

American Community Survey Reports

The Socioeconomic Status of Nebraska Asians



November 2008

Office of Minority Health and Health Equity
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

P.O. Box 95026
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, NE 68509-5026
minorityhealth@dhhs.ne.gov
www.dhhs.ne.gov/minorityhealth

The Socioeconomic Status of Nebraska Asians

Joann Schaefer, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer
Director, Public Health Division

Jacquelyn Miller, D.D.S.
Chief Administrator, Community Health Section

Sue Medinger, R.D.
Administrator, Community Health Planning and Protection Unit

Raponzil Drake, D.Min.
Administrator, Office of Minority Health and Health Equity

Anthony Zhang, M.A.
Health Surveillance Specialist
Office of Minority Health & Health Equity





Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	3
Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska	3
Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census	5
Data Source	6
Asian Populations by Detailed Group	8
Asian Population by Congressional Districts	10
Median Age	11
Marital Status	12
Fertility	12
Household Type	14
Disability Status	15
Nativity and Citizenship Status	15
Language Spoken	16
School Enrollment	17
Educational Attainment	18
Employment Status	19
Occupation	20
Income	21
Poverty	22
Housing Tenure	23
Communting to Work	24
Glossary of Terms	26

Executive Summary

Nebraska Asians were the second fastest-growing minority group with a 35 percent population increase between 2000 and 2007, while the non-Hispanic White population only had a 0.2 percent increase. In 2000, the Asian population accounted for 1.3 percent of the total Nebraska population, whereas it accounted for 1.7 percent of the total Nebraska population in 2007.

In the 2006 population of Nebraska Asians, Vietnamese were the largest group accounting for nearly 31 percent of the Asian alone population. This is 19 percent higher than the national average. Chinese were the second-largest group, with a population about 22 percent of the Asian-alone population. Asian Indians were the third-largest group, with a population of 5,558, or about 19 percent of the population. These three groups - Vietnamese, Chinese, and Asian Indians - accounted for about 71 percent of the Nebraska Asian population. Other sizable populations included 1,667 Filipinos, 1,626 Japanese, and 1,917 Koreans.

In 2006, about one-half (49.5 percent) of Asians in Nebraska lived in Congressional District 2, while only 12.4 percent lived in Congressional District 3. The Vietnamese had a higher proportion of Asian-alone population in Congressional District 1 (about 58 percent) and in Congressional District 3 (about 36 percent). Chinese (about 30 percent) and Asian Indians (about 27 percent) had higher proportions of Asian alone population in Congressional District 2.

Compared with the non-Hispanic White population, the Asian population in Nebraska had a larger proportion of younger people. The median age of Asians was about seven years younger than that of non-Hispanic Whites.

Nebraska Asians were also more likely to be married than non-Hispanic Whites. About six out of every ten Asians were married.

Nebraska Asian households were more likely than non-Hispanic White households to be family households. About 70 percent of the Asian households and about 54 percent of the non-Hispanic White households were maintained by married couples.

A lower proportion of Asian households (about four percent) than non-Hispanic White households (about eight percent) were families maintained by a woman with no husband present.

More than 70 percent of the Asian population in Nebraska was foreign born. Among non-Hispanic Whites about 99 percent were native.

Among Nebraska Asians aged five and older in 2006, about 75 percent spoke a language other than English at home. In comparison, about 2.4 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged five and older spoke a language other than English at home.

Among Nebraska Asians aged three years and over enrolled in school, about 42 percent were enrolled in college or graduate school. In comparison, 28 percent of non-Hispanic Whites were enrolled in college or graduate school.

About one-half of Asians aged 25 and older had a Bachelor's Degree or higher education, compared with 28 percent of the non-Hispanic White Population. About 17 percent of Asians aged 25 and older did not finish high school. Of the non-Hispanic White population, only 7.7 percent failed to complete high school.

Nebraska Asians were more likely than non-Hispanic White civilians to be unemployed. About five percent of the Asian population aged 16 years and over were civilians who were unemployed, compared with about three percent non-Hispanic Whites.

Over one-half of the Asians aged 16 and older worked in management, professional, and related occupations.

The median income of Asian households exceeded that of non-Hispanic White households. The median income of Asian households in the 12 months prior to being surveyed was about \$58,000. This was about \$11,000 higher than the median income of non-Hispanic White households.

About 57 percent of Asian households lived in owner-occupied homes and about 43 percent lived in renter-occupied homes. In comparison, about 71 percent of non-Hispanic White households lived in owner-occupied homes and about 29 percent lived in renter-occupied homes.

Asian workers were more likely than non-Hispanic White workers to carpool to work. About 20 percent of Asian workers aged 16 and older carpooled to work, compared with about nine percent non-Hispanic White workers.

Introduction

This report presents a portrait of the Asian population in Nebraska, and provides critical information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for the Nebraska Asian community. These data represent a portrait of a population in time: while the population itself may experience statistically significant growth overall, often the various components of socioeconomic status do not. In examining health disparities exist within a population, The John D. and Catherin T. MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health,¹ used the metaphor of a ladder to describe not only access to health, but also whether or not “good health” was within reach of a population.

Rungs on the ladder depict the resources needed to live life healthy, well, and secure. Education, comfortable housing, social and familial networks, income, and employment place many people in higher positions. Likewise, others experience generational poverty, extended periods of unemployment, poor education, low wages, and substandard housing. In using this data presented herein, rather than see health disparities solely as the result of a genetic determinant, socioeconomic determinants directly impact the health status of a population. Hopefully as inequities and inequalities are addressed through better social policies, the ladder to better health outcomes will be less steep, and more rungs within grasp of more people as they experience greater access to education, improved income, access to employment, housing, etc.

Snapshot of the Minority Population in Nebraska

Nebraska continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. Based on U.S. Census Bureaus estimates,¹ in 2007, the population of Nebraska was 1,774,571. Minorities represented 15.5 percent of the total population. Hispanics were the largest minority group at 7.5 percent of the state population. African Americans were the second-largest minority group at 4 percent of the state population, followed by Asians at 1.7 percent and American Indian or Alaska Natives at 1 percent.

The minority population in Nebraska has been increasing much more rapidly than the non-Hispanic (NH) White population. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, from 2000-2007, Nebraska’s racial and ethnic minority population grew

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

from 214,152 to 274,191, a 28 percent increase. During this same period the non-Hispanic White population increased by only 0.2 percent.²

In the mid-nineties, the United States Census projections for the state of Nebraska's minority populations were expected to reach a high by the year 2025: 14.4 percent of the total population.³ In 2005, 20 years ahead of those projections, the racial ethnic minority population of Nebraska was estimated to be 14.6 percent.

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

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

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

** NHPI: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

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

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

²Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Nebraska: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007. Release Date: May 1, 2008.

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

Hispanics were the fastest-growing minority group in Nebraska with a 41.7 percent increase between 2000 and 2007. Asians were the second fastest-growing minority group with a 35 percent population increase. In 2000, the Asian population accounted for 1.3 percent of the total Nebraska population, whereas it accounted for 1.7 percent of the total Nebraska population in 2007.

Race and Ethnicity in the United States Census

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

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the Office of Management and Budget.⁴ The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, "Some other race," added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. The following definitions are provided by OMB and the U.S. Census Bureau to identify race.⁵

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

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

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.

⁴ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/ombdir15.html>

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

2000 Census of Population, Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data File: Race. *U.S. Census Bureau.*

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," or "Other Pacific Islander."

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

Race and ethnicity were considered separate and distinct identities, with Hispanic origin asked as a separate question. Thus, in addition to their race or races, all respondents are categorized by membership in one of two ethnicities: Hispanic or Latino, and non-Hispanic or Latino. Percentages for the various race categories add up to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the Hispanic percent.

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

Data Source

The findings presented in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) sample interviewed in 2006. The ACS is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the Census Bureau that provides up-to-date profiles of America's communities every year. The survey produces yearly demographic, social, economic, and housing data that can be compared across states, communities, and population groups. The 2006 ACS shifted from a demonstration program with a different sample design and sample size to the full sample size and design in 2005. It became the largest household survey in the United States, with an annual sample size of about three million addresses. Every year the ACS can support the release of single-year estimates for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. The ACS will accumulate samples over three-year and five-year intervals to produce estimates for smaller

geographic areas including census tracts and block groups.⁶ The released 2006 data marks the first time that group quarters population (such as prisons, college dorms, military barracks, and nursing home population) are included in the ACS data products. Prior to 2006, ACS data included estimates for the household population only.⁷

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

Year	Housing Units		Group Quarters People	
	Initial Addresses Selected	Final Interviews	Initial Sample Selected	Final Interviews
2006	25,254	18,307	1,252	1,036
2005	25,458	18,002	N/A	N/A
2004	11,076	8,108	N/A	N/A
2003	10,993	8,210	N/A	N/A
2002	10,046	7,557	N/A	N/A
2001	14,931	11,357	N/A	N/A
2000	15,154	11,164	N/A	N/A

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Every year between 2000 and 2004, the ACS collected information from a sample of over 700,000 addresses in the U.S. In 2005, the ACS collected information from approximately three million addresses in the United States and 36,000 addresses in Puerto Rico. In 2006, it also included approximately 200,000 people living in group quarters.⁸ Table 2 shows ACS sample sizes for Nebraska since 2000.⁹ 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.

⁶ <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/tp67.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2006.pdf>

⁸ http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/sse/sam/sam_def.htm

⁹ http://www.census.gov/acs/www/acs-php/quality_measures_sample_2006.php

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

Due to a small number of Asians in a combined population in Nebraska, data was reported in this document only for Asian-alone populations. Respondents who reported "Asian" and no other race are included in the single-race or Asian alone population. In this report, the term "Asian" is used to refer to the Asian-alone population 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 Asian alone population with those of the White alone, not Hispanic population. Information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics in the tables and figures are based on data from the 2006 ACS Detailed Tables.

Asian Population by Detailed Group

The 2006 ACS estimated the number of Asian alone or in combination to be 34,204, or 1.9 percent of the Nebraska population (Table 3). The number of individuals who reported Asian as their only race was 29,815, or 1.7 percent of the population. Another 4,300 people reported their race as Asian and one or more other races. 3,185 Nebraskans reported their race as Asian and White. The Asian alone population also included 245 Hispanics.

Among Asians, Vietnamese were the largest group with a population of 9,163. This is about 31 percent of the Asian-alone population in Nebraska, which is 19 percent higher than the national percentage (Figure 1). Chinese were the second-largest group, with a population of 6,465, or about 22 percent of the Asian-alone population (Table 4). Asian Indians were the third-largest group, with a population of 5,558, or about 19 percent of the population. These three groups: Vietnamese, Chinese, and Asian Indians - accounted for about 71 percent of the Nebraska Asian population. Other sizable populations included 1,667 Filipinos, 1,626 Japanese, and 1,917 Koreans. Chinese and Asian Indians in Nebraska have similar proportions to the Asian alone population in the U.S.

Table 3: Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2006

Race and Hispanic Origin	Population	Percent of Nebraska Population	Margin of Error* (±)
Total	1,768,331	100.0	(X)
White alone, not Hispanic	1,500,166	84.8	1,079
Asian alone	29,815	1.7	1,295
Not Hispanic	29,570	1.7	1,224
Hispanic	245	0.0	390
Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races	34,204	1.9	1,399
Not Hispanic	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hispanic	(X)	(X)	(X)
Asian and White	3,185	0.2	791

Notes: (X) not applicable. Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

*This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, produces the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

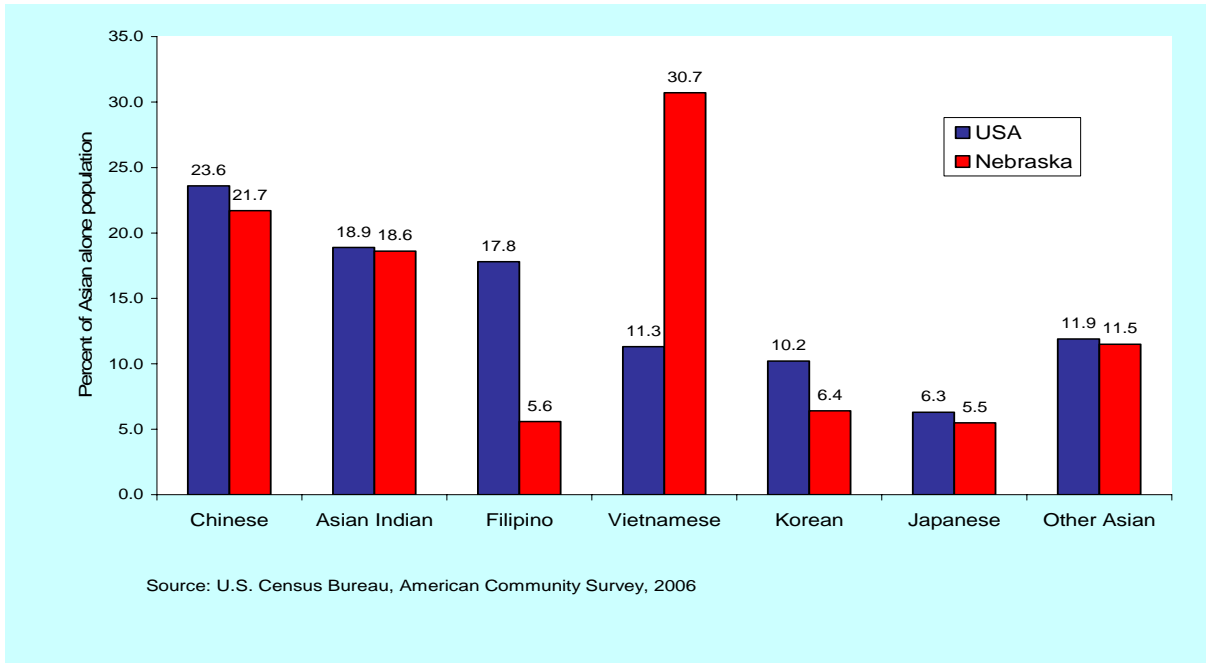
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Table 4: Asian Population in Nebraska and U.S. by Detailed Group: 2006

	Nebraska		United States	
	Estimate	Percent of Asian alone Population	Estimate	Percent of Asian alone Population
Asian alone	29,815	100.0	13,100,095	100.0
Asian Indian	5,558	18.6	2,482,141	18.9
Chinese	6,465	21.7	3,090,453	23.6
Filipino	1,667	5.6	2,328,097	17.8
Japanese	1,626	5.5	829,767	6.3
Korean	1,917	6.4	1,335,075	10.2
Vietnamese	9,163	30.7	1,475,798	11.3
Other Asian	3,419	11.5	1,558,764	11.9

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

Figure 1: U.S. - Nebraska Asian Population by Detailed Group: 2006



Asian Population by Congressional Districts

Table 5: Asian Population in Nebraska by Congressional Districts: 2006

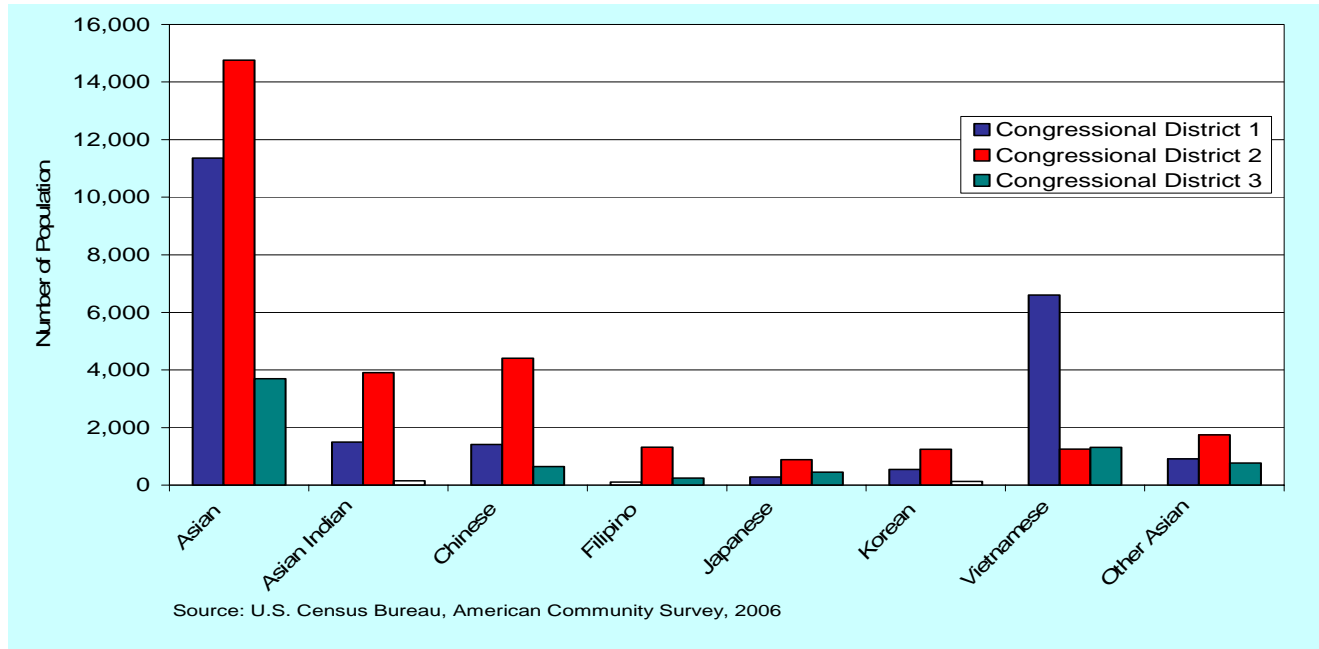
	Congressional District 1		Congressional District 2		Congressional District 3	
	Estimate	% of Asian alone Population in District 1	Estimate	% of Asian alone Population in District 2	Estimate	% of Asian alone Population in District 3
Asian alone	11,356	100.0	14,764	100.0	3,695	100.0
Asian Indian	1,501	13.2	3,907	26.5	150	4.1
Chinese	1,410	12.4	4,411	29.9	644	17.4
Filipino	106	0.9	1,316	8.9	245	6.6
Japanese	284	2.5	888	6.0	454	12.3
Korean	544	4.8	1,244	8.4	129	3.5
Vietnamese	6,602	58.1	1,251	8.5	1,310	35.5
Other Asian	909	8.0	1,747	11.8	763	20.6

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

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

In 2006, about one-half (49.5 percent) of the Asians in Nebraska lived in Congressional District 2, and only 12.4 percent lived in Congressional District 3. The Vietnamese had a higher proportion of Asian alone population in Congressional District 1 (about 58 percent) and in Congressional District 3 (about 36 percent). Chinese (about 30 percent) and Asian Indians (about 27 percent) had higher proportions of Asian alone population in Congressional District 2.

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



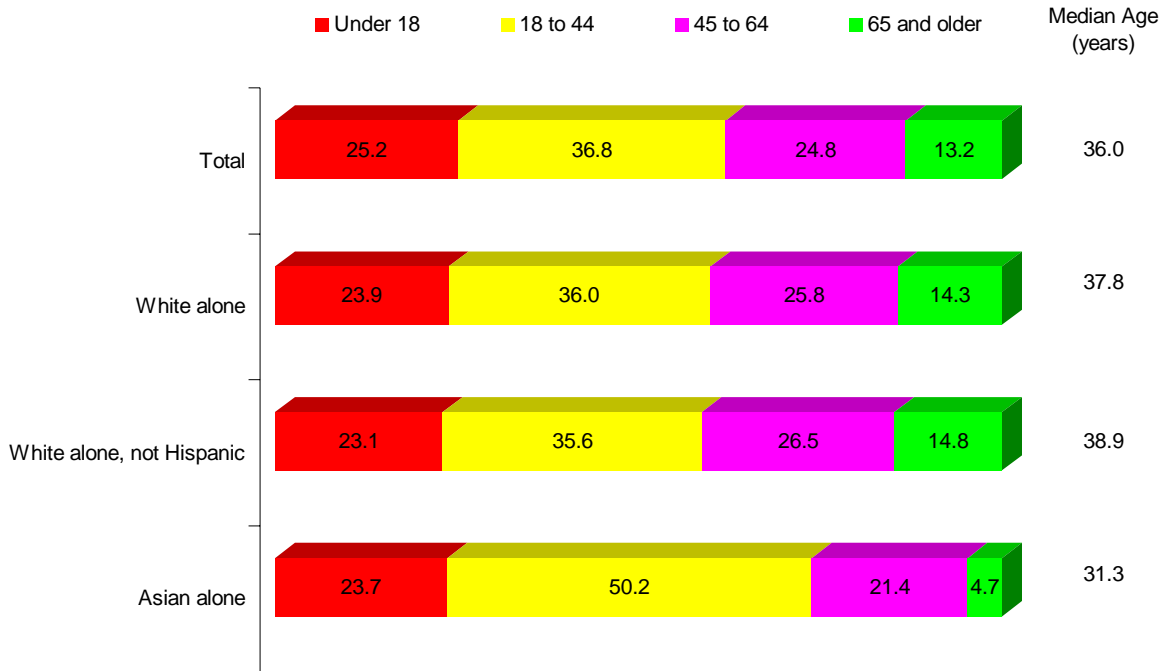
Median Age

In 2006, Asians in Nebraska had a median age of 31.3 years, about seven years younger than the median age of the non-Hispanic White population, 38.9 years.

The Asian population had a larger proportion of people in the 18-to-44 age group than the non-Hispanic White population (about 50 percent compared to about 36 percent).

More than 20 percent of Asians and Whites were children (under 18). Nearly five percent of Asians were 65 and older, compared with about 15 percent of non-Hispanic Whites.

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



Notes: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Marital Status

In 2006, about 64 percent of Nebraska Asians aged 15 and older were married, compared with about 57 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged 15 and older.

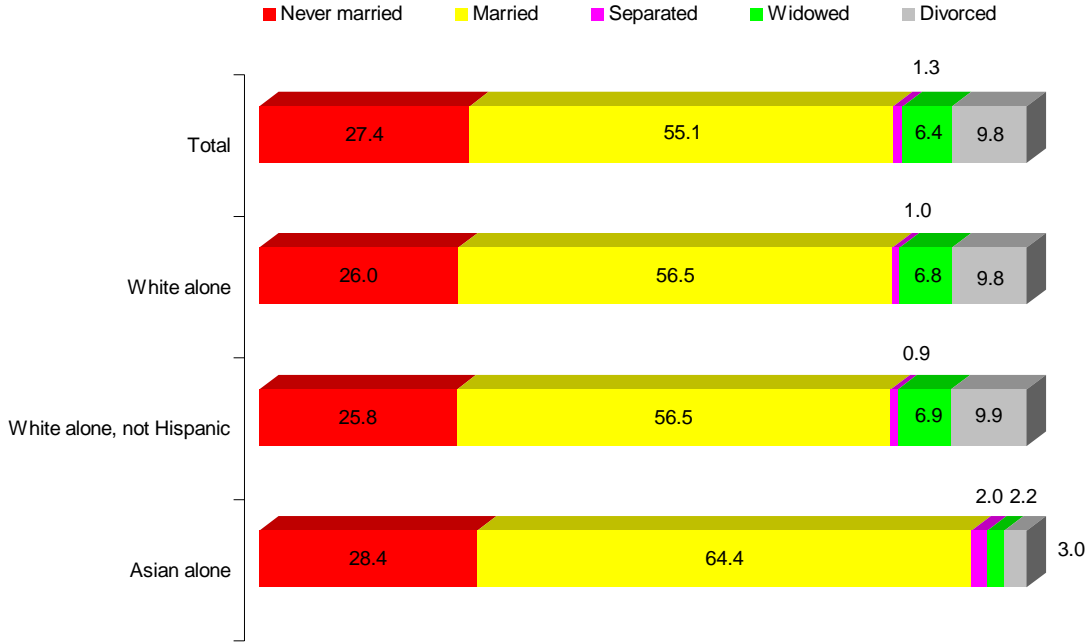
Nebraska Asians were less likely than non-Hispanic Whites to be separated, widowed, or divorced (about 7 percent compared with about 18 percent).

Fertility

Nebraska Asian women had a slightly higher fertility rate than non-Hispanic White women. About 64 out of every 1,000 Asian women aged 15 to 50 had given birth in the 12 months prior to being surveyed, compared with about 61 out of every 1,000 non-Hispanic White women aged 15 to 50.

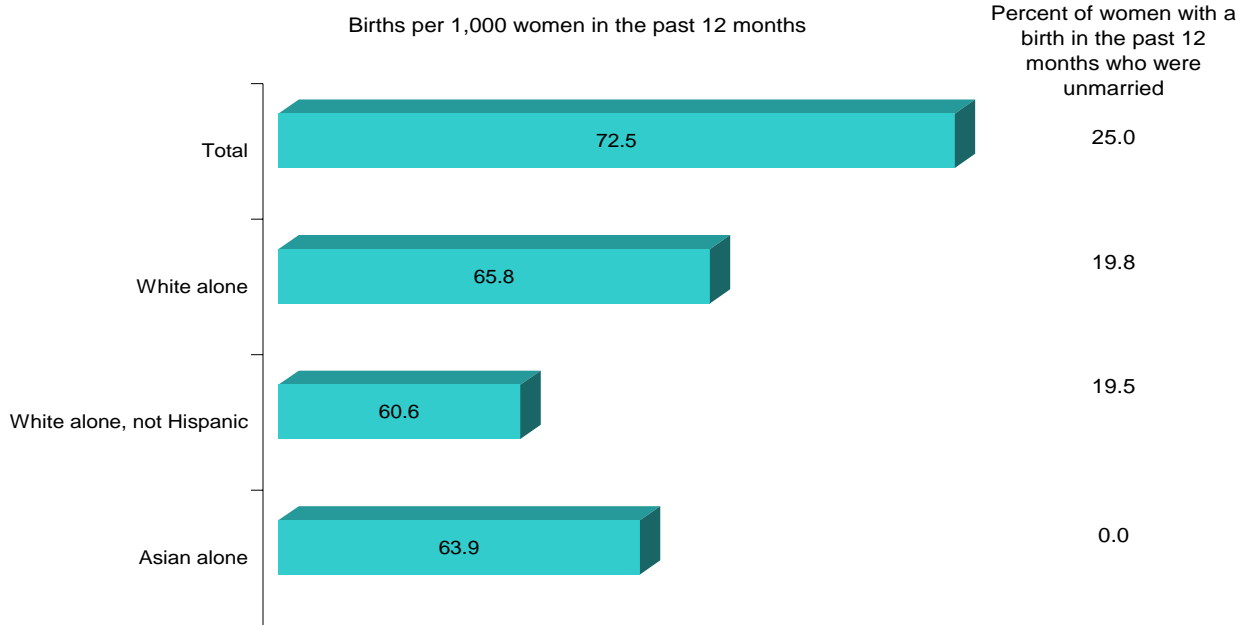
None of the Asian mothers who had given birth were unmarried, compared with about 20 percent of the non-Hispanic White mothers.

Figure 4: Marital Status: 2006
(Percent distribution of population 15 and older)



Notes: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Figure 5: Fertility: 2006



Notes: Of every 1,000 women aged 15 to 50, the number who had given birth in the 12 months preceding the survey, based on the race and Hispanic origin of the mother.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Household Type

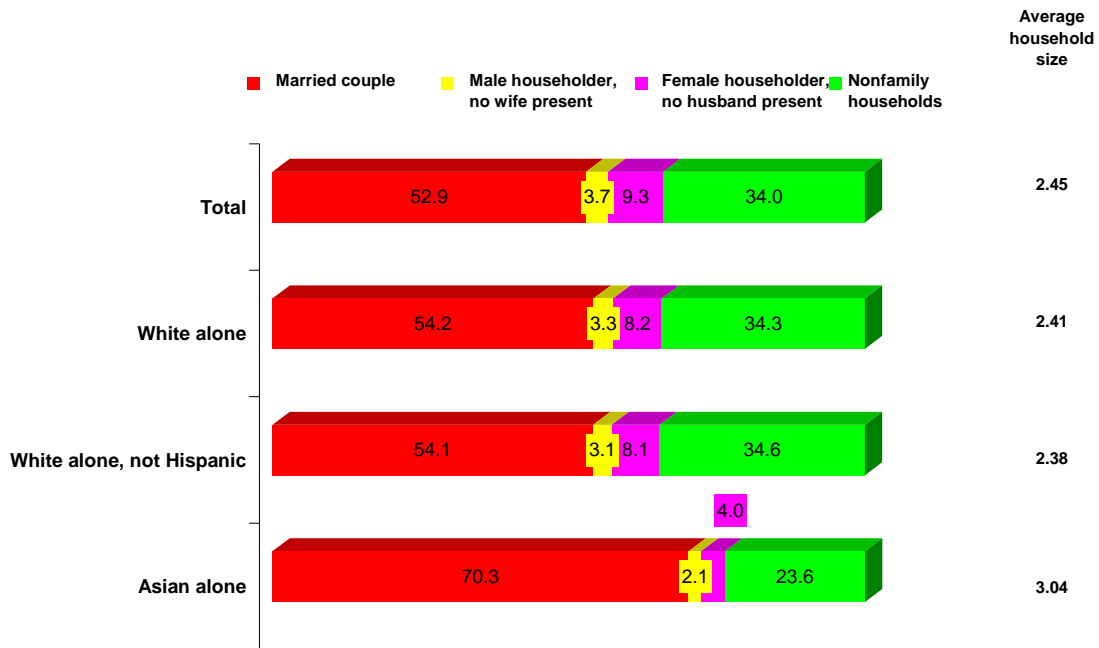
Nebraska Asian households were more likely than non-Hispanic White households to be family households. About 76 percent of the Asian households and about 65 percent non-Hispanic White households were family households.

A higher proportion of Asian households (about 70 percent) than non-Hispanic White households (about 54 percent) were maintained by married couples. A lower proportion of Asian households (about four percent) than non-Hispanic White households (about eight percent) were families maintained by a woman with no husband present.

About 2 percent of Asian households were families maintained by a man with no wife present, compared with about 3 percent of non-Hispanic White households.

Asian households consisted of 3.0 people on average, compared with 2.4 people on average in non-Hispanic White households.

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



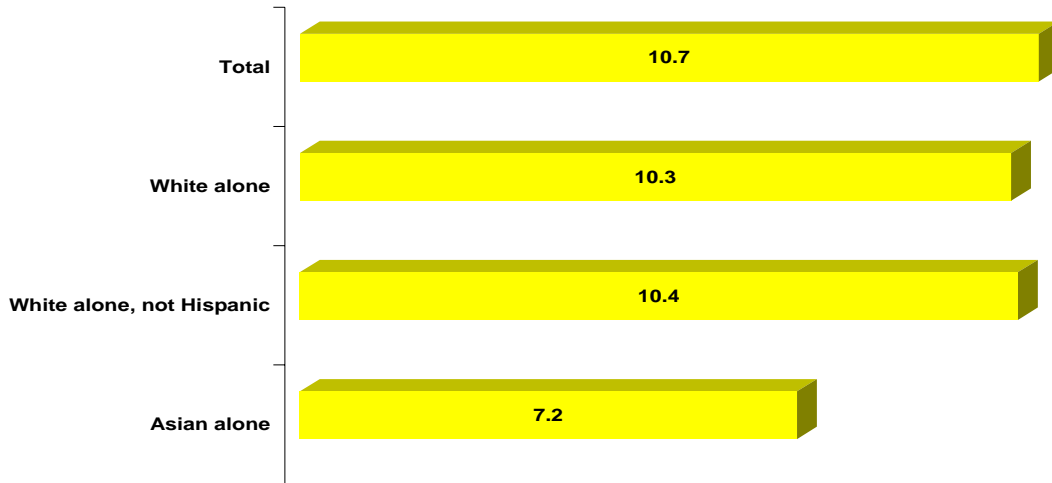
Notes: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

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

Disability Status

About seven percent of Nebraska Asians aged 16 to 64 had a disability, compared with about 10 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged 16 to 64.

**Figure 7: Asian Population Age 16-64 with Any Disability: 2006
(Percent of population aged 16-64)**



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

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

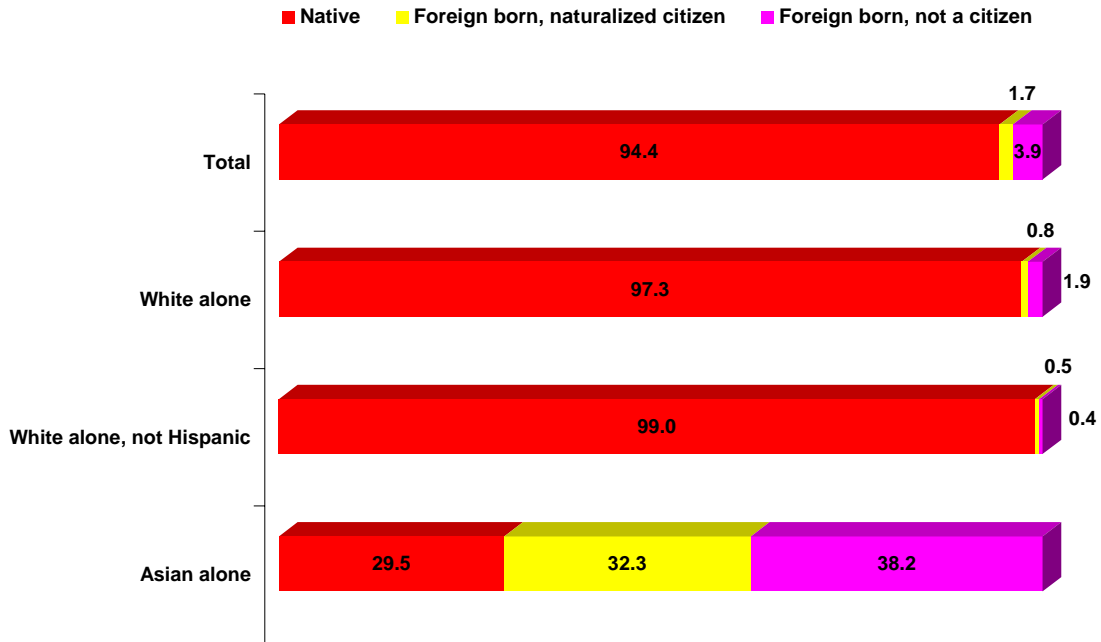
Nativity and Citizenship Status

Nearly two-thirds of Nebraska Asians (about 62 percent) were U.S. citizens, either through birth (about 30 percent) or naturalization (about 32 percent).

More than 70 percent of the Asian population in Nebraska was foreign born. Among non-Hispanic Whites, about 99 percent were native.

A higher proportion of Asians (about 38 percent) than non-Hispanic Whites (just 0.4 percent) were born abroad and not U.S. citizens.

**Figure 8: Nativity and Citizenship Status: 2006
(Percent distribution)**



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

Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

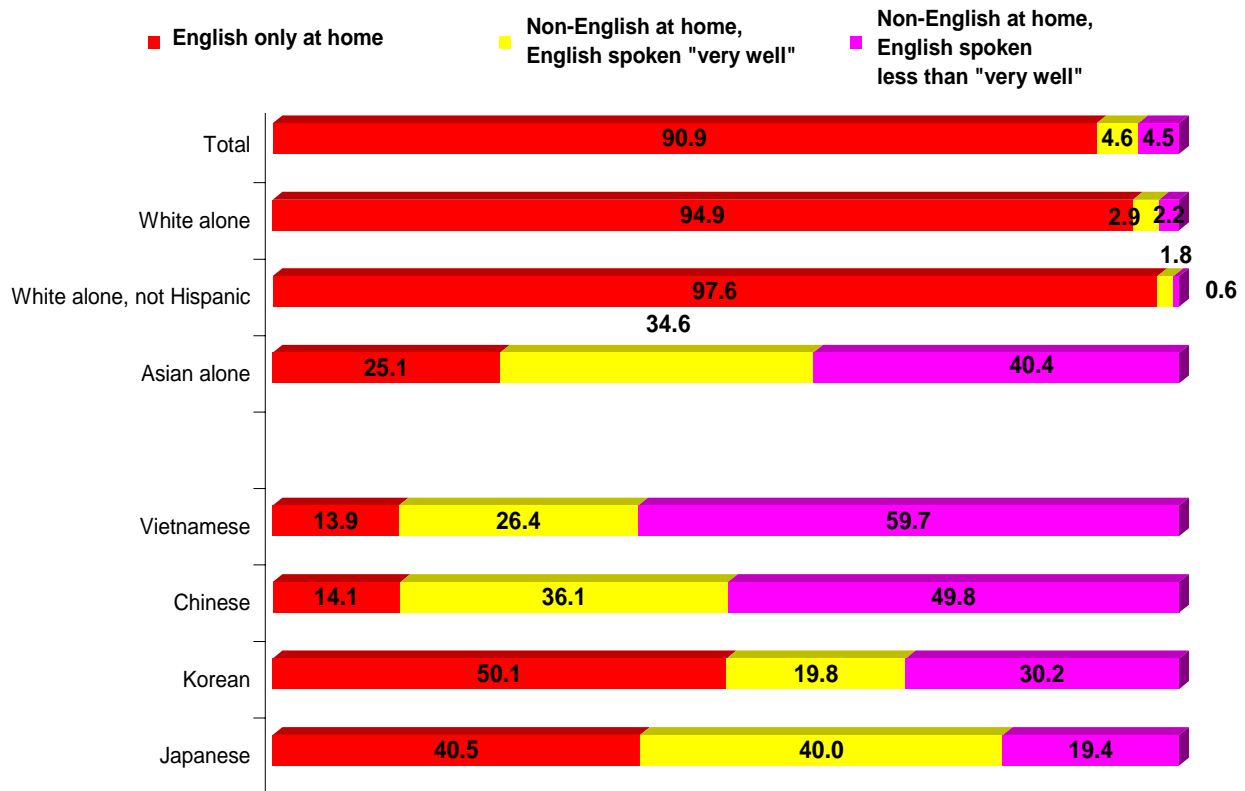
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Language Spoken

Among Nebraska Asians aged five and older in 2006, 25 percent spoke only English at home and about 75 percent spoke a language other than English at home. In comparison, about 2.4 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged five and older spoke a language other than English at home.

About 40 percent of the Asian population spoke English less than “very well,” compared with 0.6 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

**Figure 9: Language Spoken at Home* and English-Speaking Ability: 2006
(Percent distribution of population 5 and older)**



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

Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

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

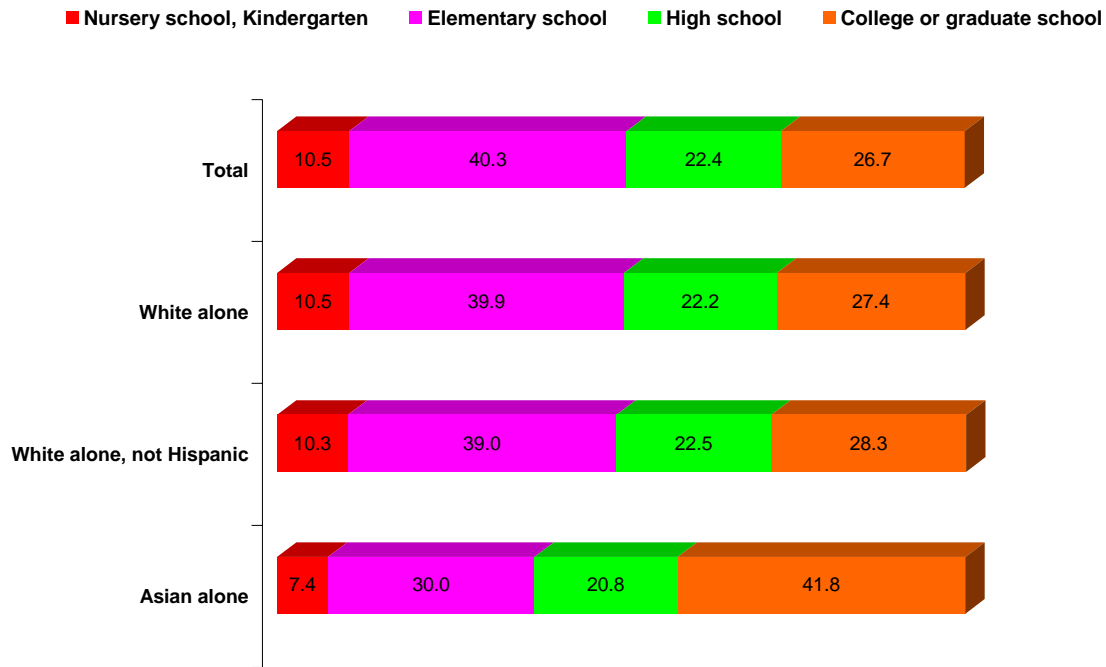
School Enrollment

Among Nebraska Asians aged three years and over enrolled in school, seven percent were enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten and 30 percent were enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-8). In comparison, among non-Hispanic Whites aged three years and over, nearly 10 percent were enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten and 39 percent were enrolled in elementary school (grades 1-8).

Among Nebraska Asians aged three years and over enrolled in school, about 21 percent were enrolled in high school (grades 9-12), and 42 percent in college or graduate school. In comparison, 23 percent of non-Hispanic Whites were

enrolled in high school (grades 9-12), and 28 percent in college or graduate school.

**Figure 10: Population 3 years and Over Enrolled in School: 2006
(Percent distribution)**



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

Educational Attainment

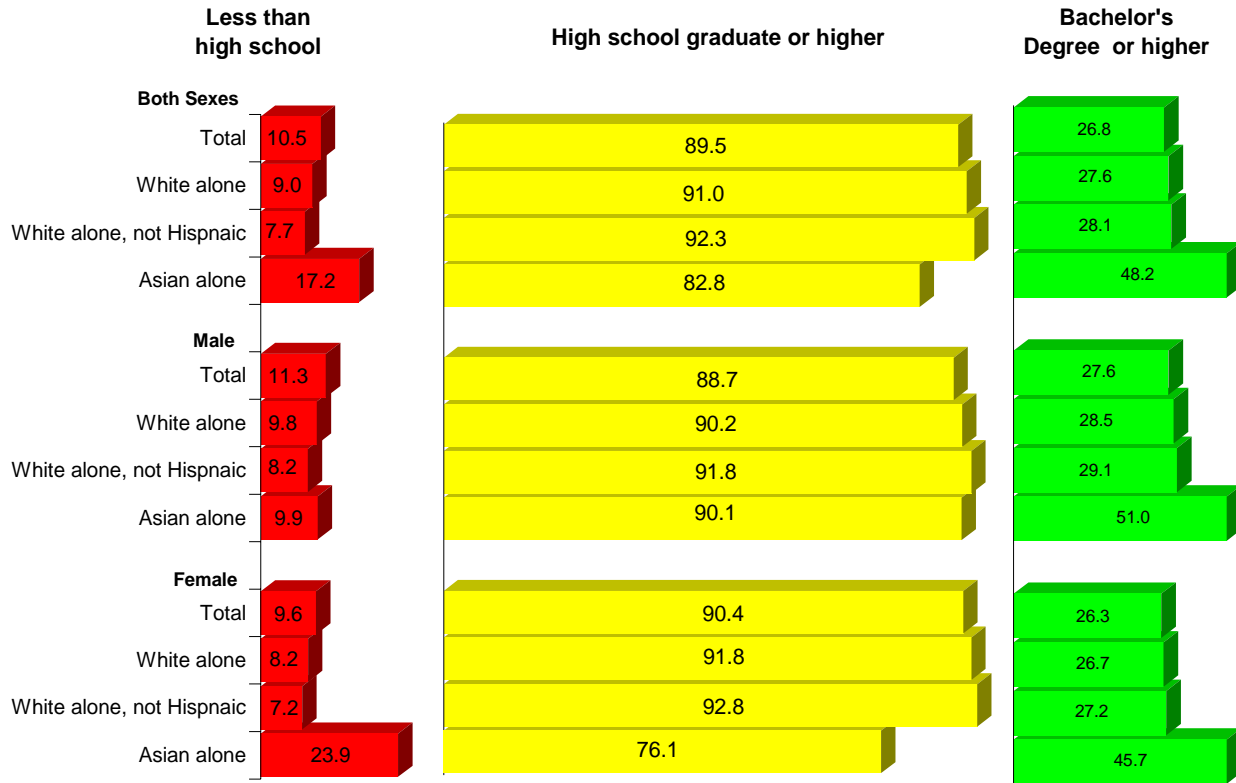
About one-half of Nebraska Asians aged 25 and older had a Bachelor’s Degree or higher education, compared with 28 percent of the non-Hispanic White population.

About 17 percent of Asians aged 25 and older did not finish high school, compared with 7.7 percent of the non-Hispanic White population.

About 51 percent of Asian males aged 25 and older had a Bachelor’s Degree or higher education. Among non-Hispanic White males aged 25 and older, about 29 percent had a Bachelor’s Degree or higher education.

About 46 percent of Asian females aged 25 and older had a Bachelor’s Degree or higher education. Among non-Hispanic White females aged 25 and older, about 27 percent had a Bachelor’s Degree or higher education. A higher proportion of Asian females (about 24 percent) than non-Hispanic White females (about seven percent) were less than high school graduates.

**Figure 11: Educational Attainment: 2006
(Percent of population 25 and older)**



Notes: Refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

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

Employment Status

Nebraska Asians were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites civilians to be unemployed. About five percent of the Asian population aged 16 years and over were civilians who were unemployed, compared with about three percent non-Hispanic Whites.

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

Figure 12: Employment Status: 2006
(Percent distribution of civilian employed population 16 and older)



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

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

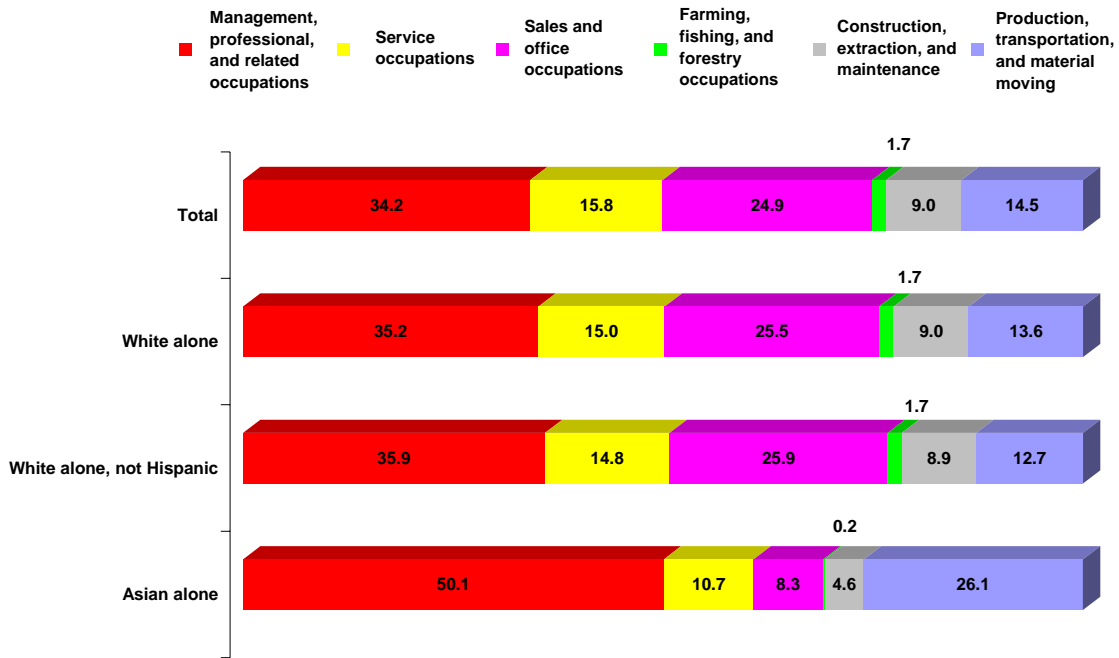
Occupation

About 50 percent of civilian employed Asians aged 16 and older worked in management, professional, and related occupations, compared with about 36 percent of civilian employed non-Hispanic Whites aged 16 and older.

Asian workers were less likely than non-Hispanic White workers to be employed in service; sales and office occupations; farming, fishing, and forestry occupations; construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations.

Asian workers (about 26 percent) were more likely than non-Hispanic White workers (about 13 percent) to be employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

Figure 13: Occupation: 2006
(Percent distribution of civilian employed population 16 and older)



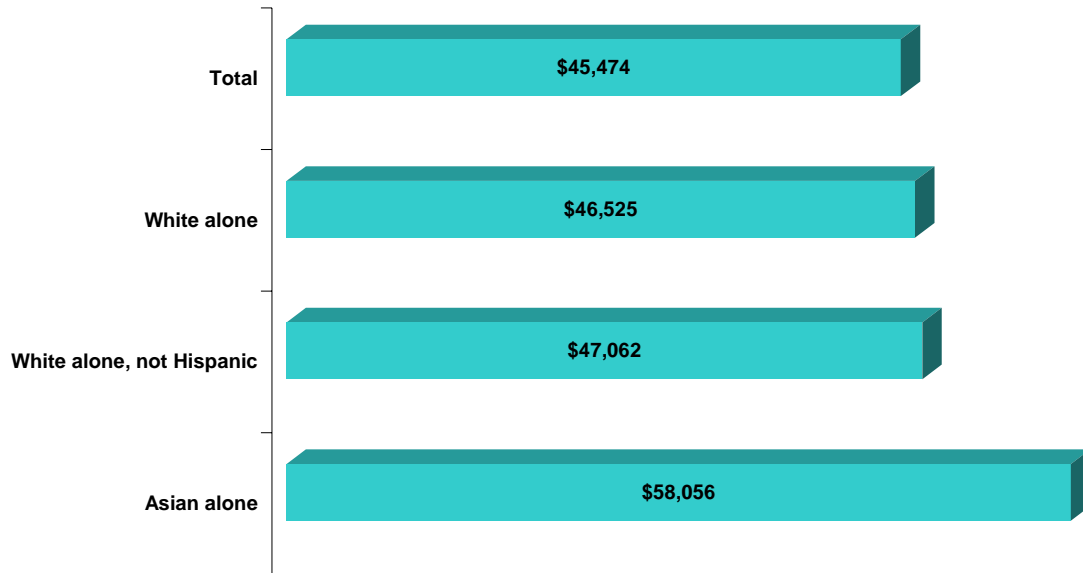
Notes: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Income

The median income of Asian households in the 12 months prior to being surveyed was about \$58,000. This was about \$11,000 higher than the median income of non-Hispanic White households, which was about \$47,000.

Asians had per capita income of \$21,484. In comparison, non-Hispanic Whites had per capita income of \$24,920 (Table 6).

Figure 14: Median Household Income: 2006



Notes: Household income in the past 12 months in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars. Housing units are classified by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, Detailed Tables.

Table 6: Per Capita Income in the Past 12 Months*

	Per Capita Income	Margin of Error
Total	\$23,248	308
White alone	\$24,389	329
White alone, not Hispanic	\$24,920	335
Asian alone	\$21,484	2,166

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

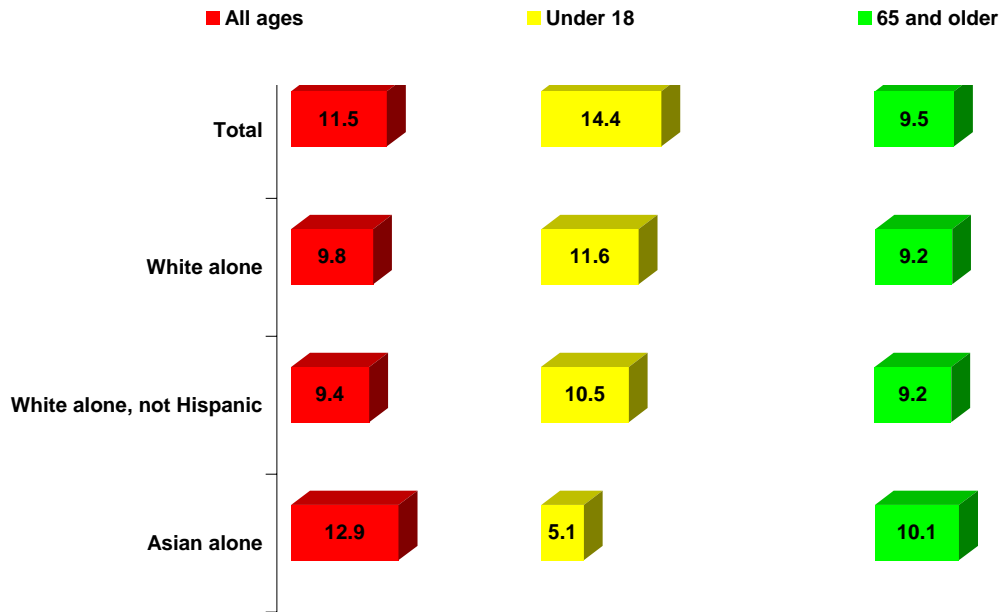
Poverty

The poverty rate was higher for Nebraska Asians than for non-Hispanic Whites. About 13 percent of Asians were living below the poverty level in the 12 months prior to being surveyed, compared with about nine percent of non-Hispanic Whites.

Asian children (under age 18) have lower poverty rates than Asians aged 65 and older. About five percent of Asian children and about 11 percent of non-Hispanic White children lived in poverty. Among people aged 65 and older, the

poverty rate was about 10 percent for Asians and about nine percent for non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 15: Poverty Rate by Age Group: 2006
 (Percent of specific group in poverty in the past 12 months)



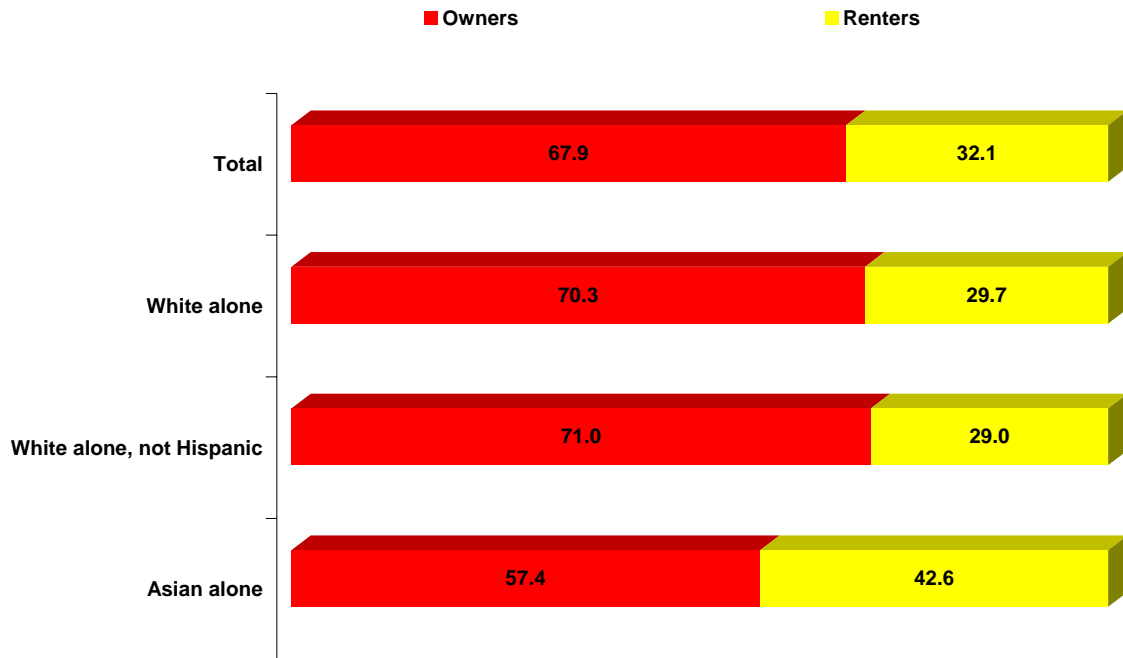
Notes: In accordance with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family’s total income is less than the threshold for the family,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

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

Housing Tenure

About 57 percent of Asian households lived in owner-occupied homes and about 43 percent lived in renter-occupied homes. In comparison, about 71 percent of non-Hispanic White households lived in owner-occupied homes and about 29 percent lived in renter-occupied homes.

**Figure 16: Housing Tenure: 2006
(Percent of occupied housing units)**



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

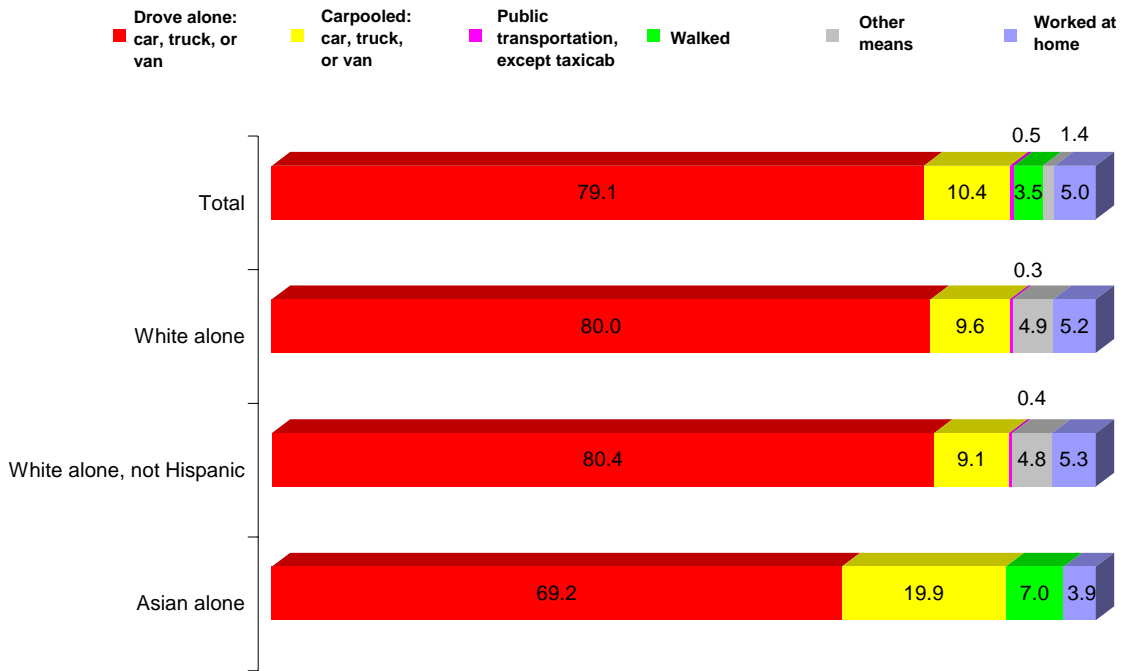
Commuting to Work

Asian workers were more likely than non-Hispanic White workers to carpool to work. About 20 percent of Asian workers aged 16 and older carpooled to work. Among non-Hispanic White workers aged 16 and older, about nine percent carpooled to work.

Public transportation and other means were rarely used to commute by Asian workers, compared with non-Hispanic White workers (about 0.4 percent and five percent respectively).

About seven percent of Asian workers aged 16 and older walked to work, compared with none of the non-Hispanic White workers aged 16 and older.

**Figure 17: Commuting to Work*: 2006
(Percent of workers 16 and older)**



Notes: * Includes data on where people work, how they get to work, how long it takes to get from their home to their usual workplace, when they leave home to go to their usual workplace, and carpooling.

Some percentages may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

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

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

