State/Local Population Trends with a Focus on Vital Statistics

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UNO Center for Public Affairs Research

Twenty-fifth Annual Data Users Conference
3:30-4:30 p.m.
August 19, 2014
Part of Conference Webcast
Three Major Demographic Trends

1. Nebraska’s population is becoming more and more concentrated in its most populous counties.

2. The state’s population is getting older and will continue to age.

3. The state’s population is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse.
State Population Summary

• In 2010, Nebraska had a population count of 1,826,341 persons, an increase of 115,076 or 6.7% from the 2000 count of 1,711,265.
  – Nebraska ranked 30th in percentage change (an increase from 37th in 1990s).

• Nebraska’s growth rate of 6.7% in the 2000s was not as strong as the 8.4% rise seen in the 1990s.
  – However, it did exceed the average decade growth rate between 1950 and 2000 (5.3%).
  – 1990s growth rate was highest since the 1910s.
  – Congressional District boundaries were redrawn by the Unicameral Legislature.

• In 2013, Nebraska’s estimated population was 1,868,516.
  – Up 2.3% since 2010 (ranks 26th).
  – Compares to 2.4% national growth rate.
Comparison of Population Change Rates in Nebraska and the U.S.: 1900s to 2010s decades

Sources: Decennial Censuses and 2013 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Decade rates as extrapolated from 2013 Estimates
Nebraska Population and Population Change, 1925-2013

Source: Annual Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
County Population Summary

• 32 Nebraska counties gained population or were unchanged while 61 lost population between 2010 and 2013.
  – Compares to 24 growing counties in the 2000s, 40 in the 1990s, and only 10 in the 1980s.

• Nebraska’s 3 most populous counties, Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy, are among the state’s fastest growing
  – In 2013, Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy surpassed 1 million residents, accounting for 53.7% of Nebraska’s population, up from 52.6% in 2010 and 48.9% in 2000.
  – These 3 counties grew 4.4% between 2010 and 2013 while the remaining 90 counties had 91 fewer residents (< 0.1% decline).
  – These 3 counties grew 14.9% between 2000 and 2010 while the remaining 90 counties lost 1.1%.
County Population Summary (Continued)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010-2013</th>
<th>2000-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmetropolitan</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest city 2,500 to 9,999 persons</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest city under 2,500 persons</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
<td>-7.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Nebraska’s legislative districts also were redrawn with metro areas gaining more representation.
  - Average legislative district size based on 2010 Census is 37,272 persons.
  - Legislative district 49 was moved from Northwest Nebraska to Sarpy County.
  - Sarpy County now has 4 full districts and 1 shared district.
Total Population for Nebraska Metro and Nonmetro Counties
(2013 Definitions): 1890 - 2010

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census
Compiled and Prepared by: UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Population Change in Nebraska Counties: 2000-2010 and 2010-2013

Note: State of Nebraska increased in both time periods

- Increased 2000-2010 and Increased 2010-2013 (13 counties)
- Increased 2000-2010 and Decreased 2010-2013 (11 counties)
- Decreased 2000-2010 and Increased 2010-2013 (19 counties)
- Decreased 2000-2010 and Decreased 2010-2013 (50 counties)


Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - March 31, 2014
Natural Change = Births - Deaths

• 2013—Births 26,094; Deaths 15,745; Natural Change 10,349
  – Births have rebounded in the last 2 years following 3 years of decline (2009-2011).
  – 2011 births were the lowest number since 2002.
  – 2013 deaths reached an all-time high for Nebraska.
  – 54 counties had natural increase in 2013, the most since 1991.

• 2000 to 2010
  – Most of the decade population growth stemmed from about 109,500 more births than deaths.
  – The 2000s “natural change” rate of 6.4% was higher than the 1990s (5.4%).
  – 44 counties had more deaths than births.
Nebraska Births, Deaths, and Natural Change: 1920-2013

Source: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Natural Change in Nebraska Counties: 2000-2010 and 2010-2013

Natural Change (Births - Deaths) between 2000-2010 and 2010-2013

Note: State of Nebraska had Natural Increase in Both Time Periods

- **Red**: Natural Increase 2000-2010 and Natural Increase 2010-2013 (47 counties)
- **Magenta**: Natural Increase 2000-2010 and Natural Decline 2010-2013 (2 counties)
- **Orange**: Natural Decrease 2000-2010 and Natural Increase 2010-2013 (7 counties)
- **Beige**: Natural Decrease 2000-2010 and Natural Decrease 2010-2013 (37 counties)

Source: Nebraska Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - August 7, 2014
Change in Natural Change in Nebraska Counties: 2000-2009 vs. 2010-2013

Reason for Change in Natural Change (Births - Deaths) per year between 2000-2009 and 2010-2013
Note: State of Nebraska Worsened as both Births Declined and Deaths Increased in 2010s vs. 2000s

- **Red**: Improvement as both Births Increased and Deaths Declined (21 counties)
- **Magenta**: Births Increased/Improved while Deaths Increased/Worsened (11 counties)
- **Light Blue**: Births Declined/Worsened while Deaths Declined/Improved (44 counties)
- **White**: Worsened as both Births Declined and Deaths Increased (17 counties)

Source: Nebraska Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - August 7, 2014
Difference in Natural Change per year in Nebraska Counties: 2000-2009 vs. 2010-2013

Difference in Natural Change (Births - Deaths) per year between 2000-2009 and 2010-2013 per 1,000 Population in 2010
Note: State of Nebraska had Worsening of 0.3 per year per thousand population

- Worsening of more than 1 per year per thousand population (22 counties)
- Worsening of less than 1 per year per thousand population (22 counties)
- Improvement of less than 1 per year per thousand population (27 counties)
- Improvement of more than 1 per year per thousand population (22 counties)

Sources: Nebraska Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - August 7, 2014
Net Migration

• 2010 to 2013 inmigration was estimated at 7,322 persons.
  – International 10,357
  – Domestic -3,035

• 2000 to 2010
  – The state experienced a net inmigration of about 5,600 persons.
  – The 2000s net migration rate of 0.3% was below a 3.1% inmigration rate in the 1990s.
  – The 1990s and 2000s are the only decades since the 1920s to have net inmigration.
  – Only 14 counties had net inmigration.

• 1990 to 2000
  – Added about 48,000 persons during the decade (3.1%).
  – 42 counties had net inmigration or no net outmigration.
Nebraska Net Migration Rate by Decade: 1920s to 2000s

Migration Rate (as a percent of total population at start of decade)

-14.0 -12.0 -10.0 -8.0 -6.0 -4.0 -2.0 0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0 12.0 14.0 1920s 1930s 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s 2000s 2010s*

-6.6 -9.8 -8.7 -5.2 -0.9 -6.4 3.1 0.3 1.3

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO

*Decade change extrapolated from 2010-2013 change.
Nebraska Components of Population Change, 1925-2013

Source: Annual Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Net Migration in Nebraska Counties: 2000-2010 and 2010-2013

Note: State of Nebraska had Net Immigration in Both Time Periods

- Red: Net Immigration 2000-2010 and Net Immigration 2010-2013 (8 counties)
- Pink: Net Immigration 2000-2010 and Net Outmigration 2010-2013 (6 counties)
- Orange: Net Outmigration 2000-2010 and Net Immigration 2010-2013 (17 counties)
- Tan: Net Outmigration 2000-2010 and Net Outmigration 2010-2013 (62 counties)

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, 2013 Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - August 7, 2014
Number of Nebraska Counties that had...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Population Increase</th>
<th>Natural Increase</th>
<th>Net Inmigration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990s</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000s</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-13</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
City and Town Population Summary

- Only 143 communities gained population in the 2000s compared to 289 in the 1990s.
  - More than 200 communities lost more than 10% of their population in the 2000s - only 84 did so in the 1990s.
- The median size town in Nebraska in 2010 had 318 residents (Lodgepole and Scotia). It was 341 in 2000.
- Monowi, NE in Boyd County had 1 resident in 2010 (peak population 123 in 1930); Gross, NE also in Boyd County had 2 residents in 2010 (peak of 325 in 1900).
- Gretna led the state’s growth, increasing 89%. Due to a large annexation of land, Terrytown in Scotts Bluff County was the state’s 2nd fastest growing place (+85%).
Percentage of Nebraska Cities within City Size Category Having Population Growth: 2000 to 2010

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

Notes: Elkhorn added into Omaha; revised Ogallala population of 5,107 used
2010 Nebraska Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group

Source: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Percent of Total Population

Green lines depict the depression cohort; red checker shows the "baby boom"; pink represents the "baby boom echo"; pink crosshatch shows the "3rd wave"
2010 Nebraska Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group:
13 Metro Counties [2013 Definitions]

Sources: 2010 Census, U.S. Census

Green lines depict the depression cohort; red checker shows the "baby boom"; pink represents the "baby boom echo"; pink crosshatch shows the "3rd wave"
2010 Nebraska Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group: 80 Nonmetro Counties [2013 Definitions]

Sources: 2010 Census, U.S. Census

Green lines depict the depression cohort; red checker shows the "baby boom"; pink represents the "baby boom echo"; pink crosshatch shows the "3rd wave"
Percentage Change for 5-Year Age Groups in Nebraska: 2000 to 2010

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
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

Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin

• Nebraska’s population growth is predominately in minority racial and ethnic groups.
  – Hispanic or Latino (of any race) grew by 77%.
    • Accounted for nearly two-thirds of state’s overall growth.
    – The White, non Hispanic population barely increased (0.4%).

• In 2010, Minority population was 17.9% of total.
  – Up from 12.7% in 2000 and 7.4% in 1990.

• Minority population is much younger.
  – Relatively more under age 40 years.
  – Relatively fewer aged 40+ years.
Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin Change 2000-2010

- Total population 6.7 percent
- Not Hispanic/Latino Origin 2.6 percent
  - White alone 0.4 percent
  - African American or Black alone 19.9 percent
  - American Indian & Alaska Native alone 9.9 percent
  - Asian alone 47.2 percent
  - Nat. Hawaiian, Pac. Islander alone 49.3 percent
  - Some other race alone 59.5 percent
  - Two or more races 60.6 percent
- Hispanic/Latino Origin 77.3 percent
- Minority 50.7 percent
2010 Nebraska Population by Five-Year Age Group:
Non-White or Hispanic/Latino (Minority Population) as a Percent of State Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percent of Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 44</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 49</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 54</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 69</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 74</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 79</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 84</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, AFF tables P12 and P12I

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
Minority (non White or Hispanic/Latino) Percentage of the Nebraska Population: 1990, 2010, and 2030 Projection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2030 Projection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under age 20</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 20-44</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>34.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 45-64</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65+</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27.6*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 1990 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; June 2013 Population Projections, CPAR at UNO

* These figures are likely lower than eventual reality as births are by race of mother, not race of child.
White NH share declines, but NE not likely “majority minority” by 2050

Percent of Nebraska Population by Race/Ethnicity: 1980 to 2010 with 2020 to 2050 Projection

Source: Decennial Censuses; CPAR projections, June 2013
Projected Births and Deaths for Nebraska White non Hispanics: 2010 - 2050

Source: CPAR projections, June 2013

White non Hispanic Births
White non Hispanic Deaths
### Changing Composition of Nebraska Households

#### 1970 Households
- **Married Couple**: 70.7%
  - No child under 18: 32.0%
  - With child under 18: 38.7%
- **Other households**: 29.3%
- **Total Households**: 57.7%
  - No child under 18: 42.3%
  - With child under 18: 57.7%

#### 2010 Households
- **Married Couple**: 50.8%
  - No child under 18: 29.6%
  - With child under 18: 21.2%
- **Other households**: 49.2%
  - One person: 28.7%
- **Total Households**: 70.3%
  - No child under 18: 29.7%
  - With child under 18: 40.6%
Major Employment Trends

- Employment grew about the same rate as the US in the 1970s, more rapidly in the early 1990s, and more slowly since 1995.
- Since 1969, employment has grown faster than population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmetropolitan</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropoloitan</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest town 2500-9999</td>
<td>-9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest town &lt; 2500</td>
<td>-27.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major Per Capita Income Trends

• Nebraska’s per capita income declined in relation to the US between 1970 and 1989 and fluctuated between 95 and 100 percent of the national average between 1994 and 2010.

• In 2011, Nebraska’s per capita income was above the national average for the first time since 1975 and only the 5th time since the series began in 1929. It remained above the national average in 2012.

• Nonmetropolitan per capita incomes have been increasing in relation to US since 2006.

• Metropolitan per capita incomes have been generally falling in relation to the US since 2003, but they still are above the national average and have been since the mid-1990s.

• In 2012, metro and nonmetro incomes were basically the same; the only time since 1973.

• The strength of the farm economy is reflected in the fact that the most rural counties had their highest per capita incomes in 2011. While still higher than the national average, the 2012 per capita incomes were less than 2011.
Per Capita Personal Income of Nebraska Counties As a Percentage of the U.S. By Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Status (2013 Definitions): 1969-2012

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, released November 21, 2013
Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, March 2014
Per Capita Personal Income of Nebraska Counties As a Percentage of the U.S. by Metropolitan Status (2013 Definitions): 1969-2012

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, released November 21, 2013
Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, August 2014
Per Capita Personal Income of Nebraska Counties As a Percentage of the U.S. by Micropolitan Status (2013 Definitions) and Size of Largest City (2,500-9,999 and Under 2,500): 1969-2012

*Includes applicable counties from micropolitan areas

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, released November 21, 2013
Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, August 2014
Nebraska Vital Statistics

Examples of Useful Information from the Annual Report by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (with further analysis by CPAR)

http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_vs.aspx
Average Age for Nebraska Mothers Having First Birth: 1970-2013


Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Comparison of Nebraska Birth and Fertility Rates by Age Group of Mother: 1960 - 2010 (Births per 1,000 Women in Age Category)

Sources: 1960 CDC Natality Report; NE Dept of Health and Human Services; Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau

Compiled and Prepared by: UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Total Fertility Rate: Nebraska 1970 to 2013
(Total Births per 1,000 Women Over their Lifetime)

Replacement is considered 2,100

Sources: NE Dept of Health and Human Services; Decennial Censuses and Estimates Program (Rel. 6-26-14), U.S. Census Bureau
Think Hispanic and Black non Hispanic Fertility Rates Greatly Differ – Think Again
(Fertility rates are births per 1,000 women aged 15-44)

### Nebraska Fertility Rates Since Reporting Form Changed in 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White, non Hispanic</th>
<th>Black, non Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic - Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>130.1</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>129.0</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>103.2</td>
<td>124.8</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>124.5</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>118.1</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>103.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### United States Fertility Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2013 Preliminary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White, non Hispanic</th>
<th>Black, non Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic - Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>13.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 30: Birth Defects by Month of Birth, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month of Birth</th>
<th>Total Births*</th>
<th>No. of Cases with Defects</th>
<th>Percent of Total Births*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>26,086</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,993</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>2,145</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>2,063</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,183</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>2,273</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>2,369</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>2,207</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2,296</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2,103</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>2,195</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 31: Birth Defects by Age of Mother, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Mother</th>
<th>Total Births*</th>
<th>No. of Cases with Defects</th>
<th>Percent of Total Births*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 and Under</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>5,704</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>8,556</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>6,975</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Birth Defect Data: 5 year average from 2008-2012

#### 2008 to 2012 average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month of Year</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>With Defects</th>
<th>% With Defects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>2,075</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>2,239</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>2,158</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,225</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2,249</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>2,318</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>2,344</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2,206</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2,064</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>2,208</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>26,444</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Jan-Jun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Births</th>
<th>With Defects</th>
<th>% With Defects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12,954</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Jul-Dec

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Births</th>
<th>With Defects</th>
<th>% With Defects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,490</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Q1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Births</th>
<th>With Defects</th>
<th>% With Defects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,322</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Q2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Births</th>
<th>With Defects</th>
<th>% With Defects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,632</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Q3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Births</th>
<th>With Defects</th>
<th>% With Defects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,012</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Q4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Births</th>
<th>With Defects</th>
<th>% With Defects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,479</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2008 to 2012 average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mom's age</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>With Defects</th>
<th>% With Defects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>6,185</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29</td>
<td>8,727</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34</td>
<td>6,460</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39</td>
<td>2,518</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>26,444</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nebraska average age at time of death graph from 1925-2012—the increase is slowing
Graph 13: Leading Causes of Death by Sex, 2012

Number of Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>1,833</td>
<td>1,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>1,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lung Disease</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's Disease</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkinson's Disease</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Hypertension*</td>
<td></td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Essential Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Disease
Leading Causes of Death Differ in Higher Mortality Age Groups

Graph 17: Leading Causes of Death by Selected Age Groups and Sex, 2012

- **Cancer**: 686
- **Heart Disease**: 387
- **Chronic Lung Disease**: 149
- **Diabetes**: 75
- **Stroke**: 70
- **Accidents**: 58

**Males, 60-74**

- **Cancer**: 519
- **Heart Disease**: 186
- **Chronic Lung Disease**: 122
- **Stroke**: 63
- **Diabetes**: 41
- **Accidents**: 37

**Females, 60-74**

- **Cancer**: 847
- **Heart Disease**: 335
- **Chronic Lung Disease**: 211
- **Alzheimer’s Disease**: 176
- **Accidents**: 142
- **Diabetes**: 121

**Males, 75+**

- **Heart Disease**: 1,343
- **Cancer**: 830
- **Stroke**: 375
- **Alzheimer’s Disease**: 354
- **Chronic Lung Disease**: 305
- **Accidents**: 144
- **Diabetes**: 144
- **Essential Hypertension**: 127

**Females, 75+**

- **Heart Disease**: 804
- **Cancer**: 547
- **Stroke**: 275
- **Alzheimer’s Disease**: 274
- **Chronic Lung Disease**: 255
- **Accidents**: 144
- **Diabetes**: 144
- **Essential Hypertension**: 127
Example Mortality Rate Map – The DHHS report has several by cause of death

Map 6. Heart Disease Mortality Rates, by County of Residence
Nebraska, 2008-2012

Mortality Rate*

- 31.8 - 134.1
- 134.2 - 149.1
- 149.2 - 164.0
- 164.1 - 286.4

*heart disease deaths per 100,000 population per year, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

Statewide mortality rate* = 149.1
Graph 21: Infant and Neonatal Deaths, 1925-2012

INFANT DEATH – Death of a person under one year of age.

NEONATAL DEATH – Death of a person under 28 days of age.
Nearly a quarter of divorces occur within 3 yrs of marriage.

Median length of marriage at divorce is 8 yrs.
Divorce Rate in Nebraska Counties: 2008-2012

Average Annual Divorces from 2008 to 2012 per 1,000 persons aged 18-64 in 2010
Note: About 97% of divorces occur between ages 18-64
State of Nebraska Divorce Rate = 5.6

- Less than 4.5 (22 counties)
- 4.5 to 4.9 (17 counties)
- 5.0 to 5.4 (15 counties)
- 5.5 to 6.4 (20 counties)
- 6.5 or more (19 counties)

Note: Vital Statistics Reports note that the divorcee data presented here are by county of occurrence, which may often differ from the county of current residence.

Sources: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; 2010 Census (DP-1), U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - June 18, 2014
Marriage Rate in Nebraska Counties: 2008-2012

Average Annual Marriages from 2008 to 2012 per 1,000 persons aged 18-64 in 2010
Note: About 98% of marriages occur between ages 18-64
State of Nebraska Marriage Rate = 10.9

Note: Vital Statistics Reports note that the marriage data presented here are by county of occurrence, which may often differ from the county of current residence.

Sources: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; 2010 Census (DP-1), U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - June 18, 2014
General Fertility Rate in Nebraska Counties: 2008-2012

Average Annual Births from 2008 to 2012 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in 2010

State of Nebraska Fertility Rate = 74.1

Less than 65 (12 counties)
65.0 to 69.9 (17 counties)
70.0 to 74.9 (21 counties)
75 to 79.9 (23 counties)
80.0 or higher (20 counties)

Note: The birth data presented here are by the county of usual residence of the mother.

Sources: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; 2010 Census (DP-1), U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - June 18, 2014
Crude Death Rate in Nebraska Counties: 2008-2012

Average Annual Deaths from 2008 to 2012 per 1,000 total persons in 2010
State of Nebraska Death Rate = 8.4

- Less than 8.0 (16 counties)
- 8.0 to 9.9 (18 counties)
- 10.0 to 11.9 (22 counties)
- 12.0 to 13.9 (20 counties)
- 14.0 or higher (17 counties)

Note: The death data presented here are by the county of usual residence of the deceased.

Sources: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; 2010 Census (DP-1), U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - June 18, 2014
Natural Change Rate in Nebraska Counties: 2008-2012

Average Annual Births minus Deaths from 2008 to 2012 per 1,000 persons in 2010
State of Nebraska Natural Change Rate = 6.0

- Less than -4.0 (large natural loss: 19 counties)
- -0.1 to -3.9 (small natural loss: 20 counties)
- 0.0 to 1.9 (small natural increase: 20 counties)
- 2.0 to 3.9 (moderate natural increase: 18 counties)
- 4.0 or higher (large natural increase: 16 counties)

Note: The natural change data presented here are by the county of usual residence for whom the event occurs.

Sources: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services; 2010 Census (DP-1), U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - June 18, 2014
Reference Slides
Nebraska Population Change Rate by Decade: 1900s to 2010s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Population Change Rate (as a percent of total population at start of decade)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900s</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910s</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920s</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930s</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940s</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990s</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000s</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010s*</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO

*Decade change extrapolated from 2010-2013 change.
Nebraska Counties Classified by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Status: 2013

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Classification (# of counties)
- Central Metro County [Contains substantial urbanized area] (5)
- Outlying Metro County (8)
- Central Micro County [Nonmetro county but has a city of 10,000+ residents] (9)
- Outlying Micro County (8)
- Non metro/micro county but has a city of 2,500-9,999 residents (19)
- Non metro/micro county without a city of 2,500 residents (44)

Sources: 2013 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Definitions, Office of Management and Budget, released 2-28-13; 2010 Census (SF1 DT P1), U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - April 9, 2013
1950 - 2010 Percent Change in Population for Nebraska Counties

Percent Change in Population: 1950 - 2010

Nebraska = Growth of 37.8%

- Loss of 50% or more (17)
- Loss of 40.0 - 49.9% (20)
- Loss of 20.0 - 39.9% (21)
- Loss of less than 20.0% (12)
- Growth of less than 40% (13)
- Growth of 40% or more (10)

Sources: 1950 and 2010 Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - October 25, 2013
Nebraska Population by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin as a Percentage of Total Population: 2010

- White NH alone, 82.1%
- Black or African American NH alone, 4.4%
- Hispanic or Latino, 9.2%
- American Indian and Alaska Native NH alone, 0.8%
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander NH alone, 0.1%
- Asian NH alone, 1.7%
- Some Other Race NH alone, 0.1%
- Two or More Races NH, 1.6%

Note: NH is Not Hispanic or Latino
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census
The jump in 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

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

Center for Public Affairs Research
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