

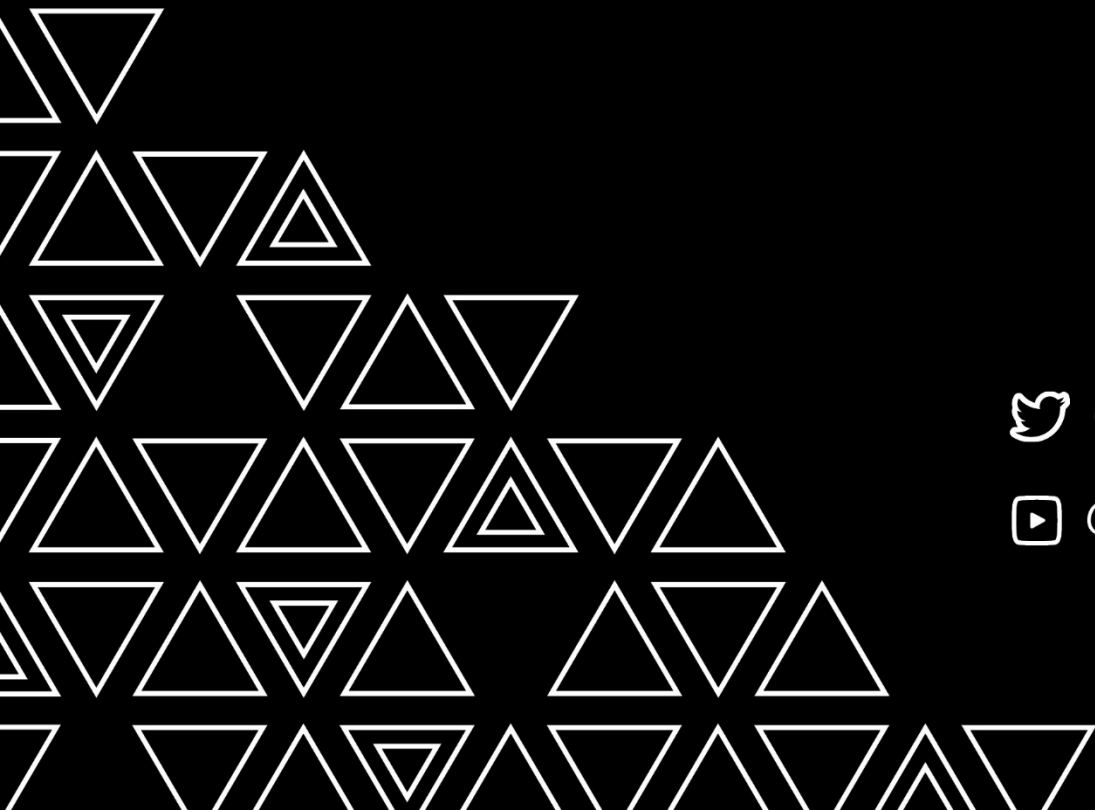


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#NebraskaByTheNumbers

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Governing

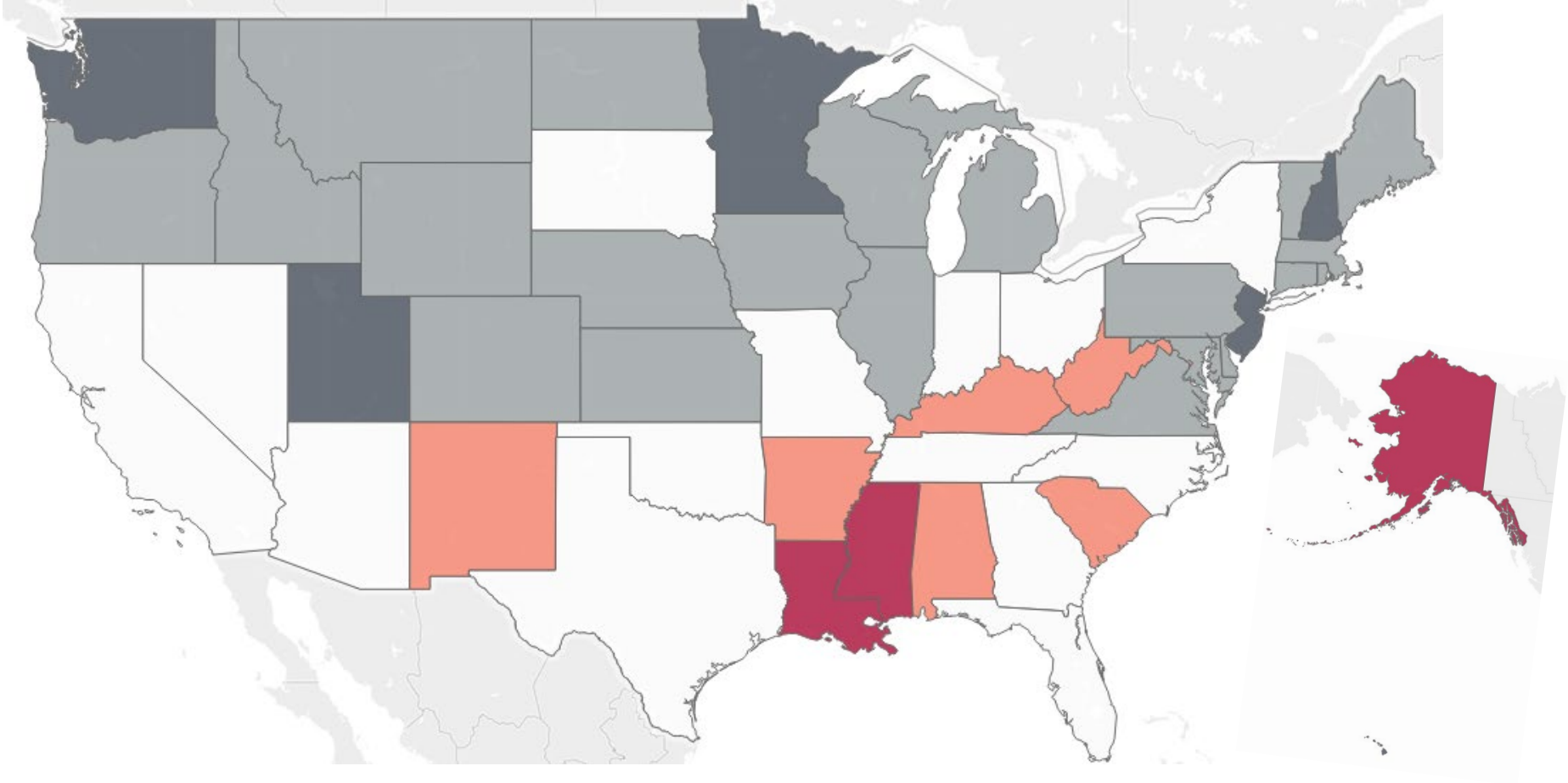
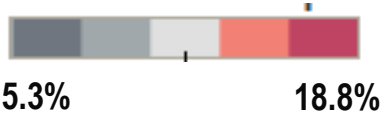
Interactive Visualizations
of Data Across the
United States



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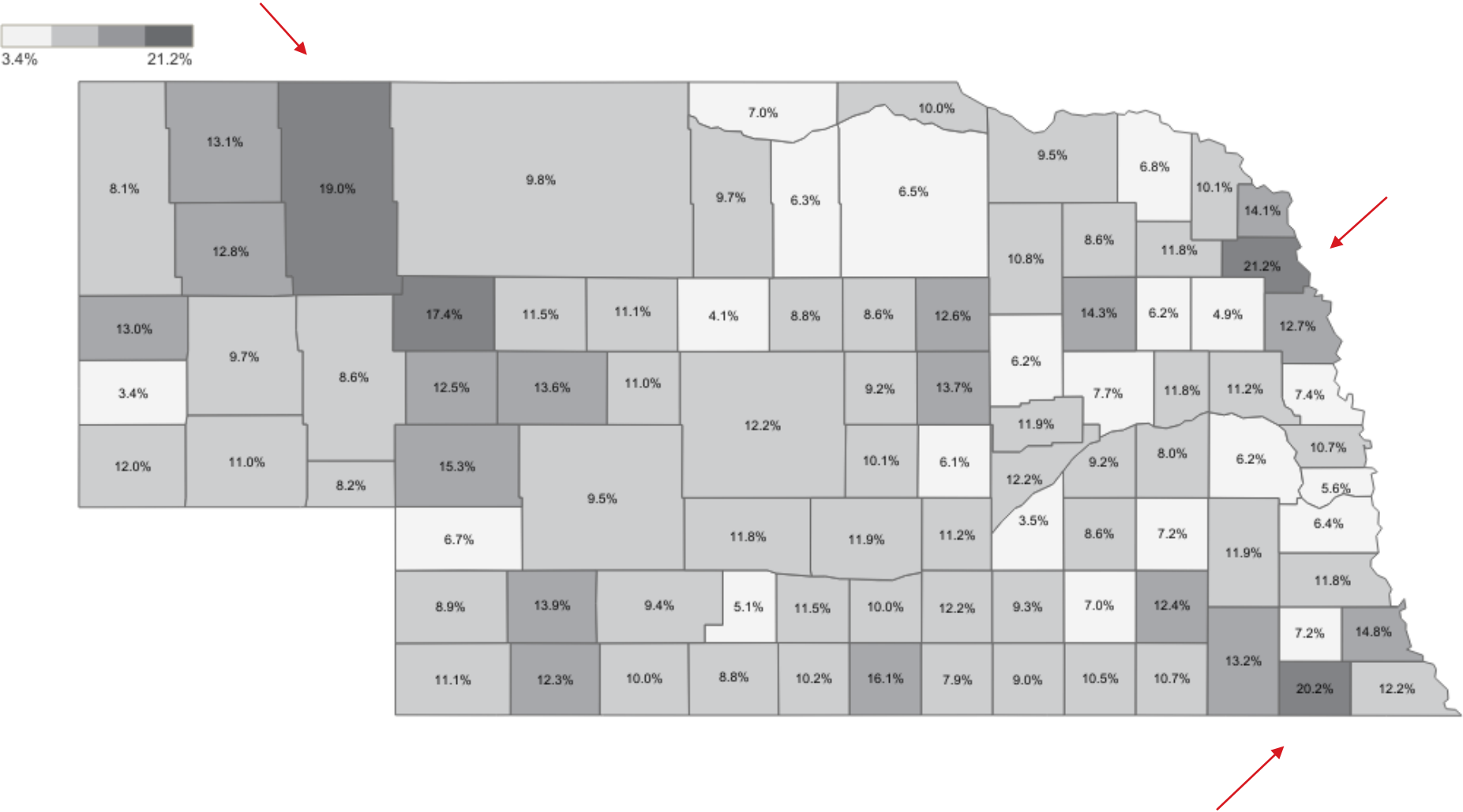
Nebraska's poverty rate is lower than average for the United States

Overall official poverty rate by state for 2021



The overall poverty rate in Nebraska is 10.4%

Official poverty rate in Nebraska 2020 | 193,820

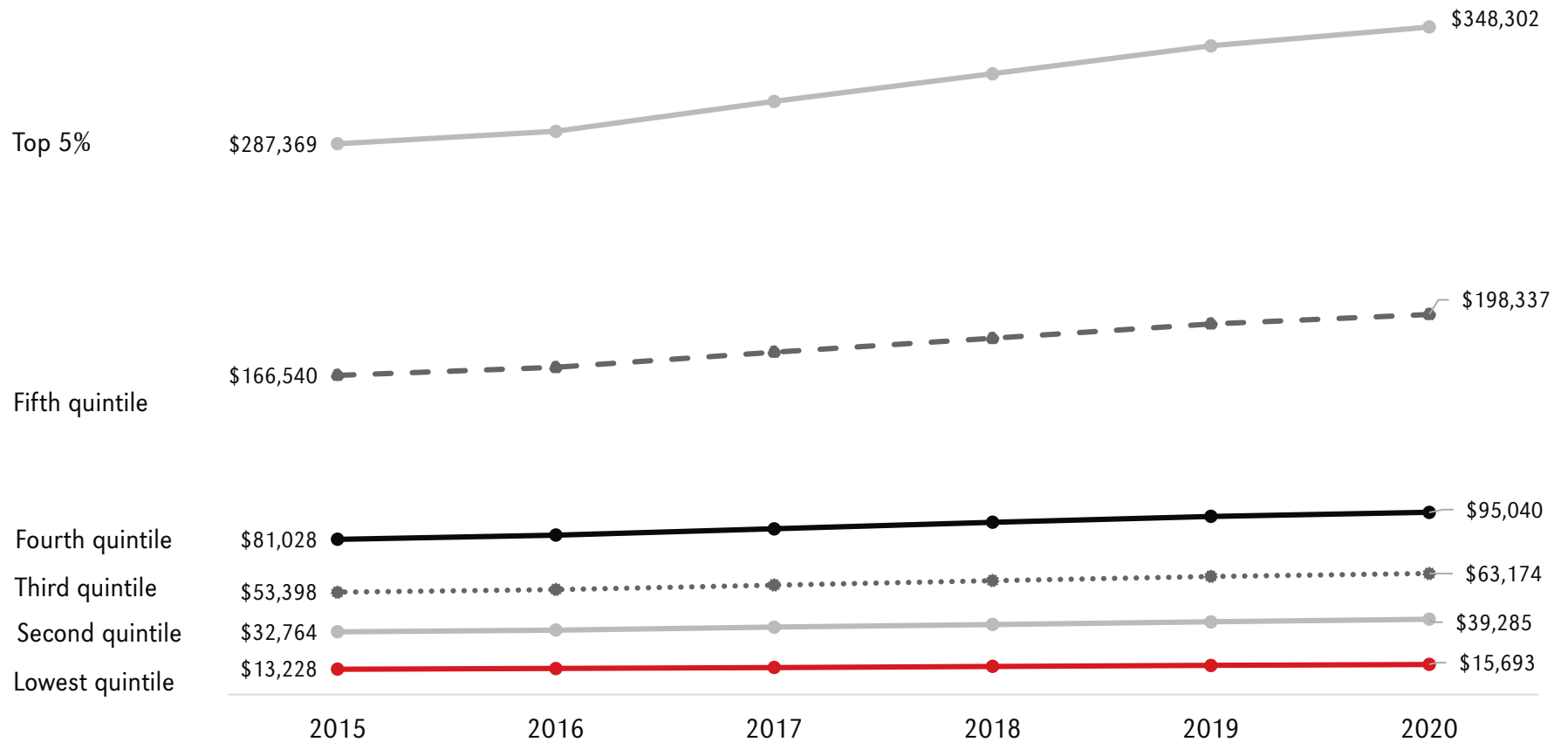


That is over 10 in 100 Nebraskans in poverty



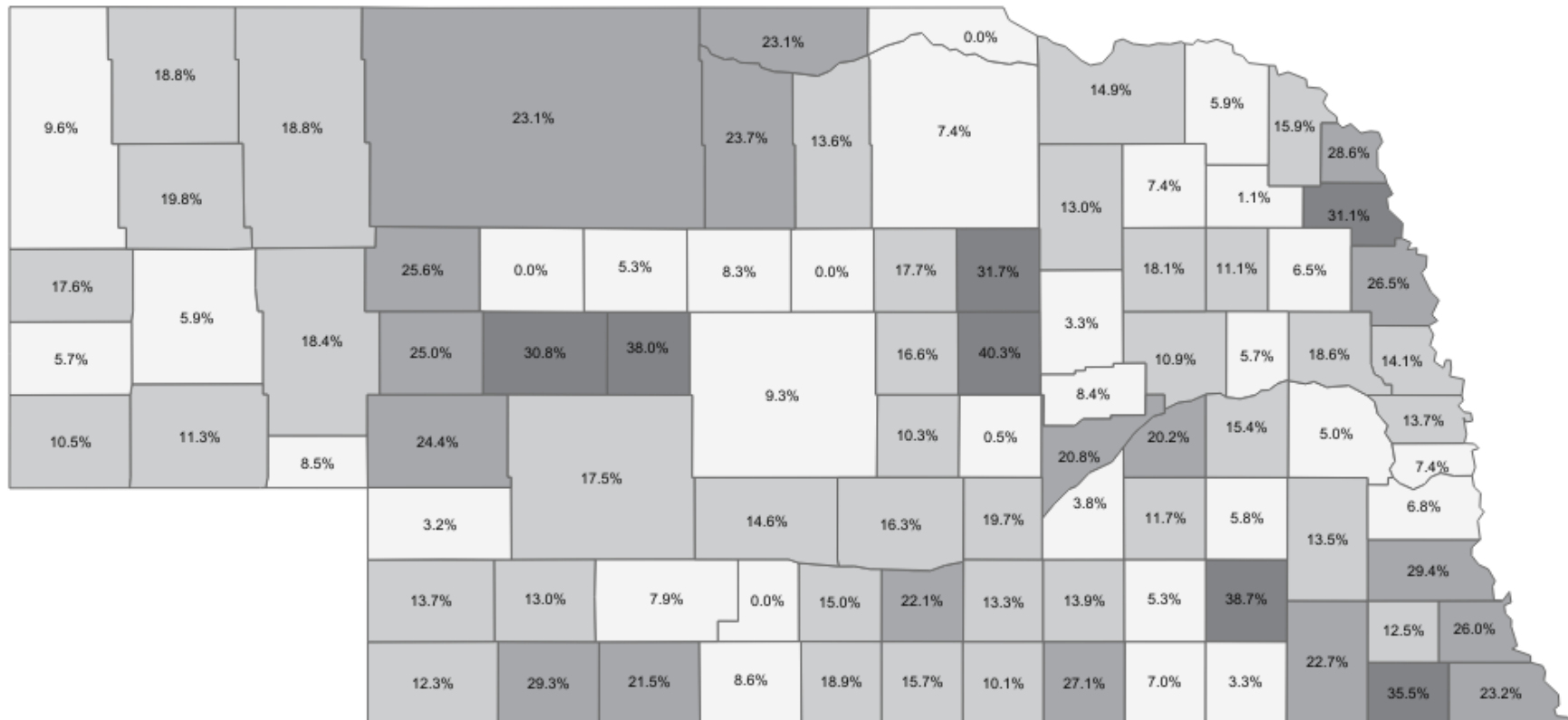
Income for all quintiles has increased over time but most Nebraskans earn at lower levels

Household income of Nebraskans over time by quintile | each quintile appx. 390,000 Nebraskans

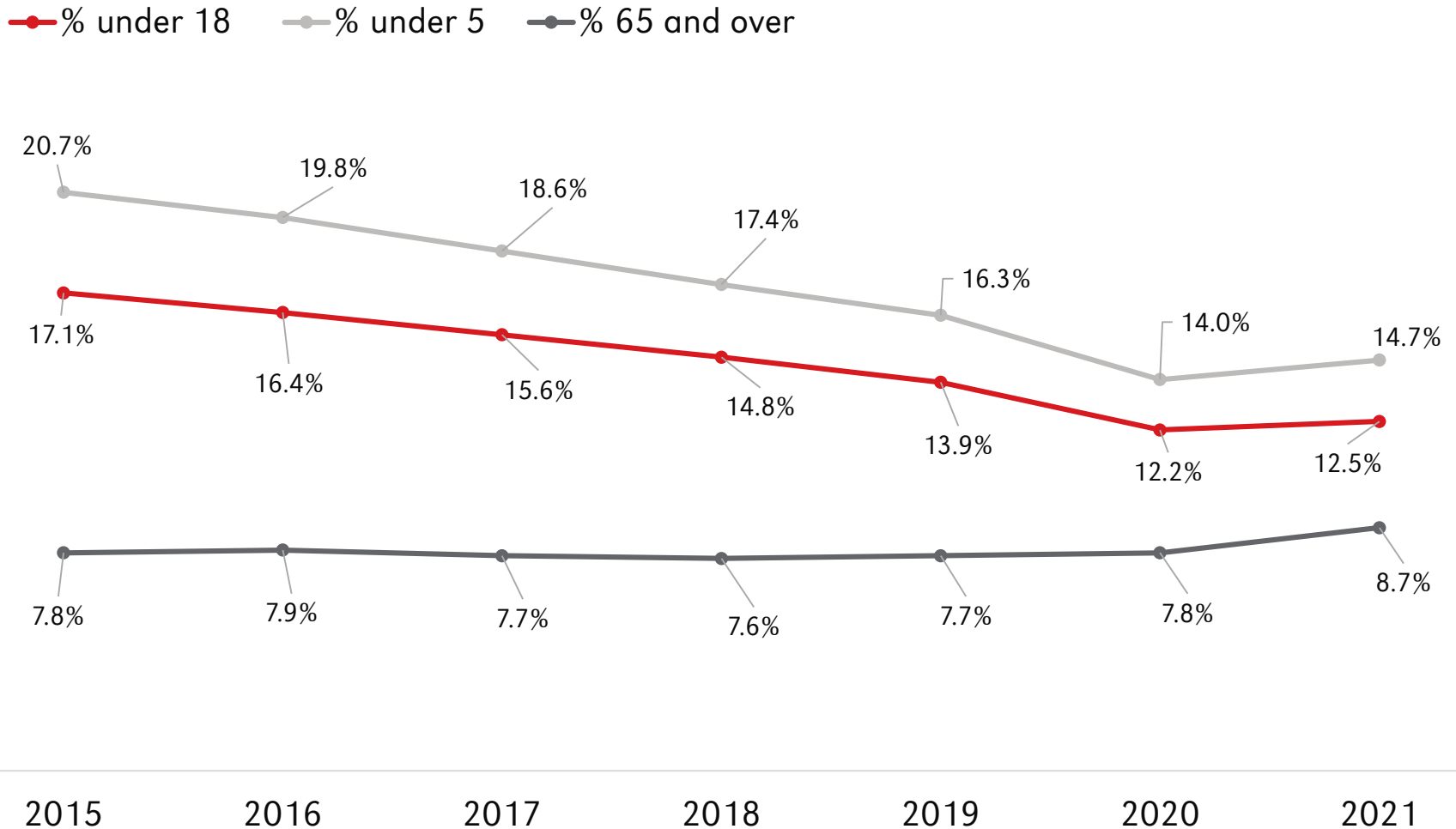


The poverty rate for those under age five is 14.0%

Official poverty rate under age 5 in Nebraska 2020 / 18,015

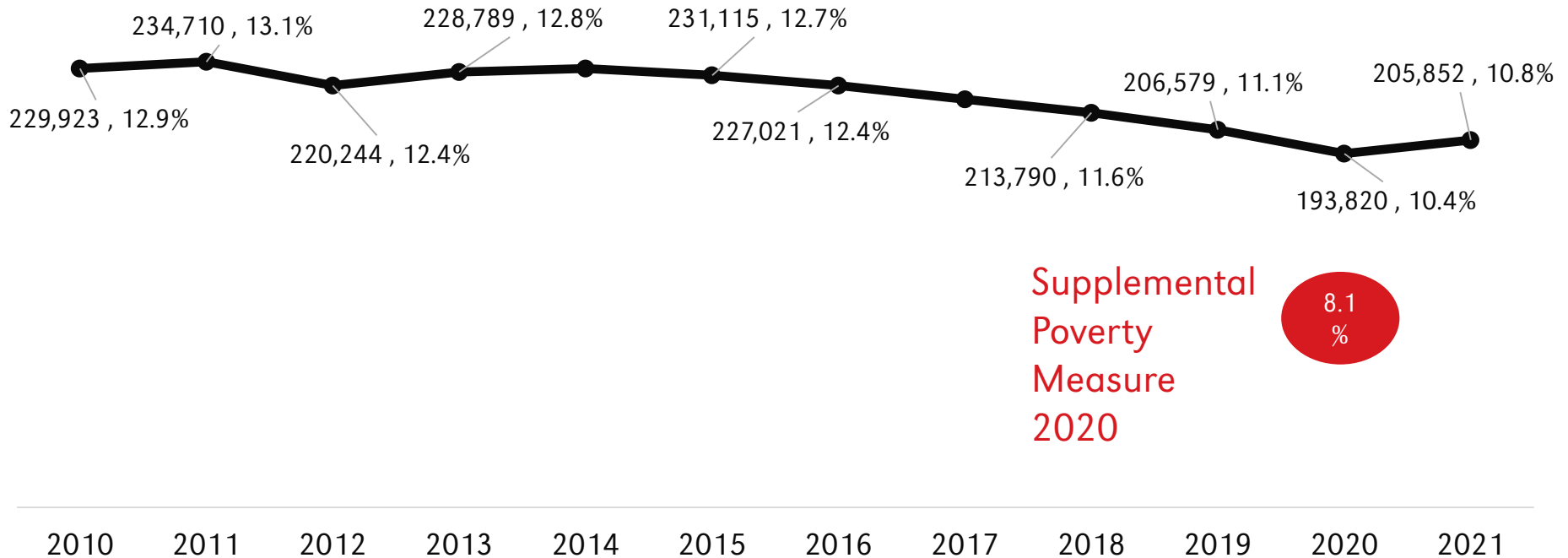


The poverty rate for younger age groups in Nebraska has trended down until COVID-19; the poverty rate for those 65 and over has been increasing



The poverty rate in Nebraska trended down until COVID-19

Overall poverty rate in Nebraska 2010 to 2021



- The **official poverty definition** is based on income and household size/composition
- Thresholds are updated annually to adjust for inflation
- Based on 3* the basic cost of food

Size of family unit	Weighted average threshold	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):	\$13,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under age 65	\$14,097	14,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aged 65 and older	\$12,996	12,996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two people:	\$17,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder under age 65	\$18,231	18,145	18,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder aged 65 and over	\$16,400	16,379	18,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Three people	\$21,559	21,196	21,811	21,831	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four people	\$27,740	27,949	28,406	27,479	27,575	-	-	-	-	-
Five people	\$32,865	33,705	34,195	33,148	32,338	31,843	-	-	-	-
Six people	\$37,161	38,767	38,921	38,119	37,350	36,207	35,529	-	-	-
Seven people	\$42,156	44,606	44,885	43,925	43,255	42,009	40,554	38,958	-	-
Eight people	\$47,093	49,888	50,329	49,423	48,629	47,503	46,073	44,585	44,207	-
Nine or more people	\$56,325	60,012	60,303	59,501	58,828	57,722	56,201	54,826	54,485	52,386

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

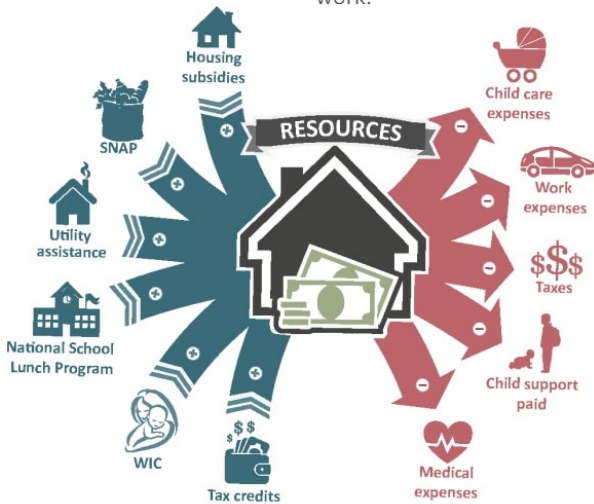
The supplemental poverty measure (SPM) considers other sources of income, like government benefits, and variation in a range of expenses such as clothing and shelter by geography

The SPM starts with cash income, then...

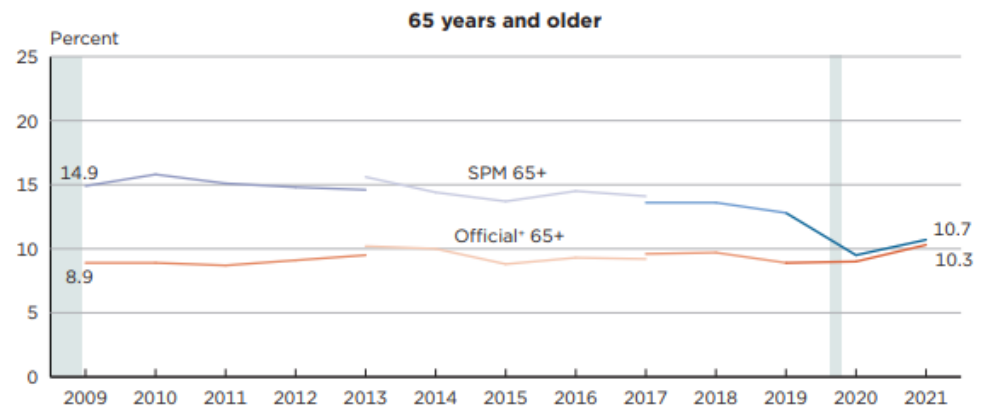
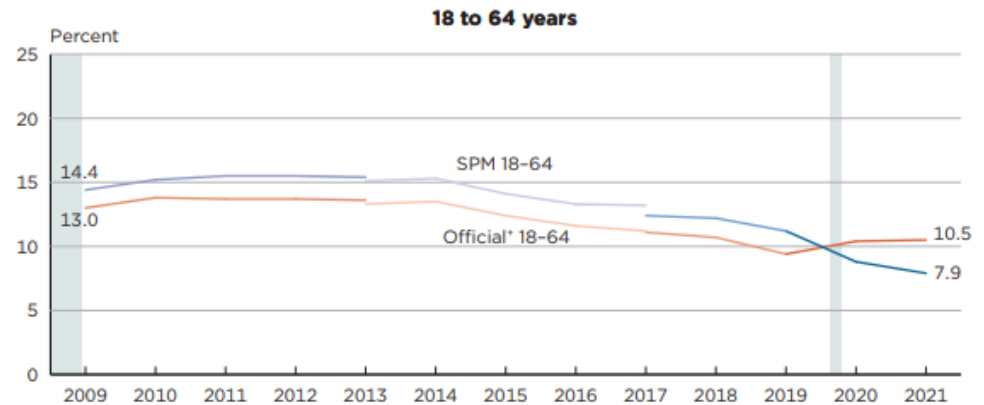
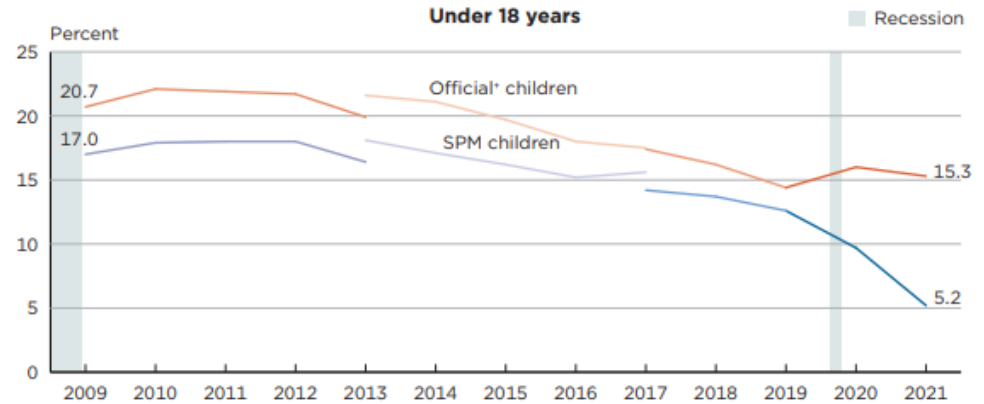


The SPM adds benefits from the government that are not cash but help families meet their basic needs.

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



Poverty Rates Using the Official* and Supplemental Poverty Measures by Age Group: 2009 to 2021

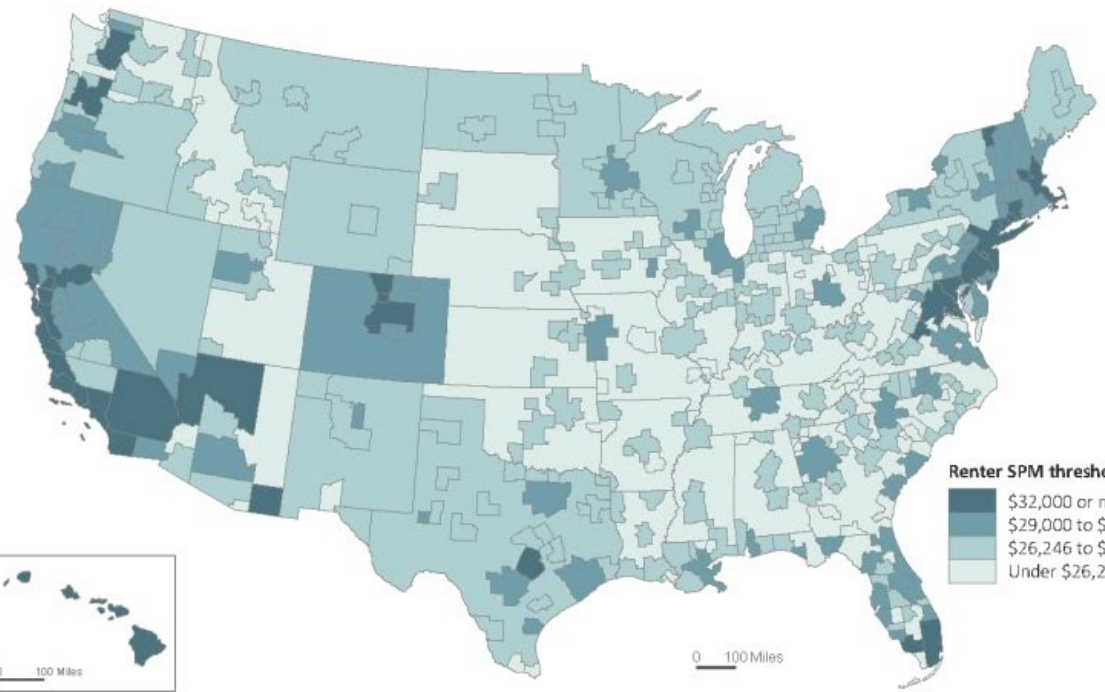
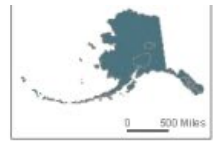


Official Poverty Thresholds: 2020 (Two Adults and Two Children)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Current Population Report, P60-273.

SPM Poverty Thresholds for Renters: 2020 (Two Adults and Two Children)



Note: Geographic adjustments are based on housing costs from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2015–2019 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates. Unadjusted thresholds are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics at <<https://stats.bls.gov/pir/sprhome.htm>>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015–2019 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates.

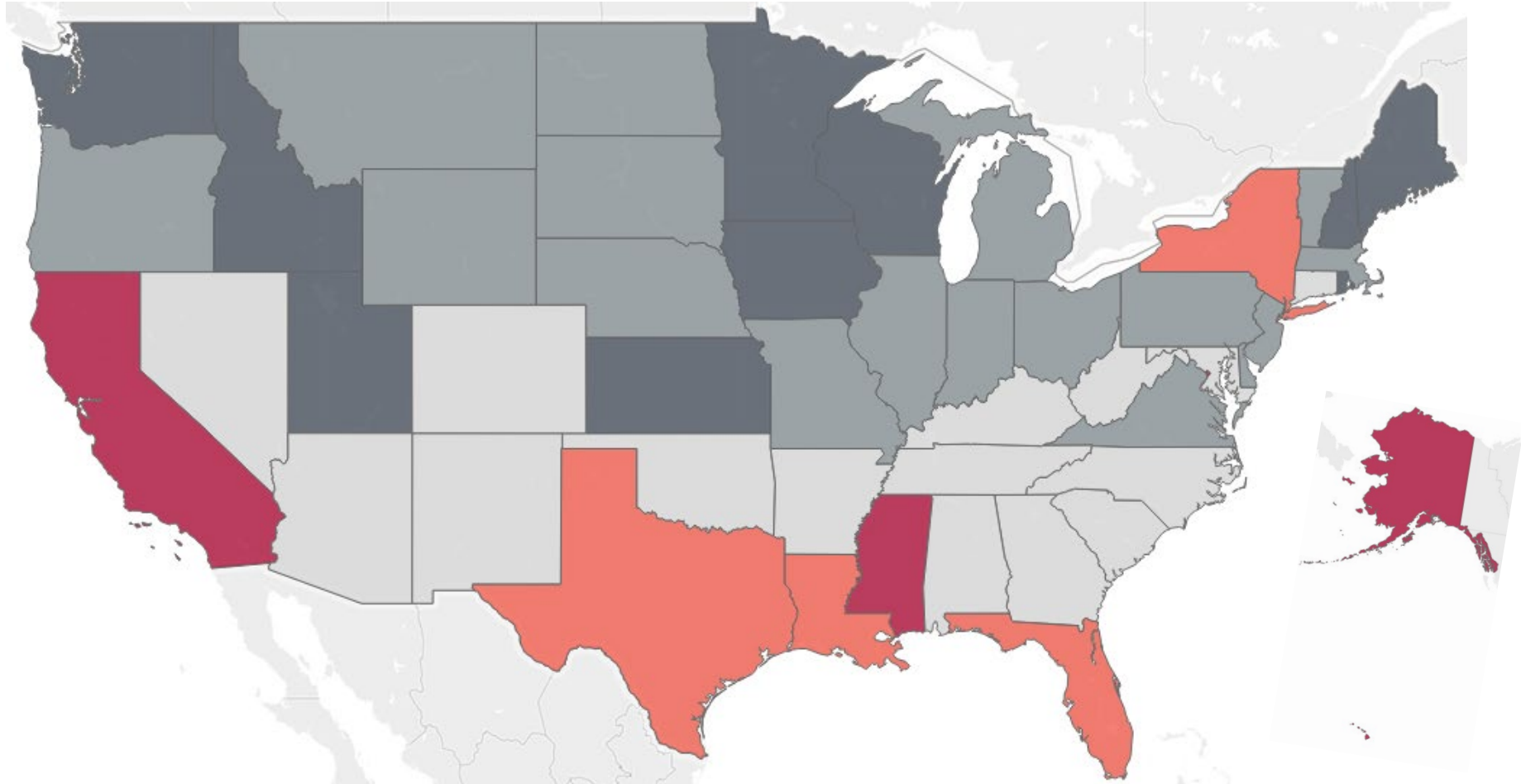
The supplemental poverty rate is lower than the official rate in
Nebraska and most of the Midwest

Supplemental poverty rate by state for 2021



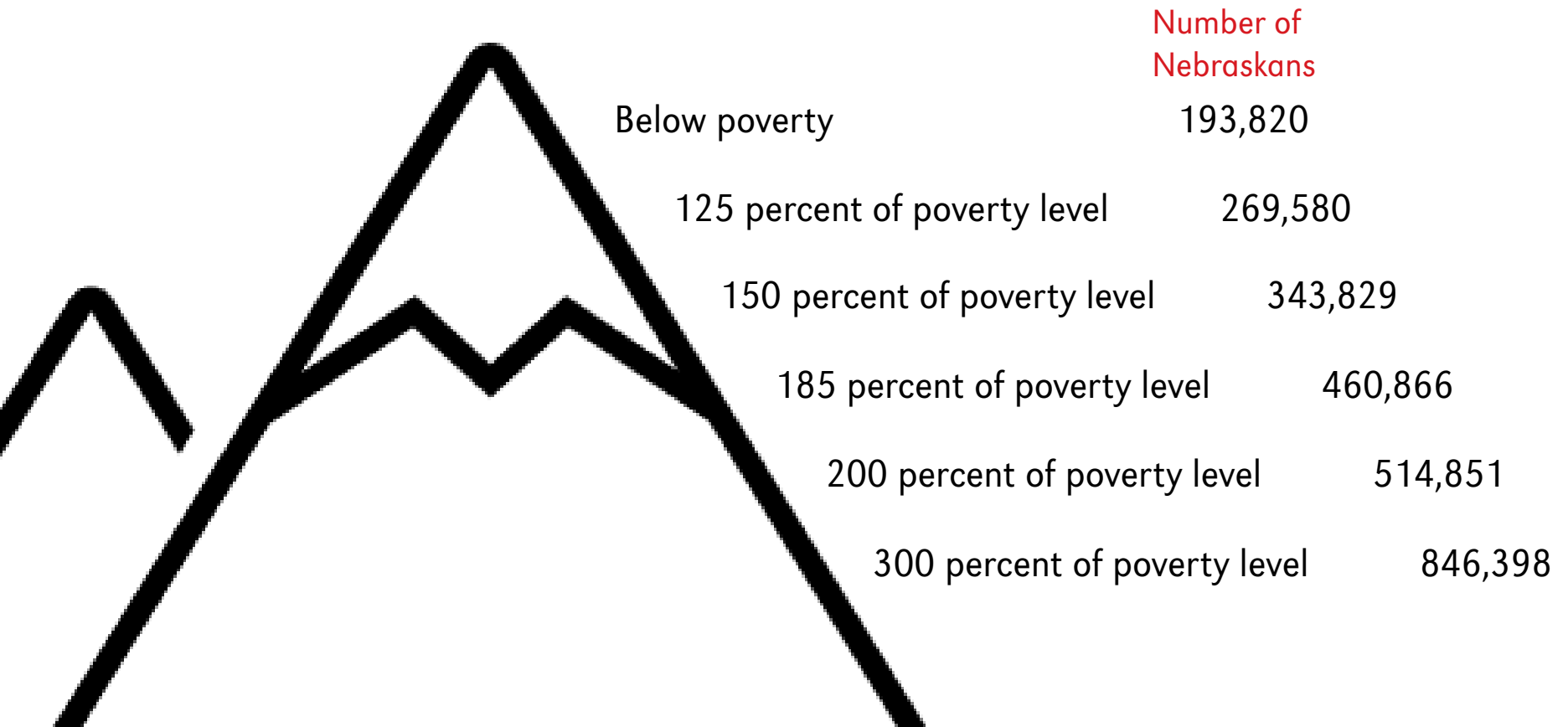
5.9%

16.5%



The “cliff effect” refers to the phenomena that a household earning just \$1 more is considered out of poverty

Number of persons at percentages of the official poverty level in Nebraska 2020



Programs that Use the Poverty Guidelines as a Part of Eligibility Determination

The HHS poverty guidelines, or percentage multiples of them (such as 125 percent, 150 percent, or 185 percent), are used as an eligibility criterion by a number of federal programs, including those listed below.

Department of Health and Human Services

- Medicaid
- Medicare Part D Low Income Subsidies
- Children's Health Insurance Program
- Consolidated Health Centers (CHCs), including Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
- Maternal and child health services
- Title X Family Planning Program
- Older Americans Act Nutrition Program
- Head Start
- Health professions student loans and scholarships
- Community Services Block Grant
- Social Services Block Grant (Including Transfers from TANF)
- Low-income Home Energy Assistance

Department of Agriculture

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- National School Lunch Program
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- Child and Adult Care Food Program
- School Breakfast Program
- Summer Food Service Program
- Commodity Supplemental Food Program
- Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)
- Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP)
- Special Milk Program for Children

Department of Education

- TRIO Programs
- Educational stipends for the Native Hawaiian Career and Technical Education Program (NHCTEP)
- Educational stipends for the Native American Career and Technical Education Program (NHCTEP)
- D.C. School Choice Incentives
- Federal Student Aid - Income-Driven Plans

Department of Energy

- Weatherization Assistance Program

Department of Homeland Security

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Immigration Form Fee Waiver (Form I-912)
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Inadmissibility on Public Charge Grounds

Department of Labor

- Job Corps
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)
- Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

Department of Treasury

- Health Insurance Premium Tax Credits
- Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITC)
- Fee waiver for Offer in Compromise
- Reduced user fee for Installment Agreements

Corporation for National and Community Service

- Foster Grandparent Program
- Senior Companion Program

Federal Communications Commission

- LifeLine

Legal Services Corporation

- Legal Services

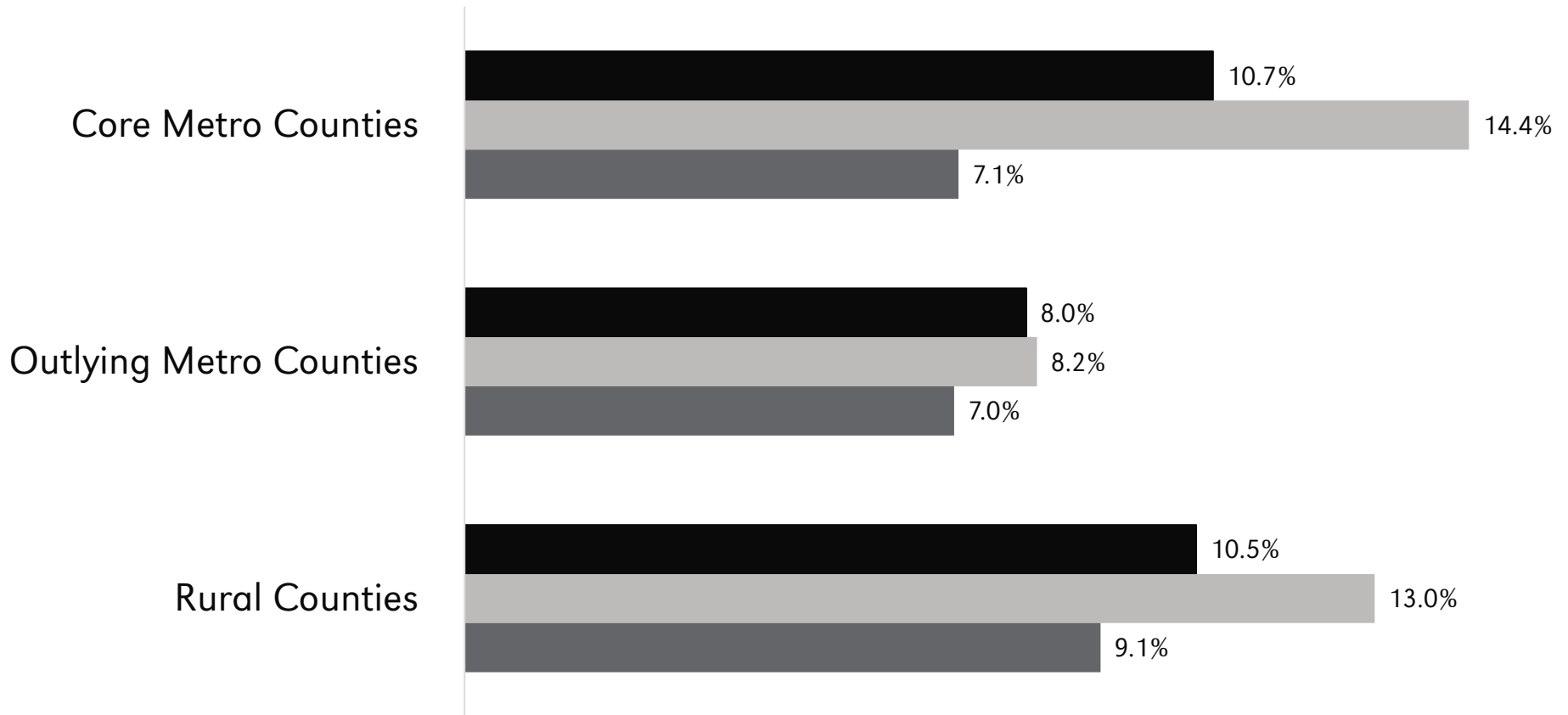
Those in Nebraska Most Likely To Be in Poverty

- *Geography*
- *Persons of color*
- *Lower levels of education attainment*
- *Unemployed, work part time, or work in low wage occupation*
- *Parents that were in poverty*
- *Segregation – pockets of economic disconnection*

Metro counties have higher youth poverty while rural counties have higher poverty among aging adults

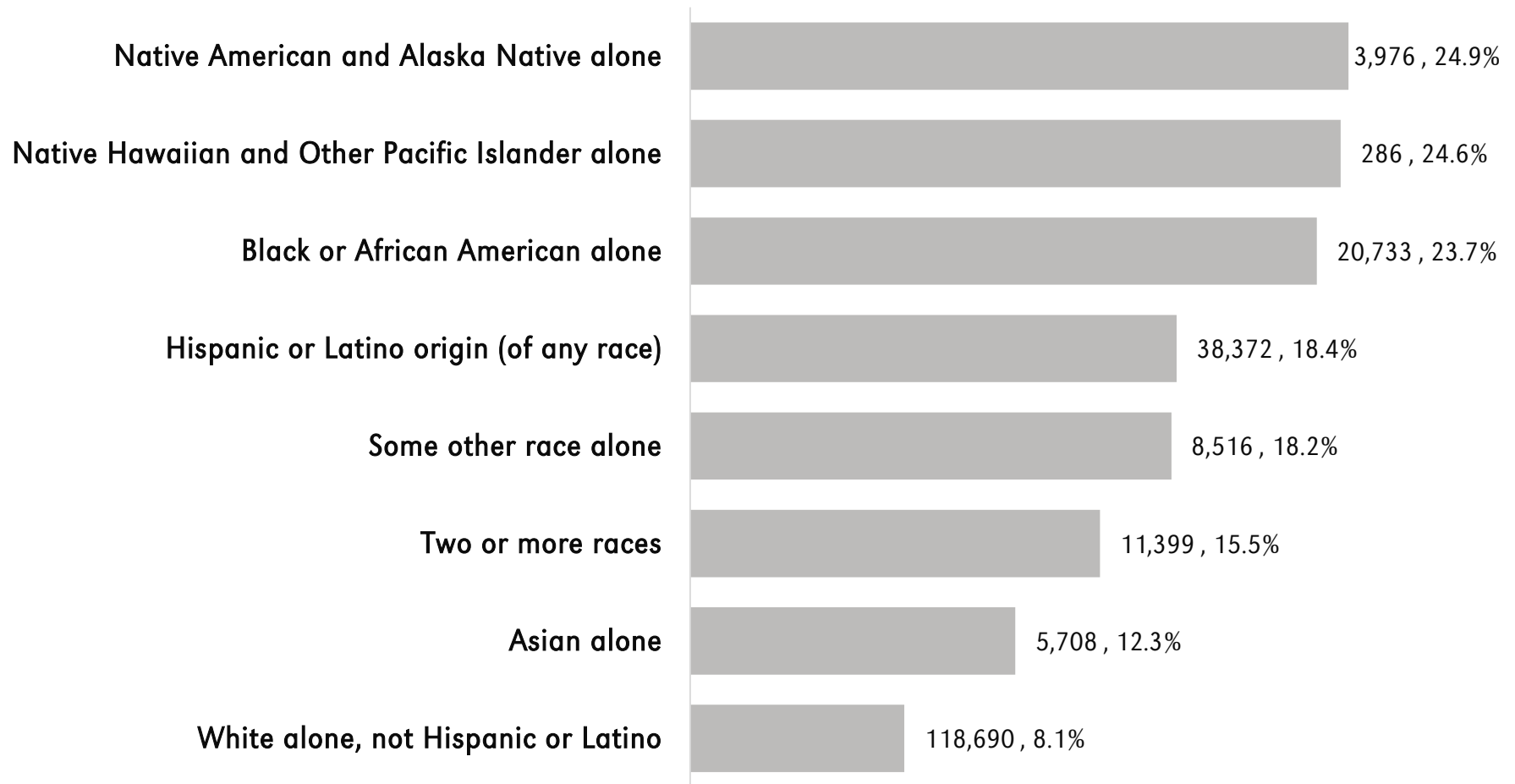
Average poverty rates in Nebraska by county groupings for 2020

■ Poverty Rate ■ Poverty Rate Under Age 18 ■ Poverty Rate 65 and over



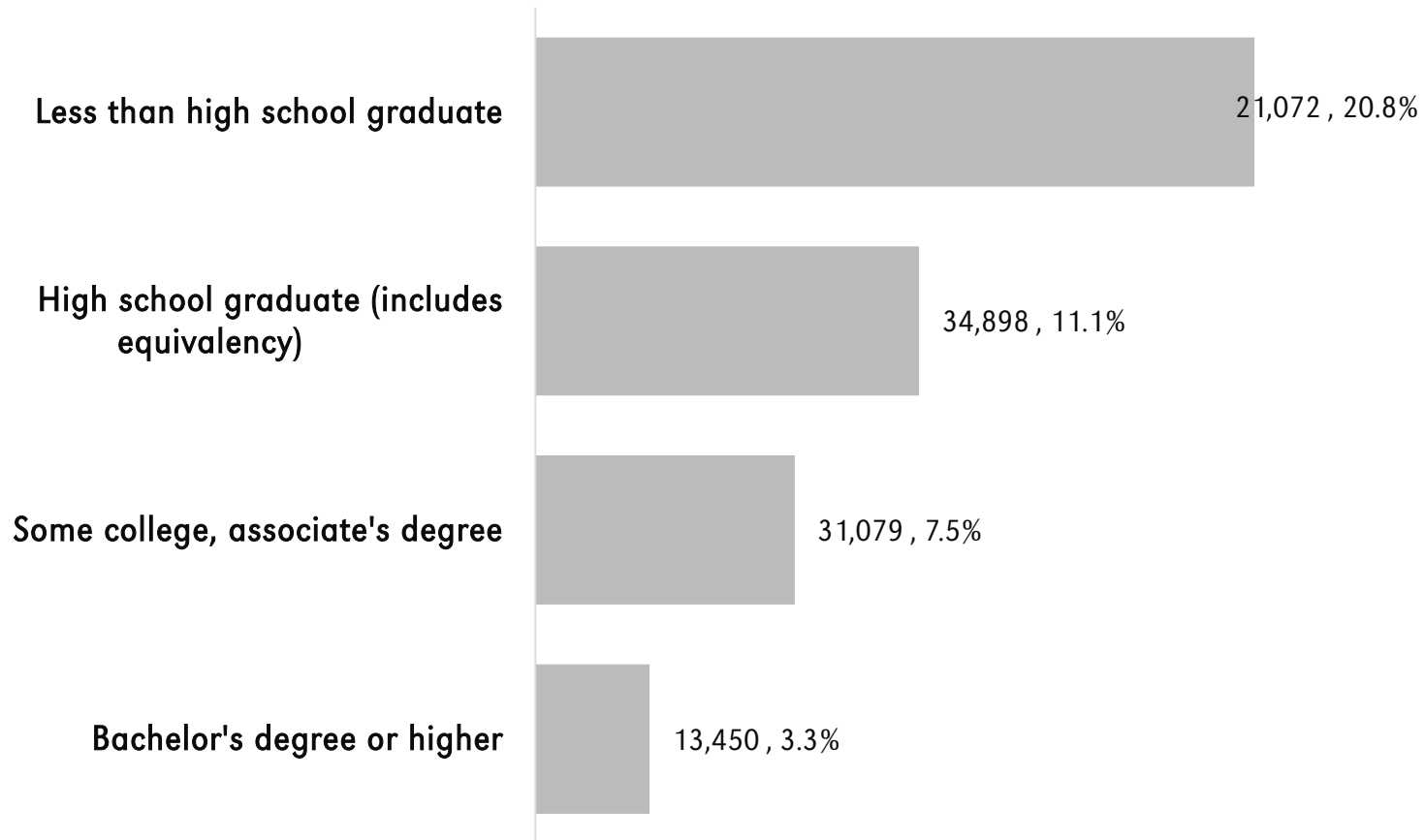
A Person of Color is more likely to be in poverty

Poverty rates in Nebraska 2020 by race and ethnicity



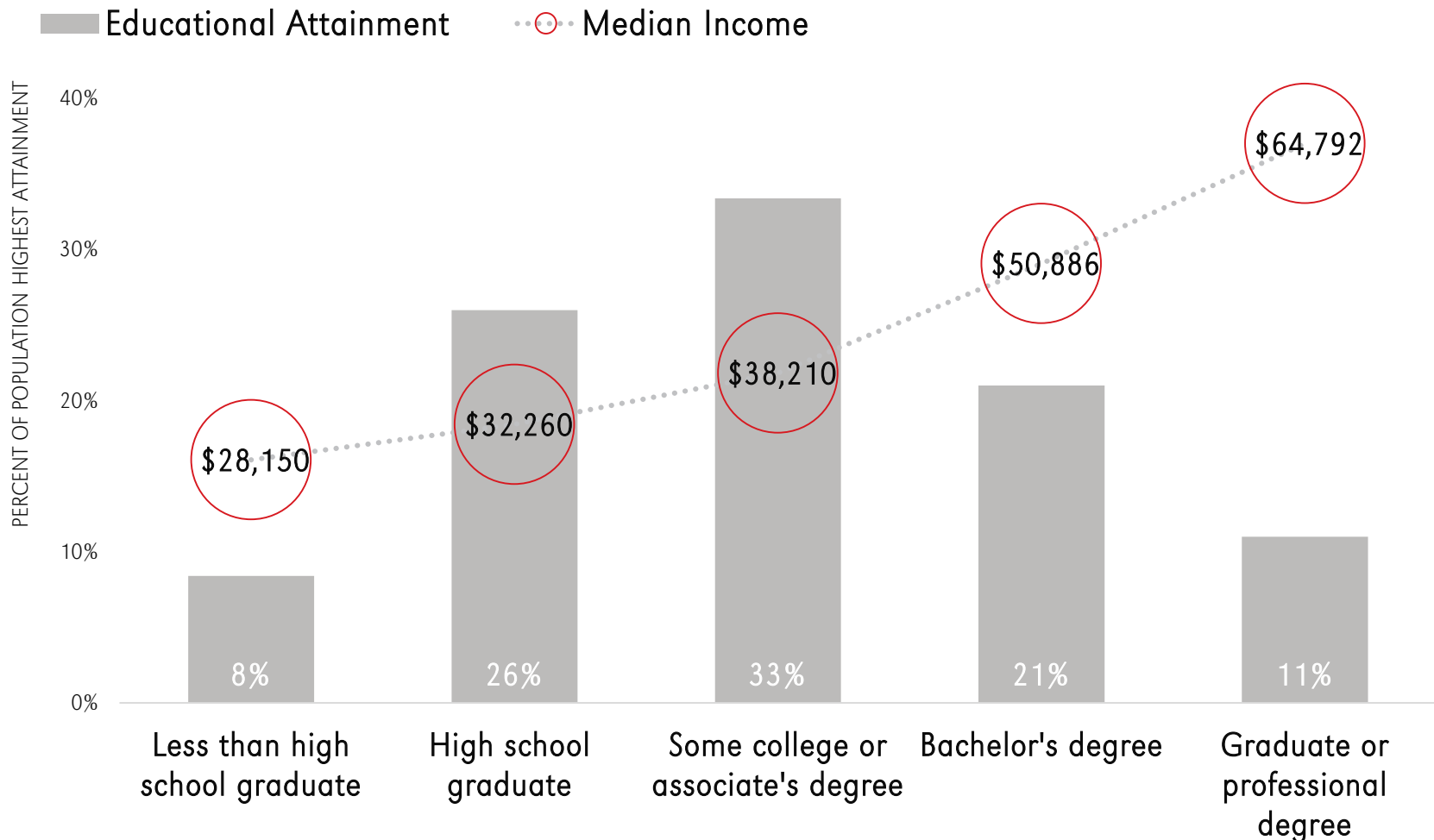
Educational attainment is a strong predictor of poverty

Poverty rates in Nebraska 2020 by educational attainment for persons 25 years and older



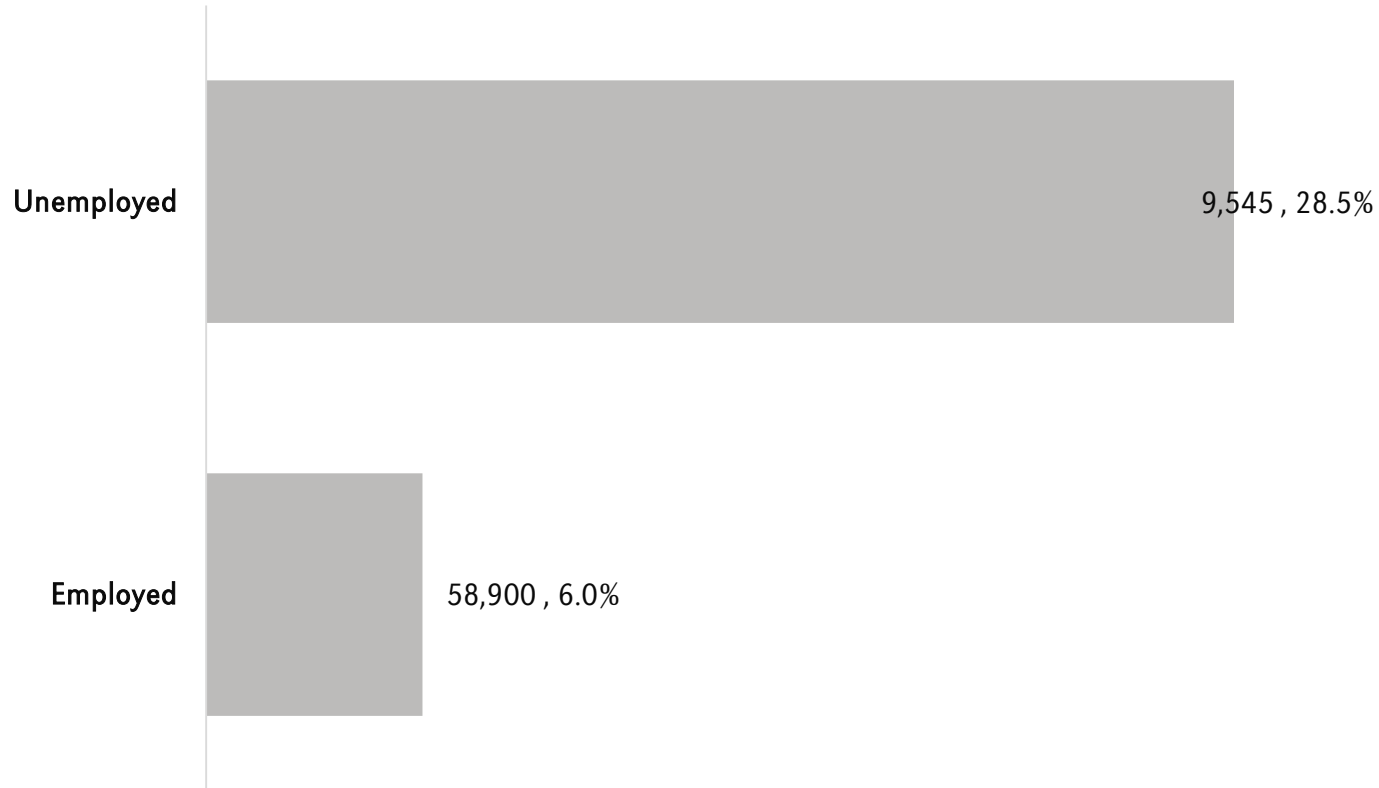
65% of Nebraskans have some higher education and higher education leads to a higher income

Population 25 years and over



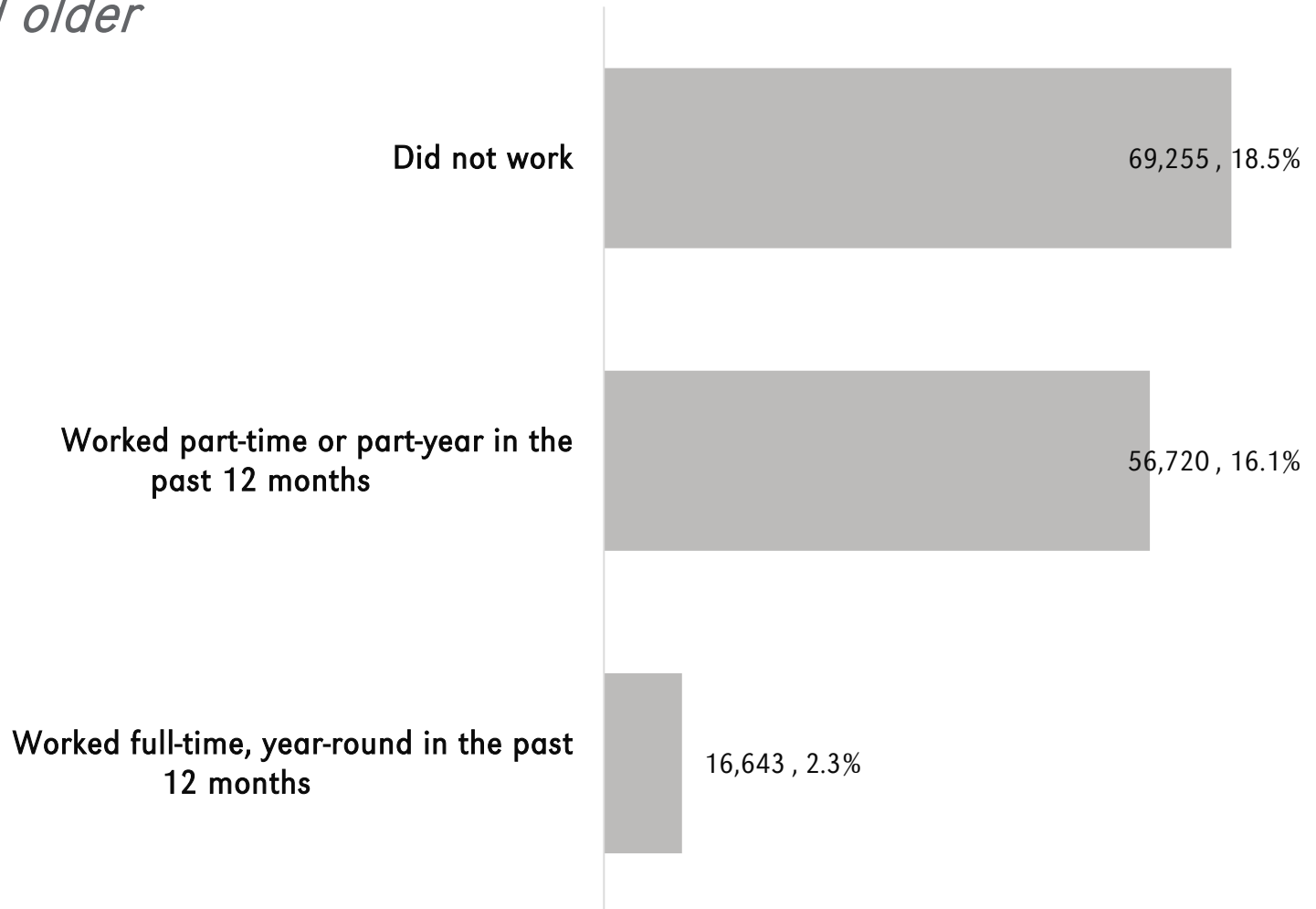
Unemployed persons are more likely to be in poverty

Poverty rates in Nebraska 2020 by employment status for persons 16 years and older



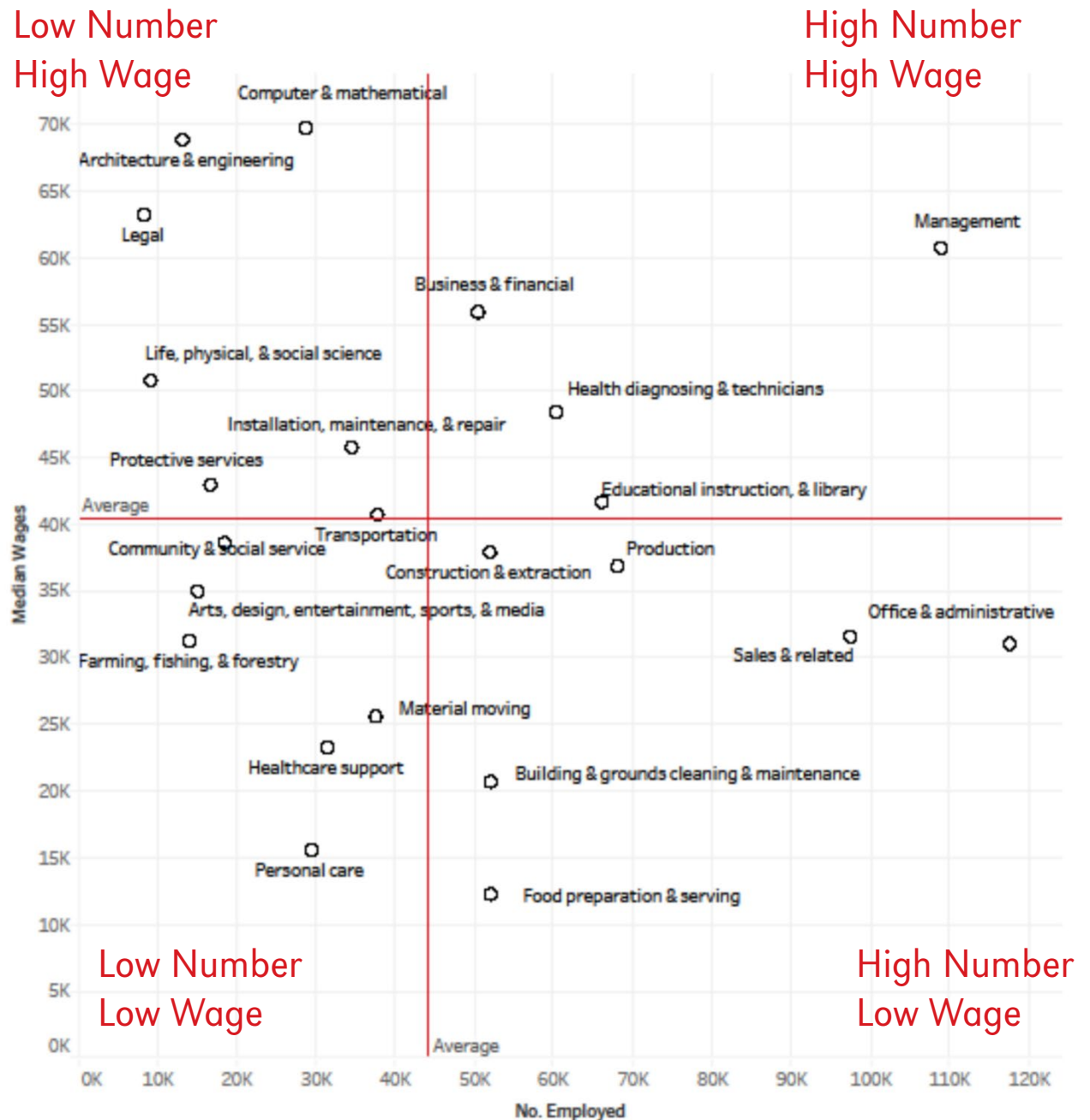
Nebraska has the highest rate in the country for persons that work and are still in poverty

Poverty rates in Nebraska 2020 by employment status for persons 16 years and older



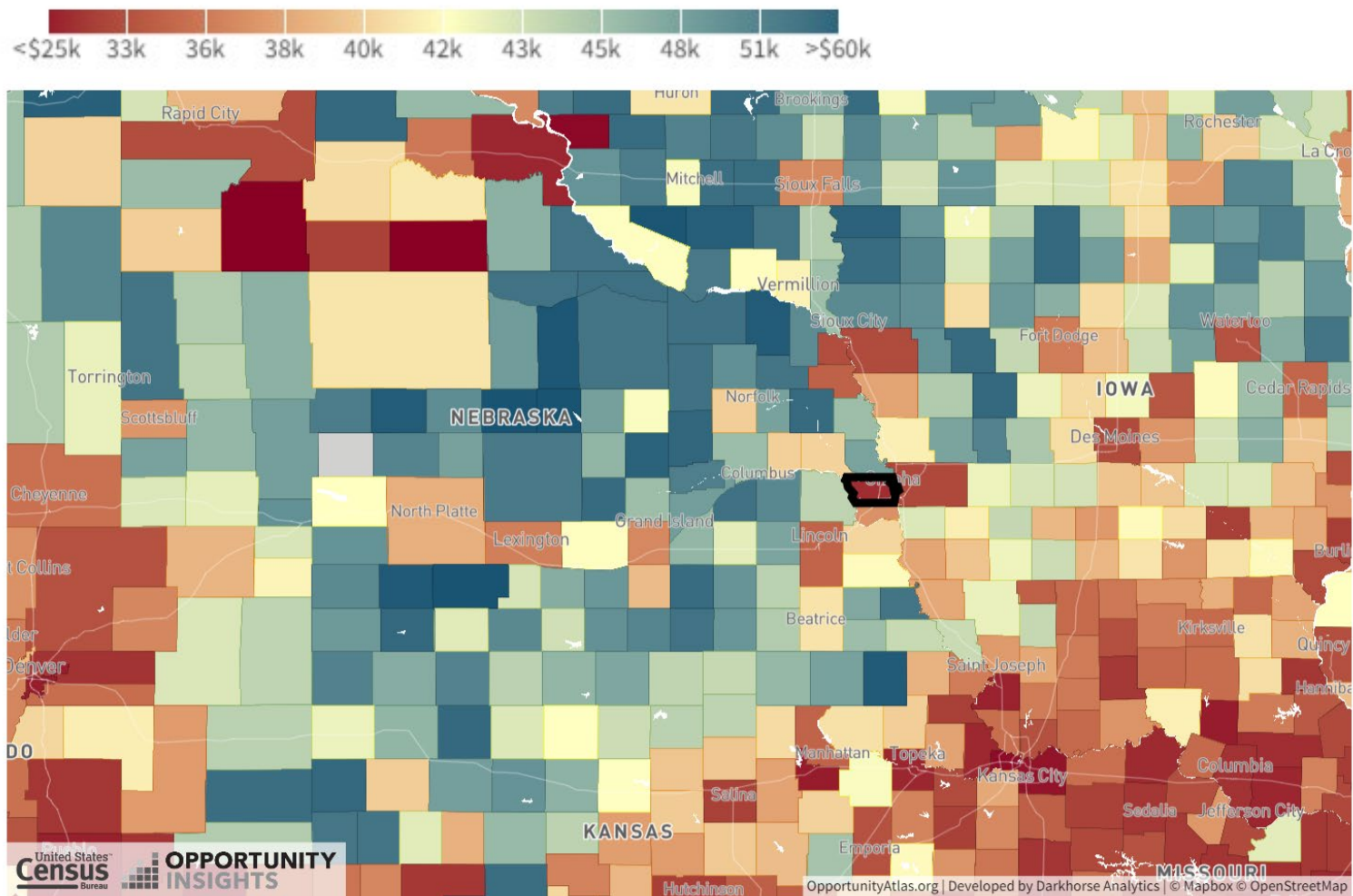
More Nebraskans work in low wage (584,242) than high wage jobs (433,166)

Median wages by number of persons employed for occupations in Nebraska
Reference lines for average number of persons employed and average wage



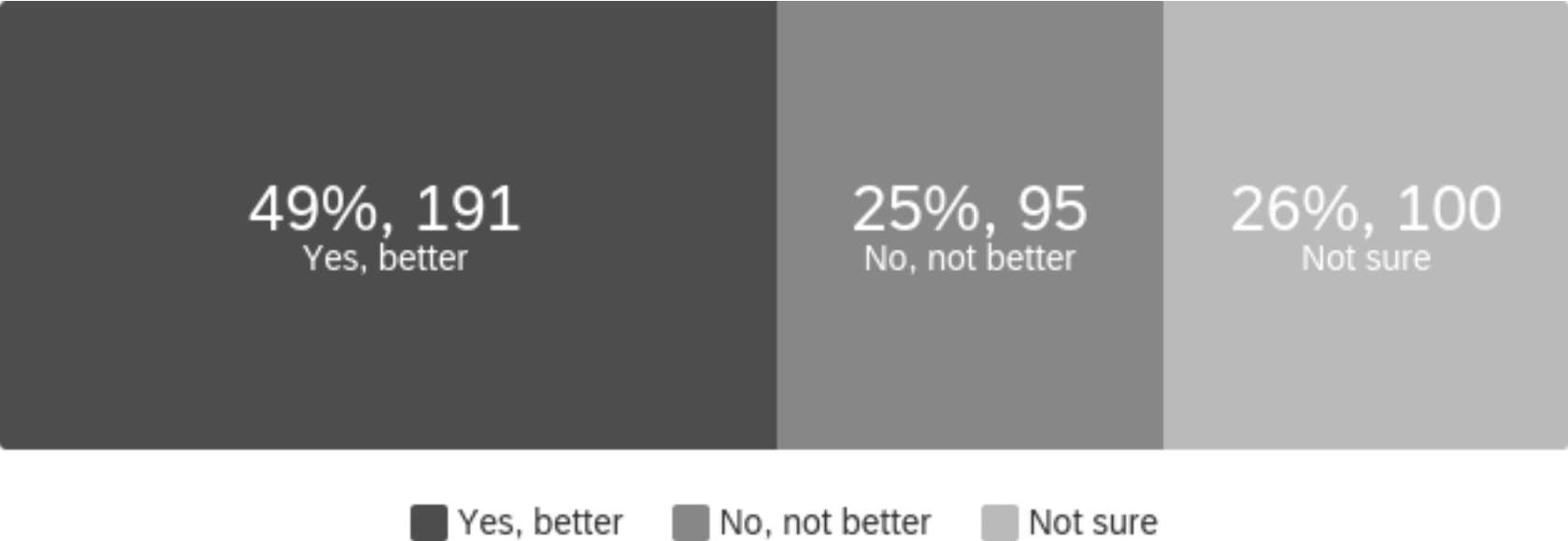
On average in Nebraska, children of low-income parents are likely to be low-to moderate income at age 35

Household income at age 35 of children of low-income parents

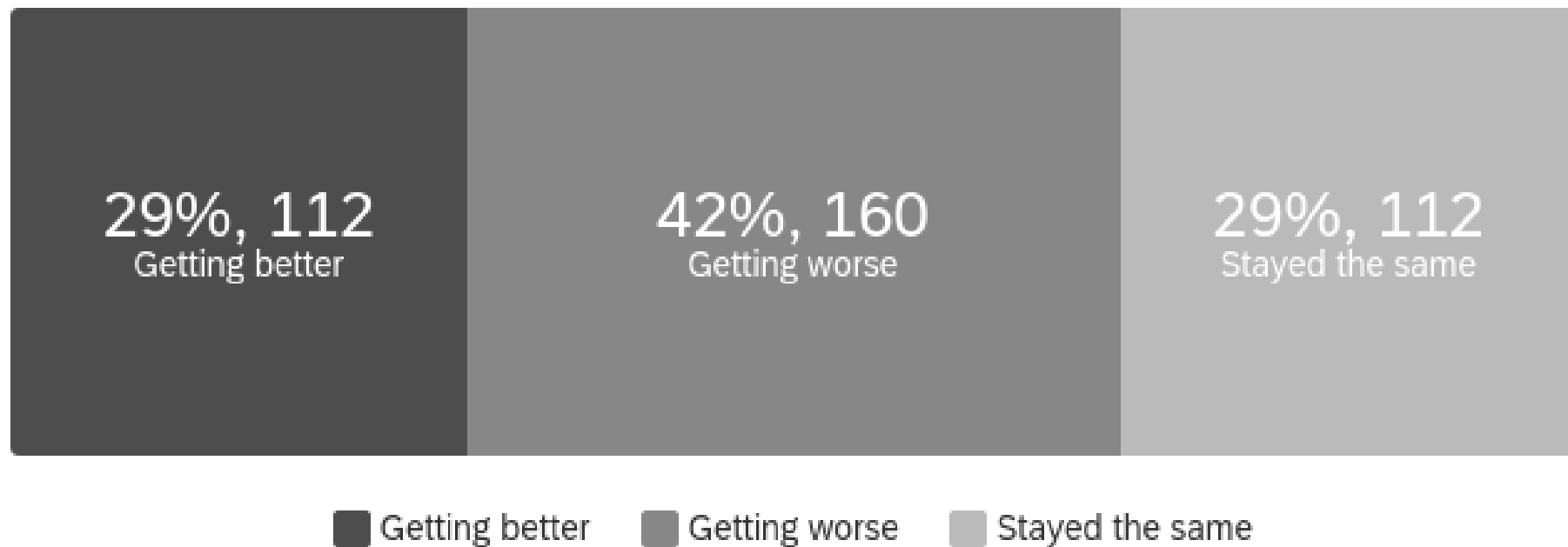


In an ongoing UNO CPAR survey project, in partnership with Do Space, we surveyed 1,000 persons (50% response rate) in the Omaha metro area that self-identified as low income (77% have a total household income below \$35,000)

Do you think your life is better today than it was for your parents at the same age as you are now?

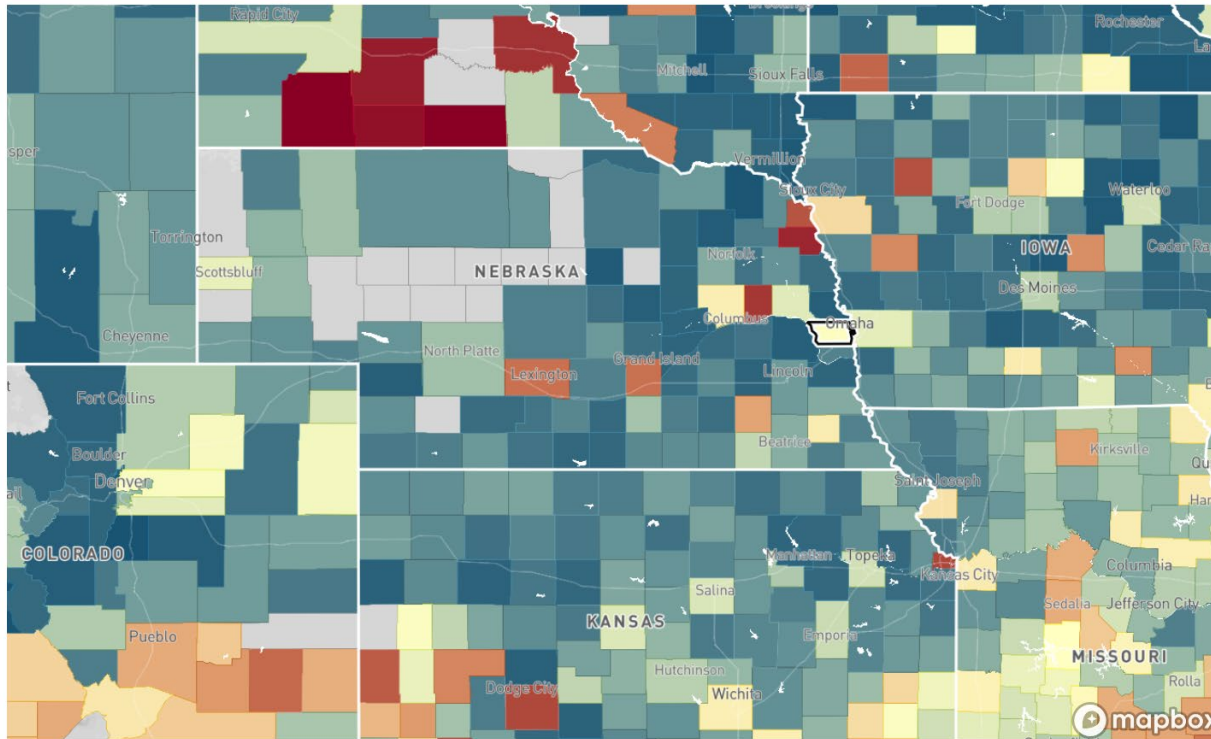
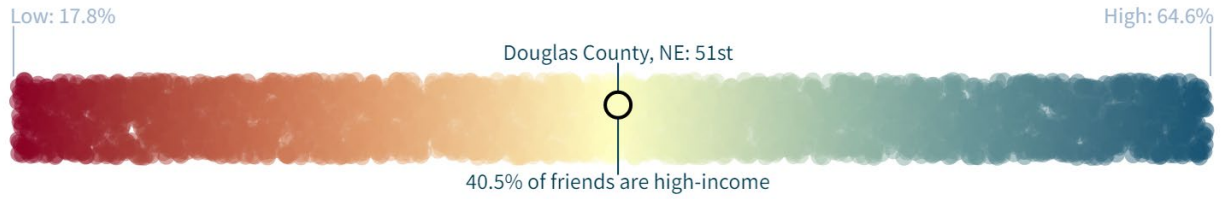


Over the past few years, has your financial situation been getting better, getting worse, or has it stayed the same?



Economic Connectedness (Current Income)

Douglas County



OPPORTUNITY INSIGHTS **SOCIAL CAPITAL ATLAS**

explore more at socialcapital.org | developed by Darkhorse Analytics | map created with © Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap

Poverty is concentrated and segregated in Nebraska

Excerpt from demographic report prepared for LB 1024

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

In addition to higher poverty across all age groups, there are racial and ethnic disparities in poverty within North Omaha. For instance, among the Black community in North Omaha poverty is 33%. In North Omaha white poverty is only 26%. In addition, poverty for the Black community across all geographies is elevated. For example, in the BTDC white poverty is 6% and Black poverty is 16%.

	North	South	BTDC	Nebraska
White alone	26%	17%	6%	8%
Black or African American alone	33%	24%	16%	24%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	55%	32%	12%	25%
Asian alone	26%	20%	7%	12%
Two or more races	33%	28%	9%	16%
Latino origin (of any race)	27%	31%	9%	18%

The disparity in poverty rates for persons of color, especially within North Omaha are evidence of persistent and systemic inequality. Such systemic inequalities make breaking the poverty cycle more difficult.¹⁷

If you suddenly faced a long-term emergency such as the death of a loved one or a health crisis, how many people beyond your immediate household could you turn to who would be willing to assist you?



- I would have no one to assist me
- One or two people would assist me
- Three or more people would assist me

Profiles in Poverty

Profiles were developed by downloading U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS for 2018-to-2020, 5-year estimates. Data was analyzed in STATA. Advanced search equitations were developed to identify survey responses of those most likely to be in poverty. A range of demographics were reviewed across each observation to develop the profile. Profiles were selectively, not randomly, included and may be edited.

IPUMS SOURCE: Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Ronald Goeken, Megan Schouweiler and Matthew Sobek. IPUMS USA: Version 12.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V12.0>

As you review these... consider the tradeoffs each household must make



- Single mom of 3
- Age 28
- White, Not Latina
- Lives in Sarpy County
- No disability
- 1 year of college but no degree

Among single moms with children under 18 30% are in poverty or about 16,000 households



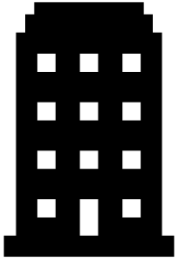
- Lives in 4-bedroom home * with a family member likely temporarily
- Separated | was married in 2016
- Smartphone and home internet
- Has insurance through Medicaid
- Enrolled in SNAP



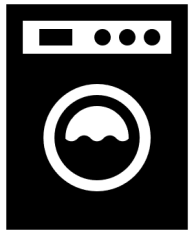
- Employed in “Bartending”
 - 50-52 weeks per year
 - 45 hours a week
- Total income \$25,152
 - Other monthly income \$412 *likely child support
- 1 vehicle, carpools to work
 - Takes 20 minutes to arrive at work goes in at 4:30 PM



- Family of 4 with mother and father present
 - father head of household
- Age 54
- White, Latino/Guatemalan
- Naturalized Citizen in 2013 –
 - Came to U.S. in 1990
- Lives in Lincoln, Nebraska
- No disability
- No high school degree
- Speaks English “less than very well”



- Rents 2-bedroom home for \$825/month
- Smartphone
- Has insurance through Medicaid
- In past year moved homes in the same area *likely affordability issue
- Enrolled in SNAP



- Employed in “Laundry and Dry-cleaning”
 - 50-52 weeks per year
 - 35 hours a week
- Total income \$21,132
- No vehicle, carpools with two people 7 minutes to work

Among married couple families with children under 18
4% are in poverty or about 9,000 households

Among foreign born individuals
17% are in poverty



- Widowed female
- Age 67
- White, not Latina
- Lives in Northwest Nebraska
- No disability
- Education through grade 10 – no high school degree

Among women
over 65 that live
alone
8% are in poverty
or about 900
households



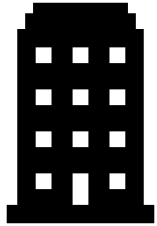
- Rents 2-bedroom home for \$528/month
- No internet or internet enabled devices
- Has health insurance through Medicare



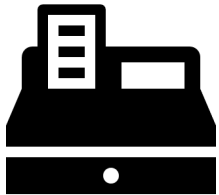
- Employed in “Food Preparation”
 - 50-52 weeks per year
 - 27 hours a week
- Total income \$13,728
 - \$7392 wages
 - \$6336 in social security
- 1 vehicle, commutes alone to work 5 minutes



- Single male
- Age 28
- Black, not Latino
- Lives in Omaha
- No disability
- High school degree, enrolled in public college undergraduate program



- Rents studio/1-room home for \$206/month
- No internet access at home; has smartphone and laptop
- No health insurance



- Employed as “Cashier”
 - 50-52 weeks per year
 - 10 hours a week
- Total income \$6,720
- 1 vehicle, commutes alone to work 12 minutes
- Works in evenings

Persons of color in Nebraska are considerably more likely to be in poverty even when they achieve higher levels of education

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Analysis was prepared as of 12/1/2022

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