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ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
AT OMAHA ON THE OMAHA ECONOMY

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DRAFT

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ON THE OMAHA ECONOMY

Introduction

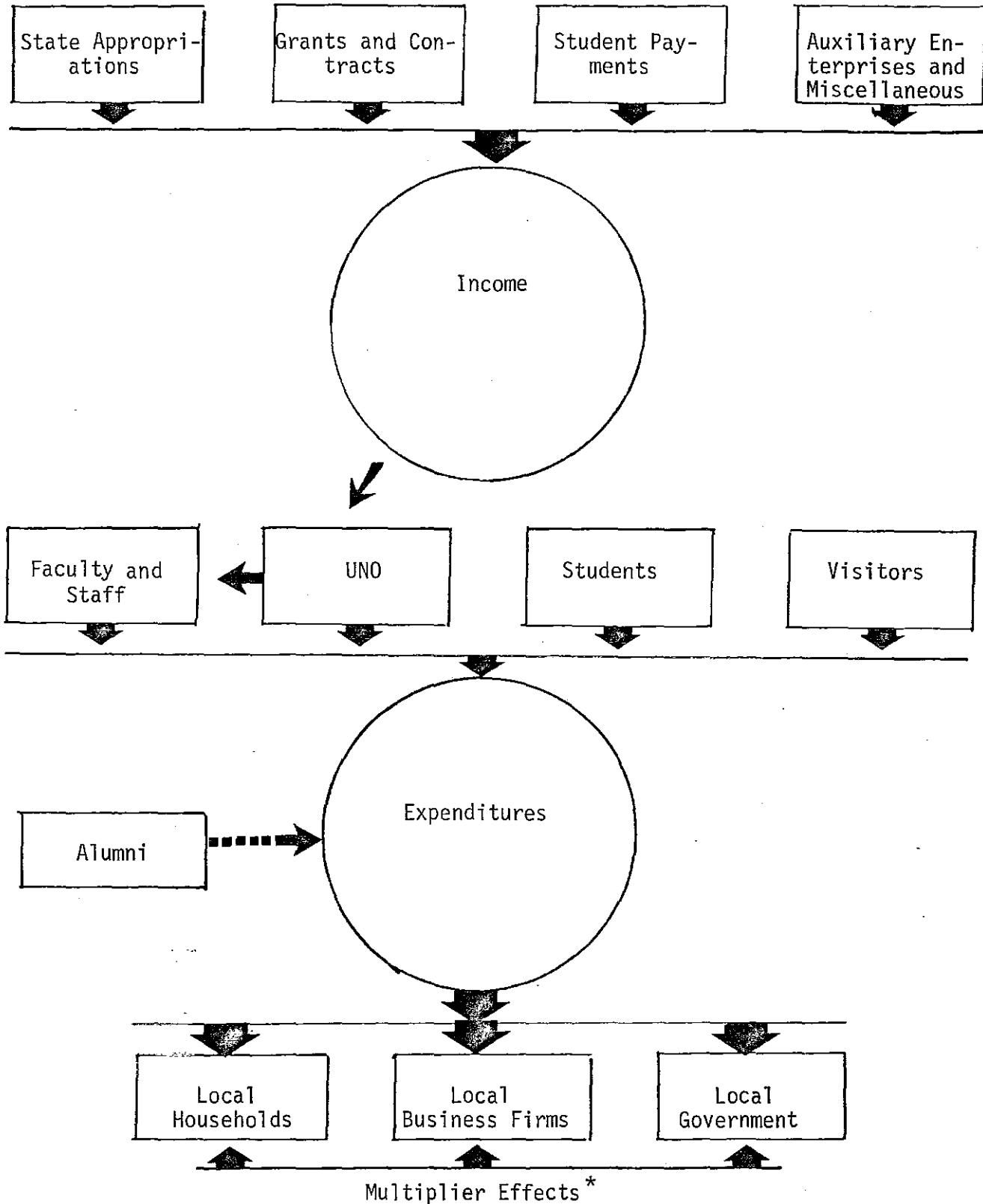
The last few years represent a period of substantial growth for the City of Omaha and the University of Nebraska at Omaha as well.¹ A moment's reflection reveals that the growth of the City and the University are interdependent. The purpose of this study is to provide a basis for understanding some of these relationships--particularly the economic relationships that exist between the campus and the community.

It is recognized that UNO is much more than a business that hires people, purchases goods, and provides services. The University is also an important cultural element that inevitably affects social and political processes in the local community as well as the economic lives of those who come into contact with it. By focusing on economic considerations and limiting the analysis to the Omaha economy, only part of the UNO story is being investigated. Nonetheless, it is an important part--involving millions of dollars and affecting thousands of Omaha residents.

More specifically, the objective of this study is to determine how the presence of UNO affects the Omaha economy. Figure 1 presents a picture of the

¹Most members of the community are conscious of the fact that Omaha has undergone dramatic growth in recent years. UNO's growth has, however, been even greater. For example, UNO's enrollment for the last year prior to merger into the University of Nebraska System was 5,766 full-time equivalent students. By the Fall of 1973, enrollment had climbed to 8,946 full-time equivalent students. This represents a growth of 55 percent in five years. The operating budget grew from \$6,395,000 for the 1967-68 year to \$17,871,235 for 1973-74, a 179 percent increase. Before the merger, the University had two buildings that were primarily academic in nature. Since the merger, the Alwine Science Building, Kayser Hall, and the Fine Arts Building have been added. A \$3.7 million classroom-office building is under construction and funding has been provided for a \$5.1 million library. In addition, the University has spent \$1.2 million for land acquisitions and \$500,000 for field house and athletic field improvements.

FIGURE 1 MONEY FLOW BETWEEN UNO AND LOCAL ECONOMY



*Initial dollars spent in the local economy today will become incomes of local households, firms, and governments tomorrow. Of this new income some is saved, some is paid out in taxes, and some is respent. The dollars respent in the local economy once again will return to someone in the form of income. This process of expenditure-income transformation is called the "Multiplier Effect", because the ultimate total amount of income generated will be several times the amount of initial expenditure.

economic relationships between the University and the community that are examined in this study.

Methods and Sources of Data

This study employs the methodology suggested by John Caffrey and Herbert Isaacs in a 1971 report published by the American Council of Education.² The Caffrey-Isaacs model provides a method of measuring an institution's real net contribution against its hypothetical "cost" to the community.

Data were obtained from published reports, interviews, correspondence, and sample surveys. Institutional expenditures and income data were obtained from University accounting records while expenditure data on visitors, students, faculty, and staff were obtained from surveys. Data on UNO graduates were obtained from UNO Alumni Office files and data related to local governments were obtained from the City of Omaha and Douglas County.

Highlights

The following statistics indicate the major findings from the study. These statistics were generated from the economic model employed in the study. The detailed model is presented in Appendix A.

1. UNO related local business volume is estimated at between \$107.6 and \$116.7 million annually.

Of the total business volume generated by UNO, \$45.5 million of local expenditures are made by the University, faculty, staff, students, and visitors to the campus. Another \$34.8 million of University related local expenditures are made to purchase goods and services from local businesses. In addition, between \$27.3 and \$36.4 million of local business activity is generated by the University related expenditures that are spent and respent locally.

2. An estimated \$35.3 million in local business property is committed to University related business.

A total of \$21.7 of real property and \$13.6 of business inventories are committed to University related business.

²John Caffrey and Herbert Isaacs, Estimating the Impact of a College or University on the Local Economy, American Council of Education, Wash. D.C., 1972.

3. The Omaha area credit base is expanded by \$23.2 million as a result of University related deposits with local banks.

The University's average savings deposit held in local banks is \$75,000. The average savings deposit for faculty and staff members is \$2,165 and for students the amount is \$833. Average demand deposits of the University are \$68,000. Faculty and staff have average checking deposits of \$485 while students have average deposits of \$205.

4. A total of 6,195 local jobs are attributed to the presence of the University.

In addition to the 1,225 faculty and staff members at UNO, an estimated 4,970 jobs are generated as a result of the University's expenditures in the local economy.

5. A total of \$40.1 million of personal income is generated from University related jobs and business activity.

In addition to \$11.9 million of gross compensation to faculty and staff, UNO related jobs and business activity accounts for an estimated \$28.2 million in personal income to the community.

6. Based on national earning statistics, the University's Alumni residing in Omaha earn an additional \$31.4 million per year.

The estimated amount is based on the additional earnings that can be attributed to higher education.

7. A total of \$8.5 million of revenue received by local governments is attributed to the presence of the University.

The estimated local government revenue consists of \$5.0 in property taxes, \$222,620 in sales taxes, and \$2.5 of other revenues, e.g., wheel tax fees and user charges for water, sewer and sanitation paid by the University, faculty, staff, and students. In addition, an estimated \$793,375 of state aid allocable to local governments can be attributed to the presence of the University.

UNO Income and Expenditures

The University's operating funds are obtained from a variety of sources. However, as a state supported institution, UNO depends largely on government and students for revenue. UNO's income sources for the fiscal year 1972-73 are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF UNO INCOME FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972-1973*

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
State General Fund Appropriations.....	\$ 7,564,152	42.3
Net Income from Students.....	5,757,764	32.2
Transfers to Cover Deficits.....	422,725	2.4
Sales and Other Sources (rental income, investment income, library fines, etc.).....	576,081	3.2
Auxiliary Enterprises (income from bookstore, food service, student center operations, etc.).....	2,049,232	11.5
Grants and Contracts (federal and other sources).....	<u>1,501,281</u>	<u>8.4</u>
Total	\$17,871,235	100.0

*Unaudited estimates.

Source: University Business Office.

Since the main function of a university is the provision of educational services, it is not surprising that two-thirds of UNO's expenditures have been devoted to instruction and research support (see Table 2). In fact, of the \$17.1 million in revenue, \$11.4 million was spent for wages and salaries. The remaining expenditures are estimated to be primarily for outside purchases. It is estimated that \$0.9 million went for internal expenditures and \$4.8 million was for external expenditures. Of the latter, an estimated \$2.7 million was

spent locally. Considering purchases by local business to support University related expenditures and the local business activity stimulated by the \$2.7 million in expenditures, there is an overall impact on local business volume of \$6.8 million from UNO spending.

TABLE 2
UNO EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972-1973*

Category	Amount	Percent of Total
Total Instruction and Research Support.....	\$11,425,704	66.9
Extension (Workshops and Conferences).....	460,483	2.7
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant.....	1,502,261	8.8
Administration and General Expenditures.....	1,275,366	7.5
Grants and Contracts.....	<u>2,413,490</u>	<u>14.1</u>
Total	\$17,078,304	100.0

*Unaudited estimates.

Source: University Business Office

UNO's impact cannot be limited to expenditures from operating revenue. More than \$15 million has been spent for capital construction since UNO's merger to the University of Nebraska system in 1968, a major portion having a direct impact on the local economy. Recent and anticipated capital construction projects are presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATES OF RECENT AND FUTURE FUNDED UNIVERSITY
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Capital Project	Amount
Kayser Hall	\$ 1,600,000
Field House Renovation	500,000
Land Acquisition	1,229,000
Fine Arts Facility	1,925,000
Classroom-Office Building	3,700,000
Library	5,129,415
Utility Phase I	534,200
Field House Improvements	271,000
Planning PE, Library, and Administration	13,000
Renovation	100,000
Athletic Field Improvements	<u>274,000</u>
Total	\$15,275,615

Source: Office of Campus Planning

Impact on Local Government and Some Negative Affects on Economy. The University provides certain municipal services, worth \$190,000 a year. These services provided by the University--and therefore saving the city an equivalent amount of money--center on campus police and security. Table 4 lists the types and dollar value of services provided by UNO during the fiscal year 1972-73.

TABLE 4

VALUE OF MUNICIPAL-TYPE SERVICES SELF-PROVIDED BY THE UNIVERSITY, 1972-73

Service	Amount
Police and Security.....	\$175,000
Sanitation (Trash Removal).....	8,000
Street Lighting.....	210
Street Maintenance	
Resealing Drives.....	3,000
Driveway Maintenance.....	1,000
Salting.....	1,000
Stripping.....	157
Storm-Sewer Cleaning.....	150
Street Clean-Up.....	300
Total	\$188,817

Source: University Business Office.

In assessing the economic impact of UNO on the local economy, there are some negative affects that must also be considered. For example, the community is conscious of the fact that the University occupies tax exempt land, that some of its operations compete with local business, and that the University benefits from tax supported services.

Although UNO occupies tax exempt land (it is estimated that local government foregoes \$795,571 in property taxes because of UNO's tax exempt status),³ the University indirectly generates large sums of tax revenue for local governments--estimated at \$8.5 million in 1973.⁴

There are also certain functions performed by the University that could be provided by the local business community. For example, revenue lost to local business as a result of the University operating its own bookstore and

³See Appendix A for calculations.

⁴See model G-1, Appendix A.

food services is estimated to be two million dollars (see Table 1). There are perhaps other unmentioned negative economic affects, but the details of local expenditures by faculty, staff, students and visitors to UNO will demonstrate the relative insignificance of these when compared to the positive economic impact the University has on the local economy.

Faculty and Staff Expenditures

This section presents estimates of the dollar volume of local purchases of goods and services accounted for by UNO faculty and staff members. Table 5 illustrates the faculty-staff income (take-home pay) available for local expenditures.

TABLE 5
UNO EMPLOYEE PAYROLL

Category	Amount
Gross Compensation to Faculty, Staff and Students.....	\$11,966,780
Less: Graduate Assistant and Student Hourly Wages.....	<u>685,201</u>
Non-Student Gross Compensation.....	\$11,281,579
Less: Retirement.....	1,028,430
Less: Federal Income Tax.....	1,610,589
State Income Tax.....	237,478
Social Security Tax.....	481,104
Less: Standard Deductions (Group Life and Health Income Protection, Credit Union, Bonds, Donations).....	<u>289,769</u>
Faculty and Staff Income Available for Local Expenditures...	\$ 7,634,209

Source: University Business Office.

One of the problems of measuring the impact of faculty and staff on the local economy is the fact that employee spending cannot be entirely accounted for by University earnings. For example, many faculty and staff members have outside sources of income, such as interest on savings or income from work done outside University hours. In addition, many have working spouses. Therefore,

University income only partially accounts for faculty and staff expenditures and, in this case, payroll figures understate the economic impact of UNO personnel.

Faculty-Staff Survey. To determine local expenditures, a mail questionnaire was sent to each faculty and staff member. Of 1,225 faculty and staff, we obtained 347 completed questionnaires. Although the sample was considered representative, it should be noted that the response rate was somewhat high for faculty (versus staff) and many did not indicate their status (i.e., full-time versus part-time). A comparison between the population and sample is presented in Table 6. The questionnaire used in the study is presented in Appendix B.

TABLE 6
COMPARISON OF POPULATION AND SAMPLE RETURNS FOR SURVEY OF
UNO FACULTY AND STAFF, 1974

Category	Population		Sample	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Faculty and Staff.....	1,225	100.0	347	100.0
Faculty.....	665	54.3	227	65.4
Staff.....	560	45.7	104	30.0
Unspecified.....	-	-	16	4.6
Full-time.....	1,035	84.5	141	40.6
Part-time.....	190	15.5	15	4.3
Unspecified.....	-	-	191	55.1

Expenditures of University employees represent a major dollar inflow to the local economy. The survey results, as presented in Table 7, indicate that \$10 million was spent in the local economy by faculty and staff during the past year. Caution should be used in interpreting the results since the expenditure in-

formation was reported on the basis of total household income, and UNO faculty and staff members may only be contributing part of the household income.

TABLE 7
ESTIMATED LOCAL EXPENDITURES BY FACULTY AND STAFF

Category	Amount
Housing Expenditures.....	\$1,464,675
Non-Housing Expenditures	
A. Local Faculty and Staff.....	7,704,245
B. Non-Local Faculty and Staff.....	<u>732,448</u>
Total	\$9,901,368

Source: Faculty-Staff Survey

The employees of UNO contributed more than \$600,000 to local governments from taxes. As Table 8 illustrates, real estate taxes accounted for more than half of the total taxes paid.

TABLE 8
ESTIMATED TAXES PAID BY UNO FACULTY AND STAFF
TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Tax	Amount
Property Taxes	
Real Estate.....	\$494,646
Personal Property (Automobile).....	95,697
Sales Taxes*.....	<u>84,367</u>
Total	\$674,710

* Based on the dollar value of non-housing expenditures made locally (\$8,436,693) times the local sales tax rate.

Source: Faculty-Staff Survey

Another measure of the economic influence of faculty and staff is the amount of funds that are on deposit with local financial institutions. The survey indicated that average savings and checking accounts were \$2,165 and

\$485, respectively, per faculty and staff member. Multiplying the average by the number of faculty and staff members shows that total savings exceeded two million dollars and checking account balances were in excess of \$500,000 for 1973 (see Table 9).

TABLE 9
ESTIMATED BANK BALANCES OF UNO FACULTY AND STAFF

Type of Deposit	Amount Deposited
Savings Account.....	\$2,238,785
Checking Account.....	501,490
Total	\$2,740,275

Source: Faculty-Staff Survey

Student Expenditures

The 13,691 UNO students spend a great deal of money in Omaha. To find out how much, mail questionnaires were sent to 1,500 randomly chosen students. UNO's Student Directory was used as the source for names and addresses. A total of 312 questionnaires were returned--representing a 20.8 percent return rate. Characteristics of the student population are compared with those obtained from the sample in Table 10. The sample data satisfactorily represents the population in all categories except part-time and special students. It is very difficult to reach these students because of their "indirect" connection with the University. The questionnaire used in the study is presented in Appendix B.

TABLE 10
COMPARISON OF POPULATION AND SAMPLE RETURNS FOR
SURVEY OF UNO STUDENTS, 1974

Category	Population		Sample	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	13,691	100.0	312	100.0
Freshman.....	5,381	39.3	57	18.3
Sophomore.....	1,974	14.4	64	20.5
Junior.....	1,406	10.3	42	13.5
Senior.....	1,693	12.3	83	26.6
Graduate.....	1,901	13.9	56	17.9
Special.....	1,336	9.8	9	2.9
Unspecified.....	-	-	1	0.3
Full-Time Students.....	6,730	49.2	184	59.0
Part-Time Students.....	6,961	50.8	126	40.4
Unspecified.....	-	-	2	0.6

Source: Student Survey and 1973 UNO Enrollment Report

Total UNO student expenditures in the local economy exceeded \$34 million during the past year. A breakdown of expenditures is presented in Table 11.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATED LOCAL EXPENDITURES BY STUDENTS

Expenditure	Amount
Expenditures by Local Students	
Housing.....	\$12,582,696
NonHousing.....	14,440,450
Total Local Expenditures by Non-Local Students.....	5,211,144
Expenditures by Fraternities and Sororities.....	14,625
Total	\$34,989,190

Source: Student Survey

Students of UNO residing in Omaha had on an average \$833 in bank savings. It is estimated that students have savings deposits in Omaha over nine million dollars. The average checking account is \$205, indicating more than two million dollars of demand deposits with local banks. As is pointed out in Table 12, deposits by students contribute significantly to the local economy's credit base.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED BANK BALANCES OF LOCAL UNO STUDENTS

Type of Deposit	Reserve Requirement		Amount Deposited		Required Reserve
Checking Account.....	.08, .105*	x	\$2,237,112	=	\$184,897
Savings Account.....	.03	x	<u>9,103,584</u>	=	<u>273,108</u>
Total			\$11,340,696		\$458,005

Amount Available for Lending:

Total Deposited.....	\$11,340,696
Less: Required Reserves.....	<u>458,005</u>
Total Available for Lending.....	\$10,882,691

* The 8 percent reserve requirement applies to the first \$2,000,000 and the 10.5 percent requirement applies to the remainder in excess of \$2,000,000. Source: Monthly Review, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (April, 1974) p. 5.

According to the student survey, 24.9 percent of all UNO students either own or are buying a home in Omaha. These students (2,720) are paying an average of \$658 in local property taxes on real estate. Local students also pay an average of \$66 in property taxes, other than real estate, and \$288 in local user fees. The extent of student payments in support of local governments is shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED TAXES PAID BY UNO STUDENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Tax	Amount
Local Sales Tax.....	\$ 196,662
Real Estate Tax.....	1,791,198
Automobile Tax.....	715,942
User Fees, water, sewer, and sanitation.....	<u>2,079,850</u>
Total	\$4,783,652

Source: Student Survey

Expenditures by Visitors

A telephone survey of all University departments was made to determine the number of visitors who came to Omaha to participate in activities sponsored by the University during the 1972-73 school year. The number of visitor days was calculated by type of activity (see Table 14). Participants in professional conferences are the most important category of visitor, with the UNO Conference Center sponsoring the majority of the annual professional meetings. Details on visitors is presented in Appendix C.

TABLE 14

ESTIMATED UNO VISITORS, 1972-73

Reason for Visit	Visitor-Days*
Guest Lecture, Symposium or Seminar Participant.....	1,263
Members of a Concert or Theater Group.....	89
Participants in a Professional Conference.....	12,022
People Connected with an Athletic Event.....	1,660
Alumni Attending Homecoming Activities.....	<u>25</u>
Total	15,059

*Visitor-days equal the number of visitors times the number of days spent in Omaha. It is somewhat understated as only visitors who stayed a full day were counted.

Source: Visitor Survey

The dollar impact of visitors was calculated by multiplying the total number of visitor days by the average daily expenditures of an Omaha visitor (estimated at \$45.00 per day). This results in an estimated amount exceeding \$677,000 that was injected into the local economy by visitors attracted by UNO offerings.

Indirect Impact of UNO Alumni

Graduates of UNO living in Omaha offer some long run benefits to the local economy. Approximately one-fourth of UNO's graduates over the 1913-1973 period have remained in Omaha (see Table 15). Details on location of all UNO Alumni is presented in Appendix C.

TABLE 15

UNO ALUMNI BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Place of Residence	Number
Omaha.....	7,843
Outside Omaha, in Douglas County.....	731
Other Nebraska.....	2,003
Total Nebraska.....	<u>10,577</u>
Other.....	<u>21,267</u>
Total Alumni.....	31,844

Source: UNO Alumni Office.

It has recently been estimated that the median family income of a family with a white household head, 25 years of age or older, and with 12 years of education is \$4,000 less per year than a comparable family whose head has sixteen or more years of schooling.⁵ When the national education and income

⁵U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Policy Division, Social Indicators, 1973 (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1974).

statistics are applied to the local economy, an estimated \$31.4 million per year in additional income is earned by UNO graduates residing in Omaha (7,843 graduates times the earnings differential of \$4,000). This dollar impact is probably the best approximation of the annual impact UNO alumni have on the Omaha economy.

Conclusion

The economic impacts of the University of Nebraska at Omaha on the local community are both large and complex. While we have concentrated on some of the more obvious economic costs and benefits associated with UNO, we recognize the many nonquantifiable aspects of the University. For example, educational services, e.g., seminars, conferences, lectures, workshops; public events; and community, business and professional services, e.g., research, consultation, publications and library services are not quantifiable but are of value to local business, government and individuals of the Omaha community. Many questions have been left unanswered. What is the drawing power of the University in making the community a more desirable place for locating business and industry? What is the economic value of UNO research to the community? What is the economic impact of UNO on the non-local economy? The list of questions could be extended but it would appear that special studies may be needed in order to measure these more complex and long range impacts. In conclusion, this study provides only a start in "a way of thinking" about the importance of the University to the local community.

APPENDIX A

Model B-1

University-Related Local Business Volume

$$BV_{UR} = (EL)_{UR} + (P_{LB})_{UR} + (BV_I)_{UR}$$

$$(EL)_{UR} = \text{University-related local expenditures (model B-1.1)} \quad \$45,501,913.61$$

$$(P_{LB})_{UR} = \text{Purchases from local sources by local businesses in university-related business volume (model B-1.2)} \quad 34,817,062.47$$

$$(BV_I)_{UR} = \text{Local business volume stimulated by the expenditures of university-related income by local individuals other than faculty, staff, or students (model B-1.3)} \\ \$27,301,147.37 - \$36,401,530.49$$

$$BV_{UR} = \$107,620,123.45 - \$116,720,506.57$$

Model B-1.1

University-Related Local Expenditures

$$(E_L)_{UR} = (E_L)_U + (E_L)_F + (E_L)_S + (E_L)_V$$

$$(E_L)_U = \text{Local expenditures by the university (model B-1.1.1)} \quad \$2,684,022.03$$

$$(E_L)_F = \text{Local expenditures by faculty and staff (model B-1.1.2)} \quad \$9,901,367.82$$

$$(E_L)_S = \text{Local expenditures by students (model B-1.1.3)} \quad \$32,248,913.76$$

$$(E_L)_V = \text{Local expenditures by visitors to the university (model B-1.1.4)} \quad \$667,610.00$$

$$(EL)_{UR} = \$45,501,913.61$$

Model B-1.1.1

Local Expenditures by the University

$$(E_L)_U = (e_L)_U(E_U - W_{F,S} - XF_C - R_C)$$

$(e_L)_C =$ Proportion of total university expenditures that are local, excluding compensation, internal items, and taxes .557

$E_C =$ Total university expenditures \$17,078,304.00

$W_{FS} =$ Gross compensation to faculty, staff, and students \$11,966,780.00

$XF_C =$ Internal account transfers and payments \$287,540.00

$R_C =$ Taxes and other payments to governments \$5,273.00

$$(EL)_U = \$2,684,022.03$$

Model B-1.1.2

Local Expenditures by Faculty and Staff

$$(E_L)_F = (E_H)_F + (E_{NH})_F + (E_L)_{NLF}$$

$(E_H)_F =$ Expenditures by faculty and staff for local rental housing (model B-1.1.2.1) \$1,464,674.76

$(E_{NH})_F =$ Local non-housing expenditures by local faculty and staff (model B-1.1.2.2) \$7,704,244.98

$(E_L)_{NLF} =$ Local expenditures by non-local faculty and staff (model B-1.1.2.3) \$732,488.08

$$(E_L)_F = \$9,901,367.82$$

Model B-1.1.2.1

Expenditures by Faculty and Staff for Local Rental Housing

$$(EH)_F = (f_L) (f_H) (DI_F) (e_H)$$

$f_L =$	Proportion of faculty and staff residing locally	.844
$f_H =$	Proportion of local faculty and staff who rent housing	.364
$DI_F =$	Total disposable family income of faculty and staff	\$15,745,635.50
$e_H =$	Proportion of a tenant's total expenditures likely to be spent for rental housing	.303

$$(EH)_F = \$1,464,674.76$$

Model B-1.1.2.2

Local Non-Housing Expenditures by Local Faculty and Staff

$$(E_{NH})_F = (f_L) (e_L) (DI_F) (e_{NH})_F$$

$f_L =$	Proportion of faculty and staff residing locally	.844
$e_L =$	Proportion of total non-housing expenditures that an individual is likely to make in his local environment	.832
$DI_F =$	Total disposable family income of faculty and staff	\$15,745,635.50
$(e_{NH})_F =$	Proportion of a consumer's total expenditures on non-housing items	.697

$$(E_{NH})_F = \$7,704,244.98$$

Model B-1.1.2.3

Local Expenditures by Non-Local Faculty and Staff

$$(E_L)_{NLF} = (1-f_L) (F) (E_1)_F$$

f_L =	Proportion of faculty and staff residing locally	.844
F =	Total number of faculty and staff	1,225
$(E_1)_F$ =	Estimated average local expenditures by each non-local faculty and staff person	\$319.40 x 12 = \$3,832.80

$$(E_L)_{NLF} = \$732,448.08$$

Model B-1.1.3

Local Expenditures by Students

$$(E_L)_S = (E_m)_S + (E_H)_S + (E_{NH})_S + (E_L)_{NLS} + (E_{LG})_S$$

$(E_m)_S$ =	Local miscellaneous expenditures by students obtaining local room and board from dormitories, fraternities, sororities, other groups, or parents (model B-1.1.3.1)	\$3,164,065.50
$(E_H)_S$ =	Expenditures by students for local rental housing (model B-1.1.3.2)	\$12,582,695.70
$(E_{NH})_S$ =	Local non-housing expenditures by students who rent local housing (model B-1.1.3.3)	\$11,276,383.56
$(E_L)_{NLS}$ =	Local expenditures by non-local students (model B-1.1.3.4)	\$5,211,144.00
$(E_{LG})_S$ =	Local expenditures by local fraternities, sororities, and other student living groups (model B-1.1.3.5)	\$14,625.00

$$(E_L)_S = \$32,248,913.76$$

Model B-1.1.3.1

Local Miscellaneous Expenditures, Exclusion of Room and Board, by Students
Obtaining Local Room and Board With Parents

$$(E_M)_S = (S_L) (E_M)_S (e_L)$$

S_L = Number of students obtaining local room and board. 3,715*

$(E_M)_S$ = Average miscellaneous expenditures, exclusive of room and board, per students of this type. $83.50 \times 12 = \$1,002$

e_L = Proportion of total expenditures, exclusive of room and board that a student is likely to make in his local environment. .85**

$$(E_M)_S = \$3,164,065.50$$

*Of 10,925 local students, .34 live with parents.

**Ratio of total student expenditures in Omaha to total student expenditures outside Omaha.

Model B-1.1.3.2

Expenditures by Students for Local Rental Housing

$$(E_H)_S = (S_H) (E_h)_S$$

S_H = Number of students renting local housing 8,205*

$(E_h)_S$ = Average rental housing expenditures per student \$1,533.54

$$(E_H)_S = \$12,582,695.70$$

*10,925 = Number of local students

.7510 = Percent who rent and/or have room and board

.2490 = Percent own or buying

\$1,533.54 = Average housing expenditure of local students (includes utilities).

Model B-1.1.3.3

Local Non-Housing Expenditures by Students Who Rent Local Housing

$$(E_{NH})_S = (S_H) (E_{nh})_S (e_L)$$

- S_H = Number of students renting local housing minus S_L (model B-1.1.3.1) 4,490
- $(E_{nh})_S$ = Average non-housing expenditures per student \$2,954.64
- (e_L) = Proportion of total non-housing expenditures that a student is likely to make in his local environment. .85

$$(E_{NH})_S = \$11,276,383.56$$

Model B-1.1.3.4

Local Expenditures by Non-Local Students

$$(E_L)_{NLS} = (S_{NL}) (E_i)_S$$

- (S_{NL}) = Number of non-local students 2,766
- $(E_i)_S$ = Estimated average local expenditures by each non-local student \$157.00 x 12 = \$1,884

$$(E_L)_{NLS} = \$5,211,144.00$$

Model B-1.1.3.5

Local Expenditures by Local Fraternities, Sororities, and Other Student Living Groups

$$(E_{LG})_S = (E_{LG})_S$$

$(E_{LG})_S$ = Operating expenditures of sororities, fraternities and other living groups. \$14,625

$$(E_{LG})_S = \$14,625$$

Model B-1.1.4

Local Expenditures by Visitors to the University

$$(E_L)_V = (V_1) (E_1)_V + (V_2) (E_2)_V + \dots + (V_n) (E_n)_V$$

(V_n) = Estimated number of visits to the university by visitors in the n^{th} category 15,058

$(E_n)_V$ = Estimated local expenditures by each visitor in the n^{th} category during each visit to the university. \$45.00

$$(E_L)_V = \$677,610.00$$

Model B-1.2

Purchases From Local Sources by Local Businesses in Support of Their
University-Related Business Volume

$$(P_{LB})_{CR} = (m_p) (E_L)_{CR}$$

m_p = Co-efficient representing the degree to which local businesses purchase goods and services from local sources \$\$.765178

$(E_L)_{CR}$ = University-related local expenditures (model B-1.1) \$45,501,913.61

$$(P_{LB})_{CR} = \$34,817,062.47$$

Model B-1.3

Local Business Volume Stimulated by the Expenditures of University-
Related Income by Local Individuals Other Than Faculty, Staff or Students

$$(B_{VI})_{CR} = (m_i) (E_L)_{CR}$$

m_i = Co-efficient representing the degree to which individual income received from local business activity is spent and respent locally .60 to .80

$(E_L)_{CR}$ = University-related local expenditures (model B-1.1) \$45,501,913.61

$$(B_{VI})_{CR} = \$27,301,147.37 - \$36,401,530.49$$

Model B-2

Value of Local Business Property Committed to University-Related Business

$$(PR_B)_{CR} = (RP_B)_{CR} + (I_B)_{CR}$$

$(RP_B)_{CR}$ = Value of local business real property committed to university-related business (model B-2.1) \$21,737,302.02

$(I_B)_{CR}$ = Value of local business inventory committed to university-related business (model B-2.2) 13,539,578.76

$$(PR_B)_{CR} = \$35,276,880.78$$

Model B-2.1

Value of Local Business Real Property Committed to University-Related Business

$$(RP_B)_{CR} = \frac{BV_{CR}}{BV_L} \frac{V_B}{amv}$$

BV_{CR} = University-related local business volume (model B-1) \$116,720,506.57

BV_L = Local business volume \$6,207,592,792.00

V_B = Assessed valuation of local business real property \$329,261,973.00

amv = Local ratio of assessed value to market value of taxable real property .2848*

$$(RP_B)_{CR} = \$21,737,302.02$$

*From 1972 Sales Ratio Study by Nebraska Department of Revenue, Douglas County on Commercial and Industrial Property

Model B-2.2

Value of Local Business Inventory Committed to University-Related
Business

$$(I_B)_{CR} = (ibv) (BV_{CR})$$

ibv = Inventory-to-business-volume ratio .116

BV_{CR} = University-related local business volume (model B-1) \$116,720,506.57

$$(I_B)_{CR} = \$13,539,578.76$$

Model B-3

Expansion of the Local Banks' Credit Base Resulting From University-Related Deposits

$$CB = (1-t) [TD_u + (TD_f) (F) + (TD_s) (S)] + (1-d) [DD_u + (DD_f) (F) + (DD_s) (S) + (cbv) (BV_{CR})]$$

t =	Local time-deposit reserve requirement	.03
TD _u =	Average time deposit of the University in local banks	\$75,000.00
TD _f =	Average time deposit of each faculty and staff person in local bank	2,165.17
F =	Total number of local faculty and staff	.844 x 1,225 = 1,034
TD _s =	Average time deposit of each student in local banks	833.28
S =	Total number of local students	.798 x 13,691 = 10,925
d =	Local demand-deposit reserve requirement	.18
DD _u =	Average demand deposit of the University in local banks	68,000.00
DD _f =	Average demand deposit of each faculty and staff person in local banks	484.81
DD _s =	Average demand deposit of each student in local banks	204.77
cbv =	Cash-to-business-volume ratio	.103
BV _{CR} =	University-related local business volume (model B-1)	\$116,720,506.57

$$CB = \$23,234,315.42$$

Model B-4

Local Business Volume Unrealized Because of the Existence of
University Enterprises

$$(BV_U)_C = (IBV)_C$$

$(IBV)_C$ = Income received by the university from the operation of local and
on-campus university-owned business enterprise
 $(BV_U)_C = \$2,049,232.00$

Model G-1

University-Related Revenues Received by Local Governments

$$R_{CR} = (R_{RE})_{CR} + (R_{NRE})_{CR} + (R_{ST})_{CR} + (R_A)_{CR} + (R_Q)_{CR}$$

$(R_{RE})_{CR}$ = University-related real-estate taxes paid to local governments
(model G-1.1) \$2,878,982.58

$(R_{NRE})_{CR}$ = University-related property taxes, other than real-estate, paid
to local governments (model G-1.2) 2,108,865.74

$(R_{ST})_{CR}$ = Sales tax revenue received by local governments as a result
of university-related local purchases (model G-1.3) 222,620.69

$(R_A)_{CR}$ = State aid to local governments allocable to the presence
of the university (model G-1.4) 793,375.54

$(R_Q)_{CR}$ = Other university-related revenues collected by local govern-
ments (model G-1.5) 2,473,285.10

$$R_{CR} = \$8,477,129.65$$

Model G-1.1

University-Related Real-Estate Taxes Paid Local Governments

$$(R_{RE})_{CR} = (R_{RE})_U + (R_{RE})_F + (R_{RE})_S + (R_{RE,B})_{CR}$$

$(R_{RE})_U$ = Real-estate taxes paid to local governments by the University (model G-1.1.1) -0-

$(R_{RE})_F$ = Real-estate taxes paid to local governments by local faculty and staff (model G-1.1.2) \$494,645.70

$(R_{RE})_S$ = Real-estate taxes paid to local government by students who own or are buying \$1,791,197.90

$(R_{RE,B})_{CR}$ Real-estate taxes paid to local governments by local businesses for real property allocable to university-related business (model G-1.1.4) 593,138.98

$$(R_{RE})_{CR} = \$2,878,982.58$$

Model G-1.1.2

Real Estate Taxes Paid to Local Governments by Local Faculty and Staff

$$(R_{RE})_F = (FL) (RT)_F$$

FL = Number of faculty and staff residing locally (Buying or own home) 1,034 x .636 = 657.624

$(RT)_F$ = Average real estate tax paid by those owning or buying local property \$752.171

$$(R_{RE})_F = \$494,645.70$$

Model G-1.2

University-Related Property Taxes, Other Than Real-Estate, Paid to
Local Governments

$$(R_{NRE})_{CR} = (R_{NRE})_F + (R_{URE})_S + (R_{NRE,B})_{UR}$$

$(R_{NRE})_F$ = Non-real-property taxes paid to local governments by local
faculty and staff (model G-1.2.1) \$95,696.70

$(R_{NRE})_S$ = Non-real-property taxes paid to local governments by
local students \$715,942

$(R_{NRE,B})_{UR}$ = Inventory and other non-real-property taxes paid to
local governments by local businesses for assets allocable
to university-related business (model G-1.2.3) 1,297,227.04

$$(R_{NRE})_{CR} = \$2,108,865.74$$

Model G-1.2.1

Non-Real-Property Taxes Paid to Local Governments by Local Faculty
and Staff

$$(R_{NRE})_F = (F_L) (R_{op})_F$$

F_L = Number of faculty and staff residing locally (see model
G-1.1.2) 1,034

$(R_{op})_F$ = Average personal property tax (automobiles) \$92.55

$$(R_{NRE})_F = \$95,696.70$$

Model G-1.1.3

Real Estate Taxes Paid to Local Government by Students Who Own/Buying

$$(R_{RE})_S = (S_L) (R_T)_S$$

$$(S_L) = \text{Number of students residing locally (own and buying homes)} \\ 10,925 \times .2490 = 2,720.325$$

$$(R_T)_S = \text{Average real estate tax paid by those own/buying} \quad \$658.45$$

$$(R_{RE})_S = \$1,791,197.90$$

Model G-1.1.4

Real-Estate Taxes Paid Local Governments by Local Businesses for
Real Property Allocable to University-Related Business

$$(R_{RE,B})_{UR} = (pt) \left(\frac{BV_{CR}}{BV_L} VB \right)$$

$$(pt) = \text{Local property tax rate (see model G-1.1.2)} \quad 95.81 \text{ per thousand}$$

$$(BV_{CR}) = \text{University-related local business volume (model B-1)} \quad \$116,720,506.57$$

$$(BV_L) = \text{Local business volume (see model B-2.1)} \quad \$6,207,592,792.00$$

$$(VB) = \text{Assessed valuation of local business real property (see model B-2.1)} \quad \$329,261,973.00$$

$$(R_{RE,B}) = \$593,138.98$$

Model G-1.2.2

Non-Real-Property Taxes Paid Local Governments by Local Students

$$(R_{NRE})_S = (S_L) (R_{op})_S$$

(S_L) = Number of students residing locally 13,691 x .798

$(R_{op})_S$ = Average personal property taxes (automobile) \$65.53

$$(R_{NRE})_S = \$715,942$$

Model G-1.2.3

Inventory and Other Non-Real-Property Taxes Paid to Local Governments
by Local Businesses for Assets Allocable to University-Related Business

$$(R_{NRE,B})_{CR} = (it) \frac{(I_B)_{CR}}{1,000}$$

(it) = Local inventory tax rate 95.81 per thousand

$(I_B)_{CR}$ = Value of local business inventory committed to university-
related business (same as in model B-2.2) \$13,539,578.76

$$(R_{NRE,B})_{CR} = \$1,297,227.04$$

Model G-1.3

Sales Tax Revenue Received by Local Governments as a Result of
University-Related Local Purchases

$$(R_{st})_{CR} = (st_{LG}) (ST) \frac{BV_{CR}}{BV_L}$$

st_{LG} =	Proportion of sales tax retained by local governments	.2857142
ST =	Total sales tax collected locally	\$41,440,945
BV_{CR} =	University-related local business volume	116,720,506.57
BV_L =	Local business volume	6,207,592,792.00*

$$(R_{st})_{CR} = \$222,620.69$$

*Net taxable retail sales Omaha, 1972, source: Bureau of Business Research August, 1973 issue.

Model G-1.4

State Aid to Local Governments Allocable to the Presence of the University

$$(R_A)_{UR} = (R_A)_{UR}$$

$(R_A)_{UR}$ =	State aid to local public schools allocable to children of university-related families (model G-1.4.1)	\$793,375.54
----------------	--	--------------

$$(R_A)_{UR} = \$793,375.54$$

Model G-1.4.1

State Aid to Local Public Schools Allocable to Children of University-Related Families

$$(R_A)_{UR} = \frac{Aps (CHps)_F + (CHps)s}{CHps}$$

Aps = Total state aid to local public schools \$14,441,184

(CHps)_F = Number of faculty and staff children attending local public schools (see model G-2.2) 733

(CHps)_s = Number of students' children attending local public schools (see model G-2.2) 3,922

CHps = Total number of children attending local public schools (see model G-2.2) 78,597

$$(R_A)_{UR} = \$855,295.00$$

Model G-1.5

Other University-Related Revenue Collected by Local Governments

(R_Q)_{CR} = Wheel tax fees from the University, faculty and staff, and students 95,672*

+ User charges for utilities, sewers, sanitation, etc., paid by the University, faculty and staff, and students

U -	\$5,273.00
F & S -	297,763.20
Students -	2,079,849.90 **

$$(R_Q)_{CR} = \$2,473,285.10$$

*Assume one vehicle per student, faculty and staff

**Local students minus those living with parents times the average MUD payment of \$288.

Model G-2

Operating Cost of Local Government-Provided Municipal and Public School Services Allocable to University Related Influences

$$(OCM,PS)_{CR} = (O_{CM})_{CR} + (O_{ps})_{CR}$$

$(O_{CM})_{CR}$ = Operating cost of local government-provided municipal services allocable to University-related influences (model G-2.1) \$6,768,957.40

$(O_{ps})_{CR}$ = Operating cost of local public schools allocable to University-related persons (model G-2.2) \$2,953,530.40

$$(OCM,PS)_{CR} = \$9,722,487.80$$

Model G-2.1

Operating Cost of Government-Provided Municipal Services Allocable to University-Related Influences

$$(OCM)_{CR} = \left(\frac{F + S}{POP_{LD}} + \frac{FH_L + SH_L}{POP_{LR}} \right) (BM)$$

F = Total number of faculty and staff (see model B-3) 1,225

S = Total number of students (see model B-2) 13,691

POP_{LD} = Total local daytime population 364,355* + 34,416

FH_L = Total number of persons in local faculty and staff households
3.138 x 1,225 x .844 = 3,244

SH_L = Total number of persons in local student households
.798 x 13,691 x .462 x 3.138 = 15,839 + 5,878 s/st.

POP_{LR} = Total local resident population 364,355*

BM = Local governments' operating budgets for all municipal services except public schools City (1972)
58,802,052 + (1973) 69,014,101 = \$63,911,027

$$(O_{CM})_{CR} = \$6,768,957.40$$

*Estimated population as of July, 1972

Model G-2.2

Operating Cost of Local Public Schools Allocable to University-Related Persons

$$(OCps)_{CR} = \left[\frac{(CHps)_F + (CHps)_S}{CHps} \right] (Bps)$$

$(CHps)_F$ = Number of faculty and staff children attending local public schools (same as in model G-1.4.1) 1,225 x .844 x .709 = 733

$(CHps)_S$ = Number of students' children attending local public schools (same as in model G-1.4.1) 13,691 x .798 x .35897 = 3,922

$CHps$ = Total number of children attending local public schools (same as in model G-1.4.1) 78,597

Bps = Local governments' operating budgets for public schools 49,868,731.48

$$(OCps)_{CR} = \$2,953,530.40$$

Model G-3

Value of Local Governments' Properties Allocable to University-Related Portion of Services Provided

$$GP_{CR} = \left[\frac{(OC_M)_{CR}}{B_M} \right] (GP_M) + \left[\frac{(OCps)_{CR}}{Bps} \right] (GPps)$$

$(OC_M)_{CR}$ = Operating cost of government-provided municipal services allocable to University-related influences (model G-2.1) \$6,768,957.40

B_M = Local governments' operating budgets for all municipal services except public schools (same as model G-2.1) \$63,911,027

GP_M = Value of all local government property except public schools 99,730,659.87

$(OCps)_{CR}$ = Operating cost of local public schools allocable to University-related persons (model G-2.2) 2,953,530.40

Bps = Local governments' operating budgets for public schools (same as in model G-2.2) 49,868,731.48

$GPps$ = Value of all local government property associated with public schools
 1,255.22 acres public schools
 52,306.39 acres city of Omaha = .0239974 x \$102,182,739.06
= \$2,452,079.19 tax value
x 35 = estimated value
= \$85,822,765.00
 $GP_{CR} = \$10,706,703.78$

Model G-4

Real-Estate Taxes Foregone Through the Tax-Exempt Status of the University

$$(RF_{RE})_U = \frac{(V_L) + (V_I)(A_R)}{1,000} (PT_R)$$

(V_L) =	Estimated value of University land	\$650,000
(V_I) =	Estimated value of University improvement	\$30,904,818
(A_R) =	Average assessment ratio	.2637
(PT_R) =	Local property tax rate	\$95.61

$$(RF_{RE})_U = 795,571$$

Model G-5

Value of Municipal-Type Services Self-Provided by the University

$(OC_M)_{SC}$ =	Police and Security Service	\$175,000
	+ Trash Removal	8,210
	+ Resealing Drives	3,000
	+ Driveway Maintenance	1,000
	+ Salting	1,000
	+ Striping	157
	+ Storm Sewer Cleaning	150
	+ Clean up Streets	<u>300</u>
		\$188,817

Model I-1

Number of Local Jobs Attributable to the Presence of the University

$$J_L = F + (J) [(E_L)_{CR} + (OC_{M,PS})_{CR}]$$

F =	Total number of faculty and staff	1,225
j =	Full-time jobs per dollar of the direct expenditures in the local environment	.00009
$(E_L)_{UR}$ =	University-related local expenditures (model B-1.1)	\$45,501,913.61
$(OC_{M,PS})_{CR}$	Operating cost of government-provided municipal and public school services allocable to University-related influences (model G-2)	\$9,722,487.80

$$J_L = 6,195$$

Model I-2

Personal Income of Local Individuals From University-Related Jobs
And Business Activities

$$PI_{CR} = (f_L) (W_F) + (P) (E_L)_{CR}$$

f_L =	Proportion of faculty and staff residing locally (see model B-1.1.2.1)	.844
W_F =	Gross compensation to faculty and staff	\$11,966,780
P =	Payrolls and profits per dollar of local direct expenditures	.66
$(E_L)_{CR}$ =	University-related local expenditures (model B-1.1)	\$45,501,913.61

$$PI_{CR} = \$40,131,225.30$$

Model I-3

Durable Goods Procured With Income University-Related Jobs
And Business Activities

$$DG_{CR} = (i) (PI_{CR})$$

i = Proportion of total income typically used to purchase durable goods
.0298

PI_{CR} = Personal income of local individuals from University-related jobs
and business activities (model I-2) \$40,131,225.30

$$DG_{CR} = \$1,195,910.51$$

EXPLANATION AND SOURCE OF DATA (OTHER THAN SURVEY DATA)
USED IN MODELS

DAYTIME POPULATION IN OMAHA

Estimated daytime population based on the following:

Omaha Population, July 1, 1972	363,355
Daytime Increase Result of Those Working in Omaha and Living Outside Omaha	34,416
Estimated Daytime Population	<u>398,771</u>

Source: Business in Nebraska, March, 1974 and Journey to Work, U. S. Department of Commerce.

PROPORTION OF UNO EXPENDITURES THAT ARE LOCAL. EXCLUDING COMPENSATION,
INTERNAL ITEMS AND TAXES, 1972-73

Total University Expenditures (Excluding Compensation, Internal Items and Taxes)
1972-73 \$4.8 Million

	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Percent Local</u>	<u>Millions</u>
Purchasing	75%	70%	2.52
Library Books and Periodicals	10%	2%	.01
Bookstore	15%	20%	<u>.14</u>
Total Local Expenditures			\$2.67

Source: Budget Accountant, University of Nebraska at Omaha

OMAHA BUSINESS VOLUME

The figure indicating Omaha Business Volume is broken down as follows:

Net Taxable Retail Sales	\$1,184,027,000.00
Selected Services	166,584,234.00
Wholesale Trade	2,899,427,591.00
Manufacturing	<u>1,957,553,967.00</u>
	\$6,207,592,792.00

Net taxable retail sales are based on data provided by the Nebraska Department of Revenue and reported by the Bureau of Business, University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Manufacturing volume (value of shipments) is based on the U. S. Bureau of Census, Census of Manufacturing 1972. Selected Services and Wholesale Trade is based on 1963 and 1967 Retail Trade Area Statistics and Selected Services: Area Statistics of Nebraska Counties and Cities. To update these figures from 1963 and 1967, an average annual rate of change was calculated to estimate receipts for 1973.

INVENTORY-TO-BUSINESS-VOLUME RATIO

The ratio used in this study is based on information from: Statistics of Income, 1969. Business Income Tax Returns and Corporation Income Tax Returns Internal Revenue Service.

	<u>Inventory</u>	<u>Business Receipts</u>
All Industries	\$184,582,868,000.00	\$1,560,830,321,000.00
Partnerships	<u>5,199,296,000.00</u>	<u>64,828,855,000.00</u>
Total	\$189,782,164,000.00	\$1,625,659,176,000.00

$$\frac{\text{Inventory}}{\text{Business Receipts}} = .116$$

DEGREE TO WHICH LOCAL BUSINESSES PURCHASE GOODS
AND SERVICES FROM LOCAL SOURCES

Average Local Production:	Weight	Local Production X Weight
Agriculture	.262 .024	.00628
Manufacturing	.462 .162	.07484
Construction & Mining	.301 .053	.01595
Transportation, Communi- cation & Utilities	.929 .084	.07803
Trade	.723 .223	.16122
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	.963 .070	.06741
Services	1.000 .165	.16500
Government	1.000 .149	.14900
Other	.659 .072	<u>.047448</u>
		.765178

Source: An Input Output Study for the Omaha SMSA, J. D. Stolen and P. C. Chang, October, 1969, Workforce Summary from Omaha Fact Book: Omaha Chamber of Commerce, 1974.

PROPORTION OF INCOME USED TO PURCHASE DURABLE GOODS

The ratio was obtained from data presented in City Worker's Family Budget, For a Moderate Living Standard, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Autumn 1966, Bulletin #1570-1. The ratio is based on the following information:

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Durables</u>
Kansas City, Missouri	\$9,189	\$277
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	9,421	277
Wichita, Kansas	9,052	270

Average = .0298

ASSESSED VALUE OF LOCAL BUSINESS
PROPERTY, 1973

Real-Property--Urban, Commercial and Industrial Values	\$329,261,973
Business Inventory	78,366,582

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue

STATE AID TO OMAHA SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1973

Omaha Public Schools	\$11,512,723.53
Westside School District	1,687,167.12
Millard School District	<u>1,241,294.77</u>
	\$14,441,185.42

Source: Nebraska Department of Education

TOTAL SALES TAX COLLECTED LOCALLY

Net Taxable Retail Sales	\$1,184,027.00
Omaha Sales Tax Rate	1%

Source: Business in Nebraska, Bureau of Business Research, August, 1973

UNREALIZED REAL ESTATE TAXES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A RESULT OF TAX
EXEMPT STATUS OF UNO

Taxes foregone by local governments as a result of UNO's tax exempt status is based on the following information:

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | 1. Gross Square Footage of Campus Buildings | 1,105,718 sq. ft. |
| | 2. University Land Use | 65 acres |

University land valued at \$10,000 per acre

Median replacement cost of buildings estimated at \$27.95 per sq. ft..

Source: Roberts, Snow, Means Company
Construction, Consultants and Publishers
1974 Building Construction Cost Data

Value of Land: Estimate provided by Douglas County Assessors Office

Calculations:

Value of Buildings (replacement costs)			
	\$27.95 x 1,105,718	\$30,904,818.00	
Value of Land	10,000.00 x 65	<u>650,000.00</u>	
Total Value		\$31,554,818	

Hypothetical Assessed Value of UNO Real Estate
.2637* x \$31,554,888 \$8,321,005.00

Unrealized Real Estate Taxes by Local Governments
\$95.61** x $\frac{\$8,321,005.00}{1,000}$ = \$795,571.33

*Average commercial property assessment ratio from Nebraska Department of Revenue, 1972 Sales Ratios for Douglas County.

**Combined city, county and school mill levy.

FACULTY/STAFF QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is your status at UNO? (Check one)

- Faculty Staff Part-time Full-time

2. What is your marital status? (Check one)

- Single, widowed, divorced, separated Married

3. How many persons are there in your household? _____

a. How many are children? _____

b. How many children attend: _____

- Public Schools? Private Schools?

4. Where is your residence? (Check one)

- In Omaha
 Outside Omaha (in Douglas County)
 Sarpy County, Nebraska
 Other Nebraska Counties
 Iowa

5. Where was your residence prior to joining UNO? (Check one)

- In Omaha
 Outside Omaha (in Douglas County)
 Sarpy County, Nebraska
 Other

6. Do you rent or own your residence? (Check one)

- Rent Own/Buy

a. If you own (or are buying) your residence, what is the amount of real estate taxes paid? _____

7. If you own an automobile, what is the amount of personal property tax paid (include wheel tax if applicable)? _____

8. Estimate your average monthly expenditures in the following categories:
 - a. Housing expense _____
 - b. Food expense _____
 - c. All other expenses _____

9. Estimate the total annual income of all persons in your household:
 - a. Before payroll deductions _____
 - b. After payroll deductions _____

10. Estimate your monthly expenditures in business establishments located in the following areas (exclusive of spending at UNO):
 - a. Omaha _____
 - b. Outside Omaha, in Douglas County _____
 - c. Other Nebraska communities _____
 - d. Outside Nebraska _____

11. Estimate your average balance in the following categories (where applicable):
 - a. Local bank checking accounts _____
 - b. Local bank savings accounts _____
 - c. Local credit union accounts _____
 - d. Local savings and local institutions savings account _____

APPENDIX B
STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

1. University classification: (Check one)
 - (1) Freshman
 - (2) Sophomore
 - (3) Junior
 - (4) Senior
 - (5) Graduate
 - (6) Special

2. Check one:
 - (1) Full-time
 - (2) Part-time

3. Present residence: (Check one)
 - (1) Omaha
 - (2) Outside Omaha, In Douglas County
 - (3) Bellevue
 - (4) Council Bluffs
 - (5) Other _____ (Specify)

4. Living arrangements: (Check one)
 - (1) With parents, relatives, guardians
 - (2) With spouse
 - (3) With other student(s) or friends(s)
 - (4) Alone

5. Check one:
 - (1) Married
 - (2) Single
 - (3) Widowed, divorced, separated

6. If you have children, how many attend:
 - a. Public schools? _____
 - b. Private schools? _____

7. Estimate your monthly expenditures in the following categories:
 - a. Housing (include utilities) _____
 - b. Food _____
 - c. All other _____

Student Questionnaire - Page 2

8. Estimate your monthly expenditures in business establishments in the following areas (exclusive of spending at U.N.O.):
- a. Omaha _____
 - b. Outside Omaha, in Douglas County _____
 - c. Sarpy County _____
 - d. Council Bluffs _____
 - e. Other _____ (Specify)
9. If UNO did not exist, would you relocate in order to receive a college education?
- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
 - (3) Don't Know
10. If you own, or are buying, an automobile(s):
- How much did you pay in auto taxes for 1973? _____
11. If you own, or are buying, your home:
- How much did you pay in property taxes for 1973? _____
12. What is your average monthly balance in the following categories?
- a. Savings account _____
 - b. Checking account _____
 - c. Other _____ (specify)

APPENDIX C

UNO ALUMNI BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Omaha	7,843
Douglas County	731
Nebraska	<u>2,003</u>
Total Nebraska	10,577
Iowa	<u>1,407</u>
Total Nebr.-Iowa	11,984

RESIDENCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF USA

<u>Areas</u>		<u>Geographical Divisions</u>	
Northeast			
Maine	42		
New Hampshire	42		
Vermont	18		
Massachusetts	238		
Connecticut	4		
Rhode Island	<u>31</u>	New England	<u>375</u>
New York	1,433		
New Jersey	323		
Pennsylvania	<u>383</u>	Middle Atlantic	<u>2,139</u>
Total	2,514		2,514
Northcentral			
Ohio	398		
Michigan	242		
Indiana	162		
Wisconsin	188		
Illinois	<u>613</u>	East-North-Central	<u>1,603</u>
Minnesota	353		
Iowa	407		
Missouri	410		
North Dakota	64		
South Dakota	127		
Nebraska	10,577		
Kansas	<u>384</u>	West-North-Central	<u>13,322</u>
Total	14,925		14,925
West			
Montana	58		
Wyoming	52		
Colorado	688		
New Mexico	170		
Idaho	51		
Utah	87		

Nevada	83		
Arizona	391	Mountain	1,580
Washington	407		
Oregon	138		
California	2,676		
Alaska	654		
Hawaii	102	Pacific	3,977
Total	5,557		5,557

South

Maryland	248		
Delaware	50		
District of Columbia	188		
West Virginia	42		
Virginia	802		
North Carolina	298		
South Carolina	171		
Georgia	436		
Florida	739	South Atlantic	2,974
Kentucky	119		
Tennessee	152		
Alabama	293		
Mississippi	108	East-South-Central	672
Oklahoma	268		
Arkansas	136		
Texas	1,353		
Louisiana	172	West-South-Central	1,929
Total	5,575		5,575

Other

Unaccounted for, residence in foreign countries, etc.
3,273

Grant Totals

Northeast	2,514
North Central	14,925
West	5,557
South	5,575
Other	3,273
	<u>31,844</u>

APPENDIX C

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO UNO, 1973

Department, Division Program	Calendar Year, 1973 Activity	Number of Non-Local People Involved (Overnight Visitors)	Duration of Stay (In Days)	People Days (Number of People X Number of Days)
Student Center Activities (Student Program Organization, etc.)	Black Heritage Week Lecturer	1	1	1
	Chicano Heritage Week Lecturer	1	1	1
	Press Symposium Speaker	1	1	1
	Speaker	1	2	2
	Speaker	1	1.5	1.5
	Miscellaneous Speaker	1	1	1
	Jazz Band	5	1	5
	Folksinger	3	3	9
	Theater Group	5	2	10
	Folksinger	1	2	2
	Jazz Clinic	1	2	2
	Players Group	20	3	60
	Division of Community Services (College of Continuing Studies)	Corrosion Control	55	2
Clergy Economic Education Conference		35	2	70
Missouri Valley History History Conference		390	4	1,560
Pi Kappa Delta (Speech Honorary)		700	4	2,800
National University Extension Conference		573	4	2,292

APPENDIX C

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO UNO, 1973

Department, Division Program	Calendar Year, 1973 Activity	Number of Non-Local People Involved (Overnight Visitors)	Duration of Stay (In Days)	People Days (Number of People X Number of Days)
Student Center Activities	Black Heritage Week Lecturer	1	1	1
(Student Program Organization, etc.)	Chicano Heritage Week Lecturer	1	1	1
	Press Symposium Speaker	1	1	1
	Speaker	1	2	2
	Speaker	1	1.5	1.5
	Miscellaneous Speaker	1	1	1
	Jazz Band	5	1	5
	Folksinger	3	3	9
	Theater Group	5	2	10
	Folksinger	1	2	2
	Jazz Clinic	1	2	2
Players Group	20	3	60	
Division of Community Services (College of Continuing Studies)	Corrosion Control	55	2	110
	Clergy Economic Education Conference	35	2	70
	Missouri Valley History History Conference	390	4	1,560
	Pi Kappa Delta (Speech Honorary)	700	4	2,800
	National University Extension Conference	573	4	2,292

Department, Division, Program	Calendar Year, 1973 Activity	Number of Non-Local People Involved (Overnight Visitors)	Duration of Stay (In Days)	People Days (Number of People x Number of Days)
	College Level Exam Exam Program	40	1	40
	Presbyterian Pastors	100	5	500
	Midwest Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators	518	2.5	1,295
	College Business Managers	347	5	1,735
	College Debate Workshop	87	7	609
English Department	Leslie Frost, Lecturer	1	3	3
Elementary and Early Childhood Department	Newspaper in Classroom Workshop	3	1	3
Health, P.E., and Recreation Department	Workshop Instructor (and wife)	2	5	10
	Instructor	1	3	3
Guidance and Counseling Department	Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency Workshop	3	28 (4 wks)	84
	Counselor, Education Education Workshop	5	2	10
Center for Urban Education	Desegregation Institute Participants (school teachers, administrators)	24	28 (4 wks)	672
	Consultants	--	--	41

Department, Division, Program	Calendar Year, 1973 Activity	Number of Non-Local People Involved (Overnight Visitors)	Duration of Stay (In Days)	People Days (Number of People x Number of Days)
Library Science Department	Reading Emphasis Conference Speaker	1	2	2
Music Department	Various Workshops Taught by Visiting Artists	8	1	8
	Nebraska Music Teachers Association (Held Twice)	200 200	1 1	200 200
Public Administration Department	Seminar in Improving Municipal Organization and Management	10	6	60
Radio and T.V. Department	ETV Programming and Planning Workshop	7	14	98
Psychology	3 Speakers	3	1	3
Physics Department, Chemistry Department	Radiation Lab w/Atomic Energy Comm. Lab Man	1	14	14
	Visiting Professor	2	7	14
Sociology Department	Visiting Scholars	3	3	9
Special Education Department	Workshop for Reading Supervision	28	17	476
Urban Studies Department	Community Workshop Series	20	2	40

Department, Division, Program	Calendar Year, 1973 Activity	Number of Non-Local People Involved (Overnight Visitors)	Duration of Stay (In Days)	People Days (Number of People x Number of Days)
Art Department	Lecturer	1	1	1
	Artist	1	2	2
Engineering College	Water Resources Program (w/Corp of Engineers) Guest Lecturers	6	1	6
	Automated Drafting and Design Workshop	18	7	126
	Distinguished Guest Lecturer Series	15	3	45
	Educational Administration Administration	School Superintendents Conference (Participants Bring Spouse)	135	1
Humanities, Philosophy, Religion Department	Speakers	2	1	2
Athletic Events	Football	325	1	325
	Basketball	240	1	240
	UNO Wrestling Tournament	98	1	98
	AAU Wrestling Tournament	125	2.5	312.5
	Wrestling (Regular Schedule)	84	1	84
	Womens College World Series	200	3	600
Alumni Relations	Homecoming	25	1	<u>25</u>
Total				15,058

BUDGET - OMAHA UNIVERSITY, 1967-1968

INCOME

Estimated Collections

Student Fees			
Registration	\$ 316,680.00		
Matriculation	40,000.00		
Tuition	3,412,880.00		
Non-Resident Tuition	498,000.00		
Tech. Inst. and Comm. Serv.	60,000.00		
Misc. Fees	60,000.00		
Total Student Fees	<u>4,387,560.00</u>		
Less: Regents Tuition Grants	195,560.00		
Net Student Fees, Estimated		4,192,000.00	65.6
Estimated Tax Collections		1,350,000.00	21.1
Junior College Aid		660,000.00	10.3
Testing Charges	18,000.00		
Rental of Facilities	80,000.00		
Investment Income	75,000.00		
Miscellaneous Other Income	<u>20,000.00</u>		
		<u>193,000.00</u>	<u>3.0</u>
GRAND TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME		<u>\$6,395,000.00</u>	100.0%

EXPENDITURES

<u>Requested Authorization for Expenditures</u>			
Salaries (including Social Security Retirement, Medical, and Income Protection)	5,185,524.00		81.1
Assistance (hourly payroll)	120,241.00		1.9
Maintenance (expense and supplies)	794,520.00		12.4
Equipment	<u>294,715.00</u>		4.6
Total Operating Funds Needs		<u>\$6,395,000.00</u>	
Grand Total Authorization Request from General Funds		<u>\$6,395,000.00</u>	100.0%