

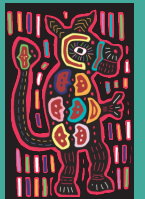
January 2011

Nebraska's Foreign-Born and Hispanic/Latino Population

Socio-Economic Trends, 2009

Office of Latino/Latin American Studies (OLLAS)
University of Nebraska - Omaha

OLLAS



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AMERICAN STUDIES

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Socio-Economic Profiles of the Native-Born, Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population in
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HIGHLIGHTS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This is the second report in the OLLAS' data series entitled "Demographic and Socio-Economic Trends." The first report can be located on the OLLAS website: www.unomaha.edu/ollas. The data series focuses on the Latino- and foreign-born populations in Nebraska and comparisons with other population groups. The bulk of the data for this report comes from the American Community Survey (ACS). In some cases, however, data are unavailable in the single-year American Community Survey releases. For this report, we have used data from the 2000 U.S. Census and from the three-year estimates, 2006-2008 ACS, in addition to the 2009 data. We also include a few tables comparing socio-economic changes between 2008 and 2009 in order to offer a glimpse as to how the recent economic crisis, which began just before the start of 2008, affected these various population groups. Reflecting the national discussion, Nebraska has become an increasingly contentious focal point for the immigration debate. The introduction of immigration control bills in the Nebraska Legislature, and the anti-immigrant ordinance in Fremont, Nebraska, add to the barriers to mobility confronted by a population already trying to attain its version of the American Dream under precarious socio-economic circumstances. Visit the OLLAS website to view charts on legislation related to immigration and Latino issues:

<http://www.unomaha.edu/ollas/pdf/Nebraska%20Immigration%20and%20Latino%20Issues%20Related%20to%20Legislative%20Bills.pdf>.

Future reports will be based on the five-year ACS and will include a more in-depth look at the socio-economic and population characteristics of Mexican, Latino and African-American populations in Omaha. There is comparatively little research in Nebraska about these populations. One of OLLAS' principle goals is to help fill this void by engaging in policy-oriented and community-informed research focused on the socio-economic conditions and societal impacts of diverse populations. We hope this report serves as a useful reference tool for community organizations, policy-makers, students and scholars seeking to understand these trends. Following are some of the key highlights of the report:

- The demand for lower-educated, low-wage labor continues to be a major force behind immigration to Nebraska as evidenced by the educational attainment tables. In Nebraska, 48.5% of the adult foreign-born and 69% of the adult Latino foreign-born population lack a high school degree.
- Despite large numbers of foreign-born adults without a high school education, the majority of Nebraska immigrants (51.5%) do have at least a high school diploma; and the percentage of those with a graduate or professional degree (8.9%) is the same as that of the native born.
- Professional and highly skilled migrants are, predictably, concentrated in Nebraska's largest metropolitan areas, home to corporate headquarters and the state's largest universities (e.g. Omaha, Lincoln and Kearney). Their numbers are less prominent in smaller and non-metro communities such as Fremont or Lexington, Nebraska. However, as Figure 5 clearly shows, immigrants are found both at the bottom and at the top of the educational hierarchy in each of the selected Nebraska communities.
- English-speaking monolinguals are concentrated among the native born. Less than 5% of Nebraska residents who were born in the United States speak a language other than English. Not surprisingly, as Table 9 shows, the foreign born also account for the largest share (67.9%) of those who speak English "less than very well." While the 2009 ACS data do not allow us to examine English-language

proficiency by age, we know from other studies that lack of English language proficiency is most acute among immigrants who come as adults, work long hours in lower-wage jobs and live in areas that offer them few opportunities for formal, quality, language training. It is their school-age children who, regardless of nativity, become fully bilingual in a relatively short time. As table 10 shows, for example, 77% of U.S.-born Latinos speak English very well. The fact that this rate is still below the 83% registered for the native born as a whole is suggestive of the continuous social exclusion of Latinos beyond the second generation, which is made clear by the best national studies available, including the award-winning book *Generations of Exclusion: Mexican Americans, Assimilation, and Race* by Edward E. Telles and Vilma Ortiz. One of the major policy implications of these and other indicators of lower rates of socio-economic mobility presented here speaks to the need for the state and local communities to invest in innovative models aimed at fully integrating Latinos into Nebraska's educational institutions and more advantageous labor markets. The U.S. has been termed a "language graveyard" by immigration historians and sociologists (See, for example, Portes, Alejandro, and Rubén G. Rumbaut. 2006. *Immigrant America: A Portrait*). The U.S., according to those researchers, is the country with the highest rate of dual-language loss among the second and later generations. The value of dual language proficiency was not recognized in an earlier era of coerced assimilation and many descendants of Italians, Mexicans or Germans today mourn their inability to speak a second language. Today, globalization, national security and demographic realities leave no doubt about the value of learning two or more languages. Immigrants have made a substantial down-payment toward building the state's dual language capital. But we stand to squander it unless we invest it in quality English-as-a-second-language and dual-language programs, from childhood to adult education.

- Nebraska immigrants can be found at each rung of the occupational ladder. However, Latino immigrants in Nebraska and in Douglas County specifically, are heavily concentrated in the lower-skilled and lower-paid job categories. These jobs are mostly found in two categories, construction and manufacturing, which includes meatpacking. While only 20% of Nebraskans born in the U.S. work in these job categories, 49% of immigrants, and nearly 63% of Latino immigrants, are found in those two occupational categories. The majority of these workers are male. However, while few women work in construction, the proportion of foreign-born, particularly Latina foreign-born women, working in production and manufacturing jobs is nearly identical to that of men. In general, the percentage of Latinos found in higher-paid management and professional occupations stood at 7.4% in 2009, a number little changed from the previous 10 years. These percentages tend to be higher in larger metropolitan areas such as Omaha.
- The foreign-born and, especially Latino immigrants, have higher rates of labor force participation than the native-born. For the state as a whole in 2009, the rate of labor force participation among the Latino foreign born was nearly six percentage points higher than that of the native born (See Table 17). Despite these high rates of participation in the labor force, the foreign born are typically more vulnerable to unemployment spells than the native born. This is particularly true during times of economic crises. In 2009, in the heat of the recession that began about a year earlier, the unemployment rate of the foreign born was more than two percentage points higher than in 2008 and the native born in 2009. However, the 2009 unemployment rate for foreign-born Latinos was slightly lower than that of Latinos as a whole, which includes native and foreign born (See Figure 12). Studies have shown that these gains artificially inflate total employment losses for the foreign born Latinos that occurred from the second quarter of 2008 to the second quarter of 2009. The slightly lower employment losses during periods of crisis may also reflect Latino immigrants' need to work, regardless of how bad working conditions get and how far they need to move to get a job (See, for example, ["After the Great Recession: Foreign Born Gain Jobs; Native Born Lose Jobs"](#) (PEW Hispanic, October 29, 2010). By 2009, many of the foreign born who were unable to find jobs in Nebraska

may well have moved on to other states resulting in the slightly lower unemployment rates for the Latino foreign born when compared to the Latino population as a whole.

- Judging from the Omaha unemployment figures, unemployment among Latina women as a whole during 2006-2008 was nearly three times as high as that of Latino men in the city. It is unclear how women fared during the recession but one would expect women and children to be significantly affected by economic downturns.
- Despite the fact that immigrants work at comparable or higher rates than the native born, immigrant household earnings in Nebraska and the nation are perennially below those of the native born. In fact, while Latino immigrants were able to hang on to jobs during the great recession at slightly higher rates than the native born, their median household earnings dropped at a slightly higher rate between 2008 and 2009 than that of the native born (4.6% and 4.5% respectively as calculated from Figure 17).
- The decline in median household income among the foreign born as a whole, and among Latinos as a whole (67% of which are U.S. born), was particularly severe during the economic crisis. Each of these groups experienced about a 12% drop in earnings between 2008 and 2009. With regard to the Latino population specifically, such vulnerability to economic downturns is again suggestive of the 'generations of exclusion' pattern noted by Telles and Ortiz. Unlike their foreign-born counterparts, the Latino native born are less mobile and thus less able to adjust to the downturn by moving away. As some recent studies on the second and third generations also suggest, those later generations may also be less likely to look for the kinds of informalized and precarious jobs that emerge during these periods. Given that the majority of Nebraska Latinos are U.S. born, and thus likely to remain in the state for a long time to come, it will serve the state institutions, including institutions of higher learning, to make a more significant investment in understanding and tackling what will become one of the state's biggest obstacles to a prosperous future.
- Poverty rates in 2009 among Nebraska foreign-born families, and among Latino families regardless of nativity, were between 2.5 and three times as high as those of native-born families. The recent economic recession has also resulted in higher poverty rates for all Nebraska families, particularly the foreign born (Figure 20). The apparent paradox of slightly lower levels of family poverty rates for the Latino foreign born as compared to the native born and the foreign born as a whole is explained by a variety of factors, including the exodus of the unemployed foreign born to other states. Regardless, the rate is still unacceptably high. This is particularly true of Latino immigrant, female-headed households whose poverty rates in 2008 and 2009 were 56.3% and 46.9% respectively.
- Nebraska families as a whole showed an increase in the receipt of food stamps between 2008 and 2009. The largest increases took place among the foreign born as a whole (9.8% and 13.7% respectively) and among Latinos as a whole. Slightly more than 16% of Latino households in Nebraska were recipients of food stamps/SNAP in 2009, compared to 10.9 in 2008. Latino immigrants received a smaller percentage of food stamps than either of these two groups, the foreign born as a whole and the Latinos as a whole. In comparison, the number of Black/African-American families in Nebraska receiving food stamps increased 5% from 2008 to 2009, from 29% to 34 %.
- The lack of health insurance among the foreign born and within the Latino population is staggering. In 2009, the respective rates for those groups were 40% and 31%. The 2009 ACS does not allow us to calculate the number of Latino foreign born lacking health insurance, which is likely higher than for the foreign born as a whole. In fact, based on Current Population Survey data, OLLAS calculated that, in 2008, 46.6% of foreign-born Latinos did not have health insurance. Calculations from the 2009 ACS , also showed that 47% of working-age Latinos lack health insurance (see Figure 26).

- Latinos counted in the 2009 ACS have a lower rate of military service as indicated by veteran status. In 2009, 4.6 % of Latinos were reported as veterans compared to 11.6 % of non-Latino whites and 10.8 percent of African-Americans. These lower rates are likely due to the large numbers of relatively new Latino immigrants in the state and, possibly, the fact that many do not have an opportunity to serve given their precarious legal status.

As Professor Rogelio Saenz recently remarked during a presentation at UNO, Latinos are the growth engine of the state and ignoring the multiple implications of this demographic reality would short change the state's future. Conversely, as he also remarked, Latinos are an asset, and investing in ways that foster the full and productive integration of these newer Latino generations promises a high rate of return. State policy makers should veer away from counterproductive immigration control agendas, which studies clearly show end up producing generations of exclusion and social divisions. They should focus instead on one of the most overlooked issues in national and local governance: the successful integration of immigrants over which we do have much control.

Acknowledgements

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lgouveia@unomaha.edu or ydoku@unomaha.edu

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About the Data

The report "Nebraska's Foreign Born and Hispanic/Latino Population: *Socio-Economic Trends 2009*," is based on the Census Bureau's 2009 and 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-year Estimates. The ACS is based on a sample of about three million addresses and it is produced every year. The ACS will replace the U.S. Census 'long form,' starting with the 2010 Census. In addition to the ACS, the report includes data from 2000 U.S. Decennial Census. The ACS' estimates are subject to sampling error and (potentially measurement error. More information is found at

www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2009.pdf

OLLAS' "Demographic and Socio-Economic Trends" data series may be found at the OLLAS website: <http://www.unomaha.edu/ollas>

The 2006-2008 ACS provides details data for Nebraska and Omaha in terms of social and economic characteristics for native-born, foreign-born and latino foreign-born population. However, in the case of Latino foreign-born population, we used some data that was found within the Omaha-Council Bluffs metropolitan area.

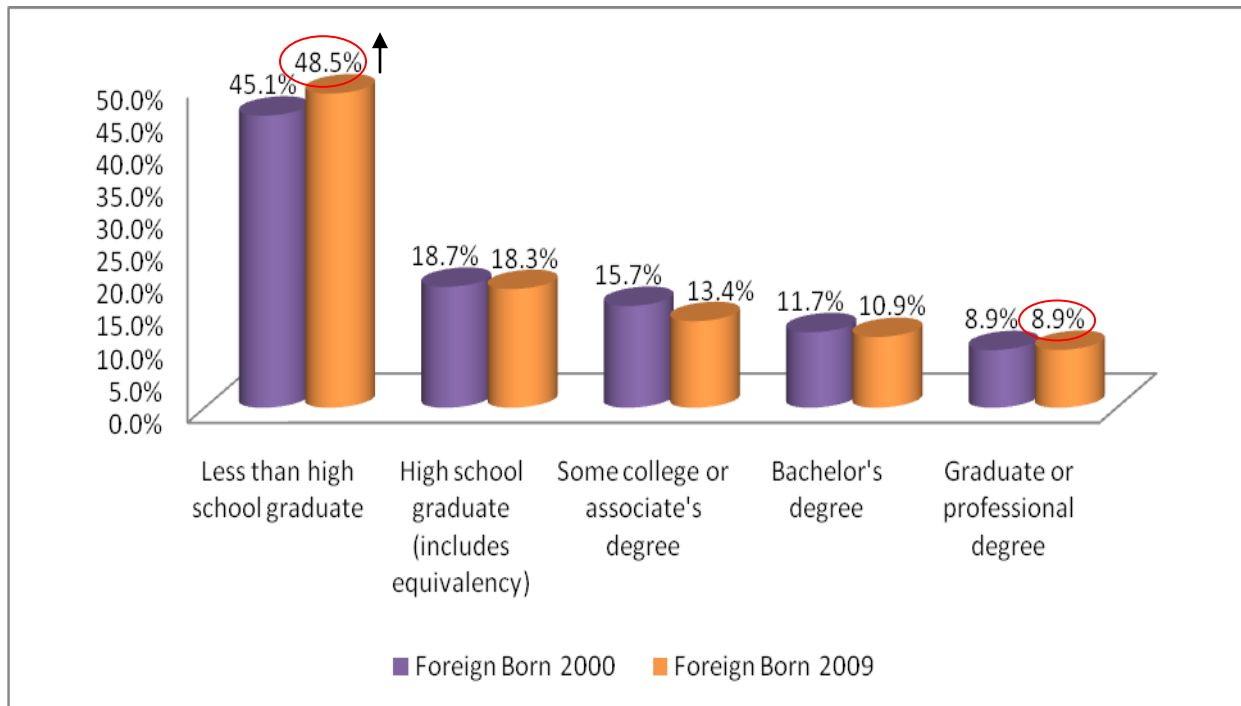
Educational Attainment

Table 1. Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Nebraska, 2000 and 2009

Educational Attainment	Foreign Born			
	2000		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	54,348	100.0%	78,946	100.0%
Less than high school graduate	24,496	45.1%	38,277	48.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,142	18.7%	14,458	18.3%
Some college or associate's degree	8,539	15.7%	10,549	13.4%
Bachelor's degree	6,334	11.7%	8,618	10.9%
Graduate or professional degree	4,837	8.9%	7,044	8.9%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 1. Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Nebraska, 2000 and 2009



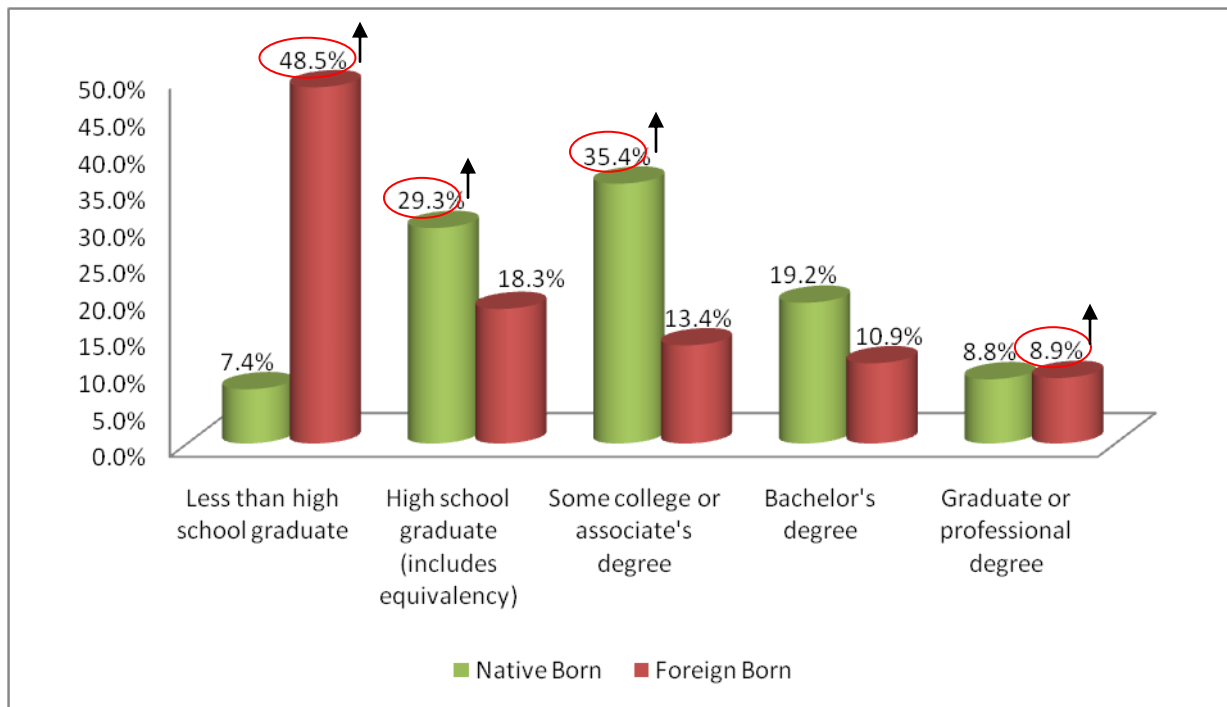
Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2009 American Community Survey.

Table 2. Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Nebraska, 2009

Educational Attainment	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	1,074,284	100.0%	78,946	100.0%
Less than high school graduate	79,387	7.4%	38,277	48.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	315,122	29.3%	14,458	18.3%
Some college or associate's degree	379,972	35.4%	10,549	13.4%
Bachelor's degree	205,801	19.2%	8,618	10.9%
Graduate or professional degree	94,002	8.8%	7,044	8.9%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 2. Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Nebraska, 2009



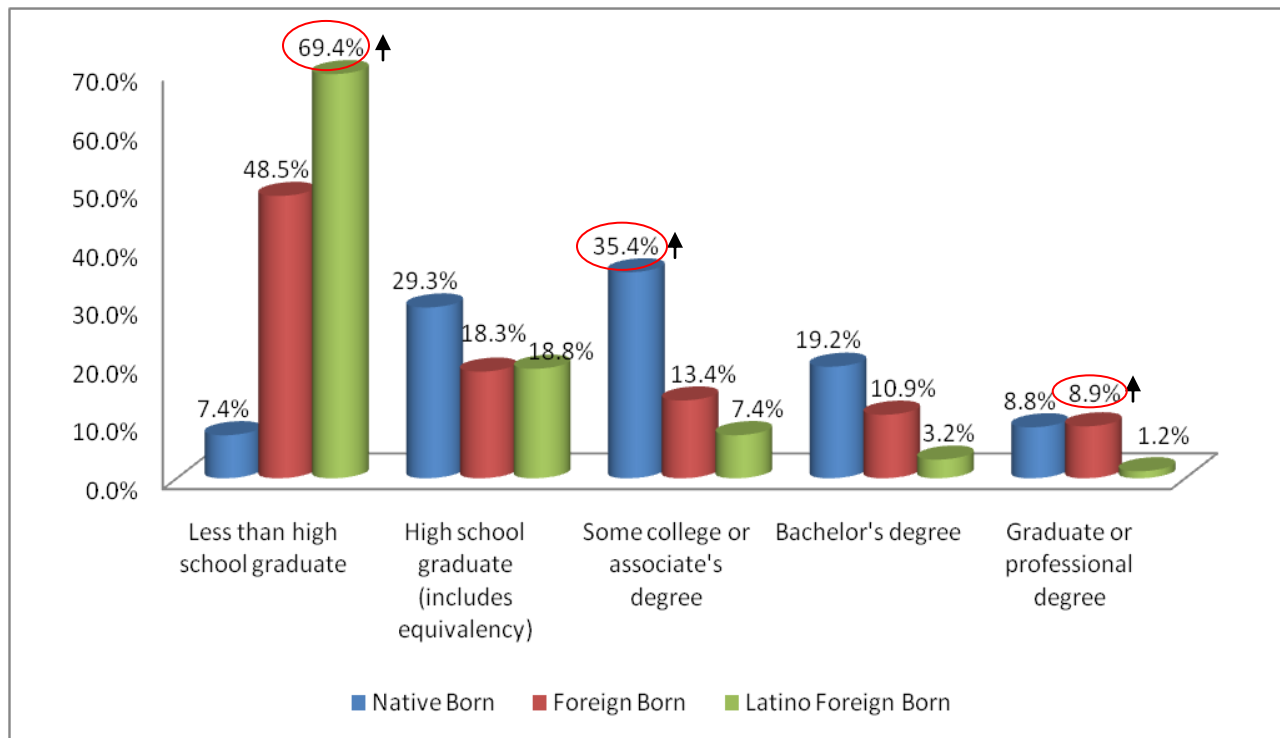
Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Table 3. Native-Born, Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Nebraska, 2009

Educational Attainment	Native Born		Foreign Born		Latino Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	1,074,284	100.0%	78,946	100.0%	47,471	100.0%
Less than high school graduate	79,387	7.4%	38,277	48.5%	32,945	69.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	315,122	29.3%	14,458	18.3%	8,925	18.8%
Some college or associate's degree	379,972	35.4%	10,549	13.4%	3,513	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	205,801	19.2%	8,618	10.9%	1,519	3.2%
Graduate or professional degree	94,002	8.8%	7,044	8.9%	570	1.2%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 3. Native-Born, Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Nebraska, 2009



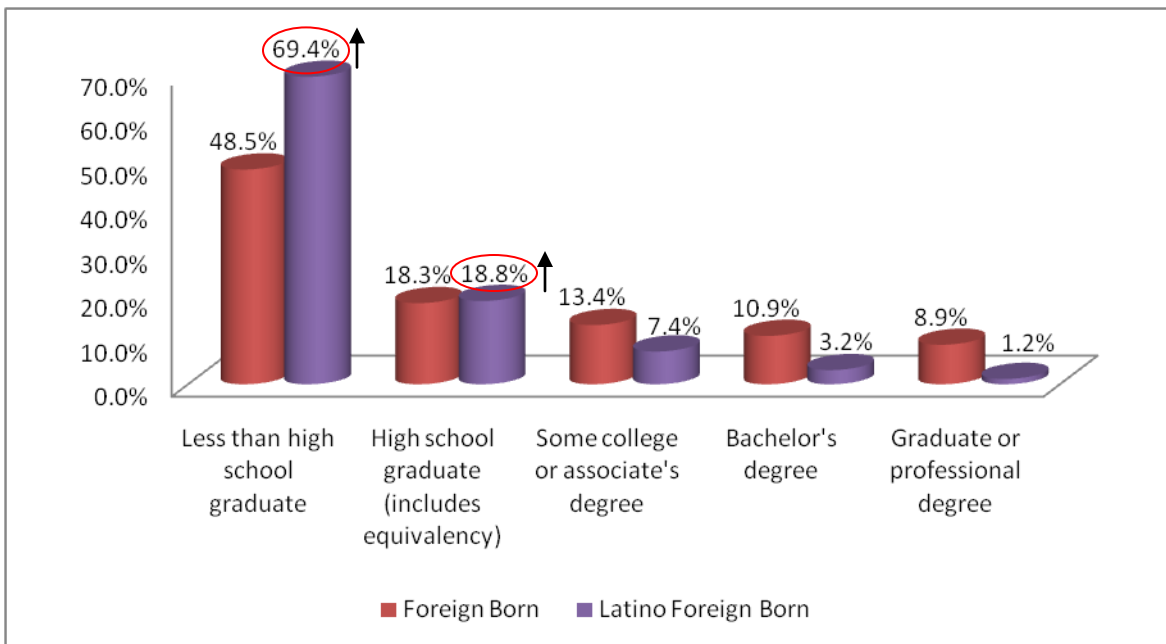
Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Table 4. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Nebraska, 2009

Educational Attainment	Foreign Born		Latino Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	78,946	100.0%	47,471	100.0%
Less than high school graduate	38,277	48.5%	32,945	69.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14,458	18.3%	8,925	18.8%
Some college or associate's degree	10,549	13.4%	3,513	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	8,618	10.9%	1,519	3.2%
Graduate or professional degree	7,044	8.9%	570	1.2%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 4. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Nebraska, 2009



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Table 5. Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Selected Cities, 2006-2008

Educational Attainment	Columbus city		Fremont city		Grand Island city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	1,287	100.0%	937	100.0%	4,214	100.0%
Less than high school graduate	682	53.0%	581	62.0%	2,562	60.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	357	27.7%	165	17.6%	1,039	24.7%
Some college or associate's degree	174	13.5%	149	15.9%	379	9.0%
Bachelor's degree	41	3.2%	42	4.5%	114	2.7%
Graduate or professional degree	33	2.6%	0	0.0%	120	2.8%

Educational Attainment	Hastings city		Kearney city		Lexington ¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	1,447	100.0%	633	100.0%	3,392	100.0%
Less than high school graduate	872	60.3%	189	29.9%	2,712	80.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	184	12.7%	178	28.1%	479	14.1%
Some college or associate's degree	315	21.8%	96	15.2%	133	3.9%
Bachelor's degree	56	3.9%	111	17.5%	64	1.9%
Graduate or professional degree	20	1.4%	59	9.3%	4	0.1%

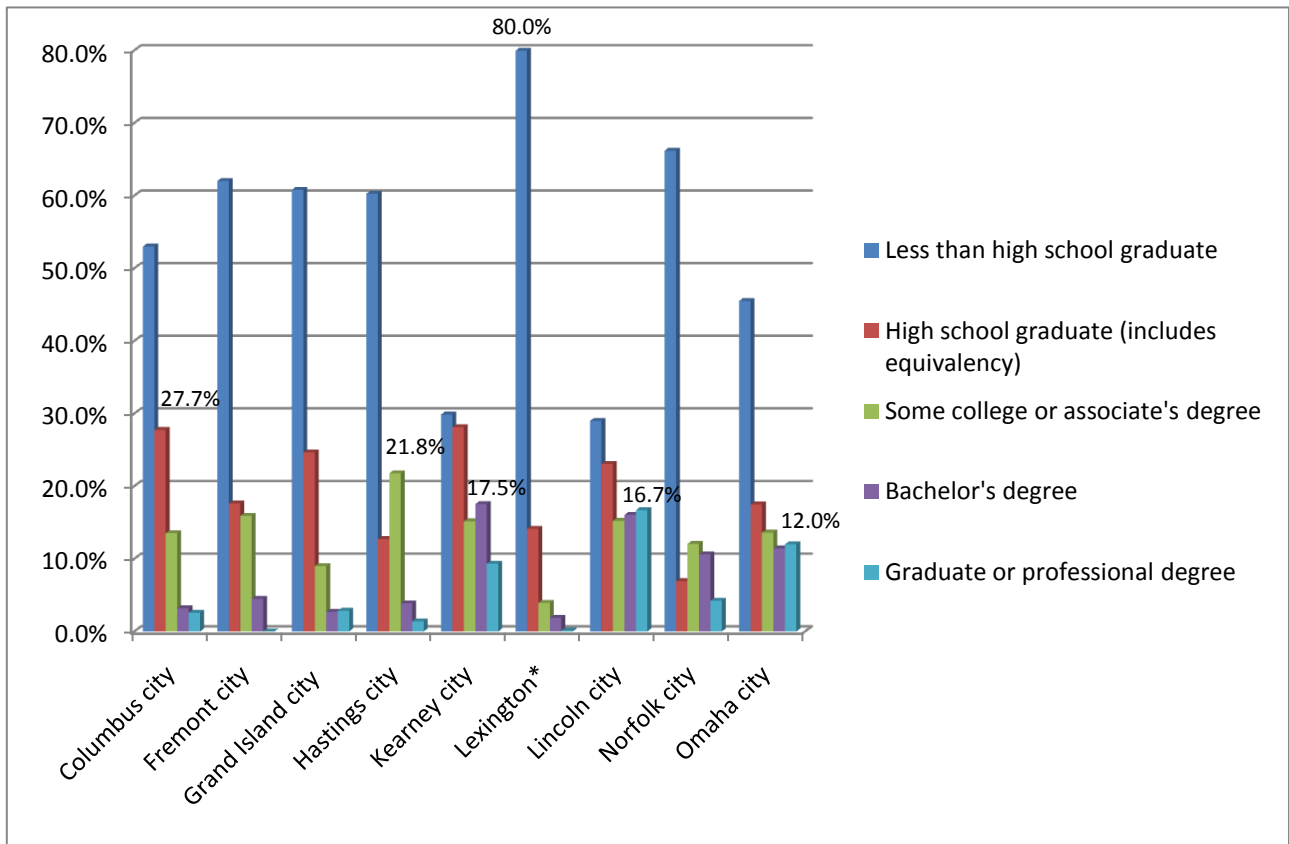
Educational Attainment	Lincoln city		Norfolk city		Omaha city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	13,228	100.0%	1,112	100.0%	24,992	100.0%
Less than high school graduate	3,834	29.0%	736	66.2%	11,369	45.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,050	23.1%	77	6.9%	4,368	17.5%
Some college or associate's degree	2,015	15.2%	134	12.1%	3,400	13.6%
Bachelor's degree	2,121	16.0%	118	10.6%	2,857	11.4%
Graduate or professional degree	2,208	16.7%	47	4.2%	2,998	12.0%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹For Lexington, data was found for all Dawson county, no specific as city. Lexington is the largest city in the county.

Figure 5. Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Selected Cities, 2006-2008



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹For Lexington, data was found for all Dawson county, no specific as city. Lexington is the largest city in the county.

Table 6. Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Omaha, 2006-2008

Educational Attainment	Omaha ¹			
	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	221,758	100.0%	24,992	100.0%
Less than high school graduate	18,145	8.2%	11,369	45.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	62,196	28.0%	4,368	17.5%
Some college or associate's degree	69,287	31.2%	3,400	13.6%
Bachelor's degree	48,915	22.1%	2,857	11.4%
Graduate or professional degree	23,215	10.5%	2,998	12.0%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Table 7. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 25 years and over by Educational Attainment in Omaha, 2006-2008

Education Attainment	Omaha ²			
	Foreign Born		Latino Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	36,937	100.0%	18,469	100.0%
Less than high school diploma	14,036	38.0%	11,340	61.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,944	18.8%	3,823	20.7%
Some college or associate's degree	5,947	16.1%	1,791	9.7%
Bachelor's degree	5,282	14.3%	1,034	5.6%
Graduate or professional degree	4,691	12.7%	480	2.6%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Notes:

¹ For this table, we found data for Omaha city. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign born population was also based on the Omaha city data.

²For limited data for Latino foreign-born population in Omaha, we used data that was found within the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign-born population was also based on the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. We have calculated the numbers based on the total population 25 years and over and the percentages given by the Selected Population Profile in Nebraska's Table using 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

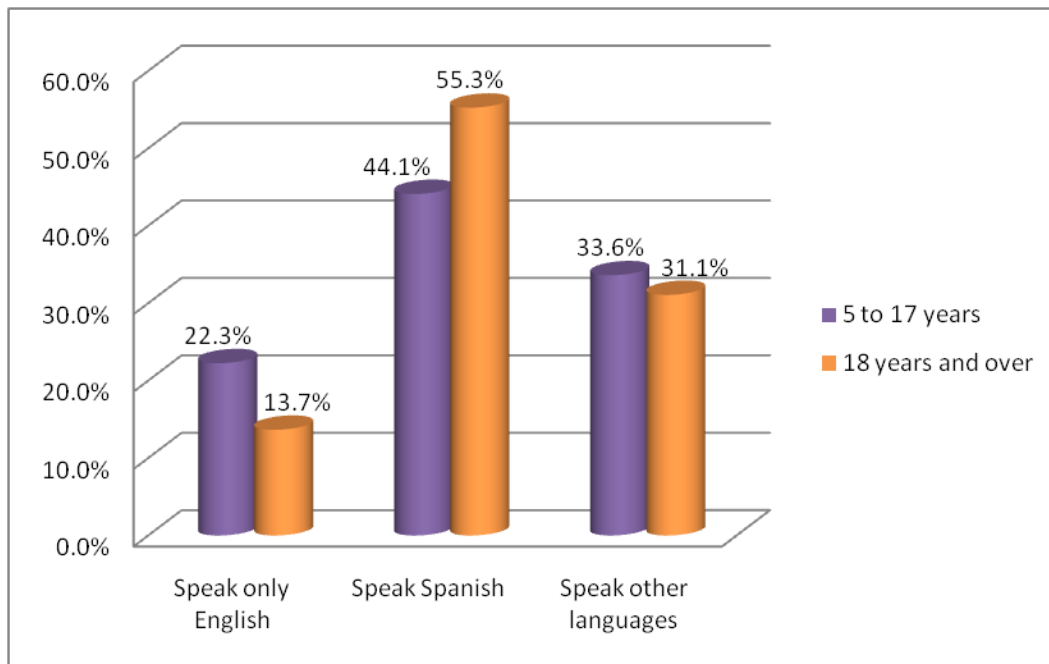
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

Table 8. Foreign-Born Population by Age and by Language Spoken at Home in Nebraska, 2009

Language Spoken at Home	Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	104,757	100.0%
5 to 17 years:	10,924	10.4%
Speak only English	2,432	22.3%
Speak Spanish	4,820	44.1%
Speak other languages	3,672	33.6%
18 years and over:	93,833	89.6%
Speak only English	12,813	13.7%
Speak Spanish	51,857	55.3%
Speak other languages	29,163	31.1%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 6. Foreign-Born Population by Age and by Language Spoken at Home in Nebraska, 2009



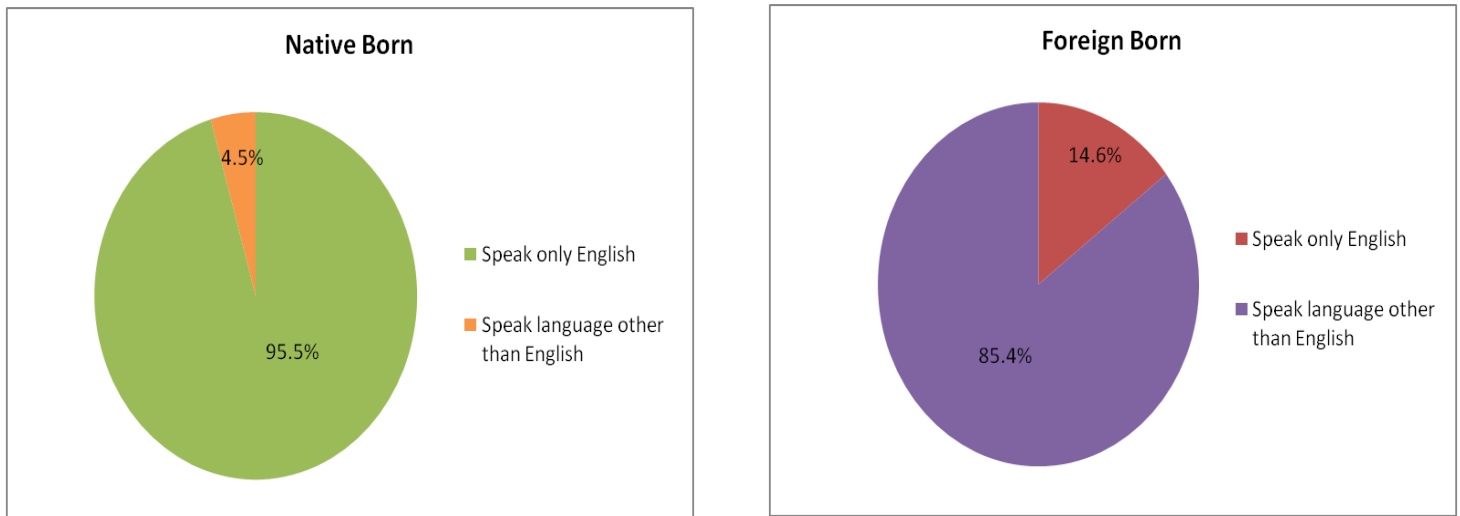
Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Table 9. Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 5 years and over by Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English in Nebraska, 2009

	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	1,557,744	100.0%	104,757	100.0%
Speak only English	1,488,236	95.5%	15,245	14.6%
Speak language other than English:	69,508	4.5%	89,512	85.4%
Speak English "very well"	57,693	83.0%	28,753	32.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	11,815	17.0%	60,759	67.9%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 7. Rates of Monolingualism among the Native and Foreign-Born Population in Nebraska, 2009



Source: Graphs by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Table 10. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 5 years and over by Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English in Nebraska, 2009

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	Foreign Born		Latino Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	104,757	100.0%	60,323	100.0%
Speak only English	15,245	14.6%	2,835	4.7%
Speak language other than English:	89,512	85.4%	57,488	95.3%
Speak English "very well"	28,753	32.1%	13,090	22.8%
Speak English less than "very well"	60,759	67.9%	44,398	77.2%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Table 11. Latino U.S. Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 5 years and over by Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English in Nebraska, 2006-2008

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	Nebraska			
	Latino U.S. Born		Latino Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	60,833	100.0%	54,039	100.0%
Speak only English	32,078	52.7%	1,420	2.6%
Speak another language:	28,755	47.3%	52,619	97.4%
Speak English "very well"	22,022	76.6%	12,368	23.5%
Speak English "less than well"	6,733	23.4%	40,251	76.5%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Table 12. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 5 years and over by Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak in Omaha, 2006-2008

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	Omaha ¹			
	Foreign Born		Latino Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	32,352	100.0%	18,687	100.0%
English only	3,502	10.8%	421	2.3%
Speak language other than English:	28,850	89.2%	18,266	97.7%
Speak English "very well"	10,157	35.2%	3,934	21.5%
Speak English less than "very well"	18,693	64.8%	14,332	78.5%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹For this table, we found data for Omaha city. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign-born population was also based on the Omaha city data.

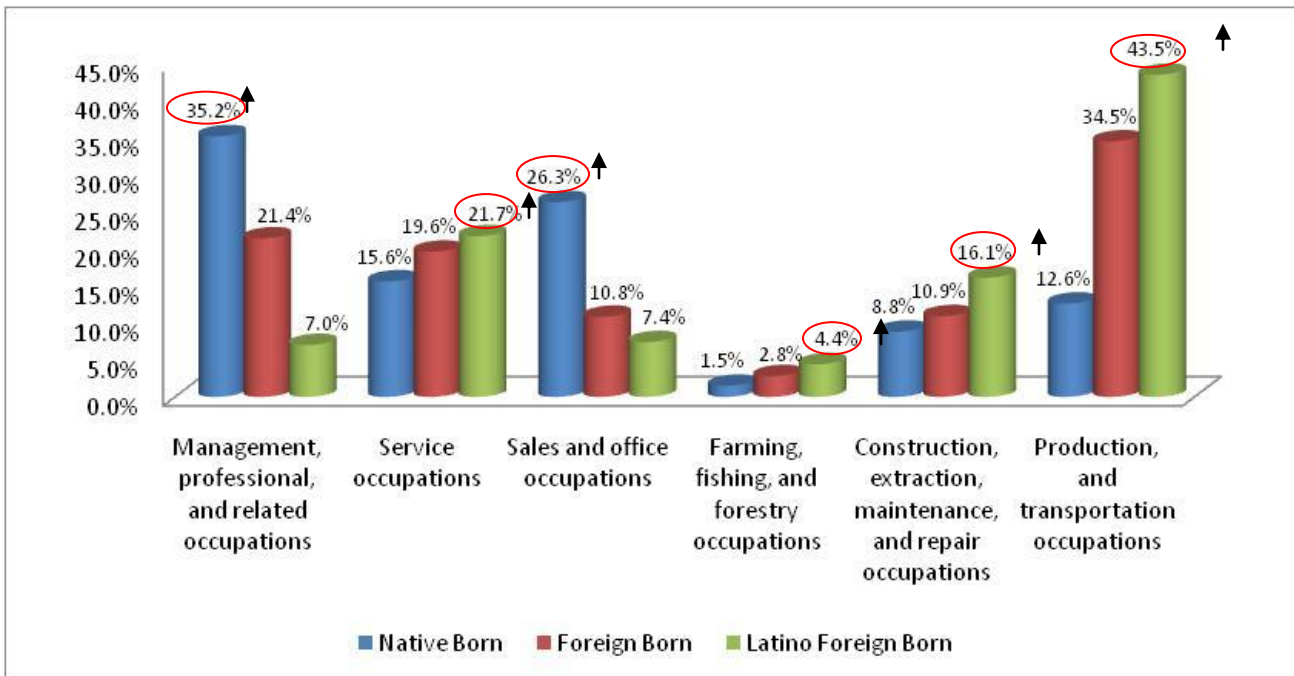
Occupation

Table 13. U.S. Native Born, Foreign-Born, and Latino Foreign Born Population 16 years and over by Selected Occupations in Nebraska, 2008 and 2009

Occupation	2008			2009		
	U.S. Native Born	Foreign Born	Latino Foreign Born	U.S. Native Born	Foreign Born	Latino Foreign Born
Management, professional, and related occupations	34.9%	20.3%	7.7%	36.3%	19.1%	7.4%
Service occupations	15.9%	22.1%	24.8%	16.5%	16.3%	17.6%
Sales and office	26.5%	12.6%	8.6%	25.9%	13.8%	9.4%
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair	8.7%	8.6%	12.6%	8.2%	12.6%	19.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving	12.6%	32.8%	41.2%	11.8%	36.5%	43.8%

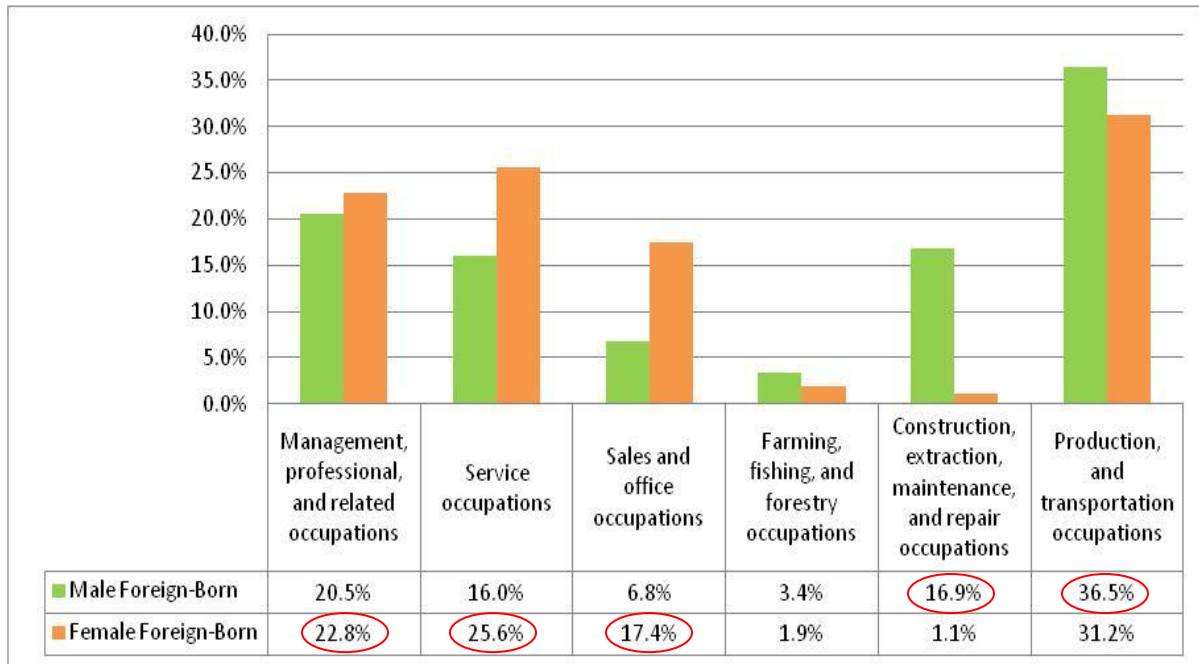
Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 8. Native-Born, Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 16 years and over by Occupation in Nebraska, 2006-2008



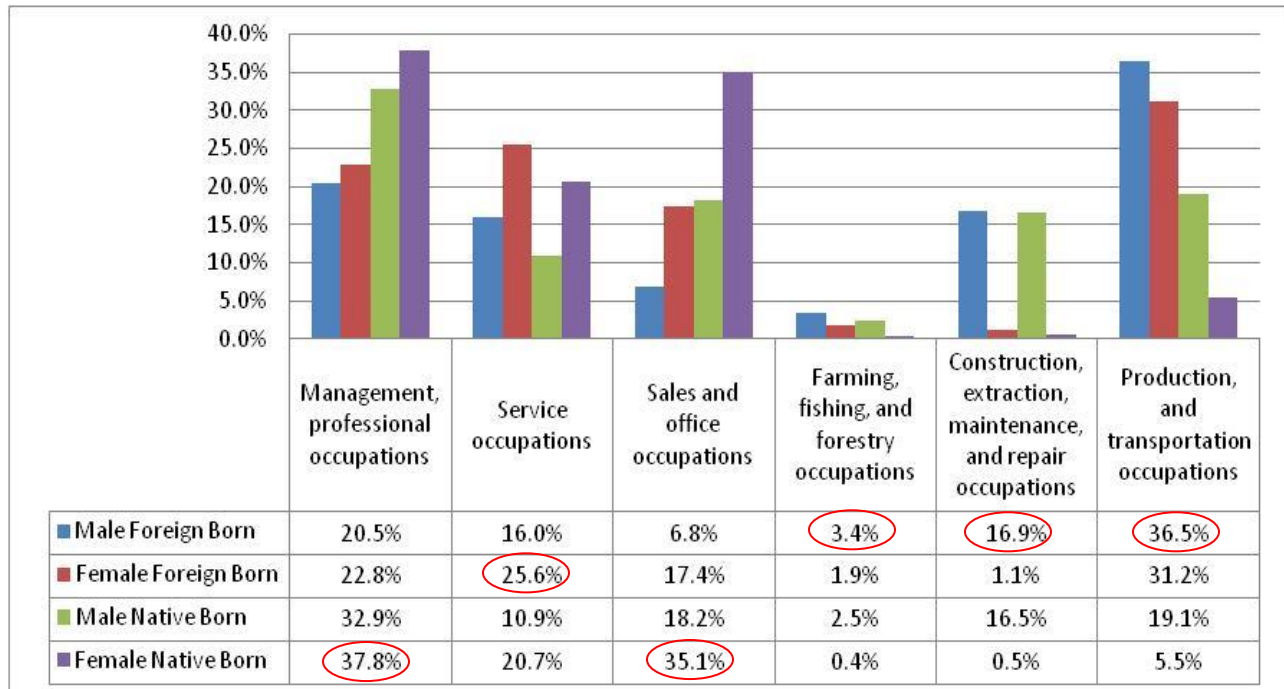
Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Figure 9. Foreign-Born Population 16 years and over by Occupation and Gender in Nebraska, 2006-2008



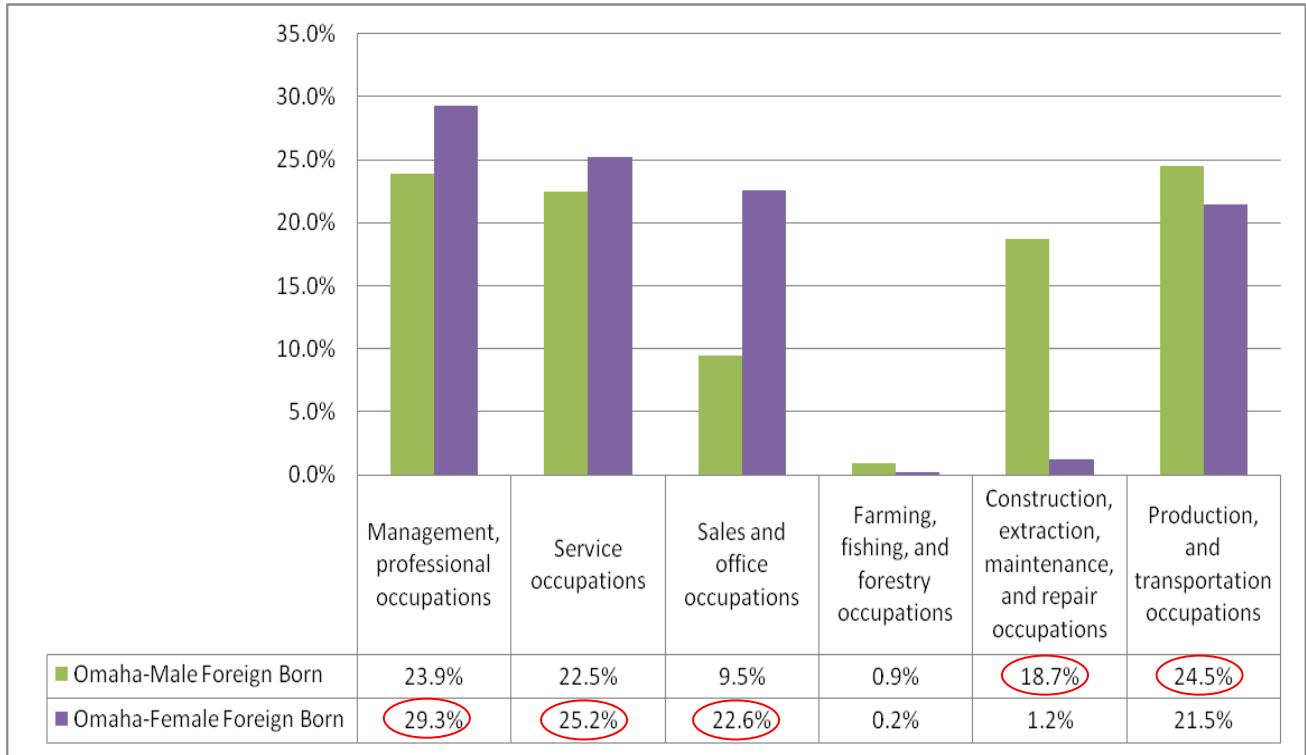
Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Figure 10. Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population 16 years and over by Occupation and Gender in Nebraska, 2006-2008



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Figure 11. Foreign-Born Population 16 years and over by Occupation and Gender in Omaha¹, 2006-2008

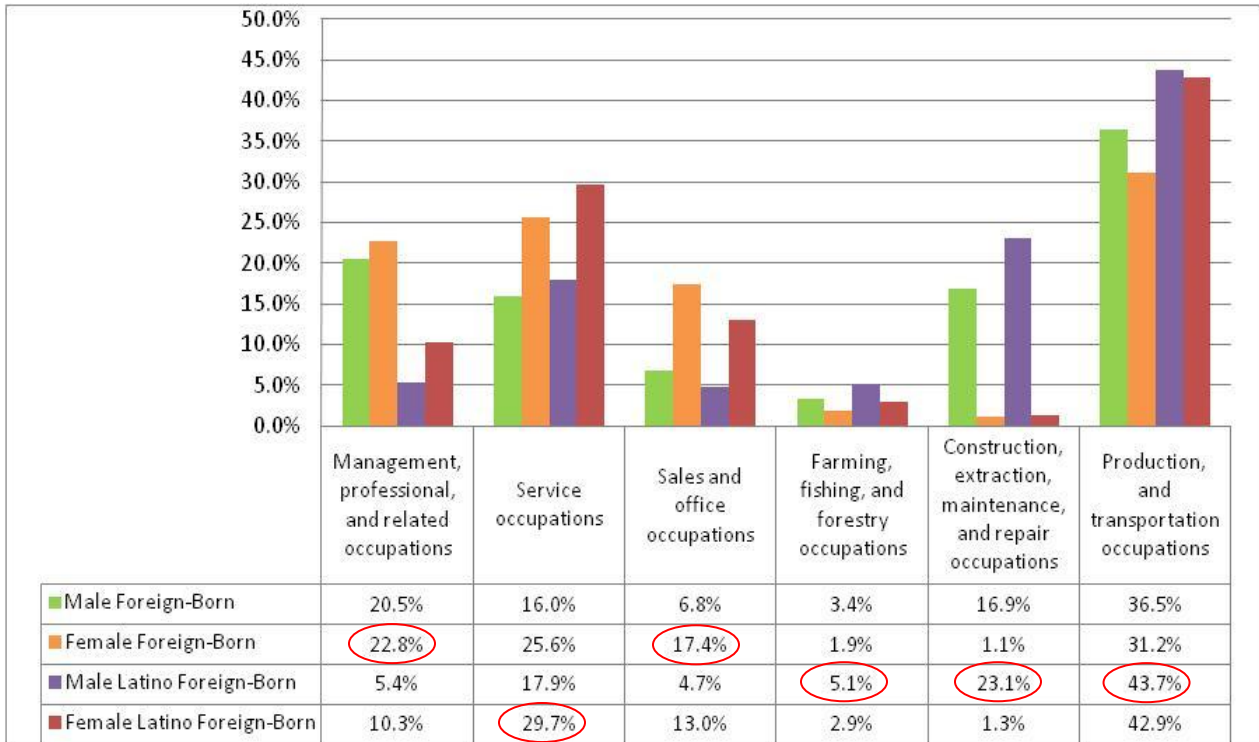


Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹For limited data for Latino foreign-born population in Omaha, we used data that was found within the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign-born population was also based on the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. We have calculated the numbers based on the total population 25 years and over and the percentages given by the Selected Population Profile in Nebraska's Table using 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Figure 12. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 16 years and over by Occupation and Gender in Nebraska, 2006-2008



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Employment by Industry

Table 14. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 16 years and over by Industry in Nebraska¹, 2009

Industry	Foreign Born		Latino Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	64,548	100.0%	39,499	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,614	2.5%	1,382	3.5%
Construction	6,842	10.6%	6,122	15.5%
Manufacturing	23,108	35.8%	16,471	41.7%
Wholesale trade	1,549	2.4%	1,303	3.3%
Retail trade	4,777	7.4%	2,054	5.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,033	1.6%	513	1.3%
Information	645	1.0%	39	0.1%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	2,582	4.0%	592	1.5%
Professional, scientific, and manag., and admin.and waste manag.servs.	5,487	8.5%	3,239	8.2%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	9,037	14.0%	2,449	6.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food servs.	3,937	6.1%	2,844	7.2%
Other services (except public administration)	2,969	4.6%	1,856	4.7%
Public administration	1,033	1.6%	592	1.5%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹ For Nebraska, we have calculated the numbers based on the total population 16 years and over and the percentages given by the Selected Population Profile in Nebraska's Table using 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Table 15. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population 16 years and over by Industry in Omaha, 2006-2008

Industry	Omaha ¹			
	Foreign-Born		Latino Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	30,363	100.0%	16,450	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	304	1.0%	214	1.3%
Construction	3,036	10.0%	2,813	17.1%
Manufacturing	6,771	22.3%	4,853	29.5%
Wholesale trade	668	2.2%	428	2.6%
Retail trade	2,733	9.0%	954	5.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	577	1.9%	263	1.6%
Information	547	1.8%	66	0.4%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,700	5.6%	395	2.4%
Professional, scientific, and manag., and admin. and waste manag. servs.	3,886	12.8%	1,974	12.0%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	4,737	15.6%	1,086	6.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food servs.	3,856	12.7%	2,616	15.9%
Other services (except public administration)	1,154	3.8%	674	4.1%
Public administration	364	1.2%	115	0.7%

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Notes:

¹For limited data for Latino foreign-born population in Omaha, we used data that was found within the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign-born population was also based on the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. We have also calculated the numbers based on the total population 16 years and over and the percentages given by the Selected Population Profile in Nebraska's Table using 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Civilian Labor Force Participation

Table 16. Total Population, Native-Born, Foreign-Born, Latino Foreign-Born and Latino Population by Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates in Nebraska and Omaha, 2006-2008

	Labor Force Participation Rates				
	Total Population	Native-Born	Foreign-Born	Latino Foreign-Born	Latinos as a whole
Nebraska	71.0%	70.8%	73.9%	76.2%	74.9%
Omaha ¹	71.7%	71.6%	73.9%	78.0%	75.4%

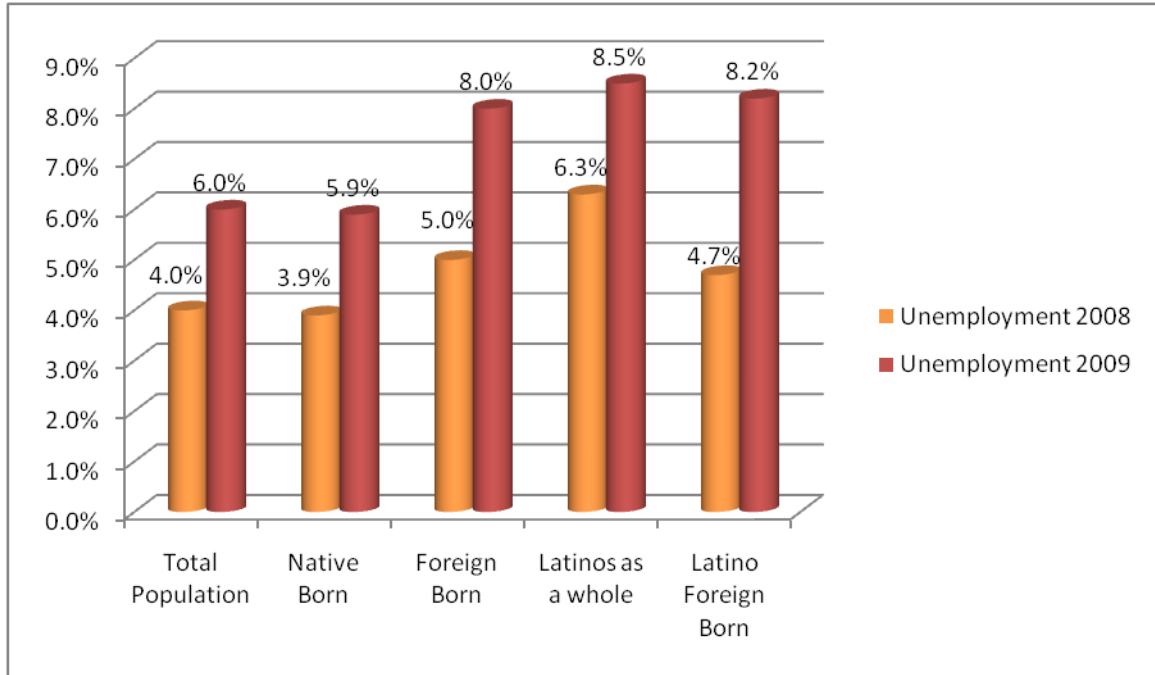
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹For limited data for Latino foreign-born population in Omaha, we used data that was found within the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign-born population was also based on the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. We have calculated the numbers based on the total population 25 years and over and the percentages given by the Selected Population Profile in Nebraska's Table using 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

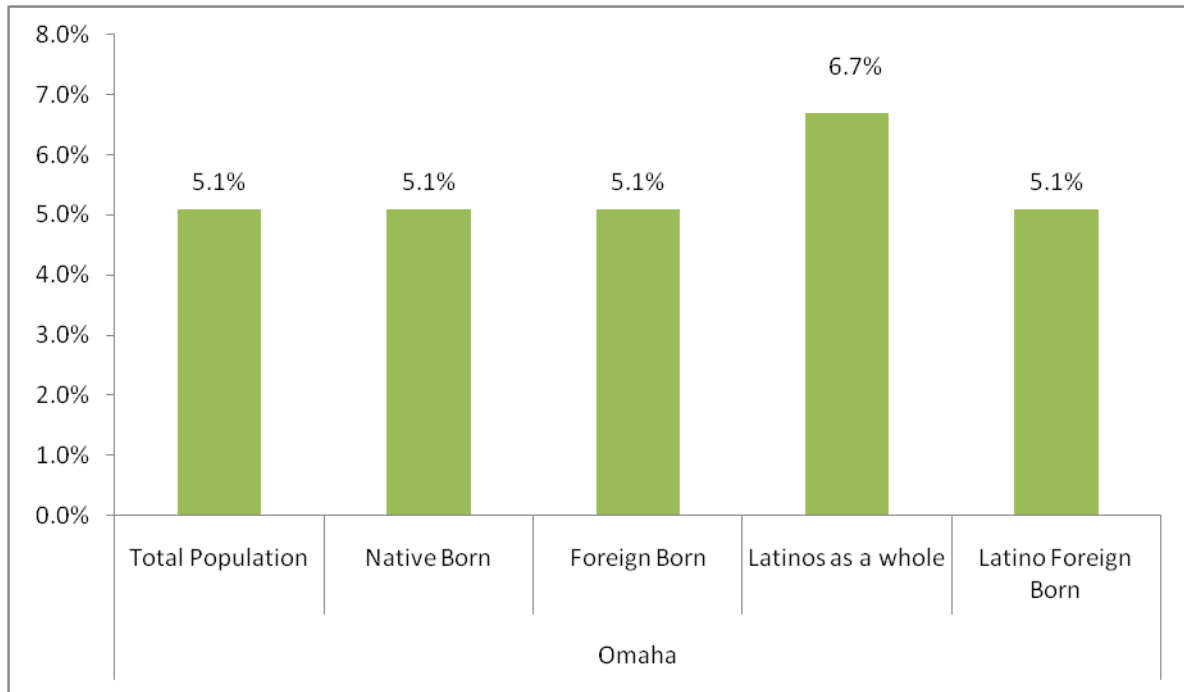
Unemployment

Figure 13. Total Population, Native-Born, Foreign-Born, Latinos as a whole and Latino Foreign-Born Population 16 years and over by Unemployment Rate in Nebraska, 2008 and 2009



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 14. Total Population, Native-Born, Foreign-Born, Latinos as a whole and Latino Foreign-Born Population 16 years and over by Unemployment Rate in Omaha¹, 2006-2008



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹For limited data for Latino foreign-born population in Omaha, we used data that was found within the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign-born population was also based on the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. We have also calculated the numbers based on the total population 16 years and over and the percentages given by the Selected Population Profile in Nebraska's Table using 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Table 17. Total Latino Population as a whole by Gender and Unemployment rate in Omaha, 2006-2008

Unemployment rate	Omaha ¹	
	Latinos as a whole	
	Number	Percent
Total Latinos Unemployed	1,372	6.7%
Latino Male Unemployed	568	4.2% ²
Latino Female Unemployed	804	11.3% ²

Source: OLLAS calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

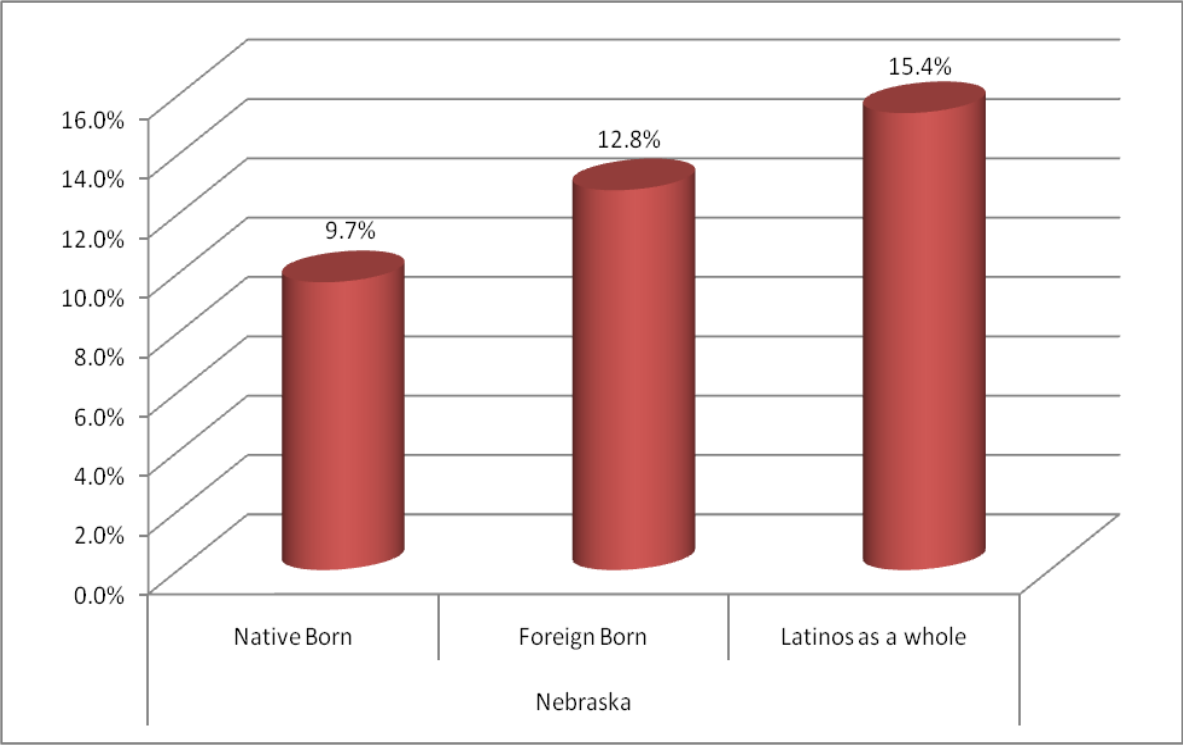
Notes:

¹This data is for Omaha city alone.

²These percentages are based on the civilian labor force by gender.

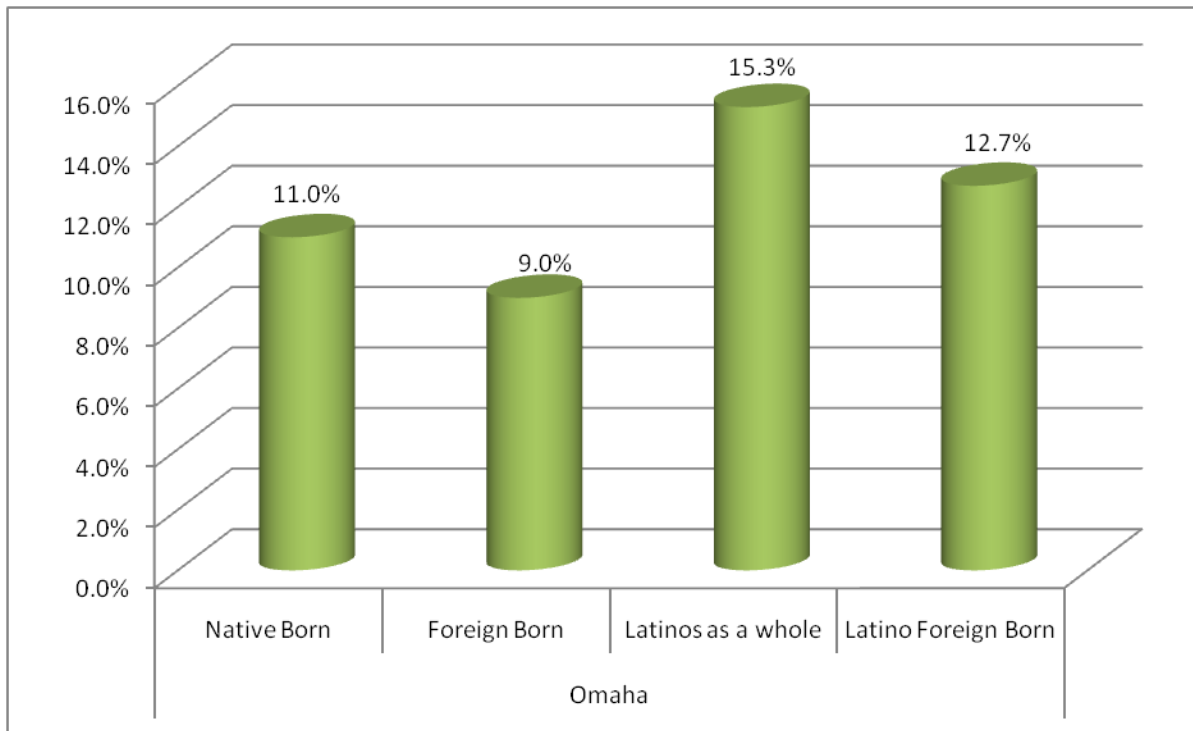
Female-Headed Households

Figure 15. Native-Born, Foreign-Born, and Latinos as a whole Population by Female - Headed Households in Nebraska, 2009



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 16. Native-Born, Foreign-Born, Latinos as a whole and Latino Foreign-Born Population by Female - Headed Households in Omaha¹, 2006-2008



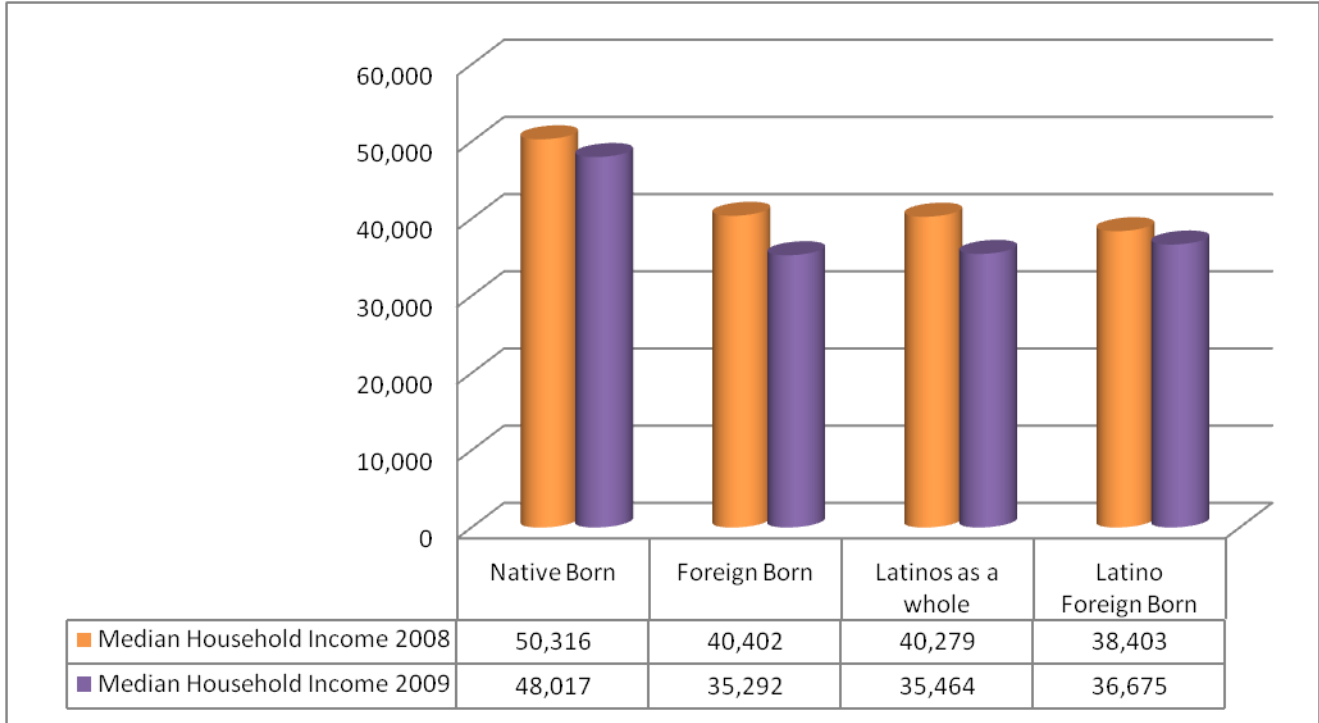
Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹For limited data for Latino foreign-born population in Omaha, we used data that was found within the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign-born population was also based on the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs.

Median Household Income

Figure 17. Native-Born, Foreign-Born, Latinos as a whole and Latino Foreign-Born Population by Median Household Income¹ in Nebraska, 2008 and 2009

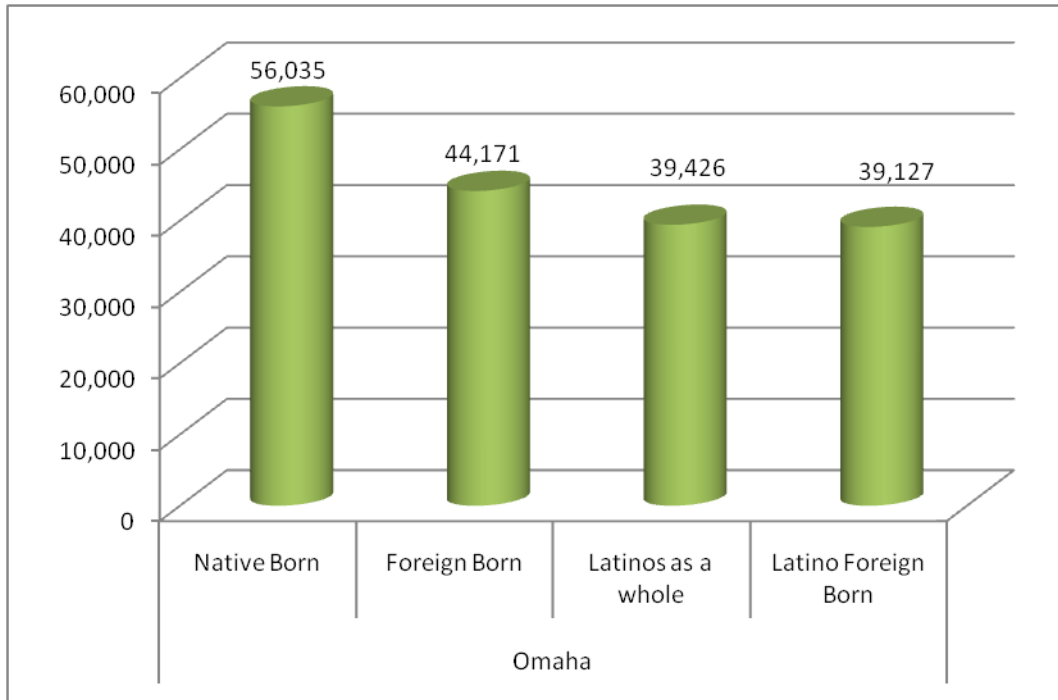


Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹ All data is inflation adjusted into 2008 and 2009 dollar terms.

Figure 18. Native-Born, Foreign-Born, Latinos as a whole and Latino Foreign-Born Population by Median Household Income¹ in Omaha², 2006-2008



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

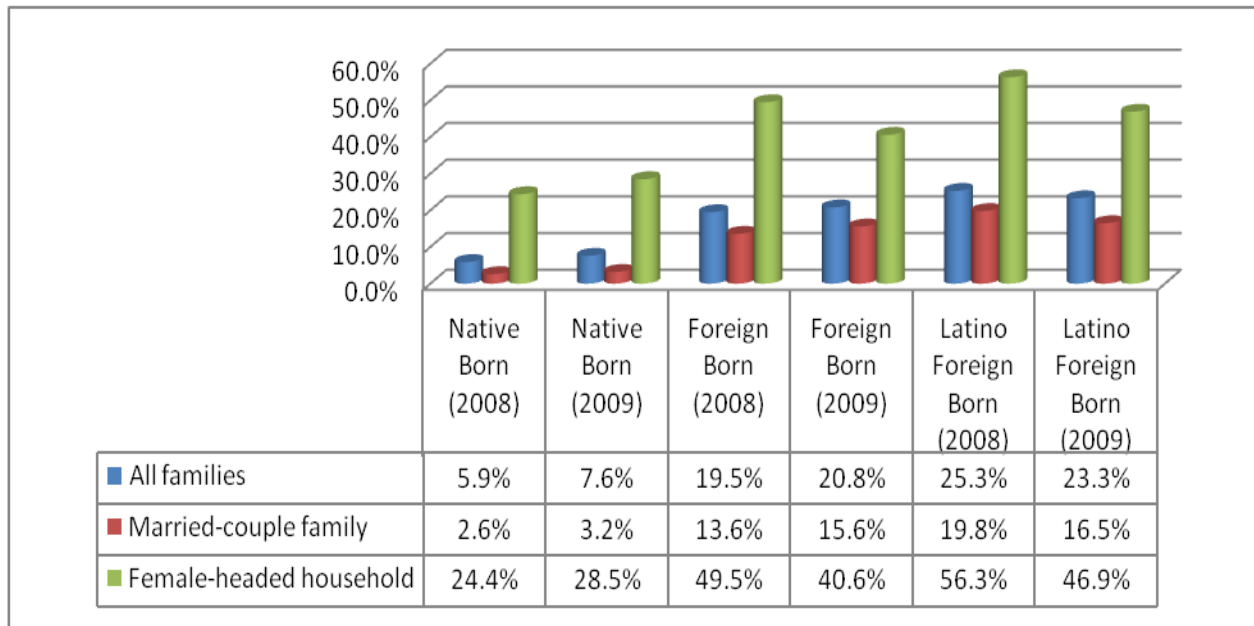
Note:

¹ All data is inflation adjusted into 2008 dollar terms.

² For limited data for Latino foreign-born population in Omaha, we used data that was found within the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign-born population was also based on the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. We have calculated the numbers based on the total population 25 years and over and the percentages given by the Selected Population Profile in Nebraska's Table using 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

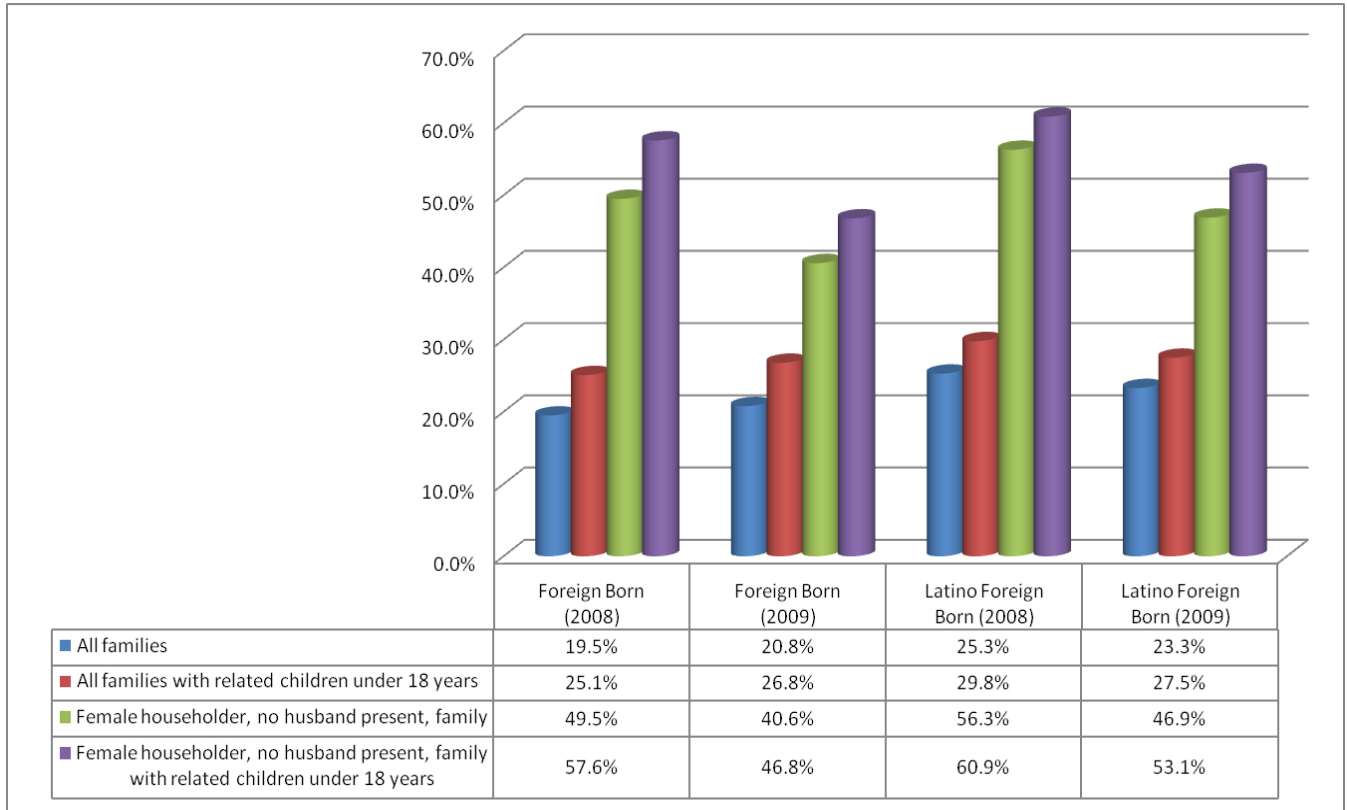
Poverty Rates for Families

Figure 19. Native-Born, Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population by Poverty Rates for Families in Nebraska, 2008 and 2009



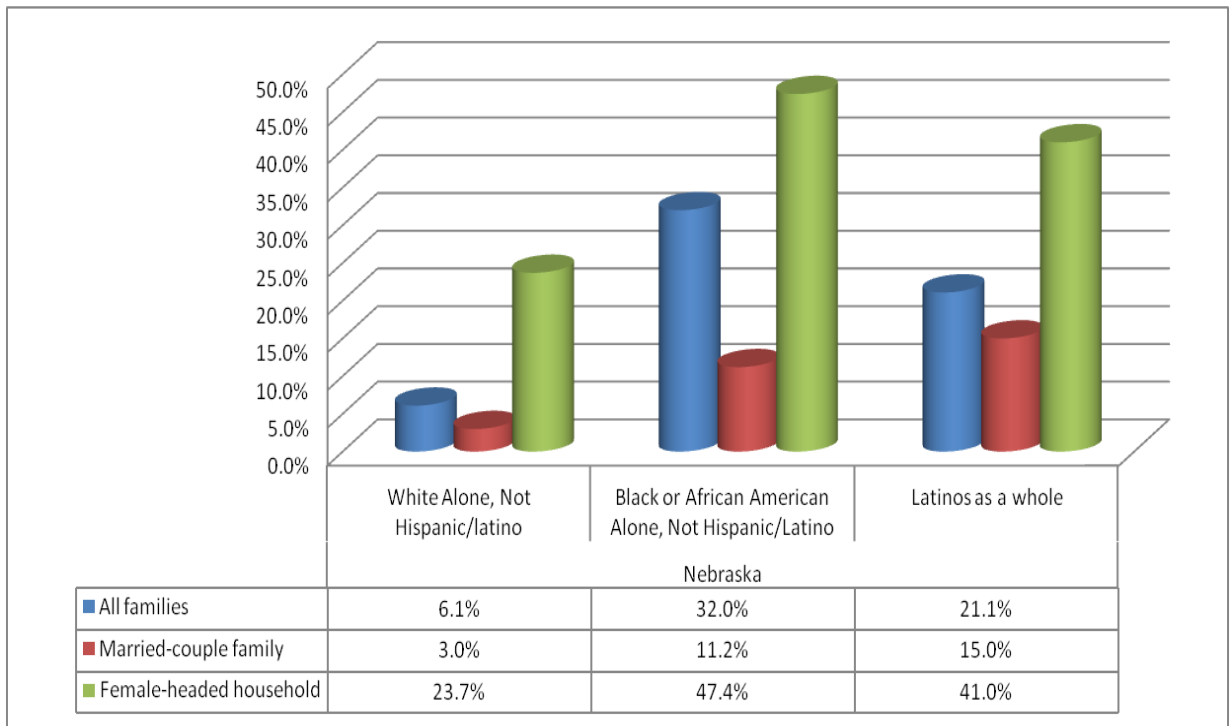
Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey

Figure 20. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population by Poverty Rates for Families with related children under 18 years in Nebraska, 2008 and 2009



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey.

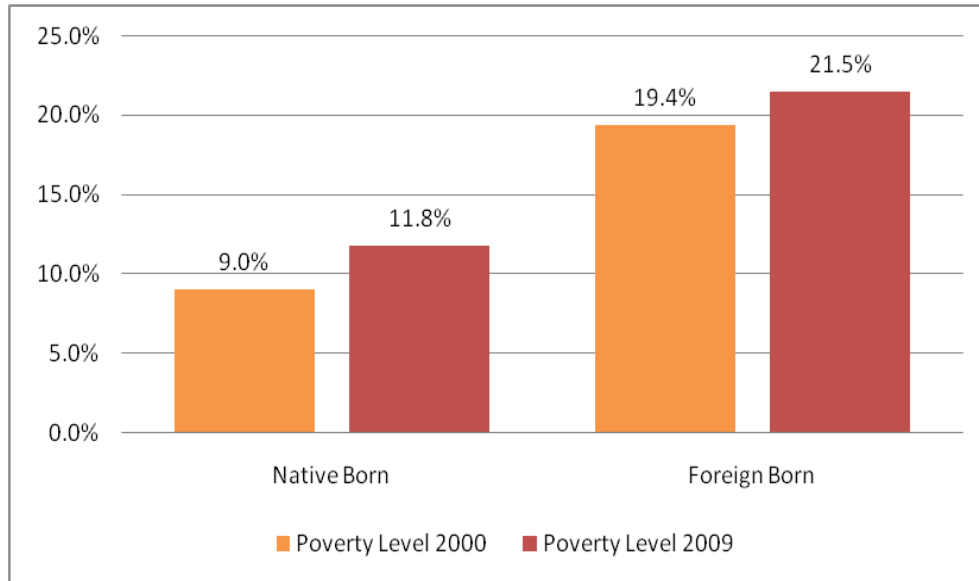
Figure 21. White Alone Not Hispanic/Latino, Black or African American Alone, and Latinos as a whole Population by Poverty Rates for Families of Various Races in Nebraska, 2009



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

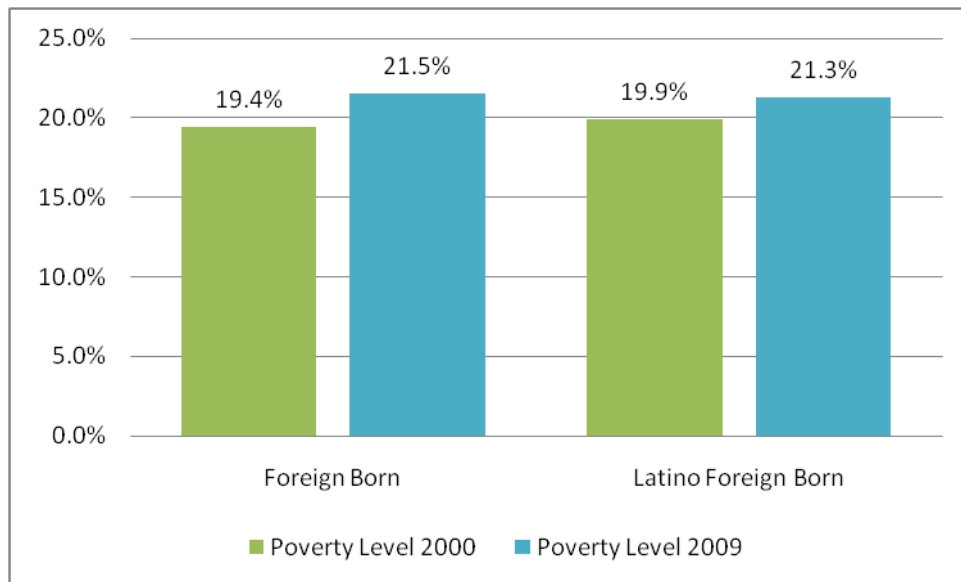
Poverty Rates by Individuals

Figure 22. Native-Born and Foreign-Born Population by Poverty Rates in Nebraska, 2000 and 2009



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 23. Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population by Poverty Rates in Nebraska, 2000 and 2009



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2009 American Community Survey.

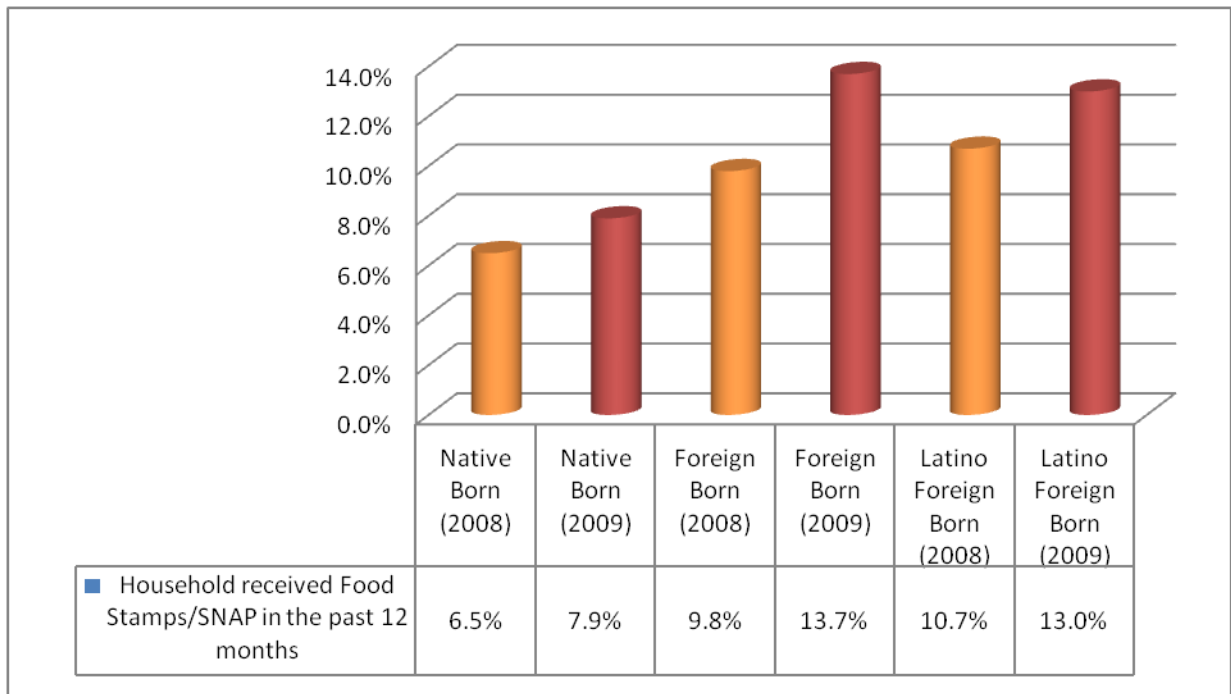
Table 18. White Alone Not Hispanic/Latino, Black or African American Alone, and Latinos as a whole Population by Poverty Rates in Nebraska, 2009

Poverty Rates	White Alone, Not Hispanic/Latino		Black or African American Alone		Latinos as a whole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level						
Under 18 years	30,719	9.4%	11,386	48.4%	17,375	29.0%
18 years and older	108,869	9.7%	13,117	26.7%	16,248	19.0%

Source: OLLAS calculation based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey

Food Stamps/SNAP

Figure 24. Native-Born, Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population by Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP¹ in Nebraska, 2008 and 2009



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹SNAP stands for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Table 19. White Alone Not Hispanic/Latino, Black or African American Alone, and Latinos as a whole Population by Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP¹ in Nebraska, 2008 and 2009

Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP	2008						2009					
	White Alone, Not Hispanic/Latino		Black or African American Alone		Latinos as a whole		White Alone, Not Hispanic/Latino		Black or African American Alone		Latinos as a whole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	620,605	100.0%	25,951	100.0%	37,441	100.0%	621,888	100.0%	28,627	100.0%	38,878	100.0%
Household received Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months	31,929	5.1%	7,531	29.0%	4,064	10.9%	38,097	6.1%	9,717	33.9%	6,267	16.1%

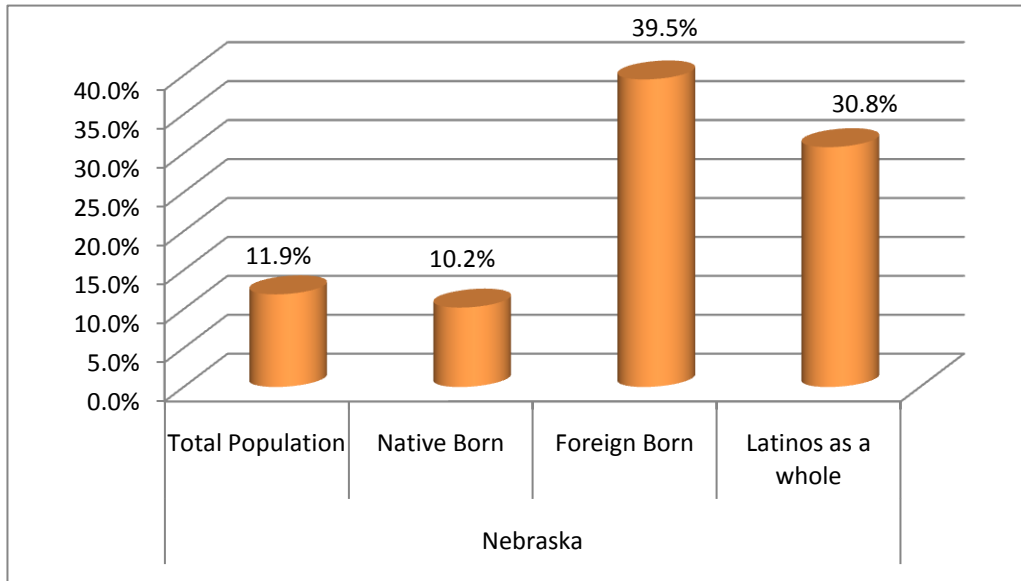
Source: OLLAS calculation based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹SNAP stands for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Health Insurance Coverage

Figure 25. Total Population, Native-Born, Foreign-Born and Latinos as a whole Population by No Health Insurance Coverage in Nebraska, 2009



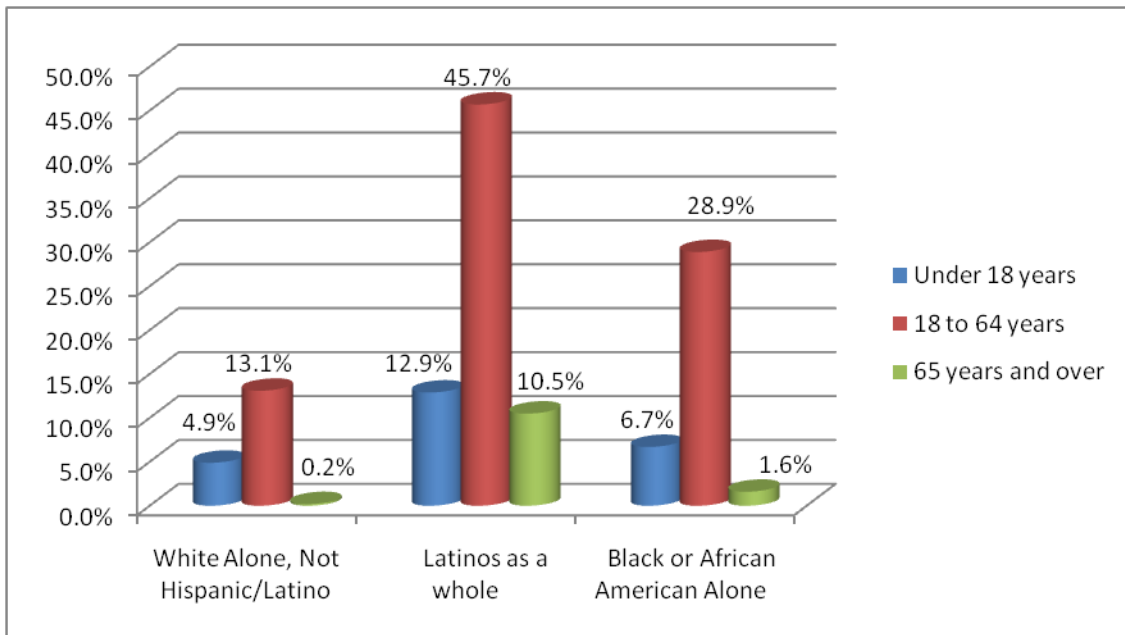
Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Table 20. White Alone Not Hispanic/Latino, Black or African American Alone, and Latinos as a whole Population by No Health Insurance Coverage in Nebraska, 2009

Health Insurance Coverage Status	White Alone, Not Hispanic/Latino		Latinos as a whole		Black or African American Alone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 18 years	333,174	100.0%	61,325	100.0%	23,966	100.0%
Without health insurance coverage	16,385	4.9%	7,935	12.9%	1,597	6.7%
18 to 64 years	923,186	100.0%	80,824	100.0%	44,738	100.0%
Without health insurance coverage	121,007	13.1%	36,953	45.7%	12,948	28.9%
65 years and over	213,600	100.0%	5,342	100.0%	4,887	100.0%
Without health insurance coverage	515	0.2%	562	10.5%	79	1.6%

Source: OLLAS calculation based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey

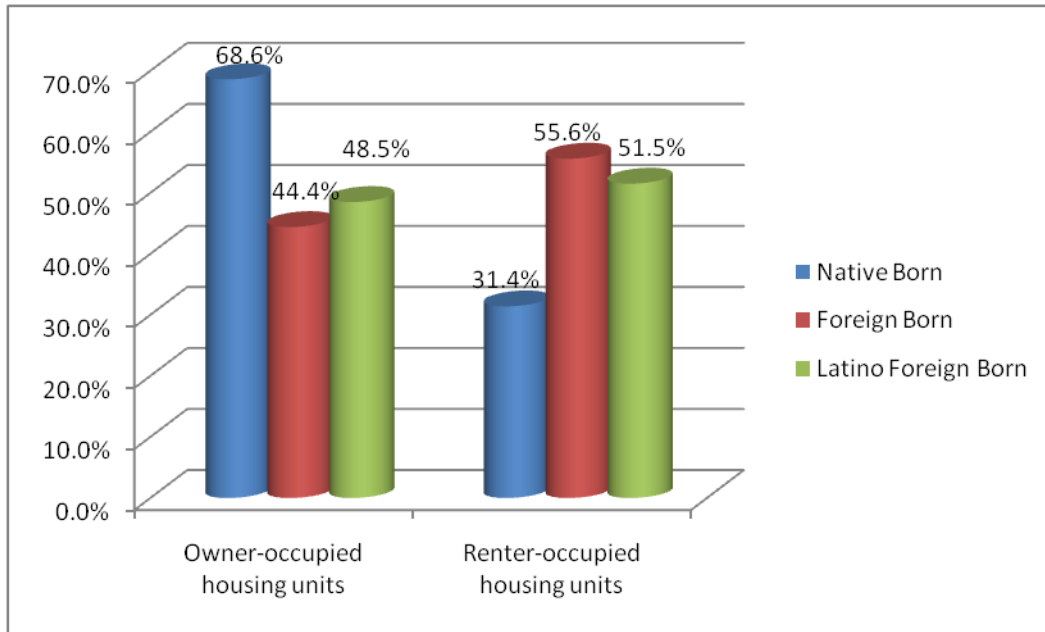
Figure 26. Percentage of Persons Without Health Insurance Coverage among White Alone Not Hispanic/Latino, Black or African American Alone, and Latinos as a whole Population in Nebraska, 2009



Source: Graph by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

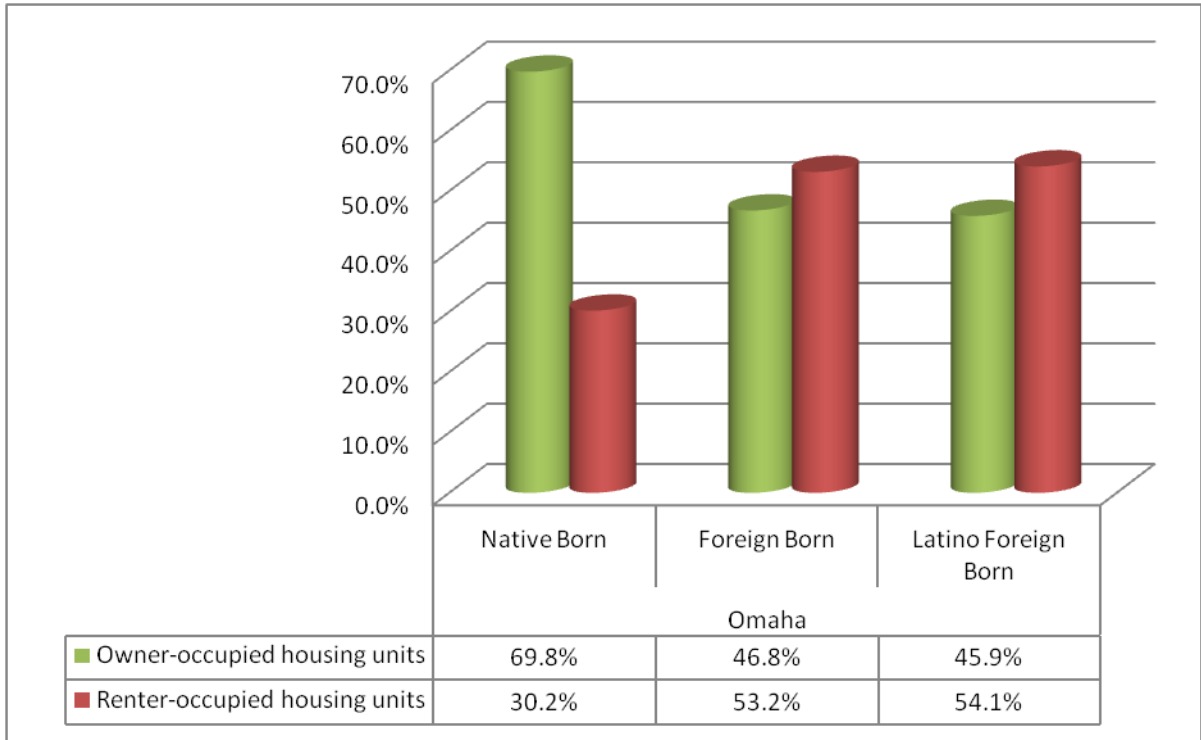
Housing Tenure

Figure 27. Native-Born, Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population by Housing Tenure in Nebraska, 2009



Source: Graph made by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Figure 28. Native-Born, Foreign-Born and Latino Foreign-Born Population by Housing Tenure in Omaha¹, 2006-2008



Source: Graph made by OLLAS based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Note:

¹For limited data for Latino foreign-born population in Omaha, we used data that was found within the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs. Therefore, for an appropriate comparison, foreign-born population was also based on the metropolitan area Omaha-Council Bluffs.

Disability Status

Table 21. White Alone Not Hispanic/Latino, Black or African American Alone, and Latinos as a whole
Population by Disability Status in Nebraska, 2009

Disability Status	White Alone, Not Hispanic/Latino		Black or African American Alone		Latinos as a whole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	1,469,960	100.0%	73,591	100.0%	147,491	100.0%
With a disability	162,582	11.1%	11,095	15.1%	9,720	6.6%

Source: OLLAS calculation based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Veteran Status

Table 22. White Alone Not Hispanic/Latino, Black or African American Alone, and Latinos as a whole
Population 18 years and over by Veteran Status in Nebraska, 2009

Veteran Status	White Alone, Not Hispanic/Latino		Black or African American Alone		Latinos as a whole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population 18 years and over	1,156,517	100.0%	51,779	100.0%	87,635	100.0%
Veteran	134,040	11.6%	5,593	10.8%	3,995	4.6%

Source: OLLAS calculation based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

Office of Latino/Latin American Studies (OLLAS)
University of Nebraska - Omaha
www.unomaha.edu/ollas

