An Update on the Latest Census Data

David J. Drozd
University of Nebraska at Omaha, ddrozd@unomaha.edu

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An Update on the Latest Census Data
Data Resources Committee: 12-7-11

David Drozd, M.S.
Center for Public Affairs Research
University of Nebraska Omaha
www.unomaha.edu/cpar
402-554-2132; ddrozd@unomaha.edu
Nebraska performing well from a population standpoint!

Yearly Nebraska Population and Annual Population Change: 1900 to 2010

Sources: Annual Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; REIS, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Compiled and Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
Nebraska has only achieved higher growth than the U.S. 7 times since 1900, and never for consecutive years until 2009 and 2010. The last time Nebraska grew faster than the U.S. before this was in 1961 (nearly 50 years).
Nebraska has traditionally trailed the U.S. growth rate, but generally improving since the 1940s.

Comparison of Population Change Rates in Nebraska and the U.S.: 1900s to 2000s decades

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NE 3rd Seat #</th>
<th>Distance to 435</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>98  -21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>77  -21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>47  -30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>30  -17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>18  -12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>???</td>
<td><strong>Danger of losing House seat!</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Natural Change always positive; Migration improving

Nebraska Components of Population Change, 1920-2010

Nebraska's net domestic person movement in 2010 was the best since 1996, which was the last time Nebraska also had a net gain of persons from other
Our Net Migration will remain strong as long as our Unemployment Rate remains well below that of the U.S.

Difference Between U.S. and Nebraska Unemployment Rates: 1976-2011 (Percentage points U.S. rate exceeds Nebraska rate) and Nebraska Net Domestic Migration: 1989-2010

Correlation = 0.78; N = 22

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPS for National values, LAUS for Nebraska values); accessed Nov 2011; IRS state-to-state migration flow files

Note: Migration data represent moves from one year to the next, based on economic conditions in the first year. Thus, migration is aligned with unemployment in the first year on the graph.
We are in uncharted waters!! (the unemployment gap between Nebraska and the U.S. has never been this big)

Comparison of the Relationship between Net Domestic Migration for Nebraska and the Differential Between the U.S. and Nebraska Unemployment Rates

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPS for National values, LAUS for Nebraska values); accessed Nov 2011; IRS state-to-state migration flow files

Differential Between U.S. and Nebraska Unemployment Rates
(percentage points U.S. rate exceeds NE rate)

Net Domestic Migration for Nebraska

R² = 0.6121

2011 migration will be driven by the U.S. unemployment rate being 4.9 percentage points higher than in Nebraska.
This is Not your Ordinary Recession/Recovery!!
Number of Tax Return Exemptions for Movers between Nebraska and Florida: 1989 to 2010

Source: IRS State-to-State Migration Files

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, CPAR @ UNO 12-5-11
Improved migration includes first “Brain Gain”

Nebraska Net Migration of Those Age 25 or Older with Bachelor's Degrees or More Education

-1,493 -1,470 -587 289

2005-07 2006-08 2007-09 2008-10

Sources: 2005-2010 Annual American Community Surveys: 3-year aggregates, U.S. Census Bureau, Calculations by CPAR at UNO

Note: A positive value is referred to as net inmigration, which is typically desired.
### Percentage of the Population Aged 25+ with a Bachelor’s Degree or More Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>NE State Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>+0.4</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Decennial Censuses and 2010 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau
Education (and employment) leads to income (as does a strong ag economy)

### Ranking of State Real Income Growth: 2009-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank &amp; State</th>
<th>% Change in Median HH Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nebraska</td>
<td>+ 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. West Virginia</td>
<td>+ 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. South Dakota</td>
<td>+ 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. North Dakota</td>
<td>+ 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Virginia</td>
<td>+ 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Kansas</td>
<td>- 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Iowa</td>
<td>- 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Missouri</td>
<td>- 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Arizona</td>
<td>- 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Nevada</td>
<td>- 6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(only states rising)
**Percentage of Persons in the Labor Force**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Age 55-64</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Age 65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nebraska</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>1. Alaska</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. North Dakota</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>2. Wash, DC</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Iowa</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>3. Vermont</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. South Dakota</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>5. Maryland</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kansas</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>14. Kansas</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19. Iowa</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2008-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
Nebraska has net outmigration of those nearing/at retirement.

Nebraska Net Migration Rate by Age during 2000 to 2010 timeframe

Overall Net Migration Rate = 0.3

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households with…</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earnings</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest/Dividends</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security or Railroad Retirement</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement income*</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: Nebraskans generally are here to work, not retire.

* “Retirement, survivor or disability benefits (pensions) from companies/unions, fed/state/local government, and the military.”

Source: 2005-2009 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau (9 million U.S. interviews)
2010 Nebraska Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group

Sex and Age “Pyramid” Largely Determined by Births

Source: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Green lines depict the depression cohort; red checker shows the "baby boom"; pink represents the "baby boom echo"; pink crosshatch shows the "3rd wave"
Douglas County has higher percentages of young workers

2010 Douglas County Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group:
Total Population

Source: 2010 Census (DP-1), U.S. Census Bureau

Green lines depict the depression cohort; red checker shows the "baby boom"; pink represents the "baby boom echo"; pink crosshatch shows the "3rd wave"
Washington County has a lot of boomers but few early workers, kids.
Differential in Percentage Changes of 5-Year Age Groups for Men vs. Women in Nebraska: 2000 to 2010

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
Number of Nebraskans Aged 65 and Older Living Alone by Gender: 1990 to 2010

- **Males**: Age 65+ Living Alone Increasing; Females down slightly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>13,998</td>
<td>16,239</td>
<td>20,691</td>
<td>55,642</td>
<td>54,774</td>
<td>54,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
All areas are doing better regarding state-to-state migration.

Nebraska State-to-State Net Migration by County Type Based on the Last 10 Years of IRS Tax Filing Data (1999-00 to 2009-10)

- Douglas
- Lancaster
- Metro outlying (7)
- Micropolitan Core (10)
- Rest of State (74)

Source: IRS migration files, downloaded from Missouri State Data Center website

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
Among intrastate moves, Douglas County was much higher in 2009 than prior years (improved with nearby metro outlying counties).

Net Migration within Nebraska by County Type Based on the Last 10 Years of IRS Tax Filing Data (2000 to 2009)

- Douglas: Big improvement last 2 years; largest net inmovement from NE counties in past 10 years
- Lancaster: Always net inmigration from other Nebraska counties but declined the last 3 years
- Metro outlying: Big decline last 2 years; smallest net inmovement in past 10 years
- Micropolitan Core: Average decline is -383 in past 5 years versus -705 in first 5 years
- Rest of State: Large outmigration to other NE areas every year but smallest (best) in 10 years in 2009

Source: IRS migration files, downloaded from Missouri State Data Center website

County Category (# of counties)
- Douglas: 1
- Lancaster: 1
- Metro outlying: 7
- Micropolitan Core: 10
- Rest of State: 74

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
The Omaha metro had the 6th largest percentage point gain in Higher Education from 2000 to 2010.
“Big 3” counties control an increasing share of NE’s population

Percentage of the Nebraska Population located in its Largest 3 Counties of Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy: 1950 to 2010 including Change during the Decade

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau
Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
2013 Unicameral Districts

Douglas: 14 full
Lancaster: 7 full & 2 partial
Sarpy: 4 full & 1 partial
Big 3 total: 25 full & 3 partial
Rest of state: 21 full & 3 partial

Post 2000 Districts
Douglas: 11 full + 4 partial
Lancaster: 6 full + 2 partial
Sarpy: 3 full + 4 partial
Annual Natural Change (Births - Deaths) for Nebraska by County Type: 1946 to 2010

Metro areas will continue to gain population share

Level of Natural Change (persons)

Source: Vital Statistics Reports, NE DHHS
Births are on the rise, affecting school enrollment

School Age (K-12) Population based on 13-Year Periods of Births to Douglas County Residents (Based on Births between 1946 and 2010)

Source: Vital Statistics, NE Dept of Health and Human Services; Compiled by CPAR @ UNO

Note: this is based on births alone, migration factors are excluded.
Percentage of Housing Units that were Vacant: 2000

2000 Vacancy Rate (Countywide = 5.4%)
- Red: Less than 2.5% (34)
- Orange: 2.5 to 4.9% (47)
- Tan: 5.0 to 7.4% (29)
- Green: 7.5 to 9.9% (22)
- Blue: 10% or more (14)

Sources: Census 2000 Redistricting File, U.S. Census Bureau; 2000-based Douglas County Census Tracts
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha: March 2011
Some notes on the ACS for the city of Omaha/Douglas Co.

- The Census Bureau started applying weighting controls to ACS sub-county (place) estimates in 2009
  - Big effect on Omaha city’s numbers as ACS had previously been “too low” on total pop., then was way “too high” in 2009 and 2010 is based on census count
    - 2000 Cen: 390,007; 2008 ACS: 388,874; 2009: 454,714
    - 2010 Cen: 408,958; 2010 ACS: 410,269; 08-10: 408,179
- Bottomline: rely on 2010 & post 2010 ACS estimates & realize 2009 represents a “break in series” from prior Omaha ACS data; Douglas Co. figures are better but still impacted by the change; use 2010 Census when possible (age, race, tenure, etc.)
  - You may see strange changes when looking at ACS items by race; it’s a different distribution (weighting) of the population and therefore items like poverty may change somewhat wildly