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PROFILE SPRINGFIELD

2.2

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Located adjacent to Springfield Creek, Springfield encompasses approximately 335 acres. Early speculation was brought to Springfield by the arrival of Missouri Pacific Railway and the abandonment of Sarpy Center, with the exception of the school house. A Post office was built in 1881 and the town platted in 1882. Within seven months, the population grew to 300 with 28 supporting businesses in operation. Two churches offered religious services and an opera house provided entertainment. In 1884, Springfield became an incorporated town.

The turn of the century was unkind to Springfield. In 1903, Springfield experienced a large fire which burned a dozen buildings and a flood of the East Buffalo Creek that damaged more properties. The city responded with community-focused action. The block with burned buildings was rebuilt with brick and stone instead of wood to last longer. The city installed a municipal water system to prevent future fire damage. Springfield continued to provide public utilities as improvements were made available, such as electric service in 1914, and the city also opened six blocks of paved roadway in 1923. The growth of Springfield has seen dramatic change since the 1950s.

Nebraska State Historical Society's Building Survey conducted in 2003 identified numerous rural Sarpy County farmsteads and bridges in proximity of Springfield. The City of Springfield historic buildings and structures identified are listed below:

Springfield Proper

School at East Side of Third Street between Spruce and Maple Streets (SY10-002)

House at 235 Locust Street (SY10-015)

House at 160 Elm Street (SY10-020)

Springfield Community Hall at 104 Main Street (SY10-027)

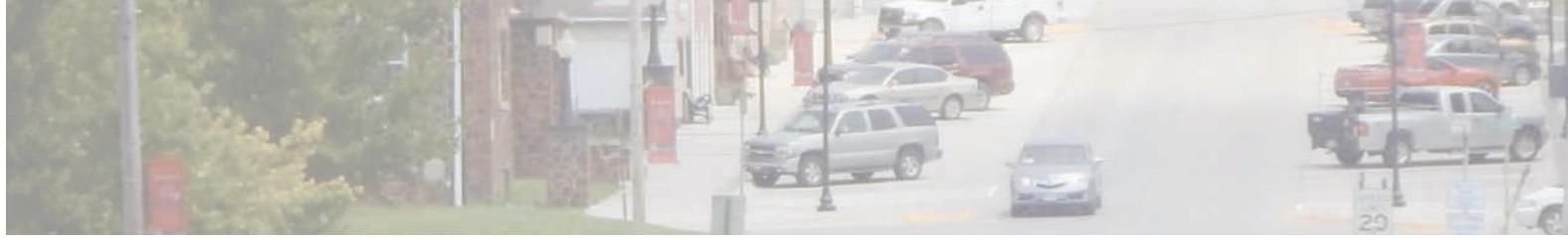
Bank at Southwest corner of South Second and Main Streets (SY10-029)

Sarpy County Fair & Rodeo Grounds located south side of Main Street between State Highway 50 and South Railroad Street (SY10-031)

Service Station on east side of State Highway 50 & North of Main Street (SY10-032)



2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS



The Demographics section examined previous trends that affect Springfield. The population, characteristics, and historical trends formed Springfield as it is known today. The past Springfield families helped create the foundation of Springfield and help to guide the anticipated growth and security for the city.

The city's population is influenced by multiple factors. These factors include its historical growth trend, age structure, migration patterns, and race characteristics. The current composition of a community affects future growth plans and projections. Population is heavily influenced by housing and job opportunities. In fact, all the factors reveal where people choose to live and who is attracted to certain places.

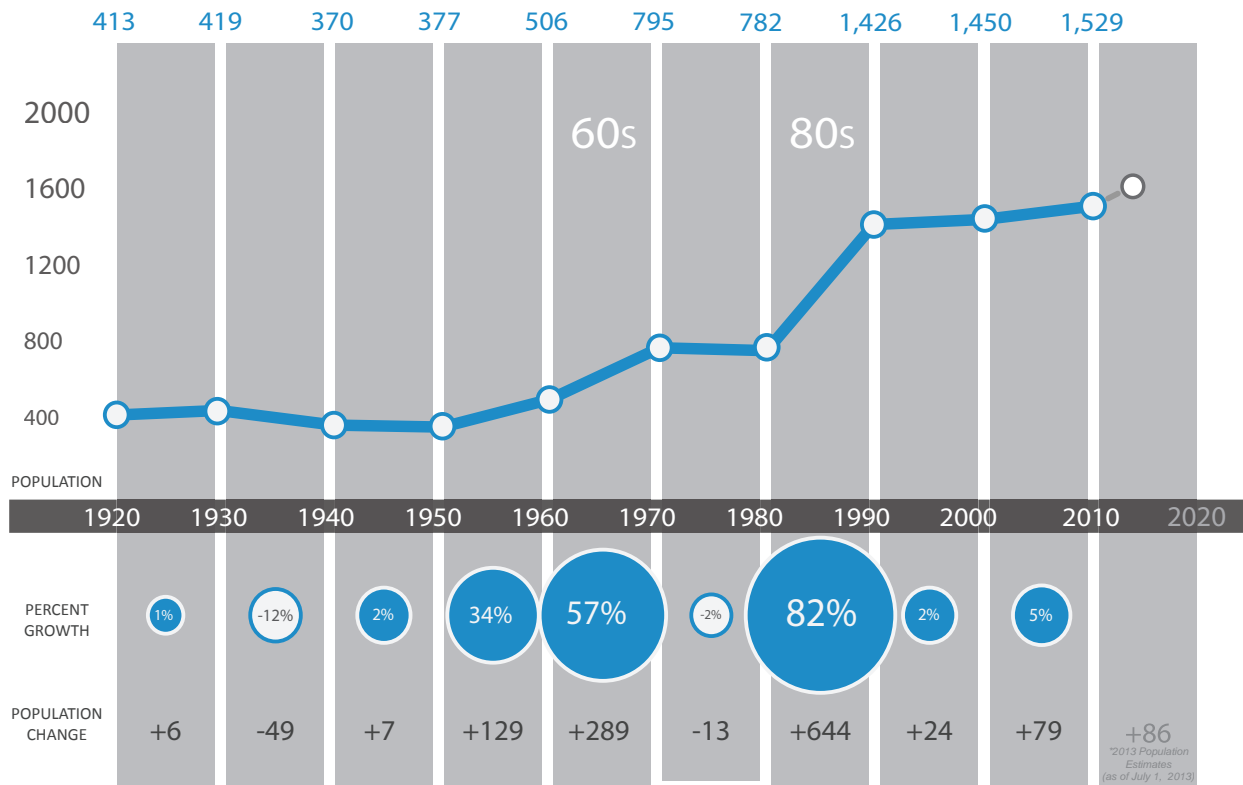


2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Trends

As stated in the Introduction, the immediate 1880s population gain following the formation of Springfield was 300 residents. Springfield grew to 400 residents by 1900 and remained at that relative population until the 1950s. Springfield reflected the national trend of growth after World War II when the Baby Boom began, and new housing was built with federally-insured mortgages. Springfield grew for three decades between the 1950s and 1970s. The spike in population in the 1980s is due to annexation of housing built in the 1970s.

Figure 1 Springfield Historic Population Trends



sources .U.S. Census Bureau, 1920 - 2010

2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

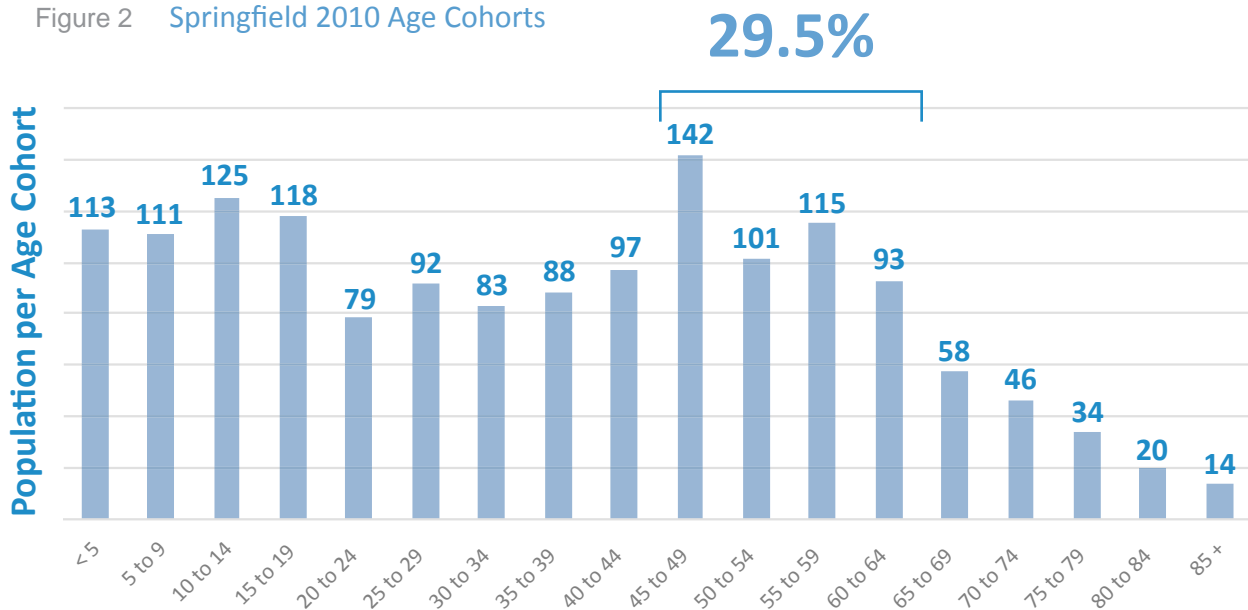
Age Structure

It is vital to know who lives in Springfield and the makeup of age groups. There are key indicators that suggest the future of the community's population when looking at the age structure. Age Cohorts were examined to show the current snapshot and predict future growth or decline. The Census Bureau combine populations together in five-year Age Cohorts, such as 20 to 24 year olds, because populations within each five-year increment typically share similar life experiences. Springfield's largest single Age Cohort was 142 people aged between 45 to 49 years.

Like other communities in the region, it is important for Springfield to plan ahead for its larger cohorts between the ages of 45 and 64. By 2020, this population of 451 or 29.5% of Springfield, will become of retirement age and strategic planning should be considered. This 45 to 64 year old group will experience a wide assortment of life changes such as fixed incomes, medical issues, or additional needs and services. This population can also play a large role in the future of Springfield as a helpful resource as mentors and civic participants.

Equally important are children in the community. The school age children in Springfield are an important part in Springfield's development for the next ten to twenty years. In 2010, they represented over thirty percent of the population. This population becomes important as the public schools prepare budgets and plan for new facilities and needs.

Figure 2 Springfield 2010 Age Cohorts



Median Age

The United States Census Bureau defines the childbearing cohort as women, ages 15 to 44, based on fertility rates to provide births or ‘natural growth’ for a community. A national 2012 childbearing patterns report indicates women are continuing to have fewer children. Rates have declined from 3.8 births per woman in 1957 to 1.9 births per woman in 2010. The replacement level is 2.1 births for replenishing the current population. Nationally, the Hispanic and Latino communities are the only race or ethnicity above the “Replacement Level” with 2.4 births per woman.

Springfield’s Childbearing Age Cohort represents 17.5 percent of the population. The childbearing age cohort has supplied Springfield with a healthy number of births. This consistent natural population growth is found in the Under 19 population with each age cohort above one hundred children.

The Median Age resembles the equal division of older and younger population of residents. A community’s Median Age easily quantifies a community against others since the population sizes compared does not matter. The United States’ Median Age continues to increase. This national trend is linked to the Baby Boom effect after World War II, longevity of life, and smaller family units. Nebraska, Sarpy County, and Springfield resemble this trend with varying increases. Springfield’s 2010 Median age of 37.3 years old shows a continued increase from 1990 at 31.2 years old. Fourteen percent of Springfield’s population is 62 years and over which is comparable with the regional communities of Bellevue, Gretna, and Papillion. Cass County communities of Louisville and Plattsmouth have slightly higher percentages; however, they have dedicated housing for the elderly population.

Figure 3 Springfield Median Age Trend

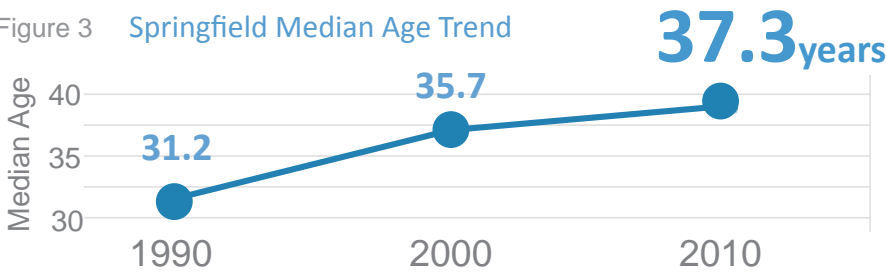
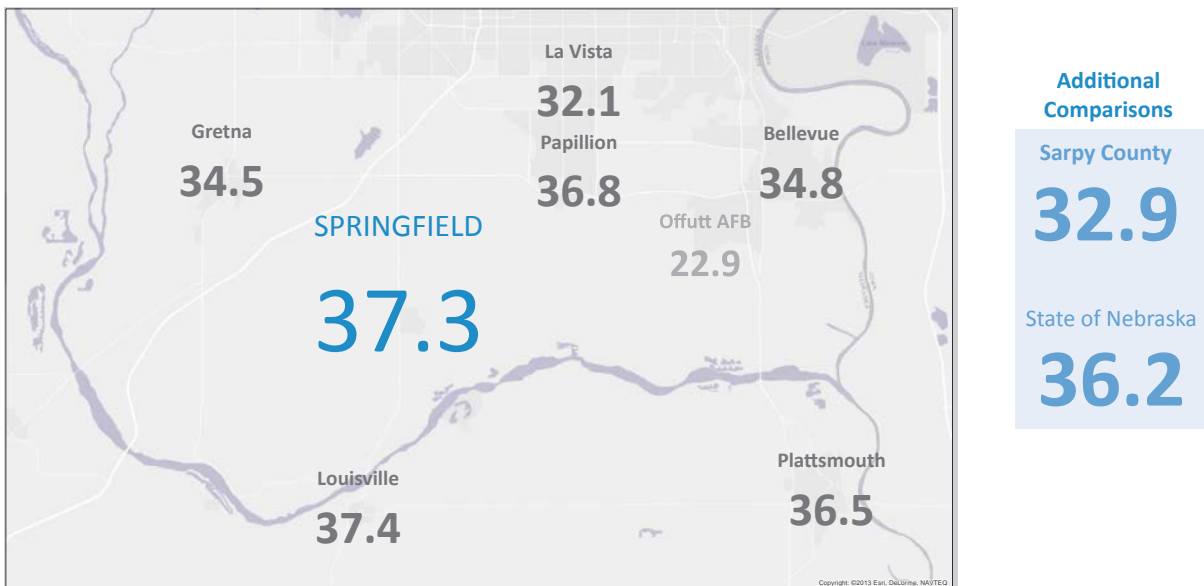


Figure 4 Regional Median Age



2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

Migration Analysis

Migration Analysis uses multiple variables to find the current influx of population. It is a significant factor to determine who is coming or leaving the community in order to prioritize its future needs.

NATURAL GROWTH

The first indicator would be the community's natural growth. This number is the difference between births and deaths in a population. The State of Nebraska produces annual reports that track this vital records data. Unfortunately, the City of Springfield does not meet the threshold of 10,000 in population. Therefore, the following map provided the information in a visual representation of Sarpy County data between 2002 and 2012. The Sarpy County average birth rate for communities outside Papillion, La Vista and Bellevue is 16.54 live births per 1,000 residents. This number resembles the Gretna, Springfield, Chalco area, and numerous SIDs in Sarpy County. Given this average birth rate and using the 2010 Census population, Springfield could expect to have twenty-five live births per year.

25 births per year

MIGRATION

When analyzing the 2000 and 2010 age cohorts, as well as the natural growth, patterns appear, indicating how Springfield has changed over the last decade. The natural growth or births of the past decade resulted in an Under Ten population of 224. This cohort made up the same percentage of the 2010 composition as it did in 2000 (14.6% versus 14.7%).

Typically, there is a drop in population for the 20 to 24 age cohort due to post-secondary education. Surprisingly, in 2010 there is only a loss of 34 that have out-migrated since 2000. As previously mentioned, it is important to keep younger populations to ensure natural growth. The populations that were 40 to 49 lost a combined 48 in their age cohorts. This particular population loss may have an impact on Springfield's Median Income due to career paths and job earnings typical of this age group. The majority of the 2000s elderly population aged 75 and older was not present in the 2010 Census. This absence may not have been the result of deaths but of out-migration related to senior living opportunities.

Overall, the Under Ten population of 224 combined with the collective loss of 145 out-migrating residents to bring about a net increase in Springfield's overall population. The following table demonstrates the changes per age cohort for better understanding who moved into the community and who left since 2000.

2000 to 2010 Population Net Migration = -145

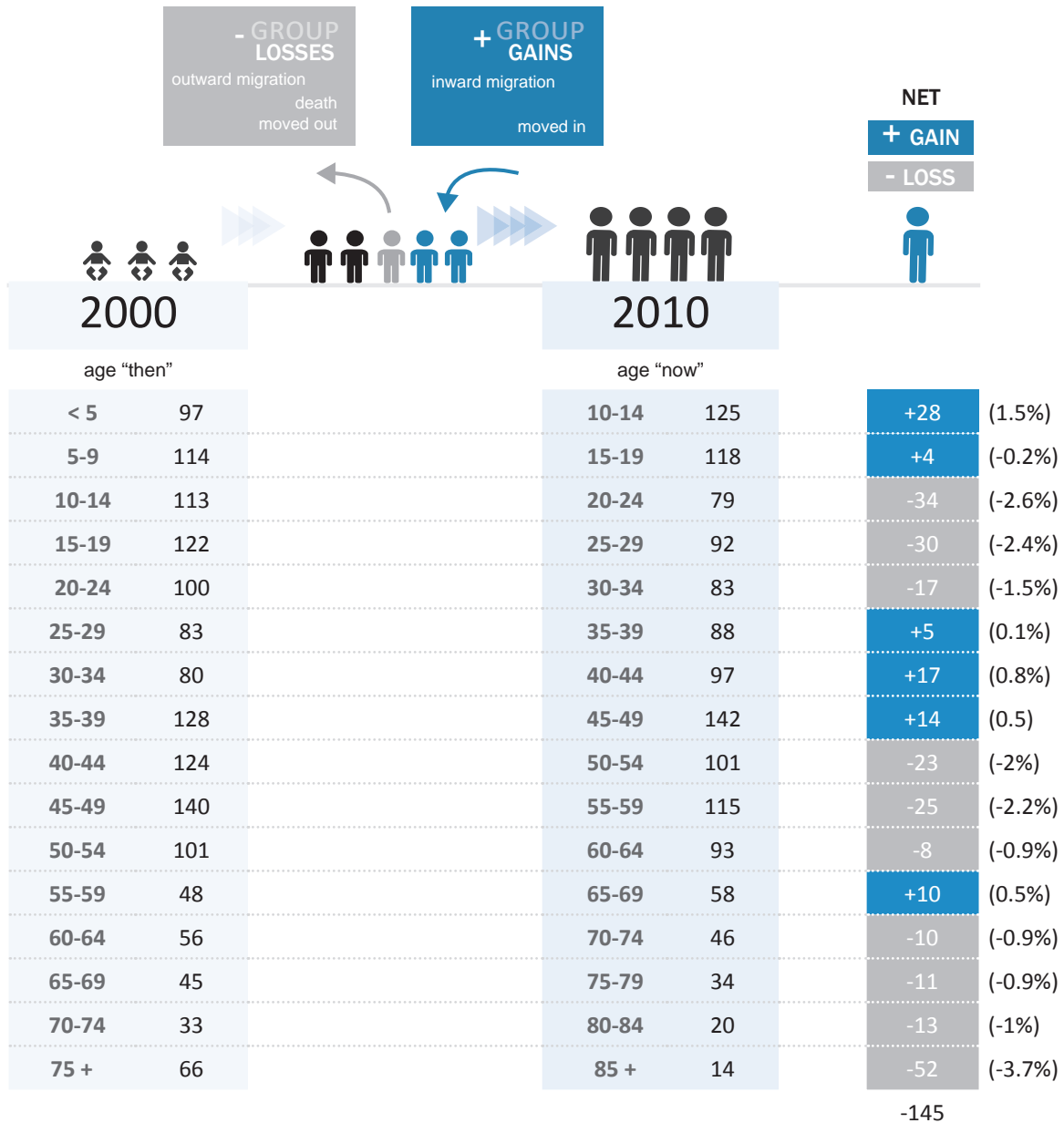
2000 to 2010 Births (Under 10) = +220

City of Springfield Overall Growth = +79

Migration Analysis

Who left Springfield in the 2000s?

Figure 5 Springfield Migration



2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

Race Characteristics

Much like the unprecedented effect that the Baby Boomer generation has had nationwide, the Hispanic and Latino Population has continued to increase its percentages within the United States population. Springfield has not experienced this national phenomenon yet. However, preparation for such changes should be considered in the next ten to twenty years.

Sarpy County has experienced more of this shift than Springfield. Ninety-five percent of the population is white. As development continues outside of Springfield and more people look at Springfield as an option, it would behoove Springfield to jump at any opportunity to diversify its population. Diversification can be achieved in many ways including spreading the word about the opportunities and quality of life in Springfield. Springfield is a safe, small town with great values and atmosphere.

Figure 6 Springfield Racial Diversity

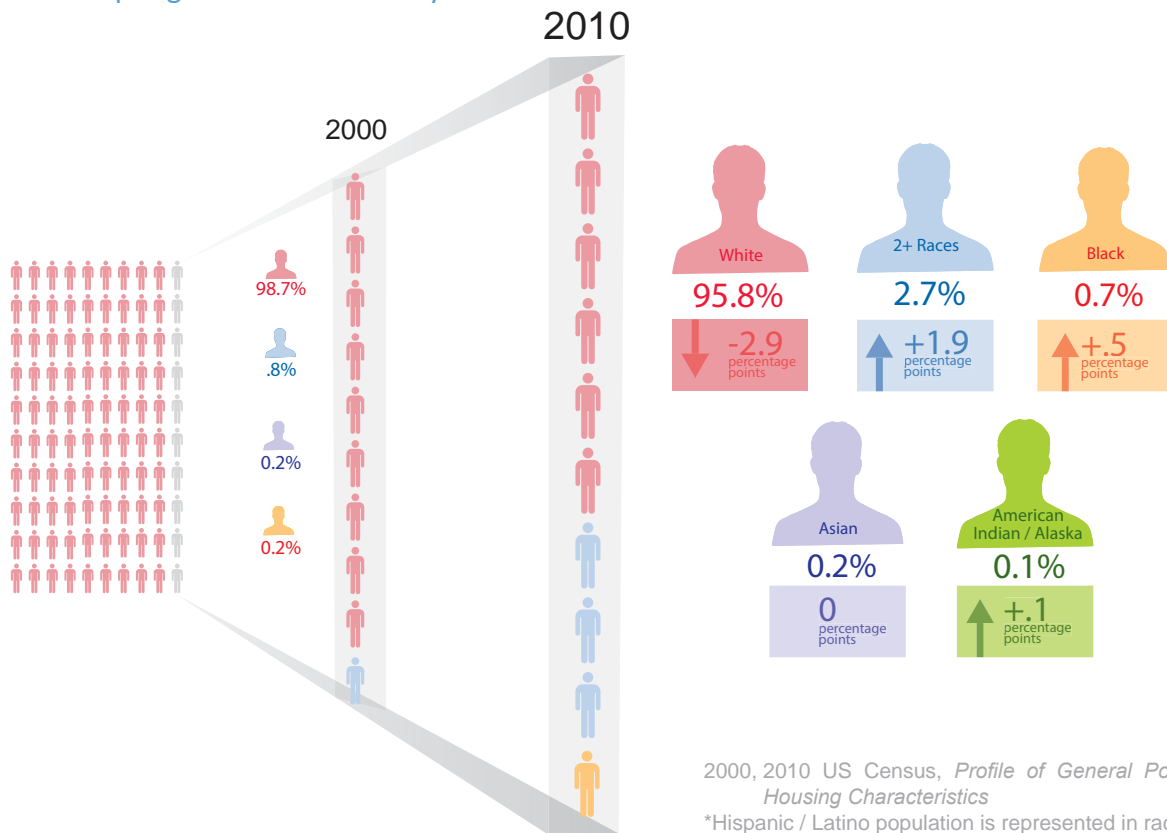
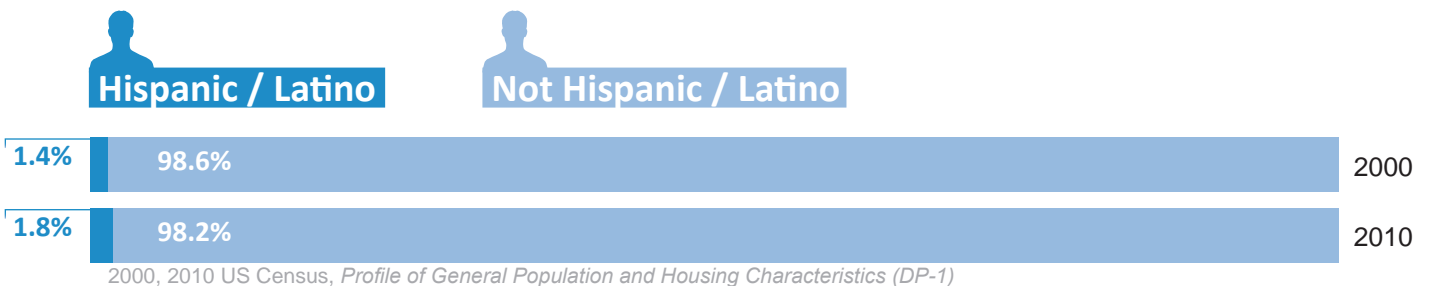


Figure 7 Springfield Hispanic / Latino Population



Population Projections

The 2010 census recorded a 5% increase in overall population from 2000 population. This seventy-nine person gain from 1,450 to 1,529 has an promising influx of youth in the City as it moves forward during the twenty-year planning period. The most recent 5-year estimates, which reflect the period between 2008 and 2012, documented a population of only 1,390. Though this figure is ten percent less than that of the 2010 census, it does not necessarily imply population decline in the intervening period, given the range of factors that may influence the collected figures.

In light of the 200-person margin of error, an additional calculation based on other figures from 2012 estimates was performed, revealing a higher number in line with Springfield's 2000 census population 1,457. The unexpectedly low estimate may, for example, indicate the survey responses were a reflection of the national economic downturn beginning in 2008. Springfield experienced a decrease in household size with out-migration of families. As for current and future growth, few residential opportunities exist for new housing units except on the remaining lots being built during the summer of 2014.



Springfield, Summer 2014

Over the recent decades, Sarpy County has continued to develop, in part, through the formation of Sanitary Improvement Districts (SIDs). Springfield's population projections rely on such activity as well as houses being built. This will occur if there is a continued demand, available utilities, and simply whether the community wants to grow or not.

If Springfield desires managed population growth, the city could benefit from taking advantage of opportunities to annex surrounding Sanitary Improvement Districts. Regional growth and expansion of industrial development will play a vital role in Springfield's growth. Multiple population scenarios will come out of the Envision Section of the Update.

2.4 HOUSING



Housing Inventory

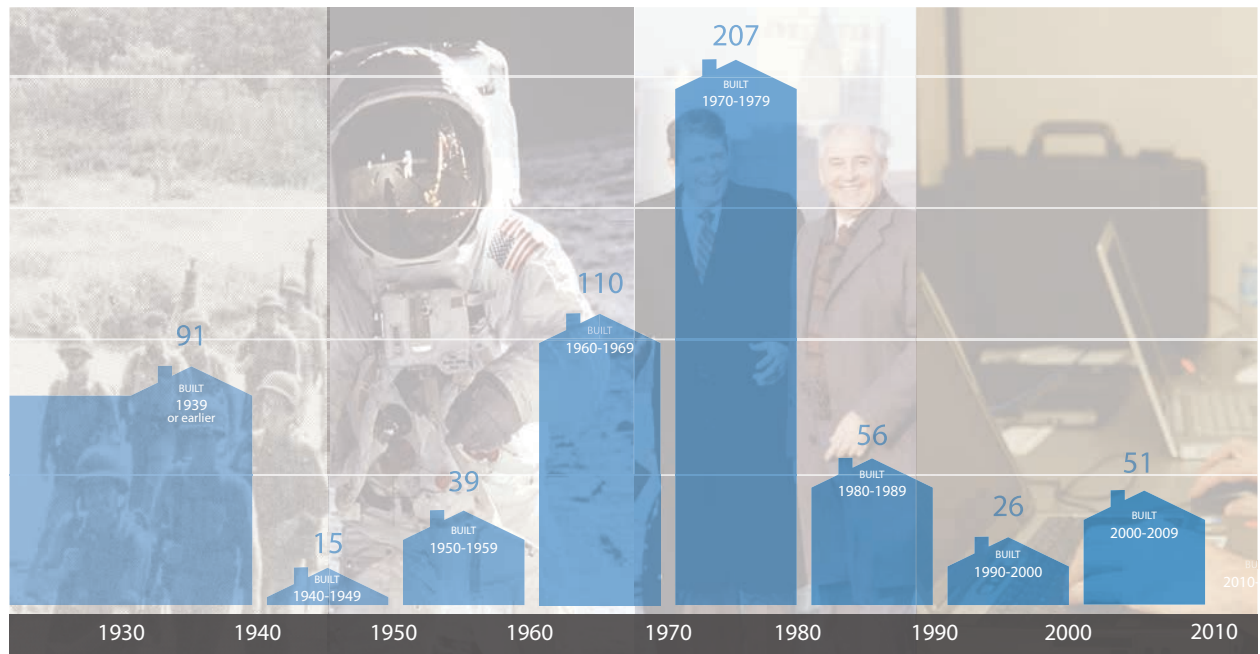
Housing is a key component to future growth and opportunities available within and around communities. Vacancy rates dictate housing demand and existing housing options determine a community’s future housing needs.

The snapshot of Springfield’s housing reports that its substantial inventory of housing built before 1980. The majority of the housing was established by the 1970s. The SouthCrest Hills SID has over 100 lots platted on the southeast corner of Springfield. This character of development, situated contiguous to established utilities, reflects the way in which Springfield should continue to grow. Beginning in the early 2000s, many of Springfield’s single-family, detached homes resemble its most recent building trends.



Springfield, Summer 2014

Figure 8 Age of Existing Springfield Structures



Source *2006-10 ACS 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, Selected Housing Characteristics (DP04)

2.4 HOUSING

Housing Characteristics

It is suggested that Springfield diversify its housing stock. With 81 percent of the housing stock single-unit, detached housing, there is a need to supply multiple options to accommodate the city's aging residents and attract prospective residents. Springfield's high homeownership rate is very important in demonstrating the commitment residents of the community have to one another. Housing is important for Springfield's development to supply housing demand with such small vacancy rates for buying and renting. All housing types at different price ranges will need to be addressed. Development contiguous with current or planned infrastructure ought to be encouraged to benefit both the residents and city.

Figure 9 Springfield Housing Trends

HOUSEHOLDS		
	2000	2010
County Population	1,450	1,529
Persons in Households	1,450	1,529
Persons in Group Quarters	0	0
Persons Per Household	2.74	2.66

UNITS		
	2000	2010
Total Housing Units	544	604
Occupied Housing Units	529	575
Owner-Occupied	418	449
Renter-Occupied	111	126
Vacant Housing Units	15	29
Single Family Units	434	464*
Duplex/Multiple Family	81	92*
Mobile Home	31	20*
Owner Vacancy Rate	0.7	4
Rental Vacancy	5.9	15.1

Sources 2000 / 2010 US Census, *Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics (DP-1)*
 2000 US Census **SAMPLE DATA**, *Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics (DP-4)*
 *2006-10 ACS 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, *Selected Housing Characteristics (DP04)*

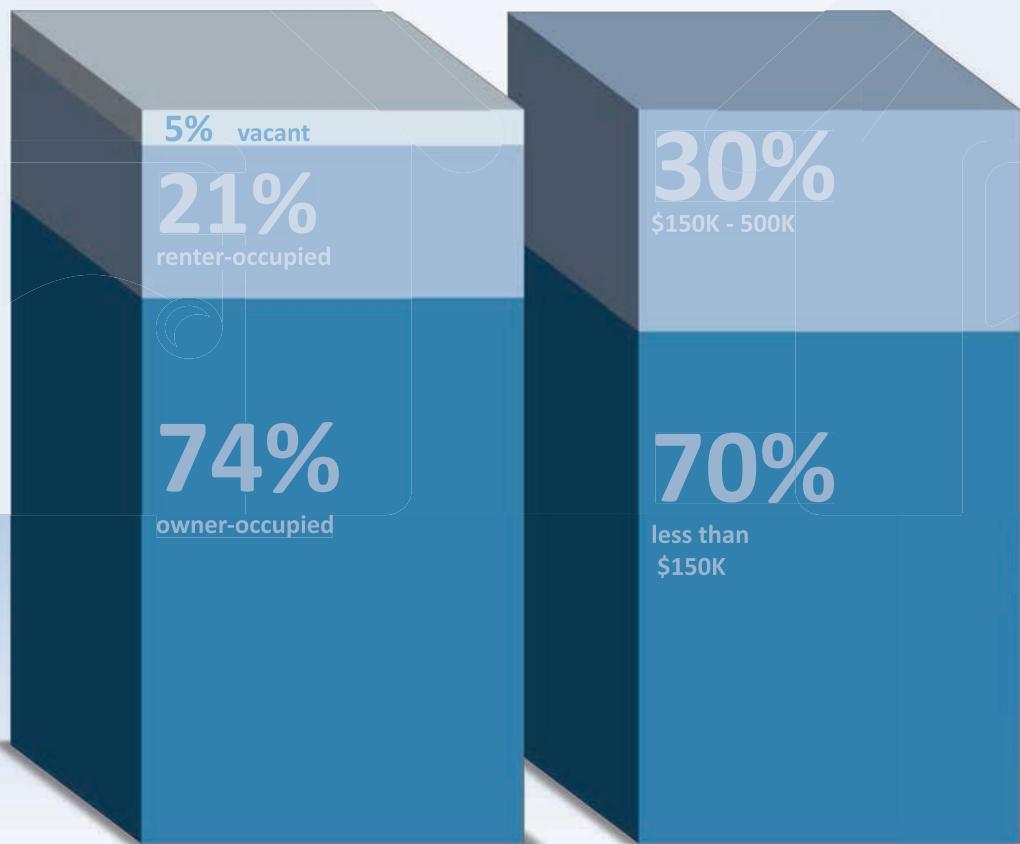
The following page depicts selected characteristics that create Springfield's housing. These percentages are taken from the American Community Survey estimates over a five year span between 2006 and 2010. The items represented are owner-occupied units and the estimated values of the housing units. Springfield has a high owner-occupied percentage; almost three-quarters of its housing stock. Therefore, many of the single-family, detached homes in Springfield are owner-occupied and a majority of these homes are valued under \$150,000. The recently built houses may not be represented well in these estimates.

Selected Characteristics



Figure 10 Selected Housing Characteristics

604
HOUSING UNITS



Sources 2010 US Census, *Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics (DP-1) 2008-12 ACS 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, Selected Housing Characteristics (DP04)*



**OWNER-OCCUPIED
VALUES**



OCCUPANCY

2.5 ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT



The most recent surveys indicate that Springfield experienced an increase in unemployment in the past decade from 1.7% in 2000 to 5.9% in the period between 2008 and 2012. This later 5-year estimate, notably, coincides with the nationwide downward economic trend, dubbed the “Great Recession.” The figure does not, however, reflect the period since 2012, which has brought measurable declines in regional unemployment rates.

The importance of looking at the local and regional economies gives decision makers more insight into who lives in their community. The workforce of communities can be analyzed with American Community Survey data. The following statistics reflect the reports of Springfield households and not necessarily the industries within corporate limits. This information is important to the general public because it reveals what Springfield has to offer.

Whether it is a local business owner or an outside business, the current Sarpy County regional trend and socio-economics will result in businesses searching to locate near Springfield. Location and transportation are two components that can change Springfield workforce over the next twenty years. The city will have opportunities to attract talent and companies as residential development continues throughout Sarpy County. Springfield will have commercial development opportunities as increased economic demands continue along Highway 50 and other viable locations.

Industry Employment

In 1990, almost twenty percent of the Sarpy County workforce found employment in the retail industry, which edged out “education and health services” for the number one sector. The top industries in Springfield’s workforce since 1990 have been education and health services, retail trade, and manufacturing. Educational, health, and social services ranked #1 in Springfield (17%) and Sarpy County (19.8%) in 2000. The 2010 census recorded the industry’s continued dominance as it collected even greater market shares. The most recent changes have come in the finance and insurance, and real estate industries which have grown alongside the metropolitan area they serve. The construction industry has also been a mainstay of the local economy, among the top four to five employing sectors for the past twenty years.

The top three employment industries of Springfield residents are employed are: the education, health, and social services industry, the finance and insurance industry, and the retail trade industry. As compared to Sarpy County workforce, Springfield has higher percentages in the following industries: Finance and insurance, construction, manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, wholesale trade, information, and agricultural, forestry, and mining industry.

Industry Employment

Table 1 Springfield Employment

	Springfield		Sarpy County	
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	124	19%	19,475	24%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	84	13%	8,381	10%
Retail trade	65	10%	9,174	11%
Construction	60	9%	5,440	7%
Manufacturing	58	9%	6,134	7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	52	8%	9,430	11%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	44	7%	5,140	6%
Public administration	39	6%	5,241	6%
Wholesale Trade	31	5%	2,366	3%
Information	24	4%	2,196	3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	21	3%	551	1%
Other services, except public administration	21	3%	3,226	4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	15	2%	5,241	6%

Source 2008-12 ACS 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, Selected Economic Characteristics (DP03)

Income Statistics

In 2000, Springfield’s median household income was \$48,083. The two most populated income brackets, \$35,000 - \$49,999 and \$50,000 - \$74,999, represented nearly half of all earners (45.3%). Another fifteen percent of Springfield earned between \$75,000 and \$99,999. These indicators were comparable with Sarpy County in both median income and income brackets.

In 2010, Springfield strengthened their income brackets with an increase of \$35,000 to \$49,999 and the \$100,000 to 149,999. These earnings resulted in an increase of the median household income. However, they fall behind Sarpy County, which saw its higher end salaries increase and median income exceed \$69,000 in 2010 5-year estimates.

Inflation

Although Springfield’s Median Household Income increased by over four thousand dollars in the past decade, the rate of inflation outpaced this improvement. By calculating inflation with 2000 as the base year, the 2012 Springfield Median Income (in-line with inflation) would be expected to be \$64,108. Therefore, Springfield has less purchasing power than it did in 2000. Figures 13 and 14 depict the twelve-year trends in terms of inflation and income.

Springfield and other surrounding communities have also experienced struggles to keep up with inflation. Gretna and Cass County were able in increase their purchasing power during this inflation period. It must be noted that the 2000 and 2008-2012 data used are sample data and subject to margin of error. Despite the recent economic downturn, Springfield and the surrounding Sarpy County have been experiencing more commercial development and decreased unemployment since the 2012 surveys.

2.5 ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Income

Figure 11 Springfield Annual Household Percent Income Distribution

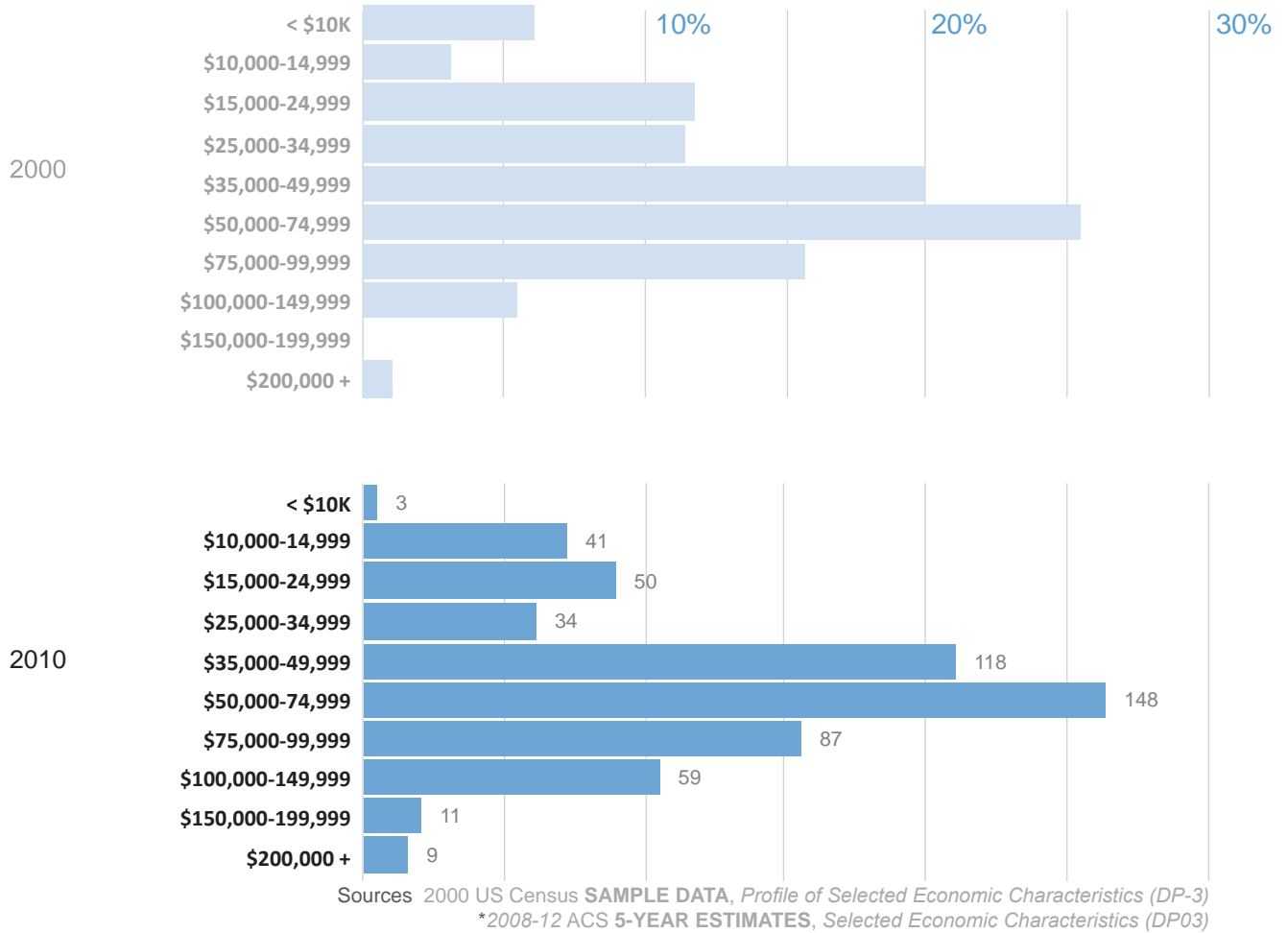
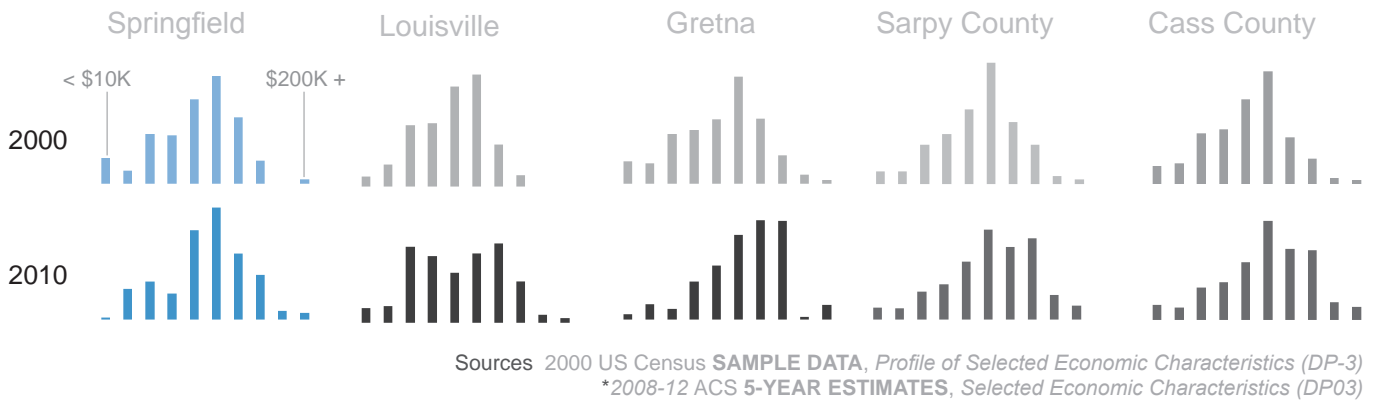


Figure 12 Household Income Trends by percentage, surrounding communities



Income



Figure 13 Springfield Purchasing Power Trend

PURCHASING POWER
Value of income after adjusting for inflation

\$48,083
2000 MEDIAN INCOME

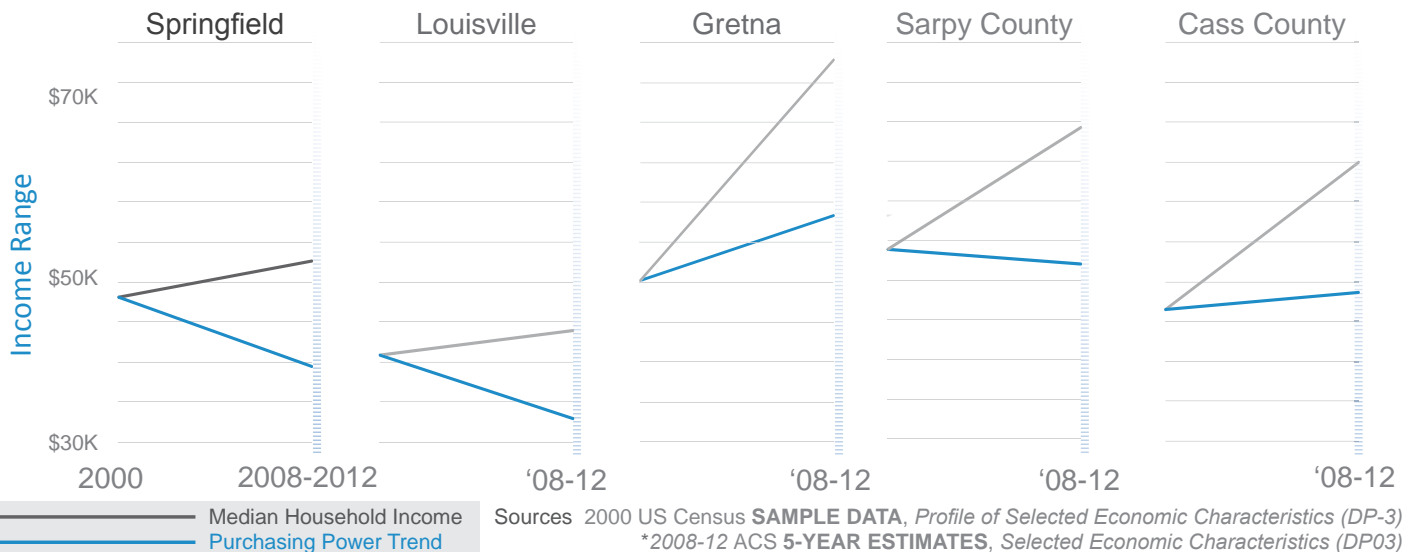
\$52,604
2008-12 MEDIAN INCOME

\$39,454

***2008-12 PURCHASING POWER**
*2000 base year

2000

Figure 14 Median Household Income and Purchasing Power Trend, 2000 and 2008-12

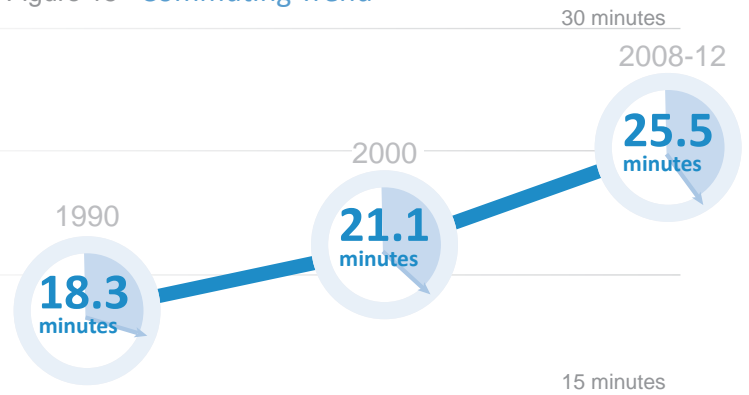


2.5 ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Commuting

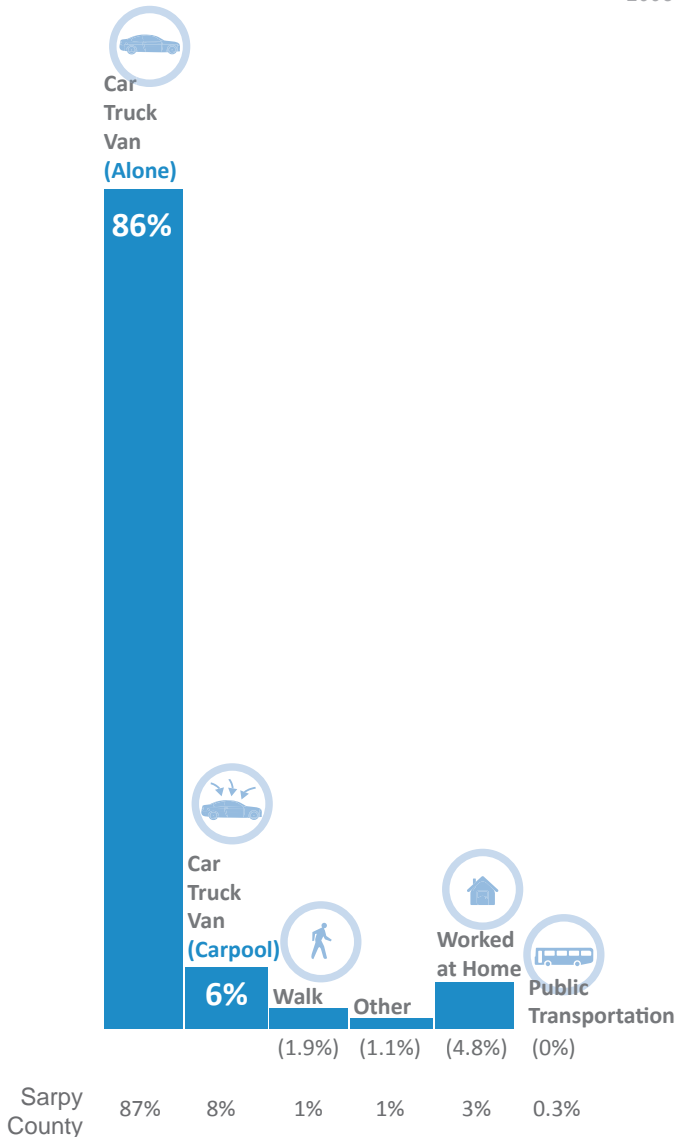
The Greater Omaha transportation network has expanded with the metro area population growth. In the past twenty years, the average Springfield employee drives over 25 minutes for work each day. This trend increase in travel time is consistent with the other metro communities. Louisville, Springfield, and Gretna have the longest commutes with over 23 minutes.

Figure 15 Commuting Trend



Sources 1990, 2000 US Census, *Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics*
 *2008-12 ACS 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, *Selected Economic Characteristics (DP03)*

Figure 16 Springfield Commuting



Source American Community Survey 5-year estimates (DP-3), 2011

An important factor of economic development and employment is location. Businesses do not want to locate in places which are difficult to access, and residents want to live near work so commute time is minimal. As the following commute graphic indicates, the overwhelming majority drive alone to work. There was a decrease in carpooling from almost ten percent to six between 2000 and 2012. Four percent worked from home and one percent walked.

CARPOOLING



Sales and Fiscal Profile

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Statistical Area (36540) continues to be above the national per capita personal income (PCPI), total personal income (TPI) and slightly above the compound annual growth rate (CAGR).

The Nebraska Department of Revenue began to record Springfield’s net taxable sales in 2010. This information will continue to help guide and inform the public of matters related to Springfield’s economic health. Figure 17 depicts the recorded state’s taxable sales in Springfield and the resulting State Sales Tax of 5.5%.

Figure 17 Springfield Annual Net Taxable Sales



5.5% STATE SALES TAX

2010	\$509,190.03
2011	\$549,964.14
2012	\$558,764.87
2013	\$547,893.02