

Business in Nebraska

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A Historical Profile of the Female Labor Force in Nebraska to 1940

Lisa Valladao

Introduction

World War II often is cited as a watershed event in the employment of women, especially married women. However, women's participation in the U.S. labor market had been rising steadily without significant interruption from economic upheavals, wars, and other societal phenomena, since the late 19th century. As the nation's economy shifted from an agrarian base to an industrial base, women joined the labor force in increasing numbers. Despite the rising participation, however, there remained distinctions between the labor market for women and the labor market for men, as evidenced by the distribution of occupations by sex. Women's participation in the labor market in Nebraska and the types of occupations in which they engaged prior to World War II mirrored national trends.

In this article, we will examine women's participation in Nebraska's labor force and summarize the occupational and industrial distribution of female workers in Nebraska during the early parts of the 20th century. Our focus will be primarily on the period between the two world wars—1920 to 1940. This article is an excerpt from an ongoing Bureau study of women and work in Nebraska from 1920 to the present.

Trends in Participation and the Composition of the Female Labor Force

Participation Rates

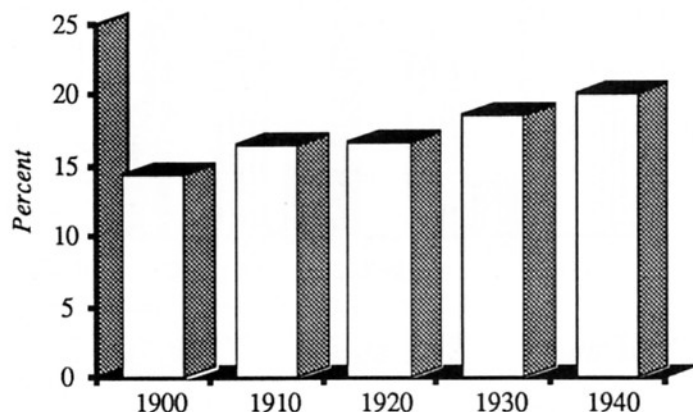
From 1900 to 1930, the proportion of working age females in Nebraska (age 14 and over) participating in the labor force (participation rate) increased from 14 percent to 18.5 percent (Figure 1). By 1940, 20 percent of working age females, over 100,000 women, participated in the labor force.

The number of females age 14 and over in the Nebraska labor force increased 40.5 percent between

1920 and 1940, while the total number of females in this age group increased only 16 percent. Between 1920 and 1930, the number of females participating in the labor force increased 25 percent, from 71,600 to 89,650 individuals. Between 1930 and 1940, the increase in the female labor force slowed to 13 percent, although this rate outpaced the 3 percent increase in the female working age population.

What is most notable about the labor market in Nebraska during the 1930s is that the total labor force statewide (male and female) decreased 1 percent while the number of female participants in the state labor force increased 13 percent. It should not be inferred, however, that women were moving into the labor market and taking jobs from men during a time of economic upheaval. The labor market remained segmented along gender lines. Data from both the 1930 census and the 1940 census indicate that women still

Figure 1
Female Labor Force Participation Rate: Nebraska, 1900-1940



were lumped into traditionally "female jobs" during the 1930s. What might be inferred from the increasing participation is that women, in general, were compelled to compensate for the lost income brought by the Great Depression by increasing their labor force participation.

In 1940, nine of the state's 93 counties had female labor force participation rates of 20 percent or more. Douglas County had the highest rate at 30 percent; Lancaster County was second with a rate of 29 percent. The participation rate of females was 15 percent to 19 percent in 50 counties. Only two of the state's counties,

Howard and McPherson, had female labor force participation rates at or below 10 percent.

Proportion of Labor Force

Women also constituted an increasing proportion of the total labor force in Nebraska (Figure 2). In 1900, women constituted 12 percent of the state's labor force. In 1920, the proportion had climbed to 16 percent. By 1940, 20 percent of the state's labor force, numbering over 500,000 individuals, were female. Forty-three percent of the 4,400 new workers entering the labor force statewide in 1940 were women.

In five of the state's counties in 1930 (Douglas, Lancaster, Adams, Madison, and Hall) at least 20 percent of the labor force was female; the female proportion of the labor force was 10 percent or less in ten counties. In 1940, almost the reverse pattern existed—the female proportion of the labor force was at least 20 percent in nine counties, and the proportion was 10 percent or less in five counties. In only four counties (Howard, Logan, Loup and McPherson) did the female proportion of the labor force drop between 1930 and 1940, although these drops amounted to only one percentage point each. Notable increases in the female proportion of the labor force occurred in ten counties, with increases ranging from four to six percentage points.

The increasing numbers of women in the labor force in individual counties evident from 1930 to 1940 were not due only to increases in the female population. A comparison of the change in the female labor force in individual counties to the change in the female working age population yields some striking results. For example, the female working age population increased 2 percent while the female labor force increased 72 percent in Dundy County. The percentage increase in the female labor force outpaced the percentage increase in the female working age population in 35 of the state's counties. The female labor force increased while the female working age population decreased in 32 counties.

Labor Force Participation by Race

The racial composition of the labor force and the female participation rates by race show some notable trends, particularly among black women. Of the 7,100 black persons employed statewide in 1930, 32 percent were women, up from 25 percent in 1920 (Figure 3). By 1940, however, the female proportion of the black labor force statewide dropped to 29 percent. Black women constituted 2.5 percent of the entire female labor force in 1920 and 1930, but dropped to 2 percent in 1940. (Recall the consistent upward trend among all females

Figure 2
Women as Proportion of Total Labor Force, 1900-1940

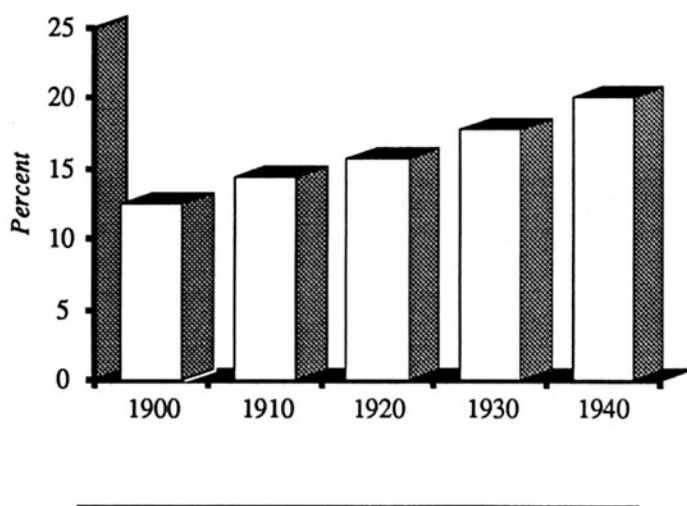
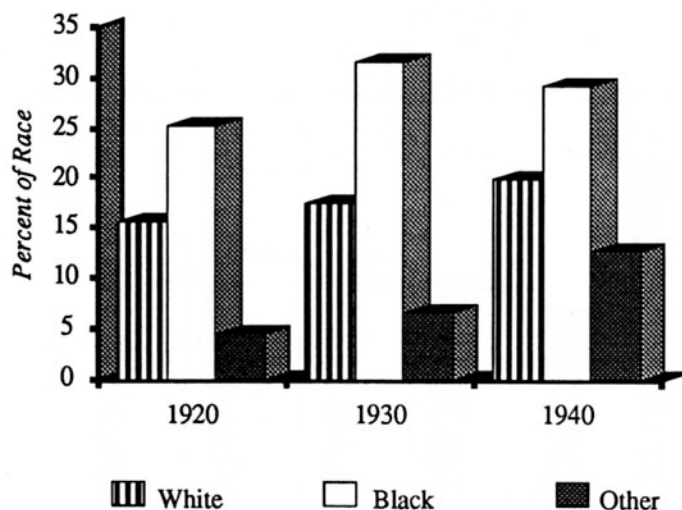


Figure 3
Women as Proportion of Total Labor Force by Race, 1920-1940



in terms of proportion of the labor force and participation rates over the period.)

The labor force participation rate of black females showed a similar pattern (Figure 4). From 1920 to 1930 the black female participation rate jumped from 40 percent to 43 percent. By 1940, however, participation rate had fallen to 32 percent. The actual number of black females participating in the labor force statewide was 5 percent lower in 1940 than the number in 1920 and 21 percent lower than the number in 1930. In Omaha the number of working age black females rose over 400 persons between 1930 and 1940, while the black female labor force dropped 500 over the decade. The participation rate of black females in Omaha fell from 44 percent in 1930 to 32 percent in 1940. One inference that can be drawn from these data is that black women had the least opportunity for employment during the Great Depression and consequently joined the ranks of the discouraged workers more readily. Specific factors contributing to the lack of employment opportunity for black women in the state during the Depression are beyond the scope of this article, but certainly merit further investigation.

White women constituted a steadily increasing proportion of the white labor force between 1920 and 1940. White women constituted 15.5 percent of the total white labor force in 1920. This proportion grew to 20 percent in 1940. The number of white female participants statewide increased 42 percent over the entire 20 year period, with the greatest increase (25 percent) occurring between 1920 and 1930. The number of white females in the labor force increased 13 percent between 1930 and 1940. The participation rate of white females also increased steadily—from 16 percent in 1920 to 20 percent in 1940.

"In the decade 1930 to 1940, as in earlier years, the process of lightening women's home duties continued and made possible further increases in the number of married women in the labor force." (U.S. Census Bureau, 1943)

Labor Force Participation and Marital Status

More married women moved into the state's labor force between 1920 and 1940 (as shown in Figure 5). The total number of married women in the state increased 15 percent between 1920 and 1940, while the total number of married women participants increased 101 percent—from 13,967 in 1920 to 28,084 in 1940. Again, the greatest increase in participation occurred between 1920 and 1930.

Figure 4
Female Participation Rate by Race, 1920-1940

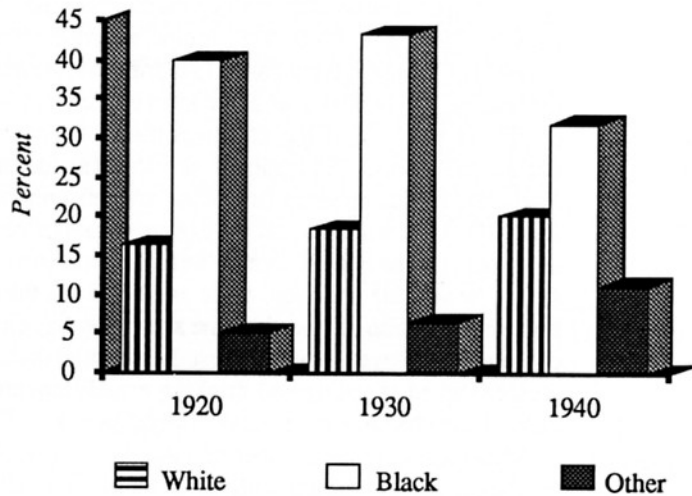


Figure 5
Female Labor Force Participation Rate by Marital Status 1930 and 1940



In 1930, 41 percent of single women age 15 and over statewide participated in the labor force; in 1940 the participation rate had risen to 46 percent. The total number of single women age 14 and over increased less than 1 percent between 1930 and 1940, while the increase in unmarried labor force participants was 12 percent.

The participation rate of widowed or divorced women dropped from 1930 to 1940. The total number of widowed or divorced women climbed 17 percent over the decade, while the number of labor force participants increased only 2 percent.

Industries and Occupations, 1930 to 1940

Industrial Distribution

Women were employed most commonly in the domestic and personal service sectors of the state's economy between 1930 and 1940. This sector included such businesses as hotels, restaurants, laundries, and boarding houses. The professional and related services sector employed the second highest proportion of women during the period. Educational services (including teachers), health services (including trained nursing services), and charitable and religious organizations accounted for the bulk of women's employment in this sector. Wholesale and retail trade employed the third highest proportion of women in the state. The majority of women employed (or owning establishments) in this sector worked in eating and drinking establishments, general merchandise stores, and clothing stores.

Men were employed most commonly (or owned establishments) in the agricultural sector of the state's economy. The trade sector employed the second highest proportion of men during the period. The majority of men employed in the trade sector worked in food stores, filling stations, hardware stores, implement stores, building materials stores, and eating and drinking establishments.

"The trend in the proportion of females at work has been affected also by the rising level of women's educational achievements, which has contributed to the expansion of the occupational field for women."
(U.S. Census Bureau, 1943)

Occupational Distribution

Employed women in Nebraska were found most commonly in clerical and sales jobs, domestic and other services, and professional and semiprofessional occu-

pations from 1930 to 1940. Table 1 compares the distribution of men and women across occupations in 1940.

To illustrate the occupational segregation of the work force during the period, we will examine the distribution of men and women in selected occupations.

Women constituted just over 50 percent of all workers in the general category of clerical and sales workers during the period. (Holders of clerical jobs were almost exclusively male prior to the turn of the century.) This category includes such occupations as accountants, bookkeepers, insurance agents, and stenographers. While the overall composition of this occupational category is distributed fairly evenly by sex, some interesting patterns of employment by sex occur within the category. For example, women constituted 16 percent of telegraph operators and 95 percent of telephone operators. Women constituted 94 percent of stenographers and typists, but only 10 percent of compositors and typesetters.

Women constituted just over half of the work force in the professional and semiprofessional occupational category, a category consisting of such occupations as teachers, clergy, engineers, lawyers, physicians, and aviators. Within the category, however, women constituted almost 100 percent of nurses, physicians assistants, and dental assistants, 85 percent of teachers, and 95 percent of librarians. In contrast, women made up only 4 percent of physicians, 1 percent of dentists, 2 percent of lawyers and judges, and less than 1 percent of civil engineers.

Seventy-six percent of waiters were women, while men constituted 97 percent of bartenders. Women dominated the field of laundry operatives, while men dominated the ranks of the meat products operatives. Ninety-six percent of all domestic service workers were women; men constituted 98 percent of craftsmen and foremen.

Conclusion

This article provides only a glimpse of the experience of women in the state's labor force prior to World War II. The common perception that World War II set the stage for a previously unheard of movement of women into the paid labor force needs to be reexamined, given that the U.S. did not enter the war until nearly two years after the 1940 census was taken. A 1943 Census study examining comparative occupational statistics from 1870 to 1940 reported that "... the trend in the number of women available for employment in the period 1930 to 1940 was influenced by the cumulated effects of increases that occurred in previous decades. Once they have entered the labor force, women tend to go on working as they get older..."

Table 1—Occupational Distribution of the Labor Force by Sex, 1940

	Female	Male
Professional/semiprofessional	20%	5%
Farmers & farm managers	2	31
Proprietors, managers & officials, excluding farm	5	10
Clerical, sales, & kindred workers	31	11
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	1	10
Operatives & kindred workers	6	9
Domestic service	17	0
Other service workers	15	3
Farm laborers & foremen	1	13
Other laborers—excluding farm & mine	1	7
Not reported	2	1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 16th Census of Population, 1940

Nativity of Nebraska, Plains, and U.S. Residents

The percent of Nebraska's population that is foreign born is considerably less when compared with the U.S. According to the 1990 Census of Population, 28,198 Nebraska residents were foreign born (1.8 percent of the state population). The following table provides a look at the native and foreign born population for Nebraska, Plains States, and the U.S. for persons below 18 years of age as well as those 18 years and older. The lower

portion of the table provides a comparison of nativity among the three geographic areas.

Nebraska and the Plains closely resemble each other for the categories shown. The striking differences among these data are comparisons with the U.S. Nearly 8.0 percent of the U.S. population is foreign-born, compared with about 2.0 percent for Nebraska and the Plains. Thus, 92 percent of U.S. residents are considered native by birth, as compared to about 98 percent for Nebraska and the Plains States.

Merlin W. Erickson

Table 1—Native and Foreign Born Population, 1990

Age and Residence	Born in U.S.	Native Born Abroad		Foreign Born	
		American Parents	Born Outlying Areas	Naturalized	Not a Citizen
Under 18 Years					
Nebraska	422,298	4,389	242	491	1,767
Plains*	4,585,381	46,560	1,958	5,830	28,809
U.S.	60,550,263	747,019	216,802	340,034	1,752,426
18 Years and Over					
Nebraska	1,117,812	4,802	644	14,821	11,119
Plains*	12,622,122	48,823	6,701	163,530	149,976
U.S.	165,145,563	1,117,266	1,165,644	7,656,964	10,017,892
Percent of Total Population					
All Ages					
Nebraska	97.6	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.8
Plains*	97.4	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0
U.S.	90.8	0.7	0.6	3.2	4.7

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1990

*Plains include Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota

Review & Outlook

John S. Austin

National Outlook

The Politics of Economics

Politics and economics are inseparable, especially when major political issues have direct long-run consequences for the economy. The new administration has backed away from its short-term stimulus package after the first attempt failed before the spring recess. Now the administration is trying to push through its deficit reduction package. There is strong agreement in principle that a reduction is desirable. There is disagreement, however, over the proper blend of increased taxes versus spending cuts needed to accomplish this goal.

The energy tax portion of the deficit reduction bill has become controversial. At this writing (mid-June), the BTU tax has been declared dead. Fuel taxes are being proposed to replace the BTU tax. Further spending cuts have been proposed to offset any reduction in

taxes from what the BTU tax would have collected. The administration has signaled that it is willing to compromise.

Medical care reform looms as a major issue both for the medical care problem itself and for its economic impact. All agree that it is an important issue; however, there is concern over its impact on the deficit. At this point we have little indication of what the package will be when passed by Congress and signed by the president. Therefore, it is impossible to judge the impact of medical care reform on the deficit.

Economic news is confusing, perhaps because various persons are playing up selected news items to build their own cases. Confusion increases further because the signals are conflicting. Some areas are improving, while others are not. The overall economy has been advancing, but at a slow pace. Let us review the evidence, starting with the good news.

- At last there is good news on the employment front. The May unemployment rate dropped from 7.0 percent to 6.9 percent. Employment for May ad-

vanced 209,000 workers on nonfarm payrolls. A major data revision indicates that employment has not been as weak as originally thought. The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently set a new benchmark for their data and indicated that 1.4 million jobs had been created between March 1991 and April 1993 versus the originally reported 969,000 jobs. Benchmarking is an annual process. Gains of this size due to revision are unusual.

- Two widely watched barometers are doing well: automobiles and housing. Autos in May advanced 13.7 percent versus the lackluster level of a year ago. Trucks were leading the charge. May sales were 12.0 million units at annual rates for autos and trucks.
- Housing starts were 1.213 million units at annual rates in April, a 6.7 percent advance over March. Much of the advance was related to the weather. New home sales jumped an amazing 22.7 percent in April to a six year high. Weather factors again were important.
- The Purchasing Managers Index advanced to 51.1 in May versus 49.7 in April. An index level over 50 suggests the economy is advancing.
- Retail sales showed a large improvement in May versus a year ago. Furthermore, the advances were strong compared to March and April of this year which had weather-related downturns.
- Inflation and interest rates remain low. The closely controlled federal funds rate stood at 3.0 percent as of this writing. The Producer Price Index advanced 0.6 percent in April, and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) advanced 0.4 percent in the same month.
- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) exemplifies the mixed signals mentioned earlier. The GDP gain for

the first quarter of this year was revised to 0.9 percent versus the originally reported 1.8 percent. All of the advance in first quarter GDP can be explained by an increase in inventories. The implication is clear that the economy was weak in the first quarter, in contrast to strong advances in the fourth quarter of last year.

Now for some bad news.

- Personal income in April was unchanged from March. But a CPI advance of 0.4 percent implies that personal income has dropped in real terms.
- The Industrial Production Index reach a plateau of 110 in April.
- Consumer confidence is down. The Conference Board reported that its index stood at 61.5 percent in May versus 67.6 percent in April. There has been a string of downturns (with the exception of April) since the beginning of this year.

Table II
City Business Indicators
March 1993 Percent Change from Year Ago

The State and Its Trading Centers	Employment (1)	Building Activity (2)
NEBRASKA	1.4	-7.4
Alliance	0.2	3.7
Beatrice	0.0	44.2
Bellevue	0.9	7.2
Blair	0.9	35.7
Broken Bow	0.4	270.1
Chadron	-0.4	-18.0
Columbus	1.3	8.3
Fairbury	0.9	-3.6
Falls City	0.3	-63.7
Fremont	0.4	-6.0
Grand Island	0.6	12.6
Hastings	0.5	99.7
Holdrege	0.6	-3.6
Kearney	0.8	-37.5
Lexington	2.0	-37.1
Lincoln	0.2	22.6
McCook	-1.1	-23.3
Nebraska City	0.6	-90.6
Norfolk	0.5	-22.9
North Platte	-0.3	29.3
Ogallala	0.1	7.3
Omaha	0.9	-8.7
Scottsbluff/Gering	0.3	-39.2
Seward	0.8	96.6
Sidney	0.9	112.1
South Sioux City	3.1	-68.6
York	0.4	18.3

(1) As a proxy for city employment, total employment (labor force basis) for the county in which a city is located is used

(2) Building activity is the value of building permits issued as a spread over an appropriate time period of construction. The U.S. Department of Commerce Composite Cost Index is used to adjust construction activity for price changes

Sources: Nebraska Department of Labor and reports from private and public agencies

Table I
Employment in Nebraska

	Revised March 1993	Preliminary April 1993	% Change vs. Year Ago
Place of Work			
Nonfarm	743,099	749,052	0.6
Manufacturing	101,692	101,144	1.7
Durables	47,943	48,133	2.7
Nondurables	53,749	53,011	0.8
Mining	1,383	1,533	-2.6
Construction	26,305	28,212	6.0
TCU*	47,004	47,298	0.4
Trade	185,898	187,213	-0.5
Wholesale	53,144	54,054	2.8
Retail	132,754	133,159	-1.8
FIRE**	48,548	48,603	-0.9
Services	183,989	185,905	0.9
Government	148,280	149,144	0.5
Place of Residence			
Civilian Labor Force	858,217	865,613	1.4
Unemployment Rate	3.2	2.7	

* Transportation, Communication, and Utilities

** Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

The last item causes further confusion. Auto sales are related closely to changes in consumer confidence, yet sales are increasing as confidence is slipping. Furthermore, credit card debt almost has returned to the same level as before the recession.

Many are discontent with the slow rate of growth despite the overall progress. Whether this discontentment will be reflected in consumer confidence and decreased consumption is an open question.

Nebraska Outlook

Nebraska net taxable retail sales in January and February show that the state shared in the nation's weakness in the early part of this year. Retail sales fell in the first two months of this year after a good Christmas season. Total net taxable retail sales fell 1.5 percent versus year ago after a decrease of 0.1 percent in January. A large part of the fall is due to a drop in motor vehicle sales. Motor vehicle sales fell 6.9 percent in February. Nonmotor vehicle sales fell only 0.7 percent.

Total net taxable retail sales were down 1.2 percent for the first two months (Table IV).

The nation has shown strong auto sales growth in recent months—we hope that Nebraska's auto sales will mimic these increases and break out of their early year slump. We will not know until the data on spring motor vehicle sales are released with their usual lag.

Employment in Nebraska remains a bright spot. Total nonfarm employment increased 0.6 percent in April versus last year's level (Table I). Gains were

Table III
Price Indices

	April 1993	% Change vs. Year Ago	YTD % Change vs. Year Ago
Consumer Price Index - U* (1982-84 = 100)			
All Items	144.0	3.2	3.2
Commodities	131.9	2.4	2.5
Services	156.5	3.8	3.7

U* = All urban consumers

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table IV
Net Taxable Retail Sales of Nebraska Regions and Cities

Region Number and City (1)	City Sales (2)		February 1993 (000s)	Region Sales (2)	
	February 1993 (000s)	% Change vs. Year Ago		% Change vs. Year Ago	Year to Date % Change vs. Year Ago
NEBRASKA	835,164	-0.7	938,304	-1.5	-1.2
1 Omaha	300,607	1.5	361,138	0.2	1.0
Bellevue	10,599	4.0	*	*	*
Blair	4,280	-2.7	*	*	*
2 Lincoln	114,775	3.6	129,515	2.0	1.2
3 South Sioux City	5,937	5.6	7,740	1.9	6.2
4 Nebraska City	3,421	-2.6	16,413	-4.0	-3.9
6 Fremont	15,688	-6.4	26,753	-8.7	-6.4
West Point	2,346	-23.5	*	*	*
7 Falls City	1,885	-10.5	7,905	-4.5	-5.4
8 Seward	3,656	-14.9	13,210	-4.7	-5.9
9 York	5,910	3.7	12,136	-0.7	-8.9
10 Columbus	14,587	1.6	24,233	-2.8	-9.5
11 Norfolk	16,967	1.3	29,137	-6.2	-3.8
Wayne	2,818	-6.4	*	*	*
12 Grand Island	30,870	-3.9	42,796	-5.1	-5.3
13 Hastings	15,436	4.5	22,729	-2.0	-4.4
14 Beatrice	7,644	4.5	16,278	-2.2	-3.9
Fairbury	2,431	-2.6	*	*	*
15 Kearney	18,304	2.3	24,654	-1.6	-2.7
16 Lexington	5,863	-2.7	14,583	-4.8	-7.4
17 Holdrege	3,916	-9.4	6,771	-8.5	-9.2
18 North Platte	14,649	-4.5	18,370	-3.2	-1.8
19 Ogallala	3,638	-16.4	7,875	-17.5	-16.2
20 McCook	6,463	-2.6	8,984	-7.6	-4.6
21 Sidney	4,070	3.0	7,654	4.2	4.3
Kimball	1,414	-2.7	*	*	*
22 Scottsbluff/Gering	16,851	5.3	22,922	-0.3	-0.2
23 Alliance	4,305	5.7	12,361	14.0	5.5
Chadron	2,526	24.6	*	*	*
24 O'Neill	3,284	2.6	11,218	-5.6	-5.8
Valentine	2,393	-10.3	*	*	*
25 Hartington	1,347	15.3	6,938	2.7	-1.3
26 Broken Bow	3,173	-12.4	9,441	-9.9	-8.7

1) See Figure II of previous *Business in Nebraska* issues for regional composition

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

*Within an already designated region

Compiled from data provided by the Nebraska Department of Revenue

strongest in construction, wholesale trade, and durable manufacturing.

The increase in jobs has led to a reduction in unemployment. In April the unemployment rate fell from March's 3.2 percent to 2.7 percent. Nebraska's unemployment rate remains one of the lowest in the country—well under half the national level.

Most Nebraska farmers are suffering from an abundance of rainfall. The cool, wet spring has resulted in delayed plantings and slow crop development. The prospect for a decrease in net farm income this year is becoming more likely.

Nebraska Economic Information Program (NEIP)

Expanding Data Array and Training Options

The variety of information available on the Nebraska Economic Information Program is steadily increasing. Census information, County Annual Totals, and Employment by Industry tables are examples of the continuing expansion.

The Bureau of Business Research is the host organization for NEIP. David DeFruiter, developer of the NEIP system is available to present on-site demonstrations and training sessions in using this valuable data resource. NEIP is accessible via modem from any IBM compatible personal computer by dialing (402)472-5201. The only cost to system users is the telephone call to Lincoln.

Further, an instructional video has been developed to assist users in building and developing the skills necessary to access the system. The video costs \$15.00 and can be obtained by calling the Bureau (402)472-2334.

Mark Your Calendar

This year's State of the State Conference will be held at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education, Lincoln, Nebraska on December 15. Registration will begin at 8:00 a.m., the program at 8:30 a.m. The program will end with a luncheon speaker.

We've Moved

The Bureau of Business Research is housed temporarily at 1700 Y Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68588-0406 during renovation of the College of Business Administration building. Our phone numbers remain the same.

**Business
in
Nebraska**

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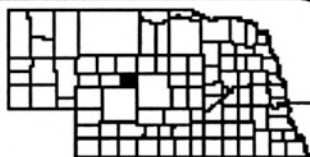
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County of the Month

Logan

Stapleton—County Seat



Next County of Month

License plate prefix number: 87

Size of county: 570 square miles, ranks 66th in the state

Population: 878 in 1990, a change of -10.7 percent from 1980
Median age: 33.7 years in Logan County, 33.0 years in Nebraska in 1990

Per capita personal income: \$20,509 in 1990, ranks 11th in the state

Net taxable retail sales (\$000): \$2,267 in 1992, a change of +13.5 percent from 1991; \$445 during January-February 1993, a change of +9.9 percent from the same period one year ago

Number of business and service establishments: 16 in 1990; 81 percent had less than five employees

Unemployment rate: 3.9 percent in Logan County, 2.7 percent in Nebraska for 1991

Nonfarm employment (1991):

	State	Logan County
Wage and salary workers	736,172	126

Work force data for Logan County not shown because of disclosure suppression

Agriculture:

Number of farms: 147 in 1987, 152 in 1982

Average farm size: 2,460 acres in 1987

Market value of farm products sold: \$16 million in 1987
(\$109,000 average per farm)

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

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