

NEBRASKA AFRICAN AMERICAN SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

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Nebraska African American Socioeconomic Profile

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
Introduction	6
Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census	9
Data Source.....	10
Acknowledgement	12
African American Population by Age Group	13
African American Population by Selected Age Group	14
Median Age	15
Household Type	16
Household Type by Relatives & Nonrelatives.....	17
Responsibility for Grandchildren	18
Marital Status.....	19
Fertility	20
Median Income	21
Poverty Status	22
Poverty Status of Families.....	23
Occupation.....	24
Commuting to Work	25
Employment Status.....	26
Veteran Status.....	27
Disability.....	28
Receipt of Food Stamps	29
Health Insurance Coverage.....	30
Health Insurance Coverage by Age Group	31
School Enrollment.....	32
Educational Attainment	33
Educational Attainment by Gender	34
Language Spoken at Home	35
Nativity by Gender	36
Nativity and Citizenship	37
Place of Birth.....	38
Geographic Mobility	39
Housing Tenure	40
Occupants per Room.....	41
Units in Structure	42
Appendix	43
Glossary of Terms.....	46

Executive Summary

This report presents a portrait of the African American population in Nebraska, by providing critical information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics. This data represents a population in time. While the population itself may experience statistically significant growth overall, often the various components of socioeconomic status do not. In examining health disparities that exist within a population, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health¹ used the metaphor of a ladder to describe not only access to health care, but also whether or not “good health” was within reach for a population.

Rungs on the ladder depict the resources needed to live life healthy, well, and secure. Education, comfortable housing, social and familial networks, income, and employment place many people in higher positions. Conversely, others experience generational poverty, extended periods of unemployment, poor education, low wages, and substandard housing. In using this data it is important to remember that health disparities are not solely the result of a genetic determinant, but of socioeconomic determinants directly impacting the health status of a population. As inequities are addressed through better social policies, the ladder to better health outcomes will be less steep, and more rungs within grasp, as more people experience greater access to education, improved income, access to employment, housing, and other resources that will lead to better health.

The following are key findings from this report.

- Nebraska African Americans had a median age of 28.1 years, about 11 years younger than that of the median age of the non-Hispanic White population, 39.8.
- The non-Hispanic White population had about two times the amount of African Americans who reported being part of a married-couple family (52.9% and 24.7%, respectively).
- About 1.8 times as many African American (3.5%) households contained nonrelatives compared to non-Hispanic Whites (approximately 2%) in Nebraska.
- African American grandparents, age 30 and older, were about 1.5 times more likely than other non-Hispanic Whites to be responsible for their grandchildren under 18 years old.
- Almost twice as many non-Hispanic Whites (about 56%) as African Americans (29.2%) were considered now-married (except those separated).
- Over 68% of African American unmarried women ages 15 to 50 had given birth in the last 12 months; this is almost 3 times as high as the percentage for non-Hispanic Whites (23%).

¹<http://www.macfound.org/site/apps/nlnet/content3.aspx?c=IkLXJ8MQKrH&b=4201565&ct=1455593>

- A much larger proportion of African Americans reported an income below the poverty level in the last 12 months when compared to non-Hispanic White Nebraskans (33.1% and 9.5%, respectively).
- African Americans were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to work in a service, production, transportation, and material moving occupations. About 23% of civilian-employed African Americans aged 16 and over worked in service occupations. Conversely, only about 16% of non-Hispanic Whites worked in the same type of occupations.
- African Americans were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic White workers to carpool to work; about 15% of African Americans carpooled to work. Among non-Hispanic White workers aged 16 and older, about 8% carpooled to work.
- African Americans (11.9%) were over 3.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (3.6%) to be unemployed. Slightly more African Americans (31%) 16 and over were not in the labor force at all, compared to non-Hispanic Whites (29.2%).
- More than 2.5 times as many African Americans, both male and female had less than a high school education compared to non-Hispanic Whites.
- For the non-Hispanic White population 15 and older in Nebraska, the median income was almost twice that of African Americans (\$52,683 and \$27,132, respectively).
- African Americans were over 4.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska to have received food stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months.
- Non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska were twice as likely as African Americans to own their home than African Americans (71% and 34.7%, respectively).

This report is meant to serve as a data resource for the African American communities in Nebraska, and for those who work for and with African American people in Nebraska. The purpose of writing this report was to provide a one-stop resource data book, so that individuals interested in the African American population could go to one source for multiple pieces of information. It is hoped that in future editions, data will be added to this report and provide a more comprehensive look at African American socio-economic status in Nebraska.

Introduction

In order to capture the socioeconomic status of Nebraska's African American population, we first need to understand how the data illustrates their socioeconomic status. For a true picture to develop, those findings are contrasted with the Non-Hispanic White majority population; in other instances, research findings will be compared to the socioeconomic status of the entire Nebraska population.

Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska

Nebraska continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. Based on the 2010 U.S. Census², the population of Nebraska was 1,826,341. Minorities represented 17.9% of the total population. Hispanics were the largest minority group at 9.2% of the state population. African Americans were the second largest minority group at 4.5% of the state population, followed by Asians at 1.8%, and American Indian or Alaska Natives at 1%. The minority population in Nebraska has been increasing much more rapidly than the non-Hispanic White population. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, from 2000 to 2010, Nebraska's racial and ethnic minority population grew from 216,769 to 326,588, a 50.7% increase. During this same period the non-Hispanic White population increased by only 0.4%.³

In the mid-1990s, United States Census projections for Nebraska's minority populations were expected to reach a high of 14.4% of the total population by the year 2025.⁴ In 2005, 20 years ahead of those projections, the racial and ethnic minority population of Nebraska was estimated to be 14.6%.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

⁴Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Projected State Populations by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995-2025. Release Date: October 1996.

Nebraska has a rapidly growing minority population increasingly comprised of persons of African American origin. The African American population increased from 68,541 in 2000, and to 82,885 in the year 2010. These numbers represented a 20.9% increase between 2000 and 2010. In 2000, the population of Nebraska was 1,711,263 and the African American population accounted for 4%. In 2010, the population of Nebraska rose to 1,826,341 and the African American population accounted for 4.5% of the total Nebraska population. A detailed summary is provided in the following table.

Table 1: Nebraska’s Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2000 - 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Population Apr.1, 2000	% Population (2000)	Population Jul.1, 2010	% Population (2010)	Change (00-10)	% Change (00-10)
Nebraska Total	1,711,263***		1,826,341***		115,078	6.7
White alone	1,533,261	89.6	1,572,838	86.1	39,577	2.6
African American alone	68,541	4.0	82,885	4.5	14,344	20.9
American Indian** alone	14,896	0.9	18,427	1.0	3,531	23.7
Asian alone	21,931	1.3	32,293	1.8	10,362	47.2
NHPI* alone	836	-	1,279	0.1	443	53.0
Hispanic or Latino	94,425	5.5	167,405	9.2	72,980	77.3
White Non- Hispanic or Latino	1,494,494	87.3	1,499,753	82.1	5,259	0.4
Minority Population	216,769	12.7	326,588	17.9	109,819	50.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2000 Census.

Notes:

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

**Includes Alaska native

***Each race includes those who reported their ethnicity as Hispanic, therefore, in this table, each race total will not add up to equal the Nebraska total population.

Nebraska continues to become more diverse. According to the U.S. Census Bureau population estimates program, in 2011, the population of Nebraska was 1,842,234. Minorities represented 18% of the total population. Hispanics were the largest minority group at 9.5% of the state population. African Americans were the second-largest minority group at 4.8% of the state population, followed by Asians, American Indian or Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander.

Table 2: Nebraska Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Nebraska Population	1,842,234***	100.0
White alone	1,659,870	90.1
American Indian** alone	23,927	1.3
African American alone	87,645	4.8
Asian alone	34,821	1.9
NHPI* alone	2,118	0.1
Hispanic or Latino	174,148	9.5
White, non-Hispanic	1,506,498	81.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012

Notes:

The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. Responses of "Some Other Race" from the 2010 Census are modified.

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

**Includes Alaska native

***Each race includes those who reported their ethnicity as Hispanic, therefore, in this table, each race total will not add up to equal the Nebraska total population.

Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census

Race and ethnicity is defined by the United States Census Bureau and the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB), as self-identification data in which residents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify, and indicate whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin (ethnicity).

The racial classifications used by the U.S. Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997 Federal Register Notice entitled “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” issued by the OMB⁵. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black/African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, “Some other race,” added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. The following definitions are provided by the OMB and the U.S. Census Bureau to identify race.⁶

White. A person having origins from any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa is classified as White. It includes people who indicate their race as “White” or report entries such as “Irish,” “German,” “Italian,” “Lebanese,” “Near Easterner,” “Arab,” or “Polish.”

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “Black,” “African American,” or “Negro,” or provide written entries such as “African American,” “Afro American,” “Kenyan,” “Nigerian,” or “Haitian.”

American Indian and Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian.”

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as “Native Hawaiian,” “Guamanian” or “Chamorro,” “Samoa,” and “Other Pacific Islander.”

Some other race. Includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian and Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multi-racial, mixed, inter-racial, or a

⁵<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/ombdir15.html>

⁶<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/ombdir15.html>
2000 Census of Population, Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data
File: Race. *U.S. Census Bureau.*

Hispanic/Latino group (for example, “Mexican,” “Puerto Rican” or “Cuban”) in the “Some other race” write-in space are included in this category. Estimates for years after 2000 reflect an allocation of this category among the other categories.

Two or more races. People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Race and ethnicity were considered separate and distinct identities, with Hispanic origin asked as a separate question. In addition to their race or races, all respondents are categorized by

membership in one of two ethnicities: Hispanic or Latino, and non-Hispanic or Latino. Percentages for the various race categories add up to 100% and should not be combined with the Hispanic percentage.

Hispanic or Latino. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South or Central America or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. People who identify their origin as “Spanish”, “Hispanic” or “Latino” may be of any race.

Non-Hispanic White. Individuals who responded “No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” and reported “White” as their only entry in the race question.

Data Source

The findings presented in this report were based on the American Community Survey (ACS) sample interviewed between 2009 and 2011. The ACS is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the census bureau that provides up-to-date profiles of America’s communities every year. The survey produces yearly demographic, social, economic, and housing data that can be compared across states, communities, and population groups. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form in 2010 and thereafter by collecting long-form-type information throughout the decade rather than only once every 10 years. The ACS data provides a continuous stream of updated information for states and local areas, and revolutionized the way we use data to understand our communities. Every year the ACS can support the release of single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. Prior to 2005, ACS data included estimates for the household population only.⁷ The 2006 ACS shifted from a demonstration program with a different sample design and sample size to the full sample size and design in 2005. The 2006 data-release marks the first time that group quarters populations such as prisons, college dorms, military barracks, and nursing home populations were included in the ACS data products. ACS became the largest household survey in the United States, with an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses. ACS combines population or housing data from multiple years to produce reliable numbers for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. To provide information for communities each year, the ACS provides 1-, 3-, and 5-year estimates. For this report, 2009 to 2011 ACS 3-year estimates were used, which were based on data collected between January 2009 and December 2011. The 3-year estimates were published for selected geographic areas with populations of 20,000 or greater.

⁷<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2009>

Table 3 shows ACS sample sizes for Nebraska since 2000.⁸ The number of the initial addresses selected for housing units and group quarters population is the 12-month sample for the American Community Survey. The number of the final interviews is the actual sample that is used to produce all weighted estimates for the survey year.

Table 3: ACS Sample Sizes for Nebraska, 2000-2011

Year	Housing Units		Group Quarters People	
	Initial Addresses Selected	Final Interviews	Initial Sample Selected	Final Interviews
2011	29,105	20,218	1,398	1,091
2010	23,428	16,768	1,368	961
2009	23,367	16,374	1,334	1,008
2008	24,677	17,526	1,192	1,008
2007	24,841	17,694	1,195	1,016
2006	25,254	18,307	1,252	1,036
2005	25,458	18,002	N/A	N/A
2004	11,076	8,108	N/A	N/A
2003	10,993	8,210	N/A	N/A
2002	10,046	7,557	N/A	N/A
2001	14,931	11,357	N/A	N/A
2000	15,154	11,164	N/A	N/A

Notes:

Housing Units Initial Addresses Selected - The number of addresses in Nebraska and for the nation that were selected for the ACS sample for a particular year.

Housing Units Final Interviews - The final number of interviews across all three modes of data collection for the ACS in a given year for the nation and by state. This number includes occupied and vacant housing units that were interviewed by mail, telephone, or personal visit methods between January 1 and December 31.

Group Quarters People Initial Sample Selected - The number of people living in group quarters that could be contacted for ACS interviewing in a given year for the nation and by state.

Group Quarters People Final Interviews - The final number of person interviews for the ACS for those living in group quarters in a given year for the nation and by state.

⁸http://www.census.gov/acs/www/acs-php/quality_measures_sample_2009.php

The ACS provides critical information about the characteristics of local communities; it is not designed to count the population; other sources, like the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program, should be used for population counts. The Population Estimates Program produces the official estimates for population, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the nation, states, and counties. The data from tables four, five, and the appendix came from the Population Estimates Program.

In this report, the terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" are used to refer to all individuals who reported they were Hispanic or Latino. The term "non-Hispanic White" is used to refer to the White-alone, not Hispanic population. The text of this report compares the population and housing characteristics for the minority population with those of the White not Hispanic population. Information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics in the tables and figures are based on data from the 2009-2011 ACS Detailed Tables.

Further information from the ACS 2009 to 2011 is available from the American Fact Finder on the census bureau's website. More than 1,000 tables are available, including population profiles for race, Hispanic-origin, and ancestry groups.

Acknowledgement

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African American Population by Age Group

In the table below “Race Alone – Black or African American” and “Combination – Black or African American” add up to the category of “Race Alone or in Combination”. Overall, in Nebraska in 2011, African Americans accounted for 5.7% of the population. In the Race alone category African Americans were 4.8% and the category of Combination represented 0.9%.

Table 4: African American Population by Age Group, 2011

Age	Nebraska	Race Alone – Black or African American		Combination – Black or African American		Race Alone or in Combination – Black or African American	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,842,234	87,645	4.8%	16,622	0.9%	104,267	5.7%
Under 5 years	132,377	8,515	6.4%	4,155	3.1%	12,670	9.6%
5 to 9 years	130,056	7,829	6.0%	3,393	2.6%	11,222	8.6%
10 to 14 years	123,992	7,361	5.9%	2,573	2.1%	9,934	8.0%
15 to 19 years	129,583	8,007	6.2%	1,956	1.5%	9,963	7.7%
20 to 24 years	129,161	7,592	5.9%	1,219	0.9%	8,811	6.8%
25 to 29 years	129,016	7,170	5.6%	904	0.7%	8,074	6.3%
30 to 34 years	121,035	6,566	5.4%	737	0.6%	7,303	6.0%
35 to 39 years	108,923	5,701	5.2%	478	0.4%	6,179	5.7%
40 to 44 years	110,763	5,228	4.7%	341	0.3%	5,569	5.0%
45 to 49 years	123,034	5,563	4.5%	253	0.2%	5,816	4.7%
50 to 54 years	131,222	5,285	4.0%	188	0.1%	5,473	4.2%
55 to 59 years	120,973	4,148	3.4%	149	0.1%	4,297	3.6%
60 to 64 years	102,581	3,032	3.0%	96	0.1%	3,128	3.0%
65 to 69 years	70,549	1,914	2.7%	45	0.1%	1,959	2.8%
70 to 74 years	55,206	1,422	2.6%	51	0.1%	1,473	2.7%
75 to 79 years	45,824	1,104	2.4%	26	0.1%	1,130	2.5%
80 to 84 years	37,689	683	1.8%	24	0.1%	707	1.9%
85 years and over	40,250	525	1.3%	34	0.1%	559	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012

Note:

The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions.

African American Population by Selected Age Group

Six percent of Nebraska residents under 18 years of age were African American alone, compared to 2.5% in combination. Around 4.7% of those 18 to 64 years old, living in Nebraska are African American alone. Ages 5 years and under represented 6.4% of African American Alone, which was the largest population group within the African Americans.

Table 5: African American Population by Select Age Group, 2011

Age	Nebraska	African American or Black – Alone		African American or Black – in Combination		African American or Black – Alone or In Combination	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 18 years	461,220	28,488	6.2%	11,393	2.5%	39,881	8.6%
Under 5 years	132,377	8,515	6.4%	4,155	3.1%	12,670	9.6%
5 to 13 years	229,724	13,756	6.0%	5,469	2.4%	19,225	8.4%
14 to 17 years	99,119	6,217	6.3%	1,769	1.8%	7,986	8.1%
18 to 64 years	1,131,496	53,509	4.7%	5,049	0.4%	58,558	5.2%
18 to 24 years	183,949	10,816	5.9%	1,903	1.0%	12,719	6.9%
25 to 44 years	469,737	24,665	5.3%	2,460	0.5%	27,125	5.8%
45 to 64 years	477,810	18,028	3.8%	686	0.1%	18,714	3.9%
65 years and over	249,518	5,648	2.3%	180	0.1%	5,828	2.3%
85 years and over	40,250	525	1.3%	34	0.1%	559	1.4%
16 years and over	1,431,378	62,423	4.4%	6,053	0.4%	68,476	4.8%
18 years and over	1,381,014	59,157	4.3%	5,229	0.4%	64,386	4.7%
15 to 44 years	728,481	40,264	5.5%	5,635	0.8%	45,899	6.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012

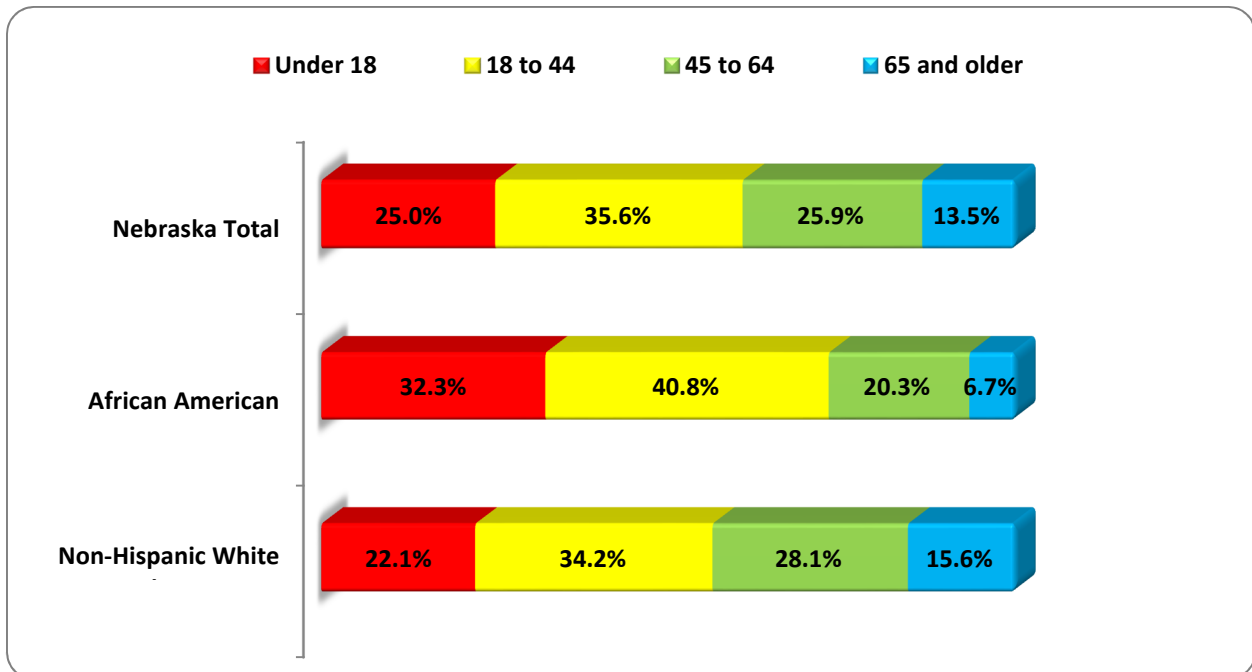
Median Age

- Nebraska African Americans had a median age of 28.1 years, about 11 years younger than that of the median age of the non-Hispanic White population, at 39.8.
- The African American population had a larger proportion of young people and a much smaller proportion of older people than the non-Hispanic White population.
- About 1.5 times as many African Americans are under 18 compared to non-Hispanic Whites, while over 2 times as many non-Hispanic Whites are 65 and older.

Table 6: Median Age, 2009-2011

Group	Median Age (years)
Nebraska Total	36.3
African American	28.1
Non-Hispanic White	39.8

Figure 1: Percent Distribution for Selected Age Groups, 2009-2011

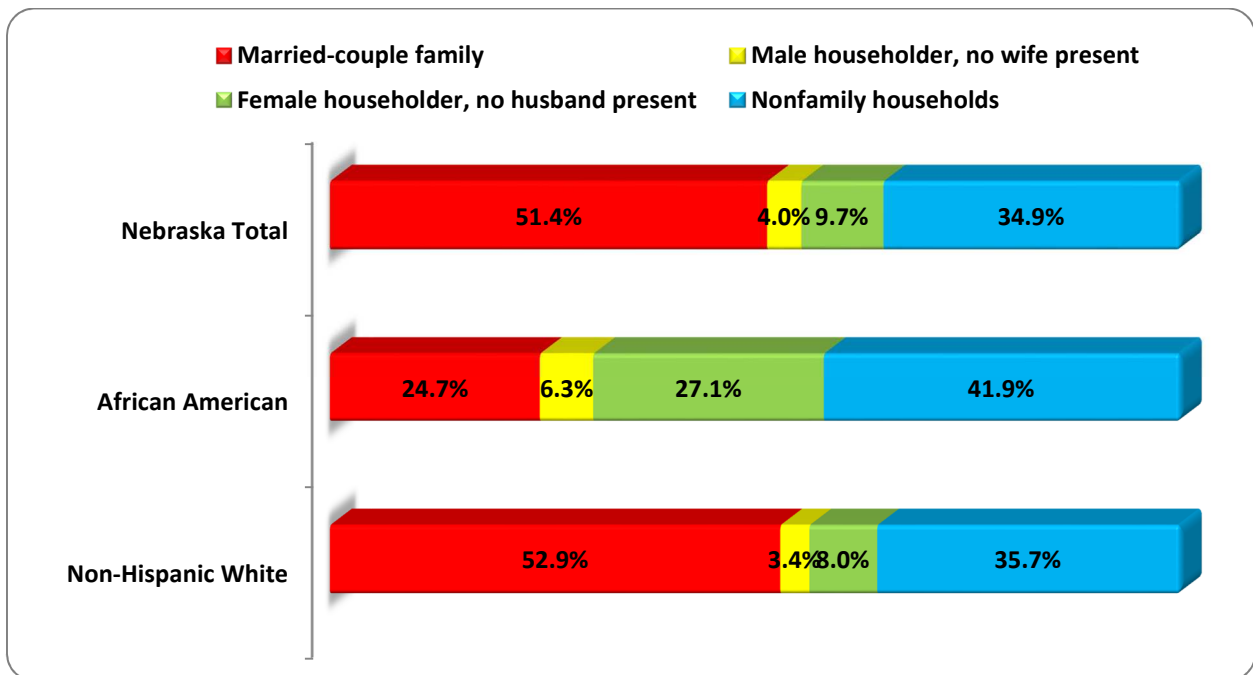


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Household Type

- Non-Hispanic White households had about two times the number of African Americans who reported being part of a married-couple family (52.9% and 24.7%, respectively).
- About two times as many African American households (6.3%) as non-Hispanic White households (3.4%) reported being a male householder⁹ with no wife present.
- African American households were almost 3.5 times more likely than other groups to be run by a female householder with no husband present compared to non-Hispanic Whites (27.1% and approximately 8%, respectively).
- African American households reported slightly higher proportions of nonfamily households compared to non-Hispanic Whites (41.9% and 35.7%, respectively).

Figure 2: Household Type (including living alone), 2009-2011



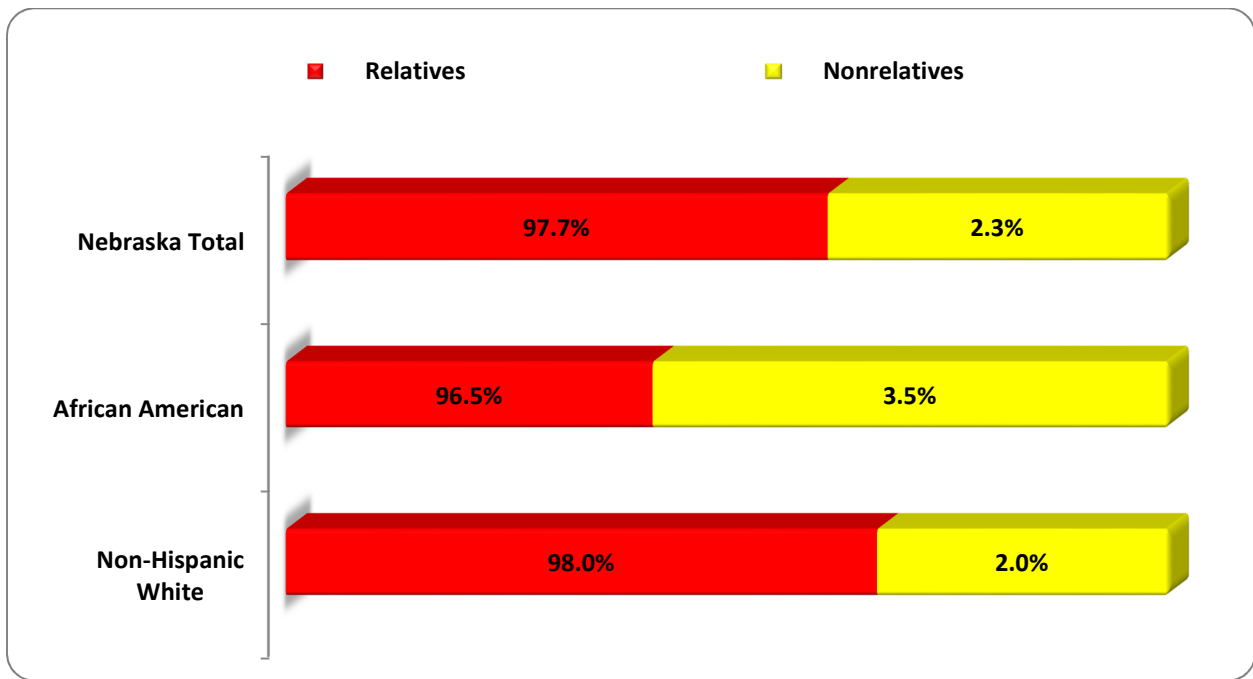
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

⁹**Householder** - One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed on one of the survey questionnaires. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder. Households were classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders were distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her were family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Household Type by Relatives & Nonrelatives

- Nonrelatives¹⁰ were described by the U.S. Census Bureau as “any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.”
- About 1.8 times as many African American households contained nonrelatives compared to non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska (3.5% and 2%, respectively).

Figure 3: Household Type by Relatives & Nonrelatives, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

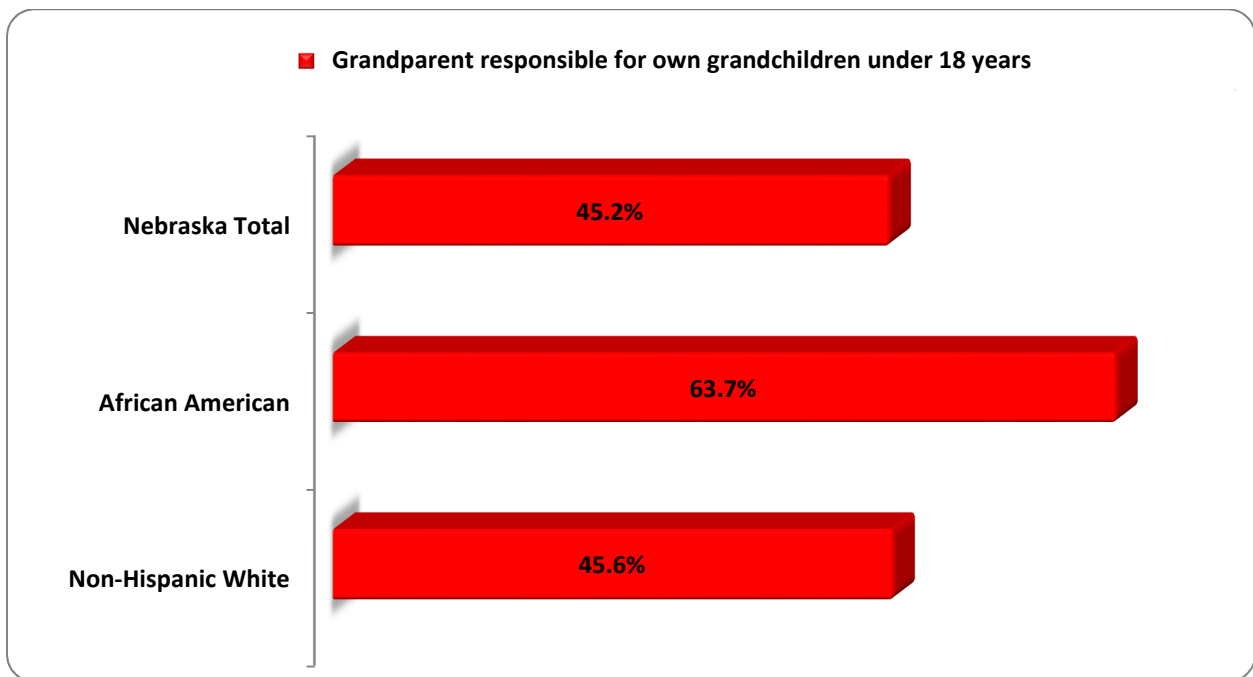
¹⁰**Nonrelatives** - This category includes any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in tabulations that are more detailed:

- Roomer or Boarder – A roomer or boarder is a person who lives in a room in the household of the householder. Some sort of cash or noncash payment (e.g., chores) is usually made for their living accommodations.
- Housemate or Roommate – A housemate or roommate is a person age 15 years and over, who is not related to the householder, and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.
- Unmarried Partner – An unmarried partner is a person age 15 years and over, who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder. Same-sex spouses are included in this category for tabulation purposes and for public use data files.
- Foster Child – A foster child is a person who is under 21 years old placed by the local government in a household to receive parental care. Foster children may be living in the household for just a brief period or for several years. Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder. If the foster child is also related to the householder, the child is classified as that specific relative.
- Other Nonrelatives – Anyone who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

Responsibility for Grandchildren

- African American grandparents, age 30 and older, were about 1.5 times more likely to be responsible for their grandchildren under 18 years old when compared to non-Hispanic Whites.
- The Nebraska average and non-Hispanic White alone populations reported about 45% of grandparents responsible for grandchildren while almost 64% of African American grandparents were responsible for their grandchildren under the age of 18 years old.

Figure 4: Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren under 18 Years, 2009-2011

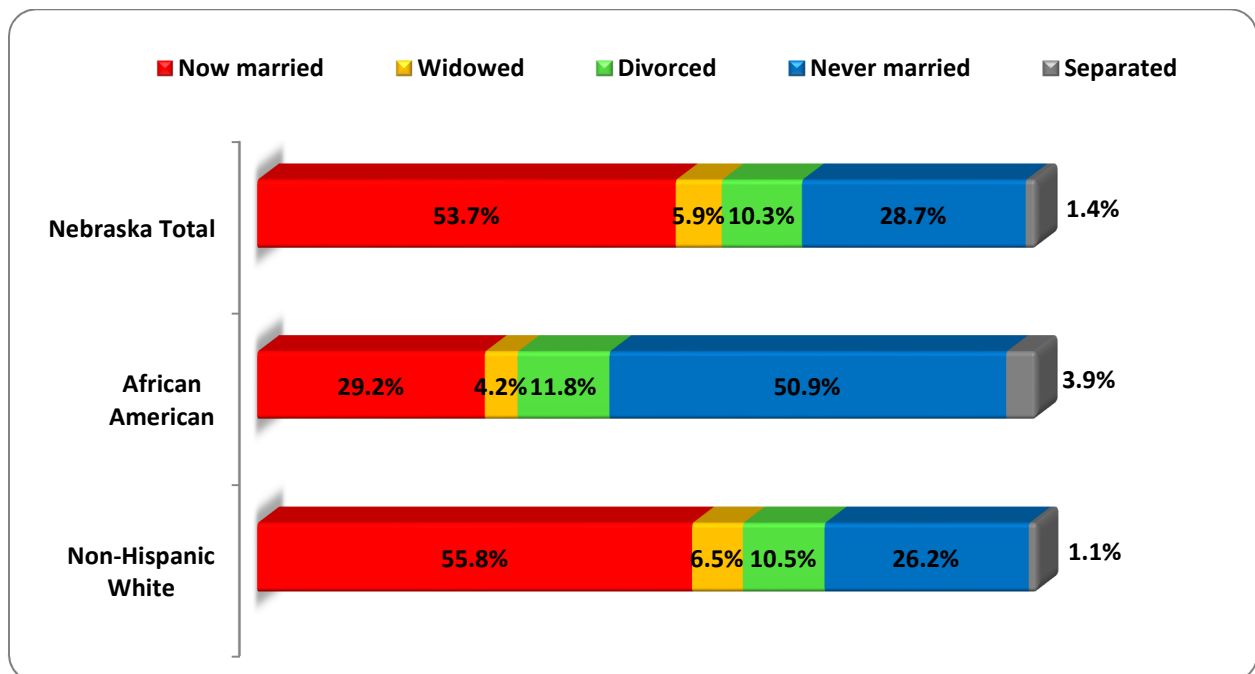


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Marital Status

- Almost twice as many non-Hispanic Whites (about 56%) as African Americans (29.2%) were considered now married.
- Almost twice as many African Americans (50.9%) as non-Hispanic Whites (26%) reported they had never been married.
- More than 3.5 times as many African Americans as non-Hispanic Whites reported they were separated (3.9% and 1.1%, respectively).

Figure 5: Marital Status for those 15 Years and Over, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Fertility

- Of the African American women aged 15 to 50 who had given birth in the past year, over 68% were unmarried; this is almost 3 times as many as non-Hispanic Whites.
- The fertility rate for all African American women (regardless of marital status) ages 15 to 50 was just slightly higher than that of the Nebraska average (79/1,000 and 65/1,000, respectively).

Table 7: Percent of Women Who Had a Baby in the Past 12 Months, Who Were Unmarried, 2009-2011

Group	Birth in Last 12 Months: Unmarried
Nebraska Total	28.3%
African American	68.3%
Non-Hispanic White	23.0%

Figure 6: Fertility Rate, Women 15 to 50, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Median Income

- For non-Hispanic White households in Nebraska, the median income was almost twice that of African Americans (\$52,683 and \$27,132, respectively).

Figure 7: Household Median Income in Past 12 Months, 2009-2011

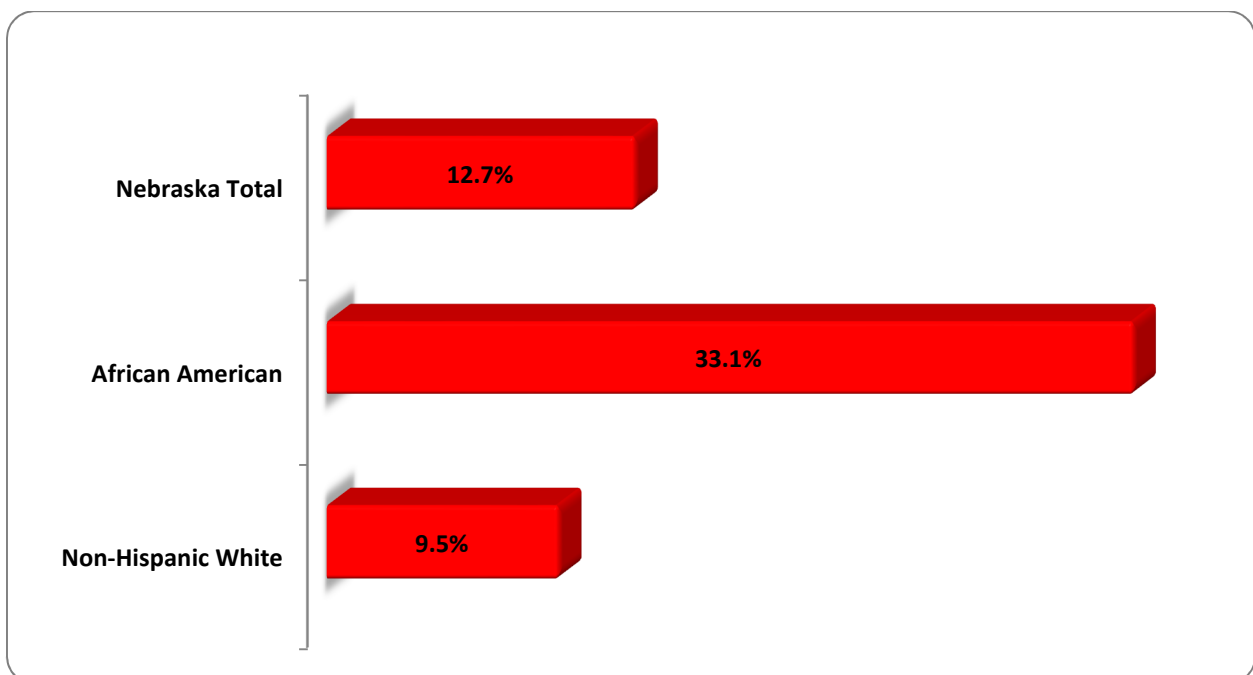


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Poverty Status

- A much larger proportion of African Americans reported an income below the poverty level ¹¹ in the last 12 months.
- Over three times as many African Americans (of all ages) as non-Hispanic Whites reported being below the poverty level in the past 12 months (33.1% and 9.5% respectively).

Figure 8: Poverty Status of Families in the Past 12 Months for All Ages, 2009-2011



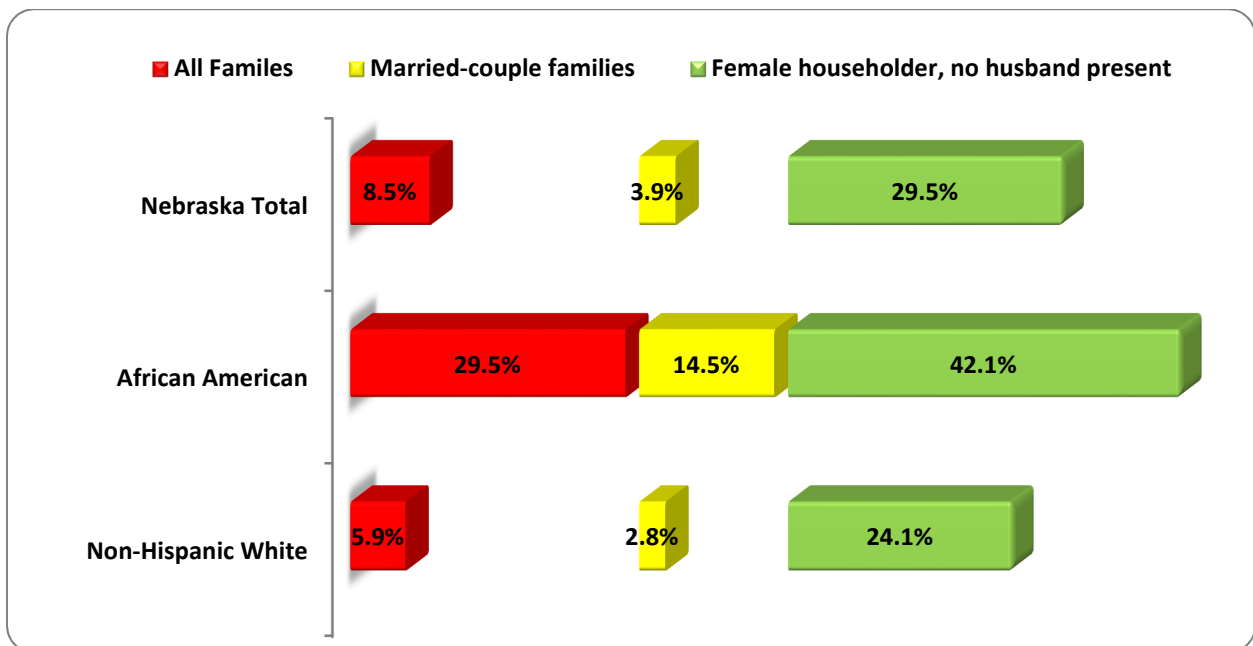
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

¹¹**Poverty Level** - In determining the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals, the census bureau uses thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two-dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size (from one person to nine or more people) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of reference person (RP) (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

Poverty Status of Families

- African Americans had a much higher proportion of families that reported being below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- African American families were almost 5 times as likely as non-Hispanic White families to be below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- Almost twice as many African American female head of household families (42.1%) as non-Hispanic White families of the same type (24.1%) were reported to be below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- African Americans (14.5%) were over 5 times more likely than non-Hispanic White (2.8%) married-couple families to be below the poverty level in the past 12 months.

Figure 9: Poverty Status of Families in the Past 12 Months, 2009-2011

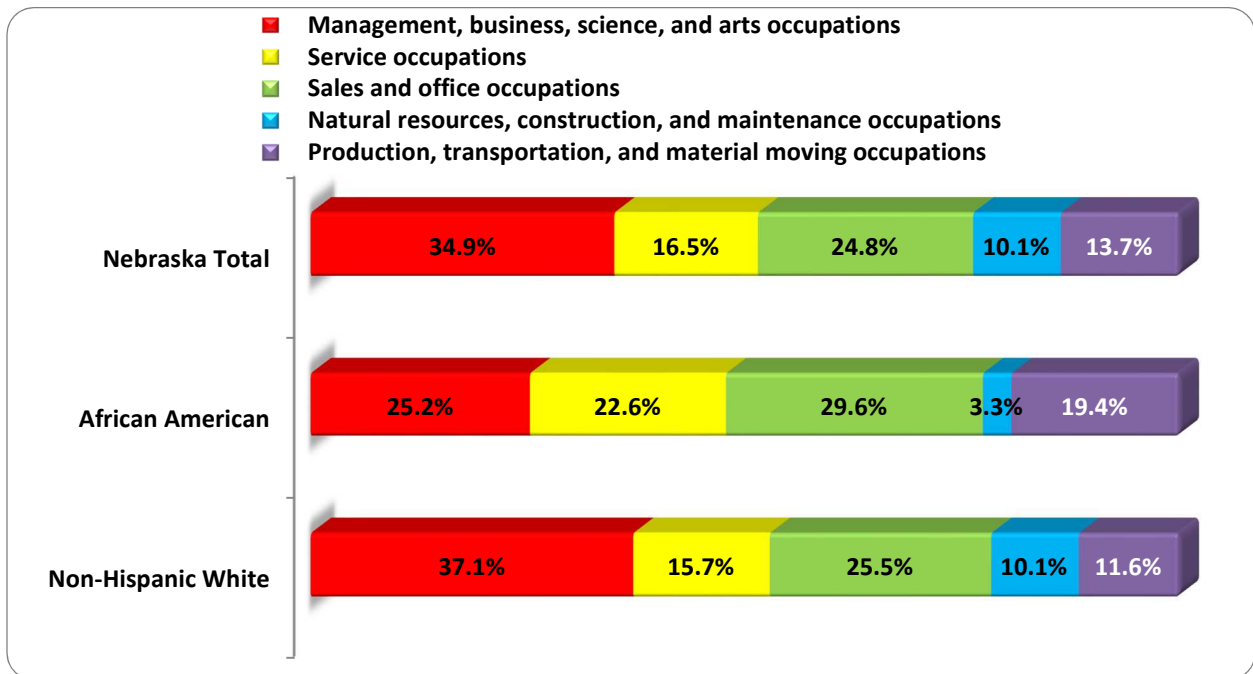


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Occupation

- African Americans were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to work in a service, production, transportation, and material moving occupation. About 23% of civilian-employed African Americans aged 16 and over worked in service occupations. Conversely, only about 16% of non-Hispanic Whites worked in the same type of occupations.
- Over 1.5 times more African Americans (19.4%) than non-Hispanic Whites (11.6%) worked in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.
- Non-Hispanic Whites (37.1%) were 1.5 times more likely than African Americans (25.2%) to work in management, business, science, and art occupations.

Figure 10: Occupation for the Civilian Employed 16 Years and Over, 2009-2011

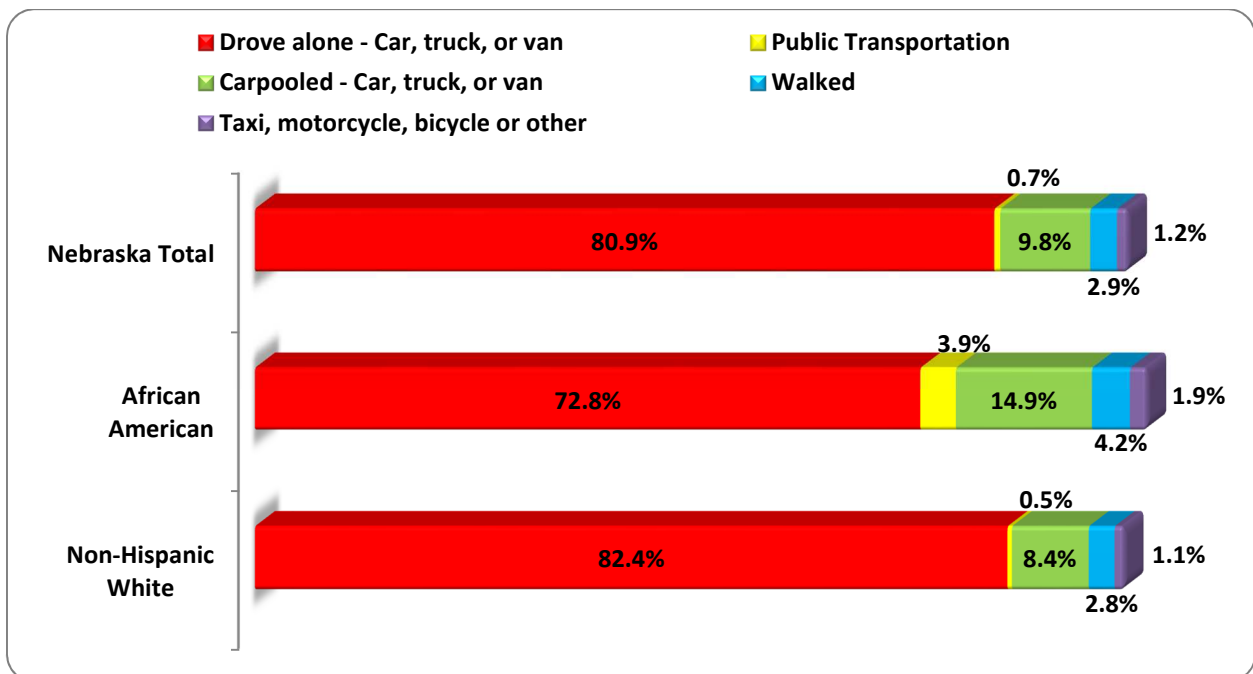


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Commuting to Work

- African Americans were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic White workers to carpool to work; about 15% of African Americans carpooled to work. Among non-Hispanic White workers aged 16 and older about 8% carpooled to work.
- Less African Americans (72.8%) drove alone to work than non-Hispanic White (82.4%) workers aged 16 and above.
- African American workers were over 1.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic White workers to walk to work or to take other means of transportation.
- Non-Hispanic Whites (4.8%) were twice as likely to work at home as African American (2.4%) workers.

Figure 11: Commuting to Work, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

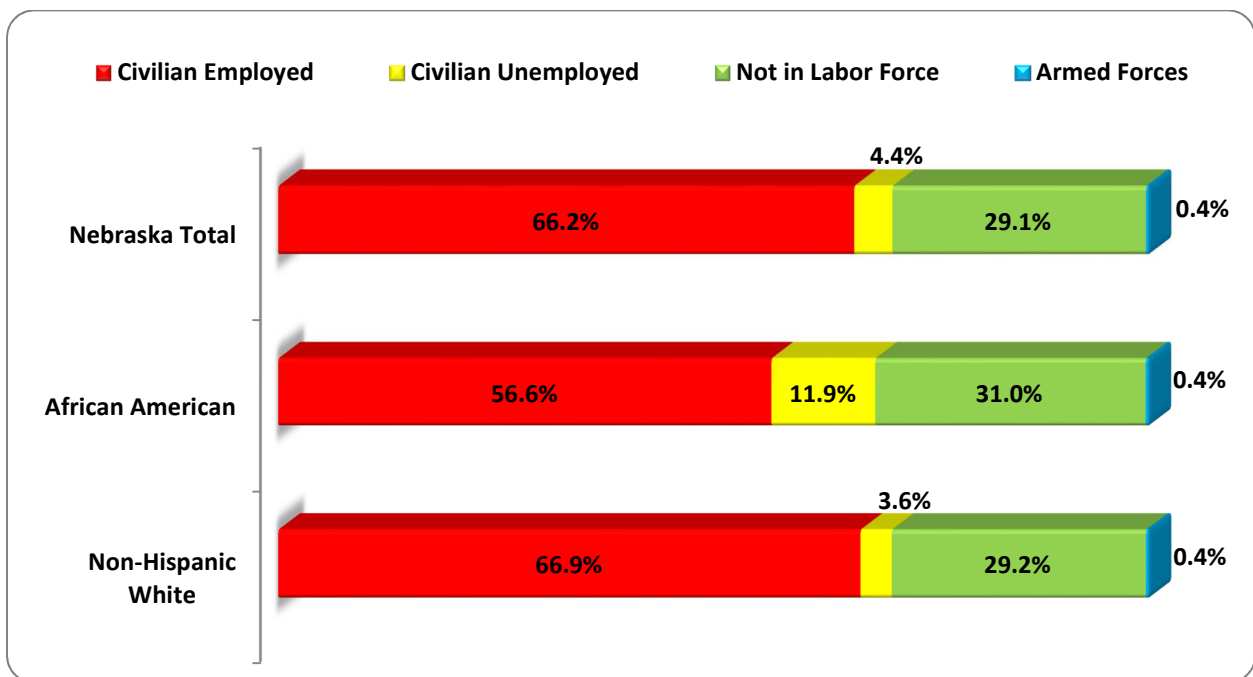
Note:

“Working from Home” not included in the chart

Employment Status

- African Americans 16 years and older (11.9%) were over three times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (3.6%) to be civilian unemployed.
- Slightly more African Americans (31%) 16 and over were not in the labor force¹² at all, compared to non-Hispanic Whites (29.2%).

Figure 12: Employment Status for Ages 16 and Above, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

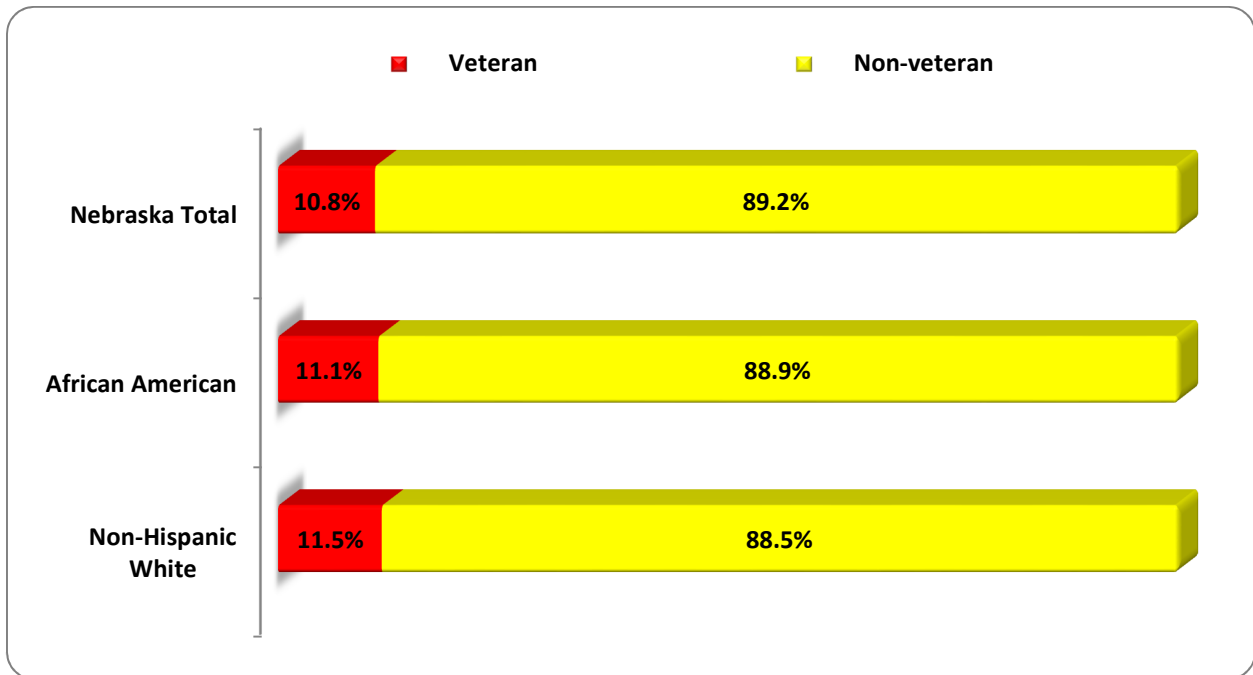
¹²**Labor Force** - All people classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force - All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Veteran Status

- The proportion of those without veteran status is comparable between African Americans (11.1%) and non-Hispanic Whites (11.5%).

Figure 13: Veteran Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over, 2009-2011

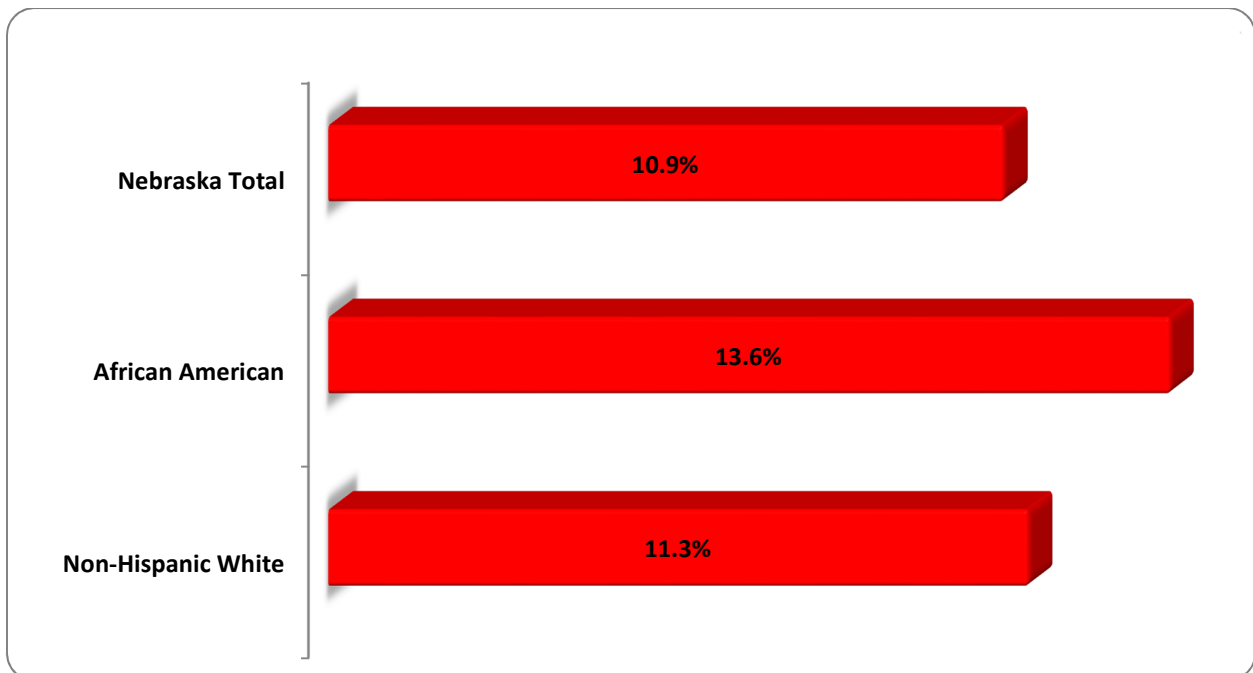


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Disability

- According to the Census Bureau, a disability is defined as “the product of interactions among individuals’ bodies; their physical, emotional, and mental health; and the physical and social environment in which they live, work, and play. Disability exists where this interaction results in limitations of activities and restrictions to full participation at school, at work, or in the community”.¹³
- Approximately 14% of African Americans reported having a disability compared to 11.3% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 14: Disability Status*, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Notes:

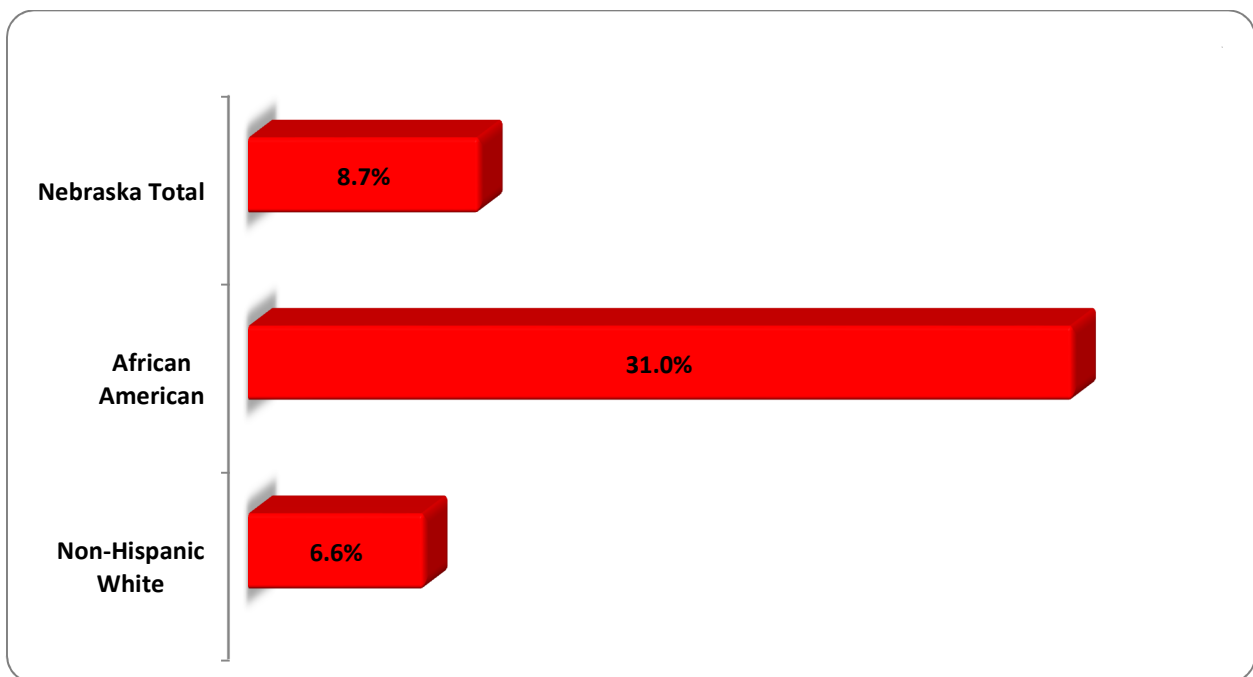
*Includes those who are civilian un-institutionalized

¹³**Disability Status** - The Census Bureau defines disability as a long-lasting sensory, physical, mental, or emotional condition or conditions that make it difficult for a person to do functional or participatory activities such as seeing, hearing, walking, climbing stairs, learning, remembering, concentrating, dressing, bathing, going outside the home, or working at a job.

Receipt of Food Stamps

- African Americans were more than 4.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska to have received food stamps¹⁴/SNAP¹⁵ in the past 12 months.
- Over 30% of African Americans received food stamps/SNAP, compared to 6.6% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 15: Received Food Stamps/SNAP in Past 12 Months, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

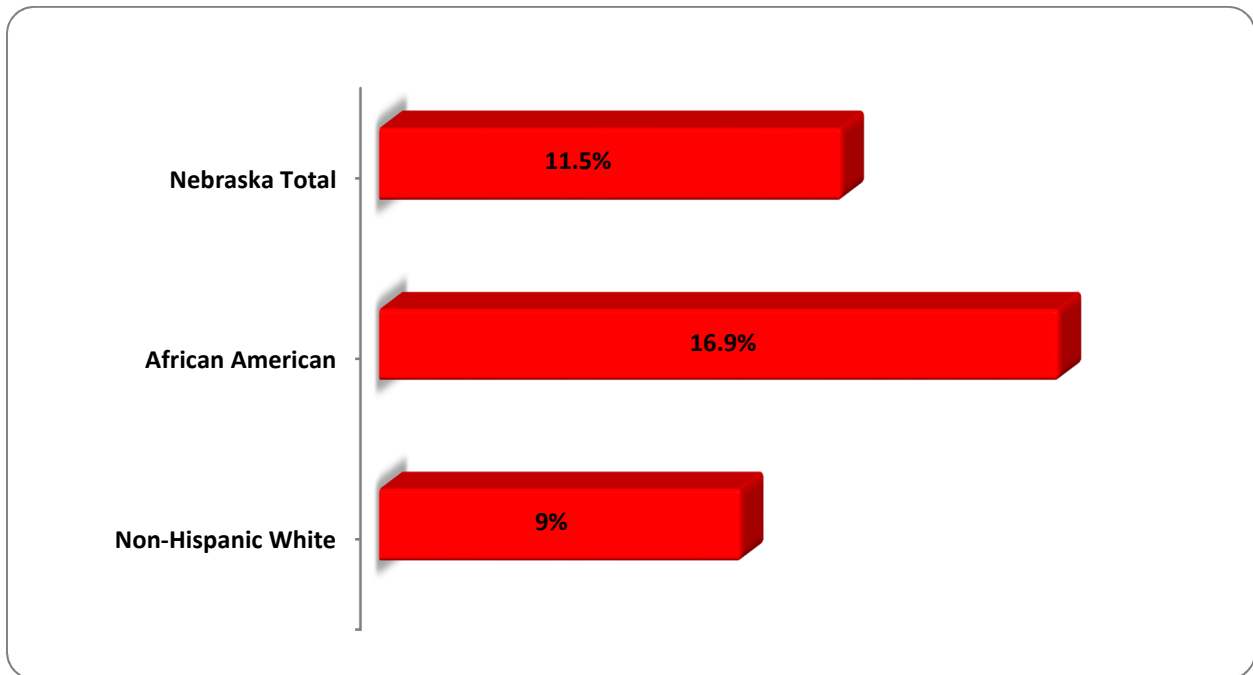
¹⁴**Food Stamps** - The data on participation in the Food Stamp Program are designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during the past 12 months. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked about the total value of all food stamps received by the household during that 12 month period.

¹⁵On October 1, 2008, the Federal Food Stamp program was renamed SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

Health Insurance Coverage

- African Americans (16.9%) were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites (9%) to not be covered by health insurance.

Figure 16: No Health Insurance Coverage, 2009-2011

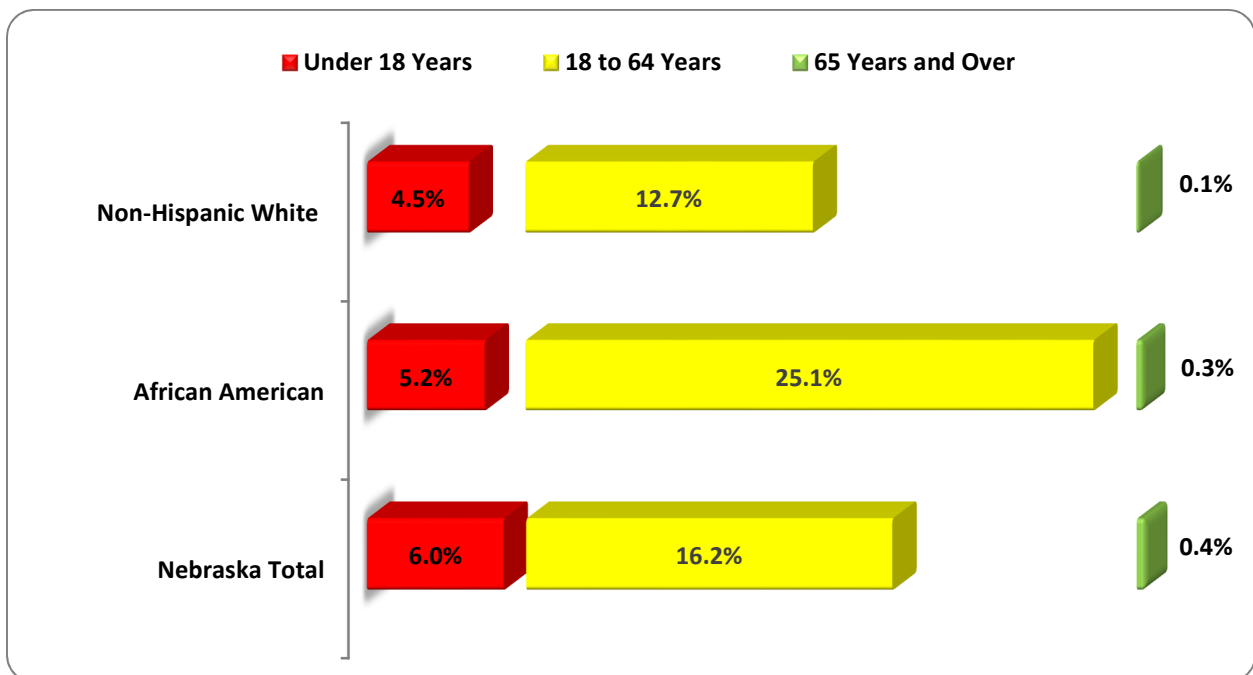


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Health Insurance Coverage by Age Group

- Approximately 25% of African Americans ages 18-64 in Nebraska were uninsured, compared to 12.7% of non-Hispanic Whites.
- Of the population under 18, African Americans experienced a higher proportion of those who did not have health insurance coverage compared to non-Hispanic Whites (5.2% and 4.5%, respectively).
- Between the ages of 18 and 64, approximately 2 times as many African Americans (25.1%) than non-Hispanic Whites (12.7%) had no health insurance coverage.

Figure 17: No Health Insurance Coverage by Age, 2009-2011

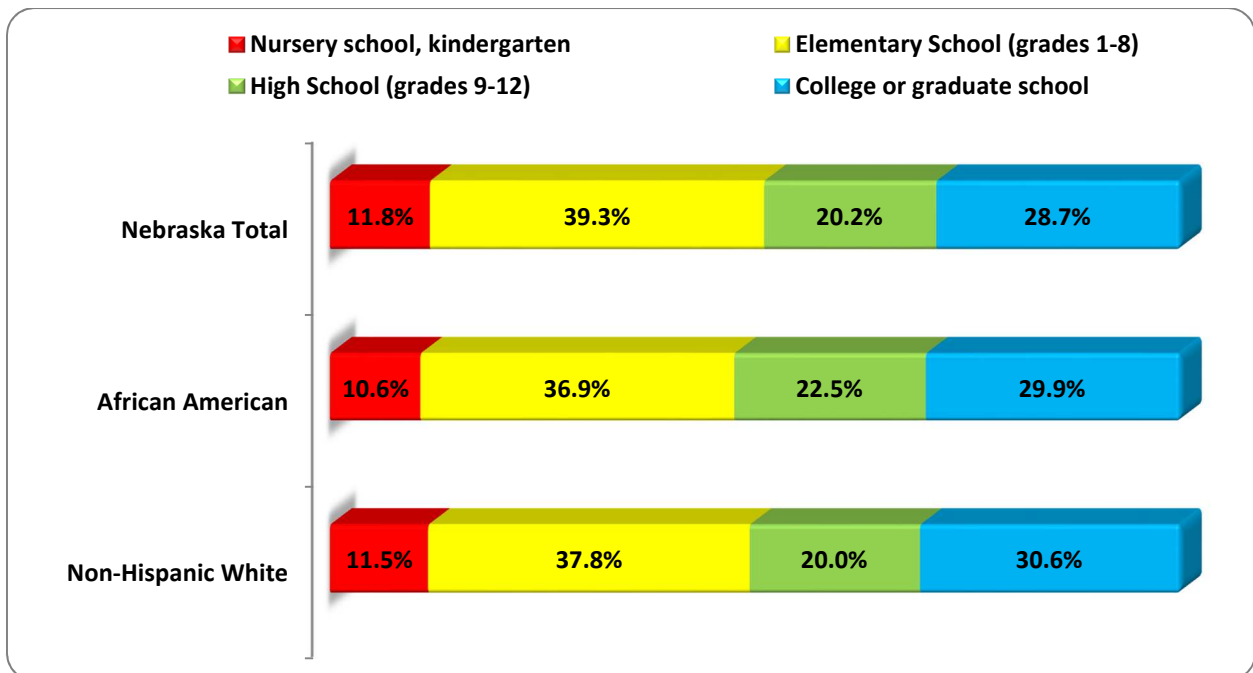


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

School Enrollment

- About 12% of the Nebraska population 3 and over who were enrolled in school were enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten.
- A slightly lower proportion of African Americans (36.9%) who were enrolled in school were enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-8) compared to non-Hispanic Whites (37.8%).
- A slightly higher proportion of African American students (22.5%) were enrolled in high school (grades 9-12) than non-Hispanic White students (20%).
- Similar proportions of non-Hispanic Whites (30.6%) and African Americans (29.9%) who were enrolled in school were enrolled in college or graduate school.

Figure 18: School Enrollment for the Population 3 and Older, 2009-2011

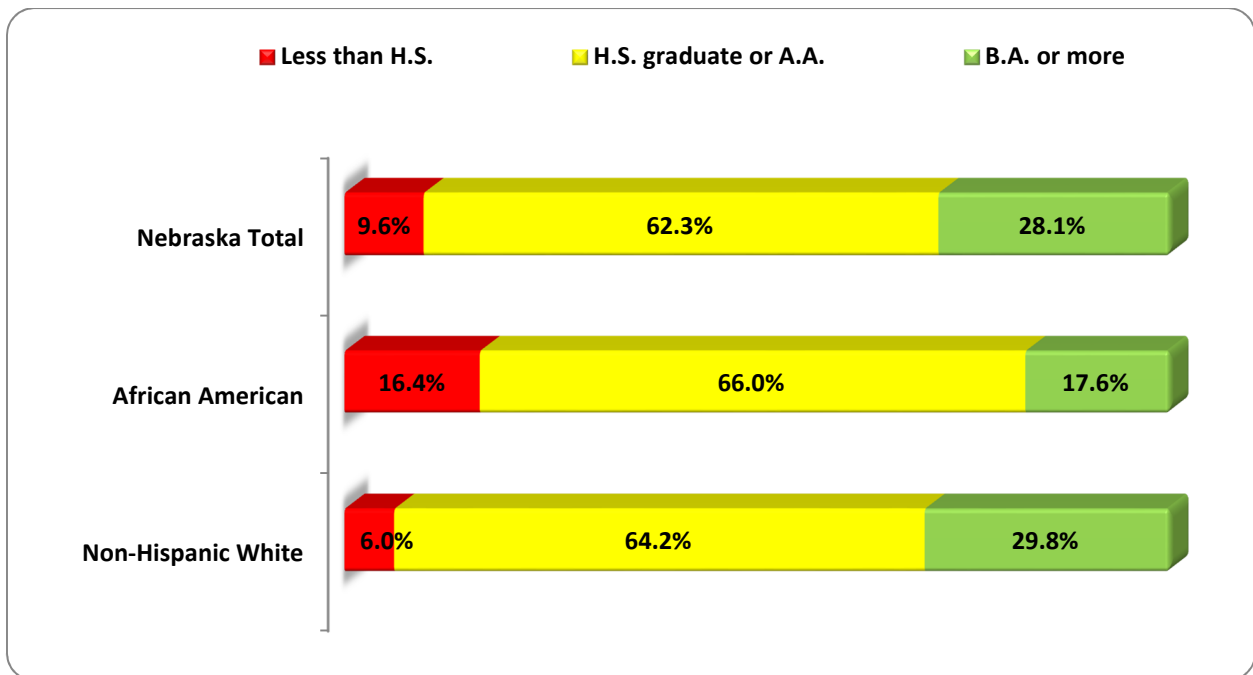


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Educational Attainment

- More than 2.5 times as many African Americans (16.4%) have had less than a high school education compared to non-Hispanic Whites (6%).
- Overall, over 1.5 times as many non-Hispanic Whites completed a bachelor's degree or higher compared to African Americans (29.8% and 17.6%, respectively).

Figure 19: Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Over, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Note:

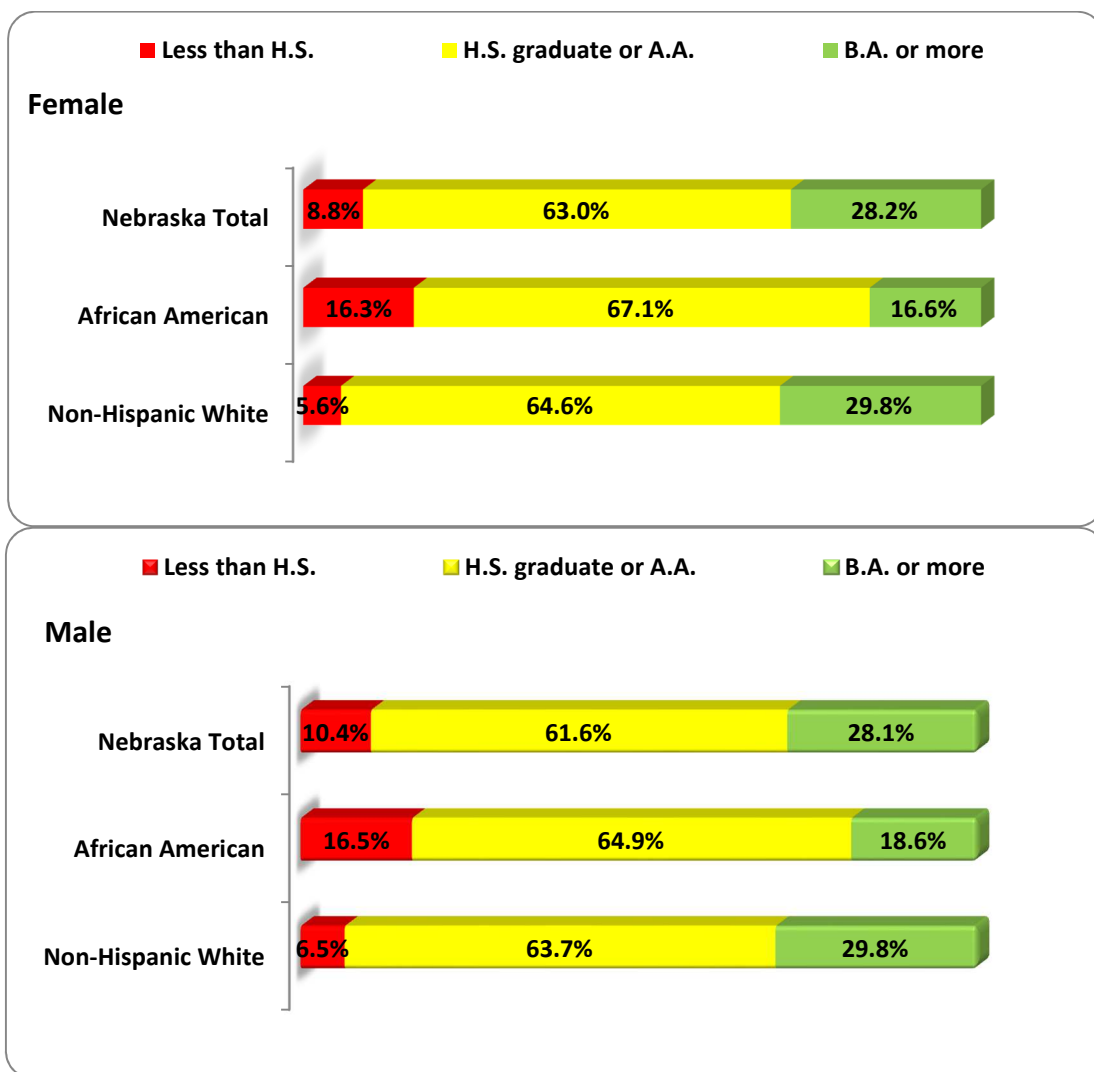
H.S. - high school, A.A. - Associate's degree (category "H.S. graduate or A.A." includes some college and GED),

B.A. - Bachelor's degree

Educational Attainment by Gender

- African Americans, both male and female, saw more than double the percentage of people with less than a high school education compared to non-Hispanic Whites.
- Almost 17% of African American females and 18.6% of African American males, compared to almost 30% of non-Hispanic Whites, both male and female, had earned a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Figure 20: Education Attainment by Gender for Population 25 Years and Over, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

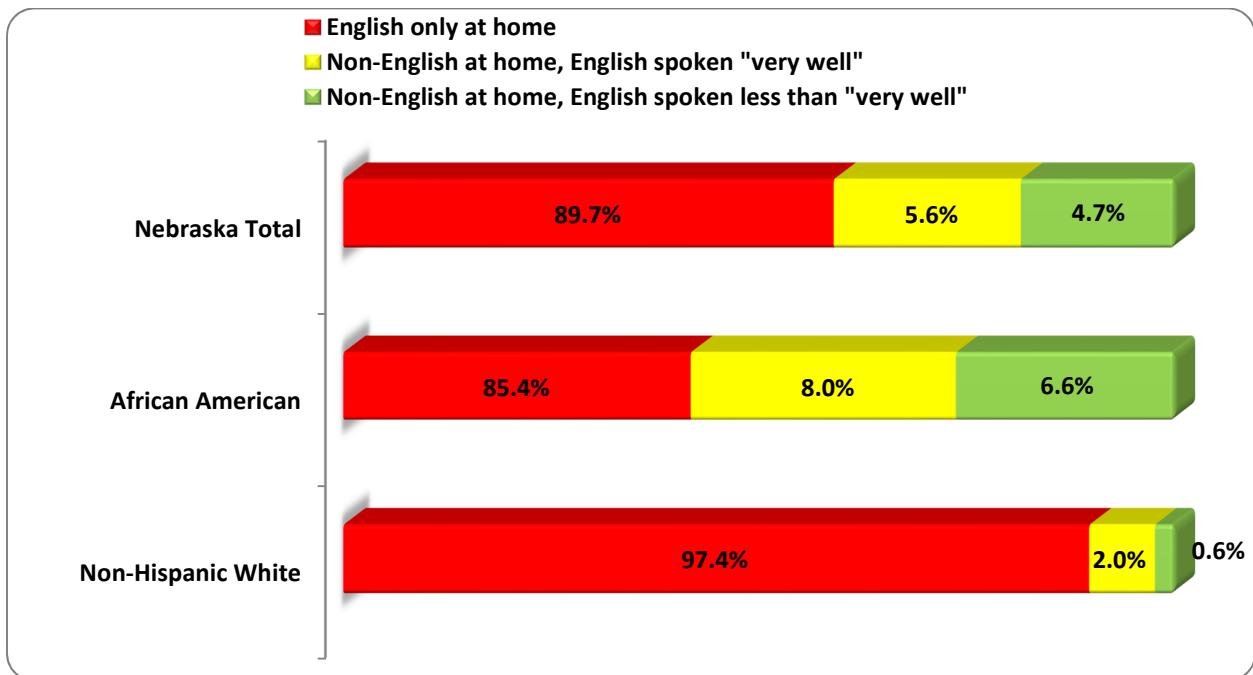
Note:

H.S.: high school, A.A.: Associate’s degree (category “H.S. graduate or A.A.” includes some college and GED), B.A.: Bachelor’s degree

Language Spoken at Home

- About 85% of African Americans speak only English at home, compared to over 97% of non-Hispanic Whites.
- Eight percent of African Americans do not speak English at home, but otherwise speak English “very well”¹⁶.
- Approximately 6.5% of African Americans do not speak English at home and English is *not* spoken “very well”.

Figure 21: Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for Population 5 Years and Over, 2009-2011



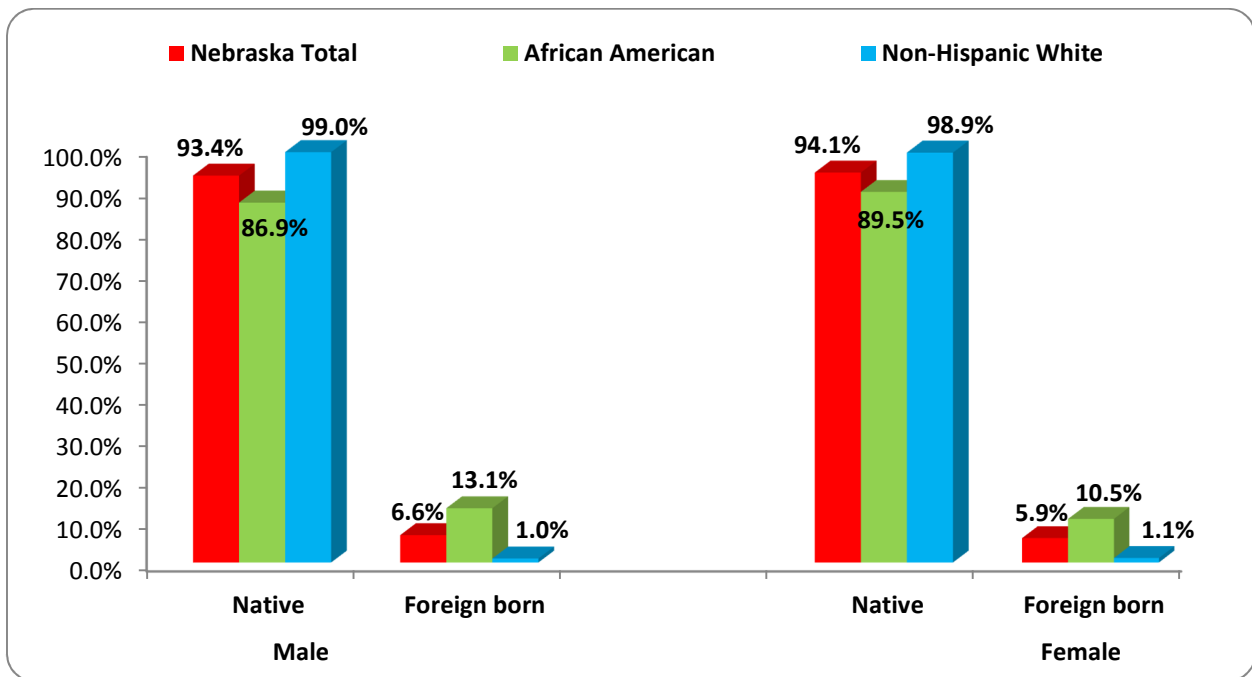
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

¹⁶**Ability to Speak English** - Respondent’s Ability to Speak English – Respondents who reported speaking a language other than English were asked to indicate their English-speaking ability based on one of the following categories: “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” or “Not at all.” Those who answered “Well,” “Not well,” or “Not at all” are sometimes referred as “Less than ‘very well.’” Respondents were not instructed on how to interpret the response categories in this question.

Nativity by Gender

- Almost 13 times as many African American males considered themselves foreign-born¹⁷ compared to non-Hispanic White males (13.1% and 1%, respectively).
- Almost 11% of African American females considered themselves foreign-born, compared to 1.1% of the non-Hispanic White population.
- Almost 87% of African Americans considered themselves to be native, while almost 99% of non-Hispanic Whites consider the same.

Figure 22: Nativity by Gender for the Total Population, 2009-2011



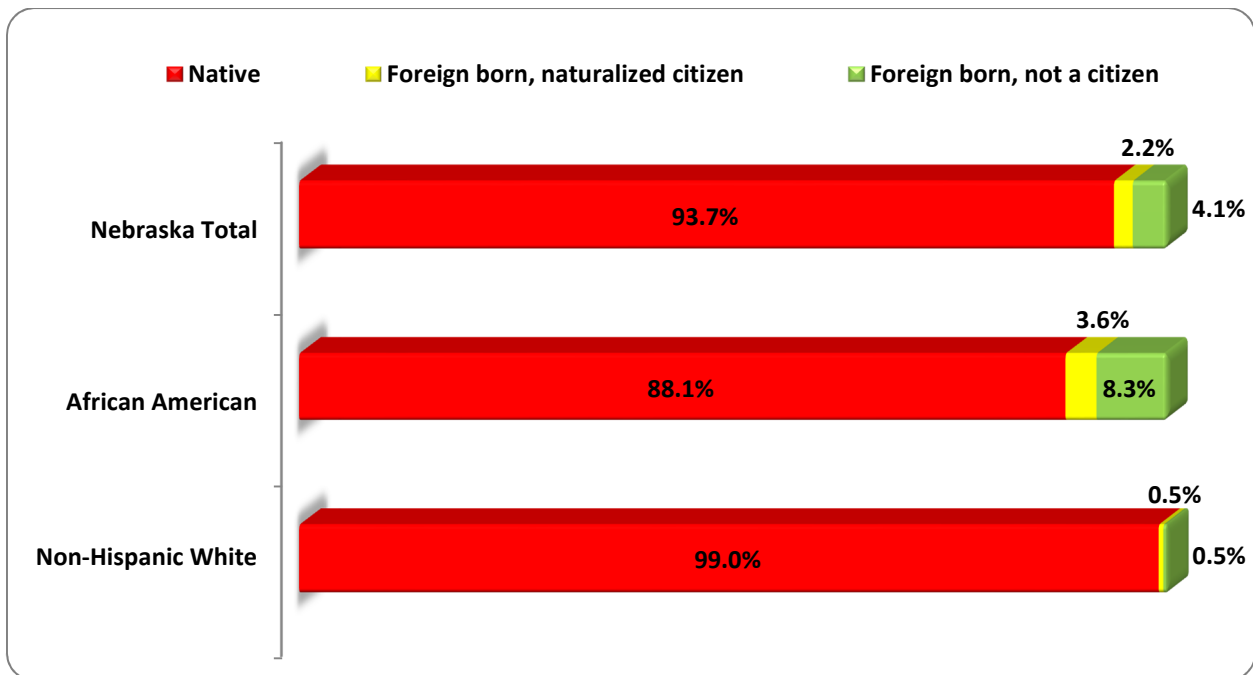
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

¹⁷**Foreign-Born Population** -The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a U.S. citizen.

Nativity and Citizenship

- African Americans were over 16.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to consider themselves foreign-born and not a U.S. citizen (8.3% and 0.5%, respectively).
- African Americans (3.6%) were over 7 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (0.5%) to be foreign-born, but a naturalized citizen.

Figure 23: Nativity and Citizenship Status, 2009-2011

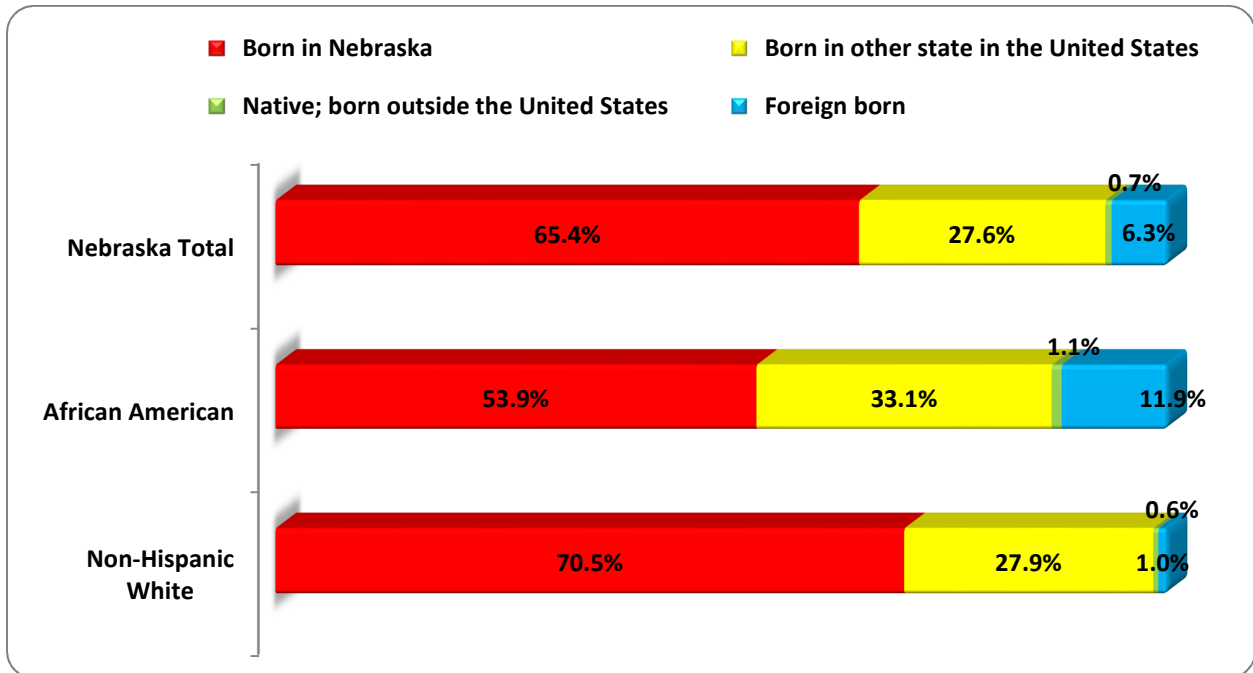


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Place of Birth

- Just about half of all African Americans were born in Nebraska; while approximately 70% of non-Hispanic Whites were born in their state of residence.
- Over 33% of the African American population was born in another state in the United States; making African Americans slightly more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (27.9%) to be born in another state.
- African Americans (11.9%) are almost 12 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (1%) to be foreign-born (born outside the United States).

Figure 24: Place of Birth for Total Population, 2009-2011

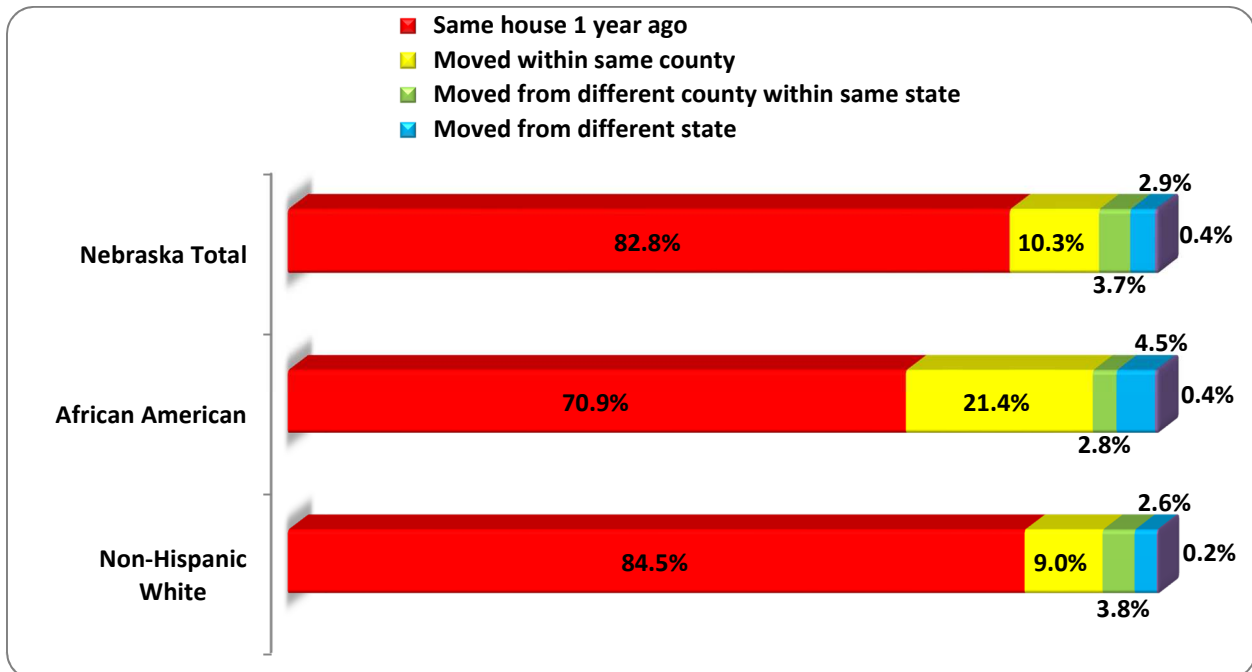


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Geographic Mobility

- African Americans (21.4%) were over two times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (9%) to have moved within the same county in the past year.
- Almost twice as many African Americans than non-Hispanic Whites had moved from a different state in the past 12 months (4.5% and 2.6%, respectively).

Figure 25: Geographic Mobility in the Past Year for Population One Year and Over, 2009-2011

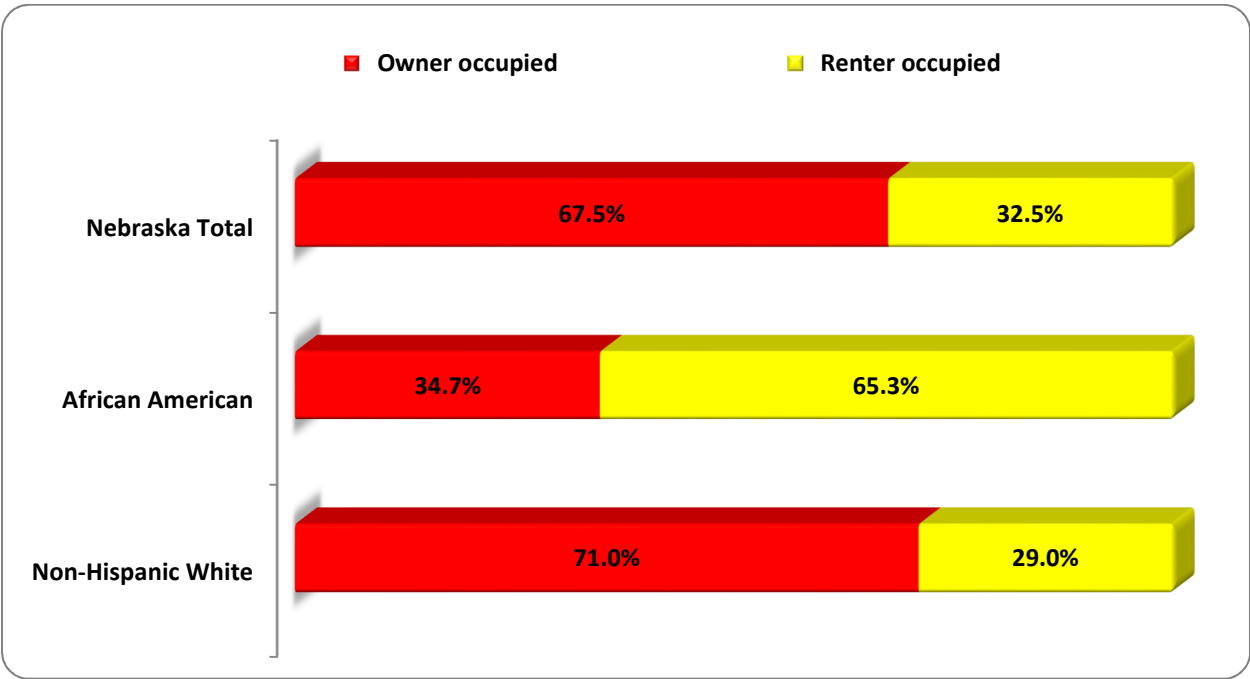


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Housing Tenure

- A large disparity exists between African Americans and non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska when it comes to housing tenure (owner vs. renter).
- Non-Hispanic Whites (71%) in Nebraska were twice as likely as African Americans (34.7%) to own their home.
- African Americans were over 2 times more likely to rent their residence than non-Hispanic Whites (65.3% and 29%, respectively).

Figure 26: Housing Tenure, 2009-2011

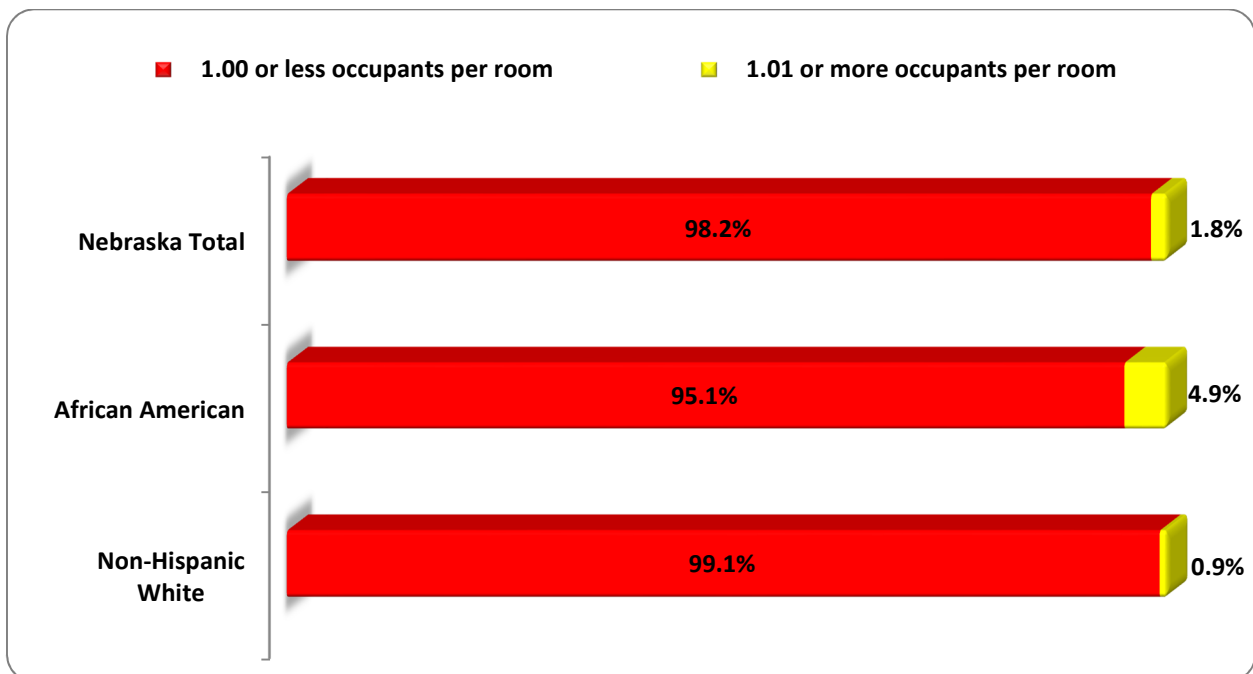


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Occupants per Room

- African Americans were over five times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have more than one occupant per room at their place of residence (4.9% and 0.9%, respectively).
- Almost 100% of non-Hispanic Whites had one occupant or less per room, compared to 95.1% of African Americans.

Figure 27: Occupants per Room, 2009-2011

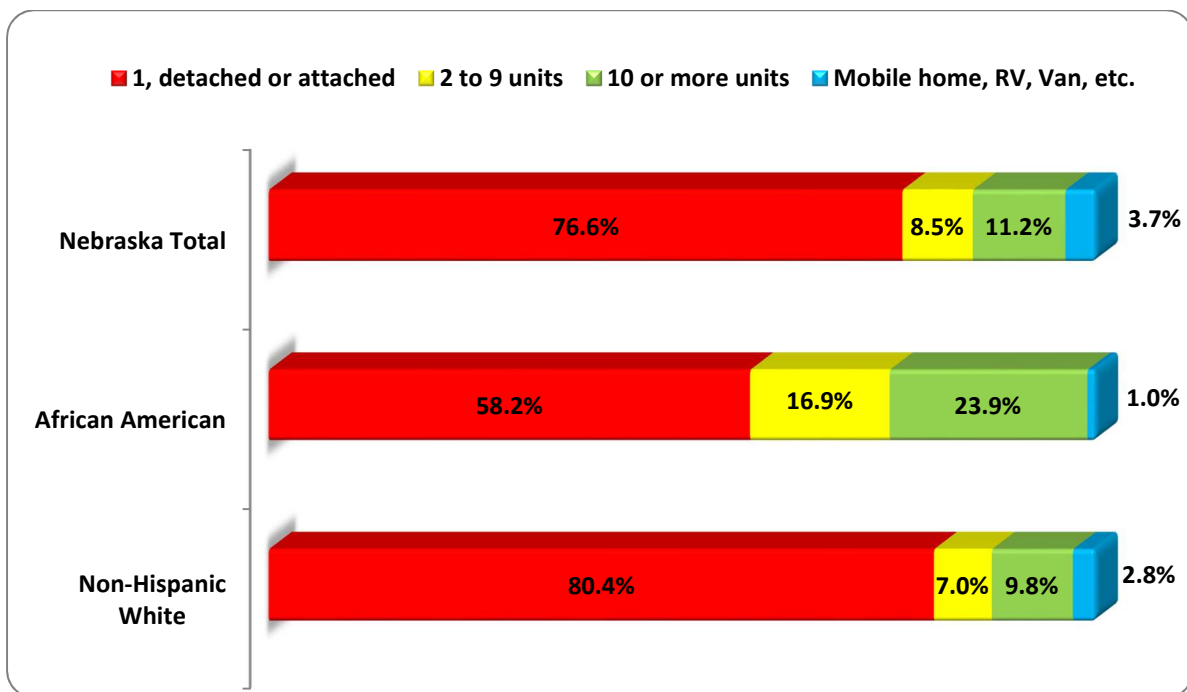


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Units in Structure

- African Americans were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to live in a structure with 10 or more units or live in a mobile home or other type of unit.
- African Americans (23.9%) were 2.4 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (9.8%) to live in a structure with 10 or more units.
- Non-Hispanic Whites are more likely than African Americans to live in a mobile home and other type of unit (2.8% and 1%, respectively).
- African Americans (58.2%) were less likely to live in a single unit structure when compared to non-Hispanic Whites (80.4%).

Figure 28: Units in Structure,* 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Note:

*Please see definitions of “Units in Structure” in the Glossary

Appendix

African American: Profile of General Population, 2010

Subject	Total Population		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	82,885	100.0	42,138	50.8	40,747	49.2
Under 5 years	7,953	9.6	4,051	4.9	3,902	4.7
5 to 9 years	7,324	8.8	3,749	4.5	3,575	4.3
10 to 14 years	6,986	8.4	3,595	4.3	3,391	4.1
15 to 19 years	7,631	9.2	3,998	4.8	3,633	4.4
20 to 24 years	7,098	8.6	3,666	4.4	3,432	4.1
25 to 29 years	6,819	8.2	3,525	4.3	3,294	4.0
30 to 34 years	5,913	7.1	3,116	3.8	2,797	3.4
35 to 39 years	5,456	6.6	2,792	3.4	2,664	3.2
40 to 44 years	5,102	6.2	2,665	3.2	2,437	2.9
45 to 49 years	5,513	6.7	2,881	3.5	2,632	3.2
50 to 54 years	5,050	6.1	2,543	3.1	2,507	3.0
55 to 59 years	3,875	4.7	1,963	2.4	1,912	2.3
60 to 64 years	2,751	3.3	1,290	1.6	1,461	1.8
65 to 69 years	1,837	2.2	842	1.0	995	1.2
70 to 74 years	1,389	1.7	628	0.8	761	0.9
75 to 79 years	1,030	1.2	437	0.5	593	0.7
80 to 84 years	666	0.8	258	0.3	408	0.5
85 years and over	492	0.6	139	0.2	353	0.4
Median age (years)	28.3	(X)	27.9	(X)	28.7	(X)
16 years and over	59,105	71.3	29,957	36.1	29,148	35.2
18 years and over	56,024	67.6	28,321	34.2	27,703	33.4
21 years and over	51,445	62.1	25,944	31.3	25,501	30.8
62 years and over	6,879	8.3	2,979	3.6	3,900	4.7
65 years and over	5,414	6.5	2,304	2.8	3,110	3.8

African American alone: Census Profile of Housing Characteristics, 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	82,885	100.0
In households	78,570	94.8
Householder	30,185	36.4
Spouse [2]	7,251	8.7
Child	28,583	34.5
Own child under 18 years	22,448	27.1
Other relatives	6,521	7.9
Under 18 years	3,169	3.8
65 years and over	389	0.5
Nonrelatives	6,030	7.3
Under 18 years	711	0.9
65 years and over	132	0.2
Unmarried partner	2,592	3.1
In group quarters	4,315	5.2
Institutionalized population	2,838	3.4
Male	2,362	2.8
Female	476	0.6
Noninstitutionalized population	1,477	1.8
Male	975	1.2
Female	502	0.6
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE [3]		
Total households	30,185	100.0
Family households (families) [3]	18,508	61.3
With own children under 18 years	10,911	36.1
Husband-wife family	7,826	25.9
With own children under 18 years	3,929	13.0
Male householder, no wife present	2,079	6.9
With own children under 18 years	1,132	3.8
Female householder, no husband present	8,603	28.5
With own children under 18 years	5,850	19.4
Nonfamily households [3]	11,677	38.7
Householder living alone	9,820	32.5
Male	4,938	16.4
65 years and over	633	2.1
Female	4,882	16.2
65 years and over	1,155	3.8
Households with individuals under 18 years	12,466	41.3
Households with individuals 65 years and over	4,337	14.4
Average household size	2.58	(X)
Average family size	3.30	(X)

HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	30,185	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	10,576	35.0
Population in owner-occupied housing units	29,188	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.76	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	19,609	65.0
Population in renter-occupied housing units	48,648	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.48	(X)

"X" Not applicable.

[1] When a category other than Total Population is selected, all persons in the household are classified by the race, Hispanic or Latino origin, or tribe/tribal grouping of the person.

[2] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[3] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households.

""Nonfamily households"" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Note:

These numbers are based on Congress 111, and thus are based on old Congressional District boundaries. As part of the release of Summary File 2 (SF2) data, the Census Bureau released quick-table DP-1 for 38 states between December 15, 2011 and April 5, 2012. Some of the data cells in these tables were found to be erroneous (the male institutionalized population count and percentage). The tables were removed on April 9, 2012, and the data cells were corrected and re-released on April 26, 2012."

Glossary of Terms

Ability to Speak English: Respondent's Ability to Speak English – Respondents who reported speaking a language other than English were asked to indicate their English-speaking ability based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all." Those who answered "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all" are sometimes referred as "Less than 'very well.'" Respondents were not instructed on how to interpret the response categories in this question.

The variable that identifies households that may need English language assistance is defined as households in which no one 14 and over speaks English only or speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English "very well." This arises when no one 14 and over meets either of two conditions (1) they speak English at home or (2) even though they speak another language, they also report that they speak English "very well."

After data are collected for each person in the household (including members under 14 years old who may have spoken only English) this variable checks if all people 14 and over speak a language other than English. If so, the variable checks the English-speaking ability responses to see if all speak English "Less than 'very well.'" If all household members 14 and over speak a language other than English and speak English "Less than 'very well,'" the household is considered part of the group that may be in need of English language assistance.

Disability Status: The Census Bureau defines disability as a long-lasting sensory, physical, mental, or emotional condition or conditions that make it difficult for a person to do functional or participatory activities such as seeing, hearing, walking, climbing stairs, learning, remembering, concentrating, dressing, bathing, going outside the home, or working at a job.

Householder: One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed on line one of the survey questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Food Stamps: The data on participation in the Food Stamp Program are designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during the past 12 months. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked about the total value of all food stamps received by the household during that 12 month period. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 defines this federally funded program as one intended to "permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet." (From title XIII of P.L. 95-113, The Food Stamp Act of 1977, declaration of policy.)

Providing eligible households with coupons that can be used to purchase food increases food purchasing power. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Food Stamp program through state and local welfare offices. The Food Stamp program is the major national income support program to which all low-income and low-resource households, regardless of household characteristics, are eligible.

Foreign-Born Population: The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a U.S. citizen.

Labor Force: All people classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force: All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Nonrelatives: This category includes any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in tabulations that are more detailed:

- Roomer or Boarder – A roomer or boarder is a person who lives in a room in the household of the householder. Some sort of cash or noncash payment (e.g., chores) is usually made for their living accommodations.
- Housemate or Roommate – A housemate or roommate is a person age 15 years and over, who is not related to the householder, and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.
- Unmarried Partner – An unmarried partner is a person age 15 years and over, who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder. Same-sex spouses are included in this category for tabulation purposes and for public use data files.
- Foster Child – A foster child is a person who is under 21 years old placed by the local government in a household to receive parental care. Foster children may be living in the household for just a brief period or for several years. Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder. If the foster child is also related to the householder, the child is classified as that specific relative.
- Other Nonrelatives – Anyone who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Poverty Level: In determining the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals, the Census Bureau uses thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two-dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size (from one person to nine or more people) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of reference person (RP) (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income in the last 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition (see example below). If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered "below the poverty level," together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. The total number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in the last 12 months below the poverty threshold.

Since ACS is a continuous survey, people respond throughout the year. Because the income questions specify a period covering the last 12 months, the appropriate poverty thresholds are determined by multiplying the base-year poverty thresholds (1982) by the average of the monthly inflation factors for the 12 months preceding the data collection. See the table in Appendix A titled "Poverty Thresholds in 1982, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years (Dollars)," for appropriate base thresholds.

Units in Structure

1-Unit, Detached – This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached – This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Apartments – These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more apartments

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