Census Overview and Demographic Trends for Your Community

Library Spring Meetings
April 2018

David Drozd
UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
ddroz@unomaha.edu
402-554-2132
www.unomaha.edu/cpar
www.facebook.com/unocpar
Terminology and Definitions

• **Decennial Census**: “the Census”; headcount taken once every 10 years; mandated by Constitution for equal representation in Congress

• **Short form**: basic decennial Census questionnaire sent to most households in 2000 and all households in 2010; records simple demographics like age, gender, race, housing tenure (own or rent)

• **Long form**: detailed decennial Census questionnaire sent to a sample of about 1 in 6 households in the 2000 Census but not used in the 2010 Census (replaced by ACS); recorded socio-economic and detailed housing information

• **American Community Survey (ACS)**: continuous sample survey (forms sent every month) compiled to provide current annual data; nearly identical to long form – allowed 2010 Census to be short form only (simply a headcount)
  – 2018 ACS (and in future years) continues monthly surveying even though decennial census is not currently being conducted

• The ACS is subject to the federal budget so it will only continue if funded into the future
Census Datafiles

- **Summary File 1 (SF 1):** Used for both 2000 and 2010 basic demographic data from the *short form*: age, gender, race/ethnicity, housing tenure (own vs. rent), etc.
  - SF 2 has the SF 1 tables available by race, for detailed racial combinations, tribes, etc.

- **Summary File 3 (SF 3):** Not part of 2010 Census, replaced by ACS datasets; has detailed socio-economic and housing data from the 2000 *long form*; also has figures for SF 1 items (age) but they are based on a “weighted” sample, not the official counts

**BE CAREFUL** – You must go to the right source to get correct data!

- **ACS Datasets:** contain data for ACS variables; are based upon the timeframe over which the data was collected
  - 1-year: 2013
  - 3-year: 2011-2013
  - 5-year: 2009-2013
  - Do NOT Compare ACS datasets to SF 1 from the decennial census

- Compare SF 1 from 2000 to: → SF 1 from 2010
- Compare SF 3 from 2000 to: → ACS datasets
### ACS Data are Released Based Upon the Population of the Geographic Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period of Data</th>
<th>Population Threshold for Data Release</th>
<th>Nebraska Areas with Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Estimates (2005, 2006,…2016)</td>
<td>65,000 or more</td>
<td>State; Omaha and Lincoln; Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy Counties; Omaha, Lincoln, Millard Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Year Aggregates (2005-2007…2011-2013)</td>
<td>20,000 or more, but no longer produced</td>
<td>All of the above plus regional centers like Kearney, Norfolk, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-year supplemental estimates (2014, 2015, 2016)</td>
<td>20,000 or more</td>
<td>All of the above plus regional centers like Kearney, Norfolk, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Year Aggregates (2005-2009…2012-2016)</td>
<td>No threshold</td>
<td>All areas--counties, cities, townships, census tracts, zip codes, school districts, legislative districts, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that even the multi-year aggregates get an annual data update (rolling timeframe as new data is released: 2011-2015 then 2012-2016, with 2013-2017 coming this December). More data = be more careful! Cite sources accurately and with detail (use table #s): 2016 ACS (S1701), U.S. Census Bureau
Questionnaire and Concepts

• **Residence**: For the Census, it is based on *usual residence* – where people are most of the year (their permanent residence). It is also based upon an April 1 reference date.
  
  – Snowbirds spending 3 months in Texas and 9 months in Nebraska should be a resident of NE
  
  – College students are almost always counted in their college city (that’s where they are on April 1)
  
  – Since the ACS forms are sent out and mailed back monthly, residence for the ACS is based upon who is living in the household for “the next 2 months”
    • Provides a more accurate picture of the population: e.g. some snowbirds are counted in the South & college students in parent’s house if home for summer

• **Race/Ethnicity**: In the census world, each person is either Hispanic/Latino or they are not, AND then they also have one or more races (option for 2+ races first utilized in 2000)
  
  – Hispanic/Latino question is asked first; then comes the race question
    • White, non-Hispanic (WnH) is the “majority population”
    • Total population – WnH = minority population
Questionnaire and Concepts continued

- **Householder**: simply the first person on the census form
  - Is NOT necessarily the “head of the household” (that’s old terminology)
  - Supposed to be the person “in whose name the residence is owned or rented”; that’s usually but not always the person who fills out the form
  - Can be male or female; householder is somewhat **arbitrary** but makes a big difference for how families and by extension items like poverty are defined

- **Relationship**: how other persons living in the household are related or connected to the householder
  - Spouse, biological/adopted/step child, parent-in-law, roommate, unmarried partner, foster child, etc.
  - A household with 2 or more related individuals is a “family” household
    - One person households are not a family by definition, and thus are excluded from variables like median family income (but are included in median household income)
    - Unmarried partners are not a family by definition
      - If a child lives in the household of unmarried partners but is from a prior relationship, it is a function of who fills out the form (who is the householder) for whether that is a “family” or not – RELATIONSHIPS CAN BE COMPLEX – impacts items like poverty
What’s my universe?

• Data can be for individuals, households, families, householders, or any number of age/race/gender categories
  – Often need to choose – some have advantages/disadvantages
    • Poverty can be for individuals, households or families – since there are more individuals, we usually rely on that data as it is more accurate
    • Do you want population only in households, in group quarters (dorms, prisons, nursing homes, military barracks, etc.) or both (the total population)
  – Other data is compiled specifically for certain groups
    • Health insurance data is for the “civilian noninstitutionalized population”
  – Watch the table description or the categories in the tables:
Geography

- Size continuum: large to small, or small to large
- Legal/Administrative vs. Census/Statistical
  - Nation—State—County—City—Township
  - Block—Block Group—Census Tract—Zip Code—PUMA—Metro Area (MSA)—Division—Region

The West North Central Division of the United States
Block 2022 in Block Group 2, Census Tract 47 Douglas County, NE

This is a single block – they are “building blocks” for larger geographies.

Blocks are bounded by physical features like roads, streams, or railroads.
A group of usually about 15-30 blocks comprise a “block group”.
Two or more block groups comprise a “census tract”, a key unit for small-area analysis.

Census tracts typically have ~4,000 people and nest within counties.
The American Community Survey: What is it?

- Nationwide written/mail survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau
  - Sent to a sample of households, not all households
  - Online completion option began January 2013
- Similar to the sample portion of the decennial (10 year) census but it is completed every year
  - Gives us more current information: annual data rather than 10 year intervals between releases
  - Provides data on the same Census topic areas, plus a few others
  - Replaced “long form” of decennial census; 2010 Census primarily a population head count
  - The “future” of socio-economic Census data, IF funded into the future
- Subject to Congressional review and oversight, budget, gov’t shutdowns, etc.
ACS Methodology in Brief

• Surveys mailed out & received back each month
  – 3.5 million surveys sent annually nationwide
    • Sample about 1 in 40 housing units (1 in 8 over five years of survey collection – Census 2000 long form was 1 in 6)
      – Census assigns both household and person weights. Summing these weights produces the estimates. Base weight for households is about 40 given 1 in 40 sample.
    – Monthly surveys are combined to estimate figures for the calendar year as a whole.
  – Nebraska response rate is in the top 5 (but has been slipping—help us promote participation in the ACS)
    • 1 in 3 non-respondents are personally interviewed to get info (very important—improves ACS data over other sources, but Census 2000 had full non-response follow up)
Census does little to promote ACS awareness/participation. Can you help?

Initial ACS Mail Response Rates, U.S. and Nebraska: 2000 to 2010

We need your help in promoting participation - ACS response rates have been slipping, reducing data quality!

Nebraska had the 2nd best long-form response rate in 2000 but is only 5th best on the ACS.

Source: 2010 American Community Survey Variance Memorandum Series #ACS10-S-37 and prior

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, July 23, 2012
ACS New Subject Areas

- Fertility (women age 15-50 giving birth in the last year)
- Food stamp/SNAP receipt (for households)
  - Note: These two items were not asked on Census 2000 but have been asked since early-on in the ACS
- Health insurance coverage, changes in marital status, and veteran service connected disabilities added in 2008; field of Bachelor’s Degree added in 2009
  - Disability question was revamped in 2008: see all forms here:
- New questions on computer/internet access (and type like cable, dial up, etc.) started in 2013

KEY POINT: Remember that the goal of the ACS is not to make exact counts of the population or an item like the number of births (other sources for that), but to provide information on the characteristics of the population or those giving birth (like education levels) – information you can’t find elsewhere!
Point Estimates, Margin of Error (MOE), and Confidence Intervals

• The ACS data provide point estimates for various characteristics. ACS data also include a margin of error (MOE) for finding a lower and upper bound. (e.g. poverty rate of 12.4% ± 0.5%)
  - Why?
    • The ACS is a sample and subject to sampling error.
    • Is the ACS data representative of the entire population?
    • Census 2000 long form also a sample—1 in 6 sampling rate made sampling error small and MOE was not released.

• Adding and subtracting the MOE to/from the point estimate creates a range called a confidence interval.
  - Example from above: 2014 NE poverty rate: 12.4 – 0.5; 12.4 + 0.5; so the range or interval is 11.9 to 12.9%
  - ACS displays the MOE for a 90% confidence interval.
    • The bounds tell us that we are 90% confident that the figure for the entire population would be in this range if all households were surveyed.
### POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS OF FAMILIES
2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

#### Nebraska

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>All families</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Married-couple families</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Female householder, no husband present</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Margin of Error</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Margin of Error</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Percent below poverty level</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Percent below poverty level</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>476,627</td>
<td>+/2,890</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>+/0.2</td>
<td>373,672</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>+/0.2</td>
<td>72,857</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with a householder who is--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone</td>
<td>432,791</td>
<td>+/2,582</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>+/0.2</td>
<td>349,086</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>+/0.2</td>
<td>57,903</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American alone</td>
<td>18,484</td>
<td>+/533</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>+/2.3</td>
<td>7,797</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>+/2.4</td>
<td>8,864</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)</td>
<td>37,216</td>
<td>+/760</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>+/1.6</td>
<td>23,534</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>+/1.9</td>
<td>8,692</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone, not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>405,197</td>
<td>+/2,506</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>+/0.2</td>
<td>331,442</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>+/0.1</td>
<td>51,518</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)</td>
<td>37,216</td>
<td>+/760</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>+/1.6</td>
<td>23,534</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>+/1.9</td>
<td>8,692</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone, not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>405,197</td>
<td>+/2,506</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>+/0.2</td>
<td>331,442</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>+/0.1</td>
<td>51,518</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLDER

| Subject | Less than high school graduate | | | High school graduate (includes equivalency) | | | Some college, associate's degree | | | Bachelor's degree or higher | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------------|---|---|
|         | Estimate | Margin of Error | Estimate | Margin of Error | Total | Percent below poverty level | Total | Percent below poverty level | Total | Percent below poverty level |
| Less than high school graduate | 37,700 | +/967 | 27.4% | +/1.6 | 24,184 | 19.6% | +/2.0 | 9,179 | 49.3% | +/3.3 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 112,998 | +/1,653 | 10.1% | +/0.6 | 86,349 | 5.0% | +/0.3 | 18,038 | 32.7% | +/2.6 |
| Some college, associate's degree | 172,729 | +/2,180 | 9.3% | +/0.5 | 129,133 | 3.3% | +/0.3 | 31,378 | 32.5% | +/1.7 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 153,200 | +/1,997 | 2.5% | +/0.2 | 134,006 | 1.5% | +/0.2 | 14,262 | 10.2% | +/1.7 |

#### TENURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Owner occupied</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Renter Occupied</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Margin of Error</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Margin of Error</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Percent below poverty level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner occupied</td>
<td>362,726</td>
<td>+/2,907</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>+/0.2</td>
<td>313,414</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter Occupied</td>
<td>113,901</td>
<td>+/1,956</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>+/0.8</td>
<td>60,258</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of Families in Poverty, Nebraska has a High Percentage that have a Full-Time and Year Round Worker

Nearly 12,000 Nebraska families have at least one person working full-time and year round and are still in poverty.
Population Estimates Program: Basic Overview

- The population estimates program provides the official head and housing unit counts as well as counts by age, sex, and race in non-census years
  - Shows how the population has changed since the Census
- As of July 1 of the specific year
- Staggered releases throughout the year
  - Large geographies first, most detailed data last
- The current release/vintage always supersedes prior year’s releases
  - Can create confusion for why one 7-1-15 estimate will differ from another—cite the source and release date
  - You always have to be going and getting/using the most currently released data
- Estimates differ from projections
  - Estimates are the newest look at our current population
  - Projections predict the population structure in the future
DEMOGRAPHIC TREND #1: AGING
The baby boom in the 1950s has had a ripple effect every 30 years (1980, 2010); likewise low births in the late 1930s have led to lows every 30 years (late 60s, mid 90s).

Source: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Prepared by Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
Population growth has been centered on the baby boom waves; there are fewer people in their upper 70s and early 40s today than 10 years ago.

### Percentage Change for 5-Year Age Groups in Nebraska: 2000 to 2010

**Age Group**

- **85+:** 15.8%
- **80 to 84:** 9.4%
- **75 to 79:** -3.2%
- **70 to 74:** -3.6%
- **65 to 69:** 15.9%
- **60 to 64:** 26.4%
- **55 to 59:** 51.7%
- **50 to 54:**
- **45 to 49:**
- **40 to 44:** -17.4%
- **35 to 39:** -15.1%
- **30 to 34:** 4.7%
- **25 to 29:** 4.4%
- **20 to 24:** 15.2%
- **15 to 19:** 7.4%
- **10 to 14:** -4.4%
- **5 to 9:** -4.8%
- **Under 5:** 4.4%
- **All ages:** 6.7%

**Sources:** 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau

**Prepared by:** Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
Population change by age projected for this 2010s decade

**Percentage Change in Nebraska Population by 5-year Age Group: 2010-20**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Censuses; Projections by Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, Aug. 2013
The jump in age 65+ we’ve all been waiting for...

Decade Percent Change in Nebraska Population Aged 65 and Older: 1960s to 2000s and 2010s to 2040s Projection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990s</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000s</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010s</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020s</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030s</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040s</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; June 2013 Population Projections, CPAR @ UNO
The rise of the Older Man:
Older men are increasing at a faster pace than older women

Differential in Percentage Changes of 5-Year Age Groups for Men vs. Women in Nebraska: 2000 to 2010

85+ Men: +33.7%
85+ Women: +8.7%

Positive values show males grew more quickly for that age group -- occurs in most age categories, but especially those 60 and over.

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
Relatively more older men reverses a long-standing downtrend; will soon be around 85 older men per 100 older women (rather than 67)

Age 65+ Ratio of Males per 100 Females in Nebraska: 1930 to 2010 with Projection to 2050

More older men/fewer older women on the frontier

Survival rates improve more among women than among men

Bottoms in 1990 due to effect of men lost in World War II: 20-24 yr olds in 1945 would have been turning 65 in the 1980s

Rise in ratio likely again this decade (relatively more men) before stabilizing

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; June 2013 Population Projections by CPAR at UNO

Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
Given more older men/men living longer:
fewer older women live alone, but a higher portion of older men are living alone

Percentage of Nebraskans Aged 65 and Older Living in Households who are
Living Alone by Gender: 1990 to 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 1990, 2000, 2010 Decennial Censuses, 2015 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
DEMOGRAPHIC TREND #2: INCREASING DIVERSITY
Minorities had low percentages in 1990 before the immigration wave started.
The inmigration of workers and their kids plus births are apparent in 2000.

2000 Nebraska Population by Five-Year Age Group:
Non-White or Hispanic/Latino (Minority Population) as a Percent of State Total

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, AFF tables P12 and P12I
Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
The minority percentage steadily increases each year, especially among children.
The Nebraska minority population has a “pyramid” age structure, which will likely lead to relatively high births and continued growth through “natural increase”.


Green lines depict the depression cohort; red checker shows the "baby boom"; pink represents the "baby boom echo"; pink crosshatch shows the "3rd wave"
The Nebraska majority population has an “hourglass” shape, with a large number of baby boomers, which will likely lead to relatively high deaths and “natural loss”
More Nebraska Hispanic residents are now born in the state than foreign born.

**Place of Birth for Nebraska Hispanic/Latino Residents:**
2000 Census and 5-year timeframes from 2005-09 to 2012-16

Sources: Table PCT063H, 2000 Census; Table B06004I, Various American Community Surveys, U.S. Census Bureau

Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Generational differences: young Hispanics have more education than their parents, which bodes well for college enrollment and future job prospects.

Only slightly more than half of Nebraska Hispanics aged 25+ have a high school diploma or more education, ranking 2nd lowest among all states.

Source: Custom Calculation from 2012-16 American Community Survey PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
Majority (White non Hispanic) and Minority (non White or Hispanic) Population Change: 2000-2010

Note: State of Nebraska had Population Increase in Both Population Groups during 2000-2010

- Red: Majority Population Increased and Minority Population Increased (11 counties)
- Light Pink: Majority Population Increased and Minority Population Decreased (2 counties)
- Orange: Majority Population Decreased and Minority Population Increased (74 counties)
- Beige: Majority Population Decreased and Minority Population Decreased (6 counties)

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - April 21, 2011
Minority groups were solely responsible for population growth in 11 Nebraska counties, with population change differences between Whites and minorities often being roughly “equal but opposite”.

Minority groups contributed more than 50% of the population growth in 16 counties, or two-thirds of all Nebraska counties with population gains.
DEMOGRAPHIC TREND #3: MIGRATION
Nebraska has traditionally suffered from outmigration, until recent decades; domestic outmigration still occurring but exceeded by international immigration.
Minority populations had net inmigration for almost all ages in the 2000s.

### 5-Year Nebraska Net Migration Rates for Minority Population Groups by Age for 2000-2010 using Two 5-Year Periods

**Overall 5-Year Net Migration Rate = 11.6%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Minority Net Migration Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 44</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 49</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 54</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 69</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 74</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 79</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 84</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>-6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Migration pattern for Non-Hispanic Whites and the state overall: outmigration for almost all ages in the 2000s

**5-Year Nebraska Net Migration Rates for Non-Hispanic Whites by Age for 2000-2010 using Two 5-Year Periods**

*Overall 5-Year Net Migration Rate = -1.7%*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic White Net Migration Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>-6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 44</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 49</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 54</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 69</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 74</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 79</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 84</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Rural areas lose college students, but some return at middle age; also lose elders

5-Year Net Migration Rates of 53 "Rural" Nebraska Counties that had No Town of 2,500 Persons in 2010 by Age during 2000-2010 using Two 5-Year Periods

Overall 5-Year Net Migration Rate = - 3.1%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Pulling in college students is a key driver of population growth in highly-populated counties.

5-Year Net Migration Rates of "Big 3" Counties (Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy) by Age for 2000-2010 using Two 5-Year Periods

Overall 5-Year Net Migration Rate = 2.2%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Inmigration leads to urban areas having more millennials than baby boomers.

2010 Nebraska Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group: "Big 3" Counties of Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy

Sources: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau; 2013 Metro Definitions, OMB

Green lines depict the depression cohort; red checker shows the "baby boom"; pink represents the "baby boom echo"; pink crosshatch shows the "3rd wave"
Outmigration leads to rural counties having few millennials; boomers dominate.

2010 Nebraska Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group:
51 Nonmetro Counties without a town of 2500 residents [2013 Definitions]

Sources: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau; 2013 Metro Definitions, OMB

Green lines depict the depression cohort; red checker shows the "baby boom"; pink represents the "baby boom echo"; pink crosshatch shows the "3rd wave"
“Stair Step” pattern exists as more populated area’s migration is better; counties without a town of 2500 have had outmigration each decade.

Nebraska Decade Net Migration Rates by County Type: 1950s to 2000s

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska DHHS
Why do people move from nonmetro to metro areas?
There is an economic reason to do so!!

Per Capita Personal Income for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Nebraska and the State as a Percentage of the U.S.: 1969-2016

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, released Nov. 16, 2017

Compiled and Prepared by: UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Net Migration (Inmovers - Outmovers) between 2000-2010 and 2010-2017

Note: Nebraska had net immigration in both timeframes - the red shaded category

- **Red**: Net Immigration in both 2000-2010 and 2010-2017 (8 counties)
- **Pink**: Net Immigration in 2000-2010, but Net Outmigration in 2010-2017 (6 counties)
- **Orange**: Net Outmigration in 2000-2010, but Net Immigration in 2010-2017 (9 counties)
- **Tan**: Net Outmigration in both 2000-2010 and 2010-2017 (70 counties)

Sources: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; 2000 and 2010 Censuses, 2017 Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - March 21, 2018

Note: The Dana College closure is not fully reflected for Washington County, with students in dorms still being included, inflating its estimated population.
Natural Change (Births - Deaths) between 2000-2009 (the 2000s decade) and 2010-2016
Note: Nebraska had natural increase in both timeframes - the red shaded category

- Natural Increase in both 2000-2009 and 2010-2016 (46 counties)
- Natural Increase in 2000-2009, but Natural Decrease in 2010-2016 (3 counties)
- Natural Decrease in 2000-2009, but Natural Increase in 2010-2016 (8 counties)
- Natural Decrease in both 2000-2009 and 2010-2016 (36 counties)

Source: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - March 21, 2018
Population Change between 2000-2010 and 2010-2017
Note: Nebraska increased in both timeframes - the red shaded category
- Red: Population Increased in both 2000-2010 and 2010-2017 (15 counties)
- Pink: Population Increased in 2000-2010, but Population Decreased 2010-2017 (9 counties)
- Light Pink: Population Decreased in both 2000-2010 and 2010-2017 (54 counties)

Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - March 21, 2018
Note: The Dana College closure is not fully reflected for Washington County, with students in dorms still being included, inflating its estimated population.
Comparison of Population Growth Rates in the Early 2000s vs. Early 2010s:
Nebraska gained in both timeframes and moreso in 2010-2017 - the red shaded category

- **Red**: Gained population in both 2000-07 and 2010-17, with larger growth in 2010-17 (5 counties)
- **Light Pink**: Gained population in both 2000-07 and 2010-17, with smaller growth in 2010-17 (6 counties)
- **Brown**: Gained population in 2000-07, but lost population in 2010-17 (8 counties)
- **Orange**: Lost population in 2000-07, but gained population in 2010-17 (18 counties)
- **Light Blue**: Lost population in both 2000-07 and 2010-17, with smaller loss in 2010-17 (49 counties)
- **Dark Blue**: Lost population in both 2000-07 and 2010-17, with larger loss in 2010-17 (7 counties)

Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - March 21, 2018
Note: The Dana College closure is not fully reflected for Washington County, with students in dorms still being included, inflating its estimated population.
Census Overview and Demographic Trends for Your Community

Library Spring Meetings
April 2018

David Drozd
UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
ddrozd@unomaha.edu
402-554-2132
www.unomaha.edu/cpar

www.facebook.com/unocpar
PUMA geography

• Nebraska has 14 PUMA areas (4 in Douglas County, 2 in Lancaster)

• ACS data used 2000 based PUMAs from 2005-2011; 2012 and future years use updated 2010 based PUMA boundaries
  – The 2010 PUMAs are nearly identical to the ones from 2000: a couple tracts changed in Douglas and Lancaster counties; Sarpy Co. is now its own PUMA

• PUMA geography has more importance in the ACS
  – Data are released annually since PUMAs with 100,000 population exceed the annual ACS population threshold of 65,000
    • Not many Nebraska geographies get annual data; PUMAs are the smallest annual geography for getting statewide coverage and making statewide comparisons!
  – Breaks core metro counties into smaller areas and gives proxies for smaller geographies that are similar to the larger PUMA area
    • Southeast Douglas County PUMA a proxy for “South Omaha”
    • Northeast Nebraska PUMA a proxy for Pierce County

• State Maps for PUMA boundaries can be viewed on the web
Geographic Boundaries of Nebraska Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs)

Each PUMA contained at least 100,000 persons in the 2000 Census. Boundaries may change after the 2010 Census, but these boundaries are used in current products like the American Community Survey (ACS). PUMAs are useful as they have annual ACS data and subdivide metro areas into smaller subsections that can be compared.

Nebraska PUMA areas (number, description, and number of counties)

100 - Northwest: Scottsbluff, Chadron, O’Neill (17)
200 - Northeast: Norfolk, Columbus, South Sioux City (16)
300 - Central: Grand Island, Aurora, Broken Bow (12)
400 - Southwest: North Platte, Lexington, McCook (18)
500 - South Central: Kearney, Hastings, Holdrege (9)
600 - Southeast: Beatrice, Nebraska City, Seward (14)
701 - Greater Omaha Area: Sarpy County, Fremont, Blair, Plattsmouth (4)*
702 - Sarpy County: Bellevue, Papillion, La Vista (1)
800s - Lancaster County (subdivided): Lincoln (1)**
900s - Douglas County (subdivided): Omaha (1)**

** Lancaster County is split in half roughly along ‘O’ Street into 801 (North) and 802 (South).
*** Douglas County is split into quadrants roughly at 72nd and Dodge Streets into 901 (Northwest), 902 (Southwest), 903 (Northeast), and 904 (Southeast).

Source: 2000 Census, Geography Program, U.S. Census Bureau (a detailed map can be viewed at http://ftp2.census.gov/geo/maps/puma/puma2k/ne_puma5.pdf)
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - August 27, 2009