

NEBRASKA'S RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

That proportion of an economy's labor force that is seeking yet not finding employment is one measure of the well-being of the economy. Having a low percentage of its labor force unemployed is a desirable condition—at least in most modern, developed economies. Whether or not a certain rate is satisfactory is, of course, another matter. In our country, we make a national commitment¹ to "full employment." At the state level, in Nebraska, two of our expressed goals² are "to maintain unemployment in Nebraska at a rate below the national level" and "to stimulate employment opportunities in areas where unemployment is the highest." Given such objectives, then, the rate of unemployment becomes a matter of considerable interest. In that which follows,

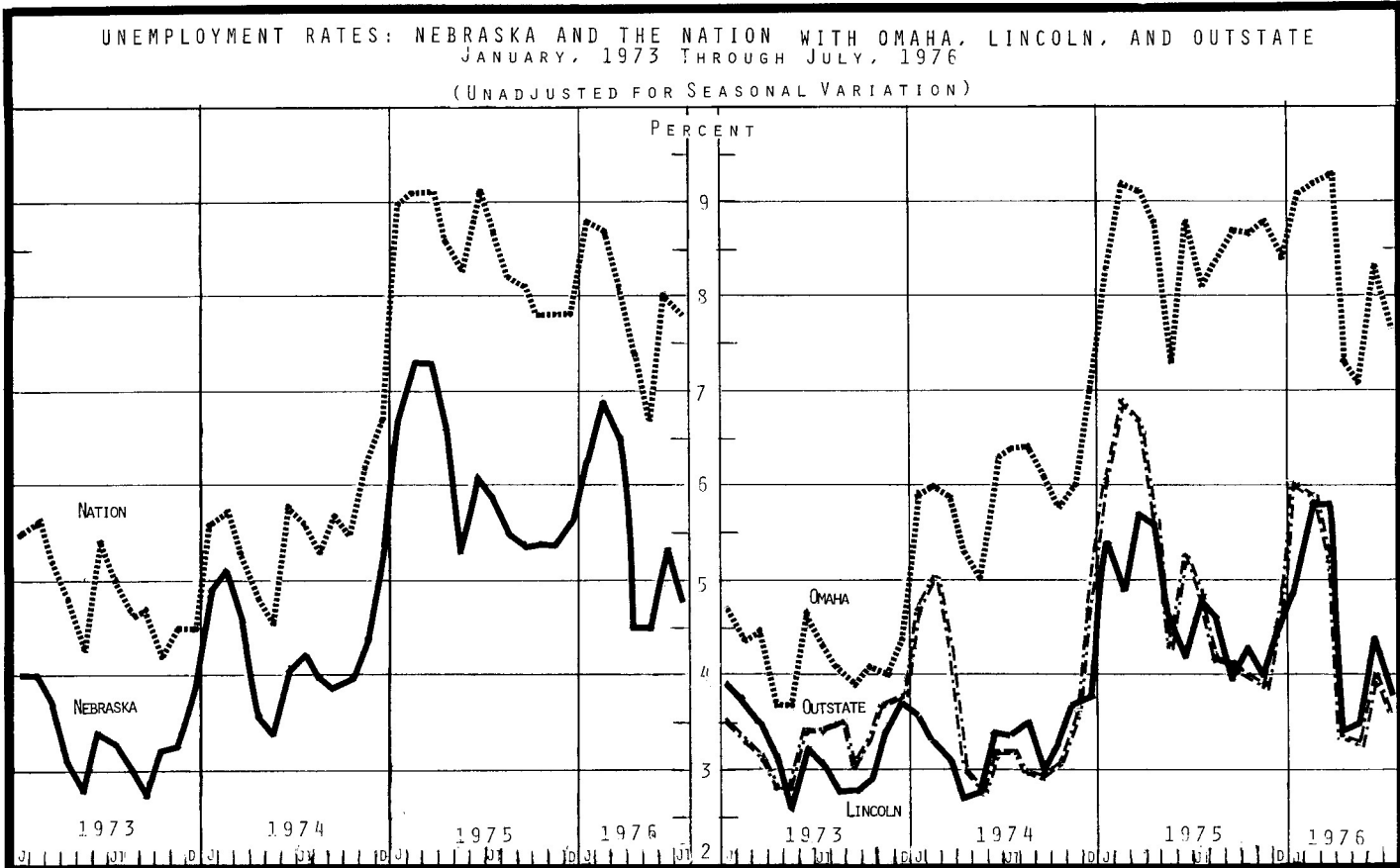
¹The national commitment is broadly expressed in the Full Employment Act of 1946.

²The state goals are set forth on pages 7 and 8 of *Economic Development in Nebraska: A Planning Perspective*, which was prepared by the Division of Research, Nebraska Department of Economic Development, 1975, and which records the results of a statewide program of goals determination.

a broad picture is given of unemployment as a proportion of the labor force for the nation, the state, Omaha and Lincoln metropolitan areas, and outstate, which is the remainder of the state. (In a later article, a more detailed analysis of the structure of employment and unemployment will be presented.)

It is well known that 1975 was a year in which the proportion of the labor force that was unemployed was very high, in both the nation and Nebraska, and the chart below adds further confirmation. The unemployment rates shown are the *actual* rates and are not, as often shown or discussed, the rates based on labor force and unemployment data adjusted for seasonally expected changes. Thus, the expected school-is-out, student unemployment in June and the bad-weather, post-Christmas, December-March unemployment stand out as increases in the rates.

The rate of unemployment in Nebraska stood at 4.0 percent in January, 1973, rose to recent highs of 7.3 percent in February and March, 1975, and declined to 6.3 percent one year later. The national rates for the same months were 5.5, 9.1, and 8.8 percent. Most recently, the rate was (Continued on page 6)



Agricultural Outlook: Transportation

The following article is especially relevant to farmers, ranchers, and agribusinesses in our state. The article was prepared by Jerome J. Hammond, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Division, and was originally published in the August, 1976, issue of *Agricultural Outlook*. E. L. H.

General optimism prevails about the transportation system's ability to move agricultural commodities, both domestically and for export, during the rest of 1976. However, some shippers in areas with bumper corn harvests could face railcar shortages in the post-harvest season as they did in 1975. Additionally, the present tight truck supply for movement of perishables may continue for a few more weeks.

The transportation system is better equipped to handle larger export movements of bulk commodities than it was a few years ago. Covered hopper cars, rather than the less efficient boxcars, now carry most of the grain moved by rail, and railcar locating systems are improved. Comparing the first 6 months of 1976 with year-earlier levels, barge shipments are up nearly two-thirds and rail loadings are nearly a tenth greater. Thus, the transportation system is functioning at a high level of production and without major delays. The overall adequacy of the free world ocean fleet and the agreement to use some Soviet ships minimize the possibility of severe problems in exporting expected large volumes of grains in 1976/77.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Jan-June	Barge shipments	Railcar loadings
	Mil. bu.	Thous. cars
1973	436	822
1974	471	743
1975	486	580
1976	805	626

Currently, there is sufficient capacity for increased exports through port elevators, according to analyses of Gulf and Pacific ports. However, partial rail embargoes remain in effect in Houston for bulk grain, grain products, and meal shipments and in Reserve, Louisiana, for grain and grain products loaded in boxcars. New elevators in Galveston and New Orleans should begin operating this fall.

RAIL RATE INCREASES CONTINUE

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, farm product rail freight rates increased 14 percent during the past year, while rates for food products were up 12 percent. The May rail freight index for farm products was up more than 2 percent from April and the food index increased somewhat less than 2 percent. However, there were negligible changes for both indexes between May and June.

Further rises in rail rates are expected soon for freight interchanged between the western railroads and the eastern and southern railroads. The western carriers, who did not fully participate in the March 1976 general rate increase, are proposing a 5 percent raise on all freight, except where increases of 5 percent have already been instituted. Thus, these new increases would affect grain and grain products excluded in the March rate boost. The March 21, 1976, general rate increase by the eastern and southern carriers amounted to 7 percent.

SEASONAL TRUCK SHORTAGE CONTINUES

The tight truck supply situation for movement of perishables has become more widespread, and industry sources say the problem may last at least until September. Shortages reported in May for Florida have diminished, but shortages have also shown up in

Alabama, Virginia, Texas, and California.

The problem is related to a growing dependence on trucks by the produce industry. Shortages were perhaps aggravated this summer by the larger production of most crops and manufactured goods that also usually move by truck. Regulated truck movements continue to post significant increases over year-earlier levels in tonnage of all freight handled.

LOCKS AND DAM 26 HEARINGS UNDER WAY

Hearings are under way by the Senate Water Resources Subcommittee on the controversial Mississippi River Locks and Dam 26 located at Alton, Illinois. The current controversy revolves around whether there should be a complete rehabilitation of the existing structure which would affect the capacity of the facility for between 1 and 3 years, or replacement of the structure downstream with a new dam and larger locks. Neither will solve the present delays, which in 1975 averaged around 6 hours. Peak seasonal traffic delays reached in October were reported to have averaged 21 hours last year.

Locks and Dam 26 are an important part of the Midwest grain transportation system. All through traffic between the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Rivers must pass through these locks. Of the more than 50 million tons of commodities moving through the locks last year, nearly half was grain bound for export. The importance of the locks was demonstrated last April when closure caused delays up to 8 days and reportedly idled more than 1,000 barges and 85 tow boats. Traffic delays in barge shipments of grain at the locks and dam can result in additional costs to waterway operators and shippers and could bring lower prices for grain.

RURAL ROAD FUNDING LAGS

The adequacy of rural roads to meet current and projected traffic needs is an area of concern to agriculture and rural communities. The latest reports available indicate that the quality of rural roads is highly variable, with more than three-fifths of all rural arterial and collector (feeder roads) identified by the States as being deficient. Half of the rural feeder mileage in the United States is thought to be unsuited to continuing heavy truck traffic. Yet rural areas are not only producing more farm, forest, and mine products, but they also are relying increasingly on trucks to move these products to markets.

CAPITAL AND MAINTENANCE DISBURSEMENTS FOR RURAL ROADS

Year	Capital			Maintenance		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
	1967 Mil. \$ ¹					
1970	5,491	748	6,239	1,436	1,264	2,700
1971	5,227	734	5,961	1,444	1,237	2,681
1972	4,882	743	5,625	1,421	1,219	2,640
1973	4,113	732	4,845	1,452	1,233	2,685
1974	3,417	651	4,068	1,386	1,188	2,574
1975 ²	3,306	672	3,978	1,405	1,134	2,539

¹ Current dollars were deflated using the price indices for rural Federal-aid highway construction. ² Preliminary.

Construction and maintenance cost increases for rural roads have outpaced gains in revenue. In constant 1967 construction dollars, State capital outlays for rural roads declined by about 40 percent between 1970 and 1975. (Continued on page 6)

College of Business Administration Faculty

NEW BUREAU DIRECTOR

Dr. Donald E. Pursell becomes the ninth director of the Bureau of Business Research, which has served Nebraska's business community for 55 years and which is an organized unit of the College of Business Administration.

Dr. Pursell received his bachelor's and master's degrees in economics from Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, and his Ph.D. in economics from Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

In 1967 he joined the faculty at West Virginia University where he served three years as an assistant professor of economics and

as a research associate in the Regional Research Institute. In 1970 he went to Memphis State University, in the capacity of associate director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research and associate professor of economics. In 1973 he was appointed director for the Center for Manpower Studies at Memphis State University, and was promoted to full professor in 1975.

Dr. Pursell has published numerous papers on population estimation, mobility, and labor-related issues. His population research is recognized and used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

On four occasions in the past ten years Dr. Pursell's work has taken him to Africa. During the academic year 1965-1966 he worked and lived in South Africa. He returned to South Africa for three months in 1970, and then was invited to spend more than a year in 1971-1972 working with the Ford Foundation's population program in West Africa. During this last assignment Dr. Pursell and his family lived in Ibadan, Nigeria. His most recent trip to Africa was in 1975. He continues to maintain a professional interest in African economic and demographic development problems.

He has served as a consultant for several business firms, and has worked with the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the U.S. Corps of Engineers. He currently serves as an editorial consultant to *Demography*.

Dr. Pursell was born and raised in rural southern Illinois. He and his wife, Jo, and their three children—Reece, who is eleven, seven-year-old Amanda, and Jill, a three-year-old—reside in Lincoln at 3415 South 17th Street.

MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT CHAIRMAN

New to the College of Business Administration is Dr. Sang M. Lee, who has been appointed professor and chairman, Department of Management. Dr. Lee comes to the University of Nebraska-Lincoln from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, where he was professor and coordinator of management science. He received his B.A. in economics from Seoul National University (Korea), an M.B.A. from Miami University (Ohio), and a Ph.D. in management science from the University of Georgia.

Dr. Lee has earned an international reputation in the field of management science. He has published six books and more than one hundred research papers in leading journals. He is best known

for his pioneering work in the area of goal programming, a management science technique for multiple objective decision making. Dr. Lee has visited many universities in Scotland, Japan, Korea, and the United States as a distinguished visiting scholar. He is listed in *American Men and Women of Science*, *Who's Who in America*, *Men of Achievement*, *Dictionary of International Biography*, *Outstanding Educators of America*, the *British National Biography*, and *Contemporary Authors*.

Dr. Lee has been very active in professional organizations. He was the founder and first president of the Southeast American Institute for Decision Sciences, an organization which recently honored him with its first Distinguished Service Award for his contributions. He has been a member of the Council, vice-president, and secretary of the American Institute for Decision Sciences. This year he is a nominee for president-elect of that organization. He also serves as an expert referee for the National Research Council, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Academy of Engineering. He is a member of editorial review boards of several leading journals in the field of management science. In addition, he is the consulting editor for the Modern Decision Analysis book series of Petrocelli-Charter Publishers of New York City.

During his professional career Dr. Lee has taught numerous graduate and undergraduate courses, with a special emphasis at the Ph.D. level, and he has received teaching excellence awards for his classroom performance.

Dr. Lee and his wife Laura, who is a native Nebraskan from Elwood and who majored in horticulture, and their daughters, Tasca Moon, six, and Amy Lutisha, one, live at 7245 N. Hampton Road in Lincoln. Dr. Lee is active in sports, both as a fan and as a participant, with a special interest in karate. He also likes to hunt and fish and to paint.

NEW CHAIRED PROFESSORSHIP

Dean Ronald L. Smith announces the selection of Dr. Fred Luthans to hold the new chair of National Bank of Commerce Professor of Business Administration.

Dr. Luthans, a native of Clinton, Iowa, joined the faculty of the University of Nebraska in 1967, following two years of research and teaching at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He had previously served two years as an instructor at the University of Iowa. In 1971 Dr. Luthans was promoted to full professor. He served as Assistant Dean of the College of Business Administration from 1969 to 1971, during which time he was director of the M.B.A. program and coordinator of the M.A. and Ph.D. programs in business.

Active in both teaching and research (Continued on page 6)



Review and Outlook

The Bureau of Business Research's price adjusted index of economic activity in Nebraska declined approximately 1.5 percent in May from the peak reached in April. Even so, the May index is still nearly 2 percent above that of the same month of the previous year. For the five months ending in May, the state's cumulative dollar volume of economic activity was 10.2 percent ahead of that of the first five months of 1975. This represented a real gain of 3.7 percent after adjustment for inflation. The principal declines from April to May were in the agricultural and distributive sectors, with a smaller decline in manufacturing.

Measured in dollars of constant purchasing power, aggregate economic activity at the national level remained practically

unchanged from April to May after rising rather consistently at the rate of about 0.5 percent per month since last October. Prior to May, the year-to-date total *dollar* volume index for the U.S. had been slightly below the year-to-date total *dollar* volume index for Nebraska each month, but the year-to-date *physical* volume index for the U.S. had been above the comparable index for Nebraska. In May, however, both U.S. indexes (110.6 for dollar volume and 104.8 for physical volume) were above those for Nebraska (110.2 and 103.7, respectively). Thus it appears that the recovery has been proceeding a bit faster at the national level this year than in Nebraska. The 1967-based index numbers in Table 2 in this and earlier issues show that the recession was more severe at the national level than

(Continued on page 5)

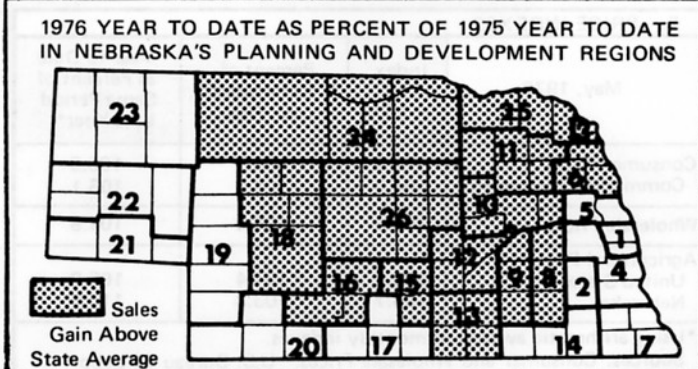
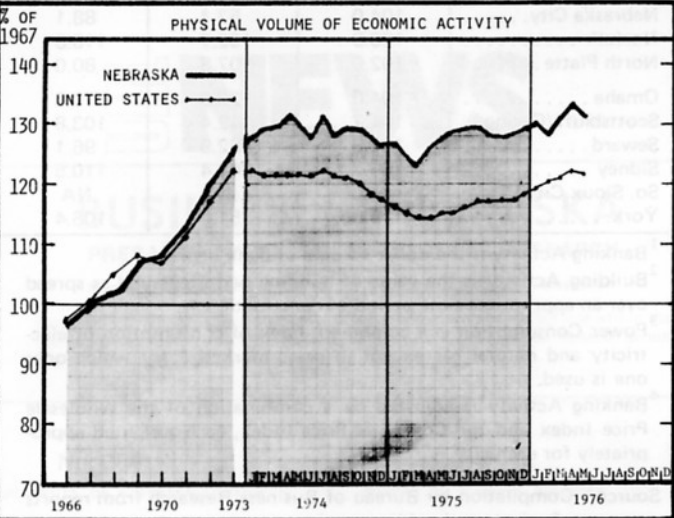
Notes for Tables 1 and 2: (1) The "distributive" indicator represents a composite of wholesale and retail trade; transportation, communication and utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected services. (2) The "physical volume" indicator and its components represent the dollar volume indicator and its components adjusted for price changes using appropriate price indexes—see Table 5, page 5.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS: NEBRASKA AND UNITED STATES				
1. CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR				
May, 1976	Current Month as Percent of Same Month Previous Year		1976 Year to Date as Percent of 1975 Year to Date	
	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.
Indicator	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.
Dollar Volume	107.2	110.9	110.2	110.6
Agricultural	100.8	107.1	114.8	112.5
Nonagricultural	108.5	111.0	109.4	110.5
Construction	94.7	110.4	93.8	110.8
Manufacturing	110.9	114.1	107.6	111.4
Distributive	109.4	110.4	112.1	110.7
Government	105.3	107.4	106.4	107.7
Physical Volume	101.8	105.0	103.7	104.8
Agricultural	97.5	102.6	103.8	107.0
Nonagricultural	102.5	105.1	103.7	104.7
Construction	90.8	105.9	90.8	107.3
Manufacturing	106.8	108.9	104.5	106.5
Distributive	103.0	104.0	105.4	104.2
Government	97.7	102.3	99.2	102.8

2. CHANGE FROM 1967		
Indicator	Percent of 1967 Average	
	Nebraska	U.S.
Dollar Volume	231.4	209.7
Agricultural	246.8	211.1
Nonagricultural	228.8	209.7
Construction	176.6	174.9
Manufacturing	246.8	198.2
Distributive	227.6	216.3
Government	228.1	222.4
Physical Volume	131.4	121.7
Agricultural	126.8	109.3
Nonagricultural	132.2	122.2
Construction	89.6	88.8
Manufacturing	137.0	111.6
Distributive	134.5	127.8
Government	131.8	136.4

3. NET TAXABLE RETAIL SALES OF NEBRASKA REGIONS AND CITIES (Adjusted for Price Changes)			
Region Number ¹ and City	City Sales ²	Sales in Region ²	
	May, 1976 as percent of May, 1975	May, 1976 as percent of May, 1975	Year to date '76 as percent of Year to date '75
<i>The State</i>	102.8	104.8	112.2
1 Omaha	100.5	103.0	109.7
Bellevue	128.7		
2 Lincoln	102.5	104.1	109.0
So. Sioux City	104.5	103.9	117.0
4 Nebraska City	91.4	96.5	111.3
5 Fremont	96.3	100.8	110.3
Blair	81.3		
6 West Point	96.1	107.6	122.5
7 Falls City	60.5	83.4	104.3
8 Seward	101.9	106.4	119.2
9 York	107.6	107.5	112.8
10 Columbus	100.7	104.1	119.0
11 Norfolk	129.1	121.9	122.1
12 Grand Island	101.1	105.3	113.0
13 Hastings	130.6	121.7	112.6
14 Beatrice	94.4	102.1	112.0
Fairbury	102.2		
15 Kearney	129.7	117.2	120.7
16 Lexington	96.4	108.0	120.7
17 Holdrege	85.4	94.1	107.7
18 North Platte	98.8	101.0	114.3
19 Ogallala	72.4	86.1	101.7
20 McCook	99.1	104.5	109.5
21 Sidney	97.3	100.1	101.2
Kimball	102.7		
22 Scottsbluff/Gering	102.9	100.5	109.1
23 Alliance	101.4	105.6	111.9
Chadron	99.9		
24 O'Neill	118.1	116.9	127.4
25 Hartington	95.4	106.6	119.8
26 Broken Bow	102.7	115.4	122.1

¹ See region map below.
² Sales on which sales taxes are collected by retailers located in the state. Region totals include motor vehicle sales; city totals exclude motor vehicle sales.
 Compiled from data provided by Nebraska Department of Revenue.



(Continued from page 4) it was in Nebraska. Thus, because the national recovery began from a lower level of resource utilization, generally, than that of the state, the opportunity existed for a relatively greater recovery nationally.

For both Nebraska and the nation, the relative decline in the agricultural indexes from the high levels reached in May was greater than for any other sector. The agricultural *dollar* volume index for Nebraska was down about 6 percent from April, while the *physical* volume index dropped about 4.5 percent from 132.7 to 126.8. Nationally, both the agricultural dollar volume and the physical volume indexes declined approximately 7 percent, with the *physical* volume index moving from 117.9¹ in April to 109.3 in May. As a result of a major revision in the national index of prices received by farmers, the *physical* volume index for the national agricultural sector for the first five months (107.0) has moved ahead of the year-to-date *physical* volume index for Nebraska agriculture. Even so, the Nebraska *dollar* volume index continues to lead the national index 114.8 to 112.5.

Beginning with this issue of *Business in Nebraska*, the U.S. agricultural prices received data in Table 5 have been changed to reflect the revisions and are no longer comparable with previously published data. Readers should note also that both U.S. and Nebraska agricultural price data reported in Table 5 are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of Business Research.

Agriculture's greater share of total output in Nebraska, of course, caused the decline in the state's agricultural index to have a greater impact on the state's total activity index than the greater percentage decline in the national agricultural sector produced upon the national total activity index.

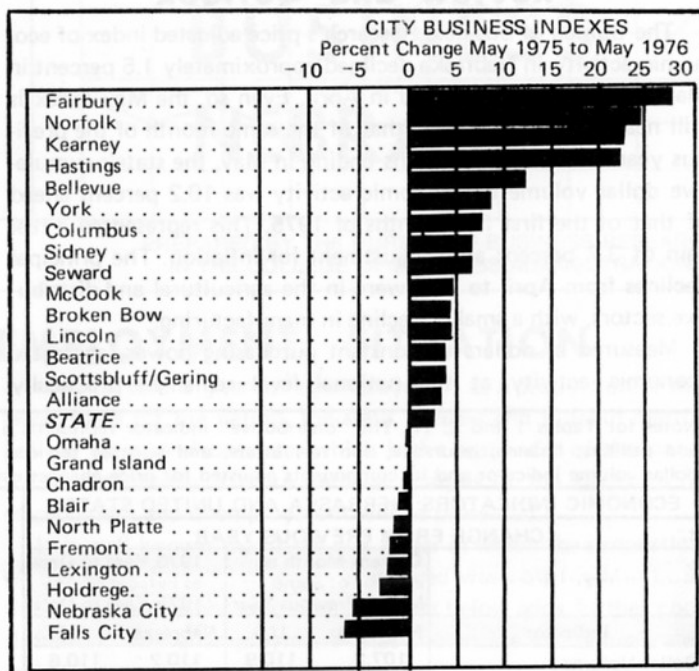
Based on 1967 averages, the dollar volume index of activity in the state's distributive sector fell from 229.4¹ in April to 227.6 in May. Adjusted for price changes, this produced a drop of about 1.5 percent in the sector's physical volume index: from 136.4¹ in April to 134.5 in May. This decline resulted from a reduction in employment, concentrated primarily in the trade component, and from a reduction in retail sales. Although retail sales for the year are still more than 12 percent above the total for the first 5 months of 1975 after adjustment for price changes, the relative improvement over last year's total declined in both April and May. At the end of the first quarter, the price-adjusted volume of retail sales had been 15 percent ahead of that of the first quarter of 1975. The greatest improvement in retail sales occurred in the state's smaller cities and towns, with only Grand Island, of the three principal trading centers, exceeding the state average increase of 4.8 percent in retail sales over May, 1975.

DUANE HACKMANN

¹ Revised from figures published in earlier issues of *Business in Nebraska*.

5. PRICE INDEXES			
May, 1976	Index (1967 = 100)	Percent of Same Month Last Year	Year to Date as Percent of Same Period Last Year*
Consumer Prices	169.2	106.2	106.3
Commodity component	164.2	104.9	105.1
Wholesale Prices	181.8	105.0	104.9
Agricultural Prices			
United States	193.1	104.4	105.2
Nebraska	194.7	103.3	110.8

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



Source: Table 4 below.

4. MAY CITY BUSINESS INDICATORS			
The State and Its Trading Centers	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago		
	Banking Activity ¹ (Adjusted for Price Changes) ⁴	Building Activity ²	Power Consumption ³
The State	105.6	126.5	87.0
Alliance	90.7	432.3	101.7
Beatrice	108.0	138.7	113.9
Bellevue	95.0	179.9	101.1*
Blair	108.6	241.2	92.7
Broken Bow	103.7	101.6	121.0
Chadron	87.1	323.0	97.2
Columbus	120.4	59.6	116.2
Fairbury	160.9	147.4	105.2*
Falls City	111.8	194.2	121.0
Fremont	98.0	114.0	94.7*
Grand Island	96.2	157.6	89.9
Hastings	119.9	175.3	102.0
Holdrege	106.1	57.2	122.6
Kearney	123.8	132.3	103.3
Lexington	87.0	193.0	115.0
Lincoln	103.5	124.4	113.4
McCook	97.7	254.7	121.5
Nebraska City	104.0	57.1	88.1
Norfolk	123.9	152.7	118.8
North Platte	102.0	107.8	80.0
Omaha	104.0	126.6	70.8
Scottsbluff/Gering	101.7	142.4	103.8
Seward	108.8	182.9	96.1
Sidney	106.7	243.4	110.5
So. Sioux City	NA	NA	NA
York	118.8	51.0	106.4

¹ Banking Activity is the dollar volume of bank debits.
² Building Activity is the value of building permits issued as spread over an appropriate time period of construction.
³ Power Consumption is a combined index of consumption of electricity and natural gas except in cases marked * for which only one is used.
⁴ Banking Activity is adjusted by a combination of the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index, each weighted appropriately for each city.

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

NEBRASKA'S RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(Continued from page 1) 4.8 percent for Nebraska in July, 1976, with the national rate being 7.8 percent.

Certain relationships among the patterns presented in the chart are worthy of emphasis. Calculations using the data from which the chart was constructed show that over the January, 1973-July, 1976 period, Nebraska's rate of unemployment has exceeded 75 percent of the national rate in only eleven of the forty-three months. Even more notable, in only three of these months has the state's rate been more than 85 percent, and never more than 89 percent, of the nation's. The ratio of state to national is generally higher for the months of December through March, reflecting for the most part the weather factor. The generally lower-than-national rate situation also reflects Nebraska's having higher-than-national proportions of employment in the agricultural and governmental (which includes education) sectors, both of which are less affected by cyclical and long-term conditions that keep the rate high.

With respect to the most recent recessionary period—the National Bureau of Economic Research has tentatively defined this as including fourth quarter, 1973, through first quarter, 1975—it appears that the state's rates of unemployment rose less than the nation's during 1974 and, although continuing to reach even higher levels in the first months of 1975, also rose less during 1975. The downward movement during the seven-month, 1976 period appears so far to have been at about the same degree of change for both the state and nation. Starting in April, 1976, Nebraska's rate has ranged between 60 and 66 percent of the national rate, or at about as low a proportion of the national rate as in 1975 and the lowest since 1973.

By resorting to the chart, the reader can analyze the Omaha, Lincoln, and outstate patterns. All three, of course, have experienced marked increases in their rates of unemployment during the past recession-recovery period, with Omaha rising to higher levels and faster than Lincoln and outstate rates.

EDWARD L. HAUSWALD

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FACULTY

(Continued from page 3) in his field of management and organizational behavior, Dr. Luthans is the author or coauthor of ten books and approximately forty papers published in professional journals. One of his recent books, *Organizational Behavior Modification*, was selected as the outstanding contribution in 1975 to the field of human resources management.

Dr. Luthans is a member of the editorial board of the *Academy of Management Review*. He is a consulting co-editor for the McGraw-Hill Book Company Management Series, publications which include seven of the ten best-selling books in the management field.

Further activities of Dr. Luthans include participation in the Academy of Management and service as a consultant to the U.S. Army Management Engineering Training Agency, American School Food Service Association, National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association, Human Resources Research Organization, State of Nebraska Departments of Welfare and Institutions, and, at both the local and national level, a number of industrial, retail, and hospital organizations.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK: TRANSPORTATION

(Continued from page 2) In the same period, local governments spent about 10 percent less on rural road construction and 6 percent less on rural road maintenance in 1967 dollars than was spent 5 years earlier. If these reduced real expenditure levels continue, the quality of rural roads is expected to deteriorate unless fewer miles of road are maintained for public use.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A new publication, *State of Nebraska Economic and Demographic Research Data User's Guide, Volume II, Higher Education, The University of Nebraska*, identifies and analyzes those programs of offices and departments of the University of Nebraska that generate economic or demographic data. The guide is designed to help in locating particular data and understanding how the data are produced. The guide may be ordered for \$3.00 from the Bureau of Business Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Another publication, *Nebraska Population Projections, II*, updates population projections made in 1973 for the state, its regions, and its counties. The revisions reflect current mortality and fertility rates and the results of special censuses. The publication may be ordered for \$5.00 from the Bureau of Business Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

-6-

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