

# Characteristics of the Omaha Metro's Black/African American Population



## CENTER FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS RESEARCH

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OPPD African American Network Meeting/Black History Month Event

*February 20, 2020*



@UNOmahacpar  
#Nebraskabythenumbers



@unocpar



# The Importance of Data Collection

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



The 2020 Census is less than **1** month away. See [cpar.unomaha.edu/2020census](http://cpar.unomaha.edu/2020census)

Census jobs actively being hired (apply NOW!): see [2020census.gov/jobs](http://2020census.gov/jobs)

Initial letters sent around March 15, 2020 | Respond by internet, paper, call-in

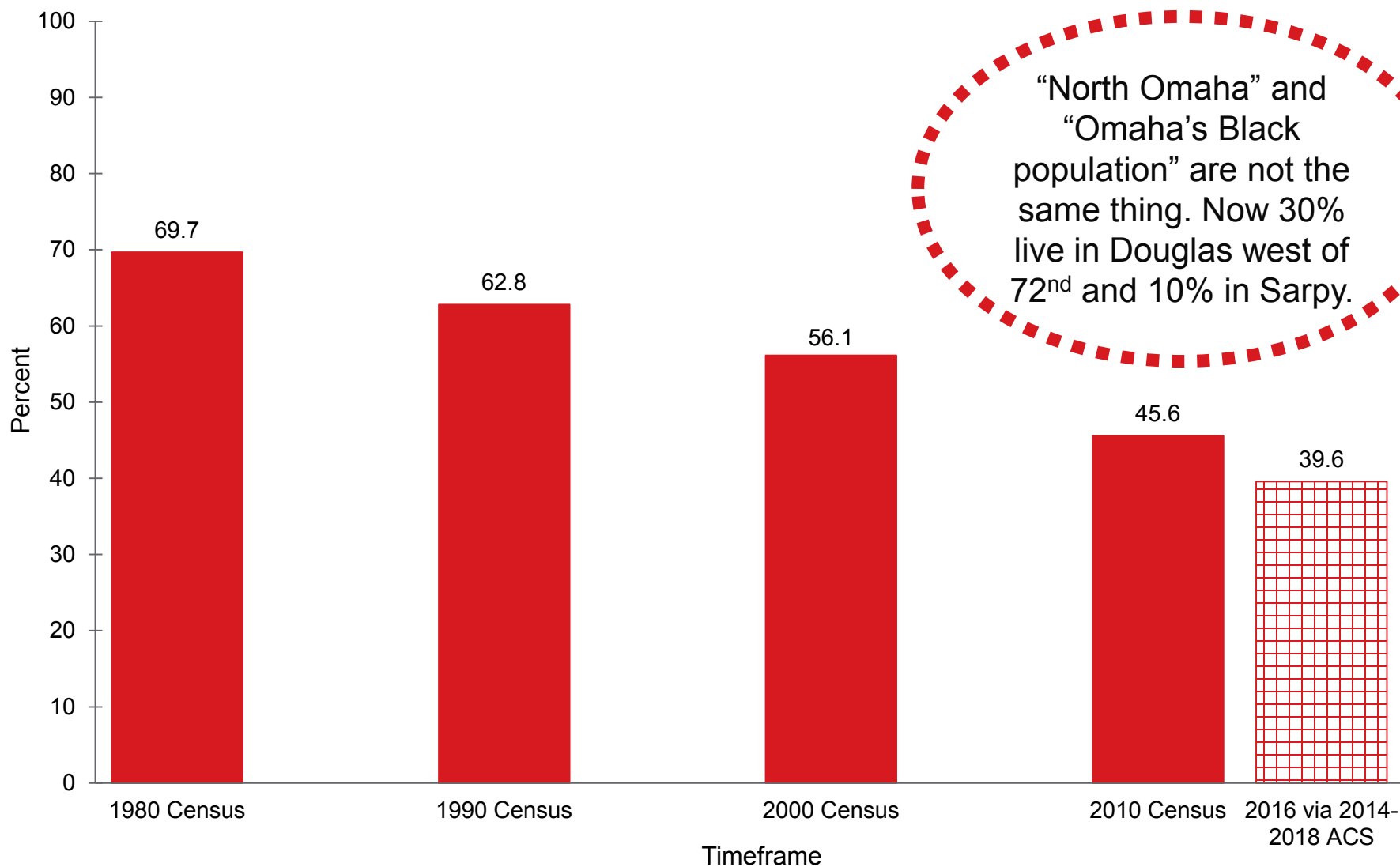
Do what you can to promote filling out the census (and ongoing ACS)

**\*\* Decennial Census and survey response data show the trends \*\***



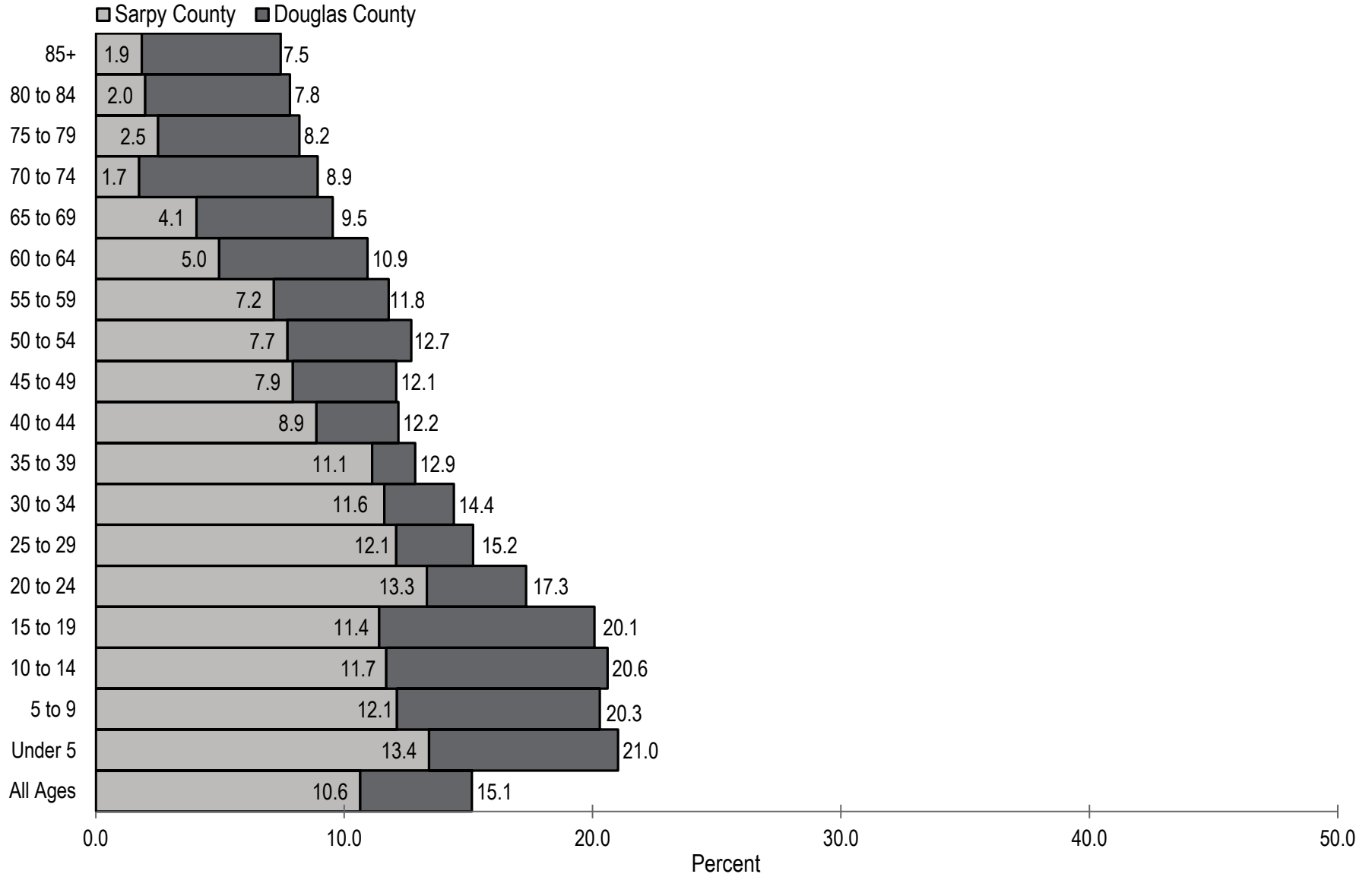
# The Omaha metro's Black population is not as concentrated in North Omaha today

*Percentage of 8-county Omaha metro Black population living in zip codes 68104, 68110, 68111*



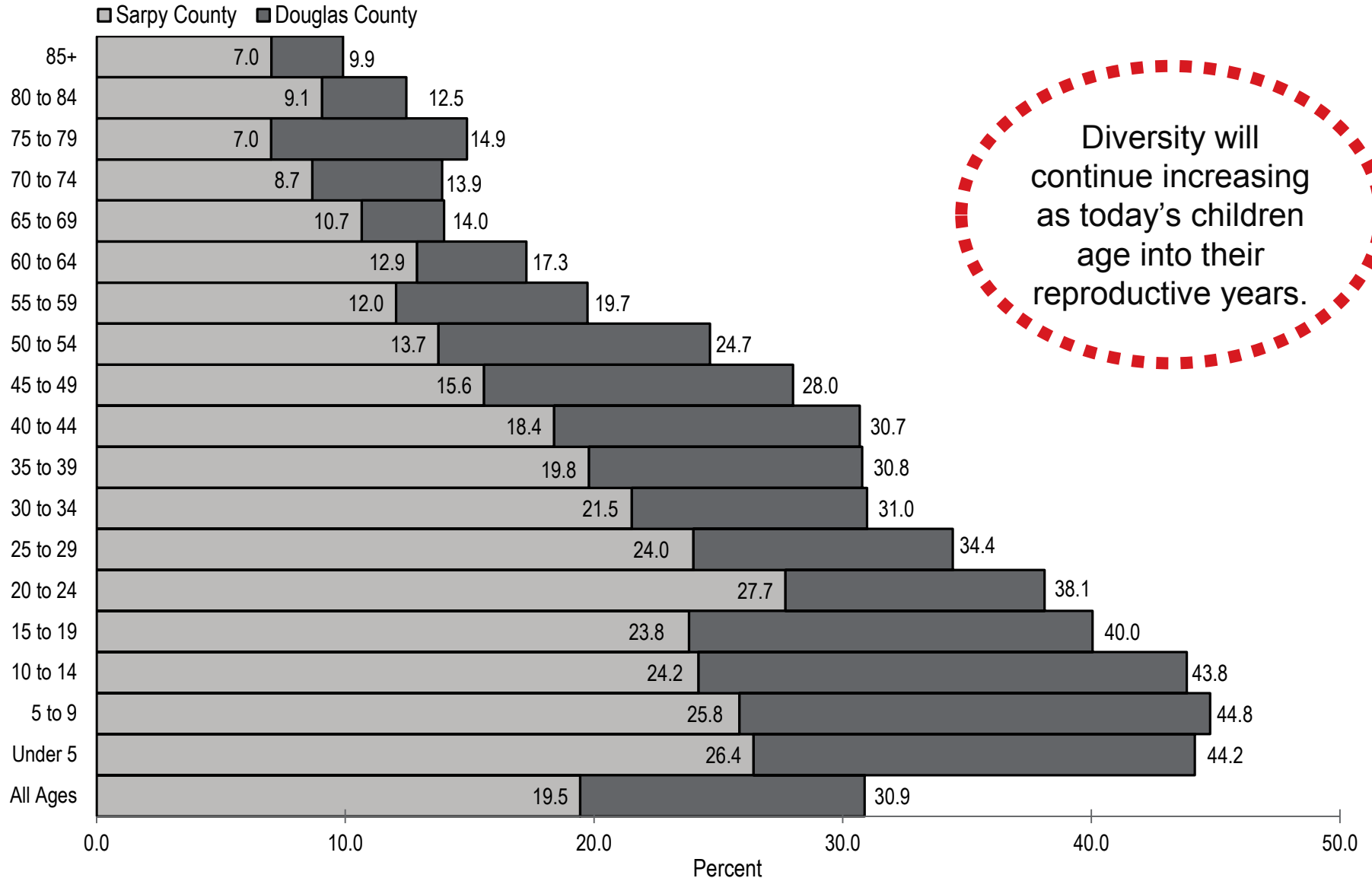
# For Nebraska areas, Sarpy County and especially Douglas County were fairly diverse in 1990

*Nonwhite or Latino as a percent of total population in 1990*



# New data show each county's diversity has doubled since 1990, with higher levels among children

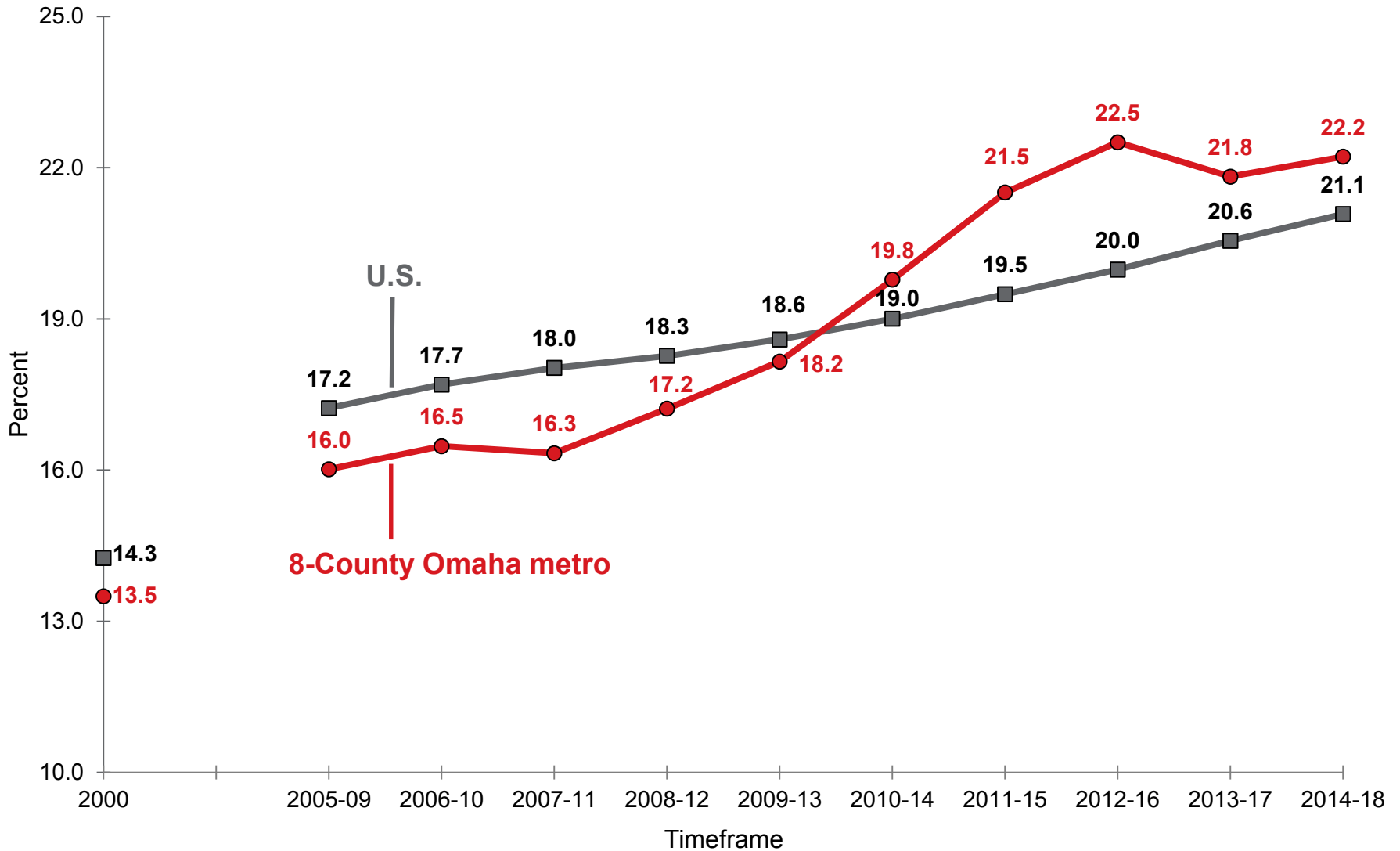
*Nonwhite or Latino as a percent of total population in 2018*



Diversity will continue increasing as today's children age into their reproductive years.

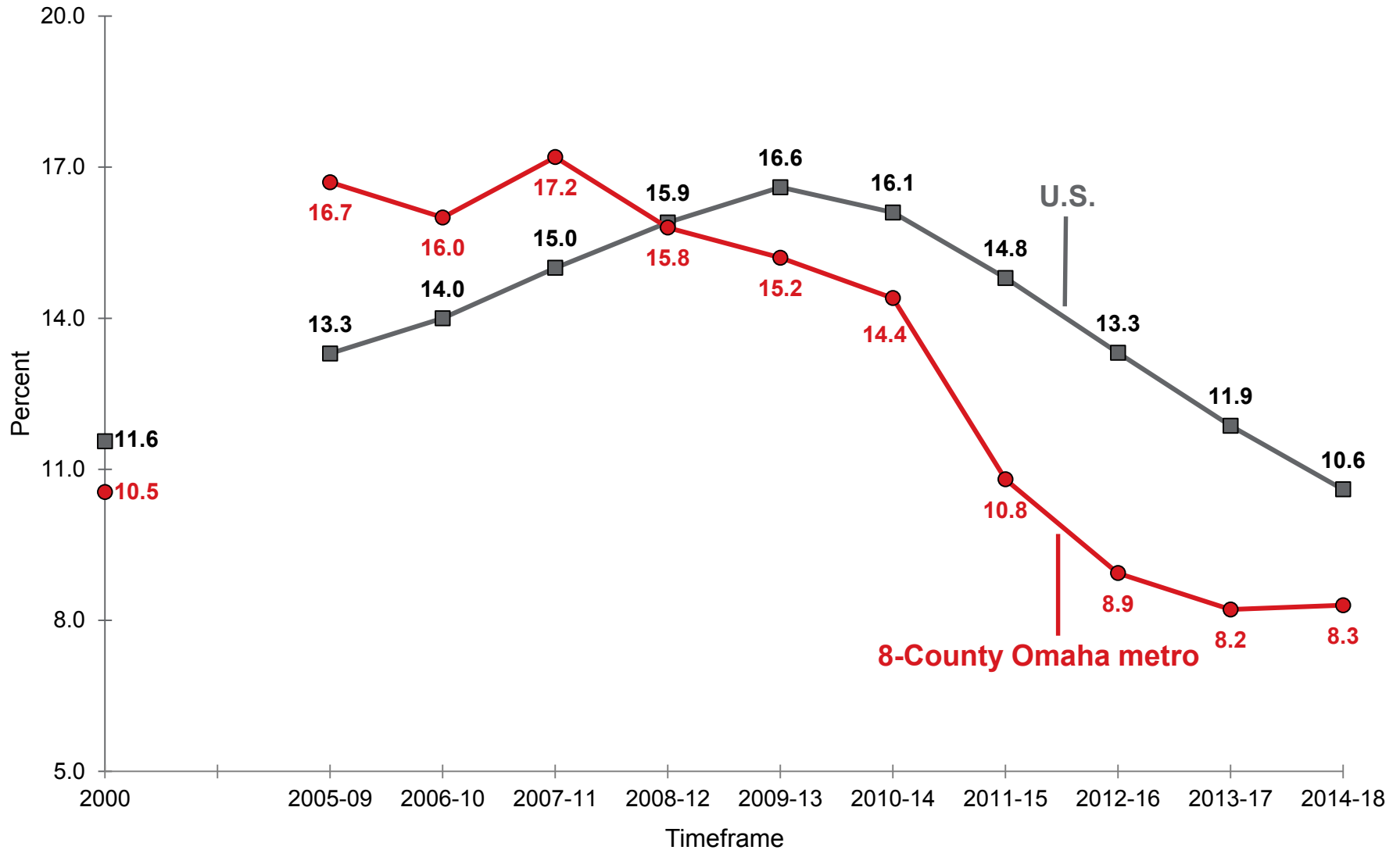
# Black higher education levels in Omaha had trailed the U.S. average but now exceed it

*Bachelor's Degree or more for the age 25+ Black population: Omaha metro vs. U.S. 2000 to present*



# Black unemployment rates in Omaha had been higher than the U.S. but have fallen greatly

*Unemployment rates for the age 16+ Black population: Omaha metro vs. U.S. 2000 to present*



**Unemployment Changes by Age for the Black Population in the Omaha Metro Area:  
2005-2011 vs. 2012-2018 Annual Averages**

Source: Table B23002B, Annual American Community Surveys, U.S. Census Bureau

Compiled & Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research on 12-6-2019

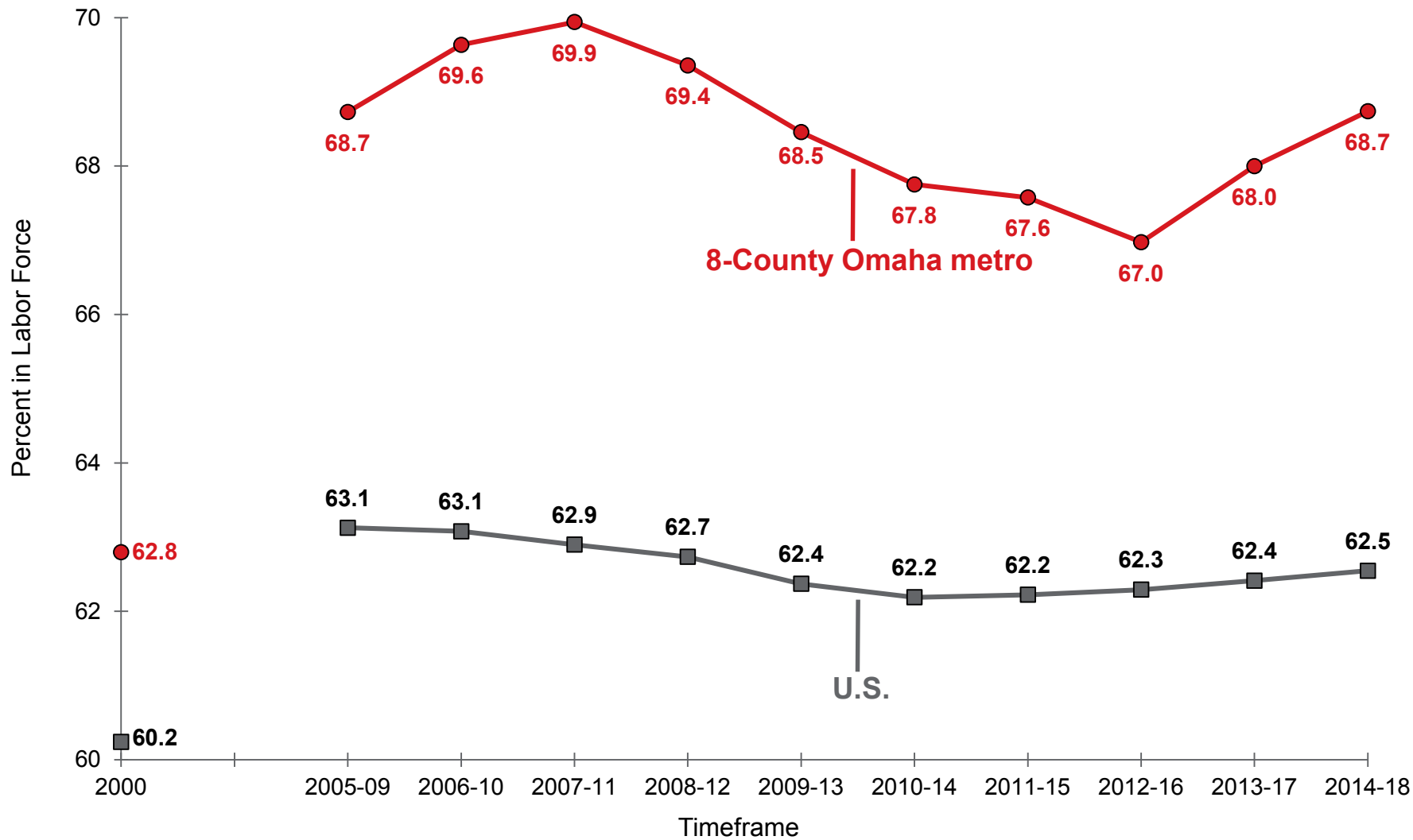
Note: Annual data by race is based on a relatively small sample and can be highly variable. Using 7-year averages minimizes this effect and makes the data more reliable.

Age Group	Number of Unemployed				Civilian Unemployment Rate (%)			
	2005-11 annual average	2012-18 annual average	Change	Percent Change	2005-11 annual average	2012-18 annual average	Change	Percent Change
16 to 19	1,118	711	-407	-36.4%	48.8	30.9	-17.9	-36.7%
20 to 24	1,024	560	-464	-45.3%	25.7	12.9	-12.8	-49.8%
25 to 54	2,791	1,532	-1,259	-45.1%	13.8	6.9	-6.8	-49.7%
55 or older	465	281	-184	-39.6%	11.3	5.3	-6.0	-53.3%
Totals	5,399	3,083	-2,316	-42.9%	17.6	9.0	-8.6	-48.6%
16 to 24	2,142	1,271	-872	-40.7%	34.2	19.2	-15.0	-43.9%

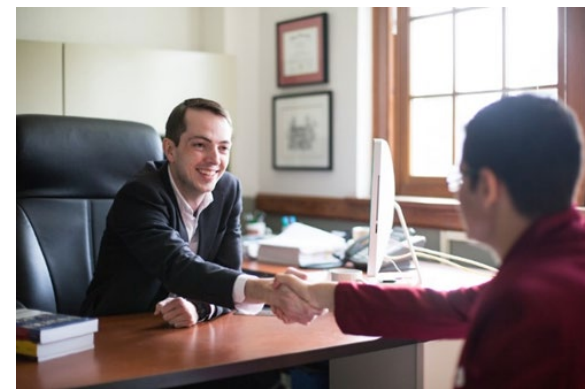


# Black labor force participation fell after the recession but is starting to rebound

*Percentage of Black age 16+ population in the labor force: Omaha metro vs. U.S. 2000 to present*



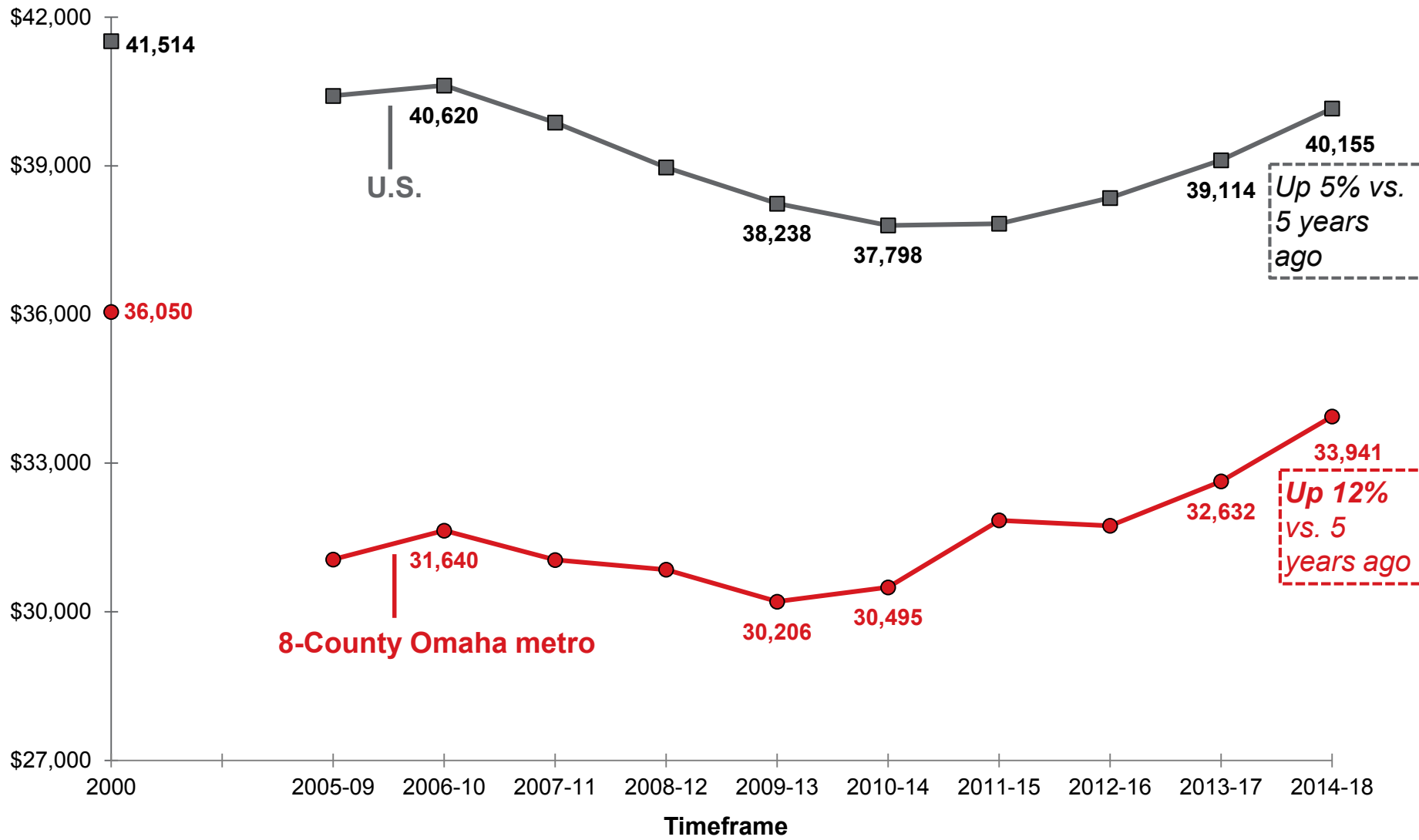
Nebraskans work!  
 On most measures of employment  
 the state and its metros rank highly.



<u>Omaha Metro (age 16-64) Category</u>	<u>Labor participa- tion rate</u>	<u>Rank among 100 most populated metros in that specific racial/ethnic group</u>	<u>Rate in U.S. metros</u>
Overall/all races	80.9%	4 <sup>th</sup> highest/best	74.9%
White, non-Hispanic	82.4%	4 <sup>th</sup> highest/best	76.7%
Black	75.4%	11 <sup>th</sup> highest/best	71.4%
Asian	71.3%	63 <sup>rd</sup> highest/best	73.0%
Hispanic/Latino	77.0%	17 <sup>th</sup> highest/best	73.2%

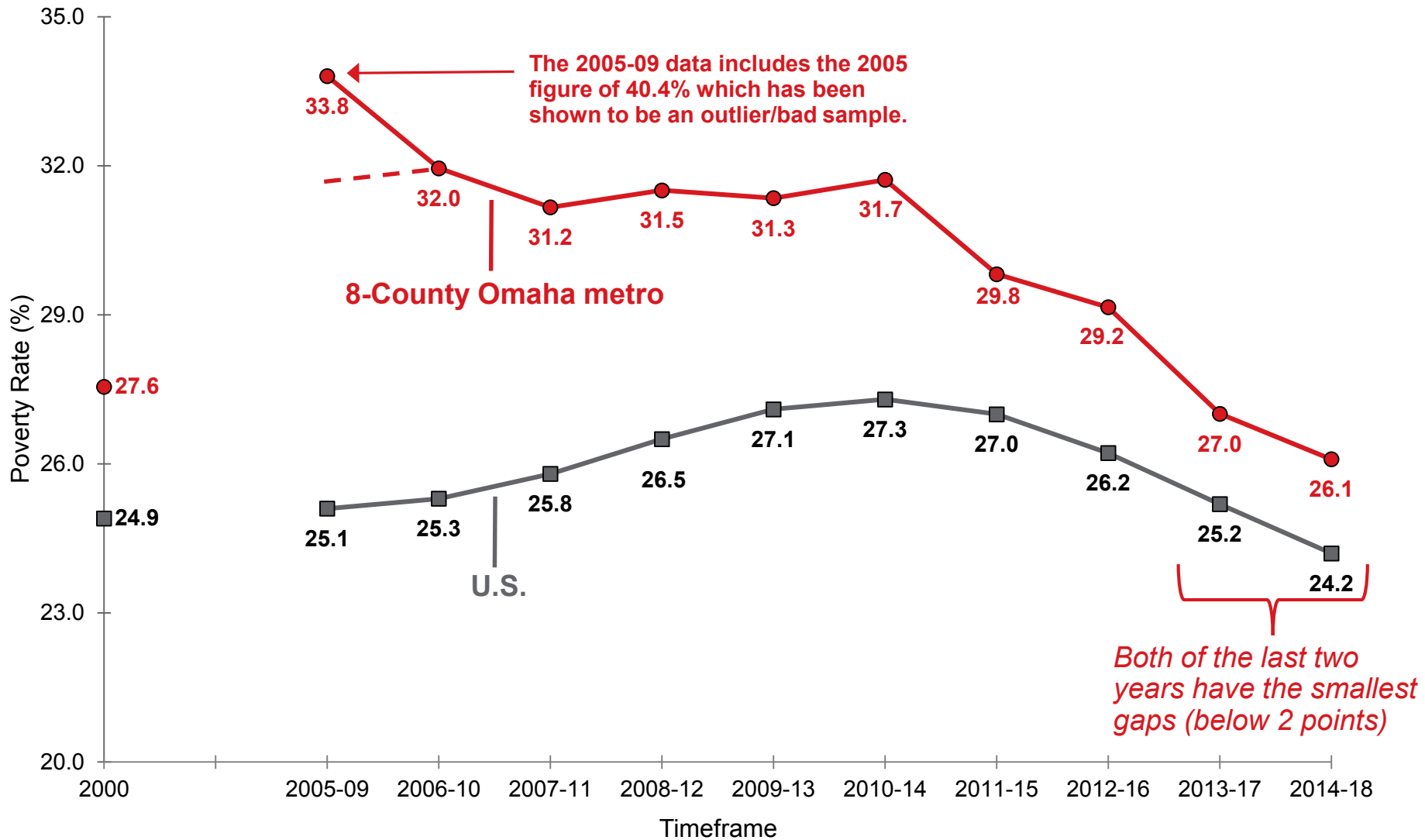
# Black inflation-adjusted "real" incomes have started rising but are not back to 2000 highs

*Median incomes in 2018 dollar terms for Black households: Omaha metro vs. U.S. 2000 to present*



# Black poverty rates in Omaha remain elevated but have dropped and are close to the U.S.

*Poverty rates for the Black population: Omaha metro vs. U.S. 2000 to present*



# Who has a higher poverty rate...

A Black married couple with kids

OR

A non-Hispanic White "single mom"



Omaha metro: 9%

vs.

23%

...but for Black "single moms" it's:

45%

## Family Poverty Rates by Family Type by Race/Ethnicity in the Omaha Metro: 2014-2018

Source: Table S1702, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Compiled by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research on 2-13-2020

Race/Ethnicity	Poverty Rates (%)		
	All families	Married couples	Female headed family, no husband
Black	22.8	7.0	36.5
Hispanic	18.0	10.3	40.2
Non-Hispanic White	4.4	1.9	17.4

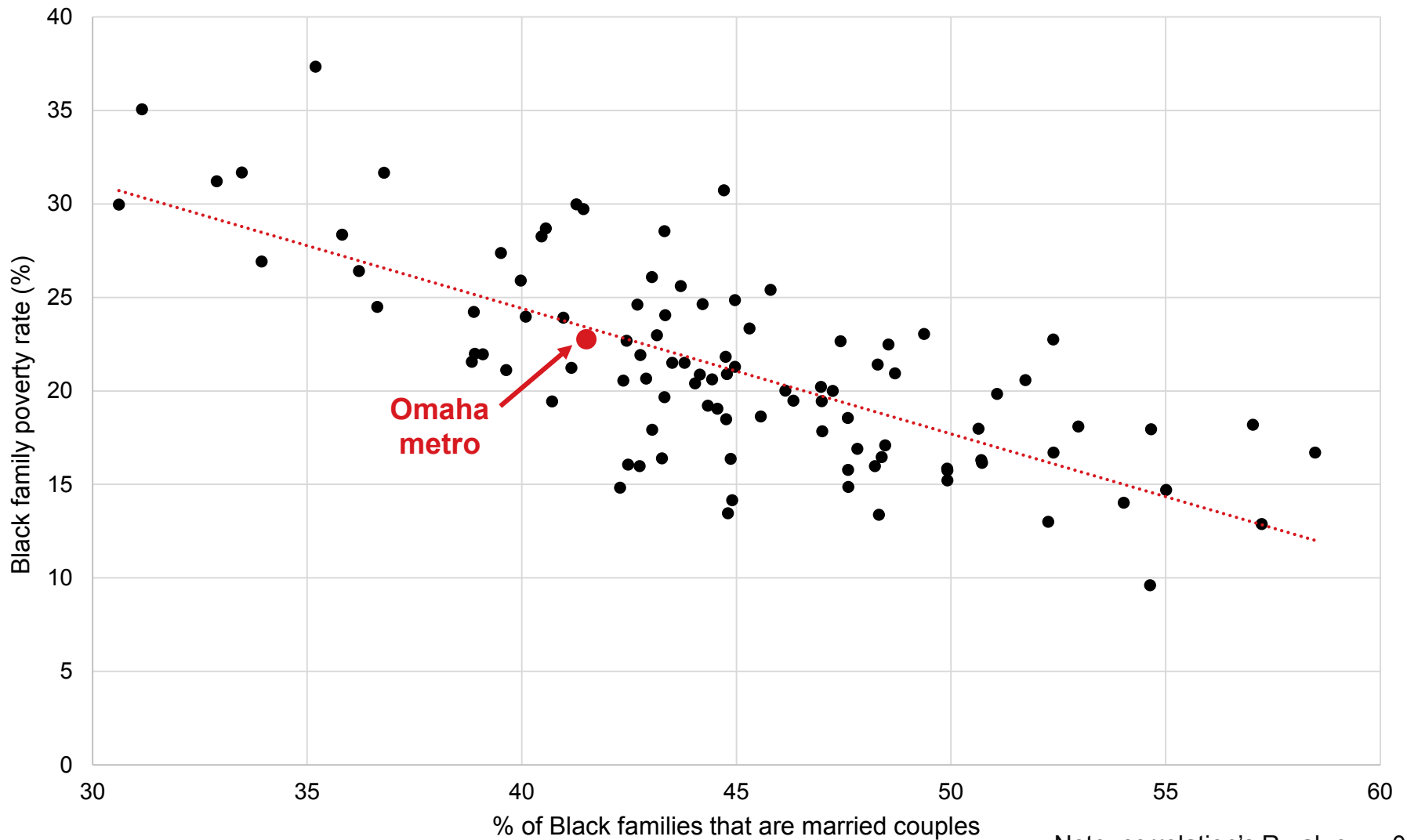
Percent of Families	
That are married couples	That are female headed, no husband
41.5	47.8
64.7	22.8
80.4	13.6

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!**

# There is a definite relationship between Black family types and Black poverty rates

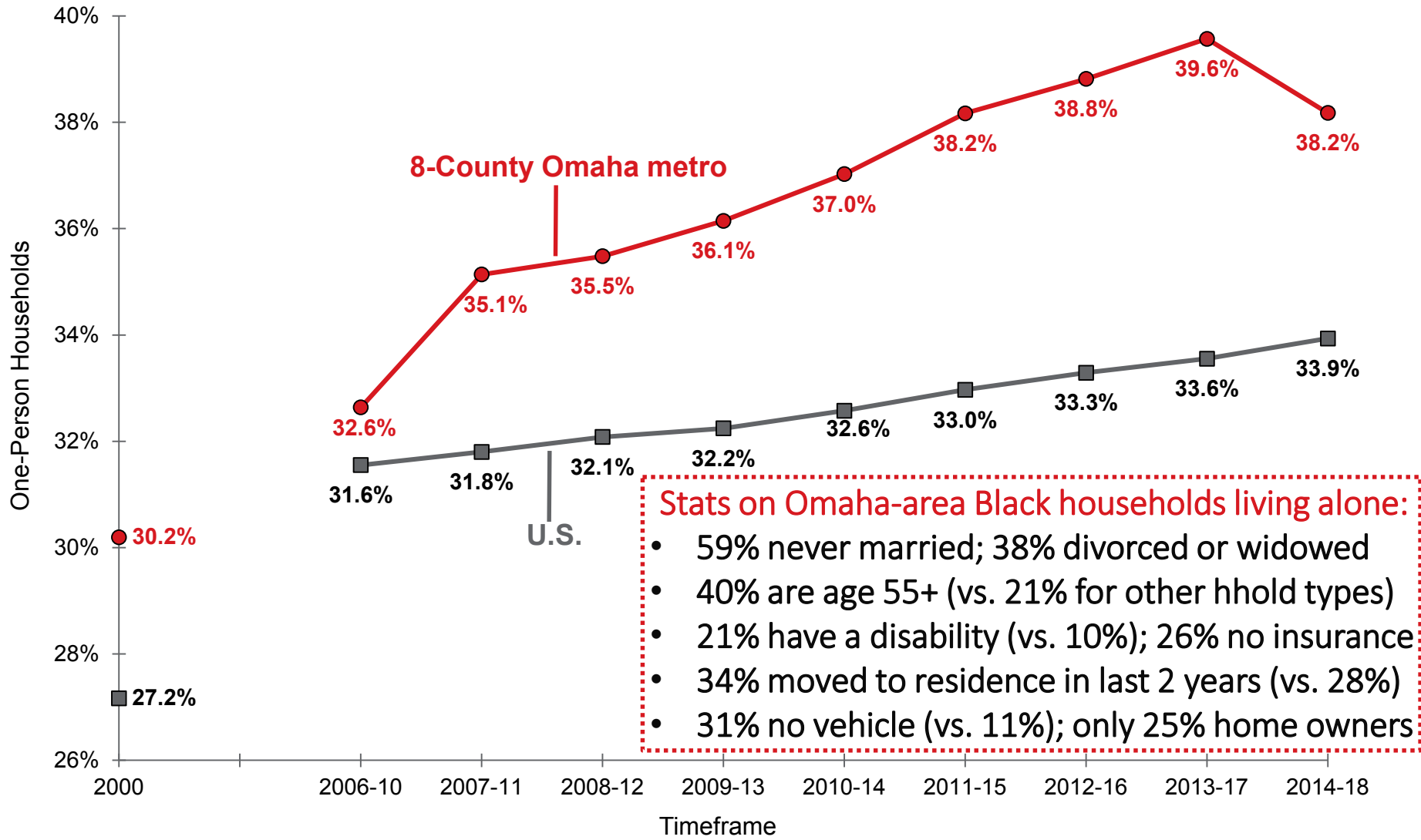
*Scatterplot of percent of Black families that are married couples vs. Black family poverty rates for the 100 metro areas with the most Black families*



Note: correlation's R-value = - 0.72

# The portion of Black households where one person lives alone has been rising

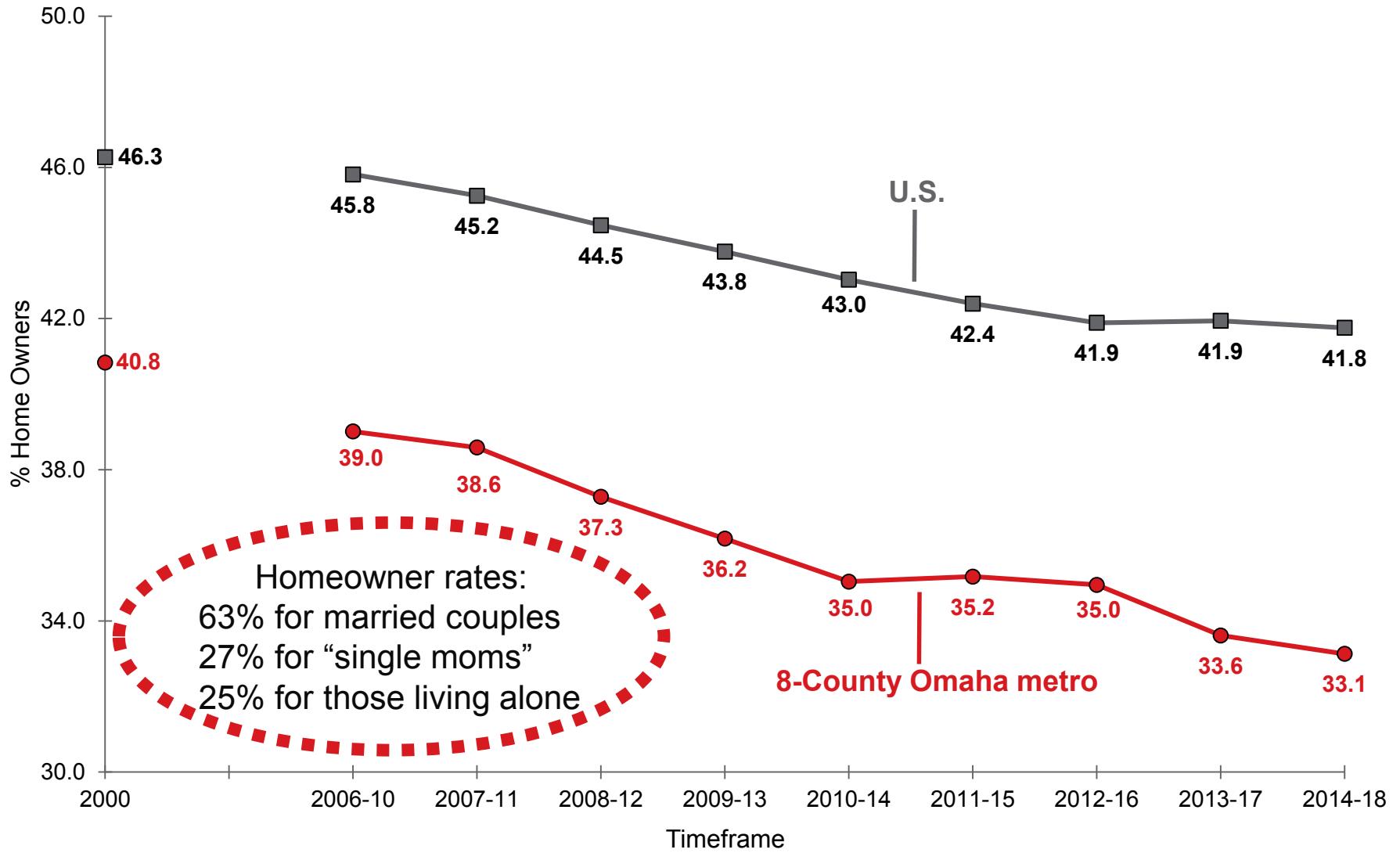
*U.S. and Omaha metro percentage of Black households with one resident: 2000 to present*





# The Black home ownership rate has been falling nationally and locally

*U.S. and Omaha metro percent of Black households that are owned: 2000 to present*



# HOW DO WE ALL FAIR?

## STATUS OF DIVERSE POPULATIONS IN THE OMAHA METRO



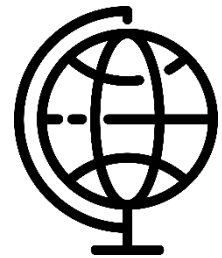
### % AGE 25+ WITH HIGH SCHOOL+

87.4%	59.5%	95.2%
BLACK	LATINO	WHITE, NON-HISPANIC



### % INDIVIDUALS IN POVERTY

26.1%	20.6%	7.3%
BLACK	LATINO	WHITE, NON-HISPANIC



### % FOREIGN BORN (IMMIGRANTS)

9.5%	33.5%	1.2%
BLACK	LATINO	WHITE, NON-HISPANIC



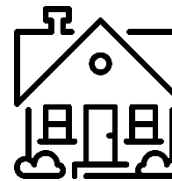
### % NO HEALTH INSURANCE

13.9%	22.9%	5.4%
BLACK	LATINO	WHITE, NON-HISPANIC



### % UNEMPLOYED

8.3%	5.7%	3.1%
BLACK	LATINO	WHITE, NON-HISPANIC



### % HOME OWNERS

33.1%	48.1%	70.8%
BLACK	LATINO	WHITE, NON-HISPANIC

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.

Nebraskans have kids!  
 On most measures of fertility  
 the state and its metros rank highly.

Note: fertility data from this survey source are prone to sampling error.



<u>Category</u>	<u>Age 15-50 fertility rate</u>	<u>Rank among 100 most populated metros in that specific racial/ethnic group</u>	<u>Rate in U.S. metros</u>
Overall/all races	63.2	6 <sup>th</sup> highest/best	51.6
White, non-Hispanic	58.2	7 <sup>th</sup> highest/best	48.6
<b>Black</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> highest/best</b>	<b>53.9</b>
Asian	71.2	11 <sup>th</sup> highest/best	51.2
Hispanic/Latino	75.7	13 <sup>th</sup> highest/best	57.7

# In Review: most key stats are improving for Omaha's Black population

Rankings for the Black/African American population in the Omaha metro area among the 100 largest metros in Black population on each metric : 2006-2010 vs. 2014-2018

<u>Item</u>	2006-2010		2014-2018	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Age 25+ with Bachelor's Degree+	16.5%	53 <sup>rd</sup> best	22.2%	28 <sup>th</sup> best
Age 16+ unemployment rate	16.0%	82 <sup>nd</sup> best	8.3%	11 <sup>th</sup> best
Poverty rate for individuals	32.0%	85 <sup>th</sup> best	26.1%	63 <sup>rd</sup> best
Married couples as % of all families	39.2%	85 <sup>th</sup> best	41.5%	73 <sup>rd</sup> best
1 person living alone as % of households	32.6%	38 <sup>th</sup> highest	38.2%	16 <sup>th</sup> highest
Home ownership rate	39.0%	79 <sup>th</sup> best	33.1%*	86 <sup>th</sup> best*

\* The Omaha metro Black homeownership rate in the 2017 annual data (28.3%) is an apparent outlier, being nearly 5% below the lowest value of any year between 2005 and 2016. This pulls the 2014-2018 five year estimate lower – excluding it would make the 2014-2018 value be 35.1% using a simple average, which would rank 76<sup>th</sup> best.

# The End Comments, Q & A

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