

POVERTY DATA PANEL DISCUSSION

Nebraska State Data Center
26th Annual Data Users Conference
9:00 to 10:15 a.m., August 19, 2015
Part of Conference Webcast

David Drozd

Henry Cordes

Willie Barney

Randy Cantrell

Senator Sue Crawford

Martha Hakenkamp

UNO Center for Public Affairs Research

Omaha World-Herald

Empowerment Network

UN-L Rural Sociology

Nebraska Unicameral District 45

Aging Partners – Lincoln



This story was reported correctly based upon the only ACS data at that time; while Omaha has poverty issues, new data show it is not “highest in the country”

Sunday World-Herald

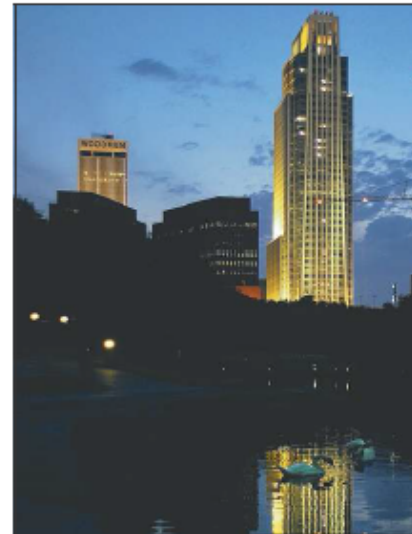
MIDLANDS EDITION
SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 2007

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER OWNED BY EMPLOYEES

OMAHA IN BLACK AND WHITE | A SPECIAL REPORT

POVERTY AMID PROSPERITY

Alarming figures reveal the reality of a metro area in which economic hardship has a stronger and stronger grip on the black community.



ERIC FRANCIS
FOR THE WORLD-HERALD

Much of Omaha's downtown is thriving, but the city is also home to one of the nation's poorest black communities.

The worst in the nation

Child poverty rate for blacks, among 100 largest U.S. metro areas, 2005

1. Omaha	59.4%
2. Knoxville, Tenn.	58.7%
3. Toledo, Ohio	57.2%
4. Syracuse, N.Y.	55.4%
5. Oklahoma City	49.7%
Others	
12. New Orleans	44.7%
25. Detroit	40.7%
39. Chicago	37.6%
U.S. black average	35%
65. Los Angeles	28.9%
76. New York	27%

Other images from the April 15, 2007 article

Highest black poverty rates

(100 largest U.S. metro areas, 2005)

1. Syracuse, N.Y.	42.5%
2. Toledo, Ohio	40.6%
3. Omaha	40.4%
4. Knoxville, Tenn.	40.2%
5. Madison, Wis.	36.9%
U.S. average	25.6%



Others

7. Milwaukee	34.4%
9. Minneapolis-St. Paul	33.8%
10. Oklahoma City	33.3%
19. New Orleans	30.3%
32. Kansas City	27.8%
33. Detroit	27.7%
34. Chicago	27.1%
36. St. Louis	26.2%
70. Denver	20.3%
80. New York	19.3%

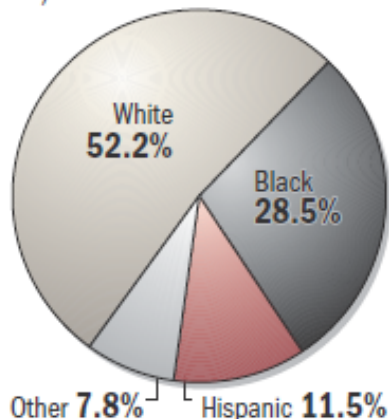
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research

Do not use this statistic or ranking: more accurate and more current figures now exist!!

The poverty distribution wasn't far off; 2009-13 figures show 52.8% White, 19.6% Black, 19.2% Hispanic, and 9.4% Other. The 2005 Black portion was high, but part of the shift is from large Hispanic population growth.

Omahans in poverty

81,917 in 2005



Margin of error

The data in these stories come from an annual U.S. Census Bureau survey that provides more current information on economic and social trends between once-a-decade head counts.

The most recent American Community Survey covers 2005 and was released last fall.

The survey queries one of every 40 U.S. households. As a result, the black poverty rate for metropolitan Omaha has a margin of error of plus or minus 5 percent. That means the actual rate could be as high as 45 percent or as low as 35 percent.

But even at the low end of the range — assuming no change in other cities' figures — Omaha's black poverty rate would rank as the sixth highest nationally. And when results of several years of the survey are averaged, the city of Omaha still comes out near the top in black poverty: fourth in a three-year average, fifth in a five-year average.

Thirteen of the 100 cities in the comparison did not have large enough black populations for data to be released for 2005, though more comprehensive data from 2000 suggest few, if any, of those cities have higher black poverty rates than Omaha.

"All indicators show the same thing," said Jerry Deichert, who tracks census data at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. "Omaha has one of the highest black poverty rates in the country."

— Henry J. Cordes

Census reports a 90% margin of error. Thus, the range of ~35-45% would be expected to hold the true value in 9 of 10 samples. The 2005 sample was the one "other" year.

Comparison of Black vs. White non Hispanic Poverty Rates for the 100 Most Populous

Metro Areas in 2013

Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Tables B17001B and B17001H), U.S. Census Bureau

Note: these are the first data for new post 2010 Census metro area definitions as released in 2013

{sort field}						
Area (current boundaries for 2009-13 ACS)	Black Poverty Rate (%)	Black Rank	White non Hispanic Poverty %	White Rank	Black to White NH Poverty Ratio	Black to White NH Rank
United States	27.1	n/a	10.6	n/a	2.55	n/a
*Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA Metro Area	45.3	1	12.1	15	3.75	13
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA Metro Area	40.6	2	12.8	9	3.17	32
Toledo, OH Metro Area	40.1	3	13.6	4	2.96	46
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI Metro Area	39.8	4	10.2	40	3.91	8
Madison, WI Metro Area	39.5	5	9.5	55	4.18	5
Syracuse, NY Metro Area	39.4	6	11.0	26	3.60	17
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI Metro Area	38.4	7	7.6	78	5.04	2
Fresno, CA Metro Area	37.9	8	12.0	16	3.15	34
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY Metro Area	37.0	9	9.2	61	4.05	7
Bakersfield, CA Metro Area	36.8	10	13.7	3	2.68	63
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL Metro Area	35.3	11	13.2	5	2.67	65
Rochester, NY Metro Area	34.9	12	9.2	59	3.78	12
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA Metro Area	34.7	13	8.0	77	4.35	4
**Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA Metro Area	34.5	14	14.0	2	2.47	83
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area	34.3	15	6.6	94	5.21	1
Akron, OH Metro Area	33.7	16	12.1	14	2.79	53
Cleveland-Elyria, OH Metro Area	33.6	17	9.3	57	3.62	16
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN Metro Area	33.5	18	10.3	39	3.26	26
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area	33.3	19	10.6	30	3.14	35
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metro Area	32.9	20	10.9	28	3.03	40
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL Metro Area	32.8	21	9.7	51	3.40	24
*Salt Lake City, UT Metro Area	32.5	22	8.3	70	3.90	9
Tulsa, OK Metro Area	32.5	23	10.4	34	3.13	36
Knoxville, TN Metro Area	32.4	24	14.0	1	2.32	90
**Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area	32.4	25	12.0	17	2.70	61
Dayton, OH Metro Area	32.1	26	12.6	12	2.54	73
Chattanooga, TN-GA Metro Area	31.9	27	12.6	11	2.52	75
Columbus, OH Metro Area	31.6	28	11.5	19	2.75	58
Pittsburgh, PA Metro Area	31.6	29	9.8	49	3.21	30
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metro Area	31.3	30	8.1	74	3.87	10

USE this latest data by race with the highest accuracy – from CPAR’s poverty report at <http://tinyurl.com/k4mtdex> - data for the 2006-10 ACS timeframe and the 2000 Census are also compiled, as well as for Hispanic/Latino in both the top 100 metros in total population and total population of the specific races/ethnicities.

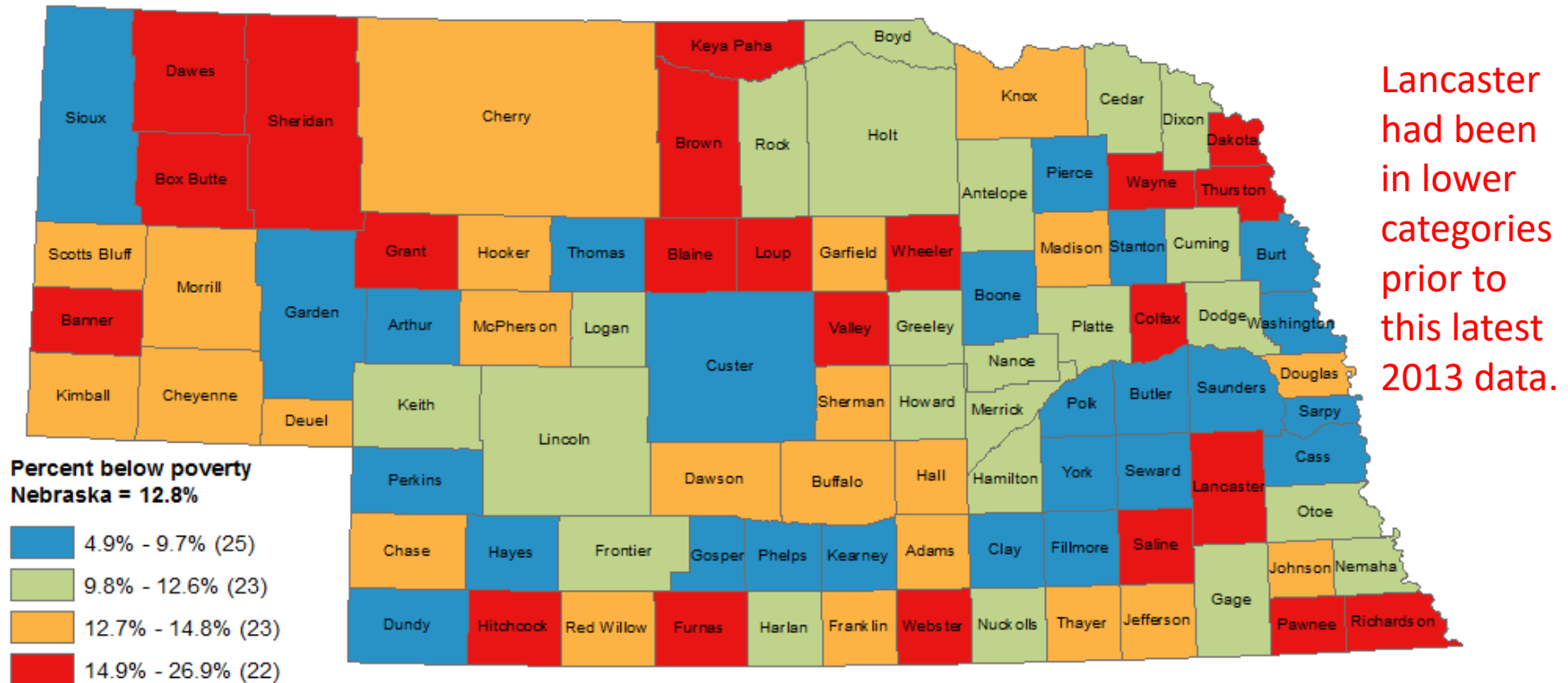
Omaha Metro Black Poverty Rates in Various ACS			Nebraska Black Poverty Rates in Various ACS		
Year	% in Poverty	MOE	% in Poverty	MOE	
2005	40.4	+/- 4.8	41.0	+/- 3.8	
2006	29.7	+/- 5.2	29.6	+/- 4.5	
2007	36.7	+/- 5.9	34.4	+/- 5.3	
2008	30.3	+/- 5.5	29.0	+/- 5.2	
2009	29.9	+/- 6.0	33.8	+/- 5.2	
2010	33.8	+/- 5.0	36.6	+/- 4.9	
2011	29.6	+/- 4.7	29.7	+/- 4.3	
2012	35.1	+/- 5.2	34.2	+/- 4.5	
2013	31.0	+/- 4.8	33.3	+/- 4.5	
2005-07	35.7	+/- 3.5	35.3	+/- 3.1	
2006-08	32.4	+/- 3.1	31.1	+/- 2.9	
2007-09	32.5	+/- 3.6	32.7	+/- 3.2	
2008-10	31.1	+/- 3.2	33.2	+/- 3.1	
2009-11	30.9	+/- 3.0	33.1	+/- 3.1	
2010-12	32.4	+/- 2.9	33.3	+/- 2.9	
2011-13	31.7	+/- 3.0	32.5	+/- 2.9	
2005-09	33.8	+/- 2.4	34.0	+/- 2.2	
2006-10	32.0	+/- 2.4	32.4	+/- 2.2	
2007-11	31.2	+/- 2.4	32.2	+/- 2.1	
2008-12	31.5	+/- 2.3	32.5	+/- 2.3	
2009-13	31.3	+/- 2.2	33.4	+/- 2.2	

The annual data has lots of fluctuation and a high possibility for sampling error. Subsequent data has shown the initial 2005 figure to be an outlier. Use the 5-year data for drawing conclusions as it's potential for error is much smaller and the data fluctuate less. Using a larger geography (with more population) will also tend to lower the margin of error (MOE).



High Poverty Counties are Fairly Dispersed but Primarily Rural

Persons below Poverty as a Percentage of the Population for Whom Poverty is Determined for Nebraska Counties: 2009-2013

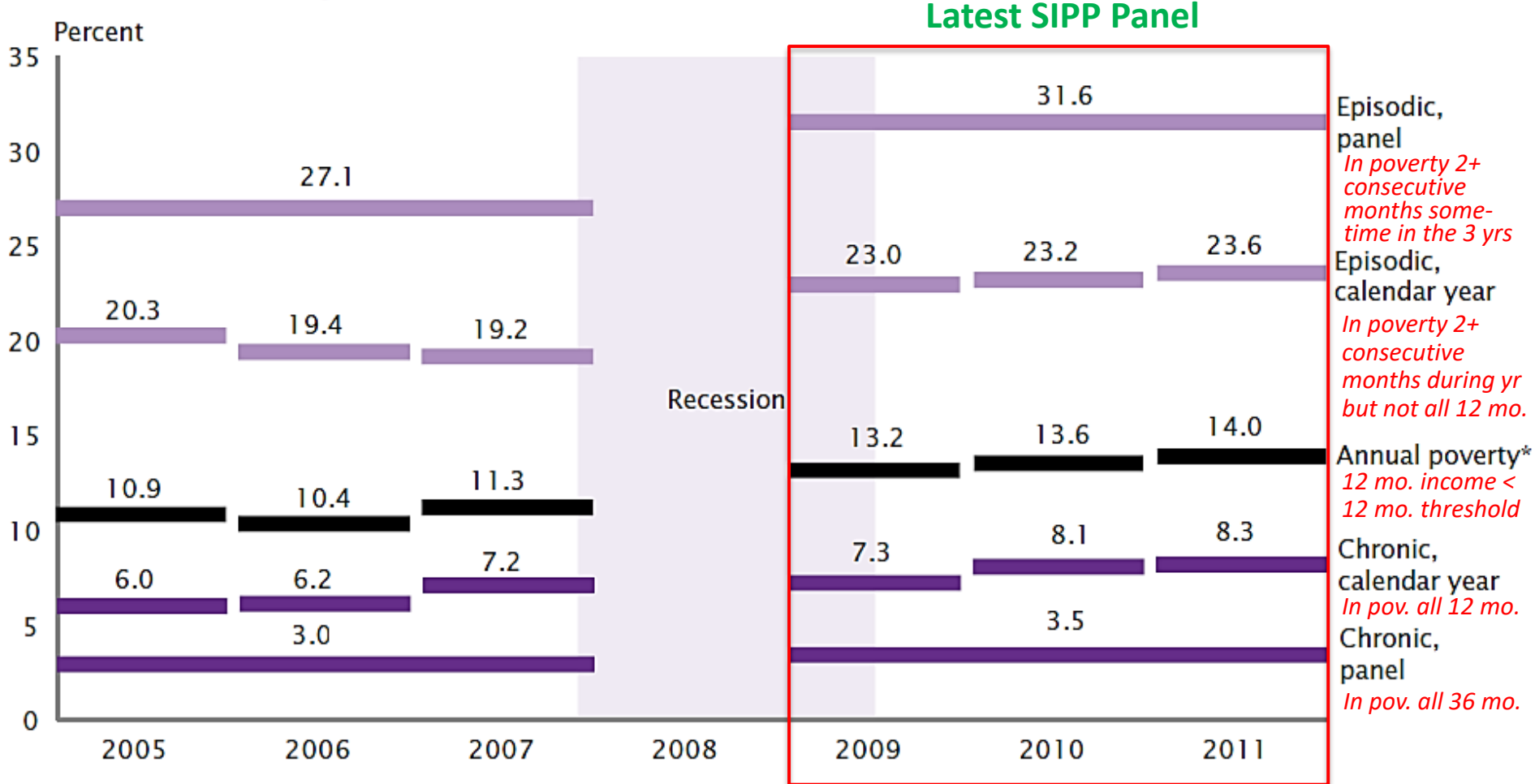


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (table B17001)
Prepared by: UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, January 2015



SIPP report shows chronic poverty is actually more rare than people perceive, but episodes of poverty are much more common than we realize

Figure 1.
Selected Poverty Rates: 2005 to 2011



* Since the first reference month of the 2008 Panel was May 2008, calendar year estimates are not available for 2008.



Summary of noncash benefits and additional relevant costs that the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) factors into the poverty calculation

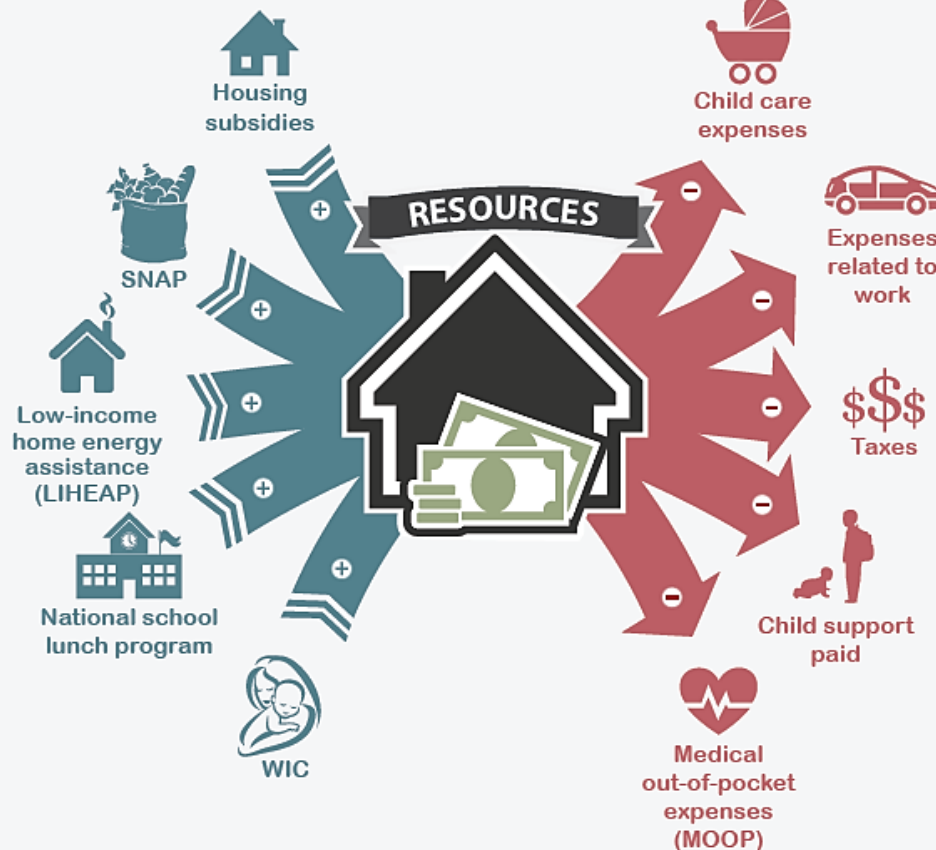
The SPM starts with cash income, then...

ADDING BENEFITS

The SPM adds benefits from the government that are not cash but help families meet their basic needs.

SUBTRACTING EXPENSES

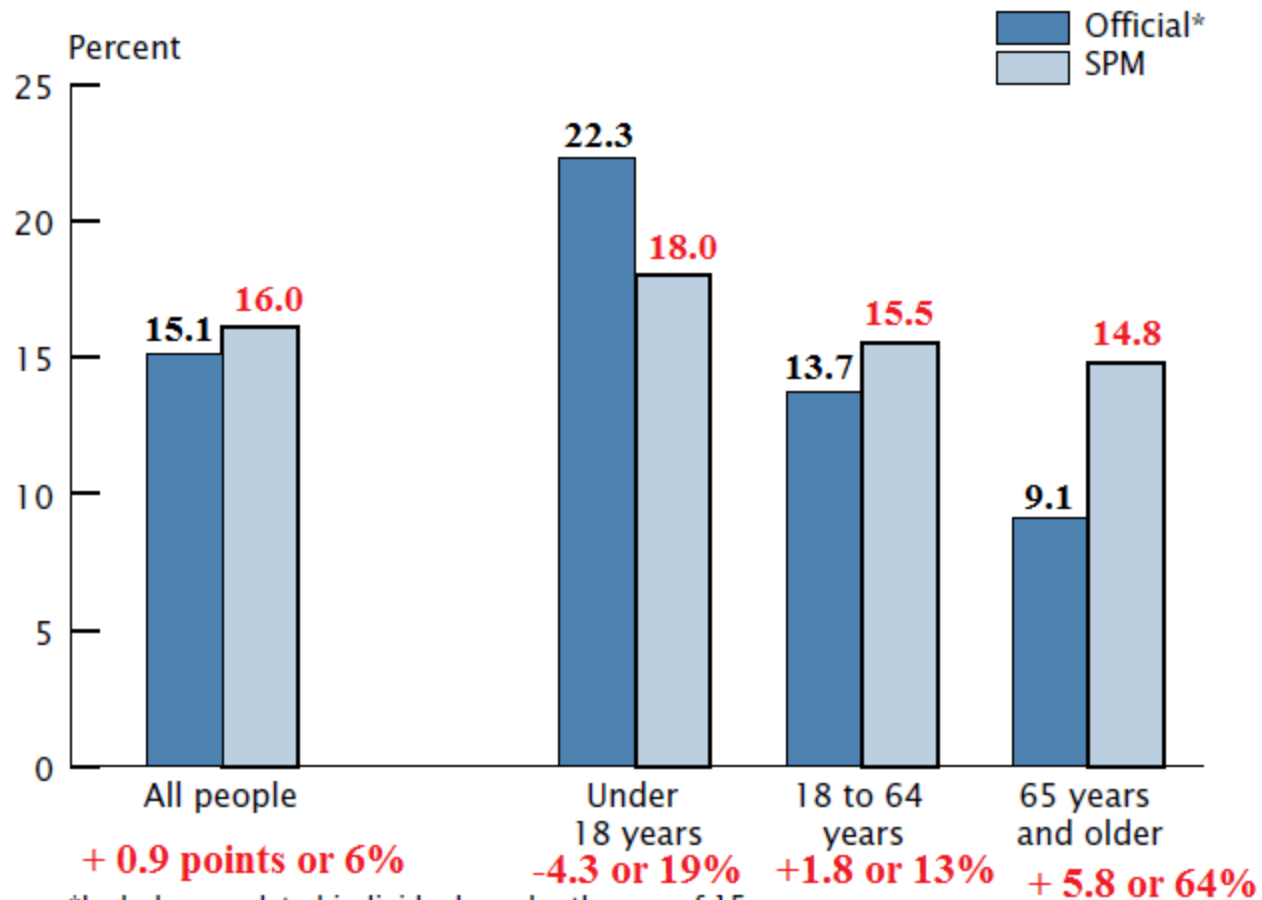
The SPM subtracts necessary expenses like taxes, health care, commuting costs for all workers, and child care expenses while parents work.





While the overall OPM and SPM values are similar, there are big differences by demographic characteristic

Figure 1.
Poverty Rates Using Two Measures for Total Population by Age Group: 2012



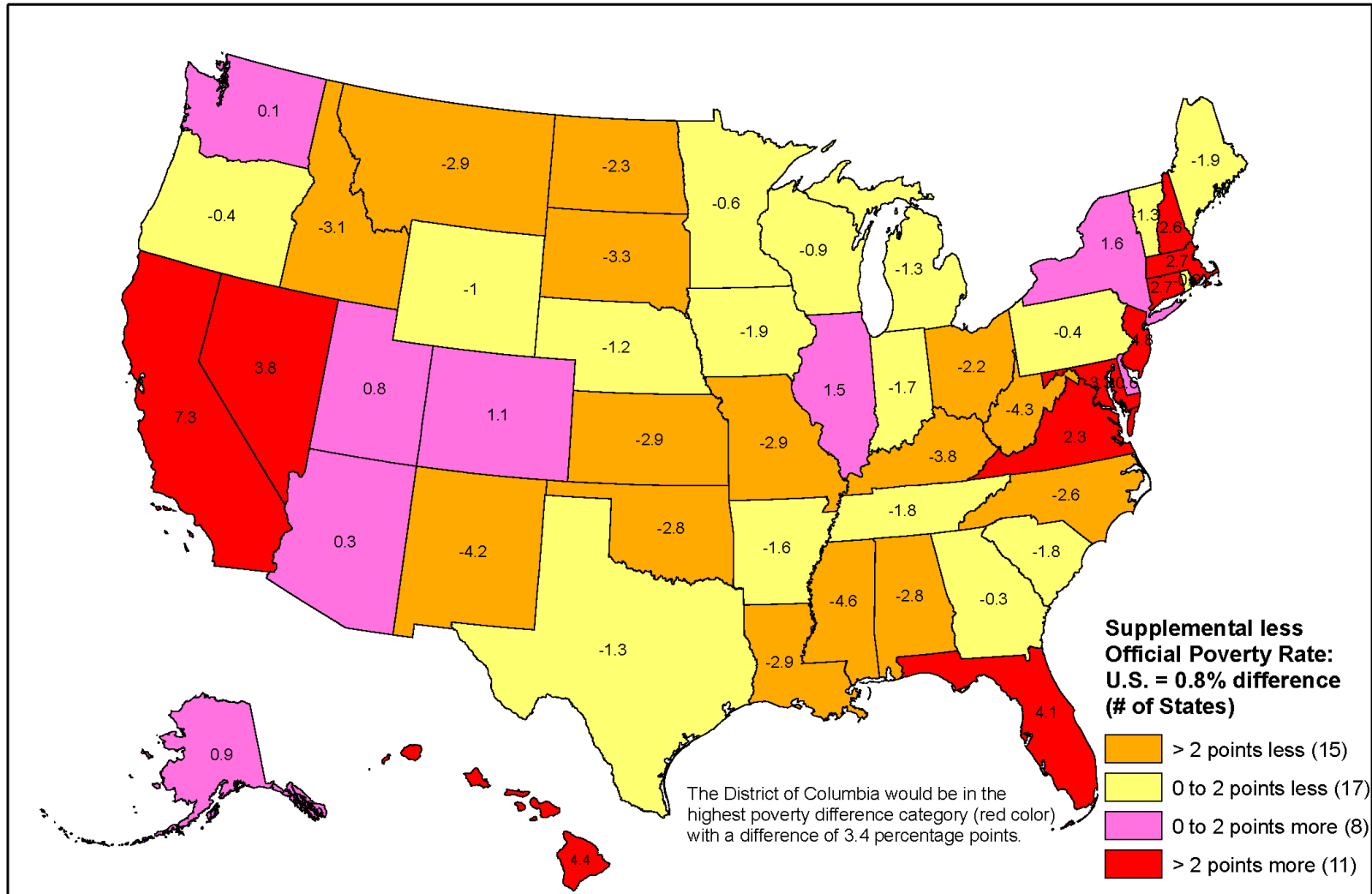
*Includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.



Here are the differences between the SPM and OPM; Note the declines in the Plains and South while big increases in red are on the coasts

Supplemental vs. Official Poverty Rate: 2010 to 2012 CPS



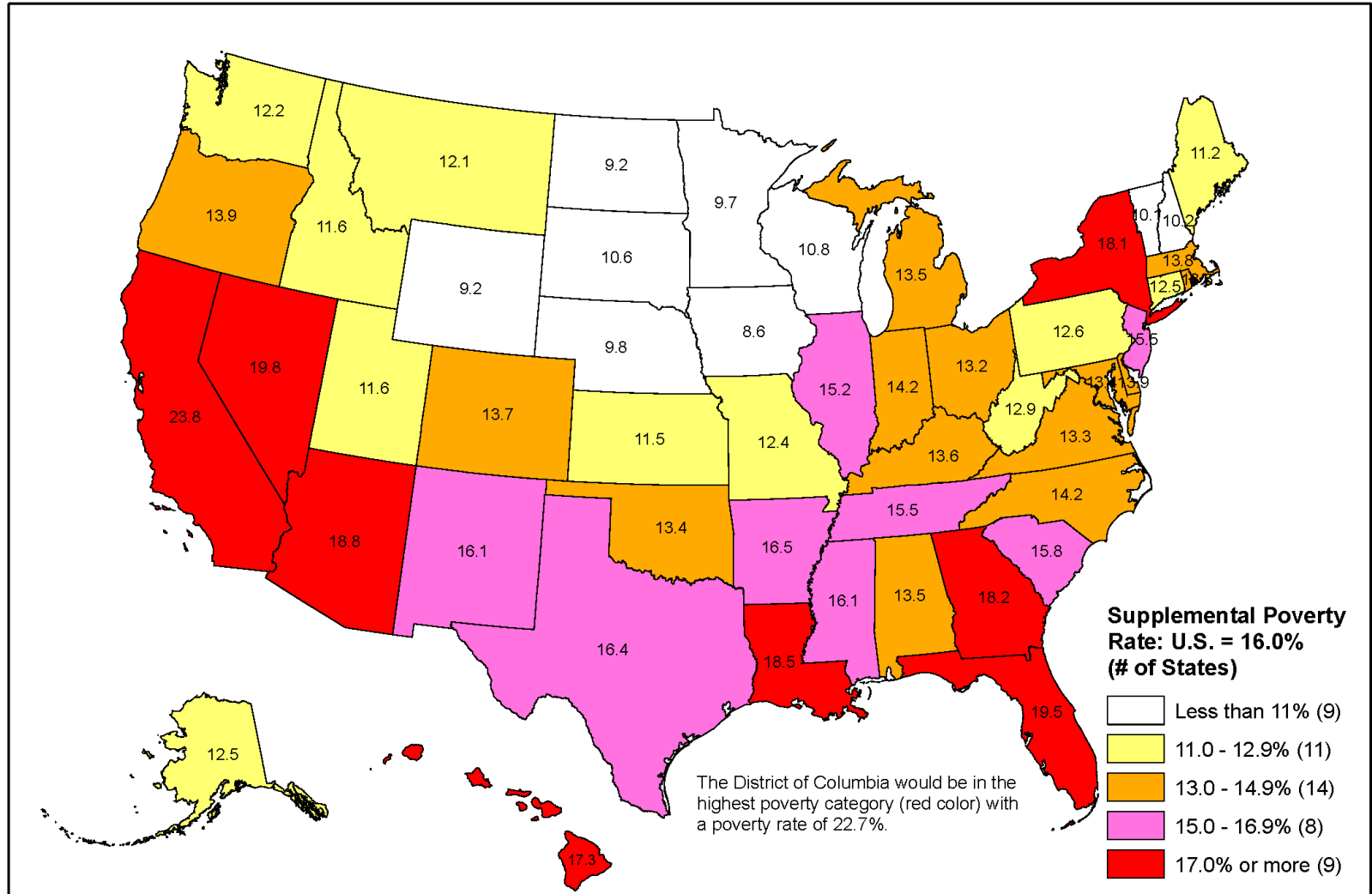
Source: Table 4, The Research SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE: 2012, Kathleen Short, Issued November 2013, U.S. Census Bureau

Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha - November 11, 2013



The Upper Plains has the lowest poverty; rates in the deep south are not all high; southwest stands out with California highest in the nation

Supplemental Poverty Rate: 2010 to 2012 Current Population Survey



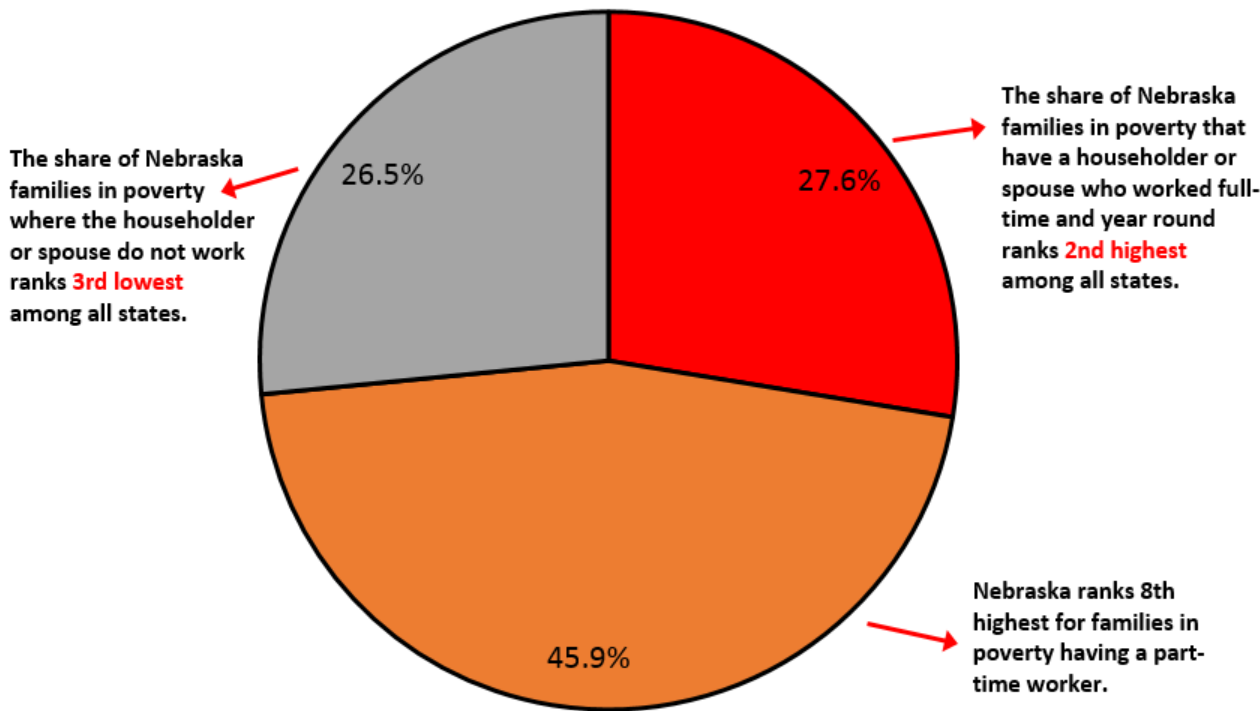
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Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska Omaha - November 11, 2013



Of Families in Poverty, Nebraska has a High Percentage that have a Full-Time and Year Round Worker

Distribution of Nebraska Families in Poverty by Work Status



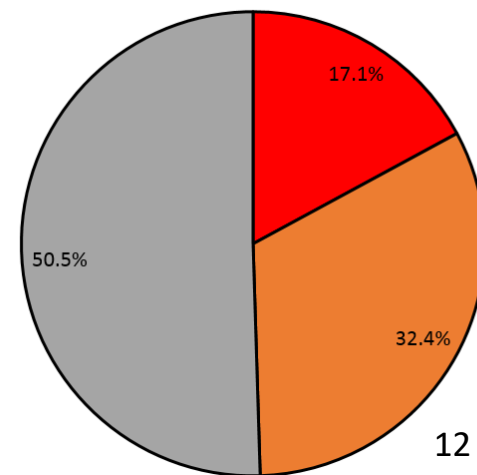
Source: Table B17016, 2009-13 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau

- Families where householder (or a spouse if applicable) worked full-time, year round
- Families where householder (or a spouse if applicable) did not work full time but did work part-time
- Families where householder (or a spouse if applicable) did not work at all

More than 11,000 Nebraska families have at least one person working full-time and year round and are still in poverty.

Geography	Families in poverty where householder or a spouse worked full time year round	Total Families in Poverty	Percentage (share) of Families in Poverty with householder or spouse working full time year round	Rank
United States	1,820,969	8,666,630	21.0	n/a
Texas	255,599	850,741	30.0	1
Nebraska	11,248	40,776	27.6	2
Utah	16,681	62,038	26.9	3
Wyoming	3,021	11,363	26.6	4
Kansas	17,645	67,927	26.0	5
Oklahoma	30,064	121,032	24.8	6
New Mexico	19,143	77,721	24.6	7
South Dakota	4,619	18,969	24.4	8
North Dakota	2,949	12,549	23.5	9
Arizona	46,961	202,622	23.2	10
Idaho	10,247	44,581	23.0	11
Arkansas	25,265	110,209	22.9	12
Mississippi	30,449	133,214	22.9	13
Iowa	14,556	64,234	22.7	14
Louisiana	37,703	167,260	22.5	15

Distribution of West Virginia Families in Poverty by Work Status



Slides for Display during Panelist Presentations

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Willie Barney

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UNO Center for Public Affairs Research

Black and white

Figures for Omaha metro area unless otherwise noted. All figures latest available.

BLACK WHITE

Population



Poverty rate



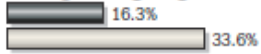
Child poverty rate



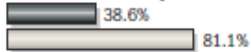
Unemployment rate



Holding a college degree



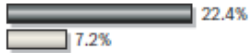
Families: married parents



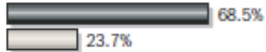
Families: single mother



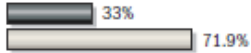
Births: teen mother



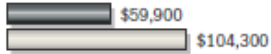
Births: unmarried mother



Own a home



Median value of home



Moved in last five years



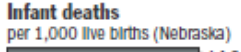
Households without a vehicle



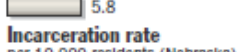
Households receiving food stamps in last year



Infant deaths

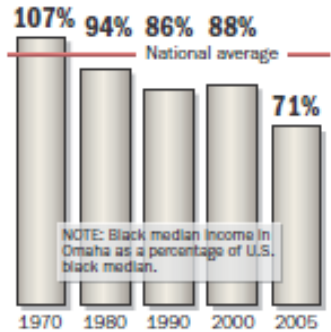


Incarceration rate



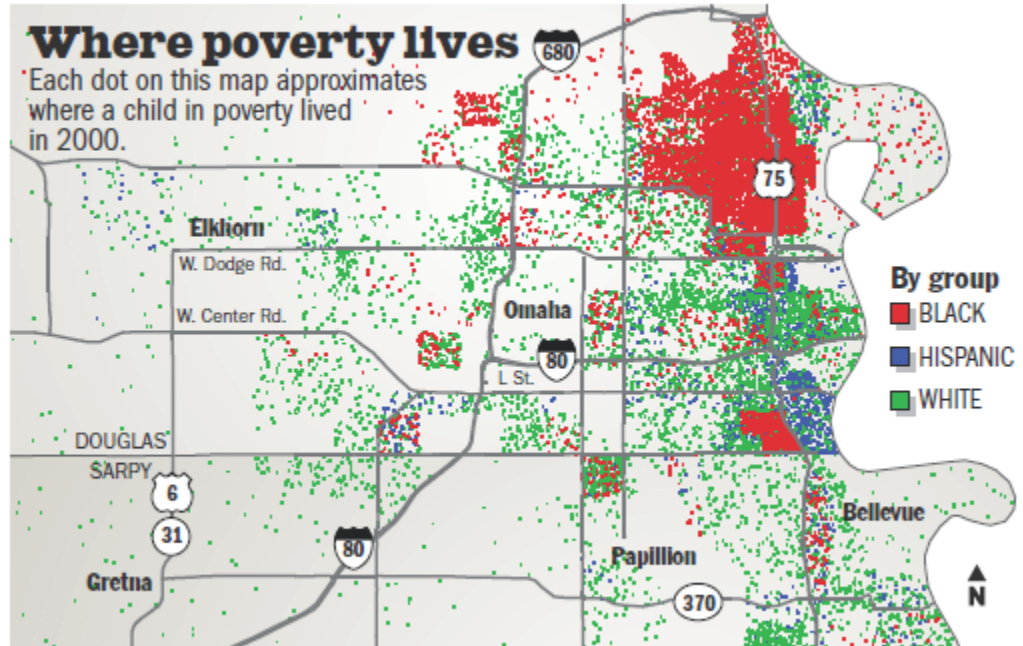
Income falling

Almost four decades ago, income for Omaha's blacks was 7 percent above the average for all blacks nationally. Today, it's almost 30 percent below.



NOTE: Black median income in Omaha as a percentage of U.S. black median.

Poverty Amid Prosperity: Henry Cordes, Omaha World Herald April 15, 2007



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

PAUL GOODSELL and MATT HANEY/THE WORLD-HERALD

FACES OF POVERTY: DAY-TO-DAY STRUGGLES, PAGES 8A-9A



Brian Mills

Once caught up in a life of drugs, he now counsels addicts trying to kick the habit. But the ordained minister and single dad remains dependent on public aid.



Dominique Hardy

The single mom works and studies for her GED. And juggles her debts and bills. She wants to train for a job that might allow her to afford health insurance.



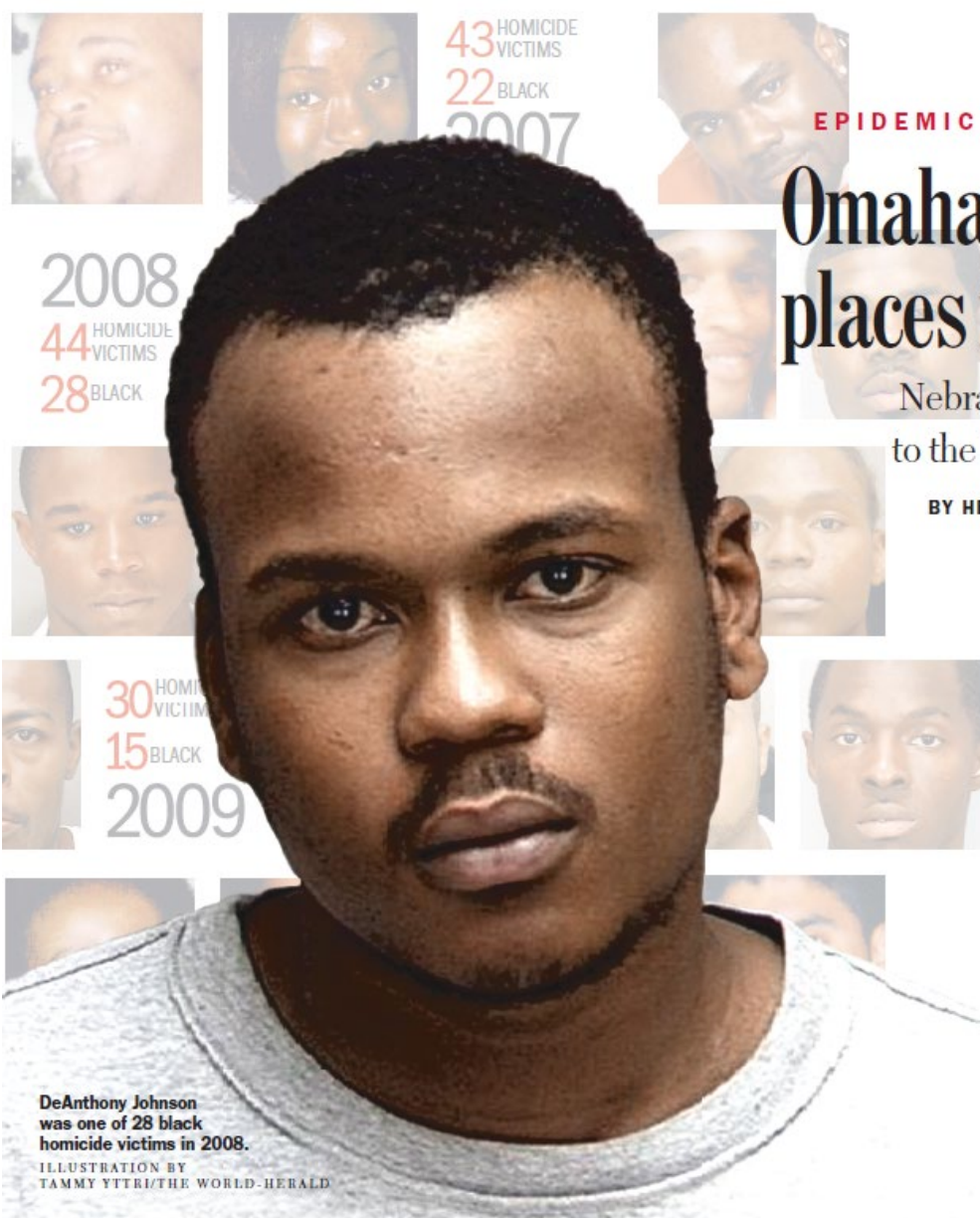
Jannise Johnson

With a \$10.29-an-hour job, she quit school and got a place of her own. But unable to find help with child care costs, she fell behind and turned to welfare.



Kavon Jones

The 13-year-old self-starter who dreams of a wrestling scholarship faces an uphill path to his goals. Tardiness at school led to problems this semester.



DeAnthony Johnson was one of 28 black homicide victims in 2008.

ILLUSTRATION BY TAMMY YTTTRI/THE WORLD-HERALD

43 HOMICIDE VICTIMS
22 BLACK
2007

2008
44 HOMICIDE VICTIMS
28 BLACK

30 HOMICIDE VICTIMS
15 BLACK
2009

EPIDEMIC OF POVERTY AND VIOLENCE

Omaha one of deadliest places for blacks in U.S.

Nebraska's largest city propels the state to the No. 3 rank on FBI's homicide list

BY HENRY J. CORDES | WORLD-HERALD STAFF WRITER

Over a recent span of five days, gunfire rocked northeast Omaha.

A teen gunned down outside a bowling alley. A 15-year-old shot in the face while walking to a bus stop.

A man shot dead inside a home. A young woman shot in broad daylight, followed by a rolling gunbattle through north Omaha streets.

The surge of violence left three dead and another gravely wounded and heightened the tensions in several Omaha high schools.

But more than that, it underscored how Omaha's streets in recent years have become among the deadliest places in America for blacks.

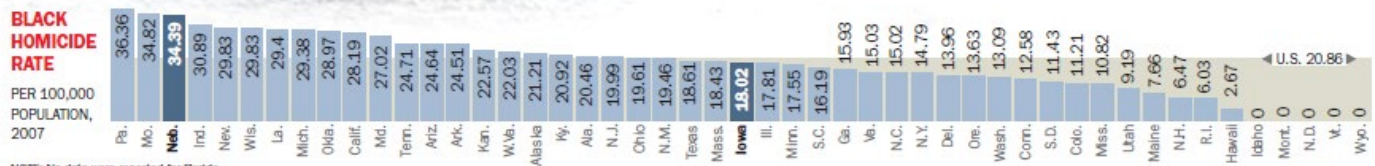
Fueled by gun violence in northeast Omaha, Nebraska has the third-highest black homicide rate in the nation, according to the latest compilation of detailed national homicide statistics.

The figures are based on homicide data from 2007, but they aren't a one-year fluke. Nebraska's black homicide rate for 2008 was even worse, and should again rank with the nation's highest when national figures become available.

Nebraska's black homicide rate did drop considerably in 2009, a welcome change that police and north Omaha community leaders attribute to initiatives aimed at tamping down gun violence.

But as the recent outburst of gunfire showed,

See Homicides: Page 2



NOTE: No data were reported for Florida
SOURCES: Violence Policy Center, Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

MATT HANEY/THE WORLD-HERALD



Local Hispanic Poverty Rates Rising – Have not Levelled Off with Economic Rebound



“The attention in Omaha has been on black poverty But now it’s obvious Hispanic poverty is becoming a bigger problem.”

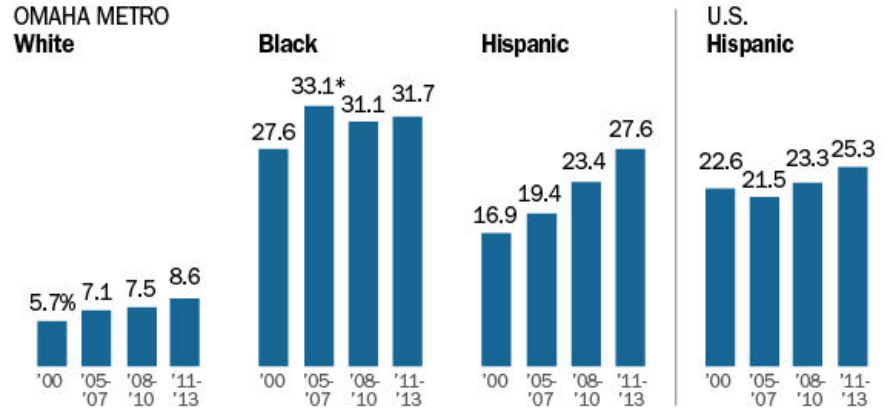
David Drozd, demographer, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Nebraska’s Hispanics see poverty rate soar



HISPANIC POVERTY ON THE RISE

Poverty within the Omaha metro’s Hispanic community, once well below that of blacks, is now approaching the same levels and above the U.S. Hispanic average.



*Excludes data from 2005 determined to be distorted
SOURCE: UNO Center for Public Affairs Research, U.S. Census Bureau

THE WORLD-HERALD

Nebraska and Lancaster County Hispanic Poverty Rates:

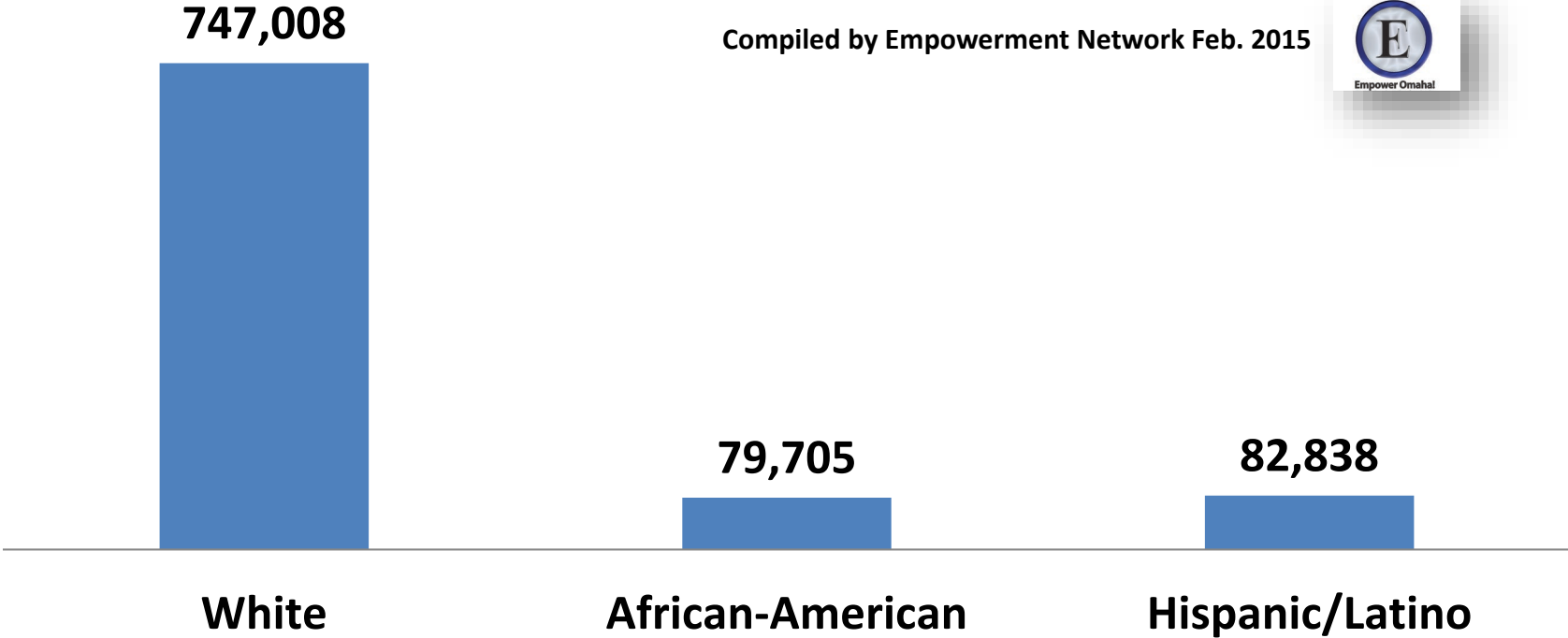
	<u>Nebraska</u>	<u>Lancaster</u>
2000 Census:	20.4%	18.8%
2008-10 ACS:	23.9%	26.2%
2011-13 ACS:	27.8%	32.6%

<http://www.unomaha.edu/college-of-public-affairs-and-community-service/center-for-public-affairs-research/news/poverty-data.php>

Population

Total Population: Omaha MSA

Source: Census Bureau ACS 2011 to 2013 3 Yr Avg



Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015

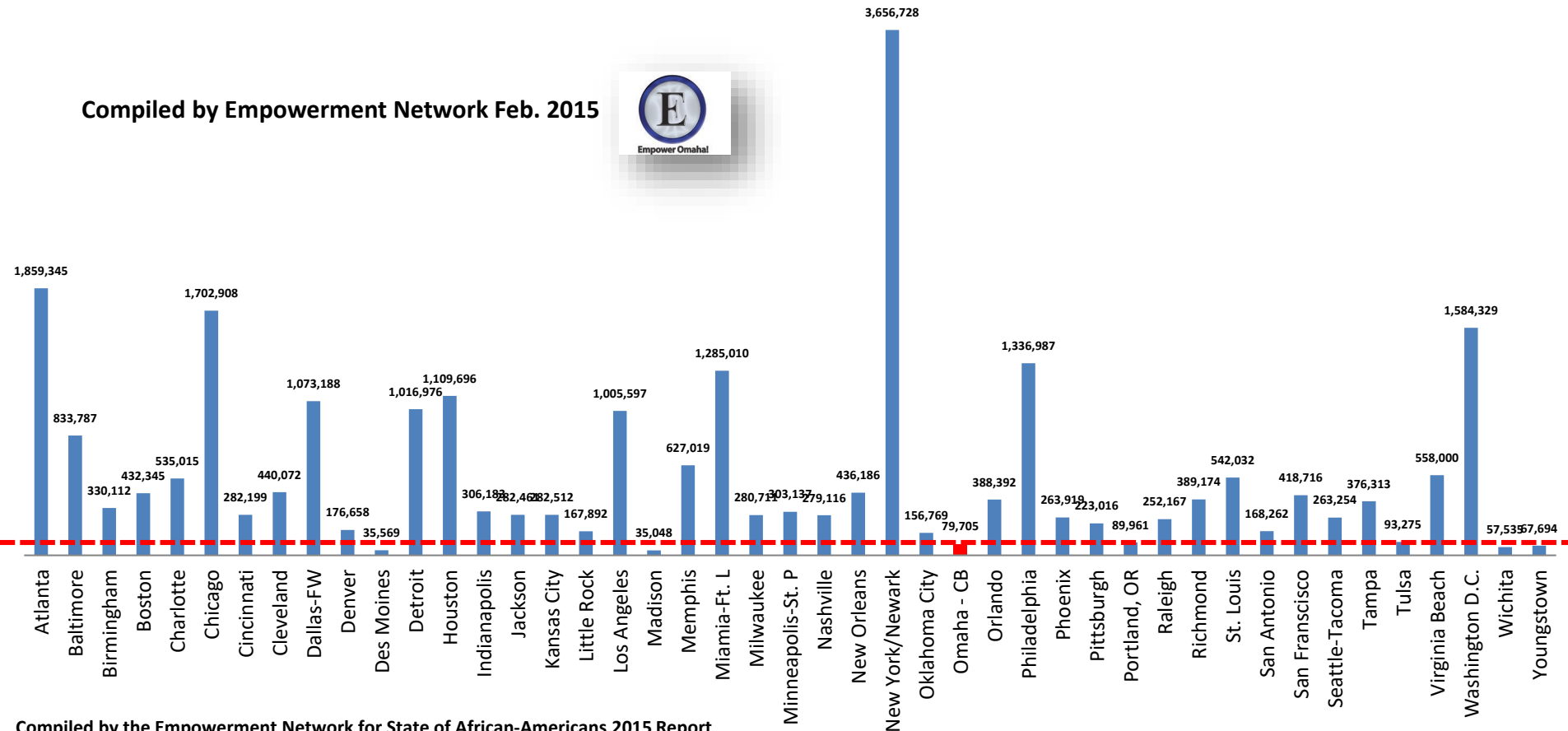


79,705 African-Americans live in the Omaha Metro area.

African-American Population

Source: Census Bureau - American Community Survey 2011-2013 3 Year Avg.

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015

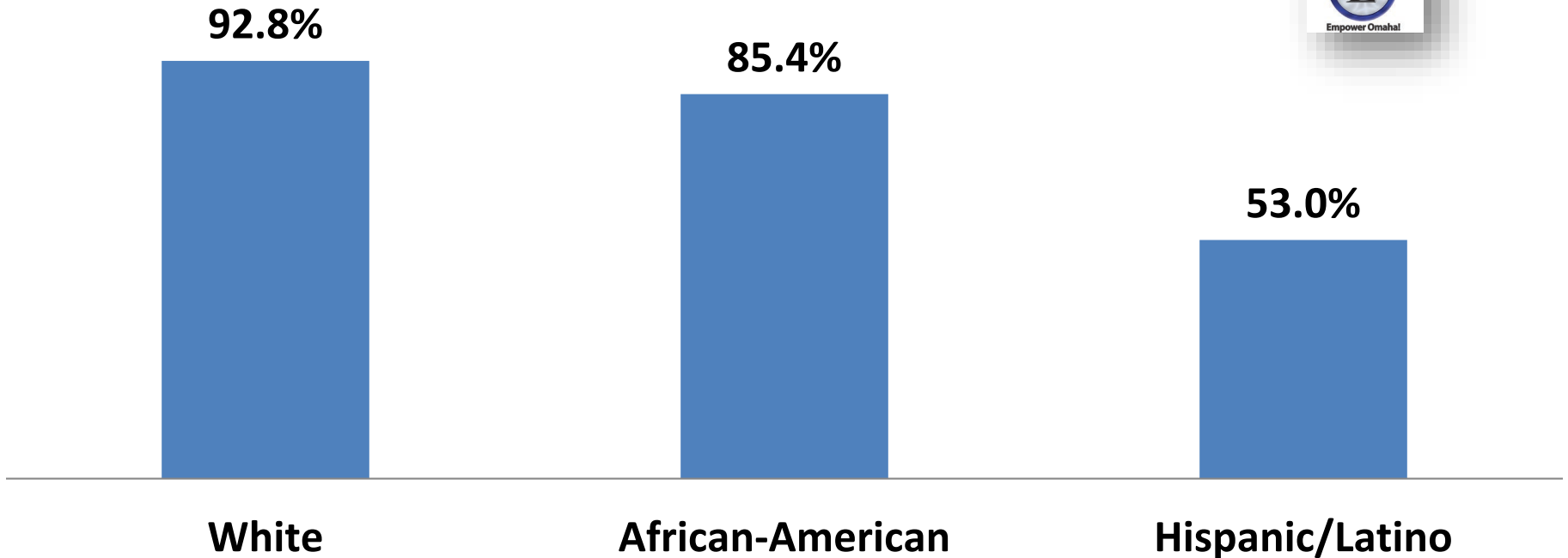


% High School Graduate or Higher

High School Graduate or Higher: Omaha MSA

Source: Census Bureau ACS 2011 to 2013 3 Yr Avg

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015

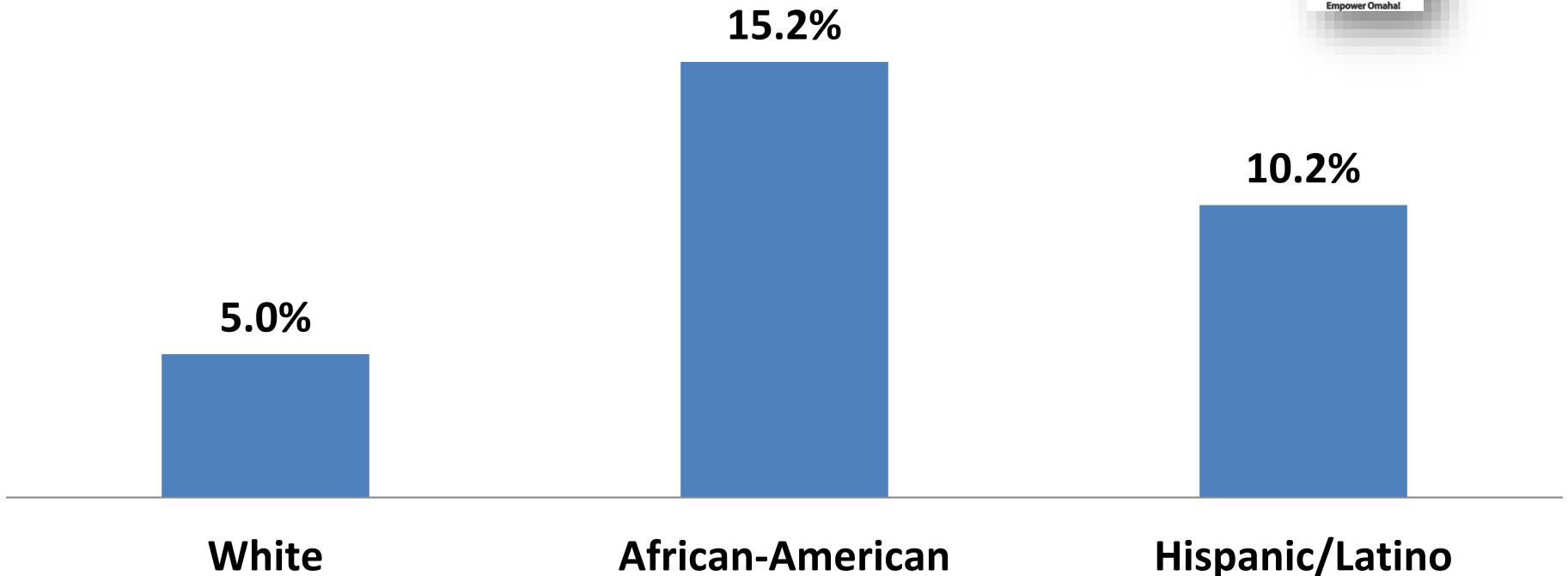


% Civilian Unemployment

Civilian Unemployment: Omaha MSA

Source: Census Bureau ACS 2011 to 2013 3 Yr Avg

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015

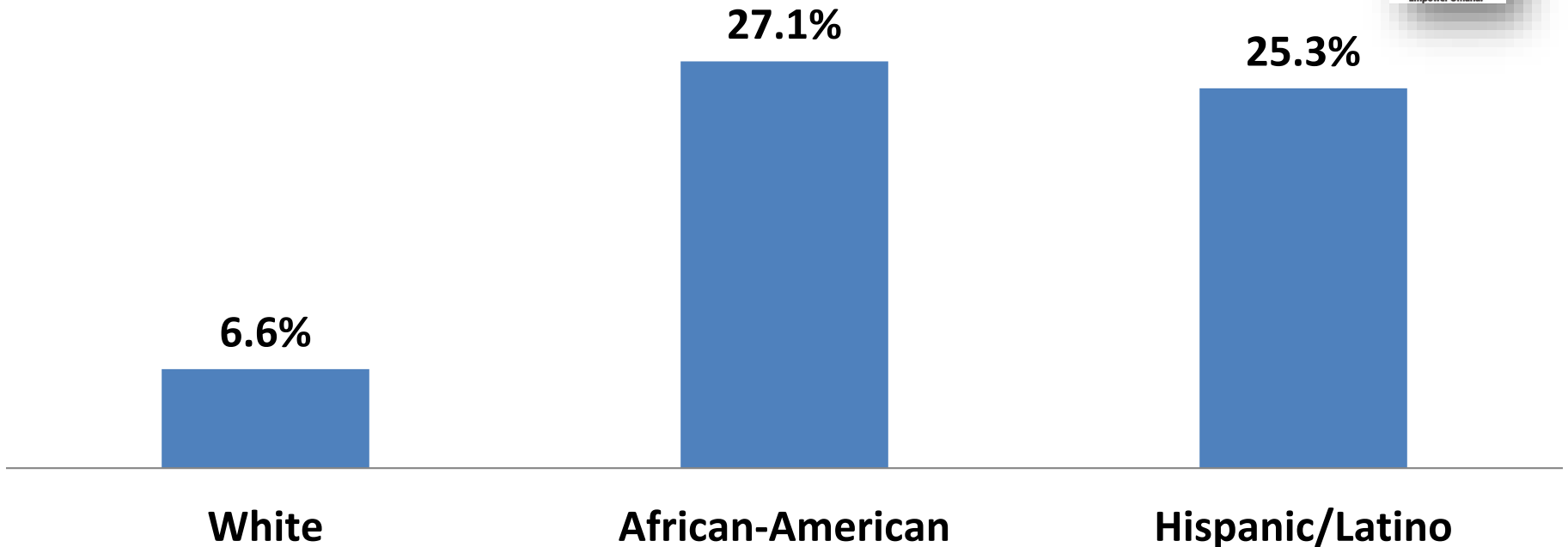


% of Families in Poverty

% of Families in Poverty: Omaha MSA

Source: Census Bureau ACS 2011 to 2013 3 Yr Avg

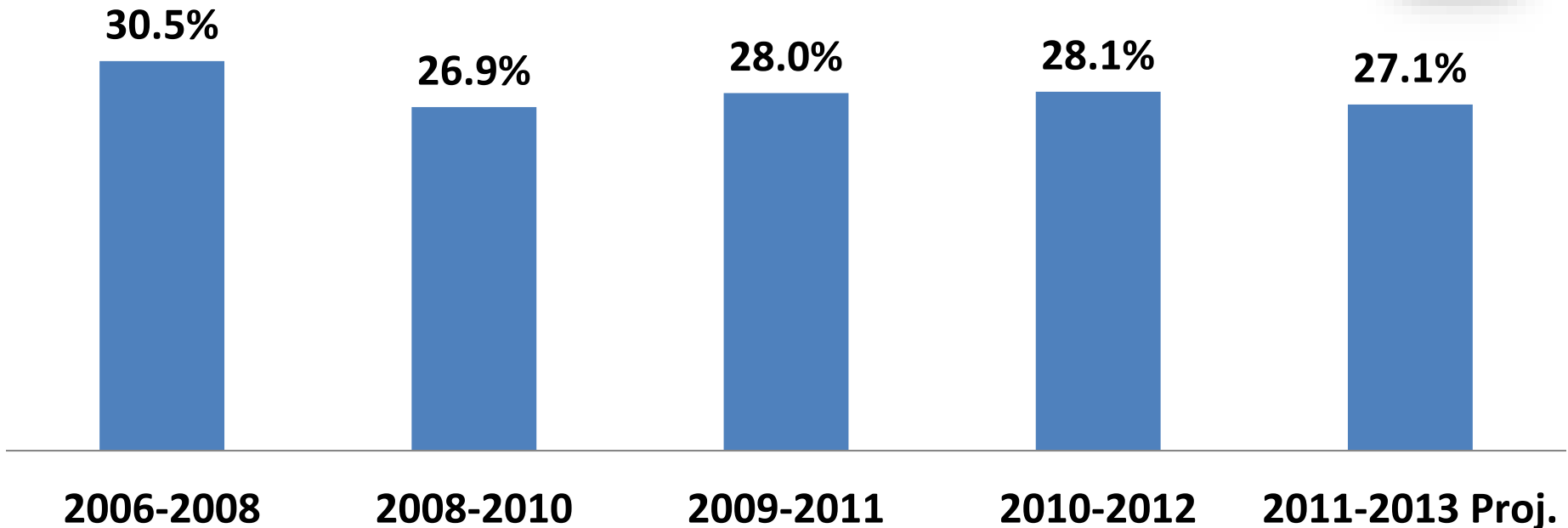
Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015



27.1% of African-American families are in poverty in Omaha.

African-American Families in Poverty: Omaha
Source: Census ACS 2011-2013 3 Year Avgs

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015

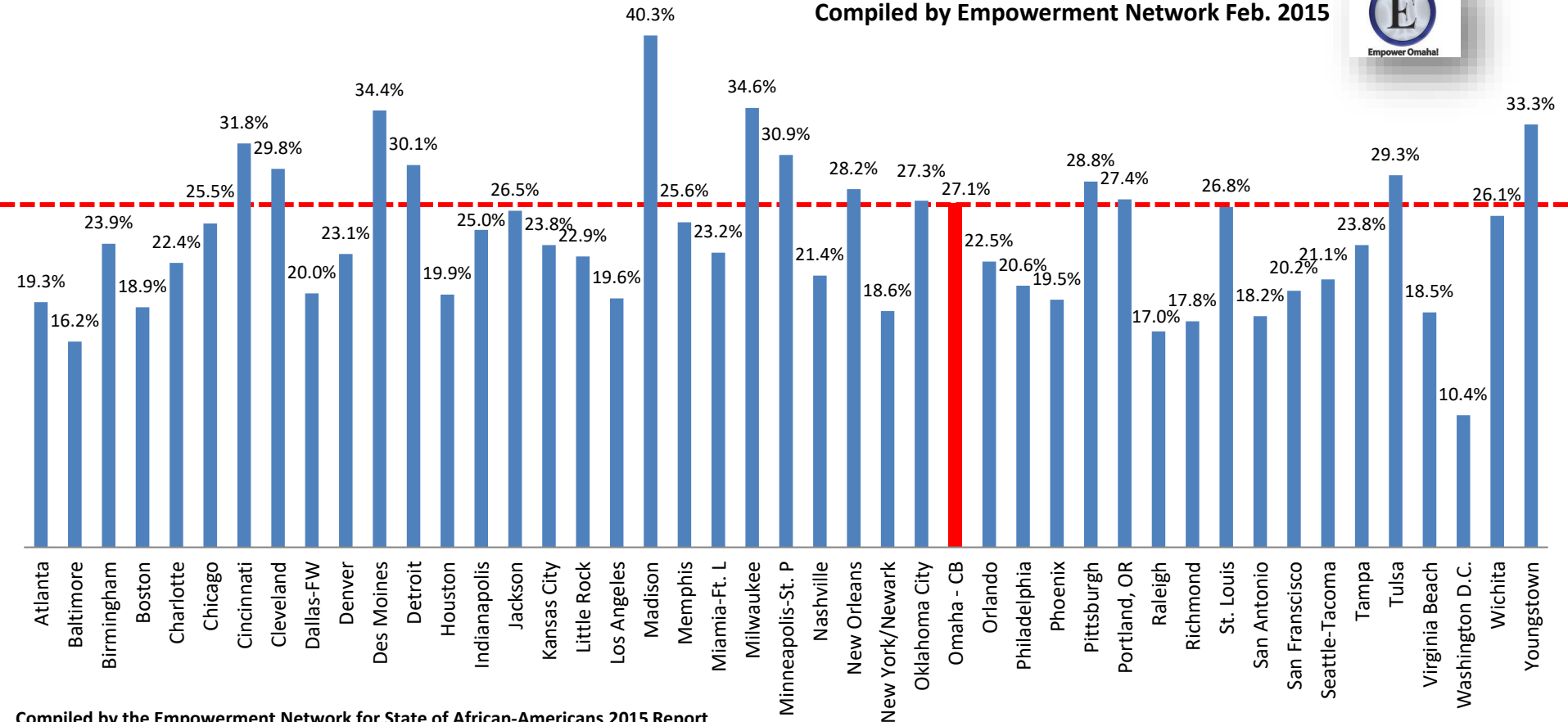


27.1% of African-American Families in Omaha are in Poverty

Percent of Families in Poverty: African-Americans

Source: Census Bureau - American Community Survey 2011-2013 3 Year Avg.

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015



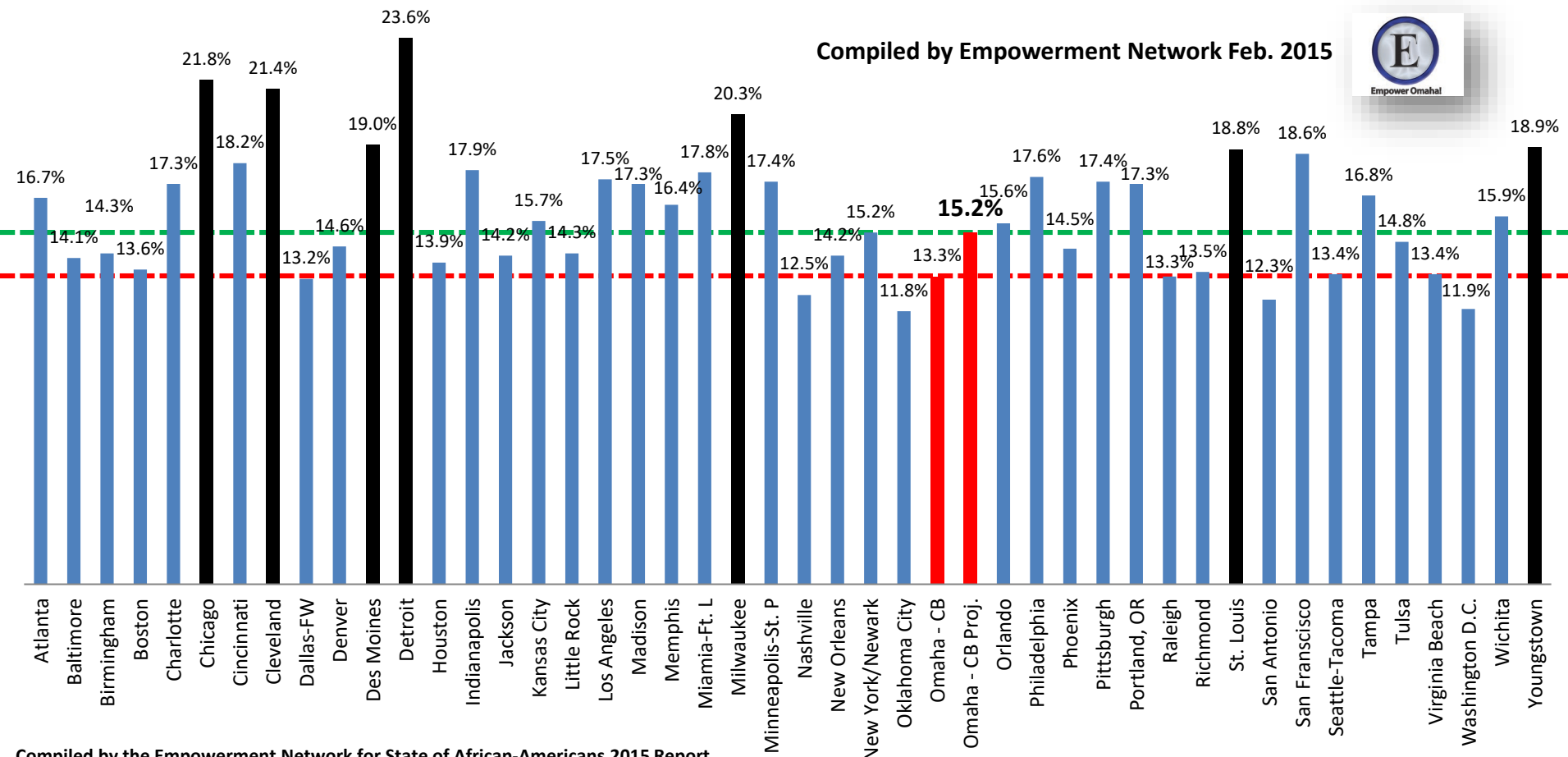
*13.3%(15.2%) of African-American Civilians 16 and Older in Omaha are Unemployed

(*Removing the 1 year 2013 unemployment data which appears skewed, Civilian unemployment for AA's Omaha is closer to 15.2%.)

African-American Civilian Unemployment

Source: Census Bureau - American Community Survey 2011-2013 3 Year Avg.

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015



Black Unemployment Rates in Various ACS					
Year	Omaha Metro	MOE	Year	Nebraska	MOE
2005	17.5	+/- 4.0	2005	18.0	3.8
2006	15.9	+/- 2.9	2006	15.9	2.7
2007	18.5	+/- 3.7	2007	15.3	3.1
2008	14.2	+/- 2.8	2008	12.3	2.3
2009	16.2	+/- 4.0	2009	16.6	3.8
2010	20.3	+/- 3.7	2010	19.4	3.2
2011	20.4	+/- 4.1	2011	18.7	3.5
2012	12.9	+/- 2.9	2012	13.4	2.4
2013	7.4	+/- 2.0	2013	10.5	2.5
			Avg	15.6	3.0
2005-07	17.3	+/- 2.1		16.3	2.0
2006-08	16.4	+/- 2.0		14.7	1.8
2007-09	16.0	+/- 2.1		14.8	1.9
2008-10	16.5	+/- 1.9		15.3	1.7
2009-11	18.5	+/- 2.0		17.4	1.8
2010-12	17.6	+/- 1.8		17.0	1.8
2011-13	13.7	+/- 1.8		14.1	1.8
2005-09	16.7	+/- 1.5		16.3	1.3
2006-10	16.0	+/- 1.4		15.0	1.2
2007-11	17.2	+/- 1.9		15.9	1.6
2008-12	15.8	+/- 1.3		15.5	1.2
2009-13	15.2	+/- 1.4		15.6	1.4

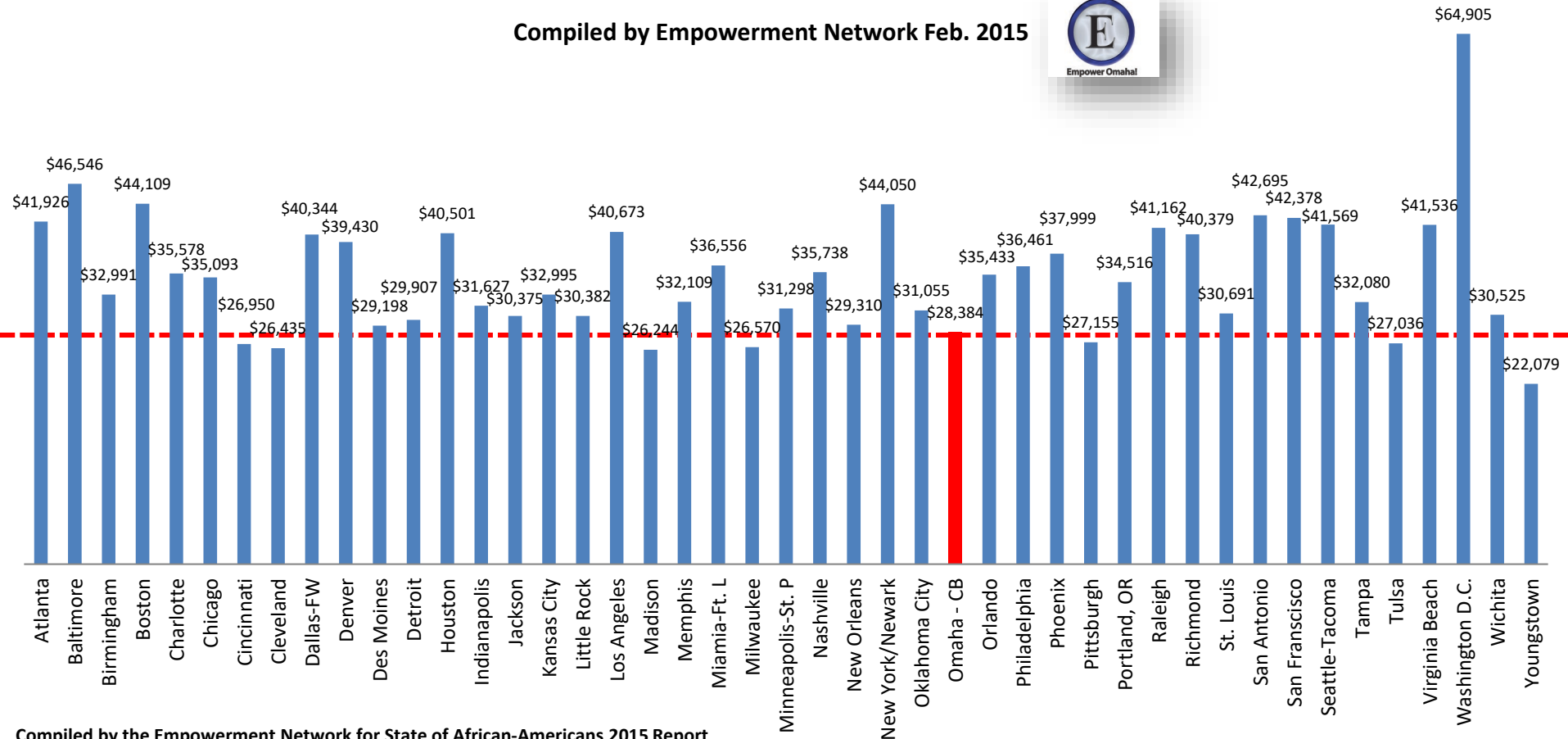
The 2013 data are an apparent outlier. No other year has been below 10%. Do you think the rate would drop from 20% to 7.4% in two years? The 5-year data show realistic changes. Note that while the 2005 poverty data was an apparent outlier, the unemp. rate does not appear out of line.

\$28,384 is Median HHld Income for African-Americans in Omaha

Median Household Income for African-Americans

Source: Census Bureau - American Community Survey 2011-2013 3 Year Avg.

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015

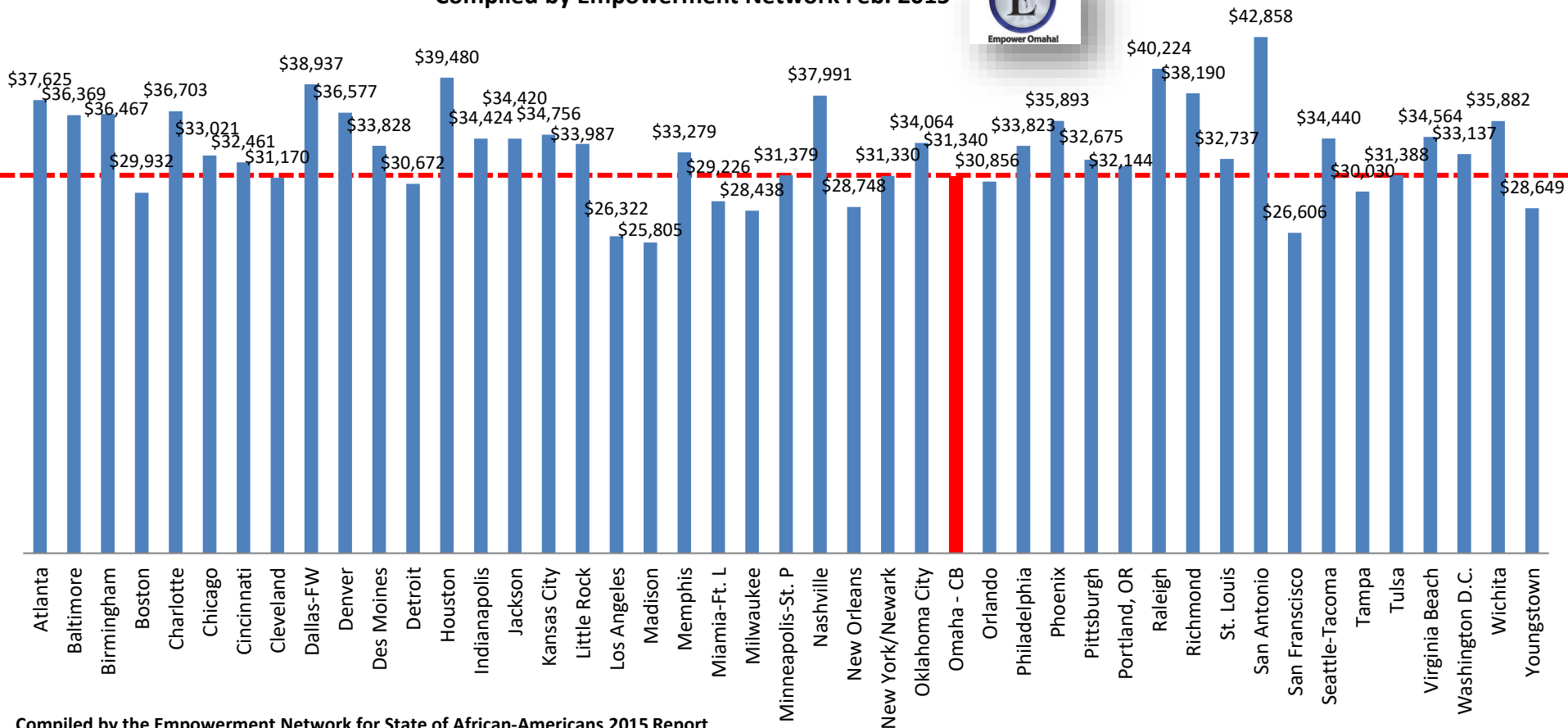


\$31,349 is Projected Value of Median HHld Income for African-Americans in Omaha

(Projection includes Adjustment for Avg. Housing Costs)

Adjusted Median Household Income for African-Americans
 Base Data Source: Census Bureau - American Community Survey 2011-2013 3 Year Avg.

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015

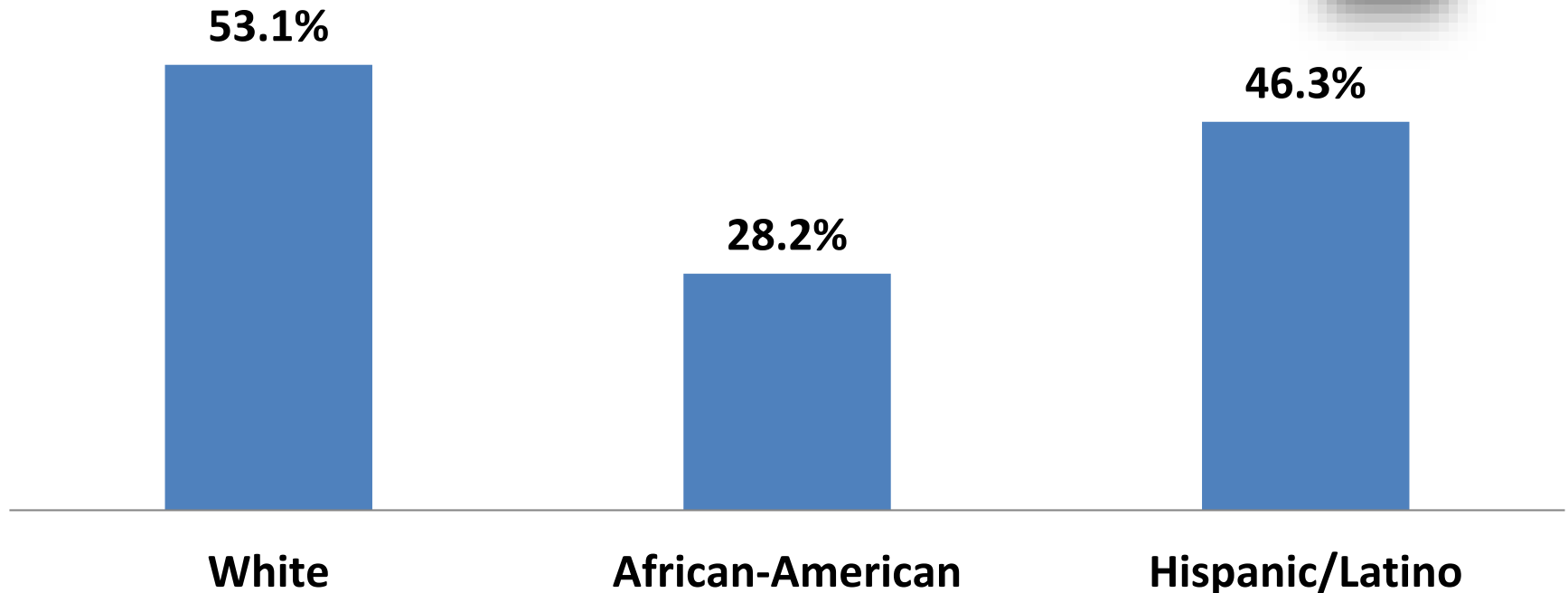


% Age 15 and Older Married: Omaha

% Age 15 and Over Married: Omaha MSA

Source: Census Bureau ACS 2011 to 2013 3 Yr Avg

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015



Median Hhld Income: **Married HHlds**

Median HHld Income **Married**: Omaha MSA

Source: Census Bureau ACS 2011 to 2013 3 Yr Avg

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015



\$85,830



White

\$62,184



African-American

\$50,046



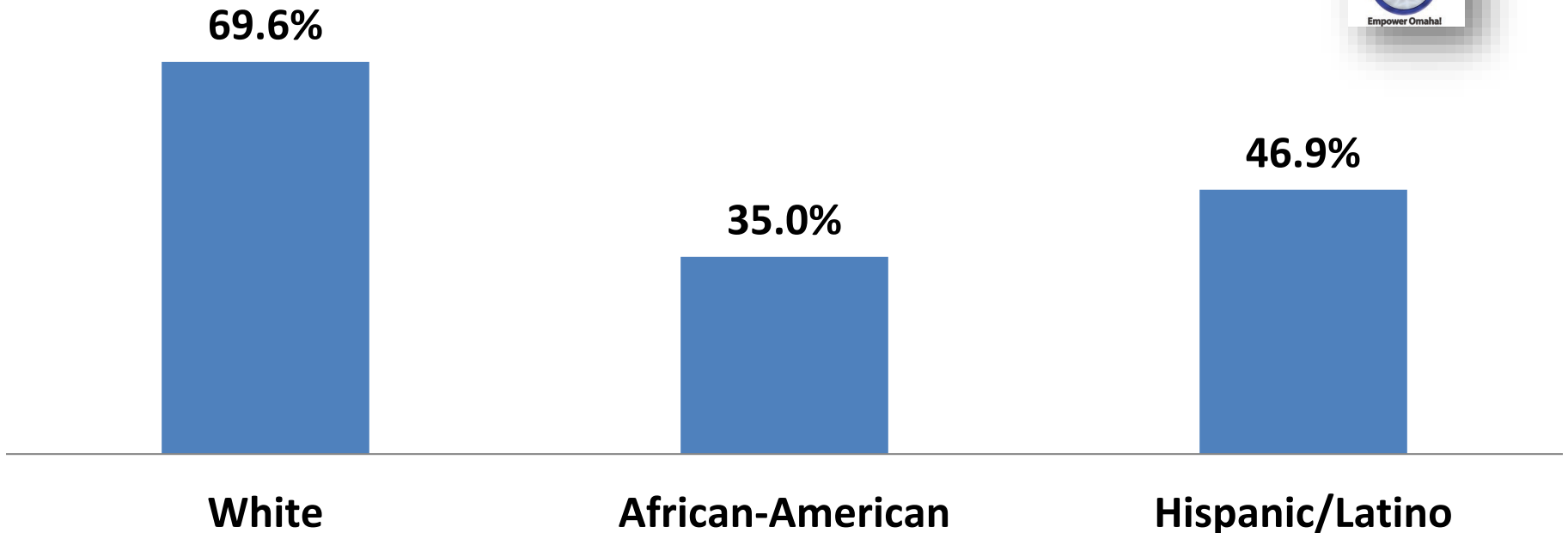
Hispanic/Latino

Home Ownership

% Own their Home: Omaha MSA

Source: Census Bureau ACS 2011 to 2013 3 Yr Avg

Compiled by Empowerment Network Feb. 2015



Poverty in Rural Nebraska

Are these Nebraska's Poorest Places?





How Nebraska Poverty Differs by County Type: 2009-13 ACS data

Estimated Poverty Rates for Nebraska Counties by Type: 2015			
Poverty rates within state			
County Type	Population in Poverty	Individuals below 125 percent of poverty level	Individuals below 150 percent of poverty level
Nebraska	12.8	17.4	22.1
Big Three	13.2	17.5	21.6
Other Metro	11.0	15.2	19.4
Micro Core	12.6	17.9	23.1
Small Trade	13.0	18.2	23.6
Small Town	12.2	17.6	23.6
Frontier	12.5	18.6	25.2
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Sample			



How Nebraska Poverty Differs by Age and County Type: 2009-13 data

Estimated Poverty Rates for Nebraska Counties by Type: 2015		
Poverty rates within group		
County Type	Under 18 years	65 years and over
Nebraska	17.4	7.8
Big Three	17.7	6.5
Other Metro	15.5	7.1
Micro Core	17.6	7.9
Small Trade	18.1	9.5
Small Town	16.5	10.3
Frontier	19.2	9.7

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Sample



How Nebraska Poverty Differs by Race and County Type: 2009-13 ACS

Estimated Poverty Rates for Nebraska Counties by Type: 2015		
Poverty rates within group		
County Type	Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
Nebraska	26.4	9.6
Big Three	27.2	9.1
Other Metro	25.3	8.2
Micro Core	23.8	10.3
Small Trade	30.6	11.0
Small Town	26.8	10.2
Frontier	23.3	11.7

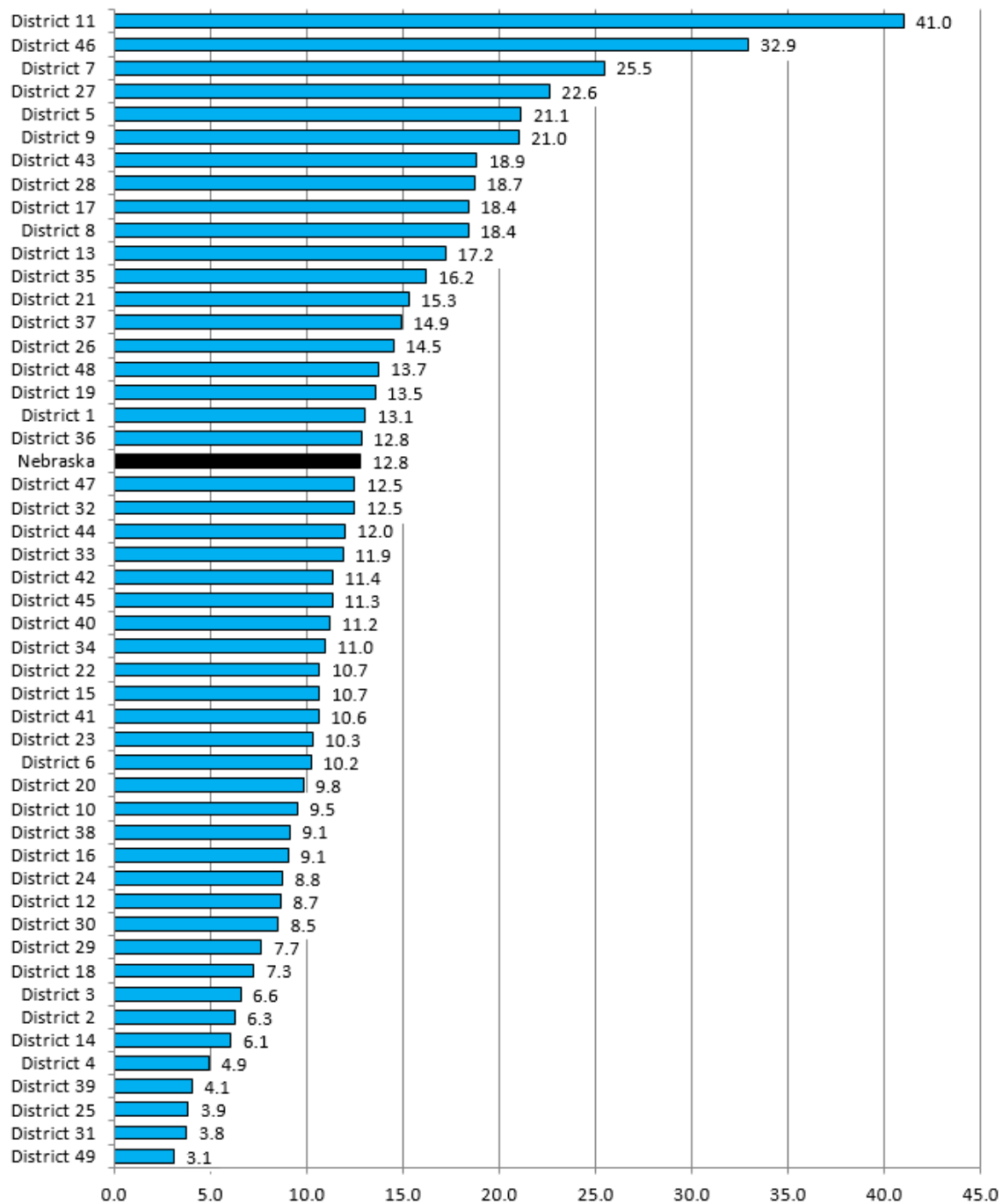
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Sample

Estimated Poverty Rates for Nebraska Counties by Type: 2015		
Poverty rates within group		
County Type	Less than high school graduate	Bachelor's degree or higher
Nebraska	23.7	3.4
Big Three	26.4	3.5
Other Metro	20.9	2.3
Micro Core	20.6	2.7
Small Trade	22.3	3.3
Small Town	23.6	3.9
Frontier	20.4	4.8
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Sample		

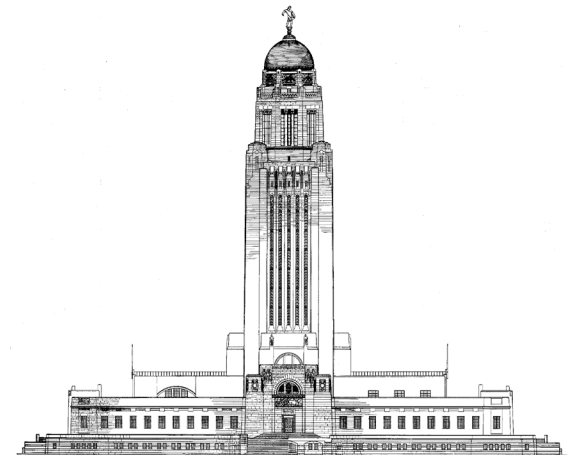


Nebraska County Poverty Rate Ranking: 2009-13 ACS data

High and Low Poverty Rates Nebraska Counties: 2015	
Kearney	4.9%
Pierce	5.6%
Perkins	5.8%
Hayes	5.9%
Cass	6.4%
Dawes	19.3%
Pawnee	21.5%
Box Butte	23.9%
Loup	25.8%
Thurston	26.9%
Source: ACS 5-year sample	



Persons below Poverty as a Percentage of the Population for Whom Poverty is Determined for Nebraska Legislative Districts: 2009-2013



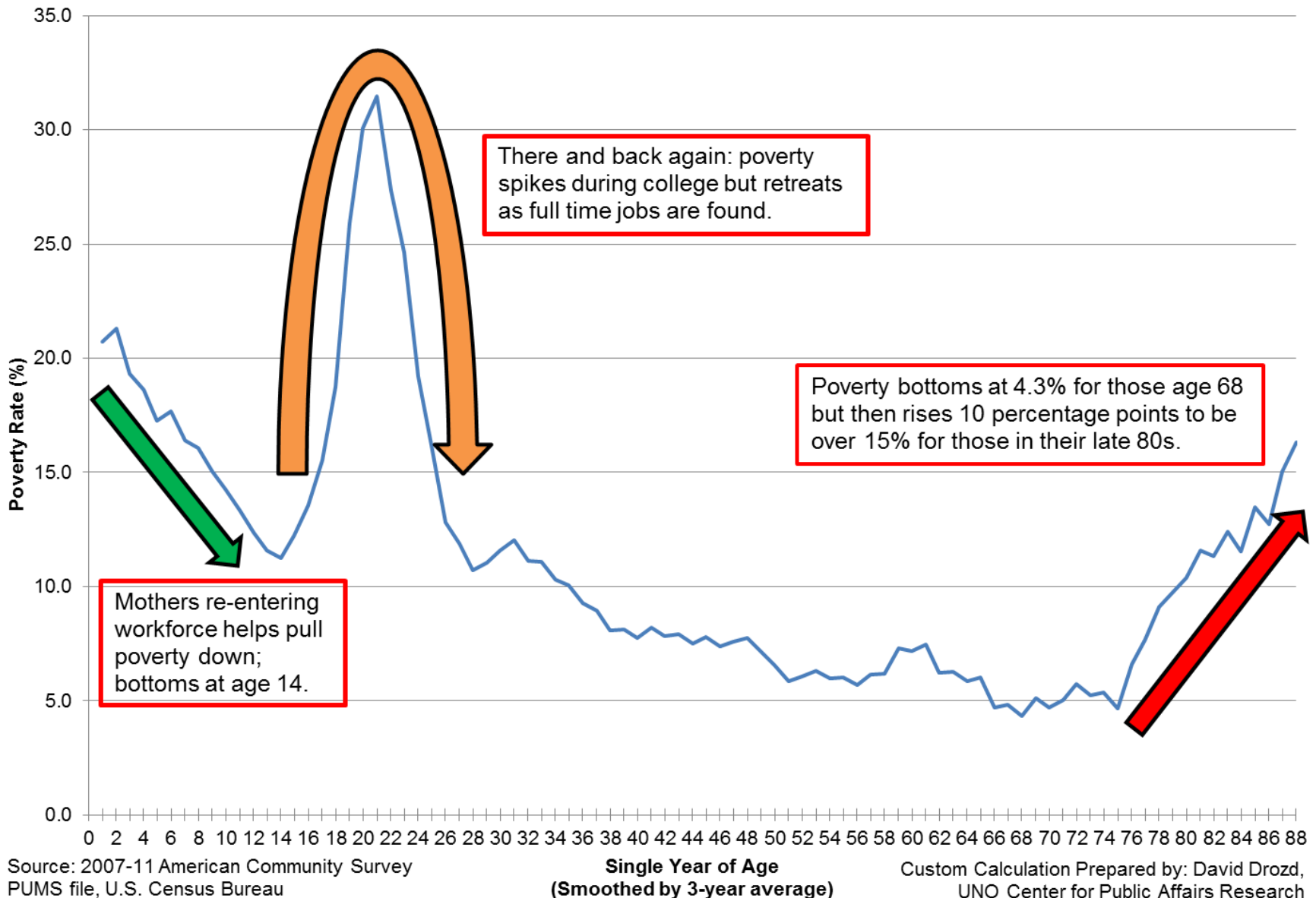
Nebraska State Legislature

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey
 Prepared by: Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha, December 2014



How Poverty Varies by Single Year of Age

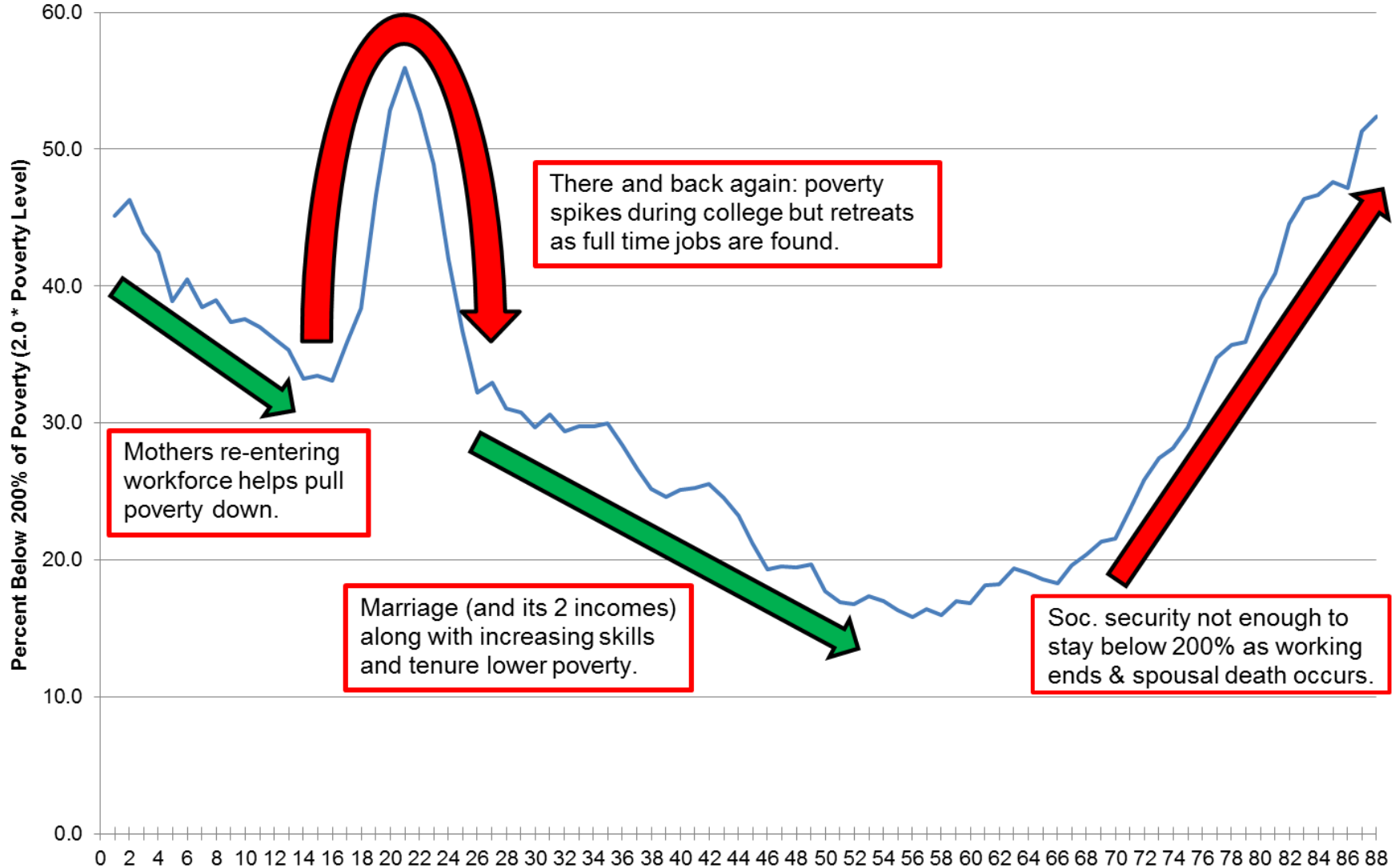
Nebraska Poverty Rate by Single Year of Age: 2007-2011 Timeframe





Since many elders are just above the poverty line, expanding the analysis to double (200%) of poverty radically sharpens the increase

Nebraska Percent Below 200% of Poverty by Single Year of Age: 2007-2011 Timeframe



Source: 2007-11 American Community Survey PUMS file, U.S. Census Bureau

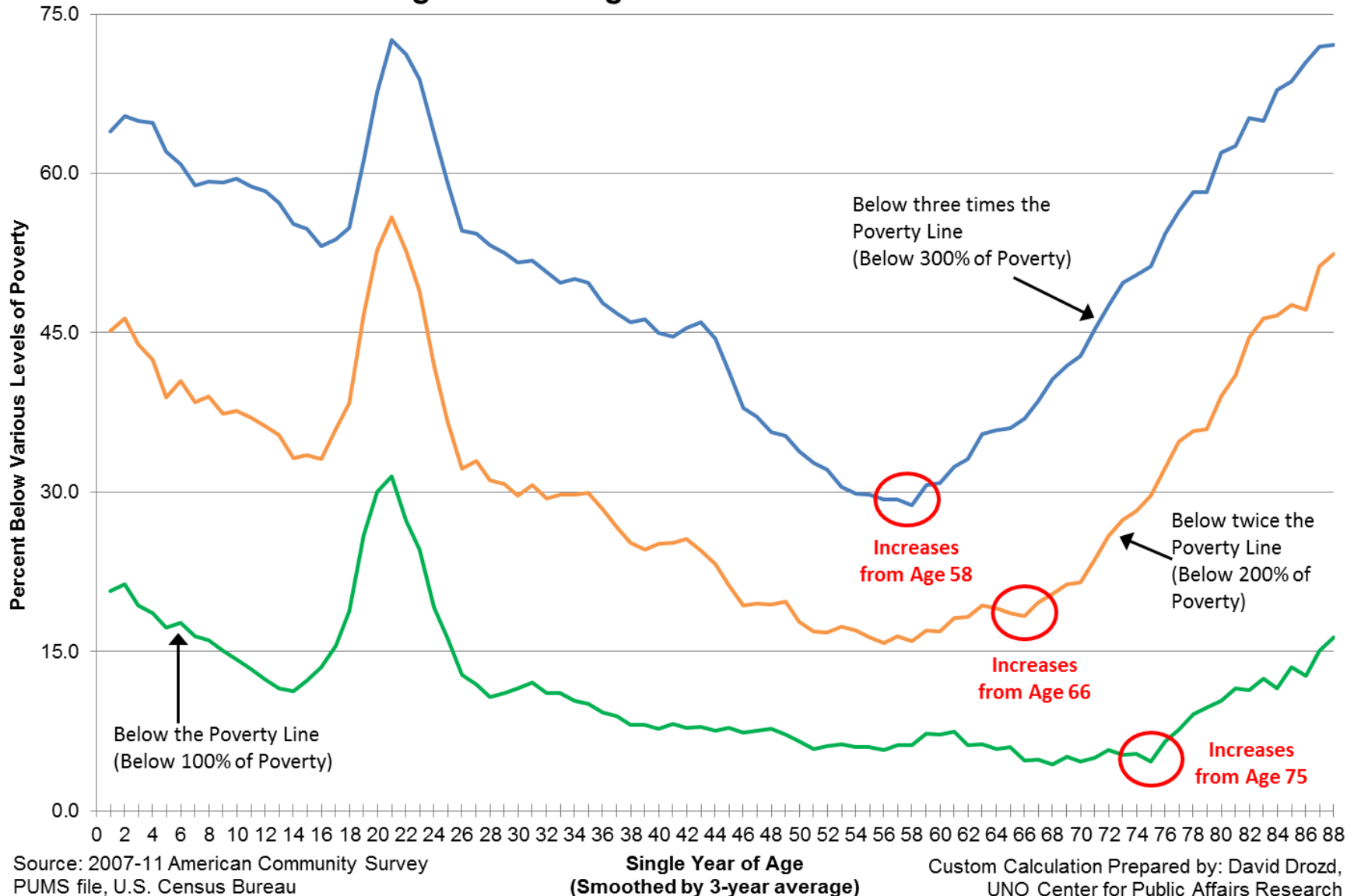
Single Year of Age (Smoothed by 3-year average)

Custom Calculation Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research



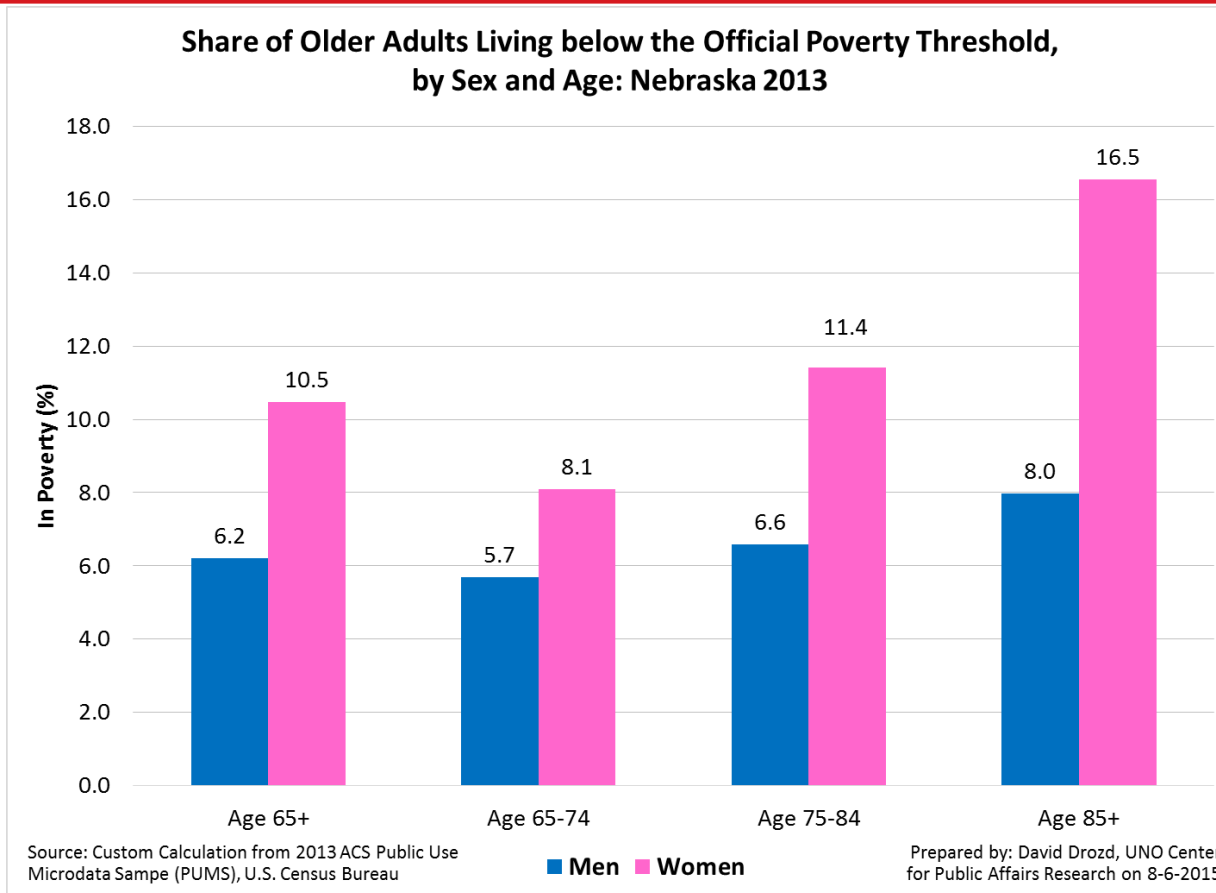
Adding Three Times the Poverty Line (300%) for Perspective

Nebraska Percent of Individuals Below Various Levels of Poverty by Single Year of Age: 2007-2011 Timeframe





Impact of Age & Gender



A man reaching age 65 today can expect to live until age 84.

A woman turning age 65 today can expect to live until age 86.

Today, a husband and wife both aged 65 have approximately a 47% chance that at least one of them will live to his or her 90th birthday and a 20% chance of one living to his or her 95th birthday.

Source: Social Security Administration



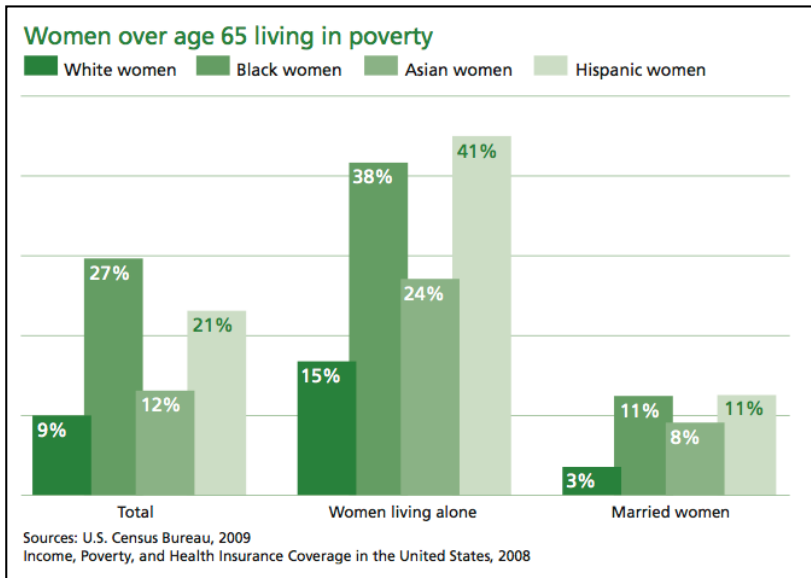
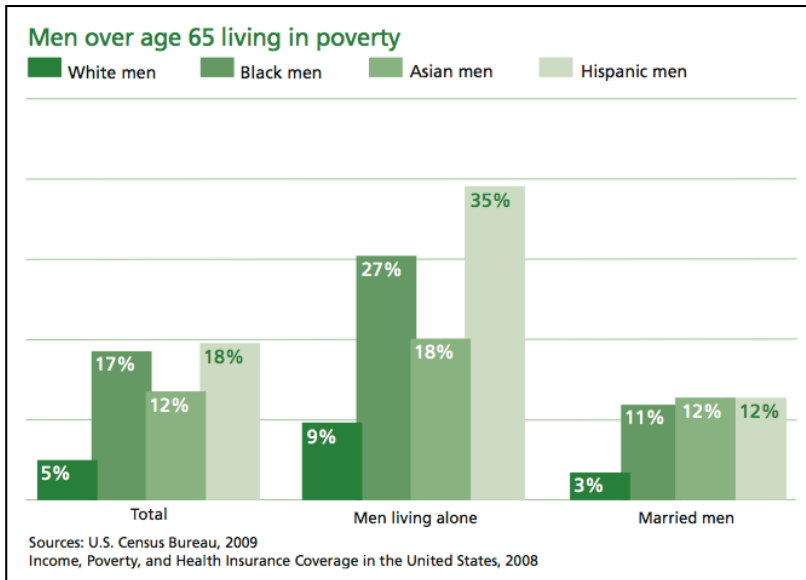
Impact of Gender, Race, Living & Marital Status

Social Security

In 2012:

- 92% of Nebraskans age 65+ received Social Security
- The average yearly Social Security benefit for a Nebraska retiree was \$14,780 or \$1,231 a month
- For almost 1/3 of Nebraskans, Social Security was the **ONLY** source of income
- Without Social Security, an additional 35% of older Nebraskans would fall into poverty

Source: AARP, Social Security: 2012 Nebraska Quick Facts





Medicaid: Long-Term Care Expenditures

Medicaid: Enacted in 1965

- Modified Adjusted Gross Income used to determine eligibility
- Covers Long-Term Care (Nursing home care)
- Federal/state cost split. In 2014 \$45.26/\$54.74 for Medicaid

Nursing Home Daily Rates (Semi-Private Room)

Region	Minimum	Rate Range Median	Maximum	Median Annual Rate ¹	Five-Year Annual Growth ²
USA	\$85	\$207	\$948	\$75,405	4%
Nebraska - Whole State	\$122	\$178	\$245	\$64,788	6%
Lincoln	\$160	\$190	\$245	\$69,350	5%
Omaha-Council Bluffs	\$151	\$176	\$229	\$64,058	2%
Nebraska - Rest of State	\$122	\$165	\$217	\$60,382	5%

Source: Genworth 2013 Cost of Care Survey

Nebraska Medicaid Expenditures in FY14:

- Children \$506 million
- ADC Adults: \$120 million
- Blind & Disabled: \$822 million
- **Aged: \$381 million—including long-term care costs which average almost \$65,000 annually per person**

Source: DHHS Nebraska, Medicaid Reform Annual Report, December, 2014

PANELIST CONTACT INFO

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Google autocomplete results:

“Why is [state] so...”



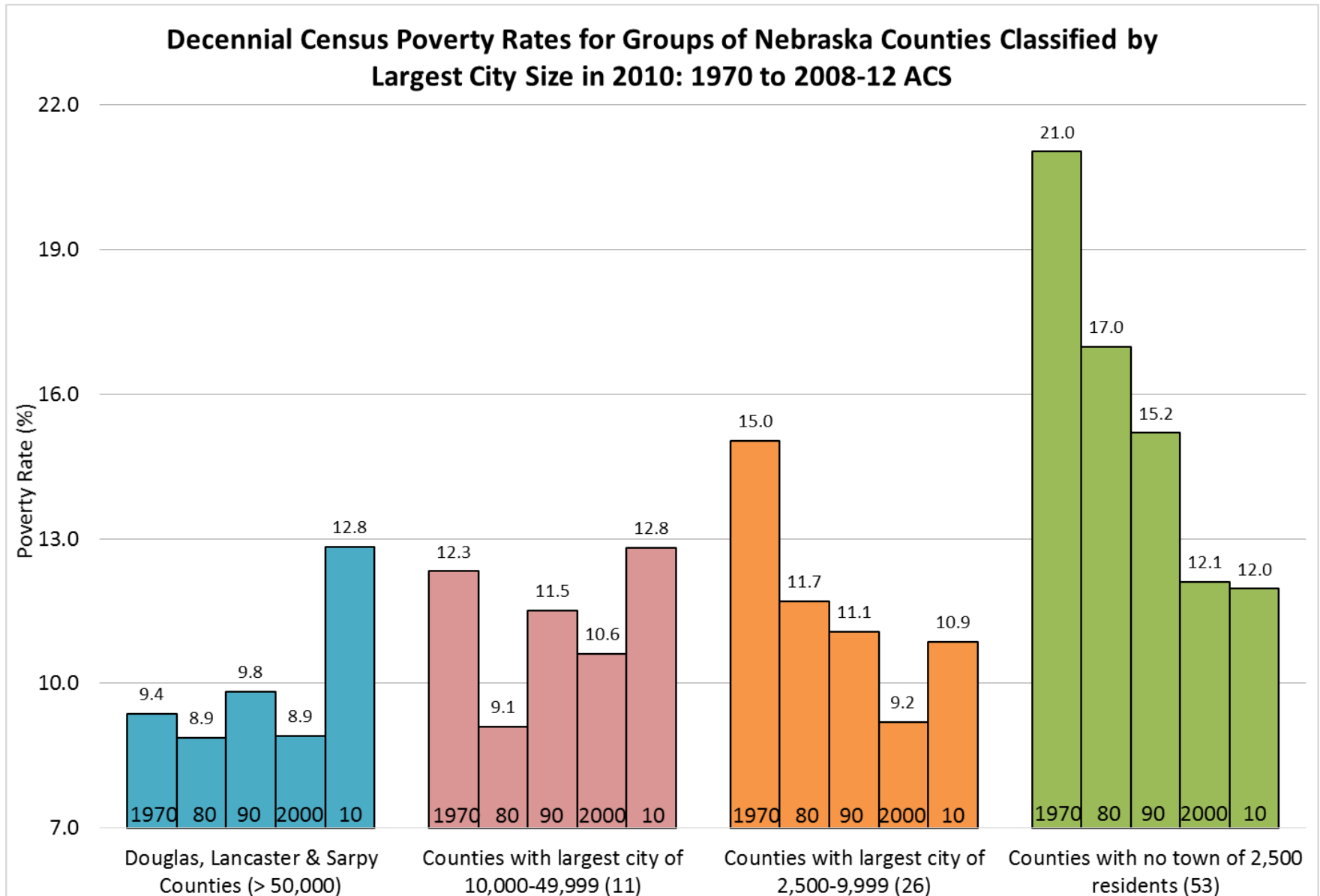
as of January 2014



Extra Slides should we need something



Rural Counties have Traditionally had the Highest Poverty Rates, but they have tended to decrease over time



Sources: Decennial Censuses, 2008-12 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau



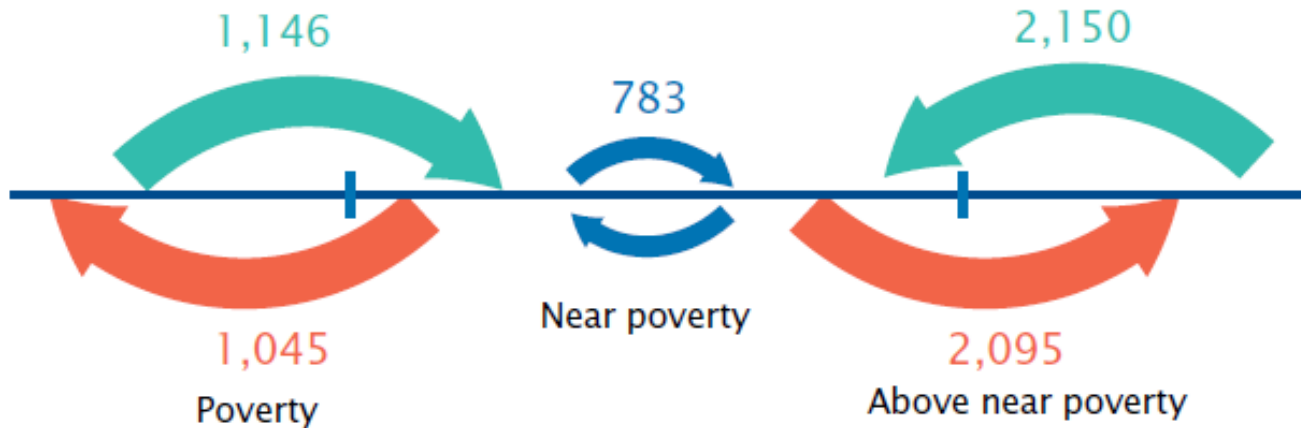
People are constantly moving into and out of poverty and near poverty

Figure 10.

Moving Into and Out of Near Poverty: Evidence From 2011 and 2012

(In thousands)

- █ Exit near poverty
- █ Enter near poverty
- █ Stay near poverty



Near poverty in 2011	+	Enter near poverty	-	Exit near poverty	=	Near poverty in 2012
3,923		3,296		3,140		4,079

Note: For more information on sampling and nonsampling error, see www.census.gov/apspd/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.pdf.

Source: Author's calculations. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2012 and 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Of the 3.9 million in near poverty in 2011, only 783,000 or 20% remained there in 2012 – the other 80% either improved or fell into poverty.

The near poor grew by 156,000 from 2011 to 2012. Most was from a net gain of those exiting poverty: 1146 – 1045 = 101 thousand or 65% of the increase.



The vast majority of families in poverty have at least 1 family member who works; Nebraska ranks near the top on this version of “working poor”

Ranking of the Percentage of Families in Poverty who have at least One Worker in the Family (so "working poor")				
Source: Table B17014, 2009-2013 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau				
Geography	Families in poverty with at least 1 worker	Total families in poverty	Percent of Families in Poverty that have a Worker	Rank
United States	5,688,236	8,666,630	65.6	n/a
Utah	48,777	62,038	78.6	1
Nebraska	31,925	40,776	78.3	2
Wyoming	8,825	11,363	77.7	3
Idaho	33,771	44,581	75.8	4
Kansas	51,070	67,927	75.2	5
Texas	617,498	850,741	72.6	6
Montana	18,693	25,899	72.2	7
Colorado	82,925	114,936	72.1	8
Iowa	45,540	64,234	70.9	9
South Dakota	13,432	18,969	70.8	10
Wisconsin	90,550	128,599	70.4	11
Minnesota	71,605	101,919	70.3	12
North Dakota	8,816	12,549	70.3	13
Alaska	8,040	11,599	69.3	14
Nevada	49,469	72,268	68.5	15
Oregon	73,768	108,637	67.9	16
Indiana	124,682	184,728	67.5	17
California	694,586	1,030,055	67.4	18
New Mexico	52,383	77,721	67.4	19
Illinois	216,981	324,280	66.9	20

Missouri	114,498	171,329	66.8	21
Oklahoma	80,445	121,032	66.5	22
North Carolina	210,030	318,716	65.9	23
Arizona	133,507	202,622	65.9	24
Washington	100,170	152,929	65.5	25
Georgia	218,891	335,240	65.3	26
Arkansas	71,912	110,209	65.3	27
Virginia	105,765	163,615	64.6	28
Delaware	11,401	17,720	64.3	29
Vermont	7,845	12,205	64.3	30
Michigan	194,085	302,261	64.2	31
Ohio	218,551	340,854	64.1	32
Louisiana	106,626	167,260	63.7	33
Tennessee	140,367	220,771	63.6	34
South Carolina	104,133	164,487	63.3	35
Hawaii	15,541	24,570	63.3	36
Maine	20,109	31,985	62.9	37
Florida	343,806	550,884	62.4	38
New York	337,159	544,050	62.0	39
Maryland	60,373	97,433	62.0	40
Mississippi	82,518	133,214	61.9	41
Connecticut	40,975	66,254	61.8	42
New Jersey	105,805	173,721	60.9	43
Alabama	108,404	178,138	60.9	44
New Hampshire	11,536	19,284	59.8	45
Pennsylvania	175,461	294,546	59.6	46
Rhode Island	14,705	24,774	59.4	47
Kentucky	94,327	163,471	57.7	48
Massachusetts	73,583	129,616	56.8	49
West Virginia	34,302	63,042	54.4	50
Dist of Columbia	8,070	16,579	48.7	51



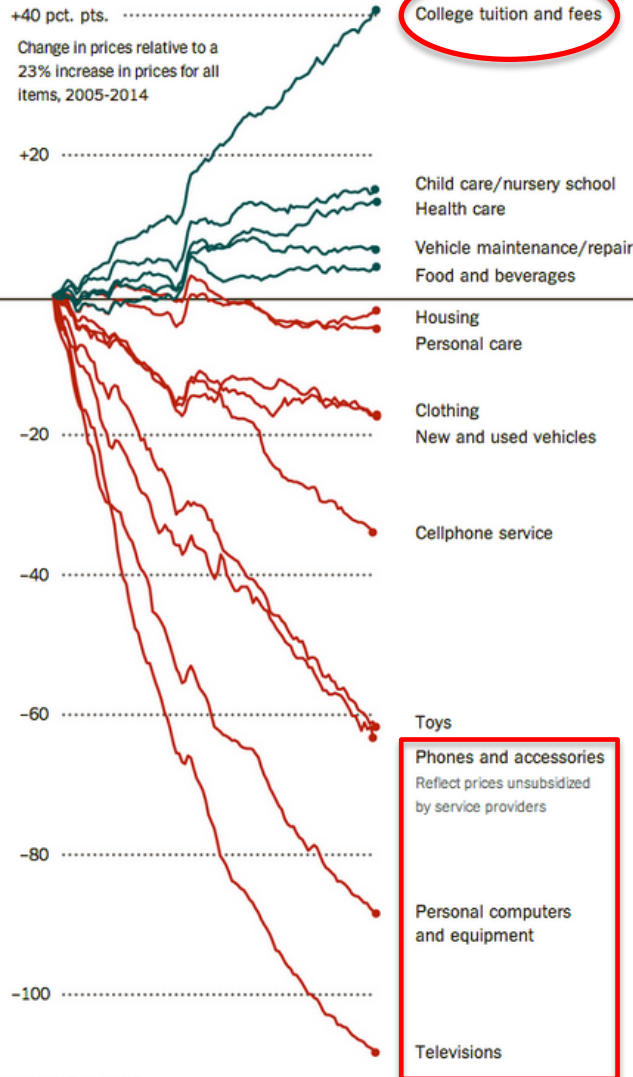
Poverty considerations...

Chart of the Week: How America's poor can still be rich in stuff

Costs for Americans ...

... have soared for education, child care and health care ...

... and have plummeted for televisions, toys and phones, relative to other prices.



From: <http://tinyurl.com/npfsexp>

“the differences in what poor and middle class families consume on a day-to-day basis are much smaller than the differences in what they earn.”

“Without a doubt, the poor are far better off than they were at the dawn of the War on Poverty,” but relative to middle and upper-income Americans “they have also drifted further away.”

“Income Gap, Meet the Longevity Gap”

From: <http://tinyurl.com/obwwff9>

“Poverty not only diminishes a person’s life chances, it steals years from one’s life.”

“in recent decades, socioeconomic status has become an even more important indicator of life expectancy” - 2008 CBO report

Older male life expectancy gains since ~ 1980
Upper ½ of incomes: + 6 yrs; Lower ½: +1.3 yrs



An easy way to get poverty data: Subject Table S1701

Always use the 5-year dataset as this splits data by age, gender, race, etc.

S1701

POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Subject	Lancaster County, Nebraska					
	Total		Below poverty level		Percent below poverty level	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
<u>Population for whom poverty status is determined</u>	276,099	+/-952	41,919	+/-2,109	15.2%	+/-0.8
AGE						
Under 18 years	65,418	+/-430	12,025	+/-1,246	18.4%	+/-1.9
Related children under 18 years	65,006	+/-478	11,619	+/-1,261	17.9%	+/-1.9
18 to 64 years	179,239	+/-638	28,233	+/-1,174	15.8%	+/-0.6
65 years and over	31,442	+/-236	1,661	+/-260	5.3%	+/-0.8
SEX						
Male	137,151	+/-641	19,492	+/-1,142	14.2%	+/-0.8
Female	138,948	+/-488	22,427	+/-1,366	16.1%	+/-1.0
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN						
One race	269,304	+/-1,171	39,965	+/-2,073	14.8%	+/-0.8
White	243,979	+/-1,193	31,924	+/-1,625	13.1%	+/-0.7
Black or African American	9,992	+/-730	4,389	+/-946	43.9%	+/-7.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,871	+/-276	846	+/-263	45.2%	+/-11.5
Asian	10,379	+/-360	2,153	+/-455	20.7%	+/-4.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	195	+/-74	101	+/-114	51.8%	+/-49.7
Some other race	2,888	+/-753	552	+/-378	19.1%	+/-11.1
Two or more races	6,795	+/-647	1,954	+/-382	28.8%	+/-4.9
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	16,433	+/-276	5,286	+/-827	32.2%	+/-5.0
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	232,921	+/-839	28,487	+/-1,457	12.2%	+/-0.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population 25 years and over	176,005	+/-309	15,961	+/-959	9.1%	+/-0.5
Less than high school graduate	10,493	+/-684	2,791	+/-487	26.6%	+/-4.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40,401	+/-1,203	4,402	+/-492	10.9%	+/-1.1
Some college, associate's degree	60,565	+/-1,350	6,283	+/-590	10.4%	+/-0.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	64,546	+/-1,399	2,485	+/-351	3.8%	+/-0.6





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