

The Socioeconomic Status of Minorities in 111th Congressional District **1**



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Summary

In examining health disparities that exist within a population, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health¹ used the metaphor of a ladder to describe not only access to health care, but also whether or not “good health” is within reach for a population.

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 the data, it is important to remember that health disparities were not solely the result of genetic determinants, but of socioeconomic determinants directly impacting the health status of a population. As inequities were addressed through better social policies, the ladder to better health outcomes will be less steep, and more rungs within grasp, as more people experience greater access to education, improved income, access to employment, housing, etc.

Please see the following summary of this report below.

- The Hispanic population of Congressional District 1 had the lowest median age of every race and ethnicity with a median age of 22.2, while the median age for non-Hispanic Whites was the highest at 37.6 years.
- Asian (65.8%) and non-Hispanic White (54.3%) families had the highest percentage of households with a married couple family. Only 24.7% of African American and 30.1% of American Indian and Alaska Native households contained a married couple family.
- The education data represents all adults ages 25 and older. Non-Hispanic Whites had the smallest proportion of a less than high school educated population (about 8% of males and about 7% of females) among all racial and ethnic groups. Hispanics had the largest population who had less than a high school education (about 56% for males and 49% for females).
- The largest disparity in median family income was between American Indians at \$34,871 and non-Hispanic Whites at \$64,647.
- American Indian and Alaska Natives in Nebraska CD 1 had the largest proportion of people living in poverty (37.8%).
- In CD 1, the median income of Asian households in the 12 months prior to being

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

- surveyed was \$55,701, which was the highest among any racial or ethnic group
- The greatest disparity in unemployment for both males and females was between American Indians (40.3% and 37.2%, respectively) and non-Hispanic Whites (14.3% and 19.7%, respectively).
 - Nebraska minority households had a smaller proportion of the population who lived in owner-occupied homes as compared to non-Hispanic Whites.
 - Non-Hispanic Whites were almost five times more likely to be born in their state of residence as compared to Asians. Asians (71.2%) had the highest percentage of those who were foreign born.
 - More than twice as many people reported entering the United States after 1990 as they did before 1990. About 36% of those who entered the U.S. reported they entered between 1990 and 1999, while only about 16% said they entered between 1980 and 1989.

Introduction

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

Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska

Nebraska continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. In 2010, the population of Nebraska was 1,826,341.² Minorities represented 17.9% of the 2010 population; Hispanics were the largest minority group at 9.2% of the state population, African Americans were the second-largest minority group at 4.5% of the state population, followed by Asians at 1.8%, and American Indian 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

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Nebraska has a rapidly growing minority population increasingly comprised of persons of Hispanic/Latino origin. Hispanics were the fastest-growing minority group in Nebraska. The Hispanic/Latino population increased from 36,969 in 1990, to 94,425 in 2000, and finally to 167,405 in the year 2010. These numbers represented a 353% increase for the Hispanic population in the state between 1990 and 2010, a 155% increase between 1990 and 2000, and a 77% increase between 2000 and 2010. In 1990, the population of Nebraska was 1,578,385, and of that number, the Hispanic/Latino population accounted for 2.3%. In 2000, the population of Nebraska was 1,711,263 and the Hispanic population accounted for 5.5%. In 2010, the population of Nebraska had risen to 1,826,341 and the Hispanic/Latino population accounted for 9% of the total Nebraska population. A detailed summary is provided in the following table.

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

Race/Ethnicity	Population Apr. 1, 2000	% Population (2000)	Population Jul. 1, 2010	% Population (2010)	Change (00-10)	% Change (00-10)
Nebraska Total	1,711,263		1,826,341		15,078	6.7
White	1,533,261	89.6	1,572,838	86.1	39,577	2.6
African American	68,541	4.0	82,885	4.5	14,344	20.9
American Indian**	14,896	0.9	18,427	1.0	3,531	23.7
Asian	21,931	1.3	32,293	1.8	10,362	47.2
NHPI*	836	-	1,279	0.1	443	53.0
Hispanic	94,425	5.5	167,405	9.2	72,980	77.3
Non-Hispanic White	1,494,494	87.3	1,499,753	82.1	5,259	0.4
Minority Population	216,769	12.7	326,588	17.9	109,819	50.7

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

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

** includes Alaska native

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in Congressional District 1⁴, the Hispanic population accounted for 7% of the population, compared to the state at 9.2%. Over 1% of the total 561,378 people in CD 1 were American Indian/Alaska Native (1.3%), which is a larger proportion than the state population (1%). The non-Hispanic White population in CD 1 (86.2%) was very similar to the state population (86.1%). However, where 4.5% of the state’s population is African American, only 2.1% of the CD 1 population is African American.

Table 2: Congressional District 1 Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
CD 1 population	626,092	100.0
White	558,972	89.3
American Indian**	8,404	1.3
African American	12,851	2.1
Asian	12,161	1.9
NHPI*	376	0.1
Hispanic	44,015	7.0
Non-Hispanic White	539,676	86.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

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

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

** includes Alaska native

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

Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census

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

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

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

"German," "Italian," "Lebanese," "Near Easterner," "Arab," or "Polish."

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black," "African American," or "Negro," or provide written entries such as "African American," "Afro American," "Kenyan," "Nigerian," or "Haitian."

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

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

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

Some other race. Includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multi-racial, mixed, inter-racial, or a

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.

Hispanic/Latino group (for example, "Mexican," "Puerto Rican" or "Cuban") in the "Some other race" write-in space were included in this category. Estimates for years after 2000 reflect an allocation of this category among the other categories.

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

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

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

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

Non-Hispanic White. They are individuals who responded "No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" and who reported "White" as their only entry in the race question.

Data Source

The findings presented in this report were based on the American Community Survey (ACS) sample interviewed between 2005 and 2009. The populations in this report are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 111th Congress. The ACS is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the census bureau that provides up-to-date profiles of America's communities. The survey produces yearly demographic, social, economic, and housing data that is comparable across states, communities, and population groups. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form in 2010 and thereafter by collecting long-form-type information throughout the decade rather than only once every 10 years. The ACS data provides a continuous stream of updated information for states and local areas, and revolutionizes the way we use data to understand our communities. Every year the ACS can support the release of single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. Prior to 2005, ACS data included estimates for the household population only.⁷ The 2006 data-release marked the first time that group quarters populations such as prisons, college dorms, military barracks, and nursing home populations were included in the ACS data products. In 2009, the ACS accumulated samples over five-year intervals to produce estimates for smaller geographic areas including census tracts and block groups.⁸ This report uses 2005 to 2009 ACS five-year estimates, which were based on data collected between January 2005 and December 2009. In 2005, the ACS collected information from approximately 3 million addresses in the U.S. and 36,000 addresses in Puerto Rico. In 2009, it also included approximately 200,000 people living in group quarters.⁹

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

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

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

Table 3 shows ACS sample sizes for Nebraska since 2000.¹⁰ The number of the initial addresses selected for housing units and group quarters population is the 12-month sample for the American Community Survey. The number of the final interviews is the actual sample that is used to produce all weighted estimates for the survey year.

Table 3: ACS Sample Sizes for Nebraska, 2000-2009

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

In this report, the terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" are used to refer to all individuals who reported they were Hispanic or Latino and the term "non-Hispanic White" is used to refer to the White-alone, not Hispanic population. The text of this report compares the population and housing characteristics for the minority population with those of the non-Hispanic White population. Information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics in the tables and figures were based on data from the 2005-2009 ACS Detailed Tables.

Further information from the ACS 2005 to 2009 is available from the American Fact Finder on the census bureau's website. More than 1,000 tables were available, including population profiles for race, Hispanic-origin, and ancestry groups.

The congressional district boundaries for the current 113th Congress are different than the 111th congressional district boundaries used in this report. An updated version, based on the 113th congressional district boundaries, using Census Bureau ACS 2008-2012, five-year estimates is a work in progress.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to Sara Horner, Program Analyst, for editing. Finally, thank you to Jeff Armitage for his final review.

CD 1 Hispanic Origin by Race

Individuals who were not Hispanic or Latino made up about 94% of the total population of CD 1, while only about 6% of the population in this area considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino. Of those who were not Hispanic, 93.6% of those were White. Of those who were Hispanic, 62.4% were White, while 28.2% of Hispanics reported being some other race.

Table 4: CD 1 Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race

	Estimate	Percent of Total
Total:	601,742	
Not Hispanic or Latino:	566,028	94.1%
White alone	529,812	93.6%
Black or African American alone	10,470	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6,160	1.1%
Asian alone	10,942	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	397	0.1%
Some other race alone	383	0.1%
Two or more races:	7,864	1.4%
Two races including Some other race	157	0.03%
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	7,707	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino:	35,714	5.9%
White alone	22,295	62.4%
Black or African American alone	84	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,442	4.0%
Asian alone	168	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	13	0.04%
Some other race alone	10,057	28.2%
Two or more races:	1,655	4.6%
Two races including Some other race	936	2.6%
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	719	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

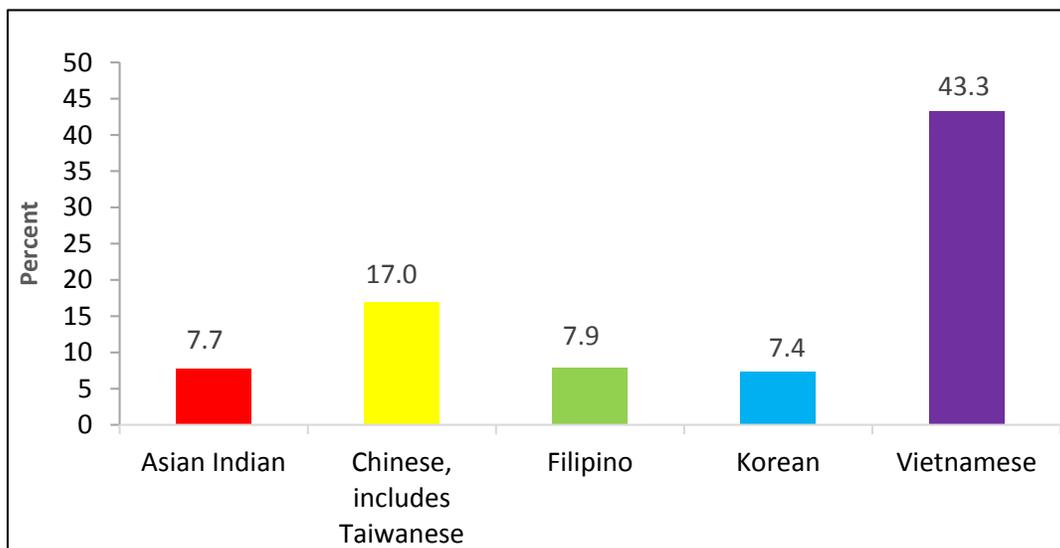
CD 1 Asian by Select Groups

The top five Asian subgroups found in CD 1 were Asian Indian, Chinese (including Taiwanese), Filipino, Korean, and Vietnamese. Over 43% of Asians in CD 1 reported they were Vietnamese; this is almost 6 times the amount of Koreans in the same district. There were similar amounts of those who reported being Filipino (7.9%) and Asian Indian (7.7%).

Table 5: Asian Alone by Select Groups

Asian Total, specified:	11,110
Asian Indian	861
Cambodian	364
Chinese, including Taiwanese	1,888
Filipino	882
Indonesian	77
Japanese	486
Korean	819
Laotian	490
Malaysian	30
Pakistani	109
Sri Lankan	6
Thai	160
Vietnamese	4,812
Other Asian	79
Other Asian, not specified	47

Figure 1: Top 5 Asian Alone Sub-Groups

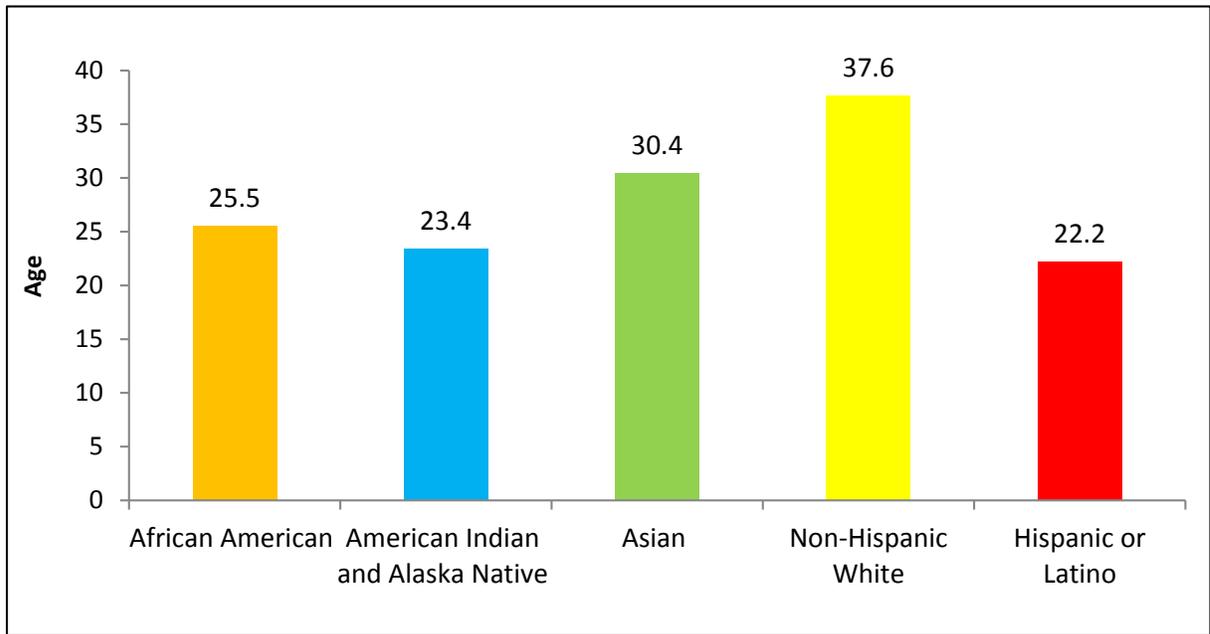


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Age

The Hispanic population of CD 1, as they did in the state as a whole, had the lowest median age of every race and ethnicity with a median age of 22.2, while the median age for non-Hispanic Whites was the highest at 37.6 years. American Indians (23.4) and African Americans (25.5) were slightly older than Hispanics with a median age of 23.4.

Figure 2: Median Age

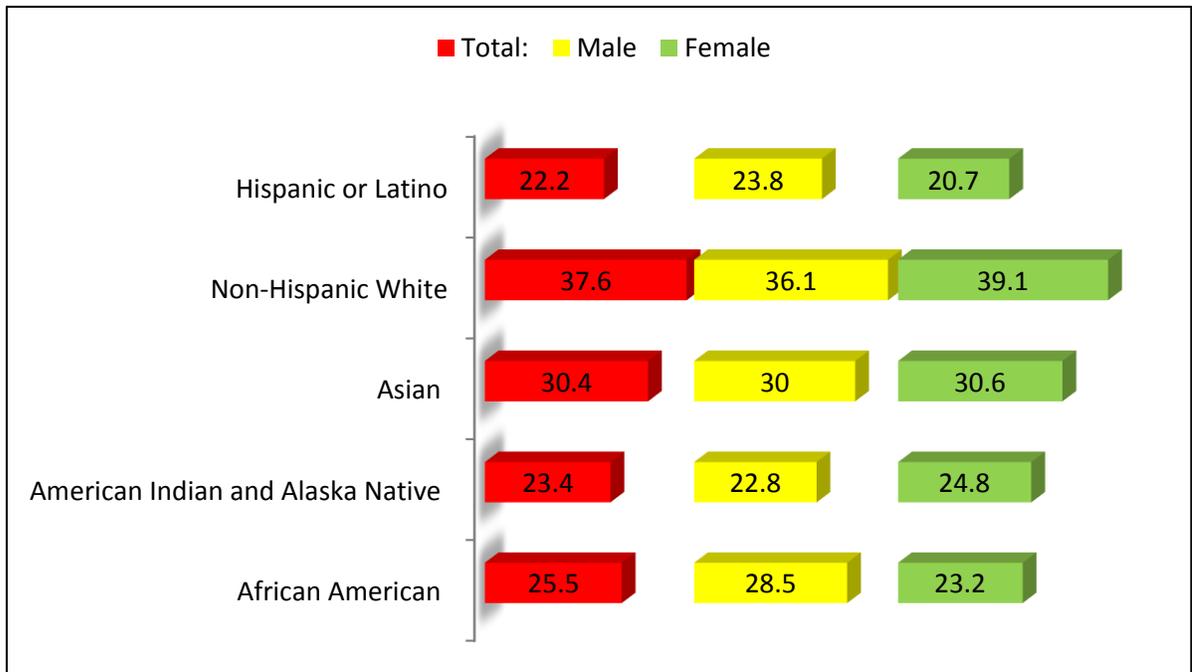


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Age by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest median age of any race or ethnicity for both genders. The median age for non-Hispanic White females is 39.1, almost twice that of Hispanic females at 20.7. The median age for non-Hispanic White males is 36.1, while the median age for American Indian males is 22.8. Hispanics had the lowest overall median age at only 22.2 years old. Asians had the most similar median age between males and females with only 0.6 years separating men and women, while African Americans had the largest disparity between males and females, with 5.3 years separating men and women.

Figure 3: Median Age by Gender

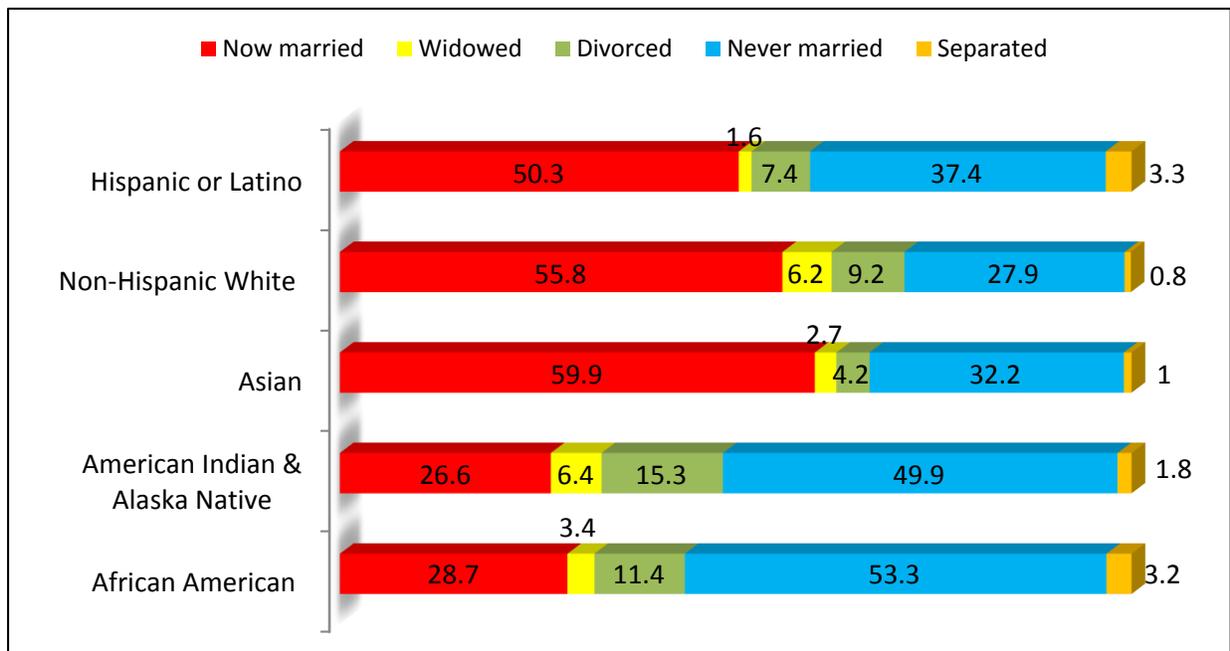


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Marital Status

American Indian and Alaska Natives (26.6%) and African Americans (28.7%) in CD 1 were the least likely of all racial and ethnic groups to be married; both of these groups also had the largest proportion of their population who had never married (49.9% and 53.3%, respectively). Between 50% and 60% of Asians, Hispanics, and Whites were married. Approximately 3% of Hispanics and African Americans were separated, while approximately 6% of non-Hispanic Whites and American Indian and Alaska Natives were widowed. Fifteen percent of American Indian and Alaska Natives were divorced, compared to 9% of non-Hispanic Whites. Almost 11.5% of African Americans were divorced, while almost 7.5% of Hispanics were.

Figure 4: Marital Status

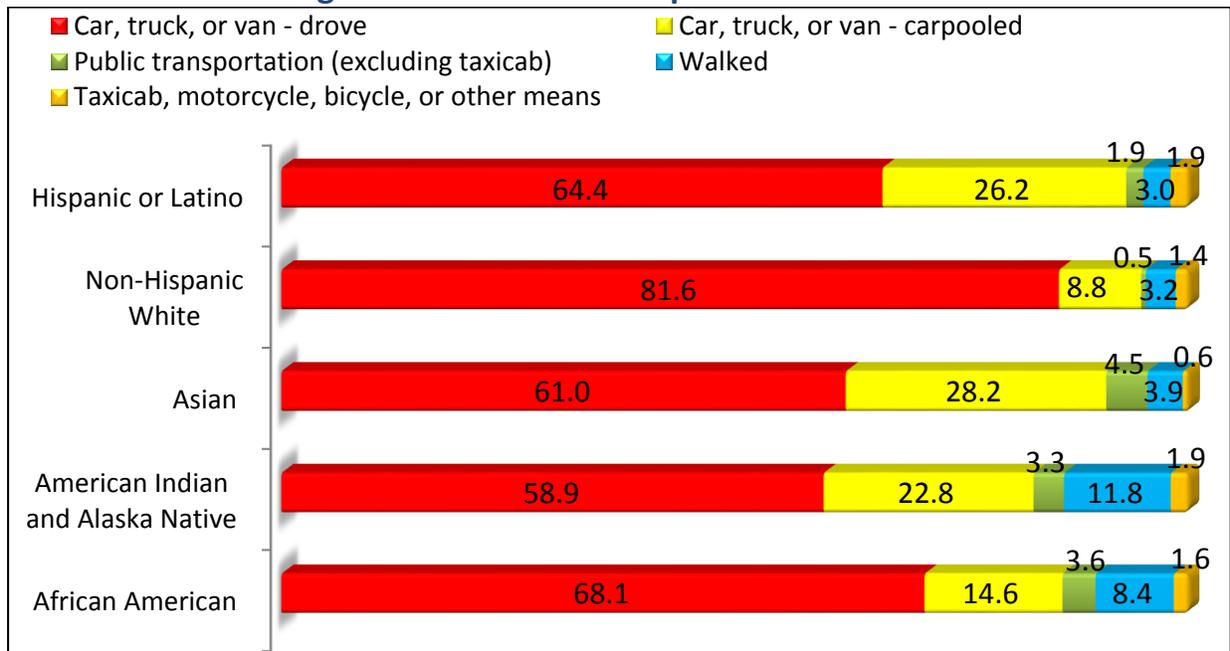


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Transportation to Work

Workers were faced with several options when it comes to transportation to their place of employment. The most common means of transportation for every race and ethnicity is a car, truck, or van the worker drove alone. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (81.6%) of those who drove their own vehicle alone to work, while American Indian and Alaska Natives had the lowest percentage (58.9%). However, American Indians had the highest percentage (11.8%) of those who walked. Only 3.2% of non-Hispanic Whites walked to work. Asians (28.2%) and Hispanics (26.2%) were most likely to carpool to work, while non-Hispanic Whites were least likely to carpool. Asians (4.5%), African Americans (3.6%), and American Indians and Alaska Natives (3.3%) were most likely to use public transportation. Only 0.5% of non-Hispanic Whites used public transportation.

Figure 5: Means of Transportation to Work



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

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

Data were for workers 16 and older.

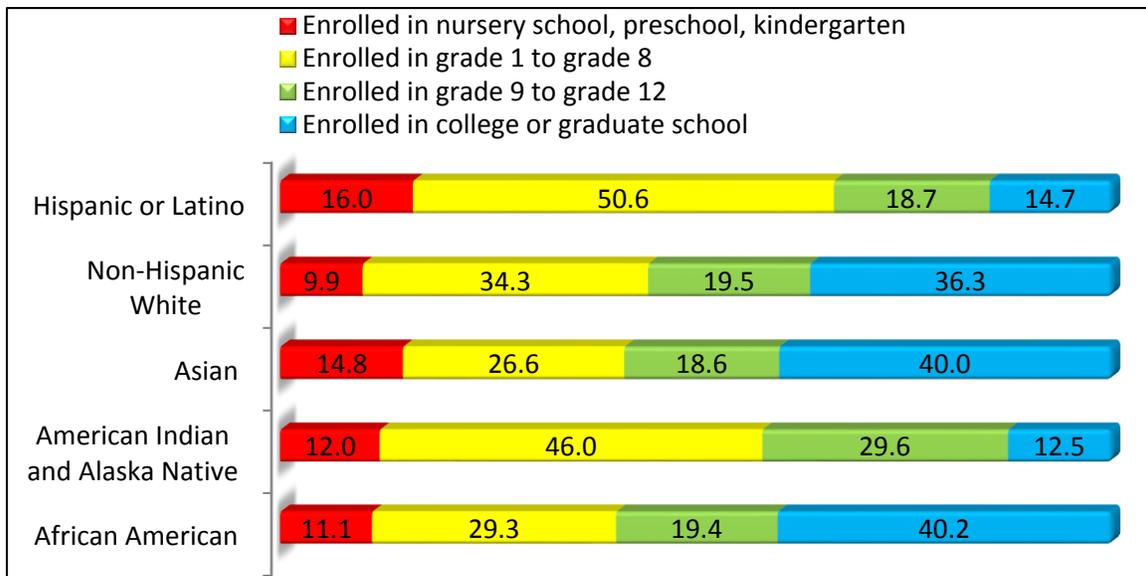
'Work at home' not included in this chart.

School Enrollment

A much larger percentage of African Americans (40.2%) who were enrolled in school in CD 1 were enrolled in college or graduate school than the state as a whole (26%). Approximately 40% of Asians and non-Hispanic Whites who were enrolled in school in CD 1 were enrolled in college or graduate school. American Indians and Alaska Natives (12.5%) and Hispanics (14.7%) had the lowest proportion of students enrolled in college or graduate school.

About 19% of Hispanics, Asians, and African Americans, aged 3 years and over who were enrolled in school were enrolled in high school; which was about the same as non-Hispanic White students were enrolled in high school (grades 9-12) at 19.5%. Hispanics and American Indians aged 3 years and above who were enrolled in school had over 46% of the population enrolled in elementary school (grades 1 to 8), which is higher than non-Hispanic Whites (about 34%) aged 3 years and over.

Figure 6: School Enrollment by Level of School



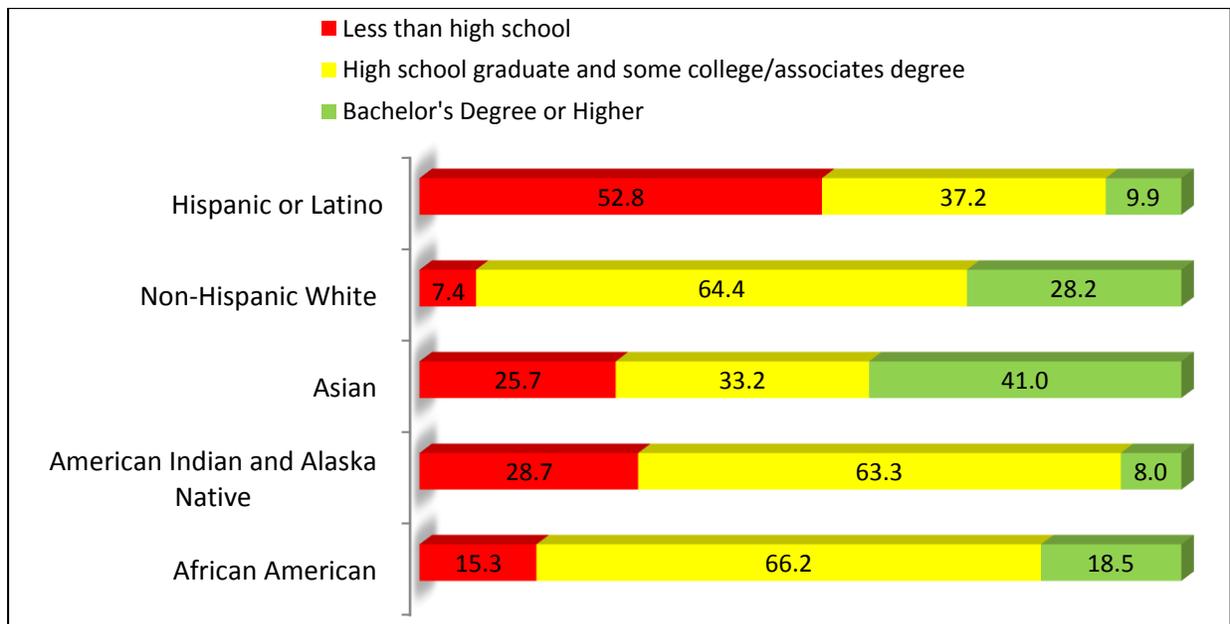
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: Data is for those 3 years and older.

Educational Attainment

The CD 1 Hispanic population (52.8%) is over 7 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (7.4%) to have less than a high school education. Asians (25.7%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (28.7%) in CD 1 saw similar percentages of people with less than a high school education. Asian Nebraskans in CD 1 (33.2%) also saw a relatively low percentage of people with a high school diploma, some college, or an associate's degree. American Indian/Alaska Natives (63.3%) and African Americans (66.2%) in CD 1 see comparable percentages of those with a diploma or some college. Larger disparities start to be identified when looking at those earning a bachelor's degree or higher education. Only 8% of American Indian/Alaska Natives and 10% of Hispanics were earning bachelor's degrees or higher, while 41% of Asians were doing the same. Eighteen and one half percent of African Americans were earning a bachelor's degree or higher in CD 1, compared to 28.2% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 7: Educational Attainment for Ages 25 and Older



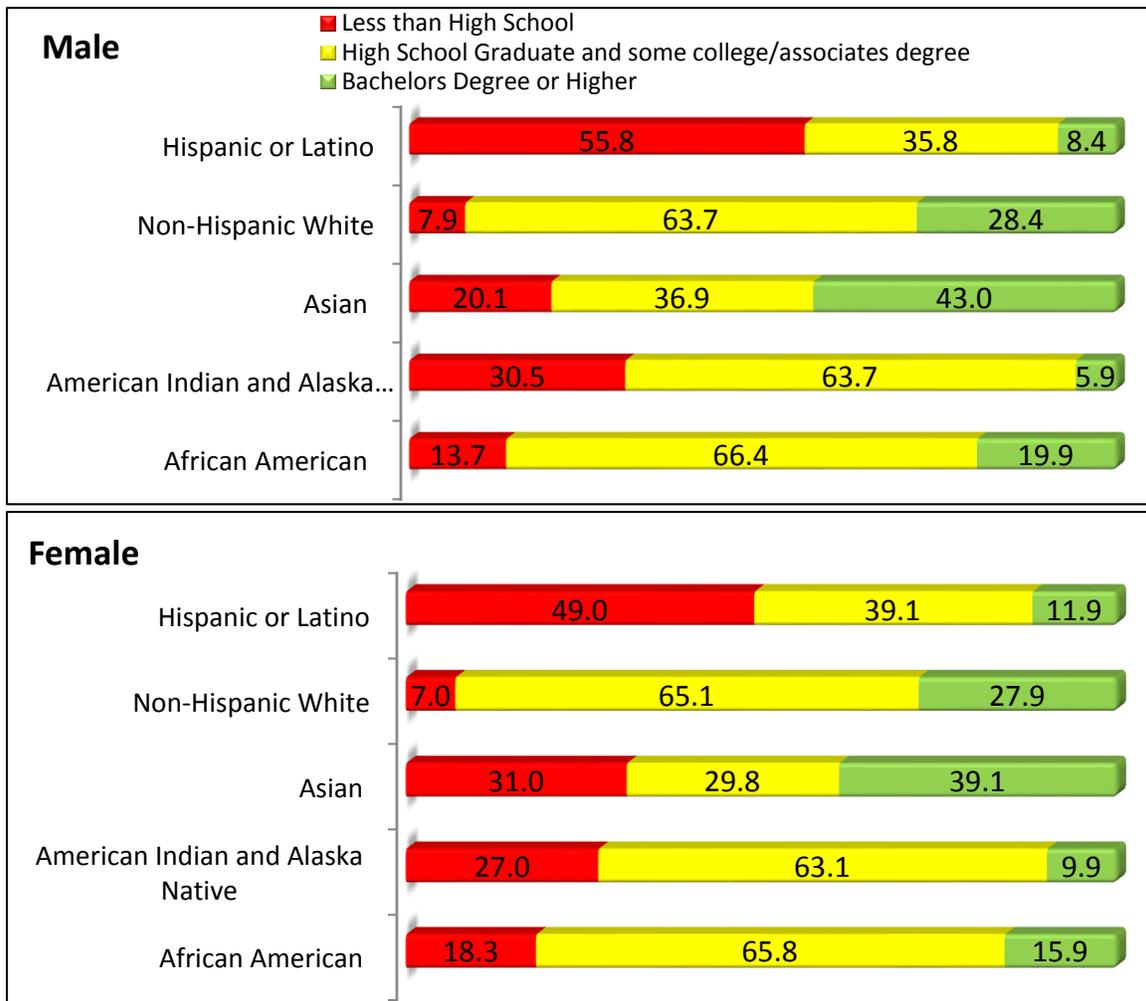
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: Data is for those 25 years and older.

Educational Attainment by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest proportion of a less than high school educated population (about 8% for male and about 7% for female) among all racial and ethnic groups. Asians had the highest proportion of a bachelor's degree or higher educated population (about 43% for male and 39% for female). Non-Hispanic Whites, Hispanics, and American Indians had a lower proportion of females than males who were less than high school graduates. Like the state as a whole, Asians had the largest gender disparity in terms of those with less than a high school education (about 20% of males and about 31% of females). Hispanic and American Indian females (about 12% and 10%, respectively) had a higher proportion who obtained a bachelor's degree or higher than males (about 8% and 6%, respectively).

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

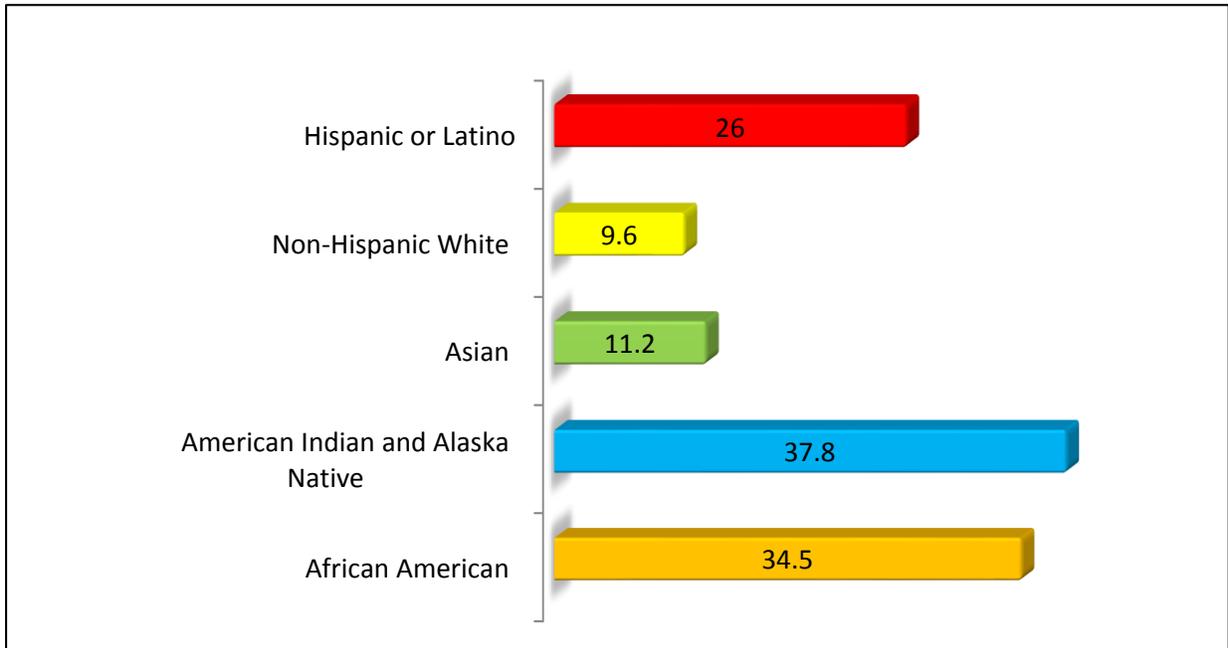
Note: Data were for those 25 years and older.

Poverty Status by Race/Ethnicity

Income in the Past 12 Months Below the Poverty Level

American Indian and Alaska Natives in Nebraska CD 1 see the largest proportion of people living in poverty (37.8%). The proportion of African Americans living in poverty was similar 34.5%. Twenty-six percent of the Nebraska Hispanic or Latino population, 25 and older was living in poverty; while only 9.6% of non-Hispanic Whites and 11.2% of Asians in Nebraska lived in poverty.

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

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

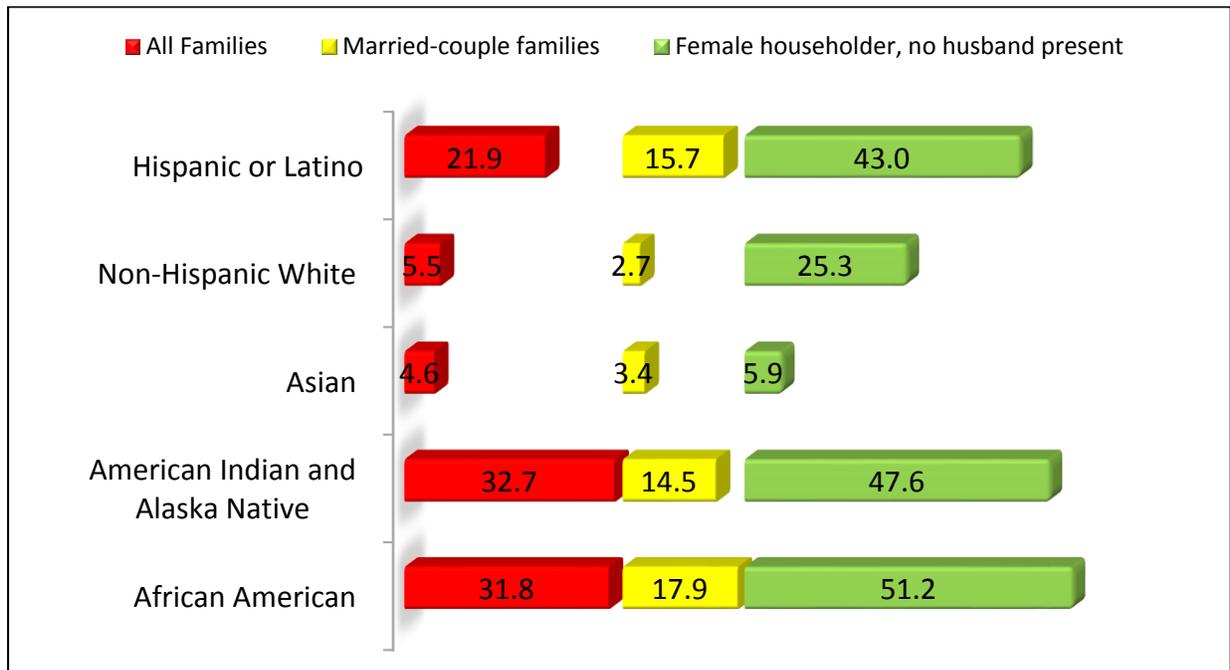
Poverty Status by Family Type

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

Income in the Past 12 Months: Below the Poverty Level

Among all families, American Indian and Alaska Natives saw the largest proportion of their families living in poverty (32.7%), followed by African American families at 31.8%, and compared to 5.5% of non-Hispanic White families. African Americans, in CD 1, see almost 18% of their married-couple families living in poverty, compared to 2.7% of non-Hispanic Whites. African Americans also see the largest proportion of female householders living in poverty at 51.2%, which was almost double that of non-Hispanic Whites (25.3%). American Indian and Alaska Natives (47.6%) and Hispanics (43%) also had a high proportion of female householders with no husband present living in poverty.

Figure 10: Poverty Status by Family Type

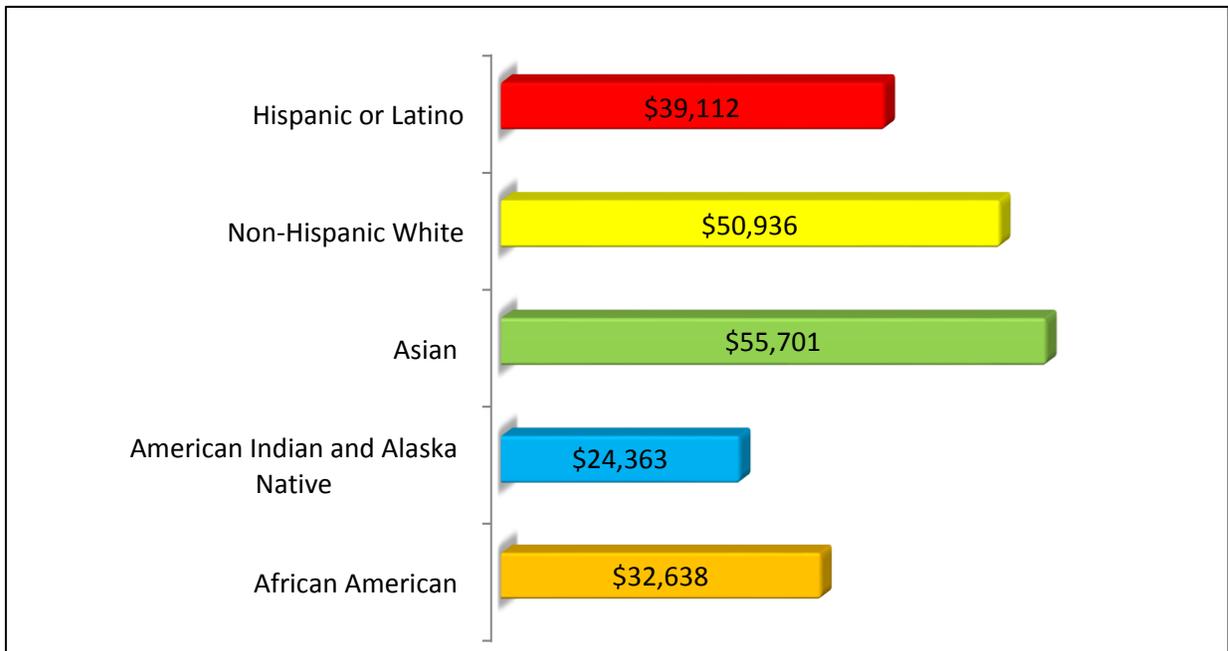


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Household Income

Household income includes all people's income who occupy a housing unit. In CD 1, the median income of Asian households in the past 12 months to being surveyed was \$55,701, which was the highest among any racial or ethnic group. This was about \$5,000 higher than the median income of non-Hispanic White households and the statewide Asian population. American Indian and Alaska Native households had the lowest median income (\$24,363), followed by African Americans (\$32,638).

Figure 11: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months

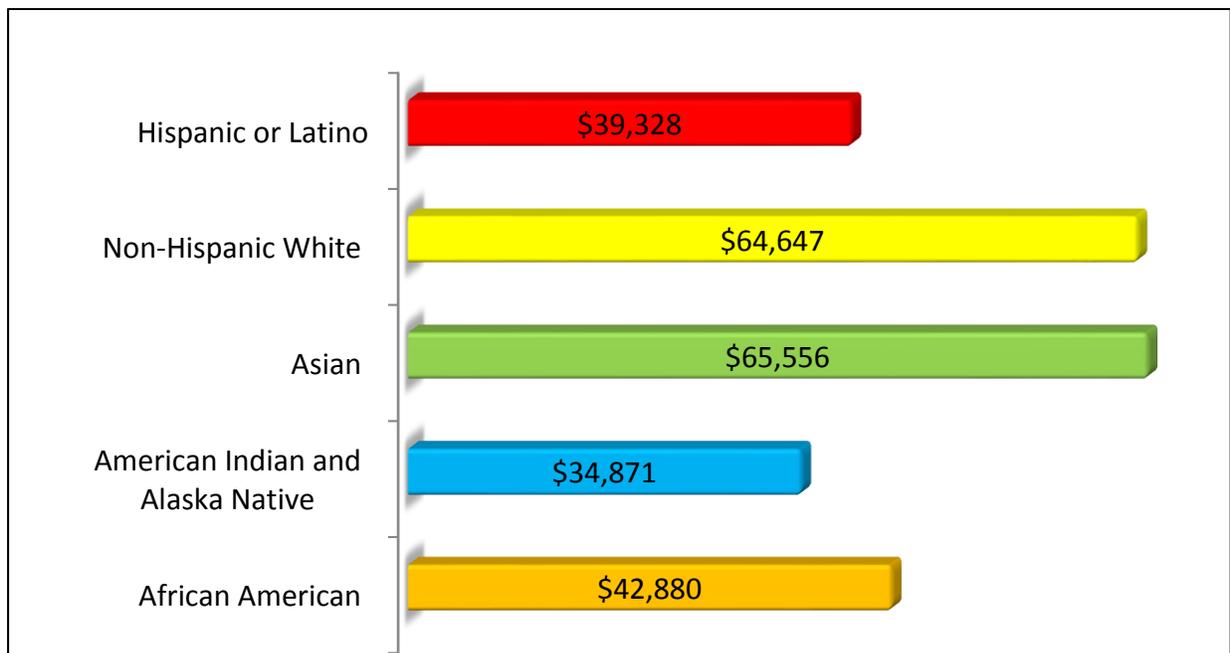


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Family Income

The median family income for non-Hispanic Whites and Asians was very similar, both being around \$65,000, although Asians were slightly higher at \$65,556. The median family income for American Indians is much lower at \$34,871, making the non-Hispanic Whites median family income almost 2 times higher. African Americans and Hispanics had comparable median family incomes with African Americans, bringing in \$42,880 and Hispanics making \$39,328.

Figure 12: Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months

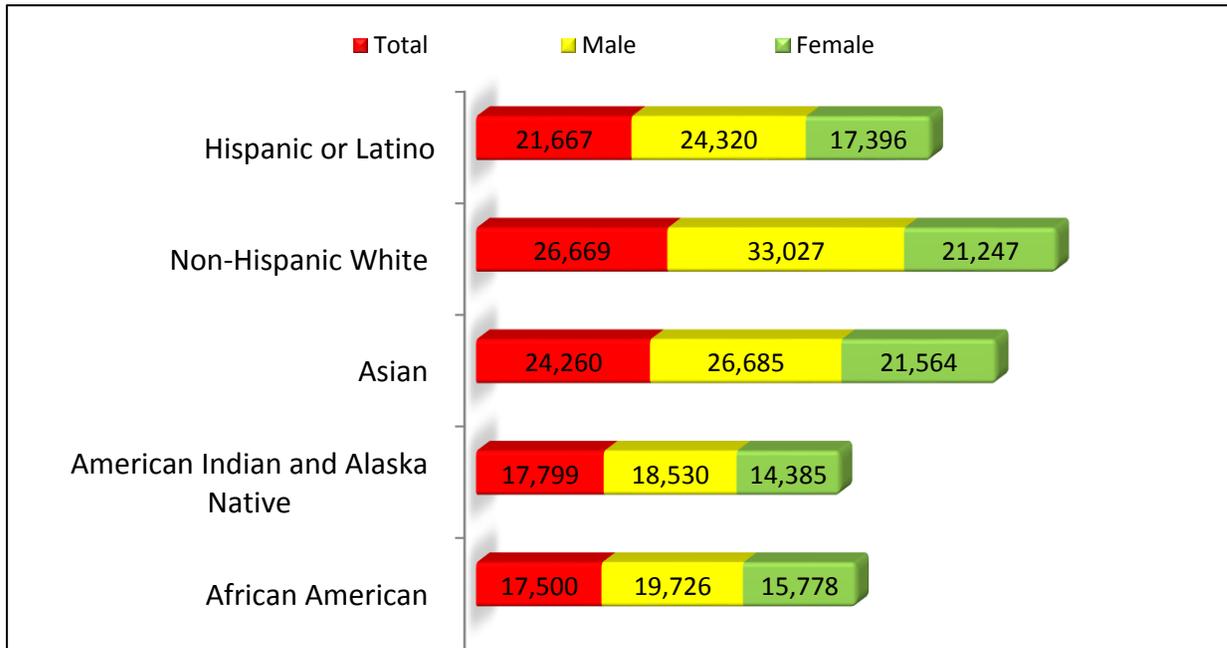


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Median Earnings by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest median earnings for both genders and every race and ethnicity. African Americans had the smallest gender disparity, with about \$4,000 separating the median earnings between males and females. African Americans had the lowest total median earnings with \$17,500, almost \$10,000 less per year than non-Hispanic Whites. A larger racial disparity is found when looking at the median earnings for males of each race and ethnicity. Non-Hispanic White males made \$33,027 while American Indian males only made \$18,530. Non-Hispanic White females made \$21,247, while American Indian females only made \$14,385.

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



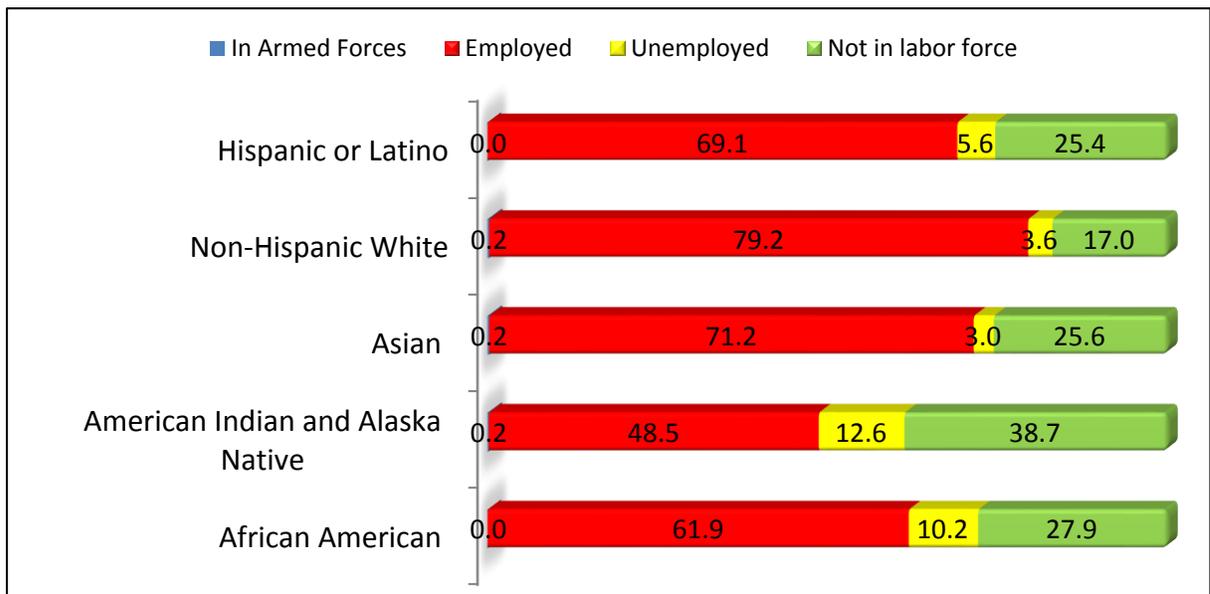
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: Dates were for those who worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months; those with 'other' types of employment were not included; quantities were 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars

Employment Status

Approximately 12.6% of American Indian/Alaska Natives in Nebraska were unemployed; the group with the highest unemployment, compared to 3.6% of non-Hispanic Whites. Ten percent of African Americans were unemployed. Almost 40% of American Indian/Alaska Natives were not in the labor force, compared to 17% of non-Hispanic White. Approximately 25% of Hispanics were not in the labor force. Less than half (48.5%) of American Indian/Alaska Natives were employed, compared to 79% of non-Hispanic Whites. Almost 62% of African Americans were employed, while almost 70% of Hispanics were employed.

Figure 14: Employment Status, age 16-64



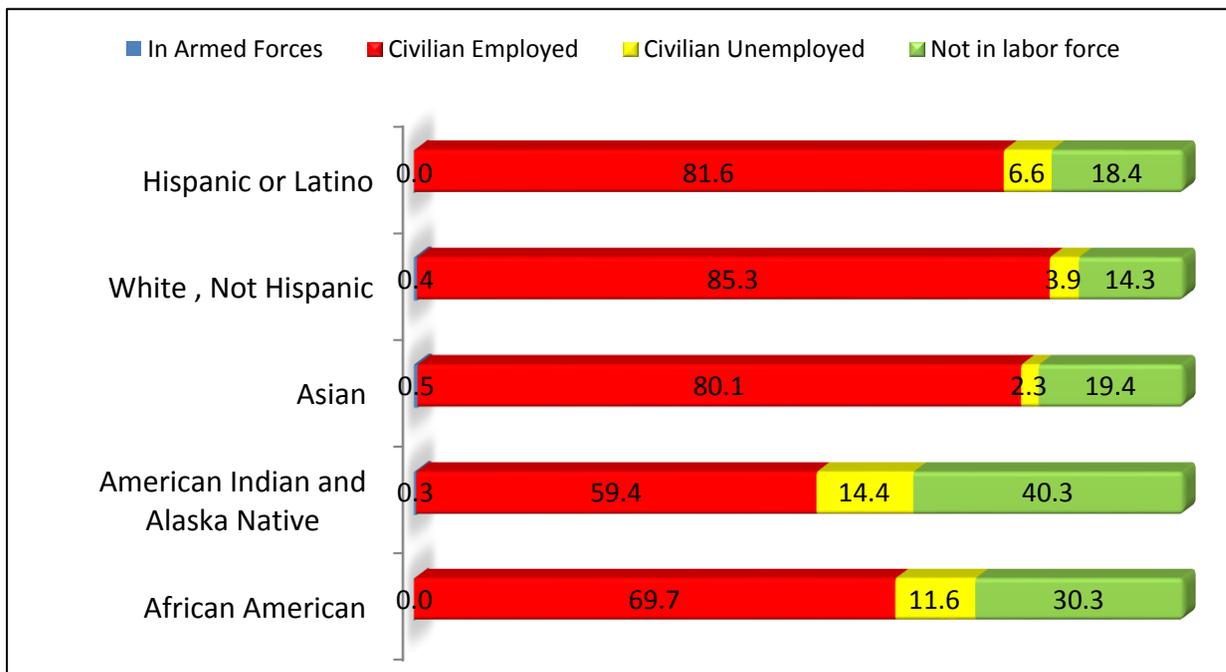
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

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

Employment Status by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (85.3%) of males who were civilian employed, while American Indians had the lowest percentage (59.4%) of males who were civilian employed. Asians had the highest percentage (0.5%) of those who were in the armed forces and the lowest percentage of those who were civilian unemployed. American Indians were 4 times more likely and African Americans were 3 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to be civilian unemployed.

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



Non-Hispanic White females had the highest percentage (77%) of those who were civilian employed and the lowest percentage (3.2%) of those who were civilian unemployed. American Indian females were more than 3 times more likely to be unemployed than non-Hispanic White females. American Indians also had the lowest percentage (52%) of females who were civilian employed and the highest percentage (37.2%) of females not in the labor force. Non-Hispanic Whites were the only females who were in the armed forces. No other race or ethnicity had females who were in the armed forces in CD 1.

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

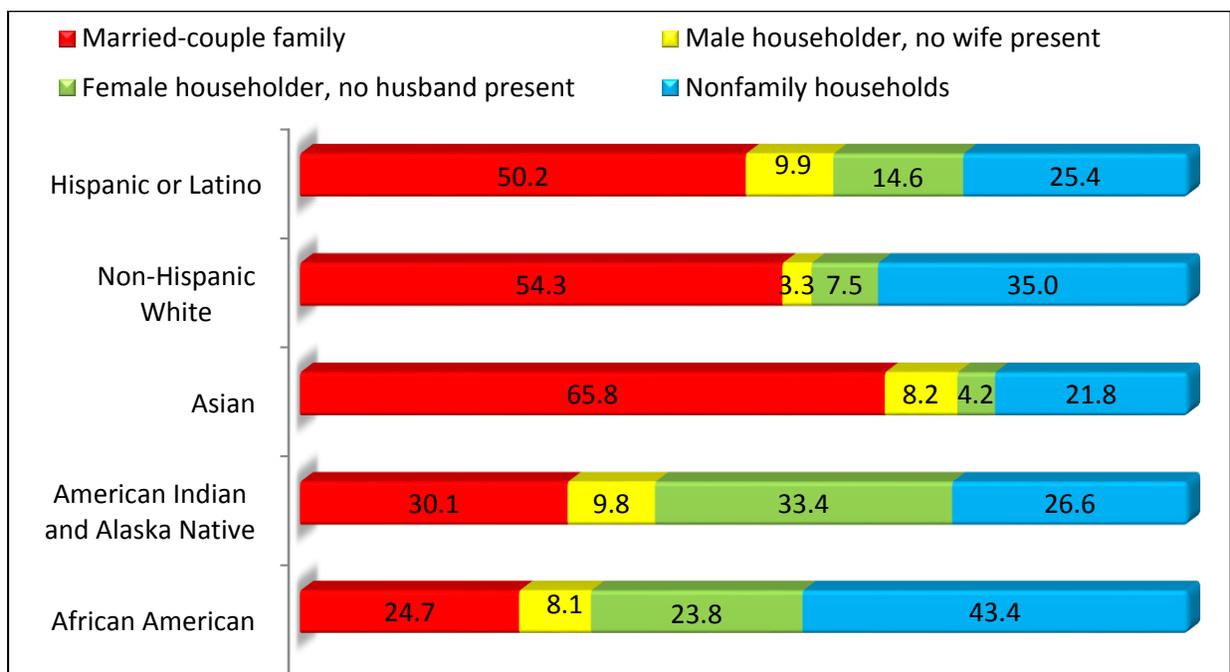
Note: Data is for those over 16 and under the age of 64, those 65 and older were not included.

Household Type

Each household contains a different family dynamic that makes that family unique. Similar to the bigger Nebraska picture, Asian (65.8%) and non-Hispanic White (54.3%) families in CD 1 had the largest percentage of households with a married-couple family. Only 24.7% of African American and 30.1% of American Indian and Alaska Native households contained a married-couple family.

A larger percentage of African American (about 24%), American Indian (about 33%), and Hispanic or Latino households (about 15%) were families maintained by a woman with no husband present than non-Hispanic White households (about 8%). Overall, the state saw 31% of African American homes and 27% of American Indian homes maintained by a woman with no husband present. A larger proportion of minority households (about 8-10%) than non-Hispanic White households (about 3%) were families maintained by a man with no wife present.

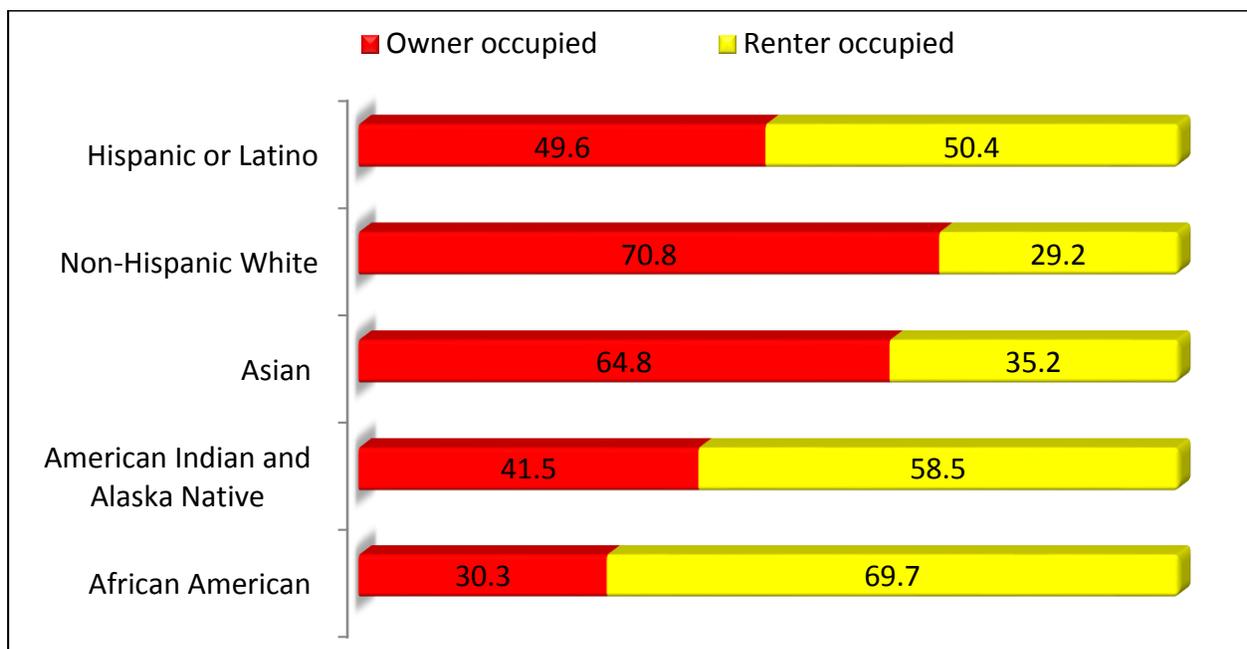
Figure 17: Household Type



Housing Tenure

Nebraska minority households had a smaller proportion of the population living in owner-occupied homes than non-Hispanic White alone households. Asian households had the highest percentage of owner-occupied homes (about 65%), similar to the state proportion, while African American households had the lowest (about 30%). In comparison, about 71% of non-Hispanic White households were owner-occupied homes.

Figure 18: Tenure for Occupied Housing Units



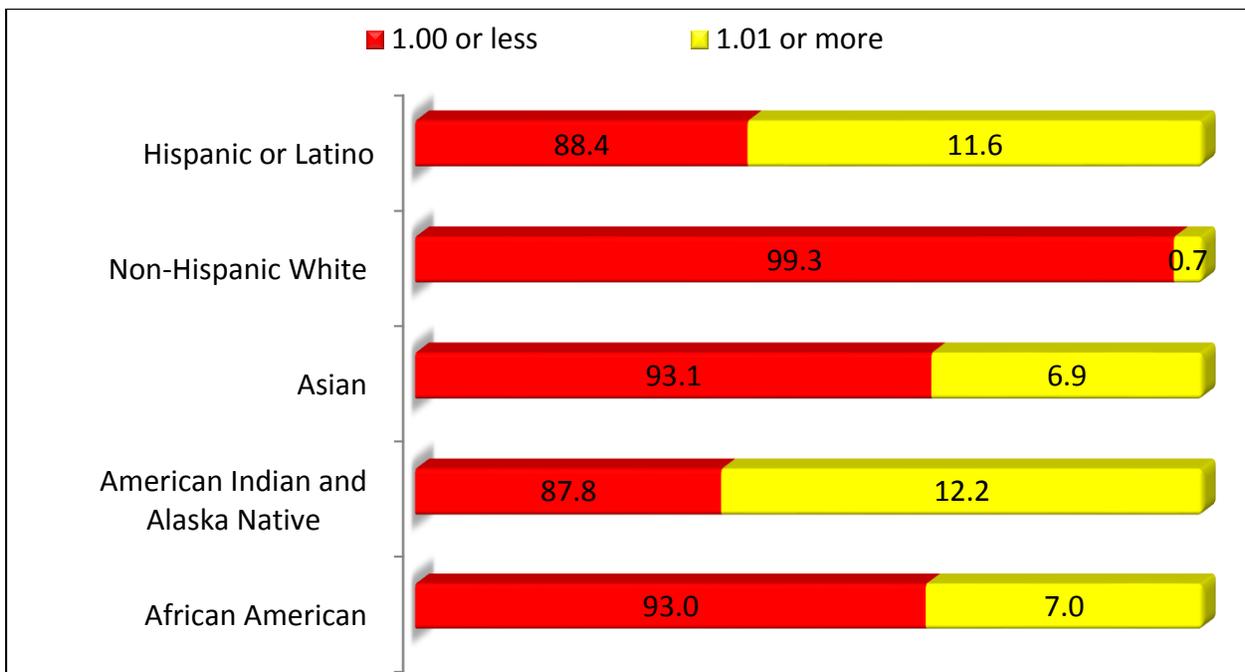
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

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

Occupants per Room

American Indian households (12.2%) were most likely to have more than one occupant per room, while non-Hispanic Whites (0.7%) were the least likely to have more than one occupant per room. American Indian and Hispanic households were both about 17 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have more than 1 occupant per room. African American and Asian households were both about 10 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have more than 1 occupant per room.

Figure 19: Occupants per Room



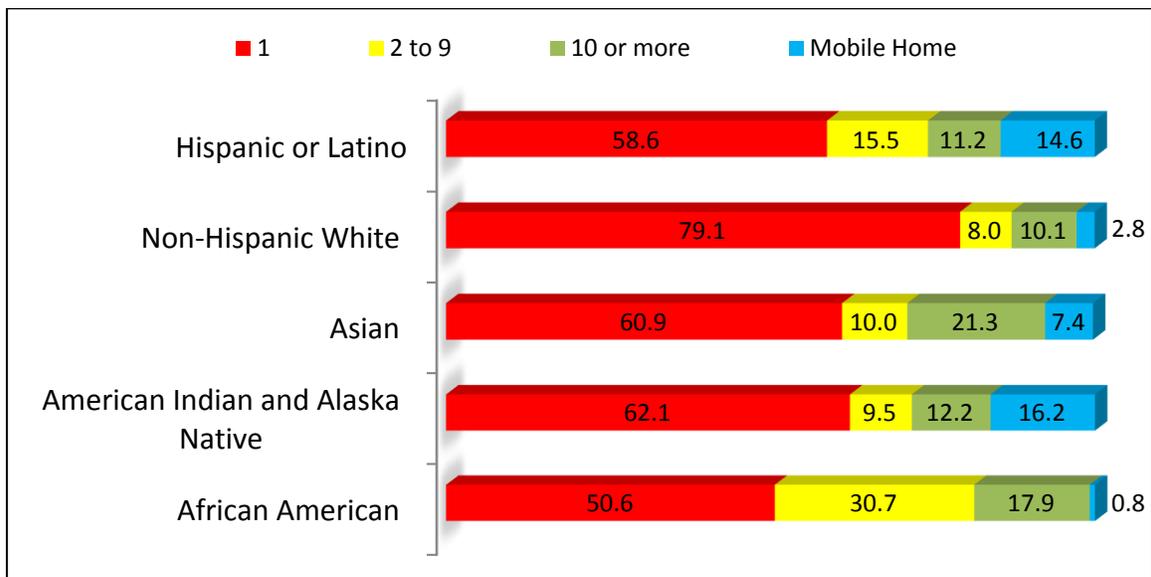
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

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

Units in Structure

Non-Hispanic Whites had the largest percentage of those who lived in a single unit structure (79.1%), while African Americans had the smallest percentage of those who lived in a single unit structure (50.6%) but had the largest percentage of those who lived in a building with 2 to 9 units (30.7%). American Indians and Hispanics had the highest percentages (16.2% and 14.6%, respectively) of those who reported living in a mobile home in CD 1. Non-Hispanic Whites were least likely to live in large apartment complexes containing 10 units or more.

Figure 20: Units in Structure



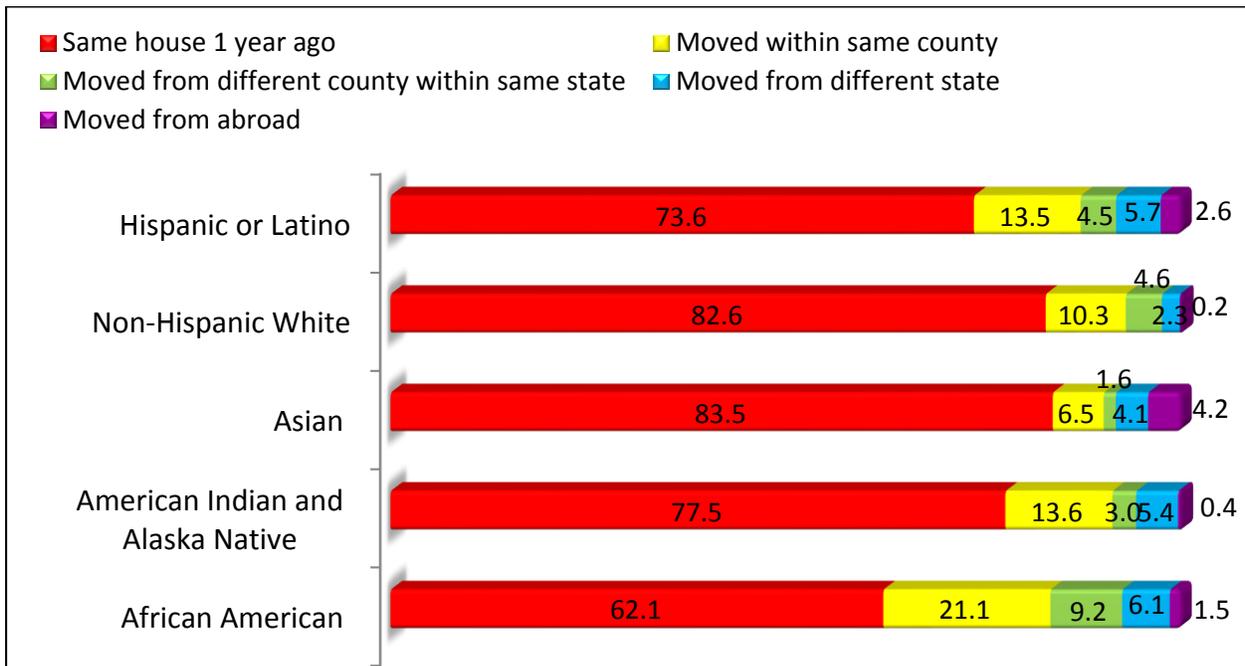
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

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

Geographic Mobility

Different races within CD 1 had different patterns of geographic mobility. Asians (83.5%) and non-Hispanic Whites (82.6%) were most likely to have been in their current residence a year prior to the survey. African Americans (21.1%) were two times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites (10.3%) to have moved within the same county. About 9.2% of African Americans had moved from a different county within the same state, while only 4.6% of non-Hispanic Whites, 1.6% of Asians, and 3% of American Indians had moved from a different county within the same state. African Americans were almost 3 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have moved to their current residence from a different state. Asians were 21 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have moved from abroad in the past year. Almost 3% of Hispanics had moved from abroad, while only 0.2% of non-Hispanic Whites had moved from abroad.

Figure 21: Geographic Mobility in the Past Year



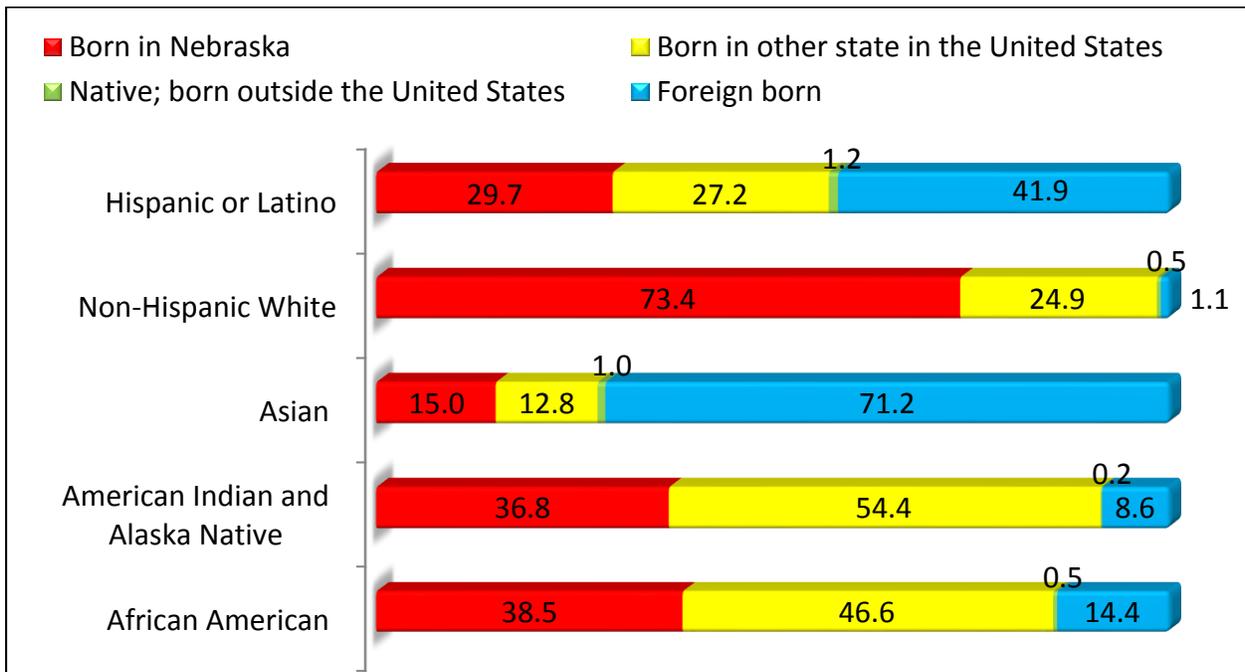
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

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

Place of Birth

Place of birth varied greatly between all racial and ethnic groups in CD 1. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (73.4%) of those who were born in Nebraska at the time they were surveyed, five times more than Asians, who had the highest percentage of those who were foreign born. American Indians and African Americans had very similar proportions of those who were born in Nebraska (36.8% for American Indians and 38.5% for African Americans) and those who were born in another state in the United States (54.4% for American Indians and 46.6% for African Americans). About 42% of Hispanics were foreign born, while 29.7% were born in Nebraska.

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Citizenship Status

Most people (94.3%) who reside in CD 1 reported that they were a United States citizen and were born in the United States. About 3.3% of people reported they were not a United States citizen. Since these numbers were self-reported there is reason to believe these numbers may not be completely accurate, as some may fear reporting their citizenship status. These citizenship numbers were very comparable to state of Nebraska numbers. Only about 2% of those surveyed reported they were a United States citizen by naturalization; less than 1% were United States citizens born abroad to American parents or born in Puerto Rico or another U.S. island area.

Table 7: Citizenship Status

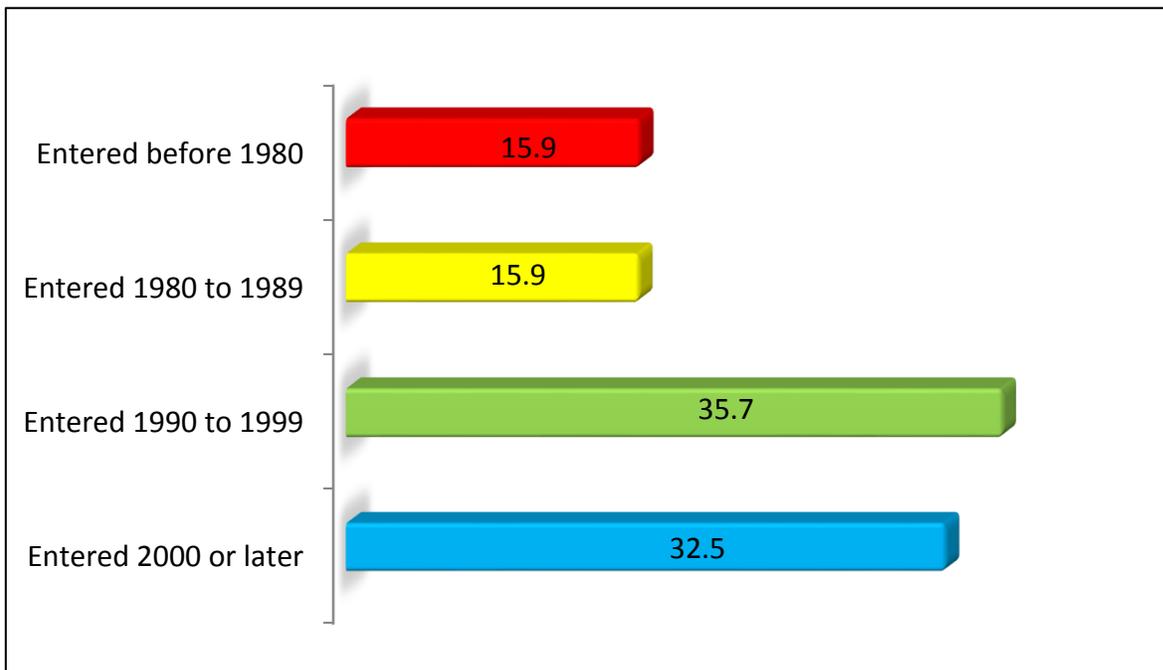
Citizenship Status	Number	Percent
U.S. citizen, born in the United States	567,467	94.3
U.S. citizen, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Areas	386	0.1
U.S. citizen, born abroad of American parent(s)	3,134	0.5
U.S. citizen by naturalization	10,985	1.8
Not a U.S. citizen	19,770	3.3
Total:	601,742	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Year of Entry

According to this data, there seems to have been a boom in immigration after 1990, more than twice the number of people who reported entering the United States before 1990, entered between 1990 and 1999. About 36% of those who entered the U.S. reported they entered between 1990 and 1999, while only about 16% said they entered between 1980 and 1989. There has been a slight decrease in the number of those entering the U.S. (in CD 1) in recent years, with only about 33% reporting they entered after the year 2000.

Figure 23: Year of Entry



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Appendix

111th Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	626,092	100.0
Under 5 years	44,599	7.1
5 to 9 years	43,320	6.9
10 to 14 years	40,549	6.5
15 to 19 years	45,437	7.3
20 to 24 years	49,952	8.0
25 to 29 years	43,705	7.0
30 to 34 years	39,578	6.3
35 to 39 years	37,597	6.0
40 to 44 years	37,358	6.0
45 to 49 years	43,825	7.0
50 to 54 years	44,114	7.0
55 to 59 years	39,981	6.4
60 to 64 years	32,524	5.2
65 to 69 years	23,308	3.7
70 to 74 years	18,272	2.9
75 to 79 years	15,511	2.5
80 to 84 years	12,824	2.0
85 years and over	13,638	2.2
Median age (years)	35.8	(X)
16 years and over	489,306	78.2
18 years and over	472,658	75.5
21 years and over	440,870	70.4
62 years and over	101,898	16.3
65 years and over	83,553	13.3
Male population	313,113	50.0
Under 5 years	22,869	3.7
5 to 9 years	22,161	3.5
10 to 14 years	20,721	3.3
15 to 19 years	23,341	3.7
20 to 24 years	26,167	4.2
25 to 29 years	22,617	3.6
30 to 34 years	20,356	3.3
35 to 39 years	19,292	3.1
40 to 44 years	19,101	3.1
45 to 49 years	22,087	3.5
50 to 54 years	22,225	3.5
55 to 59 years	19,856	3.2
60 to 64 years	16,092	2.6
65 to 69 years	11,262	1.8
70 to 74 years	8,612	1.4
75 to 79 years	6,690	1.1
80 to 84 years	5,229	0.8
85 years and over	4,435	0.7

111th Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
Median age (years)	34.6	(X)
16 years and over	243,020	38.8
18 years and over	234,491	37.5
21 years and over	218,216	34.9
62 years and over	45,312	7.2
65 years and over	36,228	5.8
Female population	312,979	50.0
Under 5 years	21,730	3.5
5 to 9 years	21,159	3.4
10 to 14 years	19,828	3.2
15 to 19 years	22,096	3.5
20 to 24 years	23,785	3.8
25 to 29 years	21,088	3.4
30 to 34 years	19,222	3.1
35 to 39 years	18,305	2.9
40 to 44 years	18,257	2.9
45 to 49 years	21,738	3.5
50 to 54 years	21,889	3.5
55 to 59 years	20,125	3.2
60 to 64 years	16,432	2.6
65 to 69 years	12,046	1.9
70 to 74 years	9,660	1.5
75 to 79 years	8,821	1.4
80 to 84 years	7,595	1.2
85 years and over	9,203	1.5
Median age (years)	37.1	(X)
16 years and over	246,286	39.3
18 years and over	238,167	38.0
21 years and over	222,654	35.6
62 years and over	56,586	9.0
65 years and over	47,325	7.6
RACE		
Total population	626,092	100.0
One Race	613,367	98.0
White	558,972	89.3
Black or African American	12,851	2.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	8,404	1.3
Asian	12,161	1.9
Asian Indian	1,387	0.2
Chinese	1,816	0.3
Filipino	604	0.1
Japanese	388	0.1
Korean	915	0.1
Vietnamese	5,095	0.8
Other Asian [1]	1,956	0.3

111th Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	376	0.1
Native Hawaiian	49	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	145	0.0
Samoan	39	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	143	0.0
Some Other Race	20,603	3.3
Two or More Races	12,725	2.0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	2,696	0.4
White; Asian [3]	2,095	0.3
White; Black or African American [3]	3,887	0.6
White; Some Other Race [3]	1,898	0.3
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	570,498	91.1
Black or African American	18,058	2.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	12,180	1.9
Asian	14,795	2.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	812	0.1
Some Other Race	23,325	3.7
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	626,092	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	44,015	7.0
Mexican	33,283	5.3
Puerto Rican	927	0.1
Cuban	528	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	9,277	1.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	582,077	93.0
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	626,092	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	44,015	7.0
White alone	19,296	3.1
Black or African American alone	458	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	924	0.1
Asian alone	116	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	86	0.0
Some Other Race alone	20,028	3.2
Two or More Races	3,107	0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	582,077	93.0
White alone	539,676	86.2
Black or African American alone	12,393	2.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	7,480	1.2
Asian alone	12,045	1.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	290	0.0
Some Other Race alone	575	0.1
Two or More Races	9,618	1.5

111th Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	626,092	100.0
In households	602,804	96.3
Householder	244,872	39.1
Spouse [6]	127,229	20.3
Child	173,750	27.8
Own child under 18 years	141,935	22.7
Other relatives	21,007	3.4
Under 18 years	8,317	1.3
65 years and over	2,361	0.4
Nonrelatives	35,946	5.7
Under 18 years	2,719	0.4
65 years and over	1,050	0.2
Unmarried partner	14,740	2.4
In group quarters	23,288	3.7
Institutionalized population	9,544	1.5
Male	5,937	0.9
Female	3,607	0.6
Noninstitutionalized population	13,744	2.2
Male	6,832	1.1
Female	6,912	1.1
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	244,872	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	159,100	65.0
With own children under 18 years	72,875	29.8
Husband-wife family	127,229	52.0
With own children under 18 years	53,271	21.8
Male householder, no wife present	9,912	4.0
With own children under 18 years	5,512	2.3
Female householder, no husband present	21,959	9.0
With own children under 18 years	14,092	5.8
Nonfamily households [7]	85,772	35.0
Householder living alone	68,120	27.8
Male	31,388	12.8
65 years and over	6,758	2.8
Female	36,732	15.0
65 years and over	18,163	7.4
Households with individuals under 18 years	77,970	31.8
Households with individuals 65 years and over	57,703	23.6
Average household size	2.46	(X)
Average family size [7]	3.02	(X)

111th Congressional District 1 General Population and Housing Characteristics

Subject	Number	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	267,026	100.0
Occupied housing units	244,872	91.7
Vacant housing units	22,154	8.3
For rent	7,128	2.7
Rented, not occupied	395	0.1
For sale only	3,145	1.2
Sold, not occupied	1,001	0.4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3,746	1.4
All other vacants	6,739	2.5
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	1.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	8.3	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	244,872	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	166,123	67.8
Population in owner-occupied housing units	430,354	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.59	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	78,749	32.2
Population in renter-occupied housing units	172,450	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.19	(X)

X Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: These values were based on 111 Congressional Districts

Glossary of Terms¹¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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