Nebraska Diversity and Socio Economic Differences by Race/Ethnicity

David J. Drozd

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Nebraska Diversity and Socio-Economic Differences by Race/Ethnicity

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Nebraska Hispanic Leadership Diversity & Inclusion Conference
October 25, 2019
The Importance of Data Collection

- Information comes from resident’s responses
  - Ongoing American Community Survey (ACS)
  - Decennial Census

The 2020 Census is now about 5 months away

Census jobs already being hired (and will continue): see 2020census.gov/jobs
Initial letters sent around March 15, 2020 | Respond by internet, paper, call-in

Do what you can to promote filling out the census (and ongoing ACS)

** Decennial Census and survey response data show the trends **
White population growth has been slow and may decline while minority populations rise

**Nebraska populations by major racial group 1980 to 2010 with 2020 to 2050 projection**

![Bar chart showing population growth by race from 1980 to 2050.](chart)

- **Non-Hispanic White** population has shown slow growth and may decline in the future.
- **Minority** population is projected to rise significantly.

**Sources:**
- 1980 to 2010 Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau;
- June 2013 Nebraska Population Projections, UNO CPAR

**Prepared by:** David Drozd
Nebraska will be much more diverse by 2050 but is not projected to be "majority minority".
In 1990 Nebraska was not very diverse, with minorities representing 1 in 13 people and 10% of young children.  

Nonwhite or Latino as a percent of Nebraska population by age.

Source: 1990 Census, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd
By 2000 bumps in young workers and young children are apparent with many values doubling.

Nonwhite or Latino as a percent of Nebraska population by age

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd
Over 20% of Nebraskans are now a person of color with most percentages tripling since 1990

Nonwhite or Latino as a percent of Nebraska population by age

Prepared by: David Drozd

Diversity will continue increasing as today’s children age into their reproductive years.
Most counties have grown more diverse with both minority increase and White decline

Majority and minority population change for Nebraska counties 2000 to 2010

Note: Nebraska saw both majority and minority population groups increase during the 2000s

- Red: Both majority and minority population groups increased (11 counties)
- Gray: Majority population increased while minority population decreased (2 counties)
- Light Gray: Majority population decreased while minority population increased (74 counties)
- White: Both majority and minority population groups decreased (6 counties)

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd
Since 2000, all but 3 counties have seen a decline in non-Hispanic White population under 20. Conversely, 87 counties have seen a rise in minority population of the same age.

Percent change in non-Hispanic White population under age 20, 2000 - 2017

Sources: Tables PCT012 and PCT012I, 2000 Census (SF1); 2017 Vintage Population Estimates, all U.S. Census Bureau
Who has a higher poverty rate...

A Hispanic married couple with kids

OR

A non-Hispanic White "single mom"

Omaha metro: 16% vs. 24%...but for Hispanic “single moms” it’s: 48%

Source: Table B17010 series, 2013-17 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd
Hispanic poverty rates are higher for both major family types. How is it that Black family poverty rates are higher overall?

Answer: A higher portion of Black families are “single moms”, for whom poverty rates are much higher. The distribution matters!
Younger Latinos have more education which bodes well for future jobs, income and ownership.

Percent high school or more education for Nebraska Latino population by age 2013-2017 timeframe.

NE-born 2nd generation

First generation Latinos coming to NE in their 20s in the 1990s

However, only about half of Nebraska Latinos aged 25+ have a high school diploma or more education. This ranks 2nd lowest among all states.

Source: Custom Calculations from 2013-2017 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rankings for Latino Age 25+ High School or More Education</th>
<th>Values, Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>50th</strong> Nebraska among the 50 states and DC</td>
<td>55.3%, Arkansas is 55.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>91st</strong> Omaha metro among 100 largest metros</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>94th</strong> Grand Island metro among 100 peer metros</td>
<td>52.5%, US: 66.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table C15002I, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by David Drozd
As the minority portion of the population rises, these types of variables are influenced, so for analyzing change over time it is important to compare the totals along with each race separately.
Example of minority growth being a factor: the recession lowered home ownership but population changes have also had an influence.

Douglas County, Nebraska home ownership rates 1960 to 2018

Homeownership rates the last 7 years are lower than at any time since the 1960 Census.

Sources: 1960-2000 Decennial Censuses, 2005-2018 Annual American Community Surveys, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd
70% Current homeowner rate for Nebraska non-Hispanic Whites
Ranks 37th highest/best

42% Ownership rate for Nebraska minorities
Ranks 40th highest/best

28% gap
Ranks 17th highest/worst

Sources: Tables B25003 and B25003H, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by David Drozd
Home ownership rates remain higher for Whites than minorities until about age 80.

Nebraska home ownership rates by age for major racial groups 2013-2017 timeframe.

Source: Custom Calculations from 2013-2017 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd
We increasingly need to break things down beyond the total population and not only compare “apples to apples” but “red apples to red apples and green apples to green apples”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate in Owner Home-</th>
<th>Rank among 100 most populated metros in that specific racial/ethnic group</th>
<th>Rate in U.S. metros</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>81&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; highest/best</td>
<td>41.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>89&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; highest/best</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>56&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; highest/best</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
<td>68&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; highest/best</td>
<td>71.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall/all races</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
<td>46&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; highest/best</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If we evaluate only the total, it appears we’re doing okay, but the detailed figures show each racial/ethnic group needs improvement, ranking in the bottom half of large metros.*
Nebraska’s birthrate is among the highest in the country and by many population characteristics

*Omaha World Herald May 10, 2015*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non Hispanic</td>
<td>7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non Hispanic</td>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With college degree</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No college degree</td>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native born</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In poverty</td>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in poverty</td>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Nebraska’s higher-than-average birthrate cuts across all major ethnic and racial groups and just about any other demographic you can think of.”

~ Henry Cordes

Sources: CDC 2011-2013, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd
Hispanic fertility used to be much higher than for other groups, but fell sharply in the recession.

Fertility rates (births per 1,000 women age 15-44) by race/ethnicity, Nebraska 1990-2017

Sources: Births by Race and Ethnicity, NE Dept. of HHS; Population Estimates by Race and Ethnicity (2018 vintage and prior postcensal), U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by: David Drozd
Nebraskans work!
On most measures of employment
the state and its metros rank highly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Labor participation rate</th>
<th>Rank among 100 most populated metros in that specific racial/ethnic group</th>
<th>Rate in U.S. metros</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omaha Metro (age 16-64)</td>
<td>80.7%</td>
<td>4th highest/best</td>
<td>74.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall/all races</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
<td>4th highest/best</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>16th highest/best</td>
<td>71.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
<td>66th highest/best</td>
<td>72.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
<td>20th highest/best</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Tables B23001 and C23002 with race series, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
Prepared by David Drozd
The End

Comments, Q & A

Visit our website at: unomaha.edu/cpar
There are now more Nebraska Latinos who were born in the state than foreign-born immigrants

Place of birth for Nebraska Latino residents, 2000 to present
English language skills are vastly improved for younger Latinos compared to their parents.

Percent speaking English well or very well for Nebraska Latino population by age 2013-2017 timeframe

First generation Latinos coming to NE in their 20s in the 1990s

Source: Custom Calculations from 2013-2017
ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau
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