

NEBRASKA COUNTY AND CITY POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1967

Nebraska's population at the end of 1967 is estimated to have been 1,521,654. This was an increase of 5,610 persons or nearly 0.4 percent for the year. The 1967 increase was markedly less than the 18,000 persons, or 1.2 percent, increase estimated for 1966. Since April, 1960, the state's population is estimated to have increased about 7.8 percent. The estimated national increase for the same period was about 10.5 percent. Nebraska's growth continues to be notably below that of the Nation.

This year's Bureau of Business Research estimate moves the level of Nebraska's population upward contrarily to the downward movement estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The Bureau of the Census provisionally estimated Nebraska's population at midyear 1967 at 1,435,000 or 2.8 percent below that of midyear 1966 and only 1.6 percent above that of April, 1960. Contrary to the Bureau of Business Research, the Bureau of the Census has estimated Nebraska's population to be falling since 1964--with a decrease from 1964 to 1965 of 0.9 percent, followed by one from 1965 to 1966 of 1.3 percent, and by one from 1966 to 1967 of 2.8 percent.

Our method does not as yet indicate such a negative growth pattern, although the most recent, lower rate of increase may well presage such a pattern in our future estimates. Movements now appearing in the school census and vital statistics series could become the basis for a downward trend. Our method may, of course, not be as sensitive as that of the Bureau of the Census, yet there is no certainty of the accuracy of its estimates. Only the actual count of the Census of 1970 and a complementary review of the techniques of both agencies will reveal the reasons for the lack of conformance in the estimates.

Users of our estimates are reminded that they are based upon those four available indicators of population change--school census, vital statistics, head tax, and vote--which, as a result of statistical analyses, were found to be most representative. We can not, however, adjust completely for "errors" in the basic data of the series as reported by county and state agencies. For example, in one city an admitted "change in the methods we used to take the school census last year" resulted in an obviously unrealistic, yet unadjustable, increase in the number of persons 5-20 years reported for 1967. In another case, the head tax levied as reported in one state office does not agree with that reported in another and neither figure exactly equals the amount finally collected. In addition, our technique can not make complete allowance for annexations and/or changes in college enrollment.

We take this opportunity to urge caution upon those who unequivocally equate "new housing," "more utility connections," and "increased business activity" with population increase. Consider, for example, the case of a family of four from which both the son

and daughter marry and locate locally. It is most likely that there will develop two new family units away from the original home. Given a dearth of rental properties in the community and/or the well-known proclivity and ability of today's young married couples to start buying their own homes, these new family units will either buy into "new housing" areas or take over units vacated by others who are "moving up" into the new houses. If the son's family and the daughter's family both move into new houses, then there will be a net gain of two families, two more houses, two more of each type of utility connection, two more newspaper subscriptions, etc., and an increase in spending, yet there are no more persons.

Even an excess of births over deaths and a rising school census need not mean more persons. In the first instance, both births and deaths may be falling and even a case where births are falling more than deaths is now common. A decline in births may or may not reflect a decline in families and hence population. The birth rate, i.e., the number of births per 1,000 persons, may decline without a decline in families. It is, however, a fact that the younger, more-mobile families--which usually generate the largest portion of the births--are the ones that tend to out-migrate. As they do and the family base declines, the births decline. In this case, a multiple downward impact on population occurs. One less birth by reason of one less family can be presumed to mean at least two less persons and likely more. In the second instance the presence of more children in the school census may simply reflect a "bulge" in the number of children of school age while the number of pre-school children is declining--assuming correct censuses. Moreover, the number of families in a neighborhood could actually be decreasing--especially in the case of those without children. To complicate matters, of course, births and deaths may be falling and indicating a downward movement of population while at the same time the school census is rising and indicating an upward movement.

By their very nature estimates must have some error in them. Over a large number of estimates the errors should tend to even out, however, and thus the trend of the estimates becomes appropriate--if not the exact figures. Where, for example, an estimate of 5,900 seems "too low" in terms of a "believed-to-be" population of 6,100, the difference is only 3 percent. As a percent of error, this is not unacceptable to demographers and others making and using such estimates. Where also a current estimate is slightly below that of a previous year, it is difficult to determine just which of the two estimates is "too low" and which "too high." We remind the reader also that large percentage changes may reflect small absolute changes in cases where the population base is small.

(Continued on page 4)

Business Summary

December's dollar volume of business in Nebraska (Table I) rose 2.1% from December, 1966. Physical volume for the same period rose 2.6%. In the U. S. the dollar volume increased 7.9% and the physical volume increased 4.3%. During the past twelve months Nebraska's dollar volume dropped below 1966 levels only twice (April and June) and the physical volume dipped only slightly one time (July). The business indicators and the number of months in 1967 that each was above 1966 levels are as follows: bank debits (12), construction activity (1), retail sales (10), life insurance sales

(8), cash farm marketings (10), electricity produced (11), newspaper advertising (8), manufacturing employment (12), other employment (12), gasoline sales (8).

Retail sales for Nebraska (Tables III, IV, V) in January rose 7.9% over January, 1967. Hard goods sales increased 12.3% as the result of significant increases in building materials (+9.8%) and automotive dealers (+18.2%). Our seasonally adjusted month-ago ratio 96.2 would indicate that January sales declined from December more than normally expected. January's sales tax receipts were also reported by the state tax commissioner to have been less than that expected.

All figures on this page are adjusted for seasonal changes, which means that the month-to-month ratios are relative to the normal or expected changes. Figures in Table I (except the first line) are adjusted where appropriate for price changes. Gasoline sales for Nebraska are for road use only; for the United States they are production in the previous month. E. L. BURGESS

I. NEBRASKA and the UNITED STATES

II. PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS Percentage of 1948 Average

DEC Business Indicators	Percent of 1948 Average		Percent of Same Month a Year Ago		Percent of Preceding Month	
	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.
	Dollar Volume of Business	273.6	336.7	102.1	107.9	103.2
Physical Volume of Business	199.3	218.6	102.6	104.3	104.5	99.8
Bank debits (checks, etc.)	213.8	335.1	101.5	108.3	99.8	99.6
Construction activity	235.8	178.6	97.7	105.2	108.4	101.6
Retail sales	148.8	179.0	99.7	100.9	105.1	99.2
Life insurance sales	354.9	454.9	97.0	106.4	97.4	103.2
Cash farm marketings	189.9	152.5	108.6	103.4	115.0	104.9
Electricity produced	325.0	437.9	106.8	106.4	97.0	96.7
Newspaper advertising	153.9	143.6	100.6	97.8	94.5	96.6
Manufacturing employment	166.3	127.1	103.7	100.1	101.0	100.3
Other employment	143.5	164.0	103.5	104.5	101.4	100.3
Gasoline sales	268.9	213.2	111.5	104.4	150.8	96.2

Month	Nebraska	U.S.
	1966-67	1966-67
December	194.2	209.6
January	189.1	213.4
February	206.7	214.6
March	198.6	216.3
April	191.6	217.6
May	195.7	216.2
June	198.7	219.5
July	196.9	217.6
August	203.2	219.5
September	202.8	216.5
October	203.0	216.8
November	190.8	219.1
December	199.3	218.6

III. RETAIL SALES for Selected Cities. Total, Hard Goods, and Soft Goods Stores. Hard Goods include automobile, building material, furniture, hardware, equipment. Soft Goods include food, gasoline, department, clothing, and miscellaneous stores.

JAN City	No. of Reports*	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago			Percent of Preceding Month	JAN City	No. of Reports*	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago			Percent of Preceding Month
		Total	Hard Goods	Soft Goods				Total	Hard Goods	Soft Goods	
THE STATE	835	107.9	112.3	106.0	96.2	Fremont	31	109.8	118.2	102.5	101.8
Omaha	83	117.7	131.1	106.7	101.5	Fairbury	25	105.5	116.8	95.8	106.6
Lincoln	75	119.6	129.0	111.9	104.3	Norfolk	33	108.4	109.0	107.9	79.1
Grand Island	33	113.6	112.7	114.4	86.9	Scottsbluff	36	107.1	111.5	103.3	100.2
Hastings	30	105.6	110.6	101.2	109.0	Columbus	29	111.2	114.9	107.8	95.3
North Platte	20	97.2	81.9	107.9	87.5	McCook	19	100.0	104.3	95.5	112.6
						York	28	93.6	71.0	108.0	83.3

IV. RETAIL SALES, Other Cities and Rural Counties

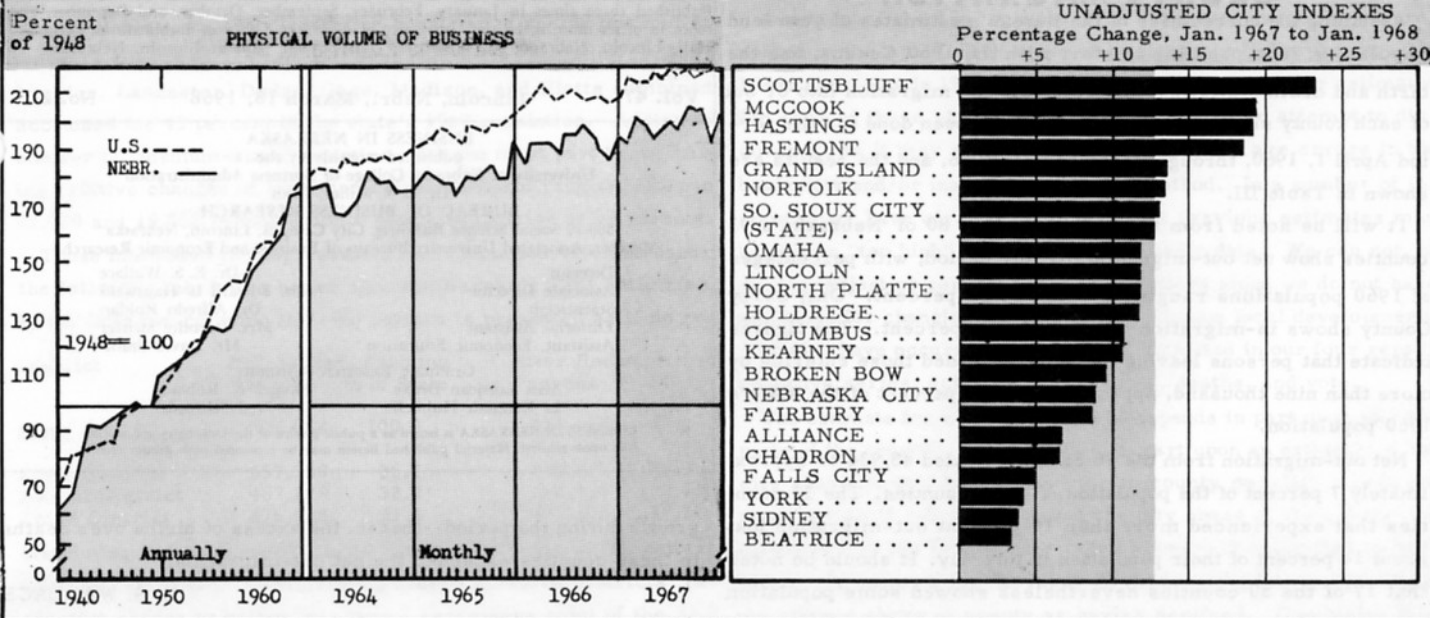
V. RETAIL SALES, by Subgroups, for the State and Major Divisions

JAN Locality	No. of Reports*	Percent of Same Month A Year Ago	Percent of Preceding Month
Kearney	20	109.6	106.8
Alliance	29	113.7	101.3
Nebraska City	21	111.9	101.3
Broken Bow	17	115.6	95.7
Falls City	17	94.1	79.0
Holdrege	19	91.7	75.9
Chadron	24	106.2	94.1
Beatrice	19	105.2	117.8
Sidney	25	105.4	93.9
So. Sioux City	12	104.4	119.9
Antelope	9	132.4	125.2
Cass	23	115.4	96.7
Cuming	13	90.7	111.9
Sand Hills**	24	114.5	98.2
Dodge***	12	123.5	120.9
Franklin	10	103.6	100.5
Holt	15	111.3	76.6
Saunders	18	104.1	105.1
Thayer	9	117.0	91.2
Misc. Counties	57	95.2	101.5

JAN Type of Store	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago			
	Nebraska	Omaha and Lincoln	Other Cities	Rural Counties
ALL STORES****	107.9	112.5	106.2	104.9
Selected Services	99.6	91.2	112.7	94.8
Food stores	107.6	110.8	107.8	104.3
Groceries and meats	111.3	113.6	113.3	107.1
Eating and drinking pl.	102.0	107.3	97.2	101.6
Dairies and other foods	102.0	104.0	106.9	95.2
Equipment	107.5	113.0	101.9	107.7
Building material	109.8	144.2	102.5	82.7
Hardware dealers	105.0	104.8	111.6	98.6
Farm equipment	86.6	51.0	81.7	127.0
Home equipment	110.9	117.1	106.7	108.9
Automotive stores	115.7	130.2	108.5	108.5
Automotive dealers	118.2	133.5	110.6	110.5
Service stations	107.9	116.7	100.4	106.5
Miscellaneous stores	103.8	104.4	104.4	102.7
General merchandise	100.4	107.2	99.1	95.0
Variety stores	99.5	97.0	101.3	100.3
Apparel stores	104.7	102.2	104.0	107.8
Luxury goods stores	100.2	109.9	107.5	83.1
Drug stores	106.1	103.4	105.4	109.6
Other stores	118.0	103.0	119.9	131.0

**Hooker, Grant, Dawes, Cherry, and Sheridan Counties
***Outside Principal City

****Not including Selected Services



Figures on this page are not adjusted for seasonal changes nor for price changes. Building activity includes the effects of past as well as present building permits, on the theory that not all building is completed in the month the permit is issued. E. L. B.

VI. CITY BUSINESS INDICATORS

JAN
Percent of Same Month a Year Ago

State or City	City Index	Bank Debits	Building Activity	Retail Sales	Electricity Consumed	Gas Consumed	Water Pumped	Postal Receipts	Newspaper Advertising
The State	112.8	112.7	167.2	107.9	112.0	118.1	108.5	128.5	106.7
Beatrice	103.3	120.2	107.3	105.2	100.6	98.1	99.7	124.1	100.0
Omaha	111.9	111.3	205.6	117.7	110.5	102.2	108.1	127.2	101.9
Lincoln	111.9	111.6	109.6	119.6	111.8	99.0	114.7	130.3	103.9
Grand Island	113.6	125.2	120.8	114.6	107.1	112.9	99.6	121.9	- - -
Hastings	119.2	109.4	173.7	105.6	174.4	107.5	126.9	131.8	108.5
Fremont	118.6	112.2	180.8	109.8	111.2	NA	96.8	141.1	NA
North Platte	111.9	NA	111.3	97.2	115.5	109.0	124.5	127.1	101.0
Kearney	110.7	117.8	201.0	109.6	103.0	104.8	100.0	145.0	NA
Scottsbluff	123.2	119.8	299.8	107.1	92.2	114.3	168.5	121.3	137.5
Norfolk	113.4	109.3	167.8	108.4	117.6	107.5	118.2	127.1	97.7
Columbus	110.8	105.9	110.6	111.2	117.9	102.7	104.0	121.3	115.3
McCook	119.5	106.5	175.8	100.0	100.7	110.7	NA	152.7	141.2
Sidney	103.8	108.6	87.4	105.4	99.5	102.7	103.2	117.3	NA
Alliance	106.7	121.0	63.6	113.7	101.8	120.9	118.9	80.8	92.5
Nebraska City	108.9	85.6	174.1	111.9	107.7	107.2	96.2	132.3	NA
So. Sioux City	113.1	107.1	36.5	104.4	175.8	109.8	NA	131.1	NA
York	104.2	138.0	62.2	93.6	109.9	102.5	94.6	124.3	- -
Falls City	105.0	96.3	35.2	94.1	113.6	109.5	101.0	141.2	113.2
Fairbury	108.7	109.4	342.7	105.5	111.2	NA	96.6	169.6	98.6
Holdrege	111.8	117.8	24.1	91.7	108.1	108.7	163.3	124.5	112.7
Chadron	106.5	101.6	57.0	106.2	118.2	111.6	98.3	128.3	NA
Broken Bow	109.6	108.7	193.7	115.6	113.8	107.6	100.7	108.1	75.9

JAN
Percent of Preceding Month (Unadjusted)

State or City	City Index	Bank Debits	Building Activity	Retail Sales	Electricity Consumed	Gas Consumed	Water Pumped	Postal Receipts	Newspaper Advertising
The State	100.6	104.5	94.2	71.5	105.6	123.4	103.7	100.0	78.7
Beatrice	87.1	97.6	69.4	81.0	107.8	125.3	93.5	76.3	71.8
Omaha	99.8	105.8	92.5	76.8	103.9	117.4	106.9	97.0	78.6
Lincoln	104.0	108.0	100.6	79.3	102.9	120.1	104.6	116.5	81.7
Grand Island	98.8	113.0	110.0	65.3	101.7	146.9	100.7	82.7	- -
Hastings	104.7	99.5	94.9	82.1	112.8	111.6	129.1	113.6	72.5
Fremont	97.9	102.6	97.4	75.1	98.7	NA	107.9	93.0	NA
North Platte	92.8	98.4	90.3	65.8	119.2	141.8	107.8	66.8	74.0
Kearney	94.7	101.0	89.7	77.6	84.4	131.8	93.4	103.6	NA
Scottsbluff	96.6	104.1	89.8	76.8	111.3	124.7	100.0	87.3	92.6
Norfolk	92.5	95.7	82.1	58.9	133.7	110.5	93.8	98.4	74.8
Columbus	97.0	102.1	92.2	72.5	121.3	122.9	101.0	92.7	74.3
McCook	104.6	113.3	135.1	81.7	104.5	126.3	NA	92.2	96.0
Sidney	106.9	102.2	156.7	71.8	105.1	113.3	121.2	94.3	NA
Alliance	85.0	81.4	67.6	72.5	100.9	138.5	103.8	83.2	74.7
Nebraska City	87.8	92.7	68.4	75.4	109.8	117.1	91.5	79.3	NA
So. Sioux City	107.0	112.2	94.9	80.6	188.5	140.4	NA	58.7	NA
York	99.1	121.1	84.3	61.7	119.2	111.1	99.0	84.4	- -
Falls City	86.1	88.0	72.7	59.5	95.7	130.2	91.6	92.0	66.3
Fairbury	95.8	108.9	102.3	80.0	100.0	NA	89.2	98.2	71.7
Holdrege	94.8	111.0	81.0	56.0	107.5	123.7	120.6	79.7	71.4
Chadron	99.5	96.4	75.8	69.2	108.8	119.8	130.8	93.4	NA
Broken Bow	89.6	93.1	81.6	73.7	101.8	118.4	102.1	82.0	56.9

THE COUNTIES

Table I presents the 1967 estimated county populations and a comparison of them with 1966 estimates and 1960 census counts. No marked redistribution of people within the state is noted for 1967. Only slight increases occurred in the proportions of the state's population in the 10,000-to-20,000, "medium-county" and the 20,000-to-60,000, "large-county" groups.

Our estimates indicate that principal gainers in population in the "large-county" group were Sarpy (+5.6%), Hall (+5.7%), Adams (+4.3%), and Scottsbluff (+3.8%). In the "medium-county" group, Box Butte (+4.4%), Otoe (+4.8%), Seward (+10.2%), and Richardson (+12.9%) showed notable gains. Our investigation indicates that the changes for Box Butte and Richardson reflect to a large degree a too-low estimate for 1966 rather than a marked growth in 1967.

The two "metropolitan" counties, Douglas and Lancaster, failed to register gains either in number of persons or in share of the state. For the first time since 1960, both counties show some decrease. The estimated decreases of 0.3 and 0.4 percent respectively are, however, insufficient to warrant the opinion that there was any notable exodus. The estimates do, nevertheless, repre-

sent such a marked reversal of the previous trend as to evoke the opinion population growth in these two counties may have begun to slacken--if not in number then at least relative to past growth. The rate of increase in persons 5-20 years of age in the school census has declined and births have been falling while deaths have been rising--thus the excess of births over deaths has been falling--especially since 1963. These conditions are indications of a slackening growth. The positive effect of in-migration into the two principal communities of these counties may not as yet have completely offset the out-migration generated by the closing of some plants in the Omaha area and the deactivation of the airbase at Lincoln.

In general, from 1966 to 1967, twenty-one counties show increases of 2 percent or more; of these, four were up more than 5 percent. Twenty-seven counties dropped 2 percent or more, with 12 of these being down by more than 5 percent. The remaining 45 counties had increases or decreases of less than 2 percent, which is not a large enough change to consider significant. Compared with last year, the twenty-one county group was much smaller than the thirty-county group with similar gains in 1966. The increasing number, 45 in 1967 as compared with 36 in 1966, with "in-

TABLE I
POPULATION OF NEBRASKA COUNTIES, 1960, AND ESTIMATES FOR 1966 AND 1967

County	Number of Persons			% Change to 1967		County	Number of Persons			% Change to 1967	
	1960*	1966	1967	from 1960	from 1966		1960*	1966	1967	from 1960	from 1966
Adams	28,944	30,949	32,272	+11.5	+ 4.3	Jefferson	11,620	11,592	11,489	- 1.1	- 0.9
Antelope	10,176	9,186	9,253	- 9.1	+ 0.7	Johnson	6,281	6,161	6,125	- 2.5	- 0.6
Arthur	680	646	666	- 2.1	+ 3.1	Kearney	6,580	6,500	6,726	+ 2.2	+ 3.5
Banner	1,269	1,162	1,121	-11.7	- 3.5	Keith	7,958	8,259	8,458	+ 6.3	+ 2.4
Blaine	1,016	1,060	1,057	+ 4.0	- 0.3	Keya Paha	1,672	1,572	1,432	-14.4	- 8.9
Boone	9,134	8,440	8,391	- 8.1	- 0.6	Kimball	7,975	7,598	6,561	-17.7	-13.6
Box Butte	11,688	10,679	11,153	- 4.6	+ 4.4	Knox	13,300	13,660	13,455	+ 1.2	- 1.5
Boyd	4,513	3,993	3,687	-18.3	- 7.7	Lancaster	155,272	175,414	174,641	+12.5	- 0.4
Brown	4,436	4,541	4,254	- 4.1	- 6.3	Lincoln	28,491	29,447	30,280	+ 6.3	+ 2.8
Buffalo	26,236	28,013	27,340	+ 4.2	- 2.4	Logan	1,108	1,025	917	-17.2	-10.5
Burt	10,196	9,546	9,547	- 6.4	0.0	Loup	1,097	1,033	971	-11.5	- 6.0
Butler	10,312	9,775	9,506	- 7.8	- 2.8	Madison	25,674*	28,345	28,589	+11.4	+ 0.9
Cass	17,821	17,987	17,925	+ 0.6	- 0.3	McPherson	735	653	674	- 8.3	+ 3.2
Cedar	13,368	13,537	13,380	+ 0.1	- 1.2	Merrick	8,363	8,288	8,517	+ 1.8	+ 2.8
Chase	4,317	4,071	3,854	-10.7	- 5.3	Morrill	7,057	6,690	6,619	- 6.2	- 1.1
Cherry	8,218	8,069	7,972	- 3.0	- 1.2	Nance	5,635	5,360	5,507	- 2.3	+ 2.7
Cheyenne	14,828	13,213	12,344	-16.8	- 6.6	Nemaha	9,099	8,246	8,379	- 7.9	+ 1.6
Clay	8,717	8,654	8,482	- 2.7	- 2.0	Nuckolls	8,217	8,001	7,836	- 4.6	- 2.1
Colfax	9,595	9,409	9,631	+ 0.4	+ 2.4	Otoe	16,503	16,629	17,431	+ 5.6	+ 4.8
Cuming	12,435	12,350	12,328	- 0.9	- 0.2	Pawnee	5,356	4,819	4,886	- 8.8	+ 1.4
Custer	16,517	15,577	15,490	- 6.2	- 0.6	Perkins	4,189	3,717	3,713	-11.4	- 0.1
Dakota	12,168	13,372	13,538	+11.3	+ 1.2	Phelps	9,800	9,732	10,183	+ 3.9	+ 4.6
Dawes	9,536	9,365	9,574	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	Pierce	8,722	9,101	8,610	- 1.3	- 5.4
Dawson	19,405	19,904	20,065	+ 3.4	+ 0.8	Platte	23,992	27,033	26,677	+11.2	- 1.3
Deuel	3,125	2,973	3,009	- 3.7	+ 1.2	Polk	7,272*	7,069	7,074	- 2.7	+ 0.1
Dixon	8,106	7,500	7,626	- 5.9	+ 1.7	Red Willow	12,940	13,311	13,477	+ 4.1	+ 1.2
Dodge	32,471	35,785	35,615	+ 9.7	- 0.5	Richardson	13,903	12,122	13,684	- 1.6	+12.9
Douglas	343,490	400,678	399,523	+16.3	- 0.3	Rock	2,554	2,358	2,319	- 9.2	- 1.7
Dundy	3,570	3,311	3,227	- 9.6	- 2.5	Saline	12,542	12,766	12,419	- 1.0	- 2.7
Fillmore	9,425	9,173	9,114	- 3.3	- 0.6	Sarpy	31,281	53,582	56,574	+80.9	+ 5.6
Franklin	5,449	4,976	4,902	-10.0	- 1.5	Saunders	17,270	17,672	17,482	+ 1.2	- 1.1
Frontier	4,311	3,812	3,537	-18.0	- 7.2	Scotts Bluff	33,809	36,775	38,180	+12.9	+ 3.8
Furnas	7,711	7,367	7,107	- 7.8	- 3.5	Seward	13,581	14,149	15,586	+14.8	+10.2
Gage	26,818	26,067	26,345	- 1.8	+ 1.1	Sheridan	9,049	8,355	8,049	-11.1	- 3.7
Garden	3,472	3,266	3,135	- 9.7	- 4.0	Sherman	5,382	4,739	4,900	- 9.0	+ 3.4
Garfield	2,699	2,493	2,486	- 7.9	- 0.3	Sioux	2,575	2,327	2,138	-17.0	- 8.1
Gosper	2,489	2,319	2,197	-11.7	- 5.3	Stanton	5,783	5,266	5,221	- 9.7	- 0.9
Grant	1,009	1,015	992	- 1.7	- 2.3	Thayer	9,118	8,696	8,495	- 6.8	- 2.3
Greeley	4,595	4,277	4,252	- 7.5	- 0.6	Thomas	1,078	852	868	-19.5	+ 1.9
Hall	35,757	40,351	42,652	+19.3	+ 5.7	Thurston	7,237	7,184	7,104	- 1.8	- 1.1
Hamilton	8,714	9,024	8,957	+ 2.8	- 0.7	Valley	6,590	6,340	6,116	- 7.2	- 3.5
Harlan	5,081	4,579	4,583	- 9.8	+ 0.1	Washington	12,103	12,975	13,257	+ 9.5	+ 2.2
Hayes	1,919	1,574	1,565	-18.4	- 0.6	Wayne	9,959	9,713	9,764	- 2.0	+ 0.5
Hitchcock	4,829	4,519	4,368	- 9.5	- 3.3	Webster	6,224	5,854	5,754	- 7.6	- 1.7
Holt	13,722	13,600	13,419	- 2.2	- 1.3	Wheeler	1,297	1,243	1,184	- 8.7	- 4.7
Hooker	1,130	1,215	1,224	+ 8.3	+ 0.7	York	13,724	13,943	14,009	+ 2.1	+ 0.5
Howard	6,541	6,506	6,659	+ 1.8	+ 2.4	TOTAL	1,411,921*	1,516,044	1,521,654	+ 7.8	+ 0.4

*As corrected by Bureau of the Census.

Source: Calculated by Bureau of Business Research from data furnished by state and county governmental agencies.

significant" changes indicates an increasingly larger block of relatively stable counties. This block consisted of nearly one half of the state's counties and had well over half of its population in 1967. Douglas, Lancaster, Dodge, Gage, Madison, and Platte combined accounted for 45 percent of the state's 1967 population. Adding in another 12 "medium-sized" counties - for the most part those having relative changes of less than 2.0 percent and ranging between 11,000 and 18,000 in population - gets a proportion of 57 percent.

Those interested in congressional representation will find useful the following tabulation based upon the Bureau's 1967 estimates. In the first two columns the 1967 pattern is presented as if no re-

District	Before Redistricting		After Redistricting	
	Persons	% of State	Persons	% of State
State	1,521,654	100.0	1,521,654	100.0
First District	557,750	36.7	514,452	33.8
Second District	487,279	32.0	496,826	32.7
Third District	476,625	31.3	510,376	33.5

districting had been made; in the last two columns is the pattern after redistricting. Redistricting moved all three districts' respective shares to within less than 1 percentage point of the 33.3 that would be the proportion each would have if all were equal. The largest district now varies from the smallest by less than 18,000 persons, or by 3.5 percent. Without redistricting the variance at year's end 1967 would have been 81,125 persons, or 17 percent.

THE CITIES

Estimates of 1967 populations for the 43 places of 2,500 or more in 1960 are presented in Table II. Attention is again called to the difficulty involved in measuring year-to-year developments; of more value are the long-term growth or decline patterns. Thus, as in the past, we compare the 1967 and the 1960 figures.

Over the past seven and three-fourths years the combined population of the 43 places has increased about 14 percent. This is markedly above the 8 percent increase of the state as a whole. It is noted, moreover, that the 1966-to-1967 rate of increase of 0.9 percent of this group was more than double that of 0.4 percent of the state as a whole. Urban growth continues at a rate much in

excess of non-urban.

A review of the 1967 and the 1966 estimates, which were presented in the April, 1967 issue of Business in Nebraska, reveals lower estimates in 1967 for a number of the places. The estimates for each of these places is being reviewed in an attempt to discover if, as it may seem at first glance, there are errors in the basic data and/or inadequacies in our method. In a number of instances we have already concluded that previous estimates may have been "too high" as a result of the basic data. We can not, of course, adjust or correct for such situations since we do not have any basis for changing the basic data. Unique local developments may also have occurred that were not reflected in our four representative series: school census, births, deaths, and vote.

The estimate for a particular place depends in part upon an estimate of the county's population and in part upon an estimate of the city share of the county. A rise in county population need not mean a rise in city population if the city share of the county--as measured by the four series noted above--is estimated to have fallen. In some places, as many as three of the four series show the place's share of county as having declined. Combining this condition for some certain place with an estimated decline, or no change, in the county population results in a marked decline in the city population.

The most surprising aspect of the city tabulation is undoubtedly the lack of increase for both Omaha and Lincoln. The relative declines are, however, too small in magnitude to indicate any notable population decline. The lack of increase does, of course, raise the possibility that there has been a reversal of the upward trends in the populations of these two places. The possible reasons for such reversals have been discussed above in connection with the Douglas and Lancaster County estimates.

For other places with unusual decreases in population, declines in some of the basic series--especially in births--have been noted in 1967. The declines in the series and the decreases in population based upon them may be, however, merely a one-year aberration and not part of a downward trend.

E. L. HAUSWALD

TABLE II
POPULATION IN NEBRASKA CITIES AND TOWNS, 1960 CENSUS AND 1967 ESTIMATE

Cities and Towns*	1960 Census	1967 Estimate	% Change from 1960	Cities and Towns*	1960 Census	1967 Estimate	% Change from 1960
Omaha	301,598	338,156	+ 12.1	Blair	4,931	5,606	+13.7
Lincoln	128,521	147,729	+ 14.9	Chadron	5,079	5,563	+ 9.5
Grand Island	25,742	30,675	+ 19.2	Seward	4,208	5,298	+25.9
Hastings	21,412	24,162	+ 12.8	Fairbury	5,572	4,920	-11.7
Bellevue	8,831	22,488	+154.6	Wayne	4,217	4,899	+16.2
Fremont	19,698	22,274	+ 13.1	Ogallala	4,250	4,490	+ 5.6
North Platte	17,184	18,955	+ 10.3	Crete	3,546	4,301	+21.3
Norfolk	13,640	15,884	+ 16.5	West Point	2,921	4,150	+42.1
Kearney	14,210	15,800	+ 11.2	Broken Bow	3,482	3,987	+14.5
Scottsbluff	13,377	15,516	+ 16.0	Ralston	2,977	3,915	+31.5
Columbus	12,476	14,093	+ 13.0	Wahoo	3,610	3,848	+ 6.6
Beatrice	12,132	12,538	+ 3.3	O'Neill	3,181	3,686	+15.9
South Sioux City	7,200	8,996	+ 24.9	Cozad	3,184	3,606	+13.3
McCook	8,301	8,914	+ 7.4	Kimball	4,384	3,538	-19.3
Nebraska City	7,252	7,966	+ 9.8	Auburn	3,229	3,484	+ 7.9
Sidney	8,004	7,669	- 4.2	Schuyler	3,096	3,204	+ 3.5
Alliance	7,845	7,568	- 3.5	Aurora	2,576	3,077	+19.4
York	6,173	6,667	+ 8.0	Valentine	2,875	2,903	+ 1.0
Plattsmouth	6,244	6,557	+ 5.0	Superior	2,935	2,883	- 1.8
Lexington	5,572	6,232	+ 11.8	Gothenberg	3,050	2,767	- 9.3
Gering	4,585	6,025	+ 31.4	*Includes places having 2,500 or more in 1960 ranked in order of 1967 estimated populations.			
Falls City	5,598	5,857	+ 4.6				
Holdrege	5,226	5,773	+ 10.5				

COUNTY MIGRATION

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Assuming the correctness of the Bureau's estimates of year-end population, it is possible to start with the 1960 Census, use the birth and death statistics, and calculate the migration into or out of each county since the Census. This has been done for the period April 1, 1960, through December 31, 1966, and the results are shown in Table III.

It will be noted from these figures that 80 of Nebraska's 93 counties show net out-migration for this period, with percentages of 1960 populations ranging as high as 24 percent. Only Sarpy County shows in-migration of more than 6 percent. The figures indicate that persons leaving the state exceeded those entering by more than nine thousand, approximately 0.6 percent of the state's 1960 population.

Net out-migration from the 80 counties totaled 48,934 or approximately 7 percent of the population of these counties. The 33 counties that experienced more than 10 percent out-migration lost about 14 percent of their population in this way. It should be noted that 17 of the 80 counties nevertheless showed some population

growth during the period--that is, the excess of births over deaths in these counties exceeded the net out-migration.

E. S. WALLACE

TABLE III
NET MIGRATION OF THE POPULATIONS OF NEBRASKA COUNTIES FROM APRIL, 1960 TO END OF YEAR, 1966

County	Migrants (+) Net In (-) Net Out	% of 1960 Population	County	Migrants (+) Net In (-) Net Out	% of 1960 Population	County	Migrants (+) Net In (-) Net Out	% of 1960 Population
Adams	+ 515	1.8	Frontier	- 644	14.9	Nance	- 532	9.4
Antelope	- 1,450	14.2	Furnas	- 392	5.1	Nemaha	- 976	10.7
Arthur	- 84	12.4	Gage	-1,429	5.3	Nuckolls	- 470	5.7
Banner	- 176	13.9	Garden	- 337	9.7	Otoe	- 502	3.0
Blaine	- 30	3.0	Garfield	- 328	12.2	Pawnee	- 499	9.3
Boone	- 1,219	13.3	Gosper	- 259	10.4	Perkins	- 660	15.8
Box Butte	- 1,652	14.1	Grant	- 112	11.1	Phelps	- 475	4.8
Boyd	- 720	16.0	Greeley	- 529	11.5	Pierce	- 127	1.5
Brown	- 78	1.8	Hall	+1,945	5.4	Platte	+ 456	1.8
Buffalo	+ 161	0.6	Hamilton	+ 4	0.0	Polk	- 382	5.3
Burt	- 892	8.8	Harlan	- 599	11.8	Red Willow	- 643	5.0
Butler	- 887	8.6	Hayes	- 434	22.6	Richardson	- 2,033	14.6
Cass	- 1,243	7.0	Hitchcock	- 490	10.1	Rock	- 367	14.4
Cedar	- 1,015	7.6	Holt	-1,198	8.7	Saline	+ 148	1.2
Chase	- 399	9.2	Hooker	+ 28	2.5	Sarpy	+14,737	47.1
Cherry	- 844	10.3	Howard	- 404	6.2	Saunders	- 468	2.7
Cheyenne	- 2,845	19.2	Jefferson	- 114	1.0	Scotts Bluff	- 394	1.2
Clay	- 247	2.8	Johnson	- 290	4.6	Seward	- 54	0.4
Colfax	- 440	4.6	Kearney	- 179	2.7	Sheridan	- 1,157	12.8
Cuming	- 899	7.2	Keith	- 535	6.7	Sherman	- 931	17.3
Custer	- 1,489	9.0	Keya Paha	- 208	12.4	Sioux	- 368	14.3
Dakota	- 34	0.3	Kimball	-1,383	17.3	Stanton	- 832	14.4
Dawes	- 610	6.4	Knox	- 310	2.3	Thayer	- 482	5.3
Dawson	- 948	4.9	Lancaster	+3,181	2.0	Thomas	- 258	23.9
Deuel	- 250	8.0	Lincoln	-1,077	3.8	Thurston	- 771	10.8
Dixon	- 867	10.7	Logan	- 114	10.3	Valley	- 437	6.6
Dodge	+ 631	1.9	Loup	- 101	9.2	Washington	+ 302	2.5
Douglas	+16,667	4.8	Madison	+1,064	4.1	Wayne	- 841	8.4
Dundy	- 337	9.4	McPherson	- 116	15.8	Webster	- 346	5.6
Fillmore	- 435	4.6	Merrick	- 547	6.5	Wheeler	- 153	11.8
Franklin	- 492	9.0	Morrill	- 777	11.0	York	- 288	2.1
						STATE TOTAL	- 9,095	0.6

*Net Migration is the difference between (1) the population as of April, 1960 plus 9/12s of the 1960 births and all of the births for 1961 through 1966 less 9/12s of the 1960 deaths and all of the deaths for 1961 through 1966 and (2) the Bureau of Business Research's estimated population as of year's end, 1966.

Source: Computations by Bureau of Business Research.