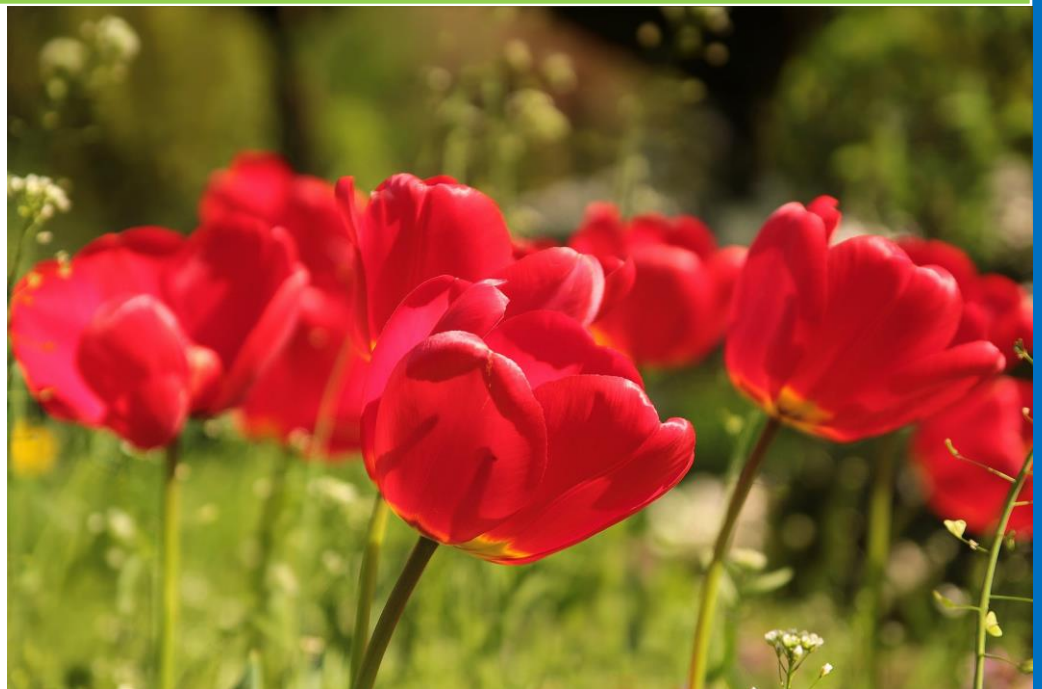


Fact Sheet

The Socioeconomic Status of Minorities Congressional District 2



Office of Health Disparities and Health Equity

Nebraska Department of Health
and Human Services

June 2016

PO Box 95026

301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, NE, 68509

www.dhhs.ne.gov/healthdisparities

The Socioeconomic Status of Minorities in Congressional District 2

Thomas Williams, MD
Chief Medical Officer
Director, Division of Public Health
Department of Health and Human Services

Courtney Phillips, MPA
Chief Executive Officer
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Judy Martin
Deputy Director, Community and Environmental Health
Division of Public Health
Department of Health and Human Services

Susan A. Medinger, RD
Administrator, Community and Rural Health Planning Unit
Division of Public Health
Department of Health and Human Services

Josie Rodriguez, MS
Administrator, Office of Health Disparities and Health Equity
Division of Public Health
Department of Health and Human Services

Dianne Harrop, MS
Health Program Manager, Office of Health Disparities and Health Equity
Division of Public Health
Department of Health and Human Services

Report Prepared by:
Anthony Zhang, MA, MPhil
Minority Health Epidemiologist

Grace Li
Research Analyst

NEBRASKA

Good Life. Great Mission.

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Table of Contents

Summary	4
Introduction	7
Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census	10
Data Source	11
Acknowledgement	13
Congressional Districts of the 112 th Congress	14
Congressional Districts of the 113 th Congress	15
Congressional District 2 Population Distribution	16
CD 2 Hispanic Origin by Race	17
CD 2 Asian by Select Groups	18
CD 2 Population: Age by Gender	19
Median Age by Gender	20
Marital Status	21
Transportation to Work	22
School Enrollment	23
Educational Attainment	24
Educational Attainment by Gender	25
Poverty Status	26
Poverty Status by Family Type	27
Median Household Income	28
Median Family Income	29
Median Earnings by Gender	30
Employment Status	31
Employment Status by Gender	32
Household Type	34
Housing Tenure	35
Occupants per Room	36
Units in Structure	37
Geographic Mobility	38
Place of Birth	39
Citizenship Status	40
Year of Entry	41
Disability Status	42
Health Insurance Coverage Status	43
Appendix	44
Congressional District 2 General Population and Housing Characteristics 2010	44
Glossary of Terms	49

Summary

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

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

Please see the following summary of this report below.

- The Hispanic population of Congressional District 2 (CD 2) had the lowest median age of every race and ethnicity with a median age of 23.2 years, while the median age for non-Hispanic Whites was the highest at 37.2 years.
- The proportion of American Indian/Alaska Natives (4.8%) who were separated from their partner was over 4 times larger than that of non-Hispanic Whites (1.1%).
- Non-Hispanic White families (61.5%) had the highest percentage of households with a married couple family. Asian (57%) and Hispanic (50.3%) households had more than 50% of their households with married couple families.
- Almost half of Hispanics in CD 2 had less than a high school education, compared to only 4.5% of non-Hispanic Whites.
- Less than 10% of non-Hispanic Whites were living in poverty, however nearly 41% of American Indian/Alaska Natives (40.8%) were experiencing poverty in CD 2.
- The largest disparity in median family income was between American Indian/Alaska Natives (\$28,727) and non-Hispanic Whites (\$82,192), which was 2.9 times higher.

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

- Almost 11% of American Indian/Alaska Natives were unemployed. They also experienced the largest proportion (39.2%) of those not in the labor force, while non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest percentage (16.2%) of those who were not in labor force.
- Nebraska minority households had smaller proportions of the population (36.2%-47.2%) who lived in owner-occupied homes compared to non-Hispanic Whites (71.3%).
- Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (63.7%) of those who were born in Nebraska—a proportion approximately four times that of the Asian population (15.5%).
- Approximately four to five times the proportion of American Indian/Alaska Natives (30%) and Hispanics (35%) lacked health insurance coverage, compared to non-Hispanic Whites (7.6%).

The Socioeconomic Status of Minorities

Congressional District 2

Less than 10% of Whites were living in poverty, while nearly (41%) of American Indians were experiencing poverty

4X

American Indians experienced the largest proportion(39.2%) of those not in the labor force, while Whites had the lowest percentage(16.2%)

2X

The median family income for American Indian is (\$28,727) compare to Whites(\$82,192)

3X

The proportion of American Indian (4.8%) who were separated from their partner was over four times larger than Whites (1.1%)

4X

Whites had the highest percentage(63.7%) of those who were born in Nebraska. Approximately 4X that of the Asians(15.5%)

4X

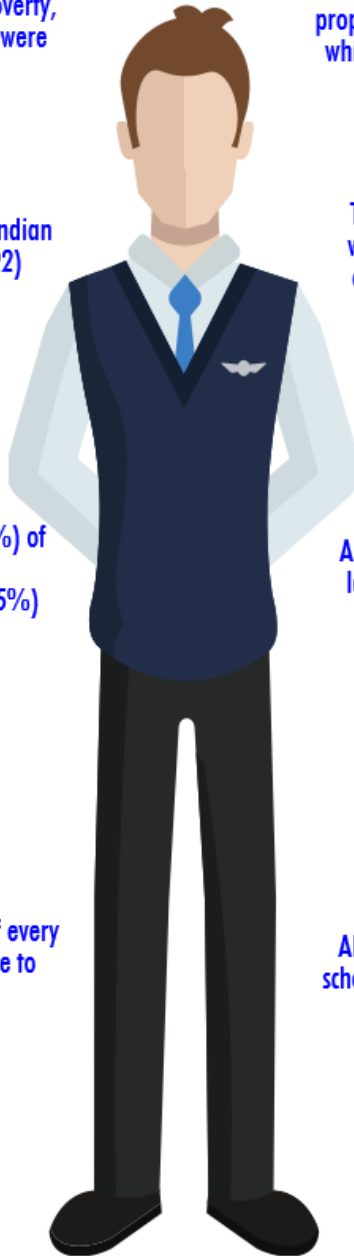
American Indians (30%) and Hispanics(35%) lacked health insurance, compared to Whites (7.6%)

5X

Hispanics had the lowest median age of every race and ethnicity (23.2 years)compare to Whites (37.2 years)

Almost half of Hispanics had less than a high school education, compared to (4.5%) of Whites

Whites families(61.5%) had the highest percentage of households with a married couple family compare to Asians(57%) and Hispanics(50.3%)



Introduction

This report presents a portrait of the minority populations in Nebraska Congressional District Two (CD 2), providing critical information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for this population. The data represent a population in time. While the population itself may experience statistically significant growth overall, often the various components of socioeconomic status do not.

Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska

Nebraska continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. In 2010, the population of Nebraska was 1,826,341.² Minorities represented 17.9% of the 2010 population; Hispanics were the largest minority group at 9.2% of the state population and African Americans were the second-largest minority group at 4.5% of the state population, followed by Asians at 1.8% and American Indian or Alaska Natives at 1%. The minority population in Nebraska has been increasing much more rapidly than the non-Hispanic 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 comprised increasingly 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, 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	Percent Population (2000)	Population Jul.1, 2010	Percent Population (2010)	Change (00-10)	Percent Change (00-10)
Nebraska Total	1,711,263		1,826,341		15,078	6.7
White	1,533,261	89.6	1,572,838	86.1	39,577	2.6
African American	68,541	4.0	82,885	4.5	14,344	20.9
American Indian**	14,896	0.9	18,427	1.0	3,531	23.7
Asian	21,931	1.3	32,293	1.8	10,362	47.2
NHPI*	836	-	1,279	0.1	443	53.0
Hispanic	94,425	5.5	167,405	9.2	72,980	77.3
Non-Hispanic White	1,494,494	87.3	1,499,753	82.1	5,259	0.4
Minority Population	216,769	12.7	326,588	17.9	109,819	50.7

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

*NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

** includes Alaska Native

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in Congressional District 2⁴, the non-Hispanic population accounted for 74.53% of the population, which is 7.6% less when compared to the state. Less than 1% of the total 638,871 population in CD2 were American Indian (including Alaskan Native), which was 0.35% less than the state population. The Hispanic population in CD 2 (10.2%) accounts for more of the total population than the state proportion (9.2%). African Americans accounted for 10.2% of the CD2 population, 6% higher than the state proportion (4.5%).

Table 2: Congressional District 2 Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
CD2 population	608,781	100.0
White	479,048	78.7
American Indian*	4,017	0.7
African American	62,219	10.2
Asian	15,489	2.5
NHPI**	432	0.1
Two or More Races	16,610	2.7
White; American Indian and Alaska	2,163	0.4
White; Asian[3]	2,716	0.4
White; Black or African American	5,358	0.9
White; Some Other Race[3]	2,533	0.4
Hispanic	61,935	10.2
Non-Hispanic White	453,739	74.53
Total Minorities	155,042	25.46

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

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

*Includes Alaska Native

**NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

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

Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶2000 Census of Population, Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data

File: Race. U.S. Census Bureau.

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 are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) sample interviewed between 2008 and 2012. The populations in this report are based on congressional district boundaries defined by the 113th Congress. The ACS is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the census bureau that provides up-to-date profiles of America's communities. The survey produces yearly demographic, social, economic, and housing data that is comparable across states, communities, and population groups. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form in 2010 and thereafter by collecting long-form-type information throughout the decade rather than only once every 10 years. The ACS data provides a continuous stream of updated information for states and local areas, and 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 2008, 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 2008 to 2012 ACS five-year estimates, which were based on data collected between January 2008 and December 2012. In 2008, the ACS collected information from approximately 3 million addresses in the U.S. and 36,000 addresses in Puerto Rico. In 2012, it also included approximately 200,000

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

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

people living in group quarters.⁹

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

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

Year	<u>Housing Units</u>		<u>Group Quarters People</u>	
	Initial Addresses Selected	Final Interviews	Initial Sample Selected	Final Interviews
2012	30,052	21,541	1,379	1,064
2011	29,105	20,218	1,398	1,091
2010	23,428	16,768	1,368	961
2009	23,367	16,374	1,334	1,008
2008	24,677	17,526	1,192	1,008
2007	24,841	17,694	1,195	1,016
2006	25,254	18,307	1,252	1,036
2005	25,458	18,002	N/A	N/A
2004	11,076	8,108	N/A	N/A
2003	10,993	8,210	N/A	N/A
2002	10,046	7,557	N/A	N/A
2001	14,931	11,357	N/A	N/A
2000	15,154	11,164	N/A	N/A

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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.

The ACS provides critical information about the characteristics of local communities; it was not designed to count the population. Other sources of population counts, like the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program, should be used 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" were used to refer to all individuals who reported they were Hispanic or Latino and the term "non-Hispanic White" was used to refer to the White-alone, not Hispanic population. The text of this report compares the population and housing characteristics for the minority population with those of the White not Hispanic population. Information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics in the tables and figures were based on data from the 2008-2012 ACS Detailed Tables.

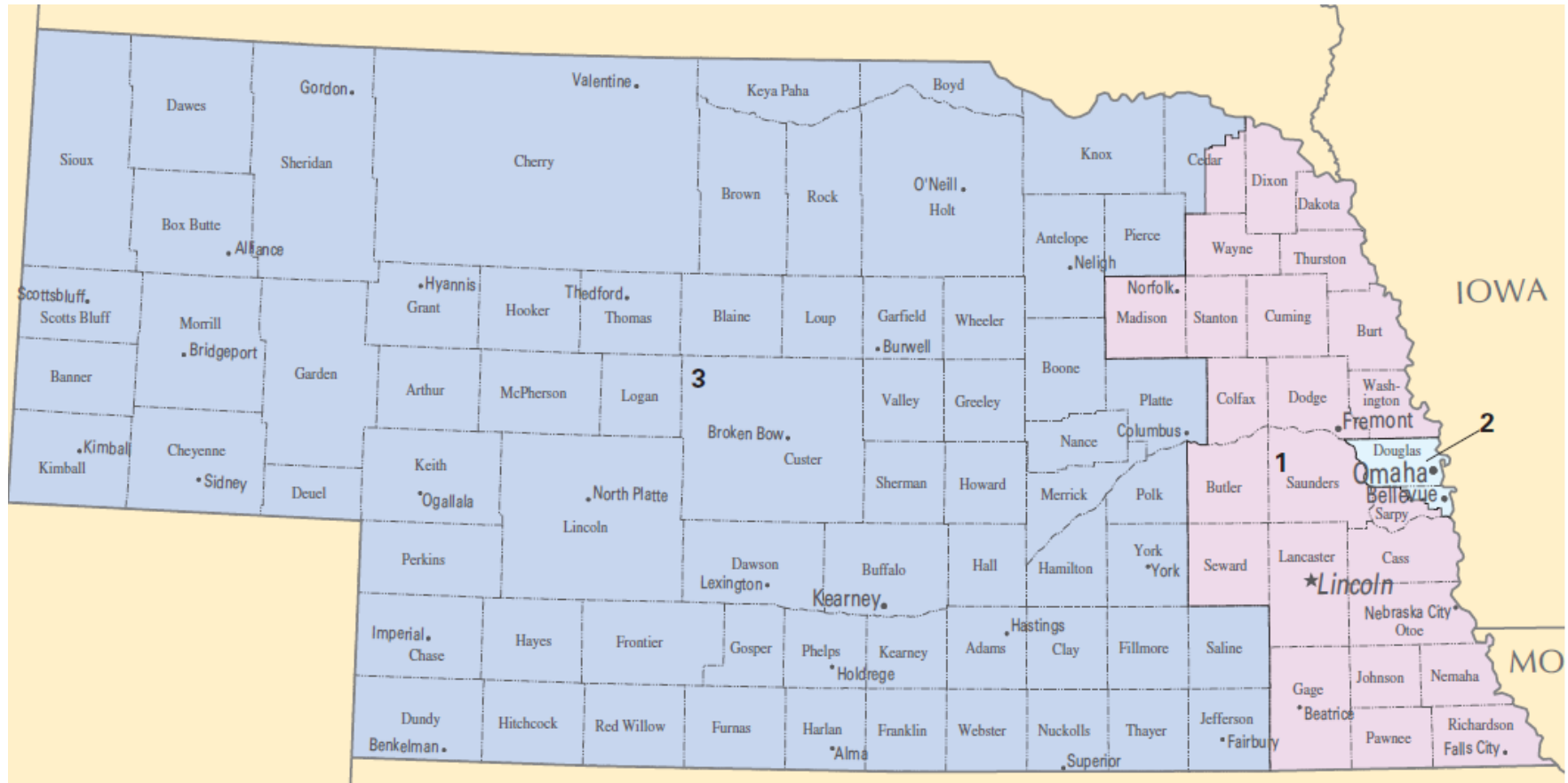
Further information from the ACS 2008 to 2012 was available from the American Fact Finder on the Census Bureau's website. More than 1,000 tables were available, including population profiles for race, Hispanic-origin, and ancestry groups.

Acknowledgement

Thank you to Shandana Khattak, Research Analyst, Whitney Clausen and Lynne Le, Program Analysts, for editing. Finally, thank you to Asserewou Eteko for his final review.

Congressional Districts of the 112th Congress

The map below shows the borders of each of the three CDs in Nebraska. CD 1 included the easternmost counties of Nebraska (excluding Douglas and Sarpy), CD 2 consisted of only Douglas and Sarpy Counties, and CD 3 was comprised of the remainder of the state.

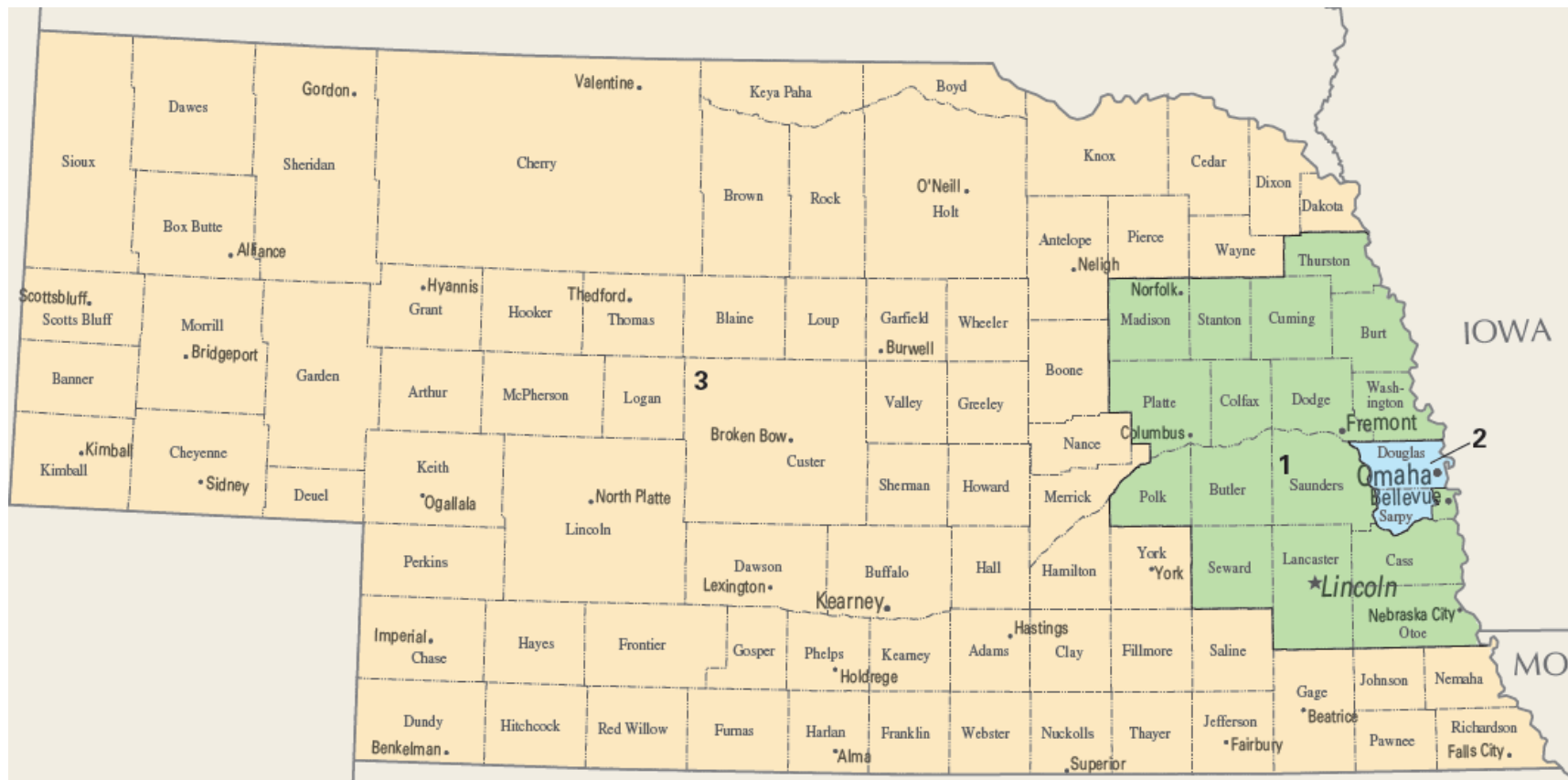


Map source: United States Geological Survey. The National Atlas of the United States of America.

http://nationalmap.gov/small_scale/printable/images/pdf/congdist/pagecgd112_ne.pdf.

Congressional Districts of the 113th Congress

In the map for the 113th congress, CD 1 was smaller and encompassed fewer counties in the northeast and southeast corners of the state compared to the boundaries from the 112th Congress. CD 2 remained the same, including only Douglas and Sarpy Counties, and CD 3 was comprised of the remaining counties in the state. This report uses these boundaries as shown below.



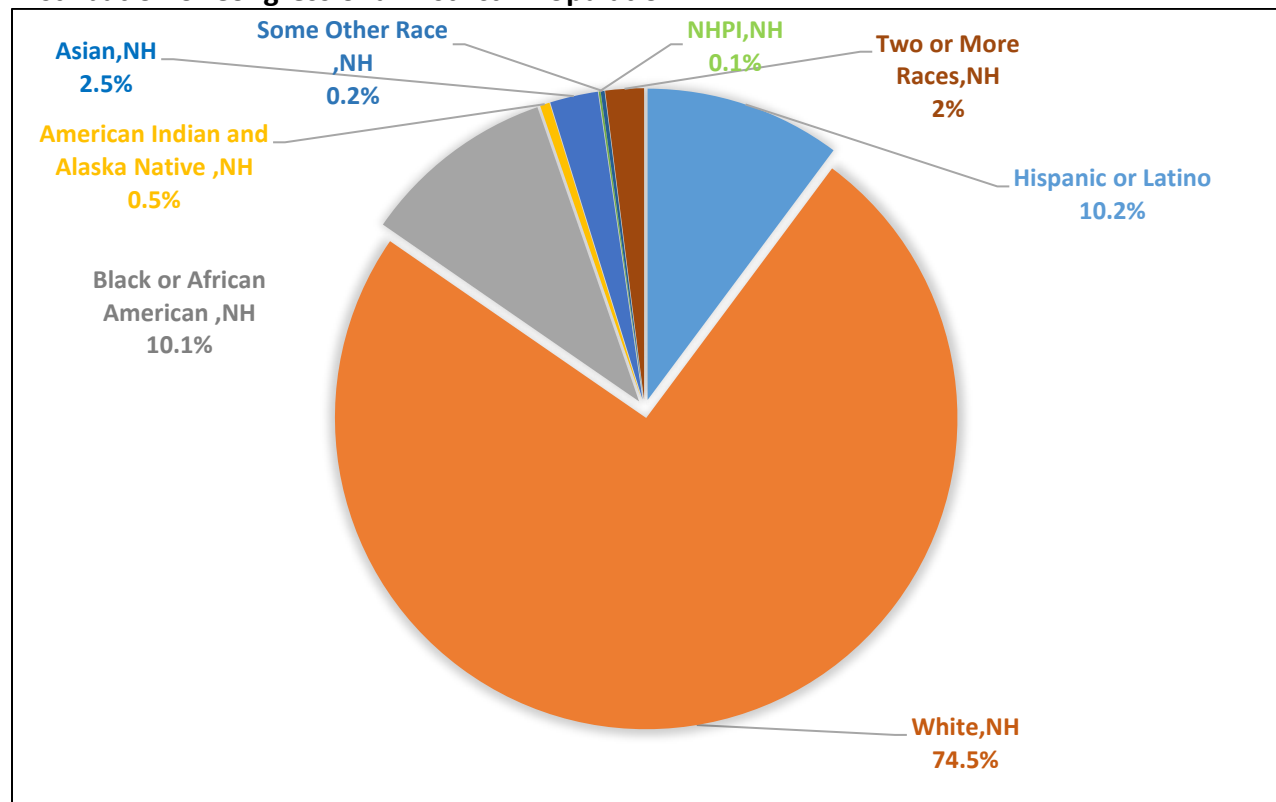
Map source: United States Geological Survey. The National Atlas of the United States of America.

http://nationalmap.gov/small_scale/printable/images/pdf/congdist/pagecgd113_ne.pdf.

Congressional District 2 Population Distribution

Approximately 10% of district 2 population is Hispanic, the same proportion is Black, 3% Asian, 1% American Indian, and 2% identified as two or more races. Overall, Congressional District 2 saw a larger proportions of all minority groups compared to the State of Nebraska. The proportion of Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander in CD 2 is similar to the one of the State with 0.1%.

Distribution of Congressional District 2 Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

CD 2 Hispanic Origin by Race

Individuals who were not Hispanic or Latino made up 89.8% of the total population of CD 2, while only 10.2% of the population in this area considered themselves to be Hispanic or Latino. About 10.1% of those in CD 2 who were not Hispanic were African American. Of those who were not Hispanic, about 74.5% were White. Of those who were Hispanic, 41% of those were White and about 48.3% of Hispanics reported being some other race.

Table 4: CD 2 Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race

	Estimate	Percentage of Total
Total	608,781	100.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	546,846	89.8
White alone	453,739	74.5
Black or African American alone	61,272	10.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,753	0.5
Asian alone	15,322	2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	348	0.1
Some other race alone	1,035	0.2
Two or more races:	12,377	2.0
Hispanic or Latino	61,935	10.2
White alone	25,309	4.2
Black or African American alone	947	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,264	0.2
Asian alone	167	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	84	0.0
Some other race alone	29,931	4.9
Two or more races:	4,233	0.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

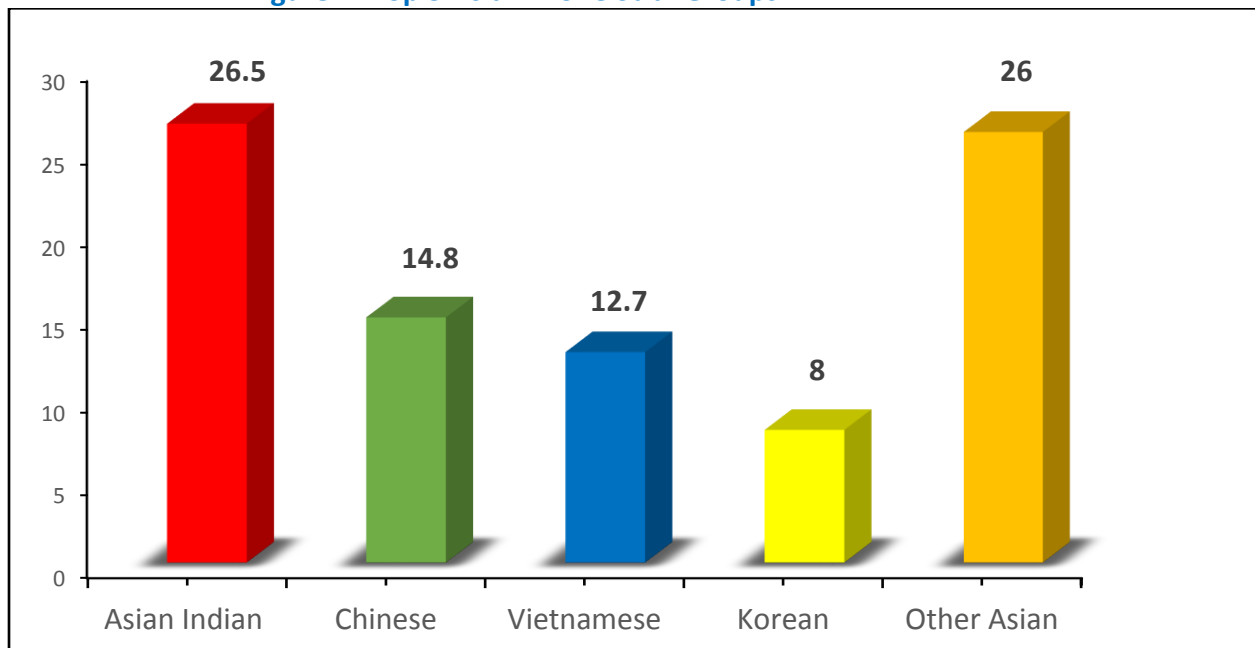
CD 2 Asian by Select Groups

The top five Asian subgroups found in CD 2 were Asian Indian, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, and other Asian. Over 2.5 times more of respondents reported they were Asian Indians (26.4%). About that same number of respondents stated that they are other Asian (26%) compared to Koreans (8%) and Vietnamese (13.1 %).

Table 5: Asian Alone by Select Group

Asian Races, specified	Estimate
Total	15,489
Asian Indian	4,103
Chinese	2,285
Filipino	1,217
Japanese	659
Korean	1,236
Vietnamese	1,962
Other Asian	4,027

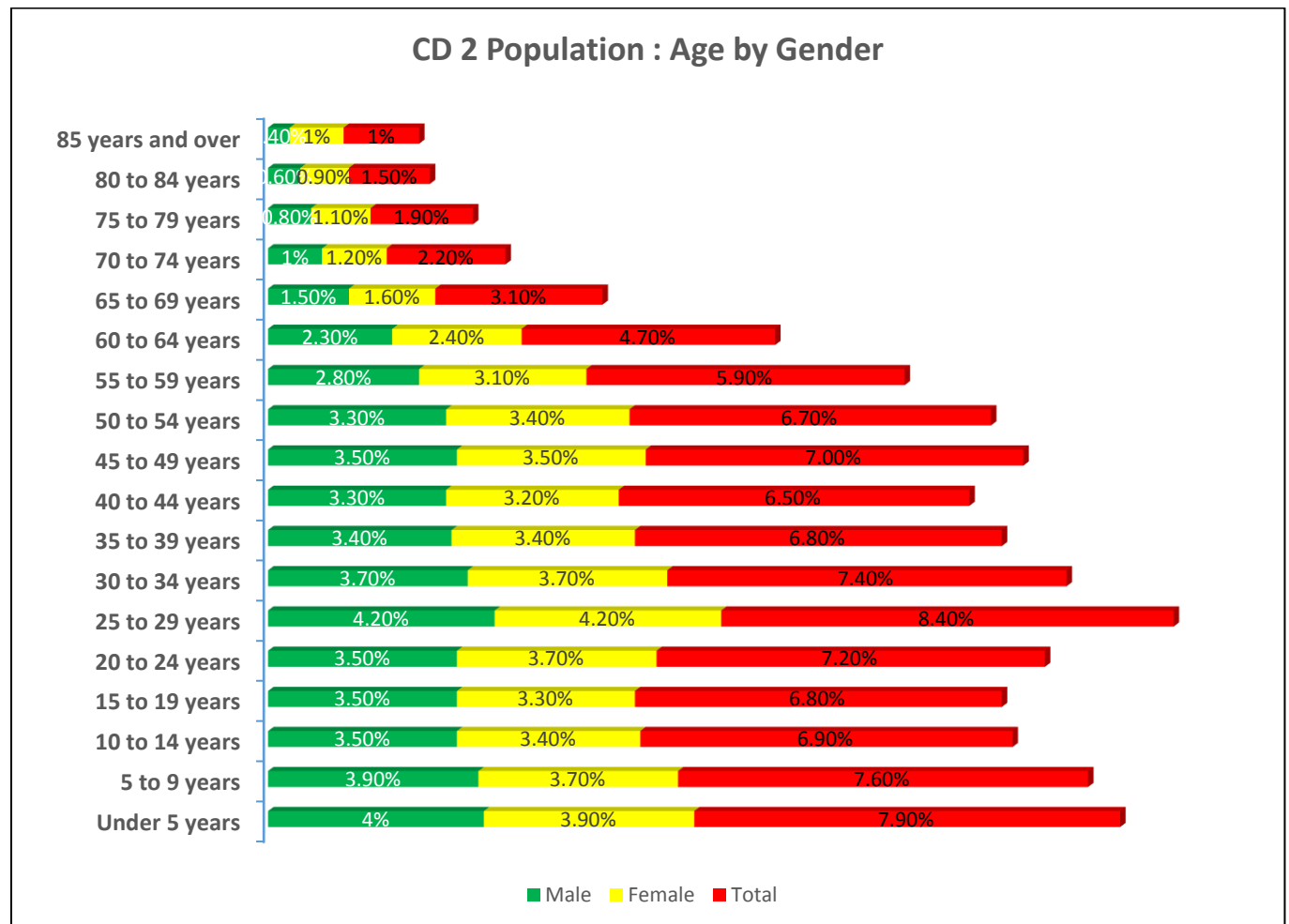
Figure 1: Top 5 Asian Alone Sub- Groups



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

CD 2 Population: Age by Gender

For both gender combined in CD2, the age group (25 to 29 years) had the highest population proportion (8.4%) while the age group (85 years and over) had the smallest proportion (1%). The population of Congressional District 2 is relatively young and the age group (25 to 29 years) is almost six times the population of the age group (85 years and over). Across all the age groups, there is no big difference in the proportion between Male and Female.

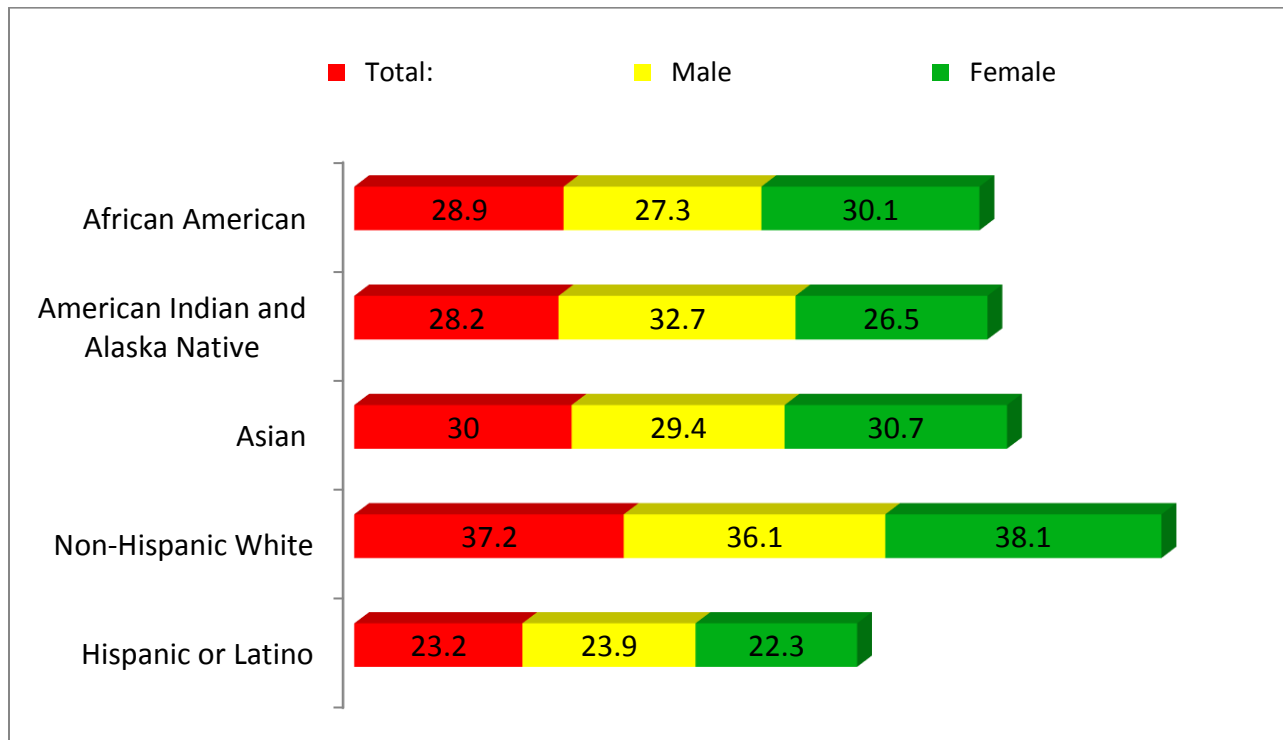


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

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 (38.1) was almost two times that of Hispanic females (22.3). The median age for non-Hispanic White males (36.1) was over 12 years greater than Hispanic males (23.9). Asians had the most similar median age between males and females (29.4 and 30.7 years, respectively), while American Indian/Alaska Natives exhibited the largest difference between males (32.7 years) and females (26.5 years).

Figure 1: Median Age by Gender

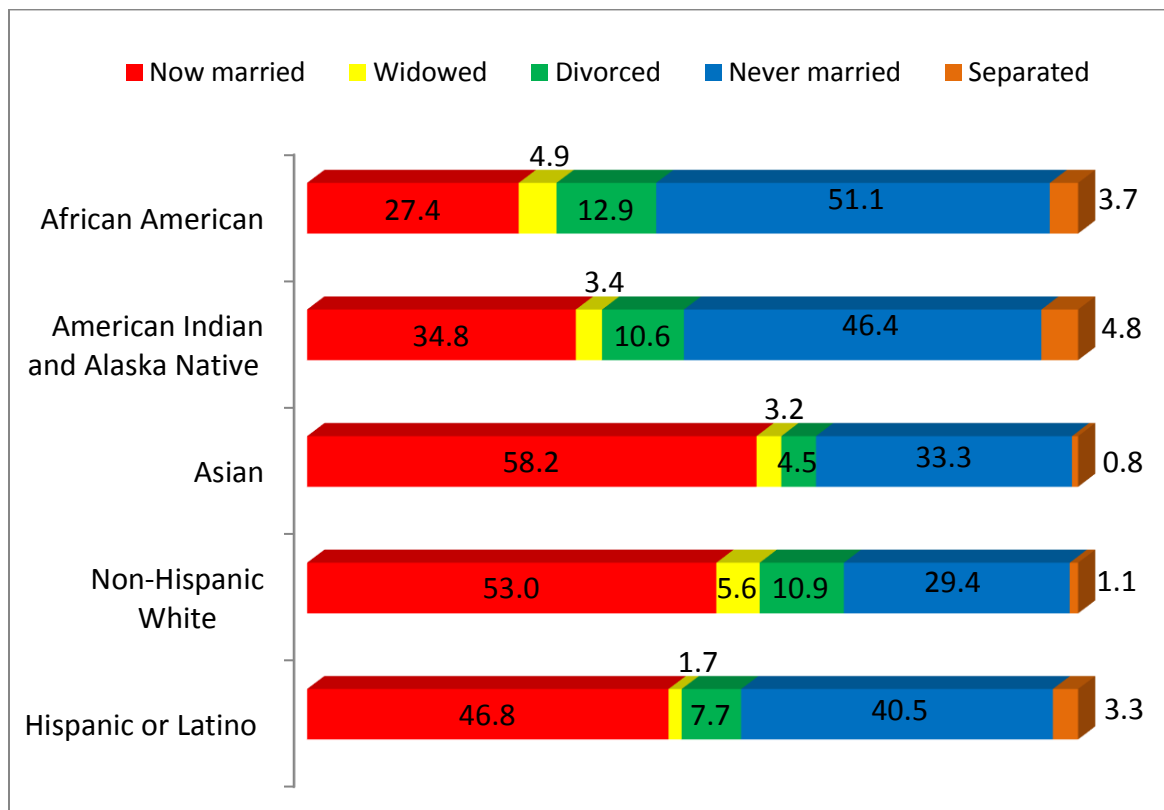


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Marital Status

Approximately 27% of African Americans in CD 2 were married, compared to 53% of non-Hispanic Whites. More than 51% of African Americans had never been married, compared to approximately 30% of non-Hispanic Whites and Asians. African Americans had the highest of percentage (12.9%) of those who had been divorced, while Asians had the lowest percentage (4.5%). Approximately 5% of American Indian/Alaska Natives were separated, compared to about 1% of non-Hispanic Whites and Asians.

Figure 4: Marital Status

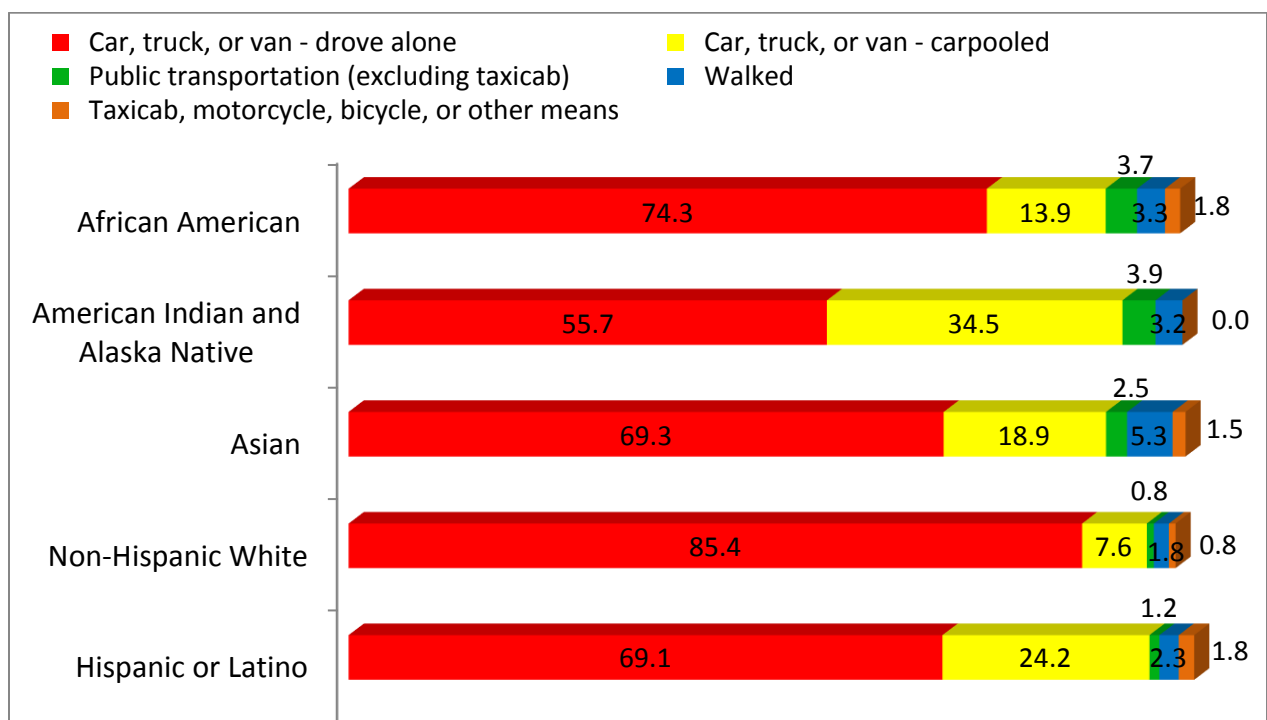


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Transportation to Work

For all groups, the most common means of transportation for every race and ethnicity was a car, truck, or van the worker drove alone. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (85.4%) of those who drove their own vehicle alone to work, while American Indians/Alaska Natives had the lowest percentage (55.7%); however, American Indians/Alaska Natives had the highest percentage (34.5%) of those who carpooled. African Americans (3.7%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (3.9%) had the highest proportions of individuals using public transportation, while non-Hispanic Whites (0.8%) had the lowest proportion. Approximately five percent of Asians walked to work, an indicator seen in approximately 2% of Whites.

Figure 5: Means of Transportation to Work



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

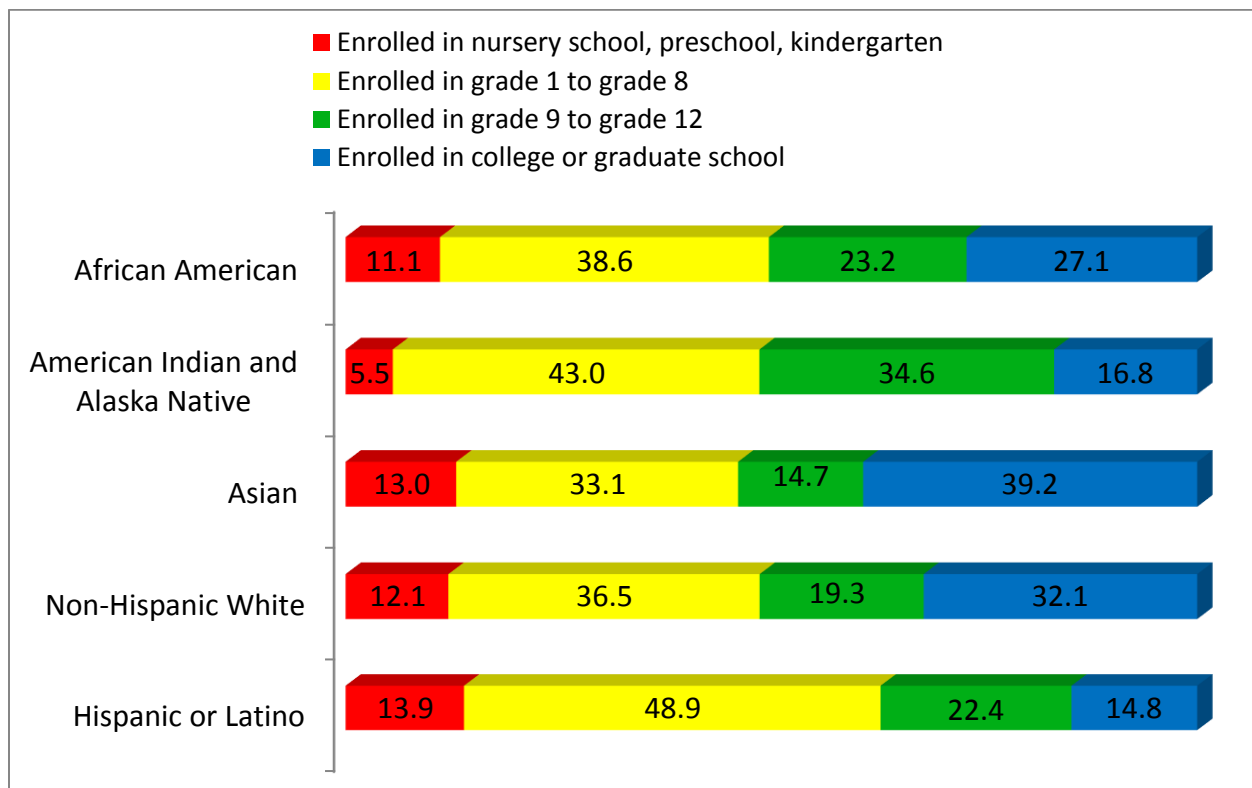
Note: Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week. Data were for workers 16 and older.

'Work from home' not included in chart.

School Enrollment

Of those who were enrolled in school, ages 3 years and older, Hispanics (13.9%), Asians (13.0%), and non-Hispanic Whites (12.1%) had the highest proportions, while American Indian/Alaska Natives (5.5%) had the lowest proportion. Hispanics also had the highest percentage (48.9%) of those who were enrolled in grade 1 to grade 8, compared to Asians (33.1%). Asians had the lowest percentage (14.7%) of population enrolled in grades 9 to 12 while American Indian/Alaska Natives had the highest proportion (34.6%). Asians (39.2%) and non-Hispanic Whites (32.1%) each reported more than double the proportion of people enrolled in college or graduate school compared to Hispanics (14.8%).

Figure 6: School Enrollment by Level of School



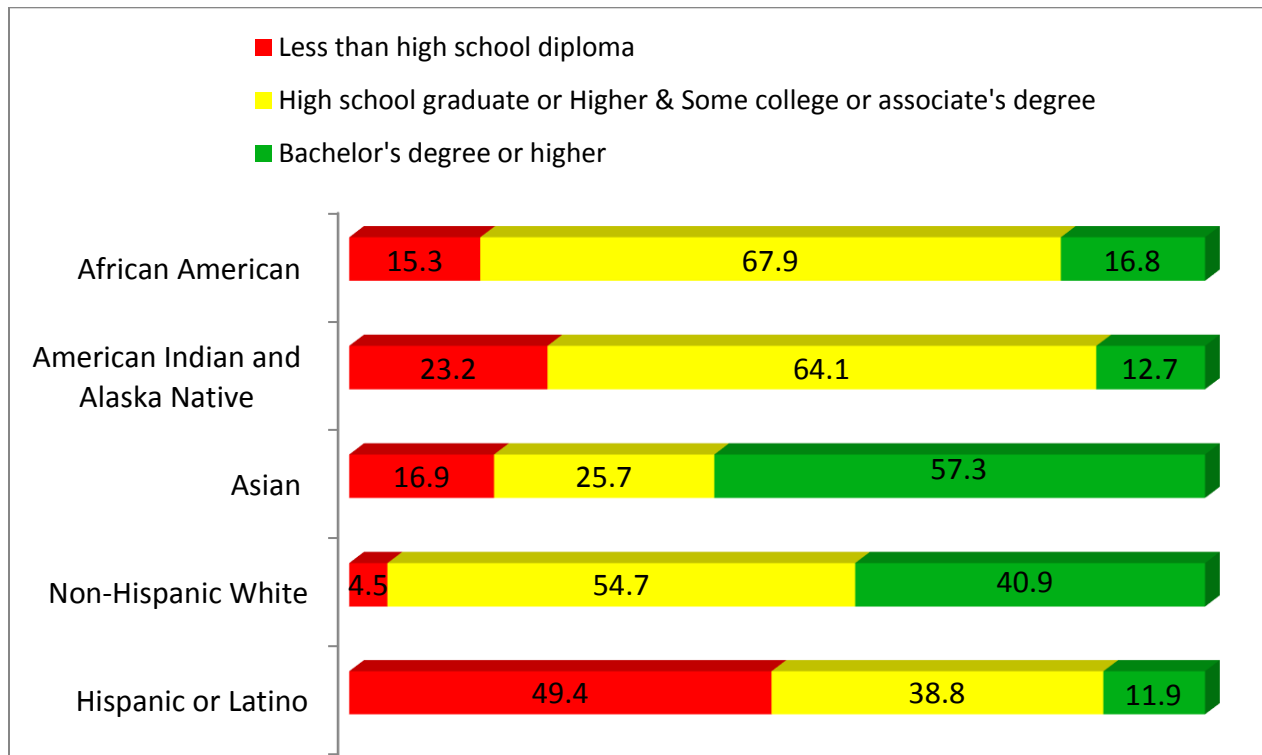
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data were for those 3 years and older.

Educational Attainment

Almost half of Hispanics in CD 2 had less than a high school education, compared to only 4.5% of non-Hispanic Whites. Twice the proportion of non-Hispanic Whites (54.7%) held a high school diploma or associates degree compared to Asians (25.7%). Hispanics (11.9%), American Indian/Alaska Natives (12.7%), and African Americans (16.8%) had proportions less than half that of Whites (40.9%) with regard to having a bachelor's degree or higher.

Figure 7: Education Attainment for Ages 25 and Older



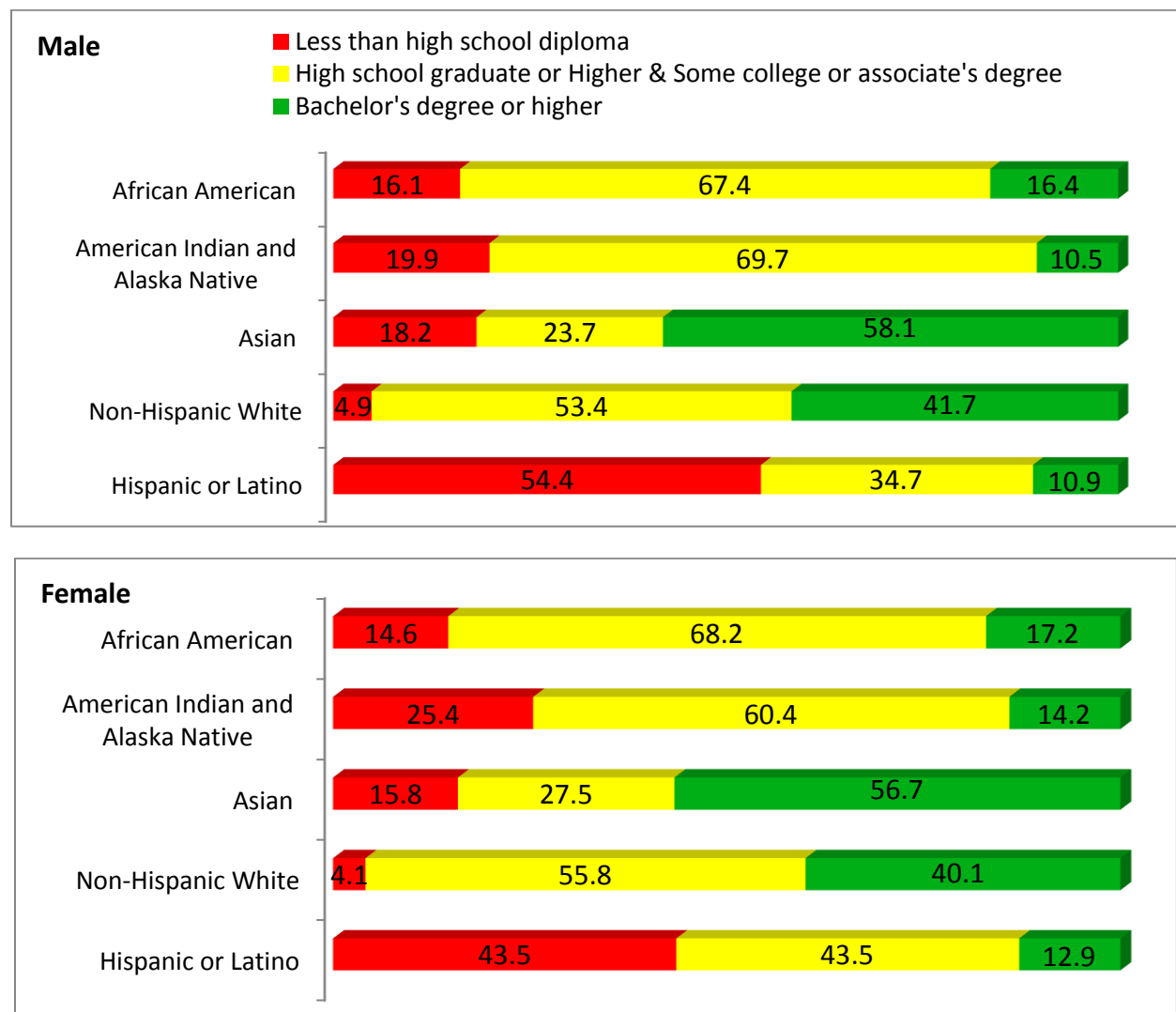
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data were for those 25 years and older

Educational Attainment by Gender

Among all groups, non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest proportion of a less than high school educated population (4.9% for male and 4.1% for female), while Hispanic males and females had the highest proportions (54.4% for male and 43.5% for female). Asian males (23.7%) and females (27.5%) had the lowest proportions of individuals obtaining a high school or associate's education, compared to nearly 70% of both of African American males (67.4%) and females (68.2%). A large disparity among American Indian and Alaska Natives earning a high school or associate's degree between males (69.7%) and females (60.4%) can be seen; whereas for each educational attainment category, the differences between male and female non-Hispanic Whites was small.

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



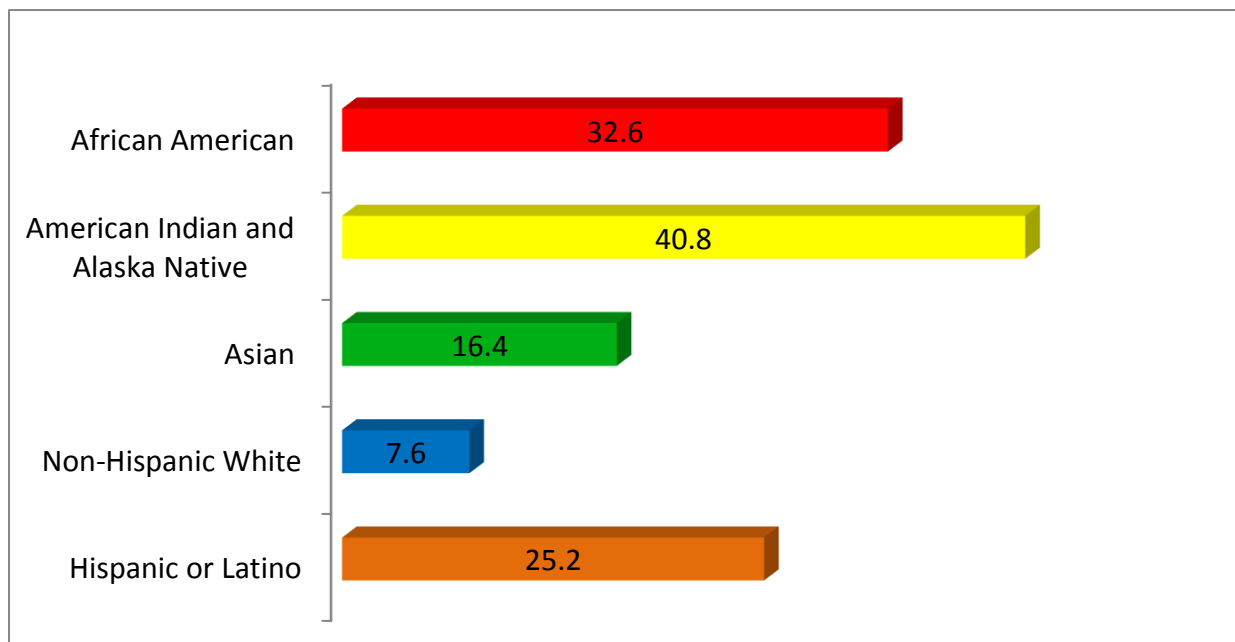
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Note: Data were for those 25 years and older.

Poverty Status

The American Indian/Alaska Native population in CD 2 experienced the highest percentage of poverty (40.8%) compared to other racial and ethnic groups. Experiencing similar proportions of poverty were African Americans (32.6%) and Hispanics (25.2%). Meanwhile, among all racial and ethnic groups, non-Hispanic Whites (7.6%) saw the lowest proportion of people living in poverty, at a percentage more than half that of other groups.

Figure 9: Income in the Past 12 Months Below the Poverty Level*



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

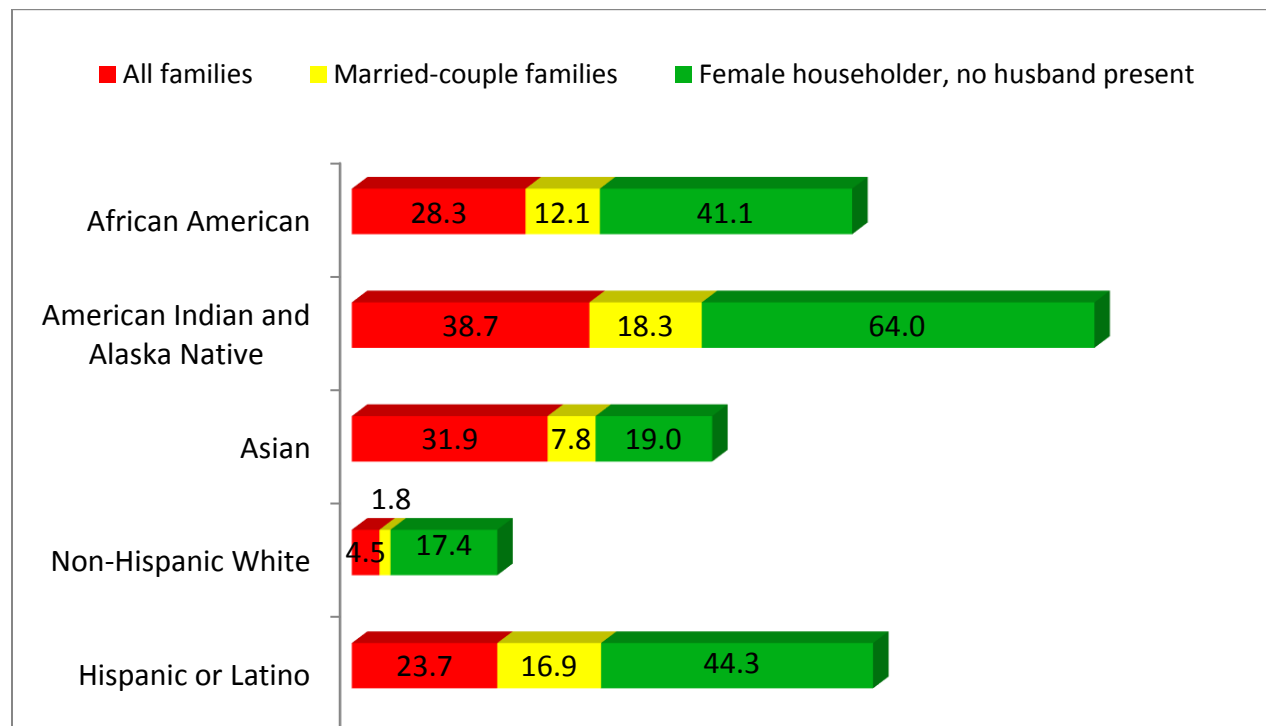
*Note: Chart illustrates those who are below 100% of the federal poverty level.

Poverty Status by Family Type

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

Among all families, American Indian/Alaska Natives saw the largest proportion of their families living in poverty (38.7%), followed by Asian families (31.9%), and African American families (28.3%), compared to non-Hispanic White families (4.5%). Non-Hispanic Whites (1.8%) and Asians (7.8%) had less of their married-couple families living in poverty compared to American Indian/Alaska Natives (18.3%) and Hispanics (16.9%). Among female householders with no husband present, more than half of American Indian/Alaska Natives (64%) had been living in poverty, which was three times the proportion of Asians (19%) and non-Hispanic Whites (17.4%).

Figure 10: Poverty by Family Type

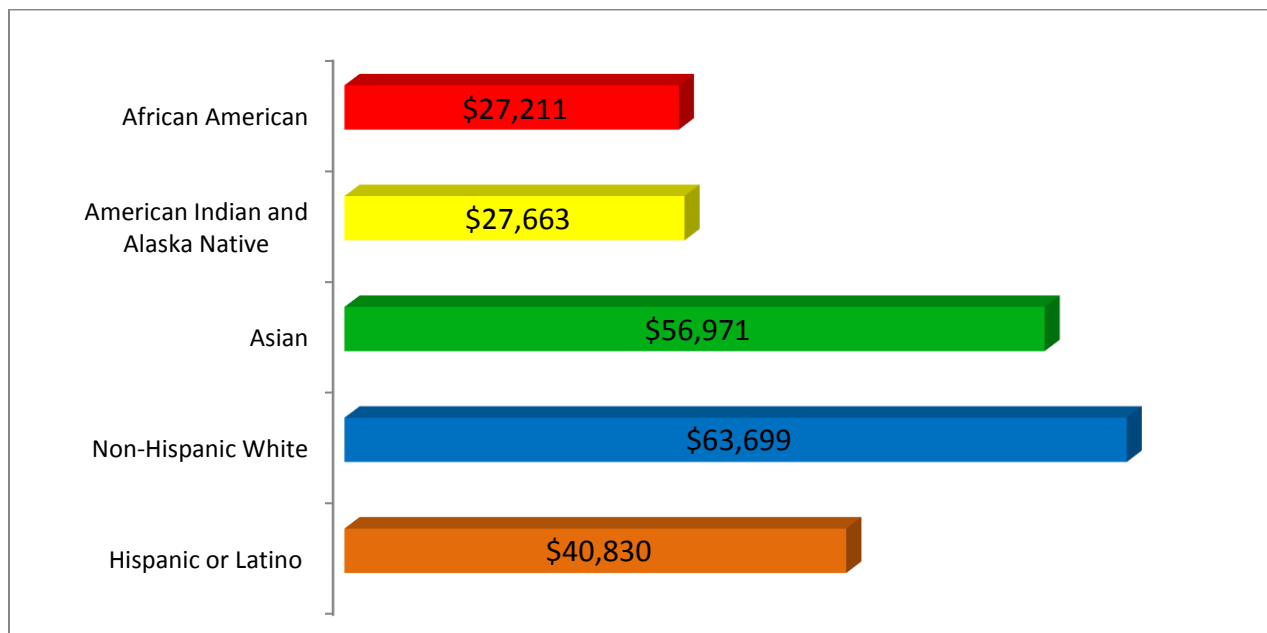


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Median Household Income

Household income includes all people's income who occupy a housing unit. Comparable to the state, the median income of non-Hispanic White households was the highest among any racial or ethnic group at \$63,699. This was almost \$7,000 higher than the median income of Asian households, and \$36,488 higher than that of African Americans. African American households (\$27,211) and American Indian/Alaska Native households (\$27,663) had the lowest median incomes in CD 2.

Figure 11: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months

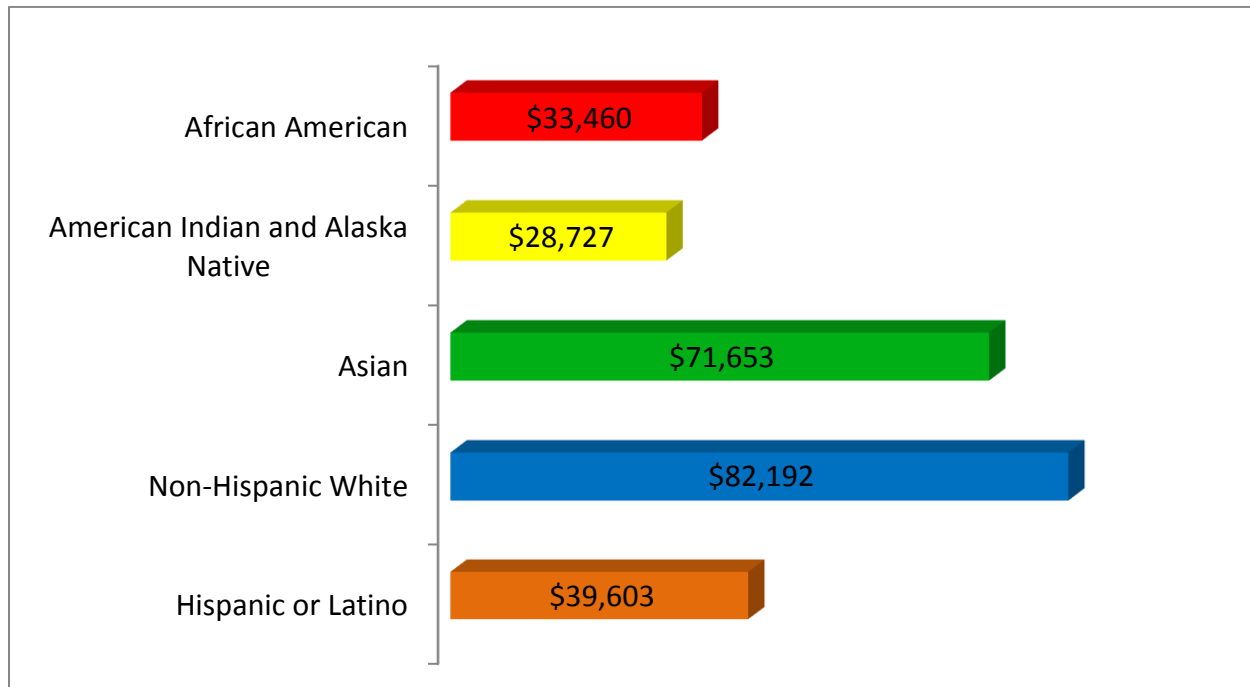


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Median Family Income

The median family income for non-Hispanic Whites was \$82,192, followed by Asian families at \$71,653. The median family income for Hispanic families in CD 2 was \$39,603, making the non-Hispanic White median family income more than two times higher. The median family income for African Americans was much lower at \$33,460. American Indian/Alaska Natives had the lowest median family income at \$28,727.

Figure 12: Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months

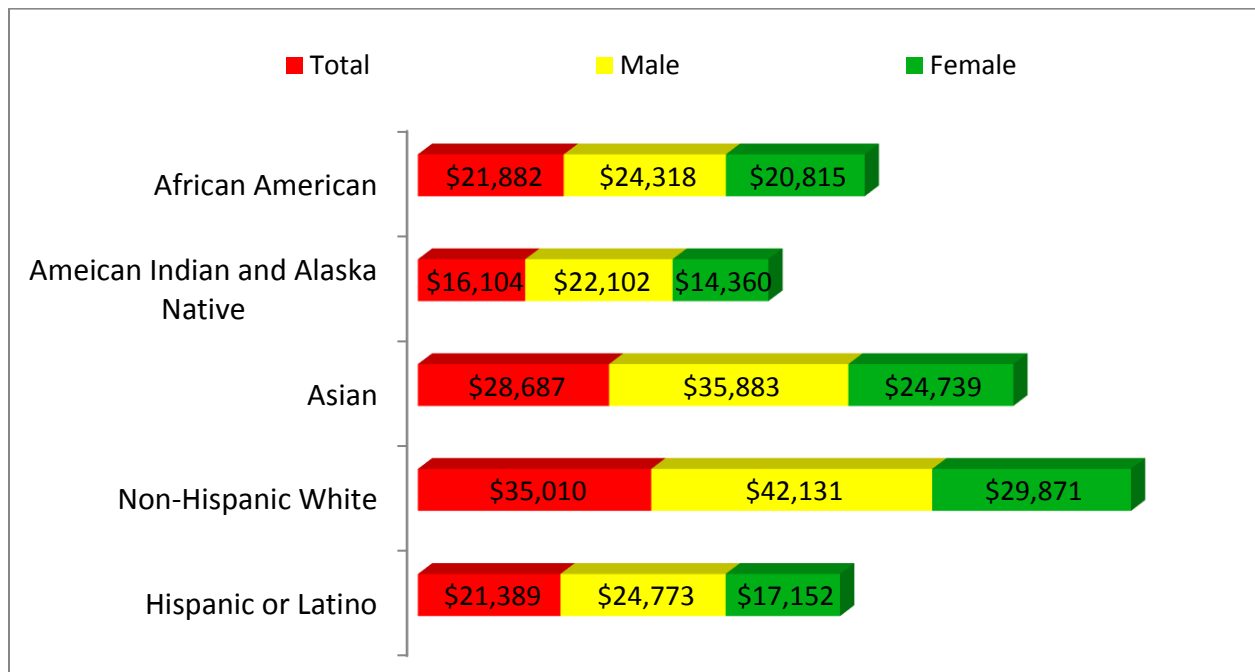


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Median Earnings by Gender

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest median earnings for both genders and every race and ethnicity (\$42,131 for males and \$29,871 for females); while American Indian/Alaska Natives had the lowest median earnings for both genders (\$22,102 for males and \$14,360 for females) and among every race and ethnicity. African Americans had the smallest gender disparity, with about \$3,500 separating the median earnings between males (\$24,318) and females (\$20,815). A larger racial disparity was found when looking at the median earnings for males among all racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic White males made \$42,131, while American Indian/Alaska Native males only made \$22,102, a difference of more than \$20,000.

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



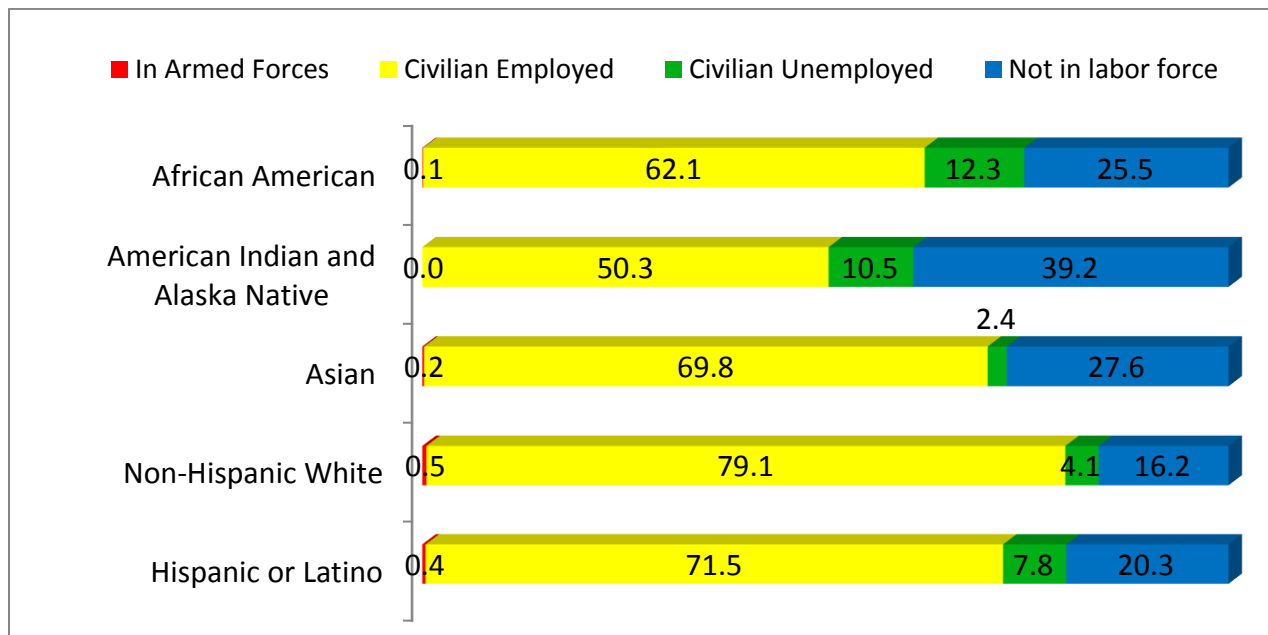
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

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 three times the proportion of African Americans (12.3%) in CD 2 were civilian unemployed, compared to non-Hispanic Whites (4.1%). American Indian/Alaska Natives had the largest proportion (39.2%) of those not in the labor force that was 2.4 times greater than non-Hispanic Whites. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (79.1%) of those who were civilian employed, followed by 71.5% of Hispanics, 69.8% of Asians and 62.1% of African Americans. American Indian/Alaska Natives had the lowest percentage (50.3%) of those who were civilian employed.

Figure 14: Employment Status, age 16 to 64

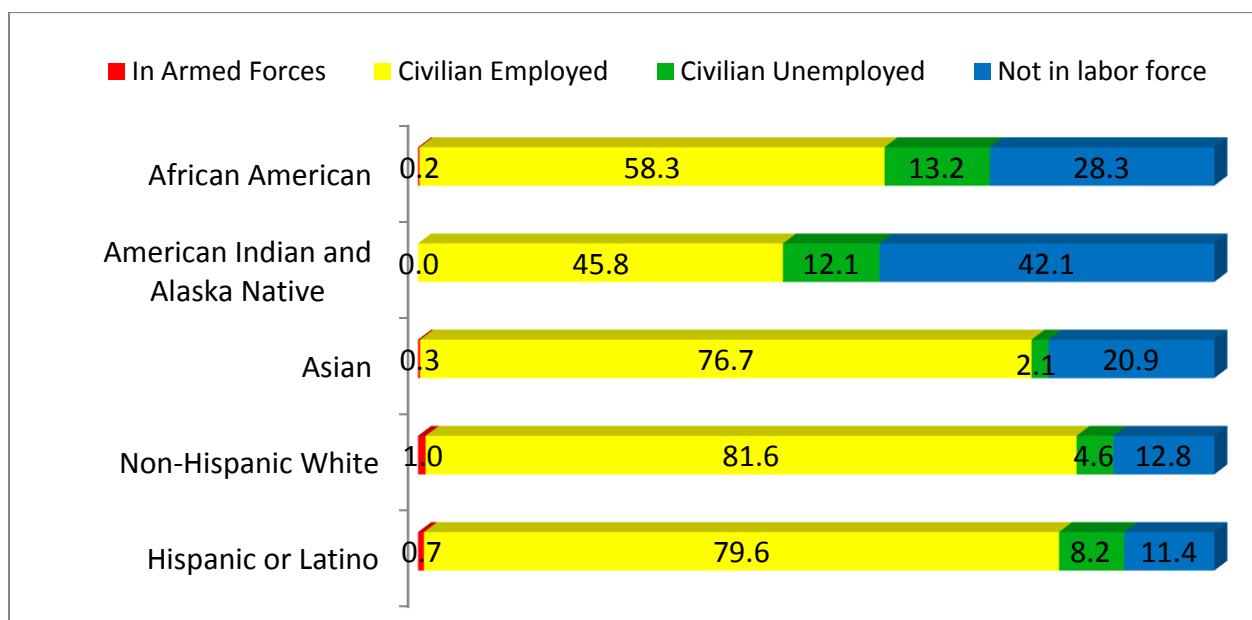


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Employment Status by Gender

Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic males had the highest percentages (about 80%) of males who were civilian employed, while American Indian/Alaska Natives had the lowest percentage (45.8%). American Indians (12.1%) and African Americans (13.2%) had three times the proportion of civilian unemployed males compared to non-Hispanic Whites (4.6%). American Indian/Alaska Natives (42.1%) saw the highest percentage of those who were not in the labor force, while the percentage of Hispanic males not in the labor force was only 11.4% -- the lowest of all groups.

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

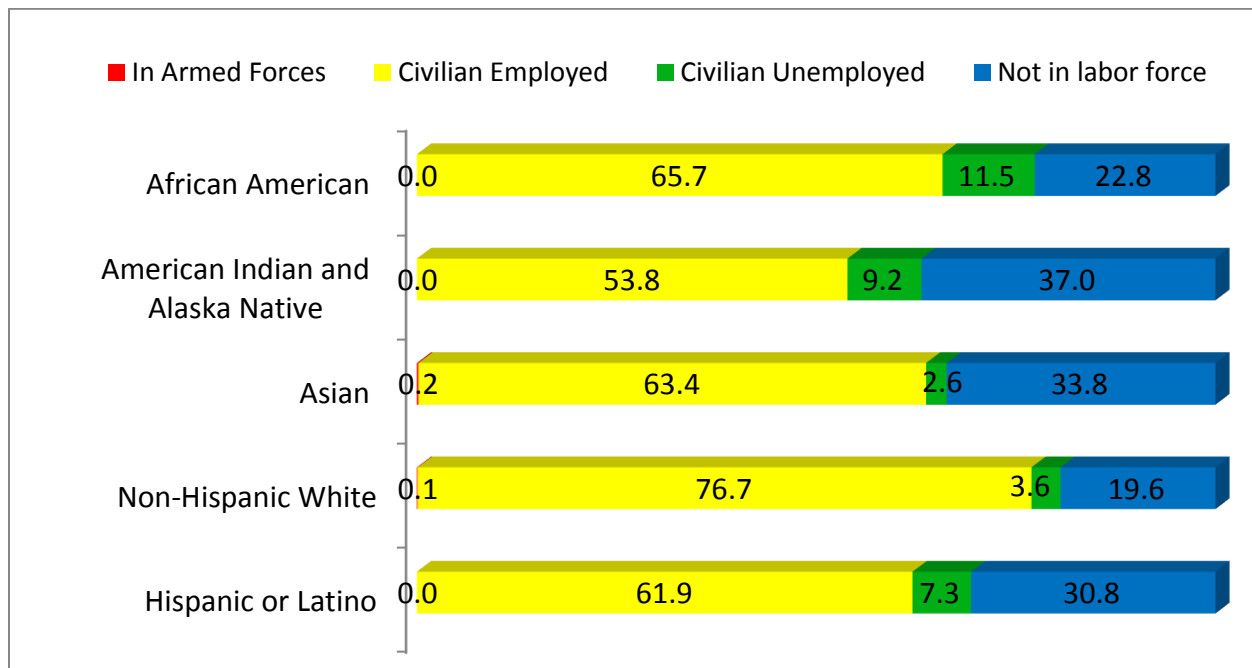


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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

Non-Hispanic White females had the highest percentage (76.7%) of those who were civilian employed, while American Indian/Alaska females had the lowest percentage (53.8%). African American females (11.5%) were 3.2 times more likely to be unemployed compared to non-Hispanic White females (3.6%). American Indian/Alaska Native females (37%) were most likely to be not in labor force, while non-Hispanic White females (19.6%) were less likely to be not in labor force.

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



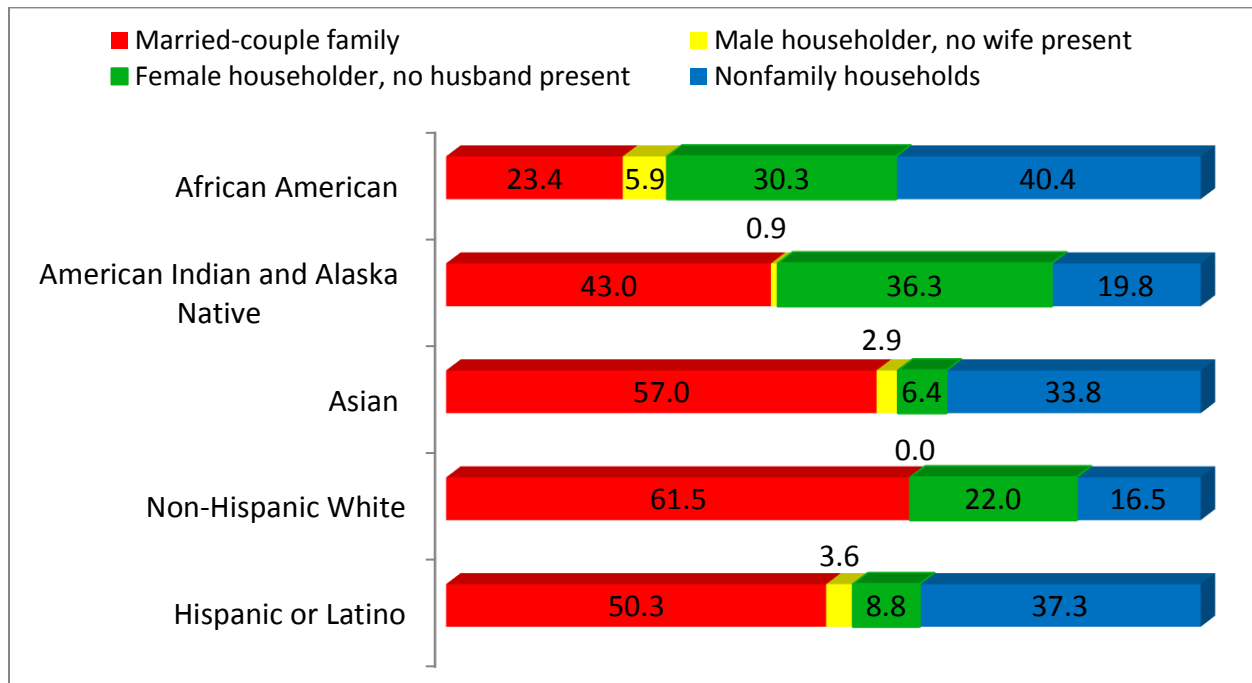
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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

Household Type

Similar to the total Nebraska population, non-Hispanic White families (61.5%) had the highest percentage of households with a married couple family, while African American households had the lowest (23.4%). Asian (57.0%) and Hispanic (50.3%) households had more than 50% of their households with married couple families. A higher percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native (36.3%) and African American (30.3%) households were families maintained by a woman with no husband present, compared to only 8.8% of non-Hispanic White households. While non-Hispanic Whites reported none, a higher proportion of African American (5.9%) and Hispanic (3.6%) households were families maintained by a man with no wife present. About 40% of African American and Hispanic households were nonfamily households, more than twice the proportion of non-Hispanic White households (16.5%).

Figure 17: Household Type

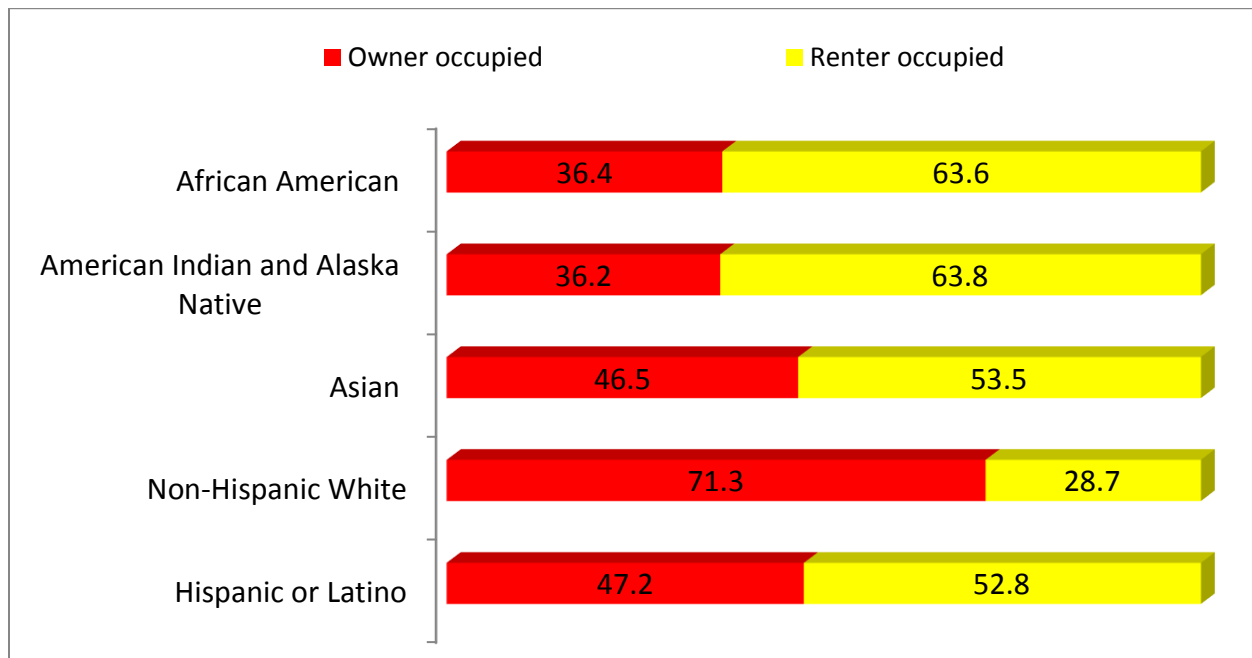


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Housing Tenure

Non-Hispanic White households had the highest percentage (71.3%) of owner occupied homes and had the lowest percentage (28.7%) of renter occupied homes. In CD 2, African American and American Indian/Alaska Native households had the similar percentage of renter occupied (63.6% and 63.8%, respectively) households, more than twice the proportion of non-Hispanic Whites. Asian and Hispanic households saw similar percentage of owner occupied (46.5% and 47.2%, respectively) and renter occupied (53.5% and 52.8%, respectively).

Figure 18: Tenure for Occupied Housing Units



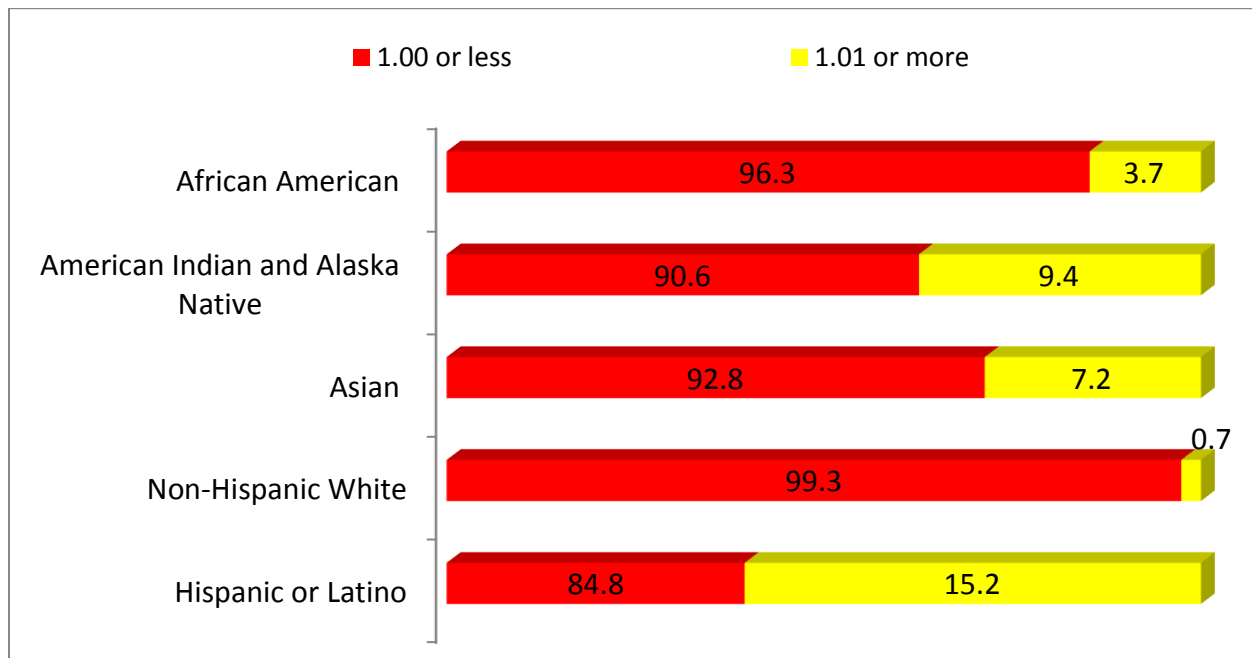
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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

Occupants per Room

Hispanics had the highest proportion of households (15.2%) with more than one occupant per room, while non-Hispanic White households had the lowest proportion (0.7%). American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, and African American households all had about 4-9% of households with more than 1 occupant per room. The proportion of American Indian/Alaska Native households with more than one occupant per room was about 12 times greater than that of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 19: Occupants per Room



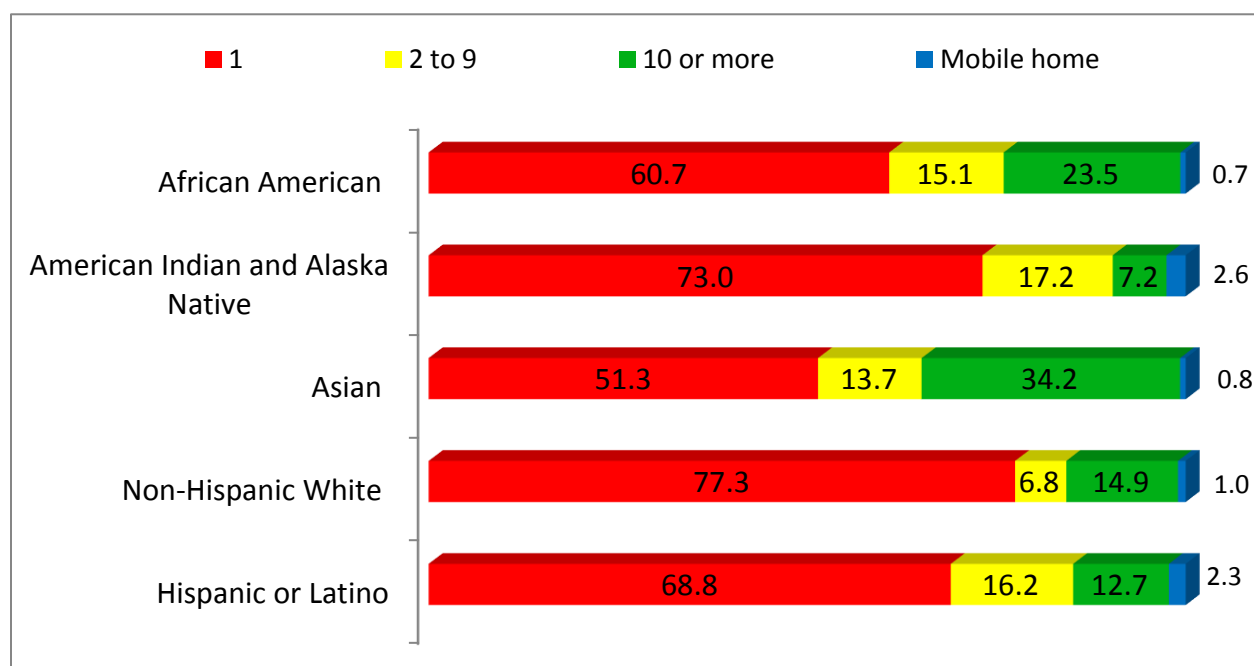
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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

Units in Structure

Non-Hispanic Whites had the largest percentage of those who lived in a single unit structure (77.3%), while Asians had the smallest percentage of those who lived in a single unit structure (51.3%) but had the largest percentage (34.2%) of those who lived in a in apartment complexes containing 10 units or more. Among all racial and ethnical groups, American Indian/Alaska Natives had the lowest proportion of individuals (7.2%) to living in a large apartment complexes containing 10 or more units but had the highest proportions of people living in a building with 2 to 9 units or in mobile homes. Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest percentage (6.8%) of those who reported living in a building with 2 to 9 units. African Americans had the lowest proportion of people living in a mobile home (0.7%).

Figure 20: Units in Structure



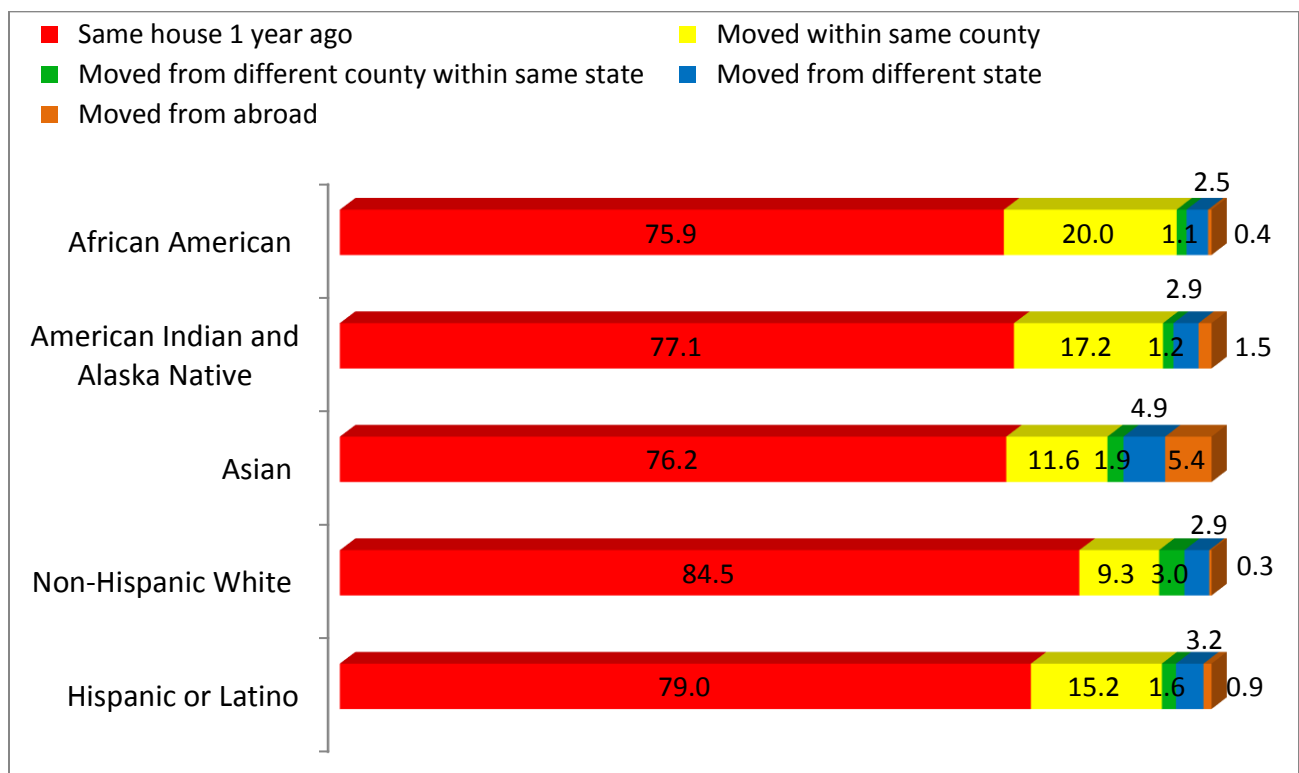
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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

Geographic Mobility

Of the five groups, Hispanics (79%) and non-Hispanic Whites (84.5%) had the highest proportion of individuals who had been in their current residence a year prior to the survey. African Americans (20%) had twice the proportion of people who moved within the same county compared non-Hispanic Whites (9.3%). About 3% of non-Hispanic Whites had moved from a different county within the same state while only 1.1% of African Americans had done the same. Asians had the highest proportion of individuals who moved from abroad in the past year (5.4%).

Figure 21: Geographic Mobility in the Past Year



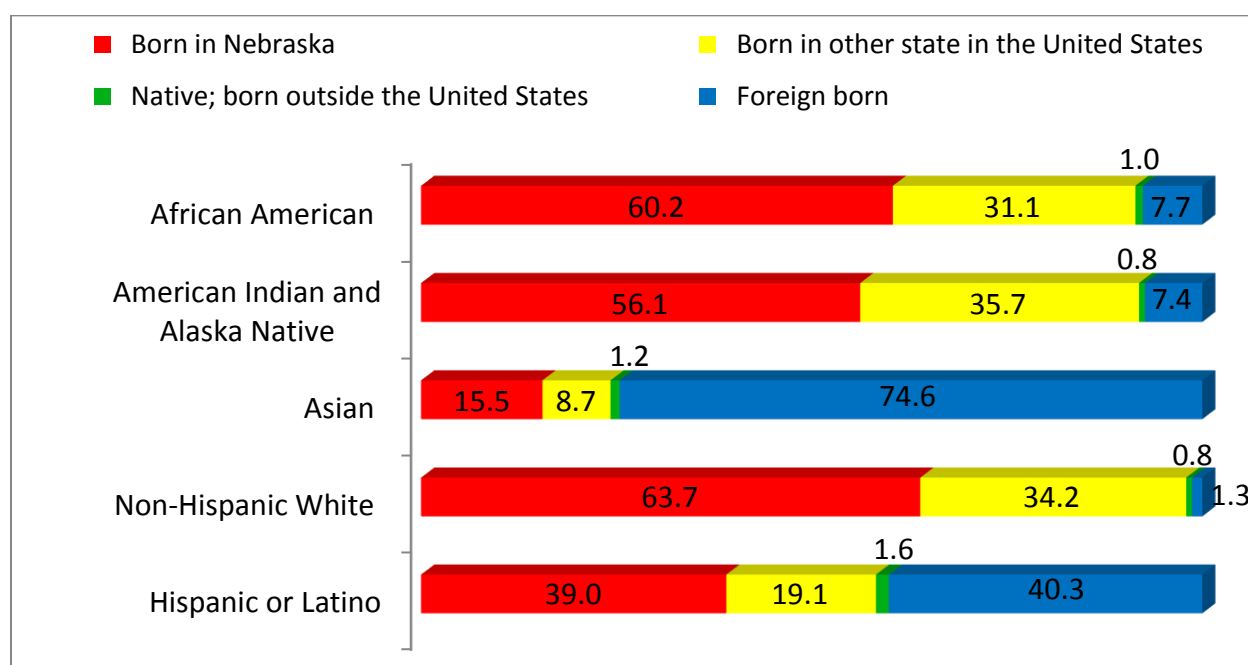
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

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

Place of Birth

Place of birth varied greatly between each racial and ethnic group in CD 2. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percentage (63.7%) of those who were born in Nebraska—a proportion approximately four times greater than that of Asians (15.5%). There was a large difference between the proportions of non-Hispanic Whites who were foreign born (1.3%) compared to Asians (74.6%). American Indian/Alaska Natives (35.7%) and non-Hispanic Whites (34.2%) had very similar proportions of those who were born in another state and those who were native but born outside the United States (0.8%).

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



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

Citizenship Status

Most people (91.3%) who resided in CD 2 reported that they were a United States citizen and were born in the United States. About 5.3% reported they were not a United States citizen. Only about 2.5% of those surveyed reported they were United States citizens by naturalization; less than 0.1% were United States citizens born abroad to American parents or born in Puerto Rico or another U.S. island area. Since these numbers were self-reported there was reason to believe these numbers may not be completely accurate, since some may fear reporting their citizenship status.

Table 7: Citizenship Status

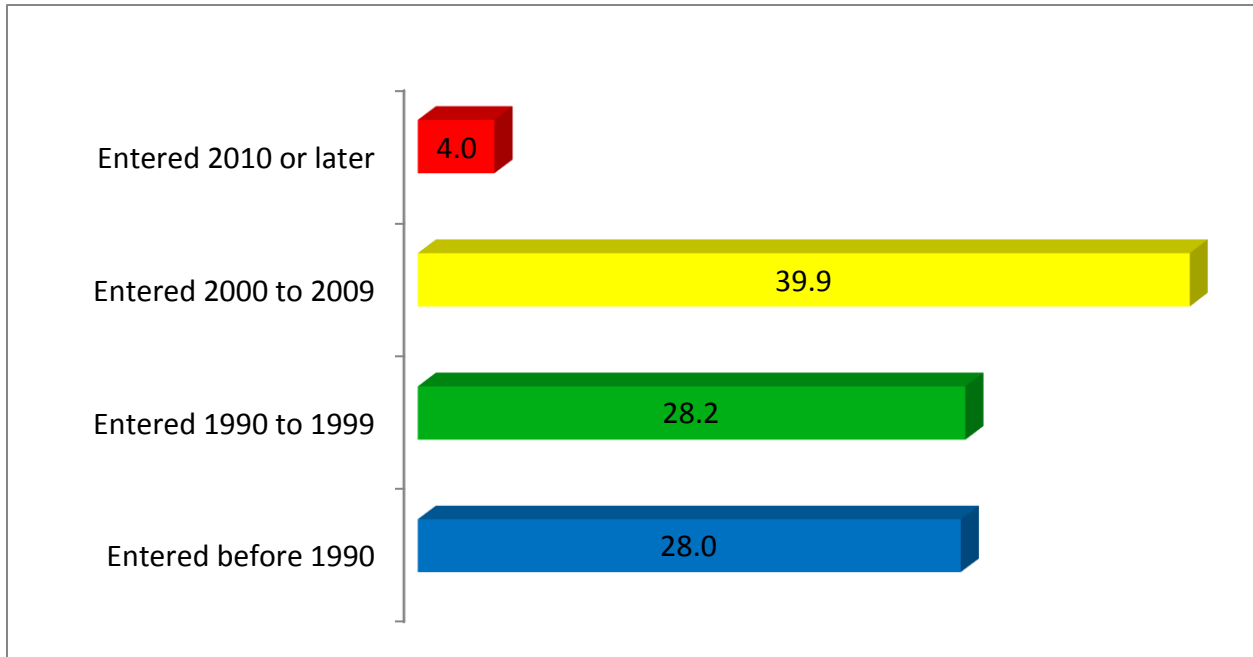
Citizenship Status	Number	Percent
U.S. citizen, born in the United States	557,171	91.3
U.S. citizen, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Areas	400	0.1
U.S. citizen, born abroad of American parent(s)	5,155	0.8
U.S. citizen by naturalization	15,436	2.5
Not a U.S. citizen	32,119	5.3
Total:	610,281	100

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

Year of Entry

According to this data, a large increase in immigration occurred after 1999, since 39.9% of those who reported entering the United States entered during 2000 and 2009. About 28% of those who entered the U.S. reported they entered between 1990 and 1999, similar to the percentage of those who entered before 1990.

Figure 23: Year of Entry

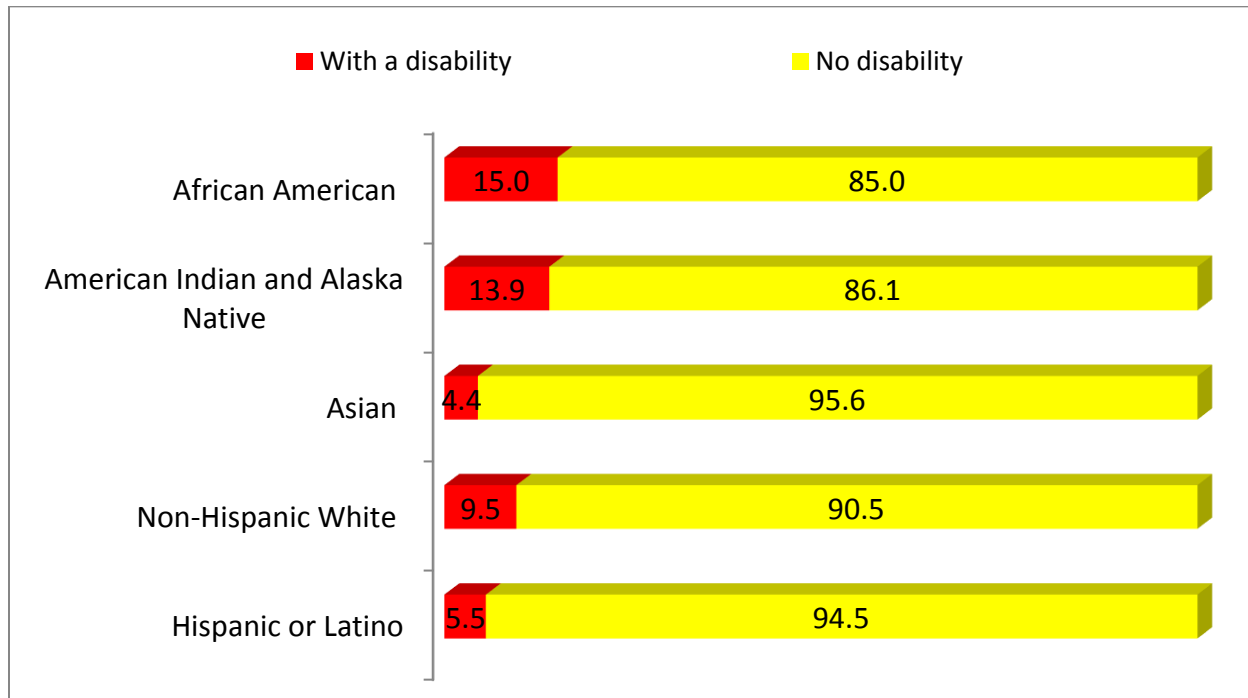


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Disability Status

In CD 2 for persons of all ages, 15% of African Americans reported a disability, which is 1.6 times greater than the proportion of non-Hispanic Whites (9.5%). Asians (4.4%) and Hispanics (5.5%) reported similar proportions of those with a disability, and had lower proportions than all other groups.

Figure 24: Disability Status

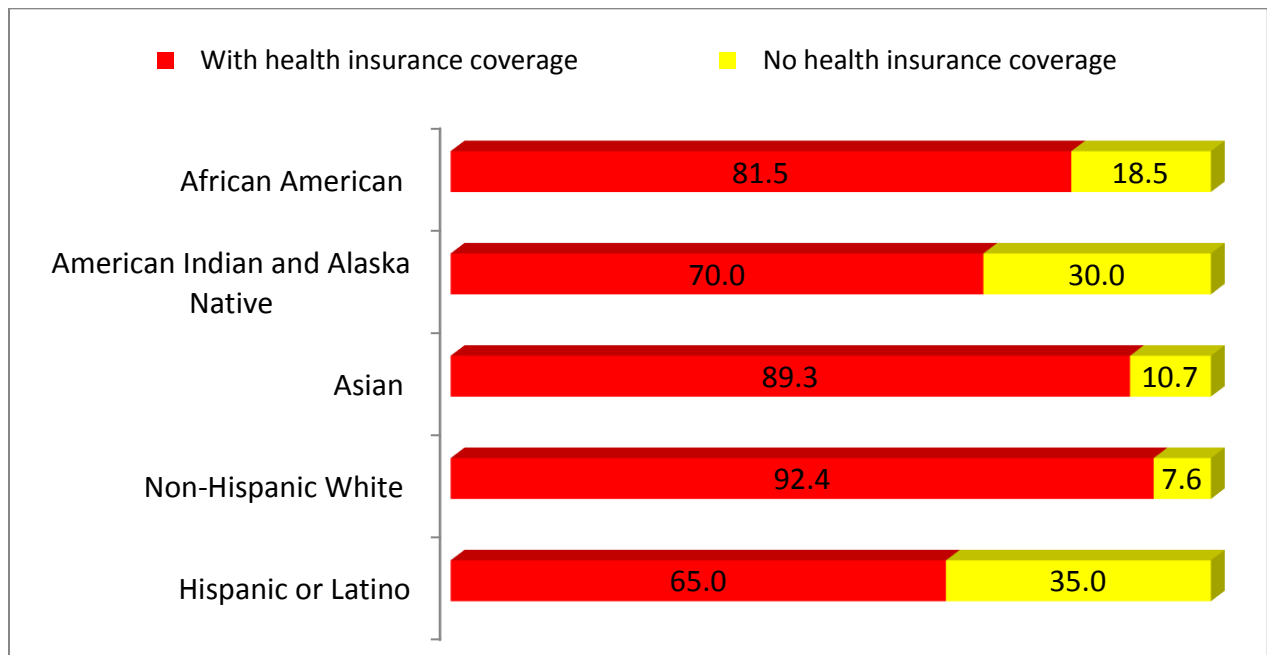


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Health Insurance Coverage Status

Hispanics (35%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (30%) had higher percentages of those who had no health insurance coverage, which was four times higher than non-Hispanic Whites (7.6%) in CD 2. African Americans had 18.5% of their population without health insurance, which was twice the percentage of non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 25: Health Insurance Coverage Status



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

Appendix

Congressional District 2 General Population and Housing Characteristics 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	608,781	100
Under 5 years	48,105	7.9
5 to 9 years	46,341	7.6
10 to 14 years	42,562	7
15 to 19 years	41,404	6.8
20 to 24 years	43,503	7.1
25 to 29 years	50,764	8.3
30 to 34 years	44,852	7.4
35 to 39 years	41,212	6.8
40 to 44 years	39,860	6.5
45 to 49 years	42,792	7
50 to 54 years	40,947	6.7
55 to 59 years	36,162	5.9
60 to 64 years	28,499	4.7
65 to 69 years	18,903	3.1
70 to 74 years	13,767	2.3
75 to 79 years	11,425	1.9
80 to 84 years	8,793	1.4
85 years and over	8,890	1.5
Median age (years)	33.4	(X)
16 years and over	463,423	76.1
18 years and over	446,742	73.4
21 years and over	422,295	69.4
62 years and over	77,687	12.8
65 years and over	61,778	10.1
Male population	299,708	49.2
Under 5 years	24,637	4
5 to 9 years	23,685	3.9
10 to 14 years	21,603	3.5
15 to 19 years	21,059	3.5
20 to 24 years	21,275	3.5
25 to 29 years	25,369	4.2
30 to 34 years	22,558	3.7
35 to 39 years	20,734	3.4
40 to 44 years	20,185	3.3
45 to 49 years	21,344	3.5
50 to 54 years	20,023	3.3
55 to 59 years	17,329	2.8
60 to 64 years	13,747	2.3
65 to 69 years	8,906	1.5
70 to 74 years	6,210	1
75 to 79 years	4,880	0.8
80 to 84 years	3,425	0.6
85 years and over	2,739	0.4

Congressional District 2 General Population and Housing Characteristics 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
Median age (years)	32.6	(X)
16 years and over	225,449	37
18 years and over	216,922	35.6
21 years and over	204,691	33.6
62 years and over	33,811	5.6
65 years and over	26,160	4.3
Female population	309,073	50.8
Under 5 years	23,468	3.9
5 to 9 years	22,656	3.7
10 to 14 years	20,959	3.4
15 to 19 years	20,345	3.3
20 to 24 years	22,228	3.7
25 to 29 years	25,395	4.2
30 to 34 years	22,294	3.7
35 to 39 years	20,478	3.4
40 to 44 years	19,675	3.2
45 to 49 years	21,448	3.5
50 to 54 years	20,924	3.4
55 to 59 years	18,833	3.1
60 to 64 years	14,752	2.4
65 to 69 years	9,997	1.6
70 to 74 years	7,557	1.2
75 to 79 years	6,545	1.1
80 to 84 years	5,368	0.9
85 years and over	6,151	1
Median age (years)	34.3	(X)
16 years and over	237,974	39.1
18 years and over	229,820	37.8
21 years and over	217,604	35.7
62 years and over	43,876	7.2
65 years and over	35,618	5.9
RACE		
Total population	608,781	100
One Race	592,171	97.3
White	479,048	78.7
Black or African American	62,219	10.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	4,017	0.7
Asian	15,489	2.5
Asian Indian	4,103	0.7
Chinese	2,285	0.4
Filipino	1,217	0.2
Japanese	659	0.1
Korean	1,236	0.2
Vietnamese	1,962	0.3

Congressional District 2 General Population and Housing Characteristics 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
Other Asian [1]	4,027	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	432	0.1
Native Hawaiian	100	0
Guamanian or Chamorro	124	0
Samoan	53	0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	155	0
Some Other Race	30,966	5.1
Two or More Races	16,610	2.7
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	2,163	0.4
White; Asian [3]	2,716	0.4
White; Black or African American [3]	5,358	0.9
White; Some Other Race [3]	2,533	0.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	493,212	81
Black or African American	70,253	11.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	8,179	1.3
Asian	19,303	3.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,093	0.2
Some Other Race	34,795	5.7
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	608,781	100
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	61,935	10.2
Mexican	48,568	8
Puerto Rican	1,399	0.2
Cuban	511	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	11,457	1.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	546,846	89.8
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	608,781	100
Hispanic or Latino	61,935	10.2
White alone	25,309	4.2
Black or African American alone	947	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,264	0.2
Asian alone	167	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	84	0
Some Other Race alone	29,931	4.9
Two or More Races	4,233	0.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	546,846	89.8
White alone	453,739	74.5
Black or African American alone	61,272	10.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,753	0.5
Asian alone	15,322	2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	348	0.1

Congressional District 2 General Population and Housing Characteristics 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
Some Other Race alone	1,035	0.2
Two or More Races	12,377	2
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	608,781	100
In households	595,845	97.9
Householder	235,374	38.7
Spouse [6]	111,240	18.3
Child	184,873	30.4
Own child under 18 years	146,954	24.1
Other relatives	28,046	4.6
Under 18 years	11,131	1.8
65 years and over	2,832	0.5
Nonrelatives	36,312	6
Under 18 years	2,719	0.4
65 years and over	1,037	0.2
Unmarried partner	15,660	2.6
In group quarters	12,936	2.1
Institutionalized population	6,050	1
Male	3,763	0.6
Female	2,287	0.4
Noninstitutionalized population	6,886	1.1
Male	3,518	0.6
Female	3,368	0.6
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	235,374	100
Family households (families) [7]	150,293	63.9
With own children under 18 years	75,114	31.9
Husband-wife family	111,240	47.3
With own children under 18 years	52,043	22.1
Male householder, no wife present	10,545	4.5
With own children under 18 years	5,522	2.3
Female householder, no husband present	28,508	12.1
With own children under 18 years	17,549	7.5
Nonfamily households [7]	85,081	36.1
Householder living alone	67,387	28.6
Male	30,480	12.9
65 years and over	5,162	2.2
Female	36,907	15.7
65 years and over	13,843	5.9
Households with individuals under 18 years	81,246	34.5
Households with individuals 65 years and over	44,856	19.1

Congressional District 2 General Population and Housing Characteristics 2010

Subject	Number	Percent
Average household size	2.53	(X)
Average family size [7]	3.16	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	253,982	100
Occupied housing units	235,374	92.7
Vacant housing units	18,608	7.3
For rent	9,168	3.6
Rented, not occupied	420	0.2
For sale only	2,879	1.1
Sold, not occupied	639	0.3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1,374	0.5
All other vacants	4,128	1.6
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	1.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	9.9	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	235,374	100
Owner-occupied housing units	152,680	64.9
Population in owner-occupied housing units	413,629	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.71	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	82,694	35.1
Population in renter-occupied housing units	182,216	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.2	(X)

X Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: These values were based on Congress 111, and thus were based on old data.

Glossary of Terms¹¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Housing Unit: A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters were those in which the occupants live separately from any

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

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%.

NEBRASKA



Good Life. Great Mission.

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES