

American Community Survey Reports

The Socioeconomic Status of Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos



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Executive Summary

Nebraska has a rapidly growing minority population comprised increasingly by persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. Hispanics or Latinos are the fastest-growing minority group in Nebraska. The Hispanic or Latino population increased from 36,969 in 1990 to 94,425 in 2000, to 133,832 in the year 2007. These numbers represented a 262% increase of the Hispanic or Latino population in the state between 1990 and 2007, a 155.4% increase between 1990 and 2000, and a 41.7% increase between 2000 and 2007.

In 2006, among Hispanics or Latinos in Nebraska, Mexican was the largest group with a population of 102,180. This group accounted for 78.5 percent of the Hispanic or Latino population. The next highest concentration was persons from Central America (14,052, 10.8%), including the countries of Guatemala and El Salvador. From 2000 to 2006, Central America's population was growing rapidly. In 2000, among Hispanics in Nebraska, Central Americans only accounted for 5.6%.

In 2006, about 41% of all Hispanics or Latinos in Nebraska lived in Congressional District 2, 34% lived in Congressional District 3 and about 25% lived in Congressional District 1.

Hispanics or Latinos account for 5.6% of the total population (598,164) of District 1, 8.7% of the total population (609,320) of District 2, and 7.8% of the total population (560,847) of District 3.

Compared with the non-Hispanic White population, Hispanics or Latinos had a larger proportion of young people and a smaller proportion of older people. The median age of the Nebraska Hispanic population was about 15 years younger than that of the non-Hispanic White population. About two out of every five Hispanics was a child (under 18 years), compared with one in four non-Hispanic Whites. About 2.5 percent of Hispanics were 65 and older, compared with about 15 percent of non-Hispanic Whites.

Hispanics or Latinos were somewhat less likely to be married than non-Hispanic Whites. Over one-third of Nebraska Hispanics aged 15 and older were never married. Non-Hispanic Whites aged 15 and older were less likely never to have married (about 26 percent). They were also less likely than non-Hispanic Whites to be divorced.

Hispanic or Latino women were two times more likely to have given birth in the past 12 months than non-Hispanic White women. About 135 out of every 1,000 Nebraska Hispanic women aged 15 to 50 had given birth in the 12 months prior to being surveyed in 2006, compared with about 61 out of every 1,000 non-Hispanic White women aged 15 to 50.

A higher proportion of Hispanic or Latino households (about 10 percent) than non-Hispanic White households (about three percent) were families maintained by a man with no wife present.

About 13 percent of Hispanic households were families maintained by a woman with no husband present, compared with about 8 percent of non-Hispanic White households.

About 43 percent of the Hispanic population in Nebraska was foreign born. Among non-Hispanic Whites, only one percent was foreign born. Nearly two-thirds of Hispanics (about 65 percent) were U.S. citizens, either through birth (about 57 percent) or naturalization (about eight percent).

About 36 percent foreign-born Hispanics or Latinos entered the United States in 2000 or later, 36 percent entered between 1990 and 1999, and about 28 percent arrived before 1990. In comparison, about one-half of foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites entered the United States prior to 1990.

Among Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos aged five and older in 2006, about three-fourths spoke a language other than English at home. In comparison, about 2.4 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged five and older spoke a language other than English at home. Forty-four percent of Hispanics spoke English less than “very well.”

Among Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos aged three years and over, eight percent were enrolled in kindergarten and 52 percent were enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-8). In comparison, among non-Hispanic Whites aged three years and over, nearly five percent were enrolled in Kindergarten and 39 percent were enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-8).

About one-half (48 percent) of Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos aged 25 and older had less than a high school education and about 10 percent had a Bachelor’s Degree or higher education. Among non-Hispanic Whites aged 25 and older, about eight percent had less than high school educations, and about 28 percent had a Bachelor’s Degree or more education

A higher proportion (about five percent) of the Hispanic or Latino population aged 16 years and over were civilian unemployed than non-Hispanic Whites aged 16 and over (about 3 percent).

The median income of Hispanic or Latino households in the 12 months prior to being surveyed was about \$35,639. This was about \$11,400 lower than the median income of non-Hispanic White households, which was about \$47,062.

The poverty rate was higher for Hispanics or Latinos than for non-Hispanic Whites. About 21 percent of Hispanics were living below the poverty level in the 12 months prior to being surveyed, compared with about 9 percent of non-Hispanic Whites.

More than one-half of Nebraska Hispanic or Latino households lived in owner-occupied homes and about 48 percent lived in renter-occupied homes. In comparison, about 71 percent of non-Hispanic White households lived in owner-occupied homes.

For Hispanic or Latino households, the median value of owner-occupied homes was \$82,100, lower than the median value (\$121,300) of owner-occupied homes for non-Hispanic White households.

Introduction

This report presents a portrait of the Hispanic or Latino population in Nebraska, and provides critical information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for the Nebraska Hispanic or Latino community. These data represent a portrait of a population in time: while the population itself may experience statistically significant growth overall, often the various components of socioeconomic status do not. In examining health disparities that exist within a population, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health,¹ used the metaphor of a ladder to describe not only access to health, but also whether or not “good health” was within reach of 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. Likewise, others experience generational poverty, extended periods of unemployment, poor education, low wages, and substandard housing. In using the data presented herein, rather than see health disparities solely as the result of a genetic determinant, socioeconomic determinants directly impact the health status of a population. Hopefully as inequities and inequalities are addressed through better social policies, the ladder to better health outcomes will be less steep, and more rungs within grasp of more people as they experience greater access to education, improved income, access to employment, housing, etc.

Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska

Nebraska continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. Based on U.S. Census Bureau’s estimates,² in 2007, the population of Nebraska was 1,774,571. Minorities represented 15.5 percent of the total population. Hispanics were the largest minority group at 7.5 percent of the state population. African Americans were the second-largest minority group at 4 percent of the state population, followed by Asians at 1.7 percent and American Indian or Alaska Natives at 1 percent. The minority population in Nebraska has been increasing much more rapidly than the non-Hispanic (NH) White population. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, from 2000-2007, Nebraska’s racial/ethnic minority population grew from 214,152 to 274,191, a 28 percent increase. During this same period the non-Hispanic White population increased by only 0.2 percent.³

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

² Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Estimates of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: July 1, 2007. Release Date: May 1, 2008.

³ Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Nebraska: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007. Release Date: May 1, 2008.

In the mid-nineties, the United States Census projections for the state of Nebraska's minority populations were expected to reach a high by the year 2025: 14.4 percent of the total population.⁴ In 2005, 20 years ahead of those projections, the racial ethnic minority population of Nebraska was estimated to be 14.6 percent.

Table 1: Nebraska Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2000 and 2007

Race/Ethnicity	Population* Apr. 1, 2000	% Population (2000)	Population Jul. 1, 2007	% Population (2007)	Change (00-07)	% Change (00-07)
Nebraska Total	1,711,265		1,774,571		63,306	3.7
White Alone	1,585,619	92.7	1,625,144	91.6	39,525	2.5
African American Alone	70,043	4.1	78,581	4.4	8,538	12.2
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	15,634	0.9	17,576	1.0	1,942	12.4
Asian Alone	22,528	1.3	30,317	1.7	7,789	34.6
NHPI** Alone	993	0.1	1,270	0.1	277	27.9
Hispanic or Latino	94,425	5.5	133,832	7.5	39,407	41.7
White Non- Hispanic	1,497,113	87.5	1,500,380	84.5	3,267	0.2
Minority Population	214,152	12.5	274,191	15.5	60,039	28.0

Notes: *2000 Population Estimates base reflects changes to the Census 2000 population from the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions.

** NHPI: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

Minority Population = Total Population - White, Not Hispanic Population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 population estimates (Release date: May 1, 2008), 2000 census estimates base.

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 comprised increasingly by persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. Hispanics were the fastest-growing minority group in Nebraska. The Hispanic or Latino population increased from 36,969 in 1990 to 94,425 in 2000, to 133,832 in the year 2007. These numbers represented a 262% increase of the Hispanic population in the state between 1990 and 2007, a 155.4% increase between 1990 and 2000, and a 41.7% increase between 2000 and 2007. In 1990, the population of Nebraska was 1,578,385. Of that number, the Hispanic population accounted for 2.3%. In 2000, the population of Nebraska was 1,711,265 and the Hispanic population accounted for 5.5%. In 2007, the population of Nebraska had risen to 1,774,571 and the Hispanic population accounted for 7.5% of the total Nebraska population.

Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census

Race and ethnicity in the United States Census as defined by the United States Census Bureau and the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB), are self-identification data items 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 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 Office of Management and Budget.⁵ The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or 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, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. The following definitions are provided by OMB and the U.S. Census Bureau to identify race.⁶

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. 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."

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.*

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, for example, 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," or "Other Pacific Islander."

Some other race. Includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black" or "African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multi-racial, mixed, inter-racial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban") in the "Some other race" write-in space 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. Thus, 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 percent, and should not be combined with the Hispanic percent.

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.

Data Source

The findings presented in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) sample interviewed in 2006. 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 2006 ACS shifted from a demonstration program with a different sample design and sample size to the full sample size and design in 2005. It became the largest household survey in the United States, with an annual sample size of about three million addresses. Every year the ACS can support the release of single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. The ACS will accumulate sample over three-year and five-year intervals to produce estimates for smaller geographic areas including census tracts and block groups.⁷ 2006 data release marks the first time that group quarters population (such as prisons, college dorms, military barracks and nursing homes population) are included in the ACS data products. Prior to 2006, ACS data included estimates for the household population only.⁸

Table 2: ACS Sample Sizes for Nebraska, 2000-2006

Year	Housing Units		Group Quarters People	
	Initial Addresses Selected	Final Interviews	Initial Sample Selected	Final Interviews
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.

⁷ <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/tp67.pdf>

⁸ <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2006.pdf>

Every year between 2000 and 2004, the ACS collected information from a sample of over 700,000 addresses in the U. S. In 2005, the ACS collected information from approximately three million addresses in the United States and 36,000 addresses in Puerto Rico. In 2006, it also included approximately 200,000 people living in group quarters.⁹ Table 2 shows ACS sample sizes for Nebraska since 2000.¹⁰ The number of the initial addresses selected for housing units and group quarters population is the 12 month sample for the American Community Survey. The number of the final interviews is the actual sample that is used to produce all weighted estimates for the survey year.

The ACS provides critical information about the characteristics of local communities, not designed to count the population. We should use other sources for population counts, such as Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program. The Population Estimates Program produces the official estimates for population, age, sex, race and Hispanic origin for the nation, states and counties.

In this report, the term "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 Hispanic or Latino population with those of the White alone, not Hispanic population. Information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics in the tables and figures are based on data from the 2006 ACS Detailed Tables.

Further information from the 2006 ACS is available from the American Fact Finder on the Census Bureau's web site. More than 1,000 tables are available, including population profiles for race, Hispanic-origin, and ancestry groups.

Hispanic or Latino Population by Detailed Group

In 2006, among Hispanics in Nebraska, Mexican was the largest group with a population of 102,180. This group accounted for 78.5% of the Hispanic or Latino population. The next highest concentration was persons from Central America (14,052, 10.8%), including the countries of Guatemala and El Salvador (Table 3). From 2000 to 2006, Central America's population was growing rapidly. In 2000, among Hispanics in Nebraska, Central Americans only accounted for 5.6%.

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

¹⁰ http://www.census.gov/acs/www/acs-php/quality_measures_sample_2006.php

Table 3: Hispanic or Latino Population by Detailed Group: 2006

	Estimate	Percent of Hispanic Population	Margin of Error
Hispanic or Latino:	130,230	100	(x)
Mexican	102,180	78.5	3,185
Puerto Rican	2,645	2.0	1,041
Cuban	625	0.5	386
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	111	0.1	134
Central American:	14,052	10.8	2,672
Costa Rican	0	0.0	213
Guatemalan	7,251	5.6	2,187
Honduran	645	0.5	556
Nicaraguan	111	0.1	118
Panamanian	1,203	0.9	753
Salvadoran	4,780	3.7	1,914
Other Central American	62	0.0	106
South American:	2,215	1.7	995
Argentinean	156	0.1	177
Bolivian	0	0.0	213
Chilean	738	0.6	808
Colombian	608	0.5	333
Ecuadorian	103	0.1	134
Paraguayan	0	0.0	213
Peruvian	400	0.3	362
Uruguayan	0	0.0	213
Venezuelan	210	0.2	190
Other South American	0	0.0	213
Other Hispanic or Latino:	8,402	6.5	1,982
Spaniard	1,465	1.1	1,237
Spanish	1,763	1.4	736
Spanish American	63	0.0	75
All other Hispanic or Latino	5,111	3.9	1,392

Notes: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

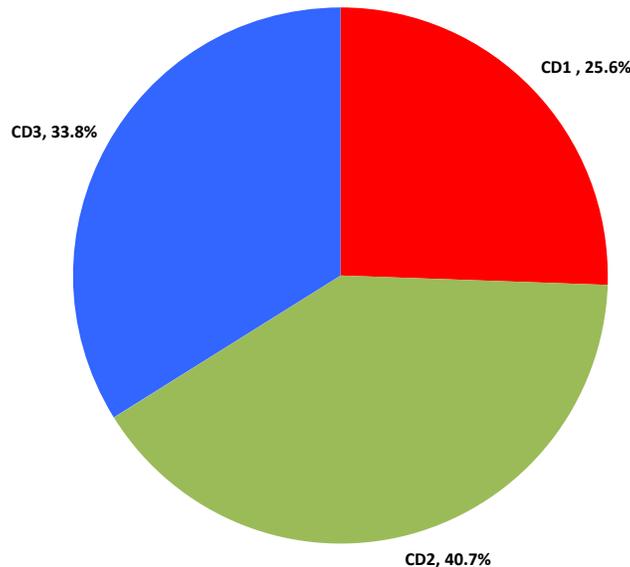
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Margin of Error: This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, produces the 90-percent confidence interval around the estimate.

Hispanic or Latino Population by Congressional Districts

In 2006, about 41% of all Hispanics in Nebraska lived in Congressional District 2 (CD 2), 34% lived in Congressional District 3 (CD 3), and about 25% lived in Congressional District 1 (CD 1) (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Hispanic Population by Congressional Districts: 2006
(Percent Distribution)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Hispanics account for 5.6% of the total population (598,164) of District 1, 8.7% of the total population (609,320) of District 2, and 7.8% of the total population (560,847) of District 3 (Table 4).

Table 4: Hispanic or Latino Population by Congressional Districts: 2006

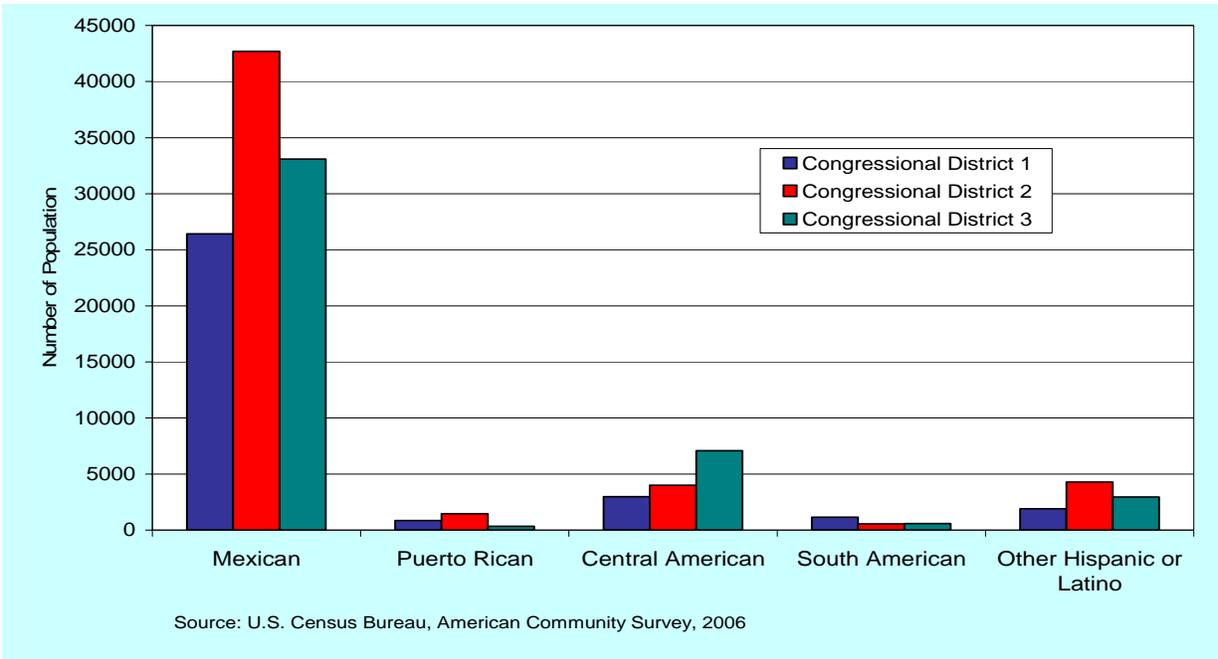
	Congressional District 1		Congressional District 2		Congressional District 3	
	Estimate	Percent of Hispanic Population	Estimate	Percent of Hispanic Population	Estimate	Percent of Hispanic Population
Hispanic or Latino:	33,274	100.0	52,993	100.0	43,963	100.0
Mexican	26,413	79.4	42,689	80.6	33,078	75.2
Puerto Rican	849	2.6	1,457	2.7	339	0.8
Cuban	220	0.7	401	0.8	4	0.0
Dominican	0	0.0	80	0.2	31	0.1
Central American	2,969	8.9	4,002	7.6	7,081	16.1
South American	1,147	3.4	560	1.1	508	1.2
Other Hispanic or Latino	1,676	5.0	3,804	7.2	2,922	6.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Among Hispanics in Congressional District 1, Mexicans made up 79.4% of the Hispanic and Latino population. Other Hispanic or Latino, including Puerto Rican and Cuban,

only accounted for 21.6%. In Congressional District 2 and District 3, Mexicans made up 80.6% and 75.2% of the Hispanic and Latino population, respectively (Table 4).

Figure 2: Nebraska Congressional District Hispanic Population by Detailed Group: 2006

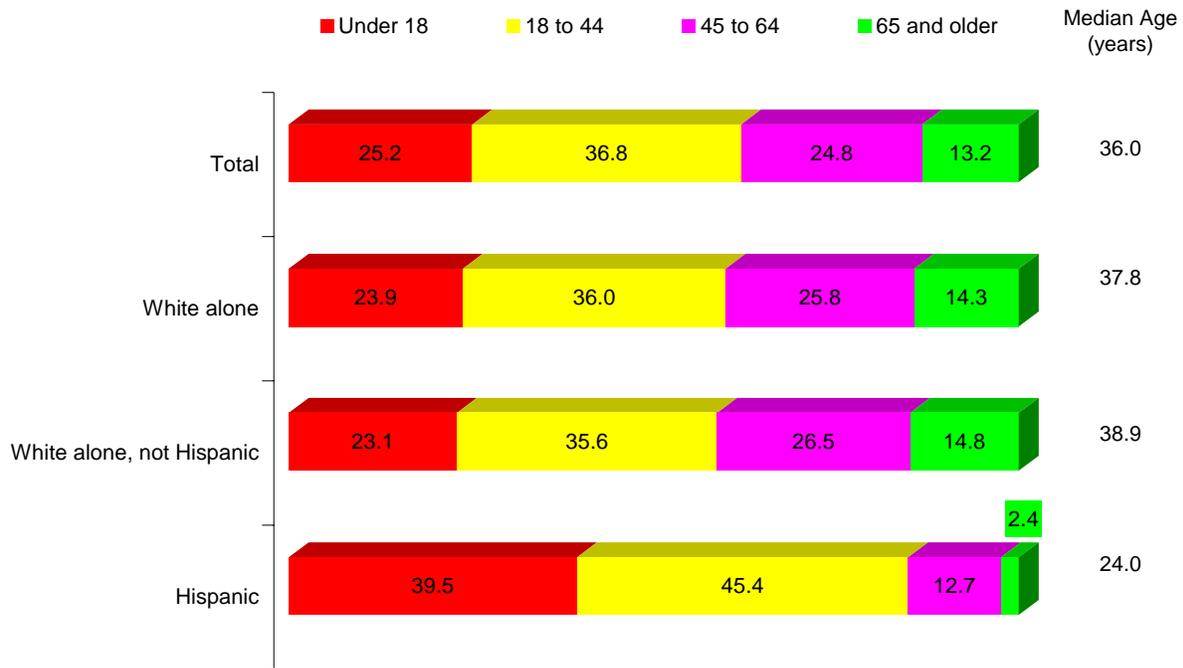


Median Age

In 2006, Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos had a median age of 24 years, about 15 years younger than the median age of the non-Hispanic White population, 38.9 years.

The Hispanic or Latino population had a larger proportion of young people and a smaller proportion of older people than the non-Hispanic White population. About two out of every five Hispanics was a child (under 18 years), compared with 1 in 4 non-Hispanic Whites. About 2.5 percent of Hispanics were 65 and older, compared with about 15 percent of non-Hispanic Whites.

**Figure 3: Selected Age Groups and Median Age: 2006
(Percent Distribution)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

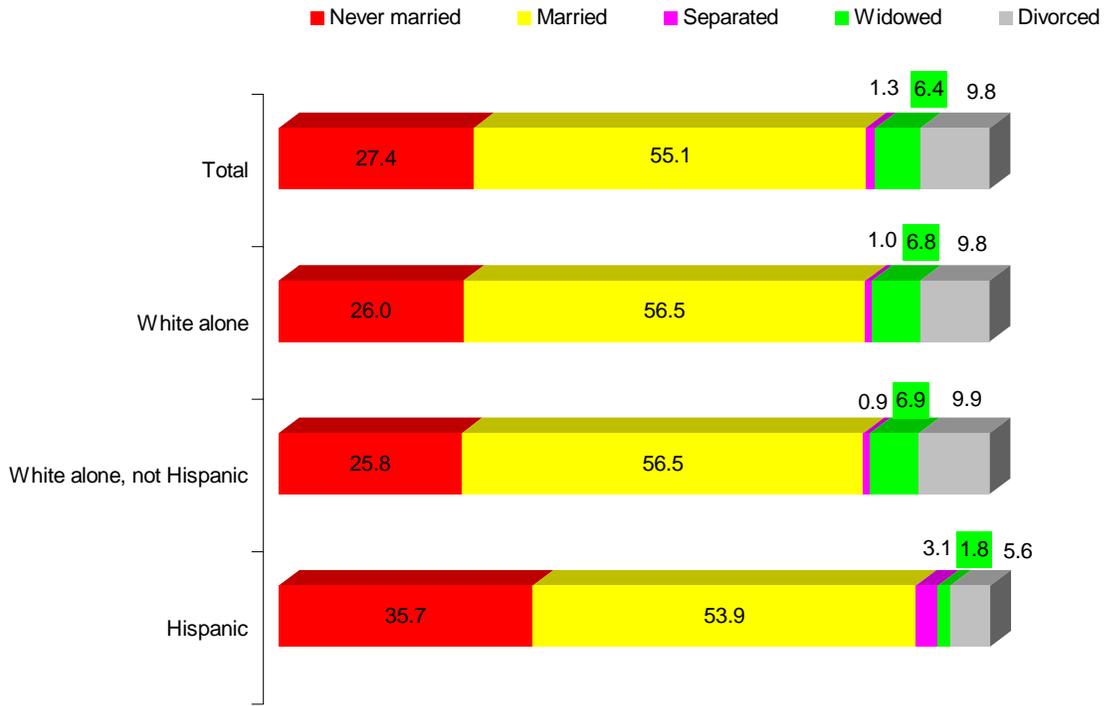
Marital Status

Over one-third of the Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos aged 15 and older were never married. Non-Hispanic Whites aged 15 and older were less likely never to have married (about 26 percent).

A smaller proportion of the Hispanics than non-Hispanic Whites were divorced (about six percent versus ten percent) or widowed (about two percent versus seven percent).

A higher proportion of the Hispanics (about three percent) than non-Hispanic Whites (about one percent) were separated.

**Figure 4: Marital Status: 2006
(Percent Distribution)**



Notes: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

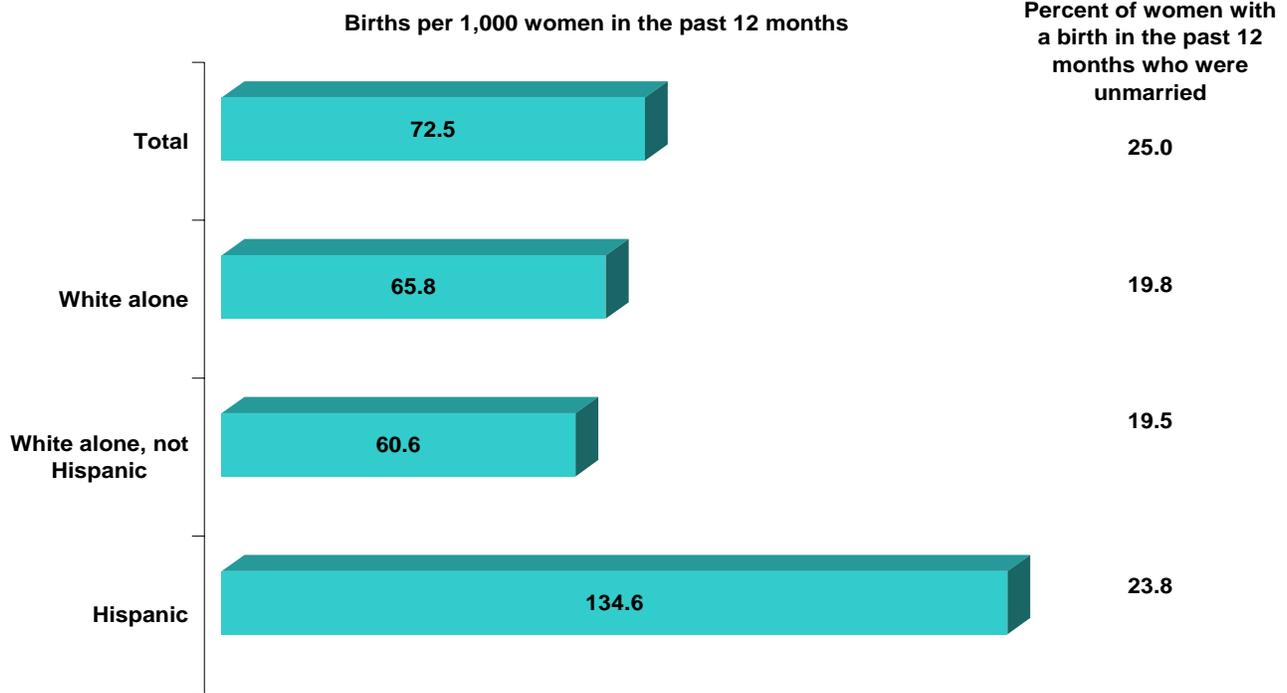
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Fertility

Hispanic or Latino women had a higher fertility rate than non-Hispanic White women. About 135 out of every 1,000 Hispanic women aged 15 to 50 had given birth in the 12 months prior to being surveyed in 2006, compared with about 61 out of every 1,000 non-Hispanic White women aged 15 to 50.

About 24 percent of Hispanic or Latino mothers who had given birth were unmarried, compared with about 20 percent of non-Hispanic White mothers.

Figure 5: Fertility: 2006



Notes: Of every 1,000 women aged 15 to 50, the number who had given birth in the 12 months preceding the date of the survey, based on the race and Hispanic origin of the mother.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Household Type

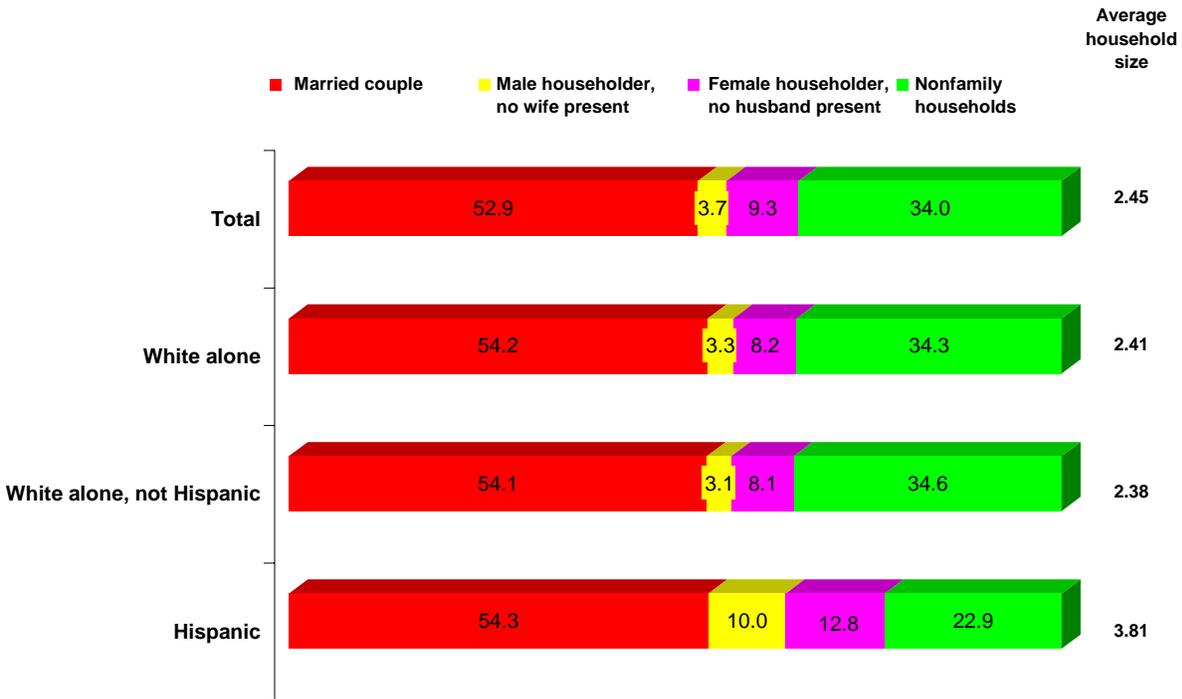
A higher proportion of Hispanic or Latino households (about 10 percent) than non-Hispanic White households (about three percent) were families maintained by a man with no wife present.

About 13 percent of Hispanic households were families maintained by a woman with no husband present, compared with about eight percent of non-Hispanic White households.

About three-fourths of Hispanic households and about two-thirds of non-Hispanic White households were family households. A proportion of households maintained by married couples are similar to Hispanic households (54.3 percent) and non-Hispanic White households (about 54.1 percent).

Hispanic households consisted of 3.8 people on average, compared with 2.4 people on average in non-Hispanic White households.

**Figure 6: Household Type: 2006
(Percent Distribution)**



Notes: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

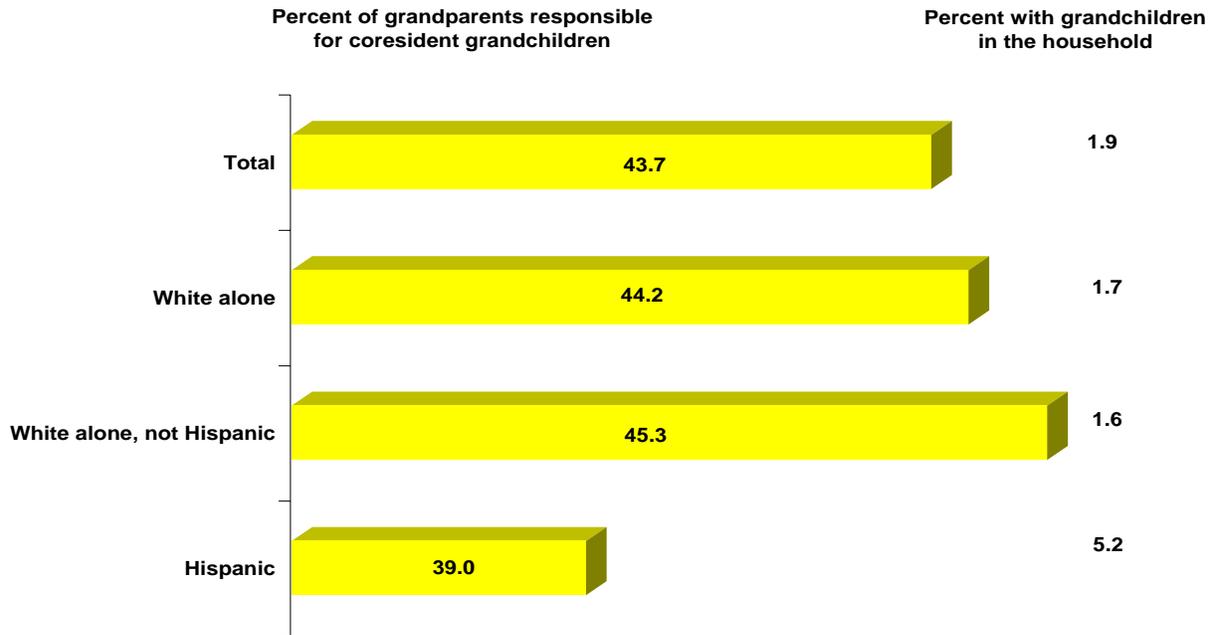
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Responsibility for Grandchildren

About five percent of Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos aged 30 and older were grandparents living in the same household with their co-resident grandchildren younger than 18. In comparison, about two percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged 30 and older were grandparents living in the same household with their co-resident grandchildren younger than 18.

About 39 percent of Hispanic grandparents who lived with their co-resident grandchildren were responsible for their grandchildren care, compared with about 45 percent of non-Hispanic White grandparents.

**Figure 7: Responsibility for Grandchildren Under 18 Years: 2006
(Percent of Grandparents 30 and Older)**



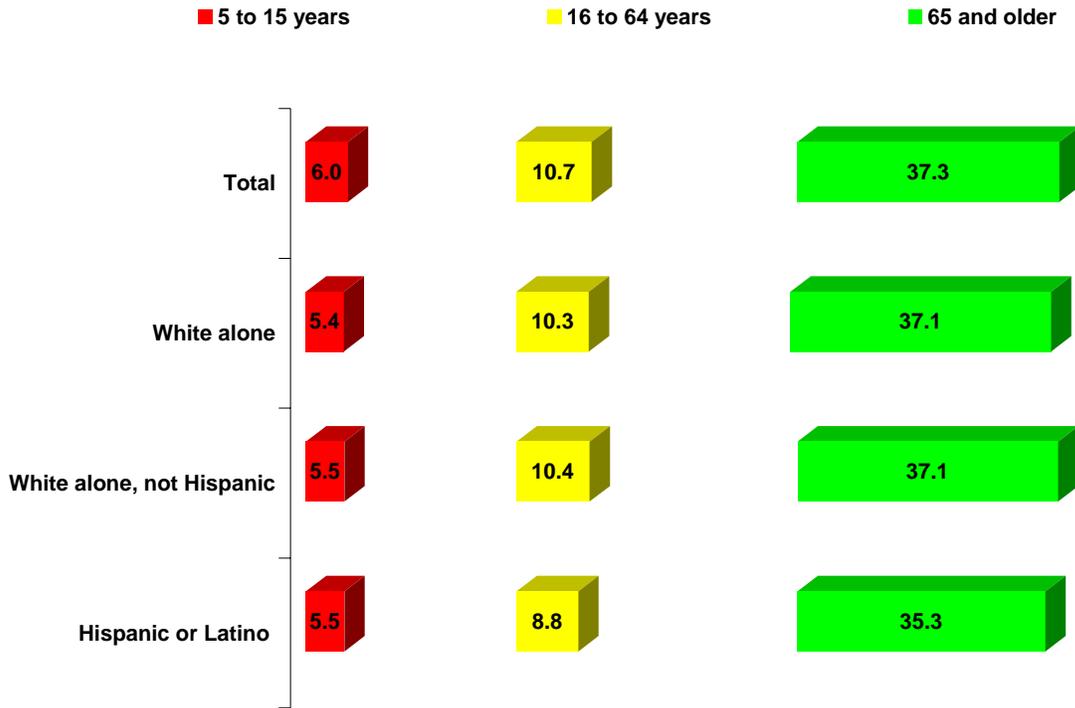
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Disability Status

Nearly nine percent of Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos aged 16 to 64 had a disability, compared with about 10 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged 16 to 64.

About 35 percent of Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos aged 65 and older had a disability, compared with about 37 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged 65 and older.

**Figure 8: Hispanic or Latino Population with Any Disability
(Percent of specific group)**



Notes: The Census Bureau introduced a new skip pattern for the disability questions in the 2003 ACS questionnaire. This change mainly affected two individual items -- go-outside-home disability and employment disability -- and the recode for disability status, which includes the two items. Accordingly, comparisons of data from 2003 or later with data from prior years are not recommended for the relevant questions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

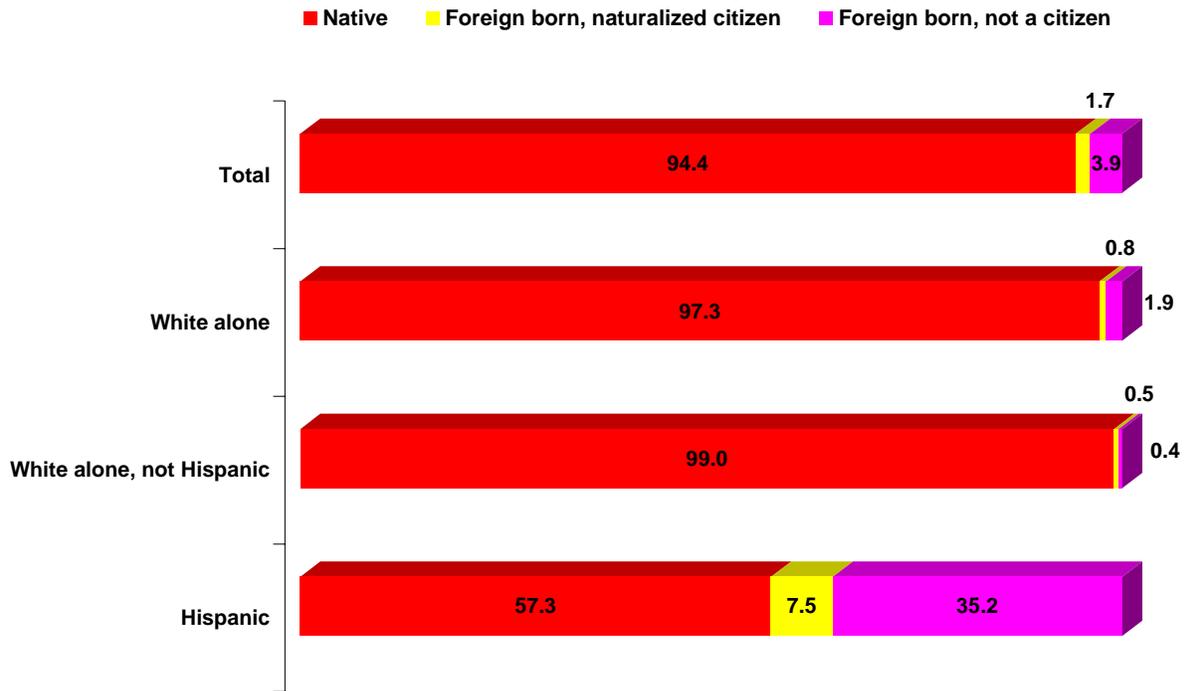
Nativity and Citizenship Status

About 43 percent of the Hispanic or Latino population in Nebraska was foreign born. Among non-Hispanic Whites, only one percent was foreign born.

A higher proportion of Hispanics (about 35 percent) than non-Hispanic Whites (just 0.4 percent) were born abroad and not U.S. citizens.

Nearly two-thirds of Hispanics (about 65 percent) were U.S. citizens, either through birth (about 57 percent) or naturalization (about 8 percent).

**Figure 9: Nativity and Citizenship Status: 2006
(Percent Distribution)**



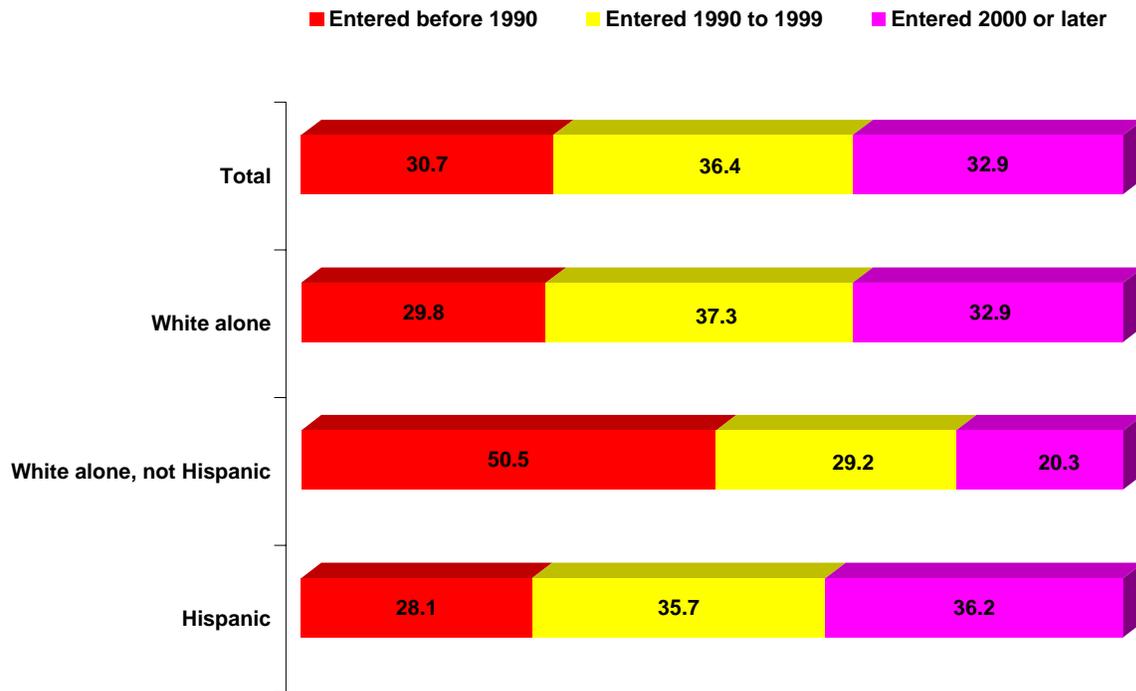
Notes: Nativity is determined by U.S. citizenship status and place of birth. Natives are those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. island area (the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) or born abroad of a U.S. citizen parent. All other individuals are considered foreign born.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Foreign Born

About 36 percent foreign-born Hispanics or Latinos entered the United States in 2000 or later, 36 percent entered between 1990 and 1999 and about 28 percent arrived before 1990. In comparison, about half of foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites entered the United States prior to 1990.

**Figure 10: Foreign Born by Year of Entry: 2006
(Percent Distribution)**



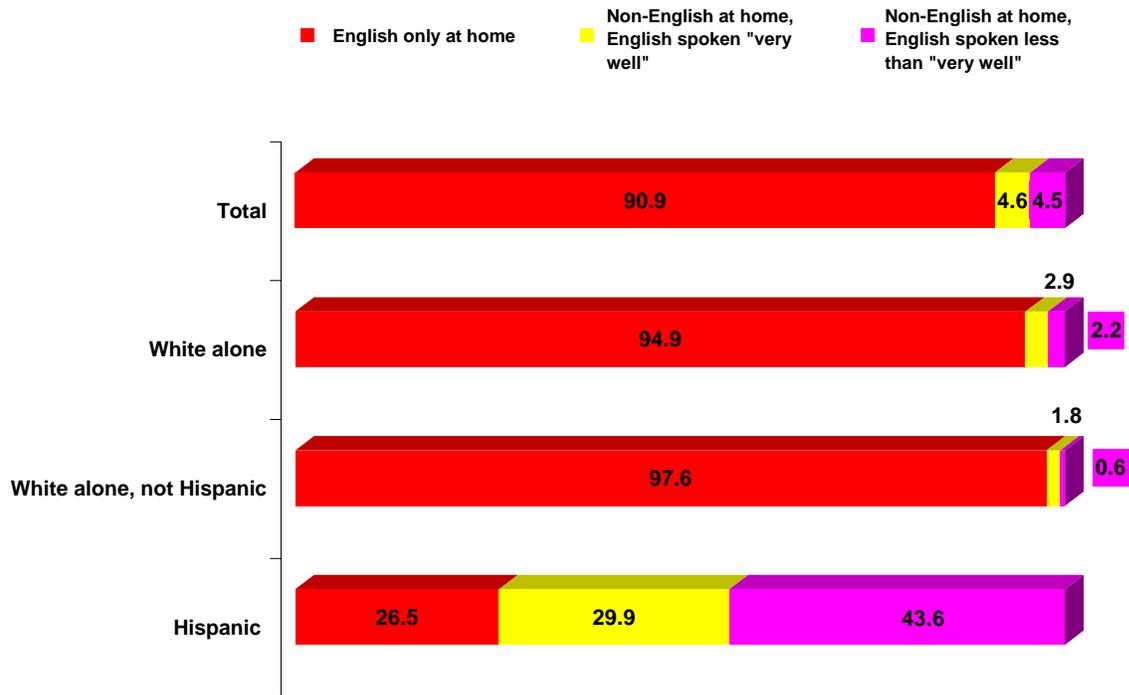
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Language Spoken

Among Hispanics or Latinos aged five and older in 2006, about three-fourths spoke a language other than English at home. In comparison, about 2.4 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged five and older spoke a language other than English at home.

About 44 percent of the Hispanic population spoke English less than “very well,” compared with 0.6 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

**Figure 11: Language Spoken at Home* and English-Speaking Ability: 2006
(Percent Distribution of Population 5 and Older)**



Notes: *The language currently used by respondents at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English. Most respondents who reported speaking a language other than English also spoke English. The questions did not permit a determination of the primary language of persons who spoke both English and another language.

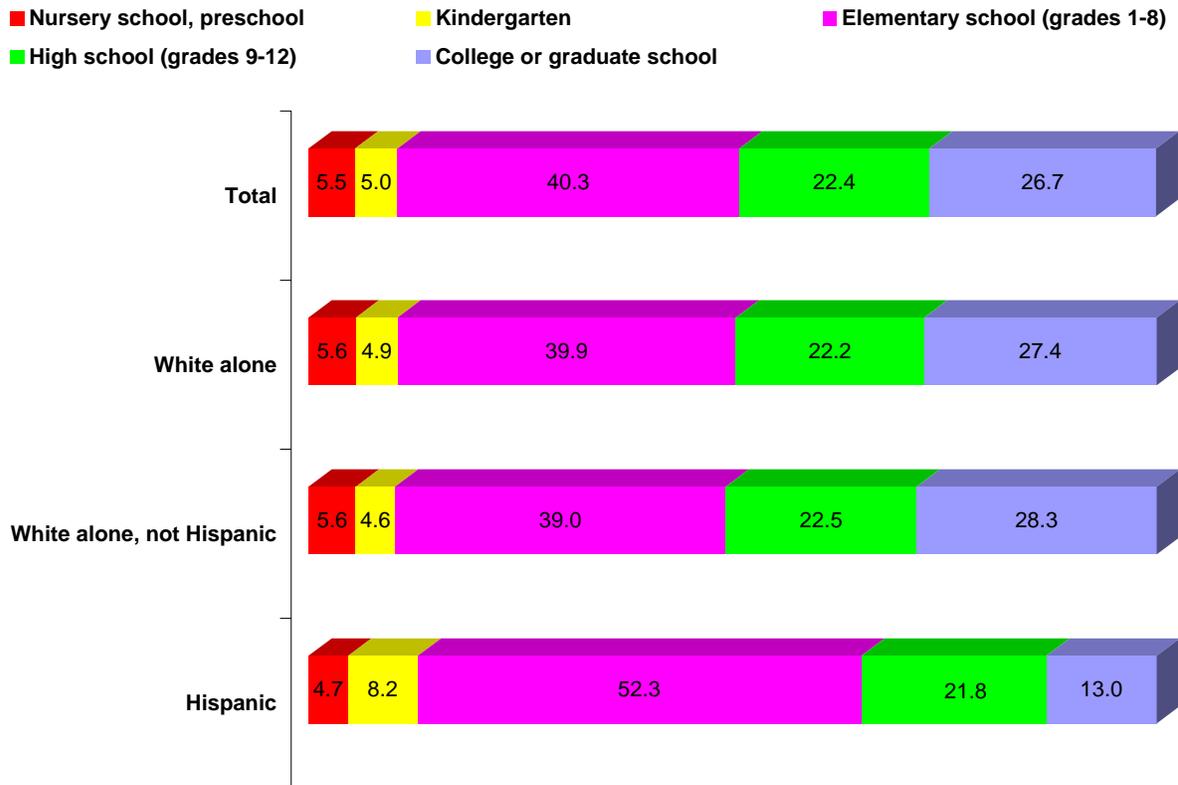
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

School Enrollment

Among Nebraska Hispanics of Latinos aged three years and over enrolled in school, eight percent were enrolled in kindergarten and 52 percent were enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-8). In comparison, among non-Hispanic Whites aged three years and over, nearly five percent were enrolled in kindergarten and 39 percent were enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-8).

Among Nebraska Hispanics aged three and over enrolled in school, about 22 percent were enrolled in high school (grades 9-12), and 13 percent in college or graduate school. In comparison, 23 percent of non-Hispanic Whites were enrolled in high school (grades 9-12), and 28 percent in college or graduate school.

**Figure 12: Population 3 years and Over Enrolled in School: 2006
(Percent Distribution)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Educational Attainment

About half (48 percent) of Nebraska Hispanics or Latinos aged 25 and older had less than high school graduates and about 10 percent had a Bachelor's Degree or higher education. Among non-Hispanic Whites aged 25 and older, about eight percent had less than high school educations and about 28 percent had a Bachelor's Degree or higher education.

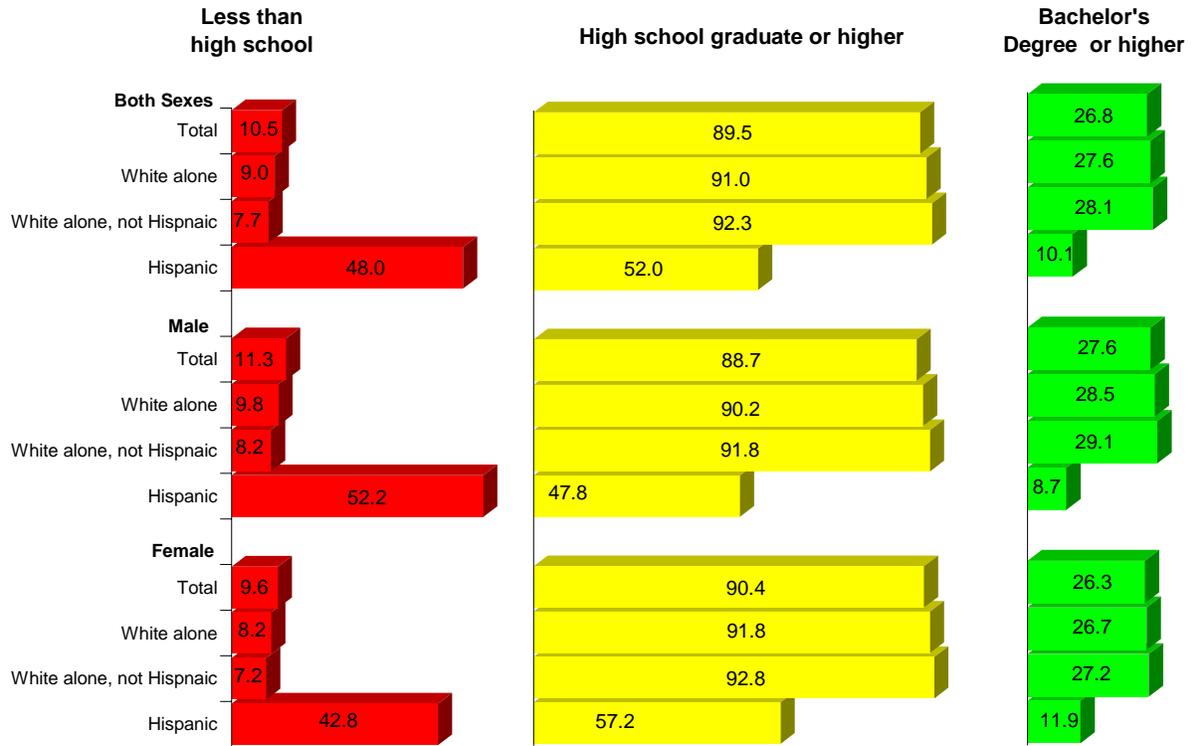
More than half (52 percent) of Hispanic males aged 25 and older had less than a high school education and nearly nine percent had a Bachelor's Degree or higher education. Among non-Hispanic White males aged 25 and older, about eight percent had less than a high school education and about 29 percent had a Bachelor's Degree or higher education.

About 43 percent of Hispanic females aged 25 and older had less than a high school education and nearly 12 percent had a Bachelor's Degree or higher education. Among non-Hispanic White females aged 25 and older, about seven percent had less than a

high school education and nearly 27 percent had a Bachelor's Degree or higher education.

A lower proportion of Hispanic females (about 43 percent) than Hispanic males (about 52 percent) were less than high school educations.

**Figure 13: Educational Attainment: 2006
(Percent of Population 25 and Older)**



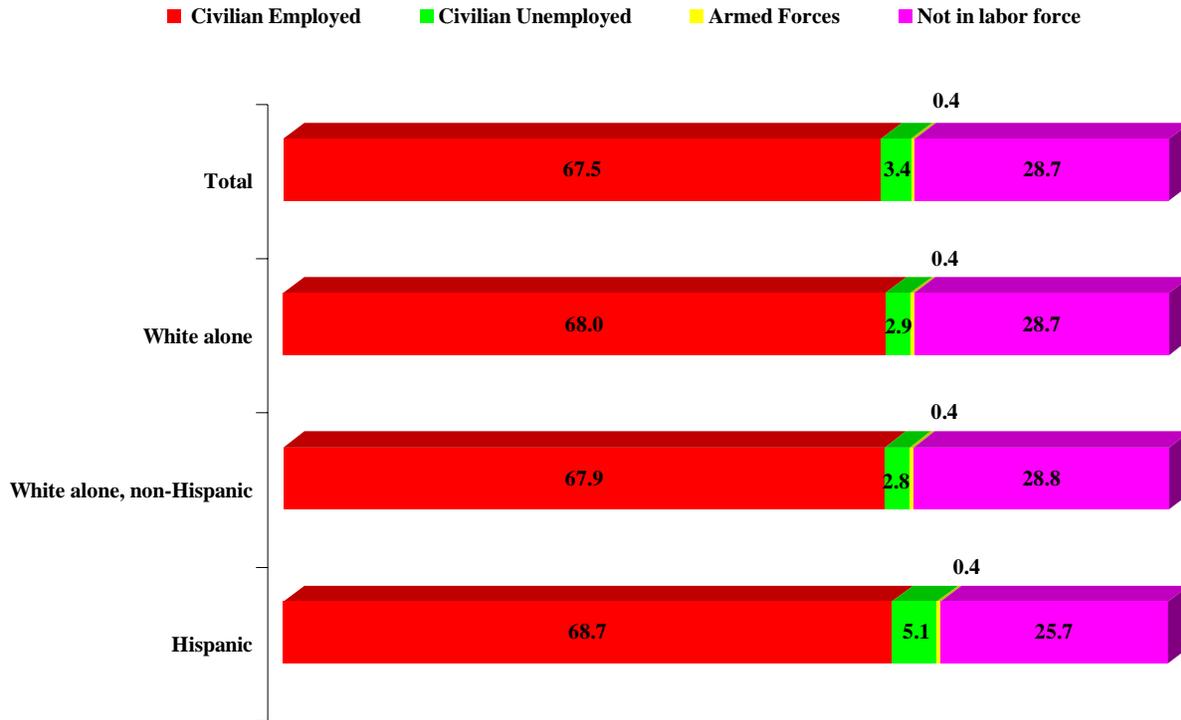
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Employment Status

A higher proportion (about five percent) of the Hispanic or Latino population aged 16 years and over were civilian unemployed than non-Hispanic Whites aged 16 and over (about three percent).

In 2006, about 74 percent Nebraska Hispanics aged 16 years and over were in the labor force. In comparison, about 71 non-Hispanic Whites 16 years and over were in the labor force.

**Figure 14: Employment Status: 2006
(Percent Distribution of Civilian Employed Population 16 and Older)**



Notes: The category of “Employed” includes all civilians 16 years old and over who either (1) were “at work” – those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

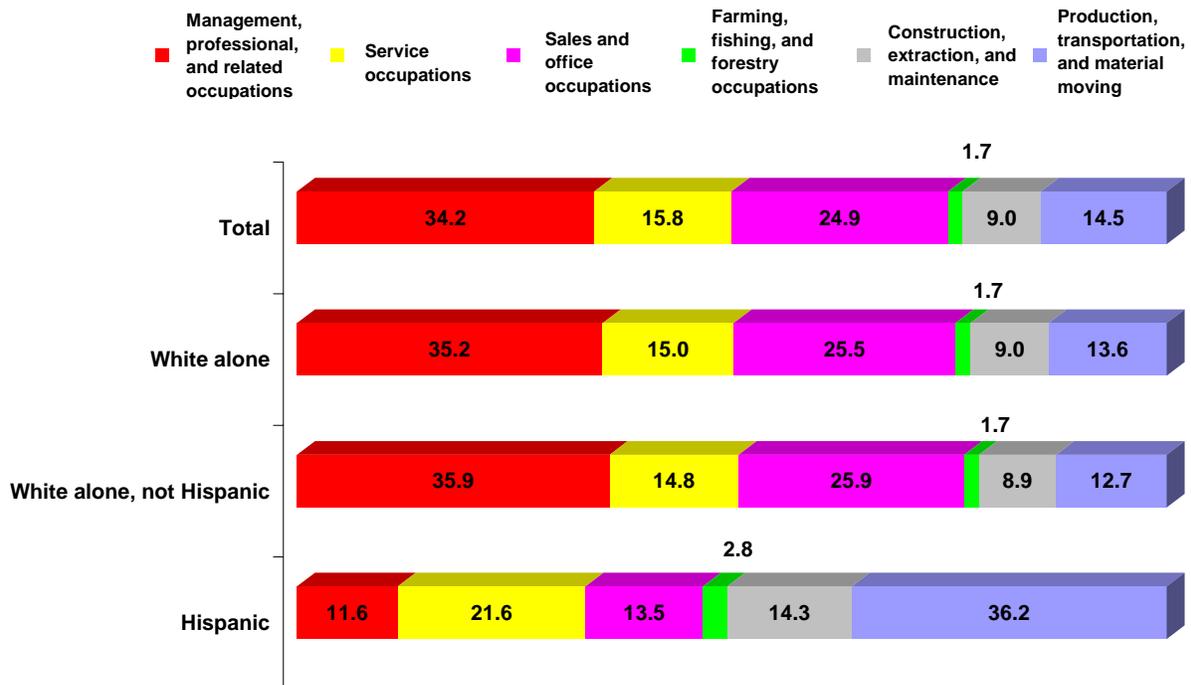
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Occupation

Hispanics or Latinos were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to work in service, construction, and production jobs. About 22 percent of civilian employed Hispanics aged 16 and older worked in service occupations: 14 percent were in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations; and approximately 36 percent were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. In comparison, among civilian employed non-Hispanic Whites aged 16 and older, about 15 percent worked in service occupations; about nine percent worked in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations; and about 13 percent worked in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

About 12 percent of civilian employed Hispanics aged 16 and older worked in management, professional, and related occupations, compared with 36 percent of civilian employed non-Hispanic Whites aged 16 and older.

Figure 15: Occupation: 2006
(Percent Distribution of Civilian Employed Population 16 and Older)



Notes: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

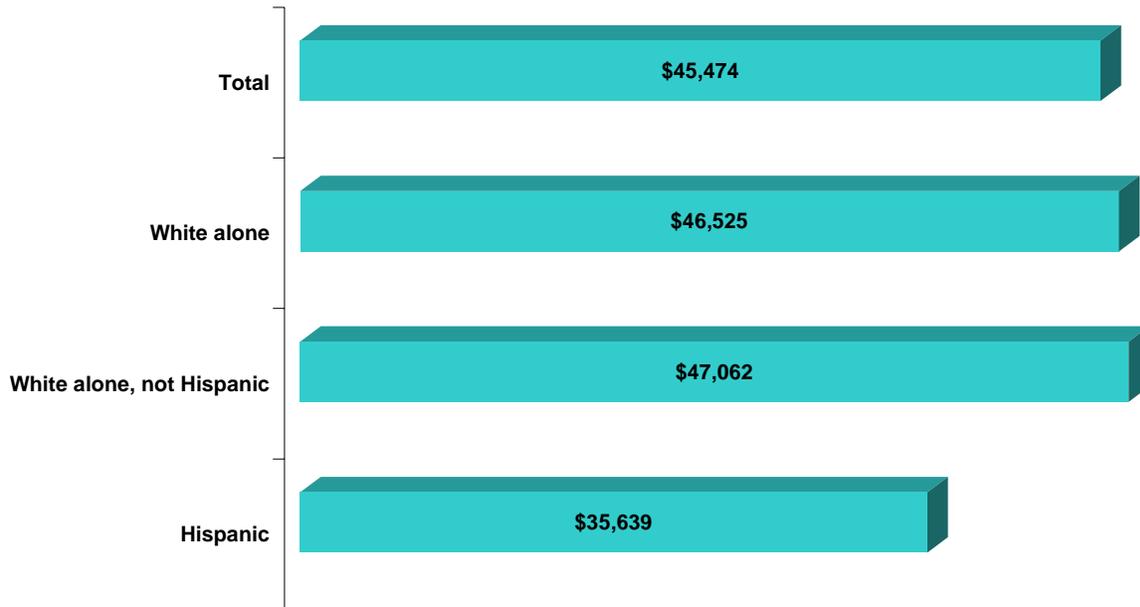
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detail Tables.

Income

The median income of Hispanic or Latino households in the 12 months prior to being surveyed was about \$35,639. This was about \$11,400 lower than the median income of non-Hispanic White households, which was about \$47,062 (Figure 16).

Hispanics had per capita income of \$12,281. In comparison, non-Hispanic Whites had per capita income of \$24,920 (Table 5).

Figure 16: Median Household Income: 2006



Notes: Household income in the past 12 months in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detail Tables.

Table 5: Per Capita Income in the Past 12 Months*

	Per Capita Income	Margin of Error
Total	\$23,248	308
White alone	\$24,389	329
White alone, not Hispanic	\$24,920	335
Hispanic	\$12,281	857

Notes: *In 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

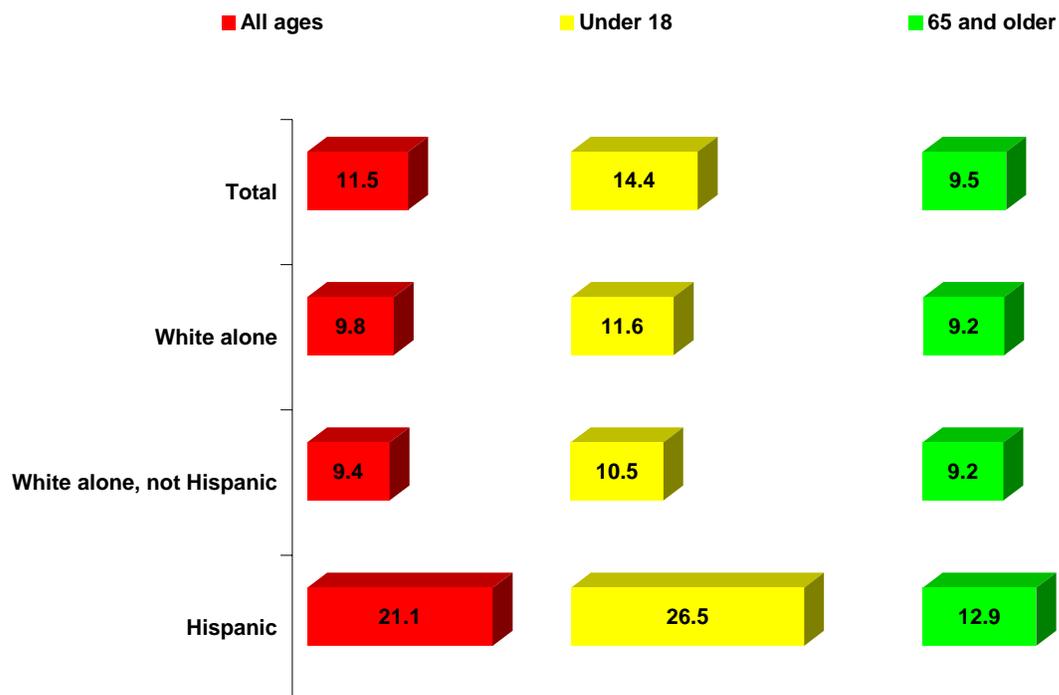
Poverty

The poverty rate was higher for Hispanics or Latinos than for non-Hispanic Whites. About 21 percent of Hispanics were living below the poverty level in the 12 months prior to being surveyed, compared with about nine percent of non-Hispanic Whites.

The poverty rate was generally higher for Hispanic children (under age 18). About 27 percent of Hispanic children and 11 percent of non-Hispanic White children lived in poverty.

Among those 65 and older, Hispanics had a poverty rate of about 13 percent, compared with about nine percent for non-Hispanic Whites.

**Figure 17: Poverty Rate by Age Group: 2006
(Percent of Specific Group in Poverty in the Past 12 Months)**



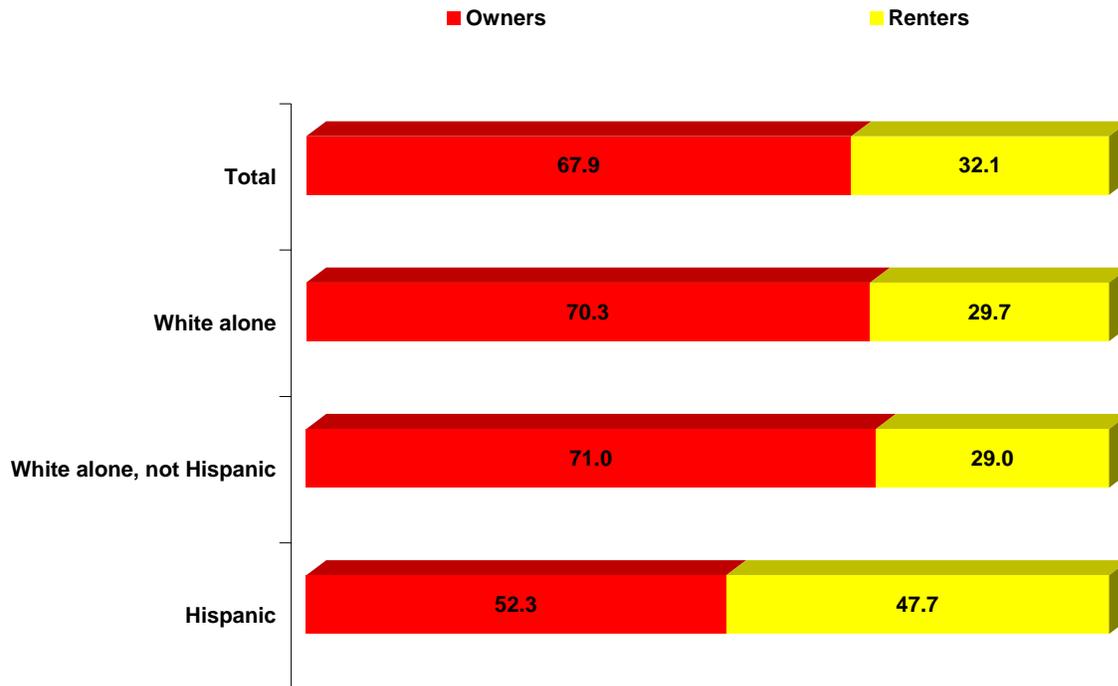
Notes: In accordance with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the threshold for the family, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detail Tables.

Housing Tenure

More than one-half of Nebraska Hispanic or Latino households lived in owner-occupied homes and about 48 percent lived in renter-occupied homes. In comparison, about 71 percent of non-Hispanic White households lived in owner-occupied homes.

**Figure 18: Housing Tenure: 2006
(Percent of Occupied Housing Units)**



Notes: Housing tenure is shown by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detail Tables.

Selected Housing Characteristics

For Hispanic or Latino households, the median value of owner-occupied homes was \$82,100, lower than the median value (\$121,300) of owner-occupied homes for non-Hispanic White households.

The median monthly rental payment by Hispanic households in renter-occupied homes was about \$575, similar to the median rental payment \$595 for non-Hispanic White households.

Figure 19: Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006



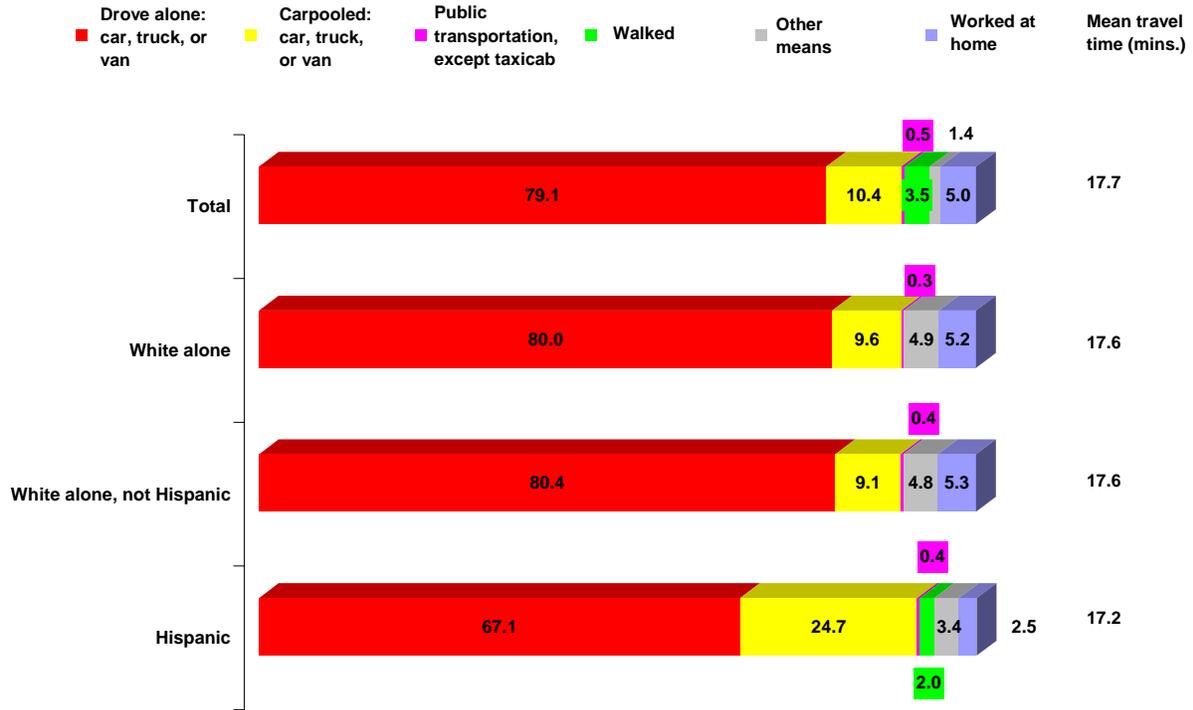
Notes: Housing units are classified by the Hispanic origin and race of the householder.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detail Tables.

Commuting to Work

Hispanic or Latino workers were more likely than non-Hispanic White workers to carpool to work. In 2006, about 25 percent carpooled to work. Among non-Hispanic White workers aged 16 and older, about nine percent carpooled to work. Hispanic workers were more likely than non-Hispanic White workers to walk to work or take other means of transportation. Non-Hispanic Whites were more likely to work at home than were Hispanics.

The mean travel time to work was similar for Hispanic workers (17.2 minutes) and non-Hispanic White workers (17.6 minutes).

**Figure 20: Commuting to Work*: 2006
(Percent of Workers 16 and Older)**



Notes: * Includes data on where people work, how they get to work, how long it takes to get from their home to their usual workplace, when they leave home to go to their usual workplace, and carpooling. Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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).

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

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).

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.) A family household consists of a householder and one or more people living together in the same household

who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. It may also include people unrelated to the householder. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living arrangements.

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

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

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

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.

