Valentine City Auditorium CCCFF Feasibility Study

Valentine, Nebraska 2021

March 25, 2021

olsson   WILKINS
ARCHITECTURE | DESIGN | PLANNING

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The City of Valentine sought the expertise of Olsson and Wilkins ADP (Design Team) to assist the City in determining how the historic City Auditorium can best suit the community's current and future needs. In order to determine the most valuable uses, stakeholders were engaged during the project for input. Public meetings were able to be held prior to the COVID shut downs.

The Design Team with input from local stakeholders, worked with the City to create design renderings and develop a funding plan for the renovation of the auditorium. The Design Team then provided a project cost evaluation and a number of design renderings. The final recommendation for the Valentine City Auditorium was to renovate the existing facility. The next steps would be to determine building funding options and execute the final design and bidding process for remodeling and new construction of the facility.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

On July 18, 2018, a structural engineer from Olsson performed a general structural observation of the Auditorium. It is the opinion of Olsson that the overall structural condition of the building is good and there are no structural issues that need immediate attention or repair. There currently are several repairs that are recommended to maintain the future structural integrity of the building and correct safety hazards, as noted in the report attached. Below are recommendations for those repairs Olsson feels are needed, in order of importance.

1. Shutting off access to the sidewalk on the east side of the building for safety and liability concerns.
2. Correcting the issue with water getting into the building at the west walk for safety and liability concerns.
3. Repairing or removing the damaged partition walls in the first-floor bathroom for safety and liability issues.
4. Complete replacement of the roof shingles and flashing.
5. Complete replacement of the gutters, fascia boards and downspouts.
6. Reconstruction of the underground piping system on the east wall, or some other means of redirecting the outflow.
7. Replacement of the east sidewalk in conjunction with Item 6.
8. Tuckpointing the exterior brick where needed.
9. Replacement or repair of the damaged clay tile brick above the gymnasium walk door.
10. Replacement or repair of the damgaged clay tile brick around the steel columns at the top of the grandstand.
11. Properly sealing of the gap between the steel columbs and masonry in conjunction with Item 10.
12. Improve site drainage along the west and north walls.

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

The City of Valentine is located in Cherry County about 305 miles west of Lincoln. Valentine has a mostly stable, if not slightly declining population of 2,700, a decrease of about 130 since 1980 (-4.6% change). The community has a median age of 35 years old with 24% of the population under the age of 18 years and 15% of the population over the age of 65. Valentine strives to attract new families, but also retain current population and desires to serve children and families, but also retirees and seniors.

- Slowly declining population .-4.6% since 1980
- MHI $54,517 (as of 2019)
- Median age 35 but downward trend
- Largest Age cohort is under 18
- Work 20% more than the rest of America
- Most people work in town -very little commuting out for work
- Low poverty rate
- Higher than average high school diploma attainment /Lower than average bachelor's degree attainment
- Low housing vacancy rate
- Low housing cost

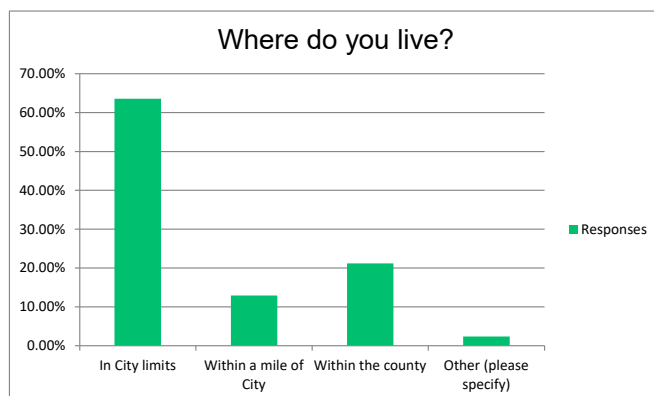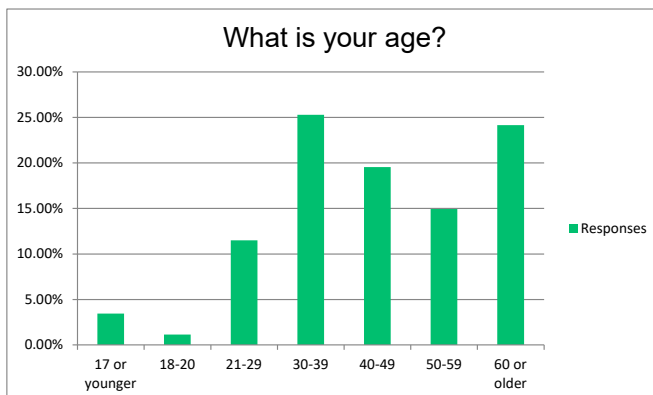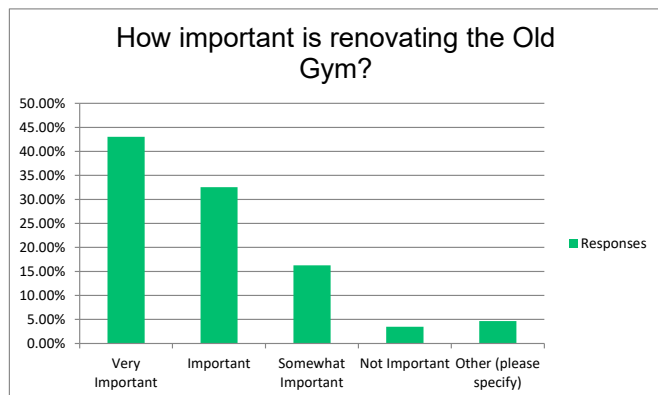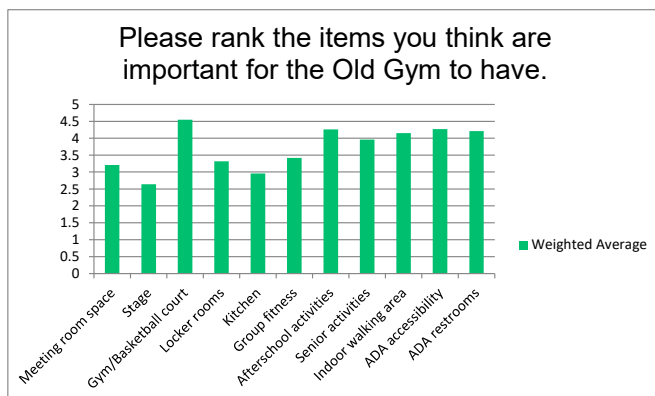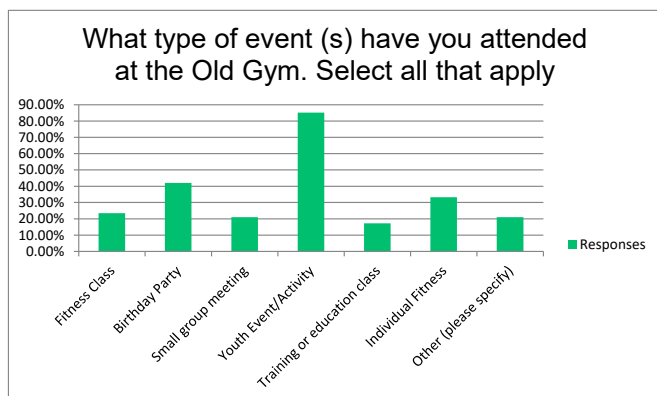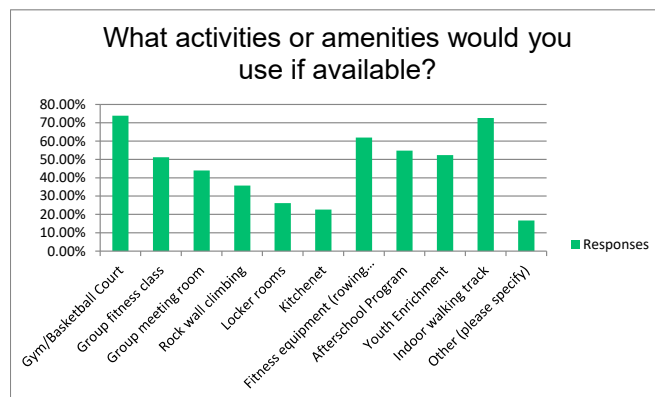**For additional information see Exhibit A**

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

The project kick-off meeting was held February 25, 2020 with project sponsors and stakeholders. The primary Project Sponsor was the City of Valentine. The group discussed community needs and feasible uses for the auditorium aimed at being multi-generational. During the kick-off meeting the Design Team met with project stakeholders and discussed existing facilities and community needs.

During the study the target population and primary users of the facility were determined to be youth and families. Stakeholders expressed their desire for the facility to be flexible, multi-use and serve a large portion of the population.

On June 30, 2020, a walk through and inspection of the facility was conducted with Deputy State Fire Marshal, Pat Gould. Deputy Gould did not see any issues with the proposed improvements to the facility and did not note any major deficiencies other than ADA complaince issues.

A follow up meeting was conducted with the city on September 10, 2020, where a presentation was made to the City Council.

Would you support renovating the Old Gym?

What activities or amenities would you use if available?

What type of event (s) have you attended at the Old Gym. Select all that apply

Please rank the items you think are important for the Old Gym to have.

How important is renovating the Old Gym?

What is your age?

Where do you live?
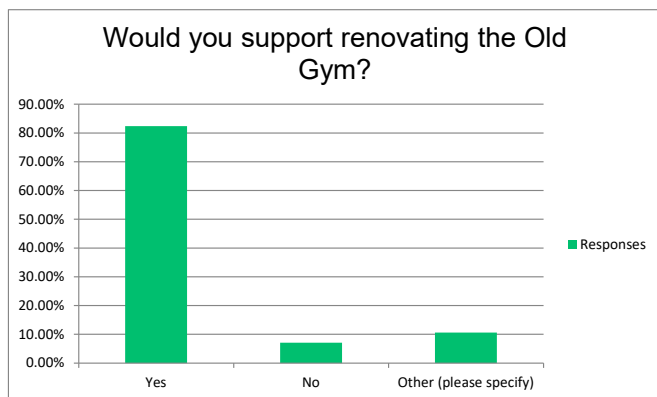
2.2 LOCATION

- Nearly all respondents are currently using the facility, or have used it recently
- 82% support renovations
- 11% said it depends on the cost and 7% said NO Basketball courts
- Walking track was the most requested amenity
- Youth Activities are the #1 activity supported at the facility
- Lots of support for ADA improvements including restroom upgrades and adding an   elevator (also noted as the biggest challenge for the building)
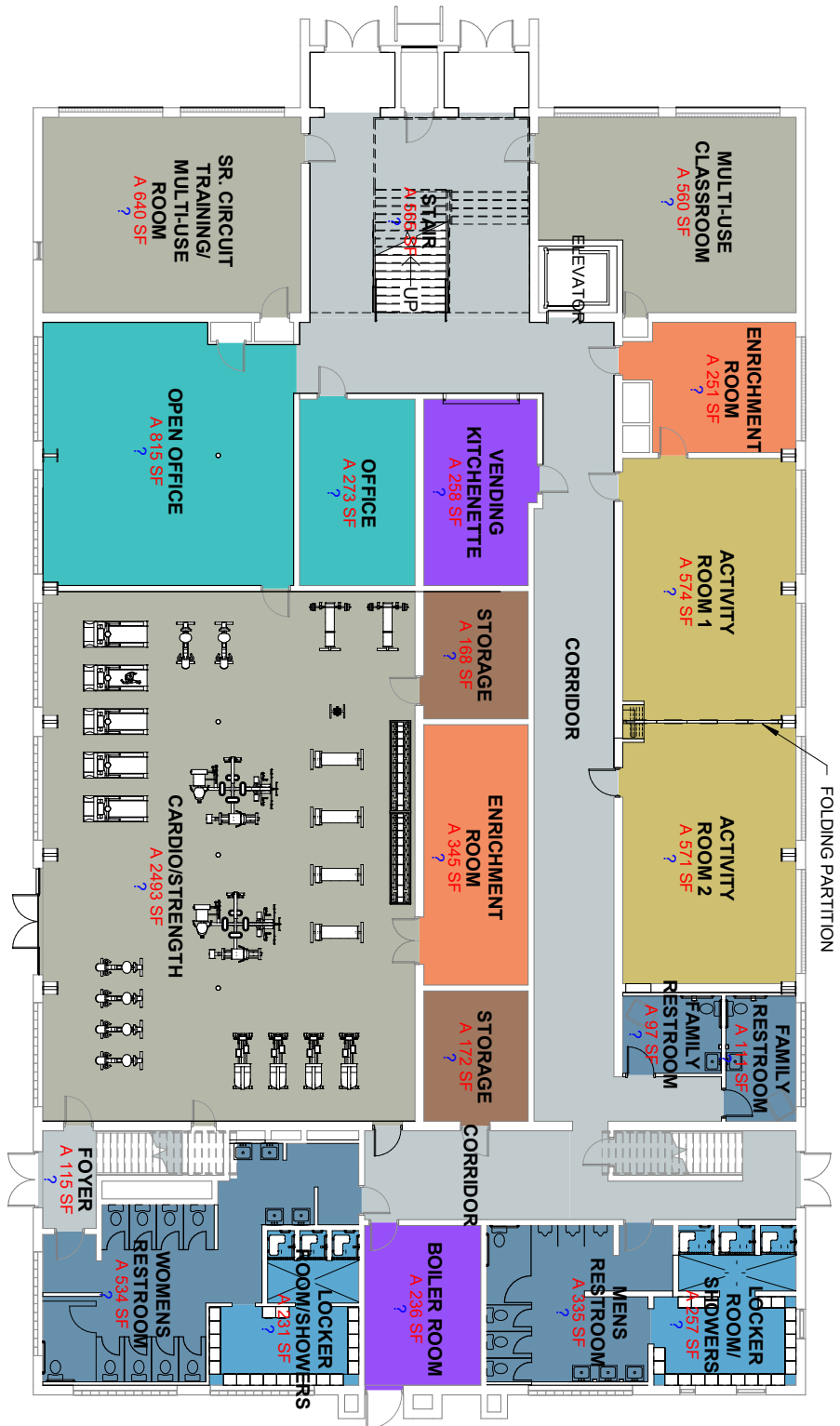
**LOCATION OF
CITY AUDITORIUM**

PROJECT LOCATION
Valentine, Nebraka

3. PROJECT RESULTS

3.1 COMMUNITY IDENTIFIED IDEAS

- Need a place for kids to hang out
- Need after school programming (currently the library is the only place for the kids to go)
- Place for kids to read and do homework
- Need some help with programming and supervision, monitoring
- Studio space for yoga
- Weights/cardio/fitness
- Sauna/steam room
- West side for meeting space and/or Zumba, body pump
- Rock climbing wall
- Accessibility issues
- Lack space for classes of 10-15+
- Upgrade the restrooms
- Kitchen updates/replace concessions window
- Hunter safety courses
- Cooking classes
- Need flexible spaces
- Some logistical challenges to jump though currently in order to use/rent the facility
- Community daycare
- Area for arts and crafts (art big and small)
- Look at the old shopko building
- Indoor sports
- Indoor walking track
- Need Meeting space for 200
- Laser tag
- Space for movies
- Use the old shop space for meeting space
- Water aerobics/pool space, pool space
- Need cross courts
- Look at putting restrooms/showers at the stage area
- Outdoor classroom
- Future Expansion Area

For additional information see Exhibit C.

FIRST FLOOR - OPTION 1

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

P.1 / 1

N

SR. CIRCUIT TRAINING/ MULTI-USE ROOM
A 640 SF

STAIR
A 560 SF
UP

MULTI-USE CLASSROOM
A 560 SF

ENRICHMENT ROOM
A 251 SF

ELEVATOR

OPEN OFFICE
A 815 SF

OFFICE
A 273 SF

VENDING KITCHENETTE
A 258 SF

ACTIVITY ROOM 1
A 574 SF

STORAGE
A 168 SF

CORRIDOR

FOLDING PARTITION

CARDIO/STRENGTH
A 2493 SF

ENRICHMENT ROOM
A 345 SF

ACTIVITY ROOM 2
A 577 SF

STORAGE
A 172 SF

FAMILY RESTROOM
A 97 SF

FAMILY RESTROOM
A 141 SF

CORRIDOR

FOYER
A 115 SF

WOMENS RESTROOM
A 534 SF

LOCKER ROOM/SHOWERS
A 1231 SF

BOILER ROOM
A 236 SF

MENS RESTROOM
A 335 SF

LOCKER ROOM/ SHOWERS
A 1257 SF

ROOF ATTIC

ROOF ATTIC

STAIR
A 545 SF
?

STAIR
UP

ELEVATOR

WALKING TRACK

BASKETBALL/VOLLEYBALL
COURTS
A 7946 SF
?

TELESCOPING
BLEACHERS

TELESCOPING
BLEACHERS

WALKING TRACK

UP

UP

WOMENS
RESTROOM
A 261 SF
?

MENS
RESTROOM
A 264 SF
?

MATTS/MULTI-USE
SPACE
A 1493 SF
?

CLIMBING WALL

N
P.2

1

SECOND FLOOR - OPTION 1
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

VALENTINE CITY AUDITORIUM
EXPANSION - RENOVATION STUDY

Project Number: 1821

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VALENTINE
NEBRASKA

VALENTINE CITY AUDITORIUM
EXPANSION - RENOVATION STUDY

Project Number: 1821

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VALENTINE CITY AUDITORIUM
EXPANSION - RENOVATION STUDY

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EXPANSION - RENOVATION STUDY

WILKINS
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VALENTINE
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VALENTINE CITY AUDITORIUM
EXPANSION - RENOVATION STUDY

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VALENTINE
NEBRASKA

Project Number: 1821

VALENTINE CITY AUDITORIUM
EXPANSION - RENOVATION STUDY

WILKINS
ARCHITECTURE | DESIGN | PLANNING

VALENTINE
NEBRASKA

City of Valentine City Auditorium
CCFF Grant Study

Project No. 1821

Project Cost Evaluation	October 6, 2020

Assumes 2021 Construction Start - Add 4.03% to Construction Costs for Each Year Thereafter for Inflation			DESIGNED PROJECT COSTS
	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	
CONSTRUCTION COST			
Select Intensive Renovation	25230 SF	$96.27	$2,428,771
			$0
			$0
	25230 SF	BUILDING TOTAL :	$2,428,771
PROFESSIONAL DESIGN SERVICES (7.0% OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS)			$170,013.97
REIMBURSABLES (2% OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS)		ESTIMATE	$48,575.42
MOVEABLE FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT (OTHER THAN LISTED ABOVE)			$15,000
DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY (5%)			ALREADY INCLUDED
		PROJECT TOTAL :	$2,662,360

10/5/2020

OPINION OF PROBABLE COST

Division: Summary **Sheet 1 of 1**
Project: Valentine City Auditorium Renovation **Date:10/5/2020**

Summary - Conceptual Design

DESCRIPTION	Materials	Labor	Equipment	Sub	Total
General Conditions					SEE BELOW
Existing Conditions					$40,000
Concrete	$0	$0	$0	$10,000	$10,000
Masonry		$0	$0	$0	$0
Metals	$0	$0	$0	$368,509	$368,509
Wood	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Thermal & Moisture	$0	$0	$0	$128,000	$128,000
Openings	$0	$0	$0	$26,260	$26,260
Finishes	$0	$0	$0	$184,740	$184,740
Specialties	$0	$0	$0	$38,850	$38,850
Equipment	$0	$0	$0	$344,000	$344,000
Furnishings	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Special Construction					NOT APPLICABLE
Elevator					w/EQUIPMENT
Fire Suppression	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Plumbing	$0	$0	$0	$634,140	$634,140
HVAC	$0	$0	$0	$0	w/PLUMBING
Electrical	$0	$0	$0	$182,943	$182,943
Safety & Security					w/ELECTRICAL
Communications					w/ELECTRICAL
Earthwork	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Site Improvements	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Site Utilities	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Subtotal	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,917,442**	**$1,957,442**

Overhead	$195,744	10%
Subtotal	$2,153,186	
Profit	$107,659	5%
Subtotal	$2,260,845	
Builder's Risk	$18,087	0.8%
Subtotal	$2,278,932	
Bond	$34,184	1.5%
Subtotal	$2,313,116	
Contingency	$115,656	5%
OPINION OF PROBABLE COST	**$2,428,771**	
$/SF	**$96.27**	

Based on the final project and intended end users the following funding could be be pursued.

Community Civic Center Financing Fund (CCCFF)
- 50/50 matching funds up to $750,000
- Community/recreation/activities center eligible.
- Portable furniture ineligible (folding table and chairs)
- Construction, design, and acquisition cost are eligible
- Annual funding cycle opening January 2021
- Competitive applications but project fits well with funder goals

Community Development Block Grant - Public Works (CDBG)
- 75/25 matching funds up to $400,000
- ADA improvements eligible
- Construction, design and acquisition cost are eligible if federal provisions are followed
- Acquisition must conform to URA
- Annual funding cycle closes in August 2021
- Competitive applications and project will need so show specifically cost breakout for senior center portions. Davis Bacon will be required on entire project.

LB-357
- Additional half cent sales tax authorized by LB357 is a tool that provides funding for community projects without reliance on property tax.
- City is required to partner with another public body.
- Collection of additional sales tax is for 10 years or when the debt in retired.
- Funding potential is $1,400,000.

User Fees
- User fees will be implemented based on annual operational and maintenance expenses.
- The fee structure will be a function of the annual budgeting process of the City of Valentine.

Valentine or area foundations and fundraising might assist with the some of the project goals.

APPENDIX A:

A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A Demographic Profile

Selected Geographies:

Valentine city, NE

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
February 25, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Population

|	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Population (2017*)	2,778	321,004,407
Population (2010*)	2,765	303,965,272
Population Change (2010*-2017*)	¨13	17,039,135
Population Pct. Change (2010*-2017*)	¨0.5%	5.6%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- From 2010* to 2017*, Valentine city, NE had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (13).

- From 2010* to 2017*, U.S. had the largest estimated relative change in population (5.6%), and Valentine city, NE had the smallest (0.5%).
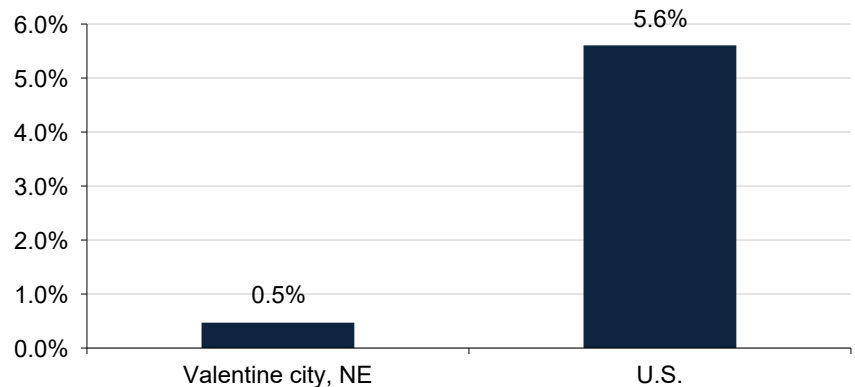
Percent Change in Population, 2010*-2017*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Population

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.[1, 2]

Data in this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS).[3] The ACS is conducted nationwide every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to collect demographic, social, economic, and housing information. For more information about ACS data and accuracy, see the Methods section at the end of this report.

Why is it important?

Population growth is generally an indication of a healthy economy. No growth or long-term decline generally occur when an area is struggling.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

The size of a population and economy (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural) can have an important bearing on economic activities as well as opportunities and challenges for area businesses.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

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Demographics

Valentine city, NE

Age and Gender

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	2,778	321,004,407
Under 5 years	˙261	19,853,515
5 to 9 years	˙208	20,445,122
10 to 14 years	˙207	20,713,111
15 to 19 years	˙72	21,219,050
20 to 24 years	¨**30**	22,501,965
25 to 29 years	˙200	22,406,918
30 to 34 years	˙199	21,637,255
35 to 39 years	˙170	20,389,409
40 to 44 years	˙177	20,267,010
45 to 49 years	˙136	20,961,596
50 to 54 years	˙163	22,129,547
55 to 59 years	˙151	21,523,460
60 to 64 years	˙220	19,224,060
65 to 69 years	˙176	15,926,903
70 to 74 years	˙78	11,576,486
75 to 79 years	˙93	8,215,566
80 to 84 years	˙118	5,871,911
85 years and over	˙119	6,141,523
Total Female	1,434	162,985,654
Total Male	1,344	158,018,753

Change in Median Age, 2010*-2017*

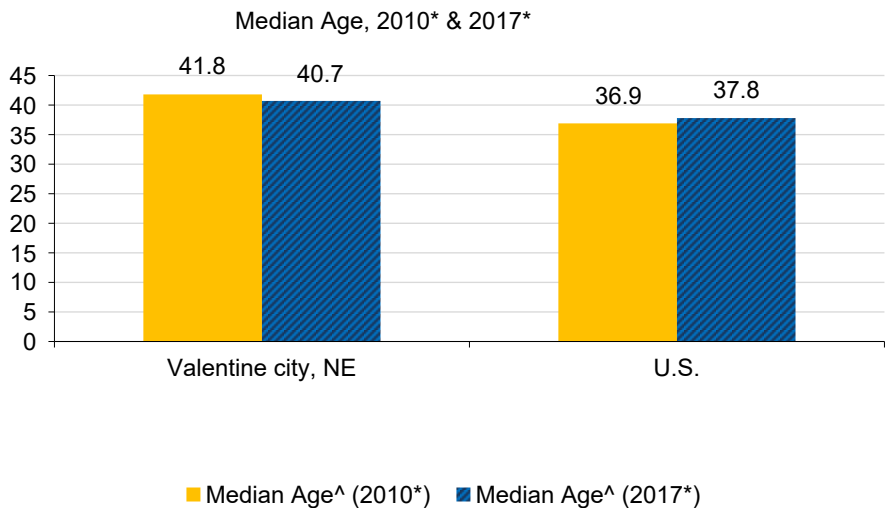|		
Median Age^ (2017*)	40.7	37.8
Median Age^ (2010*)	41.8	36.9
Median Age % Change	-2.6%	2.4%

^ Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

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• From 2010* to 2017* , the median age estimate increased the most in the U.S. (36.9 to 37.8, a 2.4% increase) and decreased the most in Valentine city, NE (41.8 to 40.7, a 2.6% decrease).

Median Age, 2010* & 2017*

Valentine city, NE	U.S.
41.8 / 40.7	36.9 / 37.8

■ Median Age^ (2010*) ■ Median Age^ (2017*)

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* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017; 2010 represents 2006-2010.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups (half the people are younger than this age and half are older).

Why is it important?

Different locations have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed toward categories 65 years and older.[4] In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward 18- to 29-year-olds. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.[5]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
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Age and Gender

	2010*	2017*
Total Population, 2010*-2017*	2,765	2,778
Under 18	˙654	722
18-34	˙482	˙455
35-44	˙305	˙347
45-64	˙676	670
65 and over	˙648	˙584
Percent of Total		
Under 18	˙23.7%	26.0%
18-34	˙17.4%	˙16.4%
35-44	˙11.0%	˙12.5%
45-64	˙24.4%	24.1%
65 and over	˙23.4%	˙21.0%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
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- In 2017*, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was 45-64 (370), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was Under 18 (417).

- From 2010* to 2017*, the age category with the largest estimated increase was Under 18 (68), and the age category with the largest estimated decrease was 65 and over (-64).
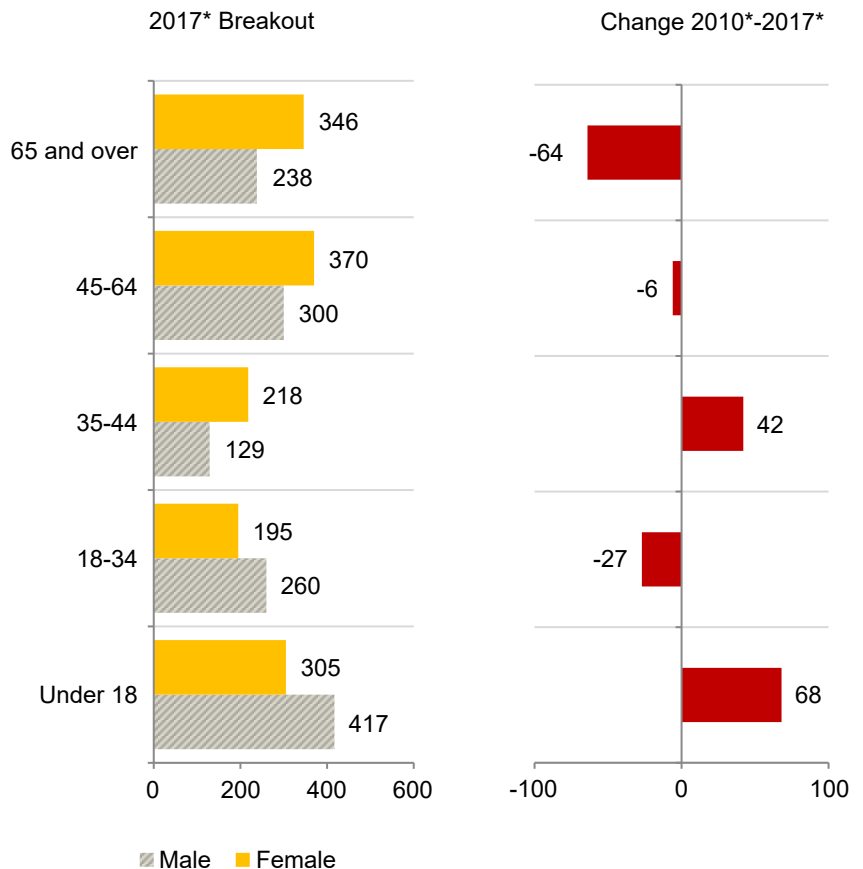
2017* Breakout

Age	Female	Male
65 and over	346	238
45-64	370	300
35-44	218	129
18-34	195	260
Under 18	305	417

Change 2010*-2017*

Age	Change
65 and over	-64
45-64	-6
35-44	42
18-34	-27
Under 18	68

Male   Female

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with five age-group categories.[6]

Why is it important?

Understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether policy changes and management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If an area has a large retired population or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may differ than an area with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many locations, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964).[7, 8, 9] As this generation continues to enter retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically.[10, 11, 12]

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Race

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	2,778	321,004,407
White alone	2,398	234,370,202
Black or African American alone	¨2	40,610,815
American Indian alone	˙203	2,632,102
Asian alone	¨8	17,186,320
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨9	570,116
Some other race alone	¨0	15,553,808
Two or more races	˙158	10,081,044

Percent of Total

|		
White alone	86.3%	73.0%
Black or African American alone	¨0.1%	12.7%
American Indian alone	˙7.3%	0.8%
Asian alone	¨0.3%	5.4%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0.3%	0.2%
Some other race alone	¨0.0%	4.8%
Two or more races	˙5.7%	3.1%

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Valentine city, NE was white alone (86.3%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was some other race alone (0.0%).

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Valentine city, NE, 2017*
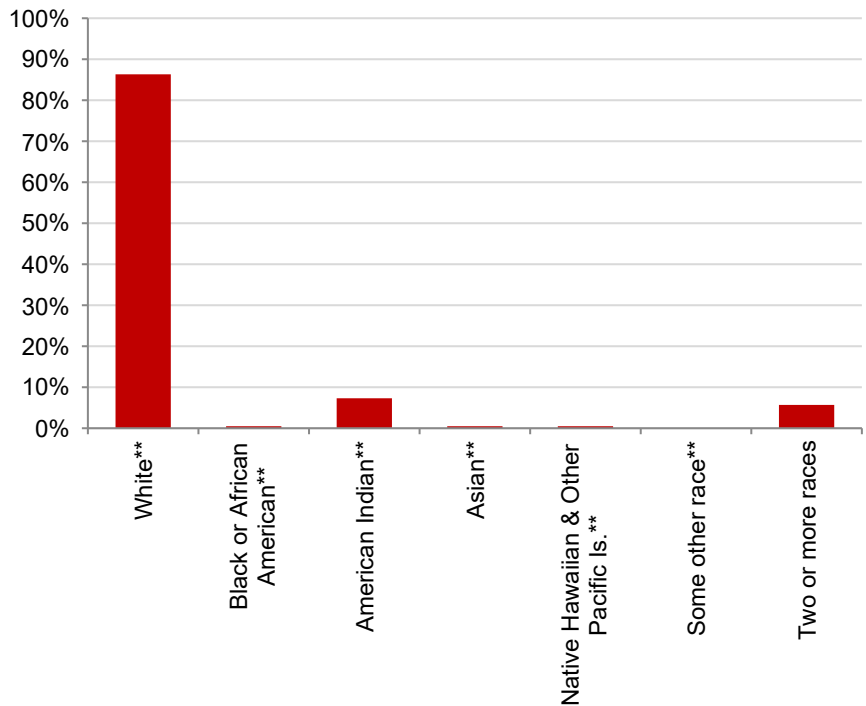
* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

** Percentages are by an individual race alone unless otherwise noted

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Race

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.[13]

Race Alone Categories: The minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the some-other-race-alone categories included by the U.S. Census Bureau with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone, and Some Other Race alone.

Some Other Race: All other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the Some Other Race write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by a combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report.[14] Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Why is it important?

The United States hit a tipping point in 2015 in its racial and ethnic make-up: more toddlers under the age of five are now minorities than non-Hispanic whites.[15] The racial composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different racial groups.

Federal agencies use information on race and ethnicity to implement a number of programs and to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, many federal programs are put into effect based on Census race data (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks).[16]

It is important to consider whether proposed policies and management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "environmental justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898.[17] The Social Science Research Council hosts a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups.[18]

Ethnicity

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	2,778	321,004,407
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	¨71	56,510,571
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,707	264,493,836
White alone	2,328	197,277,789
Black or African American alone	¨2	39,445,495
American Indian alone	˙203	2,098,763
Asian alone	¨8	16,989,540
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨9	515,522
Some other race	¨0	715,432
Two or more races	˙157	7,451,295

Percent of Total

|		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	¨2.6%	17.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	97.4%	82.4%
White alone	83.8%	61.5%
Black or African American alone	¨0.1%	12.3%
American Indian alone	˙7.3%	0.7%
Asian alone	¨0.3%	5.3%
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨0.3%	0.2%
Some other race	¨0.0%	0.2%
Two or more races	˙5.7%	2.3%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (17.6%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (2.6%).
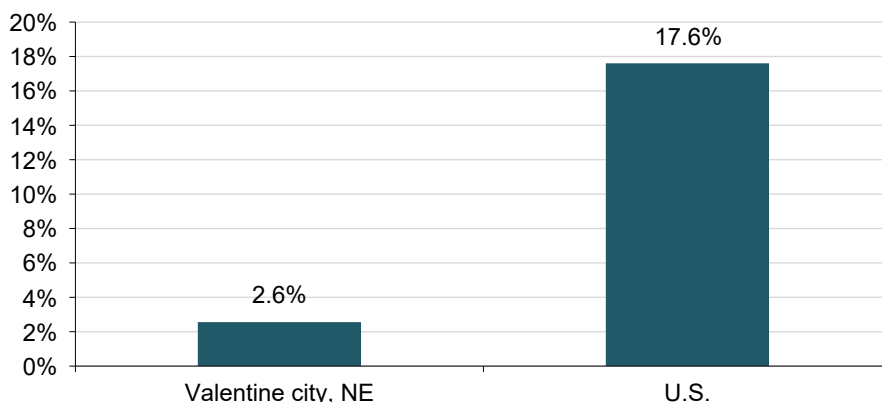
Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Valentine city, NE, 2017*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification; Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.[13, 19]

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the U.S. Census Bureau questionnaire (Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino"). Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.[14]

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that 17.3 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2016. The Census Bureau predicts that 28.6 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2060.[20] The ethnic composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different ethnic groups.

According to the Census Bureau: "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

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Tribal

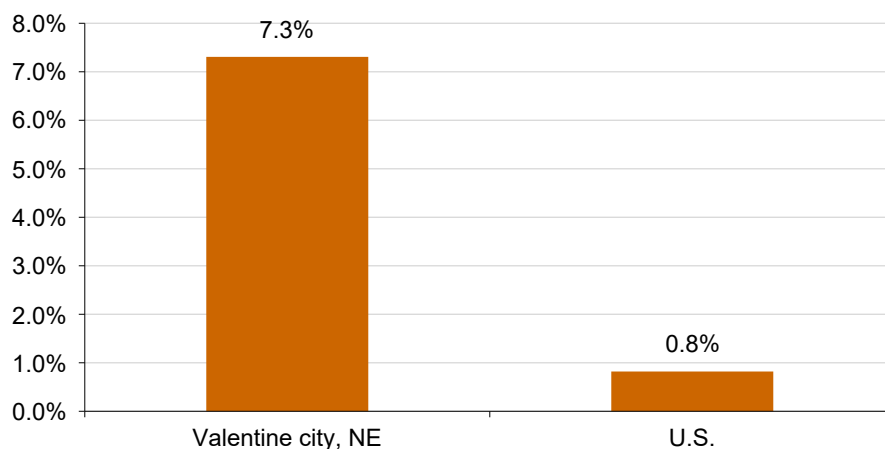|	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	2,778	321,004,407
Total Native American, 2017*	˙203	2,632,102
American Indian Tribes	˙188	2,019,896
Alaska Native Tribes	¨0	112,318
Non-Specified Tribes	¨15	421,859
Percent of Total		
Total Native American	˙7.3%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	˙6.8%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	¨0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	¨0.5%	0.1%

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Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, Valentine city, NE had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (7.3%) and the U.S. had the lowest (0.8%).

Native American Population, Percent of Total, Valentine city, NE, 2017*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Tribal

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.[21]

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Census data are available for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Hopi, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and "All other tribes." In this report, people who self-identified as members of the Delaware, Houma, Menominee, and Ottawa tribes are included in the "All other tribes" category, along with all other federally recognized tribes not separately listed.[22]

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. U.S. Census Bureau data are available for seven Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Inupiat, Tlingit-Haida, Tsimshian, Yupik, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the ''American Indian or Alaska Native'' response category on the U.S. Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term ''American Indian'' or ''Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

International Indian Tribes: This category shows people who self-identified as Canadian and French American Indian, Central American Indian, Mexican American Indian, South American Indian, or Spanish American Indian.

Why is it important?

The American Indian and Alaska Native identity of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different groups.

Many tribal people have unique historical and current ties to the land,[23, 24] and some tribes have unique legal rights to certain activities, such as hunting, fishing, and plant-gathering.
Policies and management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know whether native peoples live in a particular area.[25, 26]

Tribal

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	2,778	321,004,407
Total Native American	˙203	2,632,102
American Indian Tribes; Specified	˙188	2,019,896
Apache	¨0	71,123
Arapaho	¨0	8,866
Blackfeet	¨0	30,946
Cherokee	¨0	287,041
Cheyenne	¨0	11,691
Chickasaw	¨0	24,897
Chippewa	¨0	115,207
Choctaw	¨0	95,373
Colville	¨0	8,327
Comanche	¨0	12,145
Cree	¨0	2,529
Creek	¨0	43,739
Crow	¨0	11,608
Hopi	¨0	16,568
Iroquois	¨0	43,741
Kiowa	¨0	7,773
Lumbee	¨0	71,255
Navajo	¨0	319,332
Osage	¨0	8,780
Paiute	¨0	12,716
Pima	¨0	22,054
Potawatomi	¨0	20,162
Pueblo	¨0	58,511
Puget Sound Salish	¨0	14,360
Seminole	¨0	13,358
Shoshone	¨0	10,270
Sioux	˙188	122,722
Tohono O'Odham	¨0	24,345
Ute	¨0	9,043
Yakama	¨0	9,049
Yaqui	¨0	23,800
Yuman	¨0	8,465
All other tribes	¨0	271,453
American Indian; Not Specified	¨0	77,227
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	¨0	112,318
Alaska Athabaskan	¨0	15,764
Aleut	¨0	12,546
Inupiat	¨0	29,875
Tlingit-Haida	¨0	15,782
Tsimshian	¨0	2,243
Yupik	¨0	36,108
Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨15	344,632
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨15	421,859
International Indian Tribe	¨0	176,184

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Tribal

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Policies and management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know whether native peoples live in a particular area.[25, 26]

Occupations and Industries

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2017*	1,426	150,599,165
Management, professional, & related	˙483	56,391,480
Service	˙314	27,064,027
Sales and office	˙331	35,440,563
Farming, fishing, and forestry	¨**18**	1,064,488
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	˙121	7,585,520
Production, transportation	˙126	18,331,436
Percent of Total		
Management, professional, & related	˙33.9%	37.4%
Service	˙22.0%	18.0%
Sales and office	˙23.2%	23.5%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	¨**1.3%**	0.7%
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	˙8.5%	5.0%
Production, transportation	˙8.8%	12.2%

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2017*	1,426	150,599,165
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	˙94	2,817,922
Construction	˙106	9,564,541
Manufacturing	¨**93**	15,477,389
Wholesale trade	¨**31**	4,042,867
Retail trade	˙260	17,167,000
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	¨**11**	7,681,579
Information	¨**8**	3,173,300
Finance and ins, and real estate	¨**31**	9,908,320
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	¨**45**	17,001,157
Edu, health care, & social assistance	˙407	34,781,348
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	˙195	14,586,646
Other services, except public admin	¨**43**	7,371,226
Public administration	˙102	7,025,870
Percent of Total		
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	˙6.6%	1.9%
Construction	˙7.4%	6.4%
Manufacturing	¨**6.5%**	10.3%
Wholesale trade	¨**2.2%**	2.7%
Retail trade	˙18.2%	11.4%
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	¨**0.8%**	5.1%
Information	¨**0.6%**	2.1%
Finance and ins, and real estate	¨**2.2%**	6.6%
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	¨**3.2%**	11.3%
Edu, health care, & social assistance	˙28.5%	23.1%
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	˙13.7%	9.7%
Other services, except public admin	¨**3.0%**	4.9%
Public administration	˙7.2%	4.7%

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* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Occupations and Industries

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (by occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system in which workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.[27, 28]

Employment by Industry: Refers to employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For a more detailed analysis of long-term employment and personal income earned by industry, run an EPS Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry. This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations generally offer higher wages and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries. Managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company. Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.[29]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

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Labor

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Population 16 to 64, 2017*	1,502	208,065,303
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1,169	119,001,979
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	˙117	21,128,898
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	¨**98**	17,605,647
Did not work	˙118	50,328,779
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	1,161	121,215,554
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	˙160	29,358,390
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	¨**63**	7,162,580
Did not work	˙118	50,328,779
Mean usual hours worked for workers	40.9	38.7

Percent of Total

WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	77.8%	57.2%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	7.8%	10.2%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	˙6.5%	8.5%
Did not work	¨**7.9%**	24.2%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	77.3%	58.3%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	10.7%	14.1%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	˙4.2%	3.4%
Did not work	¨**7.9%**	24.2%

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Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, Valentine city, NE had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (77.8%), and the U.S. had the lowest (57.2%).

Weeks Worked per Year, 2017*
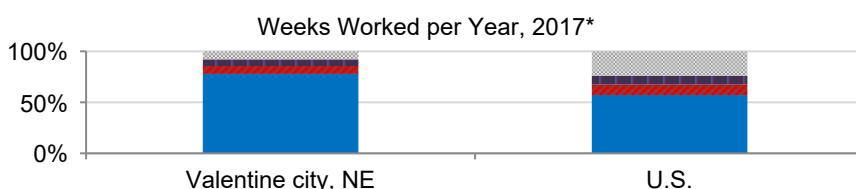
■ Worked 50 to 52 weeks ■ Worked 27 to 49 weeks
■ Worked 1 to 26 weeks ▧ Did not work

- In the 2013-2017 period, Valentine city, NE had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (77.3%), and the U.S. had the lowest (58.3%).

Hours Worked per Week, 2017*
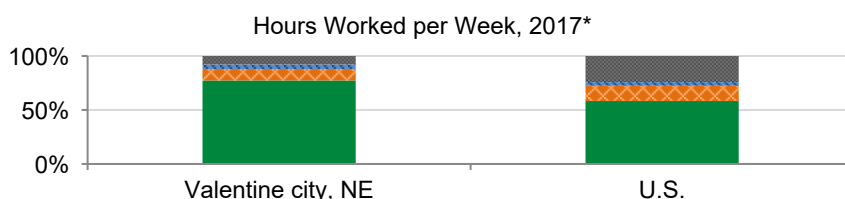
■ >35 Hours/Week ⊠ 15-34 Hours/Week
⊠ 1-14 Hours/Week ■ Did not work

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Labor

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if (s)he worked 50 weeks per year, (s)he will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year."

Labor force participation should be not confused with the unemployment rate, which is a measure of the people who are jobless and looking for work. To see long-term trends of unemployment, run an EPS Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Fewer hours worked per week or weeks worked per year may indicate that the local economy is suffering from underemployment which results in lower real incomes and a lower standard of living.30 For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal employment are consistently among the lowest incomes in industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year also can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average fewer than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies enable workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal-, tourism-, or recreation-related employment by choice.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics offers data tables on workers by category.[31] For example, in 2006, before the Great Recession, 3.9 million people in the county were employed part-time for economic reasons (slack work or business conditions or could only find a part-time job). By 2008, toward the end of the recession, this number had risen to 7.3 million people.[32]

Data on age and income distribution should be examined to better understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to under-employment and economic hardship versus worker preference.

Most employment statistics count full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment as the same—that is, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part-time or seasonally employed, this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change.

For more information about changes in wages, employment, and population over time, create an EPS Socioeconomic Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Demographics
Valentine city, NE

Commuting

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over, 2017*	1,388	148,432,042
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	1,285	107,418,664
Worked outside county of residence	¨103	41,013,378
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	1,026	17,921,724
10 to 14 minutes	˙135	19,241,335
15 to 19 minutes	¨30	21,633,308
20 to 24 minutes	¨12	20,585,782
25 to 29 minutes	¨11	8,998,679
30 to 34 minutes	¨29	19,345,968
35 to 39 minutes	¨36	4,158,159
40 to 44 minutes	¨1	5,476,102
45 to 59 minutes	¨61	11,464,394
60 or more minutes	¨23	12,579,181
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	˙9	25.1

Percent of Total

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	92.6%	72.4%
Worked outside county of residence	¨7.4%	27.6%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	73.9%	12.1%
10 to 14 minutes	˙9.7%	13.0%
15 to 19 minutes	¨2.2%	14.6%
20 to 24 minutes	¨0.9%	13.9%
25 to 29 minutes	¨0.8%	6.1%
30 to 34 minutes	¨2.1%	13.0%
35 to 39 minutes	¨2.6%	2.8%
40 to 44 minutes	¨0.1%	3.7%
45 to 59 minutes	¨4.4%	7.7%
60 or more minutes	¨1.7%	8.5%

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

˙ In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (27.6%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (7.4%).

Place of Work, 2017*

■ Worked in county of residence ▨ Worked outside county of residence

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Commuting

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by place of work and by travel time to work. These data do not include those who work from home.

Why is it important?

The longest commute times tend to occur in larger metro areas or in counties surrounding metro areas. However, fast-growing micropolitan communities or some rural areas, such as resort communities, where the cost of living has gone up, are also experiencing large commute times.[33]

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, which complicates fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities"—those with high levels of out-commuting—may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of business tax revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.[34]

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Income

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2017 $s)	$25,467	$31,177
Median Household Income^ (2017 $s)	$50,729	$57,652
Total Households, 2017*	1,330	118,825,921
Less than $10,000	¨**47**	7,942,251
$10,000 to $14,999	¨**66**	5,768,114
$15,000 to $24,999	˙140	11,637,905
$25,000 to $34,999	˙232	11,330,288
$35,000 to $49,999	˙173	15,412,493
$50,000 to $74,999	˙383	21,000,314
$75,000 to $99,999	˙155	14,636,046
$100,000 to $149,999	˙110	16,701,857
$150,000 to $199,999	¨**0**	6,931,136
$200,000 or more	¨**24**	7,465,517
Gini Coefficient^	0.36	0.48

Percent of Total

Less than $10,000	¨**3.5%**	6.7%
$10,000 to $14,999	¨**5.0%**	4.9%
$15,000 to $24,999	˙10.5%	9.8%
$25,000 to $34,999	˙17.4%	9.5%
$35,000 to $49,999	˙13.0%	13.0%
$50,000 to $74,999	˙28.8%	17.7%
$75,000 to $99,999	˙11.7%	12.3%
$100,000 to $149,999	˙8.3%	14.1%
$150,000 to $199,999	¨**0.0%**	5.8%
$200,000 or more	¨**1.8%**	6.3%

^ Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
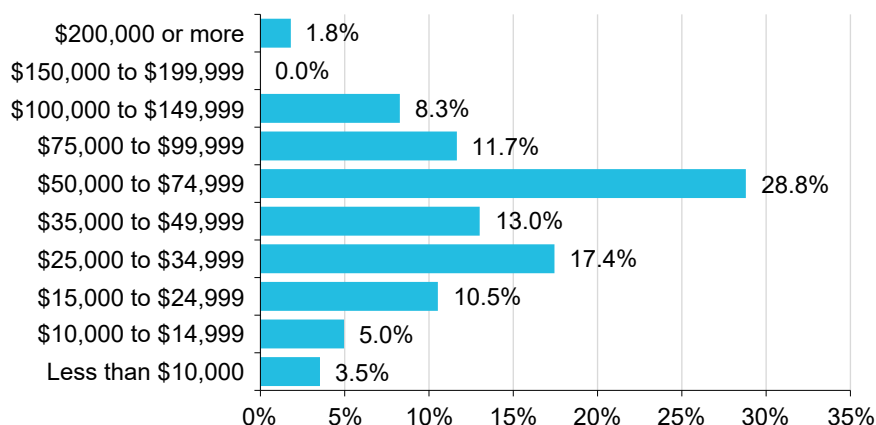**Medium Reliability**: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the income category in the Valentine city, NE with the most households was $50,000 to $74,999 (28.8% of households). The income category with the fewest households was $150,000 to $199,999 (0.0% of households).

- In the 2013-2017 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Valentine city, NE accumulated approximately 13.9% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 51.7% of total income.

Household Income Distribution, Valentine city, NE, 2017*

Income Category	Percent
$200,000 or more	1.8%
$150,000 to $199,999	0.0%
$100,000 to $149,999	8.3%
$75,000 to $99,999	11.7%
$50,000 to $74,999	28.8%
$35,000 to $49,999	13.0%
$25,000 to $34,999	17.4%
$15,000 to $24,999	10.5%
$10,000 to $14,999	5.0%
Less than $10,000	3.5%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes per capita income and the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.[50]

Household: All the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: A summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

The per capita income shown on this page is from the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) define income differently and derive the estimates using different techniques.[51]

Why is it important?

One important consideration of proposed policies and management actions is whether low-income populations could experience disproportionately adverse effects as a result. Analyzing income differences within and between locations helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income is related to important aspects of economic well-being. Large numbers of households in the lower end of income distribution indicate economic hardship. A bulge in the middle can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a location characterized by "haves" and "have-nots." [35]

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income among the main factors of production: land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.[36]

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and… household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses.... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality." [37]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

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Poverty Prevalence

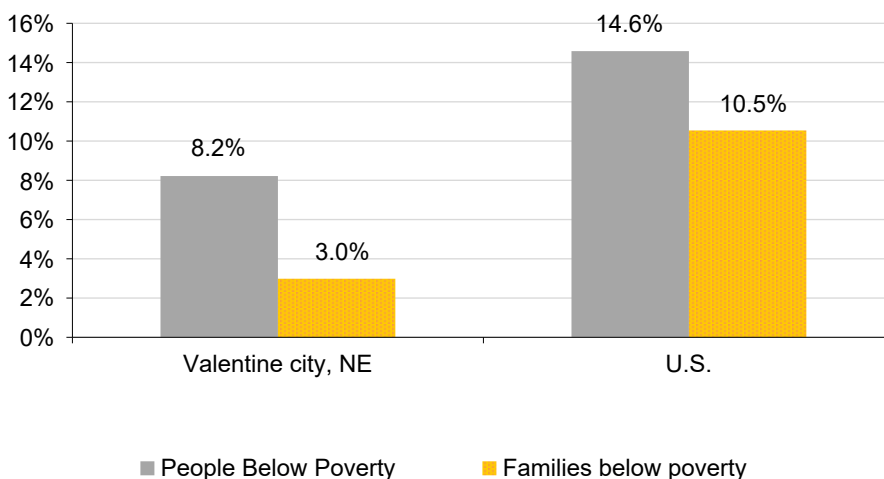|	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
People, 2017*	2,726	313,048,563
Families, 2017*	737	78,298,703
People Below Poverty	˙224	45,650,345
Families below poverty	¨$22	8,253,388
Percent of Total		
People Below Poverty	˙8.2%	14.6%
Families below poverty	¨3.0%	10.5%

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (14.6%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (8.2%).

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (10.5%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (3.0%).

Individuals & Families Below Poverty, 2017*

Legend: ■ People Below Poverty   ■ Families below poverty

Poverty Rate by Age & Family Type~

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
People, 2017*	˙8.2%	14.6%
Under 18 years	¨6.2%	20.3%
65 years and older	¨11.1%	9.3%
Families, 2017*	¨3.0%	10.5%
Families with related children < 18 years	¨6.6%	16.7%
Married couple families	¨2.8%	5.3%
with children < 18 years	¨7.8%	7.5%
Female householder, no husband present	¨6.0%	28.8%
with children < 18 years	¨9.1%	38.7%

~Poverty rate by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty Prevalence

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive [14], the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. Understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. For example, people with limited income may have different needs and values. Also, proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).[38, 39]

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Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total Population in Poverty, 2017*	˙224	45,650,345
White alone	˙218	27,607,156
Black or African American alone	¨0	9,807,009
American Indian alone	¨6	681,207
Asian alone	¨0	2,011,217
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0	104,944
Some other race	¨0	3,638,390
Two or more races	¨0	1,800,422
All Ethnicities in Poverty, 2017*		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	¨48	12,269,452
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙170	19,820,720

Percent of Total^

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
White alone	˙97.3%	60.5%
Black or African American alone	¨0.0%	21.5%
American Indian alone	¨2.7%	1.5%
Asian alone	¨0.0%	4.4%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	¨0.0%	8.0%
Two or more races	¨0.0%	3.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	¨21.4%	26.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙75.9%	43.4%

^ Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty~, 2017*

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
White alone	˙9.3%	12.0%
Black or African American alone	na	25.2%
American Indian alone	¨3.0%	26.8%
Asian alone	¨0.0%	11.9%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	¨0.0%	19.0%
Some other race alone	na	23.8%
Two or more races alone	¨0.0%	18.4%
Hispanic or Latino alone	¨70.6%	22.2%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	˙7.4%	10.3%

~Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which U.S. Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive [14], the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty thresholds are updated every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.[40]

Why is it important?

Understanding levels of poverty for different races and ethnicities can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs and values. Proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could be disproportionately impacted.[41, 42]

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Household Earnings

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total households, 2017*	1,330	118,825,921
Labor earnings	1,052	92,371,708
Social Security (SS)	˙436	36,313,166
Retirement income	˙141	21,876,763
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	¨36	6,390,187
Cash public assistance income	¨65	3,041,626
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	˙175	15,029,498
Percent of Total^		
Labor earnings	79.1%	77.7%
Social Security (SS)	˙32.8%	30.6%
Retirement income	˙10.6%	18.4%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	¨2.7%	5.4%
Cash public assistance income	¨4.9%	2.6%
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	˙13.2%	12.6%

^ Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

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Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Valentine city, NE was in the form of Social Security (SS) (32.8%), and the lowest was in the form of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (2.7%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2017*
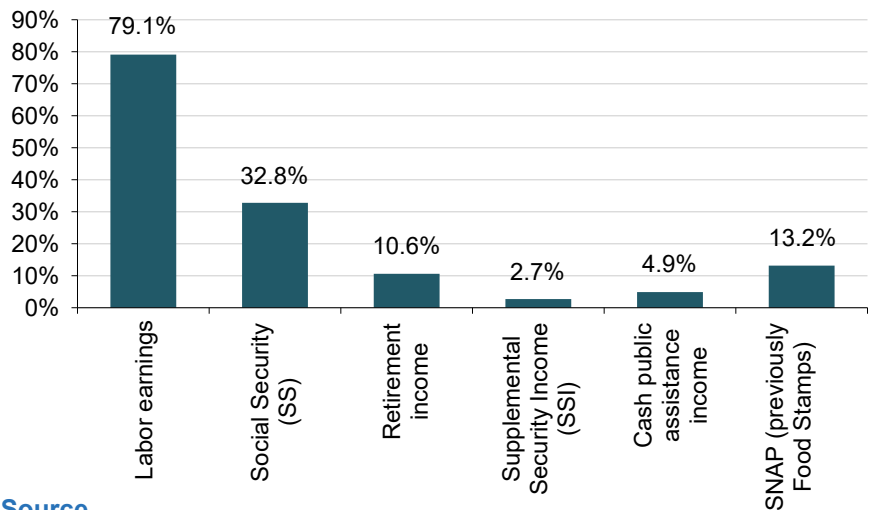
Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Mean earnings, 2017 (2017 $s)	$54,920	$83,186
Mean Social Security income	˙$17,934	$18,778
Mean retirement income	˙$12,608	$25,798
Mean Supplemental Security Income	¨$6,514	$9,743
Mean cash public assistance income	¨$2,589	$3,230

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Household Earnings

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and also those that receive net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and Railroad Retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Households that receive assistance from the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. Prior to 2008, this program was referred to as Food Stamps. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Why is it important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or SNAP) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional information on "non-labor" sources of include are available by running an EPS Non-labor report: See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

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Education

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older, 2017*	2,000	216,271,644
No high school degree	˙157	27,437,114
High school graduate	1,843	188,834,530
Associates degree	˙131	17,917,481
Bachelor's degree or higher	˙424	66,887,603
Graduate or professional	˙172	25,510,535
Percent of Total		
No high school degree	˙7.9%	12.7%
High school graduate	92.2%	87.3%
Associates degree	˙6.6%	8.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	˙21.2%	30.9%
Graduate or professional	˙8.6%	11.8%

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest percent of people over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (30.9%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (21.2%).

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest percent of people over age 25 with no high school degree (12.7%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (7.9%).

Educational Attainment, 2017*

■ No high school degree ■ Bachelor's degree or higher
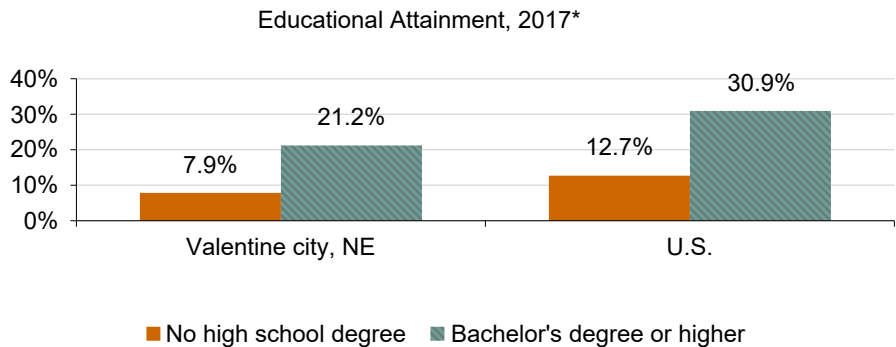
	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old, 2017*	2,565	309,341,395
Enrolled in school:	543	81,751,797
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	¨41	4,934,251
Enrolled in kindergarten	¨19	4,136,743
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	˙205	16,335,701
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	˙162	16,495,557
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	¨72	17,001,421
Enrolled in college	¨44	22,848,124
Not enrolled in school	2,022	227,589,598
Percent of Total		
Enrolled in school:	21.2%	26.4%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	¨1.6%	1.6%
Enrolled in kindergarten	¨0.7%	1.3%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	˙8.0%	5.3%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	˙6.3%	5.3%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	¨2.8%	5.5%
Enrolled in college	¨1.7%	7.4%
Not enrolled in school	78.8%	73.6%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Education

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) defines people as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to taking the survey. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post-secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on-the-job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that areas with a higher-than-average-educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other areas.[43, 44] In 2017, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the higher the rate of educational achievement, the lower the unemployment rate and the higher the wages.[45]

Understanding differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people might be disproportionately impacted by policies, plans, and management actions, and can inform communication and outreach efforts.

School enrollment can be an important indicator of the level of access to education, a community's potential for economic growth, and the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

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Language

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older, 2017*	2,517	301,150,892
Speak only English	2,456	236,929,699
Speak a language other than English	¨61	64,221,193
Spanish or Spanish Creole	¨51	39,769,281
Other Indo-European languages	¨0	10,907,675
Asian and Pacific Island languages	¨0	10,409,087
Other languages	¨10	3,090,332
Speak English less than "very well"	¨50	25,654,421
Percent of Total		
Speak only English	97.6%	78.7%
Speak a language other than English	¨2.4%	21.3%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	¨2.0%	13.2%
Other Indo-European languages	¨0.0%	3.6%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	¨0.0%	3.5%
Other languages	¨0.4%	1.0%
Speak English less than "very well"	¨2.0%	8.5%

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Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (8.5%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (2.0%).
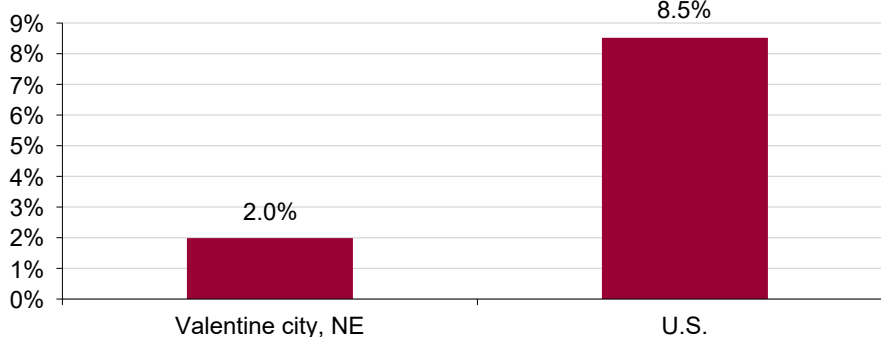
Percent of Population that 'Speaks English Less Than Very Well', 2017*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Language

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language used by respondents five years and older at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.[46]

Why is it important?

If a significant portion of the population is classified as speaking English "less than very well," public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages. Community leaders and policy makers should be prepared to use interpreters of languages other than English to communicate effectively with diverse publics.

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Housing Characteristics

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Total Housing Units, 2017*	1,442	135,393,564
Occupied	1,330	118,825,921
Vacant	˙112	16,567,643
For rent	¨0	2,838,344
Rented, not occupied	¨0	620,294
For sale only	¨6	1,346,331
Sold, not occupied	¨0	650,264
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	¨8	5,462,087
For migrant workers	¨0	35,846
Other vacant	¨98	5,614,477
Year Built		
Built 2010 or later	¨0	4,302,412
Built 2000 to 2009	˙88	19,663,902
Built 1990 to 1999	˙124	18,945,953
Built 1980 to 1989	˙152	18,399,296
Built 1970 to 1979	˙197	20,920,173
Built 1940 to 1969	˙484	35,710,068
Median year structure built^	1962	1977

Percent of Total

|		
Occupancy		
Occupied	92.2%	87.8%
Vacant	˙7.8%	12.2%
For rent	¨0.0%	2.1%
Rented, not occupied	¨0.0%	0.5%
For sale only	¨0.4%	1.0%
Sold, not occupied	¨0.0%	0.5%
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	¨0.6%	4.0%
For migrant workers	¨0.0%	0.0%
Other vacant	¨6.8%	4.1%
Year Built		
Built 2010 or later	¨0.0%	3.2%
Built 2000 to 2009	˙6.1%	14.5%
Built 1990 to 1999	˙8.6%	14.0%
Built 1980 to 1989	˙10.5%	13.6%
Built 1970 to 1979	˙13.7%	15.5%
Built 1940 to 1969	˙33.6%	26.4%

^ Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (12.2%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (7.8%).
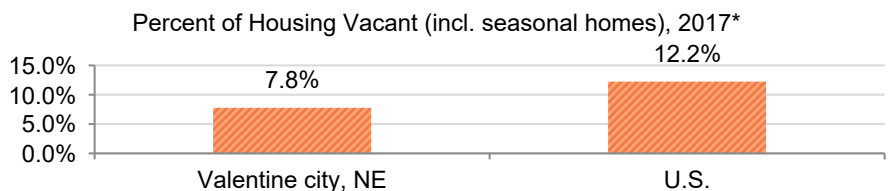
Percent of Housing Vacant (incl. seasonal homes), 2017*

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
	7.8%	12.2%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: Refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., "second homes") are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be a source of economic growth.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in many parts of the country). The relative growth rate of housing is an indicator of overall economic growth but may indicate challenges such as the need to prepare for risk of wildfire, flooding, and other natural disasters. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

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Housing Affordability

	Valentine city, NE	U.S.
Owner-occupied mortgaged homes, 2017*	˙448	48,185,314
Cost >30% of household income	˙113	14,130,580
Specified renter-occupied units, 2017*	˙495	42,992,786
Rent >30% of household income	˙166	20,138,321
Median monthly mortgage cost^, 2017*	$1,112	$1,515
Median gross rent^, 2017*	$726	$982
Percent of Total		
Cost >30% of household income	25.2%	29.3%
Rent >30% of household income	˙33.5%	46.8%

^ Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest percent of owner-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (29.3%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (25.2%).

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest percent of renter-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (46.8%), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest (33.5%).

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes ($1,515), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest ($1,112).

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes ($982), and Valentine city, NE had the lowest ($726).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2017*

Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2017*
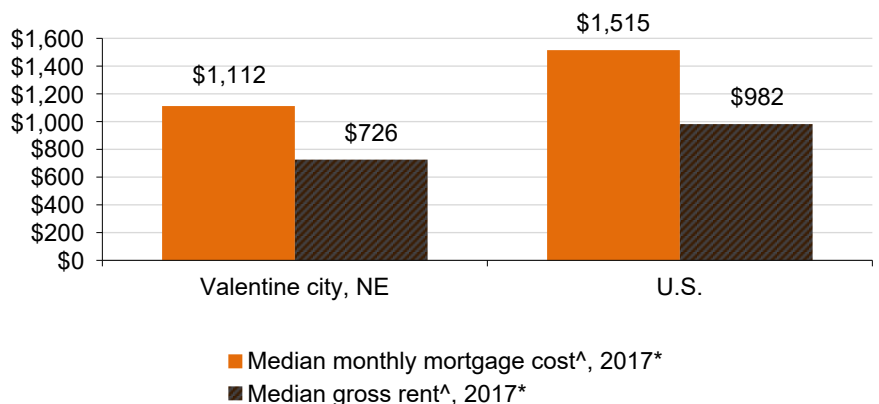
* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Affordability

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.[47]

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units that are not owner-occupied are classified as renter-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable.[48] This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to a mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). An income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html
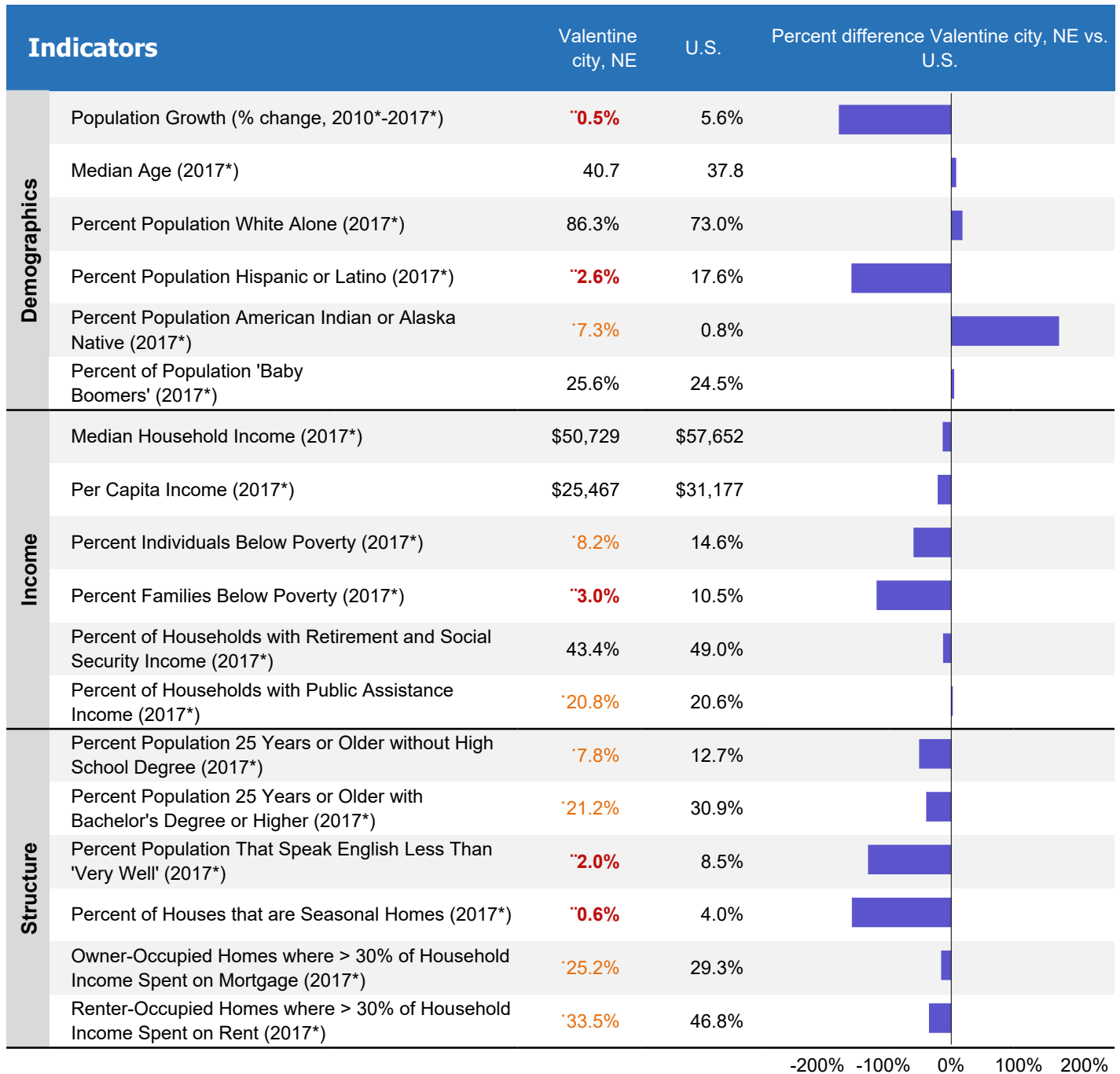
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Comparisons

	Indicators	Valentine city, NE	U.S.	Percent difference Valentine city, NE vs. U.S.
Demographics	Population Growth (% change, 2010*-2017*)	¨**0.5%**	5.6%	
	Median Age (2017*)	40.7	37.8	
	Percent Population White Alone (2017*)	86.3%	73.0%	
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2017*)	¨**2.6%**	17.6%	
	Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2017*)	˙7.3%	0.8%	
	Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2017*)	25.6%	24.5%	
Income	Median Household Income (2017*)	$50,729	$57,652	
	Per Capita Income (2017*)	$25,467	$31,177	
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2017*)	˙8.2%	14.6%	
	Percent Families Below Poverty (2017*)	¨**3.0%**	10.5%	
	Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2017*)	43.4%	49.0%	
	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2017*)	˙20.8%	20.6%	
Structure	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2017*)	˙7.8%	12.7%	
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2017*)	˙21.2%	30.9%	
	Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2017*)	¨**2.0%**	8.5%	
	Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2017*)	¨**0.6%**	4.0%	
	Owner-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2017*)	˙25.2%	29.3%	
	Renter-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Rent (2017*)	˙33.5%	46.8%	

-200% -100% 0% 100% 200%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the selected region to the United States overall.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "Baby Boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and Railroad Retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Median Age, Median Household Income, and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-location regions due to data availability.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of indicators covered in this report and shows how the region is different from the selected benchmark area. If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.

The chart offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the benchmark. For example, this page may show that a selected area has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and language barriers. In combination, these indicators can help community leaders, local government staff, policy makers and others improve outreach strategies and consider whether the impacts of projects and policies could have disproportionate impacts on certain segments of the population.

Data Sources & Methods

EPS uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **American Community Survey**
  U.S, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
  https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/index.php
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

EPS core approaches: EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking—comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation—to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS): All data used in this report is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), a nationwide survey conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities. The ACS is not the same as the Decennial U.S. Census, which is conducted every 10 years.

Estimates based on five years of sampling are available for all areas, whereas estimate based on annual and three-year sampling are only available for areas with larger population sizes. Data used in this report are five-year ACS estimates which are consistently available for locations with small populations such as towns. Five-year estimates are displayed for all locations because data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for comparisons. The disadvantage is that multi-year estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only the average value over the full period.

Data Accuracy: ACS is based on a survey and is subject to error. The U.S. Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation <12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation >40%. The coefficient of variation is a measure of relative error in the estimate and is calculated directly from the margin of error as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Endnotes

1 -   A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research
      Service web page: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration/.

2 -   William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on
      migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: frey-
      demographer.org.

3 -   For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS methodology and data accuracy, see
      https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology.html.

4 -   The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources
      about older Americans at https://aoa.acl.gov/.

5 -   The U.S. Census Bureau publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan
      areas. See https://www.census.gov/topics/population/age-and-sex.html.

6 -   The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at
      http://www.prb.org/Multimedia/Video/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx.

7 -   Grayson KV and Victoria VA. 2010. The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010
      to 2050. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf.

8 -   Jacobsen LA and Mather M. 2010. U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000. Population Bulletin
      65(1):1-16. Washington DC: Population Reference Bureau.

9 -   Cromartie J and Nelson P. 2009. Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America. USDA-ERS
      Report No. 79. Washington, DC: USDA Economic Research Service.
      https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err79/9346_err79_1_.pdf

10 - The U.S. Census Bureau has many resources that describe the trends in aging in the U.S. and its
      implications. See for example: An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States
      https://www.census.gov/prod/2014pubs/p25-1140.pdf; and The Graying of America: More
      Adults Than Kids by 2035 https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2018/03/graying-america.html?eml=gd.

11 - Frey WH. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and
      New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/research/americas-
      regional-demographics-in-the-00s-decade-the-role-of-seniors-boomers-and-new-minorities/

12 - Frey WH. 2007. Mapping the Growth of Older America. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution.
      https://www.brookings.edu/research/mapping-the-growth-of-older-america/.

Endnotes

13 - OMB. 1997. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Federal Register 62(210):58782-58790. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf.

14 - For a primer on how the Census 2010 handles race and Hispanic origin, see: Humes KR, Jones NA, and Ramirez RR. 2011. Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf.

15 - https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/school-enrollment.html

16 - https://factfinder.census.gov/help/en/ethnic_groups.htm

17 - https://www.archives.gov/files/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf

18 - A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups is available at http://www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart/.

19 - Additional U.S. Census Bureau information on the Hispanic population (Who's Hispanic in America?) is available at https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf.

20 - U.S. Census Bureau. Facts for Features: Hispanic Heritage Month 2016 https://census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.html.

21 - See U.S. Census Bureau Tribal Affairs at https://www.census.gov/aian/.

22 - The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at https://bia.gov/index.htm.

23 - The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See https://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml.

24 - In 2016 the Bureau of Land Management published a Tribal Relations Manual and Handbook. See https://www.blm.gov/programs/cultural-heritage-and-paleontology/tribal-consultation.

25 - The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes. This and other resources are available at http://www.indians.org/index.html.

26 - For an indispensable publication on environmental justice, see: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, DC: CEQ. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

Endnotes

27 - The Census Bureau provides industry and occupation code lists and definitions: https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation/guidance/code-lists.html.

28 - Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: https://www.bls.gov/soc/.

29 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides The Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/.

30 - Maynard DC and Feldman DC. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York, NY: Springer.

31 - Labor Force Statistics from Current Population Survey. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm.

32 - Involuntary Part-Time Work on the Rise. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm.

33 - https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/acs-5yr.html

34 - Aldrich L, Beale C, and Kasse K. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. Rural Development Perspectives 12(3):26-31. https://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/34577/PDF.

35 - For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007: https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm.

36 - For an analysis of trends in the distribution of wealth in the U.S., see Saez E and Zucman G. 2016. Wealth inequality in the United States since 1913: Evidence from capitalized income tax data. The Quarterly Journal of Economics 131(2):519-578.

37 - Income Inequality. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income-inequality/about/middle-class.html.

38 - The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States at http://www.npc.umich.edu/poverty/.

39 - For more information on rural poverty, see USDA Economic Research Service Briefing Room, Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties at https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/.

40 - The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html.

Endnotes

41 - The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See http://npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity/.

42 - The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see https://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html.

43 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a tight relationship between employment projections and educational attainment. See https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/education-training-system.htm.

44 - Card D. 1999. The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings in Ashenfelter O and Card D, eds., Handbook of Labor Economics, Vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier. Pp. 1801-63.

45 - Employment Projections. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/emp/chart-unemployment-earnings-education.htm.

46 - The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most areas of the United States. See https://apps.mla.org/map_main.

47 - The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/.

48 - For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at https://www.nar.realtor/topics/housing-affordability-index.

49 - Federal Register 59(32). See https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1994-02-16/html/94-3685.htm.

50- For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS definition of per capita income, see https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/note/US/INC910216.

51- For an explanantion of the discrepancies between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2003/jan-feb03/details.asp.

APPENDIX B:

Valentine Structural Observation Report

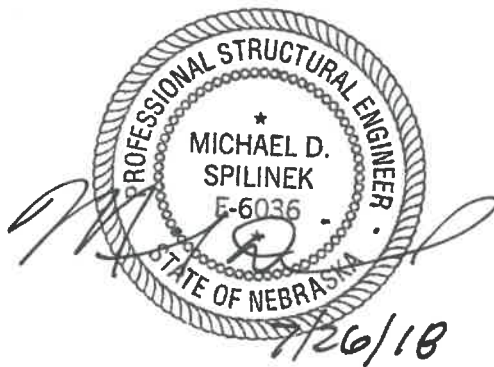# OBSERVATION REPORT

VALENTINE CITY AUDITORIUM

312 EAST 3rd STREET

VALENTINE, NEBRASKA 69201

PREPARED FOR: CITY OF VALENTINE

SUBMITTED BY: OLSSON ASSOCIATES

JULY 26, 2018

(Professional Structural Engineer seal: MICHAEL D. SPILINEK, E-6036, STATE OF NEBRASKA)

7/26/18

OA Project No. 018-1866 120-120001

OLSSON ASSOCIATES

GENERAL DATA

Engineer Project Name: City of Valentine
Valentine City Auditorium – Structural Assessment

Engineer Project Number: 018-1866 120-120001

Date and Time of Observation: July 18, 11:00 a.m.

Address of Property: 312 3rd Street
Valentine, NE 69201

Age of Property: 1952

Weather / Temperature: Partly Cloudy, Low 80's

Present at Observation: Mike Spilinek, Olsson Associates
Jake Hamilton, Valentine Youth Activities Director

PURPOSE OF REPORT

Mr. Shane Siewert, Valentine City Manager, contacted Olsson Associates requesting a general structural observation of the above-referenced property. The purpose of the structural observation was to evaluate the structural integrity of the building for life/safety issues. The City of Valentine is considering the repurposing of the building and contemplating renovations.

STATEMENT OF LIMITING CONDITIONS

Our observations were limited only to parts of the structures that were visible and could be safely evaluated. Engineer assumes no liability for the existing conditions that may not meet local building codes.

OBSERVATION

Upon my arrival, Mr. Shane Siebert, Valentine City Manager, provided Olsson Associates with a brief summary of the current use of the building by the City and past history of the property. Partial plans for the original construction of the building were provided. Mr. Jake Hamilton, Valentine Youth Activities Director, accompanied me during a portion of the observation and provide access to all areas of the building.

The building was built in 1952-1953 as a detached addition to the Valentine Public School System. The 87'x145' two-story structure was used for classrooms, offices, locker rooms and restrooms on the first floor, and a gymnasium with stage on the second floor. A 26'x10' one-story vestibule is centered about the building on the south end. (See Photos 1-4)

The main floor of the building is a 4" thick reinforced concrete slab on grade. The foundations consist of continuous concrete footings and grade walls below frost depth. Interior and exterior walls, both bearing and non-bearing, are constructed in a combination unit masonry consisting of concrete masonry units (CMU), face brick (exterior) and hollow clay tile brick (interior). The roof structure of the vestibule and the end south bay of the main building are constructed with 2x wood joists and wood sheathing. The roof over the gymnasium and stage consists of steel frames and steel wide-flange purlins covered with structural wood deck. The entire building roof is covered with asphalt shingles, which likely contain asbestos. The second floor beneath the gymnasium consists of steel beam & columns with cast-in-place concrete. The second floor beneath the stage and the end south bay of the main building consists of steel beams, steel joists and steel decking with a concrete topping.

First Floor Classrooms, Offices, Lockers and Restrooms

All concrete slabs on grade were found to be in good condition and level with no indications of settlement. Hairline shrinkage cracks were observed throughout but were deemed insignificant from a structural standpoint. In the interior of the building, Olsson did not find any indications of settlement issues or problems with the concrete foundations.

Some small to hairline cracks were found in the interior CMU walls. These cracks did not appear to have any recent movement and were deemed by Olsson to be insignificant to the structural integrity of the building. These cracks only need to be repaired for aesthetic purposes only. (See Photos 5-6)

The steel framing (steel columns, beams and bar joists) supporting the second floor was found to be in very good condition and deemed structurally sound and safe. The underside of the cast-in-place concrete of the second floor had typical hairline shrinkage cracks but deemed structurally sound and safe. The steel deck of the second floor had heavy rust due to damp conditions in the locker rooms, restrooms and boiler room; however, the steel deck is only used as a form during construction and is not necessary for building structural integrity once the reinforced concrete topping has set and cured. The steel deck only needs to be cleaned and painted for aesthetic purposes should it be exposed in a future renovation. (See Photos 7-10)

One partition wall in a restroom has been damaged, likely from some type of physical impact. Several clay tile bricks of the partition are missing or damaged. Although the partition walls are stable at this time, the sharp edges represent a safety hazard and the wall is more susceptible to further damage. The partition walls should be repair or removed to eliminate the safety hazard. (See Photo 11)

The underside of the wood framed roofs of the vestibule and south end bay of the main building could not be observed due to ceiling finish. Olsson did not find any damage, displacement or stains in the ceiling that would indicate any structural concerns or issues. Mr. Hamilton indicated he does not know of any roof leaks that have occurred in the past three years since he has worked in the building.

Second Floor Gymnasium, Stage and Storage

All concrete slabs of the second floor were found to be in good condition and level with no indications of settlement. Hairline shrinkage cracks were observed throughout but were deemed insignificant from a structural standpoint. (See Photos 13-14)

Olsson did not find any indications of settlement issues or movements with the supporting walls. Some small to hairline cracks were found in the CMU walls, particularly at both ends of the gymnasium. Some of these cracks had stains that indicated water infiltration had penetrated the cavity of the CMU in the

past. An inappropriate attempt to stop the leaks was made by caulking these cracks. Mr. Hamilton stated that there have been no roof leaks in the building in the past three years that he has worked there. It is my opinion that the water stains were because of earlier roof leaks that have since been addressed. These cracks did not appear to have any recent movement and were deemed by Olsson to be insignificant to the structural integrity of the building. These cracks only need to be repaired for aesthetic purposes only. (See Photos 15-16)

The walls look rough at the top of the grandstands and next to the steel columns on both the east and west sides. Several clay tile bricks are missing and/or damaged and spray foam has been installed in the gaps between the masonry and steel column. The broken and missing tiles are result of the wall needing to fit around the flange of the steel column, thus susceptible to damage under normal use. They are not a structural concern and only need to be repaired for aesthetic purposes. The spray foam was not placed to stop water but likely to stop air flow and convection heat flow through the wall caused by the thinner masonry thickness around the steel columns. A better means of sealing the gap between the steel column and masonry wall should be considered, both from an aesthetic and climate desire. (See Photos 17-18)

One area of wall above a walk door on the south wall of the gymnasium has been damaged, likely from some type of physical impact. Several clay tile bricks of the wall are missing or damaged. Although this wall area is stable currently, the sharp edges represent a safety hazard and the wall is more susceptible to further damage since it is in the gymnasium. This wall area should be repaired to eliminate the safety hazard. (See Photo 19)

The steel framing (steel columns, beams and wide-flange purlins) supporting the second floor was found to be in very good condition and deemed structurally sound and safe. The structural wood deck appeared to be in very good condition and deemed structurally sound and safe. (See Photos 12 & 20)

Exterior and Roof

Overall, the exterior walls of the building were observed to be in good condition. Some small cracks in the mortar joints and missing mortar was found, but it was mainly confined to areas around wall openings. A bit larger cracks, but less than an eighth inch, were observed in the lower portion of the northeast corner of the building. These diagonal cracks would indicate a small amount of settling of the foundation in this corner, likely caused by drainage issues that will be document further down in this report. This corner is a small concern from a structural standpoint if the drainage is not address soon. We recommend this corner and the few other areas of mortar mentioned be tuckpointed with any renovations. (See Photos 21-22)

Olsson Associates was not able to access the top of the roof due to accessibility and safety concerns, thus all observations were made from a good distance away on the ground. The current asphaltic shingles are likely not the original; however, it could be easily seen they were in very poor condition. The asphaltic shingles appear very aged and many edges are curled. The metal flashing along the roof edges appear to be in very poor condition as well. The flashing appears to be from the original construction. We believe the flashing was likely bent out of shape and not sealed properly during a previous re-roof. It is the opinion of Olsson Associates that the shingles and flashing have reached their useful life and should be replaced before any renovations. If renovations are not to be made in the next several years, Olsson still recommends shingle and flashing replacement in order to maintain weather tightness and the structural integrity of the building. (See Photos 23-24)

The roof drainage system is in poor condition. The gutters are damaged in many locations and show signs of deep rust. The wood facia boards behind the gutters are rotted and displaced in some locations.

Downspouts are aged as well with missing sections and damaged connections. The downspouts are connected to an underground pipe system on the west side of the building and appear to be functioning as intended. However, the downspouts on the east wall are allowed to dump directly onto the adjacent sidewalk. The underground pipe system on this wall was capped a long time ago. The result is a severe corrosion and displacement of the sidewalk. This results in tripping hazards and ice issues for use of the sidewalk by the general public. As noted before, this has also led to the minor settlement of the foundation in the northeast corner of the building. Signs of possible minor settlement was also observed at several other downspout locations along the east wall. Olsson Associates recommends the gutter, facia board, downspouts, underground piping and sidewalk be replaced at the same time as the re-roof. For the time being, we also recommend the sidewalk be closed off to public use for safety considerations. (See Photos 23-26)

Drainage along the south wall appears to be satisfactory. Poor drainage along the east wall was previously discussed in the report. Drainage along the west and north walls is very poor; however, it does not appear to have caused any structural issues or concerns at this time. One low spot in the grade is causing an issue at a walk door in the west wall near the north end of the building. Water has entered the building at this location and puddles on the floor. Mr. Hamilton indicated this is an ongoing problem. Obviously, any standing water on a floor represents a safety hazard of slipping to occupants of the building. Since this walk door is considered a fire exit it cannot be closed off and taken out of use. Olsson recommends the situation be addressed to prevent water entering the building and eliminate the safety hazard. (See Photos 27-28) Olsson also recommends the grade on the west and north walls be improved upon any renovations undertaken.

CONCLUSIONS & RECCOMENDATIONS

It is the opinion of Olsson Associates that the overall structural condition of the building is good and there are no structural issues that need immediate attention or repair. There currently are several repairs that are recommended to maintain the future structural integrity of the building and correct safety hazards, as noted in the report above. Below are recommendations for these repairs Olsson feels are needed, in order of importance:

1. Shutting off access to the sidewalk on the east side of the building for safety and liability concerns.
2. Correcting the issue with water getting into the building at the west walk doo for safety and liability concerns.
3. Repairing or removing the damaged partition walls in the first-floor bathroom for safety and liability issues.
4. Complete replacement of the roof shingles and flashing.
5. Complete replacement of the gutters, fascia boards and downspouts.
6. Reconstruction of the underground piping system on the east wall, or some other means of redirecting the outflow.
7. Replacement of the east sidewalk in conjunction with Item 6.
8. Tuckpointing the exterior brick where needed.
9. Replacement or repair of the damaged clay tile brick above the gymnasium walk door.
10. Replacement or repair of the damaged clay tile brick around the steel columns at the top of the grandstand.
11. Properly sealing of the gap between the steel columns and masonry wall in conjunction with Item 10.
12. Improve site drainage along the west and north walls.

13. Repair cracks in CMU interior walls and repaint walls for aesthetic purposes.
14. Repair and paint rusted steel floor deck for aesthetic purposes.

Should you have any questions or wish to discuss this observation report in more detail, please feel free to contact our office.

Submitted By:

OLSSON ASSOCIATES
Engineers, Planners, Scientists, Surveyors

Prepared by:

Michael D. Spilinek, S.E.
Structural Engineer / Technical Leader

Photo 1 – Southeast View of Valentine City Auditorium

Photo 2 – Northeast View of Valentine City Auditorium

Photo 3 – Northwest View of Valentine City Auditorium

Photo 4 – Southwest View of Valentine City Auditorium

Photo 5 – Typical Crack in CMU Wall in Classrooms of First Floor

Photo 6 – Typical Crack in CMU Wall in Classrooms of First Floor

Photo 7 – Typical Steel and Cast-in-Place Concrete Construction beneath Bleachers

Photo 8 – Typical Steel and Cast-in-Place Concrete Construction beneath Bleachers

Photo 9 – Typical Steel Framing Construction beneath Stage

Photo 10 – Typical Steel Framing Construction beneath Stage

Photo 11 – Missing and Broken Tile Bricks in Restroom Partition Wall

Photo 12 – Second Floor Gymnasium Looking North Towards Stage

Photo 13 – Typical Hairline Cracks in Concrete Stands of Gymnasium

Photo 14 – Typical Hairline Cracks in Concrete Stands of Gymnasium

Photo 15 – Typical Cracks in CMU of Gymnasium with Indication of Past Water Infiltration into Cavity of Wall

Photo 16 – Typical Aged Patching of Gymnasium CMU Wall

Photo 17 – Typical Missing and Broken Clay Tile Brick around Gymnasium Steel Columns at Top of Grandstand

Photo 18 – Typical Foam Sealant Applied Around Gymnasium Steel Columns at Top of Grandstand

Photo 19 – Broken Clay Tile Brick at Walk Door in Gymnasium

Photo 20 – Typical Construction of Stage

Photo 21 – Typical Missing and Cracked Mortar near Exterior Wall Opening

Photo 22 – Stair Stepped Crack in Brick at Northeast Corner

Photo 23 – Typical Aged Roof and Damaged Gutter

Photo 24 – Typical Aged Roof and Damaged Flashing

Photo 25 – Typical Drainage Issue on East Wall w/ Missing Downspout, Capped Drain Line and Severely Corroded Sidewalk

Photo 26 – Typical Drainage on West Wall

Photo 27 – Low Spot in Sidewalk at Walk Door in West Wall

Photo 28 – Standing Water Inside Building at Walk Door in West Wall

APPENDIX C:

Valentine Comment Form

The City of Valentine is conducting a feasibility study of the Old Gym to determine the best use for the facility. Please use the comment form to provide input about the facility.

1. Describe uses of the Old Gym facility that you would support. _____

_____

_____

2. What amenities or activities would be the most beneficial for the Old Gym facility to have?

_____

_____

3. What challenges do you think exist for the Old Gym facility to become a facility that you would support?_____

_____

_____

4. Any other comments about the facility you would like to share. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. Would you like to be involved in a steering committee for the feasibility study? ☐ yes ☐ no

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____