Population Data and Projections for the Norris School District

David Drozd, M.S.
402.554.2132  ddrozd@unomaha.edu
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#NebraskaByTheNumbers
@unocpar
About the projections to 2040...

1. Use what has occurred in the past to guide what may likely happen in the future
   - Has worked well for projecting changes in Lancaster County overall (completed for planning dept.)

2. Are based upon ZIP codes that proxy the Norris School District boundaries

3. Apply calculated fertility and migration rates occurring in the local area
   - Migration rates determined for single years of age, capturing the unique patterns of college-related moves
About the projections to 2040 (continued)

4. Start with 2010 Census figures by single year of age; allows comparison of model’s results to actual data in the 2010s

5. Calculate the total population by age in each ZIP code and then apply percentages of children enrolling from each ZIP code

- Very high percentages for ZIP codes near the school; very low percentages for Lincoln ZIP codes

6. Model calculates the various levels of growth; this is applied to actual Norris enrollment data by grade or ZIP code

7. No one can predict the future with certainty but using logical assumptions, projections aid our planning
15 mile radius from Norris campus with key spatial ZIP codes

Note: large portions of 68368 and 68404 are in the Crete School District; most of 68317 is in the Palmyra School District

Source: American FactFinder online data portal, U.S. Census Bureau
The core Norris area around Hickman and Firth has strong net immigration of younger workers and children.

Five-year net migration rates in ZIP codes 68358 and 68372 by age for 2000-2010 using two five-year periods.

What is the annual net gain of kids?

12   25   20

Note: overall 5-year net migration rate = 15.3%
The Roca area has a concentrated net immigration of younger working age families and children.

**Five-year net migration rates in ZIP code 68430 by age for 2000-2010 using two five-year periods**

What is the annual net gain of kids? 4 2 8

Note: overall 5-year net migration rate = 6.9%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths Including by Age, Lancaster County Health Dept. and Nebraska Dept. of Health and Human Services
The extended more rural Norris area has a small net inmigration of younger working age families and children.

Five-year net migration rates in ZIP codes 68368, 68404, and 68419 by age for 2000-2010 using two five-year periods.

Note: overall 5-year net migration rate = -9.4%.
Challenges and Notes

1. The Nebraska Dept. of Health and Human Services did not release ZIP code level births as expected

   - Recently changed their data release policy

   - Had to rely only on figures for key Lancaster County ZIP codes from the Lancaster Health Dept.

   - Held other ZIP codes at the 2010-2019 average of providing 15.62% of enrollments into the future
2. Between 2010 and 2018, the projection model's births are nearly an exact match to actual occurrences (0.8% difference)

- Bodes well for the model accurately predicting future births
- Lancaster County’s fertility rate declined 10% from 2010 to 2019; trend was replicated for Norris
- Each ZIP code’s rate reduced by 1%/year in the 2010s, 0.5%/year in the 2020s, and held constant thereafter

3. New Lincoln Public School locations will likely impact Norris enrollments

- Hard to estimate exact impacts but the already small portion of children from Lincoln enrolling at Norris was reduced
Norris enrollments should continue growing, moderately in the 2020s and accelerating in the 2030s.

*Norris School District actual and projected enrollments: 2010 to 2040*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010s</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020s</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030s</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2020 to 2040 Change: + 677 students or 27%

Sources: Statistics and Facts About Nebraska Schools, Nebraska Dept. of Education, Fall 2020 Norris Projections, UNO CPAR
The Norris School District population structure is not characterized by a broad base of young children but rather older children.

Norris School District population by sex and five-year age group: 2000
Ten years later in 2010 the Norris School District had a nearly identical population structure.

Norris School District population by sex and five-year age group: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 44</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 49</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 54</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 69</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 74</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 79</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 84</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 85+</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table PCT12 (SF1), 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau
Comparable fast-growing districts have a broad base of young children and relatively more people at key reproductive ages.
Flowing the single year of age 2010 Census data forward shows declining school populations when migration is not considered.

2010 Census population by single year of age for the Norris School District aged forward in time without deaths or migration incorporated.

Decline of 288 or 14% over 5 years (58 per year)
Decline of 379 or 28% over 10 years (38 per year)

So fewer kids at younger ages to replace those at older ages as time moves forward.

Source: Table PCT12 (SF1), 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau.
Junior high and high school enrollments are projected to dip a bit for part of the 2020s and then resume growth.

Norris School District actual and projected enrollments by age range: 2010 to 2040

- **Norris Enrollments**
  - High School (grades 9-12)
  - Junior High (grades 6-8)

**Sources:** Statistics and Facts About Nebraska Schools, Nebraska Dept. of Education, Fall 2020 Norris Projections, UNO CPAR
Elementary enrollments generally trend upward for each age range representing grades K-2 and grades 3-5

Norris School District actual and projected enrollments by age range: 2010 to 2040

- Age 5-7 Actual
- Age 5-7 Projected
- Age 8-10 Actual
- Age 8-10 Projected

2020 to 2040 Change:
- Grades 3-5: + 203 students or 36%
- Grades K-2: + 166 students or 29%

Sources: Statistics and Facts About Nebraska Schools, Nebraska Dept. of Education, Fall 2020 Norris Projections, UNO CPAR
Enrollments from the Hickman and Roca areas are expected to increase in their number and share of all Norris students.

Norris School District actual and projected enrollments for select ZIP codes: 2010 to 2040

Sources: Special Tabulation by Kristi Kuhns, Norris Public Schools; Fall 2020 Norris Projections, UNO CPAR
Enrollments are expected to increase the most in fast-growing ZIP codes close to the Norris campus.

Norris School District projected enrollment change by ZIP code: 2020 to 2040

- 376: Hickman
- 272: Roca
- 106: All other zip codes
- 20: 68358: Firth
- 8: 68526: Lincoln
- -5: 68404: Martell
- -5: 68419: Panama
- -6: 68368: Hallam
- -87: 68516: Lincoln

Source: Fall 2020 Norris Projections, UNO CPAR
70th and Saltillo school
- Saltillo is southern boundary of 68516 and northern boundary of 68430

Conclusions

1. The Norris School District should continue seeing enrollments increase
   - Models suggest gains will be greater in the 2030s and among elementary-age children

2. Growth is driven by the inmigration of families in their early working careers and their children

3. Migration patterns along with average fertility levels have led the area to having relatively more older children
   - This impacts population flows of specific ages/grades as younger groups do not always fully replace older groups
Conclusions (continued)

4. Population growth should be led by areas close to the current campus
   - Hickman should remain a growth leader
   - 68430 (Roca) should see increased development as Lincoln pushes southward and the bypass is completed
   - The construction of new schools and boundary changes of Lincoln/LPS are wildcards impacting enrollment

5. Situations can change – how will COVID or other factors affect future migration, remote work, births, etc.
Comments, Q&A

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