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THE NEBRASKA ECONOMY IN THE SIXTIES

2. The Counties and Regions

In the June issue of this publication data were presented on developments during the decade of the sixties in the economy of Nebraska as a whole. This article is a presentation of the pattern of growth within the state.

For this purpose eight indicators of economic activity are used. Population figures are for the census years 1960 and 1970. Employment figures are from the State Labor Department and are for the decade 1959-69, since 1970 county figures are not yet available. Personal Income and Farm Earnings are from unpublished data supplied by the Office of Business Economics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and here also 1969 figures are the latest available. Data on manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and services come from the Censuses of Business, which were taken in 1958 and 1967.

For each of the eight series the counties were classified in category A if they exceeded both the national and state growth rates, in category B if they fell between the two rates, in category C if their growth was below both rates, and in category D if they showed no growth or an actual decline. Giving equal weight to

each of these eight indicators, a composite growth rating for each county was then determined. The state and national percentage increases for each of the eight items are tabulated below:

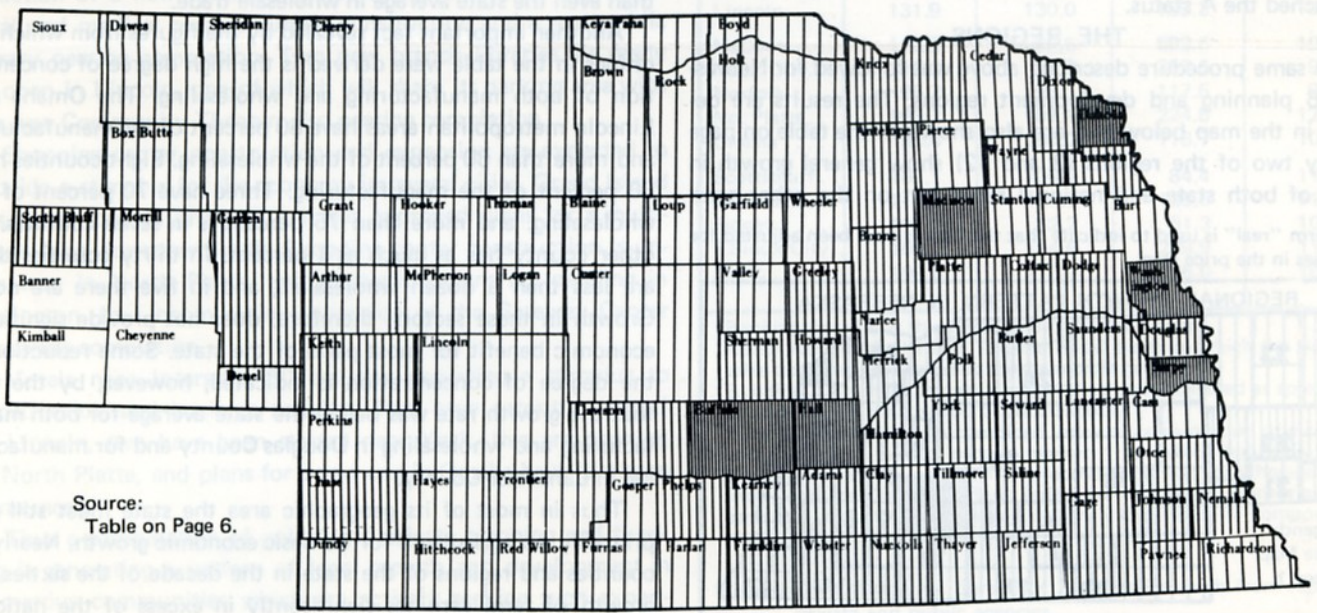
	Percentage Increase	
	Nebraska	U.S.
Population 1960-70	5.2	13.3
Total Employment 1959-69	6.2	21.2
Total Real Personal Income 1959-69	50.6	54.6
Farm Earnings 1959-69	87.6	37.7
Value Added by Manufacture 1958-67	114.3	85.4
Retail Sales 1958-67	47.7	54.8
Wholesale Sales 1958-67	47.7	60.8
Selected Service Receipts 1958-67	68.2	86.3

THE COUNTIES

The composite growth pattern arrived at by the procedure described above is shown in the map at the bottom of the page. It will be noted that six counties (Buffalo, Dakota, Hall, Madison, Sarpy, and Washington) rank in the A category. There are 37 others rated B. With the exception of Chase, Garden, Keith, and

COUNTY GROWTH PATTERN IN NEBRASKA

- A—In excess of both state and national growth rates.
- B—Between the state and national growth rates.
- C—Growth below both the state and national rates.
- D—Decline or no growth.



Source:
Table on Page 6.

Scotts Bluff, all of these 43 "above-average" counties are in the eastern and south central sections of the state. The four counties that show decline are in the extreme western part of the state. This leaves 46 counties that showed some growth, but at a rate less than the state and national averages.

The growth ratings from which the map was drawn are shown in the table on page 6. From this it appears that the counties made the most favorable showing in Farm Earnings, with more than half in the A category, and in Total Real* Personal Income, where more than a third had an A rating. Fewer counties registered declines in these categories also, but 68 had declines in population and 64 in employment. Of the 661 total county ratings shown in the table, 281 (43%) were in the A and B categories, but 180 were actual declines and another 200 were below both state and national growth rates.

The state's two largest metropolitan counties—Douglas and Lancaster—show an average growth ranking of B. They fell short of both state and national growth rates in total real personal income and retail sales, and Douglas lagged also in wholesale sales and Lancaster in manufacturing.

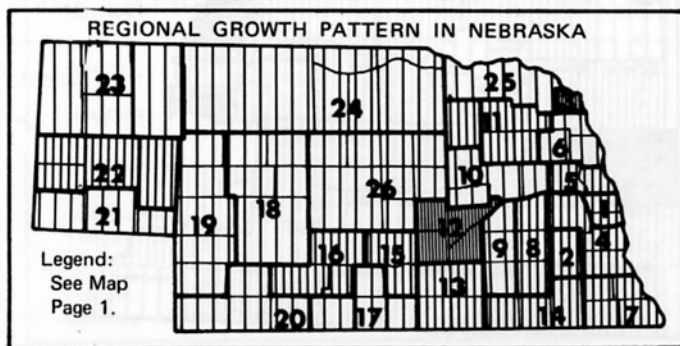
The map on page 1 shows a picture quite different from and much brighter than the one presented in our January, 1966, issue, which was based on a similar method of county ranking for the decade prior to 1963. At that time only 5 counties were ranked A and 21 B, and for the most part they were not the same counties as in the present ranking. For the earlier period only about 30 percent of the rankings in the table were in the A and B categories.

The differences stem at least in part from the addition of Farm Earnings and Value Added by Manufacturing to the six indicators used for the earlier period. They probably reflect also, however, a higher growth rate in the latter part of the decade, at least in wholesale and retail trade and receipts of service establishments. They may indicate as well some results of concerted regional planning and development efforts in certain areas, such as the Vision-17 organization and the more recent four-county work in southeastern Nebraska. In the latter, three of the counties now show above average growth whereas all were below average in the previous study, and in the Vision-17 area the number of counties above average has grown from four to eleven, although none has yet reached the A status.

THE REGIONS

The same procedure described above was followed for Nebraska's 26 planning and development regions. The results are depicted in the map below and are also shown in the table on page 6. Only two of the regions (3 and 12) show general growth in excess of both state and national rates, but on the other hand

*The term "real" is used to indicate that the figures have been adjusted for increases in the price level.



none shows actual decline. The rest are about equally divided between the B and C categories.

As in the case of the counties, strong regional showings were made in total real personal income, with 11 regions showing growth in excess of the national rate, and in farm earnings, where 10 ranked in the A category. None of the regions declined in either of these or in retail trade, but in Regions 21 and 23 the retail sales growth was at a lower rate than the rise in the Consumer Price Index, indicating a decline in real volume. On the other hand, 15 regions declined in population and 12 in total employment.

THE INDICATORS

Comments have been made in previous paragraphs on county and regional rankings on the first four of the indicators used. Among the other four, the growth of manufacturing appears particularly gratifying. More than half the counties for which figures are available exceeded the national growth rate. It must be remembered, however, that some of these high percentage increases represent quite low absolute amounts and that in more than half the counties of the state manufacturing is nonexistent or so small that figures must be withheld to avoid disclosure of facts about individual operations. Moreover, five of the counties and three of the regions registered actual declines in value added by manufacture. It is evident that manufacturing growth, particularly in outstate Nebraska, has not been sufficient to provide employment opportunities for those displaced from agriculture.

With the automation of both agriculture and manufacturing, the service industries have been relied on to make up the employment gap, and this has been happening nationally, but in Nebraska the growth rate for this sector of the economy has been particularly disappointing. The fact that in 70 percent of the counties and 18 of the 26 regions there has been actual decline or growth at a rate less than even the state average indicates that the high growth rates have been confined to a relatively small portion of the state.

Wholesale and retail trade also have grown at a slower rate in Nebraska than in the nation. In the retail segment 13 of the 93 counties showed actual declines, and in the wholesale area the same was true of 16 of the 73 counties for which data were available. Most of the regions showed decline or growth at a rate less than even the state average in wholesale trade.

Another important fact revealed by the figures from which the ratings in the table were derived is the high degree of concentration of both manufacturing and wholesaling. The Omaha and Lincoln metropolitan areas have 60 percent of the manufacturing and more than 60 percent of the wholesaling. Eight counties have 80 percent of the manufacturing. Three have 70 percent of the wholesaling, and more than 75 percent is in seven counties. No other county has as much as 1 percent. In thirty counties there are less than a dozen wholesalers, and in five there are none. Growth in these sectors, therefore, does not provide significant economic benefit for most parts of the state. Some reduction in the degree of concentration is indicated, however, by the fact that the growth rate was below the state average for both manufacturing and wholesaling in Douglas County and for manufacturing in Lancaster County.

Thus in most of its geographic area the state must still rely primarily on agriculture for its basic economic growth. Nearly all counties and regions of the state in the decade of the sixties had growth of farm earnings significantly in excess of the national

rate. In many counties, no doubt, this fact was largely attributable to the expansion of irrigation, but for the state as a whole it is not possible to show any significant correlation on a county or regional basis between the growth of farm earnings and of irrigation.

CONCLUSION

Careful study of the table on page 6 should enable counties and regions not only to see what they have achieved but also to pinpoint their problem areas and seek means to remedy their deficiencies. Even those in the A category have points of weakness. Thus Region 12, for example, lags in wholesale sales growth. Among the counties, none has a uniform A rating in all segments of the economy. Buffalo lags in development of its services sector. Gage has an average growth rating of B but shows an actual decline in population and wholesale sales. Slow-growth and no-growth sectors can be spotted readily in the other regions and counties.

In making any journey a person must know where he is, where he wishes to go, and what method of travel he will use. The same is true of a state if it wants to go anywhere. In this article and the one published last June an effort has been made to present a forthright appraisal of where Nebraska is in terms of its business and economic progress during the past decade. In succeeding articles we will raise the question of where the state should seek to go during the seventies and the means that may be used for attaining the goals that may be sought.

E. S. WALLACE

A REGIONAL STOCK PRICE INDEX

For the first time an index of regional stock performance is now available to help investors evaluate the market performance of major publicly-held companies in Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Montana, and western Wisconsin. The index, which has been developed by a Minneapolis investment banking firm, Dain, Kalman & Quail, includes five Omaha-based Nebraska corporations: Con-Agra, Fairmont Foods, Northern Natural Gas, Pamida, and the Union Pacific, and one outstate firm, Iowa Beef Processors of Dakota City.

The new regional index has been developed because experience at the originating firm has shown the economic and industrial base in this area to be such that it reacts differently from other sections or from the country as a whole. In addition, it is thought that the index will help direct more national attention to industries and companies in this region.

A comparison of the new regional index with national averages shows that the regional stocks consistently outperformed the national indicators in an extended period (from January 1, 1966 to June 30, 1971).

The DKQ Regional Index is prepared twice daily by computer and is made available through business news media for public information. In addition to this composite figure representing the average stock price of 85 companies in the seven-state area, comparative figures for six industry categories are also prepared and issued in a weekly summary at the end of each trading week.

Firms covered in the six-category indexes include: 34 manufacturing, 14 utilities, 12 food processing, 7 financial, 7 retailing, and 6 transportation companies. Five other firms which do not fit these specific categories are included in the composite figure but not in the index.

D. S.

BUSINESS IN NEBRASKA

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COLLEGE STAFF CHANGES

Dean C. S. Miller of the College of Business Administration announces an administrative change, the appointment of several new full-time faculty members, the advancement of others, and the return of one who has been on leave.

The administrative change involves two Professors of Management, Dr. W. G. Dick and Dr. Fred Luthans. Dr. Dick is the new Assistant Dean of the College succeeding Dr. Luthans, who wished to return to full-time teaching. A story dealing with their promotions will appear in next month's issue.

A new faculty member in the Department of Marketing is Clyde K. Walter, Jr., Assistant Professor, who came to Nebraska from the Ohio State University where he expects to complete requirements for the Ph.D. degree by the end of 1971. Mr. Walter received a baccalaureate degree in electrical engineering from Pennsylvania State University and has had more than three years employment with the General Electric Company as a sales engineer, pricing specialist, and application engineer. He holds the M.A. degree in business administration from the Ohio State University.

Marketing logistics is Mr. Walter's teaching specialty. This is a newly-developed area of subject matter in which many universities are installing courses and research programs.

Dr. Richard J. Schonberger has been advanced from Instructor to Assistant Professor in Management. He joined the staff in September, 1969, as a part-time Instructor, had been an Instructor since February, 1970, and received the Ph.D. degree here in August.

Appointed full-time instructors are Scott L. Mullis, Instructor in Management, Galen D. Hadley, Instructor in Accounting, and Richard Voss, Instructor in Finance. Mr. Mullis comes to the University from Wayne State College; Mr. Hadley was a graduate teaching assistant and Mr. Voss an Assistant Instructor here in the 1970-71 academic year. Mr. Voss, who has a law degree from the University, and the other newly-named instructors are all working toward doctoral degrees.

Dr. W. E. Kuhn, Professor of Economics, has returned from a year's leave of absence at the St. Gallen School of Economics, Switzerland.

Review and Outlook

Nebraska's general level of business activity in June was notably above that of the same month last year. Not only were June's dollar and physical volume indexes higher—by 5.7 and 2.6 percent respectively—but also the recovery now under way for three months seems to be accelerating. Thus, whereas April's physical volume was only 98.6 percent of that of the same month last year, in May it had recovered to 100.4 percent, and in June had climbed to 102.4 percent of a year ago.

Continuation of this short-term upward movement depends upon more recent, yet still unreported, developments in the non-agricultural sectors of the state's economy. The physical volume

of farm marketings is exceeding last year's level, but as the mid-year seasonal push from agriculture begins to weaken, the ability of the other sectors to generate a continuing real growth will be tested.

Construction has moved upward for four consecutive months and is now approaching last year's levels. Both retail sales and farm marketings, adjusted for both price and seasonal changes, were at levels markedly above those of last June. These developments more than offset the effects of a decline from last year in manufacturing employment and life insurance sales.

As expected of a state that is heavily oriented to agriculture,

(Continued on page 5)

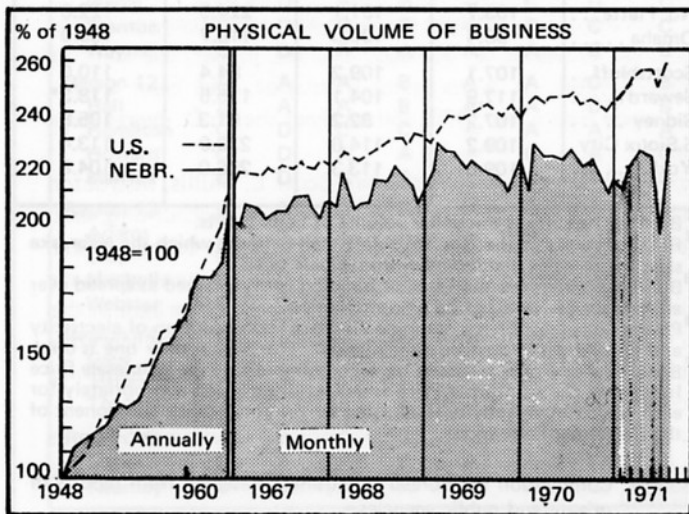
All figures on Table 1 and 2 are adjusted for seasonal changes, which means that the month-to-month ratios are relative to the normal or expected changes. Figures in Table 1 (except the first line) are adjusted where appropriate for price changes. Gasoline sales for Nebraska are for road use only; for the United States they are production in the previous month.

E. L. HAUSWALD

NEBRASKA'S ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
1. CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS YEAR AND PREVIOUS MONTH				
JUNE, 1971 Indicators	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago		Percent of Preceding Month	
	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.
Dollar Volume Index	105.7	112.4	112.1	105.5
Physical Volume Index	102.4	106.9	115.1	104.8
Bank debits (checks, etc.) . . .	106.1	112.6	109.8	105.3
Construction activity	98.8	108.8	97.2	99.1
Retail sales	107.5	101.5	102.5	102.4
Life insurance sales	83.2	102.9	108.7	111.5
Cash farm marketings	119.9	105.5	164.1	101.6
Electricity produced	104.1	110.8	145.9	111.1
Newspaper advertising	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manufacturing employment . . .	97.4	95.6	99.5	99.3
Other employment	101.2	100.0	100.5	99.6
Gasoline sales	101.0	104.5	85.3	97.1

2. CHANGES FROM THE 1948 AVERAGE		
JUNE, 1971 Indicators	Percent of 1948 Average	
	Nebraska	U.S.
Dollar Volume Index	389.1	487.7
Physical Volume Index	222.8	261.8
Bank debits (checks, etc.) . . .	291.3	497.6
Construction activity	200.6	171.5
Retail sales	174.1	191.4
Life insurance sales	378.2	532.8
Cash farm marketings	337.2	187.2
Electricity produced	538.2	601.7
Newspaper advertising	NA	NA
Manufacturing employment . . .	165.4	121.4
Other employment	155.3	178.9
Gasoline sales	211.8	253.2

3. NET TAXABLE RETAIL SALES ¹ OF NEBRASKA REGIONS (Unadjusted for Price Changes)		
Region ² and Principal Retail Trade Center	June, 1971 as Percent of June, 1970	1971 Year to Date as Percent of 1970 Year to Date
<i>The State</i>	109.4	107.0
1 (Omaha)	105.3	107.4
2 (Lincoln)	134.2	110.1
3 (So. Sioux City)	115.6	106.6
4 (Nebraska City)	99.6	100.6
5 (Fremont)	107.8	106.4
6 (West Point)	98.5	100.0
7 (Falls City)	107.4	106.8
8 (Seward)	109.4	104.3
9 (York)	113.2	107.6
10 (Columbus)	96.2	102.7
11 (Norfolk)	102.0	101.5
12 (Grand Island)	108.4	106.5
13 (Hastings)	112.5	110.0
14 (Beatrice)	111.6	105.2
15 (Kearney)	115.6	110.5
16 (Lexington)	115.7	107.6
17 (Holdrege)	109.8	107.5
18 (North Platte)	108.5	111.5
19 (Ogallala)	108.1	112.5
20 (McCook)	102.1	104.9
21 (Sidney, Kimball)	95.7	99.1
22 (Scottsbluff)	116.5	105.6
23 (Alliance, Chadron)	109.8	109.6
24 (O'Neill)	112.5	109.4
25 (Hartington)	96.6	98.8
26 (Broken Bow)	108.5	106.5

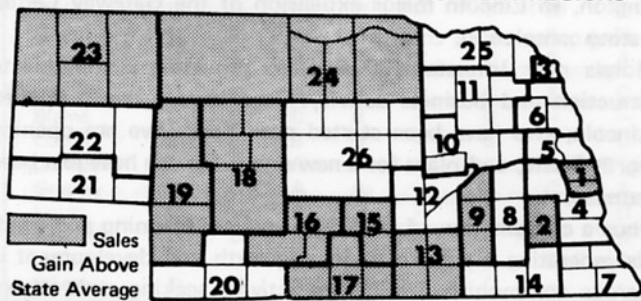


¹Sales on which sales taxes are collected by retailers located in the state, including motor vehicle sales.

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

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

1971 YEAR TO DATE AS PERCENT OF 1970 YEAR TO DATE IN NEBRASKA'S PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



(Continued from page 4)

Nebraska's gain of nearly 20 percent over last year in price-adjusted, real volume of farm marketings was much greater percentage-wise than that of the U.S. as a whole. This situation reflected a greater-than-seasonally expectable increase, from May to June, in real volume of 64 percent. Decreases in prices of about 1.5 percent from May to June offset only in part the higher volumes of livestock and crops.

The importance of the agricultural sector is further evidenced by the rise, from May to June, in the overall dollar volume index of business activity of only 12 percent when the overall physical volume index registered a 15 percent rise. This seemingly inconsistent situation occurred because upward pressure of the increases in physical volume of agricultural products more than offset the downward pressure of the decrease in their prices.

It is, of course, much too soon to be able to assess the impact of recent national economic policies and actions upon the state's economy—especially its agri-business sector. Undoubtedly our trade relations with other foreign economic blocs—such as the Orient and the European Common Market—will be altered by the financial and trade developments embodied in the wage-price "freeze," the surcharges being placed upon imports, and, more importantly for our state's exporters, the quasi-devaluation of the dollar. The last development should, at least theoretically, have the effect of improving the export situation. Dollars, which foreign purchasers of our exportable products must secure, will be cheaper. Whether or not the gains expected in the near future will have to be "paid for" with losses in the more distant future remains to be seen.

CITY REPORTS

Figures on the cities and regions of the state are presented in our regular tables and graphs. Aside from these objective facts, subjective reports from various parts of the state indicate a generally prevailing favorable business climate and optimistic outlook.

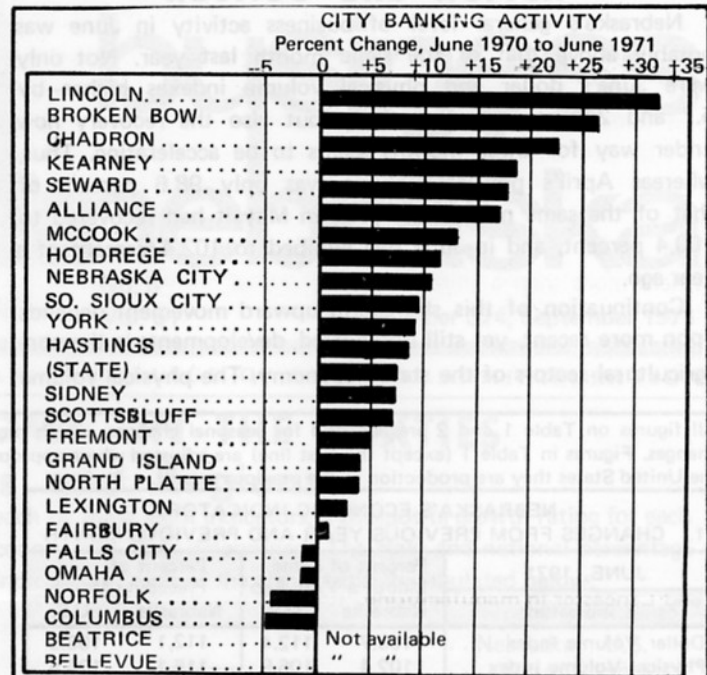
McCook has featured growth from within, looks forward to opening of a new major industry this fall, and has plans for construction of a new community hospital. Broken Bow has a hospital and medical complex under construction and a new public library nearing completion. Two new branch libraries are ready to open in Lincoln, one of which will share its parking area with the new Community Theater, also nearing completion.

Shopping center construction and expansion are expected to provide a stimulus for the economy in several cities. Grand Island has a new one in prospect and has approved plans for a multi-block long downtown mall. Shopping center construction is under way in North Platte, and renovation plans are pending in Lexington. In Lincoln major expansion of the Gateway Center is nearing completion.

Motels near Interstate 80 are also providing a stimulus to construction and business activity. Two have recently opened in Lincoln, two have been started near York, five are opening in North Platte, and plans for a new one in Omaha have just been announced.

Thus a combination of public and private planning and funding is generating a pattern of local growth and development in numerous communities which are actively seeking such expansion.

E. L. H.



Source: Table 4 below.

The State and Its Trading Centers	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago			
	Banking Activity ¹	Retail Activity ²	Building Activity ³	Power Consumption ⁴
	(Adjusted for Price Change) ⁵			
<u>The State</u>	<u>107.3</u>	<u>105.4</u>	<u>123.8</u>	<u>108.2</u>
Alliance	116.8	104.1	395.1	122.2
Beatrice	NA	109.6	55.7	104.7
Bellevue	NA	109.5	NA	NA
Broken Bow . . .	126.2	106.8	54.0	127.9
Chadron	122.4	108.4	NA	112.6
Columbus	95.2	88.7	68.0	103.0
Fairbury	100.9	109.1	29.9	110.0*
Falls City	98.5	98.8	83.3	109.6
Fremont	104.9	113.1	88.4	117.0*
Grand Island . .	103.7	105.2	80.9	116.2
Hastings	108.1	111.0	139.5	98.8
Holdrege	111.3	109.7	141.2	159.9
Kearney	118.6	107.7	197.9	119.8
Lexington	101.9	106.7	42.6	NA
Lincoln	131.9	130.0	129.3	101.6
McCook	113.2	98.5	599.6	105.0
Nebr. City	110.8	89.9	357.6	99.6
Norfolk	95.7	98.1	117.5	99.9
No. Platte	103.7	101.1	224.5	122.6
Omaha	98.4	100.0	118.7	109.0
Scottsbluff . . .	107.1	109.2	84.4	110.0
Seward	117.9	104.1	125.5	118.3*
Sidney	107.2	82.2	51.3	105.8
S.Sioux City . . .	109.2	114.6	239.9	113.4
York	109.0	113.3	296.0	104.8

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

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

COUNTY AND REGIONAL GROWTH PATTERN IN NEBRASKA

A—In excess of both state and national growth rates. C—Growth below both the state and national rates.
 B—Between the state and national growth rates. D—Decline or no growth.

Region or County	Total Value Added by Selected Services								Average	Region or County	Total Value Added by Selected Services								Average
	Popu-lation 1960-1959	Em-ploy-ment 1959-1959	Per-sonal In-come 1959-1959	Farm Earn-ings 1958-1958	Manu-fac-turing 1958-1958	Re-tail Sales 1958-1958	Whole-sale Sales 1958-1958	Re-ceipts 1958-1958			Popu-lation 1960-1959	Em-ploy-ment 1959-1959	Per-sonal In-come 1959-1959	Farm Earn-ings 1958-1958	Manu-fac-turing 1958-1958	Re-tail Sales 1958-1958	Whole-sale Sales 1958-1958	Re-ceipts 1958-1958	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Region 1	A	A	B	B	B	B	C	B	B	Region 16	D	B	A	A	A	C	A	C	B
Douglas	A	A	C	D	B	C	C	B	B	Dawson	C	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	B
Sarpy	A	A	A	A	B	A	—	A	A	Frontier	D	D	C	A	—	C	A	D	C
Region 2	B	A	C	B	C	C	A	B	B	Gosper	D	D	C	B	—	A	—	C	C
Lancaster	B	A	C	A	C	C	A	B	B	Region 17	D	D	C	B	B	C	A	C	C
Region 3	B	A	A	A	—	A	A	A	A	Franklin	D	D	A	A	—	B	A	C	B
Dakota	B	A	A	A	—	A	A	A	A	Furnas	D	D	C	C	B	C	A	A	C
Region 4	D	D	C	A	A	C	A	C	B	Harlan	D	D	A	A	—	C	B	C	C
Cass	C	D	C	B	—	C	A	C	C	Phelps	D	B	C	B	C	B	A	C	B
Otoe	D	C	A	A	A	C	C	C	B	Region 18	C	B	C	B	C	C	A	C	C
Saunders	D	D	A	A	C	C	A	C	B	Hooker	D	D	C	B	—	A	—	—	C
Region 5	B	B	A	B	A	A	C	A	B	Lincoln	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	C	C
Dodge	B	B	B	C	A	A	C	A	B	Logan	D	D	B	A	—	D	—	—	C
Washington	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	McPherson	D	D	C	B	—	A	—	—	C
Region 6	D	D	B	B	C	C	C	C	C	Thomas	D	D	A	A	—	D	—	—	C
Burt	D	D	C	C	C	C	A	C	C	Region 19	D	C	A	A	D	C	C	C	C
Cuming	D	D	C	C	B	B	D	C	C	Arthur	D	D	C	B	—	D	—	D	C
Thurston	D	B	A	A	—	A	D	C	B	Chase	D	D	A	A	D	A	A	C	B
Region 7	D	D	A	A	A	C	C	C	B	Grant	C	D	C	B	—	C	—	—	C
Johnson	D	C	A	A	—	B	A	C	B	Keith	B	B	A	A	—	C	C	C	B
Nemaha	D	A	A	A	A	C	A	C	B	Perkins	D	D	C	A	—	D	C	C	C
Pawnee	D	D	A	A	—	A	C	C	B	Region 20	D	D	C	B	A	C	D	C	C
Richardson	D	D	C	A	—	C	D	C	C	Dundy	D	D	C	C	—	C	D	C	C
Region 8	C	C	A	B	A	C	A	C	B	Hayes	D	D	C	B	—	D	—	—	C
Butler	D	D	B	B	—	C	A	C	C	Hitchcock	D	D	C	B	—	C	A	A	C
Seward	B	B	C	C	—	A	A	C	B	Red Willow	D	D	C	A	A	C	D	C	C
Saline	C	B	A	A	A	C	A	C	B	Region 21	D	D	C	C	C	C	D	D	C
Region 9	D	D	C	B	A	A	C	C	C	Cheyenne	D	D	C	D	C	D	D	D	D
Fillmore	D	D	C	A	C	A	C	C	C	Deuel	D	B	B	B	—	C	D	D	D
Polk	D	D	C	B	A	A	D	A	B	Kimball	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
York	D	B	B	B	A	A	B	C	B	Region 22	C	B	B	B	C	C	B	C	B
Region 10	C	B	C	B	B	B	D	B	B	Banner	D	D	D	C	—	D	—	—	B
Boone	D	D	A	A	—	A	A	C	B	Garden	D	C	A	A	—	D	A	A	B
Colfax	D	B	A	A	A	C	B	C	B	Morrill	D	D	C	B	—	A	C	C	B
Nance	D	D	C	B	—	D	D	A	C	Scotts Bluff	B	B	B	B	C	B	A	C	B
Platte	B	A	C	C	B	A	D	B	B	Region 23	D	D	C	B	C	C	C	C	C
Region 11	C	C	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	Box Butte	D	D	C	A	C	C	C	C	C
Antelope	D	D	A	A	A	C	—	A	B	Dawes	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	C	C
Madison	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Sheridan	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	D
Pierce	D	D	A	A	—	C	D	C	C	Sioux	D	D	C	C	—	D	—	—	D
Stanton	D	D	C	C	—	C	C	C	C	Region 24	D	D	C	B	D	C	D	C	C
Wayne	C	D	A	A	A	A	C	C	B	Boyd	D	D	A	A	—	D	—	—	C
Region 12	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	B	A	Brown	D	D	B	A	C	B	—	—	C
Hall	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	B	A	Cherry	D	D	C	B	—	D	—	—	C
Hamilton	C	D	C	C	—	A	A	A	B	Holt	D	D	A	A	D	C	C	C	C
Howard	C	D	A	A	—	C	A	C	B	Keya Paha	D	D	C	B	—	D	—	—	C
Merrick	C	D	A	A	—	C	A	C	C	Rock	D	D	C	C	—	A	—	D	C
Region 13	D	C	A	A	A	B	A	C	B	Region 25	D	D	A	A	C	C	B	C	C
Adams	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	C	B	Cedar	D	D	C	B	—	B	B	C	B
Clay	D	D	C	B	A	C	A	A	B	Dixon	D	D	A	A	—	C	A	C	B
Nuckolls	D	D	A	A	—	A	C	C	B	Knox	D	D	A	A	C	C	B	A	B
Webster	D	D	B	A	—	C	A	A	B	Region 26	D	D	A	A	D	C	A	C	C
Region 14	D	D	C	A	A	C	C	A	B	Blaine	D	D	C	B	—	C	—	—	C
Gage	D	C	C	A	A	C	D	A	B	Custer	D	D	A	B	—	B	A	—	C
Jefferson	D	D	C	A	A	C	D	A	C	Garfield	D	D	A	A	—	C	—	—	C
Thayer	D	D	A	A	D	C	B	C	C	Greeley	D	D	A	A	—	C	C	A	B
Region 15	A	B	C	B	A	A	B	C	B	Loup	D	D	C	C	—	C	—	D	C
Buffalo	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	C	A	Sherman	D	D	B	A	—	C	A	A	B
Kearney	C	C	C	A	—	A	C	C	B	Valley	D	D	B	A	D	A	D	A	C
									B	Wheeler	D	D	A	A	—	C	—	—	C