

**VOLUME III:
NORFOLK**

NEBRASKA PROFILE

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Norfolk

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Estimates

Table III.21.1, at right shows the population for the City of Norfolk. As can be seen, the population in Norfolk increased from 24,210 persons in 2010 to 24,348 person in 2016, or by 0.6 percent.

Several pieces of data presented in the profile are only available at the county level. A sub-set of the county level data are presented here to give a more complete view of Norfolk. Although a city may span several counties, for the county level data pieces, Madison County was selected. For a more in-depth county level view, please refer to Madison County in Volume II of this profile.

Madison County Population Migration Trends

The Nebraska Department of Transportation (DOT)'s Department of Motor Vehicles provides another source of information about migration trends. These data represent the net of driver's license exchanges: licenses issued to new residents of Nebraska and licenses surrendered to other states when Nebraska residents relocate to a new state. Known as the driver's license exchange data, these records show that the net change in Madison County increased from 9 persons in 2015 to 36 persons in 2016, with an additional net movement of 40 in the first six months of 2017. The driver's license total exchanges for the last 16 years are presented in Table III.21.2.

Table III.21.1 Population Estimates Norfolk Census Population Estimates		
Year	Population	Percent Yearly Change
2000	23,516	.
2001	24,037	2.2%
2002	24,290	1.1%
2003	24,365	0.3%
2004	24,349	-0.1%
2005	24,364	0.1%
2006	24,293	-0.3%
2007	23,603	-2.8%
2008	23,693	0.4%
2009	23,969	1.2%
2010	24,210	1%
2011	24,312	0.4%
2012	24,392	0.3%
2013	24,472	0.3%
2014	24,453	-0.1%
2015	24,384	-0.3%
2016	24,348	-0.1%

Table III.21.2 Driver's Licenses Exchanged and Surrendered Madison County 2001–First half of 2017 DOT Data			
Year	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Change
Calendar 2001	517	531	-14
Calendar 2002	621	491	130
Calendar 2003	628	447	181
Calendar 2004	532	521	11
Calendar 2005	431	472	-41
Calendar 2006	424	639	-215
Calendar 2007	386	471	-85
Calendar 2008	443	351	92
Calendar 2009	418	281	137
Calendar 2010	638	383	255
Calendar 2011	443	320	123
Calendar 2012	523	405	118
Calendar 2013	407	330	77
Calendar 2014	394	347	47
Calendar 2015	418	409	9
Calendar 2016	470	434	36
First Half of 2017	253	213	40



Census Demographic Data

In the 1980, 1990, and 2000 decennial censuses, the Census Bureau released several tabulations in addition to the full SF1 100 percent count data including the one-in-six SF3 sample. These additional samples, such as the SF3, asked supplementary questions regarding income and household attributes that were not asked in the 100 percent count. In the 2010 decennial census, the Census Bureau did not collect additional sample data, such as the SF3, and thus many important housing and income concepts are not available in the 2010 Census.

To study these important concepts the Census Bureau distributes the American Community Survey every year to a sample of the population and quantifies the results as one-, three- and five-year averages. The one-year sample only includes responses from the year the survey was implemented, while the five-year sample includes responses over a five-year period. Since the five-year estimates include more responses, the estimates can be tabulated down to the Census tract level, and considered more robust than the one or three year sample estimates.

Population Characteristics

Table III.21.3, shows population by age for the 2000 and 2010 Census. The population changed by 3 percent overall between 2000 and 2010. Various age cohorts changed at different rates. The elderly population, or persons aged 65 or older, changed by 5.8 percent to a total of 3,541 persons in 2010. Those aged 25 to 34 changed by 7.9 percent, and those aged under 5 changed by 12 percent.

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	1,669	7.1%	1,870	7.7%	12%
5 to 19	5,548	23.6%	4,992	20.6%	-10%
20 to 24	2,025	8.6%	1,991	8.2%	-1.7%
25 to 34	2,882	12.3%	3,109	12.8%	7.9%
35 to 54	6,312	26.8%	6,089	25.2%	-3.5%
55 to 64	1,734	7.4%	2,618	10.8%	51%
65 or Older	3,346	14.2%	3,541	14.6%	5.8%
Total	23,516	100.0%	24,210	100.0%	3%

The elderly population is further explored in Table III.21.4. Those aged 65 to 66 changed by 35.9 percent between 2000 and 2010, resulting in a population of 382 persons. Those aged 85 or older changed by 12.7 percent during the same time period, and resulted in 656 persons over age 85 in 2010.

Table III.21.4					
Elderly Population by Age					
Norfolk					
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	281	8.4%	382	10.8%	35.9%
67 to 69	454	13.6%	503	14.2%	10.8%
70 to 74	768	23%	712	20.1%	-7.3%
75 to 79	735	22%	673	19%	-8.4%
80 to 84	526	15.7%	615	17.4%	16.9%
85 or Older	582	17.4%	656	18.5%	12.7%
Total	3,346	100.0%	3,541	100.0%	5.8%

Population by race and ethnicity is shown in Table III.21.5 representing 88 percent of the white population in 2010. The black population changed by 46 percent, representing 1.6 percent of the population in 2010. The American Indian and Asian populations represented 1.4 and 0.6 percent, respectively, in 2010. As for ethnicity, the Hispanic population changed by 64.2 percent between 2000 and 2010, compared to the -2.1 percent growth rate for non-Hispanics.

Table III.21.5					
Population by Race and Ethnicity					
Norfolk					
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	21,497	91.4%	21,313	88%	-0.9%
Black	272	1.2%	397	1.6%	46%
American Indian	359	1.5%	340	1.4%	-5.3%
Asian	114	0.5%	135	0.6%	18.4%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	8	0%	12	0%	50%
Other	986	4.2%	1,526	6.3%	54.8%
Two or More Races	280	1.2%	487	2%	73.9%
Total	23,516	100.0%	24,210	100.0%	3%
Hispanic	1,790	7.6%	2,939	12.1%	64.2%
Non-Hispanic	21,726	92.4%	21,271	87.9%	-2.1%

Population by race and ethnicity through 2016 is shown in Table III.21.6. The white population represented 90.1 percent of the population in 2016, compared with black households accounting for 1.7 percent of the population. Hispanic households represented 13.5 percent of the population in 2016.

Table III.21.6				
Population by Race and Ethnicity				
Norfolk				
2010 Census & 2016 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2016 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	21,313	88%	21,979	90.1%
Black	397	1.6%	423	1.7%
American Indian	340	1.4%	522	2.1%
Asian	135	0.6%	303	1.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	12	0%	0	0%
Other	1,526	6.3%	665	2.7%
Two or More Races	487	2%	506	2.1%
Total	24,210	100.0%	24,398	100.0%
Non-Hispanic	21,271	87.9%	21,113	86.5%
Hispanic	2,939	12.1%	3,285	13.5%



The population by race is broken down further by ethnicity in Table III.21.7. While the white non-Hispanic population changed by -3.3 percent between 2000 and 2010, the white Hispanic population changed by 75.7 percent. The black non-Hispanic population changed by 38.4 percent, while the black Hispanic population changed by 2100 percent.

Table III.21.7					
Population by Race and Ethnicity					
Norfolk					
2000 & 2010 Census Data					
Race	2000		2010 Census		% Change 00 - 10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Non-Hispanic					
White	20,834	95.9%	20,148	94.7%	-3.3%
Black	271	1.2%	375	1.8%	38.4%
American Indian	316	1.5%	289	1.4%	-8.5%
Asian	114	0.5%	131	0.6%	14.9%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	5	0%	6	0%	20%
Other	6	0%	8	0%	33.3%
Two or More Races	180	0.8%	314	1.5%	74.4%
Total Non-Hispanic	21,726	100.0%	21,271	100.0%	-2.1%
Hispanic					
White	663	37%	1,165	39.6%	75.7%
Black	1	0.1%	22	0.7%	2100%
American Indian	43	2.4%	51	1.7%	18.6%
Asian	0	0%	4	0.1%	
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	3	0.2%	6	0.2%	100%
Other	980	54.7%	1,518	51.7%	54.9%
Two or More Races	100	5.6%	173	5.9%	73%
Total Hispanic	1,790	100.0%	2,939	100.0%	-2.1%
Total Population	23,516	100.0%	24,210	100.0%	3%

The change in race and ethnicity between 2010 and 2016 is shown in Table III.21.8. During this time, the total non-Hispanic population was 21,113 persons in 2016. The Hispanic population was 3,285.

Table III.21.8				
Population by Race and Ethnicity				
Norfolk				
2010 Census & 2016 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2016 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	20,148	94.7%	19,627	93%
Black	375	1.8%	376	1.8%
American Indian	289	1.4%	418	2%
Asian	131	0.6%	303	1.4%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	6	0%	0	0%
Other	8	0%	29	0.1%
Two or More Races	314	1.5%	360	1.7%
Total Non-Hispanic	21,271	100.0%	21,113	100.0%
Hispanic				
White	1,165	39.6%	2,352	71.6%
Black	22	0.7%	47	1.4%
American Indian	51	1.7%	104	3.2%
Asian	4	0.1%	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	6	0.2%	0	0%
Other	1,518	51.7%	636	19.4%
Two or More Races	173	5.9%	146	4.4%
Total Hispanic	2,939	100.0	3,285	100.0%
Total Population	24,210	100.0%	24,398	100.0%

Households by type and tenure are shown in Table III.21.9. Family households represented 62.8 percent of households, while non-family households accounted for 37.2 percent. These changed from 60.6 and 39.4 percent, respectively.

Table III.21.9				
Household Type by Tenure				
Norfolk				
2010 Census SF1 & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data				
Household Type	2010 Census		2016 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	Households	Households	% of Total
Family Households	6,005	60.6%	6,223	62.8%
Married-Couple Family	4,585	76.4%	4,535	72.9%
Owner-Occupied	3,834	83.6%	3,728	82.2%
Renter-Occupied	751	16.4%	807	17.8%
Other Family	1,420	23.6%	1,688	22.8%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	367	25.8%	280	21.7%
Owner-Occupied	153	41.7%	193	68.9%
Renter-Occupied	214	58.3%	87	31.1%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	1,053	74.2%	1,408	62.4%
Owner-Occupied	366	34.8%	523	37.1%
Renter-Occupied	687	65.2%	885	62.9%
Non-Family Households	3,905	39.4%	3,679	37.2%
Owner-Occupied	1,600	41%	1,577	42.9%
Renter-Occupied	2,305	59%	2,102	57.1%
Total	9,910	100.0%	9,902	100.0%

The group quarters population was 832 in 2010, compared to 782 in 2000. Institutionalized populations experienced a 72.9 percent change between 2000 and 2010. Non-Institutionalized populations experienced a -22.3 percent change during this same time period.

Table III.21.10					
Group Quarters Population					
Norfolk					
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	0	0%	0	0%	%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	21	5.1%	.
Nursing Homes	236	100%	387	94.9%	64%
Other Institutions	0	0%	0	0%	%
Total	236	100.0%	408	100.0%	72.9%
Non-Institutionalized					
College Dormitories	292	53.5%	317	74.8%	8.6%
Military Quarters	0	0%	0	0%	%
Other Non-Institutionalized	254	46.5%	107	25.2%	-57.9%
Total	546	100.0%	424	100.0%	-22.3%
Group Quarters Population	782	100.0%	832	100.0%	6.4%

The number of foreign-born persons is shown in Table III.21.11. An estimated 3 percent of the population was born in Mexico, with 1.5 percent born in Cuba, and another 1.1 percent were born in Burma.

Table III.21.11			
Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population			
Norfolk			
2016 Five-Year ACS			
Number	Country	Number of Persons	Percent of Total Population
#1 country of origin	Mexico	736	3%
#2 country of origin	Cuba	357	1.5%
#3 country of origin	Burma	268	1.1%
#4 country of origin	Honduras	79	0.3%
#5 country of origin	Costa Rica	36	0.1%
#6 country of origin	El Salvador	26	0.1%
#7 country of origin	Vietnam	14	0.1%
#8 country of origin	Guatemala	13	0.1%
#9 country of origin	China excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	7	0%
#10 country of origin	Korea	7	0%

Limited English Proficiency and the language spoken at home are shown in Table III.21.12. An estimated 4.6 percent of the population speaks Spanish at home, followed by 0.8 percent speaking Other Asian and Pacific Island languages.

Table III.21.12 Limited English Proficiency and Language Spoken at Home Norfolk 2016 Five-Year ACS			
Number	Country	Number of Persons	Percent of Total Population
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	1,036	4.6%
#2 LEP Language	Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	178	0.8%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	14	0.1%
#4 LEP Language	Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	13	0.1%
#5 LEP Language	Korean	7	0%
#6 LEP Language	Arabic	0	0%
#7 LEP Language	French, Haitian, or Cajun	0	0%
#8 LEP Language	German or other West Germanic languages	0	0%
#9 LEP Language	Other Indo-European languages	0	0%
#10 LEP Language	Other and unspecified languages	0	0%

Disability

The disability rate from the 2000 Census is shown in Table III.21.13. Some 16.8 percent of the population was disabled in 2000, or a total of 3,637 persons. The disability rate was highest for those over 65, with 42.2 percent disabled.

Table III.21.13 Disability by Age Norfolk 2000 Census SF3 Data		
Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	123	3.3%
16 to 64	2,190	14.8%
65 and older	1,324	42.2%
Total	3,637	16.8%

Table III.21.14 shows disability by type in 2000. There were 1,576 physical disabilities in 2000, some 1,446 employment disabilities, and 1,332 go-outside-home disabilities reported.

Table III.21.14 Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older Norfolk 2000 Census SF3 Data	
Disability Type	Population
Sensory disability	645
Physical disability	1,576
Mental disability	1,016
Self-care disability	483
Employment disability	1,446
Go-outside-home disability	1,332
Total	6,498



Disability by age, as estimated by the 2016 ACS, is shown in Table III.21.15. The disability rate for females was 11.7 percent, compared to 10.5 percent for males. The disability rate changed precipitously higher with age, with 47.6 percent of those over 75 experiencing a disability.

Table III.21.15 Disability by Age Norfolk 2016 Five-Year ACS Data						
Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
5 to 17	134	6.3%	135	6.6%	269	6.4%
18 to 34	160	5.1%	175	6%	335	5.6%
35 to 64	428	10.1%	488	11.1%	916	10.6%
65 to 74	188	26.2%	200	21%	388	23.2%
75 or Older	333	49.5%	431	46.3%	764	47.6%
Total	1,243	10.5%	1,429	11.7%	2,672	11.1%

The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2016 ACS, is shown in Table III.21.16. Some 6.3 percent have an ambulatory disability, 5 have an independent living disability, and 2 percent have a self-care disability.

Table III.21.16 Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older Norfolk 2016 Five-Year ACS		
Disability Type	Population with Disability	Percent with Disability
Hearing disability	891	3.7%
Vision disability	501	2.1%
Cognitive disability	997	4.5%
Ambulatory disability	1,386	6.3%
Self-Care disability	448	2%
Independent living disability	903	5%

Education

Education and employment data, as estimated by the 2016 ACS, is presented in Table III.21.17 and Table III.21.18. In 2016, some 12,703 persons were employed and 471 were unemployed. This totaled a labor force of 13,174 persons. The unemployment rate for Norfolk was estimated to be 3.6 percent in 2016.

Table III.21.17 Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment Norfolk 2016 Five-Year ACS Data	
Employment Status	2016 Five-Year ACS
Employed	12,703
Unemployed	471
Labor Force	13,174
Unemployment Rate	3.6%



In 2016, 91.2 percent of households in Norfolk had a high school education or greater.

Table III.21.18	
High School or Greater Education	
Norfolk	
2016 Five-Year ACS Data	
Education Level	Households
High School or Greater	9,031
Total Households	9,902
Percent High School or Above	91.2%

As seen in Table III.21.19, 30.3 percent of the population had a high school diploma or equivalent, another 41.9 percent have some college, 12.9 percent have a Bachelor's Degree, and 4.9 percent of the population had a graduate or professional degree.

Table III.21.19		
Educational Attainment		
Norfolk		
2016 Five-Year ACS Data		
Education Level	Population	Percent
Less Than High School	1,829	10%
High School or Equivalent	5,542	30.3%
Some College or Associates Degree	7,679	41.9%
Bachelor's Degree	2,364	12.9%
Graduate or Professional Degree	896	4.9%
Total Population Above 18 years	18,310	100.0%

ECONOMICS

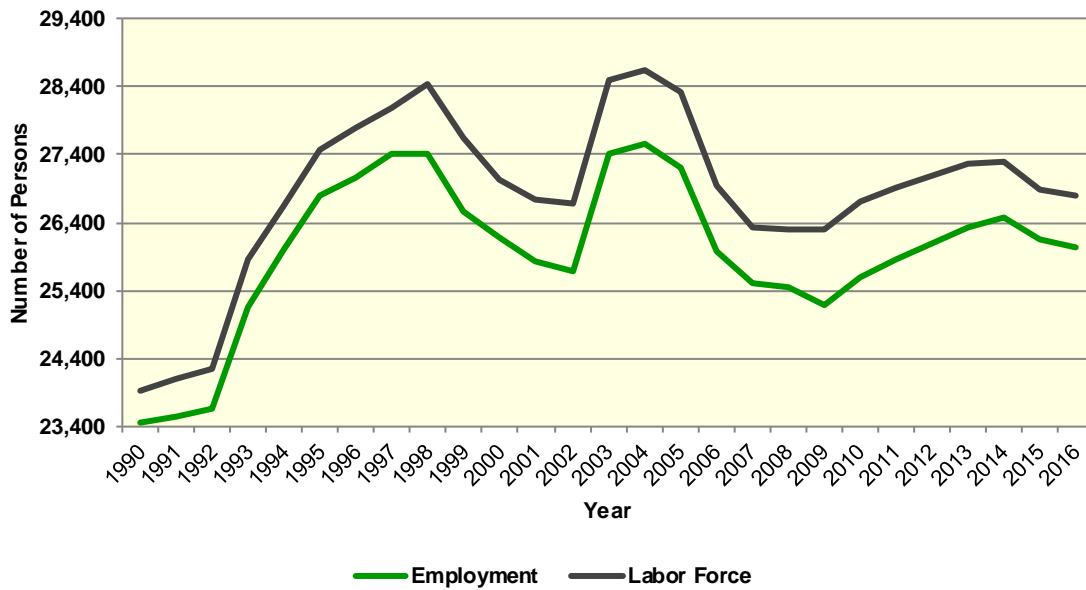
Labor Force

Table III.21.20, shows the labor force statistics for Norfolk from 1990 to the present. Over the entire series the lowest unemployment rate occurred in 1990 with a rate of 1.9. The highest level of unemployment occurred during 2009 rising to a rate of 4.3. This compared to a statewide low of 2.3 in 1990 and statewide high of 4.6 in 2009. Over the last year the unemployment rate in Norfolk increased from 2.7 percent in 2015 to 2.9 percent in 2016, which compared to a statewide increase to 3.2 percent.

Table III.21.20 Labor Force Statistics Norfolk 1990 - 2016 BLS Data					
Year	Norfolk				Statewide Unemployment Rate
	Unemployment	Employment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
1990	466	23,469	23,935	1.9%	2.3%
1991	562	23,559	24,121	2.3%	2.7%
1992	607	23,659	24,266	2.5%	2.9%
1993	688	25,174	25,862	2.7%	2.8%
1994	654	26,002	26,656	2.5%	2.6%
1995	679	26,785	27,464	2.5%	2.6%
1996	719	27,070	27,789	2.6%	2.7%
1997	686	27,400	28,086	2.4%	2.5%
1998	1,008	27,417	28,425	3.5%	2.6%
1999	1,073	26,567	27,640	3.9%	2.8%
2000	831	26,192	27,023	3.1%	2.8%
2001	897	25,838	26,735	3.4%	3.1%
2002	1,001	25,681	26,682	3.8%	3.6%
2003	1,091	27,419	28,510	3.8%	3.9%
2004	1,064	27,570	28,634	3.7%	3.9%
2005	1,085	27,223	28,308	3.8%	3.8%
2006	950	25,990	26,940	3.5%	3.1%
2007	817	25,511	26,328	3.1%	3%
2008	841	25,466	26,307	3.2%	3.3%
2009	1,119	25,179	26,298	4.3%	4.6%
2010	1,099	25,611	26,710	4.1%	4.6%
2011	1,061	25,869	26,930	3.9%	4.4%
2012	977	26,104	27,081	3.6%	4%
2013	947	26,324	27,271	3.5%	3.8%
2014	799	26,492	27,291	2.9%	3.3%
2015	731	26,165	26,896	2.7%	3%
2016	766	26,025	26,791	2.9%	3.2%

Diagram III.21.1, shows the employment and labor force for Norfolk. The difference between the two lines represents the number of unemployed persons. In the most recent year, employment stood at 26,025 persons, with the labor force reaching 26,791, indicating there were a total of 766 unemployed persons.

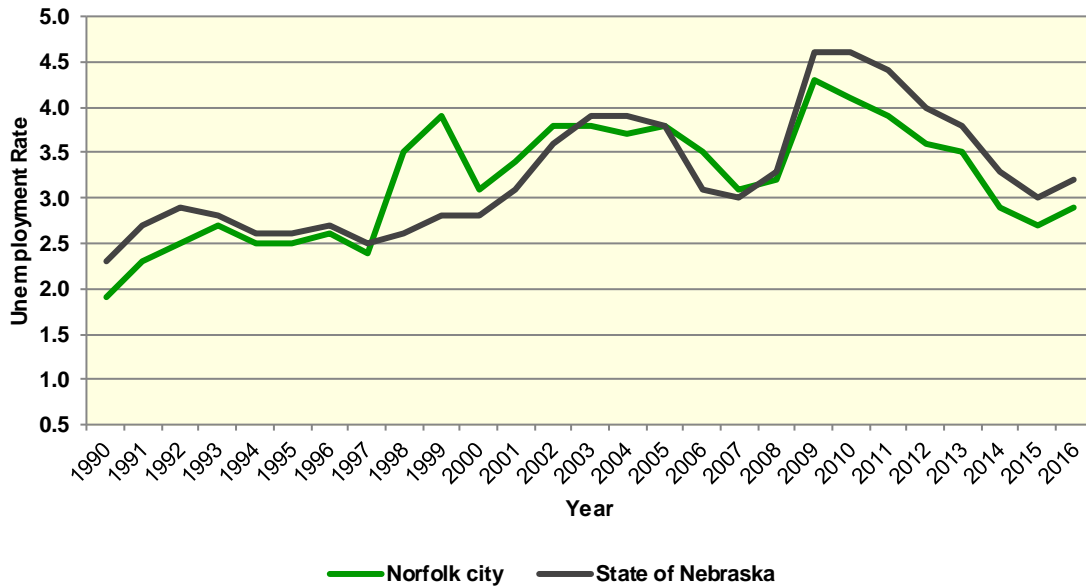
Diagram III.21.1
Employment and Labor Force
 Norfolk
 1990 – 2016 BLS Data



Unemployment

Diagram III.21.2, shows the unemployment rate for both the State and Norfolk. During the 1990's the average rate for Norfolk was 2.7, which compared to 2.6 statewide. Between 2000 and 2010 the unemployment rate had an average of 3.6, which compared to 3.5 statewide. Since 2010 the average unemployment rate was 3.4. Over the course of the entire period Norfolk had an average unemployment rate lower than the state, 3.2 percent for Norfolk, versus 3.3 percent statewide.

Diagram III.21.2
Annual Unemployment Rate
 Norfolk
 1990 – 2016 BLS Data



Madison County Earnings

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (B.E.A.) produces regional economic accounts which provide a consistent framework for analyzing and comparing individual state and local area economies. Diagram III.21.3, shows real average earnings per job for Madison County from 1990 to 2016. Over this period the average earnings per job for Norfolk was 39,474 dollars, which was lower than the statewide average of 46,130 dollars over the same period.

Diagram III.21.3
Real Average Earnings Per Job
 Madison County
 BEA Data 1990 - 2016

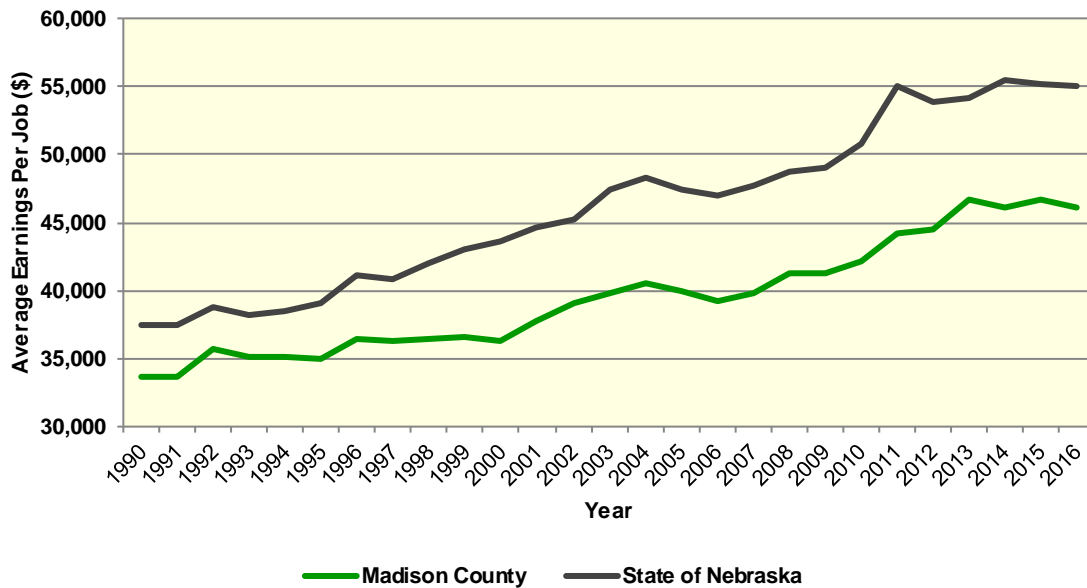
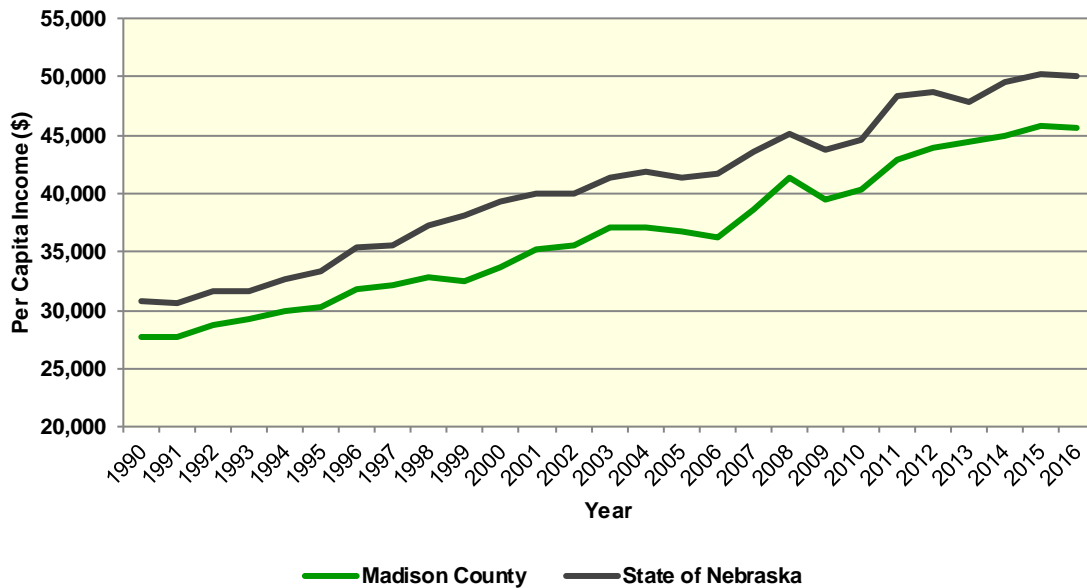


Diagram III.21.4, shows real per capita income Norfolk from 1990 to 2016, which is calculated by dividing total personal income from all sources by population. Per capita income is a broader measure of wealth than real average earnings per job, which only captures the working population. Over this period the real per capita income for Norfolk was 36,380 dollars, which was lower than the statewide average of 40,548 dollars over the same period.

Diagram III.21.4
Real Per Capita Income
 Norfolk
 BEA Data 1990 - 2016



Nebraska Department of Revenue: Madison County

According to the Nebraska Department of Revenue (DOR), returns from taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes (AGIs) of less than \$10,000 decreased by 9.9 percent between 2010 and 2016. Returns from taxpayers with AGIs of \$35,001 to \$50,000 increased by 17.6 percent over the period. In 2016 there were 2,154 returns for AGIs of \$100,000 or more. Table III.21.21 presents AGI distribution for the years 2000 through 2016.

Table III.21.21
Income Tax Returns by Adjusted Gross Income

Madison County
1991–2016 DOR Data

Year	Less than \$10,000	\$10,001–\$15,000	\$15,001–\$25,000	\$25,001–\$35,000	\$35,001–\$50,000	\$50,001–\$75,000	\$75,001–\$100,000	\$100,000–\$250,000	More than \$250,000	Total ⁴³
2000	4,454	1,300	2,715	1,986	2,123	2,395	846	528	105	16,452
2001	4,476	1,238	2,843	1,939	2,158	2,434	914	511	95	16,608
2002	4,312	1,304	2,860	1,986	2,188	2,374	929	528	106	16,587
2003	3,979	1,427	2,836	1,952	2,121	2,375	990	580	107	16,367
2004	3,899	1,457	2,865	1,929	2,062	2,386	1,127	683	127	16,535
2005	3,491	1,168	2,399	1,728	1,902	2,281	1,159	755	140	15,023
2006	3,433	1,434	2,663	1,995	1,997	2,426	1,281	925	172	16,326
2007	3,425	1,362	2,442	2,003	2,048	2,411	1,401	1,090	173	16,355
2008	3,289	1,442	2,523	2,131	2,068	2,511	1,404	1,207	205	16,780
2009	3,111	1,407	2,519	2,064	2,022	2,448	1,414	1,097	179	16,261
2010	2,903	1,480	2,481	2,164	2,014	2,452	1,492	1,249	200	16,435
2011	2,984	1,360	2,420	2,240	2,048	2,440	1,473	1,385	228	16,578
2012	2,911	1,370	2,335	2,202	2,135	2,424	1,533	1,565	298	16,773
2013	2,810	1,334	2,346	2,171	2,098	2,399	1,631	1,650	262	16,701
2014	2,762	1,261	2,237	2,166	2,131	2,424	1,644	1,810	308	16,743
2015	2,687	1,289	2,209	2,093	2,296	2,501	1,672	1,843	301	16,891
2016	2,613	1,239	2,228	2,183	2,370	2,479	1,698	1,866	288	16,964

Poverty

Poverty is the condition of having insufficient resources or income. In its extreme form, poverty is a lack of basic human needs, such as adequate and healthy food, clothing, housing, water, and health services. According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, the number of individuals in poverty increase from 4,444 in 2010 to 4,867 in 2016, with the poverty rate reaching 14.3 percent in 2016. This compared to a state poverty rate of 11.3 percent and a national rate of 14 percent in 2016. Table III.21.22 presents poverty data for Madison County.

The rate of poverty for Norfolk is shown in Table III.21.23. In 2016, there were an estimated 3,872 persons living in poverty. This represented a 16.4 percent poverty rate, compared to 11 percent poverty in 2000. In 2016, some 15.8 percent of those in poverty were under age 6, and 6.7 percent were 65 or older.

Table III.21.22
Persons in Poverty

Madison County
2000–2016 SAIPE Estimates

Year	Persons in Poverty	Poverty Rate
2000	3,282	9.5%
2001	3,466	9.9%
2002	3,774	10.8%
2003	3,874	11.1%
2004	4,057	11.7%
2005	4,046	11.9%
2006	4,477	13.1%
2007	3,817	11.6%
2008	3,986	12.1%
2009	3,948	11.9%
2010	4,444	13.1%
2011	5,312	15.7%
2012	4,250	12.5%
2013	4,278	12.5%
2014	4,662	13.7%
2015	4,675	13.8%
2016	4,867	14.3%

⁴³ Income levels with fewer than 10 returns were not disclosed, but are included in the totals. As a result, income levels may not sum to total.



Table III.21.23				
Poverty by Age				
Norfolk				
2000 Census SF3 & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data				
Age	2000 Census		2016 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	318	12.6%	611	15.8%
6 to 17	410	16.2%	634	16.4%
18 to 64	1,413	56%	2,368	61.2%
65 or Older	384	15.2%	259	6.7%
Total	2,525	100.0%	3,872	100.0%
Poverty Rate	11%	.	16.4%	.

HOUSING

Housing Production

The Census Bureau reports building permit authorizations and “per unit” valuation of building permits by county annually. Single-family construction usually represents most residential development in the county. Single-family building permit authorizations in Norfolk increased from 33 authorizations in 2015 to 41 in 2016.

The real value of single-family building permits increased from \$208,492 in 2015 to \$250,653 in 2016. This compares to an increase in permit value statewide, with values rising from \$203,629 in 2015 to \$206,586 in 2016. Additional details are given in Table III.21.24.

Table III.21.24
Building Permits and Valuation
 Norfolk
 Census Bureau Data, 1980–2016

Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, (Real 2016\$)	
	Single-Family	Duplex Units	Tri- and Four-Plex	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units
1980	77	2	6	52	137	117,687	58,860
1981	42	4	20	11	77	143,701	46,102
1982	37	0	0	0	37	102,839	0
1983	54	2	0	24	80	101,068	41,146
1984	63	0	12	11	86	102,626	46,528
1985	42	2	0	107	151	91,616	35,824
1986	62	4	7	26	99	115,749	34,901
1987	52	6	0	18	76	105,103	22,747
1988	64	4	4	171	243	106,815	32,816
1989	73	6	20	62	161	115,643	17,271
1990	65	4	0	70	139	124,138	42,536
1991	51	6	3	5	65	123,935	49,373
1992	82	8	0	12	102	134,822	33,296
1993	89	2	0	80	171	159,862	33,511
1994	79	8	0	40	127	157,266	48,093
1995	79	4	0	180	263	150,355	42,256
1996	106	2	3	0	111	142,421	0
1997	95	2	4	68	169	156,631	48,739
1998	89	6	3	24	122	149,223	38,275
1999	89	4	0	28	121	147,697	50,776
2000	66	0	12	0	78	164,192	0
2001	65	18	3	32	118	153,854	32,435
2002	82	2	4	0	88	175,005	0
2003	76	8	4	24	112	162,339	89,976
2004	109	6	3	10	128	181,279	92,030
2005	98	4	9	0	111	189,163	0
2006	65	2	9	0	76	189,519	0
2007	54	2	6	0	62	200,404	0
2008	71	2	0	0	73	177,738	0
2009	40	0	0	0	40	178,964	0
2010	33	0	3	12	48	192,936	150,584
2011	25	0	0	0	25	205,143	0
2012	39	2	0	0	41	186,950	0
2013	39	8	0	0	47	197,358	0
2014	43	4	3	0	50	178,440	0
2015	33	10	0	0	43	208,492	0
2016	41	8	0	0	49	250,653	0

Diagram III.21.5 Single-Family Permits

Norfolk
Census Bureau Data, 1980–2016

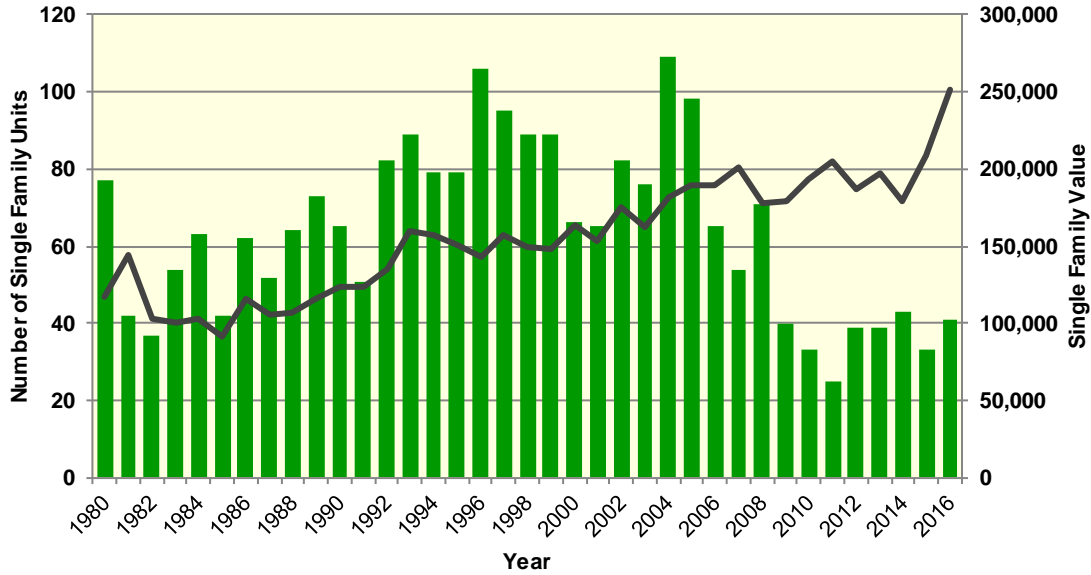
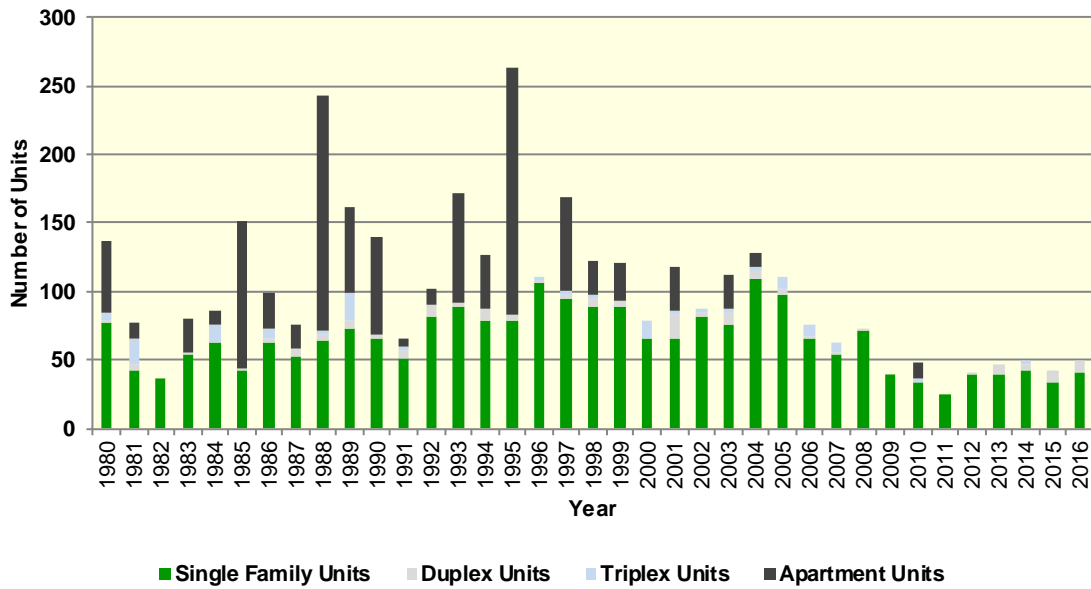


Diagram III.21.6 Total Permits by Unit Type

Norfolk
Census Bureau Data, 1980–2016



Housing Characteristics

Housing units by type are shown in Table III.21.25. In 2016, there were 10,472 housing units, up from 10,091 in 2000. Single-family units accounted for 70.3 percent of units in 2016, compared to 66.3 in 2000. Apartment units accounted for 19.1 percent in 2016, compared to 23 percent in 2000.

Table III.21.25				
Housing Units by Type				
Norfolk				
2000 Census SF3 & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data				
Unit Type	2000 Census		2016 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	6,693	66.3%	7,359	70.3%
Duplex	259	2.6%	288	2.8%
Tri- or Four-Plex	580	5.7%	624	6%
Apartment	2,320	23%	2,002	19.1%
Mobile Home	234	2.3%	188	1.8%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	5	0%	11	0.1%
Total	10,091	100.0%	10,472	100.0%

Some 93.3 percent of housing was occupied in 2010, compared to 92.9 percent in 2000. Owner-occupied housing changed 6.2 percent between 2000 and 2010, ending with owner-occupied units representing 60.1 percent of units. Vacant units changed by 0.4 percent, resulting in 715 vacant units in 2010.

Table III.21.26					
Housing Units by Tenure					
Norfolk					
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Tenure	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
Occupied Housing Units	9,360	92.9%	9,910	93.3%	5.9%
Owner-Occupied	5,603	59.9%	5,953	60.1%	6.2%
Renter-Occupied	3,757	40.1%	3,957	39.9%	5.3%
Vacant Housing Units	712	7.1%	715	6.7%	0.4%
Total Housing Units	10,072	100.0%	10,625	100.0%	5.5%

Table III.21.27 shows housing units by tenure from 2010 to 2016. By 2016, there were 10,472 housing units. An estimated 60.8 percent were owner-occupied, and 5.4 percent were vacant.

Table III.21.27				
Housing Units by Tenure				
Norfolk				
2010 Census & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data				
Tenure	2010 Census		2016 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	9,910	93.3%	9,902	94.6%
Owner-Occupied	5,953	60.1%	6,021	60.8%
Renter-Occupied	3,957	39.9%	3,881	39.2%
Vacant Housing Units	715	6.7%	570	5.4%
Total Housing Units	10,625	100.0%	10,472	100.0%

Households by household size are shown in Table III.21.28. There were a total of 9,910 households in 2010, up from 9,360 in 2000. One person households changed by 14.1 percent between 2000 and 2010, while two person households changed by 4.6 percent. Three and four person households changed by 4.4 and -4.7 respectively, representing 14 percent and 11 percent of the population in 2010.

Table III.21.28					
Households by Household Size					
Norfolk					
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
One Person	2,819	30.1%	3,216	32.5%	14.1%
Two Persons	3,185	34%	3,332	33.6%	4.6%
Three Persons	1,328	14.2%	1,386	14%	4.4%
Four Persons	1,149	12.3%	1,095	11%	-4.7%
Five Persons	566	6%	543	5.5%	-4.1%
Six Persons	205	2.2%	214	2.2%	4.4%
Seven Persons or More	108	1.2%	124	1.3%	14.8%
Total	9,360	100.0%	9,910	100.0%	5.9%

Households by income is shown in Table III.21.29. Households earning more than \$100,000 per year represented 12.2 percent of households in 2016, compared to 4.3 percent in 2000. Households earning between \$50,000 and \$74,999 represented 21.1 percent of households in 2010, compared to 19.8 percent in 2000. Meanwhile, households earning less than \$15,000 accounted for 15.6 percent of households in 2016, compared to 18.8 percent in 2000.

Table III.21.29				
Households by Income				
Norfolk				
2000 Census SF3 & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data				
Income	2000 Census		2016 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than \$15,000	1,760	18.8%	1,549	15.6%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	723	7.7%	453	4.6%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	859	9.2%	697	7%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,394	14.9%	1,179	11.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,607	17.1%	1,501	15.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,856	19.8%	2,088	21.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	778	8.3%	1,225	12.4%
\$100,000 or More	403	4.3%	1,210	12.2%
Total	9,380	100.0%	9,902	100.0%

Table III.21.30 shows households by year home built. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 9.5 percent and those built in 2010 or later accounted for 1.4 percent of households. Households built in the 1970's, 1980's, and 1990's account for 19.4 percent, 12.3 percent, and 12.2, respectively. Housing units built prior to 1939 represented 15.5 percent of households in 2016.

Table III.21.30 Households by Year Home Built Norfolk 2000 Census SF3 & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data				
Year Built	2000 Census		2016 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	1,705	18.2%	1,534	15.5%
1940 to 1949	686	7.3%	576	5.8%
1950 to 1959	942	10%	1,010	10.2%
1960 to 1969	1,432	15.3%	1,358	13.7%
1970 to 1979	1,885	20.1%	1,924	19.4%
1980 to 1989	1,306	13.9%	1,216	12.3%
1990 to 1999	1,421	15.2%	1,208	12.2%
2000 to 2009	.	.	939	9.5%
2010 or Later	.	.	137	1.4%
Total	9,377	100.0%	9,902	100.0%

The distribution of unit types by race are shown in Table III.21.31. An estimated 73 percent of white households occupy single-family homes, while 36.4 percent of black households do. Some 18.4 percent of white households occupy apartments, while 29.7 percent of black households do. An estimated 24.1 percent of Asian, and 29.6 percent of American Indian households occupy single-family homes.

Table III.21.31 Distribution of Units in Structure by Race Norfolk 2016 Five-Year ACS Data							
Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	73%	36.4%	29.6%	24.1%	%	63.6%	85.5%
Duplex	2%	0%	9.6%	0%	%	0%	0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	5%	33.9%	14.8%	75.9%	%	6.8%	5.3%
Apartment	18.4%	29.7%	45.9%	0%	%	0%	0%
Mobile Home	1.5%	0%	0%	0%	%	29.5%	9.2%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	%	0%	0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The disposition of vacant housing units in 2000 and 2010 are shown in Table III.21.32. An estimated 50.3 percent of vacant units were for rent in 2010, a -15.5 percent change since 2000. In addition, some 16.4 percent of vacant units were for sale, a change of 17 percent between 2000 and 2010. "Other" vacant units represented 25.7 percent of vacant units in 2010. This is a change of 95.7 percent since 2000. "Other" vacant units are not for sale or rent, or otherwise available to the marketplace. These units may be problematic if concentrated in certain areas, and may create a "blighting" effect.



Table III.21.32					
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units					
Norfolk					
2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Disposition	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total	
For Rent	426	59.8%	360	50.3%	-15.5%
For Sale	100	14%	117	16.4%	17%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	50	7%	35	4.9%	-30%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	42	5.9%	19	2.7%	-54.8%
For Migrant Workers	0	0%	0	0%	%
Other Vacant	94	13.2%	184	25.7%	95.7%
Total	712	100.0%	715	100.0%	0.4%

The disposition of vacant units between 2010 and 2016 are shown in Table III.21.33. By 2016, for rent units accounted for 44.7 percent of vacant units, while for sale units accounted for 0 percent. “Other” vacant units accounted for 40.2 percent of vacant units, representing a total of 229 “other” vacant units.

Table III.21.33				
Disposition of Vacant Housing Units				
Norfolk				
2010 Census & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data				
Disposition	2010 Census		2016 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	360	50.3%	255	44.7%
For Sale	117	16.4%	0	0%
Rented Not Occupied	12	1.7%	49	8.6%
Sold Not Occupied	23	3.2%	31	5.4%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	19	2.7%	6	1.1%
For Migrant Workers	0	0%	0	0%
Other Vacant	184	25.7%	229	40.2%
Total	715	100.0%	570	100.0%

Housing Problems

Households are classified as having housing problems if they face overcrowding, incomplete plumbing or kitchen facilities, or cost burdens. Overcrowding is defined as having from 1.1 to 1.5 people per room per residence, with severe overcrowding defined as having more than 1.5 people per room. Households with overcrowding are shown in Table III.21.34. In 2016, an estimated 2.1 percent of households were overcrowded, and an additional 0.8 percent were severely overcrowded.

Table III.21.34 Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding Norfolk 2000 Census SF3 & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data							
Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2000 Census	5,539	98.5%	73	1.3%	11	0.2%	5,623
2016 Five-Year ACS	5,931	98.5%	72	1.2%	18	0.3%	6,021
Renter							
2000 Census	3,541	94.3%	110	2.9%	103	2.7%	3,754
2016 Five-Year ACS	3,682	94.9%	137	3.5%	62	1.6%	9,902
Total							
2000 Census	9,080	96.8%	183	2%	114	1.2%	9,377
2016 Five-Year ACS	9,613	97.1%	209	2.1%	80	0.8%	9,902

Incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities are another indicator of potential housing problems. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are not present: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. Likewise, a unit is categorized as deficient when any of the following are missing from the kitchen: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator.

There were a total of 40 households with incomplete plumbing facilities in 2016, representing 0.4 percent of households in Norfolk. This is compared to 0.2 percent of households lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2000.

Table III.21.35 Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities Norfolk 2000 Census SF3 & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2000 Census	2016 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	9,360	9,862
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	17	40
Total Households	9,377	9,902
Percent Lacking	0.2%	0.4%

There were 140 households lacking complete kitchen facilities in 2016, compared to 115 households in 2000. This was a change from 1.2 percent of households in 2000 to 1.4 percent in 2016.

Table III.21.36 Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities Norfolk 2000 Census SF3 & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2000 Census	2016 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	9,262	9,762
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	115	140
Total Households	9,377	9,902
Percent Lacking	1.2%	1.4%

Cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that range from 30.0 to 50.0 percent of gross household income; severe cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that exceed 50.0 percent of gross household income. For homeowners, gross housing costs include property taxes, insurance, energy payments, water and sewer service, and refuse collection. If the homeowner has a

mortgage, the determination also includes principal and interest payments on the mortgage loan. For renters, this figure represents monthly rent and selected electricity and natural gas energy charges.

In Norfolk, 13.9 10 percent had a severe cost burden. Some 21 percent of renters were cost burdened, and 16.9 percent were severely cost burdened. Owner-occupied households without a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 5.7 percent and a severe cost burden rate of 3 percent. Owner occupied households with a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 11.6 percent, and severe cost burden at 7.3 percent.

Table III.21.37
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure

Norfolk
2000 Census & 2016 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	Less Than 30%		30%-50%		Above 50%		Not Computed		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner With a Mortgage									
2000 Census	2,545	79%	513	15.9%	158	4.9%	5	0.2%	3,221
2016 Five-Year ACS	2,935	80.2%	426	11.6%	266	7.3%	32	0.9%	3,659
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2000 Census	1,796	91.4%	93	4.7%	59	3%	16	0.8%	1,964
2016 Five-Year ACS	2,124	89.9%	135	5.7%	70	3%	33	1.4%	2,362
Renter									
2000 Census	2,349	62.6%	654	17.4%	620	16.5%	131	3.5%	3,754
2016 Five-Year ACS	2,236	57.6%	815	21%	656	16.9%	174	4.5%	3,881
Total									
2000 Census	6,690	74.8%	1,260	14.1%	837	9.4%	152	1.7%	8,939
2016 Five-Year ACS	7,295	73.7%	1,376	13.9%	992	10%	239	2.4%	9,902

Housing Problems by Income

Table III.21.38, shows the HUD calculated Median Family Income (MFI) for a family of four for Madison County. As can be seen in 2017 the MFI was \$62,400, which compared to \$68,200 for the State of Nebraska.

Table III.21.38
Median Family Income

Madison County
2000–2017 HUD MFI

Year	MFI	State of Nebraska MFI
2000	46,000	50,400
2001	48,000	53,400
2002	48,700	55,100
2003	50,600	55,400
2004	51,200	56,300
2005	53,700	57,400
2006	55,500	59,400
2007	54,300	58,200
2008	55,900	59,800
2009	57,800	62,000
2010	58,300	62,600
2011	60,000	63,500
2012	60,800	64,400
2013	61,500	64,600
2014	62,500	66,000
2015	61,800	66,800
2016	60,100	66,500
2017	62,400	68,200



Table III.21.39 shows Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data for housing problems by tenure and income. As can be seen there are a total of 560 owner-occupied and 950 renter-occupied households with a cost burden of greater than 30 percent and less than 50 percent. An additional 400 owner-occupied and 530 renter-occupied households had a cost burden greater than 50 percent of income. Overall there are 7,070 households without a housing problem.

Table III.21.39						
Housing Problems by Income and Tenure						
Norfolk						
2010–2014 HUD CHAS Data						
Housing Problem	Less Than 30% MFI	30% - 50% MFI	50% - 80% MFI	80% - 100% MFI	Greater than 100% MFI	Total
Owner-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	0	10	0	0	10
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	4	15	10	4	33
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	140	125	120	15	0	400
Housing cost burden greater than 30% but less than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	25	165	165	110	95	560
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	10	0	0	0	0	10
Has none of the 4 housing problems	35	360	545	415	3,380	4,735
Total	210	654	855	550	3,479	5,748
Renter-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	30	35	15	20	20	120
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	20	10	0	4	10	44
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	50	0	30	0	0	80
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	450	80	0	0	0	530
Housing cost burden greater than 30% but less than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	335	425	190	0	0	950
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	85	0	0	0	0	85
Has none of the 4 housing problems	175	250	740	400	770	2,335
Total	1,145	800	975	424	800	4,144
Total						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	30	35	25	20	20	130
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	20	10	0	4	10	44
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	50	4	45	10	4	113
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	590	205	120	15	0	930
Housing cost burden greater than 30% but less than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	360	590	355	110	95	1,510
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	95	0	0	0	0	95
Has none of the 4 housing problems	210	610	1,285	815	4,150	7,070
Total	1,355	1,454	1,830	974	4,279	9,892



Survey of Rental Properties

From September through December of 2017, a telephone survey was conducted with landlords and rental property managers throughout Nebraska. Table III.21.40 presents some basic statistics about the completed surveys from this and other surveys conducted from 2002 through 2017 in Norfolk. The number of completed surveys decreased from 60 in 2016 to 53 in 2017. Between 2016 and 2017 the vacancy rate for all units decreased by 0.2 percentage points and was at 2.7 percent in 2017.

Table III.21.41 shows the amount of total and vacant units with their associated vacancy rates. At the time of the survey, there were an estimated 128 single-family units in Norfolk, with 2 of them available. This translates into a vacancy rate of 1.6 percent in Norfolk, which compares to a single-family vacancy rate of 3.9 percent for the State of Nebraska. There were 2,372 apartment units reported in the survey, with 65 of them available, which resulted in a vacancy rate of 2.7 percent. This compares to a statewide vacancy rate of 4.1 percent for apartment units across the state. The average vacancy rate for all units types over the last five years was 2.5 percent.

Year	Completed Surveys	Total Units	Vacancy Rate	Absorption Rate
2002	7	747	4.8	67.2
2003	8	3,648	6.5	44.6
2004	12	2,097	3.3	34.4
2005	13	1,570	8.4	23.8
2006	36	1,208	9.4	53
2007	59	2,051	11.1	36
2008	53	1,851	4.1	27.5
2009	50	1,626	5.4	27
2010	63	1,868	5.6	30
2011	65	1,784	2.6	22.3
2012	57	1,344	1.9	17.6
2013	57	2,153	3.9	22.8
2014	67	1,736	1.8	16.3
2015	61	1,640	2.4	16.2
2016	60	1,493	2.9	34.9
2017	53	2,625	2.7	33.7

Place	Total Units	Vacant Units	Vacancy Rate	5-Year Vacancy Rate Average
Single-Family	128	2	1.6%	1.8%
Apartments	2,372	65	2.7%	2.7%
Mobile Homes	5	1	20%	20%
"Other" Units	28	0	0%	.
Don't Know	92	4	4.3%	4%
Total	2,625	72	2.7%	2.5%

Table III.21.42, reports units by number of bedrooms. Two bedroom units were the most common type of reported single-family unit, with 49 units. The most common apartment units were two bedroom units, with 1,390 units.

Table III.21.42 Rental Units by Number of Bedrooms Norfolk 2017 Survey of Rental Properties						
Number of Bedrooms	Single-Family Units	Apartment Units	Mobile Homes	“Other” Units	Don’t Know	Total
Efficiency	0	12	0	0	·	12
One	4	362	0	2	·	368
Two	49	1,390	5	24	·	1,468
Three	42	25	0	2	·	69
Four	22	0	0	0	·	22
Don’t Know	11	583	0	0	92	686
Total	128	2,372	5	28	92	2,625

Table III.21.43 displays the vacancy rate of single-family units by the number of bedrooms. Two bedroom units were the most common type of reported single-family unit, which had a vacancy rate of 2 percent.

Table III.21.43 Single-Family Units by Number of Bedrooms Norfolk 2017 Survey of Rental Properties			
Number of Bedrooms	Units	Available Units	Vacancy Rates
Efficiency	0	0	%
One	4	0	0%
Two	49	1	2%
Three	42	1	2.4%
Four	22	0	0%
Don’t know	11	0	0%
Total	128	2	1.6%

Table III.21.44 displays the vacancy rate of apartment units by the number of bedrooms. The most common apartment units were two bedroom units, which had a vacancy rate of 3.4 percent.

Table III.21.44 Apartment Units by Number of Bedrooms Norfolk 2017 Survey of Rental Properties			
Number of Bedrooms	Units	Available Units	Vacancy Rates
Efficiency	12	3	25%
One	362	10	2.8%
Two	1,390	47	3.4%
Three	25	0	0%
Four	0	0	%
Don’t know	583	5	0.9%
Total	2,372	65	2.7%

Average market-rate rents by unit type are shown in Table III.21.45. Not all respondents were able to disclose the rental amounts for their units, so there may be some statistical aberrations in the computed rental rates, but generally those units with more bedrooms had higher rents.

Table III.21.45					
Average Market Rate Rents by Number of Bedrooms					
Norfolk					
2017 Survey of Rental Properties					
Number of Bedrooms	Single-Family Units	Apartment Units	Mobile Homes	“Other” Units	Total
Efficiency	\$	\$330	\$	\$	\$330
One	\$541.7	\$532.6	\$	\$400	\$527.6
Two	\$645.8	\$631.8	\$475	\$638	\$632.6
Three	\$887	\$717.5	\$	\$937	\$845.1
Four	\$879	\$	\$	\$	\$879
Don't know	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Total	\$718	\$593.7	\$475	\$658.3	\$649.6

Table III.21.46 shows vacancy rates for single-family units by average rental rates for Norfolk. The most common rent for single-family units was \$750 to \$999 dollars and units in this price range had a vacancy rate of 0 percent.

Table III.21.46			
Single-Family Market Rate Rents by Vacancy Status			
Norfolk			
2017 Survey of Rental Properties			
Average Rents	Single-Family Units	Available Single-Family Units	Vacancy Rate
Less Than \$500	1	0	0%
\$500 to \$749	56	2	3.6%
\$750 to \$999	59	0	0%
\$1,000 to \$1,249	1	0	0%
\$1,250 to \$1,499	0	0	%
Above \$1,500	0	0	%
Missing	11	0	0%
Total	128	2	1.6%

The average rent and availability of apartment units is displayed in Table III.21.47. The most common rent for apartments was \$500 to \$749 dollars and the units in this price range had a vacancy rate of 2.5 percent.

Table III.21.47 Apartment Market Rate Rents by Vacancy Status Norfolk 2017 Survey of Rental Properties			
Average Rents	Apartment Units	Available Apartment Units	Vacancy Rate
Less Than \$500	212	13	6.1%
\$500 to \$749	1,750	44	2.5%
\$750 to \$999	6	0	0%
\$1,000 to \$1,249	0	0	%
\$1,250 to \$1,499	0	0	%
Above \$1,500	76	1	1.3%
Missing	328	7	2.1%
Total	2,372	65	2.7%

Respondents were asked if utilities are included in the rent and, as shown in Table III.21.48, 29 respondents, or 76.3 percent, included some sort of utility in the rent.

Table III.21.48 Are there any utilities included with the rent? Norfolk 2017 Survey of Rental Properties	
Period	Respondent
Yes	29
No	9
% Offering Utilities	76.3%

The type of utility included in the rent is shown in Table III.21.49. There were 8 respondents who included electricity, 7 respondents who included natural gas, 28 respondents who included water and sewer and 29 respondents included trash collection in the rent.

Table III.21.49 Which utilities are included with the rent? Norfolk 2017 Survey of Rental Properties	
Type of Utility Provided	Respondent
Electricity	8
Natural Gas	7
Water/Sewer	28
Trash Collection	29

Table III.21.50 shows the number of survey respondents who keep a waiting list. As can be seen, 12 respondents said they keep a waitlist, with an estimated 127 persons on the wait list.

Table III.21.50 Do you keep a waiting list? Norfolk 2017 Survey of Rental Properties	
Period	Respondent
Yes	12
No	26
Waitlist Size	127

Respondents were also asked how they would rate the need for renovation of existing units. As shown in Table III.21.51 most respondents indicated there was moderate need for the renovation of existing single-family units and moderate need for the renovation of existing apartment units.

Table III.21.51 How would you rate the need for renovation of existing units in the city? Norfolk 2017 Survey of Rental Properties				
Need	Single-Family	Apartments	Mobile Homes	Other Units
No Need	1	3	1	1
Low Need	6	6	6	6
Moderate Need	16	17	16	16
High Need	6	6	6	6
Extreme Need	1	1	1	1

Respondents were also asked how they would rate the need for the construction of new units. As shown in Table III.21.52 most respondents indicated there was extreme need for the construction of new single-family units and no need for the construction of new apartment units.

Table III.21.52 How would you rate the need for construction of new units in the city? Norfolk 2017 Survey of Rental Properties				
Need	Single-Family	Apartments	Mobile Homes	Other Units
No Need	9	11	9	9
Low Need	1	2	1	1
Moderate Need	4	4	4	4
High Need	8	8	8	8
Extreme Need	11	11	11	11