

NEBRASKA HISPANIC SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

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Nebraska Hispanic Socioeconomic Profile

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Executive Summary

This report presents a portrait of the Hispanic 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 the various components of socioeconomic status do not. In examining health disparities that exist within a population, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health¹ used the metaphor of a ladder to describe not only access to health care, but also whether or not “good health” was within reach for a population.

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

- Nebraska Hispanics had a median age of 22.7 years, about 17 years younger than that of the median age of the non-Hispanic White population, 39.8 years.
- Slightly more non-Hispanic Whites (about 56%) compared to Hispanics (about 48%) were considered now married.
- Hispanic grandparents, age 30 and older were about 1.5 times less likely than non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska to have been responsible for their grandchildren under 18 years old.
- Over 2.5 times as many Hispanics (of all ages) as non-Hispanic Whites reported being below the poverty level in the past 12 months (25.8% and 9.5%, respectively).
- Hispanic families were almost 4 times as likely as non-Hispanic White families to be below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to work in a service, production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Just over 33% of civilian-employed Hispanics aged 16 and over worked in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Conversely, only about 11.6% of non-Hispanic Whites worked in the same type of occupations.

¹<http://www.macfound.org/site/apps/nlnet/content3.aspx?c=1kLXJ8MQKrH&b=4201565&ct=1455593>

- Hispanic (22%) workers were 2.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic White (8.4%) workers to car pool to work.
- For non-Hispanic White households in Nebraska, the median income was almost 1.5 times that of Hispanics (\$52,683 and \$37,952, respectively).
- Hispanics (29.9%) were more than three times as likely as non-Hispanic Whites (9%) to be uninsured.
- About twice as many non-Hispanic Whites (30.6%) as Hispanics (16.3%) enrolled in school were enrolled in college or graduate school.
- Hispanics were almost 8 times more likely (49.2%) than non-Hispanic Whites (6%) to achieve less than a high school education.

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

Introduction

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

Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska

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

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

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

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

Nebraska has a rapidly growing minority population increasingly comprised of persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. Hispanics are the fastest-growing minority group in Nebraska. The Hispanic or Latino population increased from 36,969 in 1990, to 94,425 in 2000, and finally to 167,405 in 2010. These numbers represented a 353% increase for the Hispanic or Latino 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 or 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 or Latino population accounted for 9% of the total population. Estimates from 2011 place the Hispanic or Latino population at 9.5%. A detailed summary is provided in the following tables.

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

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

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

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

** includes Alaska Native

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

Table 2: Nebraska Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2011

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

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

Notes:

The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. Median age is calculated based on single year of age. Hispanic origin is considered an ethnicity, not a race. Hispanics may be of any race. Responses of "Some Other Race" from the 2010 Census are modified. This results in differences between the populations for specific race categories shown for the 2010 Census population in this table versus those in the original 2010 Census data.

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

**Includes Alaska Native

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

Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census

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

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

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

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of

Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black," "African American," or "Negro," or provide written entries such as "African American," "Afro American," "Kenyan," "Nigerian," or "Haitian."

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

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

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

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

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.

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 are included in this category. Estimates for years after 2000 reflect an allocation of this category among the other categories.

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

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

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

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

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

Data Source

The findings presented in this report were based on the American Community Survey (ACS) sample interviewed between 2009 and 2011. The ACS is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the U.S. 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 has revolutionized the way we use data to understand our communities. Every year the ACS can support the release of single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. Prior to 2005, ACS data included estimates for the household population only.⁷ The 2006 ACS shifted from a demonstration program with a different sample design and sample size to the full sample size and design in 2005. The 2006 data-release marks the first time that group quarters populations such as prisons, college dorms, military barracks, and nursing home populations were included in the ACS data products. ACS became the largest household survey in the United States, with an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses. ACS combines population or housing data from multiple years to produce reliable numbers for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. To provide information for communities each year, the ACS provides 1-, 3-, and 5-year estimates. For this report, 2009 to 2011 ACS 3-year estimates were used, which were based on data collected between January 2009 and December 2011. The 3-year estimates were published for selected geographic areas with populations of 20,000 or greater.

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

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

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

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

The ACS provides critical information about the characteristics of local communities; it is not designed to count the population; other sources of population counts, like the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program, should be used for population counts. The Population Estimates Program produces the official estimates for population, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the nation, states, and counties. Tables 4, 5, and the appendix came from the Population Estimates Program.

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

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

Acknowledgement

Special thank you to Shandana Khattak, Research Analyst, and Whitney Clausen, Program analyst, for editing this report, and Sara Horner, Program Analyst, for reviewing.

Hispanics by Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin

Table 4: Hispanics by Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin

	Total	Male	Female
NEBRASKA TOTAL	1,842,641	915,249	927,392
One Race	1,808,614	898,470	910,144
White	1,660,697	824,288	836,409
Black	87,124	44,385	42,739
AIAN*	23,864	12,041	11,823
Asian	34,716	16,599	18,117
NHPI**	2,213	1,157	1,056
Two or More Races	34,027	16,779	17,248
Race alone or in combination			
White	1,691,990	839,736	852,254
Black	103,849	52,571	51,278
AIAN	36,231	18,081	18,150
Asian	43,388	20,946	22,442
NHPI	3,783	1,914	1,869
NON-HISPANIC	1,668,125	823,185	844,940
One Race	1,639,456	809,194	830,262
White, NH***	1,506,941	743,152	763,789
Black, NH	82,837	42,174	40,663
AIAN, NH	14,996	7,293	7,703
Asian, NH	33,571	16,017	17,554
NHPI, NH	1,111	558	553
Two or More Races, NH	28,669	13,991	14,678
Race alone or in combination			
White, NH	1,533,329	756,040	777,289
Black, NH	97,473	49,285	48,188
AIAN, NH	24,310	11,739	12,571
Asian, NH	41,289	19,892	21,397
NHPI, NH	2,342	1,149	1,193

	Total	Male	Female
HISPANIC	174,516	92,064	82,452
One Race	169,158	89,276	79,882
White	153,756	81,136	72,620
Black	4,287	2,211	2,076
AIAN	8,868	4,748	4,120
Asian	1,145	582	563
NHPI	1,102	599	503
Two or More Races	5,358	2,788	2,570
Race alone or in combination			
White	158,661	83,696	74,965
Black	6,376	3,286	3,090
AIAN	11,921	6,342	5,579
Asian	2,099	1,054	1,045
NHPI	1,441	765	676

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, 2010

Notes:

*AIAN: American Indian and Alaska Native.

**NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

***NH: Not Hispanic.

Race alone or in combination includes those who provided two or more races for the surveyed race category in addition to those who provided only one race for each group.

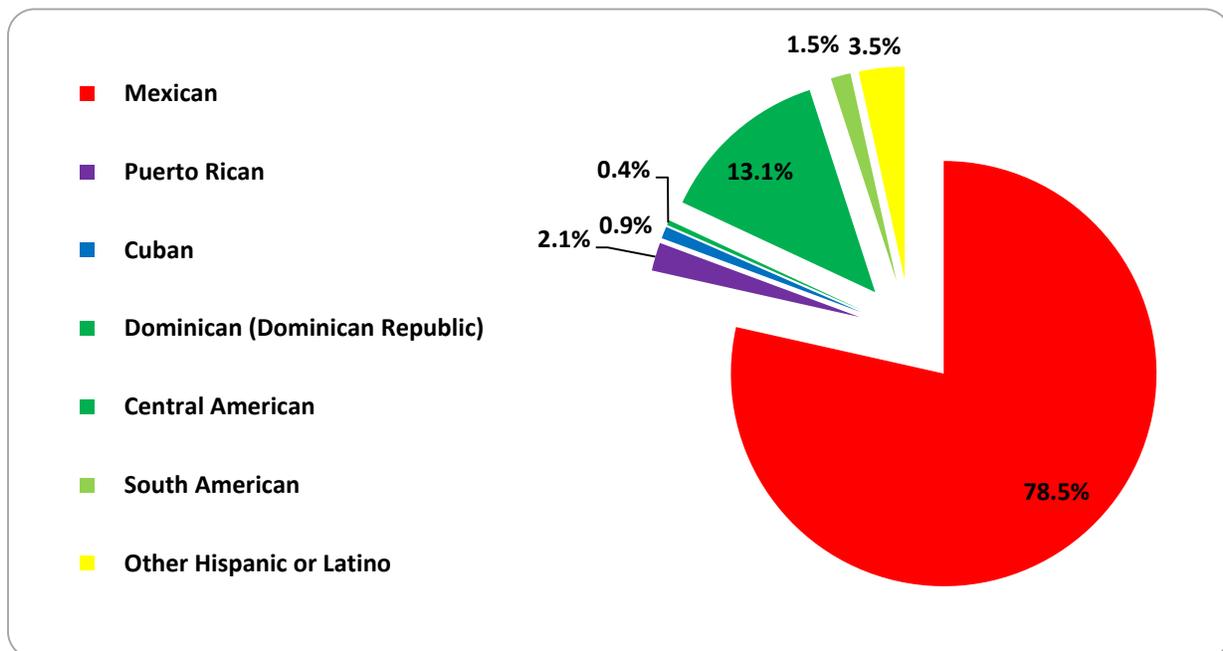
Hispanics by Group

- Among Hispanics in Nebraska, Mexicans accounted for about 79% of the Hispanic population, the highest among all Hispanic groups.
- The second largest Hispanic group was Central Americans at just about 13% of all Hispanics in Nebraska. The top seven Hispanic groups specified by individuals can be found below.

Table 5: Major Hispanic (Latino) Groups

Group	Estimate
Mexican	131,235
Puerto Rican	3,587
Cuban	1,515
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	638
Central American	21,835
South American	2,531
Other Hispanic Latino	5,810

Figure 1: Proportion of Hispanics by Group



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

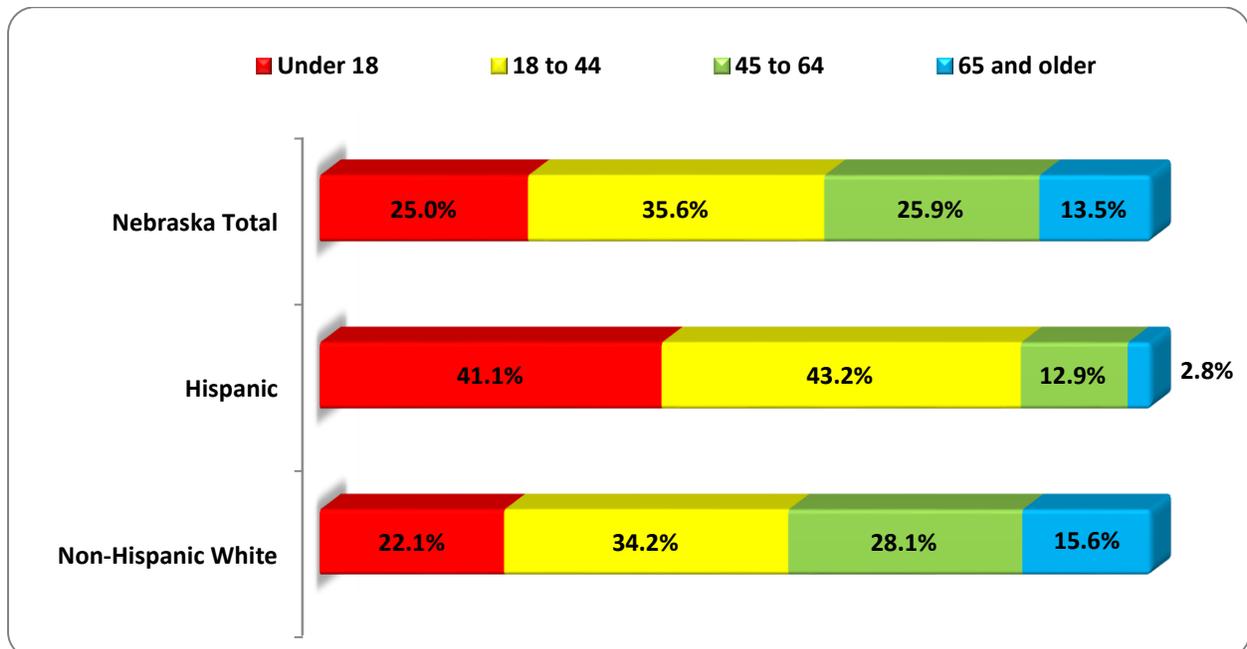
Median Age

- Nebraska Hispanics had a median age of 22.7 years, about 17 years younger than that of the median age of the non-Hispanic White population, at 39.8.
- The Hispanic 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 Hispanics were under 18 compared to non-Hispanic Whites, while about 5.5 times as many non-Hispanic Whites were 65 and older.

Table 6: Median Age, 2009-2011

Group	Median Age (years)
Nebraska Total	36.3
Hispanic	22.7
Non-Hispanic White	39.8

Figure 2: Percent Distribution of Selected Age Groups, 2009-2011

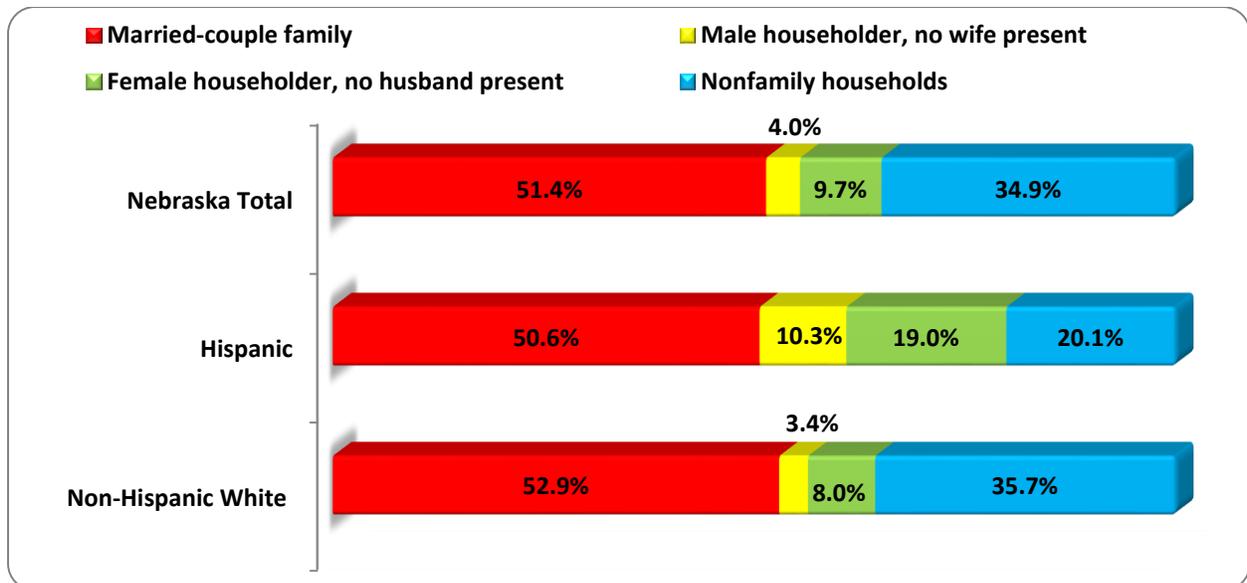


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Household Type

- About three times as many Hispanic households as non-Hispanic White households reported being male householders⁹ with no wife present (10.3% and 3.4%, respectively).
- Hispanics were more than twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites to be run by a female householder with no husband present (19% and about 8%, respectively).
- Hispanic households reported smaller proportions of nonfamily households compared to non-Hispanic Whites (about 20% and 36%, respectively).

Figure 3: 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 line one of the survey questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder. Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder.

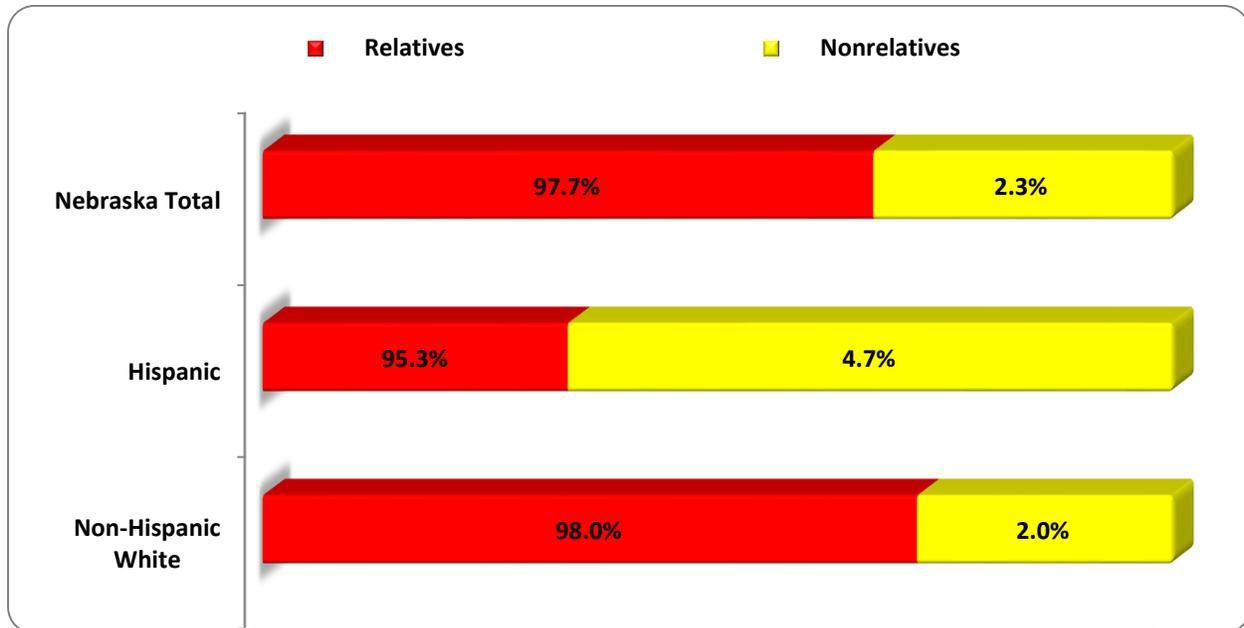
Family householder – a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members.

Nonfamily householder – a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Household Type by Relatives & Nonrelatives

- Over twice as many Hispanic households contained nonrelatives compared to non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska (4.7% and about 2%, respectively).

Figure 4: Household Type by Relatives & Nonrelatives¹⁰, 2009-2011



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

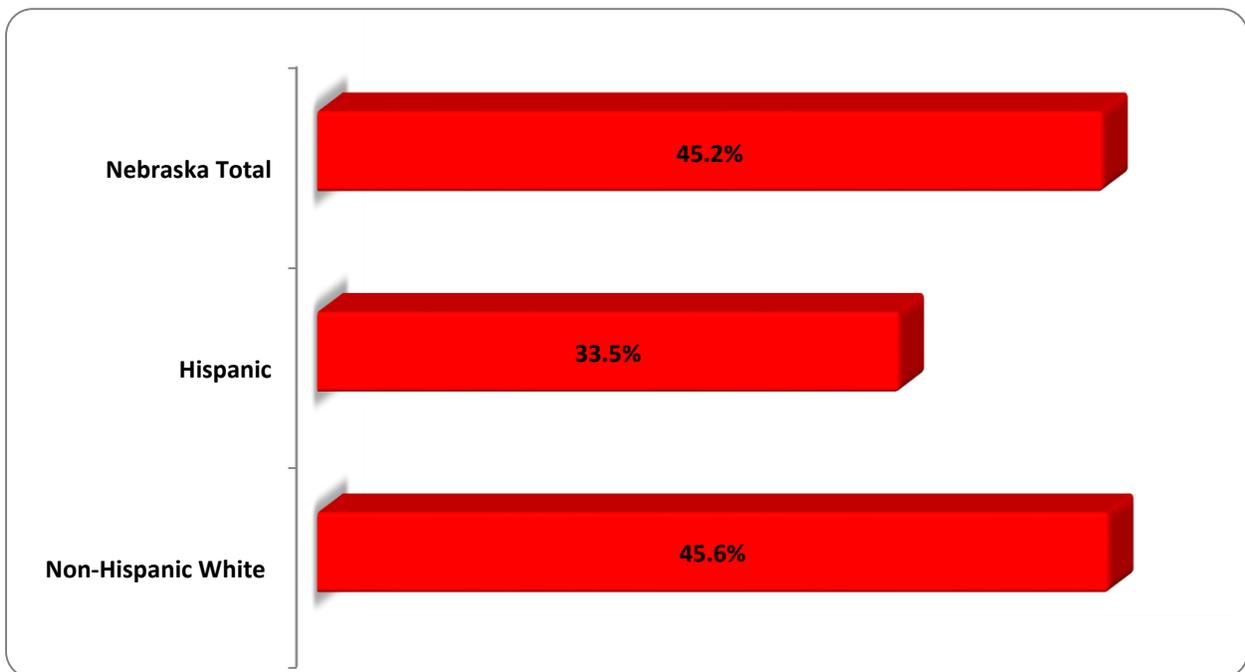
¹⁰**Nonrelatives** – This category includes any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in tabulations that are more detailed:

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

Responsibility for Grandchildren

- Hispanic grandparents, age 30 and older, were about 1.5 times less likely than the non-Hispanic White population in Nebraska to have been responsible for their grandchildren under 18 years old.
- The Nebraska total and non-Hispanic White populations reported about 45% of grandparents being responsible for grandchildren while almost 34% of Hispanic grandparents were responsible for their grandchildren under the age of 18 years old.

Figure 5: Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren under 18 Years, 2009-2011

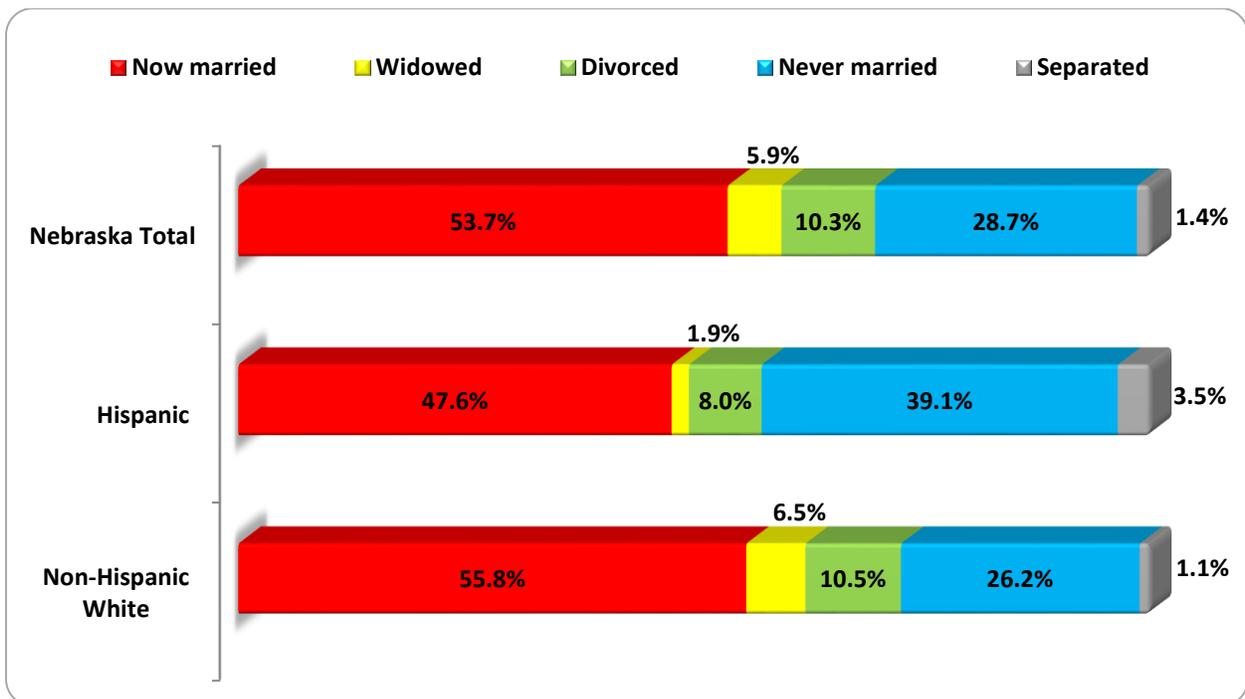


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Marital Status

- Almost 1.5 times as many Hispanics as non-Hispanic Whites reported they had never been married (39.1% and about 26%, respectively). Similarly, more than three times as many Hispanics as non-Hispanic Whites reported they were separated (3.5% and 1.1%, respectively).
- Non-Hispanic Whites were over six times more likely than Hispanics to be widowed (6.5% and 1.9%, respectively).
- More non-Hispanic Whites (about 56%) compared to Hispanics (about 48%) were considered now married.

Figure 6: Marital Status for those 15 Years and Over, 2009-2011



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

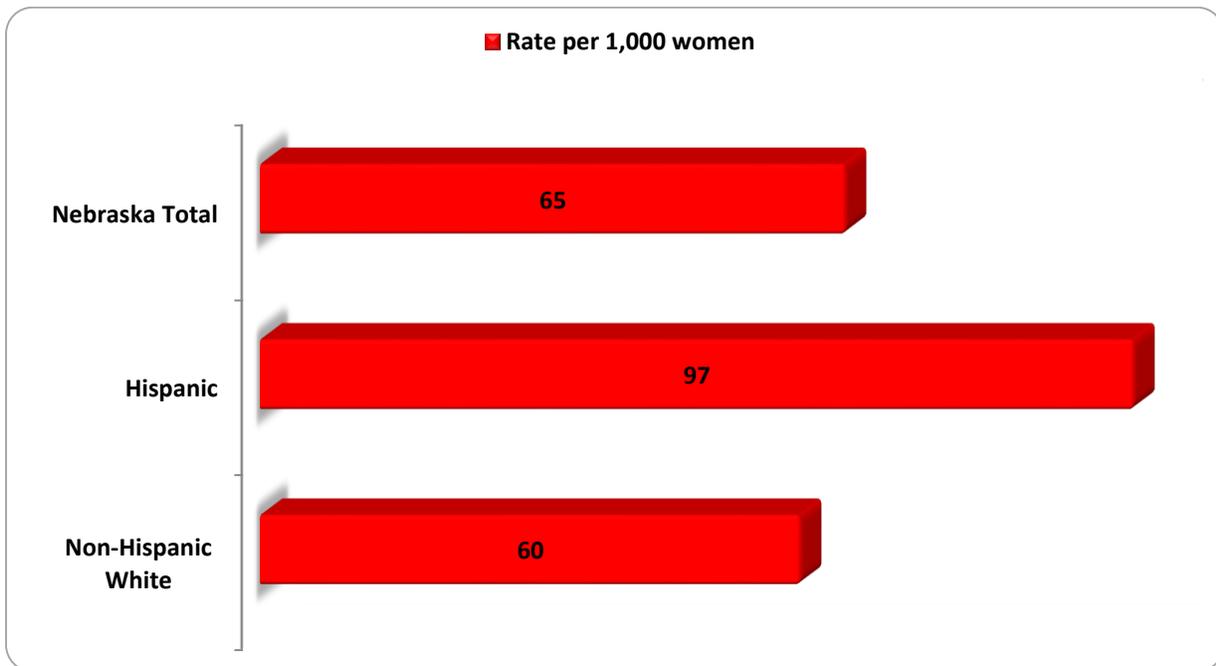
Fertility

- Of the Hispanic women aged 15 to 50 who had given birth in the past year, over 34% were unmarried; this is almost 1.5 times as many as any other racial group.
- The fertility rate for all Hispanic women (regardless of marital status) ages 15 to 50 was much higher than that of the Nebraska average (97/1,000 and 65/1,000, respectively).

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

Group	Birth in the Last 12 Months: Unmarried
Nebraska Total	28.3%
Hispanic	34.4%
Non-Hispanic White	23.0%

Figure 7: Women Who Gave Birth in last 12 Months, 2009-2011



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

Note:

Women aged 15 to 50 were included in the above table and chart

Median Income

- For non-Hispanic White households in Nebraska, the median income was almost 1.5 times that of Hispanics (\$52,683 and \$37,952, respectively).

Figure 8: Household Median Income in the Past 12 Months, 2009-2011

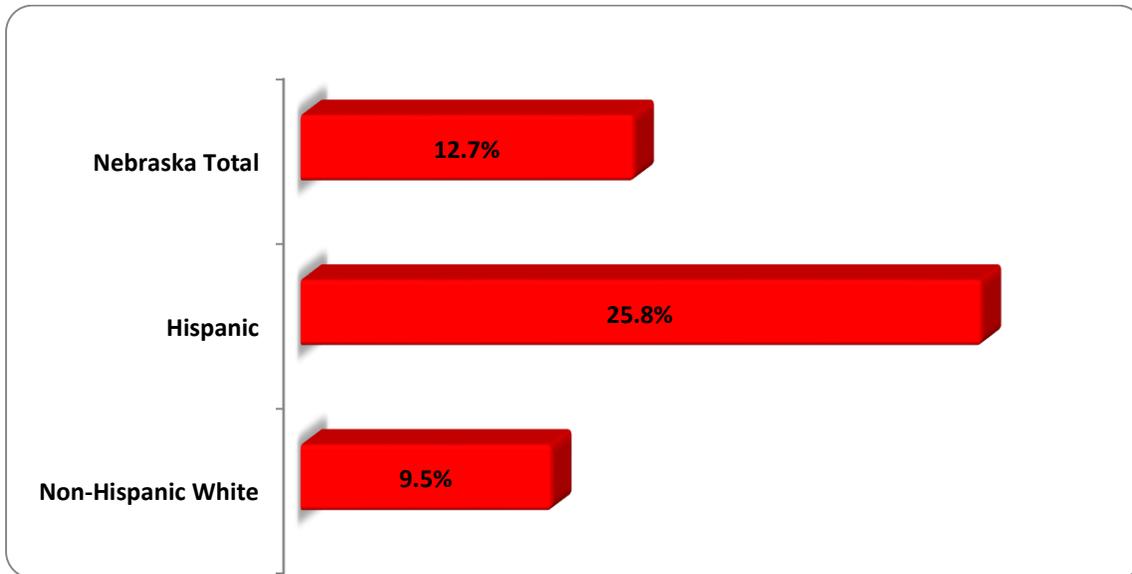


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Poverty Status

- Over 2.5 times as many Hispanics (of all ages) as non-Hispanic Whites reported being below the poverty level in the past 12 months (25.8% and 9.5%, respectively).¹¹

Figure 9: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months for All Ages, 2009-2011



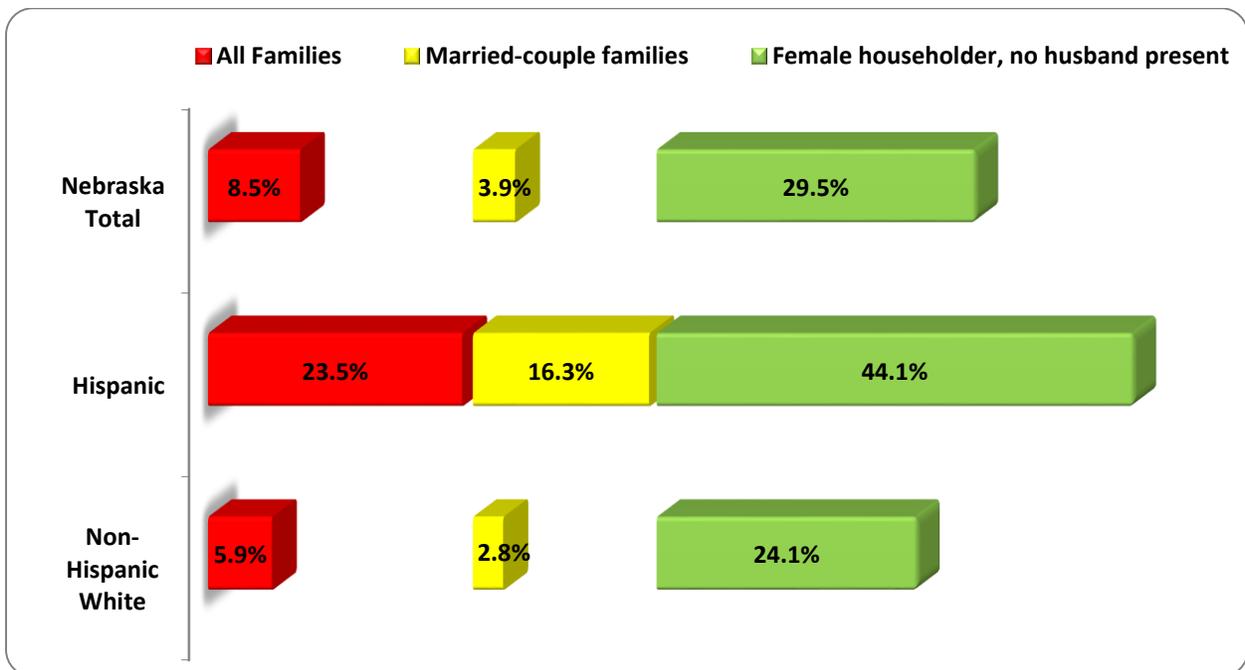
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

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 are further differentiated by age of reference person (RP) (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

Poverty Status of Families

- Hispanics had a much higher proportion of families that reported being below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- Hispanic families were almost 4 times as likely as non-Hispanic White families to be below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- Twice as many Hispanic female householder (no husband present) families (44.1%) as non-Hispanic White families of the same type (24.1%) reported to have been below the poverty level in the past 12 months.
- Hispanics (16.3%) were almost 6 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 10: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families, 2009-2011

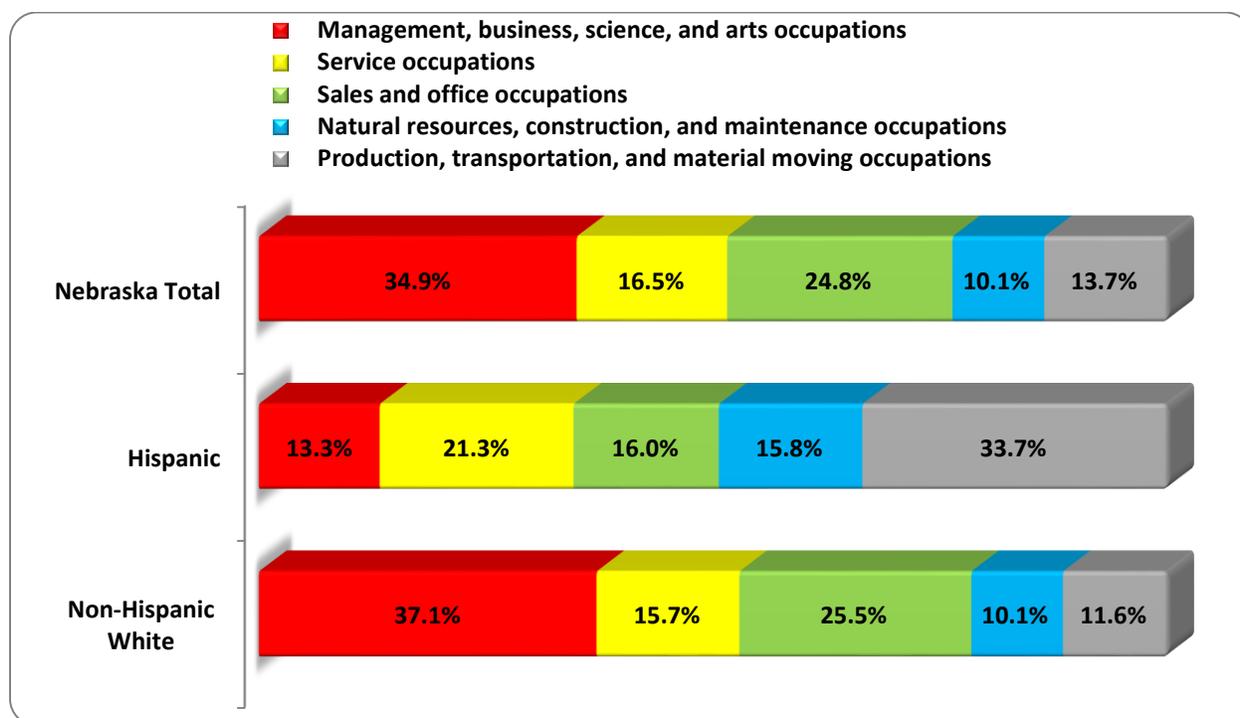


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimate

Occupation

- Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to work in a service, production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Just over 33% of civilian-employed Hispanics aged 16 and over worked in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Conversely, only about 11.6% of non-Hispanic Whites worked in the same type of occupations.
- Almost 3 times more Hispanics (33.7%) than non-Hispanic Whites (11.6%) worked in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.
- Non-Hispanic Whites (37.1%) were over 2.5 times more likely than Hispanics (13.3%) to have worked in management, business, science, and art occupations.

Figure 11: Occupation for the Civilian Employed 16 Years and Over, 2009-2011

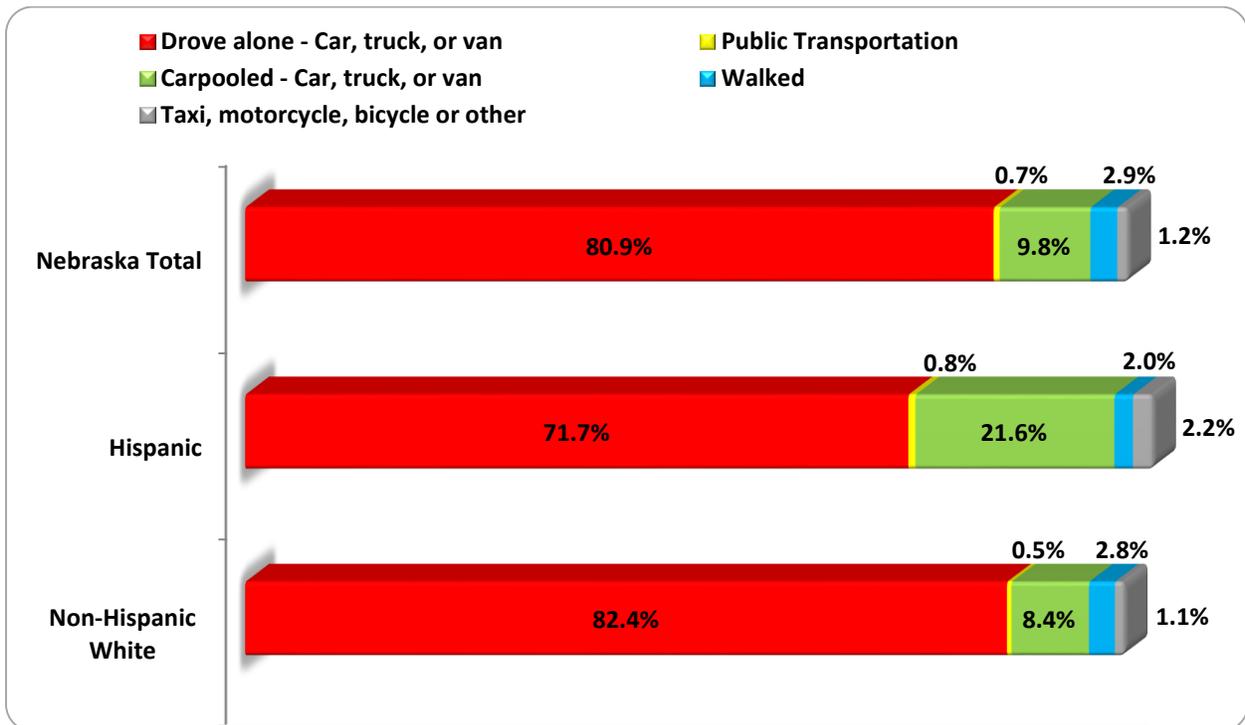


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Commuting to Work

- Hispanic (22%) workers were 2.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic White (8.4%) workers to car pool to work.
- Significantly less Hispanics (71.7%) drove alone to work than non-Hispanic White (82.4%) workers aged 16 and above.
- Hispanic workers were about 1.5 times as likely as non-Hispanic White workers to walk to work or to take other means of transportation.

Figure 12: Commuting to Work, 2009-2011



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

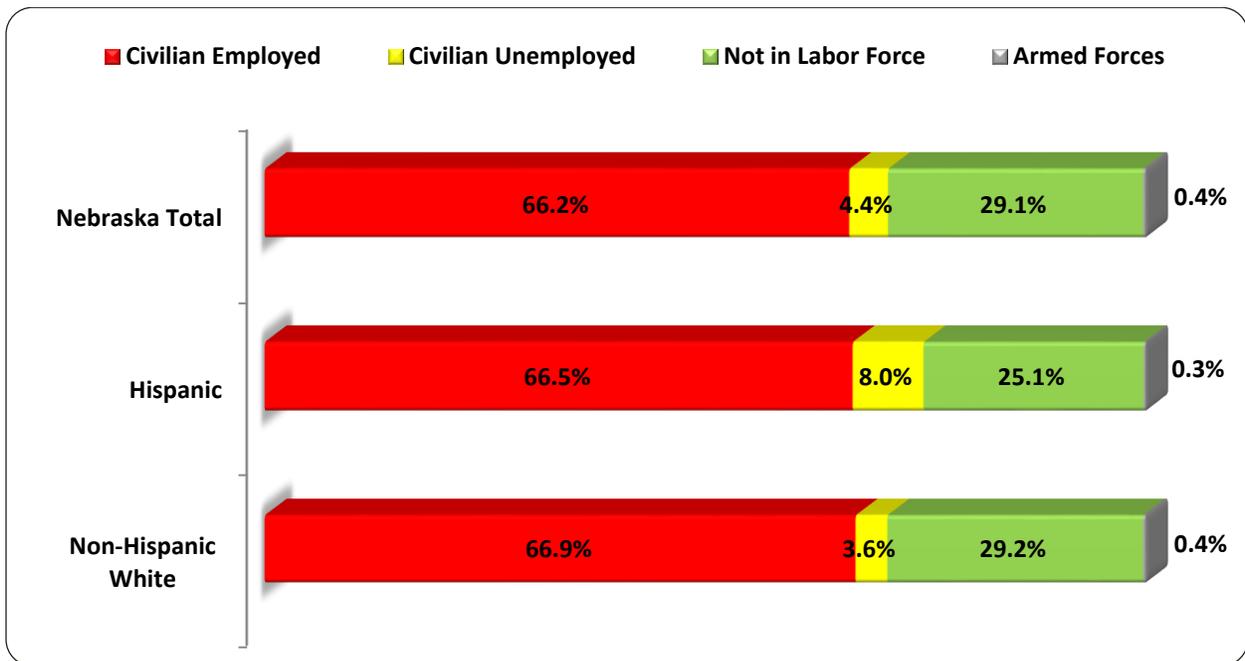
Note:

“Working at home” not included in the chart

Employment Status

- Hispanics (8%) were over two times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (3.6%) to be civilian unemployed.
- Slightly less Hispanics (25.1%) 16 and over were not in the labor force¹² at all, compared to non-Hispanic Whites (29.2%).

Figure 13: Employment Status for Ages 16 and Above, 2009-2011



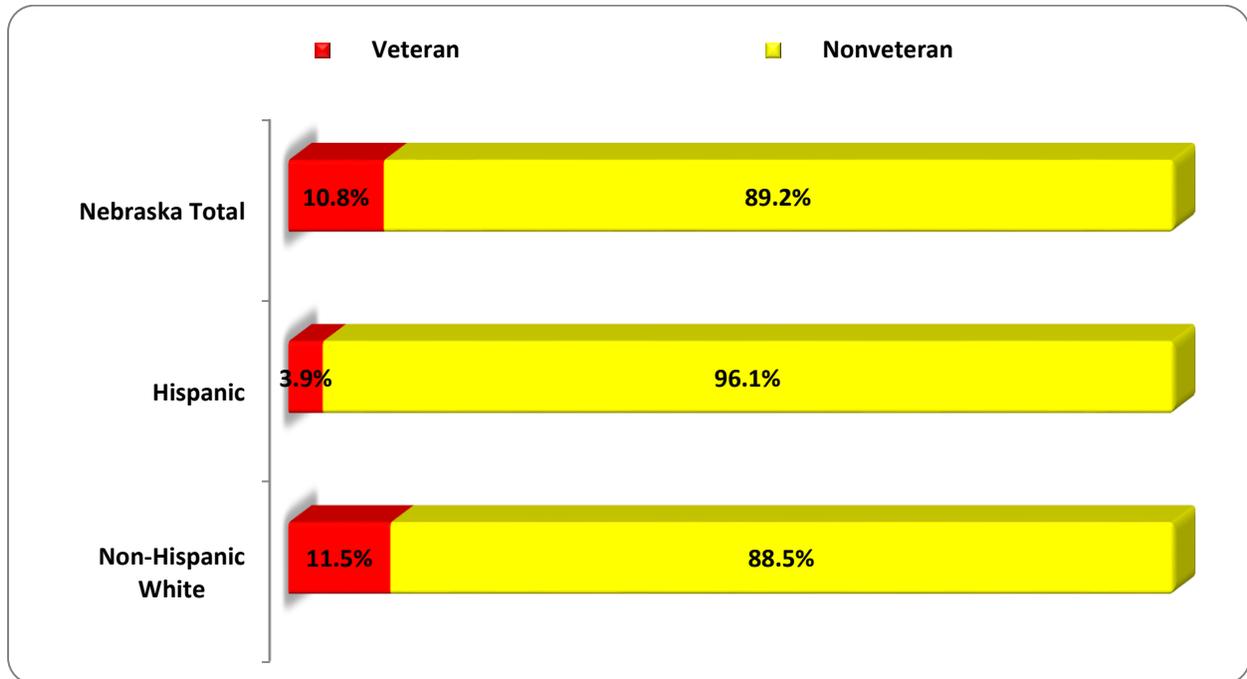
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

¹²**Not in Labor Force** - All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Veteran Status

- Hispanics were three times less likely (3.9%) to have reported having veteran status than non-Hispanic Whites (11.5%).

Figure 14: Veteran Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over, 2009-2011

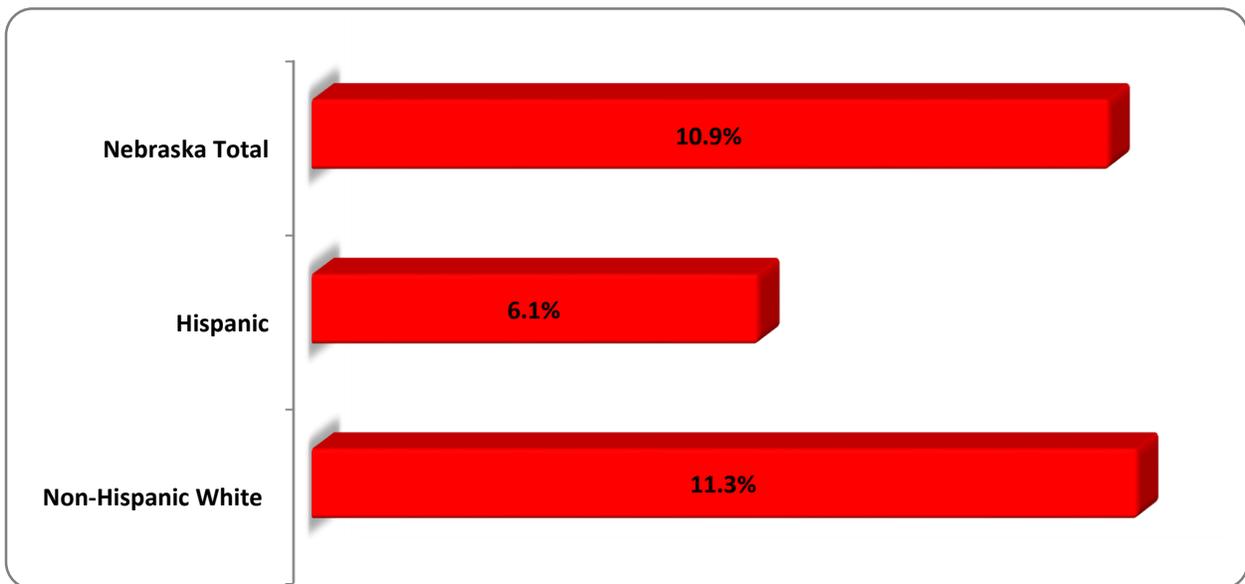


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Disability

- Non-Hispanic Whites were almost twice as likely to report a disability as Hispanics (11.3% and 6.1%, respectively).

Figure 15: Disability Status¹³, 2009-2011



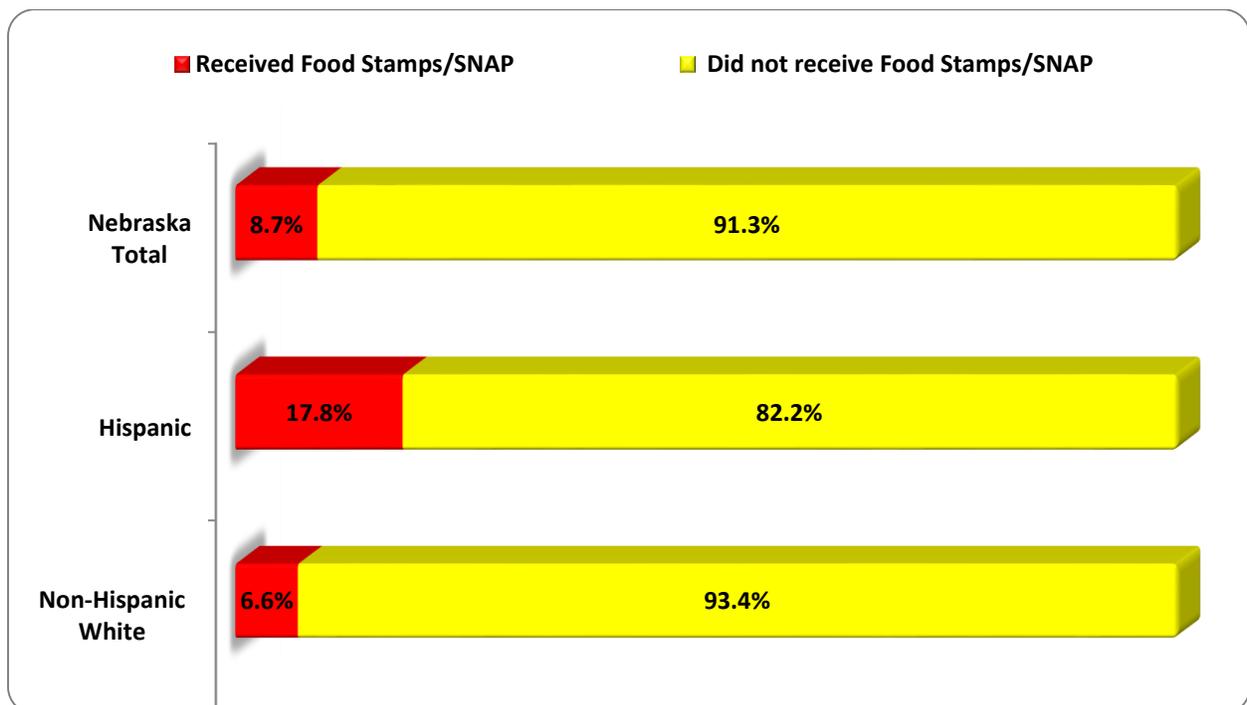
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

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

- Hispanics were 2.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska to have received food stamps¹⁴/SNAP¹⁵ in the past 12 months.
- The proportions of non-Hispanic Whites and the Nebraska total that received food stamps were very similar at about 7%, while over 17% of Hispanics received it.

Figure 16: Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP in Past 12 Month, 2009-2011



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

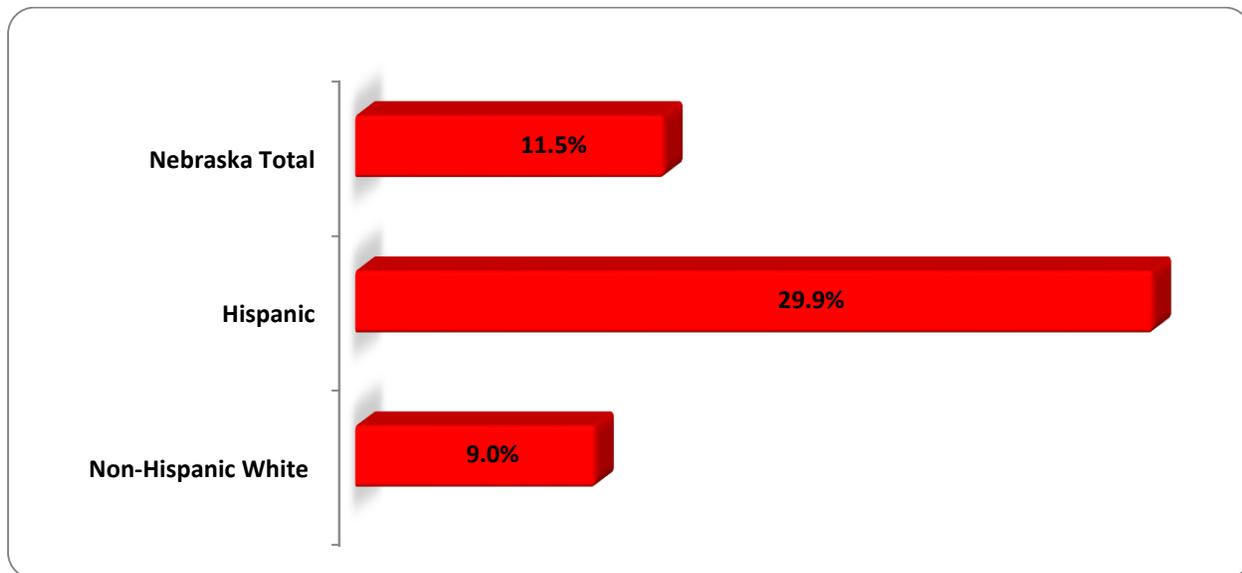
¹⁴**Food Stamps** - The data on participation in the Food Stamp Program are designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during the past 12 months. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked about the total value of all food stamps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

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

Health Insurance Coverage

- Hispanics (29.9%) were more than three times as likely as non-Hispanic Whites (9%) to be uninsured.

Figure 17: No Health Insurance Coverage, 2009-2011

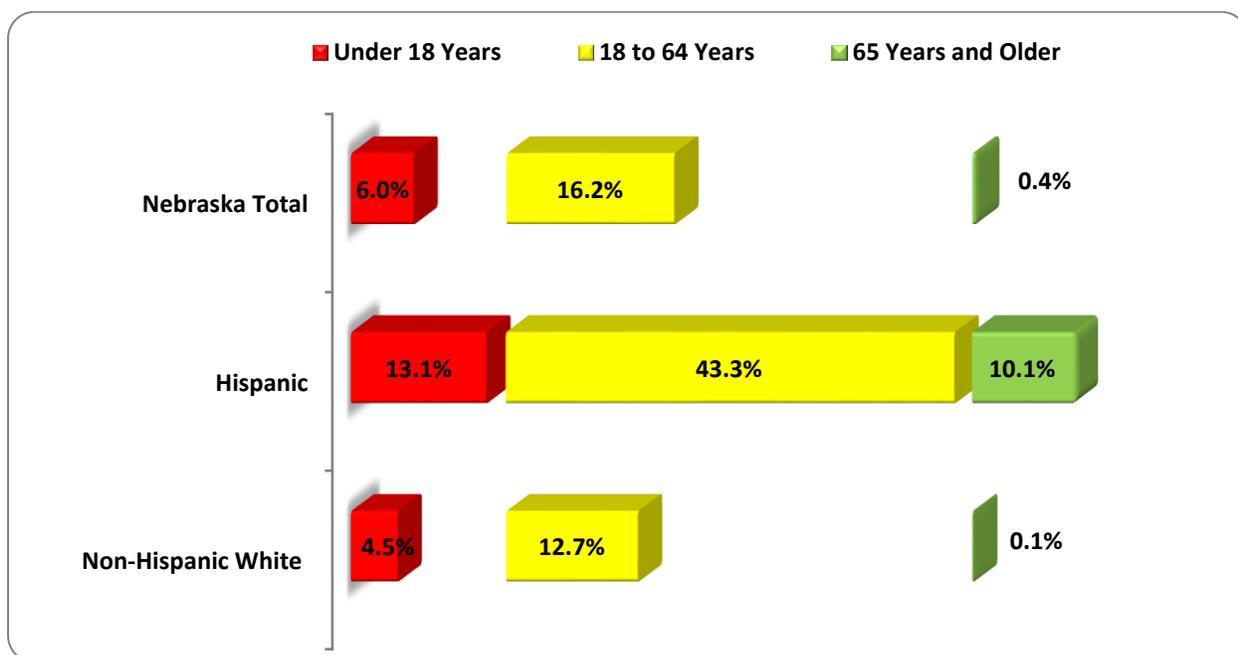


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Health Insurance Coverage by Age Group

- Hispanics saw larger proportions of people with no health insurance coverage across all age groups.
- Hispanics 18-64 (43%) had over three times as many people with no health insurance compared to non-Hispanic Whites (12.7%).
- Compared to non-Hispanic Whites (.1%), Hispanics who are 65 years of age or older (10%) had a higher percentage the population without health insurance.
- Almost 3 times as many Hispanics (13%) as non-Hispanic Whites (4.5%) who are under 18 had no health insurance.

Figure 18: No Health Insurance by Age Group, 2009-2011

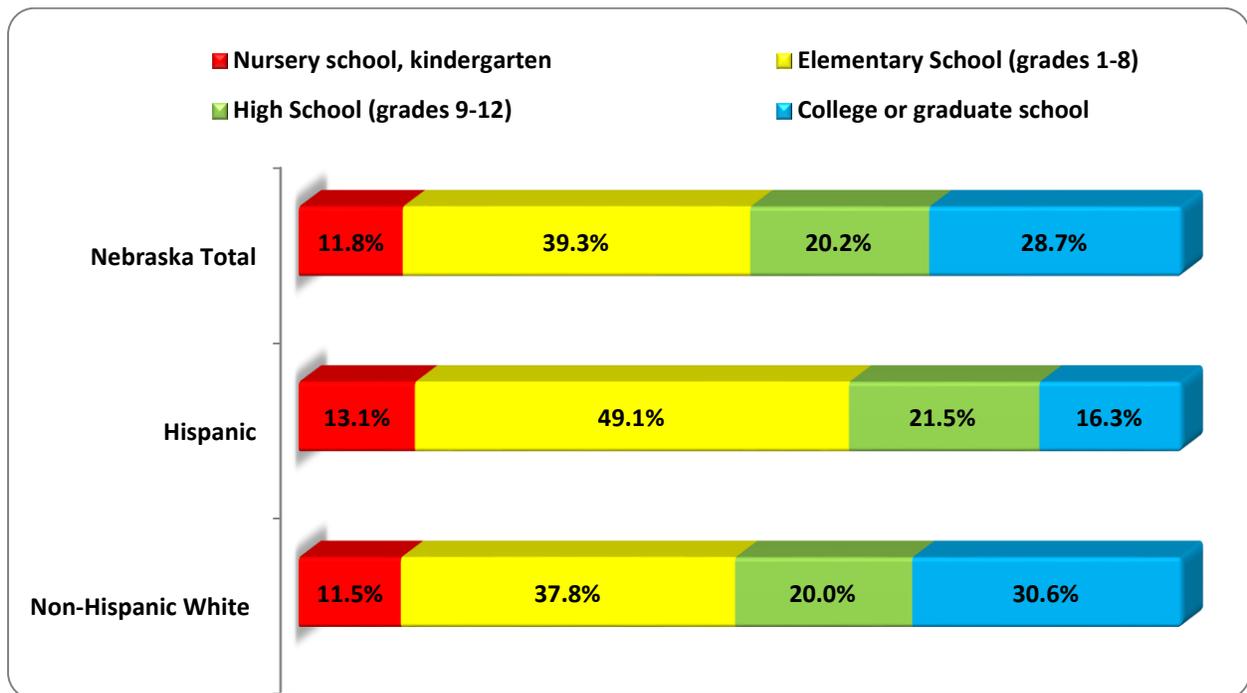


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 year Estimates

School Enrollment

- Thirteen percent of the Hispanic population ages 3 and over who were enrolled in school were enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten.
- About twice as many non-Hispanic Whites (30.6%) as Hispanics (16.3%) enrolled in school were enrolled in college or graduate school.

Figure 19: School Enrollment for the Population 3 and Older, 2009-2011

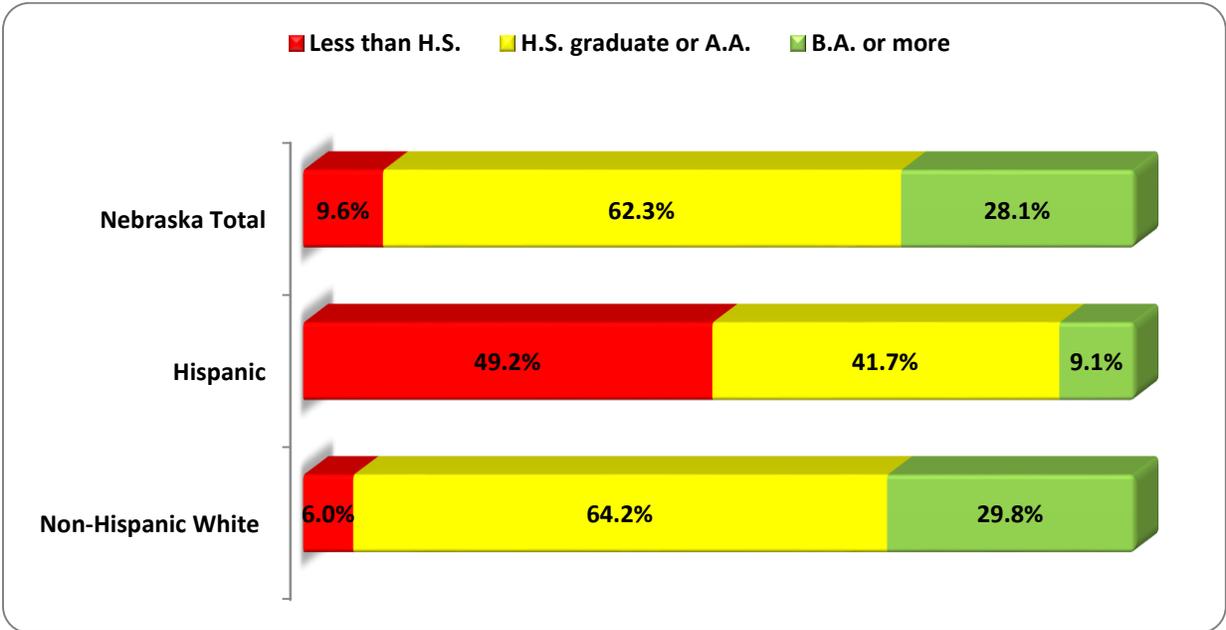


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Educational Attainment

- Hispanics were almost 8 times more likely (49.2%) than non-Hispanic Whites (6.0%) to have received less than a high school education.
- Overall, almost three times as many non-Hispanic Whites completed a bachelor's degree or higher compared to Hispanics (9.1% and 29.8%, respectively).

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

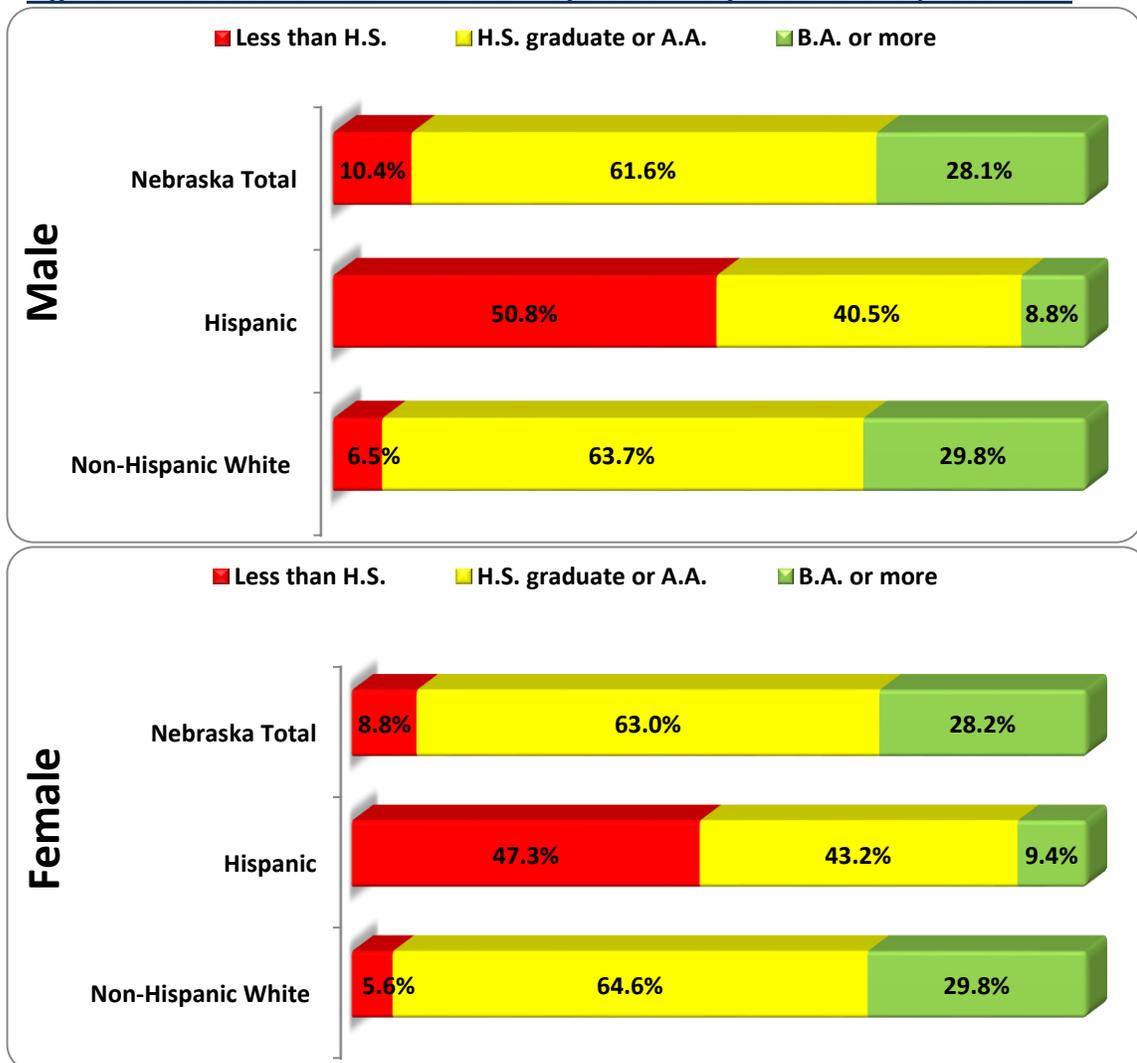
Note:

H.S.: high school, A.A.: Associate's degree (includes some college and GED), B.A.: Bachelor's degree

Educational Attainment by Gender

- Fifty percent of Hispanic males and 47.3% of Hispanic females in Nebraska had less than a high school diploma, compared to approximately 6% (for either sex) of non-Hispanic Whites.
- Approximately 40% of both Hispanic males and females had a high school diploma or associate’s degree, compared to around 64% of non-Hispanic Whites.
- The disparity continues when looking at bachelor’s degree attainment or higher; only 8.8% of Hispanic males and 9.4% of Hispanic females had a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 29.8% of non-Hispanic Whites, both male and female.

Figure 21: Educational Attainment for Population 25 years and over, 2009-2011

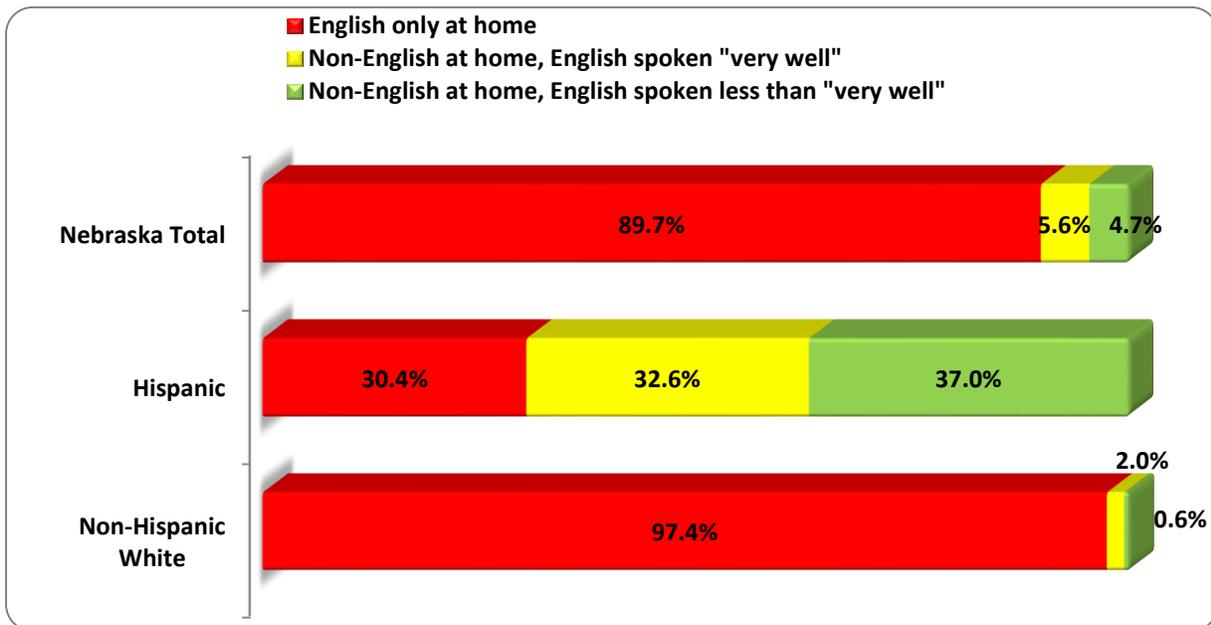


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates
H.S.: high school, A.A.: Associate’s degree (includes some college and GED), B.A.: Bachelor’s degree

Language Spoken at Home

- Only 30.4% of Hispanics spoke English-only at home, compared to over 97% of non-Hispanic Whites.
- Almost 33% of Hispanics did not speak English at home, but otherwise spoke English “very well”¹⁶.
- Thirty-seven percent of Hispanics did not speak English at home and English was *not* spoken “very well”.

Figure 22: Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for Population 5 Years and Over, 2009-2011



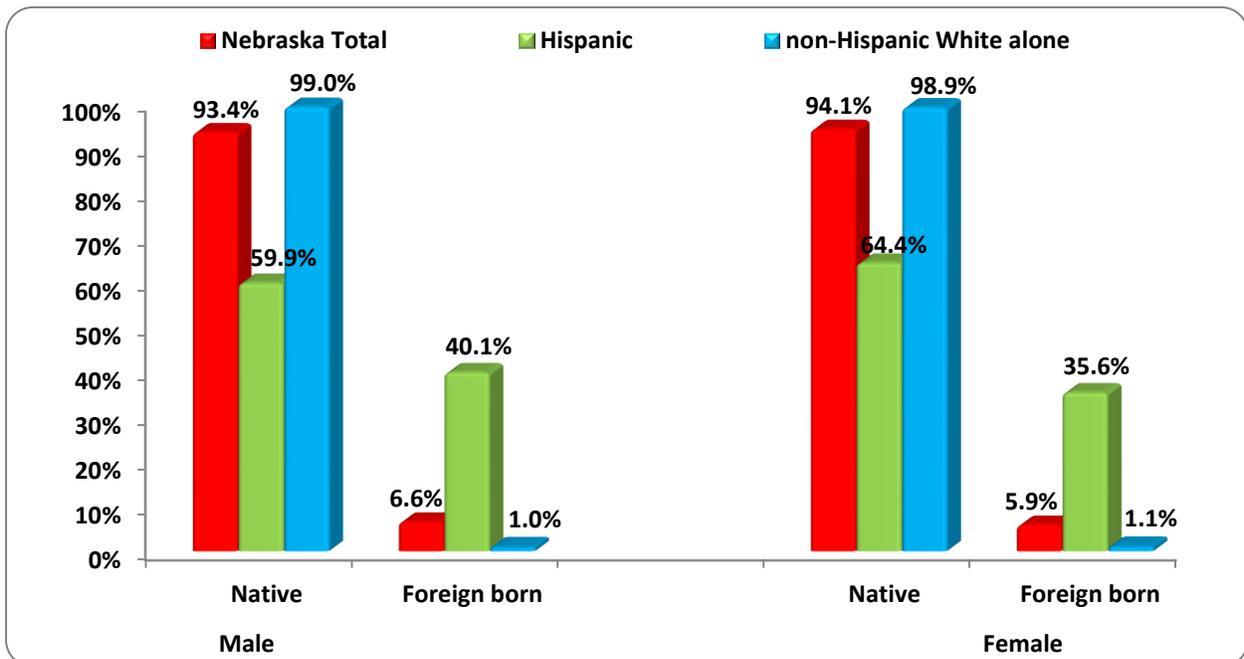
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

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

Nativity by Gender

- Almost 40 times as many Hispanic males considered themselves foreign-born compared to non-Hispanic White males (40.1% and 1%, respectively).
- Similar proportions were reported for females between groups; a smaller proportion of Hispanic females considered themselves foreign-born¹⁷ compared to Hispanic males (40.1% and 35.6%, respectively).
- Approximately 60% of Hispanics, both male and female considered themselves native, compared to 99% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 23: Nativity by Gender for the Total Population, 2009-2011



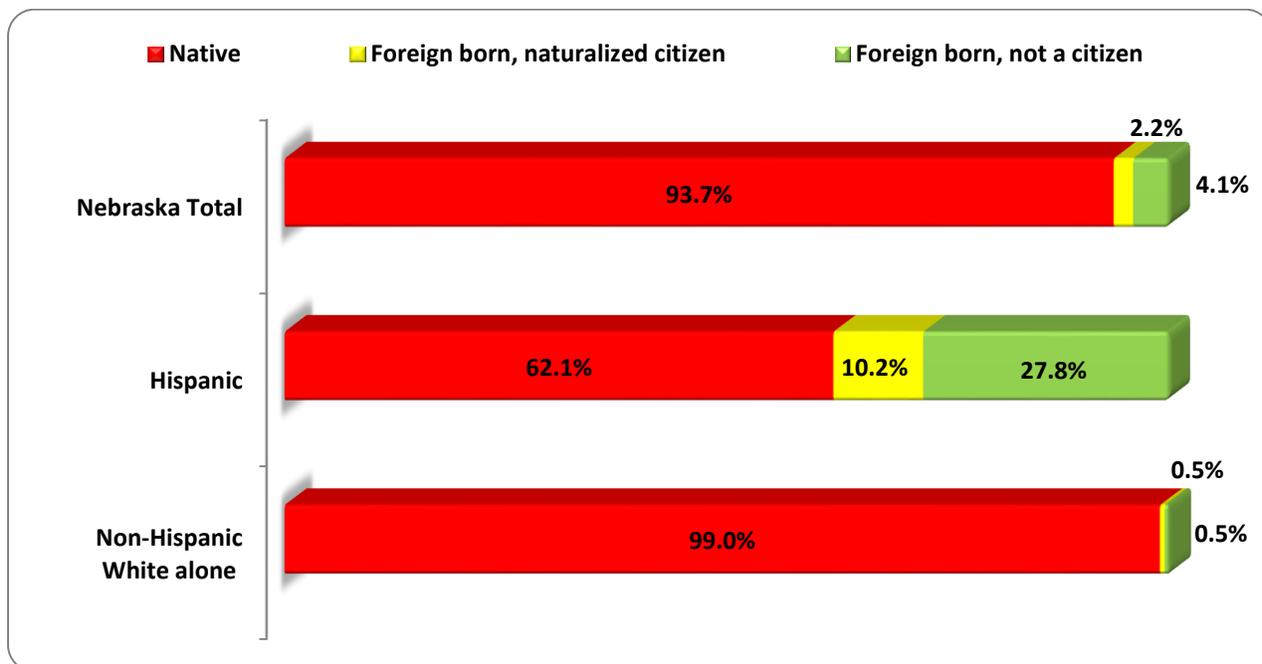
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

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

Nativity & Citizenship

- Hispanics were over 55 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to consider themselves foreign-born and not a U.S. citizen (27.8% and 0.5%, respectively).

Figure 24: Nativity & Citizenship Status, 2009-2011

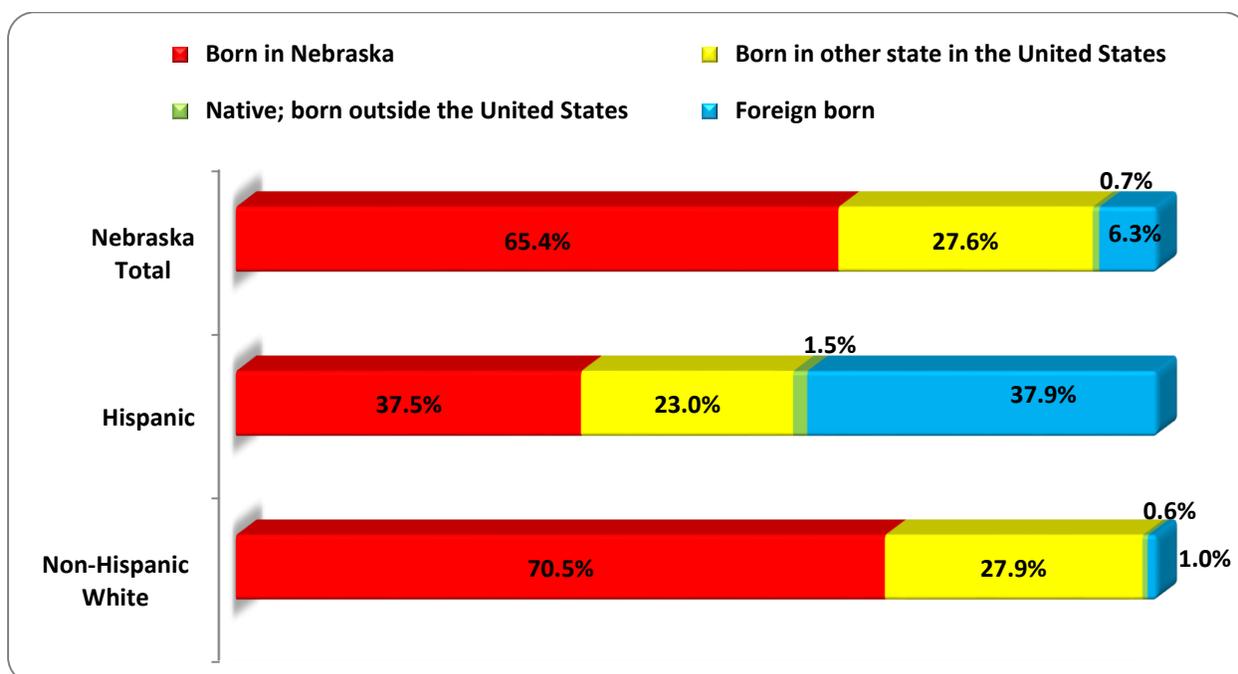


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Place of Birth

- Almost 38% of Hispanics were foreign-born, making them almost 40 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to be foreign-born.
- Less than half (37.5%) of all Hispanics were born in Nebraska; while almost 71% of non-Hispanic Whites were born in their state of residence.
- About 23% of the Hispanic population was born in another state of the United States; this was a slightly smaller proportion compared the white population reported to have been born in another state (28%).
- Hispanics (1.5%) were 2.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (0.6%) to be native (born outside the U.S.).

Figure 25: Place of Birth for Total Population, 2009-2011

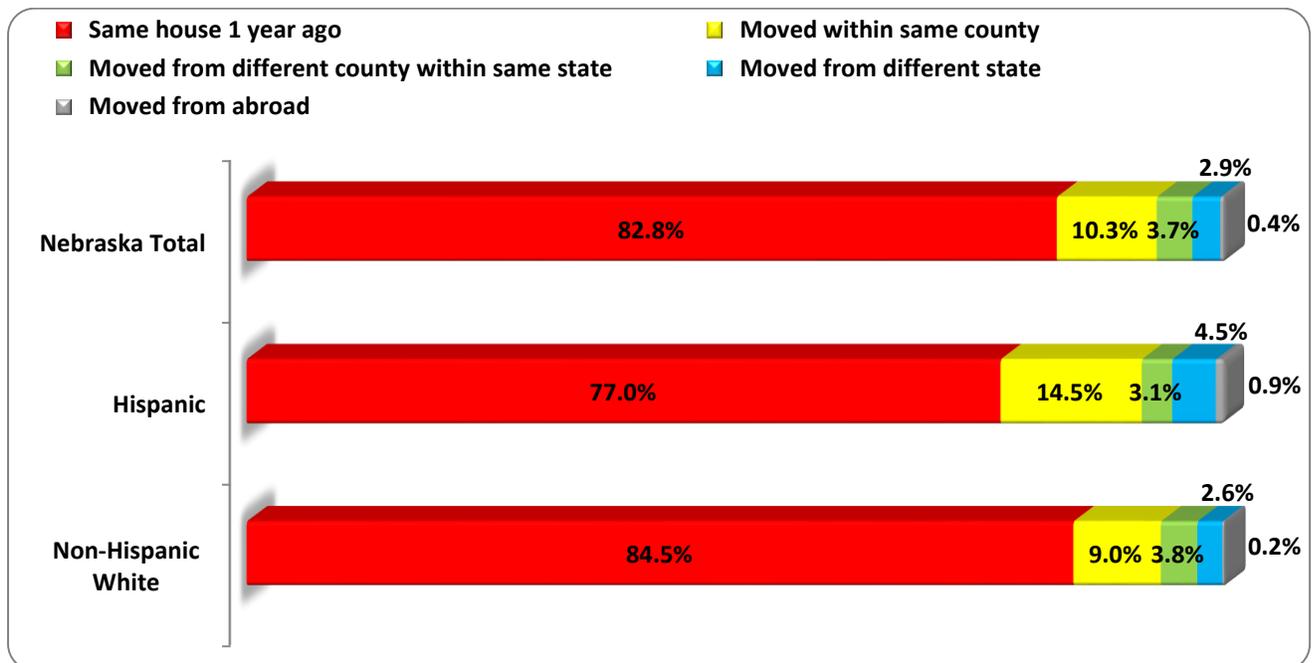


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Geographic Mobility

- Hispanics were about 1.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have moved within the same county in the past year (14.5% and 9%, respectively).
- Almost twice as many Hispanics than non-Hispanic Whites had moved from a different state in the past 12 months (4.5% and 2.6%, respectively).
- Over four times as many Hispanics had moved from abroad as non-Hispanic Whites (.9% and .2%, respectively).

Figure 26: Geographic Mobility in the Past Year for Population One Year and Over, 2009-2011

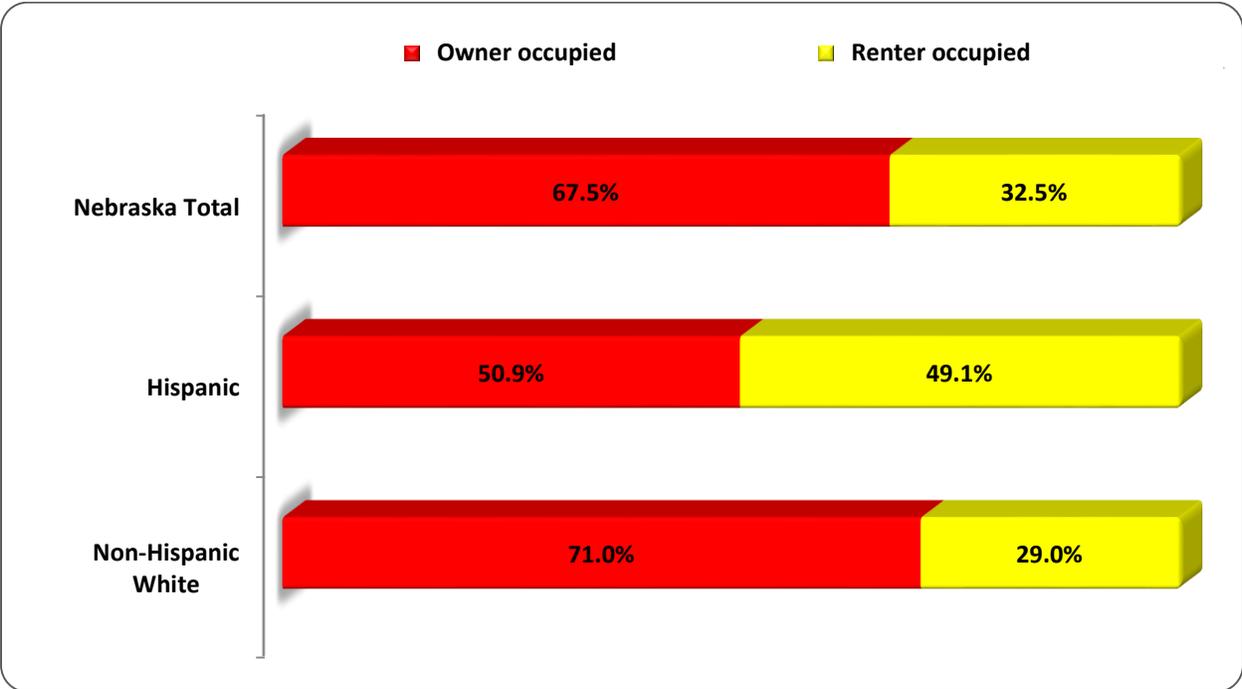


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Housing Tenure

- A large disparity existed between Hispanics and all Nebraska residents when it came to housing tenure (owner vs. renter).
- Non-Hispanic Whites in Nebraska between 2009 and 2011 were almost 1.5 times as likely as Hispanics to own their home (71% and 50.9%, respectively).
- Hispanics were almost two times as likely to rent their residence as non-Hispanic Whites (49.1% and 29%, respectively).

Figure 27: Housing Tenure, 2009-2011

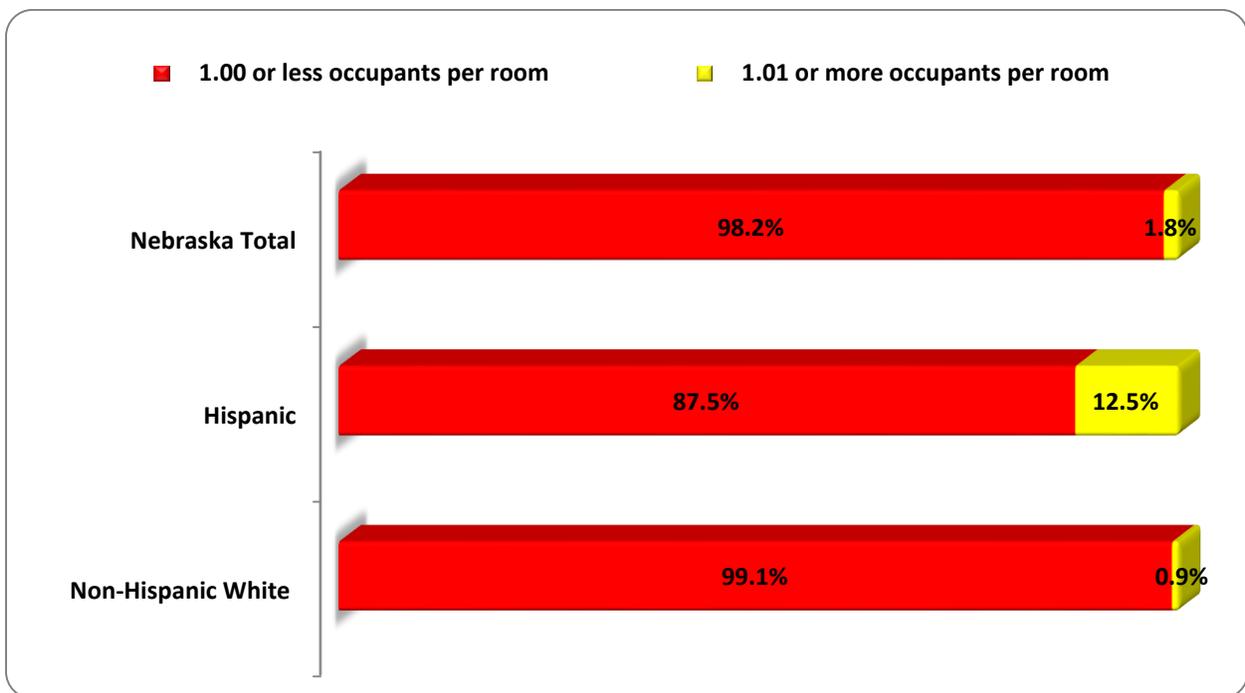


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Occupants per Room

- Hispanics were almost 14 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have more than one occupant per room at their place of residence (12.5% Hispanic and 0.9%, respectively).
- Eighty-seven percent of Hispanics had one or less occupants per room, compared to 99.1% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 28: Occupants per Room, 2009-2011

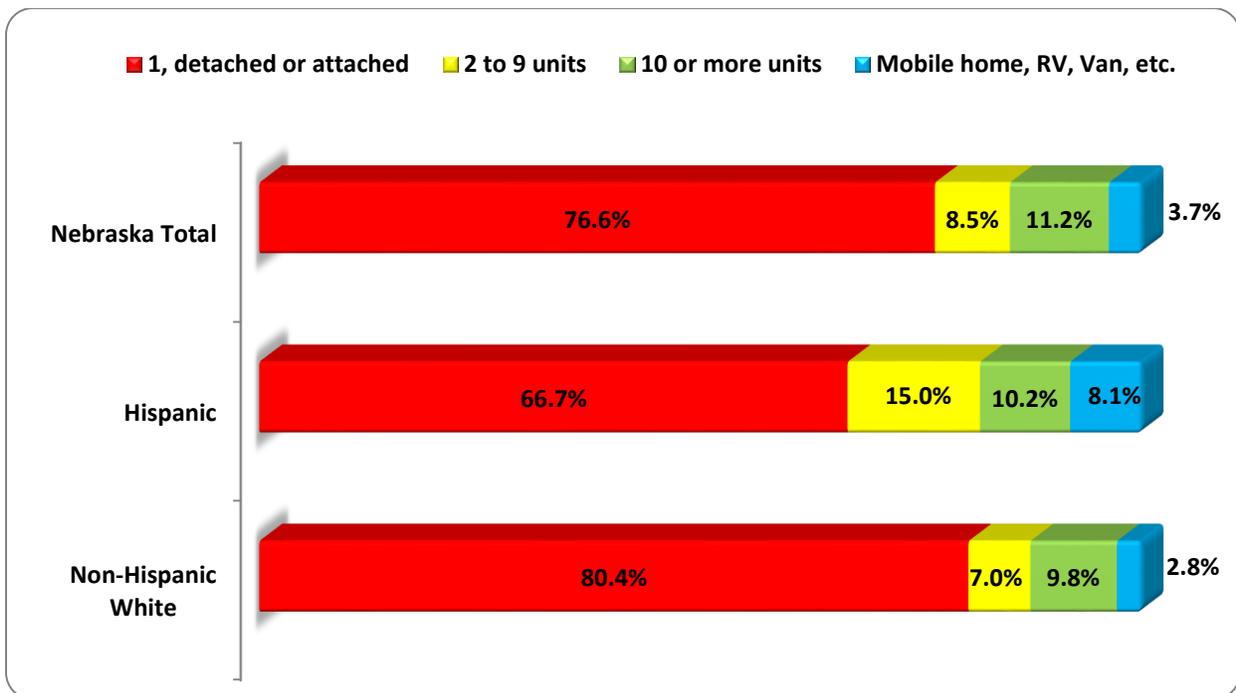


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates

Units in Structure

- Hispanics (10.2%) were slightly more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (9.8%) to have lived in a structure with 10 or more units or live in a mobile home or other type of unit.
- Hispanics were more than two times as likely as non-Hispanic Whites to have lived in a structure with two to nine units in that structure (15% and 7%, respectively).
- Hispanics (8.1%) were almost three times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (2.8%) to live in a mobile home or some other type of structure.
- Hispanics (66.7%) were less likely than non-Hispanic Whites (80.4%) to have lived in a single-unit structure.

Figure 29: Units in Structure*, 2009-2011



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

Note:

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

Appendix

Hispanic: Census Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Subject	Total Population		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
AGE [1]						
Total population	167,405	100.0	88,149	52.7	79,256	47.3
Under 5 years	22,728	13.6	11,710	7.0	11,018	6.6
5 to 9 years	20,144	12.0	10,213	6.1	9,931	5.9
10 to 14 years	17,034	10.2	8,773	5.2	8,261	4.9
15 to 19 years	15,542	9.3	8,127	4.9	7,415	4.4
20 to 24 years	14,643	8.7	7,943	4.7	6,700	4.0
25 to 29 years	14,991	9.0	8,208	4.9	6,783	4.1
30 to 34 years	13,914	8.3	7,414	4.4	6,500	3.9
35 to 39 years	12,357	7.4	6,628	4.0	5,729	3.4
40 to 44 years	10,269	6.1	5,609	3.4	4,660	2.8
45 to 49 years	7,896	4.7	4,280	2.6	3,616	2.2
50 to 54 years	6,083	3.6	3,300	2.0	2,783	1.7
55 to 59 years	4,272	2.6	2,239	1.3	2,033	1.2
60 to 64 years	2,872	1.7	1,479	0.9	1,393	0.8
65 to 69 years	1,730	1.0	888	0.5	842	0.5
70 to 74 years	1,136	0.7	571	0.3	565	0.3
75 to 79 years	847	0.5	379	0.2	468	0.3
80 to 84 years	536	0.3	230	0.1	306	0.2
85 years and over	411	0.2	158	0.1	253	0.2
Median age (years)	22.8	(X)	23.3	(X)	22.2	(X)
16 years and over	104,366	62.3	55,794	33.3	48,572	29.0
18 years and over	98,221	58.7	52,617	31.4	45,604	27.2
21 years and over	88,916	53.1	47,731	28.5	41,185	24.6
62 years and over	6,254	3.7	3,048	1.8	3,206	1.9
65 years and over	4,660	2.8	2,226	1.3	2,434	1.5

Hispanic: Census Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Subject			Subject		
RELATIONSHIP [1]	Number	Percent	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE [1]	Number	Percent
In households	167,405	100.0	Total households	41,064	100.0
Householder	163,772	97.8	Family households [3]	32,349	78.8
Spouse [2]	41,064	24.5	Own children under 18	23,008	56.0
Child	22,207	13.3	Husband-wife family	21,318	51.9
Own child under 18	69,720	41.6	Own child under 18	15,224	37.1
Other relatives	59,241	35.4	Male householder	4,219	10.3
Under 18 years	17,966	10.7	Own child under 18	2,532	6.2
65 years and over	7,821	4.7	Female householder	6,812	16.6
Nonrelatives	987	0.6	Own child under 18	5,252	12.8
Under 18 years	12,815	7.7	Nonfamily households [3]	8,715	21.2
65 years and over	1,691	1.0	Householder living alone	5,814	14.2
Unmarried partner	118	0.1	Male	3,513	8.6
In group quarters	4,777	2.9	65 years and over	367	0.9
Institutionalized	3,633	2.2	Female	2,301	5.6
Male	1,873	1.1	65 years and over	621	1.5
Female	1,575	0.9	With individuals under 18	25,291	61.6
Noninstitutionalized	298	0.2	With individuals 65 years and over	3,536	8.6
Male	1,760	1.1	Average household size	3.65	(X)
Female	789	0.5	Average family size	4.01	(X)
HOUSING TENURE [1]					
Occupied housing units	41,064	100.0	Renter-occupied housing units	20,835	50.7
Owner-occupied housing units	20,229	49.3	Population in renter-occupied housing units	69,765	(X)
Population in owner-occupied housing units	80,253	(X)	Average household size of renter-occupied units	3.35	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	3.97	(X)			

(X) Not applicable.

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

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

[3] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

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.

Note: These figures are based from the 111th Congress, and thus based on old Congressional Districts.

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

Hispanic or Latino Origin - The data on the Hispanic or Latino population were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The terms “Hispanic,” “Latino,” and “Spanish” are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms while others may identify with only one of these three specific terms. Hispanics or Latinos who identify with the terms “Hispanic,” “Latino,” or “Spanish” are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish categories listed on the questionnaire (“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”) as well as those who indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.” People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic. Up to two write-in responses to the “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” category are coded.

Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.

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

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

Food Stamps - The data on participation in the Food Stamp Program are designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during the past 12 months. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked about the total value of all food stamps received by the household during that 12 month period. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 defines this federally funded program as one intended to "permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet." (From title XIII of P.L. 95-113, The Food Stamp Act of 1977, declaration of policy.) Providing eligible households with coupons that can be used to purchase food increases food purchasing power. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Food Stamp program through state and local welfare offices. The Food Stamp program is the major national income support program to which all low-income and low-resource households, regardless of household characteristics, are eligible.

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

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

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

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

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

householder. If the foster child is also related to the householder, the child is classified as that specific relative.

- Other Nonrelatives – Anyone who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

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

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

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

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

Units in Structure

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

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

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

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