

Fact Sheet

The Socioeconomic Status of Minorities Congressional District 3



Office of Health Disparities and Health Equity

Nebraska Department of Health
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The Socioeconomic Status of Minorities in Congressional District 3

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Table of Contents

Summary 4

Introduction 6

 Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census 9

 Data Source 10

 Acknowledgements..... 12

Congressional Districts of the 112th Congress 13

Congressional Districts of the 113th Congress 14

Congressional District 3 Population Distribution..... 15

CD 3 Hispanic Origin by Race 16

CD 3 Asian by Select Groups 17

Median Age by Gender 19

Marital Status..... 20

Transportation to Work 21

School Enrollment..... 22

Educational Attainment 23

Educational Attainment by Gender 24

Poverty Status by Race/Ethnicity 25

Poverty Status by Family Type 26

Median Household Income..... 27

Median Family Income..... 28

Median Earnings by Gender..... 29

Employment Status..... 30

Employment Status by Gender 31

Household Type 33

Housing Tenure..... 34

Occupants per Room..... 35

Units in Structure 36

Geographic Mobility 37

Place of Birth..... 38

Citizenship Status..... 39

Year of Entry..... 40

Disability Status..... 41

Health Insurance Coverage Status 42

Appendix 43

 Congressional District 3 General Population and Housing Characteristics..... 43

Glossary of Terms..... 48

Summary

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.

The rungs on the ladder depict the resources needed to live life healthily, well, and securely. 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 were not solely the result of genetic determinants, but of socioeconomic determinants directly impacting the health status of a population. As inequities were 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.

Please see the following key findings of this report.

- The Hispanic population of Congressional District 3 (CD3), like the state as a whole, had the lowest median age of every race and ethnicity at 22.8 years, while the median age for non-Hispanic Whites was the highest at 44.1 years.
- Asian (58.5%) and non-Hispanic White (54.8%) families had the highest percentages of households with a married couple family, while African American (22.6%) households had the lowest.
- Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest proportion of a less than high school educated population for both males (8.2%) and females (7.3%) among all groups, while African Americans had the highest proportion for both males (33.3%) and females (50.7%).
- A large disparity in median family income exists between American Indian and Alaska Natives (\$22,150) and non-Hispanic Whites (\$59,304), which is 2.6 times higher.
- American Indian/Alaska Natives saw the lowest proportion (54%) of those employed and the highest proportion (37.4%) of those who were not in labor force. The disparity is large when these figures are compared to non-Hispanic Whites, who had the highest rate (78.8%) of those employed and the lowest rate (17.7%) of those not in labor force.
- Nebraska’s minority households had smaller proportions (9%-59.4%) of the population who lived in owner-occupied homes than non-Hispanic Whites (73.1%).
- Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (74.4%) of those who were born in Nebraska and were almost 5 times more likely to be born in Nebraska than Asians (15.7%).
- Hispanics (26.7%) and American Indians (31.4%) had higher percentages of those who had no health insurance coverage, about 3 times higher than non-Hispanic Whites (10.1%).

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

The Socioeconomic Status of Minorities

Congressional District 3

A large disparity in median family income exists between American Indian and Alaska Natives(\$22,150) and Whites(\$59,304)

2.6X

Hispanics had the lowest median age of every race and ethnicity at (22.8) years compare to Whites at (44.1 years)

Hispanics (26.7%) and American Indians(31.4%) had higher percentages of those who had no health insurance coverage compare to Whites (10.1%)

3X

Asian(58.5%) and Whites(54.8%) had the highest percentages of households with a married couple compare to African American (22.6%)

Nebraska's minority households had smaller proportions (9% to 59.4%) of the population who lived in owner-occupied homes than Whites(73.1%)

Whites had the highest percentage(74.7%) of those born in Nebraska and were almost five times more likely to be born in Nebraska than Asians(15.7%)

5X

Whites had the lowest proportion of a less than high school educated population for both male(8.2%) and females(7.3%), while Africa Americans had the highest proportion for both male(33.3%) and females(50.7%)

Introduction

This report presents a portrait of the minority populations in Nebraska Congressional District 3 (CD 3) providing critical information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for this population. The data represent a population in time. 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 total population in 2010; Hispanics were the largest minority group at 9.2% of the state population and 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 (NH) 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

Nebraska has a rapidly growing minority population comprised increasingly of persons of Hispanic/Latino origin. Hispanics are the fastest-growing minority group in Nebraska. The Hispanic/Latino population increased from 36,969 in 1990 to 94,425 in 2000, 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

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

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
Non-Hispanic White	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 3⁴, the Hispanic population accounted for 9.9% of the population, compared to the state at 9.1%. One percent of the total 561,378 people in CD 3 were American Indian (including Alaska Native), which was the same proportion as the state population. The non-Hispanic White population in CD 3 (86.82%) saw an almost identical proportion as the state population (87.3%), as well. However, 4.5% of the state's population was African American while only 0.84% of the CD 3 population was African American.

Table 2: Congressional District 3 Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
CD3 population	608,780	100.0
White	556,539	91.4
American Indian*	6,475	1.1
African American	5,148	0.8
Asian	4,245	0.7
NHPI**	408	0.1
Two or More Races	8,707	1.4
•White; American Indian and Alaska	2,778	0.5
•White; Asian[3]	990	0.2
•White; Black or African American	1,510	0.2
•White; Some Other Race[3]	2,246	0.4
Hispanic	60,050	9.9
Non-Hispanic White	528,591	86.82
Total Minorities	80,189	13.17

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Note: These populations are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 113th Congress.

*Includes Alaska Native

**NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

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

Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census

Race and ethnicity in the United States Census was 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 Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories were described below with a sixth category, "some other race," added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also stated that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. The following definitions were provided by 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-

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

⁶ 2000 Census of Population, Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data
File: Race. U.S. Census Bureau.

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 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 revolutionize 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 2005 to 2009 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

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

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

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 was the 12 month sample for the American Community Survey. The number of the final interviews was the actual sample that was used to produce all weighted estimates for the survey year.

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

Year	Housing Units		Group Quarters People	
	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 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 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.

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

The ACS provides critical information about the characteristics of local communities; it was not designed to count the population. Other sources of population counts, like the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program, should be used. 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" were used to refer to all individuals who reported they were Hispanic or Latino and the term "non-Hispanic White" was 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 were based on data from the 2008-2012 ACS Detailed Tables.

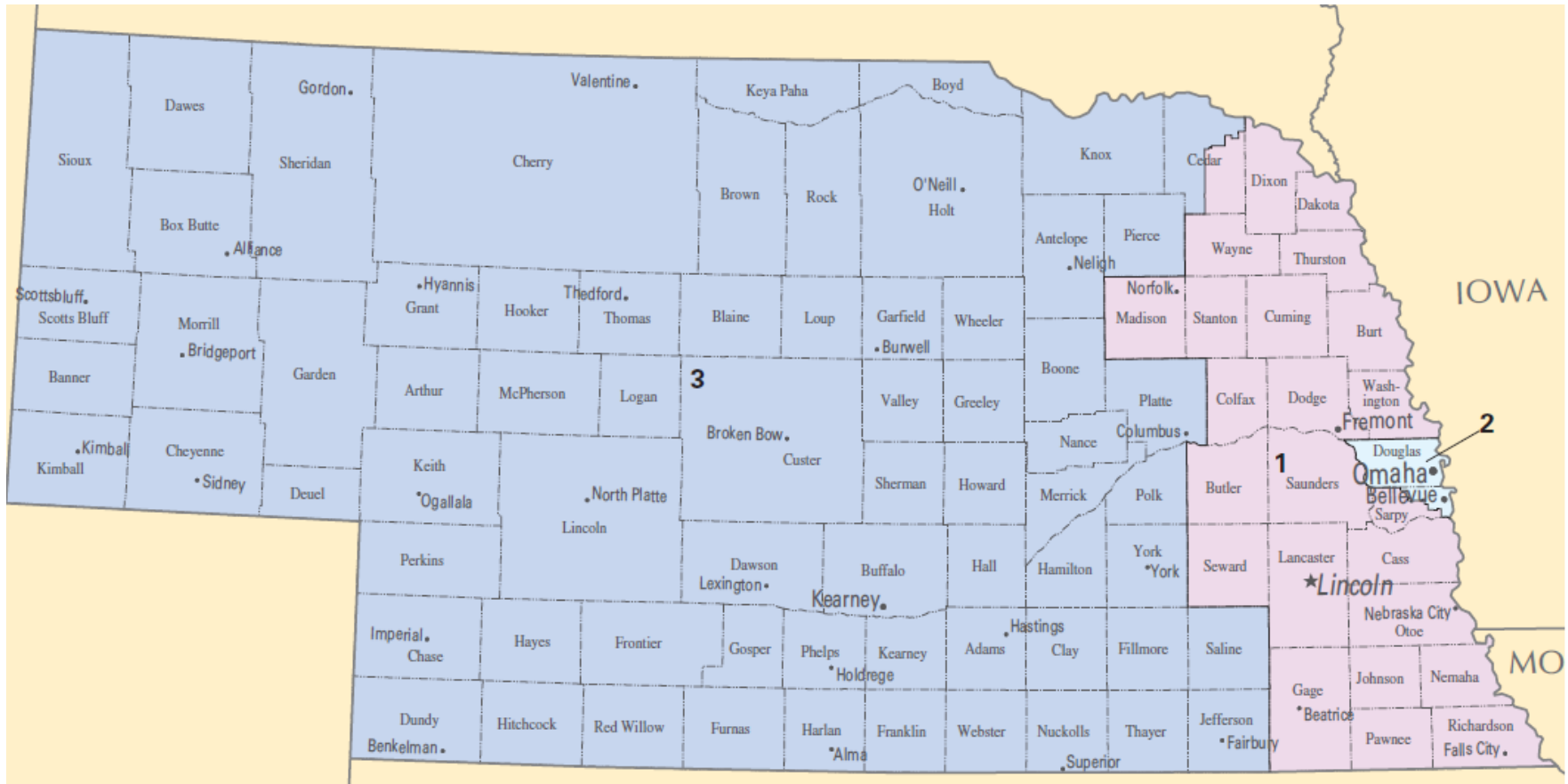
Further information from the ACS 2008 to 2012 was available from the American Fact Finder on the Census Bureau's website. More than 1,000 tables were available, including population profiles for race, Hispanic-origin, and ancestry groups.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to Whitney Clausen and Lynne Le, Program Analysts, for editing. Finally, thank you to Asserewou Etekpo for his final review.

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 and Sarpy Counties, and CD 3 was comprised of the remainder of the state.

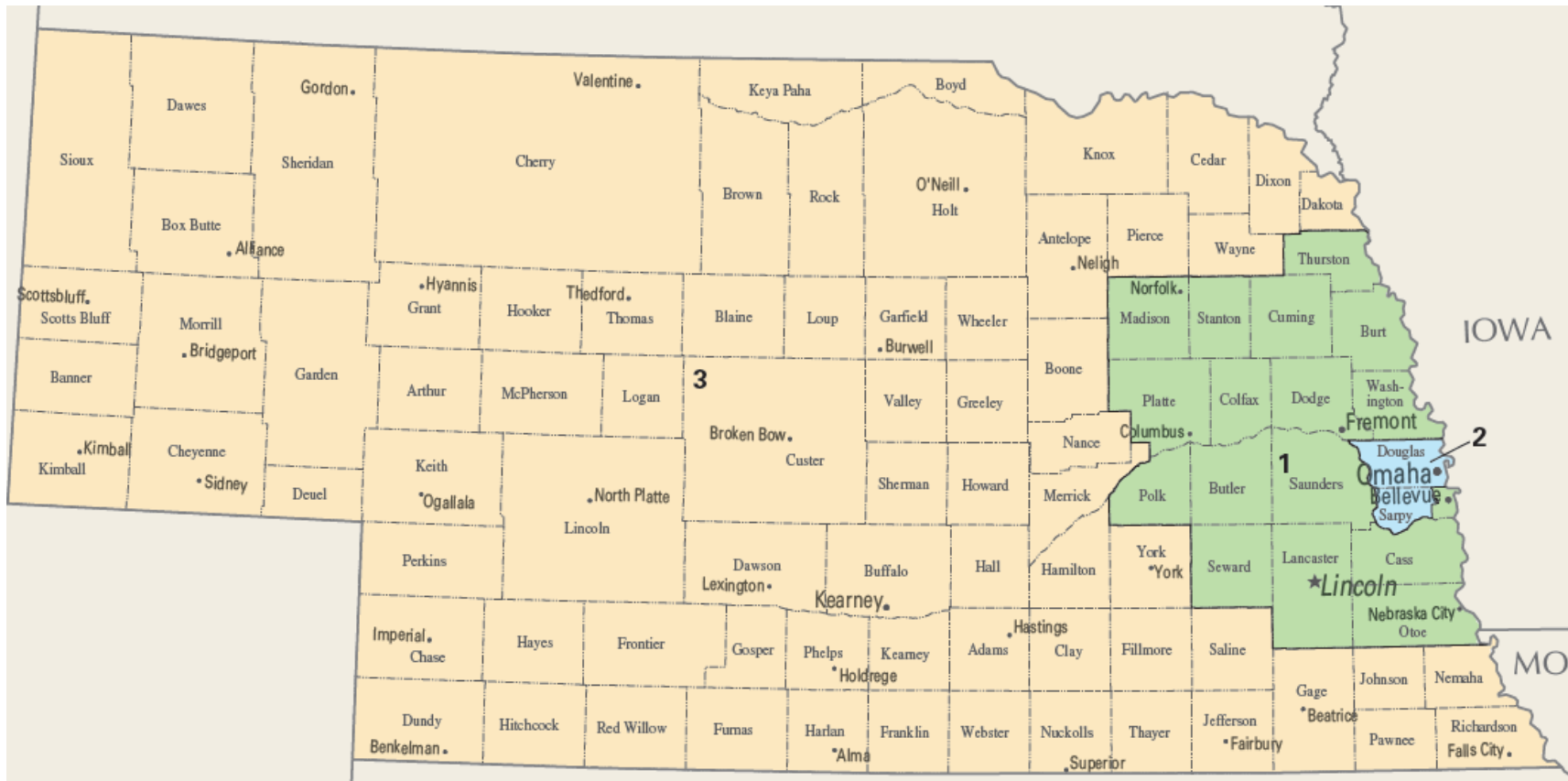


Map source: United States Geological Survey. The National Atlas of the United States of America.

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 the same, including only Douglas and Sarpy Counties, and CD 3 was comprised of the remaining counties. This report uses these boundaries as shown below.

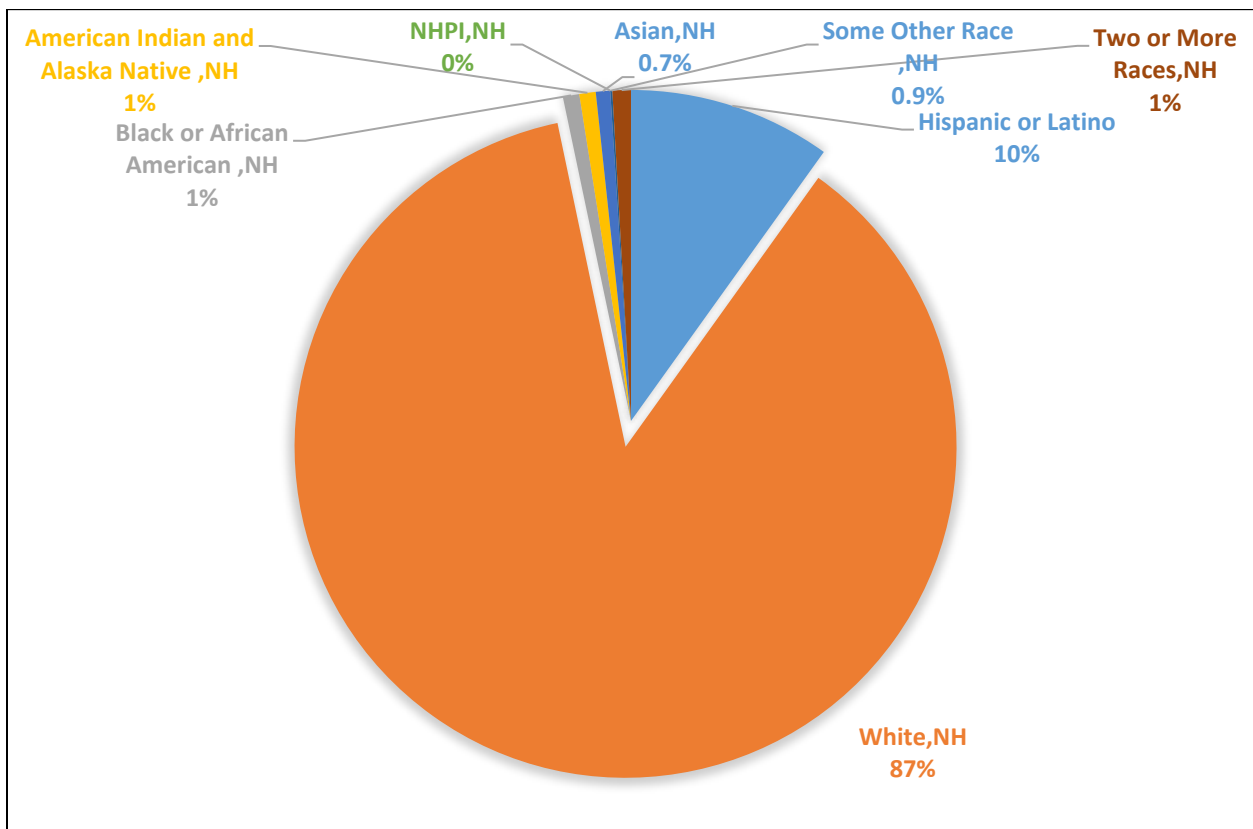


Map source: United States Geological Survey. The National Atlas of the United States of America.
http://nationalmap.gov/small_scale/printable/images/pdf/congdist/pagecgd113_ne.pdf

Congressional District 3 Population Distribution

Approximately 10% of Congressional District 3 population is Hispanic, American Indian, African American and people that indicated they were two or more races are 1% and Asian represent less than 1%. Overall, Hispanic or Latino, American Indian and some other Race saw small increase in population proportion while Africa American and Asian experience a decrease in their population compare to the state's population proportion.

Distribution of Congressional District 3 Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

CD 3 Hispanic Origin by Race

Individuals who were not Hispanic or Latino made up about 90.1% of the total population of CD 3, while only about 9.9% of the population in this area considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino. Of those who were not Hispanic, 87% of those were White. Of those who were Hispanic, 47% of those were White, while 45% of Hispanics reported being some other race.

Table 4: Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race

	Estimate	Percentage of Total
Total	608,780	100.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	548,730	90.1
White alone	528,591	86.8
Black or African American alone	4,747	0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5,132	0.8
Asian alone	4,149	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	269	0.0
Some other race alone	404	0.1
Two or more races:	5,438	0.9
Hispanic or Latino	60,050	9.9
White alone	27,948	4.6
Black or African American alone	401	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,343	0.2
Asian alone	96	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	139	0.0
Some other race alone	26,854	4.4
Two or more races:	3,269	0.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Note: These populations are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 113th Congress.

*Includes Alaska Native

**NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

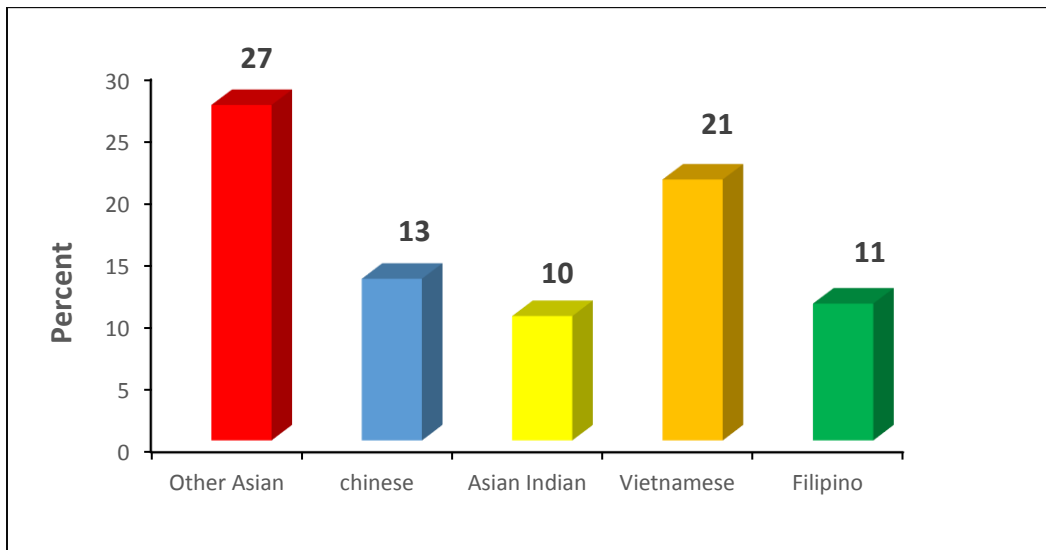
CD 3 Asian by Select Groups

The top five Asian subgroups found in CD 3 were Chinese, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Other Asian, and Filipino. There were (21%) of those who reported being Vietnamese compared to (27%) of those who reported being Other Asian. There were similar percentages of those who reported being Chinese (13%), Filipino (11%) and Asian India (10%) in this area.

Table 5: Asian Alone by Select Groups

Asian Races, specified	Estimate
Total	4,245
Asian Indian	421
Chinese	555
Filipino	477
Japanese	399
Korean	353
Vietnamese	895
Other Asian	1,145

Figure 1: Top 5 Asian Alone Sub-Groups

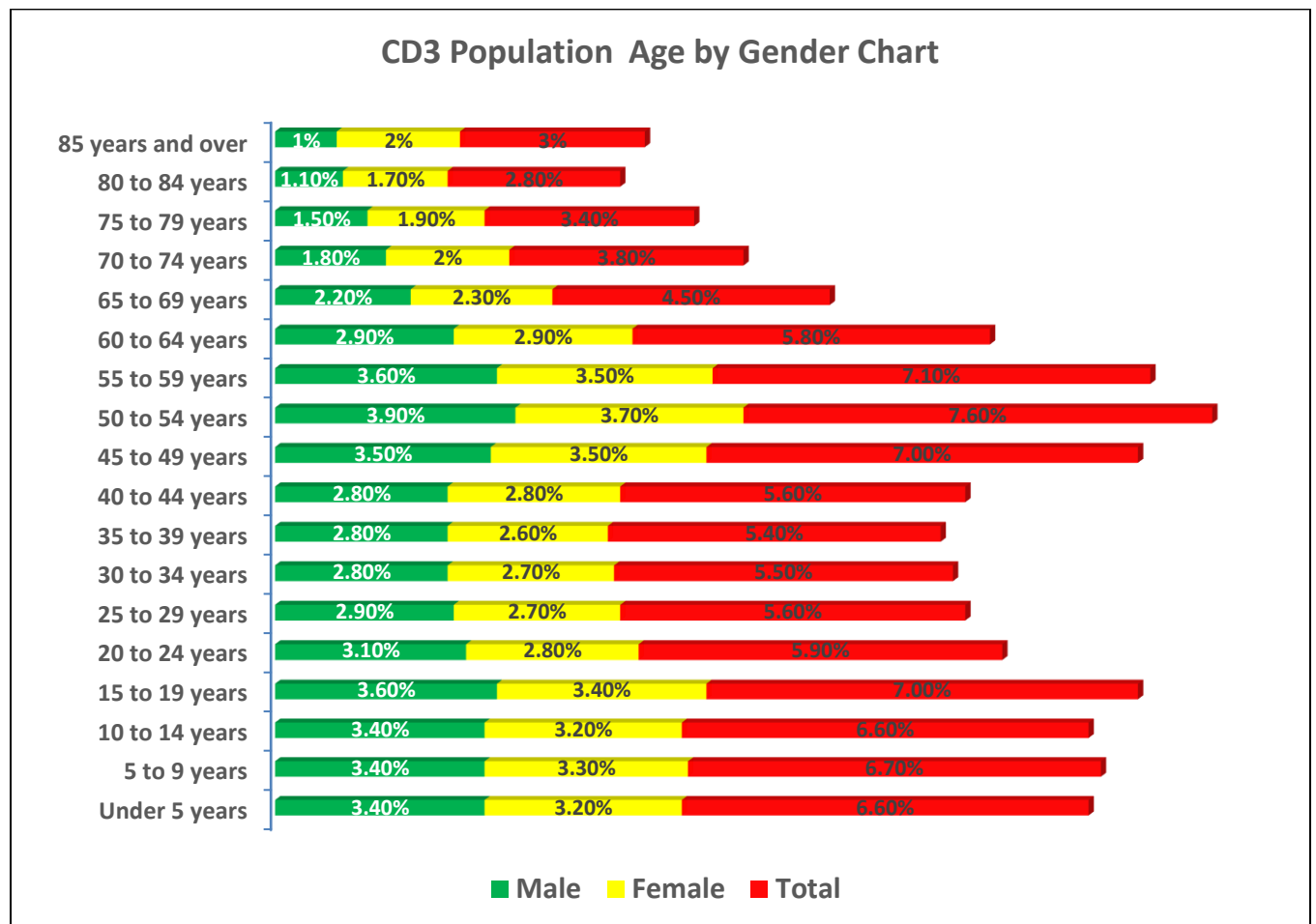


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Note: These populations are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 113th Congress.

CD 3 Population: Age by Gender

For both gender combined in Congressional District 3, the age group (50 to 54 years) had the highest population proportion (7.6%) while the age group (80 to 84 years) had the smallest proportion (2.8%). The majority of CD3 population is of a middle age (50 to 54 years) and is almost 3 times the population of the age groups (80 to 84 years). Across all the age group, there is no big difference in proportion between Male and Female.



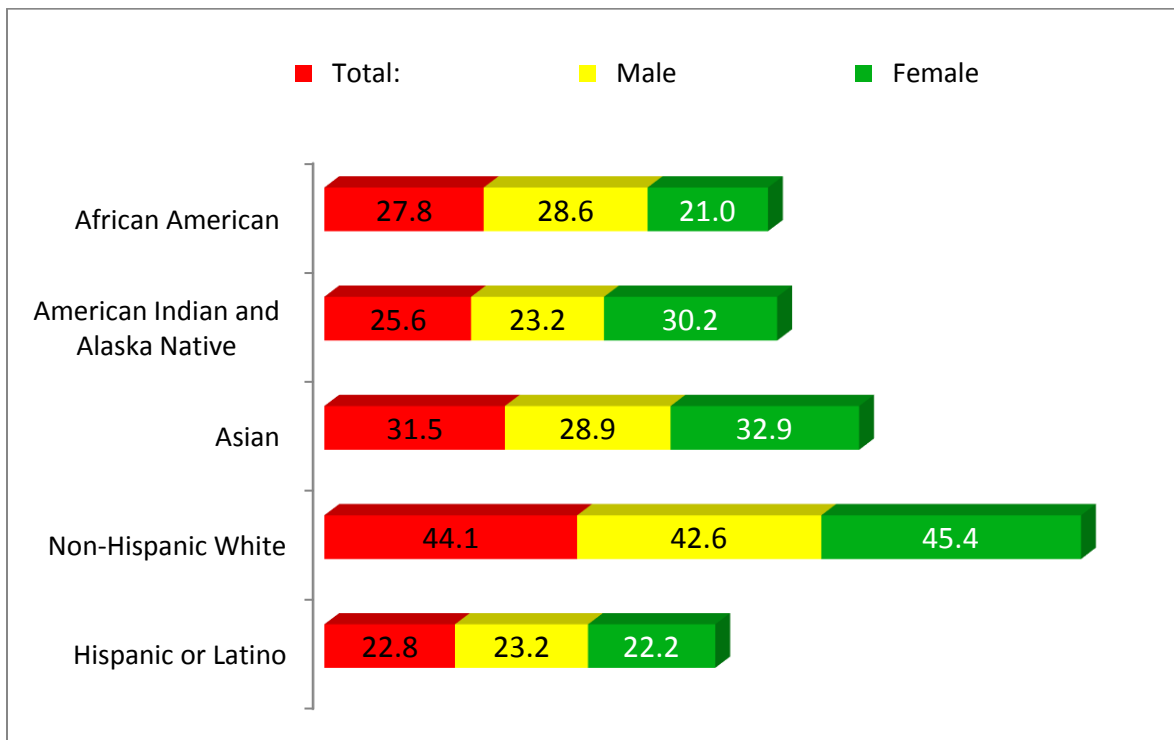
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Note: These populations are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 113th Congress.

Median Age by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest median age of any race or ethnicity for both genders. The median age for non-Hispanic White females was 45.4 while the median age for African American females was 21.0, making the median age for non-Hispanic White females more than twice the median age for African American females. The median age for non-Hispanic White males was 42.6 years, while the median age for American Indian/Alaska Native males and Hispanic males were both 23.2 years. African American males and Asian males had similar median ages (28.6 and 28.9, respectively). Hispanics had the lowest overall median age at only 22.8 years old. Hispanics had the most similar median age between males and females with only one year separating men and women, while African Americans had the largest difference between sexes, with 7.6 years separating men and women.

Figure 3: Median Age by Gender

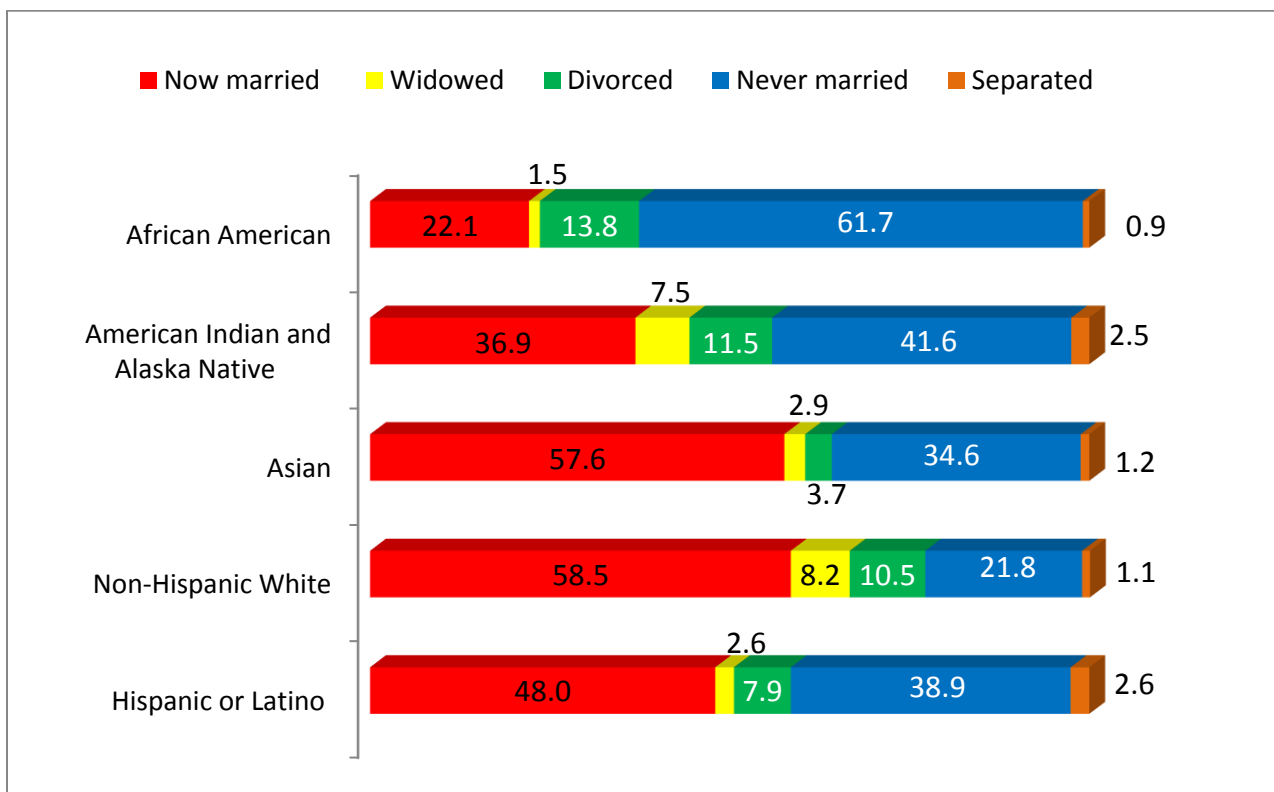


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Marital Status

Only 22.1% of African Americans were married, compared to 57.6% of Asians and 58.5% of non-Hispanic Whites. African Americans in CD 3 had the highest proportion of individuals who were divorced (13.8%) or never married (61.7%). Asians had the smallest percentage of divorced individuals (3.7%). Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest percentage of people who were never married (21.8%) but had the highest proportion of individuals who were widowed. African Americans had the lowest percentage of those who were widowed (1.5%) or separated (0.9%). American Indian/Alaska Natives (2.5%) and Hispanics (2.6%) had similar percentages of those who were separated.

Figure 4: Marital Status

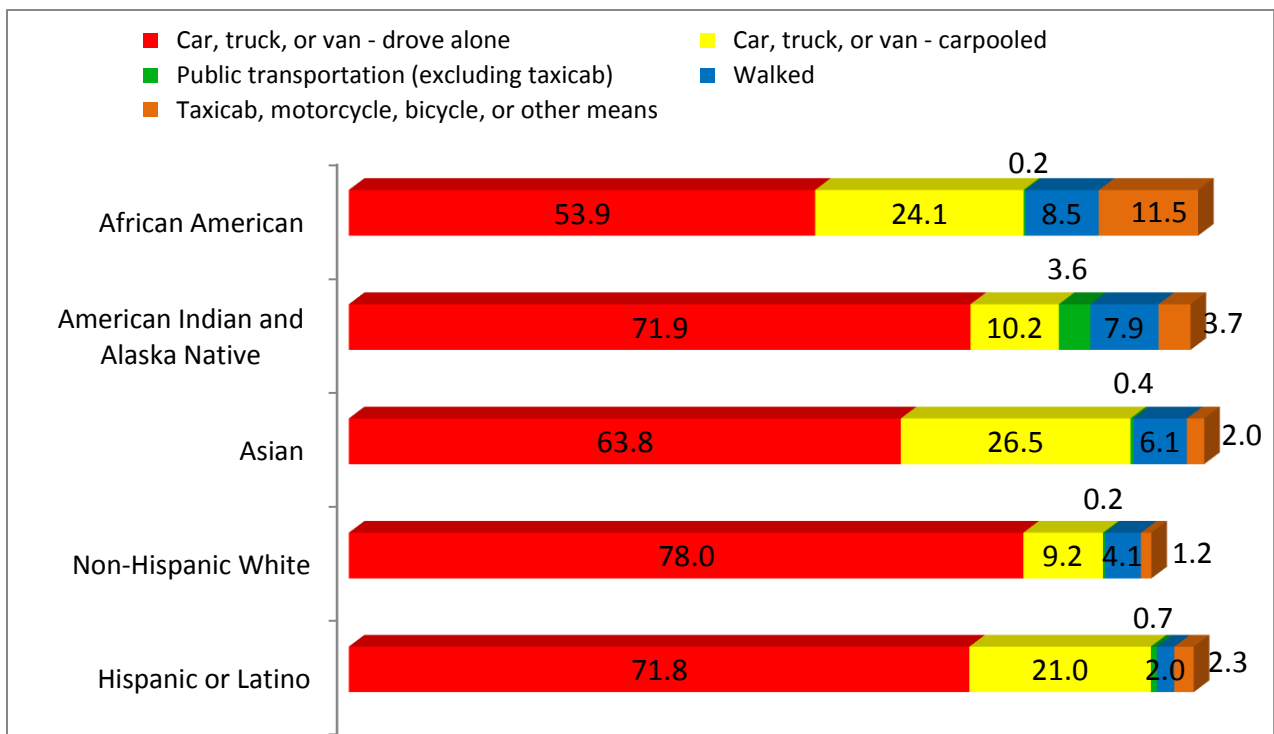


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Transportation to Work

Workers were faced with several options when it comes to transportation to their place of employment. The most common means of transportation for every race and ethnicity was a car, truck, or van the worker drove alone. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (78.0%) of those who drove their own vehicle alone to work, while African Americans had the lowest percentage (53.9%). Asians had the highest percentage (26.5%) of those who carpooled whereas, Non-Hispanic Whites had were the least likely group to carpool (9.2%). Only 2.0% of Hispanics walked to work where 4 times as many African American walked to work. American Indian/Alaska Natives (3.6%) were the most frequent users of public transportation whereas only 0.2% of non-Hispanic Whites used public transportation.

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.

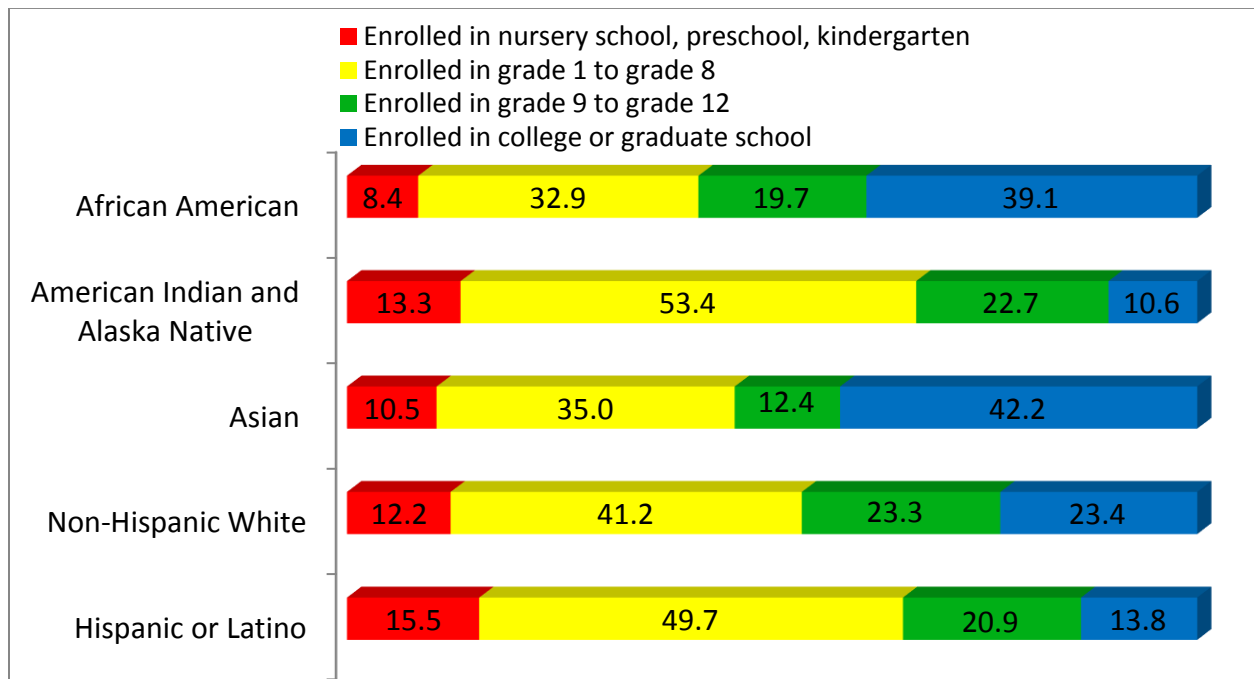
Data were for workers 16 and older.

'Work at home' not included in chart.

School Enrollment

Of those who were enrolled in school, ages 3 years and older, Hispanics (15.5%) in CD 3 had the highest proportion of those who enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, while African American (8.4%) had the lowest proportion. American Indian/Alaska Natives (13.3%) and non-Hispanic Whites (12.2%) had the similar percentage of those who enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten. American Indian/Alaska Natives had the highest percentage (53.4%) of those who enrolled in grade 1 to grade 8, compared to about 32.9% of African Americans enrolled in the same level. Asians had the lowest percentage (12.4%) of population enrolled in high school (grade 9 to 12), in comparison, Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest proportion (23.3%) of those who enrolled in high school. About 42.2% of Asians enrolled in college or graduate school, followed by 39.1% of African Americans, and 23.4% of non-Hispanic Whites. American Indian/Alaska Natives had the lowest percentage (10.6%) of those who were enrolled in college or graduate school.

Figure 6: School Enrollment by Level of School



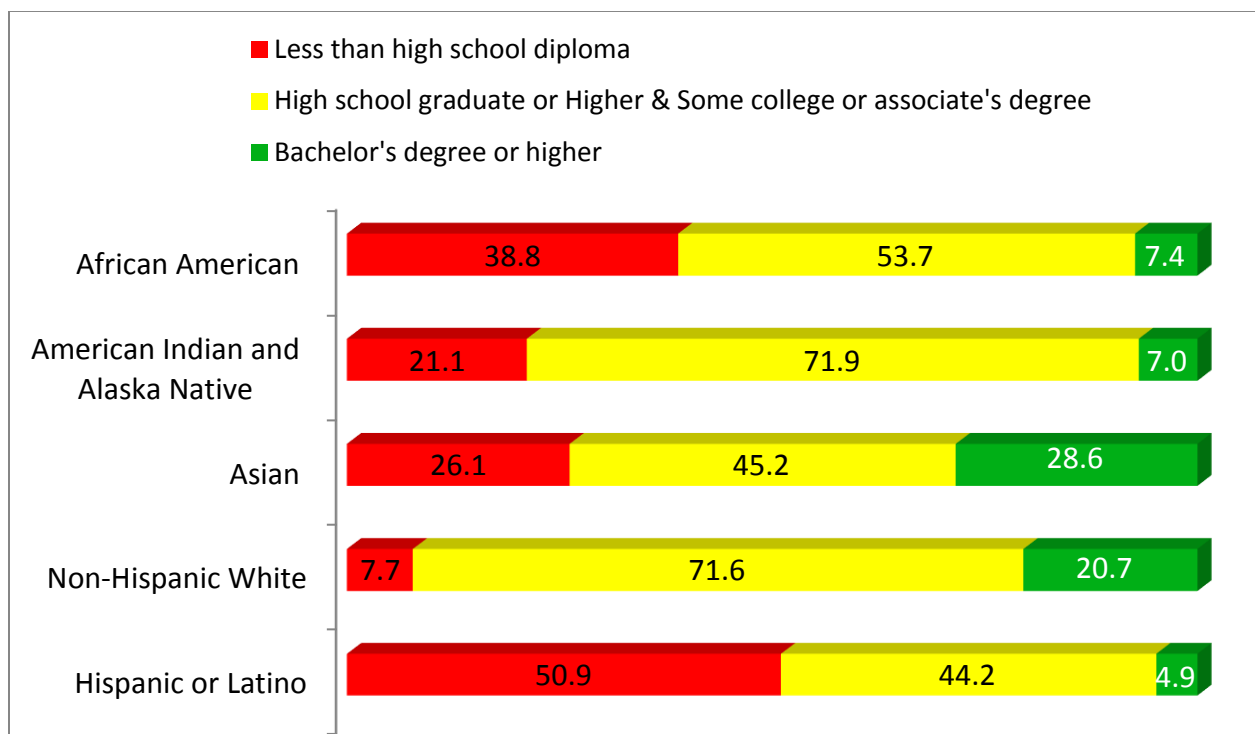
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data were for those 3 years and older.

Educational Attainment

Approximately half (50.9%) of Hispanics in CD 3 had less than a high school education, compared to 7.7% of non-Hispanic Whites. About a quarter of Asians (26.1%), 21.1% of American Indian/Alaska Natives, and 38.8% of African Americans had less than a high school education. Approximately 72% of both non-Hispanic Whites (71.6%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (71.9%) had a high school diploma, some college, or an associate's degree, compared to 44.2% of Hispanics, 45.2% of Asians, and 53.7% African Americans. Asians had the largest percentage of people with a bachelor's degree or higher, where only 4.9% of Hispanics, 7.0% of American Indian/Alaska Natives, and 7.4% of African Americans had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Figure 7: Education Attainment for Ages 25 and Older



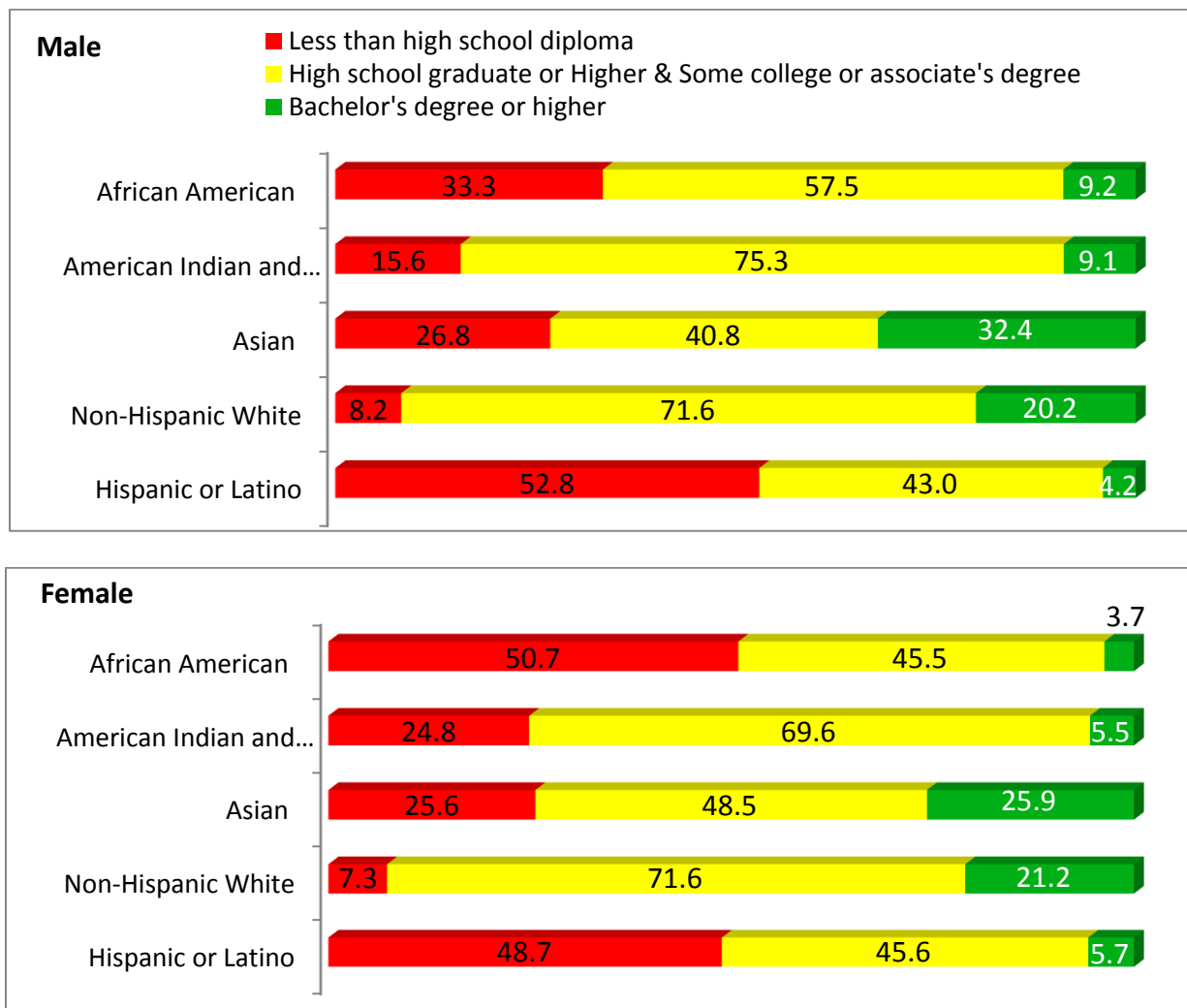
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data were for those 25 years and older.

Educational Attainment by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest proportion of a less than high school educated population for both males (8.2%) and females (7.3%) among all racial and ethnic groups, while African Americans had the highest proportions for both males (33.3%) and females (50.7%). Asian males (26.8%) and females (25.6%) had the similar proportions of individuals with less than high school education. American Indian/Alaska Natives and non-Hispanic Whites had the highest proportion of a high school graduate or associate's degree for both males (75.3% and 71.6%, respectively) and females (69.6% and 71.6%, respectively). Asian males (40.8%) and African American females (45.5%) had the lowest proportions of people who graduated high school and attended some college. Asians had the largest proportion of a bachelor's degree or higher (about 32.4% of males and 25.9% of females). In comparison, 4.2% of Hispanic males, about 9% of African American and American Indian/Alaska Native males, 3.7% of African American females, about 6% of American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic females had a bachelor's degree.

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



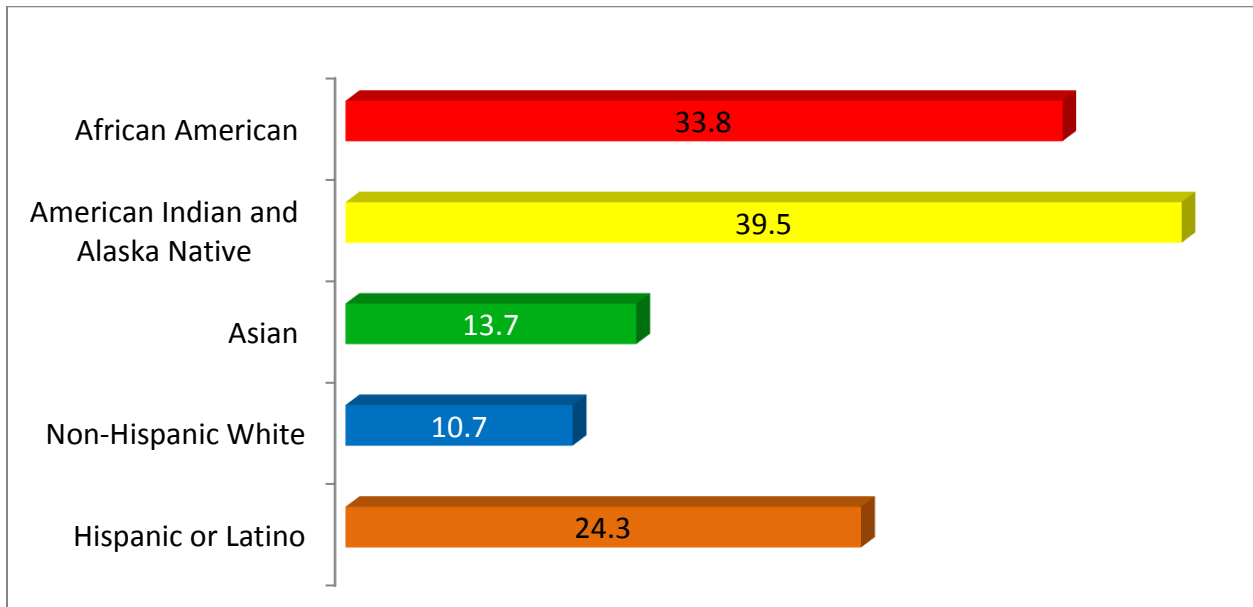
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data were for those 25 years and older.

Poverty Status by Race/Ethnicity

The American Indian/Alaska Native population in CD 3 experienced the highest level of poverty compared to other racial/ethnic groups. About 34% of African Americans lived in poverty. Hispanics saw 24.3% of their population living in poverty, while 13.7% of Asians in CD 3 experienced poverty. Among all racial and ethnic groups, non-Hispanic Whites saw the lowest proportion of people living in poverty (10.7%).

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



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

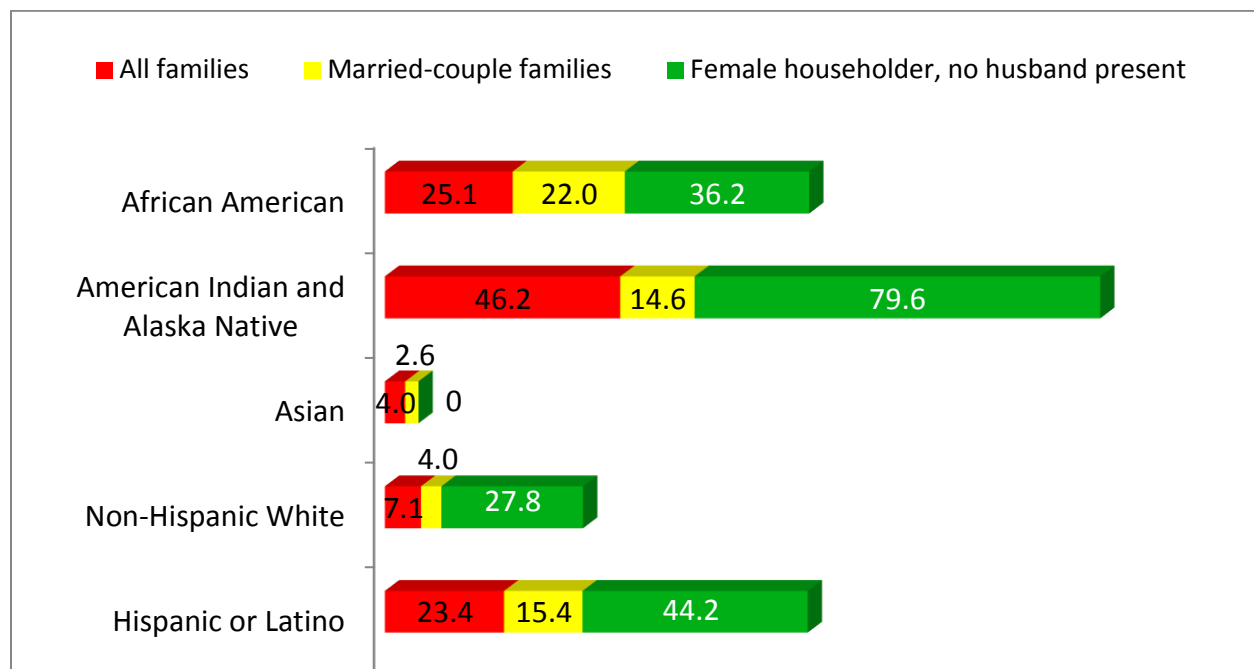
*Note: Chart illustrates those who are below 100% of the federal poverty level.

Poverty Status by Family Type

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

Among all families, American Indian/Alaska Natives saw the largest proportion of their families living in poverty (46.2%), followed by African American families at 25.1%, then Hispanic families at 23.4%, and compared to 4% of Asian and 7.1% of non-Hispanic White families. Non-Hispanic Whites (4.0%) and Asians (2.6%) in CD 3 had fewer of their married-couple families living in poverty compared to 22% of African American families, about 15% of American Indian/Alaska Natives (14.6%), and 15.4% of Hispanics. Among female households with no husband present, almost of 80% of American Indian/Alaska Natives families had been living in poverty, which was more than double that of African Americans (36.2%) and non-Hispanic Whites (27.8%), and nearly double that of Hispanics (44.2%). There was no Asian female household without a husband present in CD 3 that reported to living in poverty.

Figure 10: Poverty Status by Family Type

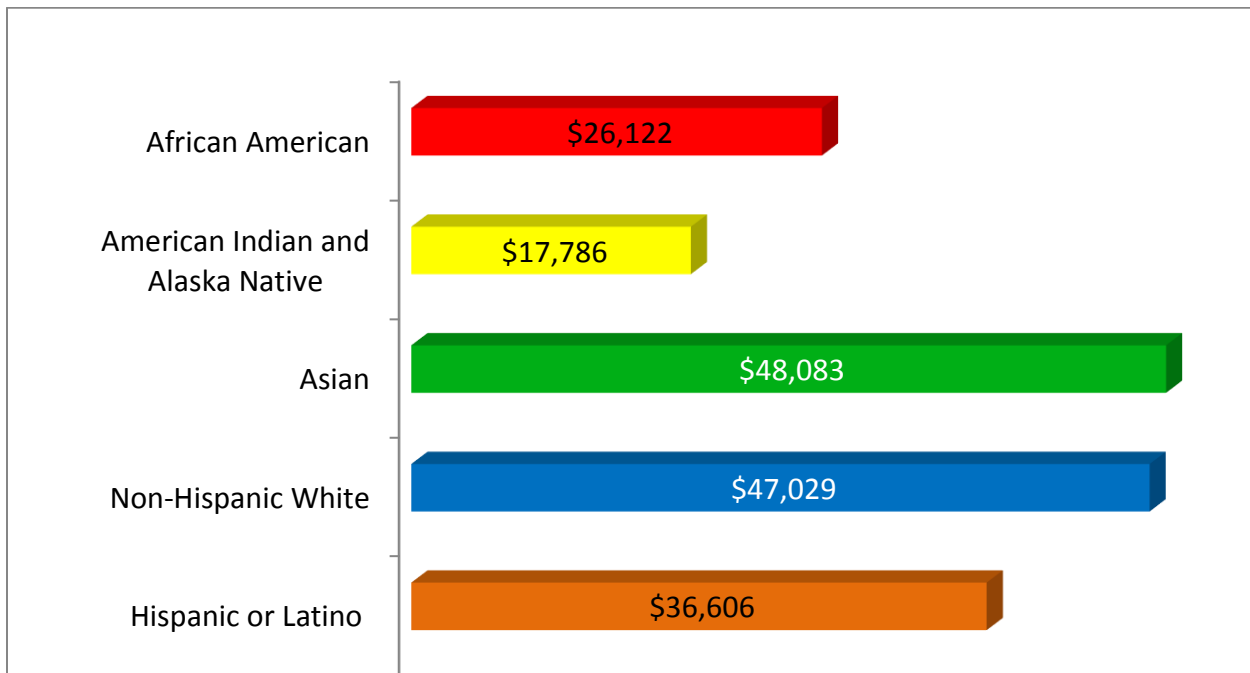


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Median Household Income

Household income includes all people's income who occupy a housing unit. Comparable to the state, the median income of Asian households in CD 3 for the past 12 months was \$48,083, the highest among any racial or ethnic group. This was \$1,000 higher than the median income of non-Hispanic White households. The median household income for Hispanic households was \$36,606. African American households' median income was \$26,122. American Indian/Alaska Native households had the lowest median income as \$17,786.

Figure 11: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months

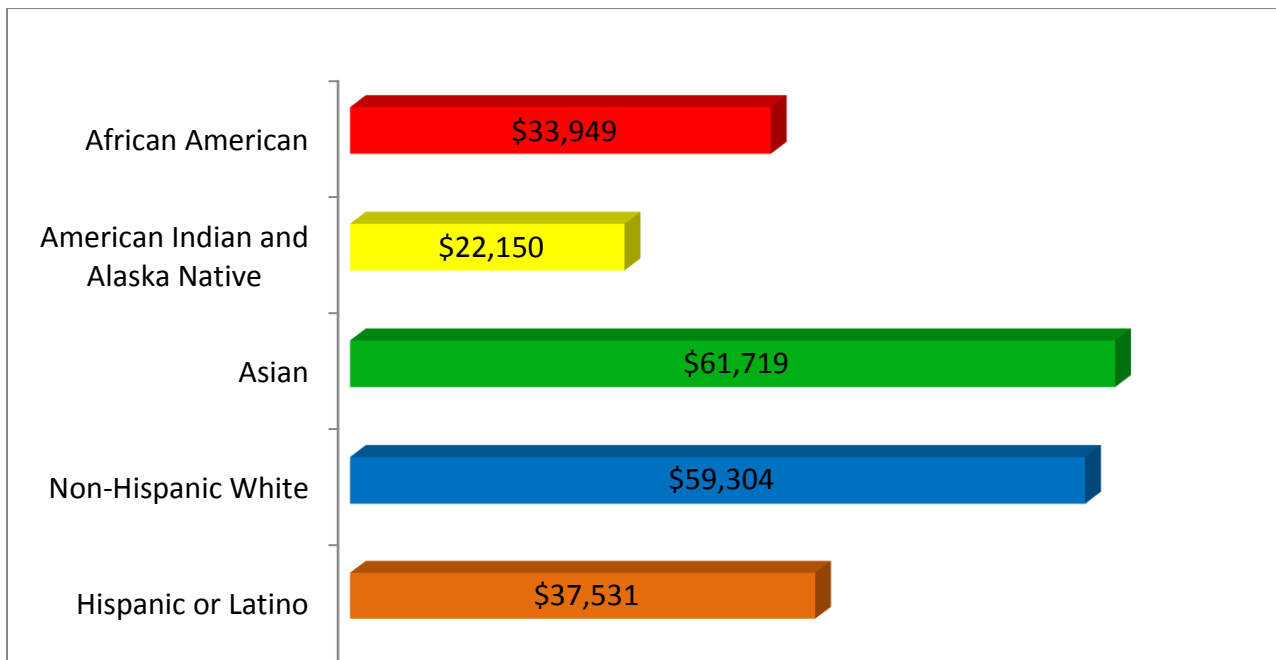


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Median Family Income

The median family incomes for non-Hispanic Whites (\$59,304) and Asians (\$61,719) were very similar, although Asians' median income was about \$2,000 higher than that of non-Hispanic Whites. The median family income for American Indian/Alaska Natives was much lower at \$22,150, making both of the Asian and non-Hispanic White median family incomes more than 2 times higher. African Americans and Hispanics had comparable median family incomes with African Americans bringing in \$33,949 and Hispanics making \$37,531.

Figure 12: Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months

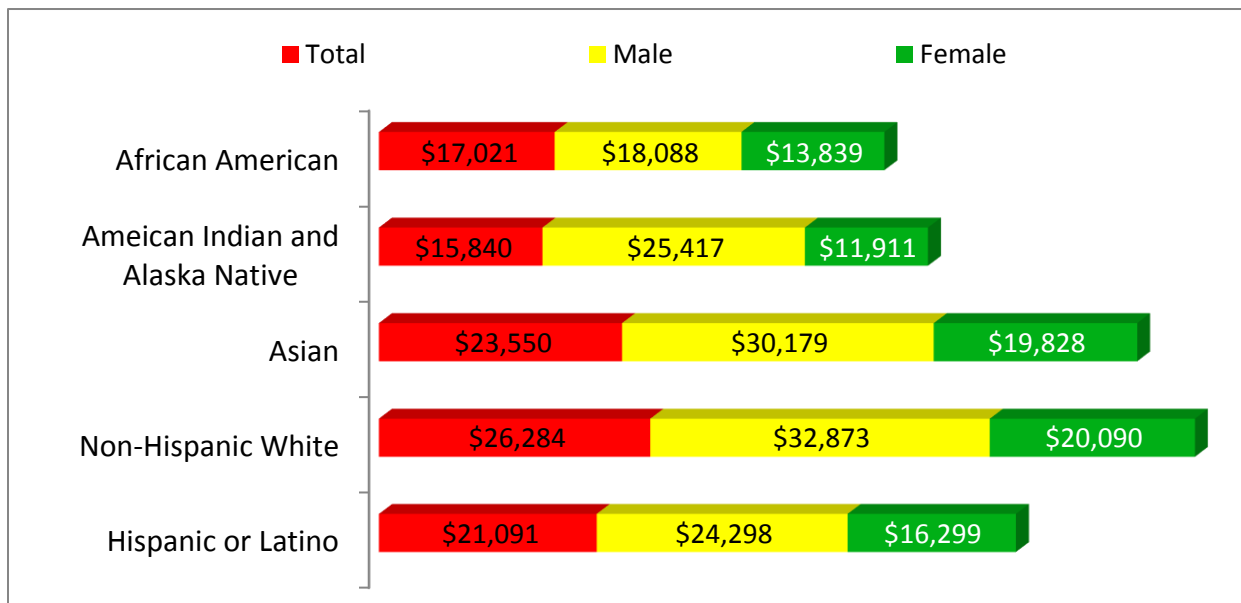


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Median Earnings by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest median earnings for both genders and every race and ethnicity (\$32,873 for males and \$20,090 for females). African American males (\$18,088) and American Indian/Alaska females (\$11,911) had the lowest median earnings in their respective category. African Americans had the smallest gender disparity, with about \$7,000 separating the median earnings between males and females. American Indian/Alaska Natives had the biggest disparity, with more than \$13,000 separating the median earnings between males and females. A larger racial disparity was found when looking at the median earnings for males of all race and ethnicity. Non-Hispanic White males made \$32,873 while African American males only made \$18,088, a difference of nearly \$15,000.

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



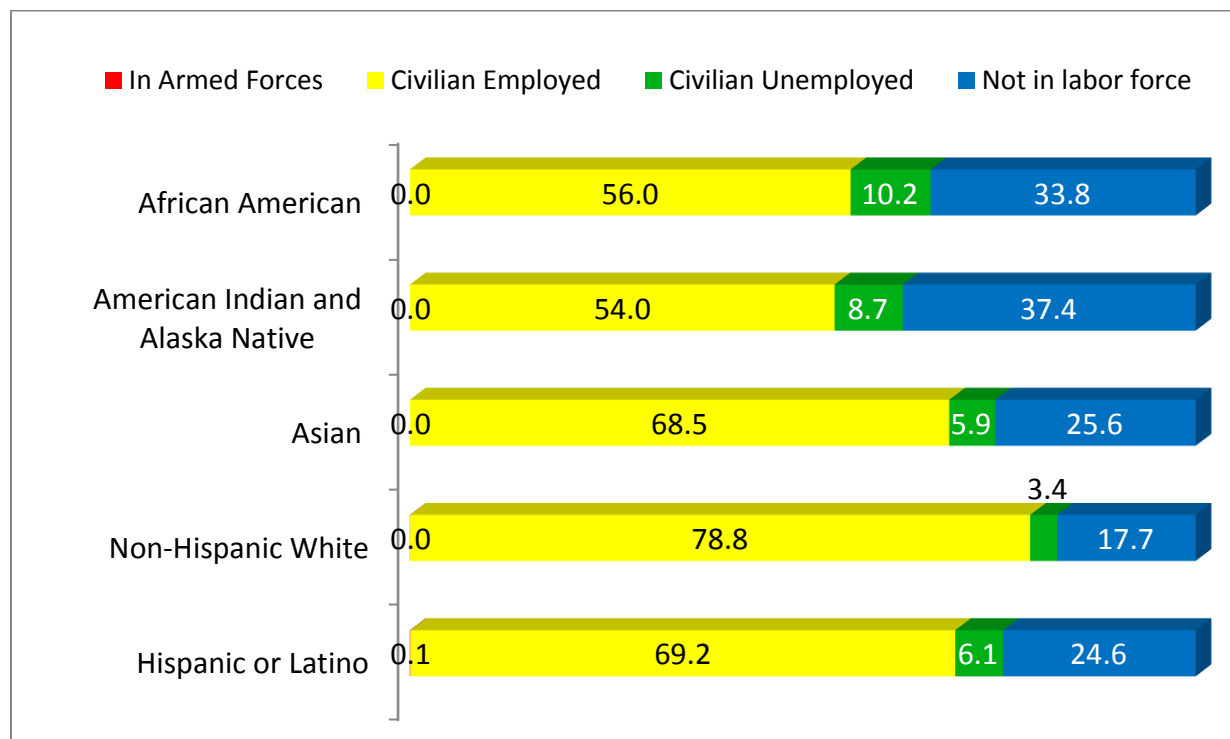
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars

Employment Status

Approximately 10% of the African American population was civilian unemployed in CD 3, compared to 3.4% of non-Hispanic Whites. Hispanics (6.1%) and Asians (5.9%) had similar rates of those who were civilian unemployed. American Indian/Alaska Natives saw the lowest proportion (54%) of those employed but the highest proportion (37.4%) of those who were not in labor force among all racial/ethnic groups. In comparison, non-Hispanic Whites had the highest rate (78.8%) of civilian employed and the lowest rate (17.7%) of not in labor force. Asians (68.5%) and Hispanics (69.2%) saw the similar rates of civilian employed. African Americans and American Indian/Alaska Natives had the lowest rates of civilian employed.

Figure 14: Employment Status, Ages 16 to 64



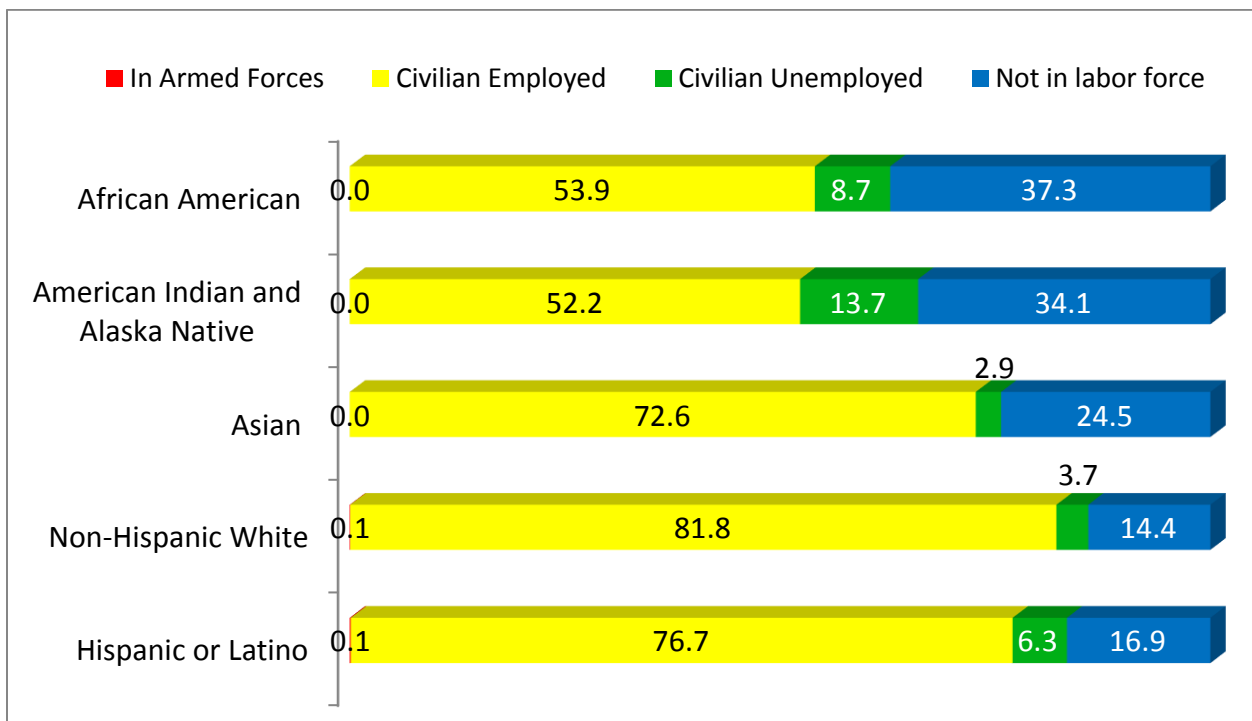
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data was for those over 16 and under the age of 64, those 65 and older were not included.

Employment Status by Gender

Non-Hispanic White males had the highest percentage civilian employed individuals (81.8%), while American Indian/Alaska Native males (52.2%) and African American males (53.9%) had much lower percentages who were civilian employed. Non-Hispanic males and Hispanic males had the highest percentage (0.1%) of those who were in the armed forces. Non-Hispanic White males (14.4%) had the lowest percentage of those who were not in the labor force. The proportions of African American males (37.3%) and American Indian/Alaska males (13.7%) were about 2.5 times higher than that of non-Hispanic White males for civilian unemployment.

Figure 15: Employment Status for Males, ages 16 to 64



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

Note: Data was for those over 16 and under the age of 64, those 65 and older were not included.

Non-Hispanic White females had the highest percentage (75.7%) of those who were civilian employed, while American Indian/Alaska Native females had the lowest percentage (55.2%). The proportion of unemployed African American females (12.9%) was approximately three times greater than that of non-Hispanic White females (3.1%). American Indian/Alaska Natives had the highest percentage (39.6%) of females not in labor force. Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest percentage (21.2%) of females not in the labor force. No female in CD 3 reported being in the armed forces.

Figure 16: Employment Status for Females, ages 16 to 64



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

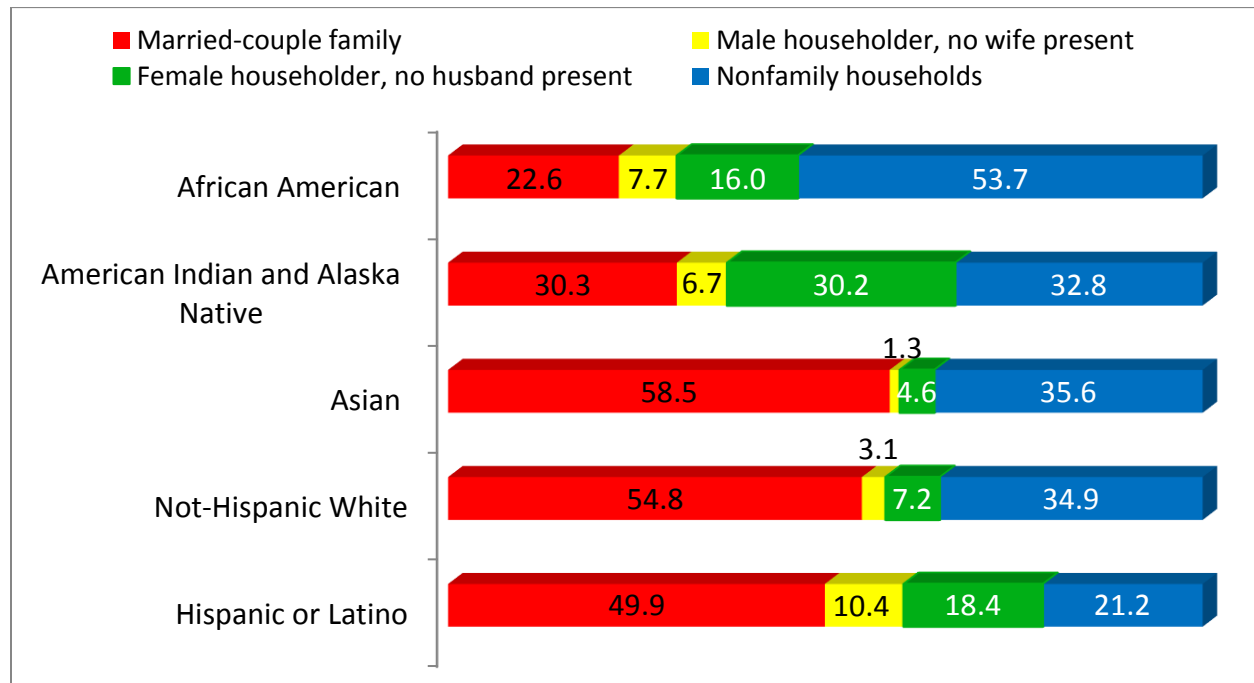
Note: Data was for those over 16 and under the age of 64, those 65 and older were not included.

Household Type

Each household contains a different family dynamic that makes that family unique. Similar to the bigger Nebraska picture, Asian (58.5%), non-Hispanic White (54.8%), and Hispanic (49.9%) families had the highest percentage of households with a married couple family. To that end, only 22.6% of African American and 30.3% of American Indian/Alaska Native households contained a married couple family.

A higher percentage of African American (16.0%), American Indian/Alaska Native (30%), and Hispanic households (18.4%) were families maintained by a woman with no husband present than Asian (4.6%) and non-Hispanic White households (7.2%). A higher proportion of Hispanic (10.4%), African American (7.7%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (6.7%) households than Asian (1.3%) and non-Hispanic White households (about 3.1%) were families maintained by a man with no wife present. More than half (53.7%) of African American households reported as nonfamily households; more than one-third of American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, and non-Hispanic White households were in the same category.

Figure 17: Household Type

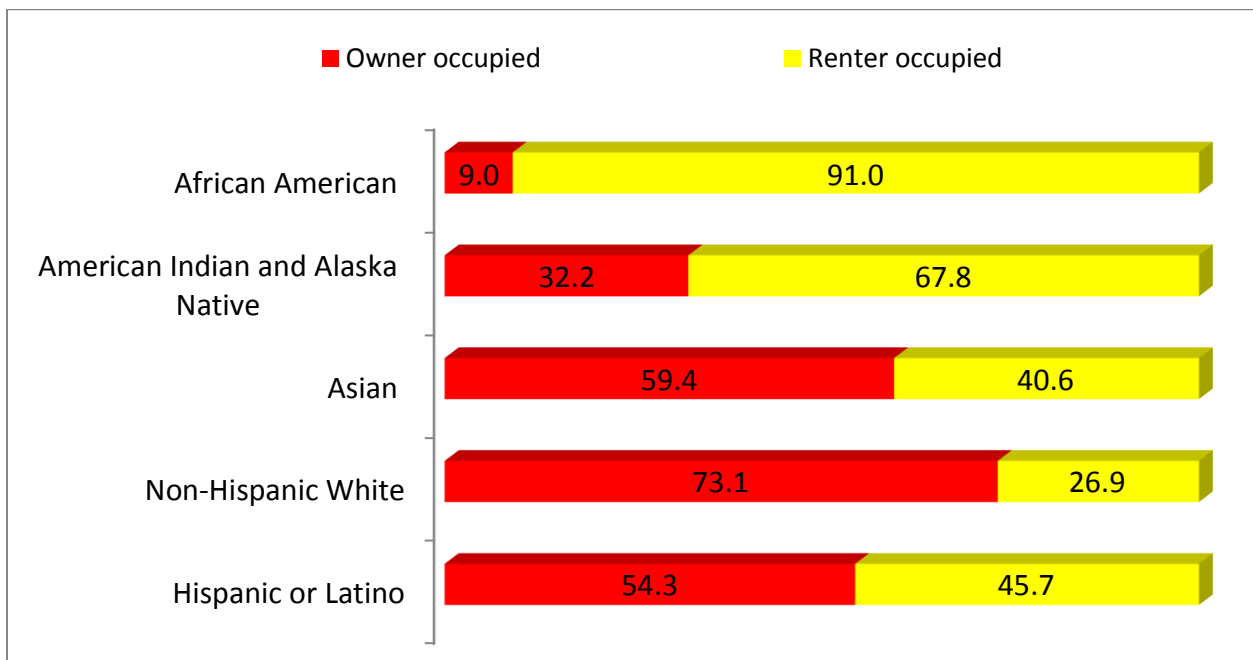


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Housing Tenure

Non-Hispanic White households had the highest percentage (73.1%) of owner occupied homes and the lowest percentage (26.9%) of renter occupied homes. In comparison, African American households had the lowest percentage (9.0%) of owner occupied homes, but the highest percentage (91.0%) of renter occupied households. Asian households, similar to Hispanic households, had at least 50% owner occupied (59.4% and 54.3%, respectively), and less than 50% renter occupied homes (40.6% and 45.7%, respectively). American Indian/Alaska Native householders had 35% more of renter occupied than owner occupied homes.

Figure 18: Tenure for Occupied Housing Units



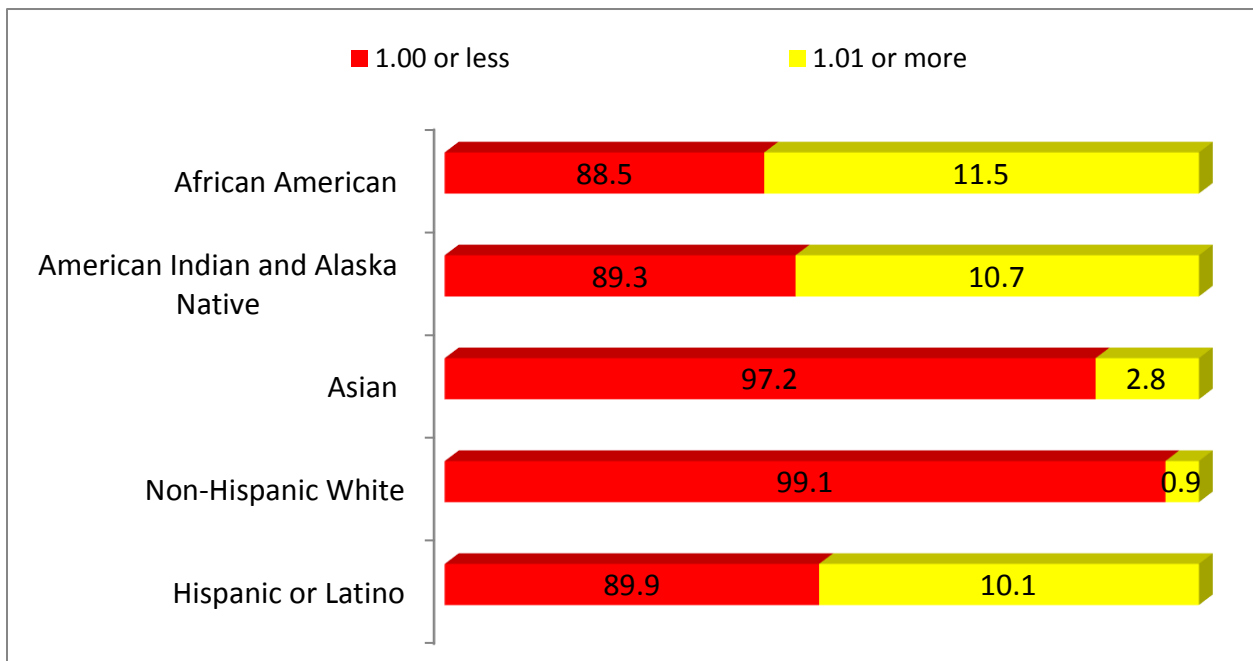
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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

Occupants per Room

African Americans (11.5%), American Indian/Alaska Natives (0.7%), and Hispanics (10.1%) had the highest proportions of households with more one occupant per room, nearly 11 times higher than non-Hispanic Whites (0.9%). African American and Asian households had proportions that were 13 and 3 times higher, respectively, than non-Hispanic Whites for households with more than one occupant per room.

Figure 19: Occupants per Room



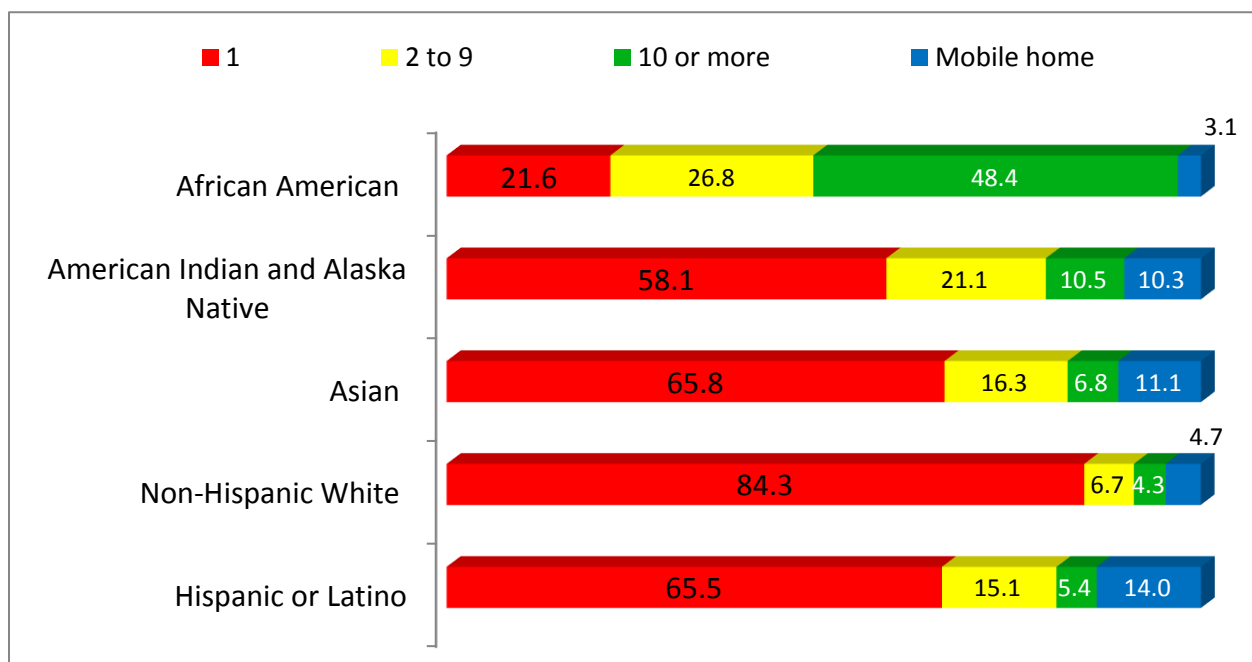
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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 (84.3%), while African Americans had the smallest percentage of those who lived in a single unit structure (21.6%) but had the largest percentage of those who lived in a 2 to 9 unit building (26.8%). Among all the racial and ethnical groups in CD 3, non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest proportion of individuals (6.7%) living in a building with 2 to 9 units and the lowest proportion of individuals in large apartment complexes with 10 or more units. Furthermore, they had the second lowest proportion of individuals living in a mobile home. Conversely, African American (26.8%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (21.1%) had the highest proportions of individuals living in a building with 2 to 9 units. Almost half of African Americans reported living in large apartment complexes with 10 or more units, followed by 10.5% of American Indian/Alaska Natives in CD 3.

Figure 20: Units in Structure



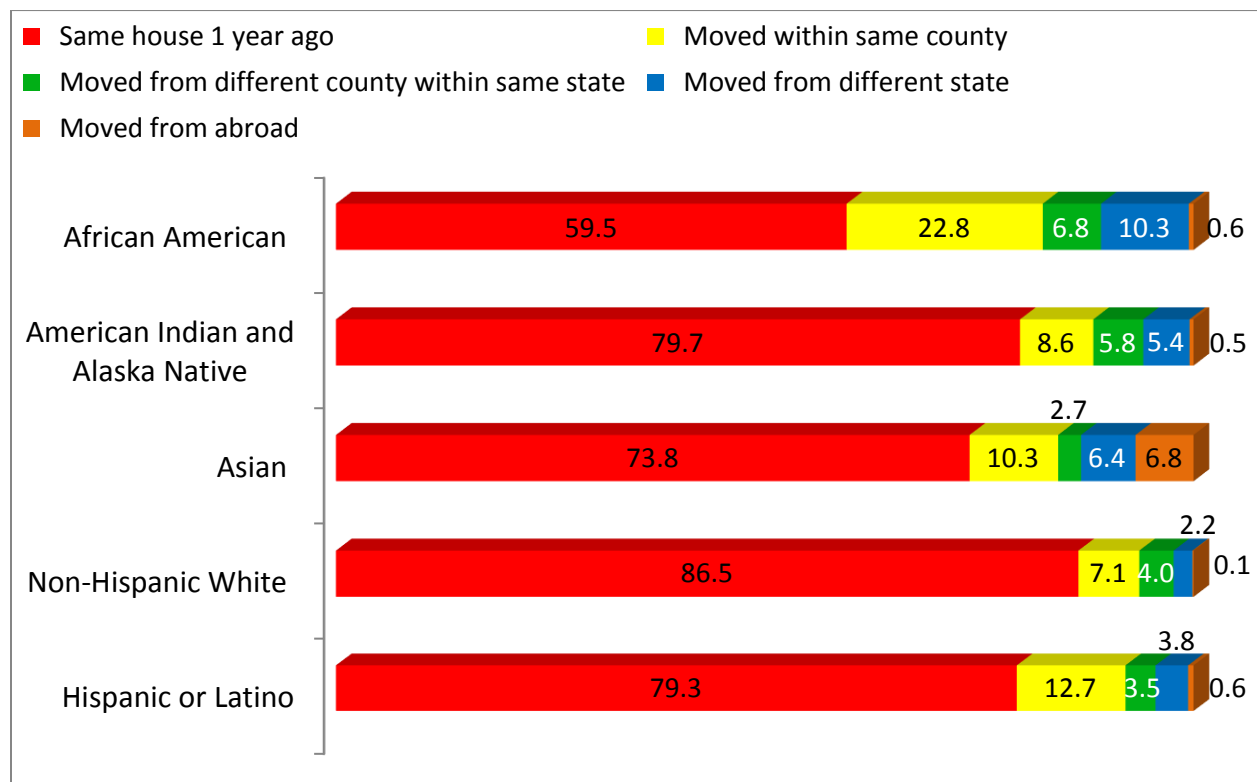
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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

Geographic Mobility

Different races within CD 3 had different patterns of geographic mobility in the past year. The majority of Non-Hispanic Whites (86.5%), American Indian/Alaska Natives (79.7%), and Hispanics (79.3%) lived in their current residence a year prior to the survey. Three times the proportion of African Americans (22.8%) moved within the same county compared to non-Hispanic Whites (7.1%). About 6.8% of African Americans had moved from a different county within the same state while only 2.7% of Asians had moved from a different county within the same state. The proportion of African Americans (10.3%) who moved from a different state was almost 5 times higher than that of non-Hispanic Whites (2.2%). Asians, by far, had the highest proportion of individuals who moved from abroad within the last year (6.8%). This proportion was 68 times higher than non-Hispanic Whites (0.1%) and 11 times higher than the remaining racial and ethnical groups.

Figure 21: Geographic Mobility in the Past Year



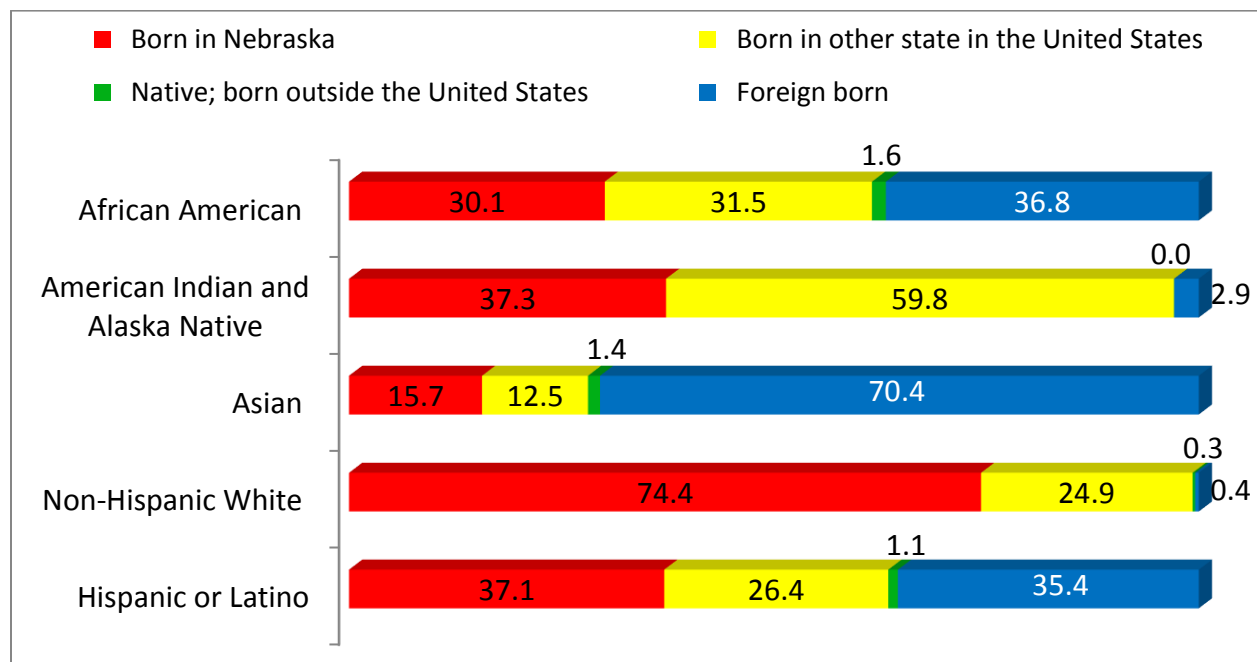
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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 between each racial and ethnic group in CD 3. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (74.4%) of those who were born in Nebraska at the time they were surveyed; this proportion was nearly 5 times higher than that of Asians. Furthermore, Asians had the highest percentage of those who were foreign born (70.4%), which was 176 times higher than non-Hispanic Whites. American Indian/Alaska Natives and Hispanics had very similar proportions of those who were born in Nebraska (37.3% for American Indian/Alaska Natives and 37.1% for Hispanics). Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics had very similar proportions of those who were born in another state in the United States (24.9% for non-Hispanic Whites and 26.4% for Hispanics). American Indian/Alaska Natives had the highest percentage of those who were born in other state in the United States (59.8%). In CD 3, none of American Indian/Alaska Natives reported being native but born outside of the United States at the time they were surveyed, while 1.6% of African Americans reported they were native but born outside the United States.

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 (94.9%) who reside in CD 3 reported that they were a United States citizen and were born in the United States. About 3.1% of people reported they were not a United States citizen. Since these numbers were self-reported, there was reason to believe these numbers may not be completely accurate since some may fear reporting their citizenship status. Only about 1.6% of those surveyed reported they were a United States citizen by naturalization. These citizenship numbers were very comparable to State of Nebraska numbers. Only 0.4% were United States citizens born abroad to American parents and there were no one reported to be born in Puerto Rico or another U.S. island area in CD 3.

Table 7: Citizenship Status

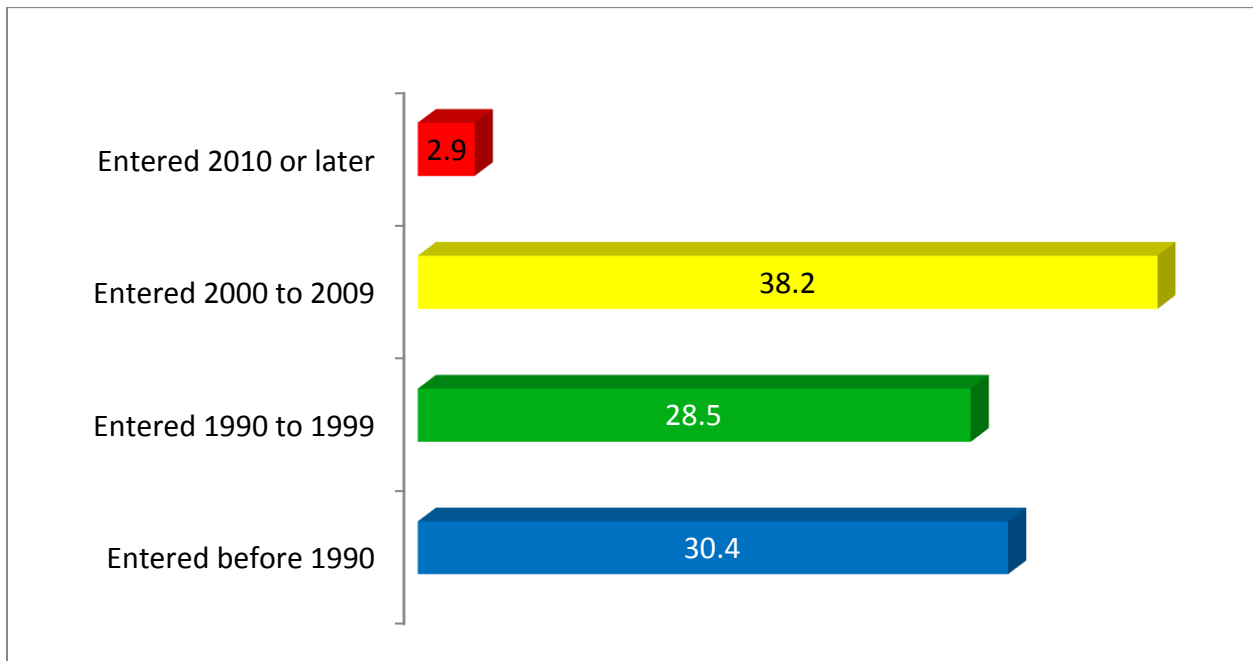
Citizenship Status	Number	Percent
U.S. citizen, born in the United States	576,525	94.9
U.S. citizen, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Areas	243	0.0
U.S. citizen, born abroad of American parent(s)	2,234	0.4
U.S. citizen by naturalization	9,591	1.6
Not a U.S. citizen	18,992	3.1
Total:	607,585	100

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

Year of Entry

According to this data, there seems to have been a boom in immigration after 1999. About 38% of those who entered the United States reported that entered during 2000 to 2009. About 30% of those who entered the U.S. reported they entered before 1990. There was a slight decrease in the number of those entering the U.S. (in CD 3) during 1990 and 1999 compared to the years preceding 1990.

Figure 23: Year of Entry

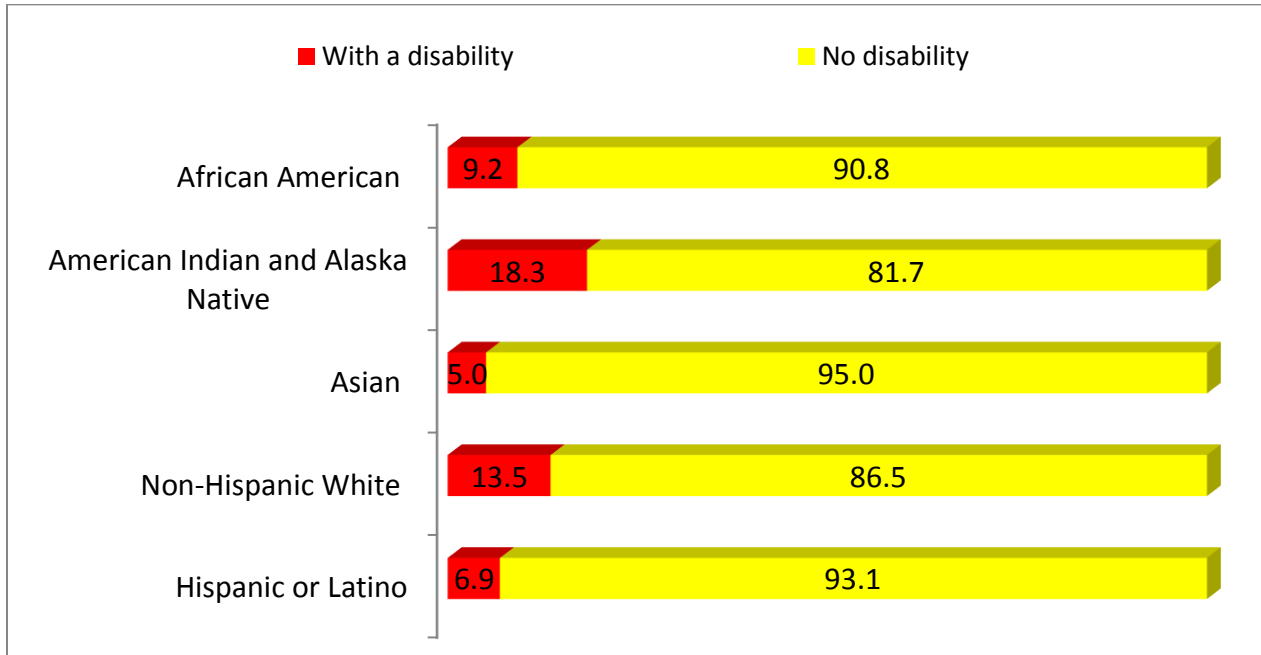


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Disability Status

In CD 3 for persons of all ages, 18.3% of American Indian/Alaska Natives reported a disability. The population with the second highest proportion was the non-Hispanic whites, with 13.5% reporting a disability. Furthermore, 9.2% of African Americans and 6.9% of Hispanics reported a disability. Asians had the lowest percentage of people who reported a disability.

Figure 24: Disability Status

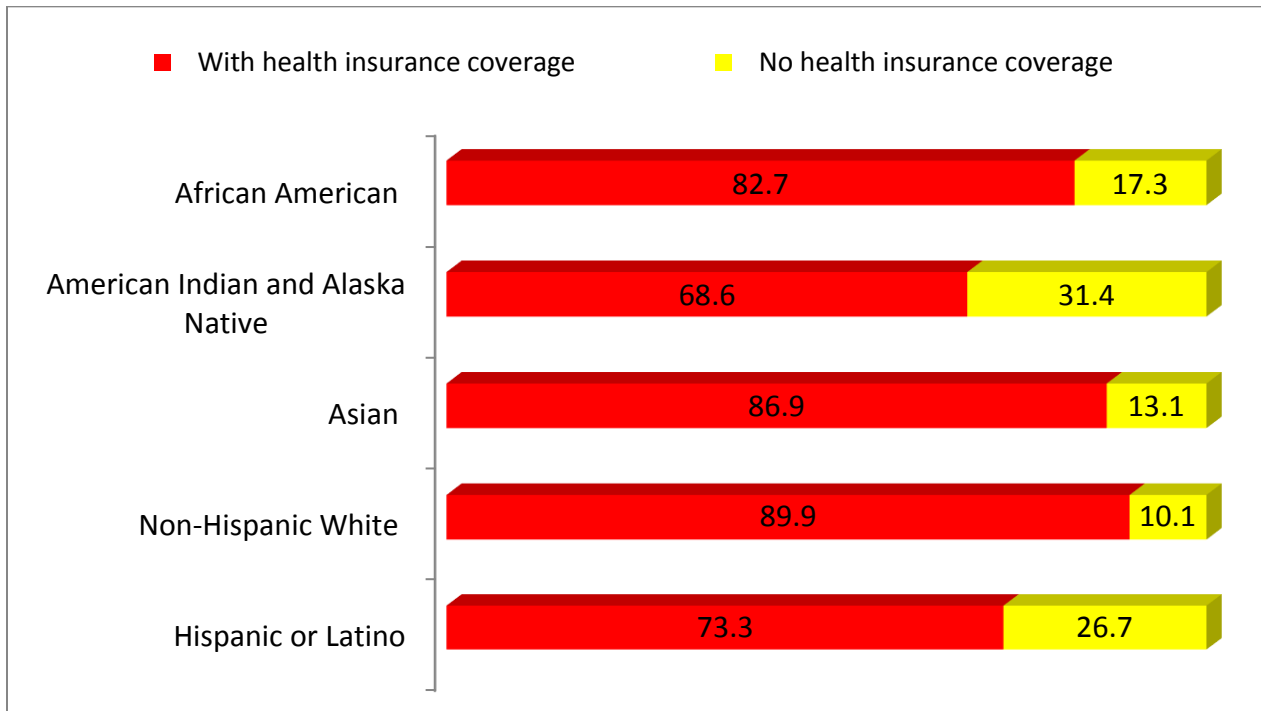


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Health Insurance Coverage Status

Hispanics (26.7%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (31.4%) had high percentages of people who lacked health insurance coverage—nearly three times the proportion of non-Hispanic Whites (10.1%). African Americans in CD 3 had 17.3% of people without coverage and Asians had 13.1%.

Figure 25: Health Insurance Coverage Status



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

Appendix

Congressional District 3 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	608,780	100
Under 5 years	40,622	6.7
5 to 9 years	40,574	6.7
10 to 14 years	40,505	6.7
15 to 19 years	43,085	7.1
20 to 24 years	35,619	5.9
25 to 29 years	34,268	5.6
30 to 34 years	32,991	5.4
35 to 39 years	32,910	5.4
40 to 44 years	34,227	5.6
45 to 49 years	42,896	7
50 to 54 years	46,370	7.6
55 to 59 years	43,121	7.1
60 to 64 years	35,596	5.8
65 to 69 years	27,692	4.5
70 to 74 years	23,017	3.8
75 to 79 years	20,163	3.3
80 to 84 years	17,098	2.8
85 years and over	18,026	3
Median age (years)	41	(X)
16 years and over	478,567	78.6
18 years and over	461,032	75.7
21 years and over	436,218	71.7
62 years and over	126,247	20.7
65 years and over	105,996	17.4
Male population	302,460	49.7
Under 5 years	20,920	3.4
5 to 9 years	20,764	3.4
10 to 14 years	20,751	3.4
15 to 19 years	22,112	3.6
20 to 24 years	18,682	3.1
25 to 29 years	17,667	2.9
30 to 34 years	16,841	2.8
35 to 39 years	16,826	2.8
40 to 44 years	17,227	2.8
45 to 49 years	21,354	3.5
50 to 54 years	23,617	3.9
55 to 59 years	21,811	3.6
60 to 64 years	17,883	2.9
65 to 69 years	13,418	2.2
70 to 74 years	10,766	1.8
75 to 79 years	8,857	1.5
80 to 84 years	6,975	1.1
85 years and over	5,989	1

Congressional District 3 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
Median age (years)	39.1	(X)
16 years and over	235,635	38.7
18 years and over	226,617	37.2
21 years and over	213,869	35.1
62 years and over	56,105	9.2
65 years and over	46,005	7.6
Female population	306,320	50.3
Under 5 years	19,702	3.2
5 to 9 years	19,810	3.3
10 to 14 years	19,754	3.2
15 to 19 years	20,973	3.4
20 to 24 years	16,937	2.8
25 to 29 years	16,601	2.7
30 to 34 years	16,150	2.7
35 to 39 years	16,084	2.6
40 to 44 years	17,000	2.8
45 to 49 years	21,542	3.5
50 to 54 years	22,753	3.7
55 to 59 years	21,310	3.5
60 to 64 years	17,713	2.9
65 to 69 years	14,274	2.3
70 to 74 years	12,251	2
75 to 79 years	11,306	1.9
80 to 84 years	10,123	1.7
85 years and over	12,037	2
Median age (years)	42.1	(X)
16 years and over	242,932	39.9
18 years and over	234,415	38.5
21 years and over	222,349	36.5
62 years and over	70,142	11.5
65 years and over	59,991	9.9
RACE		
Total population	608,780	100
One Race	600,073	98.6
White	556,539	91.4
Black or African American	5,148	0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	6,475	1.1
Asian	4,245	0.7
Asian Indian	421	0.1
Chinese	555	0.1
Filipino	477	0.1
Japanese	399	0.1
Korean	353	0.1
Vietnamese	895	0.1
Other Asian [1]	1,145	0.2

Congressional District 3 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	408	0.1
Native Hawaiian	54	0
Guamanian or Chamorro	170	0
Samoan	62	0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	122	0
Some Other Race	27,258	4.5
Two or More Races	8,707	1.4
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	2,778	0.5
White; Asian [3]	990	0.2
White; Black or African American [3]	1,510	0.2
White; Some Other Race [3]	2,246	0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	564,520	92.7
Black or African American	7,138	1.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	9,824	1.6
Asian	5,519	0.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	738	0.1
Some Other Race	30,120	4.9
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	608,780	100
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	60,050	9.9
Mexican	46,006	7.6
Puerto Rican	563	0.1
Cuban	946	0.2
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	12,535	2.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	548,730	90.1
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	608,780	100
Hispanic or Latino	60,050	9.9
White alone	27,948	4.6
Black or African American alone	401	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,343	0.2
Asian alone	96	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	139	0
Some Other Race alone	26,854	4.4
Two or More Races	3,269	0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	548,730	90.1
White alone	528,591	86.8
Black or African American alone	4,747	0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5,132	0.8
Asian alone	4,149	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	269	0
Some Other Race alone	404	0.1
Two or More Races	5,438	0.9

Congressional District 3 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	608,780	100
In households	590,962	97.1
Householder	246,991	40.6
Spouse [6]	132,156	21.7
Child	164,467	27
Own child under 18 years	135,285	22.2
Other relatives	19,670	3.2
Under 18 years	8,763	1.4
65 years and over	2,132	0.4
Nonrelatives	27,678	4.5
Under 18 years	3,114	0.5
65 years and over	1,109	0.2
Unmarried partner	13,495	2.2
In group quarters	17,818	2.9
Institutionalized population	9,573	1.6
Male	4,454	0.7
Female	5,119	0.8
Noninstitutionalized population	8,245	1.4
Male	4,229	0.7
Female	4,016	0.7
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	246,991	100
Family households (families) [7]	161,892	65.5
With own children under 18 years	68,314	27.7
Husband-wife family	132,156	53.5
With own children under 18 years	49,582	20.1
Male householder, no wife present	9,828	4
With own children under 18 years	5,856	2.4
Female householder, no husband present	19,908	8.1
With own children under 18 years	12,876	5.2
Nonfamily households [7]	85,099	34.5
Householder living alone	72,949	29.5
Male	33,510	13.6
65 years and over	9,224	3.7
Female	39,439	16
65 years and over	23,812	9.6
Households with individuals under 18 years	73,540	29.8
Households with individuals 65 years and over	72,632	29.4
Average household size	2.39	(X)
Average family size [7]	2.95	(X)

Congressional District 3 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	283,168	100
Occupied housing units	246,991	87.2
Vacant housing units	36,177	12.8
For rent	7,604	2.7
Rented, not occupied	464	0.2
For sale only	3,358	1.2
Sold, not occupied	1,322	0.5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8,978	3.2
All other vacants	14,451	5.1
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	1.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	9.3	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	246,991	100
Owner-occupied housing units	173,525	70.3
Population in owner-occupied housing units	427,847	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.47	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	73,466	29.7
Population in renter-occupied housing units	163,115	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.22	(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 was 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 was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households were included in the family households category if there was 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 was the proportion of the homeowner inventory that was vacant "for sale." It was 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 was the proportion of the rental inventory that was vacant "for rent." It was 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.

Fertility: Data is most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of women aged 15 to 50, who had a birth in the past 12 months in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women.

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.

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

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

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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