Ord, Valley	2,266	17,055	6.0
Central City, Merrick	1,964	14,895	7.2	Osceola, Polk	568	4,018	0.6
Ceresco, Saunders	1,498	9,600	-8.1	Oshkosh, Garden	440	3,655	7.8
Chadron, Dawes	6,465	53,124	38.3	Osmond, Pierce	451	3,106	-12.2
Chappell, Deuel	461	3,815	1.1	Oxford, Furnas	422	3,592	4.3
Clarkson, Colfax	410	3,221	-1.8	Papillion, Sarpy	7,558	60,291	2.8
Clay Center, Clay	213	1,813	-21.5	Pawnee City, Pawnee	271	2,431	4.8
Columbus, Platte	22,305	165,528	-1.4	Pender, Thurston	908	6,215	3.7
Cozad, Dawson	3,122	23,777	-3.4	Pierce, Pierce	728	5,601	14.0
Crawford, Dawes	781	4,882	1.1	Plainview, Pierce	674	5,363	3.2
Creighton, Knox	1,046	8,665	10.8	Plattsmouth, Cass	3,983	28,363	3.6
Crete, Saline	3,266	23,574	6.2	Ponca, Dixon	343	2,382	16.3
Crofton, Knox	573	3,547	19.7	Ralston, Douglas	3,840	28,210	6.1
Curtis, Frontier	397	3,153	13.5	Randolph, Cedar	402	3,330	6.6
Dakota City, Dakota	440	3,502	3.2	Ravenna, Buffalo	538	4,776	6.5
David City, Butler	1,823	13,663	7.9	Red Cloud, Webster	798	5,632	2.8
Deshler, Thayer	336	2,626	9.3	Rushville, Sheridan	396	3,379	-0.1
Dodge, Dodge	249	2,217	17.3	Sargent, Custer	204	1,849	11.3
Doniphan, Hall	632	6,220	-23.8	Schuyler, Colfax	1,987	15,774	8.6
Eagle, Cass	526	3,601	3.0	Scottsbluff, Scotts Bluff	25,515	179,722	2.7
Elgin, Antelope	446	3,522	10.3	Scribner, Dodge	543	3,358	6.6
Elkhorn, Douglas	2,980	19,597	3.3	Seward, Seward	5,041	37,259	-1.1
Elm Creek, Buffalo	464	2,940	-1.2	Shelby, Polk	359	3,179	1.4
Elwood, Gosper	276	2,243	-6.2	Shelton, Buffalo	414	3,875	12.9
Fairbury, Jefferson	3,000	24,062	-5.1	Sidney, Cheyenne	11,669	74,763	2.6
Fairmont, Fillmore	164	1,444	-3.3	South Sioux City, Dakota	9,289	66,486	7.1
Falls City, Richardson	2,624	20,483	3.1	Springfield, Sarpy	554	4,468	-14.7
Franklin, Franklin	628	4,686	5.6	St. Paul, Howard	1,583	11,411	15.1
Fremont, Dodge	25,106	189,416	-0.3	Stanton, Stanton	655	5,276	9.3
Friend, Saline	478	4,808	33.2	Stromsburg, Polk	1,305	7,936	-6.0
Fullerton, Nance	651	4,543	6.6	Superior, Nuckolls	1,992	12,881	5.1
Geneva, Fillmore	1,650	11,977	7.8	Sutherland, Lincoln	402	3,211	3.8
Genoa, Nance	343	2,639	15.1	Sutton, Clay	917	6,820	2.7
Gering, Scotts Bluff	4,754	34,134	1.6	Syracuse, Otoe	1,228	9,415	2.0
Gibbon, Buffalo	877	6,801	5.6	Tecumseh, Johnson	962	7,319	9.7
Gordon, Sheridan	1,645	12,829	-1.4	Tekamah, Burt	1,264	8,674	7.1
Gothenburg, Dawson	2,872	20,293	2.7	Tilden, Madison	279	2,071	-8.1
Grand Island, Hall	58,694	429,478	1.0	Utica, Seward	425	3,091	23.9
Grant, Perkins	1,511	10,970	21.7	Valentine, Cherry	5,838	42,868	23.2
Gretna, Sarpy	3,518	23,946	5.5	Valley, Douglas	2,563	12,593	-9.4
Hartington, Cedar	1,808	13,594	18.2	Wahoo, Saunders	2,695	19,755	5.5
Hastings, Adams	22,241	166,930	-0.8	Wakefield, Dixon	352	3,029	4.7
Hay Springs, Sheridan	404	3,094	6.2	Wauneta, Chase	306	2,511	2.5
Hebron, Thayer	1,145	9,003	-22.1	Waverly, Lancaster	997	7,854	21.5
Henderson, York	846	5,900	8.2	Wayne, Wayne	4,887	32,047	8.8
Hickman, Lancaster	230	1,911	-3.4	Weeping Water, Cass	633	5,389	6.9
Holdrege, Phelps	4,745	37,225	4.1	West Point, Cuming	5,261	39,761	39.7
Hooper, Dodge	379	3,236	5.7	Wilber, Saline	474	3,847	6.5
Humboldt, Richardson	303	2,619	0.2	Wisner, Cuming	770	5,206	0.7
Humphrey, Platte	951	6,302	8.5	Wood River, Hall	639	3,740	15.8
Imperial, Chase	1,960	15,002	3.0	Wymore, Gage	452	3,666	6.8
Juniata, Adams	248	2,042	16.4	York, York	11,439	81,292	0.0
Kearney, Buffalo	42,657	291,014	2.9				

*Does not include motor vehicle sales. Motor vehicle net taxable retail sales are reported by county only.

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue

Net Taxable Retail Sales for Nebraska Counties (\$000)

	Motor Vehicle Sales			Other Sales			Motor Vehicle Sales			Other Sales			
	August	YTD	YTD	August	YTD	YTD	August	YTD	YTD	August	YTD	YTD	
	2001	(\$000)	% Chg. vs Yr. Ago	2001	(\$000)	% Chg. vs Yr. Ago	2001	(\$000)	% Chg. vs Yr. Ago	2001	(\$000)	% Chg. vs Yr. Ago	
Nebraska	278,924	1,850,659	3.1	1,568,000	11,709,485	2.0	Howard	1,051	6,758	-6.9	1,896	14,442	13.3
Adams	3,724	29,135	-5.1	22,924	173,335	-0.4	Jefferson	1,556	9,142	-2.8	4,228	32,758	-2.3
Antelope	1,338	9,000	11.0	2,434	18,257	8.6	Johnson	795	4,472	2.6	1,228	9,884	7.2
Arthur	81	640	15.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	Kearney	1,279	8,358	0.5	2,400	16,880	5.3
Banner	115	1,480	24.6	(D)	(D)	(D)	Keith	1,586	10,959	-6.1	7,656	52,475	3.2
Blaine	88	982	-12.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	Keya Paha	140	1,353	3.5	188	1,125	30.7
Boone	1,027	7,366	0.5	2,190	17,187	1.2	Kimball	640	4,965	-8.7	2,003	15,422	3.7
Box Butte	1,900	13,217	4.7	6,436	48,547	0.6	Knox	1,331	9,532	-2.7	2,893	22,222	11.0
Boyd	377	2,359	9.3	604	4,647	6.4	Lancaster	37,399	241,126	2.4	244,242	1,763,082	1.1
Brown	599	4,000	-5.7	2,262	14,225	7.3	Lincoln	5,526	38,186	5.6	28,424	206,099	4.0
Buffalo	6,984	45,731	1.6	45,579	313,027	3.1	Logan	228	1,416	17.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Burt	2,007	9,379	10.4	2,893	19,971	11.2	Loup	104	906	21.1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Butler	1,305	9,365	10.8	2,138	17,250	7.2	McPherson	160	946	19.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Cass	4,702	30,067	0.9	7,546	54,369	1.7	Madison	5,266	33,306	-2.5	36,856	269,189	2.0
Cedar	1,447	10,733	-5.6	2,993	22,391	13.9	Merrick	1,126	8,792	-1.7	2,864	20,761	7.4
Chase	773	6,254	1.2	2,283	17,710	1.3	Morrill	927	6,708	2.1	1,750	13,136	0.9
Cherry	1,114	7,968	8.7	6,041	44,552	22.3	Nance	598	4,350	-0.9	1,054	7,579	11.4
Cheyenne	1,644	12,721	-4.4	12,005	77,314	2.6	Nemaha	1,249	8,483	6.3	3,024	21,611	1.3
Clay	1,366	8,509	-2.1	2,045	16,829	-0.6	Nuckolls	749	5,550	1.1	3,133	19,964	11.1
Colfax	1,652	9,942	-3.4	2,975	22,510	5.4	Otoe	2,358	16,879	0.3	8,108	62,090	0.4
Cuming	1,681	11,768	-3.2	6,554	49,182	29.8	Pawnee	642	3,489	13.1	476	4,021	5.1
Custer	2,298	14,713	8.7	5,322	39,409	-0.7	Perkins	518	4,761	-4.3	1,743	12,886	19.3
Dakota	2,637	19,747	0.4	10,340	75,250	7.3	Phelps	1,646	12,583	6.6	5,041	39,860	5.0
Dawes	1,391	8,244	12.0	7,246	58,009	34.1	Pierce	1,192	8,137	-1.5	1,940	14,741	2.9
Dawson	3,571	26,372	-6.6	14,873	110,310	1.7	Platte	4,579	33,825	-5.1	23,971	176,989	-1.1
Deuel	303	2,596	-8.5	1,164	8,869	2.5	Polk	1,046	6,794	-14.1	2,355	16,314	-2.0
Dixon	923	6,698	2.7	802	6,357	9.1	Red Willow	2,312	13,103	-3.2	11,165	81,084	-17.2
Dodge	5,618	37,895	3.3	27,121	205,075	0.3	Richardson	1,188	9,295	1.9	3,098	24,890	3.3
Douglas	71,010	478,411	7.5	557,842	4,117,006	2.2	Rock	307	2,589	2.5	619	4,223	2.8
Dundy	409	3,212	6.6	628	5,160	6.8	Saline	2,107	14,120	1.9	4,589	35,354	9.4
Fillmore	1,268	8,122	-2.6	2,722	20,118	7.4	Sarpy	24,198	153,377	10.4	54,537	395,748	11.1
Franklin	488	4,182	6.0	903	6,787	7.5	Saunders	3,643	23,581	-0.7	7,306	51,038	1.4
Frontier	476	4,297	8.5	744	5,882	12.9	Scotts Bluff	8,092	38,558	3.3	31,623	224,254	2.0
Furnas	1,043	6,777	-1.0	2,393	18,904	7.2	Seward	2,708	17,836	5.4	6,539	50,400	2.8
Gage	3,342	24,576	5.8	14,299	110,295	7.3	Sheridan	1,202	7,026	3.1	2,800	21,843	0.6
Garden	517	2,779	12.2	668	5,273	4.5	Sherman	467	3,930	20.0	592	4,922	11.5
Garfield	317	1,957	13.0	996	7,477	17.7	Sioux	397	2,061	-5.1	147	997	-2.4
Gosper	331	2,925	-5.2	361	2,766	-3.6	Stanton	894	6,601	9.8	892	7,081	16.8
Grant	204	1,240	0.6	287	2,364	17.5	Thayer	985	6,478	-6.8	2,093	16,073	-13.3
Greeley	469	3,439	19.2	686	5,538	7.0	Thomas	126	1,129	-3.2	369	2,290	10.4
Hall	8,432	55,148	-3.3	60,609	444,931	0.6	Thurston	370	3,705	-3.4	994	7,508	8.0
Hamilton	1,543	10,631	-11.1	2,605	21,931	3.5	Valley	618	5,199	3.1	2,507	18,729	4.1
Harlan	570	4,901	20.8	945	6,940	7.1	Washington	4,104	25,998	6.2	8,102	67,504	10.9
Hayes	151	1,452	-9.6	(D)	(D)	(D)	Wayne	1,318	9,102	0.3	5,007	33,251	8.7
Hitchcock	465	3,869	-4.1	755	5,309	8.3	Webster	519	4,007	-14.4	1,421	10,235	3.7
Holt	1,834	12,224	-10.2	6,484	49,426	0.6	Wheeler	209	1,413	14.0	72	562	-23.3
Hooker	100	1,014	5.5	712	3,255	3.0	York	2,204	16,490	0.7	12,586	90,336	-0.1

*Totals may not add due to rounding
(D) Denotes disclosure suppression

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue

Note on Net Taxable Retail Sales

Users of this series should be aware that taxable retail sales are not generated exclusively by traditional outlets such as clothing, discount, and hardware stores. While businesses classified as retail trade firms account for, on average, slightly more than half of total taxable sales, sizable portions of taxable sales are generated by service establishments, electric and gas utilities, wholesalers, telephone and cable companies, and manufacturers.

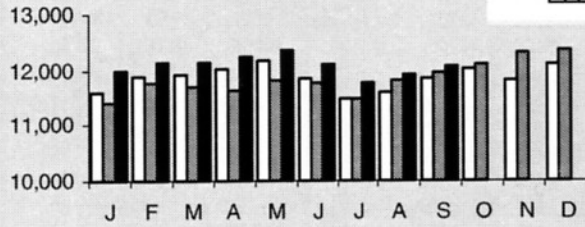
Regional Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment* 1999 to September** 2001

1999 2000 2001

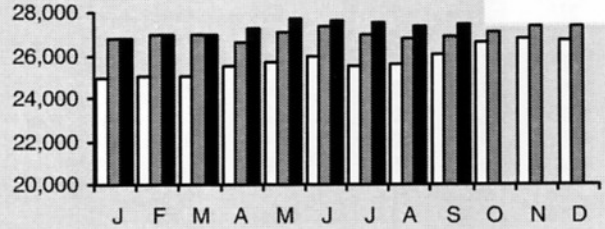
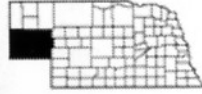
Note to Readers

The charts on pages 8 and 9 report nonfarm employment by place of work for each region.

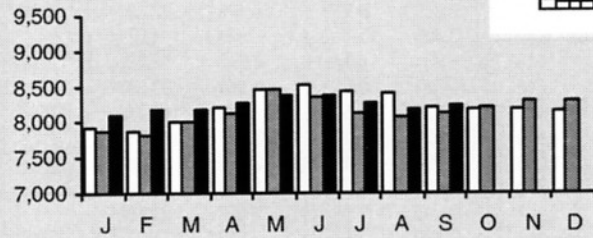
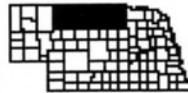
Northwest Panhandle



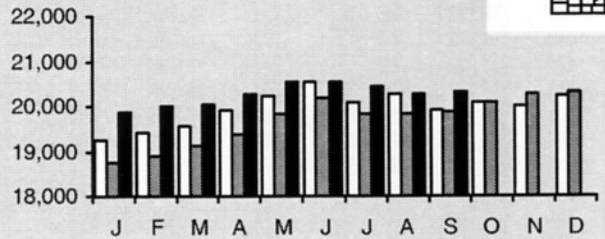
Southwest Panhandle



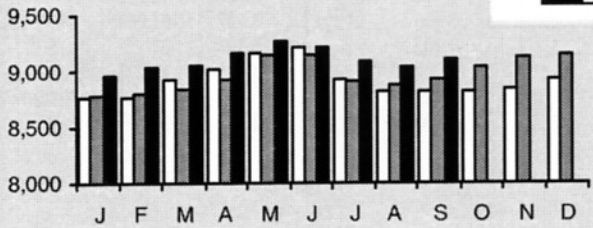
North Central



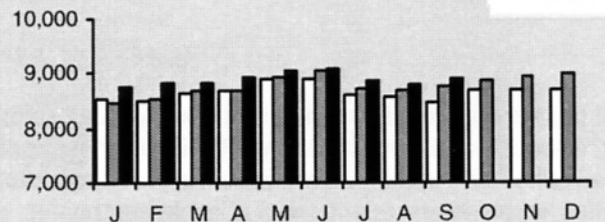
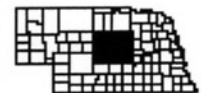
West Central



Southwest Central



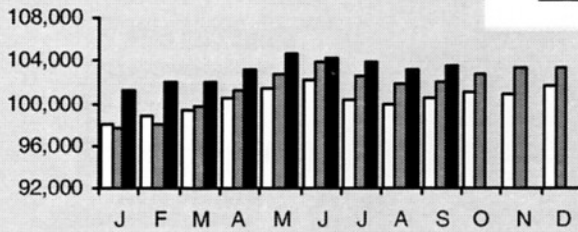
East Central



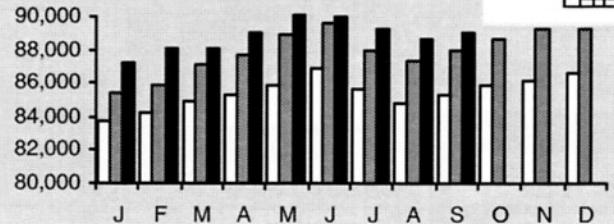
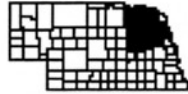
Regional Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment* 1999 to September** 2001

1999 2000 2001

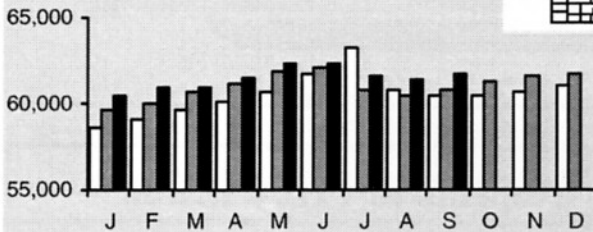
Southeast Central



Northeast

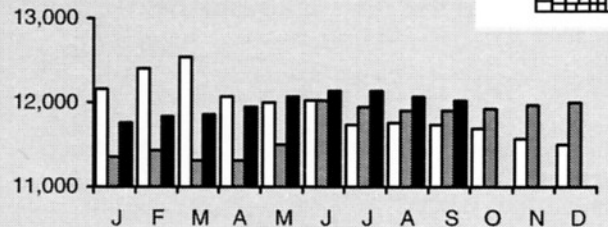
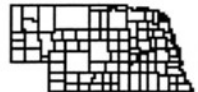


Southeast



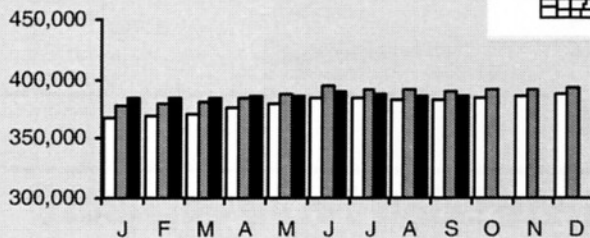
Sioux City MSA

Nebraska portion only

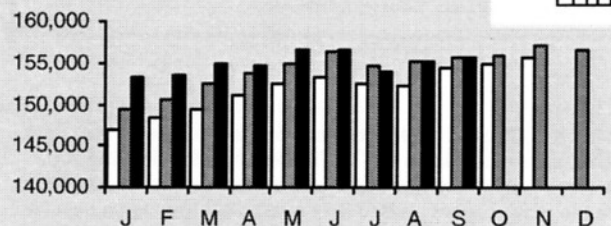


Omaha MSA

Nebraska portion only



Lincoln MSA



*By place of work

**Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision

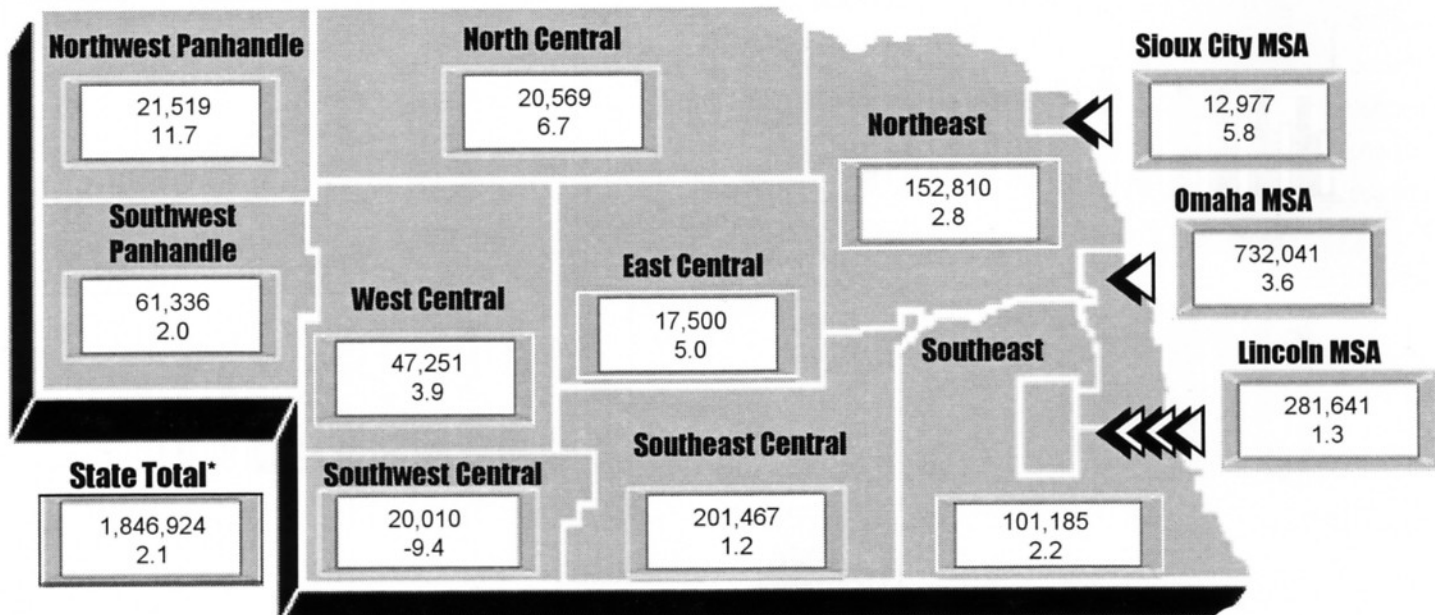
***Previously, other than Nebraska data were included in the Omaha and Sioux City MSA

Note: January-March 2000 monthly employment data are benchmarked. April 2000-March 2001 data are estimates and will be benchmarked in early 2002. Data for April-December 2001 are estimates until benchmarked in early 2003. All estimates are the most current revised data available.

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information - Kathy Copas

August 2001 Regional Retail Sales (\$000)

YTD Percent Change vs Yr. Ago



*Regional values may not add to state total due to unallocated sales
Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue

State Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Industry*

	September 2001
Total	912,572
Construction & Mining	46,868
Manufacturing	117,421
Durables	55,661
Nondurables	61,760
TCU**	57,012
Trade	214,828
Wholesale	53,923
Retail	160,905
FIRE***	60,743
Services	259,475
Government	156,225

*By place of work
**Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
***Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information

Note: January-March 2000 monthly employment data are benchmarked. April 2000-March 2001 data are estimates and will be benchmarked in early 2002. Data for April-December 2001 are estimates until benchmarked in early 2003. All estimates are the most current revised data available. Labor force data for 2000 and 2001 will be revised.

Consumer Price Index

Consumer Price Index - U*
(1982-84 = 100)
(not seasonally adjusted)

	October 2001	% Change vs Yr. Ago	YTD % Change vs Yr. Ago (inflation rate)
All Items	177.7	2.1	2.7
Commodities	150.5	0.1	1.2
Services	204.7	3.6	3.9

*U = All urban consumers
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Inflation Rate

2.7

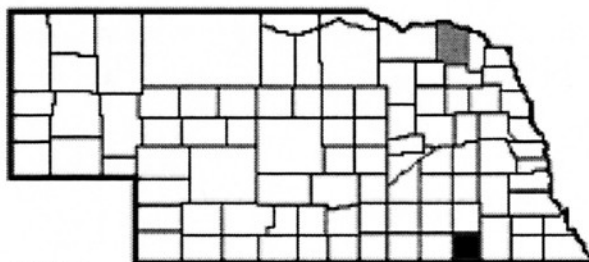
State Labor Force Summary*

	September 2001
Labor Force	939,910
Employment	914,959
Unemployment Rate	2.7

*By place of residence
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information

County of the Month

Jefferson Fairbury - County Seat



Next County of Month

License plate prefix number: 33

Size of county: 573 square miles, ranks 53rd in the state

Population: 8,333 in 2000, a change of -4.9 percent from 1990

Per capita personal income: \$22,029 in 1998, ranks 37th in the state

Net taxable retail sales (\$000): \$65,503 in 2000 a change of -0.6 percent from 1999; \$41,900 from January through August 2001, a change of -2.4 percent from the same period the previous year.

Unemployment rate: 3.1 percent in Jefferson County, 3.0 percent in Nebraska in 2000

	State	Jefferson County
Nonfarm employment (2000)¹:	909,543	3,017
(wage & salary)	(percent of total)	
Construction and Mining	5.0	4.3
Manufacturing	13.2	21.1
TCU	6.4	3.7
Wholesale Trade	6.0	9.7
Retail Trade	18.0	19.3
FIRE	6.7	3.8
Services	27.7	20.5
Government	17.0	17.5

Agriculture:

Number of farms: 626 in 1997; 683 in 1992; 770 in 1987

Average farm size: 503 acres in 1997; 479 acres in 1992

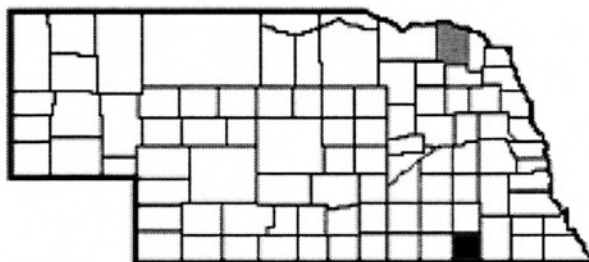
Market value of farm products sold: \$77 million in 1997 (\$122,997 average per farm); \$61.6 million in 1992 (\$90,250 average per farm)

¹By place of work

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Nebraska Department of Labor, Nebraska Department of Revenue.

County of the Month

Jefferson Fairbury - County Seat



Next County of Month

License plate prefix number: 33

Size of county: 573 square miles, ranks 53rd in the state

Population: 8,333 in 2000, a change of -4.9 percent from 1990

Per capita personal income: \$22,029 in 1998, ranks 37th in the state

Net taxable retail sales (\$000): \$65,503 in 2000 a change of -0.6 percent from 1999; \$41,900 from January through August 2001, a change of -2.4 percent from the same period the previous year.

Unemployment rate: 3.1 percent in Jefferson County, 3.0 percent in Nebraska in 2000

	State	Jefferson County
Nonfarm employment (2000)¹:	909,543	3,017
(wage & salary)	(percent of total)	
Construction and Mining	5.0	4.3
Manufacturing	13.2	21.1
TCU	6.4	3.7
Wholesale Trade	6.0	9.7
Retail Trade	18.0	19.3
FIRE	6.7	3.8
Services	27.7	20.5
Government	17.0	17.5

Agriculture:

Number of farms: 626 in 1997; 683 in 1992; 770 in 1987

Average farm size: 503 acres in 1997; 479 acres in 1992

Market value of farm products sold: \$77 million in 1997 (\$122,997 average per farm); \$61.6 million in 1992 (\$90,250 average per farm)

¹By place of work

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Nebraska Department of Labor, Nebraska Department of Revenue.