

Comparing Nebraska Population Change by Race and Ethnicity

Introduction

When studying population change in Nebraska during the 2000s decade, it is clear that county level changes were far from uniform. While the state increased by about 115,000 people, only 24 of the state's 93 counties experienced a population gain. Nearly 75% of Nebraska's counties had a population decline during the decade, one of the largest such percentages of counties among all states in the Midwest and Great Plains areas of the United States. In fact, population gains were concentrated in Nebraska's most populated "Big 3" counties of Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy, which increased by nearly 125,000 people, while the remaining 90 counties combined lost close to 10,000 residents.

Another way Nebraska counties showed differences in population change related to the levels of births and deaths. During the 2000s, slightly more than half of Nebraska's counties (49 of 93) experienced a natural increase, as births exceeded deaths. However, nearly as many counties (44) had more deaths than births, a negative population change factor. Natural change levels tend to be fairly stable, as it takes a long time for an area's population age structure to change. That said, almost all Nebraska counties are projected to see poorer natural change in the years ahead as the population ages and deaths increase as the large "baby boom" segment of the population hits ages that have higher mortality rates.

There are two easily-identifiable trends in Nebraska that are more consistent among its counties. First, nearly all counties are having net outmigration, where more people are moving out of the area than moving into it. Net outmigration occurred in 85% of Nebraska's counties during the 2000s (79 of 93). The handful of counties experiencing net immigration tended to be in the Lincoln and Omaha metro areas, or along the Interstate 80 corridor.

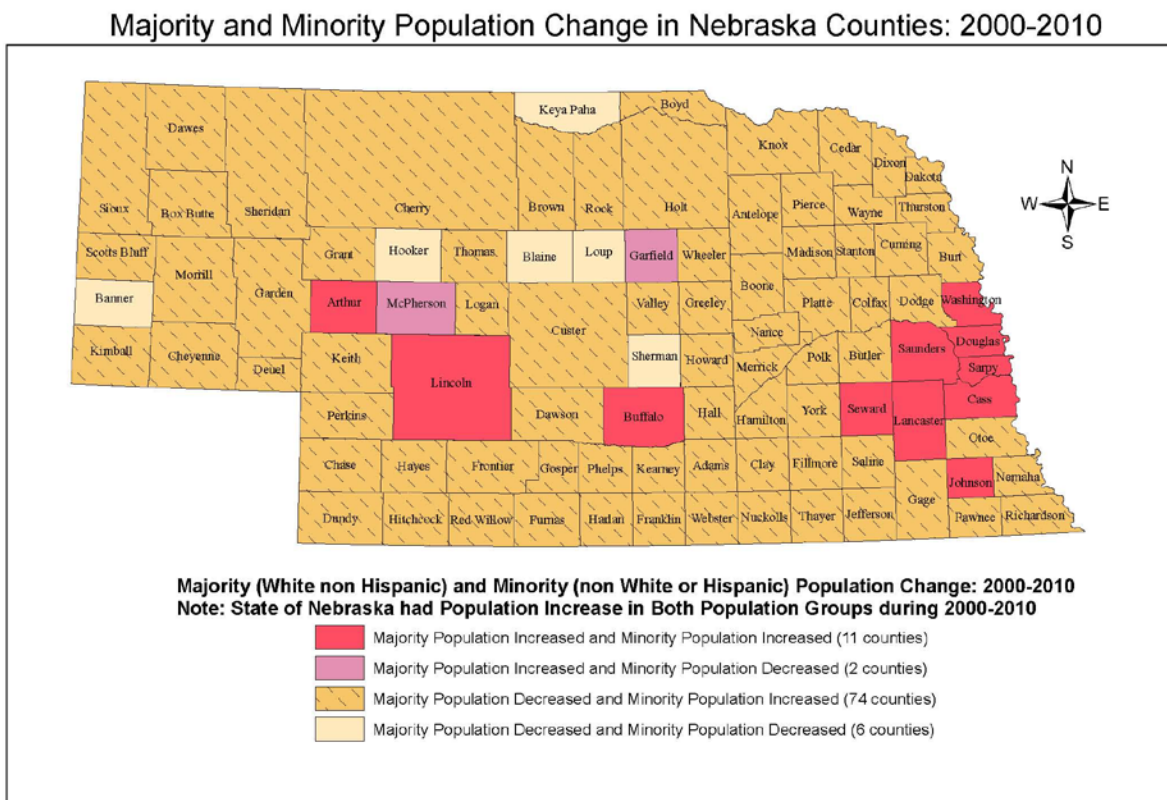
Second, the vast majority of counties are seeing minority populations rise, while at the same time non-Hispanic Whites, the majority population, are enduring population decline. During the 2000s, 80% of Nebraska's counties (74 of 93) experienced a decrease in the non-Hispanic White population while simultaneously witnessing its minority population rise. This divergence is worthy of further exploration and is the subject of this report. In the report any mentions of Whites refer to non-Hispanic Whites, and the two terms will be used interchangeably.

Evaluating Total Population Change versus Underlying Factors

An area typically desires population growth, as more people bolster the demand for goods and services, improving the economic vitality of local businesses. Thus, total population change is a key metric heavily tracked and evaluated. As mentioned, 24 Nebraska counties increased in

population during the 2000s, which is easily compared to 40 such growing counties in the 1990s and only 10 during the “farm crisis” decade of the 1980s.

However, only analyzing total population change can mask the dynamics of how the population is changing. An area with a college might see a rising total population as college enrollments increase, but the total population change would not detail the exact rise in those at college age, nor how many students are staying in the area upon graduation. One would have to analyze the detailed age data to quantify such information. In Nebraska, only evaluating total population change masks what is occurring to specific racial and ethnic groups. The following map shows the combination of population change for non-Hispanic Whites (the majority population) and all minority population groups (either non-White or Hispanic/Latino).



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

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While Nebraska had 24 counties increase in total population between 2000 and 2010, only 11 or less than half witnessed an increase in both the non-Hispanic White and the minority population (shaded red). Two counties with small total populations and few minorities saw the non-Hispanic White population rise while the minority population declined (shaded purple). This means that the remaining 11 counties increased in total population due to rises in the minority population exceeding declines among non-Hispanic Whites. The specific changes in population by race and ethnicity in these counties are masked by the fact that their total population increased, and those evaluating total population change may not be aware of the divergence that is occurring. These 11 counties are a subset of the most common category of population change by race and ethnicity, where the majority population declined while the minority population increased in 74

counties or 80% of all Nebraska counties (shaded orange with crosshatch). Table 1 details population change by race and ethnicity for the 24 counties that gained population in the 2000s.

Table 1. Population Change by Race and Ethnicity for the 24 Nebraska Counties that Gained Population during the 2000s

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses (DP-1), U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Sorted by the minority share of population growth; colors correspond to the map on page 2 (orange = White losses/minority gains; red = both with gains, etc.)

| Area | 2000 to 2010 Population Change | | | Minority Share of Total Population Growth |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| | Total Population | Non-Hispanic Whites | All Minority Groups | |
| Nebraska | 115,078 | 5,259 | 109,819 | 95.4% |
| Hall County | 5,073 | -2,281 | 7,354 | 100.0% |
| Dakota County | 753 | -2,772 | 3,525 | 100.0% |
| Platte County | 575 | -1,959 | 2,534 | 100.0% |
| Dodge County | 531 | -1,990 | 2,521 | 100.0% |
| Saline County | 357 | -1,679 | 2,036 | 100.0% |
| Colfax County | 74 | -1,586 | 1,660 | 100.0% |
| Scotts Bluff County | 19 | -1,526 | 1,545 | 100.0% |
| Adams County | 213 | -988 | 1,201 | 100.0% |
| Otoe County | 344 | -323 | 667 | 100.0% |
| Dawes County | 122 | -314 | 436 | 100.0% |
| Cheyenne County | 168 | -156 | 324 | 100.0% |
| Douglas County | 53,525 | 9,501 | 44,024 | 82.2% |
| Johnson County | 729 | 188 | 541 | 74.2% |
| Seward County | 254 | 75 | 179 | 70.5% |
| Lincoln County | 1,656 | 669 | 987 | 59.6% |
| Buffalo County | 3,843 | 1,815 | 2,028 | 52.8% |
| Lancaster County | 35,116 | 18,635 | 16,481 | 46.9% |
| Cass County | 907 | 512 | 395 | 43.6% |
| Saunders County | 950 | 582 | 368 | 38.7% |
| Arthur County | 16 | 10 | 6 | 37.5% |
| Sarpy County | 36,245 | 26,309 | 9,936 | 27.4% |
| Washington County | 1,454 | 1,092 | 362 | 24.9% |
| McPherson County | 6 | 10 | -4 | 0.0% |
| Garfield County | 147 | 155 | -8 | 0.0% |

In most of the counties where 100% of population growth was attributable to minority increases, the minority population grew by 1,000 persons or more while the non-Hispanic White population declined by a similar number. In all 11 counties the changes by race numbered several hundred or more, so the changes were sizeable and in each case roughly “equal but opposite” in the level of minority increase and non-Hispanic White decline. In each of the 11 counties besides Hall County, the total population change was relatively small (below 1,000) since the gains among minorities were offset by population declines among non-Hispanic Whites.

Reviewing Table 1’s list of counties where minority population groups contributed 100% of the population growth, a few similarities among the counties stand out. First, they tend to be among Nebraska’s most populous counties. They also tend to serve as regional centers for goods and

services, and many have a college campus. Additionally, they tend to have the presence of a meat processing facility. Hall, Dakota, Dodge, Saline, and Colfax Counties are each home to a major processor. Many people who work at the facility in Colfax County live in neighboring Platte County. Moreover, data from the Nebraska Department of Labor show a smaller presence of meat processing in Adams and Otoe Counties, with about 600 and 500 workers respectively in this industry at mid-decade in 2005, representing about 5% of each county's workforce. Scotts Bluff County, while not having much meat processing employment, is home to a relatively-large minority community, a common characteristic among this group of 11 counties.

Appendix 1 provides additional insight, listing figures for each Nebraska county. This table is sorted by the total difference between the 2000s population change for minorities (primarily increases) and that of non-Hispanic Whites (primarily declines). Besides heavily populated Douglas County, which had an increase in non-Hispanic Whites during the decade (highlighted green), each of the counties with the highest differentials were listed above (Hall, Dakota, Dodge, Platte, Saline, Colfax, Scotts Bluff and Adams). Joining this list are Dawson and Madison Counties, which were not listed in the above table of counties with population gains as they had small total population losses (highlighted pink), stemming from a similar loss of non-Hispanic Whites not being fully offset or exceeded by gains among the minority population. Major meat processing facilities are located in both Dawson and Madison counties. Cuming County, which had a relatively high 12% of its employment in meat processing at mid-decade in 2005, also ranks as having among the highest differentials in population change by race and ethnicity.

Thus, there appears to be a connection or correlation between the location of a meat processing facility and the diverging population changes of increases among minorities and declines among non-Hispanic Whites. These changes not only impact the demographic makeup of an area, but also impact it economically. The most current and accurate data covering 2011 to 2015 from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (table B19113 series) show that the median income for Nebraska non-Hispanic White families of more than \$72,000 is approximately double that of the most predominate minority population groups – \$40,000 for Hispanic families and \$35,000 for Black families. Therefore, further study of these population change differences by race and ethnicity are warranted so that local leaders and policy makers can be aware of what is occurring and its impacts. The following section seeks to detail the changes that have occurred.

A Population Changes in Two Ways: Births compared to Deaths and Net Migration

Population change is driven by two factors called components of change. The first compares the level of births versus deaths – typically births exceed deaths and the population increases. However, in areas with older populations deaths can exceed births and this situation termed natural loss is occurring in about half of Nebraska's counties (see page 1). The other component of population change compares the number of people moving into an area versus moving away from it. Having more people move in than move away leads to population increase, while net outmigration decreases population size, as has been seen in most Nebraska counties (page 1).

Calculating total population change, natural change, and net migration is straightforward. Comparing census counts reveals population change, birth and death totals are compiled by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) from recorded certificates, and net migration is simply the difference between total population change and natural change. However, such calculations by race and ethnicity in Nebraska are not as straightforward.

In 2005, NDHHS changed the racial and ethnic categories on the reporting forms on which birth and death records are filed. The change improved the detail of reported values, lowering the number of cases where the respondent listed their race as White but their ethnicity was “unknown”. For example, from 2000 to 2004 more than 1,000 birth records annually listed this combination of White and unknown ethnicity; from 2005 to 2009 it averaged only 3 such cases per year.

The new forms more closely represent standards from the federal Office of Management and Budget, which the 2000 and 2010 Censuses also followed, where each person first selected whether they were Hispanic/Latino or not and then secondly listed their race (White, Black, Asian, etc.). People who select that they are non-Hispanic as well as White comprise the majority population; minorities are everyone else, or specifically those who are Hispanic or have a race other than White. (In this report mentions of Whites refer to non-Hispanic Whites.)

CPAR recently conducted a detailed review of county birth data prior to and after the reporting form changed in 2005, finding that for the levels to be consistent over time the number of events with unknown ethnicity should be treated as non-Hispanic. Conversations with key personnel from NDHHS who work with vital statistics confirmed that “99 percent” of records with unknown ethnicity should be treated as non-Hispanic given their methods for how the data are compiled. Thus, by allocating births and deaths with unknown ethnicity as being non-Hispanic, we now have an accurate way to evaluate vital statistics by race and ethnicity for the full 2000s decade.

It stands to reason, given the structure of the minority population being relatively young and often coming to Nebraska from other domestic or foreign locations, that nearly all Nebraska counties would be having both natural increase and net immigration among minorities. The available data from NDHHS confirmed this. Census figures had shown that only 8 counties witnessed a decline in minority population during the 2000s (see map on page 2). Each of these counties had fewer than 3,500 people in 2010. Only two of the state’s 93 counties had more minority deaths than births; both of these counties had fewer than 800 total residents in 2010. Fifteen counties had a net outmigration among minorities, of which only Thurston County’s value was a net decline of more than 40 people.

Thus, with minority population growth, net immigration, and especially natural increase among minorities being nearly universal throughout Nebraska’s counties, it is more intriguing and perhaps policy relevant to analyze and describe the less uniform changes occurring among non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska’s counties.

Detailing Population Change Components in the 2000s for Nebraska non-Hispanic Whites

As can be seen in the map on page 2, the non-Hispanic White population increased in only 13 Nebraska counties during the 2000s. Each of these had natural increase except Johnson and Garfield Counties (see Table 2 below, shaded pink). Natural increase was the primary driver of non-Hispanic White population gains, as it exceeded net migration in all counties except the fore mentioned Johnson County where a correction facility opened early in the decade, Garfield County located near the Calamus Reservoir and State Recreation Area, and Washington County, a commuter-friendly area located directly north of Douglas County and Omaha. Washington County’s population and migration during the 2000s was strengthened by students coming to attend Dana College, which was operational at the time of the 2010 Census but closed later that year. Table 2 shows the only other counties with non-Hispanic White population gains that also

had net immigration among Whites were heavily populated Sarpy and Lancaster Counties (shaded green). Eight of the 13 counties that had an increase in their non-Hispanic White population had a net outmigration of Whites during the decade, including heavily populated Douglas County, whose net outmigration was sizeable.

Table 2. Population Change and Components of Change for the 13 Nebraska Counties that had Population Gains among the non-Hispanic White Population during the 2000s

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; Special Tabulation of Births and Deaths by Race and Ethnicity, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
 Note: Sorted by the Net Migration of non-Hispanic Whites during the 2000s

| Area | Non-Hispanic White Total Population | | | | 2000s non-Hispanic White | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | 2000 | 2010 | Change | % Change | Natural Change | Net Migration |
| Nebraska | 1,494,494 | 1,499,753 | 5,259 | 0.4 | 55,957 | -50,698 |
| Sarpy | 106,823 | 133,132 | 26,309 | 24.6 | 14,130 | 12,179 |
| Lancaster | 222,067 | 240,702 | 18,635 | 8.4 | 16,855 | 1,780 |
| Washington | 18,313 | 19,405 | 1,092 | 6.0 | 488 | 604 |
| Johnson | 4,167 | 4,355 | 188 | 4.5 | -168 | 356 |
| Garfield | 1,867 | 2,022 | 155 | 8.3 | -158 | 313 |
| Arthur | 425 | 435 | 10 | 2.4 | 19 | -9 |
| McPherson | 518 | 528 | 10 | 1.9 | 27 | -17 |
| Saunders | 19,410 | 19,992 | 582 | 3.0 | 615 | -33 |
| Seward | 16,077 | 16,152 | 75 | 0.5 | 233 | -158 |
| Cass | 23,571 | 24,083 | 512 | 2.2 | 913 | -401 |
| Lincoln | 32,072 | 32,741 | 669 | 2.1 | 1,146 | -477 |
| Buffalo | 39,313 | 41,128 | 1,815 | 4.6 | 2,492 | -677 |
| Douglas | 362,528 | 372,029 | 9,501 | 2.6 | 22,711 | -13,210 |

Overall about 40% of Nebraska’s counties (37 of 93) had natural increases among non-Hispanic Whites during the 2000s (data available in Appendix 2). This current fairly low level of counties with White natural increase does not bode well for population change into the future, since Whites are the largest population group in most counties, and the predominately White baby boom generation will continue to age and experience higher mortality going forward, reducing the level of natural change as deaths increase. In addition, many counties, especially in rural areas, are seeing high school graduates leave local areas for college or work and often not return to their hometown area, reducing the number of residents in their prime reproductive years. The counties with natural increases among Whites tended to have relatively large populations, with 26 of the 37 counties (70%) having at least 5,000 non-Hispanic Whites in 2010. For comparison, less than half of the counties with a natural loss among the majority population (27 of 56 counties or 48%) had 5,000 non-Hispanic Whites in 2010. Natural increase among Whites was not solely in highly populated counties however; nine of Nebraska’s twelve counties with fewer than 1,000 non-Hispanic Whites in 2010 experienced a natural increase among the majority population.

Since the most populous counties tended to have natural increases among non-Hispanic Whites, most heavily populated counties that experienced population loss among the majority population experienced high levels of net outmigration among Whites. Appendix 2 illustrates that Hall, Platte, Dakota, Madison, Dawson, Dodge, and Adams Counties all had a small to sizeable natural increase among non-Hispanic Whites during the 2000s (shaded green). Appendix 2, sorted by the net migration of Whites during the 2000s, shows that besides heavily populated Douglas

County, these counties had the highest levels of White net outmigration, each losing a net of more than 1,500 Whites via migration during the decade. Other areas with high meat processing employment (Colfax, Saline, and Cuming Counties) or a large minority community (Scotts Bluff County) each lost 1,100 or more Whites due to net migration. Of the 15 counties that lost more than a thousand Whites due to net migration, 11 have a meat processing presence in the county (if included, highly populated Douglas County, with its vast number of industries including meat processing, would make that figure 12 counties).

Non-Hispanic White Net Migration as a Rate

While evaluating the overall level of migration allows highly-impacted areas to be identified, analyzing the figures as a rate or percentage of the relevant population shows the relative amount of change, as well as allows changes in more populated counties to be more readily compared to less populated counties. Appendix 2 shows the net migration rate among non-Hispanic Whites during the 2000s.

The counties that had high levels of White net outmigration also tended to be among the counties with the largest White outmigration rates. Shown highlighted in pink, six of the 11 counties with meat processing mentioned above had White outmigration rates in double digits, ranking in the lowest 20% of Nebraska counties (rank of only 76th best or lower among Nebraska's 93 counties).

Moreover, the other counties with high levels of White net outmigration had a White net outmigration rate ranking that was well below their White total population change ranking, given that they experienced natural increase among Whites during the 2000s. For example:

- Hall County had the 22nd highest White population change rate, but was only 50th highest on its White net migration rate
- Madison County ranked 32nd highest on the percent change in White population, but ranked 29 spots lower at only 61st highest regarding White net migration rate
- Adams county ranked twice as high on White population change rate (17th highest) versus its White net migration rate (34th highest)

Many of the 11 counties with meat processing referred to above have sizeable populations and many job opportunities or college campuses that could attract people or keep them in the local area. However, even compared to Nebraska's smallest counties, these counties often had among the highest White net outmigration rates. Grant County with only 734 non-Hispanic Whites in 2000 had the highest White net outmigration rate at -21.0%. However, Dakota County was next highest at -20.3% and Colfax County was 4th worst at -18.2%. Blaine and Keya Paha Counties, each with fewer than a thousand non-Hispanic Whites in 2000 round out the worst five counties regarding White net outmigration rates. Mathematically, the smaller the base population, the easier it is to have a large rate or percentage change.

Thus, both by rates and total migration measures, counties with the most non-Hispanic White net outmigration tended to be in areas with a meat processing presence. As discussed earlier, areas with meat processing tended to have large gains in minority population during the 2000s. The White net outmigration was offset in several counties by natural increase among Whites. However, natural increase is set to soften in the years ahead given the aging of the population, and White birth levels going forward will be impacted negatively given the outmigration of Whites that has already occurred (fewer Whites still residing in the area to have births there).

Conclusion

Evaluating population change is a key metric in understanding an area's vitality and overall situation. However, evaluating total population change alone can mask the underlying dynamics for how the population is changing. This report summarized and detailed how Nebraska and its counties are changing by race and ethnicity, including an analysis of the population change components of natural change and net migration by race and ethnicity for the first time.

While nearly 55% of Nebraska counties had natural increases during the 2000s, only about 40% of counties had natural increases among non-Hispanic Whites. Only six Nebraska counties achieved net immigration among non-Hispanic Whites during the 2000s. These dynamics led to only 13 counties experiencing population growth among non-Hispanic Whites during the decade. Among the 24 counties with overall population growth in the 2000s, only 11 saw gains among both the majority and minority populations; just as many counties witnessed growth stemming from population gains among minorities exceeding population declines among Whites.

Evaluating the characteristics of the 11 counties with population growth but diverging changes by race and ethnicity, it was noted that most of these counties had relatively large populations and had a common characteristic of having the presence of a meat processing facility. Expanding the analysis to include all counties and not just those with population growth showed that among the counties with the largest population change differentials between the non-Hispanic White and minority population during the 2000s, each had a large minority community, usually influenced by local meat processing employment. While some of these counties had births exceeding deaths among Whites to improve overall White population change, each of these counties were among those with the state's highest levels of White net outmigration, ranging between about -1,100 and -3,500 people over the decade. As a rate, non-Hispanic White outmigration during the 2000s exceeded 10% in half of these counties with a large minority presence.

Thus, an obvious question is why Whites are moving out of most Nebraska counties, especially areas with relatively large minority communities. There are numerous factors that impact people's location preferences and decisions regarding moving. The only true way to ascertain the reasons why people move would be to ask such movers directly through research-based approaches such as surveys or focus groups. Such research is difficult and costly, as finding a representative group of people who have moved away from a specific area to any number of other locations across the state or country is problematic. Research of this nature would be a worthy endeavor to learn and more clearly understand the factors that influence the decision to move.

Here are a few things that are known from available data. First, movement for college and/or work is a primary driver of migration. People across Nebraska move to attend college, and then often do not return to their hometown when degrees are finished. White outmigration rates are highest among people of traditional college age (18-24) or in their early working years (25-29). Migration at these ages has the added impact that if such individuals or families have young children, they are going to take them along, making the White outmigration rate of children under 5 also relatively high. A third age range with higher White net outmigration rates are those nearing or at retirement age. Nebraska and many of its counties see outmigration start to increase among people in their 50s and peak for 60-64 year olds. Those wanting to retire to warmer climates or places that tax seniors more favorably are apt to move at this age, and they may be especially likely to do so if they are displeased with various changes taking place locally.

Other data show that residents have strong feelings and opinions on immigration-related topics. For example, it appears most Nebraskans view learning and speaking English as essential. The Nebraska Rural Poll, a long-running large survey of the state's nonmetropolitan areas, found that 94% of respondents agreed that immigrants should learn to speak English, and that only 20% agreed that "communities should communicate important information in Spanish as well as English" (69% disagreed). See ruralpoll.unl.edu/pdf/immigration.pdf Nearly all respondents to the Rural Poll agreed with tightening the border to prevent illegal immigration (87%). Some may have held immigration responsible for relatively low wages or increasing competition for available jobs. The Rural Poll found that only 5% agreed that wages increase when undocumented immigrants are hired (74% disagreed). Regarding immigration overall, Rural Poll respondents disagreed with the statement that "in general, immigration from Latin America has been good for rural Nebraska" four times as often as they agreed with the statement (56% disagreed versus 14% that agreed).

Why is studying population change and related issues important? Population loss continues to be a major issue in many parts of the state. As people leave there are fewer individuals and families to support and make purchases from local businesses, lowering sales tax revenue and sometimes forcing businesses to close or move. Outmigration tends to lower residential property values and associated property tax receipts, hurting the tax base while costs for schools and maintaining infrastructure largely remain the same. Those leaving have numerous positive attributes that could serve the community through volunteering or taking various leadership roles. The outmigration of non-Hispanic Whites, a loss numbering more than 50,000 in Nebraska during the 2000s, has particularly sizeable economic impacts, as Nebraska's median incomes among White families are relatively large, about twice as high as among minority population groups. Outmigration regardless of race removes wealth from the local area and increases the number of absentee property and business owners, making succession planning increasingly important.

With more and more baby boomers now hitting retirement age and making the decision on where to spend their golden years, it is crucial to consider and discuss these matters and factors at this time. If Nebraskans move away from their local area, or out-of-state as the data show they are more apt to do at retirement age, a great local resource will be lost, namely its people – family, friends, neighbors, and leaders who make our communities the dynamic places they are. State and local leaders and policy makers should consider these aspects carefully and have an open dialogue as they make decisions on economic development, fostering public or private programs and partnerships, taxation and spending, and other matters influencing overall quality of life that will impact and possibly greatly change their area for generations to come.

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Appendix 1. Nebraska County Population Change by Race and Ethnicity: 2000 to 2010

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses (DP-1), U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Sorted by the Difference between Minority and non-Hispanic White (shaded purple)

| Area | 2000 to 2010 Population Change | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | Total Population | Non-Hispanic White | All Minority Groups | Minority less non-Hispanic White | Rank |
| Nebraska | 115,078 | 5,259 | 109,819 | 104,560 | n/a |
| Douglas County | 53,525 | 9,501 | 44,024 | 34,523 | 1 |
| Hall County | 5,073 | -2,281 | 7,354 | 9,635 | 2 |
| Dakota County | 753 | -2,772 | 3,525 | 6,297 | 3 |
| Dawson County | -39 | -2,282 | 2,243 | 4,525 | 4 |
| Dodge County | 531 | -1,990 | 2,521 | 4,511 | 5 |
| Platte County | 575 | -1,959 | 2,534 | 4,493 | 6 |
| Madison County | -350 | -2,060 | 1,710 | 3,770 | 7 |
| Saline County | 357 | -1,679 | 2,036 | 3,715 | 8 |
| Colfax County | 74 | -1,586 | 1,660 | 3,246 | 9 |
| Scotts Bluff County | 19 | -1,526 | 1,545 | 3,071 | 10 |
| Adams County | 213 | -988 | 1,201 | 2,189 | 11 |
| York County | -933 | -1,328 | 395 | 1,723 | 12 |
| Holt County | -1,116 | -1,356 | 240 | 1,596 | 13 |
| Cuming County | -1,064 | -1,281 | 217 | 1,498 | 14 |
| Box Butte County | -850 | -1,099 | 249 | 1,348 | 15 |
| Richardson County | -1,168 | -1,232 | 64 | 1,296 | 16 |
| Gage County | -682 | -922 | 240 | 1,162 | 17 |
| Custer County | -854 | -1,002 | 148 | 1,150 | 18 |
| Burt County | -933 | -1,018 | 85 | 1,103 | 19 |
| Antelope County | -767 | -925 | 158 | 1,083 | 20 |
| Clay County | -497 | -785 | 288 | 1,073 | 21 |
| Knox County | -673 | -871 | 198 | 1,069 | 22 |
| Jefferson County | -786 | -914 | 128 | 1,042 | 23 |
| Sheridan County | -729 | -871 | 142 | 1,013 | 24 |
| Otoe County | 344 | -323 | 667 | 990 | 25 |
| Red Willow County | -393 | -675 | 282 | 957 | 26 |
| Cedar County | -763 | -846 | 83 | 929 | 27 |
| Dixon County | -339 | -634 | 295 | 929 | 27 |
| Wayne County | -256 | -582 | 326 | 908 | 29 |
| Thayer County | -827 | -865 | 38 | 903 | 30 |
| Fillmore County | -744 | -823 | 79 | 902 | 31 |
| Phelps County | -559 | -724 | 165 | 889 | 32 |
| Boone County | -754 | -798 | 44 | 842 | 33 |
| Cherry County | -435 | -628 | 193 | 821 | 34 |
| Thurston County | -231 | -523 | 292 | 815 | 35 |
| Keith County | -507 | -658 | 151 | 809 | 36 |
| Merrick County | -359 | -568 | 209 | 777 | 37 |
| Dawes County | 122 | -314 | 436 | 750 | 38 |
| Nuckolls County | -557 | -646 | 89 | 735 | 39 |
| Morrill County | -398 | -564 | 166 | 730 | 40 |
| Chase County | -102 | -409 | 307 | 716 | 41 |
| Pierce County | -591 | -616 | 25 | 641 | 42 |
| Stanton County | -326 | -469 | 143 | 612 | 43 |
| Kearney County | -393 | -497 | 104 | 601 | 44 |

| Area | 2000 to 2010 Population Change | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| | Total Population | Non-Hispanic White | All Minority Groups | Minority less non-Hispanic White | Rank |
| Butler County | -372 | -464 | 92 | 556 | 45 |
| Kimball County | -268 | -405 | 137 | 542 | 46 |
| Furnas County | -365 | -452 | 87 | 539 | 47 |
| Webster County | -249 | -383 | 134 | 517 | 48 |
| Nemaha County | -328 | -419 | 91 | 510 | 49 |
| Polk County | -233 | -357 | 124 | 481 | 50 |
| Cheyenne County | 168 | -156 | 324 | 480 | 51 |
| Hamilton County | -279 | -373 | 94 | 467 | 52 |
| Howard County | -293 | -371 | 78 | 449 | 53 |
| Boyd County | -339 | -385 | 46 | 431 | 54 |
| Valley County | -387 | -402 | 15 | 417 | 55 |
| Franklin County | -349 | -382 | 33 | 415 | 56 |
| Harlan County | -363 | -386 | 23 | 409 | 57 |
| Pawnee County | -314 | -359 | 45 | 404 | 58 |
| Brown County | -380 | -387 | 7 | 394 | 59 |
| Frontier County | -343 | -349 | 6 | 355 | 60 |
| Dundy County | -284 | -319 | 35 | 354 | 61 |
| Johnson County | 729 | 188 | 541 | 353 | 62 |
| Nance County | -303 | -327 | 24 | 351 | 63 |
| Garden County | -235 | -288 | 53 | 341 | 64 |
| Lincoln County | 1,656 | 669 | 987 | 318 | 65 |
| Perkins County | -230 | -242 | 12 | 254 | 66 |
| Rock County | -230 | -233 | 3 | 236 | 67 |
| Greeley County | -176 | -206 | 30 | 236 | 67 |
| Hitchcock County | -203 | -211 | 8 | 219 | 69 |
| Buffalo County | 3,843 | 1,815 | 2,028 | 213 | 70 |
| Sioux County | -164 | -184 | 20 | 204 | 71 |
| Gosper County | -99 | -147 | 48 | 195 | 72 |
| Deuel County | -157 | -175 | 18 | 193 | 73 |
| Sherman County | -166 | -158 | -8 | 150 | 74 |
| Grant County | -133 | -134 | 1 | 135 | 75 |
| Seward County | 254 | 75 | 179 | 104 | 76 |
| Hayes County | -101 | -102 | 1 | 103 | 77 |
| Thomas County | -82 | -91 | 9 | 100 | 78 |
| Blaine County | -105 | -102 | -3 | 99 | 79 |
| Banner County | -129 | -113 | -16 | 97 | 80 |
| Keya Paha County | -159 | -126 | -33 | 93 | 81 |
| Wheeler County | -68 | -76 | 8 | 84 | 82 |
| Loup County | -80 | -79 | -1 | 78 | 83 |
| Hooker County | -47 | -45 | -2 | 43 | 84 |
| Logan County | -11 | -17 | 6 | 23 | 85 |
| Arthur County | 16 | 10 | 6 | -4 | 86 |
| McPherson County | 6 | 10 | -4 | -14 | 87 |
| Cass County | 907 | 512 | 395 | -117 | 88 |
| Garfield County | 147 | 155 | -8 | -163 | 89 |
| Saunders County | 950 | 582 | 368 | -214 | 90 |
| Washington County | 1,454 | 1,092 | 362 | -730 | 91 |
| Lancaster County | 35,116 | 18,635 | 16,481 | -2,154 | 92 |
| Sarpy County | 36,245 | 26,309 | 9,936 | -16,373 | 93 |

Appendix 2. Nebraska County Statistics for non-Hispanic Whites during the 2000s

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; Special Tabulation of Births and Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska Dept Health/Human Services

Notes: The birth and death certificate forms changed in 2005, resulting in far fewer caes of unknown Hispanic origin. Here unknown cases are non-Hispanic.

Table sorted by the net migration of non-Hispanic Whites during the 2000s (shaded purple).

| Area | 2000 Population | 2010 Population | Change | Percent Change | Rank | 2000-09 Births | 2000-09 Deaths | 2000s Nat. Ch. | 2000s Net Migr. | Nat. Ch. Rate | Rank | Net Migr. Rate | Rank | Births / 100 Deaths | Rank |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| Nebraska | 1,494,494 | 1,499,753 | 5,259 | 0.4 | n/a | 198,364 | 142,407 | 55,957 | -50,698 | 3.7 | n/a | -3.4 | n/a | 139.3 | n/a |
| Douglas | 362,528 | 372,029 | 9,501 | 2.6 | 8 | 53,040 | 30,329 | 22,711 | -13,210 | 6.3 | 4 | -3.6 | 22 | 174.9 | 5 |
| Hall | 44,818 | 42,537 | -2,281 | -5.1 | 22 | 5,899 | 4,847 | 1,052 | -3,333 | 2.3 | 15 | -7.4 | 50 | 121.7 | 16 |
| Platte | 29,126 | 27,167 | -1,959 | -6.7 | 33 | 3,643 | 2,415 | 1,228 | -3,187 | 4.2 | 8 | -10.9 | 76 | 150.8 | 8 |
| Dakota | 14,368 | 11,596 | -2,772 | -19.3 | 92 | 1,614 | 1,469 | 145 | -2,917 | 1.0 | 26 | -20.3 | 92 | 109.9 | 26 |
| Madison | 31,122 | 29,062 | -2,060 | -6.6 | 32 | 4,109 | 3,398 | 711 | -2,771 | 2.3 | 16 | -8.9 | 61 | 120.9 | 17 |
| Dawson | 17,746 | 15,464 | -2,282 | -12.9 | 73 | 2,098 | 2,089 | 9 | -2,291 | 0.1 | 37 | -12.9 | 85 | 100.4 | 37 |
| Dodge | 34,110 | 32,120 | -1,990 | -5.8 | 27 | 4,039 | 4,018 | 21 | -2,011 | 0.1 | 36 | -5.9 | 38 | 100.5 | 36 |
| Adams | 28,735 | 27,747 | -988 | -3.4 | 17 | 3,517 | 2,950 | 567 | -1,555 | 2.0 | 17 | -5.4 | 34 | 119.2 | 20 |
| York | 14,053 | 12,725 | -1,328 | -9.4 | 51 | 1,589 | 1,409 | 180 | -1,508 | 1.3 | 21 | -10.7 | 73 | 112.8 | 23 |
| Colfax | 7,617 | 6,031 | -1,586 | -20.8 | 93 | 714 | 910 | -196 | -1,390 | -2.6 | 64 | -18.2 | 90 | 78.5 | 64 |
| Saline | 12,496 | 10,817 | -1,679 | -13.4 | 81 | 1,204 | 1,514 | -310 | -1,369 | -2.5 | 62 | -11.0 | 77 | 79.5 | 63 |
| Holt | 11,377 | 10,021 | -1,356 | -11.9 | 69 | 1,166 | 1,298 | -132 | -1,224 | -1.2 | 50 | -10.8 | 74 | 89.8 | 50 |
| Box Butte | 10,663 | 9,564 | -1,099 | -10.3 | 55 | 1,214 | 1,159 | 55 | -1,154 | 0.5 | 31 | -10.8 | 75 | 104.7 | 34 |
| Scotts Bluff | 29,457 | 27,931 | -1,526 | -5.2 | 23 | 3,557 | 3,978 | -421 | -1,105 | -1.4 | 54 | -3.8 | 24 | 89.4 | 51 |
| Cuming | 9,552 | 8,271 | -1,281 | -13.4 | 79 | 952 | 1,133 | -181 | -1,100 | -1.9 | 58 | -11.5 | 81 | 84.0 | 57 |
| Antelope | 7,343 | 6,418 | -925 | -12.6 | 70 | 732 | 762 | -30 | -895 | -0.4 | 44 | -12.2 | 84 | 96.1 | 44 |
| Wayne | 9,475 | 8,893 | -582 | -6.1 | 30 | 904 | 633 | 271 | -853 | 2.9 | 12 | -9.0 | 62 | 142.8 | 11 |
| Cedar | 9,505 | 8,659 | -846 | -8.9 | 50 | 1,046 | 1,078 | -32 | -814 | -0.3 | 42 | -8.6 | 58 | 97.0 | 42 |
| Gage | 22,354 | 21,432 | -922 | -4.1 | 20 | 2,638 | 2,782 | -144 | -778 | -0.6 | 46 | -3.5 | 21 | 94.8 | 46 |
| Stanton | 6,198 | 5,729 | -469 | -7.6 | 38 | 768 | 505 | 263 | -732 | 4.2 | 7 | -11.8 | 82 | 152.1 | 7 |
| Burt | 7,538 | 6,520 | -1,018 | -13.5 | 82 | 739 | 1,038 | -299 | -719 | -4.0 | 75 | -9.5 | 64 | 71.2 | 73 |
| Custer | 11,553 | 10,551 | -1,002 | -8.7 | 46 | 1,237 | 1,528 | -291 | -711 | -2.5 | 63 | -6.2 | 42 | 81.0 | 61 |
| Phelps | 9,418 | 8,694 | -724 | -7.7 | 39 | 1,076 | 1,099 | -23 | -701 | -0.2 | 41 | -7.4 | 51 | 97.9 | 41 |
| Boone | 6,181 | 5,383 | -798 | -12.9 | 74 | 577 | 693 | -116 | -682 | -1.9 | 56 | -11.0 | 79 | 83.3 | 58 |
| Buffalo | 39,313 | 41,128 | 1,815 | 4.6 | 5 | 5,770 | 3,278 | 2,492 | -677 | 6.3 | 3 | -1.7 | 12 | 176.0 | 4 |
| Pierce | 7,714 | 7,098 | -616 | -8.0 | 43 | 865 | 814 | 51 | -667 | 0.7 | 29 | -8.6 | 59 | 106.3 | 30 |
| Red Willow | 11,020 | 10,345 | -675 | -6.1 | 29 | 1,260 | 1,284 | -24 | -651 | -0.2 | 40 | -5.9 | 39 | 98.1 | 40 |

| Area | 2000 | 2010 | Change | Percent | Rank | 2000-09 | 2000-09 | 2000s | 2000s | Nat. Ch. | Rank | Net Migr. | Rank | Births / 100 | Rank |
|------------|------------|------------|--------|---------|------|---------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|--------------|------|
| | Population | Population | | Change | | Change | Births | Deaths | Nat. Ch. | Net Migr. | | Rate | | Rate | |
| Richardson | 9,062 | 7,830 | -1,232 | -13.6 | 83 | 791 | 1,374 | -583 | -649 | -6.4 | 86 | -7.2 | 48 | 57.6 | 87 |
| Clay | 6,726 | 5,941 | -785 | -11.7 | 66 | 641 | 778 | -137 | -648 | -2.0 | 60 | -9.6 | 65 | 82.4 | 59 |
| Sheridan | 5,430 | 4,559 | -871 | -16.0 | 89 | 500 | 757 | -257 | -614 | -4.7 | 80 | -11.3 | 80 | 66.1 | 80 |
| Jefferson | 8,139 | 7,225 | -914 | -11.2 | 63 | 788 | 1,093 | -305 | -609 | -3.7 | 71 | -7.5 | 52 | 72.1 | 70 |
| Dixon | 5,927 | 5,293 | -634 | -10.7 | 59 | 631 | 672 | -41 | -593 | -0.7 | 47 | -10.0 | 68 | 93.9 | 47 |
| Cherry | 5,769 | 5,141 | -628 | -10.9 | 61 | 583 | 627 | -44 | -584 | -0.8 | 48 | -10.1 | 70 | 93.0 | 48 |
| Merrick | 7,973 | 7,405 | -568 | -7.1 | 36 | 837 | 828 | 9 | -577 | 0.1 | 35 | -7.2 | 49 | 101.1 | 35 |
| Kearney | 6,659 | 6,162 | -497 | -7.5 | 37 | 722 | 675 | 47 | -544 | 0.7 | 28 | -8.2 | 56 | 107.0 | 28 |
| Keith | 8,386 | 7,728 | -658 | -7.8 | 42 | 830 | 947 | -117 | -541 | -1.4 | 53 | -6.5 | 45 | 87.6 | 53 |
| Fillmore | 6,442 | 5,619 | -823 | -12.8 | 72 | 617 | 908 | -291 | -532 | -4.5 | 79 | -8.3 | 57 | 68.0 | 77 |
| Thayer | 5,942 | 5,077 | -865 | -14.6 | 84 | 531 | 867 | -336 | -529 | -5.7 | 84 | -8.9 | 60 | 61.2 | 84 |
| Morrill | 4,820 | 4,256 | -564 | -11.7 | 67 | 497 | 544 | -47 | -517 | -1.0 | 49 | -10.7 | 72 | 91.4 | 49 |
| Lincoln | 32,072 | 32,741 | 669 | 2.1 | 11 | 4,441 | 3,295 | 1,146 | -477 | 3.6 | 10 | -1.5 | 10 | 134.8 | 12 |
| Hamilton | 9,212 | 8,839 | -373 | -4.0 | 19 | 1,006 | 927 | 79 | -452 | 0.9 | 27 | -4.9 | 31 | 108.5 | 27 |
| Butler | 8,556 | 8,092 | -464 | -5.4 | 24 | 959 | 991 | -32 | -432 | -0.4 | 43 | -5.0 | 32 | 96.8 | 43 |
| Thurston | 3,262 | 2,739 | -523 | -16.0 | 88 | 310 | 402 | -92 | -431 | -2.8 | 65 | -13.2 | 86 | 77.1 | 65 |
| Knox | 8,559 | 7,688 | -871 | -10.2 | 54 | 783 | 1,241 | -458 | -413 | -5.4 | 83 | -4.8 | 30 | 63.1 | 83 |
| Howard | 6,438 | 6,067 | -371 | -5.8 | 26 | 711 | 673 | 38 | -409 | 0.6 | 30 | -6.4 | 43 | 105.6 | 31 |
| Cass | 23,571 | 24,083 | 512 | 2.2 | 10 | 3,032 | 2,119 | 913 | -401 | 3.9 | 9 | -1.7 | 11 | 143.1 | 10 |
| Nuckolls | 4,979 | 4,333 | -646 | -13.0 | 77 | 475 | 729 | -254 | -392 | -5.1 | 81 | -7.9 | 54 | 65.2 | 81 |
| Frontier | 3,036 | 2,687 | -349 | -11.5 | 65 | 276 | 262 | 14 | -363 | 0.5 | 32 | -12.0 | 83 | 105.3 | 32 |
| Polk | 5,543 | 5,186 | -357 | -6.4 | 31 | 604 | 631 | -27 | -330 | -0.5 | 45 | -6.0 | 40 | 95.7 | 45 |
| Nemaha | 7,358 | 6,939 | -419 | -5.7 | 25 | 760 | 851 | -91 | -328 | -1.2 | 51 | -4.5 | 27 | 89.3 | 52 |
| Dawes | 8,372 | 8,058 | -314 | -3.8 | 18 | 857 | 865 | -8 | -306 | -0.1 | 38 | -3.7 | 23 | 99.1 | 38 |
| Otoe | 14,822 | 14,499 | -323 | -2.2 | 15 | 1,778 | 1,798 | -20 | -303 | -0.1 | 39 | -2.0 | 13 | 98.9 | 39 |
| Chase | 3,900 | 3,491 | -409 | -10.5 | 58 | 397 | 529 | -132 | -277 | -3.4 | 68 | -7.1 | 47 | 75.0 | 67 |
| Brown | 3,459 | 3,072 | -387 | -11.2 | 62 | 305 | 419 | -114 | -273 | -3.3 | 67 | -7.9 | 55 | 72.8 | 69 |
| Cheyenne | 9,235 | 9,079 | -156 | -1.7 | 14 | 1,172 | 1,057 | 115 | -271 | 1.2 | 23 | -2.9 | 17 | 110.9 | 24 |
| Kimball | 3,866 | 3,461 | -405 | -10.5 | 57 | 369 | 518 | -149 | -256 | -3.9 | 72 | -6.6 | 46 | 71.2 | 72 |
| Valley | 4,531 | 4,129 | -402 | -8.9 | 49 | 443 | 599 | -156 | -246 | -3.4 | 69 | -5.4 | 35 | 74.0 | 68 |
| Harlan | 3,729 | 3,343 | -386 | -10.4 | 56 | 303 | 452 | -149 | -237 | -4.0 | 76 | -6.4 | 44 | 67.0 | 79 |
| Boyd | 2,409 | 2,024 | -385 | -16.0 | 87 | 171 | 331 | -160 | -225 | -6.6 | 88 | -9.3 | 63 | 51.7 | 90 |
| Nance | 3,954 | 3,627 | -327 | -8.3 | 44 | 414 | 538 | -124 | -203 | -3.1 | 66 | -5.1 | 33 | 77.0 | 66 |

| Area | 2000 Population | 2010 Population | Change | Percent Change | Rank | 2000-09 Births | 2000-09 Deaths | 2000s Nat. Ch. | 2000s Net Migr. | Nat. Ch. Rate | Rank | Net Migr. Rate | Rank | Births / 100 Deaths | Rank |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| Sioux | 1,424 | 1,240 | -184 | -12.9 | 76 | 98 | 82 | 16 | -200 | 1.1 | 25 | -14.0 | 87 | 119.5 | 19 |
| Franklin | 3,527 | 3,145 | -382 | -10.8 | 60 | 318 | 504 | -186 | -196 | -5.3 | 82 | -5.6 | 36 | 63.1 | 82 |
| Perkins | 3,090 | 2,848 | -242 | -7.8 | 41 | 333 | 391 | -58 | -184 | -1.9 | 57 | -6.0 | 41 | 85.2 | 55 |
| Rock | 1,735 | 1,502 | -233 | -13.4 | 80 | 145 | 208 | -63 | -170 | -3.6 | 70 | -9.8 | 66 | 69.7 | 76 |
| Dundy | 2,171 | 1,852 | -319 | -14.7 | 85 | 169 | 319 | -150 | -169 | -6.9 | 89 | -7.8 | 53 | 53.0 | 89 |
| Seward | 16,077 | 16,152 | 75 | 0.5 | 13 | 1,865 | 1,632 | 233 | -158 | 1.4 | 20 | -1.0 | 9 | 114.3 | 22 |
| Greeley | 2,657 | 2,451 | -206 | -7.8 | 40 | 295 | 347 | -52 | -154 | -2.0 | 59 | -5.8 | 37 | 85.0 | 56 |
| Grant | 734 | 600 | -134 | -18.3 | 91 | 64 | 44 | 20 | -154 | 2.7 | 13 | -21.0 | 93 | 145.5 | 9 |
| Keya Paha | 941 | 815 | -126 | -13.4 | 78 | 101 | 84 | 17 | -143 | 1.8 | 19 | -15.2 | 89 | 120.2 | 18 |
| Furnas | 5,197 | 4,745 | -452 | -8.7 | 48 | 482 | 792 | -310 | -142 | -6.0 | 85 | -2.7 | 16 | 60.9 | 85 |
| Pawnee | 3,042 | 2,683 | -359 | -11.8 | 68 | 231 | 463 | -232 | -127 | -7.6 | 91 | -4.2 | 25 | 49.9 | 92 |
| Banner | 769 | 656 | -113 | -14.7 | 86 | 47 | 44 | 3 | -116 | 0.4 | 33 | -15.1 | 88 | 106.8 | 29 |
| Blaine | 576 | 474 | -102 | -17.7 | 90 | 52 | 41 | 11 | -113 | 1.9 | 18 | -19.6 | 91 | 126.8 | 15 |
| Garden | 2,230 | 1,942 | -288 | -12.9 | 75 | 157 | 338 | -181 | -107 | -8.1 | 92 | -4.8 | 29 | 46.4 | 93 |
| Hayes | 1,030 | 928 | -102 | -9.9 | 53 | 85 | 81 | 4 | -106 | 0.4 | 34 | -10.3 | 71 | 104.9 | 33 |
| Webster | 3,971 | 3,588 | -383 | -9.6 | 52 | 341 | 619 | -278 | -105 | -7.0 | 90 | -2.6 | 15 | 55.1 | 88 |
| Gosper | 2,101 | 1,954 | -147 | -7.0 | 35 | 213 | 264 | -51 | -96 | -2.4 | 61 | -4.6 | 28 | 80.7 | 62 |
| Hitchcock | 3,031 | 2,820 | -211 | -7.0 | 34 | 296 | 416 | -120 | -91 | -4.0 | 74 | -3.0 | 18 | 71.2 | 74 |
| Wheeler | 878 | 802 | -76 | -8.7 | 45 | 86 | 75 | 11 | -87 | 1.3 | 22 | -9.9 | 67 | 114.7 | 21 |
| Deuel | 2,014 | 1,839 | -175 | -8.7 | 47 | 188 | 278 | -90 | -85 | -4.5 | 78 | -4.2 | 26 | 67.6 | 78 |
| Thomas | 720 | 629 | -91 | -12.6 | 71 | 54 | 66 | -12 | -79 | -1.7 | 55 | -11.0 | 78 | 81.8 | 60 |
| Loup | 696 | 617 | -79 | -11.4 | 64 | 57 | 66 | -9 | -70 | -1.3 | 52 | -10.1 | 69 | 86.4 | 54 |
| Saunders | 19,410 | 19,992 | 582 | 3.0 | 7 | 2,426 | 1,811 | 615 | -33 | 3.2 | 11 | -0.2 | 7 | 134.0 | 13 |
| Sherman | 3,253 | 3,095 | -158 | -4.9 | 21 | 322 | 449 | -127 | -31 | -3.9 | 73 | -1.0 | 8 | 71.7 | 71 |
| Logan | 756 | 739 | -17 | -2.2 | 16 | 95 | 86 | 9 | -26 | 1.2 | 24 | -3.4 | 20 | 110.5 | 25 |
| McPherson | 518 | 528 | 10 | 1.9 | 12 | 57 | 30 | 27 | -17 | 5.2 | 5 | -3.3 | 19 | 190.0 | 3 |
| Arthur | 425 | 435 | 10 | 2.4 | 9 | 55 | 36 | 19 | -9 | 4.5 | 6 | -2.1 | 14 | 152.8 | 6 |
| Hooker | 766 | 721 | -45 | -5.9 | 28 | 70 | 120 | -50 | 5 | -6.5 | 87 | 0.7 | 6 | 58.3 | 86 |
| Garfield | 1,867 | 2,022 | 155 | 8.3 | 3 | 167 | 325 | -158 | 313 | -8.5 | 93 | 16.8 | 1 | 51.4 | 91 |
| Johnson | 4,167 | 4,355 | 188 | 4.5 | 6 | 387 | 555 | -168 | 356 | -4.0 | 77 | 8.5 | 3 | 69.7 | 75 |
| Washington | 18,313 | 19,405 | 1,092 | 6.0 | 4 | 2,092 | 1,604 | 488 | 604 | 2.7 | 14 | 3.3 | 4 | 130.4 | 14 |
| Lancaster | 222,067 | 240,702 | 18,635 | 8.4 | 2 | 33,320 | 16,465 | 16,855 | 1,780 | 7.6 | 2 | 0.8 | 5 | 202.4 | 2 |
| Sarpy | 106,823 | 133,132 | 26,309 | 24.6 | 1 | 20,195 | 6,065 | 14,130 | 12,179 | 13.2 | 1 | 11.4 | 2 | 333.0 | 1 |