NEBRASKA AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

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Nebraska American Indian and Alaska Native Socioeconomic Profile

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Executive Summary

This report presents a portrait of the American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) population in Nebraska, by providing critical information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics. This data represents a population at one point in time. While the population itself may experience statistically significant growth overall, often various components of socioeconomic status do not. In examining health disparities that exist within a population, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health[1] used the metaphor of a ladder to describe not only access to health care, but also whether or not "good health" was within reach for a population.

Rungs on the ladder depict the resources needed to live life healthy, well, and secure. Education, comfortable housing, social and familial networks, income, and employment place many people in higher positions. Conversely, others experience generational poverty, extended periods of unemployment, poor education, low wages, and substandard housing. In using this data, it is important to remember that health disparities were not solely the result of genetic determinants, but of socioeconomic determinants directly affecting the health status of populations. 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, et cetera.

- Nebraska American Indian and Alaska Natives had a median age of just over 24 years, about 16 years younger than the median age of the non-Hispanic White population, 39.8.
- The non-Hispanic White households had about one and a half times the number of married-couple families as American Indians and Alaska Natives (52.9% and 31.1%, respectively).
- Over twice as many American Indian and Alaska Native households contained non-relatives compared to other groups in Nebraska (4.7% and 2%, respectively).
- American Indian and Alaska Native grandparents, 30 years and older, were about 1.5 times more likely than other groups in Nebraska to be responsible for their grandchildren under 18 years old.
- Almost twice as many non-Hispanic Whites (about 56%) as American Indian and Alaska Natives (30%) were considered married (except those who were separated).
- Over 73% of American Indian and Alaska Natives, ages 15 to 50 who gave birth in the past 12 months were unmarried; this is over 3 times as many as non-Hispanic Whites.

[1] http://www.macfound.org/site/apps/nlnet/content3.aspx?c=lkLXJ8MQKrH&b=4201565&ct=1455593

- Over 3 times as many AI/AN (of all ages) as non-Hispanic Whites reported being below the poverty level in the past 12 months (36.4% and 9.5%, respectively).
- American Indian and Alaska Natives were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to work in a service, production, transportation, and material moving occupations.
- American Indian and Alaska Native workers (8.5%) were over three times more likely than non-Hispanic White workers (2.8%) to walk to work.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives (12.8%) were over 3.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (3.6%) to be civilian unemployed.
- For the non-Hispanic White population, the median household income is almost twice that of American Indian and Alaska Natives ($52,683 and $27,228, respectively).
- American Indians and Alaska Natives were more than 6 times as likely as non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska to have received food stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months.
- Over four times as many AI/ANs (32.4%) than non-Hispanic Whites (9%) have no health insurance coverage.
- Among those enrolled in school over twice as many non-Hispanic Whites (30.6%) than AI/ANs (13%) were enrolled in college or graduate school.
- American Indian and Alaska Natives (of both genders) were 4.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to achieve less than a high school education.
- Approximately 14% of the AI/AN population did not speak English at home, but otherwise spoke English “very well”.
- Less than half (40.8%) of all American Indian and Alaska Natives were born in Nebraska, while approximately 70% of non-Hispanic Whites were born in Nebraska.
- Non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska were twice as likely as American Indian and Alaska Natives to own their home (71% and 39.3%, respectively).

This report is meant to serve as a data resource for the tribal communities in Nebraska, and for those who work for and with American Indian and Alaskan Native (AI/AN) people in Nebraska. The purpose of this report is to provide a one-stop resource data book, so that individuals interested in the AI/AN population can refer to one source for multiple pieces of information. In future editions, data may be added to this report to help provide a more comprehensive look at AI/AN socioeconomic status in Nebraska.

Introduction

In order to capture the socioeconomic status of Nebraska's American Indian Alaska Native population, we first need to understand how the data illustrates their socioeconomic status. Then for a true picture to develop, contrast those finding with the Non-Hispanic/Latino White majority population; in other instances research findings will be compared to the socioeconomic status of the entire Nebraska population.

Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska

Nebraska continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. Based on the 2010 Census[2], the population of Nebraska was 1,826,341. Minorities represented 17.9% of the total population. Hispanics were the largest minority group at 9.2% of the state population. African Americans were the second-largest minority group at 4.5% of the state population, followed by Asians at 1.8%, and American Indian or Alaska Natives at 1%. The minority population in Nebraska has been increasing much more rapidly than the non-Hispanic White population. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, from 2000 to 2010, Nebraska's racial and ethnic minority population grew from 216,769 to 326,588, a 50.7% increase. During this same period the non-Hispanic White population increased by only 0.4%.[3]

In the mid-1990s, the United States Census projected the state of Nebraska's minority population would reach 14.4% of the total population by the year 2025.[4] In 2005, 20 years ahead of that projection, the racial and ethnic minority population of Nebraska was estimated to be 14.6%.

[2]U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.
[3]U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.
[4]Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Projected State Populations by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995-2025. Release Date: October 1996.

Nebraska has a rapidly growing minority population increasingly comprised of persons of 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 rose 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	% population (2000)	Population Jul.1, 2010	% population (2010)	Change (00-10)	% 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

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

Table 2: Nebraska Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2011

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

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

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

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
** includes Alaska Native

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 OMB[5]. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black/African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, "some other race," added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. The following definitions 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. In this report, this category includes American Indian and Alaska Natives who were Hispanic.

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

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

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

Data Source

The findings presented in this report were based on the American Community Survey (ACS) sample interviewed between 2009 and 2011. The ACS is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the census bureau that provides up-to-date profiles of America's communities every year. The survey produces yearly demographic, social, economic, and housing data that can be compared across states, communities, and population groups. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form in 2010 and thereafter by collecting long-form-type information throughout the decade rather than only once every 10 years. The ACS data provides a continuous stream of updated information for states and local areas, and revolutionized the way we use data to understand our communities. Every year the ACS can support the release of single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. Prior to 2005, ACS data included estimates for the household population only.[7] The 2006 ACS shifted from a demonstration program with a different sample design and sample size to the full sample size and design in 2005. The 2006 data-release marks the first time that group quarters populations such as prisons, college dorms, military barracks, and nursing home populations were included in the ACS data products. ACS became the largest household survey in the United States, with an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses. ACS combines population or housing data from multiple years to produce reliable numbers for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. To provide information for communities each year, the ACS provides1-, 3-, and 5-year estimates. For this report, 2009 to 2011 ACS three-year estimates were used, which were based on data collected between January 2009 and December 2011. The three-year estimates were published for selected geographic areas with populations of 20,000 or greater.

[7]http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2009.pdf

The ACS consists of two separate samples: housing unit (HU) addresses and persons in group quarters (GQ) facilities. The sampling frame used for the ACS is an extract from the national Master Address File (MAF), which is maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau and is the source of addresses for the ACS, other Census Bureau demographic surveys, and the decennial census.

Table 3 shows ACS sample sizes for Nebraska since 2000.[8] The number of the initial addresses selected for housing units and group quarters population is the 12-month sample for the American Community Survey. The number of the final interviews is the actual sample that is used to produce all weighted estimates for the survey year.

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

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

Notes:
Housing Units Initial Addresses Selected - The number of addresses in Nebraska and for the nation that were selected for the ACS sample for a particular year.
Housing Units Final Interviews - The final number of interviews across all three modes of data collection for the ACS in a given year for the nation and by state. This number includes occupied and vacant housing units that were interviewed by mail, telephone, or personal visit methods between January 1 and December 31.
Group Quarters People Initial Sample Selected - The number of people living in group quarters that could be contacted for ACS interviewing in a given year for the nation and by state.
Group Quarters People Final Interviews - The final number of interviews for the ACS for those living in group quarters in a given year for the nation and by state.

[8] 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 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. 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 tables four, five, and the appendix come from the census population estimates program.

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

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

Acknowledgement

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American Indian and Alaska Native Population by Age Group

In the table below "American Indian and Alaska Native Alone" and "American Indian and Alaska Native in combination" add up to the final category, "AI Alone or In Combination." Overall, in Nebraska in 2011, American Indian and Alaska Natives alone or in combination accounted for 2% (36,262) of the Nebraska population. American Indian/Alaska Native alone represent 1.3%, where AI/AN in combination represent .67%. American Indian/Alaska Native in combination refers to those people who were two or more races, such as American Indian in combination with Asian, African American, or White, et cetera.

Table 4: AI/AN Population by Age Group, 2011

Age	Nebraska	American Indian/Alaska Native alone		American Indian/Alaska Native in Combination		American Indian/Alaska Native Alone or In Combination	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,842,234	23,927	1.3	12,335	.67	36,262	2
Under 5 years	132,377	2,762	2.1	1,733	1.3	4,495	3.4
5 to 9 years	130,056	2,631	2	1,512	1.7	4,143	3.2
10 to 14 years	123,992	2,408	1.9	1,332	1.1	3,740	3
15 to 19 years	129,583	2,230	1.7	1,230	.95	3,460	2.7
20 to 24 years	129,161	2,033	1.6	1,050	.8	3,083	2.4
25 to 29 years	129,016	1,860	1.4	898	.7	2,758	2.1
30 to 34 years	121,035	1,789	1.5	818	.7	2,607	2.2
35 to 39 years	108,923	1,565	1.4	631	.6	2,196	2
40 to 44 years	110,763	1,474	1.3	616	.56	2,090	1.9
45 to 49 years	123,034	1,361	1.1	615	.5	1,976	1.6
50 to 54 years	131,222	1,249	.95	560	.4	1,809	1.4
55 to 59 years	120,973	928	.8	479	.4	1,407	1.2
60 to 64 years	102,581	681	.7	342	.3	1,023	1
65 to 69 years	70,549	380	.5	198	.3	578	.8
70 to 74 years	55,206	259	.5	147	.3	406	.7
75 to 79 years	45,824	162	.35	64	.14	226	.5
80 to 84 years	37,689	79	.2	56	.15	135	.4
85 years and over	40,250	76	.2	54	.13	130	.3

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

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

American Indian and Alaska Native Population by Selected Age Group

Two percent of Nebraska residents under 18 years of age were AI/AN alone. Approximately 3% (3.1%) of those people 18 years of age or younger were American Indian/Alaska Natives alone or in combination. Of those Nebraskans under 5 years old, 3.4% were AI/AN alone or in combination. A similar proportion of those 5 to 13 years old were AI/AN alone or in combination (3.1%). American Indian/Alaska Natives alone or in combination accounted for 2.5% of the 18-24 population in Nebraska; 2.8% of the 14 to 17 year olds in Nebraska were AI/AN alone or in combination.

Table 5: AI/AN Population by Selected Age Group, 2011

Age	Nebraska	American Indian/Alaska Native alone		American Indian and Alaska Native in Combination		American Indian/Alaska Native Alone or In Combination	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 18 years	461,220	9,093	2	5310	1.2	14,403	3.1
Under 5 years	132,377	2,762	2.1	1,733	1.3	4,495	3.4
5 to 13 years	229,724	4,579	2	2,584	1.1	7,163	3.1
14 to 17 years	99,119	1,752	1.8	993	1	2,745	2.8
18 to 64 years	1,131,496	13,878	1.2	6,506	.6	20,384	1.8
18 to 24 years	183,949	2,971	1.6	1,547	.8	4,518	2.5
25 to 44 years	469,737	6,688	1.4	2,963	.6	9,651	2.1
45 to 64 years	477,810	4,219	.9	1,996	.4	6,215	1.3
65 years and over	249,518	956	.4	519	.2	1,475	.6
85 years and over	40,250	76	.2	54	.13	130	.3
16 years and over	1,431,378	15,713	1.1	7,480	.5	23,193	1.6
18 years and over	1,381,014	14,834	1.1	7,025	.5	21,859	1.6
15 to 44 years	728,481	10,951	1.5	5,243	.7	16,194	2.2

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

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

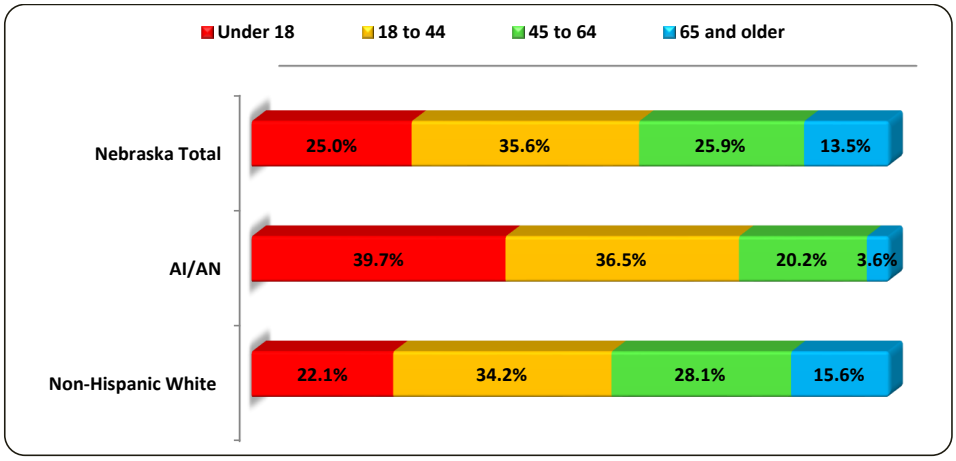
Median Age

- Nebraska American Indian and Alaska Natives had a median age of just over 24 years, about 16 years younger than that of the median age of the non-Hispanic White population, 39.8.
- The AI/AN population had a larger proportion of young people and a much smaller proportion of older people than the non-Hispanic White population. About twice as many AI/AN were under 18 compared to non-Hispanic Whites, while about 3 times as many non-Hispanic Whites were 65 and older.

Table 6: Median Age, 2009-2011

Group	Median Age (years)
Nebraska Total	36.3
AI/AN	24.3
Non-Hispanic White	39.8

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

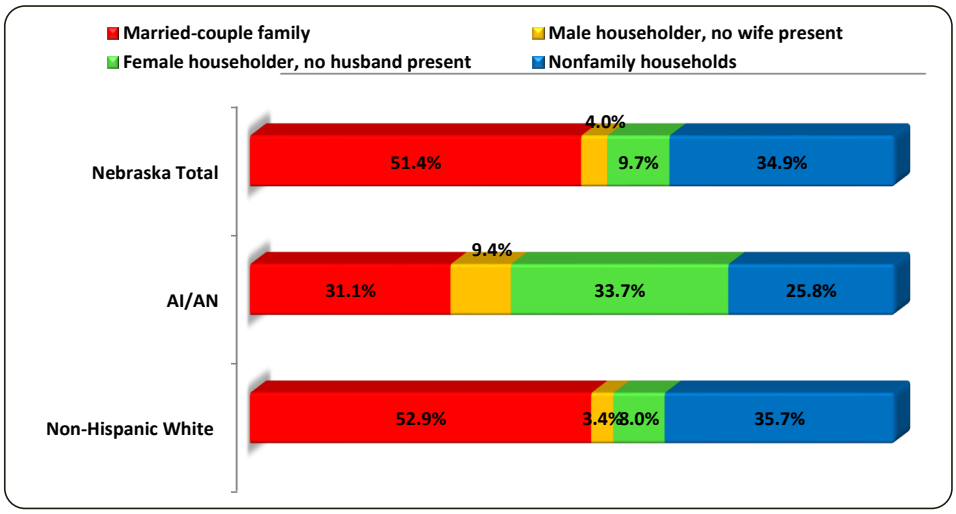


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Household Type

- Non-Hispanic White households had about one and a half times the number of married-couple families as American Indians and Alaska Natives (52.9% and 31.1%, respectively).
- About three times as many AI/AN households as non-Hispanic White households reported being a male householder[9] with no wife present (9.4% and 3.4%, respectively).
- American Indian and Alaska Native households were almost 3.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to be run by a female householder with no husband present (33.7% and 8-10%, respectively).
- AI/AN households reported slightly smaller proportions of nonfamily households compared to other groups (25.8% and 35.7%, respectively).

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



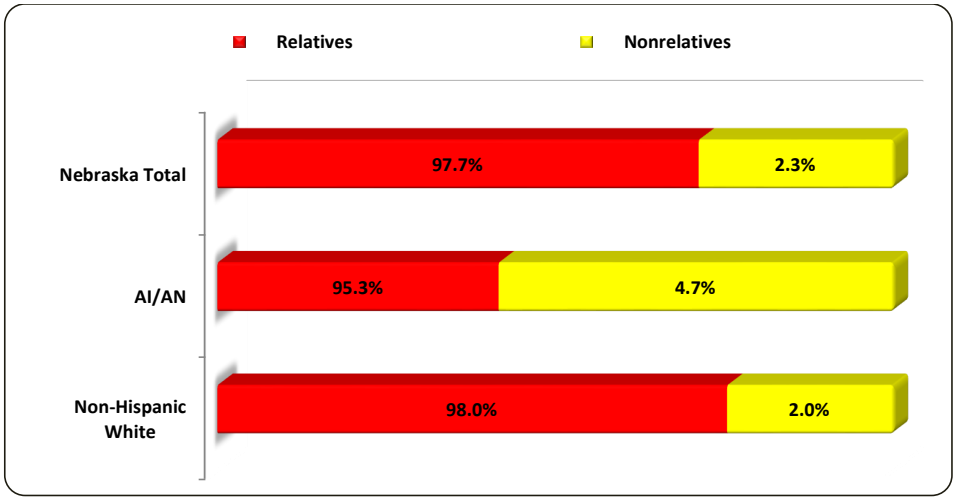
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

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

Household Type by Relatives & Nonrelatives

- Nonrelatives[10] were described by the census bureau as "any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption."
- Over twice as many American Indian and Alaska Native households contained nonrelatives compared to other groups in Nebraska (4.7% and 2%, respectively).

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



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

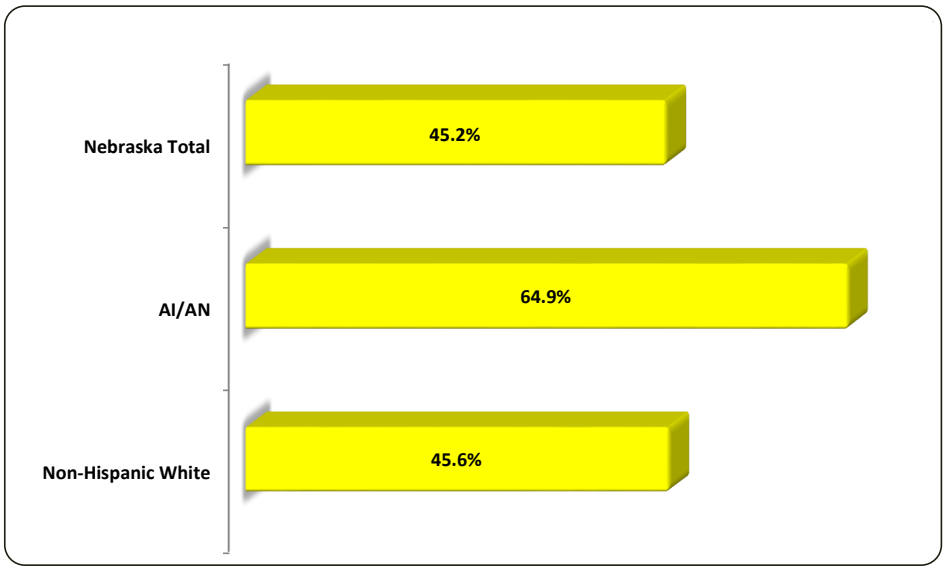
[10] **Nonrelatives –** This category includes any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in tabulations that were more detailed:

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

Responsibility for Grandchildren

- American Indian and Alaska Native grandparents, age 30 and older, were about 1.5 times more likely than Non-Hispanic White grandparents in Nebraska to be responsible for their grandchildren under 18 years old.
- The Nebraska average, White alone, and non-Hispanic White alone populations reported about 45% of grandparents responsible for grandchildren while almost 65% of AI/AN grandparents were responsible for their grandchildren under the age of 18.

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

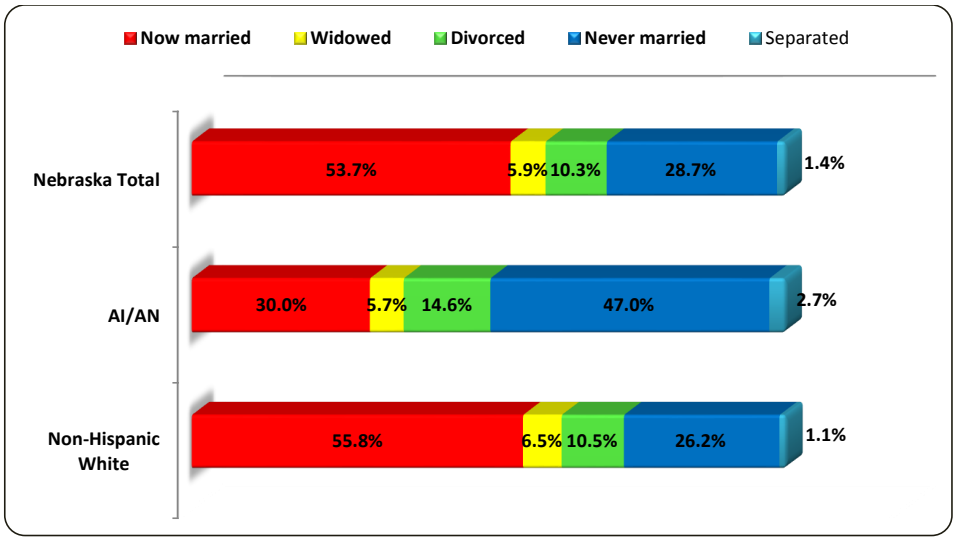


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Marital Status

- Almost twice as many AI/AN as non-Hispanic Whites reported they had never been married (47% and 26.2%, respectively). Similarly, more than twice as many AI/AN as non-Hispanic Whites reported they were separated (2.7% and 1.1%, respectively).
- Almost twice as many non-Hispanic Whites (about 56%) as American Indian and Alaska Natives (30%) were considered "now married".
- About 6% of all groups, including AI/AN, were widowed.

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



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

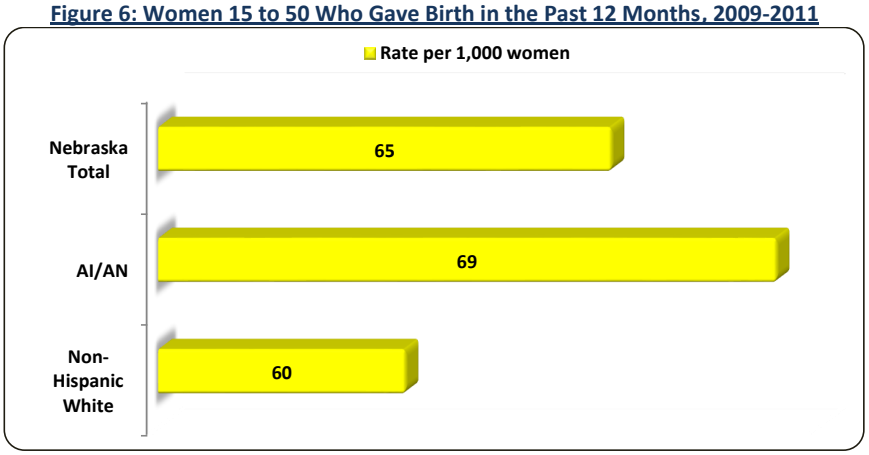
Fertility

- Over 73% of American Indian and Alaska Native women, ages 15 to 50 who gave birth in the past 12 months were unmarried; this is over 3 times as many as non-Hispanic Whites.
- The fertility rate for all AI/AN women (regardless of marital status) ages 15 to 50 was just slightly higher than that of the non-Hispanic White population (69/1,000 and 60/1,000, respectively).

Table 7: Percent of Women Who Had a Birth, Who Were Unmarried, Age 15 to 50, 2009-2011

Group	Birth in Last 12 Months: Who were Unmarried
Nebraska Total	28.3
AI/AN	73.7
White alone, not Hispanic	23

Figure 6: Women 15 to 50 Who Gave Birth in the Past 12 Months, 2009-2011

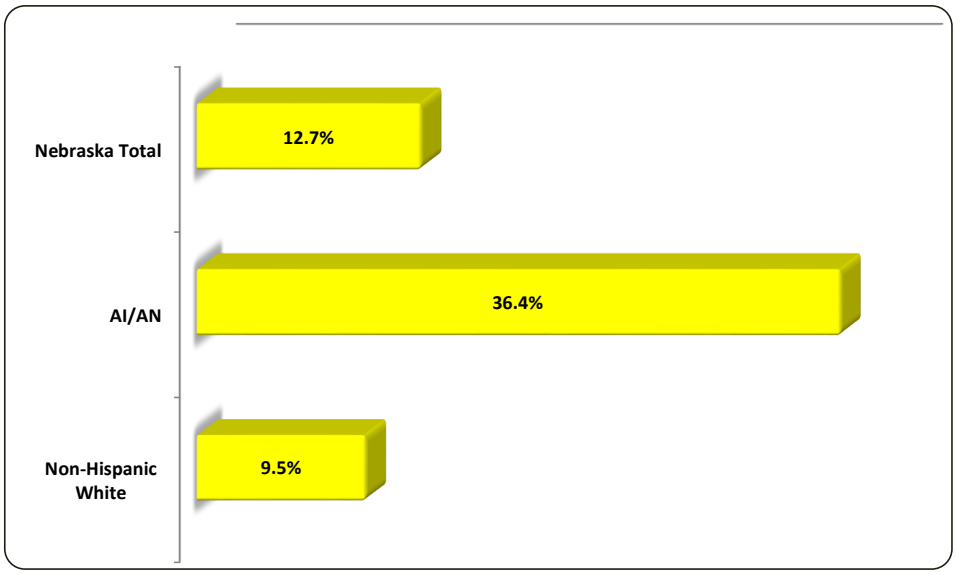


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Poverty Status

- A much larger proportion of American Indian and Alaska Natives reported an income below the poverty level[11] in the last 12 months. For AI/ANs, approximately 36% were living at poverty level, compared to 9.5% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 7: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months for All Ages, 2009-2011



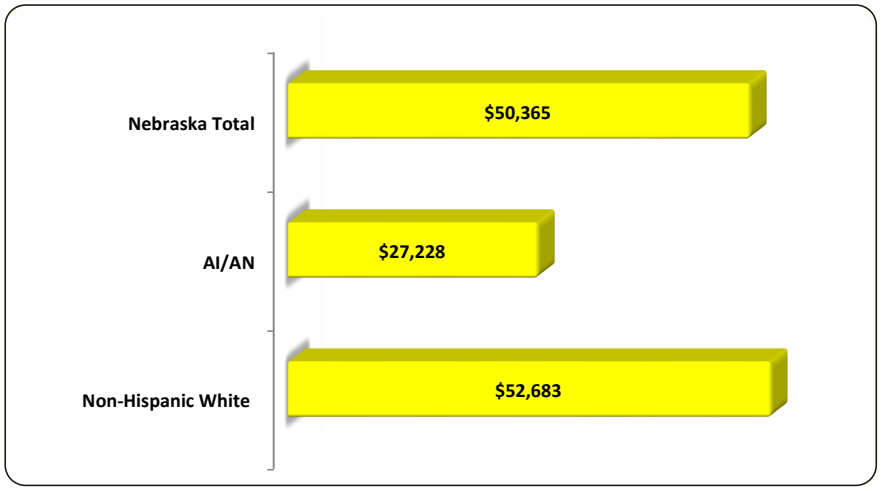
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

[11] **Poverty Level -** In determining the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals, the census bureau uses thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two-dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size (from one person to nine or more people) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of reference person (RP) (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).
To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income in the last 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered "below the poverty level," together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. The total number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in the last 12 months below the poverty threshold.
Since ACS is a continuous survey, people respond throughout the year. Because the income questions specify a period covering the last 12 months, the appropriate poverty thresholds were determined by multiplying the base-year poverty thresholds (1982) by the average of the monthly inflation factors for the 12 months preceding the data collection. See the table in Appendix A titled "Poverty Thresholds in 1982, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years (Dollars)," for appropriate base thresholds. See the table "The 2011 Poverty Factors" in Appendix A for the appropriate adjustment based on interview month.

Median Income

- For the non-Hispanic White population, the median household income is almost twice that of American Indian and Alaska Natives ($52,683 and $27,228, respectively).

Figure 14: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months

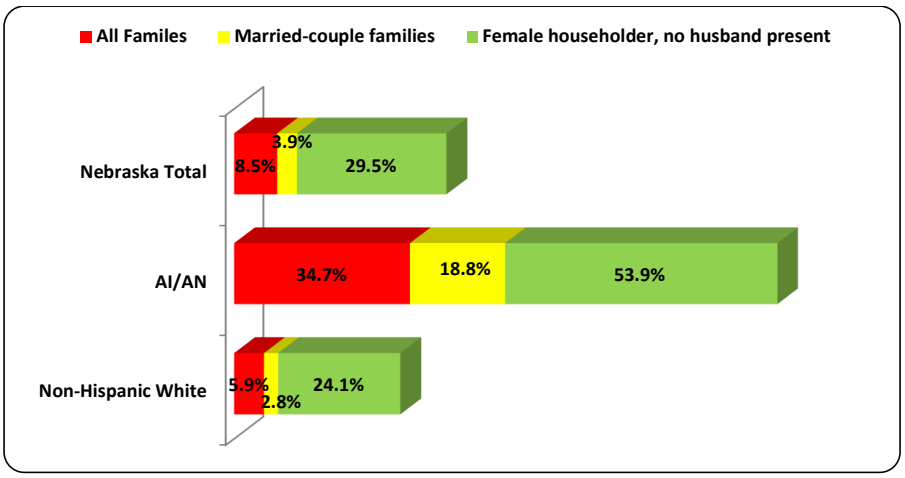


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Poverty Status of Families

- American Indian and Alaska Natives had a much higher proportion of families that reported being below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- American Indian and Alaska Native families were almost six times as likely as non-Hispanic White families to be below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- Twice as many AI/AN female householder, no husband present families (53.9%) as non-Hispanic White families of the same type (24.1%) were reported to be below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- American Indian and Alaska Natives (18.8%) were almost seven times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (2.8%) for married-couple families to be below the poverty level in the past 12 months.

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

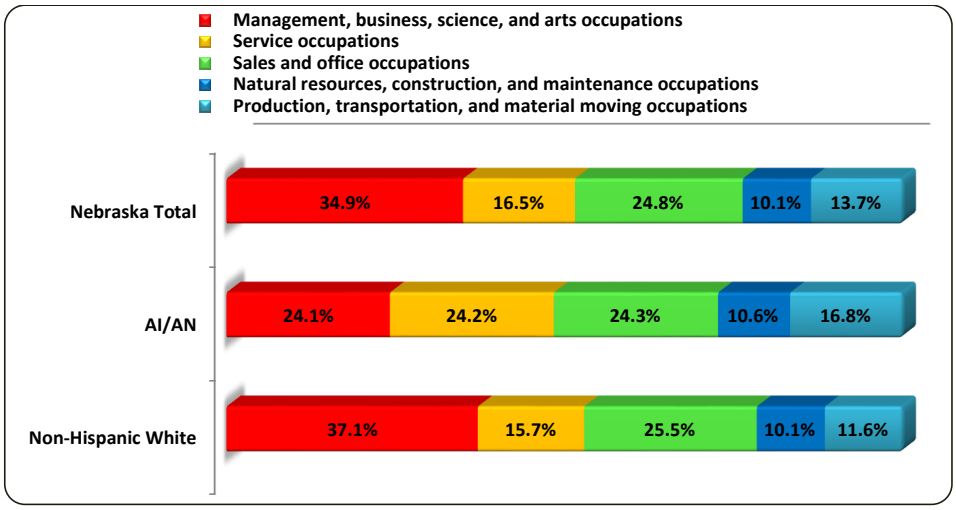


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Occupation

- American Indian and Alaska Natives were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to work in a service, production, transportation, and material moving occupations. About 24% of civilian-employed AI/ANs aged 16 and over worked in service occupations. Conversely, only about 16% of non-Hispanic Whites worked in the same type of occupations.
- Non-Hispanic Whites (37.1%) were 1.5 times more likely than AI/AN (24.1%) to work in management, business, science, and art occupations.
- Slightly more American Indians and Alaska Natives (16.8%) than non-Hispanic Whites (11.6%) worked in production, transportation, and material-moving occupations.

Figure 9: Occupation for the Civilian Employed 16 Years and Over, 2009-2011

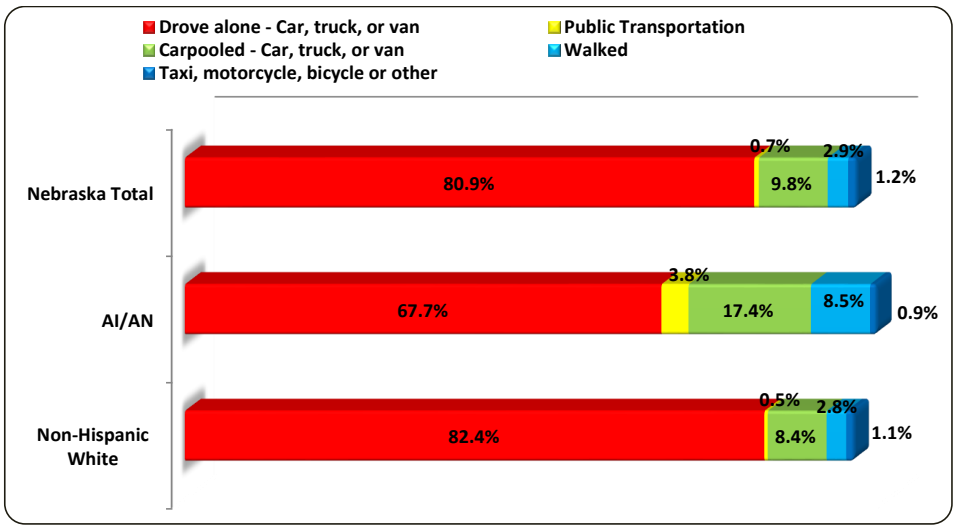


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Commuting to Work

- American Indian and Alaska Native workers were twice as likely as non-Hispanic White workers to carpool to work; from 2009 to 2011, about 17% of AI/ANs carpooled to work. Among non-Hispanic White workers aged 16 and older, about 8% carpooled to work.
- Significantly fewer AI/AN (67.7%) drove alone to work than non-Hispanic White (82.4%) workers aged 16 and above.
- American Indian and Alaska Native workers were over 3 times more likely than non-Hispanic White workers to walk to work or to take other means of transportation.
- Non-Hispanic Whites (4.8%) were 3 times more likely to work at home than were American Indian and Alaska Native (1.6%) workers.

Figure 10: Commuting to Work, 2009-2011

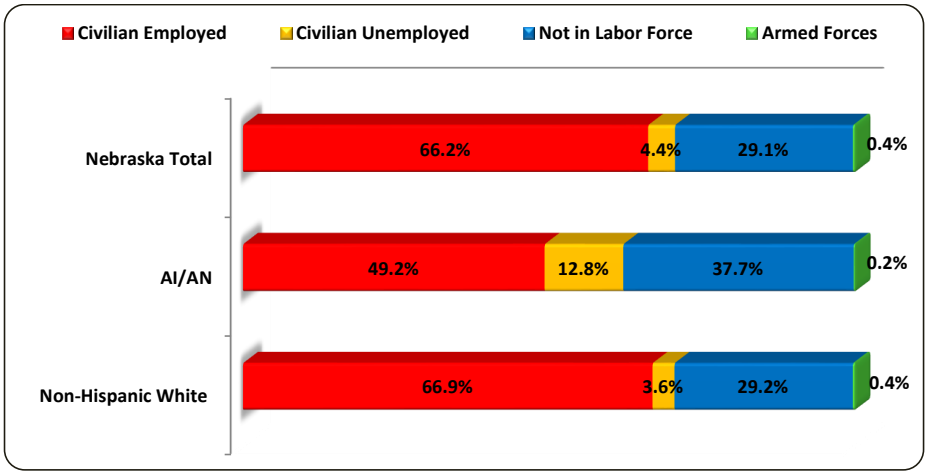


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates
"Worked from Home" not included in the chart

Employment Status

- American Indians and Alaska Natives (12.8%) were over 3.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (3.6%) to be civilian unemployed. Slightly more AI/ANs (37.7%) 16 and over were not in the labor force[12] at all, compared to non-Hispanic Whites (29.2%).
- A similar proportion of the White population and AI/AN population reported being in the armed forces (about 0.3%).

Figure 11: Employment Status for Ages 16 and Above, 2009-2011



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

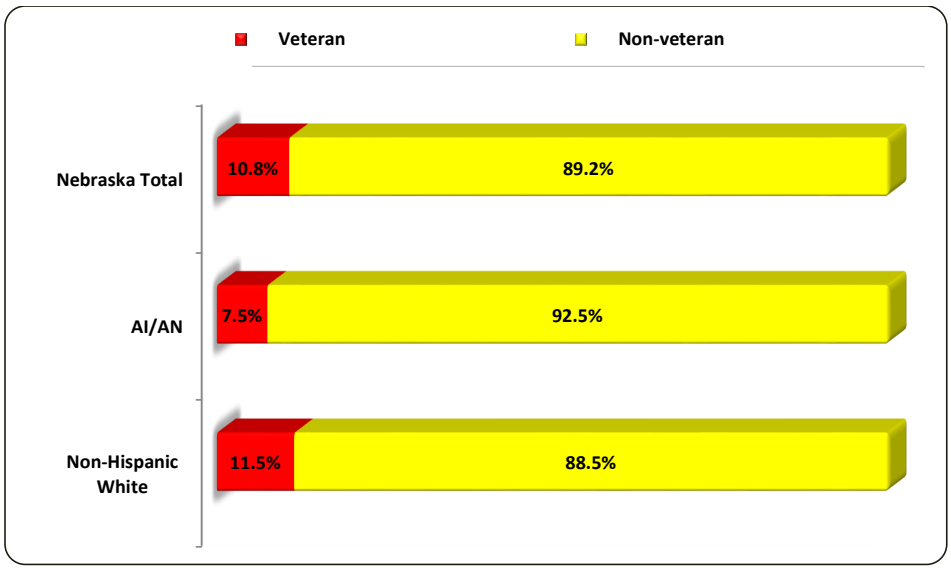
[12] **Labor Force -** All people classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

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

Veteran Status

- Slightly less American Indian and Alaska Natives (7.5%) reported having veteran status than non-Hispanic Whites (11.5%).

Figure 12: Veteran Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over, 2009-2011

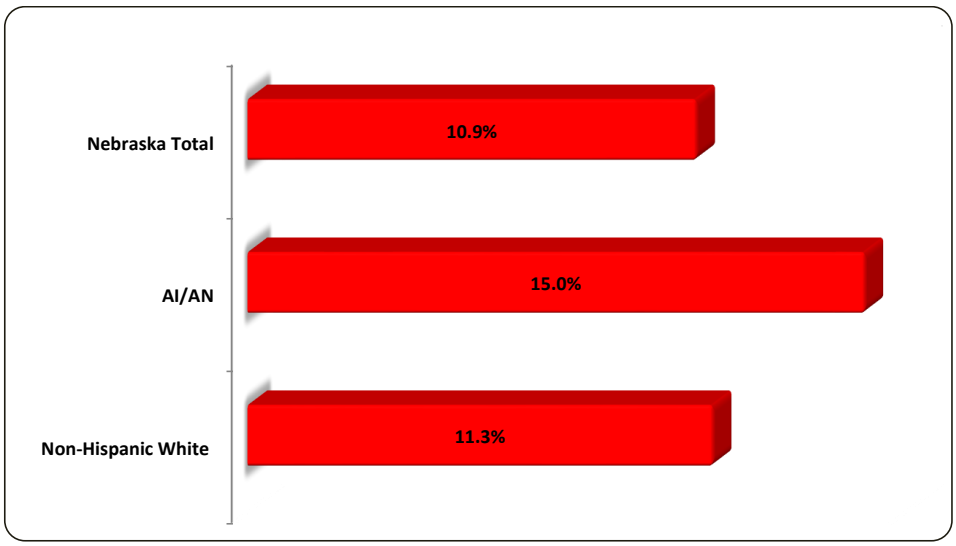


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Disability

- According to the census bureau, a disability is defined as "the product of interactions among individuals' bodies; their physical, emotional, and mental health; and the physical and social environment in which they live, work, and play. Disability exists where this interaction results in limitations of activities and restrictions to full participation at school, at work, or in the community". [13]
- Fifteen percent of AI/ANs reported a disability, compared to non-Hispanic Whites (11.3%).

Figure 13: Disability Status*, 2009-2011



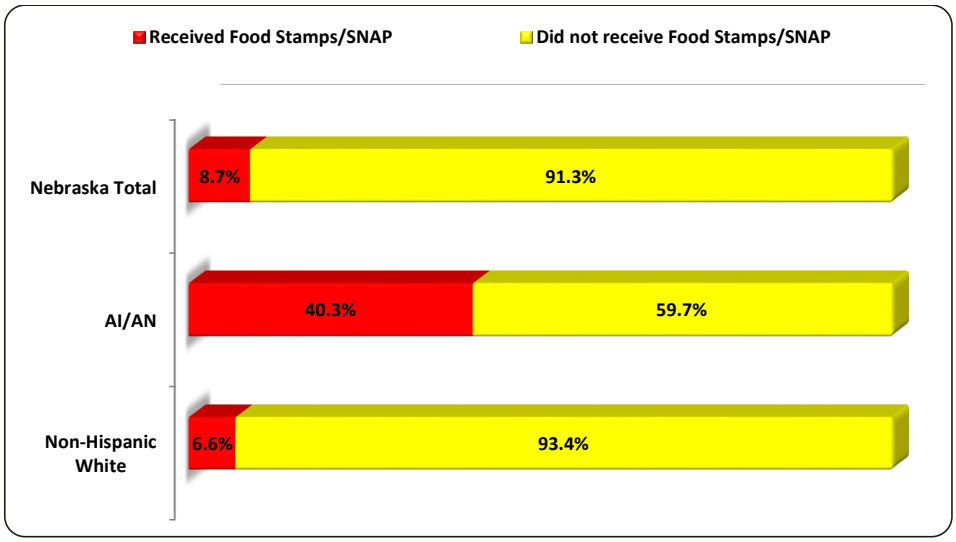
Notes: Includes those who are civilian, un-institutionalized
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

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

Receipt of Food Stamps

- American Indians and Alaska Natives were more than 6 times as likely as non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska to have received food stamps/SNAP[14] in the past 12 months.
- The White alone, non-Hispanic White alone, and Nebraska average for those receiving food stamps were very similar; about 7.5% of those who were non-minority received this government benefit, while over 40% of American Indian and Alaska Natives received it.

Figure 15: Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP in Past 12 Month, 2009-2011



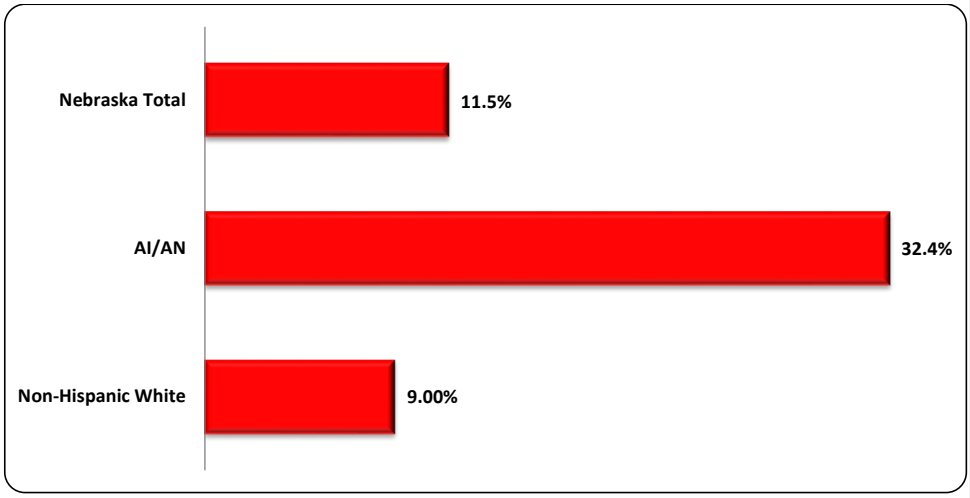
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

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

Health Insurance Coverage

- American Indian and Alaska Natives had the highest proportion of those who have no health insurance coverage (32.4%); over four times that of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 16: No Health Insurance Coverage, 2009-2011

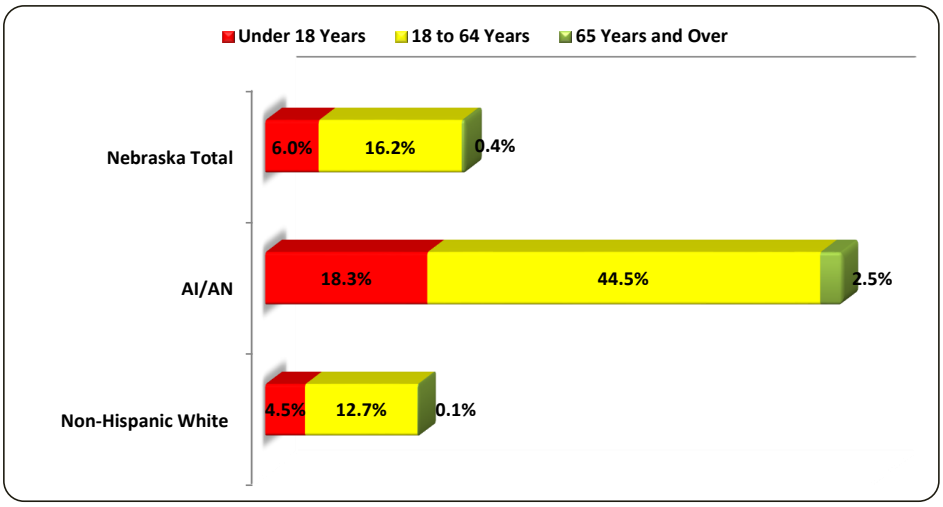


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Health Insurance Coverage by Age Group

- American Indian and Alaska Natives see a higher proportion of people uninsured across all age groups.
- Those AI/ANs 18-64 years of age (44.5%) saw 3.5 times the amount of people uninsured as non-Hispanic Whites (12.7%).
- Four times as many American Indian/Alaska Natives under 18 years old as non-Hispanic Whites were living without health insurance.
- American Indian and Alaska Natives 65 and older counted 2.5% of the population uninsured, compared to .1% of non-Hispanic Whites.

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

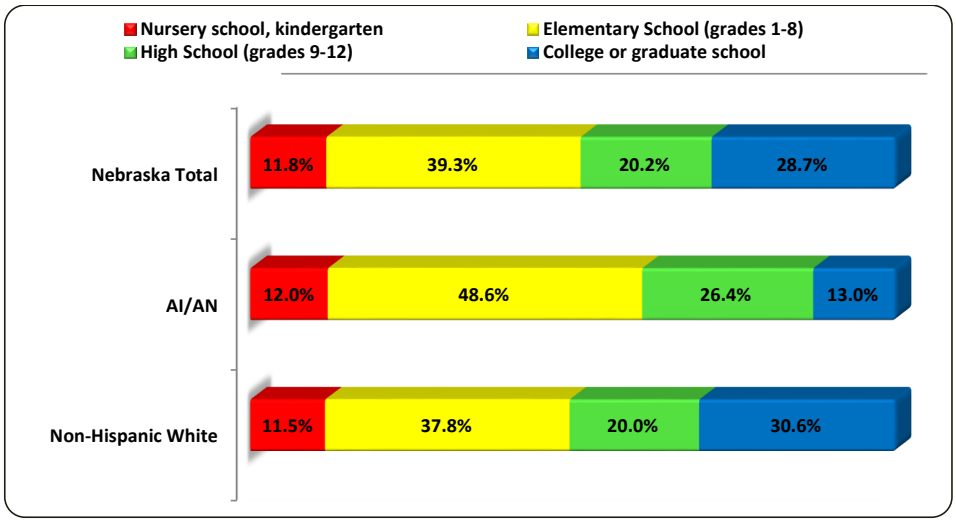


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 year Estimates

School Enrollment

- Over twice as many non-Hispanic Whites (30.6%) as AI/ANs (13%) enrolled in school were enrolled in college or graduate school.
- Approximately 12% of all students 3 years of age and over, enrolled in school were enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten.
- A slightly higher proportion of American Indian and Alaska Natives enrolled in school (48.6%) were enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-8) than non-Hispanic Whites (37.8%).
- Similarly, a slightly higher proportion of AI/ANs (26.4%) enrolled in school were enrolled in high school (grades 8-12) than non-Hispanic Whites (20%).

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

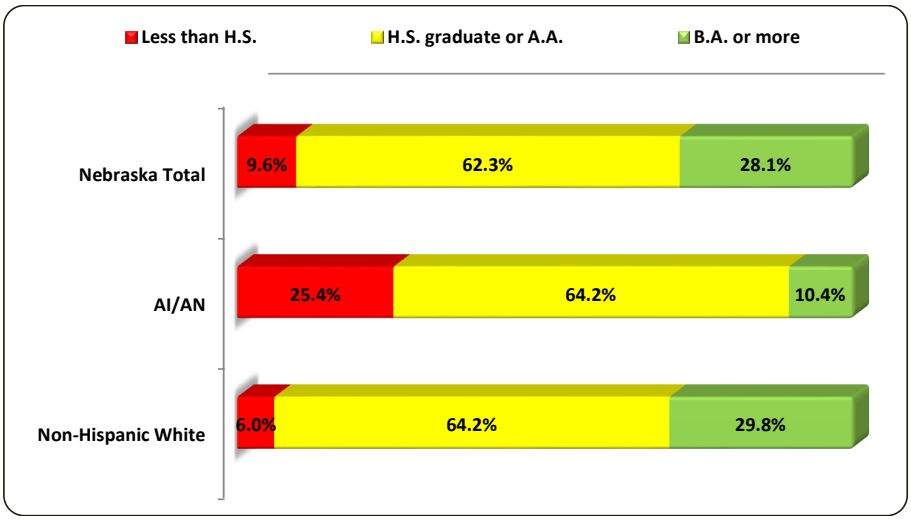


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Educational Attainment

- American Indian and Alaska Natives (of both genders) were 4.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to achieve less than a high school education.
- Only 10.4% of AI/ANs over 25 years of age had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 29.8% of non-Hispanic Whites.

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

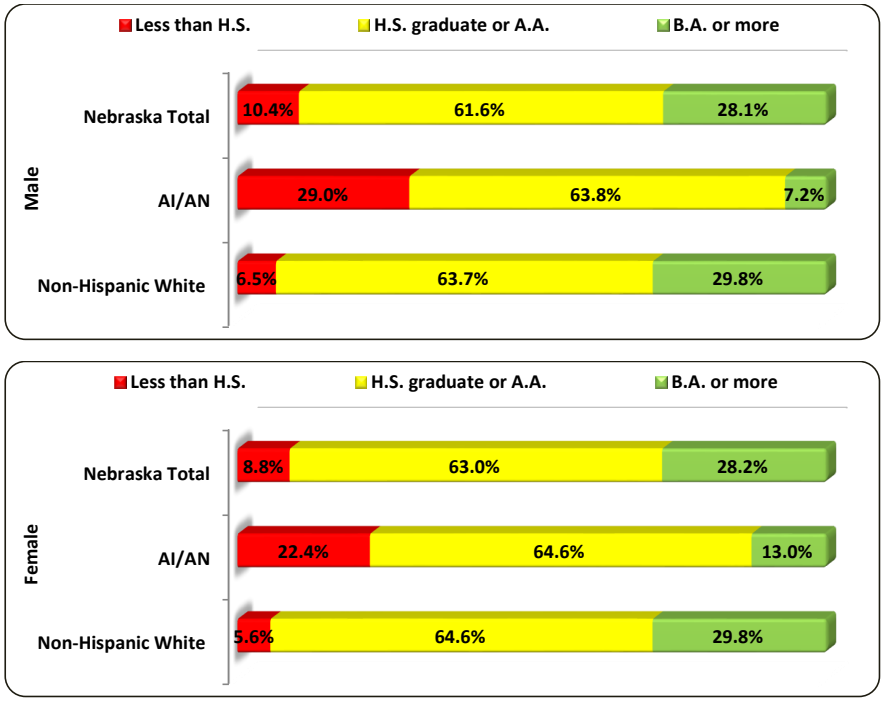


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates
H.S.: high school; A.A.: associate's degree (category "H.S. graduate or A.A." includes some college and GED); B.A.: bachelor's degree

Educational Attainment by Gender

- American Indian and Alaska Natives see a higher proportion of males with less than a high school education (29%), compared to only 6.5% non-Hispanic Whites of males.
- Approximately 22% of AI/AN females do not have a high school diploma, 4 times as many as non-Hispanic White females (5.6%).
- Only 7.2% of American Indian and Alaska Native males go on to obtain a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to almost 30% of non-Hispanic Whites (29.8%). Where 13% of AI/AN females obtained bachelor's degrees or higher, approximately 30% of non-Hispanic White females do the same.

Figure 20: Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Over, 2009-2011

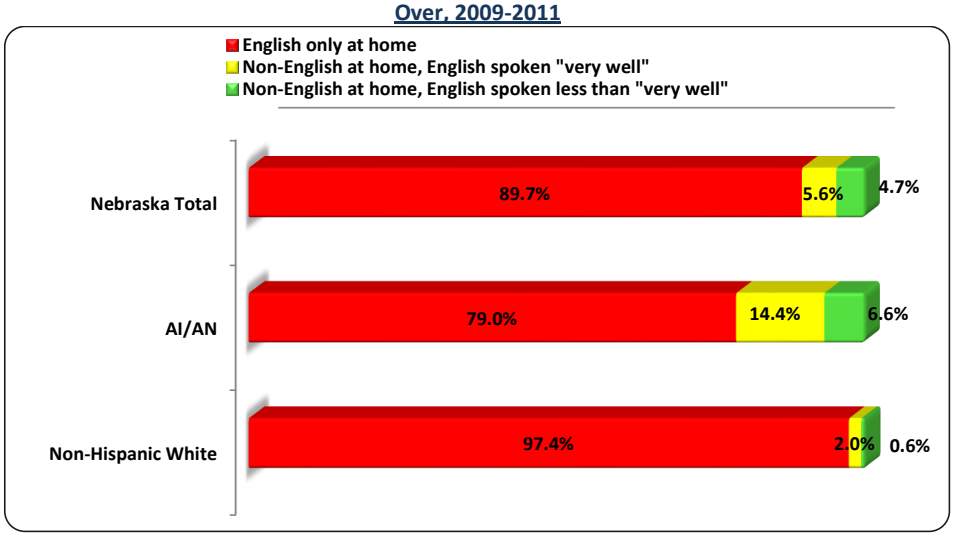


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Language Spoken at Home

- Only 79% of American Indian and Alaska Natives spoke only English at home, compared to over 97% of non-Hispanic Whites.
- Approximately 14% of the AI/AN population did not speak English at home, but otherwise spoke English "very well".[15]
- More than 6.5% of the AI/AN population did not speak English at home *and* also did *not* English well.

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



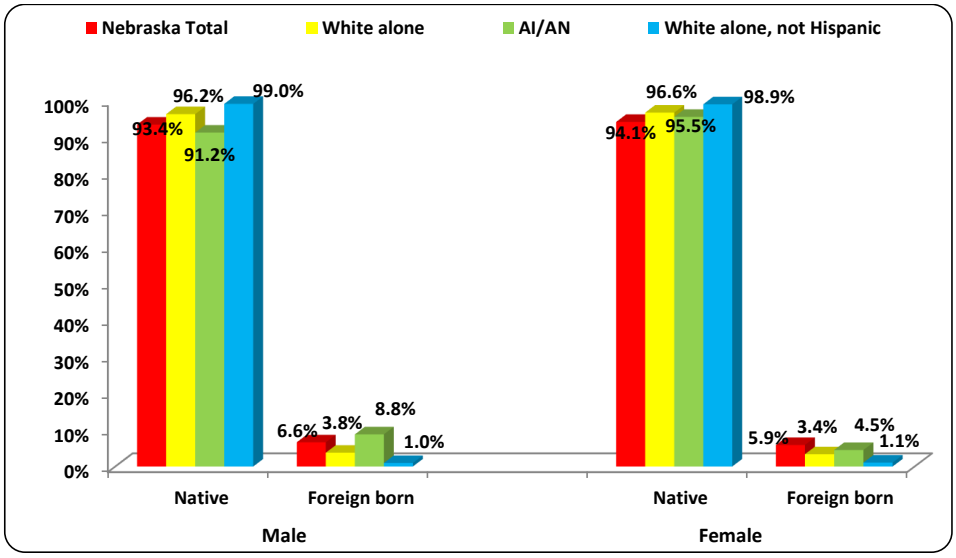
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

[15] **Ability to Speak English** - Respondent's Ability to Speak English – Respondents who reported speaking a language other than English were asked to indicate their English-speaking ability based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all." Those who answered "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all" were sometimes referred as "Less than 'very well.'" Respondents were not instructed on how to interpret the response categories in this question.
Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English only or speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English "very well" - This variable identifies households that may need English language assistance. This arises when no one 14 and over meets either of two conditions (1) they speak English at home or (2) even though they speak another language, they also report that they speak English "very well."

Nativity by Gender

- The largest disparity we see when looking at the nativity data by gender was among the male population. Almost nine times as many AI/AN males considered themselves foreign-born [16] compared to non-Hispanic White males (8.8% and 1%, respectively).
- Almost 100% of non-Hispanic White alone males consider themselves native, compared to 91% of AI/AN males.
- Four and a half percent of AI/AN females consider themselves foreign-born; only 1.1% of non-Hispanic White alone females thought they were foreign-born.

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



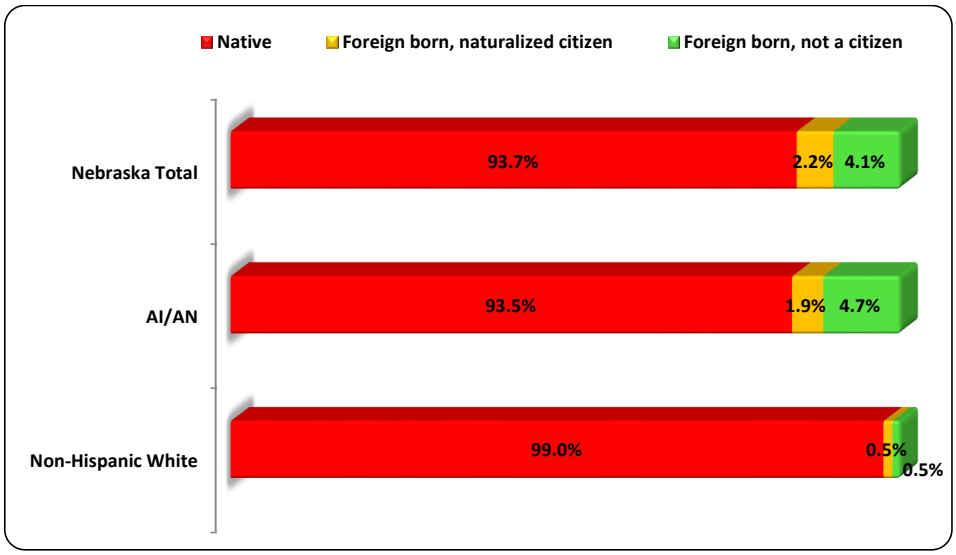
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

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

Nativity & Citizenship

- American Indian and Alaska Natives were over nine times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to consider themselves foreign born and not a U.S. citizen (4.7% and 0.5%, respectively).

Figure 23: Nativity & Citizenship Status, 2009-2011

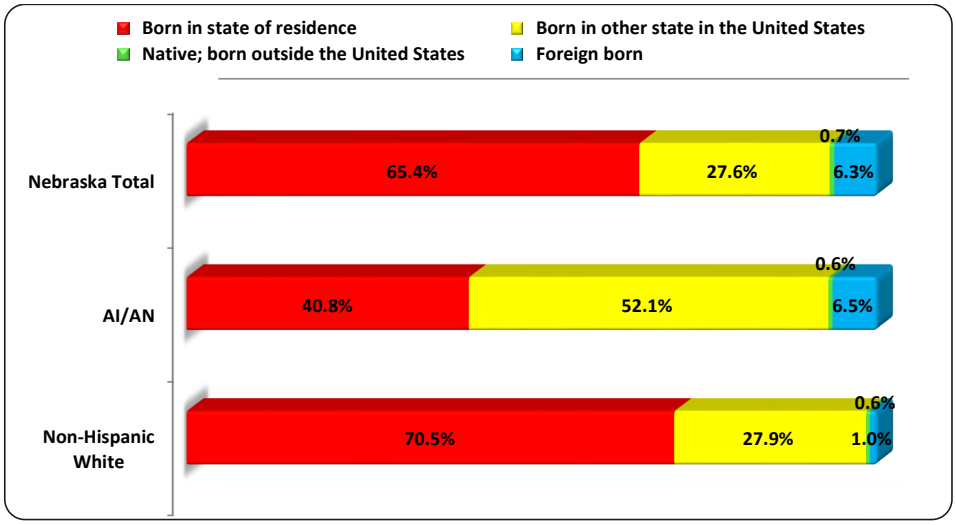


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Place of Birth

- Less than half (40.8%) of all American Indian and Alaska Natives were born in Nebraska; while almost 70% of other groups were born in Nebraska.
- Over half of the AI/AN population was born in another state in the United States; making AI/ANs almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites to be born in another state (52.1% and about 28%, respectively).
- American Indian/Alaska Natives (6.5%) were over six times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (1%) to be foreign-born (born outside the U.S.).

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

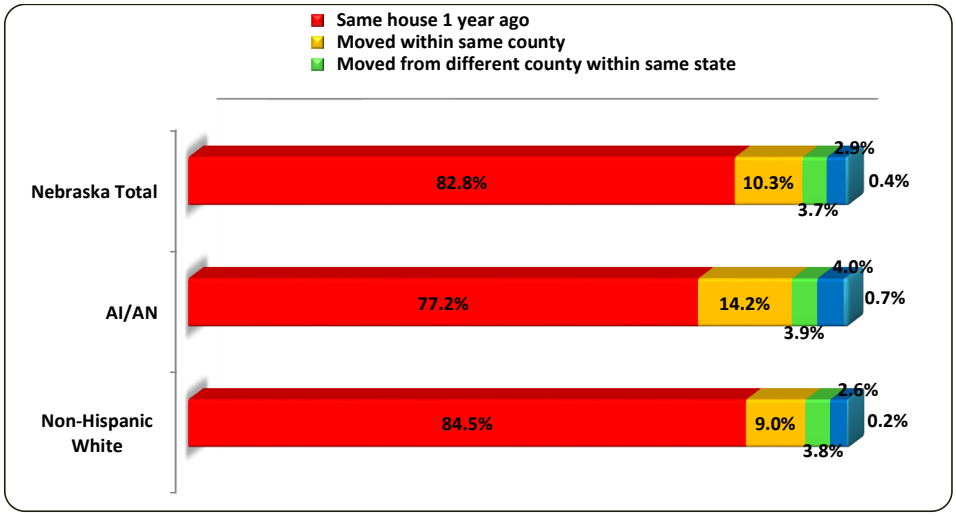


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Geographic Mobility

- American Indian and Alaska Natives were about 1.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have moved within the same county in the past year (14.2% and 9%, respectively).
- Similar proportions of AI/ANs and non-Hispanic Whites moved from a different county within Nebraska in the previous 12 months.
- Almost twice as many AI/ANs than non-Hispanic Whites had moved from a different state in the past 12 months (4% and 2.6%, respectively).

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

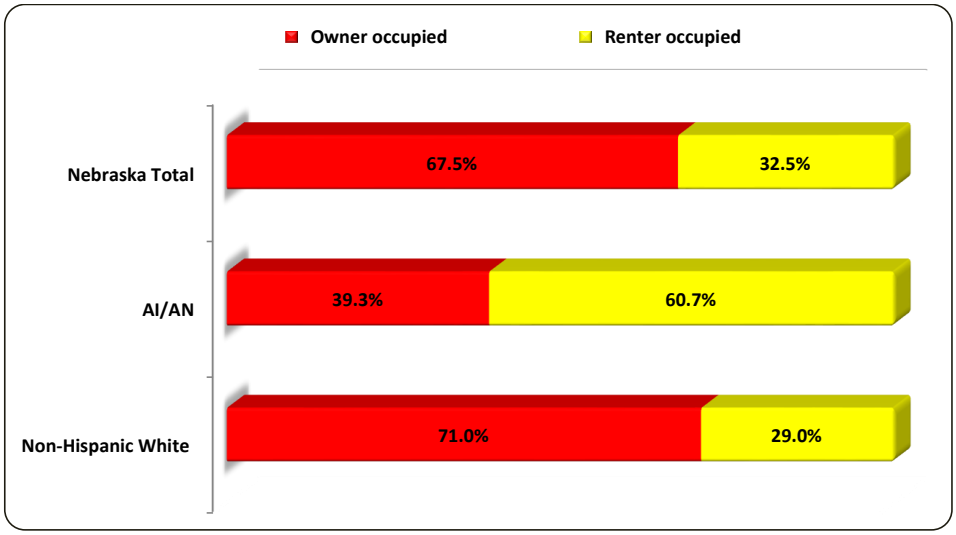


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Housing Tenure

- A large disparity existed between American Indian and Alaska Natives and non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska related to housing tenure (owner vs. renter).
- Non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska were twice as likely as American Indian and Alaska Natives to own their home (71% and 39.3%, respectively).
- American Indian and Alaska Natives were three times more likely to rent their residence than non-Hispanic Whites (60.7% and 29%, respectively).

Figure 26: Housing Tenure, 2009-2011

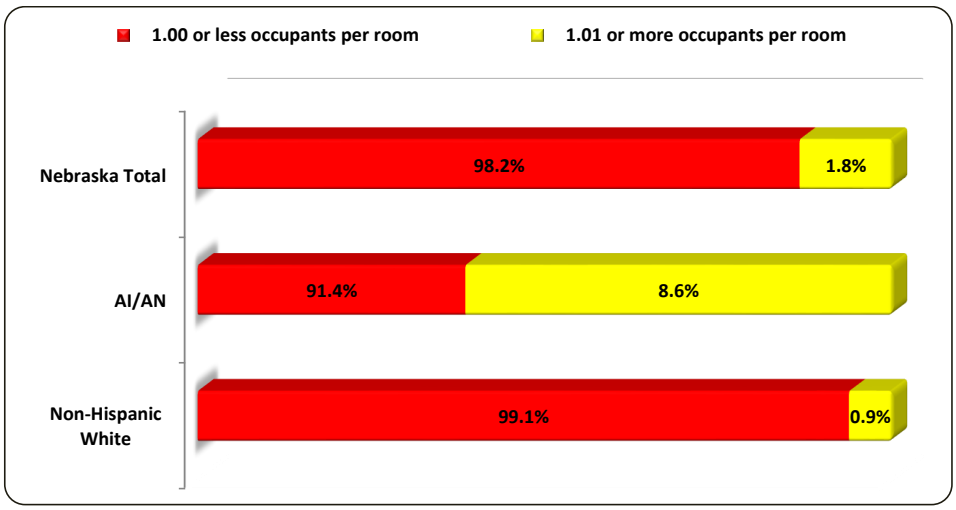


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Occupants per Room

- American Indian and Alaska Natives were almost nine times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have more than one occupant per room at their place of residence (8.6% and 0.9%, respectively).
- Approximately 91% of AI/ANs had one occupant or less per room, compared to 99.1% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 27: Occupants per Room, 2009-2011

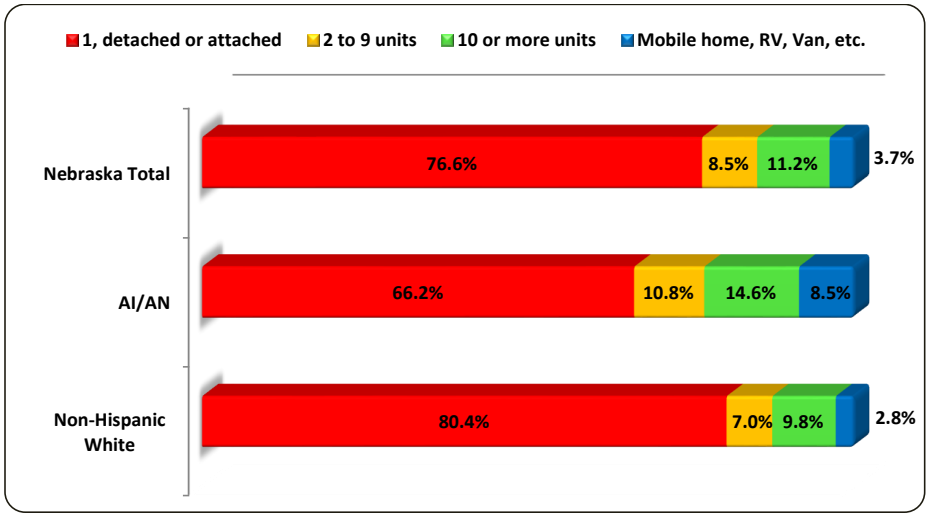


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Units in Structure

- American Indian and Alaska Natives were less likely than the total Nebraska population to live in a one-unit structure.
- American Indian and Alaska Natives were 1.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to live in a structure with 10 or more units in that structure (14.6% and 9.8%, respectively).
- American Indian and Alaska Natives (8.5%) were over three times as likely as non-Hispanic Whites (2.8%) to live in a mobile home or some other type of structure.

Figure 28: Units in Structure*, 2009-2011



Notes: Please see definitions of "Units in Structure" in the Glossary.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Appendix

American Indian and Alaska Native alone: Census Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE [1]		
Total population	18,427	100.0
Under 5 years	1,975	10.7
5 to 9 years	2,021	11.0
10 to 14 years	1,804	9.8
15 to 19 years	1,821	9.9
20 to 24 years	1,517	8.2
25 to 29 years	1,345	7.3
30 to 34 years	1,295	7.0
35 to 39 years	1,189	6.5
40 to 44 years	1,175	6.4
45 to 49 years	1,108	6.0
50 to 54 years	980	5.3
55 to 59 years	821	4.5
60 to 64 years	567	3.1
65 to 69 years	313	1.7
70 to 74 years	237	1.3
75 to 79 years	139	0.8
80 to 84 years	60	0.3
85 years and over	60	0.3
Median age (years)	25.2	(X)
16 years and over	12,282	66.7
18 years and over	11,531	62.6
21 years and over	10,492	56.9
62 years and over	1,133	6.1
65 years and over	809	4.4
Male population	9,044	49.1
Under 5 years	1,008	5.5
5 to 9 years	1,052	5.7
10 to 14 years	887	4.8
15 to 19 years	927	5.0
20 to 24 years	784	4.3
25 to 29 years	687	3.7
30 to 34 years	636	3.5
35 to 39 years	571	3.1
40 to 44 years	559	3.0
45 to 49 years	514	2.8
50 to 54 years	441	2.4
55 to 59 years	376	2.0
60 to 64 years	269	1.5
65 to 69 years	119	0.6
70 to 74 years	126	0.7
75 to 79 years	58	0.3
80 to 84 years	14	0.1

American Indian and Alaska Native alone: Census Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
85 years and over	16	0.1
Median age (years)	24.1	(X)
16 years and over	5,916	32.1
18 years and over	5,525	30.0
21 years and over	5,008	27.2
62 years and over	478	2.6
65 years and over	333	1.8
Female population	9,383	50.9
Under 5 years	967	5.2
5 to 9 years	969	5.3
10 to 14 years	917	5.0
15 to 19 years	894	4.9
20 to 24 years	733	4.0
25 to 29 years	658	3.6
30 to 34 years	659	3.6
35 to 39 years	618	3.4
40 to 44 years	616	3.3
45 to 49 years	594	3.2
50 to 54 years	539	2.9
55 to 59 years	445	2.4
60 to 64 years	298	1.6
65 to 69 years	194	1.1
70 to 74 years	111	0.6
75 to 79 years	81	0.4
80 to 84 years	46	0.2
85 years and over	44	0.2
Median age (years)	26.4	(X)
16 years and over	6,366	34.5
18 years and over	6,006	32.6
21 years and over	5,484	29.8
62 years and over	655	3.6
65 years and over	476	2.6
RELATIONSHIP [1]		
Total population	18,427	100.0
In households	17,650	95.8
Householder	5,162	28.0
Spouse [2]	1,850	10.0
Child	6,601	35.8
Own child under 18 years	5,068	27.5
Other relatives	2,427	13.2
Under 18 years	1,439	7.8
65 years and over	90	0.5
Nonrelatives	1,610	8.7
Under 18 years	282	1.5
65 years and over	37	0.2
Unmarried partner	741	4.0

American Indian and Alaska Native alone: Census Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
In group quarters	777	4.2
Institutionalized population	461	2.5
Male	347	1.9
Female	114	0.6
Noninstitutionalized population	316	1.7
Male	182	1.0
Female	134	0.7
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE [3]		
Total households	5,162	100.0
Family households (families) [4]	3,651	70.7
With own children under 18 years	2,208	42.8
Husband-wife family	1,688	32.7
With own children under 18 years	982	19.0
Male householder, no wife present	508	9.8
With own children under 18 years	279	5.4
Female householder, no husband present	1,455	28.2
With own children under 18 years	947	18.3
Nonfamily households [4]	1,511	29.3
Householder living alone	1,137	22.0
Male	585	11.3
65 years and over	85	1.6
Female	552	10.7
65 years and over	110	2.1
Households with individuals under 18 years	2,694	52.2
Households with individuals 65 years & over	626	12.1
Average household size	3.28	(X)
Average family size	3.86	(X)
HOUSING TENURE [3]		
Occupied housing units	5,162	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	1,945	37.7
Population in owner-occupied housing units	6,681	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	3.43	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	3,217	62.3
Population in renter-occupied housing units	10,260	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	3.19	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
X Not applicable. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
[1] When a category other than Total Population is selected, all persons in the household were classified by the race, Hispanic or Latino origin, or tribe/tribal grouping of the person.
[2] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."
[3] When a category other than Total Population is selected, all persons in the household were classified by the race, Hispanic or Latino origin, or tribe/tribal grouping of the householder.
For other notes see page 48.

American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races: Census Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE [1]		
Total population	29,816	100.0
Under 5 years	3,639	12.2
5 to 9 years	3,486	11.7
10 to 14 years	3,069	10.3
15 to 19 years	2,923	9.8
20 to 24 years	2,410	8.1
25 to 29 years	2,174	7.3
30 to 34 years	1,998	6.7
35 to 39 years	1,756	5.9
40 to 44 years	1,718	5.8
45 to 49 years	1,703	5.7
50 to 54 years	1,518	5.1
55 to 59 years	1,246	4.2
60 to 64 years	868	2.9
65 to 69 years	517	1.7
70 to 74 years	365	1.2
75 to 79 years	204	0.7
80 to 84 years	112	0.4
85 years and over	110	0.4
Median age (years)	23.6	(X)
16 years and over	19,028	63.8
18 years and over	17,845	59.9
21 years and over	16,199	54.3
62 years and over	1,792	6.0
65 years and over	1,308	4.4
Male population	14,559	48.8
Under 5 years	1,825	6.1
5 to 9 years	1,812	6.1
10 to 14 years	1,533	5.1
15 to 19 years	1,454	4.9
20 to 24 years	1,228	4.1
25 to 29 years	1,052	3.5
30 to 34 years	982	3.3
35 to 39 years	851	2.9
40 to 44 years	805	2.7
45 to 49 years	794	2.7
50 to 54 years	689	2.3
55 to 59 years	577	1.9
60 to 64 years	398	1.3
65 to 69 years	214	0.7
70 to 74 years	188	0.6
75 to 79 years	81	0.3
80 to 84 years	36	0.1
85 years and over	40	0.1
Median age (years)	22.6	(X)

American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races: Census Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
16 years and over	9,082	30.5
21 years and over	7,682	25.8
62 years and over	771	2.6
65 years and over	559	1.9
Female population	15,257	51.2
Under 5 years	1,814	6.1
5 to 9 years	1,674	5.6
10 to 14 years	1,536	5.2
15 to 19 years	1,469	4.9
20 to 24 years	1,182	4.0
25 to 29 years	1,122	3.8
30 to 34 years	1,016	3.4
35 to 39 years	905	3.0
40 to 44 years	913	3.1
45 to 49 years	909	3.0
50 to 54 years	829	2.8
55 to 59 years	669	2.2
60 to 64 years	470	1.6
65 to 69 years	303	1.0
70 to 74 years	177	0.6
75 to 79 years	123	0.4
80 to 84 years	76	0.3
85 years and over	70	0.2
Median age (years)	24.8	(X)
16 years and over	9,946	33.4
18 years and over	9,369	31.4
21 years and over	8,517	28.6
62 years and over	1,021	3.4
65 years and over	749	2.5
RELATIONSHIP [1]		
Total population	29,816	100.0
In households	28,844	96.7
Householder	8,458	28.4
Spouse [2]	2,955	9.9
Child	11,755	39.4
Own child under 18 years	9,432	31.6
Other relatives	3,255	10.9
Under 18 years	1,964	6.6
65 years and over	122	0.4
Nonrelatives	2,421	8.1
Under 18 years	434	1.5
65 years and over	49	0.2
Unmarried partner	1,124	3.8
In group quarters	972	3.3
Institutionalized population	522	1.8
Male	389	1.3
Female	133	0.4

American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races: Census Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
Female	133	0.4
Noninstitutionalized population	450	1.5
Male	245	0.8
Female	205	0.7
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE [3]		
Total households	8,458	100.0
Family households (families) [4]	5,767	68.2
With own children under 18 years	3,506	41.5
Husband-wife family	2,829	33.4
With own children under 18 years	1,596	18.9
Male householder, no wife present	747	8.8
With own children under 18 years	432	5.1
Female householder, no husband present	2,191	25.9
With own children under 18 years	1,478	17.5
Nonfamily households [4]	2,691	31.8
Householder living alone	2,073	24.5
Male	1,047	12.4
65 years and over	159	1.9
Female	1,026	12.1
65 years and over	223	2.6
Households with individuals under 18 years	4,132	48.9
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,065	12.6
Average household size	3.07	(X)
Average family size	3.68	(X)
HOUSING TENURE [3]		
Occupied housing units	8,458	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	3,422	40.5
Population in owner-occupied housing units	10,923	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	3.19	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	5,036	59.5
Population in renter-occupied housing units	15,001	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.98	(X)

X Not applicable. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

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

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

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

[4] "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 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.

[5] As part of the release of Summary File 2 (SF2) data, the census bureau released quick-table DP-1 for 38 states between December 15, 2011 and April 5, 2012. Some of the data cells in these tables were found to be erroneous (the male institutionalized population count and percentage). The tables were removed on April 9, 2012, and the data cells were corrected and re-released on April 26, 2012.

Glossary of Terms

AI/AN – American Indian and Alaska Native

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

or her were family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Institutional Group Quarters: Includes facilities for people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody at the time of interview, such as correctional facilities, nursing facilities/skilled nursing facilities, in-patient hospice facilities, mental (psychiatric) hospitals, group homes for juveniles, and residential treatment centers for juveniles.

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

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

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

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

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

Poverty Level - In determining the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals, the census bureau uses thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two-dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of

family size (from one person to nine or more people) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of reference person (RP) (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

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

Since ACS is a continuous survey, people respond throughout the year. Because the income questions specify a period covering the last 12 months, the appropriate poverty thresholds were determined by multiplying the base-year poverty thresholds (1982) by the average of the monthly inflation factors for the 12 months preceding the data collection. See the table in Appendix A titled "Poverty Thresholds in 1982, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years (Dollars)," for appropriate base thresholds. See the table "The 2011 Poverty Factors" in Appendix A for the appropriate adjustment based on interview month

Units in Structure

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

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

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

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 5 Year Estimates

American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2011 Subject Definitions, ~~http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2011_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf~~http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2011_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

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