

Fact Sheet

The Socioeconomic Profile of Minorities in Congressional District 1



Office of Health Disparities and Health Equity

Nebraska Department of Health
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The Socioeconomic Status of Minorities in Congressional District 1

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Summary

In examining health disparities that exist within a population, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health used the metaphor of a ladder to describe not only access to health care, but also whether or not “good health” is within reach for a population.¹

The rungs on the ladder depict the resources needed to live life healthy and well. 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 the data, it is important to remember that health disparities are not solely the result of genetic determinants, but also 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, etc.

Key results include:

- The Hispanic population of Congressional District 1 (CD 1) had the lowest median age of every race and ethnicity at 22.2 years, while the median age for non-Hispanic Whites was the highest (38.4).
- African Americans (3.1%) and Hispanics (2.9%) were about three times more likely to be separated from their partners compared to non-Hispanic Whites (1%).
- Asian (58.8%) and non-Hispanic White (53.2%) families in CD 1 had the highest percentages of households with a married-couple family, while American Indian/Alaska Natives (25.8%) and African American (33.1%) households had the lowest.
- The Hispanic population (42.4%) was over 7 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (5.8%) to have less than a high school education.
- American Indian/Alaska Natives (36.2%) were 3.7 times more likely to be living in

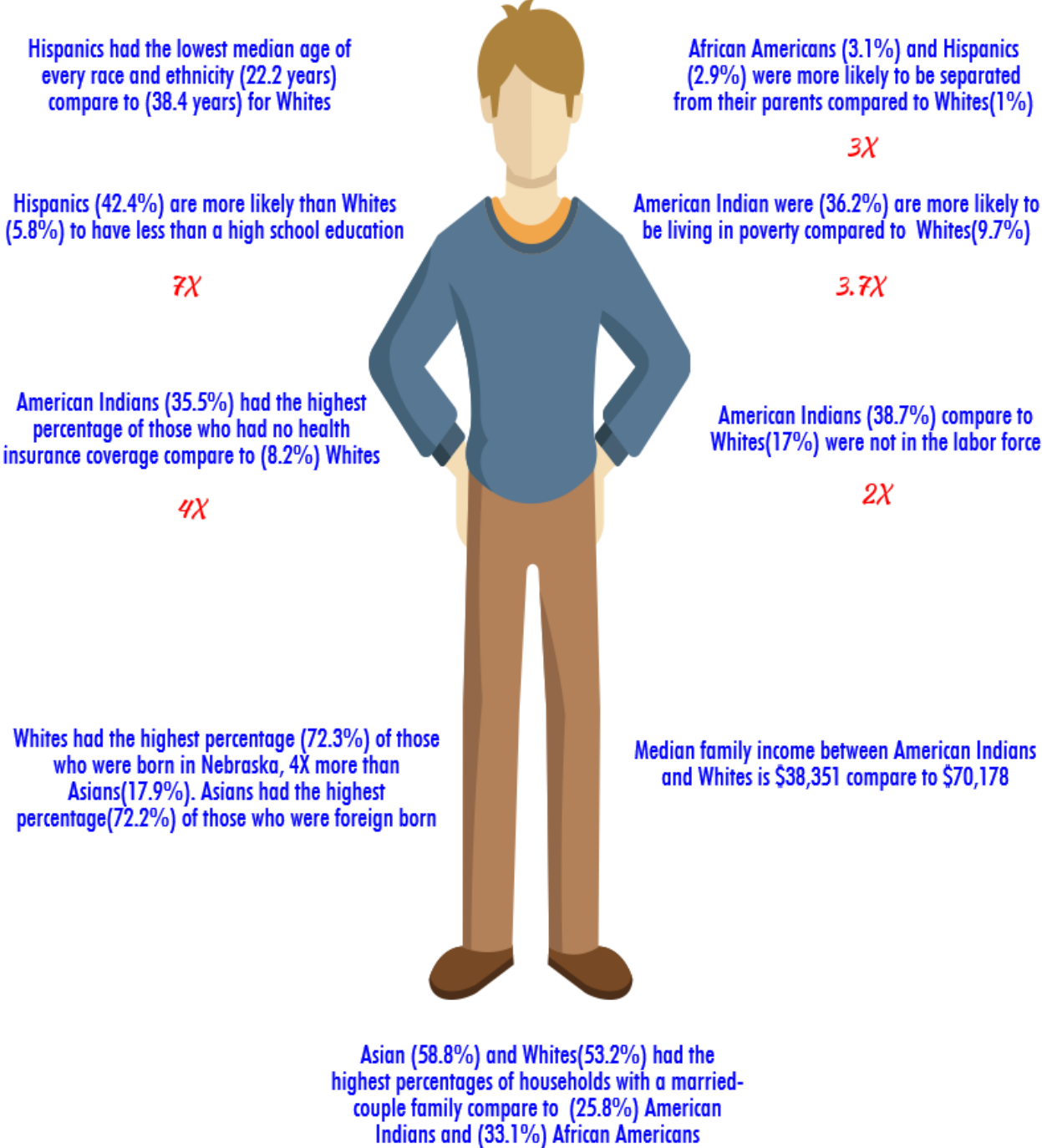
¹<http://www.macfound.org/site/apps/nlnet/content3.aspx?c=IkLXJ8MQKrH&b=4201565&ct=1455593>

poverty compared to non-Hispanic Whites (9.7%).

-
- The largest disparity in median family income in CD 1 was between American Indian/Alaska Natives at \$38,351 and non-Hispanic Whites at \$70,178.
- The greatest disparity in employment status in CD 1 was between American Indians (38.7%) and non-Hispanic Whites (17%) who were not in the labor force.
- Minority households (33.4%-46.6%) had a smaller proportion of the population who lived in owner-occupied homes as compared to non-Hispanic Whites (69.2%).
- Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (72.3%) of those who were born in Nebraska, four times more than Asians (17.9%). Asians had the highest percentage (72.2%) of those who were foreign born.
- American Indian/Alaska Natives had the highest percentage (35.5%) of those who had no health insurance coverage, compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (8.2%).

The Socioeconomic Profile of Minorities

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1



Introduction

This report presents a portrait of the minority populations in Nebraska Congressional District One (CD 1) by providing critical information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics. The data represent the status of this population at a single point. While the population itself may experience statistically significant growth overall, often the various components of socioeconomic status do not.

Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska

Nebraska continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. In 2010, the population of Nebraska was 1,826,341.² Minorities represented 17.9% of the 2010 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/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

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Nebraska has a rapidly growing minority population, increasingly comprised of persons of Hispanic/Latino origin. Hispanics were the fastest-growing minority group in Nebraska. The Hispanic/Latino population increased from 36,969 in 1990, to 94,425 in 2000, and finally to 167,405 in the year 2010. These numbers represented a 353% increase for the Hispanic population in the state between 1990 and 2010, a 155% increase between 1990 and 2000, and a 77% increase between 2000 and 2010. In 1990, the population of Nebraska was 1,578,385, and of that number, the Hispanic/Latino population accounted for 2.3%. In 2000, the population of Nebraska was 1,711,263 and the Hispanic population accounted for 5.5%. In 2010, the population of Nebraska had risen to 1,826,341 and the Hispanic/Latino population accounted for 9% 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	Percent population (2000)	Population Jul.1, 2010	Percent population (2010)	Change (00-10)	Percent change (00-10)
Nebraska Total	1,711,263		1,826,341		15,078	6.7
White	1,533,261	89.6	1,572,838	86.1	39,577	2.6
African American	68,541	4.0	82,885	4.5	14,344	20.9
American Indian**	14,896	0.9	18,427	1.0	3,531	23.7
Asian	21,931	1.3	32,293	1.8	10,362	47.2
NHPI*	836	-	1,279	0.1	443	53.0
Hispanic	94,425	5.5	167,405	9.2	72,980	77.3
White Non- Hispanic	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.

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

** includes Alaska native

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in Congressional District 1⁴, the Hispanic population accounted for 7.4% of the population, compared to the state at 9.2%. Over 1% of the total 561,378 people in CD 1 were American Indian/Alaska Native (1.3%), which is a larger proportion than the state population (1%). The non-Hispanic White population in CD 1 (85%) was very similar to the state population (86.1%). However, where 4.5% of the state’s population was African American, only 2.5% of the CD 1 population was African American.

Table 2: Congressional District 1 Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
CD1 population	608,780	100.0
White	537,251	88.3
American Indian	7,935	1.3
African American	15,518	2.5
Asian	12,559	2.1
NHPI	439	0.1
Two or More Races	14,193	2.3
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	2,646	0.4
White; Asian[3]	2,402	0.4
White; Black or African American	4,357	0.7
White; Some Other Race[3]	2,158	0.4
Hispanic	45,420	7.46
Non-Hispanic White	517,423	84.99
Total Minorities	91,357	15.00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Note: These population numbers are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 111th Congress

* Includes Alaska Native

**NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census

Race and ethnicity in the United States Census 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 were of Hispanic or Latino origin (ethnicity).

The racial classifications used by the 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

⁴ These population numbers were taken before new congressional district boundaries were marked.

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

⁶2000 Census of Population, Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data File: Race. U.S. Census Bureau.

Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, "Some other race," which was added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. The following definitions were 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," "Samoan," 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 Hispanic/Latino group (for example, "Mexican," "Puerto Rican" or "Cuban") in the "Some other race" write-in space were 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 were 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. They are individuals who responded "No, not Spanish/ Hispanic/Latino" and who 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 2008 and 2012. The populations in this report are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 113th Congress. The ACS is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau that provides up-to-date profiles of America's communities. The survey produces yearly demographic, social, economic, and housing data that is comparable 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 data-release marked 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. In 2009, the ACS accumulated samples over five-year intervals to produce estimates for smaller geographic areas including census tracts and block groups.⁸ This report uses 2008 to 2012 ACS five-year estimates, which were based on data collected between January 2005 and December 2009. In 2005, the ACS collected information from approximately 3 million addresses in the U.S. and 36,000 addresses in Puerto Rico. In 2009, it also included approximately 200,000 people living in group quarters.⁹ Table 3 shows ACS sample sizes for Nebraska since 2000.¹⁰ 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.

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

⁸<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/tp67.pdf>

⁹http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/sse/sam/sam_def.htm

¹⁰ http://www.census.gov/acs/www/acs-php/quality_measures_sample_2009.php

Table 3: ACS Sample Sizes for Nebraska, 2000-2012

Year	<u>Housing Units</u>		<u>Group Quarters People</u>	
	Initial Addresses Selected	Final Interviews	Initial Sample Selected	Final Interviews
2012	30,052	21,541	1,379	1,064
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 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.

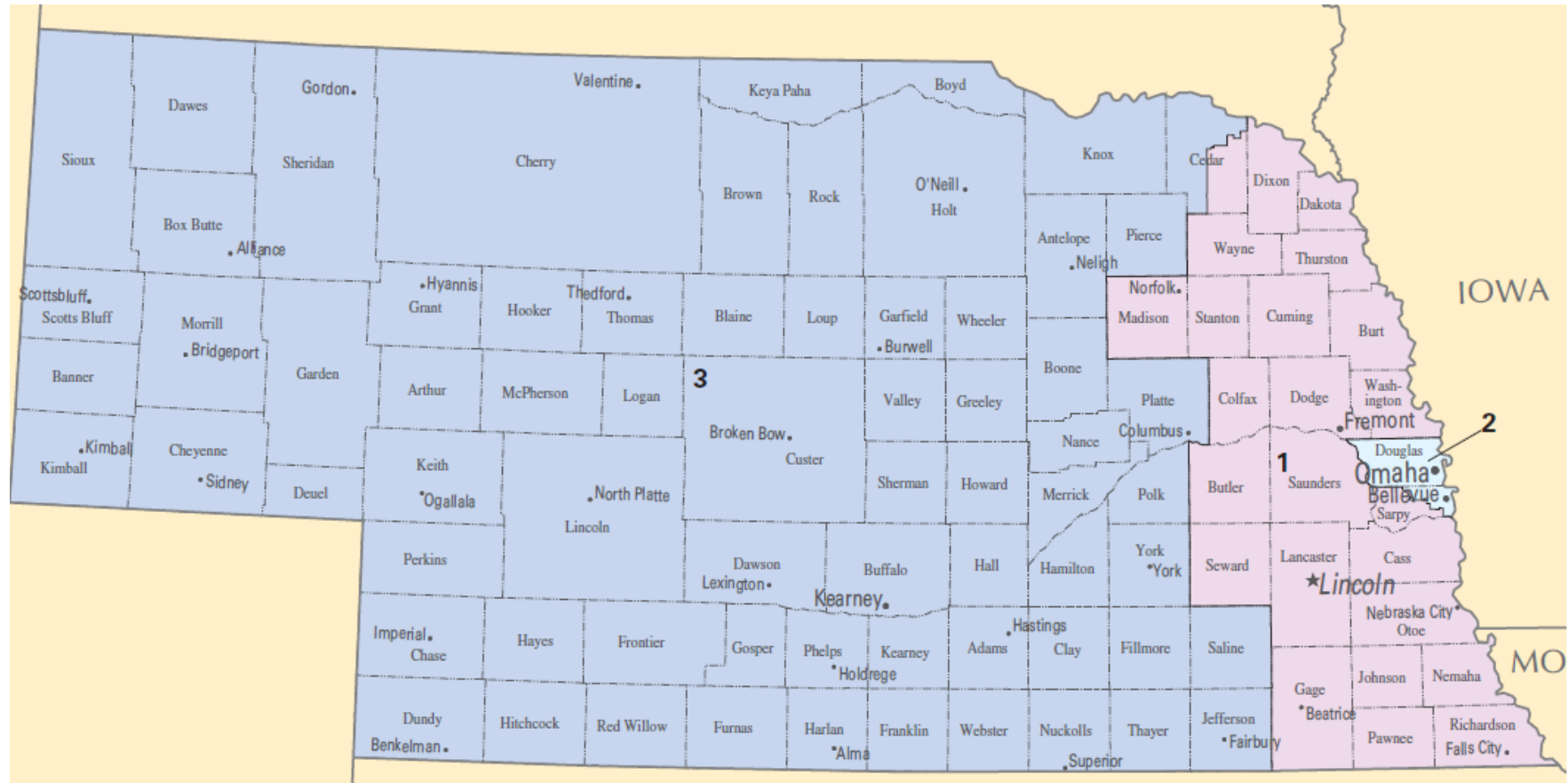
Group Quarters People Final Interviews - The final number of person interviews for the ACS for those living in group quarters in a given year for the nation and by state.

The ACS provides critical information about the characteristics of local communities; it is not designed to count the population. Other sources of population counts, 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.

In this report, the terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" are used to refer to all individuals who reported they were Hispanic or Latino and the term "non-Hispanic White" is used to refer to the White-alone, not Hispanic population. People of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. The text of this report compares the population and housing characteristics for the minority population with those of the non-Hispanic White population. Information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics in the tables and figures were based on data from the 2008-2012 ACS Detailed Tables.

Congressional Districts of the 112th Congress

The map below shows the borders of each of the three CDs in Nebraska. CD 1 included the easternmost counties of Nebraska (excluding Douglas and Sarpy), CD 2 consisted of only Douglas County and part of Sarpy County, and CD 3 was comprised of the remainder of the state.

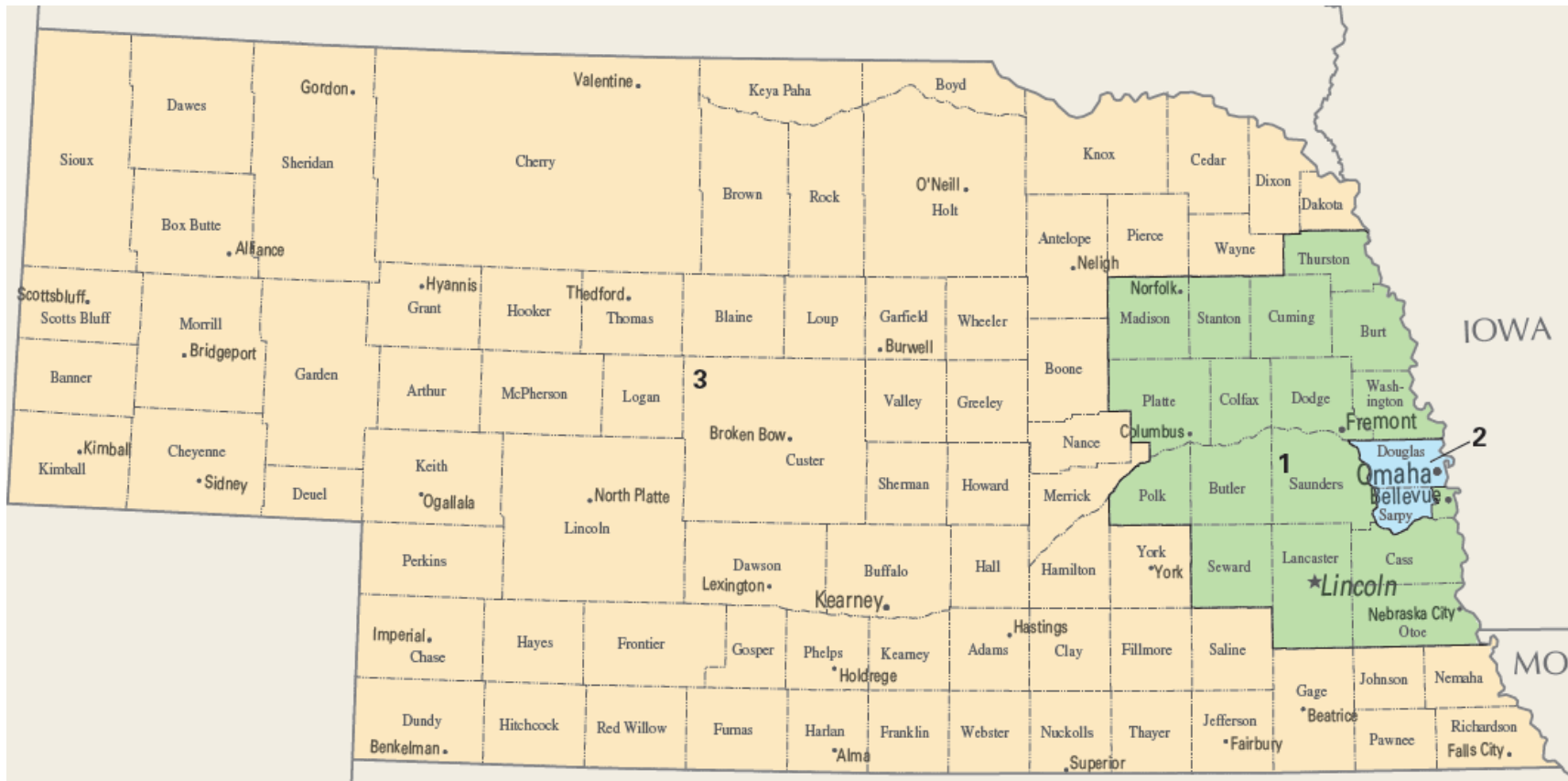


Map source: United States Geological Survey. The National Atlas of the United States of America.

http://nationalmap.gov/small_scale/printable/images/pdf/congdist/pagecgd112_ne.pdf.

Congressional Districts of the 113th Congress

In the map for the 113th Congress, CD 1 was smaller and encompassed fewer counties in the northeast and southeast corners of the state compared to the boundaries from the 112th Congress. CD 2 remained largely the same, including only Douglas County and part of Sarpy County, and CD 3 was comprised of the remaining counties. This report uses these boundaries as shown below.



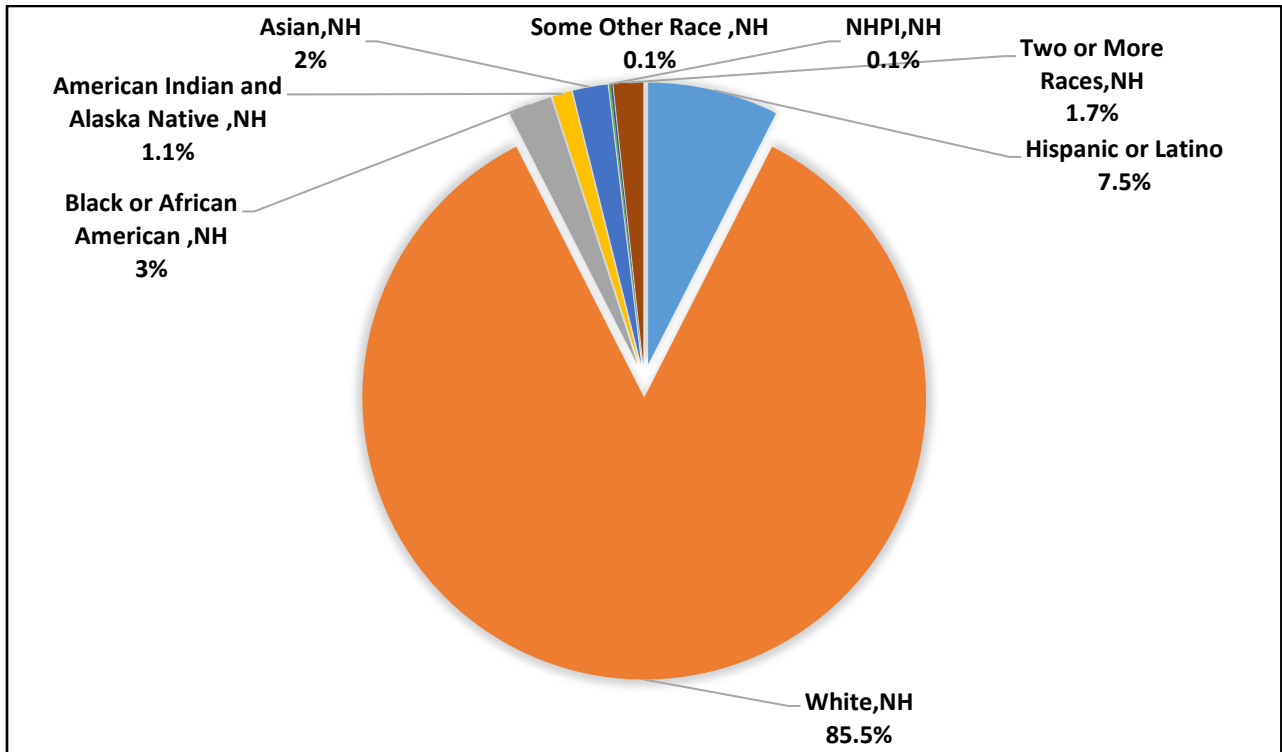
Map source: United States Geological Survey. The National Atlas of the United States of America.

http://nationalmap.gov/small_scale/printable/images/pdf/congdist/pagecgd113_ne.pdf

Congressional District 1 Population Distribution

Approximately 7.5% of the district 1 population was Hispanic, 3% Black, 2% Asian, 1.1% American Indian, and 1.7% identified as two or more races. Overall, Congressional district 1 included smaller percentages of Hispanics or Latino and African American compared to the state's proportion. There was a slight increase in population of Asians, American Indians and those who are two or more races. Some other race and Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander accounted for 0.1%, which was similar to the rest of the State.

Distribution of Congressional District 1 Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

CD 1 Hispanic Origin by Race

Individuals who were not Hispanic or Latino made up about 92.5% of the total population of CD 1, while approximately 7.5% of the population in this area considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino. Of those who were not Hispanic, 91.8% were White. Of those who were Hispanic, 44% were White, while 44.49% of Hispanics reported being some other race.

Table 4: CD 1 Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race

	Estimate	Percentage of Total
Total	608,780	100.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	563,360	92.5%
White alone	517,423	85.0%
Black or African American alone	14,940	2.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6,912	1.1%
Asian alone	12,448	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	349	0.1%
Some other race alone	677	0.1%
Two or more races:	10,611	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino	45,420	7.5%
White alone	19,828	3.3%
Black or African American alone	578	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,023	0.2%
Asian alone	111	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	90	0.0%
Some other race alone	20,208	3.3%
Two or more races:	3,582	0.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

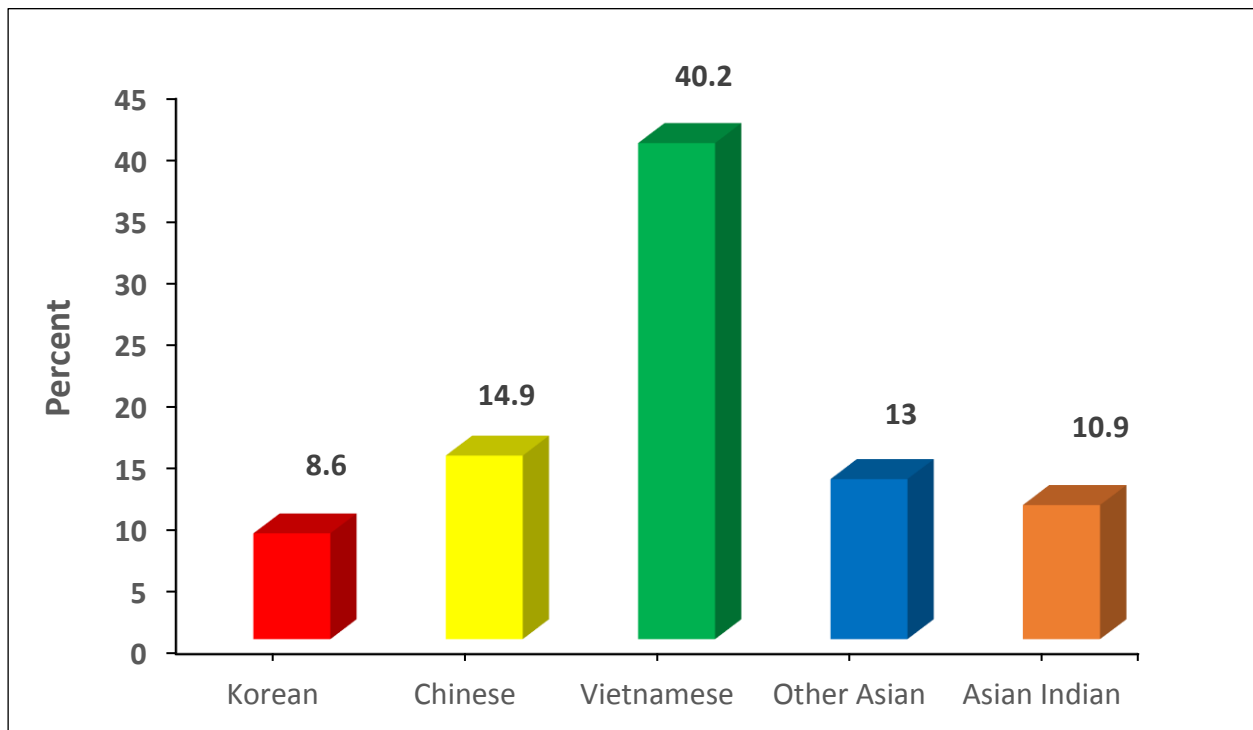
CD 1 Asian by Select Groups

The top five Asian subgroups found in CD 1 were Asian Indian, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and other Asian. Over 40.2% of Asians in CD 1 reported they were Vietnamese. That is almost four times the amount of Asian Indians in the same district. There were similar amounts of those who reported being Chinese (14.9%) and Other Asian (13%).

Table 5: Asian Alone by Select Groups

Asian Races, specified	Estimate
Total	12,559
Asian Indian	1,379
Chinese	1,877
Filipino	1,047
Japanese	480
Korean	1,089
Vietnamese	5,053
Other Asian	1,634

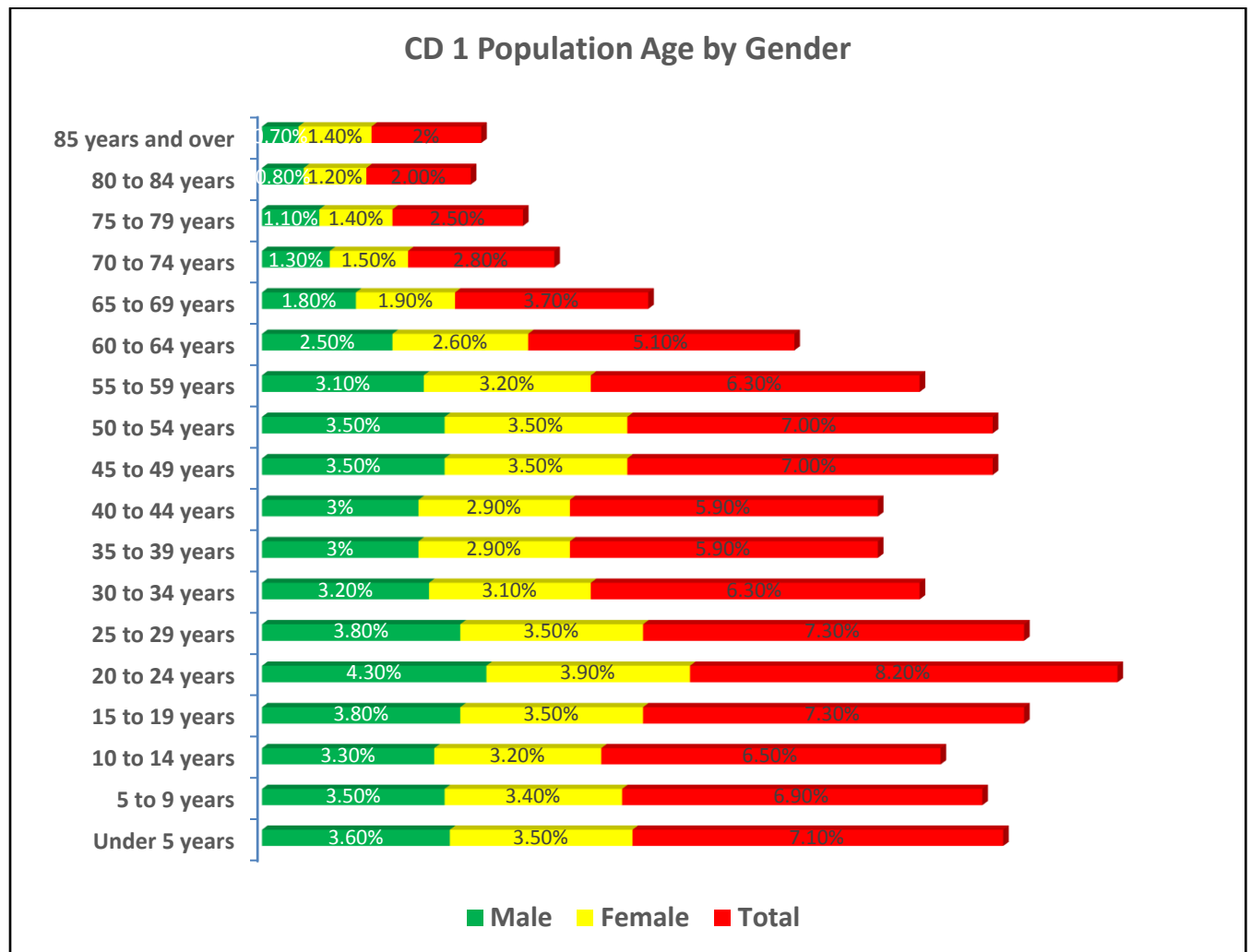
Figure 1: Top 5 Asian Alone Sub-Groups



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

CD 1 Population: Age by Gender

For both genders combined, the age group (20 to 24 years) had the highest population proportion (8.2%), while the age group (80 to 84 years) had the smallest proportion (2%). The population of Congressional District 1 is relatively young and the age group (20 to 24 years) is four times the population of the age group (80 to 84 years). There is not a large difference in the proportion between males and females across all age groups.

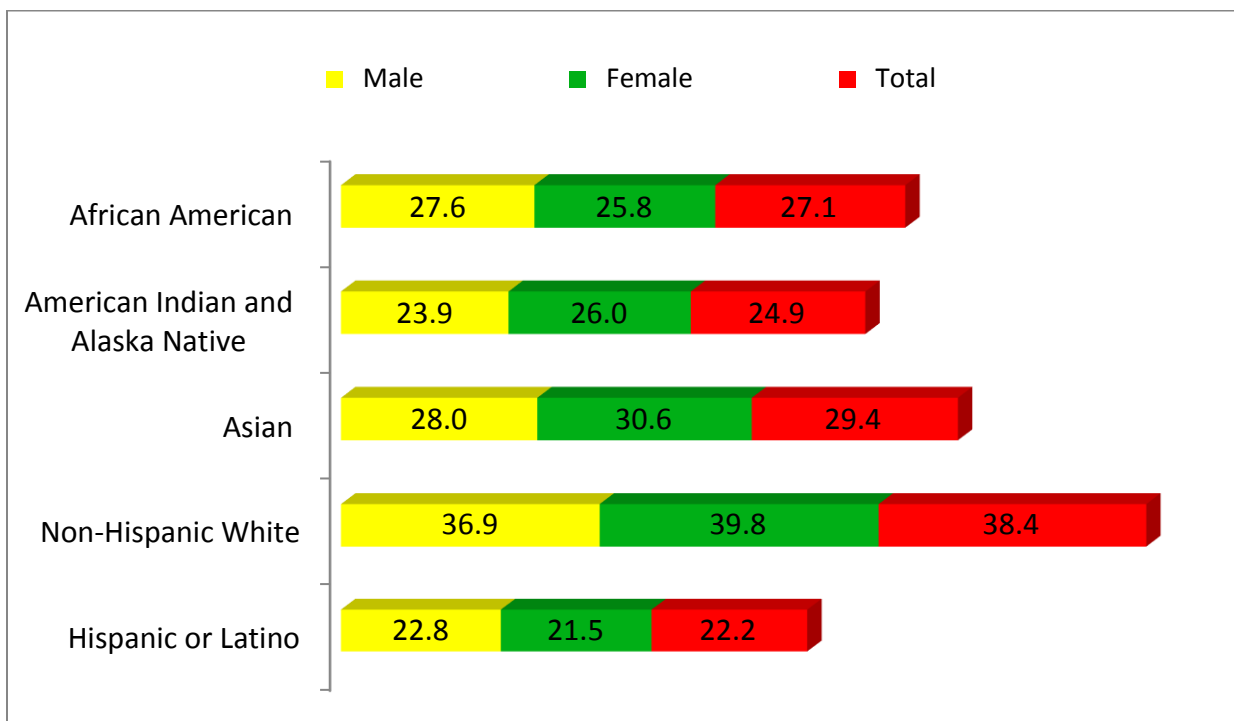


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Median Age by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest median age of any race or ethnicity for both genders, while Hispanics had the lowest. The median age for non-Hispanic White females (39.8 years) was almost twice that of Hispanic females (21.5 years). For males, large differences in age existed between non-Hispanic Whites (36.9 years), American Indian/Alaska Natives (23.9 years) and Hispanics (22.8 years). Asian (28.0 years) and African American men (27.6 years) had similar median ages, while the median age for Asian women (30.6 years) was almost five years higher than the median age for African American women (25.8 years).

Figure 3: Median Age by Gender

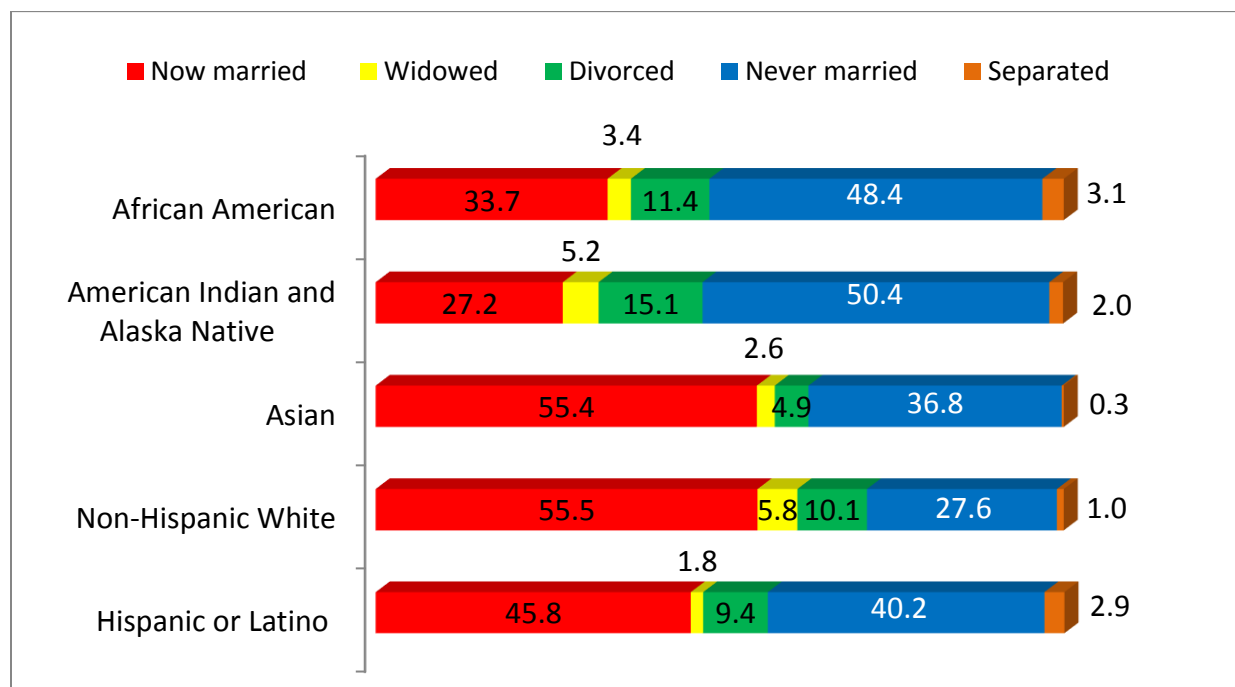


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Marital Status

American Indian/Alaska Natives (27.2%) and African Americans (33.7%) in CD 1 were the least likely of all racial and ethnic groups to be married. Both of these groups also had the largest proportion of their population who had never married (50.4% and 48.4%, respectively). Between 46% and 55% of Asians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic Whites were married. African Americans and Hispanics saw the highest percentage of separated persons at 3.1% and 2.9%, respectively, compared to only 1% of non-Hispanic Whites. Roughly 15% of American Indian/Alaska Natives were divorced, compared to 10% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 4: Marital Status



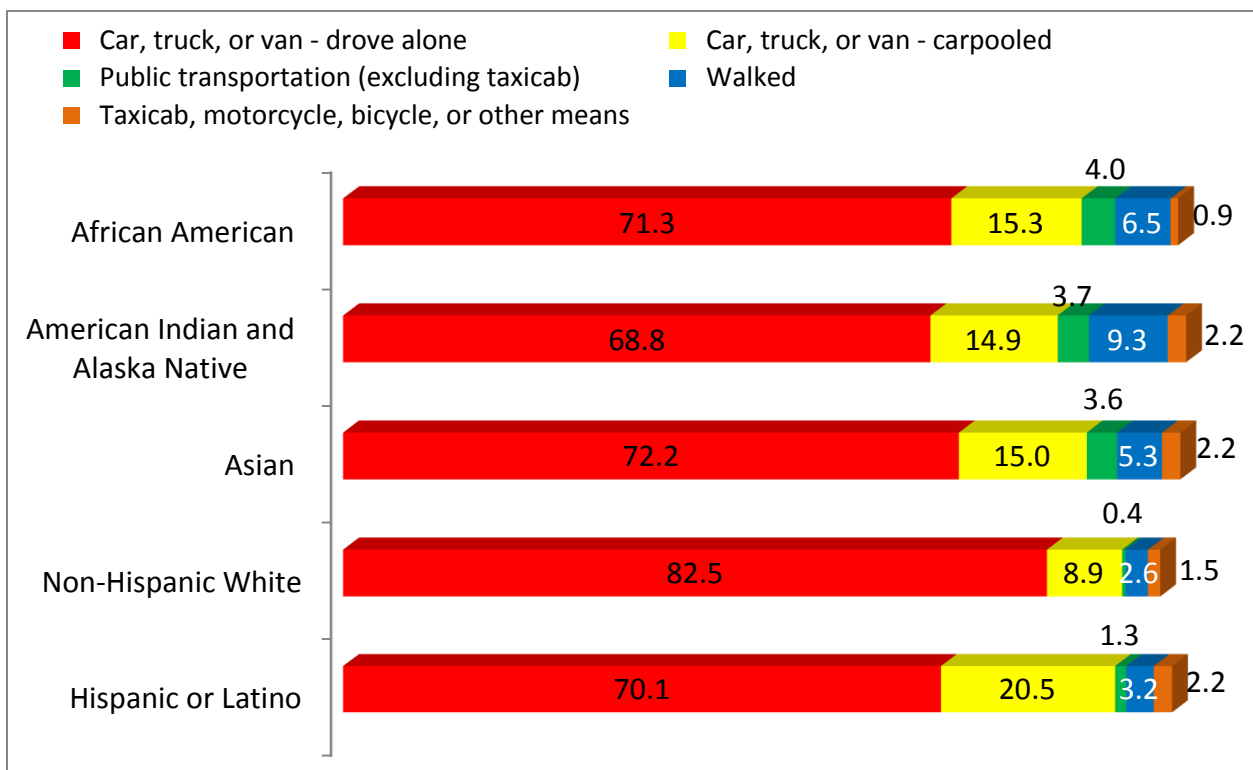
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Transportation to Work

The most common means of transportation for every race and ethnicity was a car, truck, or van that the worker drove alone. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (82.5%) of those who drove their own vehicles alone to work, while American Indians/Alaska Natives had the lowest (68.8%).

American Indians/Alaska Natives had the highest percentage (9.3%) of those who walked, while 2.6% of non-Hispanic Whites reported the same. Hispanics had the highest percentage (20.5%) of those who carpooled to work, while non-Hispanic Whites were least likely to carpool (8.9%). Around 4.0% of Asians, African Americans, and American Indians/Alaska Natives each used public transportation, compared to 0.4% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 5: Means of Transportation to Work



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Notes: Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Data were for workers 16 and older.

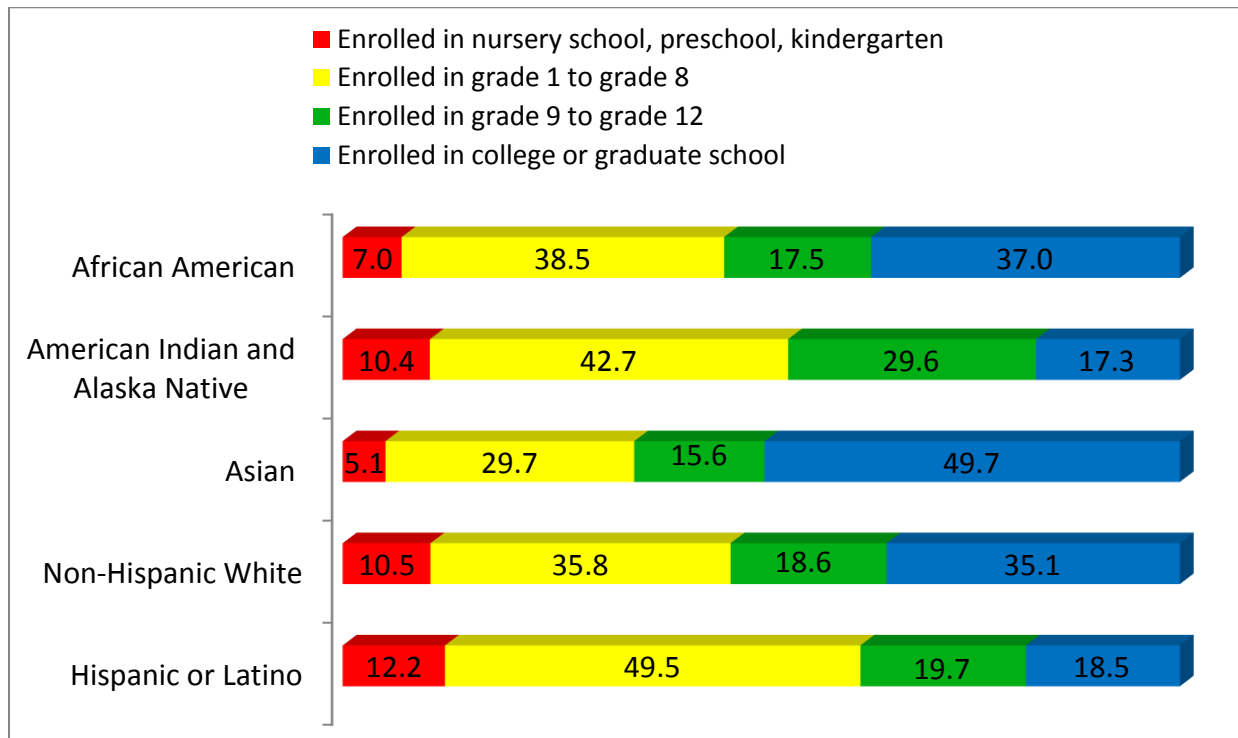
'Work at home' not included in this chart.

School Enrollment

A large percentage of Asians (49.7%) enrolled in school were in college or graduate programs. Similar proportions of African Americans and non-Hispanic Whites who were enrolled in school were in college or graduate school (~36%). With only 17.3% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 18.5% of Hispanics, these groups had the lowest amount of students enrolled in college or graduate school.

Approximately 19% of Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites were enrolled in high school, compared to 17.5% of African Americans. American Indians/Alaska Natives had the highest percentage (29.6%) of those who were enrolled in high school, while Asians had the lowest percentage (15.6%). Hispanics and American Indians each had over 42% of those enrolled in grades 1-8, which was higher than non-Hispanic Whites (35.8%) and African Americans (38.5%).

Figure 6: School Enrollment by Level of School



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

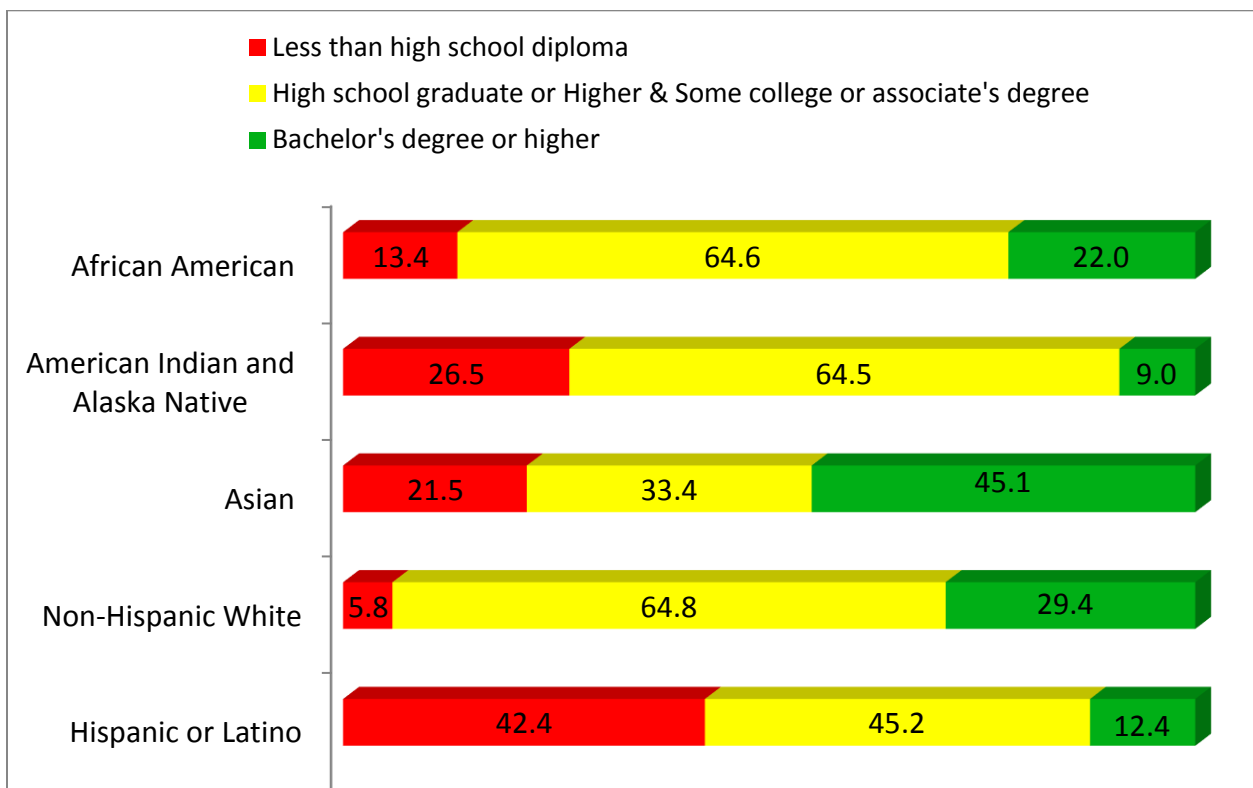
Note: Data is for those 3 years and older.

Educational Attainment

The CD 1 Hispanic population (42.4%) was over seven times more likely than the non-Hispanic White population (5.8%) to have less than a high school education. Asian Nebraskans (33.4%) also saw a relatively low percentage of people with a high school diploma, some college, or an associate's degree, compared to non-Hispanic Whites (64.8%).

Larger disparities can be identified when looking at those who earned a bachelor's degree or higher. Only 9% of American Indian/Alaska Natives and 12.4% of Hispanics earned a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 29.4% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 7: Educational Attainment for Ages 25 and Older



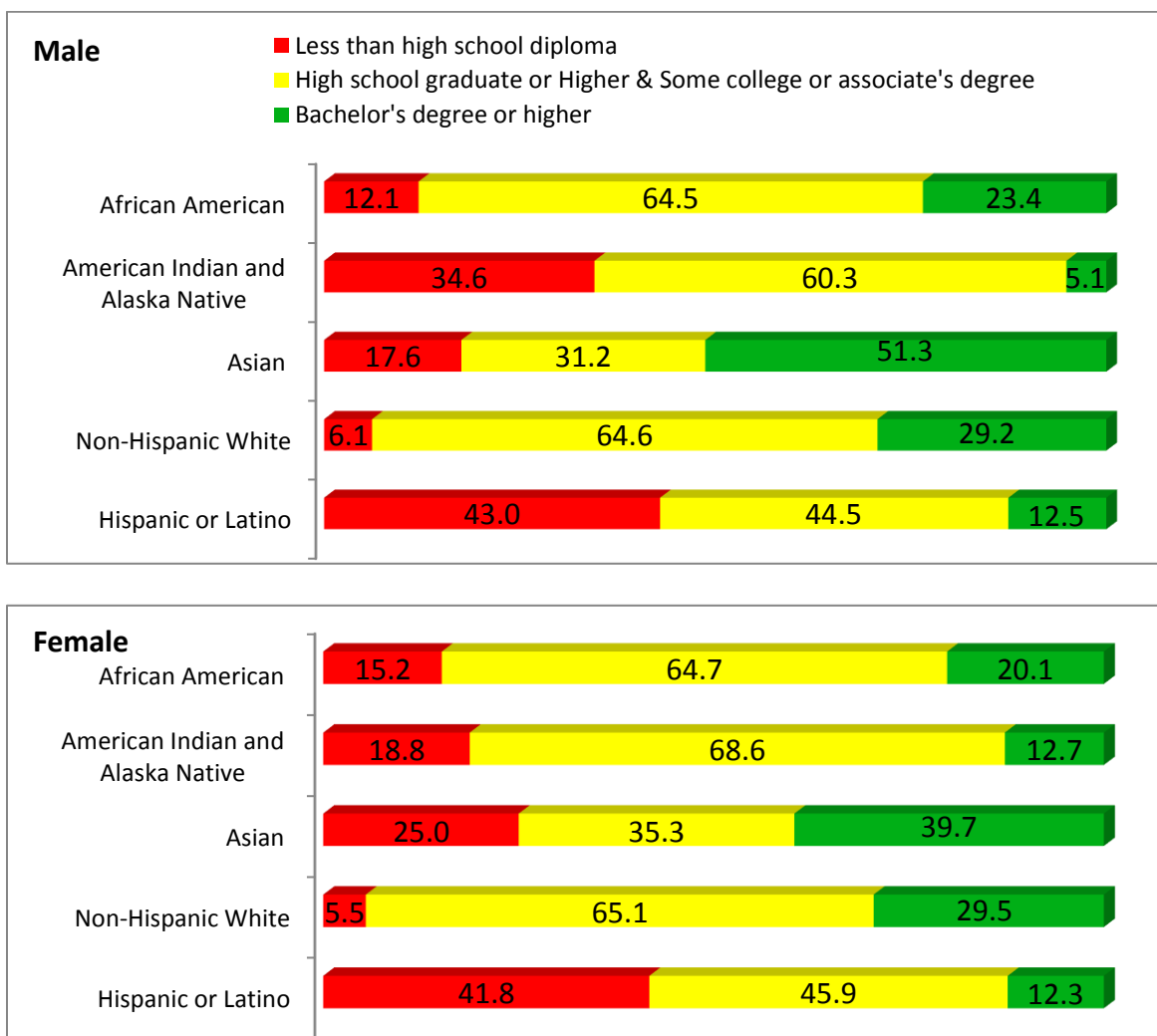
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data is for those 25 years and older.

Educational Attainment by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest percentage of a less than high school-educated population (about 6.1% for males and about 5.5% for females) among all racial and ethnic groups. Asians had the highest percentage of a bachelor's degree or higher educated population, though a higher percentage of males (51.3%) earned at least a bachelor's degree compared to females (39.7%). Non-Hispanic Whites, Hispanics, and American Indians had lower percentages of females who were less than high school graduates compared to males. American Indian females (12.7%) had a higher percentage who obtained a bachelor's degree or higher than males (5.1%).

Figure 8: Educational Attainment by Gender for Ages 25 and Older

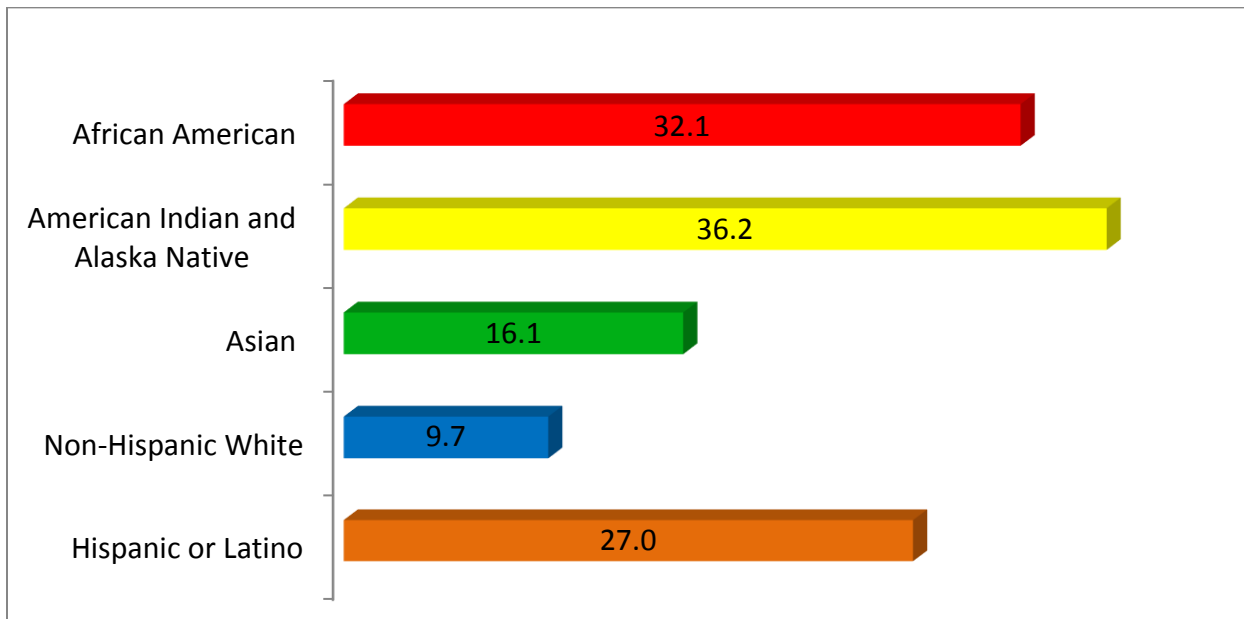


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey
 Note: Data were for those 25 years and older.

Poverty Status by Race/Ethnicity

American Indians/Alaska Natives in Nebraska CD 1 saw the largest percentage of people living in poverty (36.2%), with a proportion 3.7 times higher than non-Hispanic Whites. The percentage of African Americans (32.1%) living in poverty was similar to that of Hispanics (27%). Of all minority groups, Asians had the lowest percentage of people living below the poverty level at 16.1%.

Figure 9: Income in the Past 12 Months below the Poverty Level



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

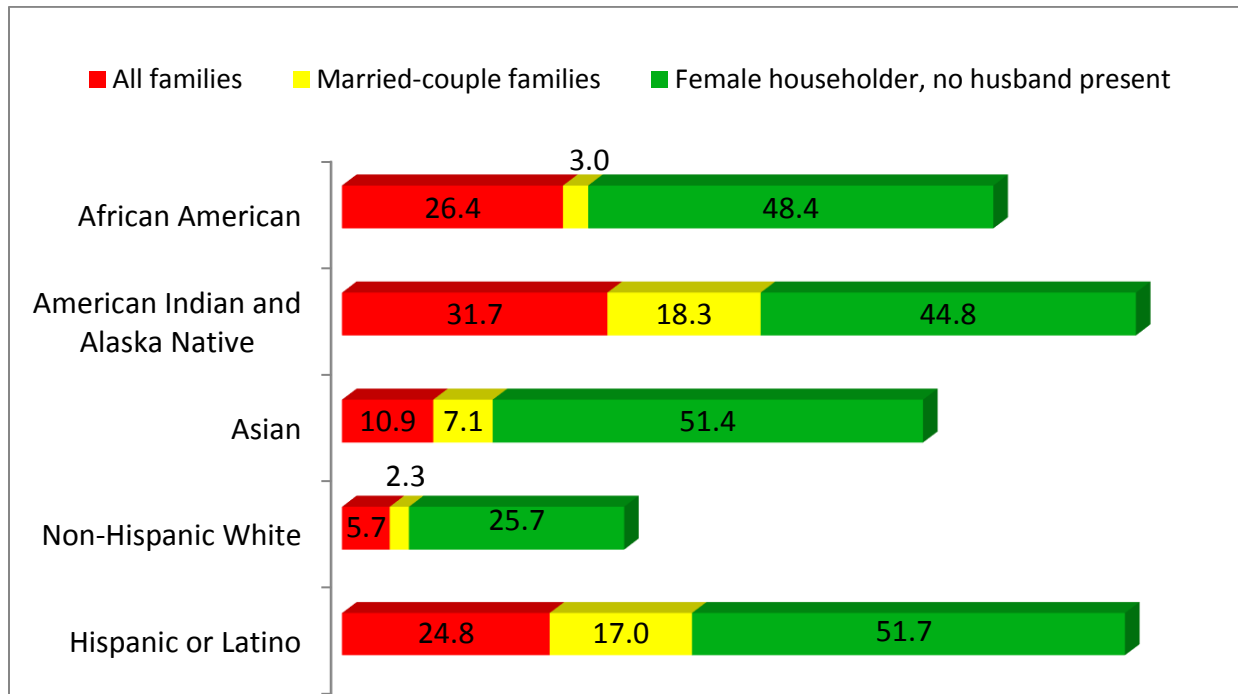
*Note: Chart illustrates those who are below 100% of the federal poverty level.

Poverty Status by Family Type

The poverty status by family type data is separated into 3 groups: all families, married-couple families, and female householders with no husband present.

Among all families, American Indians/Alaska Natives (31.7%) and African Americans (26.4%) had the largest percentage of their families living in poverty, compared to 5.7% of non-Hispanic White families. Non-Hispanic Whites (2.3%) and African Americans (3%) had fewer of their married-couple families living in poverty, compared to 18.3% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 17% of Hispanics. Among the female householders with no husband present, more than half of Hispanics (51.7%) and Asians (51.4%) had been living in poverty, double that of non-Hispanic Whites (25.7%).

Figure 10: Income in the Past 12 Months Below the Poverty Level by Family Type



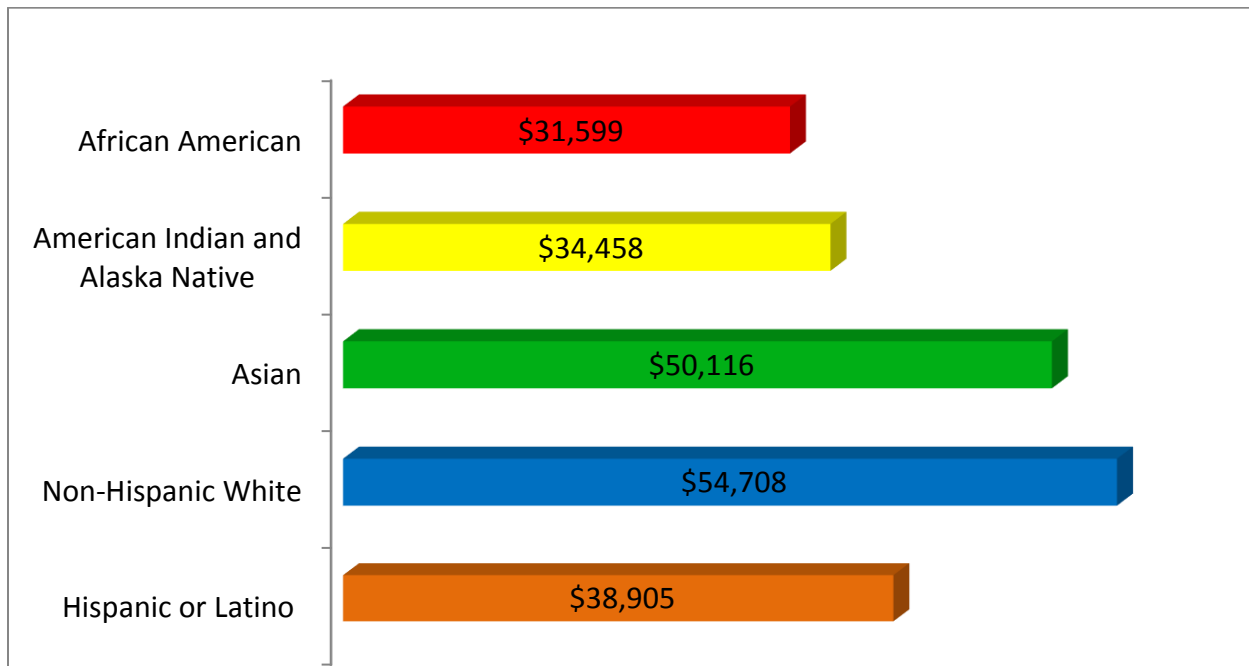
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Median Household Income

Household income includes the income of all people who occupy a housing unit.

In CD 1, the median income of non-Hispanic Whites households in the past 12 months was \$54,708, the highest among all racial or ethnic groups. This was about \$5,000 higher than the median income of Asian (\$50,116) households. African American households had the lowest median income (\$31,599), followed by American Indian/Alaska Native (\$34,458).

Figure 11: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months

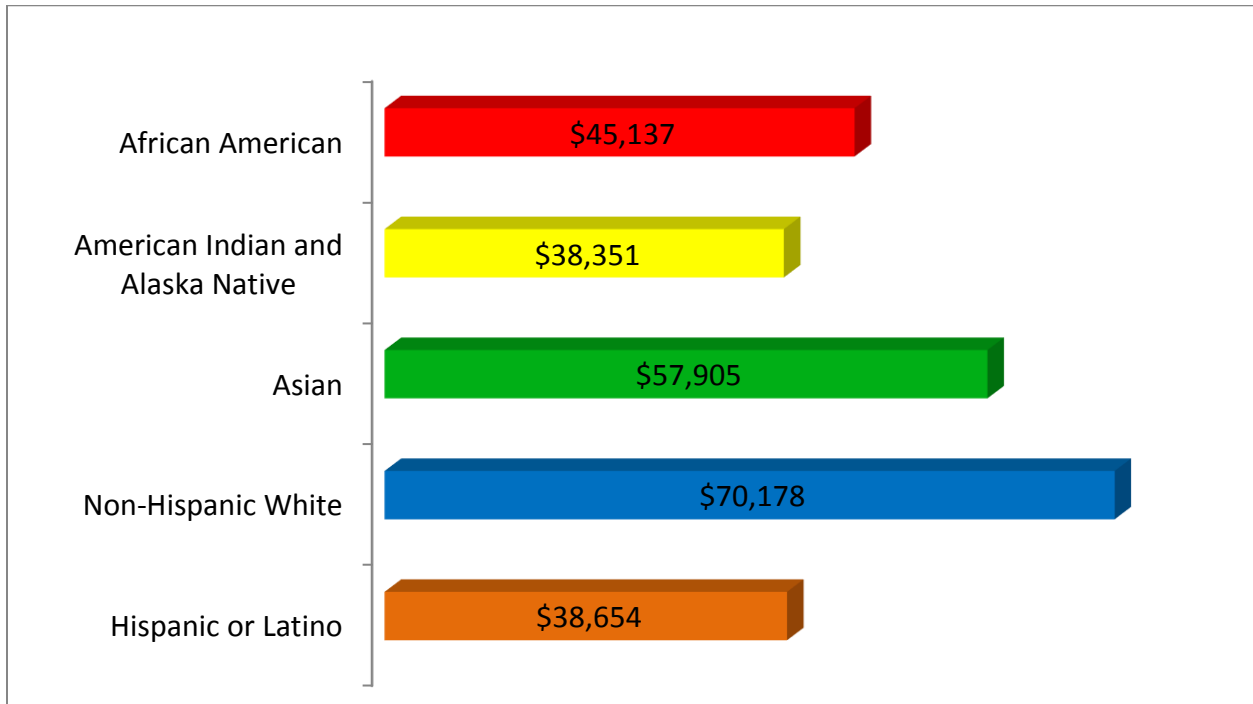


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Median Family Income

The median family income for non-Hispanic Whites was \$70,178, followed by Asians with \$57,905. There was a difference of nearly \$32,000 between median incomes of non-Hispanic Whites and American Indians/Alaska Natives (\$38,351) and Hispanics (\$38,654).

Figure 12: Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months

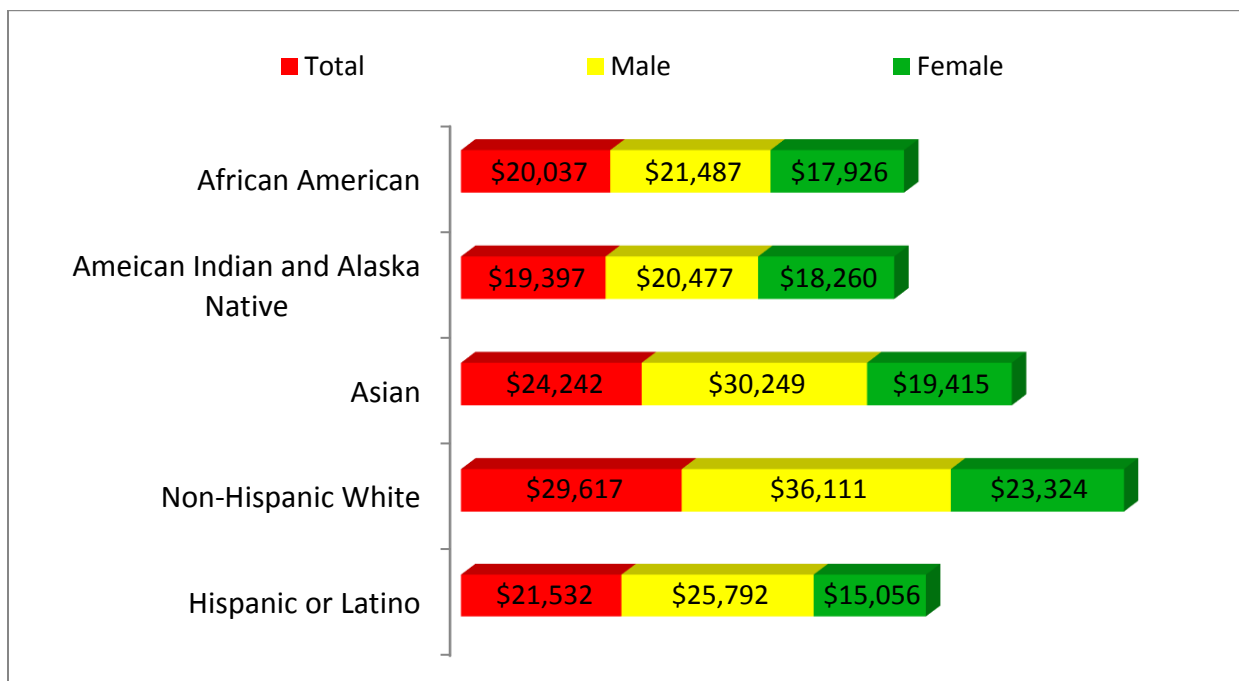


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Median Earnings by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest median earnings for both genders and every race and ethnicity (\$36,111 for males and \$23,324 for females). American Indian/Alaska Native males (\$20,477) and Hispanic females (\$15,065) had the lowest median earnings in their respective genders. American Indian/Alaska Natives had the lowest total median earnings with \$19,397, more than \$10,000 less per year than that of non-Hispanic Whites, and had the smallest gender disparity (\$2,000). Non-Hispanic White males made \$36,111 while American Indian/Alaska Native males only made \$20,477, a difference of more than \$15,000.

Figure 13: Median Earnings by Gender in the Past 12 Months



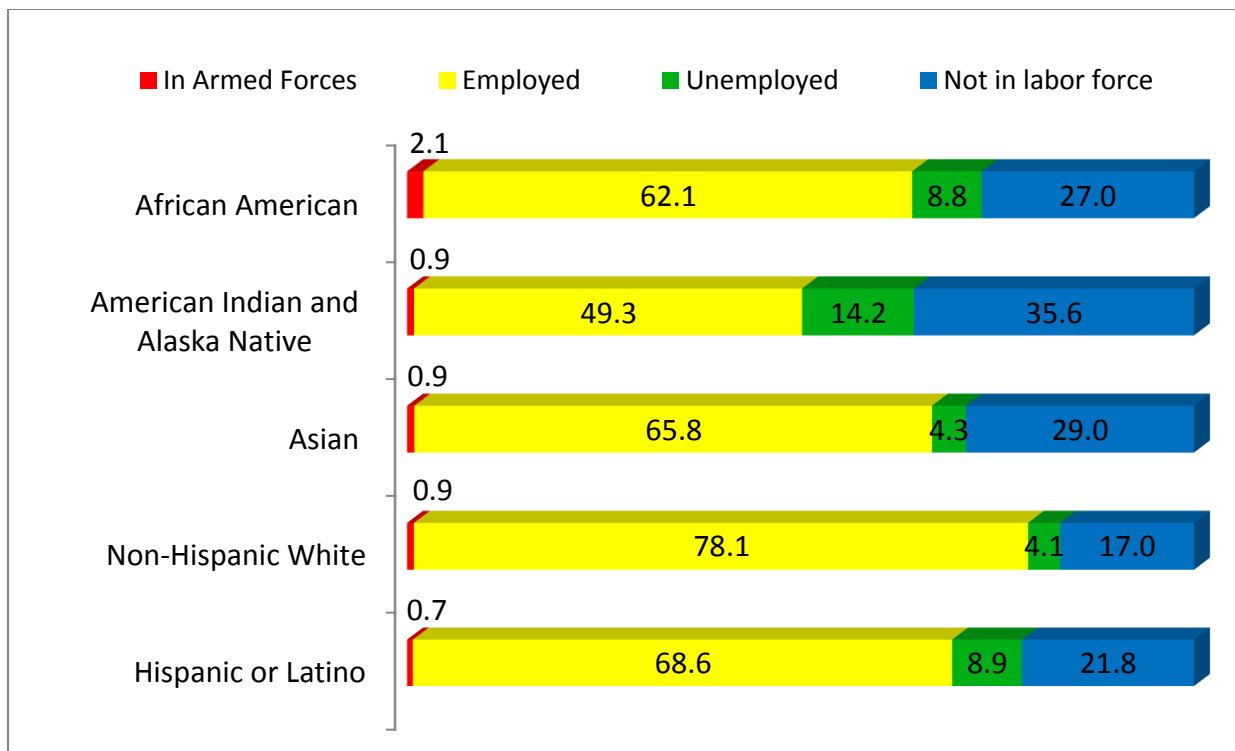
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Dates were for those who worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months; those with 'other' types of employment were not included; quantities were 2012 inflation-adjusted dollars

Employment Status

Approximately 14.2% of American Indian/Alaska Natives in Nebraska were unemployed—the highest among all racial/ethnic groups. About 35.6% of American Indian/Alaska Natives were not in the labor force, compared to 17% of non-Hispanic Whites. Less than half of American Indian/Alaska Natives (49.3%) were employed, compared to 78.1% of non-Hispanic Whites. African Americans had the highest proportion of military members (2.1%), while less than 1% of each of the other races and ethnicities joined the armed forces.

Figure 14: Employment Status, age 16-64



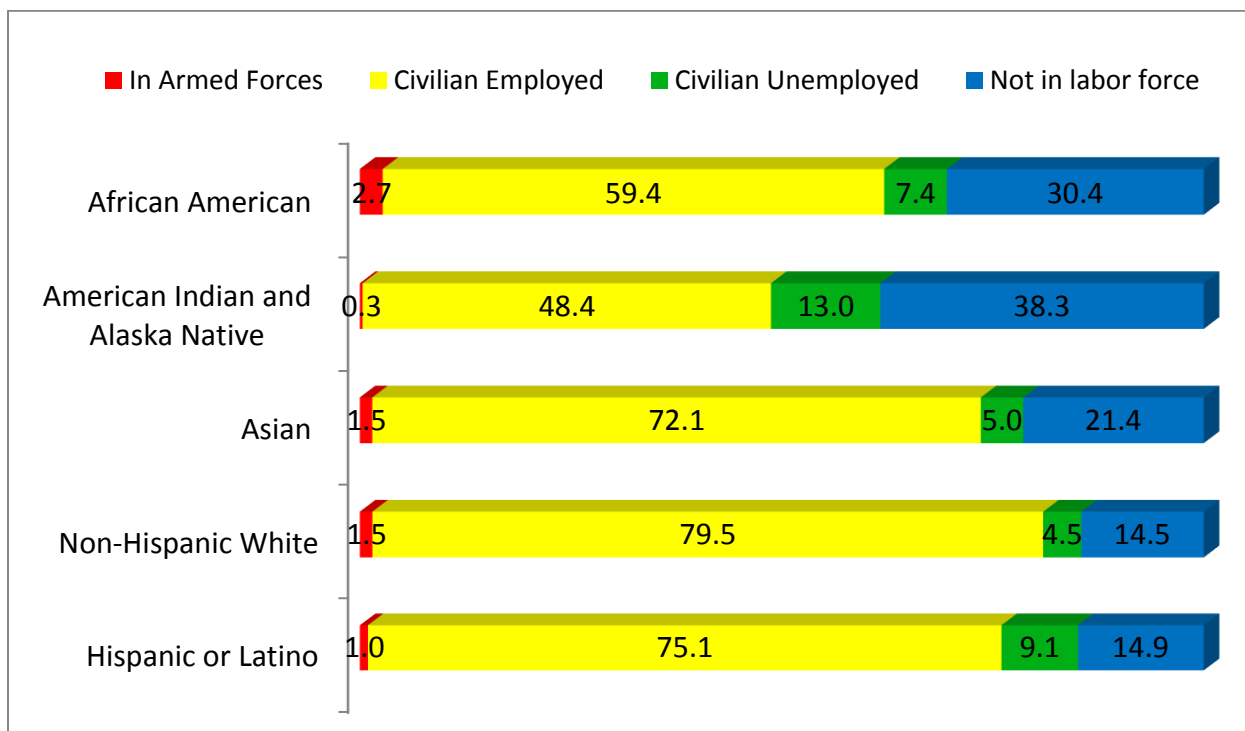
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data includes those over 16 and under 64; those 65 and older were not included.

Employment Status by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (79.5%) of males who were civilian employed, while American Indian/Alaska Natives had the lowest percentage (48.4%). American Indians/Alaska Natives (13%) had almost three times the proportion of unemployed males than non-Hispanic Whites (4.5%). American Indian/Alaska Natives also had the highest percentage (38.3%) of males who were not in labor force, compared to non-Hispanic White males (14.5%) and Hispanic males (14.9%). African American males had the highest percentage (2.7%) of those who were in armed forces compared to non-Hispanic Whites (1.5%).

Figure 15: Employment Status for Males, age 16-64

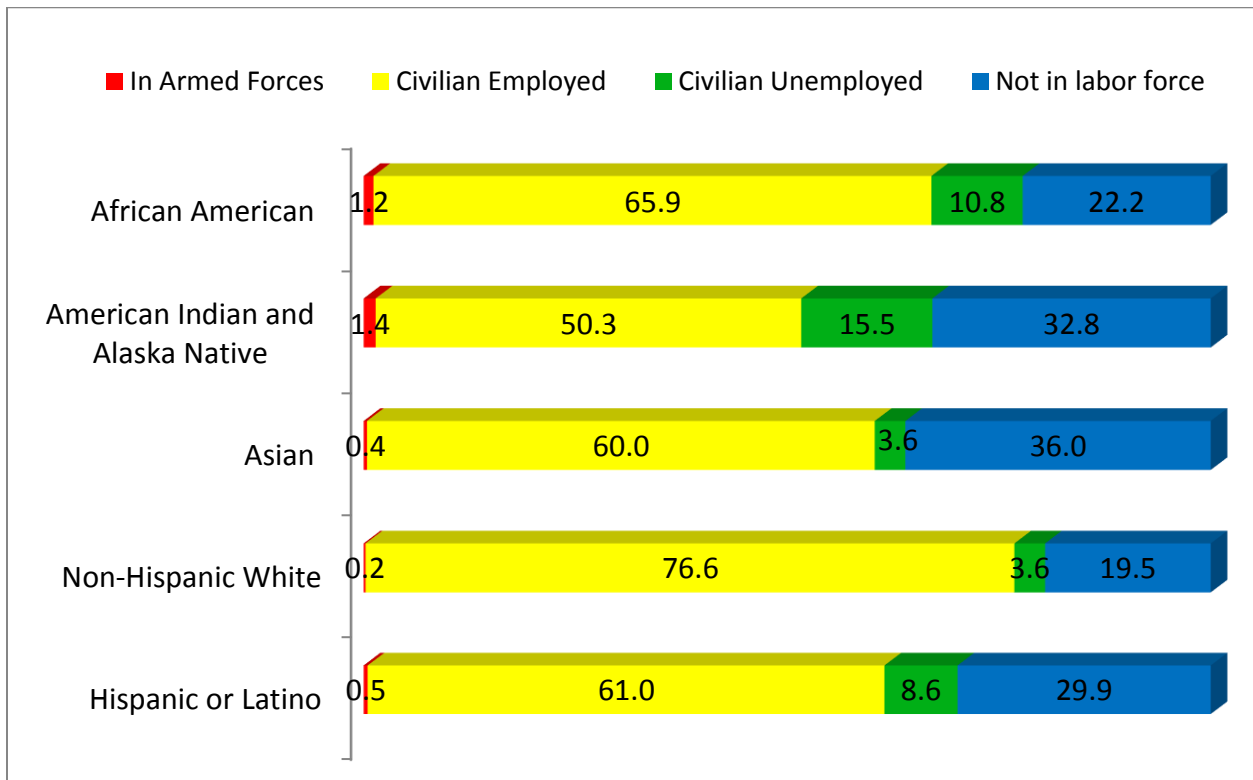


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data includes those over 16 and under 64; those 65 and older were not included.

Non-Hispanic White females had the highest percentage (76.6%) of those who were civilian employed, the lowest percentage (3.2%) of those who were civilian unemployed, and the lowest percentage (19.5%) of those who were not in labor force. American Indian/Alaska Native females had the lowest percentage (50.3%) of civilian employed and the highest percentage (15.5%) of those who were civilian unemployed. The proportion of unemployed American Indian/Alaska Native females was nearly 5 times greater than that of non-Hispanic White and Asian females (3.6% each). Asian females had the highest percentage (36%) of those who were not in labor force of all racial/ethnic groups. American Indian/Alaska Native had the highest percentage (1.4%) of females were in the armed forces, especially when compared to non-Hispanic White females (0.2%).

Figure 16: Employment Status for Females, age 16-64



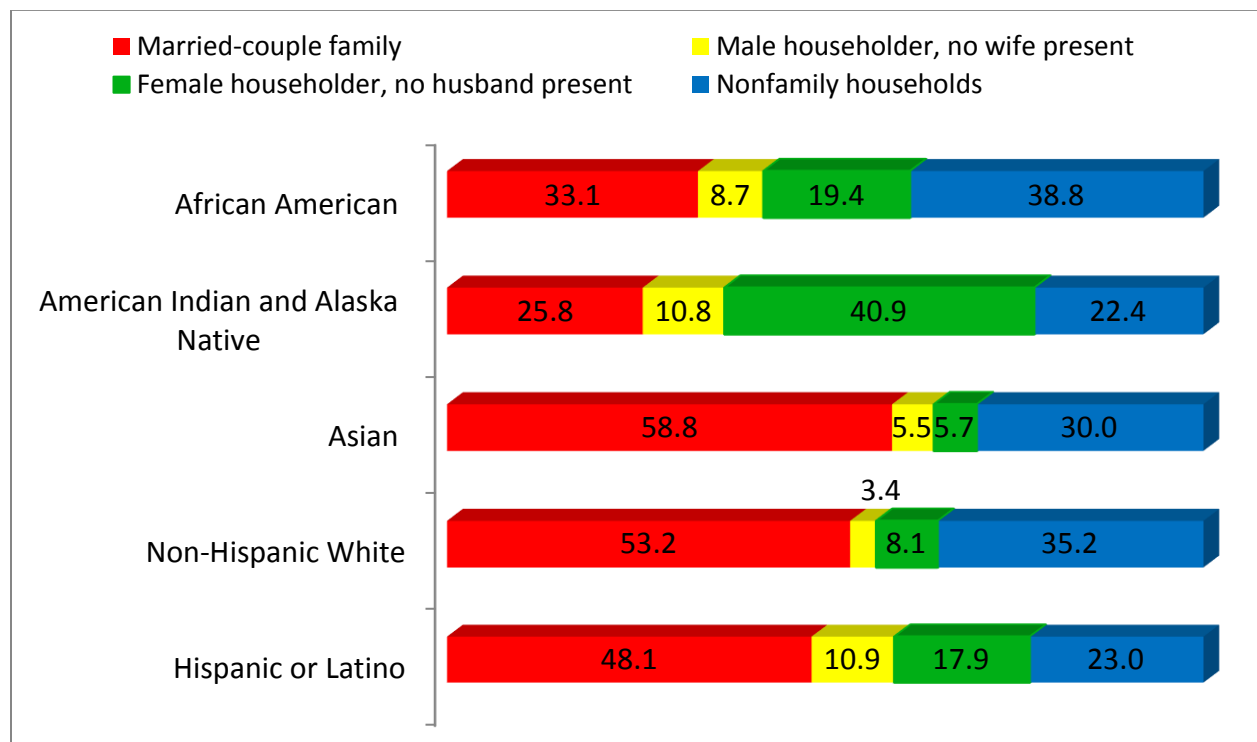
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data is for those over 16 and under 64; those 65 and older were not included.

Household Type

Each household contains a different family dynamic that makes that family unique. Similar to the total Nebraska population, Asian (58.8%) and non-Hispanic White (53.2%) families in CD 1 had the largest percentage of households with a married-couple family. Only 25.8% of American Indian/Alaska Native and 33.1% of African American households contained a married-couple family. Almost of 11% of Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native households were families maintained by a man with no wife present, compared to only 3.4% of non-Hispanic White households. Slightly more than five times the proportion of American Indian/Alaska Native families (40.9%) were maintained by a woman with no husband present compared to non-Hispanic Whites (8.1%). African American had the highest percentage (38.8%) of nonfamily households, followed by non-Hispanic White families (35.2%).

Figure 17: Household Type

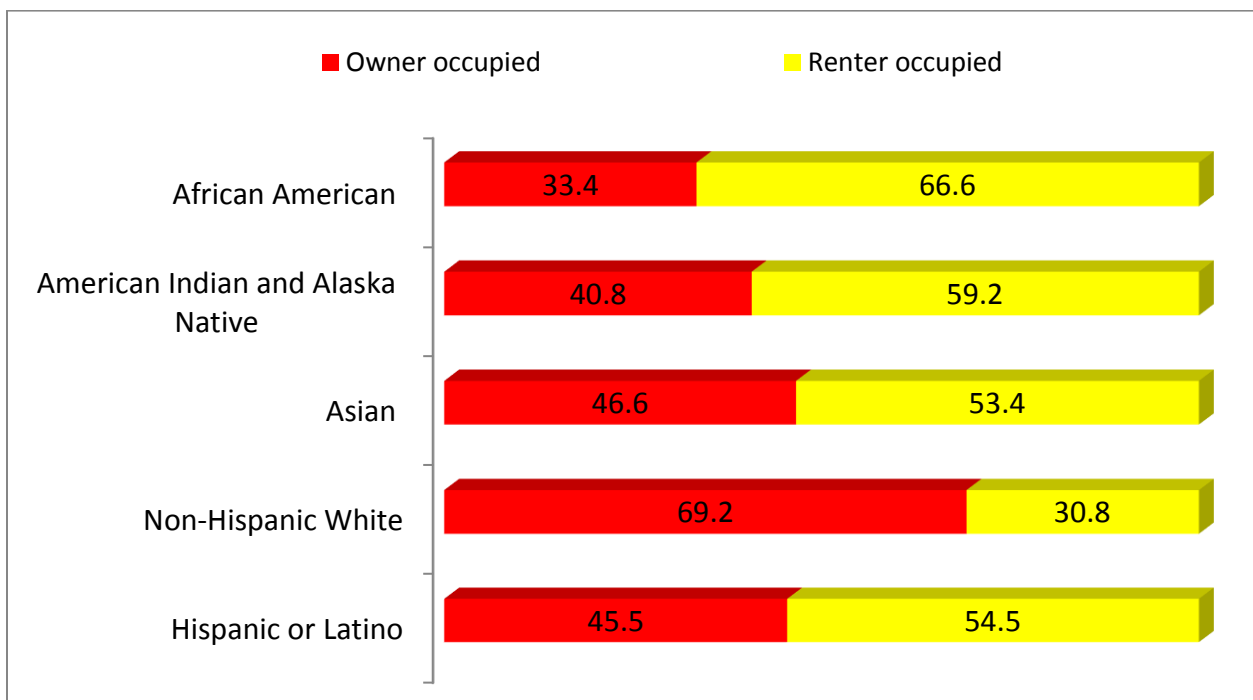


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Housing Tenure

Non-Hispanic White households had the highest percentage (69.2%) of owner occupied homes and had the lowest percentage (30.8%) of renter occupied homes. African American households (33.4%) had less than half the proportion of owner occupied houses when compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Among Asian households, similar to Hispanic households, more than half of them were renter occupied (53.4% and 54.5%, respectively), and less than half of them were owner occupied (46.6% and 45.5%, respectively). Among American Indian/Alaska Native households, almost 20% more were owner occupied (40.8%) than renter occupied houses (53.4%).

Figure 18: Tenure for Occupied Housing Units



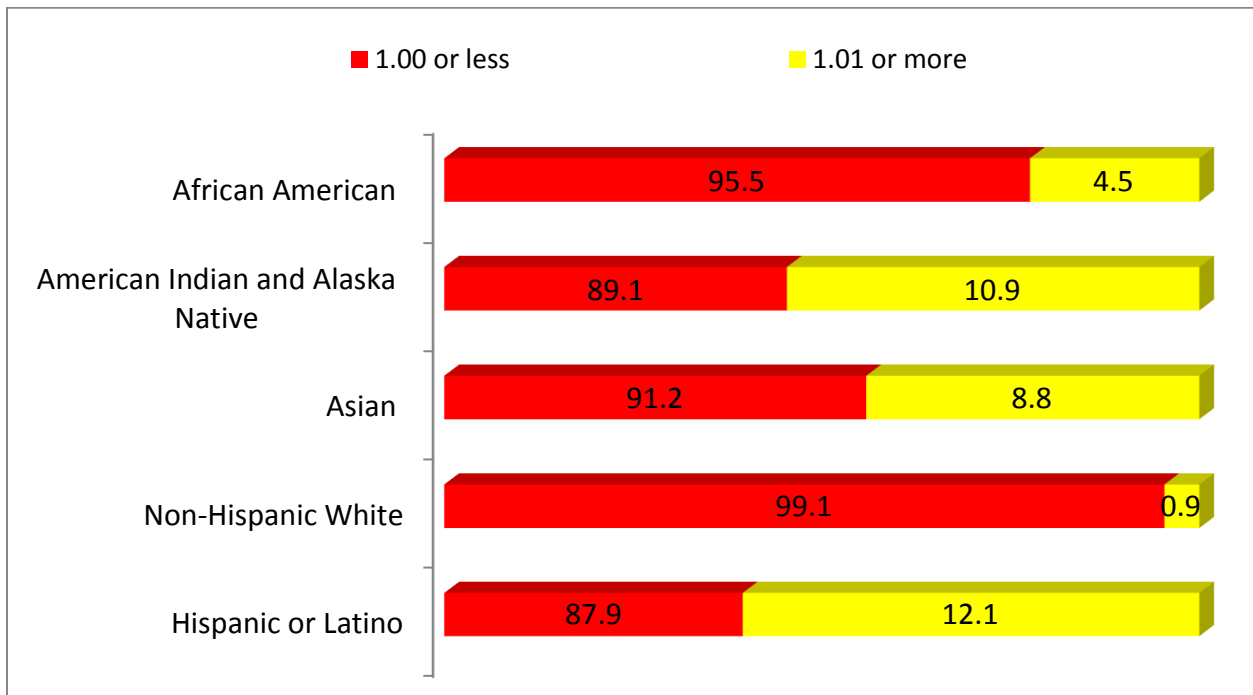
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Housing tenure is shown by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder.

Occupants per Room

Of all the ethnicities/races, Hispanics (12.1%) had the highest proportion of households with more than one occupant per room, while non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest percentage (0.9%). American Indian/Alaska Native (10.9%) and Asian (8.8%) households each had a proportion that was approximately 10 times greater than that of non-Hispanic Whites. African Americans had the lowest percentage of households with more than one occupant per room (4.5%).

Figure 19: Occupants per Room



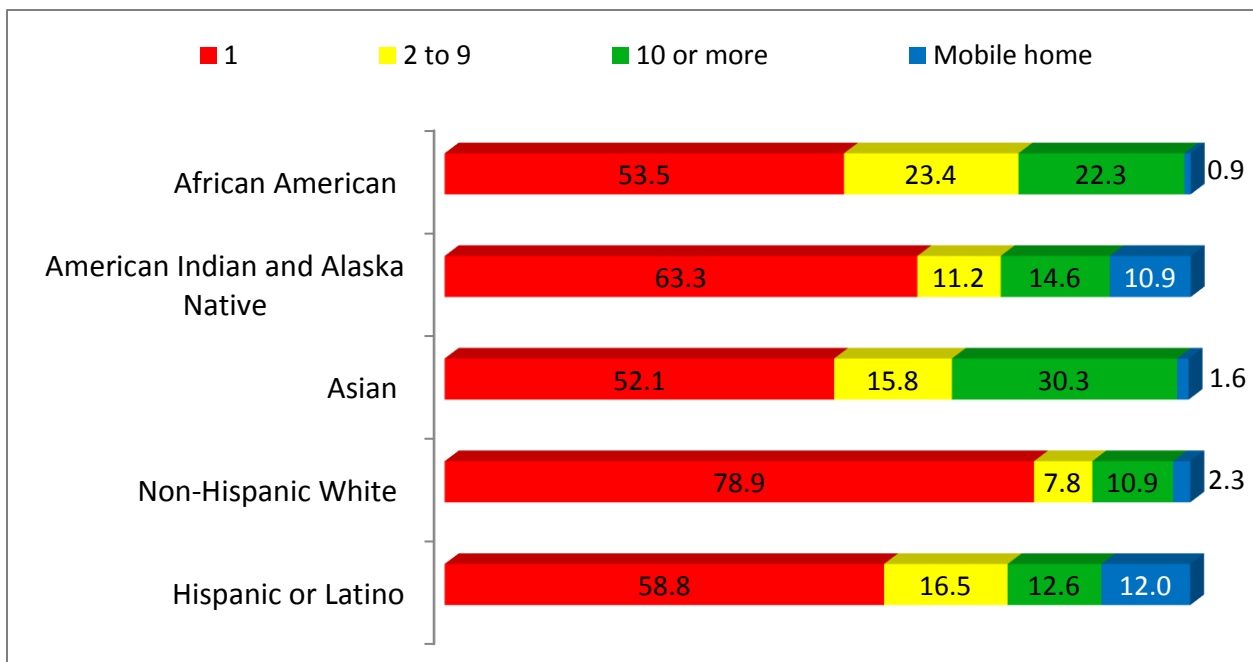
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Caution should be used when comparing data for Occupants per Room between 2008 and 2009. A data collection error was identified for 2008 impacting the "1 room" category.

Units in Structure

Non-Hispanic Whites had the largest percentage of those who lived in a single unit structure (78.9%), while Asians had the smallest percentage (52.1%) and had the largest percentage of those who lived in large apartment complexes containing 10 units or more (30.3%). Approximately twice the proportion of Hispanics (16.5%) and Asians (15.8%) lived in a building with 2 to 9 units compared to non-Hispanic Whites (7.8%). American Indian/Alaska Natives and Hispanics had the highest percentages (10.9% and 12%, respectively) of those who reported living in a mobile home compared to 2.3% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 20: Units in Structure



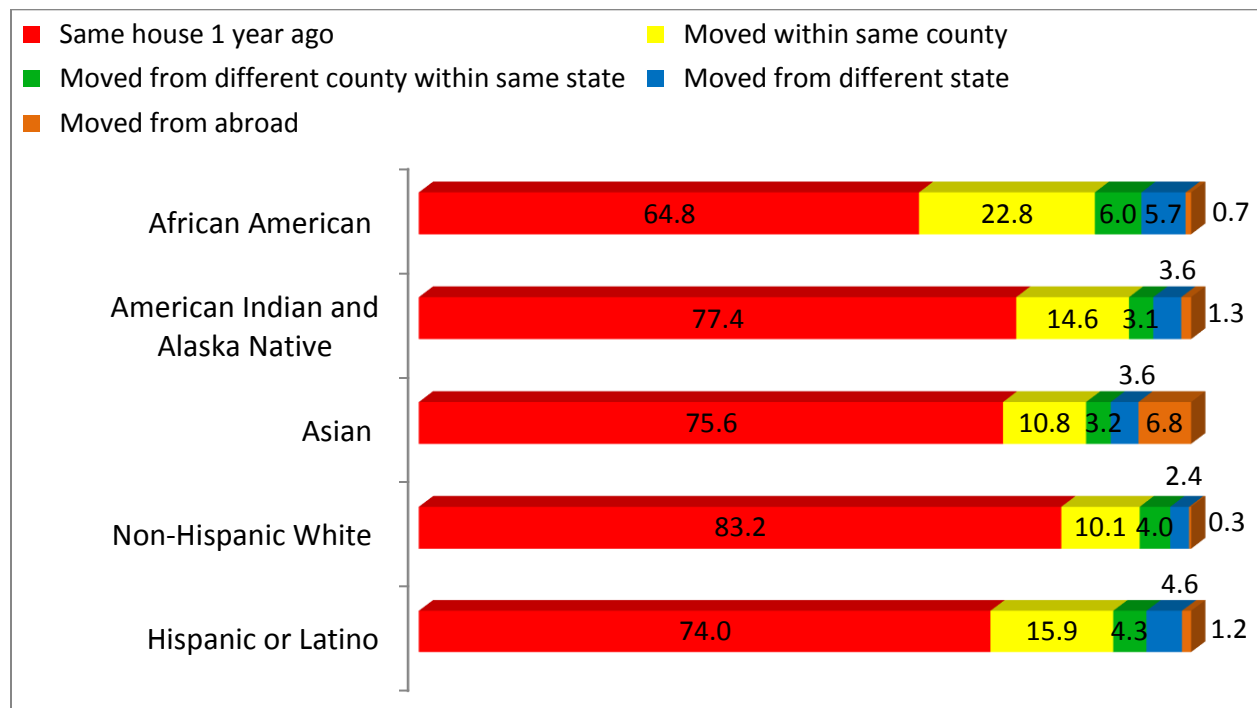
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Single unit structures include both attached and detached units. Those living in a boat, RV, van, etc. were not included.

Geographic Mobility

Non-Hispanic Whites (83.2%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (77.4%) had the largest proportions of individuals who had been in their current residence a year prior to the survey. Furthermore, the proportion of African Americans (22.8%) who moved within the same county was twice as high as that of non-Hispanic Whites (10.1%). Similarly, the proportion of African Americans (5.7%) who moved to their current residence from another state was much larger than that of non-Hispanic Whites (0.3%). Of all the ethnicities, Asians had the largest proportion of residents who moved from a different country (6.8%).

Figure 21: Geographic Mobility in the Past Year



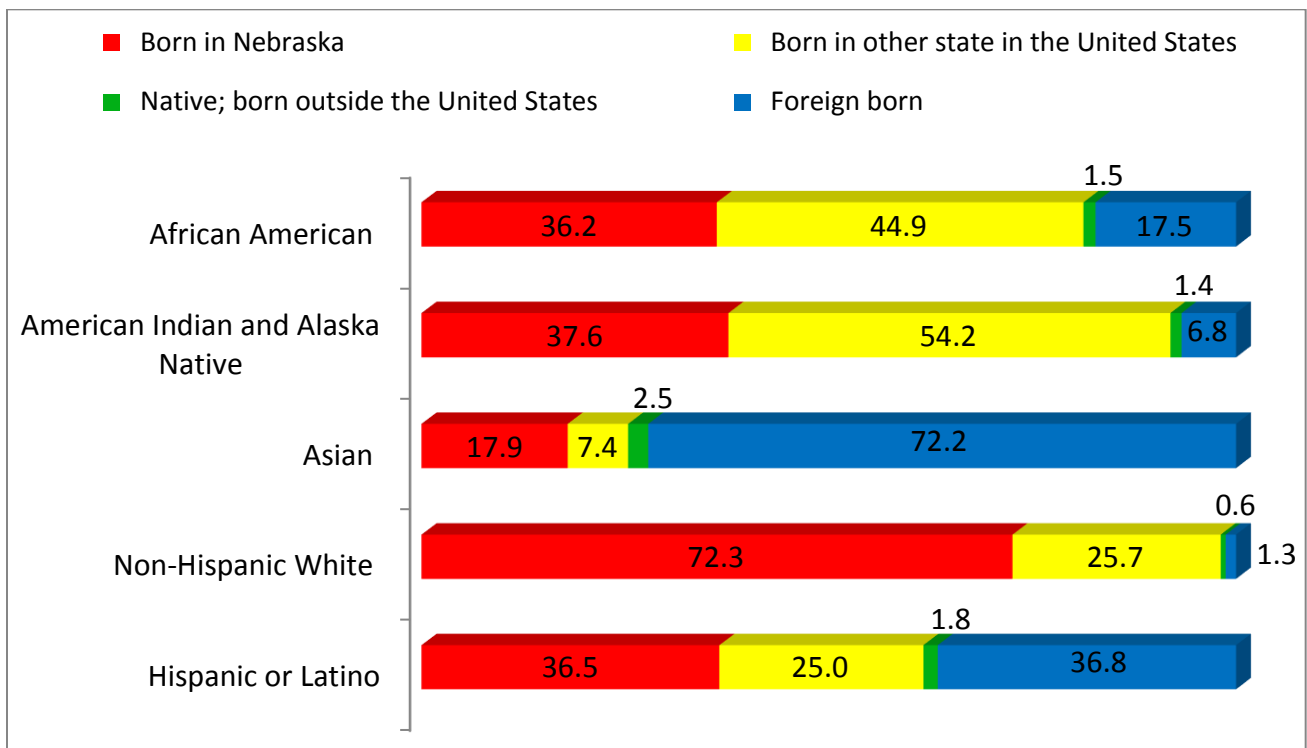
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: This table provides geographical mobility for persons relative to their residence at the time they were surveyed. The characteristics crossed by geographical mobility reflect the current survey year.

Place of Birth

Place of birth varied greatly among all racial and ethnic groups in CD 1. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (72.3%) of those who were born in Nebraska, four times the proportion of Asians (17.9%). Asians had the highest percentage (72.2%) of those who were foreign born. African Americans (36.2%), American Indians (37.6%), and Hispanics (36.5%) had very similar proportions of those who were born in Nebraska. American Indian/Alaska Natives had the highest percentage (54.2%) of those who were born in other states in the United States, more than two times the percentage of non-Hispanic Whites (25.7%).

Figure 22: Place of Birth by Race in the United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Citizenship Status

Most people (93.2%) who reside in CD 1 reported that they were a United States citizen and were born in the United States. About 3.6% reported they were not a United States citizen. Only about 2% of those surveyed reported they were a United States citizen by naturalization; less than 1% were United States citizens born abroad to American parents or born in Puerto Rico or another U.S. island area.

Since these numbers were self-reported, there is reason to believe these numbers may not be completely accurate due to the fear some may have of reporting their citizenship status. However, these citizenship numbers were very comparable to numbers from the State of Nebraska.

Table 7: Citizenship Status

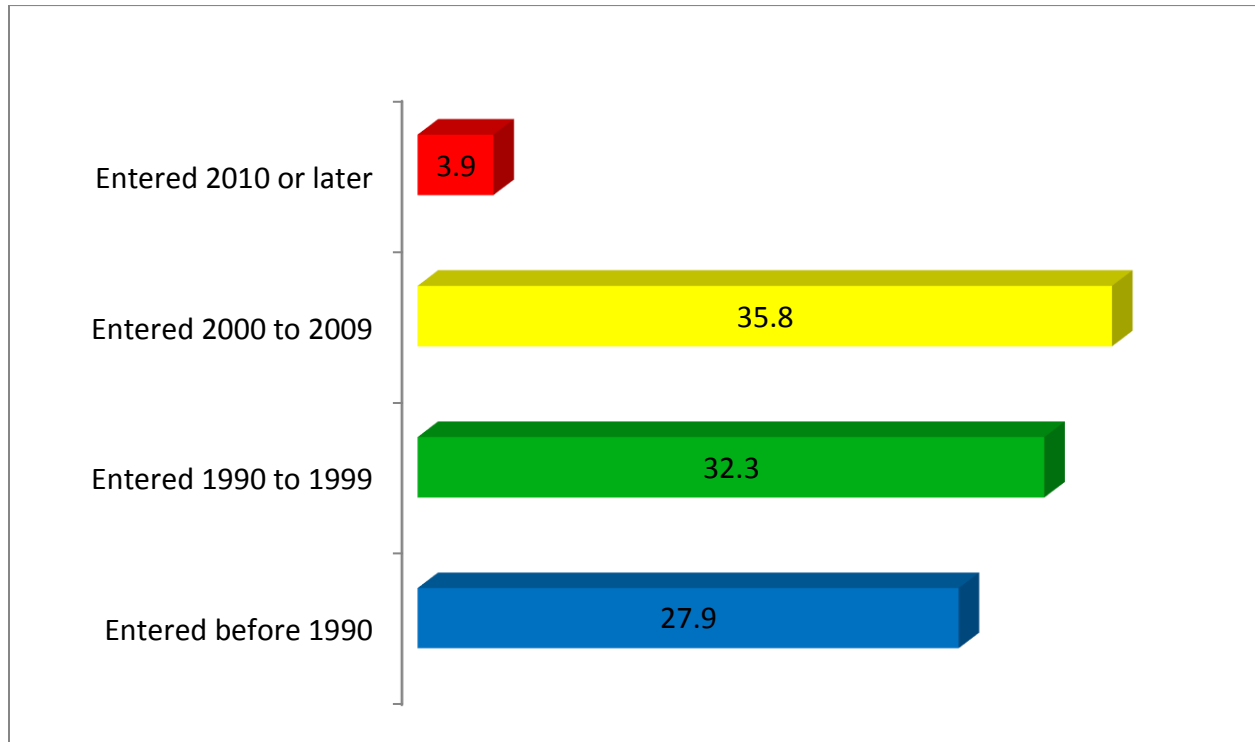
Citizenship Status	Number	Percent
U.S. citizen, born in the United States	568,105	93.2
U.S. citizen, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Areas	789	0.1
U.S. citizen, born abroad of American parent(s)	4,215	0.7
U.S. citizen by naturalization	14,218	2.3
Not a U.S. citizen	22,113	3.6
Total:	609,440	100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Year of Entry

According to this data, the time period with the highest number of people entering the U.S. was between 2000 and 2009 (35.8%), followed by 32.3% between 1990 and 1999. About 27.9% of those who entered the U.S. reported they entered before 1990. Prior to the survey, only about 3.9% of those who entered the U.S. reported they entered in 2001 or later.

Figure 23: Year of Entry

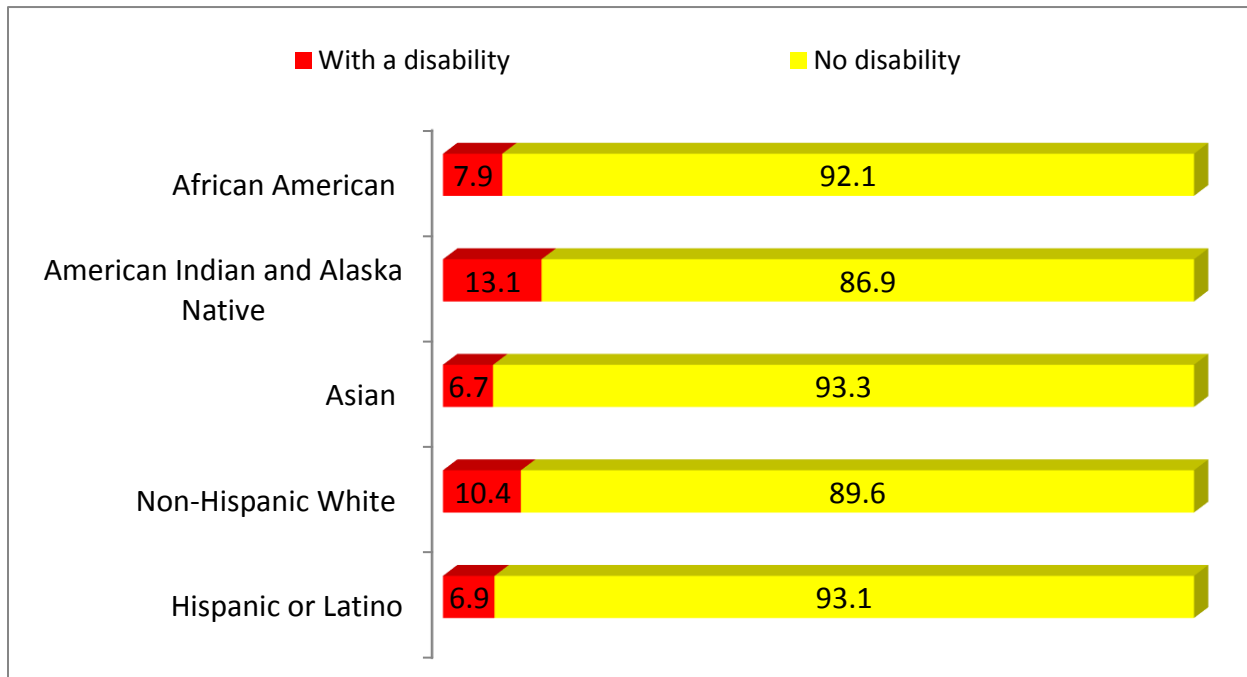


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Disability Status

In CD 1 for persons of all ages, American Indian/Alaska Natives (13.1%) had the highest number report a disability. Asians (6.7%), Hispanics (6.9%), and African Americans (7.9%) had similar percentages, which were lower in comparison to non-Hispanic Whites (10.4%).

Figure 24: Disability Status

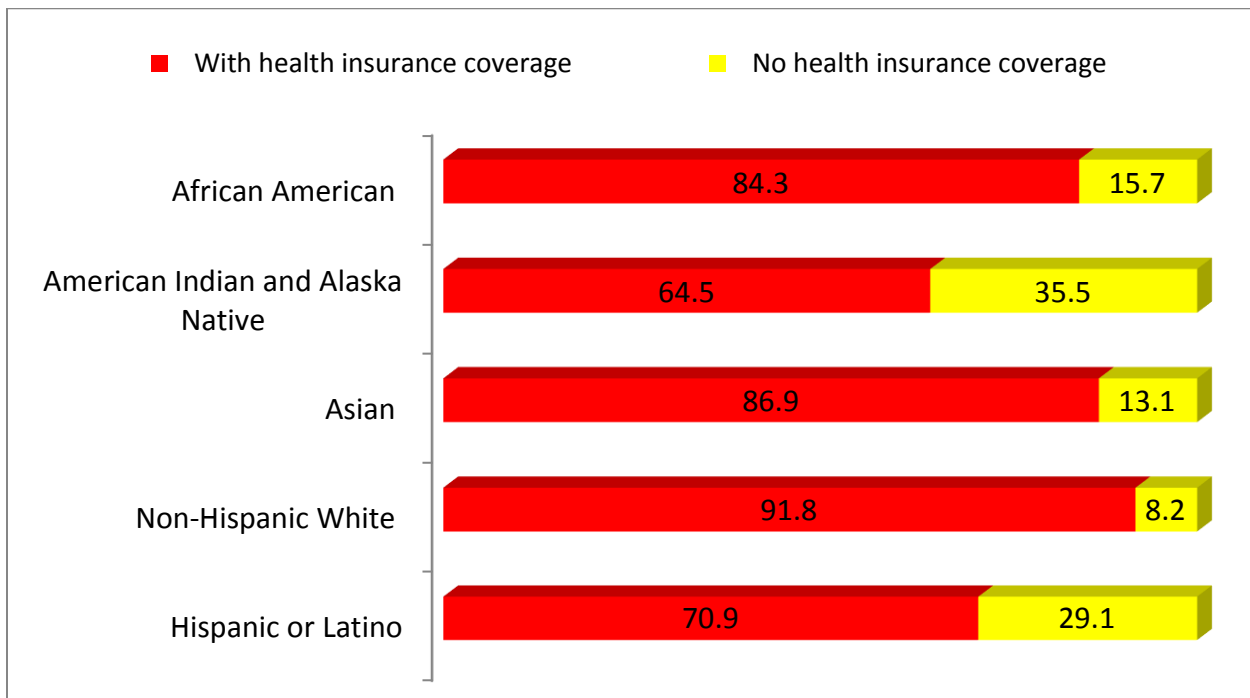


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Health Insurance Coverage Status

In CD 1, American Indian/Alaska Natives had the highest percentage (35.5%) of those who had no health insurance coverage, followed by 29.1% of Hispanics. African Americans reported 15.7% without health insurance, compared to 8.2% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 25: Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Appendix

Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	608,780	100
Under 5 years	43,181	7.1
5 to 9 years	42,013	6.9
10 to 14 years	39,639	6.5
15 to 19 years	44,441	7.3
20 to 24 years	50,154	8.2
25 to 29 years	44,044	7.2
30 to 34 years	38,257	6.3
35 to 39 years	36,239	6
40 to 44 years	36,390	6
45 to 49 years	42,803	7
50 to 54 years	42,918	7
55 to 59 years	38,403	6.3
60 to 64 years	31,395	5.2
65 to 69 years	22,239	3.7
70 to 74 years	17,508	2.9
75 to 79 years	14,847	2.4
80 to 84 years	11,917	2
85 years and over	12,392	2
Median age (years)	35.4	(X)
16 years and over	475,820	78.2
18 years and over	459,346	75.5
21 years and over	428,476	70.4
62 years and over	96,582	15.9
65 years and over	78,903	13
Male population	304,128	50
Under 5 years	22,073	3.6
5 to 9 years	21,439	3.5
10 to 14 years	20,332	3.3
15 to 19 years	22,862	3.8
20 to 24 years	26,275	4.3
25 to 29 years	22,855	3.8
30 to 34 years	19,686	3.2
35 to 39 years	18,483	3
40 to 44 years	18,493	3
45 to 49 years	21,473	3.5
50 to 54 years	21,570	3.5
55 to 59 years	18,928	3.1
60 to 64 years	15,421	2.5
65 to 69 years	10,732	1.8
70 to 74 years	8,132	1.3
75 to 79 years	6,469	1.1
80 to 84 years	4,843	0.8
85 years and over	4,062	0.7

Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
Median age (years)	34.1	(X)
16 years and over	236,017	38.8
18 years and over	227,608	37.4
21 years and over	211,733	34.8
62 years and over	42,938	7.1
65 years and over	34,238	5.6
Female population	304,652	50
Under 5 years	21,108	3.5
5 to 9 years	20,574	3.4
10 to 14 years	19,307	3.2
15 to 19 years	21,579	3.5
20 to 24 years	23,879	3.9
25 to 29 years	21,189	3.5
30 to 34 years	18,571	3.1
35 to 39 years	17,756	2.9
40 to 44 years	17,897	2.9
45 to 49 years	21,330	3.5
50 to 54 years	21,348	3.5
55 to 59 years	19,475	3.2
60 to 64 years	15,974	2.6
65 to 69 years	11,507	1.9
70 to 74 years	9,376	1.5
75 to 79 years	8,378	1.4
80 to 84 years	7,074	1.2
85 years and over	8,330	1.4
Median age (years)	36.7	(X)
16 years and over	239,803	39.4
18 years and over	231,738	38.1
21 years and over	216,743	35.6
62 years and over	53,644	8.8
65 years and over	44,665	7.3
RACE		
Total population	608,780	100
One Race	594,587	97.7
White	537,251	88.3
Black or African American	15,518	2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	7,935	1.3
Asian	12,559	2.1
Asian Indian	1,379	0.2
Chinese	1,877	0.3
Filipino	1,047	0.2
Japanese	480	0.1
Korean	1,089	0.2
Vietnamese	5,053	0.8
Other Asian [1]	1,634	0.3

Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	439	0.1
Native Hawaiian	73	0
Guamanian or Chamorro	207	0
Samoan	49	0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	110	0
Some Other Race	20,885	3.4
Two or More Races	14,193	2.3
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	2,646	0.4
White; Asian [3]	2,402	0.4
White; Black or African American [3]	4,357	0.7
White; Some Other Race [3]	2,158	0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	549,985	90.3
Black or African American	21,568	3.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	11,813	1.9
Asian	15,739	2.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	992	0.2
Some Other Race	23,959	3.9
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	608,780	100
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	45,420	7.5
Mexican	33,486	5.5
Puerto Rican	1,280	0.2
Cuban	695	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	9,959	1.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	563,360	92.5
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	608,780	100
Hispanic or Latino	45,420	7.5
White alone	19,828	3.3
Black or African American alone	578	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,023	0.2
Asian alone	111	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	90	0
Some Other Race alone	20,208	3.3
Two or More Races	3,582	0.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	563,360	92.5
White alone	517,423	85
Black or African American alone	14,940	2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6,912	1.1
Asian alone	12,448	2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	349	0.1
Some Other Race alone	677	0.1
Two or More Races	10,611	1.7

Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	608,780	100
In households	588,369	96.6
Householder	238,765	39.2
Spouse [6]	122,862	20.2
Child	170,179	28
Own child under 18 years	137,842	22.6
Other relatives	21,260	3.5
Under 18 years	8,422	1.4
65 years and over	2,340	0.4
Nonrelatives	35,303	5.8
Under 18 years	2,678	0.4
65 years and over	976	0.2
Unmarried partner	14,414	2.4
In group quarters	20,411	3.4
Institutionalized population	8,010	1.3
Male	4,776	0.8
Female	3,234	0.5
Noninstitutionalized population	12,401	2
Male	6,363	1
Female	6,038	1
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	238,765	100
Family households (families) [7]	155,021	64.9
With own children under 18 years	71,104	29.8
Husband-wife family	122,862	51.5
With own children under 18 years	51,366	21.5
Male householder, no wife present	9,850	4.1
With own children under 18 years	5,437	2.3
Female householder, no husband present	22,309	9.3
With own children under 18 years	14,301	6
Nonfamily households [7]	83,744	35.1
Householder living alone	66,471	27.8
Male	30,846	12.9
65 years and over	6,305	2.6
Female	35,625	14.9
65 years and over	16,984	7.1
Households with individuals under 18 years	76,255	31.9
Households with individuals 65 years and over	54,710	22.9
Average household size	2.46	(X)
Average family size [7]	3.03	(X)

Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	259,643	100
Occupied housing units	238,765	92
Vacant housing units	20,878	8
For rent	7,632	2.9
Rented, not occupied	395	0.2
For sale only	2,930	1.1
Sold, not occupied	843	0.3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3,529	1.4
All other vacants	5,549	2.1
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	1.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	8.6	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	238,765	100
Owner-occupied housing units	158,525	66.4
Population in owner-occupied housing units	411,442	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.6	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	80,240	33.6
Population in renter-occupied housing units	176,927	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.2	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins were from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "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."

[7] "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 is performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households were 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 were tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that were "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that were "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

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

Note: These values were based on Congress 111, and thus were based on old data.

Glossary of Terms¹¹

Average Household Size: A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the number of households. In cases where people in households were cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, people in the household were classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual. Average household size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

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 of the home, or working at a job.

Foreign-Born Population: The foreign-born population includes anyone who is 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.

Group Quarters (GQ): Group quarters were places where people live or stay that were normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance. Residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters were usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households were classified as living in group quarters.) A family household consists of a householder and one or more individuals living together in the same household who were related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. It may also include people unrelated to the householder. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who were sharing living arrangements.

Householder: The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.

¹¹ <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Def.htm>

Housing Unit: A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters were those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access were applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria were applied to the previous occupants.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force. For example: if there were 100 people in the population 16 years and over and 64 of them were in the labor force, then the labor force participation rate for the population 16 years and over would be 64%.

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

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

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the census bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Unemployment Rate: The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force. For example: if the civilian labor force equals 100 people and 7 people were unemployed, then the unemployment rate would be 7%.

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