

2023 Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership, Inc.

Community Needs Assessment



Executive Summary Key Overall Findings

180,175 people live within the CNCAP 21 county service area, with 88,230 being female and 91,945 being male. There are 100,706 people between ages 18-64, making it the largest age group.

The median age is 45 years old. The median age in Hall, Colfax and Platte counties is lower than the rest of the counties. They are the only three counties with the median age being in the thirties. In smaller counties, such as Blaine or Loup county, the median age is into the fifties. Of the working aged people in the service area, the largest number of adults are in the 55-64 age group. This age group is made up of people who are either leaving or have already left the work force. There are over 24,000 people between the ages of 55-64. The smallest age group is between 18-24, with only 13,500 people in the service area. This is a result of the younger generation moving into the bigger cities in search of better opportunities for their families and themselves. While Hall county increased by 4,288 people in the last ten years, and Platte increased by 2,059 people the rest of the rural counties are struggling. 16 counties within the CNCAP service area have decreased in population over the past decade. Lack of housing, childcare and employment are the driving factors.

Housing proves to be the number one challenge within the 21 counties. 92% of CNCAP's low income clients who were surveyed said that housing was a top need within their community. 50% said it was the number 1 greatest need within their community. 99% of the Board of Directors said that it was a top need within the community and 47% said it was the number 1 greatest need. 92% of the community stakeholders said it was a top need within their community. The impact of the housing shortage and affordable housing shortage is being felt across the board. CNCAP clients stated:

- *"Affordable housing is very hard, even for someone working full time at a decent wage."*
- *"The price of rent and availability. It seems really high and there isn't much for rent. I need a 3 bedroom house and they are going for \$1200 and up. If it is that there would be nothing left for daily needs, food, daycare and what not."*
- *"Rent increases while wage increases don't happen. People who work full time still have difficulty paying rent."*
- *"Resources should be easier to find when it comes to housing. The lack of affordable housing makes people feel stuck and they can't get out of a bad situation."*

Of the 86,307 residential addresses within the CNCAP service area, only 1,680 of them are vacant. And of those 86,307 housing units, only 50,626 were owner occupied. That number has decreased significantly from 71.93 in 2000, to 61.67% in 2021. There are currently 311 housing units without plumbing within the 21 counties. The same high up jobs have been denied multiple times due to a lack of housing—even when the wages were competitive. Small towns are unable to get people to move there because they have nowhere to live. What few are available are aging and in desperate need of repair as the majority of them were built prior to 1970.

Childcare shortages continue to plague the CNCAP service area in the wake of the pandemic. While affordable housing shortages prove to be a challenge, people can't go to work to pay their bills without someone to take quality care of their children. 92% of community stakeholders found childcare to be a top need in their community. 54% of low-income clients found it to be a top need within their community. 14% saw it as the number 1 need and 57% of the Board of

Directors found it to be the greatest need. Parents across Nebraska have had to cut hours, stay home from work, turn down promotions or leave the workforce altogether as a result of the daycare shortages. 71% of children under the age of 6 have all parents in the workforce. Parents cannot afford to stay at home with the children anymore, but they have nowhere to send their children while they are at work. The number of family child care providers dropped 21% between 2010 and 2017, and has only declined from there. As a result of the pandemic, 17% of single parents and 12% of full time parents went from full-time to part-time job in 2020. 91% of Nebraska counties do not have sufficient child care, with 11 counties not even having a single licensed child care provider. Besides quality care being difficult to find, the available daycares are also expensive. The average cost of childcare per month for an infant in Nebraska is \$1048 and its \$952 per month for a 4-year old. For comparison, rent and college tuition in the state of Nebraska cost less than child care services. More than 20% of a household's income goes toward care for only one child.

Mental health takes the biggest hit when times get tough. With the current challenges regarding life in Nebraska, it's no surprise that mental health is suffering. Isolation, unemployment, rising costs, financial stress, loss of security—the pandemic took everything that was a constant and rattled it to its core. The grief, trauma, and physical isolation over the last two years have driven American's to a breaking point. 59% of CNCAP's community stakeholders believed that mental health is a greatest need within their community. An additional 33% found it to be something that needs addressed. 53% of low-income clients believe that mental health has the greatest need in their community. 57% of the board of directors believe mental health to be the greatest need. Low-income clients stated:

- *"I feel like mental health is an issue that is not talked about enough and not affordable for normal income people, let alone low-income."*
- "Sometimes it is hard to find what is available out there for help. People feel stuck because they don't know where to go for help, or they think getting help is not in their reach.
- "All of these things need to be normalized. If more people were educated about "hush hush" topics—mental health and eating disorders—all areas would improve."

18.08% of Nebraska adults have some sort of mental illness, equaling 257,000 people throughout the state. Many of them go without treatment. Of the 77,000 adults in Nebraska who did not receive needed mental health care, 41.9% did not because of the cost. 11.9% adults have had serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Income plays a role in mental health as well. 25.2% of Nebraskan's who make less than \$25,000 were depressed, compared to 12.2% of Nebraskan's who made \$75,000 or more.

13.1% or 20,000 Nebraska youth had a Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in 2020. As mental illness becomes more prevalent, the mental health provider shortage becomes a bigger issue. 1,037,947 people in Nebraska live in a community that does not have enough mental health professionals. Within the CNCAP service area, Keya Paha, Boyd, Brown, Rock, Blaine, Loup, Garfield, Wheeler, Greeley, Sherman, and Nance counties do not have a mental health provider. Many of these families have to drive over an hour to access mental and behavioral health. 88 of the 93 counties in Nebraska are designated as behavioral health shortage areas. 60.1% of Nebraska children with depression did not receive any care within the last year. 271 lives were

lost to suicide in Nebraska last year. There is a critical need for mental health care within the state.

Substance use can seem like the only way to find relief from the challenges many face every day. 42% of community stakeholders found substance abuse to be the greatest need within their community. Another 33% saw it as an issue that needs addressed. 53% of the Board of Directors saw substance abuse as a greatest need within their community and another 20% saw it as a serious need. 32% of low-income clients saw substance abuse as a serious challenge within their community. 9% saw it as the number 1 challenge. Low-income clients stated:

- “Law enforcement needs to do more about substance abuse.”
- “Offer more places for substance abuse support.”

Deaths due to drug overdose have increased in Nebraska from 6 per 100,000 in 2015 to 11 per 100,000 in 2020. Prior to the pandemic, 0.3% of people age 12 and older reported opioid dependence or abuse in the past year. Since the pandemic 1.8% of adolescents and 6.1% of adults in Nebraska reported having alcohol use disorder in the past year. 2.7% of adolescents and 2.5% of adults have an illicit drug use disorder in the past year. Nebraska is ranked 20th for youth with a substance use disorder in 2020. Nebraska is the 9th ranked state where overdose deaths increased the most during COVID-19 with a 44.6% increase from 2020 to 2021. There were 214 overdose deaths in Nebraska in 2021. Many arrests for distribution of methamphetamine have taken place throughout the CNCAP service area as well. People have resorted to the easiest drug to access, when their preferred drug was experiencing shortages. Access to meth is increasing as the intent to distribute it for financial gain becomes more enticing.

Poverty in Nebraska remains a serious challenge year after year. 17,365 people in the 21 county service area are currently living in poverty. A total of 8,360 males are living in poverty and 9,507 women are living in poverty. 2,041 children under the age of four are living in poverty in the CNCAP service area. Poverty in Nebraska is defined as an income threshold of \$25,465 for a family of four with two children or \$17,308 for a single parent of one child. Keya Paha has the second highest poverty rate in the state of Nebraska, and Loup county is fourth. While prices have increased significantly in the last two years, the median household income has not. There is a noticeable increase between 2020 and 2021. Brown county increased from \$28,038 in 2020 to \$46,200 in 2021, but then in 2022 it decreased to \$43,098. These changes are most likely a reflection of employers raising their wages in an attempt to fill empty positions after the pandemic. As time has gone on, these numbers have slowly dropped or stayed the same.

Unemployment saw an all-time high in Nebraska as a result of the pandemic in 2020. April of 2020 broke the record for being the highest rate in the history of Nebraska at 8.3% or the equivalent of 86,300 people. Unemployment rates in the CNCAP service area was 999 unemployed out of 92,385. Jobs remain open and unemployment numbers throughout the state have remained up since 2020, resting at 2.8% finishing out 2021. Many people in hospitality and leisure industry are looking for work in a different industry. Many people have enjoyed not having a commute and are looking for job that allows them to work remote. There is a disconnect between jobs open and the people who are looking for work. Extended unemployment benefits and relief in the meantime allows workers to be choosy in the search for their next job. Many have had to leave the work force in order to compensate for lack of daycare options as well.

In order to assist the people of our service area as they navigate the various challenges in life, the Family Outreach program uses an evaluation tool. Case managers meet with the clients and let the clients establish areas of life they would like to improve and then help guide them through it. The twelve domains of life include transportation, family relations, parenting, alcohol/drug, children's education, adult education, income budget, employment, health, nutrition and housing. From October 2021 to September 21, 395 households wanted to improve transportation in their life. Of those, 387 showed an increase in their profile with the assistance of CNCAP services. 395 wanted to improve family relations in their life and 380 were able to increase that area of their life. 202 households wanted to improve their parenting and 198 showed an improvement in their goals. 367 clients wanted to improve drugs and alcohol in their life and 353 showed an increase. 370 wanted to improve adult education in their life and 355 showed improvement. 396 clients wanted to work on their income and budgeting and 391 showed improvement. 370 wanted to improve their employment and 362 showed improvement. 395 wanted to improve their health and 390 showed improvement. 392 wanted to show improvement in nutrition and 387 did. 395 wanted to improve housing and 392 were able to do so. CNCAP programs are the hand up that many people need, allowing them to find some relief among the stress and guiding them toward independence.

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RESOURCES 2022

With the effects of the pandemic, inflation and financial challenges rural Nebraskans are facing, becoming familiar with the needs of our service area is more prevalent than ever as we try to make the changes necessary to our communities. The 2020 Census bureau and many other studies and statistics will help us gain valuable insight into the needs of those individuals affected most greatly by the pandemic. Economic, educational and environment resources will be of great assistance in our journey to make a difference in 2022.

CENSUS

The census is required by the U.S. Constitution to determine the number of seats each state gets in the House of Representatives. It also provides data for redrawing legislative districts. Responding is important because state, local and federal lawmakers use statistics from the decennial census to help them determine how more than \$675 billion in federal funds will be spent every year for the next ten years.

Community Needs Assessment

Helping a community or family out of poverty and devastation is an ongoing process of Community Action. With the first phase of the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Cycle at its core, Community Action Agencies are dedicated to promoting self-sufficiency, family stability and community revitalization through their programs. Identifying the resources and needs that exist within a community, through the **Community Needs Assessment**, every three years and on a regular basis will guide and develop how these resources should best be implemented to serve the most vulnerable residents, agencies and organizations that co-exist in the area.

AGENCY SURVEYS AND DATA COLLECTION

Surveys

Surveys are a great way to get direct feedback from community members, business owners, board members, schools and clients in order to identify the needs of the CNCAP service are. The CNCAP ECP department sends out surveys to area organizations, professionals and individuals to identify concerns and successes in serving children birth to five and their families on a local and regional basis. Our Family Outreach and Housing Departments conduct satisfaction surveys. These survey results are incorporated into the Community Assessment. The results of these surveys are also used for our annual strategic planning which is designed to improve program deliveries as well as all program outcomes for children and families served by CNCAP.

Community providers, policy/decision makers and CNCAP work together to affect positive changes in availability and delivery of services by regularly attending area meetings, publishing and disseminating informational materials relevant to the healthful development of children and families assuring that key stakeholders at regional, statewide and national levels are given opportunities to comment on the design and delivery of services that best meet the needs of our populations.

Data Collection

CNCAP strives to use the most current documentable data available. Data is compiled from sources that are published through a variety of entities including but not limited to: local, state, and federal government; educational institutions; private foundations; and public and private human service initiatives.

US Census Information (source: www.census.gov) The U.S. Census Bureau is the leading source of statistical information about the nation's people. Our population statistics come from decennial censuses, which count the entire U.S. population every ten years, along with several other surveys. The American Community Survey (ACS) helps local officials, community leaders, and businesses understand the changes taking place in their communities. It is the premier source for detailed population and housing information about our nation.

The Community Action Partnership Data Hub is also a major source of data and research. A lot of the information accessed from their online tool is also found from the American Community Survey.

All of the information we collect through censuses and surveys, as well as the administrative data we obtain, is confidential and protected by federal law. Data are only linked to answer questions that are part of a research projects that are approved by the Census Bureau and support our mission.

Research results that are published do not identify any individuals. Rather, summarized data is released that represent groups of people—generally in tables of numbers. Before releasing any statistics to the public, the Census Bureau reviews them to make sure none of the information or characteristics could identify someone (or a business).

Methodology

Community demographics and census data was collected from the U.S. Census Bureau, Community Action Partnership's Data Hub, and World Population Review. Data was also collected from community surveys and reports available within the communities, counties, and the state. Additional data was collected from available online databases such as the Kids Count in Nebraska Report, the Dept. of Education and the Dept. of Labor. A complete listing of sources can be found in the reference section of this report.

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership (CNCAP) surveys the Board of Directors to determine area of needs within our service area. In these surveys, members are asked to rank as to the greatest need and how satisfactorily these needs are being met in their county.

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership (CNCAP) surveys partner agencies, area schools, community members, CNCAP clients and staff to determine areas of need within our service area. In these surveys, individuals are asked to rank as to the greatest need and how satisfactorily these needs are being met in their county. (In our last survey Mental Health/Substance abuse were separated out and Immigration & Trafficking were added due to current issues)

Consensus

Community needs in our 21 counties continues to struggle around 4 basic concerns: mental health, housing, childcare, and employment opportunities. In the wake of COVID-19 and its still-felt damages, times are tighter than ever. The inflation rate for the United States in the last 12 months is 6.5%. Everything is expensive: food, building supplies, fuel, daycare, housing, etc. These ever-changing expenses and shortages bring uncertainty to the lives of Nebraskan's every day, especially in rural Nebraska, which much of our service area is. Finding access to affordable, high-quality housing is a huge challenge among the CNCAP service area as new houses are not being built and houses become unlivable without getting fixed. Not only is it costly to build new homes in Nebraska, but supplies are hard to come by as we still recover from the pandemic. Due to lack of housing and opportunities, rural communities lose population as people move to the city in order to find better opportunities. As people leave small communities, businesses are affected and job opportunities decrease, leading to higher rates of unemployment. Another major challenge in rural communities is lack of access to affordable, high-quality daycare which causes parents to miss work, turn down promotions, reduce hours or leave the workforce entirely. This is an issue that has increased since the previous year, daycare shortages still plague the state of Nebraska. There are 46,594 children across CNCAP's service area and only 72 childcare facilities within the 21 counties. Last year there was 76 childcare facilities within our service area, which further proves the childcare crisis and how it continues.

(<https://childcarecenter.us/state/nebraska?display=all>).

The above listed challenges force people to make life-altering decisions for their families. Do they pay their bills? Feed their families? Move somewhere with better opportunity? Quit their job to take care of their children? These major life decisions become everyday choices. All of these challenges and sacrifices and decisions take a toll on mental health. Mental health includes emotional, psychological, and social well-being. Mental health affects a person's ability to make healthy decisions that affect both them and their entire family. Mental health is essential at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. Mental health affects all stages of life.

ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership Inc. (CNCAP) provides quality services to individuals, children and/or families within all of the programs offered within our 21 county service area. Adherence to these program mandates is monitored by internal and external reviews and audits to ensure progressive qualitative services are provided for the needs of our communities.

Information regarding those needs is collected from various sources throughout the year; Department of Labor, U.S. Census data, internal agency databases, Kids Count Data Center (National KIDS COUNT, Voices for Children in Nebraska), as well as other data sources published annually and listed at the end of this assessment report.

Input on community needs as well as customer satisfaction is collected from low-income residents and local elected officials provided input during Agency Board of Directors meetings. Our staff provides vital information regarding community needs and challenges during group meetings and the survey process. These combined data resources help us to discover and make informative decisions regarding what the collected data says of our community needs.

The results of the Community Needs Assessment are presented to Policy Council and the CNCAP Board of Directors annually. It is important to stay informed of the challenges that exist in our communities in order to respond with increase awareness and to make informed decisions regarding the welfare of our communities.

Policies and procedures are in place to ensure the programs remain progressive and respond to the needs of the communities we serve. This needs assessment report is just one of the many tools used in this process.

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership (CNCAP) is one of nine Community Action Agencies in Nebraska. CNCAP is a 501 (c) 3 non-profit human services agency that offers programs related to basic health, education, community development services and human service needs of individuals and families. CNCAP provides services throughout Region 2 covering the counties of Blaine, Boone, Boyd, Brown, Colfax, Custer, Garfield, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Holt, Howard, Keya Paha, Loup, Merrick, Nance, Platte, Rock, Sherman, Valley and Wheeler. Satellite offices are located in Broken Bow, Columbus, O'Neill, Grand Island, and Central City, with the

central office located in Loup City.

Nebraskans, from birth to the older adult population benefit from the services offered through CNCAP. Vulnerable populations include child dependents, youth and older adults who rely in whole, or in part, on others to help meet their personal needs. Our service area spans nearly 17,000 square miles in central and north central Nebraska.

A 27-member Board of Director's, representing the entire geographic service area, guides the organization. The tripartite board is comprised of public elected officials, low-income representatives, and private interest groups – including members from business and religious affiliations. Among these representatives are members with expertise in Finance, Early Childhood Education, Business and Nebraska Law. The board oversees operations providing financial oversight and direction to the CNCAP Executive Director.

Administrative Structure

Administration: Includes the Executive Director, administrative office staff, Fiscal Department, Human Resource Department, maintenance staff, technical support staff and resource development. The administration staff provides support to all CNCAP departments and programs.

Early Childhood Programs

Head Start - 11 Locations Head Start provides comprehensive education, health, nutrition, and parent involvement services to children and their families. The program consists of dental/health exams, vision/hearing screenings, immunizations, nutritious meals, and educational activities. Parents attend parent meetings and are actively involved in the children's activities. (Ainsworth, Aurora, Burwell, Central City, Centura, Columbus, Fullerton, Loup City, Ord, St. Paul and Schuyler)

Early Head Start - 10 Locations Early Head Start promotes healthy prenatal outcomes and enhances the development of infants and toddlers. The program provides parents with opportunities to move toward self-sufficiency. Health, parenting skills, nutrition education, and home safety checks are also provided to participants. All 10 locations offer the Home-based option (Boone, Brown, Colfax, Custer, Hamilton, Howard, Holt, Garfield, Greeley, Merrick, Nance, Platte, Valley and Sherman). CNCAP provides an Early Head Start center-based option in Broken Bow, Columbus, O'Neill and Schuyler.

Pre-K Partnerships with Public Schools - 9 Locations CNCAP Early Childhood Programs has 9 formal partnerships with area schools to provide a comprehensive educational Pre-K program. Morning and afternoon center-based sessions are scheduled during the regular school year. Monthly contacts are made to families. Families receive assistance in goal development, parenting education, and links to the community and area resources. (Ainsworth, Burwell, Central City, Centura, Columbus, Loup City, Ord, St. Paul and Schuyler)

Early Childhood Sixpence Grants, Partnership with Public Schools - 5 Locations

CNCAP Early Childhood Programs has 5 formal partnerships with area public school districts to provide comprehensive Home Visitation Services to at-risk prenatal women and children from birth to age three. Risk factors include families of low income, low birth weight or premature birth, teenage parents, parents lacking a high-school diploma, and households where English is not spoken as the primary language. (Aurora, Central City, Loup City, Ord and St. Paul)

Early Development Network – Provides service coordination and access to resources that help families meet determined goals. Antelope, Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Holt, Keya Paha, Pierce, Madison (excludes Norfolk), Rock, Stanton and Wheeler Counties

Housing

Weatherization: Income eligible homeowners and renters receive repairs and efficiency measures that result in saving energy. Available: All 21 Counties

Section 8 Rent Subsidy: Provides rent subsidy assistance to eligible households through the issuance of vouchers. Available: in the communities served by the Central Nebraska Joint Housing Authority

Affordable Rental Units: Affordable rental housing properties for income eligible families. Available: Ainsworth, Alda, Cairo, Central City, Greeley, Loup City, and O’Neill

Family Self Sufficiency Program: Case management support services provided to Section 8 participants to assist clients in achieving economic self-sufficiency with the potential to build a savings account. Available: in the communities served by the Central Nebraska Joint Housing Authority

4) **Family Outreach Programs** Homeless and near homeless persons are offered services through:

Stability assistance: Funds available to provide financial assistance to homeless or near homeless individuals/families for utility or rental assistance, or deposits. Available: All 21 Counties and Cherry County

THRIVES (Traditional Housing for Rural Independence, Viability and Economic Stability): Assists homeless individuals in obtaining safe and suitable permanent housing. Participants receive intensive case management to enhance their skills for self-sufficiency and secure and maintain permanent housing. Available: All 21 Counties and Cherry County

HOPE (Hope Offers People Empowerment): Case management that focuses on strengths of the family and provides intensive support services to families/individuals that want to address challenges and improve their quality of life. Available: All 21 Counties and Cherry County

SSVF (Supportive Services for Veteran Families): Case management for individual Veteran’s or a family in which the head of the household is a Veteran. The program focuses on housing stabilization through temporary assistance that serves as a bridge to long term stability. Available: All 21 Counties +41 additional counties.

Veterans RRH (Veterans Rapid Re-Housing):

Provides housing assistance and case management to homeless, disabled Veterans,

and their families to stabilize them in their housing situation.

Available: All 21 Counties and Cherry County

HART (Homes, Advocacy and Referrals for Totality): Provides rent/utility assistance to individuals and families in crisis. Available: All 21 Counties.

KIND (Keeping Independent Needs Defined) is a JOINT TH-RR housing program that serves literally homeless youth between the ages of 18-24 with crisis intervention housing assistance as well as serving homeless and near homeless youth ages 18-24 by rapidly re-housing them and offering case management, with possible financial assistance to work towards permanent housing while focusing on employment and education. Available: Hall, Adams, Buffalo and Custer Counties

Food Pantries: Central City, Loup City

KIDS (Keeping Independence Defined in Society) is a Rapid Re-housing program that assists individuals and families whose household is between the ages of 18-24, focusing on stable housing, education and employment, social and emotional well-being, and permanent connections. This program helps youth in homeless situations to get into housing. Available: All 21 Counties

CSFP (Commodity Supplemental Food Program): Food supplement packages are provided to income eligible elderly over age 60. Available: All 21 Counties and Cherry County Clinic locations in Broken Bow, Columbus, O'Neill, Grand Island and Loup City

5) Community Health Programs *(Under the direction of Admin):

Women Infants & Children (WIC): Serves pregnant and postpartum women and children, birth to five years. Provides health monitoring by registered dietitians, RNs, LPNs. Also provide nutrition and breast feeding education and referrals to healthcare or other programs. Supplement nutritious food with monthly food benefits. Clinic sites in Central City, Greeley, St. Paul, Broken Bow, Burwell, Ord, Aurora, Loup City, Valentine, Spencer, O'Neill, Ainsworth, and Atkinson

Peer Counseling: Provide breastfeeding information and support to mothers through frequent contacts. Contacts include addressing breastfeeding concerns, how to be breastfeeding, finding support systems, and basic tips.

Immunizations: Vaccinations to reduce risk of contracting childhood illnesses and diseases for children ages birth through 18 years of age

CNCAP Service Area at a Glance

2022 Area population: 180,175

17,000 sq. miles

Blaine:

Population: 467

Economy:

Median household income: \$52,780

Poverty: 13.3%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 16

School:

Cost per student: \$33,359

Boone:

Population: 5,228

Economy:

Median household income: \$56,719

Poverty: 9.90%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 96

School:

Cost per student: \$22,023

Boyd:

Population: 1,882

Economy:

Median household income: \$51,082

Poverty: 12.99%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 35

School:

Cost per student: \$18,791

Brown:

Population: 2,887

Economy:

Median household income: \$52,962

Poverty: 10.8%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 74

School:

Cost per student: \$19,159

Colfax:

Population: 10,681

Economy:

Median household income: \$63,424

Poverty: 8.2%

Health:

Number of children uninsured :323

School:

Cost per student: \$12,398

Custer:

Population: 10,788

Economy:

Median household income: \$57,873

Poverty: 9.8%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 173

School:

Cost per student: \$12,589

Garfield:

Population: 2,081

Economy:

Median household income: \$49,951

Poverty: 11.6%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 37

School:

Cost per student: \$16,969

Greeley:

Population: 2,361

Economy:

Median household income: \$50,068

Poverty: 12.2%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 51

School:

Cost per student: \$18,964

Hall:

Population: 61,338

Economy:

Median household income: \$54,110

Poverty: 11.8%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 1,099

School:

Cost per student: \$10,651

Hamilton:

Population: 9,219

Economy:

Median household income: \$73,759

Poverty: 6.7%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 103

School:

Cost per student: \$11,433

Holt:

Population: 10,123

Economy:

Median household income: \$56,777

Poverty: 10.9%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 160

School:

Cost per student: \$17,803

Howard:

Population: 6,428

Economy:

Median household income: \$54,921

Poverty: 8.8%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 108

School:

Cost per student: \$16,256

Keya Paha:

Population: 875

Economy:

Median household income: \$55,250

Poverty: 17.03%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 26

School:

Cost per student: \$25,546

Loup:

Population: 690

Economy:

Median household income: \$47,053

Poverty: 15.1%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 26

School:

Cost per student: \$32,311

Merrick:

Population: 7,726

Economy:

Median household income: \$58,437

Poverty: 9.6%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 95

School:

Cost per student: \$17,710

Nance:

Population: 3,525

Economy:

Median household income: \$52,534

Poverty: 11.4%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 52

School:

Cost per student: \$18,524

Platte:

Population: 33,250

Economy:

Median household income: \$62,776

Poverty: 6.6%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 570

School:

Cost per student: \$14,544

Rock:

Population: 1,430

Economy:

Median household income: \$48,461

Poverty: 13.3 %

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 29

School:

Cost per student: \$18,483

Sherman:

Population: 3,015

Economy:

Median household income: \$49,864

Poverty: 11.9%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 59

School:

Cost per student: \$14,860

Valley:

Population: 4,100

Economy:

Median household income: \$55,542

Poverty: 11.20%

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 73

School:

Cost per student: \$18,964

Wheeler:

Population: 689

Economy:

Median household income: \$52,154

Poverty: 12.4 %

Health:

Number of children uninsured: 17

School:

Cost per student: \$29,208

CNCAP service area:

Diversity:

White: 157,961

Black: 2,591

American Indian: 914

Asian: 1,387

Native Hawaiian: 269

Other: 9,753

Mixed Race: 6,008

Housing:

61% owned their home

30% rented

2.5% overcrowded

6.5% other/not reported

<https://www.usnews.com/education>

<https://cap.engagementnetwork.org/assessment-tools>



Agency Summary

Total CNCAP Budget for 2022

\$15,157,529

In-Kind Donations

\$1,569,823

Funding Sources

1% Local
9% Private
7% State
83% Federal

Employees: 192

Salary & Benefits:
\$6,922,610.00

178 Full Time
14 Part Time

28% were disabled

Housing Status:

39% owned
49% rented
3% other
9% homeless
6% unknown

Program Funding

Family Outreach 35%
ECP 53%
Housing 9%
Administration 3%



Race:

1% Asian
2% Multi-race
2% American Indian
2% Black
93% White
0% Other
0% Unknown

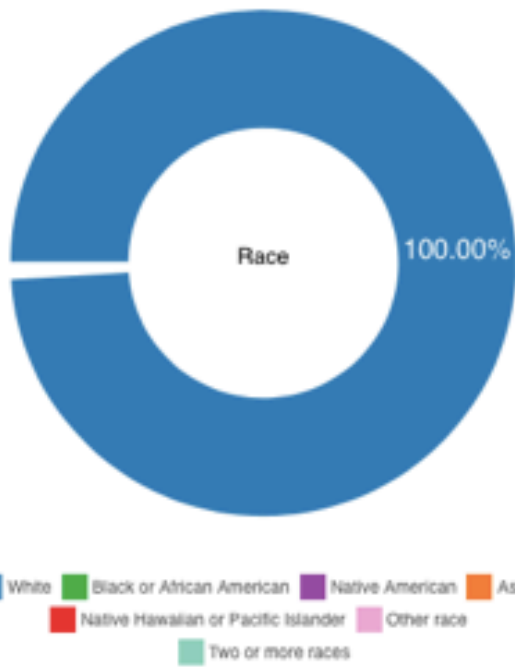
Ethnicity:

12% Hispanic
88% Non-Hispanic

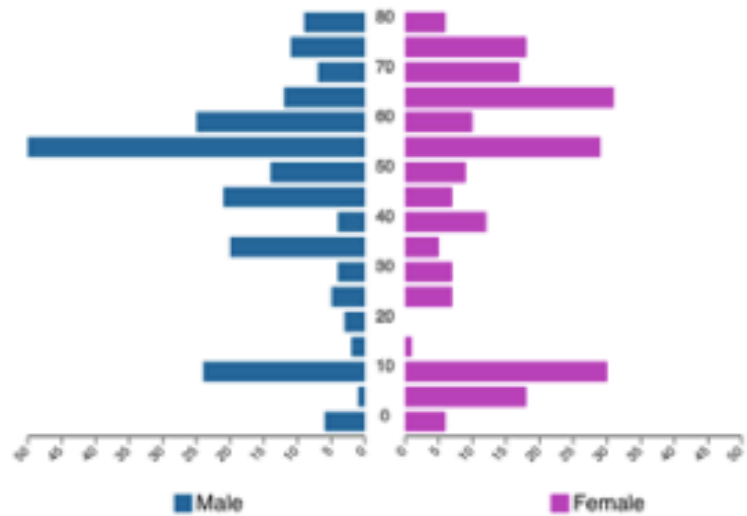
Military Status:

12% Veteran
1% active

Blaine County: Blaine County has an estimated 2023 population of 416 with a growth rate of -1.19% in the past year according to the most recent United States census data. Blaine is the 92nd largest county in Nebraska. In 2010, the population was 478 and has seen a growth of -12.97% since that time. The 2022 population of Blaine County was 421.



Blaine County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



Blaine County, Nebraska Adults

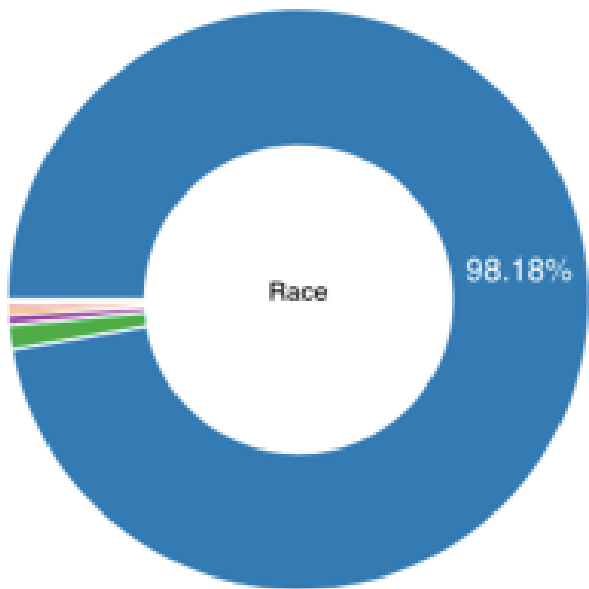
There are 379 adults, (147 of whom are seniors) in Blaine County, Nebraska.

Blaine County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

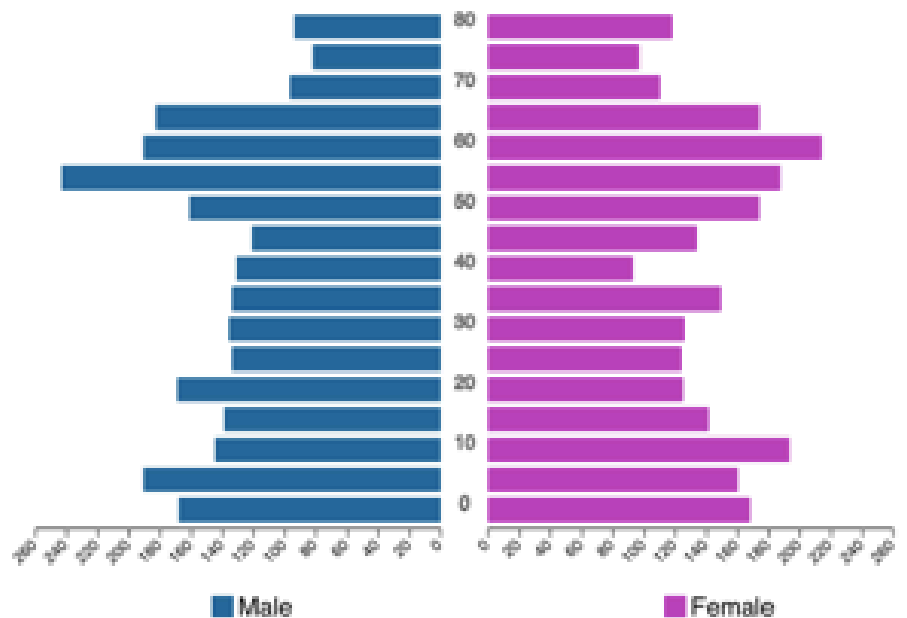
Female	221	47.32%
Male	246	52.68%

\$37,031	Average Earnings	4.97%	Overall Poverty Rate
\$40,625	Average Male	4.07%	Male Poverty Rate
\$33,438	Average Female	4.07%	Female Poverty Rate

Boone County: Boone county’s estimated population for 2023 is 5,340 with a growth rate of -.024% in the past year. Boone county is Nebraska’s 52nd largest county. The 2010 population was 5,505 and has seen a growth of -3% since.



Boone County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



\$35,685
 Average Earnings

7.61%
 Overall Poverty Rate

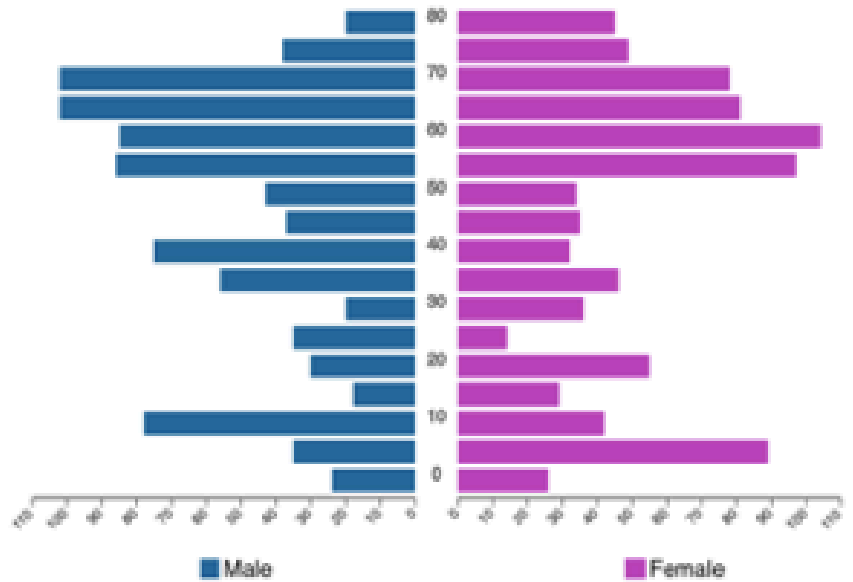
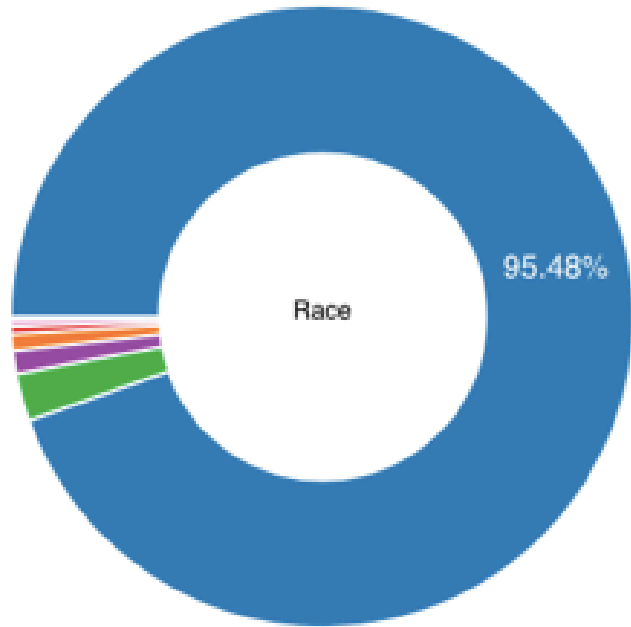
\$43,171
 Average Male

6.62%
 Male Poverty Rate

\$26,981
 Average Female

5.87%
 Female Poverty Rate

Boyd County: Boyd county’s estimated 2023 population is 1,723 with a growth rate of -1.66 in the past year. Boyd county is the 78th largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 2,099 and has seen a growth of -17.91% since then.



- White
- Two or more races
- Other race
- Native American
- Black or African American
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

Boyd County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female	958	50.90%
Male	924	49.10%

11.65% Overall Poverty Rate

5.66% Male Poverty Rate

14.36% Female Poverty Rate

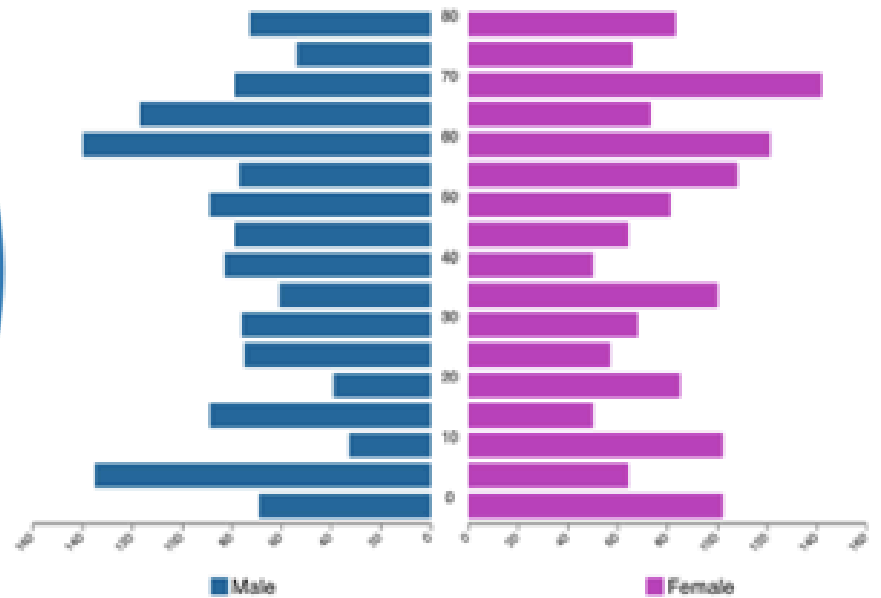
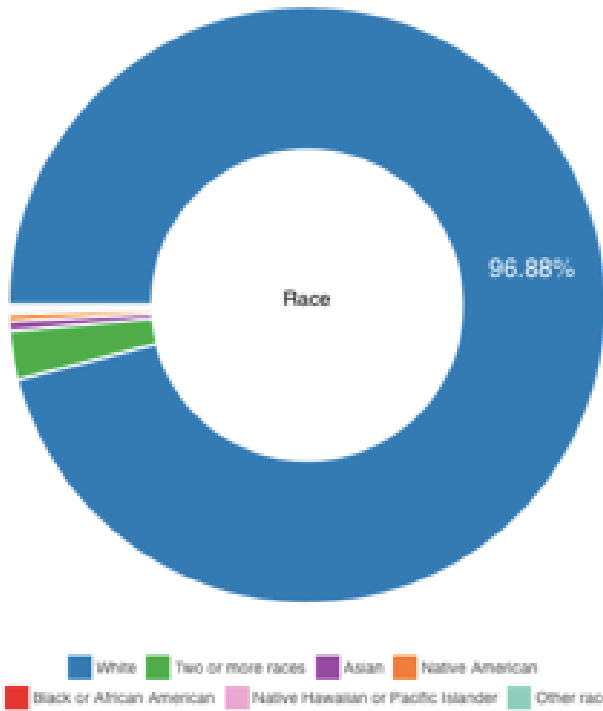
Boyd County, Nebraska Adults

There are 1,549 adults, (621 of whom

\$31,005 Average Earnings

\$41,750 Average Male

Brown County: Brown County’s estimated 2023 population is 2,831 with a growth rate of -0/84% in the past year. Brown County is the 67th largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 3,145 and has seen a growth of -9.98% since then.



\$30,656 Average Earnings

\$36,579 Average Male

\$22,031 Average Female

Brown County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 1,497 51.85%

Male 1,390 48.15%

11.54% Overall Poverty Rate

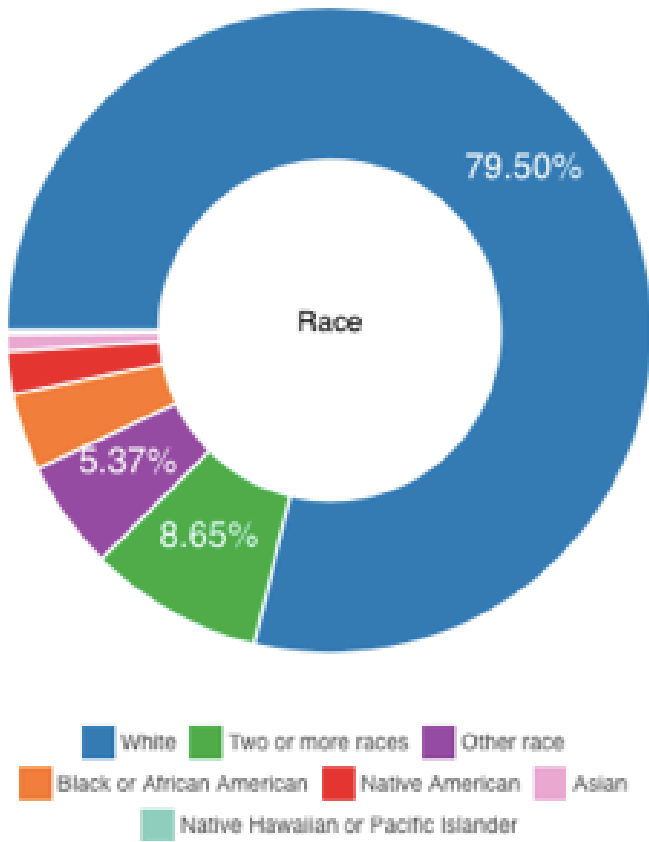
9.38% Male Poverty Rate

9.97% Female Poverty Rate

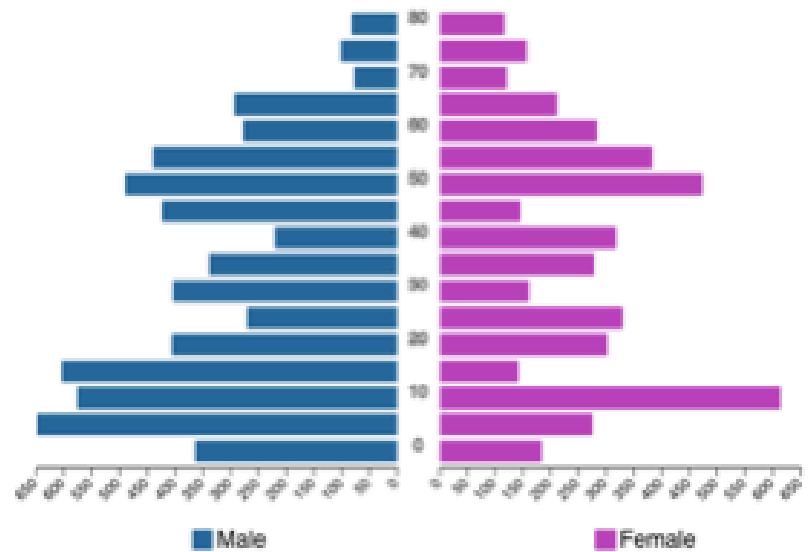
Brown County, Nebraska Adults

There are 2,287 adults, (790 of whom are seniors) in Brown County, Nebraska.

Colfax County: Colfax County’s estimated 2023 population is 10,603 with a growth rate of .07% in the past year. Colfax county is the 23rd largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 10,515 and has seen a growth of .84% since then.



Colfax County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



Colfax County, Nebraska Adults

There are 7,460 adults, (1,333 of whom are seniors) in Colfax County, Nebraska.

15.32% Overall Poverty Rate

11.58% Male Poverty Rate

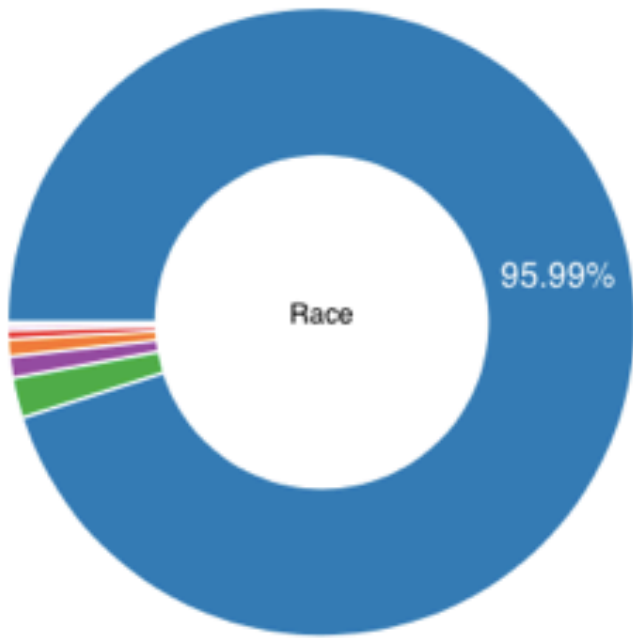
12.09% Female Poverty Rate

Colfax County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

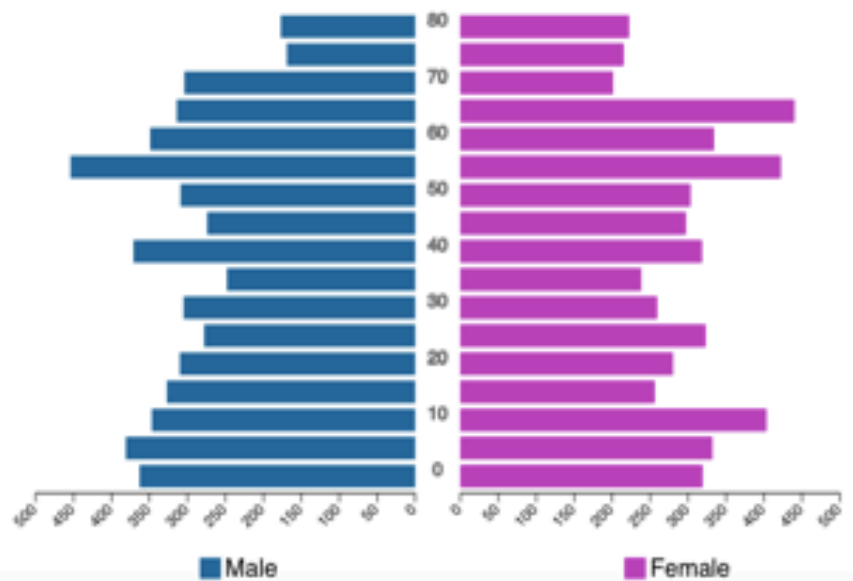
\$37,295 Average Earnings

\$42,484 Average Male

Custer County: Custer County’s estimated 2023 population is 10,428 with a growth rate of -0.37% in the last year. Custer County is Nebraska’s 25th largest county. The 2010 population was 10,939 and has seen a growth of -4.67 since then.



Custer County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



- White
- Two or more races
- Other race
- Asian
- Native American
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

14.94% Overall Poverty Rate

10.72% Male Poverty Rate

13.65% Female Poverty Rate

Custer County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 5,387 49.94%

Male 5,401 50.06%

Custer County, Nebraska Adults

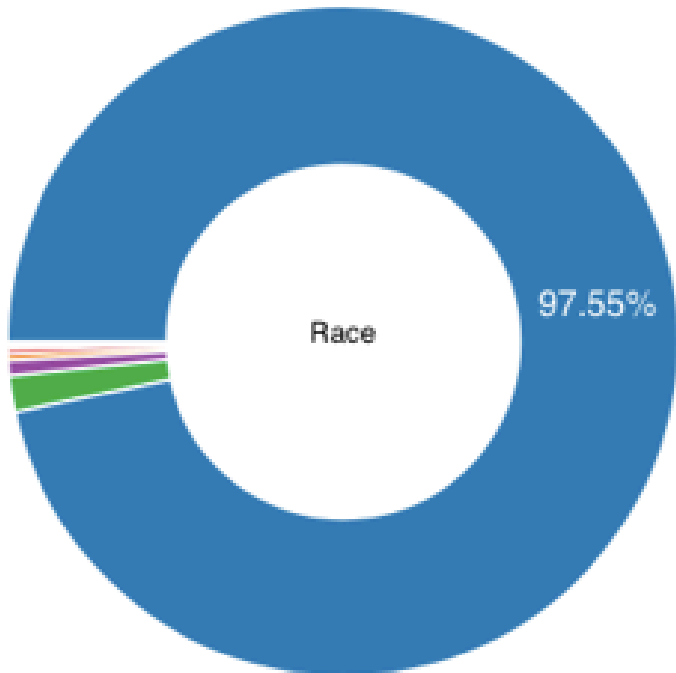
There are 8,210 adults, (2,388 of whom are seniors) in Custer County, Nebraska.

\$35,717 Average Earnings

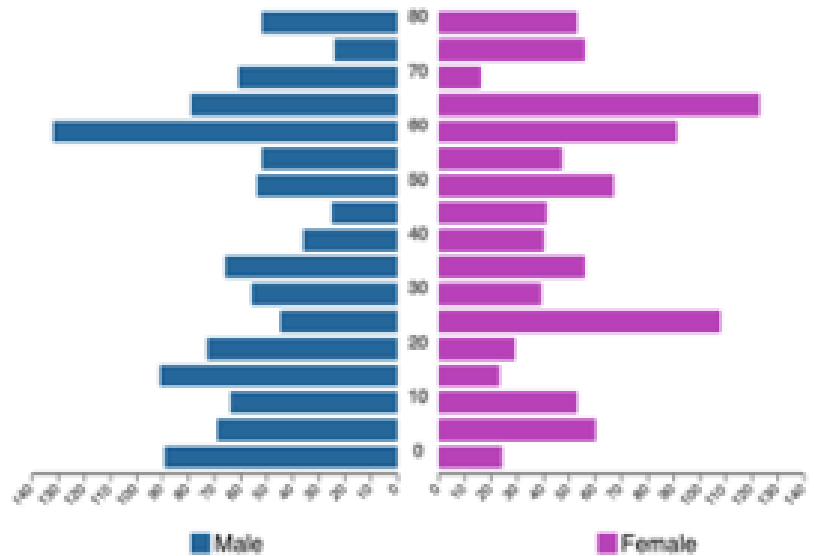
\$42,402 Average Male

\$29,440 Average Female

Garfield County: Garfield County’s estimated 2023 population is 1,741 with a growth rate of -1.36% in the past year. Garfield County is the 77th largest county in Nebraska. In 2010 the population was 2,049 and has seen a growth rate of -15.03%.



Garfield County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



- White
- Other race
- Two or more races
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native American
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

Garfield County, Nebraska Adults

There are 1,630 adults, (551 of whom are seniors) in Garfield County, Nebraska.

\$30,612
Average Earnings

\$40,051
Average Male

\$22,090
Average Female

Garfield County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 974 46.80%

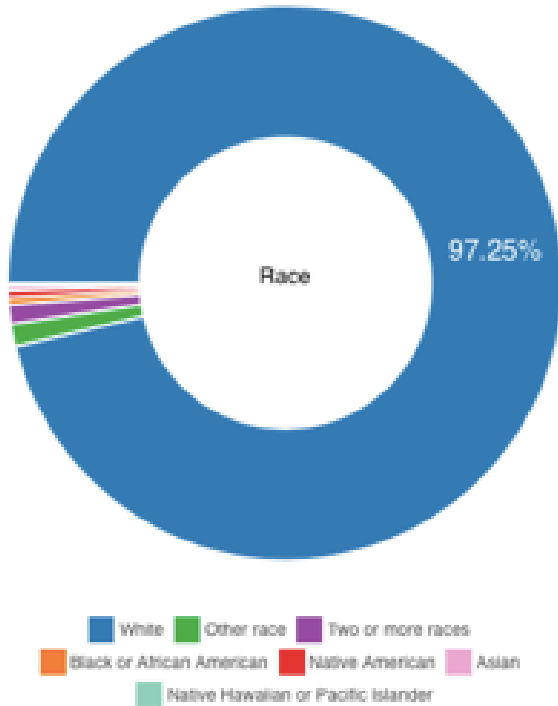
Male 1,107 53.20%

10.05%
Overall Poverty Rate

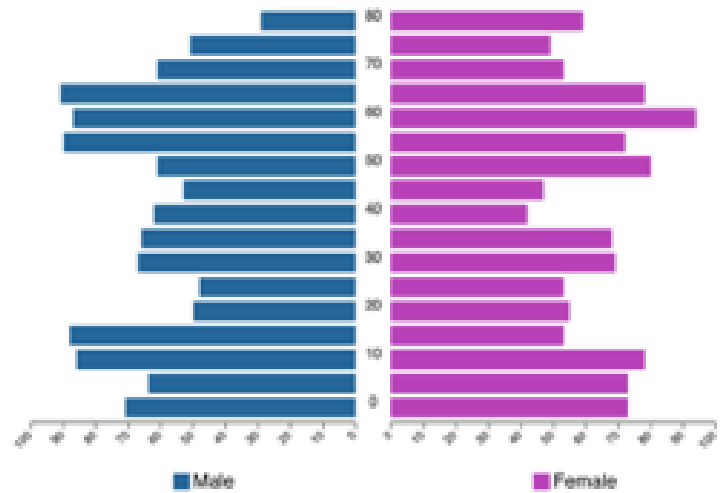
10.49%
Male Poverty Rate

6.34%
Female Poverty Rate

Greeley County: Greeley County’s estimated 2023 population is 2,083 with a growth rate of -1.65% in the past year. Greeley County is the 73rd largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 2,538 and has seen a growth rate of -17.93%



Greeley County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



Greeley County, Nebraska Adults

There are 1,824 adults, (611 of whom are seniors) in Greeley County, Nebraska.

\$31,365 Average Earnings

\$40,071 Average Male

\$25,679 Average Female

16.70% Overall Poverty Rate

9.33% Male Poverty Rate

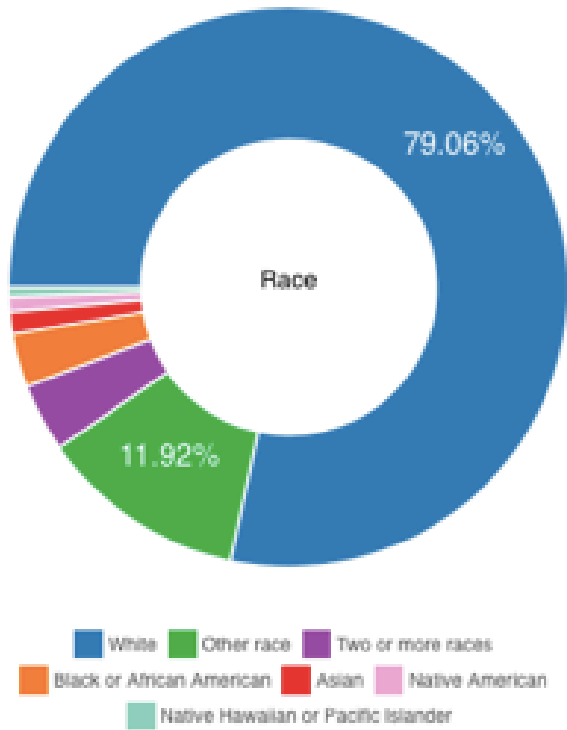
18.19% Female Poverty Rate

Greeley County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

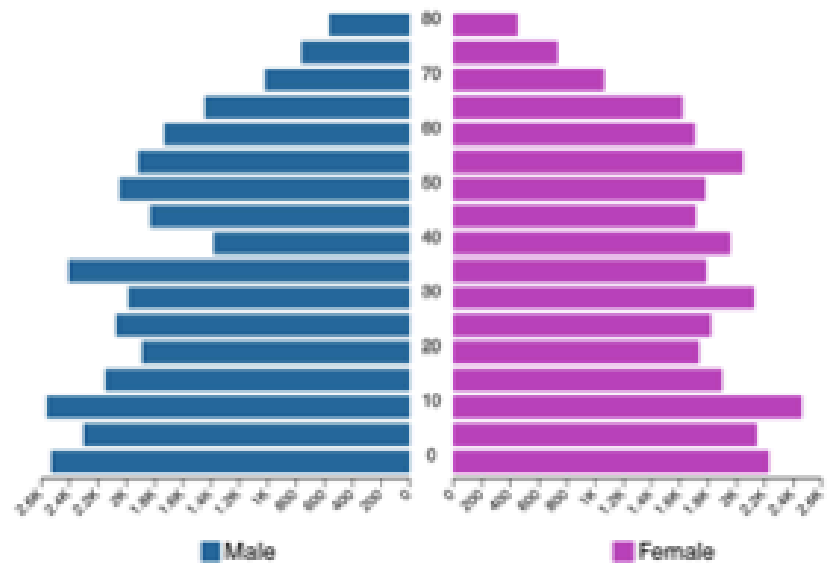
Female 1,183 50.11%

Male 1,178 49.89%

Hall County: Hall County's estimated 2023 population is 64,182 with a growth rate of .67% in the past year. Hall County is the 4th largest county in Nebraska. In 2010 the population was 58,607 and has seen a growth rate of 9.51% since that time.



Hall County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



Hall County, Nebraska Adults

There are 44,484 adults, (9,163 of whom are seniors) in Hall County, Nebraska.

14.36% Overall Poverty Rate

9.97% Male Poverty Rate

12.52% Female Poverty Rate

Hall County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 30,294 49.39%

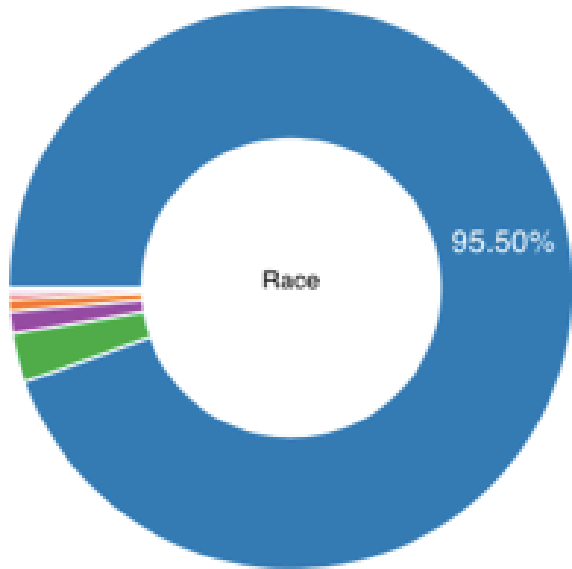
Male 31,044 50.61%

\$36,989 Average Earnings

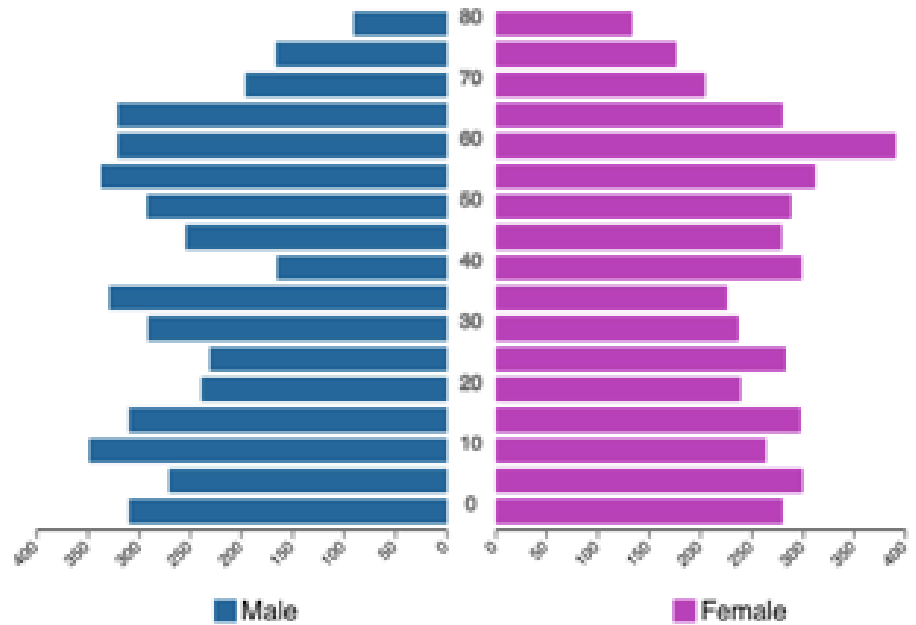
\$42,124 Average Male

\$32,345 Average Female

Hamilton County: Hamilton County’s estimated 2023 population is 9,519 with a growth rate of .32% in the past year. Hamilton county is the 28th largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 9,124 and has seen a growth of 4.33% since then.



Hamilton County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



4.31% Overall Poverty Rate

2.79% Male Poverty Rate

4.28% Female Poverty Rate

Hamilton County, Nebraska Adults

There are 7,038 adults, (1,826 of whom are seniors) in Hamilton County, Nebraska.

Hamilton County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 4,652 50.46%

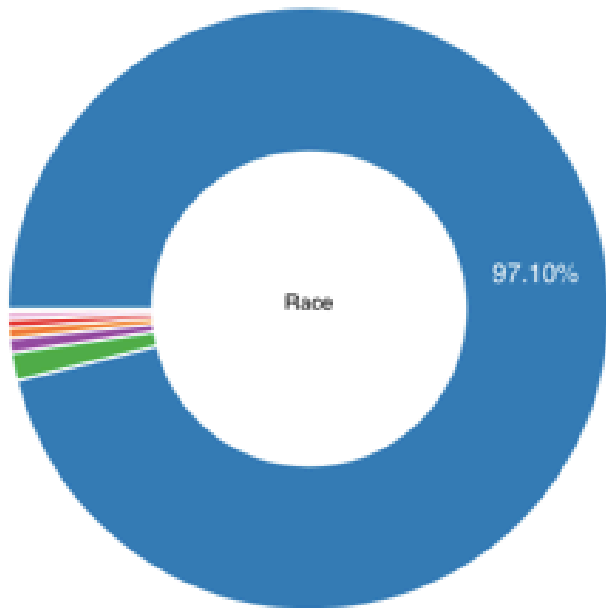
Male 4,567 49.54%

\$41,476 Average Earnings

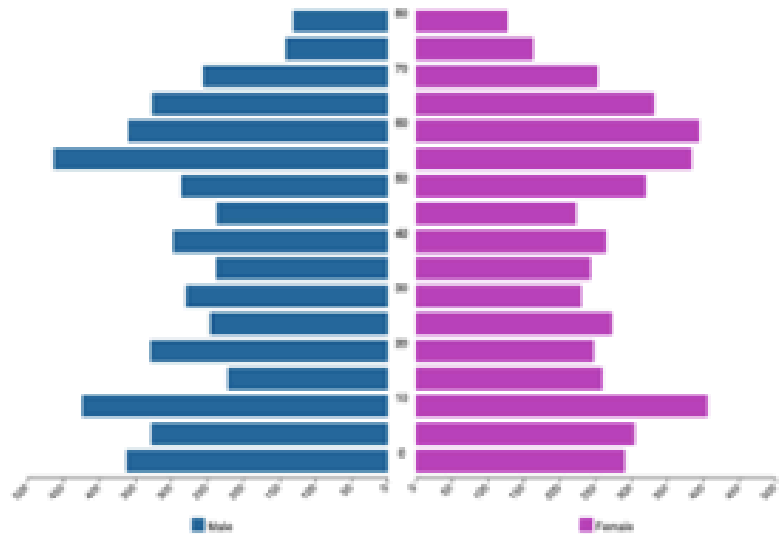
\$52,262 Average Male

\$31,403 Average Female

Holt County: Holt County's estimated 2023 population is 10,034 with a growth rate of -0.31% in the past year. Holt County is the 26th largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 10,435 and has seen a growth rate of -3.84% since then.



Holt County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



- White
- Two or more races
- Native American
- Asian
- Other race
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

8.14% Overall Poverty Rate

6.81% Male Poverty Rate

6.27% Female Poverty Rate

Holt County, Nebraska Adults

There are 7,631 adults, (2,215 of whom are seniors) in Holt County, Nebraska.

Holt County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 5,025 49.64%

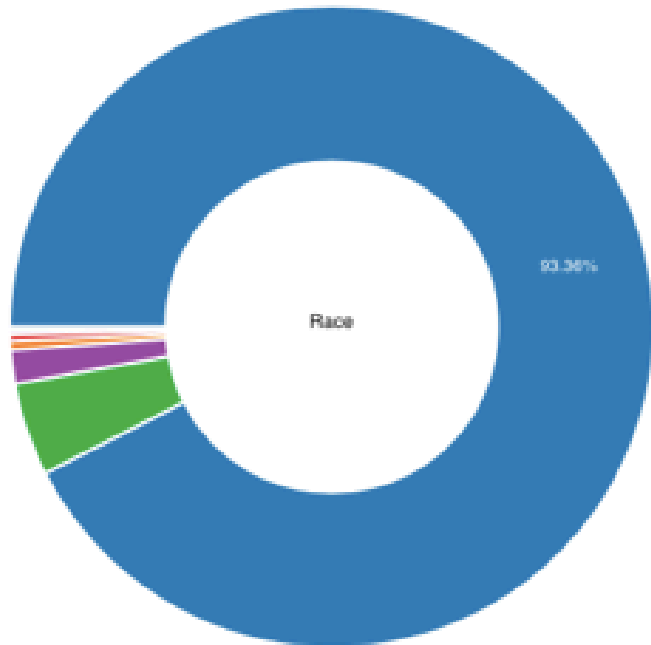
Male 5,098 50.36%

\$35,383 Average Earnings

\$39,803 Average Male

\$32,532 Average Female

Howard County: Howard County’s estimated 2023 population is 6,535 with a growth rate of 0.31% in the past year. Howard County is the 45th largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 6,274 and has seen a growth of 4.16% since that time.



Howard County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



■ White
 ■ Two or more races
 ■ Other race
 ■ Asian
 ■ Black or African American
■ Native American
 ■ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

7.58% Overall Poverty Rate

5.31% Male Poverty Rate

6.82% Female Poverty Rate

Howard County, Nebraska Adults

There are 4,864 adults, (1,350 of whom are seniors) in Howard County, Nebraska.

Howard County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 3,176 49.41%

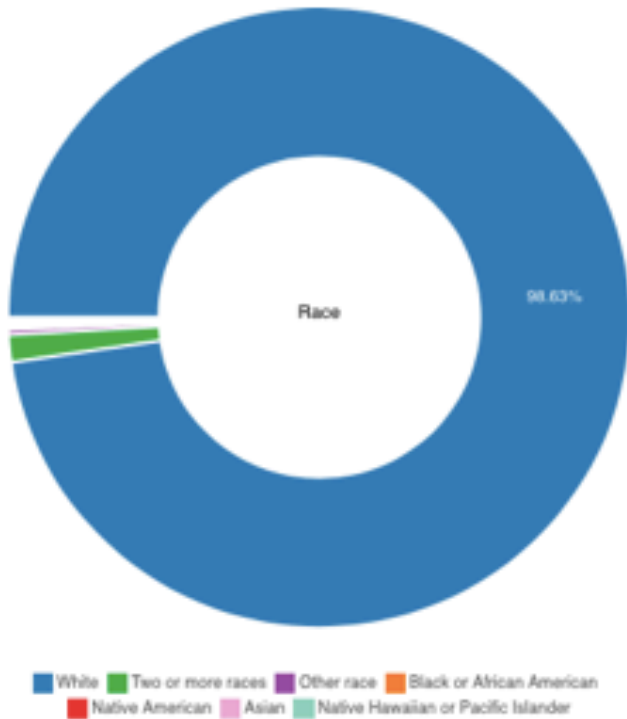
Male 3,252 50.59%

\$36,762 Average Earnings

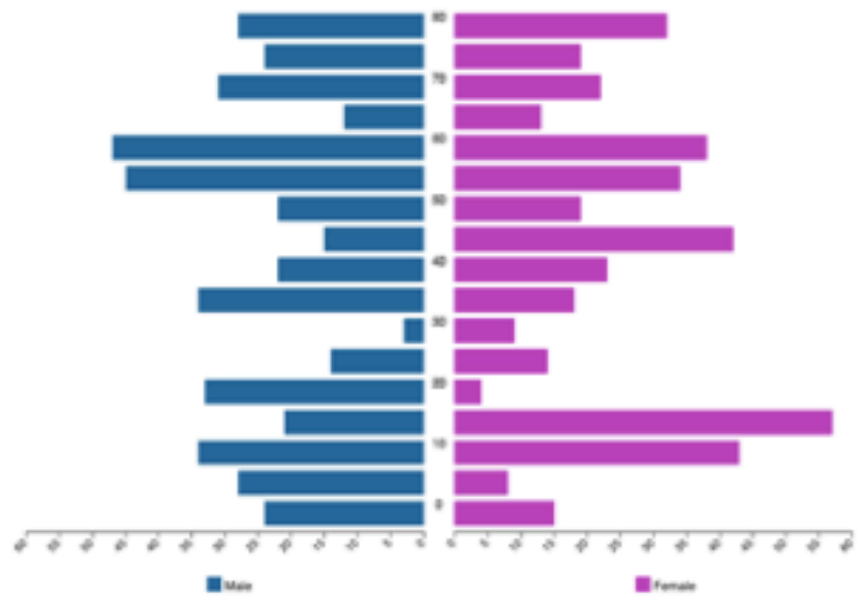
\$43,923 Average Male

\$30,966 Average Female

Keya Paha County: Keya Paha County's estimated 2023 population is 751 with a growth rate of -0.79% in the past year. Keya Paha is Nebraska's 84th largest county. The 2010 population was 824 and has seen a growth of -8.86% since that time.



Keya Paha County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



8.44% Overall Poverty Rate

4.37% Male Poverty Rate

9.83% Female Poverty Rate

Keya Paha County, Nebraska Adults

There are 668 adults, (209 of whom are seniors) in Keya Paha County, Nebraska.

Keya Paha County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 417 47.66%

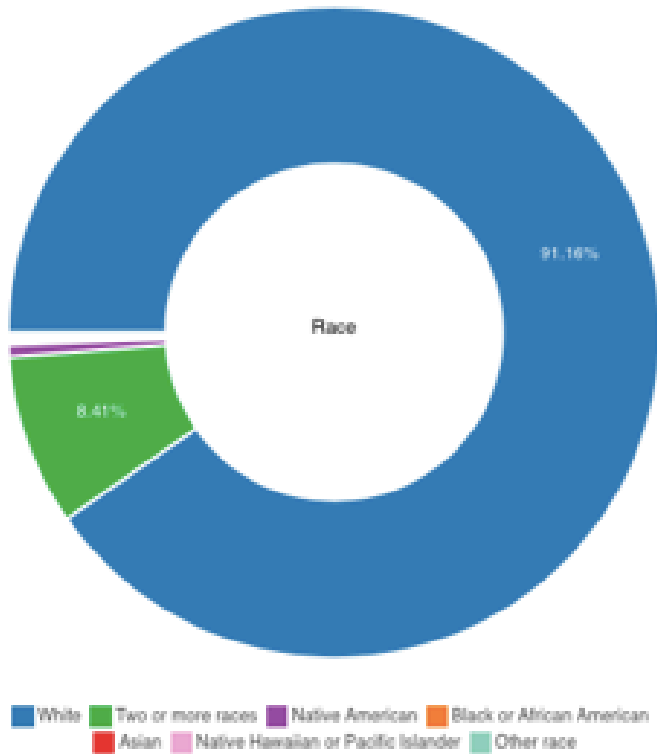
Male 458 52.34%

\$33,173 Average Earnings

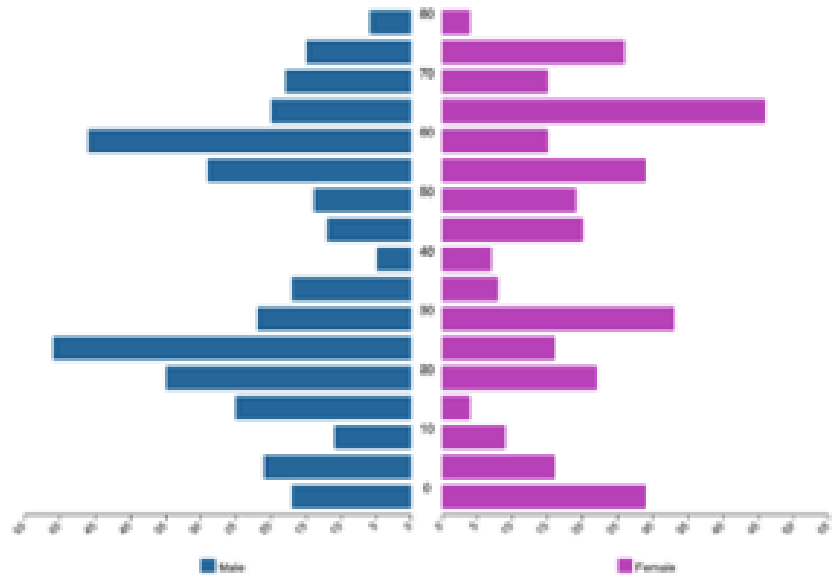
\$39,219 Average Male

\$26,797 Average Female

Loup County: Loup County’s estimated 2023 population is 601 with a growth rate of -0.33% in the past year. Loup County is the 90th largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 632 and has seen a growth of -4.91%



Loup County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



10.39% Overall Poverty Rate

7.95% Male Poverty Rate

9.85% Female Poverty Rate

Loup County, Nebraska Adults

There are 560 adults, (158 of whom are seniors) in Loup County, Nebraska.

Loup County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 325 47.10%

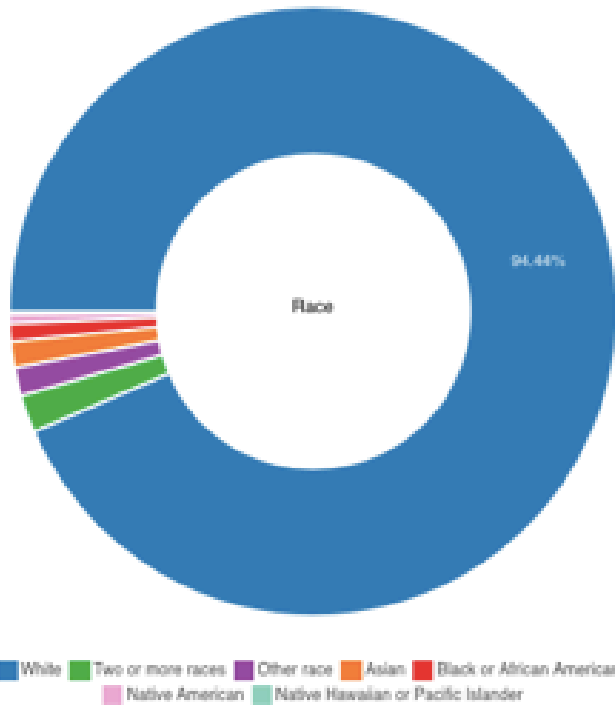
Male 365 52.90%

\$37,778 Average Earnings

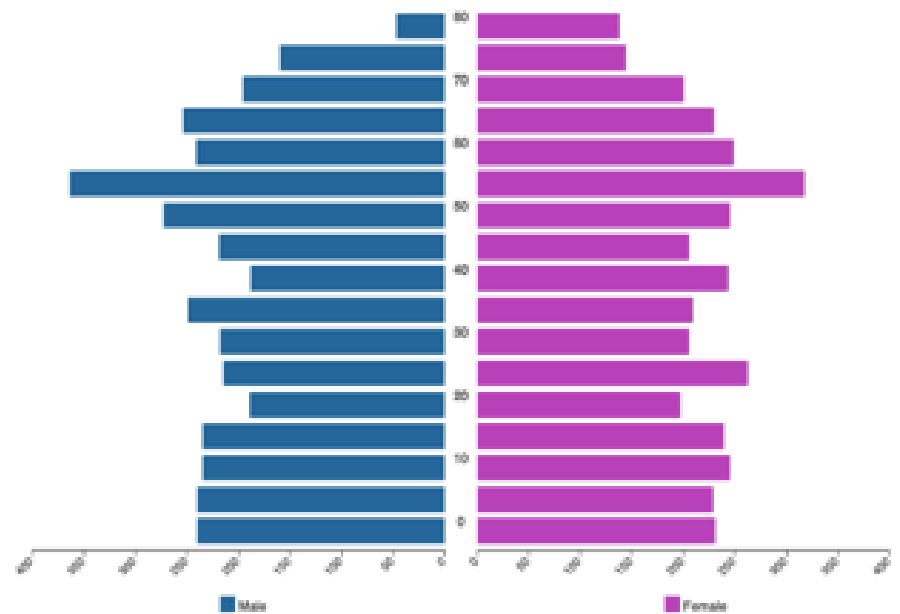
\$45,063 Average Male

\$29,375 Average Female

Merrick County: Merrick County’s estimated 2023 population is 7,614 with a growth rate of -0.24% in that year. Merrick County is the 38th largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 7,845 and has seen a growth rate of -2.94% since then.



Merrick County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



14.56% Overall Poverty Rate

11.65% Male Poverty Rate

12.68% Female Poverty Rate

Merrick County, Nebraska Adults

There are 6,092 adults, (1,644 of whom are seniors) in Merrick County, Nebraska.

Merrick County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

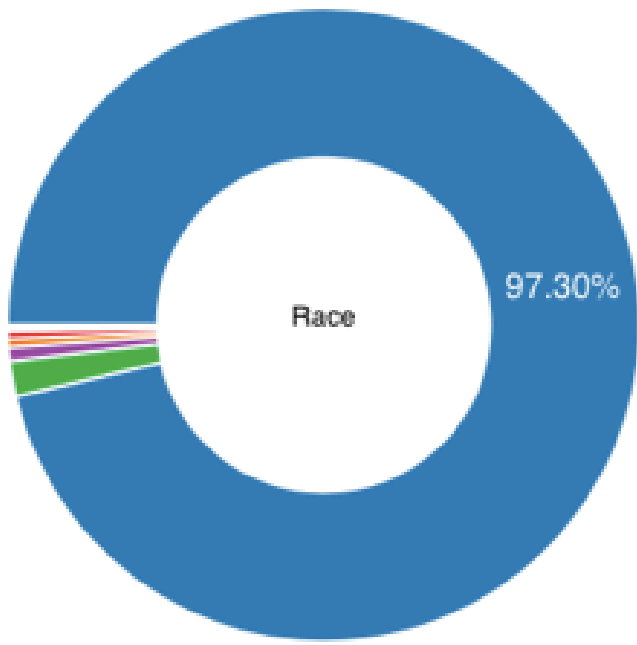
Female	3,949	50.46%
Male	3,877	49.54%

\$36,886 Average Earnings

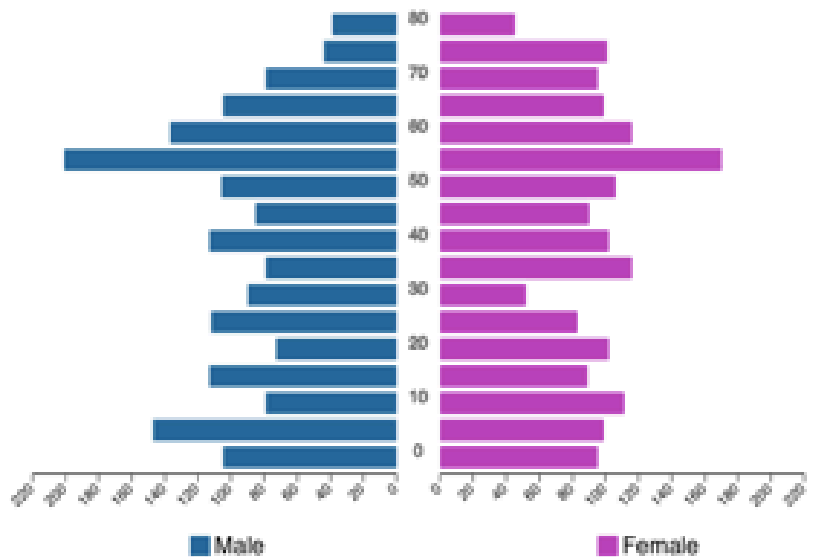
\$43,834 Average Male

\$28,952 Average Female

Nance County: Nancy County's estimated 2023 population is 3,272 with a growth rate of -1.09% in the past year. Nance County is the 63rd largest county in Nebraska. In 2010 the population was 3,735 and has seen a growth of -12.40% since then.



Nance County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



- White
- Two or more races
- Native American
- Black or African American
- Other race
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

14.16% Overall Poverty Rate

8.16% Male Poverty Rate

15.69% Female Poverty Rate

Nance County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 1,777 50.41%

Male 1,748 49.59%

Nance County, Nebraska Adults

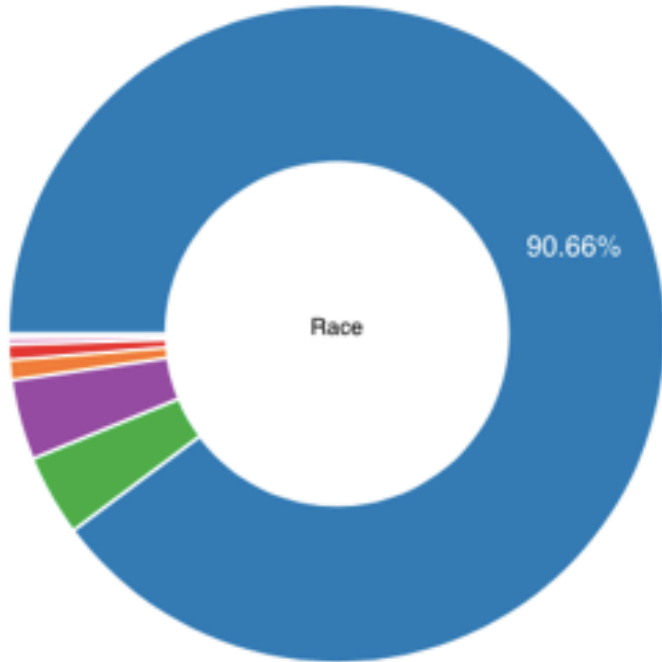
There are 2,746 adults, (754 of whom are seniors) in Nance County, Nebraska.

\$33,944 Average Earnings

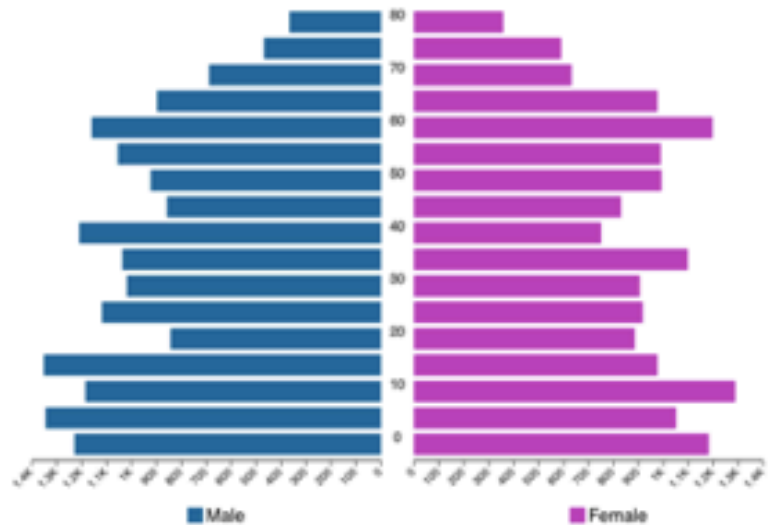
\$38,833 Average Male

\$30,853 Average Female

Platte County: Platte County’s estimated 2023 population is 34,914 with a growth rate of 0.59% in the past year. Platte County is the 9th largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 32,237 and has seen a growth of 8.30% since then.



Platte County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



- White
- Other race
- Two or more races
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native American
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

9.69% Overall Poverty Rate

7.26% Male Poverty Rate

8.09% Female Poverty Rate

\$38,063 Average Earnings

\$44,995 Average Male

\$31,767 Average Female

Platte County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

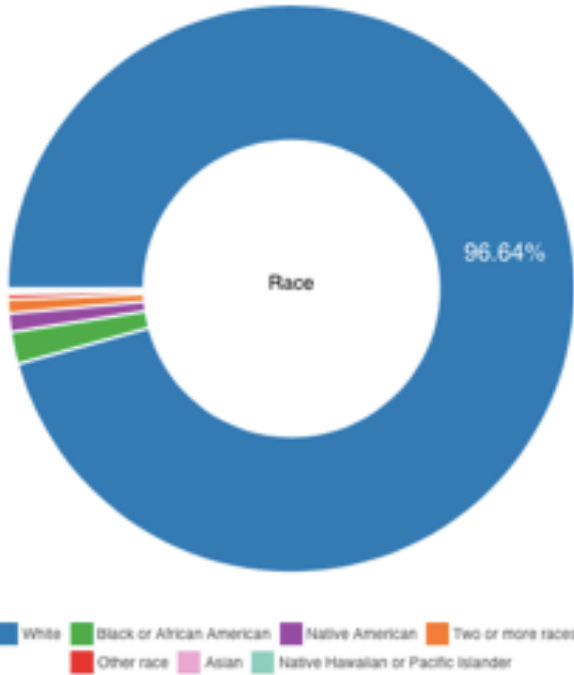
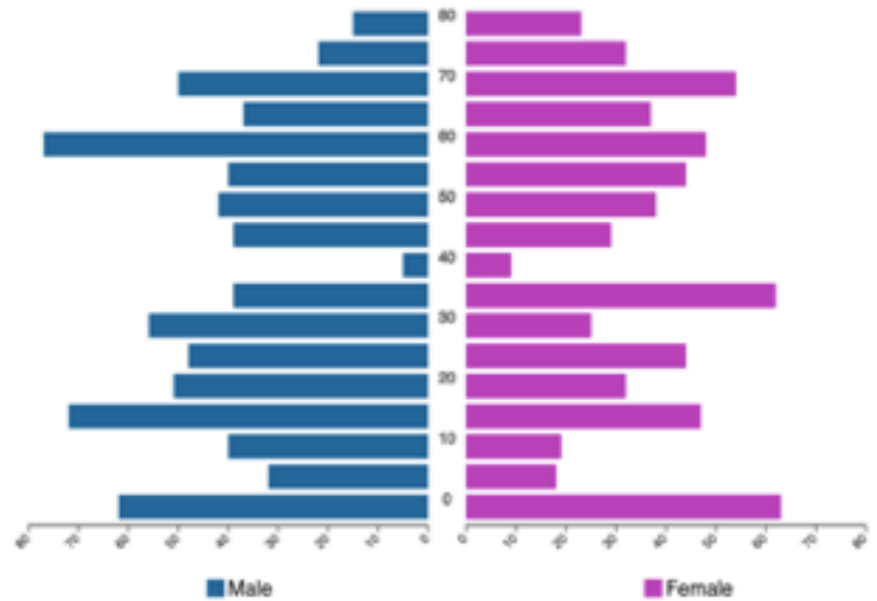
Female	16,207	48.74%
Male	17,043	51.26%

Platte County, Nebraska Adults

There are 24,549 adults, (5,851 of whom are seniors) in Platte County, Nebraska.

Rock County: Rock County's estimated population is 1,184 with a growth rate of -2.15% in the past year. Rock County is the 80th largest county in Nebraska. In 2010 the population was 1,526 and has seen a growth rate of -22.41% since then.

Rock County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



7.19% Overall Poverty Rate

3.27% Male Poverty Rate

9.92% Female Poverty Rate

Rock County, Nebraska Adults

There are 1,120 adults, (349 of whom are seniors) in Rock County, Nebraska.

Rock County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 667 46.64%

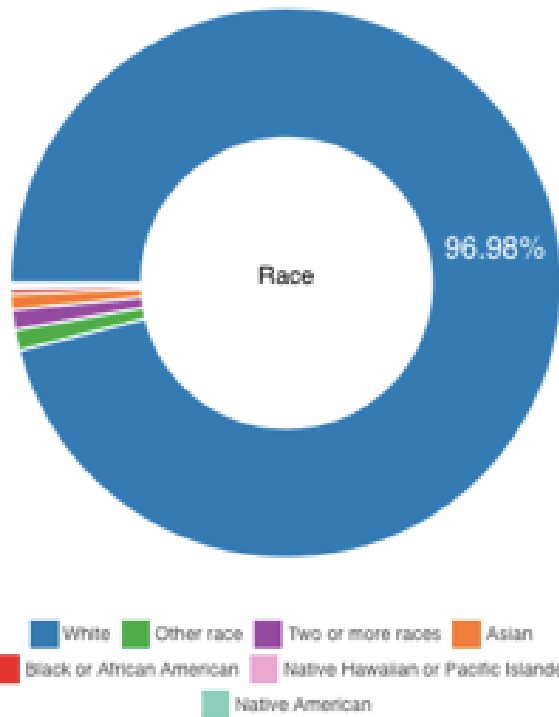
Male 763 53.36%

\$32,500 Average Earnings

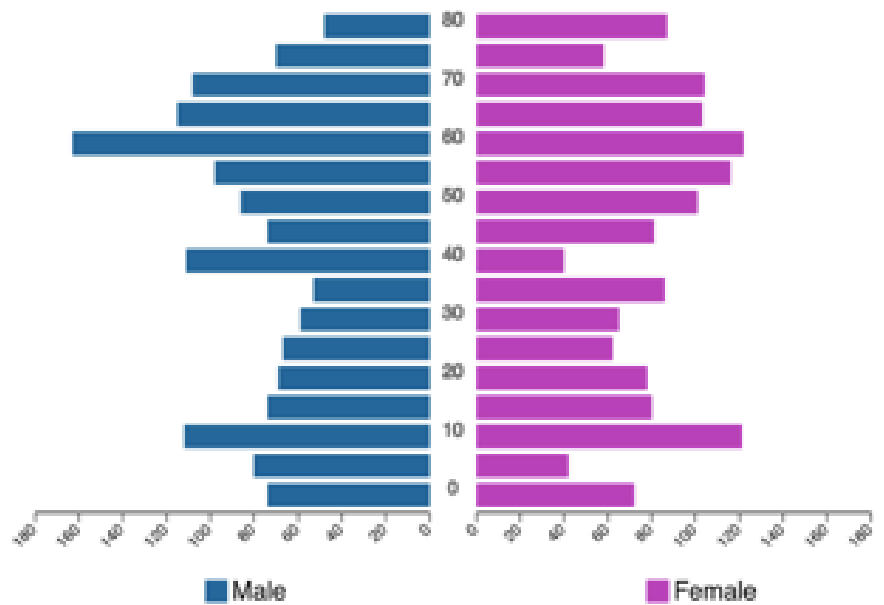
\$35,000 Average Male

\$24,211 Average Female

Sherman County: Sherman County's estimated 2023 population is 2,902 with a growth rate of -0.65% in the past year. Sherman County is the 66th largest county in Nebraska. The 2010 population was 3,152 and has seen a growth of -7.93% since then.



Sherman County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



11.89% Overall Poverty Rate

9.26% Male Poverty Rate

11.04% Female Poverty Rate

Sherman County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 1,509 50.05%

Male 1,506 49.95%

Sherman County, Nebraska Adults

There are 2,406 adults, (829 of whom are seniors) in Sherman County, Nebraska.

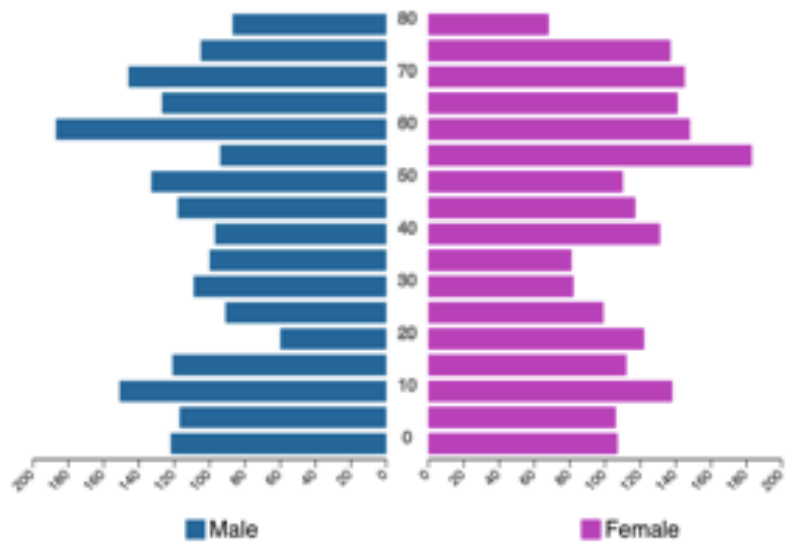
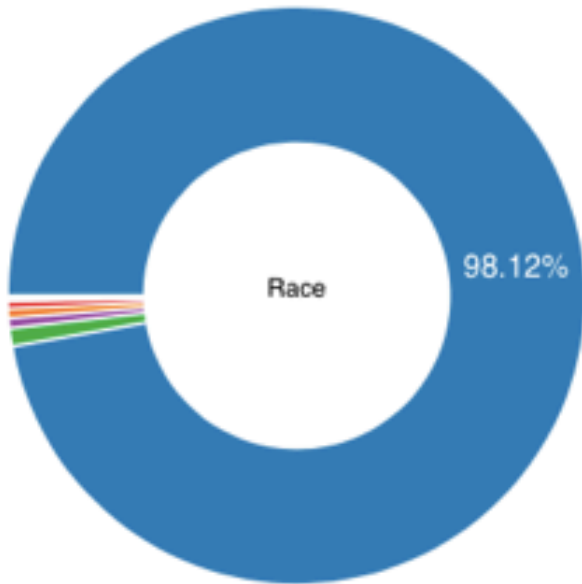
\$36,719 Average Earnings

\$41,717 Average Male

\$29,750 Average Female

Valley County: Valley County's estimated population is 3,999 with a growth rate of -0.50% in the last year. Valley County is the 59th largest county in Nebraska. In 2010, the population was 4,260 which has seen a growth rate of -€

Valley County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



- White
- Two or more races
- Black or African American
- Native American
- Other race
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

10.99% Overall Poverty Rate

9.05% Male Poverty Rate

9.24% Female Poverty Rate

\$33,370 Average Earnings

\$42,875 Average Male

\$30,093 Average Female

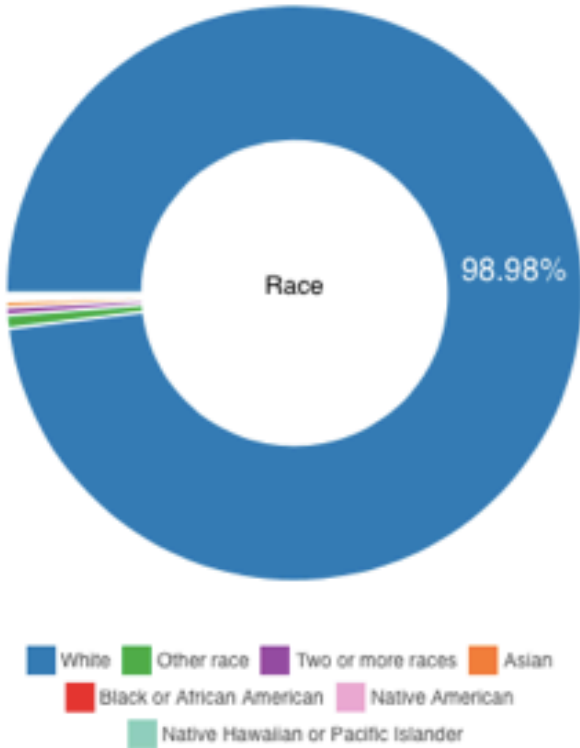
Valley County, Nebraska Adults

There are 3,205 adults, (1,064 of whom are seniors) in Valley County, Nebraska.

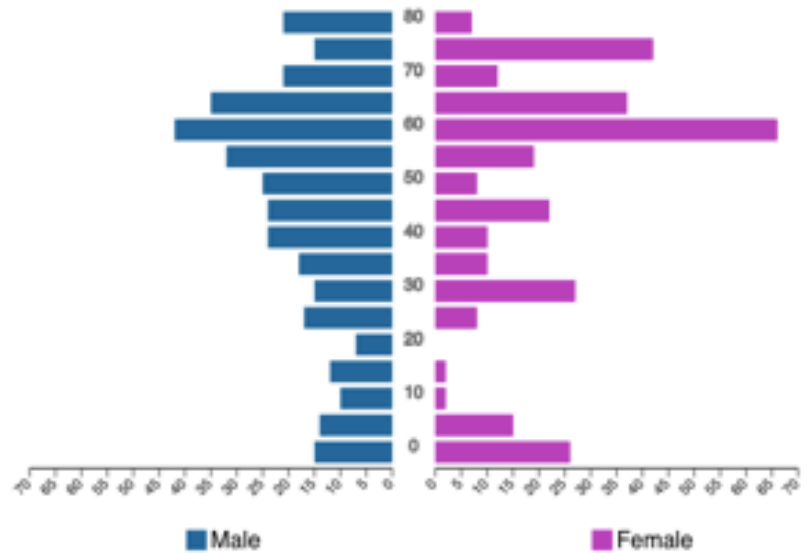
Valley County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female	2,092	51.02%
Male	2,008	48.98%

Wheeler County: Wheeler County’s estimated 2023 population is 762 with a growth rate of -0.52% in the last year. Wheeler County is the 83rd largest county in Nebraska. In 2010, the population was 818 and has seen a growth rate of -6.85% since then.



Wheeler County, Nebraska Population Pyramid 2023



14.33% Overall Poverty Rate

11.71% Male Poverty Rate

13.57% Female Poverty Rate

\$37,708 Average Earnings

\$42,875 Average Male

\$28,125 Average Female

Wheeler County, Nebraska Adults

There are 598 adults, (219 of whom are seniors) in Wheeler County, Nebraska.

Wheeler County, Nebraska Sex Ratio

Female 339 49.20%

Male 350 50.80%

The demographics of the CNCAP service area is essential to the programs and their efforts. From determining each and every community need, to the needs of a specific family, the data and research provided helps to make a difference in the lives of every community. This helps to determine where we can utilize our best efforts to encourage both growth and stability among each and every community. By knowing the age of the population among our service area, we can identify their specific needs. The aging population spends more on health care and commuting to places of need, while the younger population is concerned about access to quality income, daycare, education for their children. These may be harder to access in rural communities due to distance and lack of availability.

Economy

Income

Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, half having income below that amount. Mean income (average) is the amount obtained by dividing the total aggregate income of a group by the number of units in that group. The means and medians for households and families are based on all households and families. Means and medians for people are based on people 15 years old and over with income.

Below is the median household income for 2022:

Report Area	Estimated Population	Median Household Income
Blaine County, NE	459	\$52,780
Boone County, NE	5,000	\$56,719
Boyd County, NE	1,822	\$51,082
Brown County, NE	2,935	\$52,962
Colfax County, NE	10,524	\$63,424
Custer County, NE	10,480	\$57,873
Garfield County, NE	1,888	\$49,951
Greeley County, NE	2,246	\$50,068
Hall County, NE	60,110	\$54,110
Hamilton County, NE	9,045	\$73,759
Holt County, NE	9,826	\$56,777
Howard County, NE	6,409	\$54,291
Keya Paha County, NE	757	\$47,053
Loup County, NE	649	\$56,291
Merrick County, NE	7,646	\$58,437
Nance County, NE	3,430	\$52,534
Platte County, NE	33,045	\$62,776
Rock County, NE	1,353	\$48,461
Sherman County, NE	2,912	\$49,684
Valley County, NE	4,063	\$55,542
Wheeler County, NE	790	\$52,154

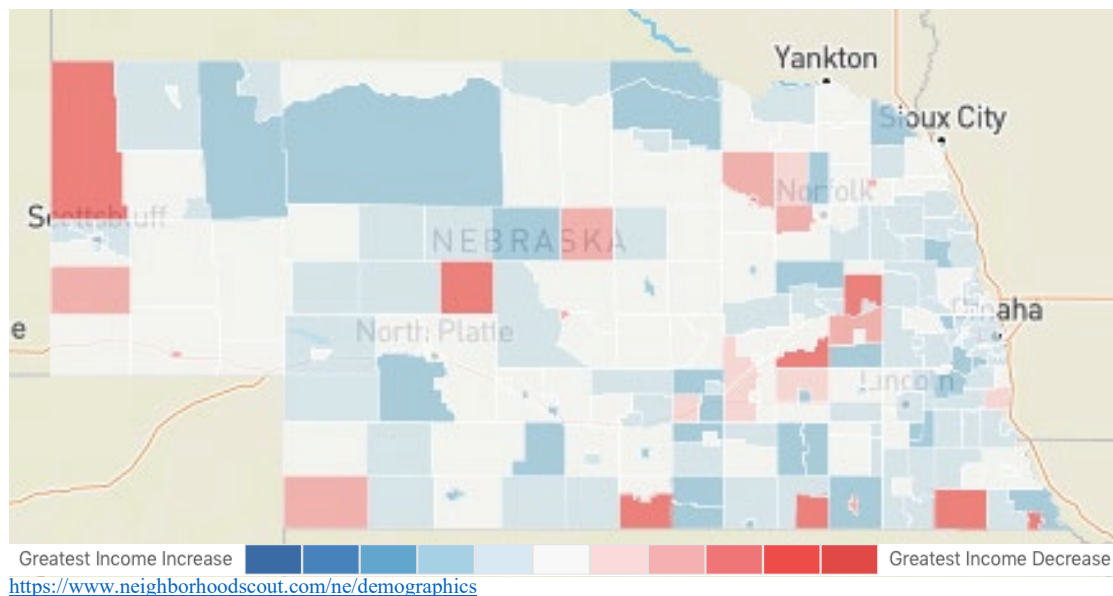
Cost of Living in Nebraska	Compared to National Average
Housing (Buy and Rent)	14% lower
Utilities (Monthly)	11% lower
Food	2% lower
Healthcare	2% higher
Transportation	0%
Goods & Services	4% lower

<https://www.rentcafe.com/cost-of-living-calculator/us/ne/>

The cost of living in Nebraska is 11.5% lower than the national average. On average, the residents of Nebraska pay 88.5% of the nation's average cost of living. For example, if something costs \$100 in the rest of the country it will cost around \$88 in Nebraska. According to GOBankingRates, a person needs to make 98,000 to be "happy" in Nebraska which is well over the 60,000-75,000 range that is said to improve "emotional well-being." On a global scale, a person needs to make an average of \$95,000 per year to be "satisfied". <https://www.iheart.com/content/2022-07-11-this-is-how-much-money-you-need-to-be-happy-in-nebraska/>

The minimum wage in Nebraska was raised to \$10.50 in the beginning of January 2023. However, the Nebraska economy is expected to fall into a recession in 2023 with the Federal Reserve Bank raising their interest rates. Personal income is expected to grow, although it will likely lag inflation. In 2023, Nebraskans can expect an average 4.2% increase in income, with a 4.5% projected increase in inflation rates.

Rising income by county:

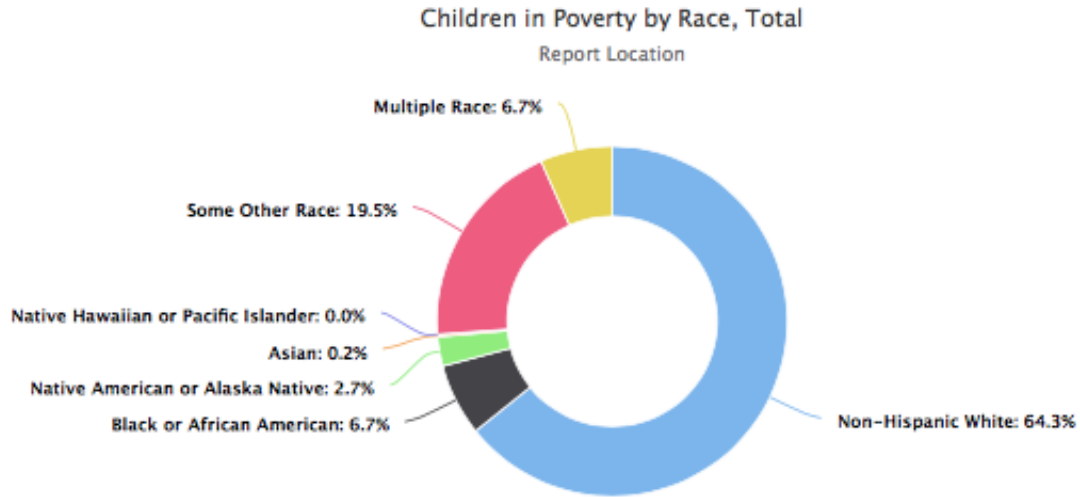


With housing being one of the largest components of the cost of living, the housing market increase has a major effect on the cost of living. The typical home in Nebraska is worth \$147,800 and the median home that was built before 1939 is \$95,900. The median value of a home built in 2014 or later is \$330,900. The average rent price for a renter in Nebraska is \$805.

Poverty

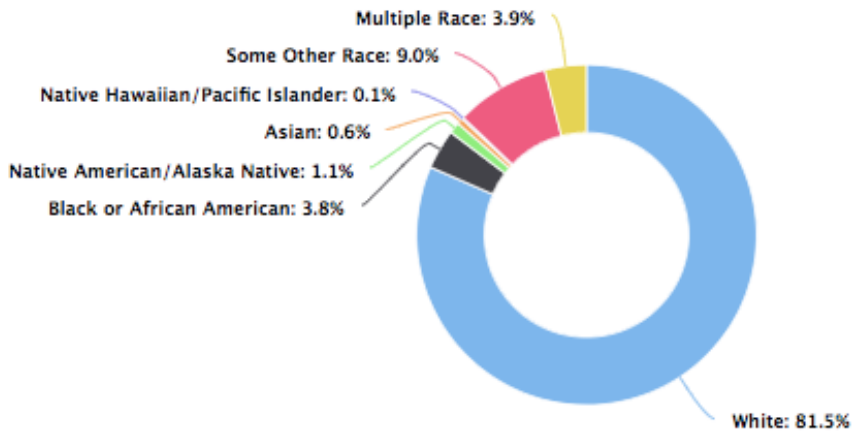
The federal poverty level in Nebraska is \$13,590 for an individual (\$27,750 for a family of 4) for 2023 coverage. 16,761 of 175,823 people live in poverty in our service area, which is 9.53%. Greeley County has the highest poverty rate at 13.75%. There are 320 out of 2,328. Hamilton County has the lowest poverty rate at 3.54%. There are 321 out of 9,065. There are 7,740 males living in poverty and 9,021 females.

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Report Location	72,394	7,155	9.88%
Blaine County, NE	237	12	5.1%
Boone County, NE	2,261	202	8.9%
Boyd County, NE	876	105	12.0%
Brown County, NE	1,333	161	12.1%
Colfax County, NE	3,742	350	9.4%
Custer County, NE	4,828	485	10.1%
Garfield County, NE	906	78	8.6%
Greeley County, NE	1,045	153	14.6%
Hall County, NE	23,496	2,596	11.1%
Hamilton County, NE	3,622	160	4.4%
Holt County, NE	4,390	383	8.7%
Howard County, NE	2,732	239	8.8%
Keya Paha County, NE	349	40	11.5%
Loup County, NE	316	40	12.7%
Merrick County, NE	3,330	456	13.7%
Nance County, NE	1,530	159	10.4%
Platte County, NE	13,173	1,058	8.0%
Rock County, NE	617	39	6.3%
Sherman County, NE	1,414	168	11.9%
Valley County, NE	1,844	224	12.2%
Wheeler County, NE	353	47	13.3%



Report Area	Total Families	Families in Poverty Total	Families in Poverty Married Couples	Families in Poverty Male Householder	Families in Poverty Female Householder
Report Location	48,022	3,169	1,151	207	1,811
Blaine County, NE	141	2	2	0	0
Boone County, NE	1,494	68	32	6	30
Boyd County, NE	578	32	23	8	1
Brown County, NE	756	64	34	5	25
Colfax County, NE	2,444	157	118	12	27
Custer County, NE	3,158	238	121	18	99
Garfield County, NE	661	40	24	8	8
Greeley County, NE	668	67	43	5	19
Hall County, NE	15,947	1,378	230	82	1,066
Hamilton County, NE	2,707	45	26	5	14
Holt County, NE	2,738	114	84	0	30
Howard County, NE	1,910	66	35	2	29
Keya Paha County, NE	225	12	6	0	6
Loup County, NE	208	7	4	0	3
Merrick County, NE	2,048	158	48	9	101
Nance County, NE	1,024	73	15	11	47
Platte County, NE	8,579	436	216	28	192
Rock County, NE	425	25	10	0	15
Sherman County, NE	879	61	35	8	18
Valley County, NE	1,228	101	29	0	72
Wheeler County, NE	204	25	16	0	9
Nebraska	488,849	32,413	11,890	3,730	16,793

Population in Poverty by Race, Total
 Report Location



Federal Poverty Guidelines

2023 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Persons in family/household	Poverty guideline
1	\$14,580
2	\$19,720
3	\$24,860
4	\$30,000
5	\$35,140
6	\$40,280
7	\$45,420
8	\$50,560
For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$5,140 for each additional person.	

<https://aspe.nns.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>

<https://247wallst.com/state/cost-of-living-in-nebraska/>
<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/personal-finance/090415/cost-raising-child-america.asp>

Report Area	Ages 0-4 Total Population	Ages 0-4 In Poverty	Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate
Report Location	12,025	1,756	14.6%
Blaine County, NE	13	3	23.1%
Boone County, NE	329	6	1.8%
Boyd County, NE	56	38	67.9%
Brown County, NE	177	15	8.5%
Colfax County, NE	754	15	2.0%
Custer County, NE	633	54	8.5%
Garfield County, NE	86	17	19.8%
Greeley County, NE	137	43	31.4%
Hall County, NE	4,525	1,025	22.7%
Hamilton County, NE	573	18	3.1%
Holt County, NE	679	80	11.8%
Howard County, NE	401	3	0.7%
Keya Paha County, NE	36	6	16.7%
Loup County, NE	35	0	0.0%
Merrick County, NE	495	87	17.6%
Nance County, NE	167	16	9.6%
Platte County, NE	2,370	220	9.3%
Rock County, NE	100	23	23.0%
Sherman County, NE	152	10	6.6%
Valley County, NE	236	54	22.9%
Wheeler County, NE	71	23	32.4%
Nebraska	128,021	17,851	13.9%

Report Area	Ages 5-17 Total Population	Ages 5-17 In Poverty	Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate
Report Location	33,731	3,952	11.7%
Blaine County, NE	35	9	25.7%
Boone County, NE	958	60	6.3%
Boyd County, NE	281	41	14.6%
Brown County, NE	379	34	9.0%
Colfax County, NE	2,343	187	8.0%
Custer County, NE	1,900	438	23.1%
Garfield County, NE	307	33	10.7%
Greeley County, NE	376	44	11.7%
Hall County, NE	12,397	2,077	16.8%
Hamilton County, NE	1,660	23	1.4%
Holt County, NE	1,856	85	4.6%
Howard County, NE	1,156	54	4.7%
Keya Paha County, NE	197	18	9.1%
Loup County, NE	122	4	3.3%
Merrick County, NE	1,222	106	8.7%
Nance County, NE	616	85	13.8%
Platte County, NE	6,570	564	8.6%
Rock County, NE	175	22	12.6%
Sherman County, NE	467	44	9.4%
Valley County, NE	662	19	2.9%
Wheeler County, NE	52	5	9.6%
Nebraska	348,757	39,729	11.4%

Report Area	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Report Location	32,017	2,719	8.5%
Blaine County, NE	119	6	5.0%
Boone County, NE	1,139	123	10.8%
Boyd County, NE	555	62	11.2%
Brown County, NE	747	32	4.3%
Colfax County, NE	1,335	78	5.8%
Custer County, NE	2,239	190	8.5%
Garfield County, NE	449	45	10.0%
Greeley County, NE	543	74	13.6%
Hall County, NE	8,969	813	9.1%
Hamilton County, NE	1,784	55	3.1%
Holt County, NE	2,081	220	10.6%
Howard County, NE	1,354	144	10.6%
Keya Paha County, NE	206	13	6.3%
Loup County, NE	160	14	8.8%
Merrick County, NE	1,551	186	12.0%
Nance County, NE	646	49	7.6%
Platte County, NE	5,870	327	5.6%
Rock County, NE	301	31	10.3%
Sherman County, NE	760	112	14.7%
Valley County, NE	978	120	12.3%
Wheeler County, NE	231	25	10.8%
Nebraska	296,301	23,630	8.0%

The cost of living impacts families and their abilities to meet their children's basic needs. In 2021, the average cost of raising a child to 18 years was \$272,049. In 2023, it is now estimated to cost \$310,605 to raise a child who was born after 2015 up to 18 years old. The largest cost associated with raising a child is food, with childcare coming in a close second. Housing is estimated to be 32% of income, food at 27%, childcare 12-29%. Additional costs that families spend money on every year are transportation, health care and insurance, clothing, extracurricular activities, sports and hobbies, school fees for field trips, activities and fundraisers and family trips and vacations.

Here's how the average food spending numbers for the reference family add up on a monthly basis, as of July 2022:

- Thrifty plan: \$951.70
- Low-cost plan: \$1,025.90
- Moderate plan: \$1,276.90
- Liberal plan: \$1,543.40^[5]^[6]

On the low end, a family of four spends about \$11,500 per year on food at home. On the high end they spend around \$18,500 per year on food at home. That's around 27% of their income if you're going by a median household income of \$67,521.

Employment/Unemployment

The Nebraska DOL said that Nebraska's unemployment rate for December 2022 is 2.6%. Which is an increase from the 2.3% rate of December 2021. Nebraska has seen a 3% increase of nearly 31,000 nonfarm jobs over the year, which is the largest December-December growth since 1984. <https://dol.nebraska.gov/PressRelease/Details/284>

There are currently 96,714 in the labor force. Of those, 94,789 are employed and 1,925 are unemployed within the CNCAP service area. This makes an unemployment rate of 2%. Blaine county has the highest unemployment rate at 3.2%. Rock county has the lowest unemployment rate at 1.4%. The Nebraska unemployment rate is 2.1% and CNCAP remains pretty even with that. The United States unemployment rate is 3.4%. In Nebraska alone there were 27,000 people who were unemployed in 2022. During May, June, and July, Nebraska saw a slight decrease in unemployment numbers, which steadily inclined toward the end of the year. Nebraska finished the year with an unemployment rate of 2.6%.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Report Location	96,714	94,789	1,925	2.0%
Blaine County, NE	253	245	8	3.2%
Boone County, NE	2,964	2,919	45	1.5%
Boyd County, NE	1,033	1,010	23	2.2%
Brown County, NE	1,393	1,362	31	2.2%
Colfax County, NE	5,747	5,635	112	1.9%
Custer County, NE	6,349	6,245	104	1.6%
Garfield County, NE	1,116	1,097	19	1.7%
Greeley County, NE	1,204	1,183	21	1.7%
Hall County, NE	32,061	31,350	711	2.2%
Hamilton County, NE	4,819	4,722	97	2.0%
Holt County, NE	5,648	5,539	109	1.9%
Howard County, NE	3,419	3,349	70	2.0%
Keya Paha County, NE	592	581	11	1.9%
Loup County, NE	416	405	11	2.6%
Merrick County, NE	4,106	4,030	76	1.9%
Nance County, NE	1,938	1,901	37	1.9%
Platte County, NE	18,418	18,075	343	1.9%
Rock County, NE	901	888	13	1.4%
Sherman County, NE	1,656	1,627	29	1.8%
Valley County, NE	2,098	2,053	45	2.1%
Wheeler County, NE	583	573	10	1.7%
Nebraska	1,062,741	1,039,978	22,763	2.1%
United States	165,487,765	159,888,984	5,598,780	3.4%

From 2021 to 2022, there was an increase in unemployment rents for our service area. In 2021 the unemployment rate was 1.5 compared to 2022 which was 2.0. Blaine County remained the county with the highest unemployment rates. Unemployment rates increased within our service area and the state of Nebraska, while they decreased across the United States. As Nebraska economy is expected to contract in 2023, employment is expected to decline by 0.2% compared to 2022. The two key factors influencing the slowdown are the size and pace of the decline in property values, and the degree to which employers choose to retain scarce workers. Job growth in 2024 and 2025 will be concentrated in the services industry, which includes business services, health care, and leisure and hospitality. There also will be solid growth in manufacturing, transportation and financial services employment. Job growth will return to the construction industry in 2025.

Job growth will be limited in retail and wholesale trade.

“Slow growth in the labor force will make it difficult to add labor in industries with modest wages,” Eric Thompson, department chair, K.H. Nelson College Professor of Economics and director of Bureau of Business Research, said.

As the childcare shortage continues to grow in the state of Nebraska, parents have left the work force, cut hours, turned down promotions and more. Those that had to work, relocated to where the opportunities were readily available, negatively impacting the rural communities across Nebraska. The number of young people staying in their hometowns or moving home continues to steadily decline. This affects businesses being able to find help or being able to stay open. Jobs get turned down, or people have to leave their jobs due to the lack of childcare in their communities and then there is not a lot of incentive to fill those vacant positions.

https://business.unl.edu/news/report-recession-emerges-as-most-likely-scenario-for-nebraska/?contentGroup=bbr_reports®ionName=tile#:~:text=Employment%20is%20expected%20to%20decline,2024%20and%200.9%25%20in%202025.

Report Area	Unemployment November 2021	Unemployment November 2022	Unemployment Rate November 2021	Unemployment Rate November 2022	Rate Change
Report Location	1,496	1,925	1.5%	2.0%	0.5%
Blaine County, NE	5	8	2.1%	3.2%	1.1%
Boone County, NE	32	45	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%
Boyd County, NE	16	23	1.6%	2.2%	0.7%
Brown County, NE	26	31	1.8%	2.2%	0.4%
Colfax County, NE	74	112	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%
Custer County, NE	72	104	1.1%	1.6%	0.5%
Garfield County, NE	16	19	1.4%	1.7%	0.3%
Greeley County, NE	19	21	1.6%	1.7%	0.2%
Hall County, NE	606	711	1.9%	2.2%	0.4%
Hamilton County, NE	69	97	1.4%	2.0%	0.6%
Holt County, NE	73	109	1.3%	1.9%	0.6%
Howard County, NE	56	70	1.6%	2.0%	0.4%
Keya Paha County, NE	8	11	1.4%	1.9%	0.5%
Loup County, NE	7	11	1.8%	2.6%	0.8%
Merrick County, NE	66	76	1.6%	1.9%	0.3%
Nance County, NE	26	37	1.3%	1.9%	0.6%
Platte County, NE	257	343	1.4%	1.9%	0.5%
Rock County, NE	9	13	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%
Sherman County, NE	26	29	1.5%	1.8%	0.2%
Valley County, NE	28	45	1.3%	2.1%	0.8%
Wheeler County, NE	5	10	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%
Nebraska	18,057	22,763	1.7%	2.1%	0.4%
United States	6,416,592	5,598,780	3.9%	3.4%	-0.5%

Transportation

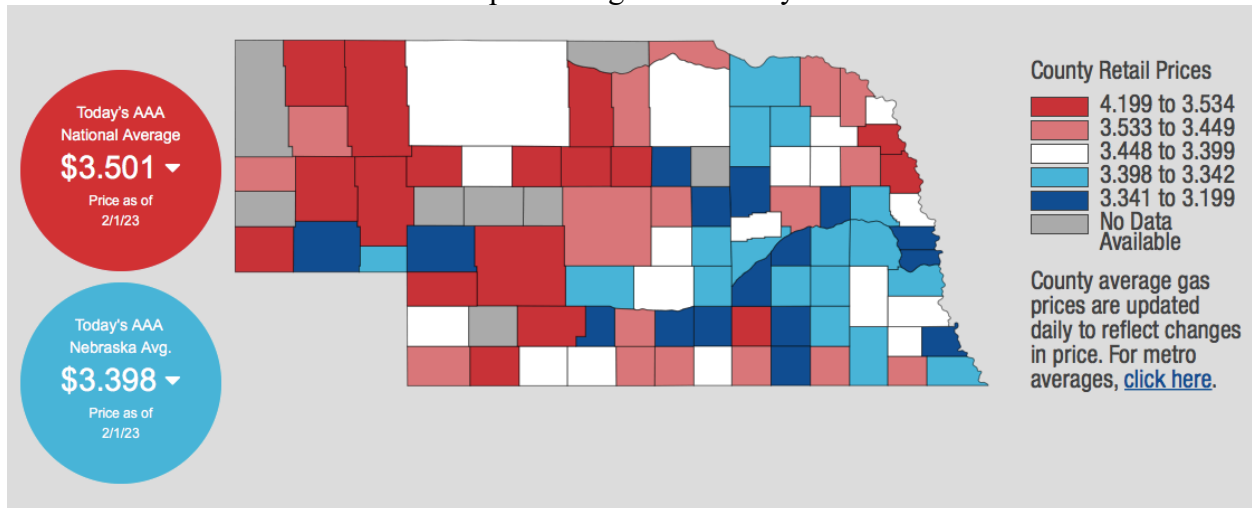
Of the 72,394 households within the CNCAP service area, 3,131 or 4.32% are without a motor vehicle. Platte county has the highest percentage of households without a vehicle at 5.90%, which is higher than the state average of 5.32%.

Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Households with No Motor Vehicle, Percent
Report Location	72,394	3,131	4.32%
Blaine County, NE	237	1	0.42%
Boone County, NE	2,261	82	3.63%
Boyd County, NE	876	22	2.51%
Brown County, NE	1,333	36	2.70%
Colfax County, NE	3,742	110	2.94%
Custer County, NE	4,828	195	4.04%
Garfield County, NE	906	14	1.55%
Greeley County, NE	1,045	31	2.97%
Hall County, NE	23,496	1,096	4.66%
Hamilton County, NE	3,622	92	2.54%
Holt County, NE	4,390	164	3.74%
Howard County, NE	2,732	137	5.01%
Keya Paha County, NE	349	0	0.00%
Loup County, NE	316	7	2.22%
Merrick County, NE	3,330	192	5.77%
Nance County, NE	1,530	39	2.55%
Platte County, NE	13,173	777	5.90%
Rock County, NE	617	25	4.05%
Sherman County, NE	1,414	41	2.90%
Valley County, NE	1,844	66	3.58%
Wheeler County, NE	353	4	1.13%

Within the CNCAP service area, 34.86% of workers commute less than 10 minutes to work. 47.94% commute anywhere from 10-30 minutes to work. 13.74% commute anywhere from 30 to 60 minutes to work. 3.45% commute more than 60 minutes to work every day. Due to higher wages, more opportunities and childcare, many of the people within our service area commute to work instead of working in their hometowns.

With the percentage of our service area commuting a distance greater than 30 minutes to work every day, it is important to consider the cost of fuel across the nation. The Nebraska average price of gas per gallon is \$3.39 and diesel is \$4.28. Rising gas prices may force some businesses to re-evaluate their hiring plans, holding off hiring because they are uncertain about the economy’s health. Less discretionary spending results in decreased sales, both of which can influence a company’s ability to hire.

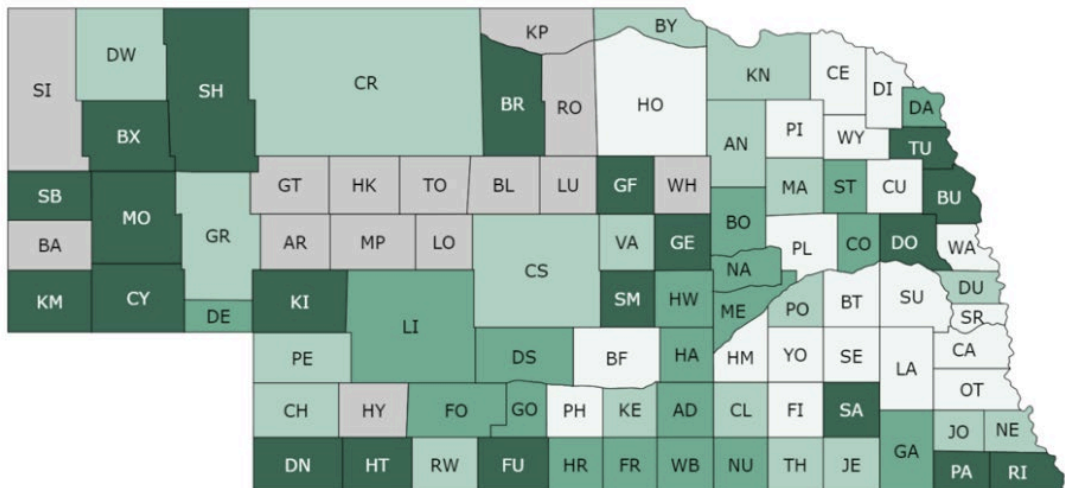
Fuel prices have been on the rise since 2020. In 2019 the average was \$2.07 a gallon. In the beginning of 1/31/22 it was \$3.18 which has continued to incline since then. This incline is yet another challenge that community members face when commuting to work in rural counties. Community members within the service area have even had to commute one way to drop their children off at daycare and then commute the other direction just to get to work. This is just another added stressor families are experiencing in their daily lives.



<https://gasprices.aaa.com/?state=NE>

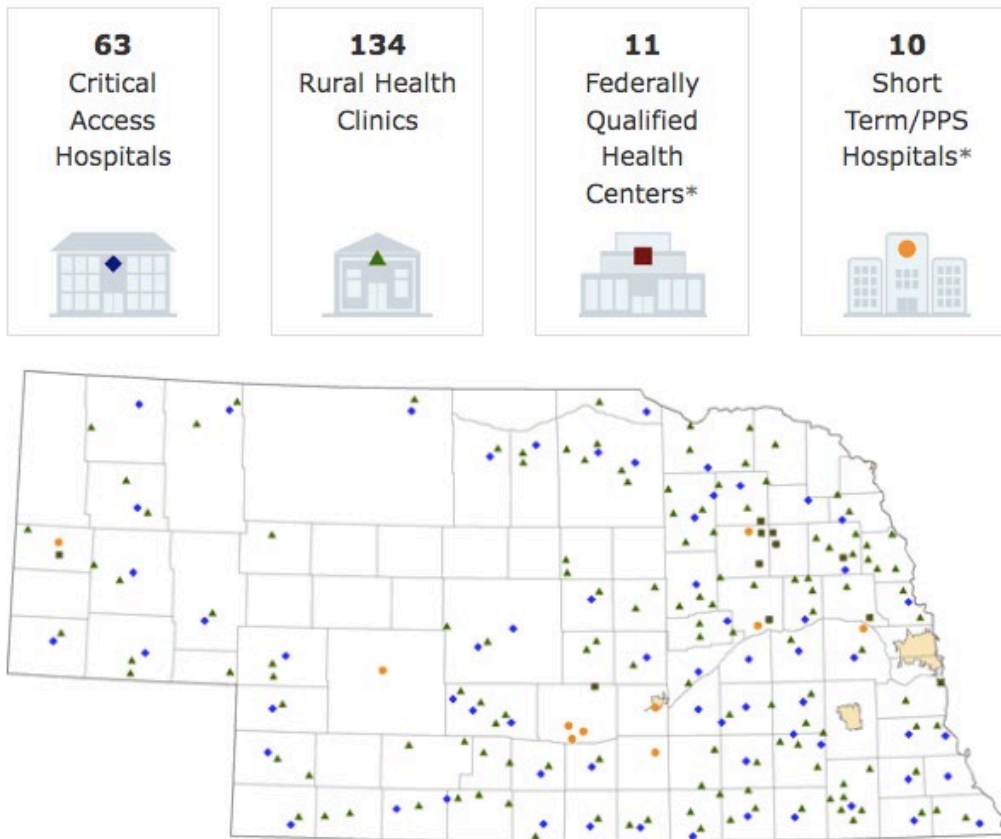
Health

2022 Health Outcomes - Nebraska



Health Outcome Ranks 1 to 20 21 to 40 41 to 59 60 to 79

Nebraska Rural Healthcare Facilities

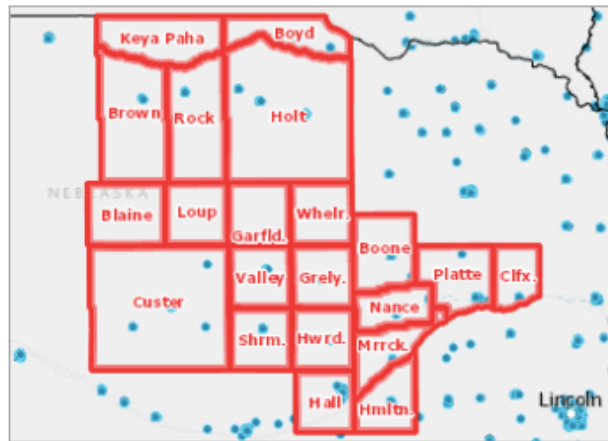


<https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/states/nebraska>

Access to Healthcare

Since 2021, there are four less rural health clinics across the state of Nebraska. As the population in our rural communities decline, other services become harder to access. Quality healthcare in rural areas has been directly affected by the lack of opportunities in the area. From 2021-2022, the Rural Health Clinics decreased from 138 to 134. Steadily, access to healthcare becomes an increasing challenge in rural Nebraska. With much of CNCAP's 21 counties being considered rural, this challenge directly affects our service area.

- 5.8% of Nebraska's residents lack health insurance
- There are 69 Primary Care Facilities in the CNCAP service area offering 143 providers
- There are 20 dental health facilities in our service area and 78 providers
- There are 52 facilities and 230 mental health providers within the service area. with several counties in the service area not offering any providers. Hall County alone offers 118 of the 230 providers within the area. This represents 142.04 providers per 100,000 total population.
- There are only 2 federally qualified health centers within the service area. Hall county offers 1 and Platte County offers the other.



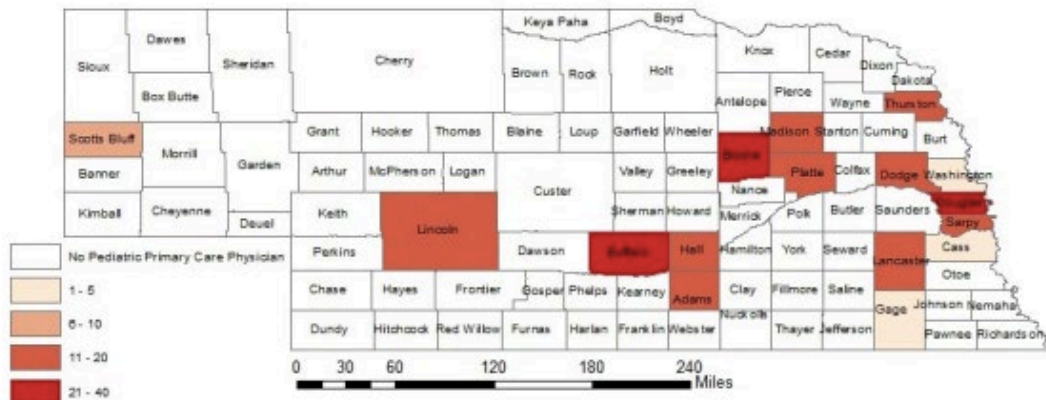
[View larger map](#)

**Primary Care Physicians, All, CMS NPPES
January 2023**

- Primary Care Physicians, All, CMS NPPES
January 2023
- Report Location

<https://www.kff.org/statedata/election-state-fact-sheets/nebraska/>
<https://voicesforchildren.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2020-Kids-Count-electronic-final-3-26-2.pdf>
<https://nebraska.tv/news/local/unmc-health-care-report-shows-rural-communities-need-more-health-care-professionals>
<https://www.unmc.edu/news.cfm?match=26318>

Figure 5. Number of active pediatric primary care physicians per 100,000 population by county, Nebraska



Boone, Hall, and Platte counties are the only counties with active pediatric primary care physicians. 18 counties within the CNCAP service area are currently without pediatric primary care physicians at all. <https://www.unmc.edu/publichealth/hpts/news/The-Status-of-the-Healthcare-Workforce-in-the-State-of-Nebraska-February-2018.pdf>

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) aims to improve the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to the age of five who are at a nutritional risk. The program provides nutritious foods to supplemental diets, information on healthy eating, breastfeeding promotion and support, and referrals to healthcare.

During 2022 CNCAP's WIC served:

- 858 Total Participants
- 173 Women
- 151 Infants
- 534 Children

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership was awarded a grant for \$59,631 for immunization activities supporting the rural clinics in Ord, O'Neill, Loup City, Greeley, St. Paul and Broken Bow. CNCAP also received funding from Medica to increase participation and awareness for WIC and Imms in the northern area. This grant was for \$25,000. Along with administering the vaccinations, families are provided information and education on the importance of vaccinations for their children. The program focuses efforts on children 0-18 who are uninsured or underinsured, that may have health insurance that doesn't cover immunizations, or those receiving Medicaid. The funding originates from the Center of Disease Control and is provided to the Department of Health and Human Services Immunization Program.

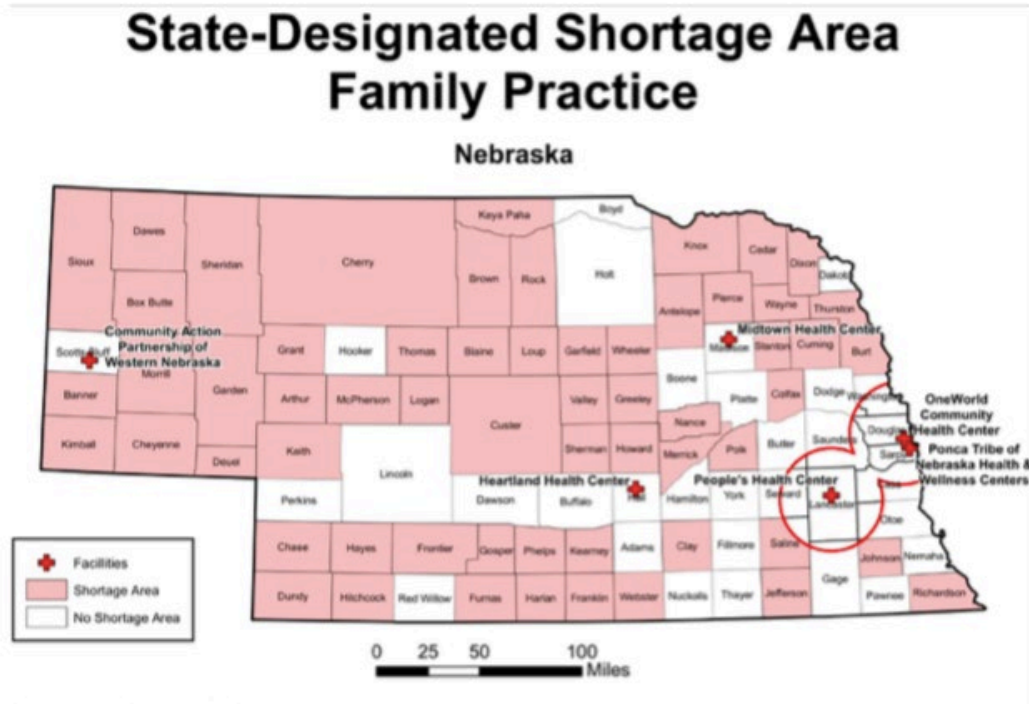
A total of 714 vaccinations were provided to individuals during the year of 2021 in the CNCAP service area. Children ages 2-5 are required to receive immunizations to attend a school-based program.

During the 2021-2022 school year, the number of Head Start children, determined by a health professional to be up-to-date on all immunizations appropriate for their age was 268 at enrollment and 299 at the end of the year. The number of children who had received all immunizations possible at the time of evaluation, but had not received all immunizations appropriate for their age was 23 at enrollment and 9 at the end of the year.

Compared to the 2020-2021 with the number of children determined by a health professional to be up-to-date on all immunizations appropriate for their age being 276 at the beginning of the year and 286 at the end. The number of children who had received all immunizations possible at the time of evaluation but had not received all immunizations appropriate for their age was 4 at enrollment and 7 at the end of the year.

From the 2020-2021 school year to the 2021-2022 school year there was an increase in students immunized throughout the school year. The number of children whose immunization needs were not fully met also decreased from one year to the next, going from 23 children to 4 at enrollment.

Much of the state of Nebraska is currently in a shortage area, with many areas of medicine.



Holt, Boyd, Boone, and Platte are the only counties within our service area who are not in a shortage area for family practices.

State-Designated Shortage Area OB/GYN



All of our service area is in a shortage area for OB/GYN.

State-Designated Shortage Area Pharmacist

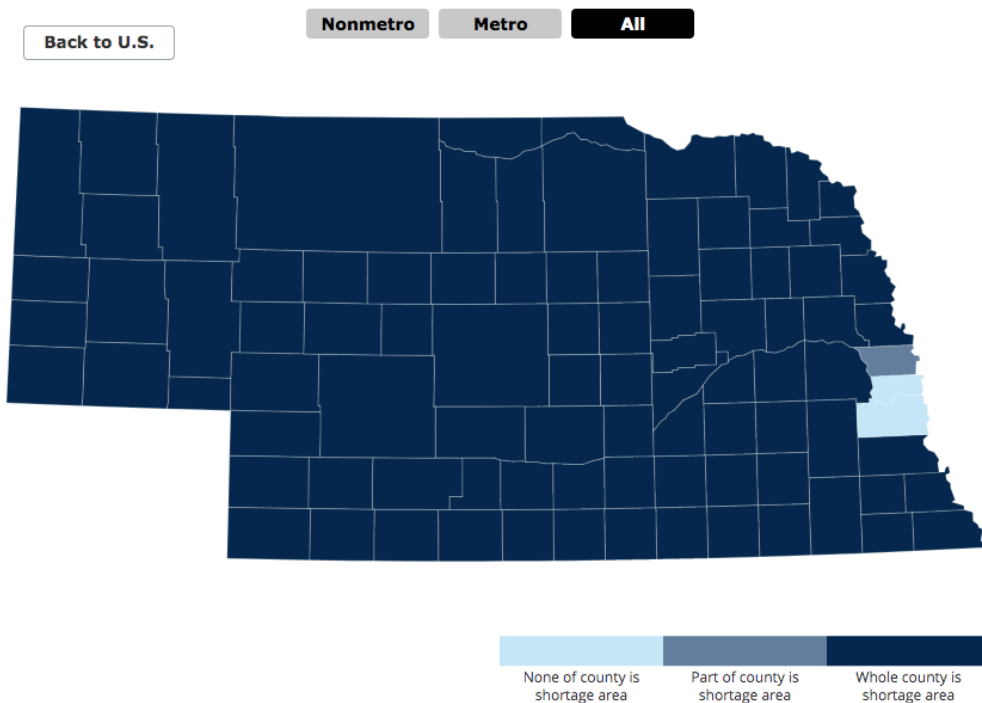


Rock, Holt, Boone, Nance, Merrick, Platte, Custer, Howard, and Hall counties are not in a Pharmacist shortage area. <https://www.unmc.edu/publichealth/hpts/news/The-Status-of-the-Healthcare-Workforce-in-the-State-of-Nebraska-February-2018.pdf>

These shortages create stress on families who are not able to access proper healthcare in an efficient amount of times, waitlists, appointments being weeks out, having to commute long distances to get to an appointment; these are all major challenges that Nebraskans face every day.

Mental and Behavioral Health

Health Professional Shortage Areas: Mental Health, by County, 2022 - Nebraska



Not only is our entire service area in a designated Mental Health Professional shortage area, but the entire state is, minus 3 counties. In the United States, there are roughly 14 psychiatrists per 100,000 residents compared to around eight per 100,000 Nebraskans, according to the University of Nebraska Medical Center report. The situation is dire in rural parts of the state, where there are just three psychiatrists for every 100,000 people.

In total, 88 of Nebraska's 93 counties meet the federal threshold to be considered mental health professional shortage areas. In 29 counties, there is no behavioral health provider at all.

Nearly 1 in 5 Nebraskans has a diagnosable mental health or substance use disorder, a number experts have said grew in the wake of COVID-19 and the trauma it brought with it. Nationally, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention stated that the percentage of adults reporting symptoms of anxiety or depression increased from 36.4% to 41.5% from August 2020 to February 2021. The percentage of those reporting unmet mental health care grew from 9% to 11%. A report from Harvard Graduate School of Education suggest that as many as 1 in 5 Americans and over 60% of young adults faced "serious loneliness" over the past two years.

- Mental health disorders account for more disability than any other illness, including cancer and heart disease reports the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Nebraska is ranked 24th in the Country for adults with any substance use disorder for 2022. 7.71% of Nebraska adults have a substance use disorder.
- Nebraska is ranked 30th for adults with serious thoughts of suicide in 2022. 4.88% of adults have serious thoughts of suicide.
- Nebraska is ranked 26th for youth with at least one major depressive episode in 2022. 15.5% of Nebraska youth have experienced at least one major depressive episode.
- Nebraska is ranked 33rd for youth with a severe major depressive episode. 12.4% of youth in Nebraska have experienced a severe major depressive episode.
- Nebraska is ranked 17th for youth with any substance use disorder. 3.94% of youth had a substance use disorder in 2022. <https://mhanational.org/issues/2022/mental-health-america-prevalence-data>

Mental health has continued to be a critical focus among our population and is finally being more openly discussed and addressed. Mental health includes emotional, psychological and social well-being. It affects how a person thinks, feels, and acts. It also helps determine how stress is handled, how people relate to each other, and how choices are made. Mental health is essential at every stage of life, all of the way from childhood and into adulthood. It is also prevalent in both youth and adults. Especially now, after the mental toll the pandemic had on our people. There are many things that impact mental health, from biological factors such as genes or brain chemistry, life experiences such as trauma or abuse, or family history of mental health problems. The grief, trauma and physical isolation of the last two years have driven Americans to a breaking point. Our youth have been greatly impacted by disruptions from normal routines and relationships. This increased social isolation, anxiety and learning loss. Social media platforms have further driven the mental crisis in the United States. There is significant evidence that social media is harmful to kids and teens mental health, well-being, and development. With the national shortage of mental health providers, and the current mental health system, it is hard for mental health providers to meet people where they are.

One way of attempting to alleviate the shortage is by expanding the tele- and virtual mental health care. The use of telehealth has increased since the pandemic and has remained a constant source of mental health care. These tele-health services are both safe and effective in eliminating the barrier of access to care.

The following is a summary of the major findings identified in this report:

- Both rural and urban families reported relatively high rates of utilization of telehealth services in the past 12 months.
- The pandemic caused an obvious decline in children's emotional wellbeing. Over 50% of children received services related to mental or behavioral health during the pandemic.
- Many immigrant families indicated a strong need for interpretation services in order to access care. A lack of interpreters, distance from provider, and travel were all identified by families as barriers to accessing services.

- Nearly 1 in 4 families indicated accessing services was either moderately difficult or impossible to do on their own, and almost 3% of respondents reported they were unable to access needed services during the pandemic.
- 1 in 3 families pay for accessed support services completely out-of-pocket, and nearly 50% of respondents stated these out-of-pocket expenses cause at least some financial hardship.
- Families experienced upheavals in education delivery. The rate of homeschooling in Nebraska nearly doubled, with almost 5% of families choosing that option compared to 2.75% of families in 2018-2019.

Low socioeconomic status and poverty are linked with higher rates of mental health disorders, and children from low-income families are at an increased risk. Children continued to experience poverty rates higher than any other age group. Uninsured parents are less likely to seek out mental health services for their children compared to parents with health insurance. Poverty appears to be a strong risk factor for mental health. The longer that children live in poverty, the more likely they are to experience poverty in adulthood. Adolescents, especially young males, echo that stigma is a limitation in their pursuit for better mental health. Shame for both children and parents, is another barrier to mental health. <https://dhhs.ne.gov/MCAH/NEP-MAP%20Family%20Perspectives%20of%20Mental%20Health%20Needs%20among%20Children%20in%20NE%20Nov%202021.pdf>

ECP Staff of the CNCAP service area work with a mental health consultant to resolve issues regarding social-emotional challenges or behavioral concerns that may point to autism, a parent having a high depression scale, concerns pertaining to the child, concerns about a family or a personal wellness problem which a staff member may be facing. Depression Scales are a set of questions asked by the staff to a parent to assess their mental wellbeing. This is most often done on pregnant mothers or mothers who have recently given birth but CNCAP has recently implemented doing them on fathers as well, in order to make sure all child caregivers are doing okay mentally. These meetings are held via zoom as topics arise, where staff can talk with the consultant about the various situations. While the consultant does not meet directly with the children, he does observe the Head-Start locations throughout the service area so he can better advise staff members. During the year of 2021 there were 31 cases discussed:

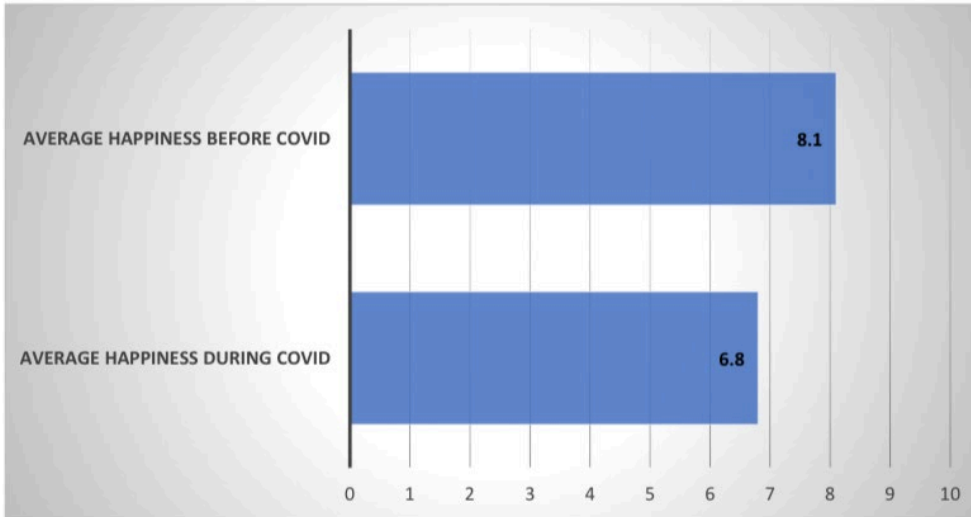
- 15 children had high ASQ:SE-2 (emotional development)
- 4 parents had high depression scales
- 2 site observations were completed by the mental health consultant
- 10 teacher concerns about behaviors in children/families
- Not included in the 31 cases, there were also 14 child abuse/neglect reports

In addition to meeting with a consultant regarding concerns for children in their programs, staff also have the opportunity to receive consultation with any personal issue they may be experiencing. During the year of 2021, 20 staff members took advantage of this option, which is significant compared to 2020, when zero staff participated. The effects of the pandemic, the stresses of child behaviors from the shutdown and mandates, and extensive protocols have impacted the mental health of staff members as well as the children.

Infant/Child Mental Health

Parents were asked to report their children's happiness right before the COVID-19 Pandemic (as of Summer 2021) on range of 1 to 10, with 1 being very unhappy and 10 being very happy. Overall, parents reported that children are less happy post-COVID than they reported prior to COVID

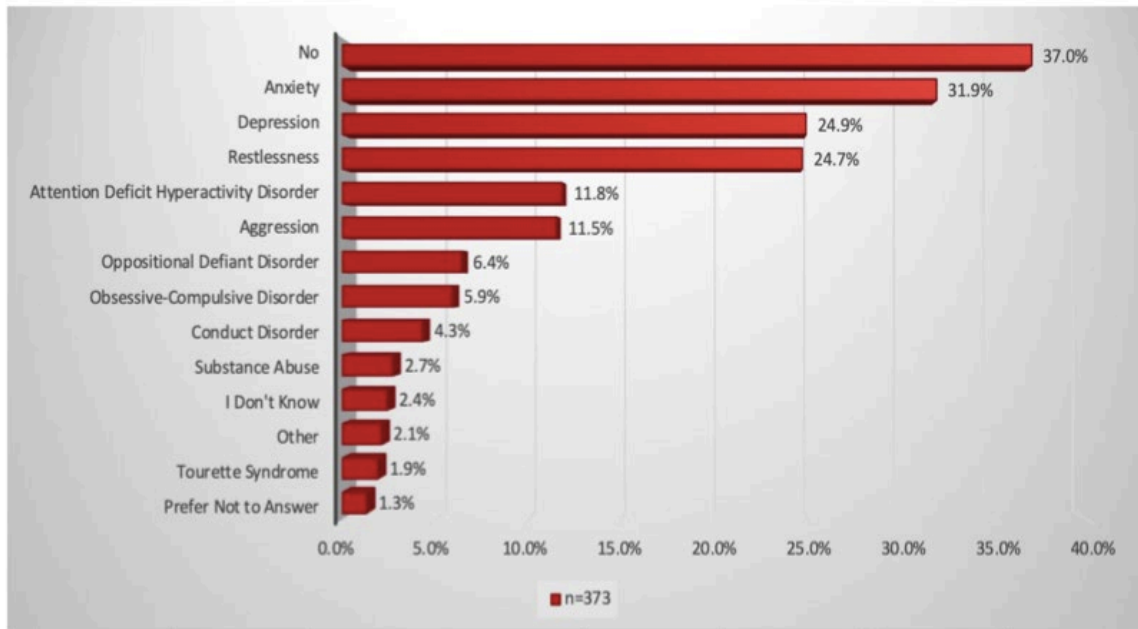
Figure 1: Child Happiness as Reported by Parent



Overall, younger children were reported happier than their older siblings in both pre- and post-pandemic assessment of child happiness. The greatest change reported was in diminished happiness of the oldest child. Prior to the pandemic, the oldest children reported an average happiness rating of 8.01, while younger children had an average score of 8.39 to 9.4. There was a noticeable lack of pattern in child happiness prior to the pandemic after the fifth child, which may be due to the small sample size. During the pandemic, this trend is also observed, with the first child's happiness score decreasing to 6.845, with younger children ranging from 7.56 to 10.

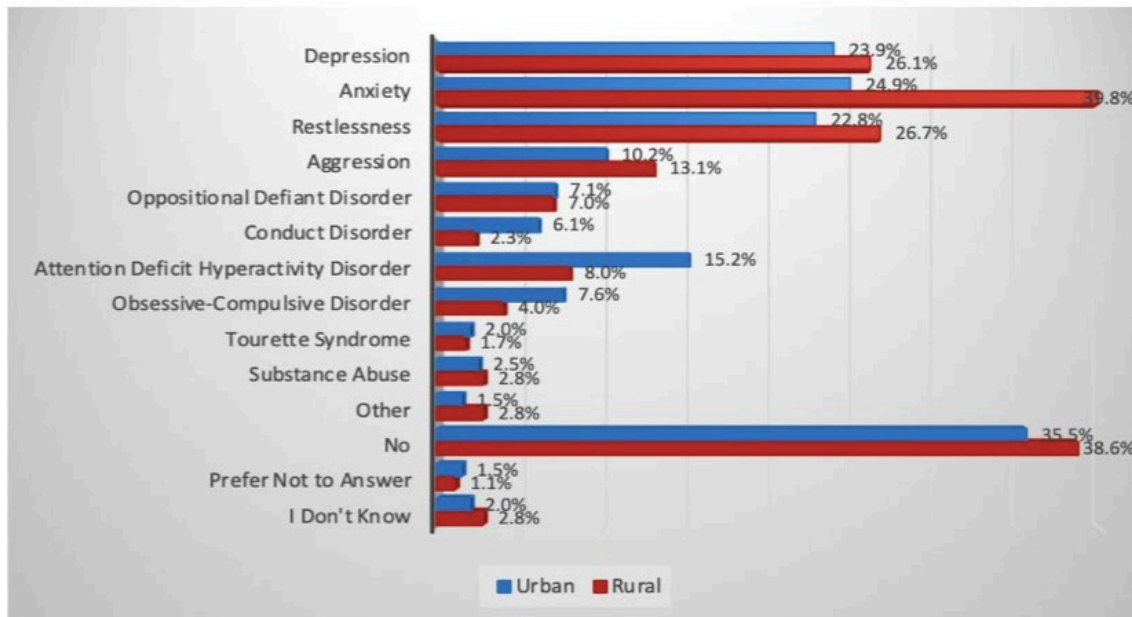
Post-COVID happiness levels were reported higher by rural parents compared to the statewide sample, although most happiness ratings dropped overall. One notable difference is that the first child reportedly was happier in the statewide sample than in the rural sample, while rural children tended to be reported as happier overall. Respondents reported signs of mental and behavioral health issues within the 30 days prior to taking the survey (Figure 5). Over a third of parents indicated their children did not exhibit any signs of mental or behavioral health issues over the last 30 days. Of those parents who replied yes, anxiety was the most reported issue by parents, followed by depression and restlessness.

Figure 5: Parent Reported Signs of Mental or Behavioral Health Issues Within the Last 30 Days



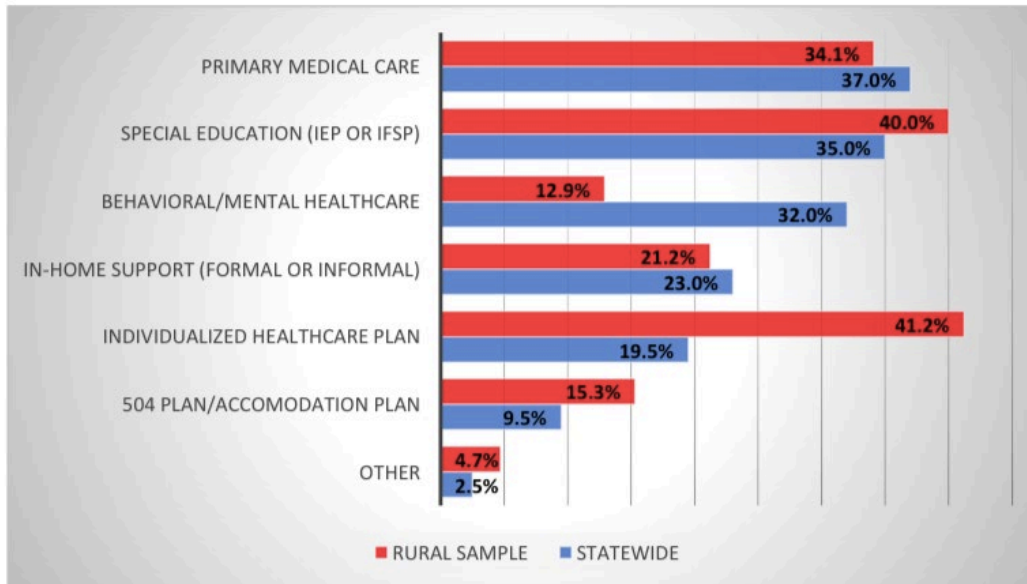
In rural areas, anxiety, depression, and restlessness were reported at higher rates than statewide sample (Figure 6). In urban areas, conduct disorders and ADHD was reported at higher rates than rural areas. Slightly more rural than urban parents reported there were no signs of mental or behavioral issues in their children (38.6% vs. 35.5%).

Figure 6: Parent Reported Signs of Mental or Behavioral Health Issues Rural vs Statewide



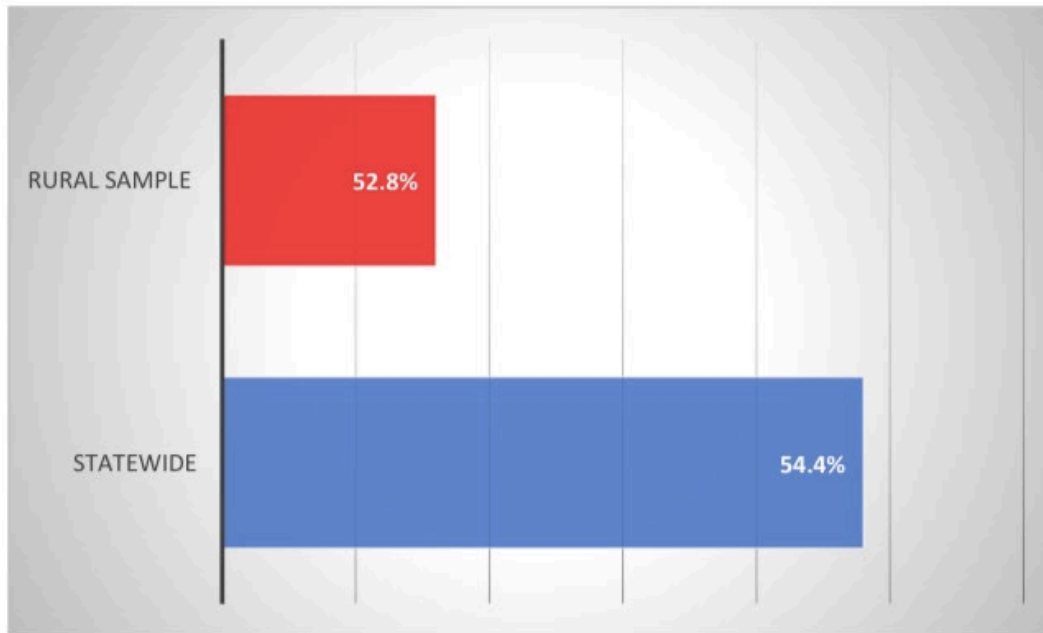
Among those families utilizing support services, the most common utilized is primary medical care, followed by special education and behavioral/mental healthcare (Figure 9). Rural parents specifically reported using the following services most: individualized healthcare plans (41.2%), special education (40%), and primary medical care (34.1%). This may be due to the accessibility of school resources in rural areas and resilience of parents to develop and sustain healthcare plans that are specific to their children. Comparatively, rural residents used special education and individualized healthcare plans at a higher rate than the statewide sample (35% and 19.5%,

Figure 9: Services Utilized by Parents



Overall, parents indicated that they learned about these services from their primary care providers (46.9%) or through personal research (30.8%) (Figure 10). Rural respondents were more likely to learn about services from the child’s school (52.3%) and family or friends (24.4%). Significantly, rural respondents were less likely to rely on providers or personal research to learn about services, which may speak to a lack of medical resources in the community or inability to confidently identify reliable sources on the personal level. It is important to further examine the significant reasons behind this disparity.

<https://dhhs.ne.gov/MCAH/NEP-MAP%20Family%20Perspectives%20of%20Mental%20Health%20Needs%20among%20Children%20in%20NE%20Nov%202021.pdf>

Figure 22: Reported Utilization of Mental and Behavioral Health Services

Adolescent Mental Health

Key facts

- Globally, one in seven 10-19-year-olds experiences a mental disorder, accounting for 13% of the global burden of disease in this age group.
- Depression, anxiety and behavioral disorders are among the leading causes of illness and disability among adolescents.
- Suicide is the fourth leading cause of death among 15-29 year-olds.
- The consequences of failing to address adolescent mental health conditions extend to adulthood, impairing both physical and mental health and limiting opportunities to lead fulfilling lives as adults.
- Physical, emotional and social changes, including exposure to poverty, abuse, or violence, can make adolescents vulnerable to mental health problems.
- Globally, it is estimated that 1 in 7 (14%) 10-19 year-olds experience mental health conditions (1), yet these remain largely unrecognized and untreated.
- Adolescents with mental health conditions are particularly vulnerable to social exclusion, discrimination, stigma (affecting readiness to seek help), educational difficulties, risk-taking behaviors, physical ill-health and human rights violations.
- Media influence and gender norms can exacerbate the disparity between an adolescent's lived reality and their perceptions or aspirations for the future.

- Other important determinants include the quality of their home life and relationships with peers. Violence (especially sexual violence and bullying), harsh parenting and severe and socioeconomic problems are recognized risks to mental health.
- Some adolescents are at greater risk of mental health conditions due to their living conditions, stigma, discrimination or exclusion, or lack of access to quality support and services.
- Anxiety disorders (which may involve panic or excessive worry) are the most prevalent in this age group and are more common among older than among younger adolescents.
- 3.6% of 10-14 year-olds and 4.6% of 15-19 year-olds experience an anxiety disorder.
- Depression is estimated to occur among 1.1% of adolescents aged 10-14 years, and 2.8% of 15-19-year-olds.

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-mental-health>

Adult Mental Health

Millions of people in the U.S. are affected by mental illness each year. It's important to measure how common mental illness is, so we can understand its physical, social and financial impact

- 1 in 5 adults in the United States experience mental illness each year
- 1 in 20 adults experience serious mental illness each year
- 50% of all lifetime mental illness begins by age 14, and 75% by age 24.

Suicide Rates in Nebraska

Throughout the state of Nebraska, suicide is the:

- ✓ 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34
- ✓ 3rd leading cause of death for ages 35-44
- ✓ 4th leading cause of death for ages 45-54
- ✓ 8th leading cause of death for ages 55-64
- ✓ 17th leading cause of death for ages 65+

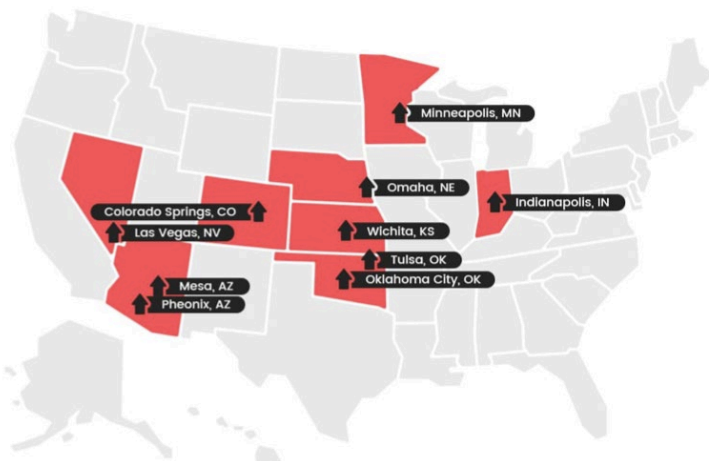
Overall, suicide is the 9th leading cause of death in Nebraska and Nebraska is ranked 29th in the nation for its suicide rates. **More than 5 times** as many people died by suicide in 2019 than in alcohol related motor vehicle accidents.

49.0% of communities did not have enough mental health providers to serve residents in 2020, according to federal guidelines.

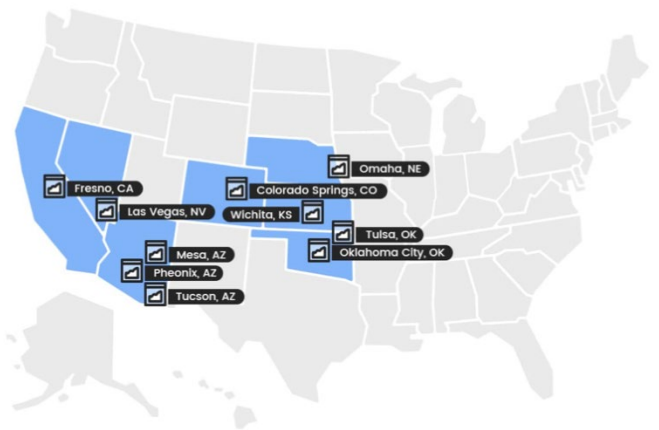
Substance Abuse

There has been an increased concern around substance abuse during the pandemic. As of 2022, there are an average of 11 deaths due to drug overdose per 100,000 in Nebraska. Nebraska made the top ten list of most used marijuana, cocaine, meth, heroine and overall drug use in the United States. While this may have been based out of Omaha, this still greatly impacts our service area. If drug use is that prevalent in our urban areas like Omaha, the drugs are still being brought into our state and then dispersed throughout it. Connections are being made and drugs are being carried throughout the entire state. In the past couple of years, rural Nebraska has seen a tremendous increase in drug use and drug related violence.

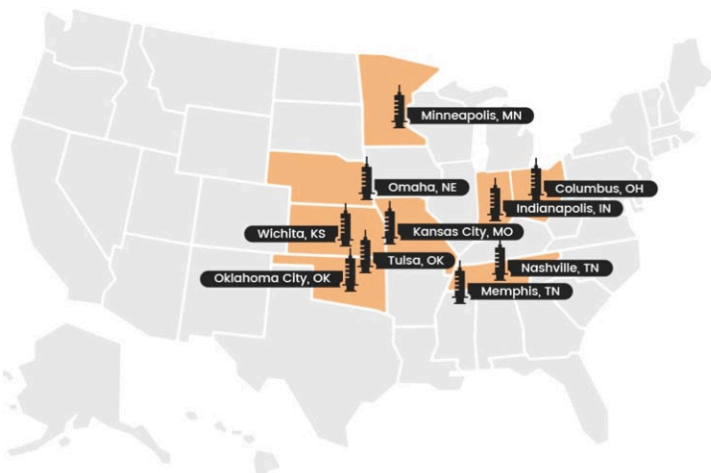
Top 10 Cities with the Most Overall Drug Use
 in the United States



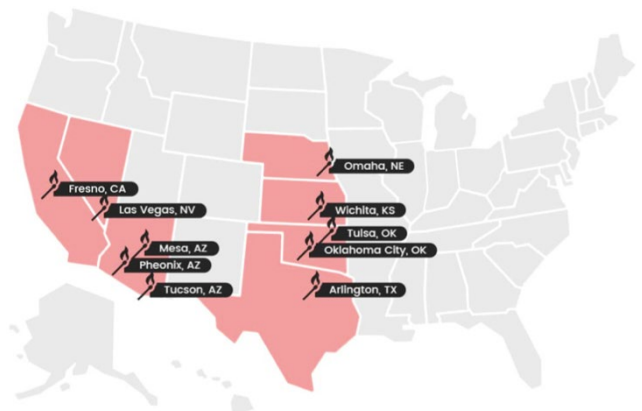
Top 10 Cities with the Most Cocaine Use
 in the United States



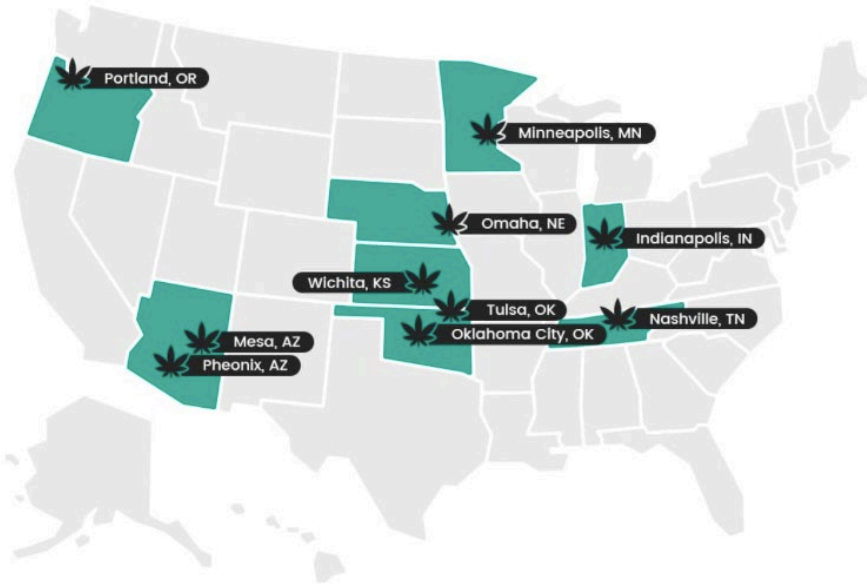
Top 10 Cities with the Most Heroin Use
 in the United States



Top 10 Cities with the Most Methamphetamine Use
 in the United States

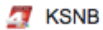


Top 10 Cities with the Most Marijuana Use in the United States



<https://americanaddictioncenters.org/blog/substance-abuse-by-city>

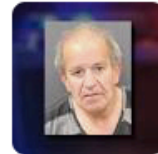
News Paper headlines within our service area:



G.I. police arrest man for trying to sell drugs in business parking lot

Hall County Court documents show Grand Island Police arrested 61-year-old Ray Pallas on Saturday after someone had notified them that Pallas had...

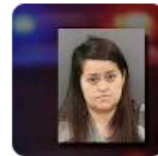
2 weeks ago



GIPD arrests two women for drug possession

GRAND ISLAND, Neb. (KSNB) - Two women are behind bars in Hall County, after Grand Island Police found them in possession of drugs on a...

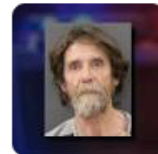
6 days ago




Traffic stop leads to arrest of Central City man on drug and weapons charges

Roger Dalland is facing a felony drug charge for intent to distribute after a traffic stop in Grand Island.(Hall County Department of...

4 weeks ago



 The Columbus Telegram

Albion man arrested following drug investigation

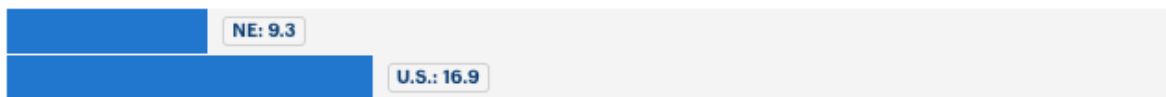
The Nebraska State Patrol, with assistance of the SNARE Drug Task Force, Merrick County Sheriff's Office and Central City Police Department,...

Jun 15, 2022

Drug distribution charges have seen an increase across Nebraska, especially near I-80 as drugs are distributed to our smaller, rural counties. A challenge with the rise in distribution of drugs across Nebraska is that drugs are no longer being sold as exactly what they are. There has been an increase in fentanyl laced drug across the United States, which has caused a significant increase in fentanyl related deaths across Nebraska. A news article considered it “Russian Roulette” as fentanyl fuels the rise in overdose deaths in Nebraska. Methamphetamine remains the drug of choice in Nebraska. But officials believe as many as two-thirds of all overdose deaths today involve fentanyl. The cheap but potent synthetic opioid is being baked into fake pills made to look like prescription opioids, or mixed into other drugs like meth, heroin or cocaine. According to the most recent federal data, accidental drug overdoses in Nebraska are up eightfold over the past two decades. According to Center for Disease Control and Prevention data, between 2000 and 2020, annual deaths from accidental drug overdoses in Nebraska spiked from 22 to 177 — an increase of 705%. The DEA says lab testing has revealed as many as four in 10 such pills contain at least 2 milligrams of fentanyl, a potentially lethal dose. Now drug dealers are mixing fentanyl into heroin, cocaine and meth because it’s both cheaper to produce and more addictive, the DEA’s King said. One UCLA researcher recently described the nation’s illicit drug supply today as “a toxic mess.” Just during the first six months of 2022, DEA agents seized more than 150,000 pills in Nebraska, double the 83,000 seized in all of 2021. Some 32,000 were seized in Omaha in a single two-day period. https://omaha.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/its-russian-roulette-fentanyl-fuels-rising-drug-overdose-deaths-in-nebraska/article_1fdf749e-1409-11ed-8729-8b6963716b2d.html

GENDER

Drug Deaths - Female



Drug Deaths - Male



Deaths per 100,000 population

RACE/ETHNICITY

Drug Deaths - Black



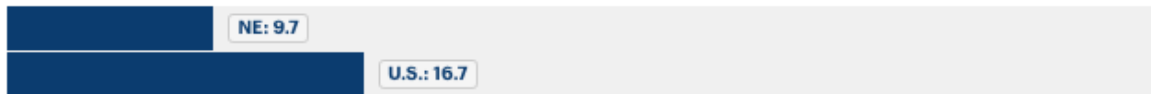
Drug Deaths - White



Deaths per 100,000 population

AGE

Drug Deaths - Ages 15-24



Drug Deaths - Ages 25-34



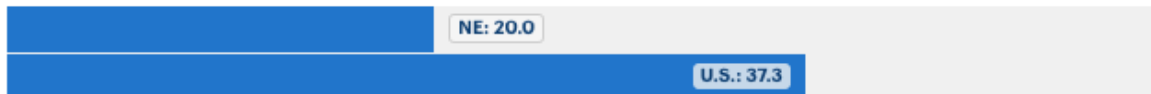
Drug Deaths - Ages 35-44



Drug Deaths - Ages 45-54



Drug Deaths - Ages 55-64



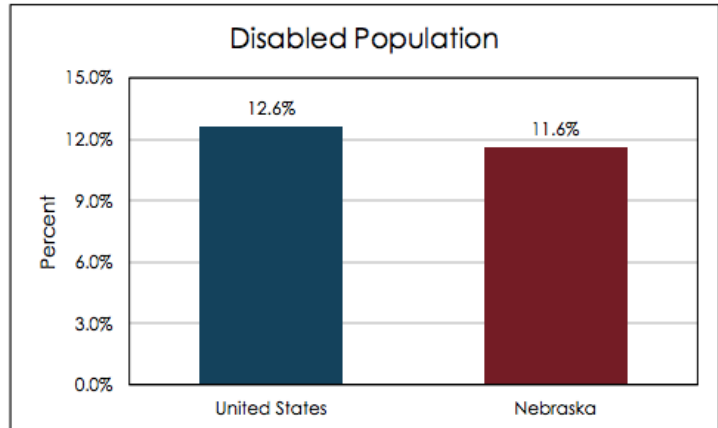
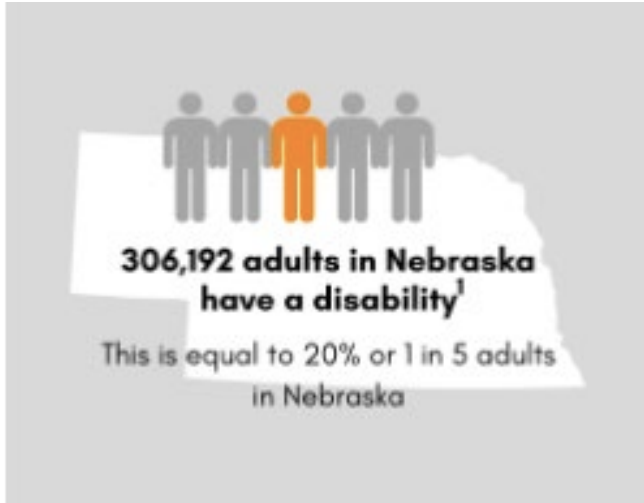
Deaths per 100,000 population

https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/drug_deaths_1yr/state/NE

Disabilities

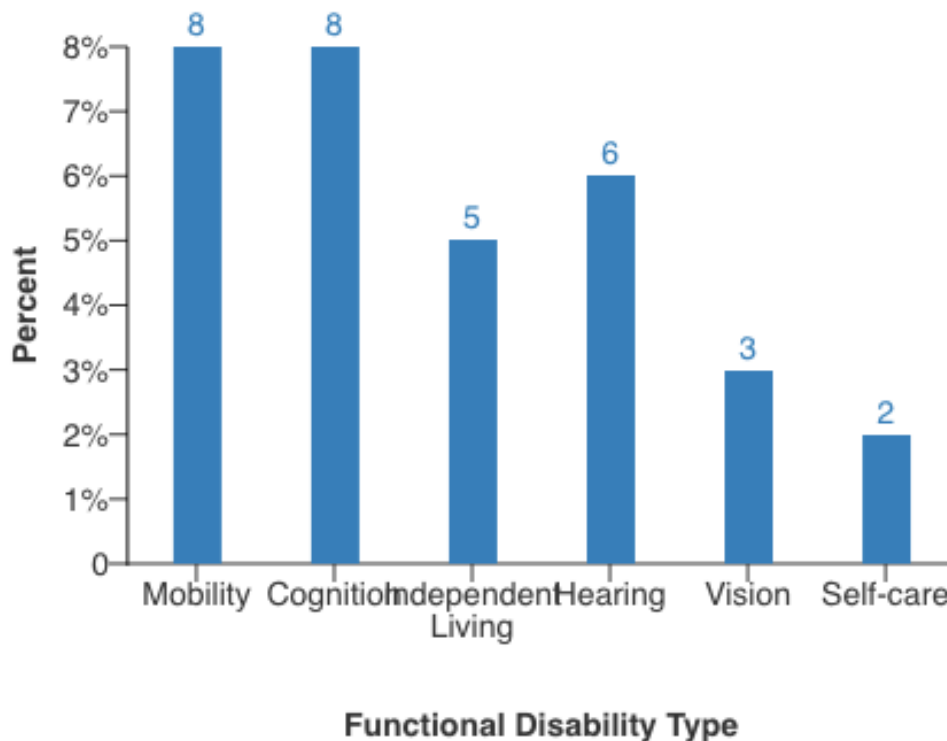
Disability accounts for up to 31% of the state's healthcare spending, which is about \$17,500 per person with a disability. A disability is any impairment, activity limitation, or participation restriction. Impairment can include an issue in bodily function or structure, while an activity limitation could be a difficulty encountered during task-execution or action. An individual could struggle with participation restriction if they struggle with involvement in typical life situations. Those with disabilities require interventions to remove environmental and social barriers.¹ Disability as a result of physical, emotional, or mental limitations has a direct impact on an

individual's quality of life and subsequently becomes a public health concern. ¹World Health Organization. Disabilities. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/topics/disabilities/en/> Approximately 15% of the world's population is living with a disability, and one-fifth of the estimated global total experience significant difficulties.² A disability is not only a health problem, but also a complex phenomenon that illustrates an interaction between someone's body and features of society



Source: 2019 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

Disability Population	Estimates	Percentage
United States	40,335,099	12.6%
Nebraska	218,839	11.6%



Adults with disabilities in Nebraska experience health disparities and are more likely to...¹

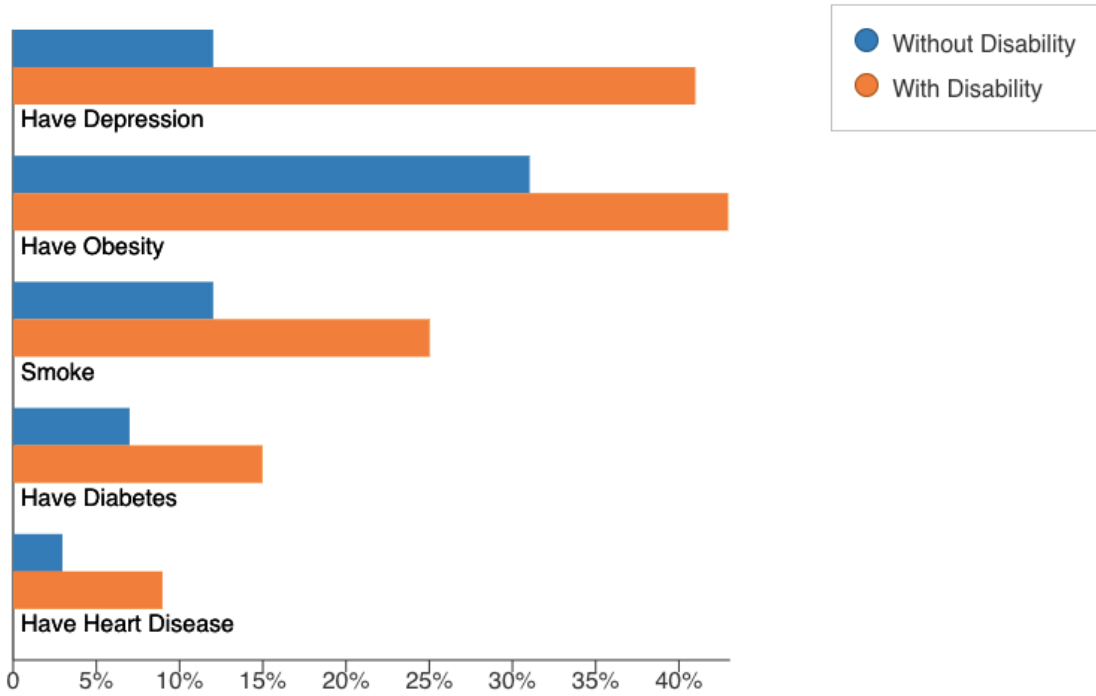
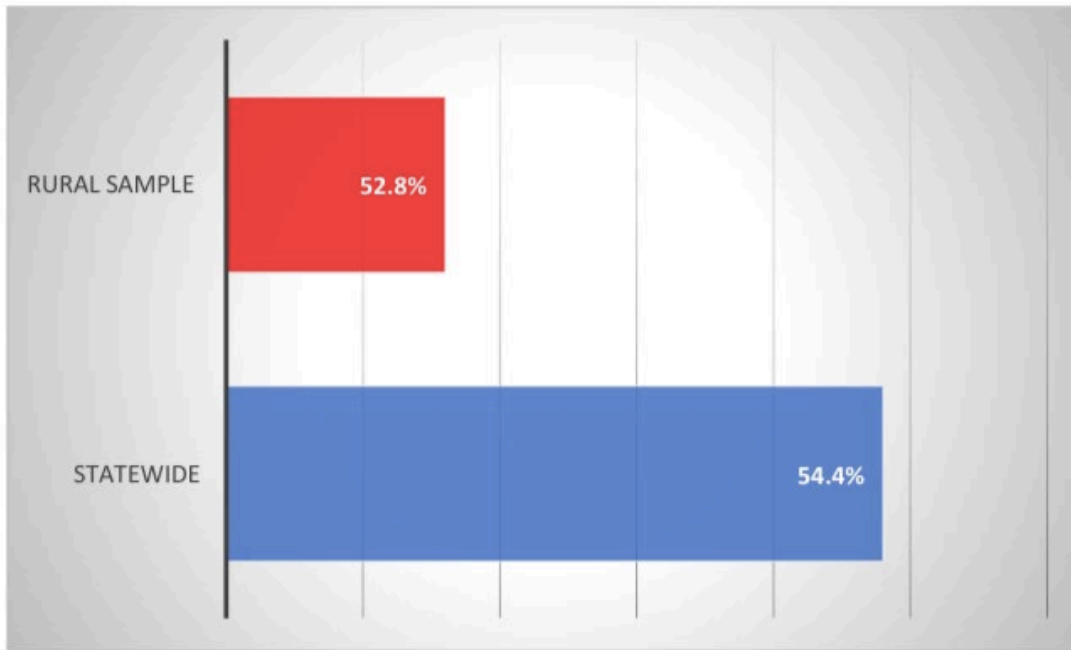


Figure 22: Reported Utilization of Mental and Behavioral Health Services



Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Disability Status Is Determined)	Population with a Disability	Population with a Disability, Percent
Report Location	178,230	23,254	13.05%
Blaine County, NE	346	75	21.68%
Boone County, NE	5,330	701	13.15%
Boyd County, NE	1,788	320	17.90%
Brown County, NE	2,721	398	14.63%
Colfax County, NE	10,458	1,025	9.80%
Custer County, NE	10,538	1,567	14.87%
Garfield County, NE	1,840	288	15.65%
Greeley County, NE	2,194	345	15.72%
Hall County, NE	61,894	7,917	12.79%
Hamilton County, NE	9,256	1,019	11.01%
Holt County, NE	10,046	1,333	13.27%
Howard County, NE	6,451	824	12.77%
Keya Paha County, NE	946	89	9.41%
Loup County, NE	665	120	18.05%
Merrick County, NE	7,598	1,265	16.65%
Nance County, NE	3,316	557	16.80%
Platte County, NE	33,887	4,041	11.92%
Rock County, NE	1,296	138	10.65%
Sherman County, NE	2,939	470	15.99%
Valley County, NE	3,986	635	15.93%
Wheeler County, NE	735	127	17.28%
Nebraska	1,923,866	226,316	11.76%
United States	324,818,565	41,055,492	12.64%

There are 23,254 people within our service area who are living with a disability.

https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/impacts/pdfs/Nebraska_Disability.pdf

Health Insurance

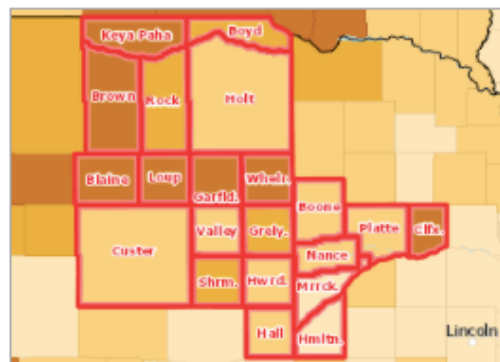
Access to health insurance is a major challenge that families face aside from lack of providers. Below is the number of people without health insurance within our service area. Every person deserves to have affordable healthcare, both physical and behavioral. Yet Nebraska still has an uninsured rate of 11.41%. In the state of Nebraska, there are currently 127,060 people without insurance. Quality and consistent preventative health care, beginning even before birth, gives children the best chance to grow up to be healthy and productive adults. Children and families must be able to access and maintain affordable health insurance, and policies should maximize availability and robust investment in Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program. Our health care systems and policies should prioritize preventative services including immunization, developmental screenings, early intervention, and home visiting. Policies should promote timely and equitable access to a complete range of health care services within a home and community-based environment for children and families across the lifespan.

Population age 18-64:
 with insurance: 84,820
 without ins: 13,645
 percent: 13.86

population age 0-18:
 with ins: 43,306
 without ins: 3,212
 percent 6.90%

Colfax County has the highest uninsured rate for 18-64 year olds at 21.77%, with Blaine following close second 20.63%. The county with the lowest rate is Hamilton County at 8.16%.

Blaine county has the highest uninsured rate for 0-18 at 18.82% Hamilton has the lowest at 4.41%



[View larger map](#)

Uninsured Population, Age 0-18, Percent by County, SAHIE 2019

- Over 10.0%
- 8.1 - 10.0%
- 6.1 - 8.0%
- Under 6.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

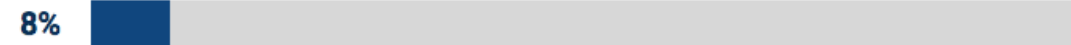
In Nebraska, 4.7% of children do not have health insurance. When children are uninsured, they are more likely to have unmet health needs and lack a usual source of care, diminishing their chances to grow into healthy and productive adults. Employee-Sponsored health insurance counts for 57.4% of insurance for children. 6.4% children are insured by direct purchase. 28.4% are insured through Medicaid/CHIP. 2.4% are insured by the public. 89.6% of all eligible children participate in Medicaid/CHIP. Many children who are eligible for Medicaid/CHIP may not be enrolled due to a lack of public outreach or administrative barriers. The child participation rates show the percentage of eligible children who are enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP.

Child Uninsured Rate by Poverty Threshold (\$24,860.00)

Between 0 - \$34,304.31



Between \$34,306.80 - \$62,147.51



\$62,150.00 or above



Uninsured Population Age 18 - 64 by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

This indicator reports the percentage of uninsured population age 18-64 by race/ethnicity.

The percentage values could be interpreted as, for example, "Of all the non-Hispanic white population age 18-64 in the report area, the proportion without medical insurance is (value)."

Note: There is only SAHIE data available for state/national areas for this dataset.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic or Latino
Nebraska	8.60%	15.90%	28.20%
United States	8.63%	14.26%	24.95%

<https://kidshealthcarereport.ccf.georgetown.edu/states/nebraska/>

Teen Pregnancy

In our service area, there are 5,204 females aged 15-19, and of those, 66 experienced teen pregnancy. 12.68% of the service area experienced teen death. Hall county had the highest teen pregnancy rate at 28.96%. The state of Nebraska has a teen pregnancy rate of 10.92%. Our service area is higher than the state average for teen pregnancy.

Report Area	Females Age 15 to 19	Births to Teens	Births per 1,000 Teens
Report Location	5,204	66	12.68
Blaine County, NE	0	0	0.00
Boone County, NE	100	0	0.00
Boyd County, NE	24	0	0.00
Brown County, NE	26	4	153.85
Colfax County, NE	159	0	0.00
Custer County, NE	289	1	3.46
Garfield County, NE	34	0	0.00
Greeley County, NE	55	0	0.00
Hall County, NE	2,003	58	28.96
Hamilton County, NE	293	0	0.00
Holt County, NE	278	3	10.79
Howard County, NE	185	0	0.00
Keya Paha County, NE	83	0	0.00
Loup County, NE	8	0	0.00
Merrick County, NE	201	0	0.00
Nance County, NE	126	0	0.00
Platte County, NE	1,069	0	0.00
Rock County, NE	46	0	0.00
Sherman County, NE	89	0	0.00
Valley County, NE	134	0	0.00
Wheeler County, NE	2	0	0.00
Nebraska	66,181	723	10.92
United States	10,578,036	107,889	10.20

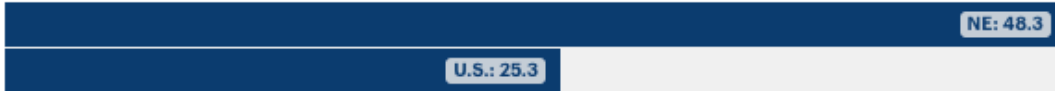
<https://cap.engagementnetwork.org/assessment-tools>

The teen pregnancy rate in the [United States](#) has been declining in the past 20 years. In 2018, the United States teen birth rate was 17.4 births per 1,000 females between the ages 15 and 19. In 2019, it decreased to 16.9. Despite these lower rates, the U.S. continues to have the highest teen pregnancy rate of all [developed nations](#). Teen pregnancy has substantial health, economic, and social costs. Pregnant teenagers are more likely to experience miscarriages, maternal illness (preeclampsia, hypertension, etc.), stillbirth, and neonatal death. Teenage mothers are also more likely to drop out of school and never return to raise a child. Teen mothers, therefore, often lack a high school diploma, let alone a college degree, and will likely face unemployment and

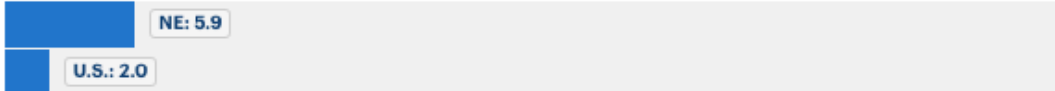
poverty. Children of teen pregnancies are sometimes forced into foster care if the mother cannot care for them, where teenage females are twice as likely to become pregnant, creating a cycle.

RACE/ETHNICITY

Teen Births - American Indian/Alaska Native



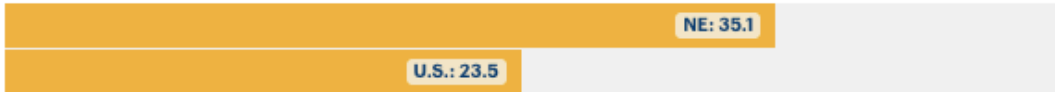
Teen Births - Asian



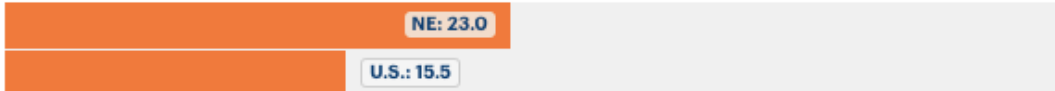
Teen Births - Black



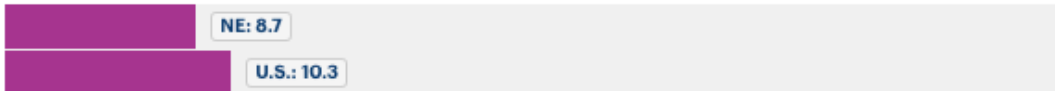
Teen Births - Hispanic



Teen Births - Multiracial



Teen Births - White



Births per 1,000 females ages 15-19

Childcare

Even before the pandemic, 91% of Nebraska counties lacked adequate child care options to meet the needs of their working families. That deficit has become even more apparent as Nebraska struggles to find enough workers to meet employers’ needs and fuel economic recovery and growth.

In the state of Nebraska, a grim but resilient picture of an early childhood workforce has been painted in the past year. a survey found that 2/3 of providers have experienced income reductions in the past year and that turnover staff is rampant. 9 out of 10 providers employing staff have had difficulty hiring for open positions, citing a lack of applicants and inability to offer sufficient pay. 2/3 of child care employers experienced staff turnover, with nearly 7/10 providers saying staff were leaving the field of early childhood entirely. More than 750 providers were surveyed, almost a quarter of all the licensed providers in the state.

The survey also found that:

- Three in 10 providers indicated that in the last year their household would sometimes run out of food before they were able to purchase more.
- More than half of providers had to close their program due to COVID exposure and/or infection

- Two in 5 providers reported experiencing burnout.

“We have a statewide crisis in Nebraska,” said Gallagher in an article for the Buffett Institute. “Prior to the pandemic, 91 percent of counties with childcare facilities already did not have enough available slots to meet the current demand. The pandemic has made working in the childcare field even more difficult.”

“So far, we have analyzed the impact of inadequate childcare in four communities throughout the state,” said Trueblood. Summarizing the data from the four communities, “we found, for communities, the average cost per community of inadequate childcare for families with children under five years of age is **\$1,929,120**. This cost is due to lost wages due to absenteeism, turnover, not being able to work full-time hours, or forgoing a promotion or career advancement.”

The financial impact isn’t limited to just those with children in daycare. According to Trueblood, “we found that for employers, the average cost per community of inadequate childcare for families with children under five years of age is \$988,281 due to the costs of absenteeism, turnover, and lost productivity.”

Inadequate childcare can create a multi-million-dollar impact in local economies, and these numbers are a great example of how the daycare shortage in Nebraska is a problem for more than just those who need someone to watch their kids so they can go to work. Hopefully, economic developers and other local advocates for this cause can utilize this information to help build partnerships to help find creative ways to attack this pressing need in the state.

When childcare shortages affect the rural towns, families are left to choose what is the best option. Often times this includes moving to areas with more opportunities and childcare, or moving to places that offer higher wages in order to combat the expense of childcare. When this happens it also affects the communities, who start seeing a rise in the average age per county. Younger families are not able to stay in rural areas due to these challenges. This also drives the population of our smaller communities down, as people move to bigger cities in search of opportunities.

<https://sites.nppd.com/how-far-does-the-impact-of-inadequate-childcare-reach/>

<https://buffettinstitute.nebraska.edu/news-and-events/news/nebraska-child-care-in-crisis-new-survey-by-buffett-institute-finds>

<https://earlylearningnation.com/2022/01/great-beginnings-in-the-great-plains-communities-for-kids-builds-nebraskas-child-care-infrastructure-cultivates-all-community-stakeholders/>

<https://tootris.com/edu/blog/employers/cost-of-child-care-2022-state-comparison-challenge-missouri-vs-nebraska/>



Nebraska Child Care Gap Findings

Potential Need ¹	112,410 children
Supply ²	92,780 slots
Gap	20,740 children
Percent Gap	18.5% of children
Economic Impact (long term loss)	\$0.7 to \$1.1 Billion

Child Care Supply Across Nebraska

Facility Type	Count	Capacity
Child Care Center	656	58,850
Family Child Care Home I	1,246	12,350
Family Child Care Home II	544	6,410
License-Exempt Child Care Home	414	1,240
Preschool	135	3,580
Provisional Child Care Center	76	6,240
Provisional Family Child Care Home I	88	860
Provisional Family Child Care Home II	49	570
Provisional Preschool	3	60
Additional facilities from Office of Head Start	77	2,140
Department of Defense	1	460

https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/sites/default/files/media/document/CHR2022_NE_0.pdf



The childcare cost burden among counties in Nebraska ranges from 18% to 34%.

In Context

- Similar levels of childcare cost burden exist across all levels of urbanization.
- Median household income varies by race and ethnicity across Nebraska counties ranging between \$37,163 for Black households to \$67,853 for Asian households. These income disparities demonstrate how economic security is not equally accessible to all people living in Nebraska.

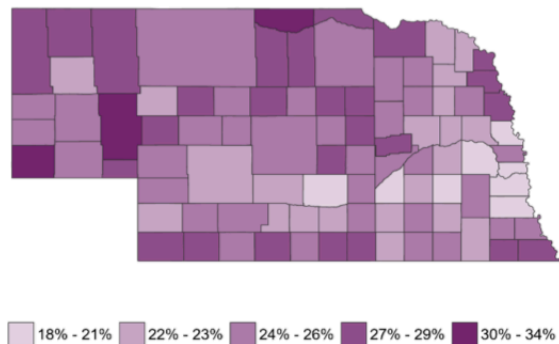


Figure 3. Childcare cost burden in Nebraska by county

Nebraska's average annual child care is between \$2,120 and \$2,700, that cost being toward the higher end for infant care. This comes out to between around \$952 to \$1,048 per month. If we break this down by age group, the costs as of 2022 look like this:

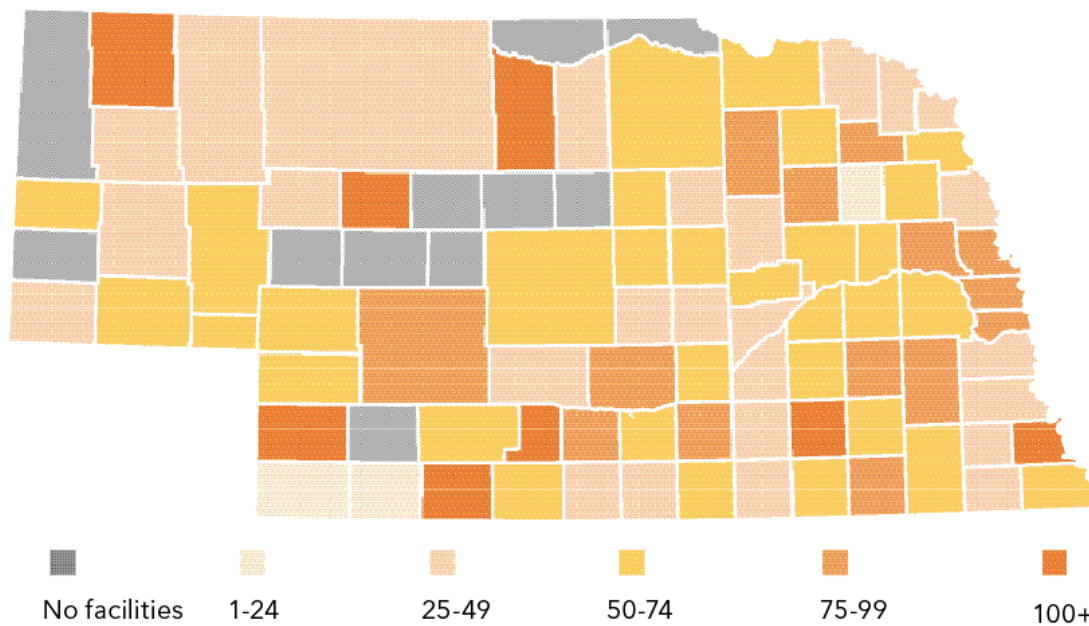
- On average the annual cost of infant care in Nebraska is \$12,571—that's \$1,048 per month.
- Child care for a 4-year-old costs \$11,420, or \$952 each month.
- Infant care in Nebraska costs just \$4,383 (53.5%) more than in-state tuition for four-year public college.

Typical cost of Child Care in Nebraska.

- Infant care for one child would take up 19.2% of a median family's income in Nebraska.
- According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Child Care is affordable if it costs no more than 7% of a family's income. By this standard, only 5.8% of Nebraska families can afford infant care.
- Infant care in Nebraska costs 24.4% of average rent.

With the average annual household income throughout our 21 county service area being \$ 54,982.19, paying \$1000 a month per child is an added financial challenge for families. Families needing childcare for two children would be paying nearly \$2,000 in childcare alone. With the many added other expenses families are experiencing in 2022, due to inflation, this creates a challenge surrounding remaining in the work force. In some cases, childcare may even cost more than a person’s monthly income. As a result, many are forced to choose whether or not to leave the work force entirely. Another big issue our rural communities are facing, is an extreme shortage in childcare providers. Families who intend on having both parents in the work force are forced to leave their job due to not being able to find childcare within their surrounding areas. In a neighboring county to our service area, Buffalo County, the waitlist for an infant at many childcare facilities is into October of 2023. Parents are having to find childcare for their infants before they are even pregnant, just to insure they are able to keep their job.

CAPACITY OF LICENSED CHILD CARE FACILITY PER 100 CHILDREN UNDER 6 WITH ALL AVAILABLE PARENTS WORKING BY COUNTY¹



There are four counties within our service area that do not have a licensed child care facility.

LICENSED CHILD CARE FACILITIES (2021)¹

2,905
TOTAL LICENSED CHILD CARE FACILITIES

112,914
CHILDREN UNDER 6 ARE ESTIMATED TO NEED CHILD CARE

ANNUAL CHILD CARE COSTS (2020)³

CENTER-BASED CARE

INFANT \$11,960

4-YEAR-OLD \$11,440

HOME-BASED CARE

INFANT \$10,660

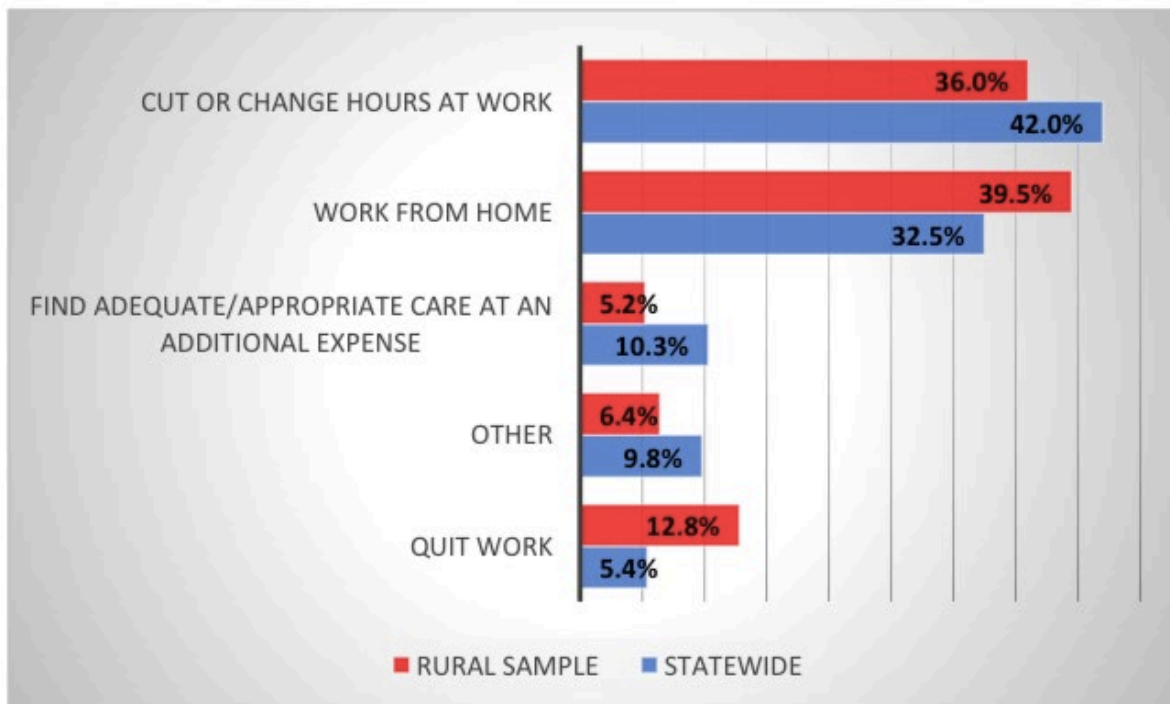
4-YEAR-OLD \$10,140

6.2% (9,330)
NEBRASKA PARENTS OF CHILDREN 0-5 QUIT, DID NOT TAKE, OR GREATLY CHANGED THEIR JOB BECAUSE OF CHILD CARE PROBLEMS IN 2019-20.²

CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES (SFY 2020)⁴

- There were 25,217 children in Nebraska who received child care subsidies in SFY 2020. 1,739 children were in the care of a license-exempt facility.
- An average of 15,143 children received a subsidy each month for an average of 7 months. 10,938 were below school age, and 5,399 were school age.
- 11,649 children receiving a subsidy were from a family living below 100% FPL, 3,398 were from families between 100%-130% FPL and 1,772 were from families between 130%-185% FPL.
- \$42,500,397 in state and \$59,695,235 in federal funds were spent on the child care subsidy program.

Figure 19: Life Changes to Support Children at Home/Virtual Schooling



Human Trafficking

Humans are trafficked in Nebraska, being bought and sold and treated as property, forced against their will to work for those who think they own them. Human trafficking affects not only those who are living in poverty, but middle and upper classes as well. In Nebraska there were 240 calls to the Nebraska National Human Trafficking Hotline in 2021. 107 signals received were from victims or survivors of human trafficking. Of the 57 cases identified in the state of Nebraska, 134 victims were involved. Of the 57 cases, 47 were sex trafficking, 5 were labor trafficking, and 5 were other. 38 were adults and 16 were minors. 48 were females and 9 were males. <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/en/statistics/nebraska>

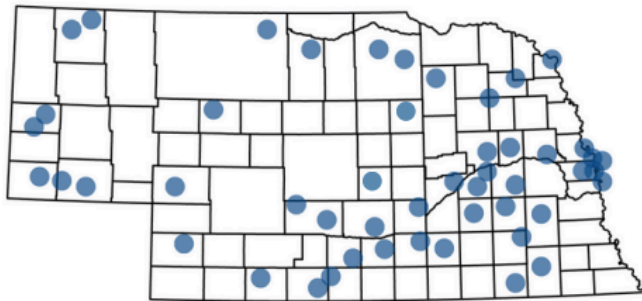
In 2022, there were investigations that took place in multiple CNCAP counties regarding human trafficking. This is not just a problem that is happening in big cities such as Lincoln or Omaha. It is all over the state.



Nebraska
Human Trafficking
TASK FORCE

2022 Update

Where We Have Investigated Human Trafficking

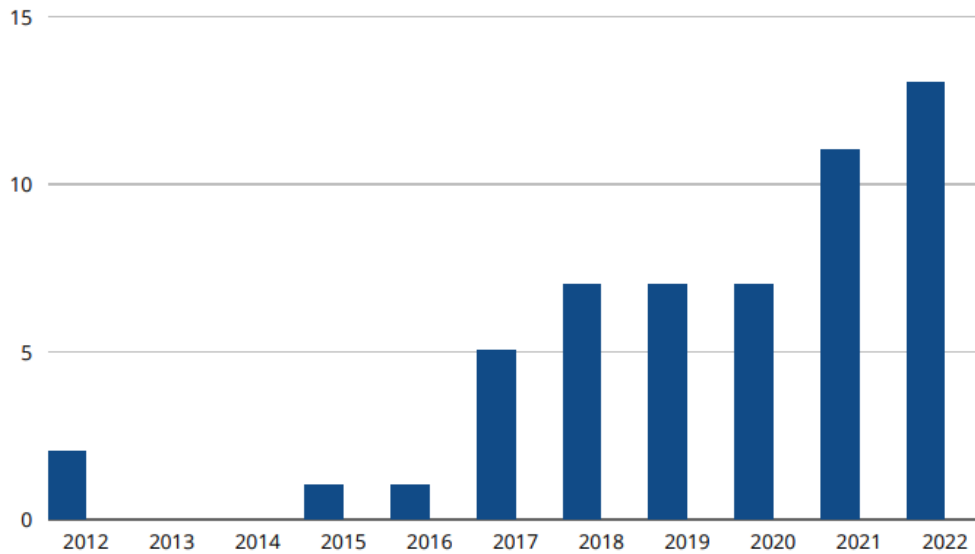


It is not just in Omaha and Lincoln; it's the whole state.

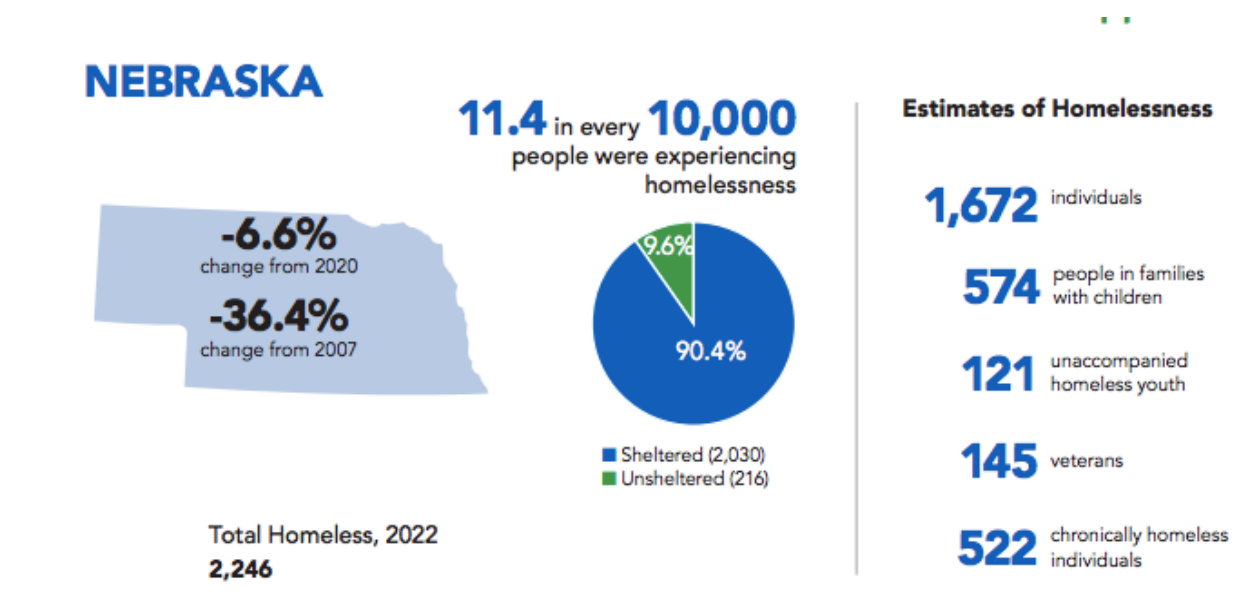
There have been 88 prosecutions in state court over the last 7 years. And since 2020, Nebraska has filed an average of 1.5 sex trafficking calls per month. In Grand Island, Hassan Aden was sentenced to 20- 40 years for exploiting vulnerable women in the Grand Island area. In 2022, Nebraska had the record number of felony convictions of sex trafficking defendants. Sex trafficking is no longer a low-risk crime.

https://ago.nebraska.gov/sites/ago.nebraska.gov/files/doc/2022%20Human%20Trafficking%20Task%20Force%20Update_1.pdf

Number of Sex Trafficking Defendants Convicted of Felonies by Year



Disconnected Youth/Youth Homelessness



There are 574 families in the state of Nebraska who are experiencing homelessness with children. There are approximately 121 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness on any given night and five that are unsheltered. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2022-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

Within our school systems, here is the number of homeless/unaccompanied youth:

- Ansley: Homeless students – 1
- Aurora: Homeless students – 2
- Centura: Homeless students – 21

Columbus: Homeless students – 72

Grand Island: Homeless students – 221; unaccompanied youth – 51

Litchfield: Homeless students – 9

Loup City: Homeless students – 7; unaccompanied youth – 2

O’Neill: Homeless students – 2

Schuyler: Homeless students – 4; unaccompanied youth – 1

Wood River: Homeless Students – 3

<https://www.education.ne.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Homeless-and-Unaccompanied-Count.pdf>

The KIND (Keeping Independent Needs Defined) is a joint TH-RR housing program that serves literally homeless youth between the ages of 18-24 with crisis intervention housing assistance as well as serving homeless and near homeless youth ages 18-24 by rapidly rehousing them and offering case management, with possible financial assistance to work towards permanent housing while focusing on employment and education. The KIND program assisted 35 households during the year of 2022, and 57 benefactors. KIND youth paid \$5,870 in debt for 6 households and 8 benefactors.

The KIDS (Keeping Independence Defined in Society) program assists individuals and families whose household is between the ages of 18-24. The core elements of the KIDS program are: 1. Stable housing 2. Education and Employment 3. Social and emotional well-being 4. Permanent connections. The program assists youth in homeless situations get into housing. While in the program, youth will have the opportunity to participate in case management to address specific barriers the family is having. The KIDS program serves all 21 counties. In 2022, KIDS helped a total of 26 households and 56 benefactors. Participants paid \$1,720 in debt for 4 households and 10 benefactors

CNCAP Awarded SSG Fox SPGP Grant

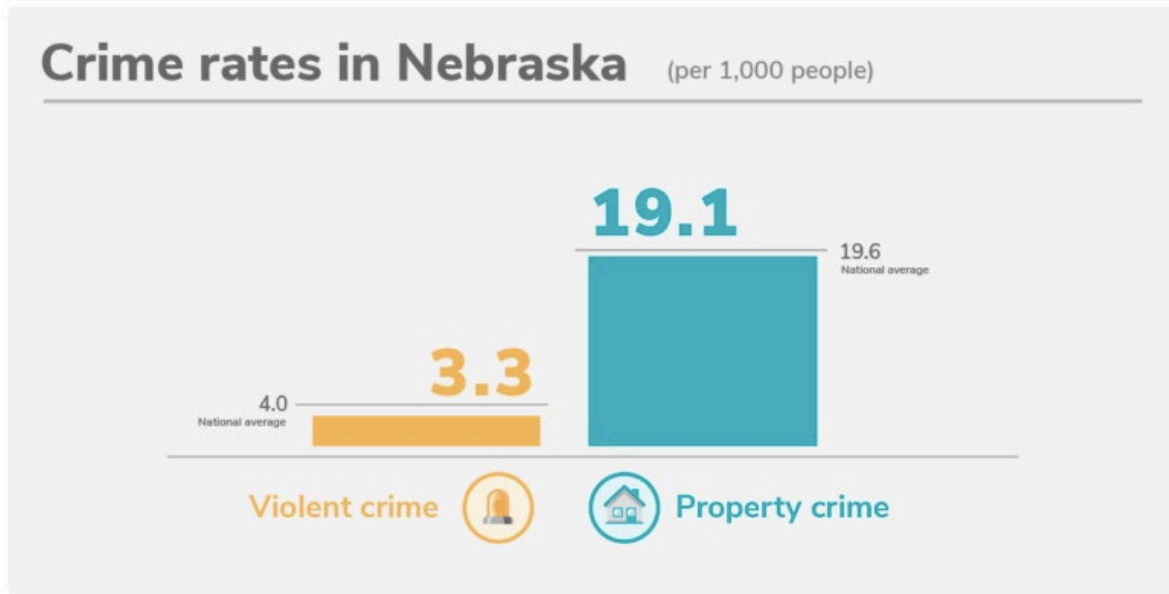
Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership was awarded a SSG Fox SPGP grant through the Department of Veteran Affairs in the amount of \$667,380 to support local Veterans.

The SSG Fox SPGP is a pilot, community-based grant program that will provide peer support activities to address the mental health of eligible Veterans and their families throughout the 62 county area already served by the Supportive Services for Veteran Families program. CNCAP helps Veterans in our communities every day, and the SSG Fox SPGP grant will work with the other Veteran programs already provided through Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership to meet the needs of the Veterans.

SSG Fox SPGP honors Veteran Parker Gordon Fox, who joined the Army in 2014 and was a sniper instructor at the U.S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. Known for a life of generosity and kindness to others in need, Fox died by suicide on July 21, 2020, at the age of 25.

Crime

Nebraska’s violent crime rate was higher than last year in 2021, increasing from 3.0 per 1,000 people to 3.3.



Residents of Nebraska are most concerned about violent crime, property crime, package theft, and gun violence.

Nebraskans feel very safe in their home state compared to most Americans—even though they reported more personal experience with violent crime than last year's survey. Overall, the state's increase in violent crimes supports 77% of respondents saying that crime is increasing in The Cornhusker State.

- 71% of Nebraska residents reported feeling safe in their state compared to 55% of Americans. Nebraska is 1 of just 8 states where more than 70% of residents felt safe.
- 11% of Nebraskans reported having a personal experience with violent crime in the last 12 months—up from 10% last year.
- Murder is an uncommon violent crime in The Cornhusker State, making up just 1% of violent crimes.
- Rape accounts for 18% of violent crimes in Nebraska (US 10%).
- 37% of survey participants report using some form of personal protection—slightly higher than the US average (34%).
- 45% of Nebraska residents say their personal safety has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic compared to 44% of Americans.

While Nebraskans told us they experienced more property crime, the state's property crime rate slightly dropped. This discrepancy is likely because not all crimes get officially reported. Residents were also more likely than other Americans to say that the COVID-19 pandemic affected their property's security.

- More Nebraskans (24%) reported personal experiences with property crime this reporting year compared to last year (23%).
- Property crime rates dropped from 20.5 per 1,000 residents to 19.1.
- Burglary accounts for 12% of all property crimes in The Cornhusker State.

- 16% of participants reported experiencing package theft in the last 12 months, putting Nebraska below the US average of 20%.
- 56% of people in Nebraska use some form of property protection. This is close to the 60% national average.
- The top form of property protection in Nebraska this year was security cameras with 24% of survey respondents using them. This is a lower adoption rate than the national average of 28%.
- 39% of Nebraskans say the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the security of their property—this is noticeably higher than the US average of 29%.

<https://www.safewise.com/blog/safest-cities-nebraska/#:~:text=2022%20Nebraska%20crime%20rates,20.5%20per%201%2C000%20to%2019.1.>

Report Area	Total Population	Violent Crimes, 3-year Total	Violent Crimes, Annual Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Report Location	191,127	1,200	209.20
Blaine County, NE	496	6	402.90
Boone County, NE	6,666	70	350.00
Boyd County, NE	2,416	21	289.60
Brown County, NE	4,515	21	155.00
Colfax County, NE	10,465	35	111.40
Custer County, NE	10,747	29	89.90
Garfield County, NE	3,208	21	218.10
Greeley County, NE	2,415	6	82.70
Hall County, NE	63,562	655	343.40
Hamilton County, NE	9,175	60	217.90
Holt County, NE	11,543	32	92.40
Howard County, NE	6,424	21	108.90
Keya Paha County, NE	798	0	0.00
Loup County, NE	580	6	344.80
Merrick County, NE	Suppressed	13	55.70
Nance County, NE	5,742	42	243.80
Platte County, NE	33,677	113	111.80
Rock County, NE	1,942	17	291.70
Sherman County, NE	4,058	17	139.60
Valley County, NE	4,163	12	96.00
Wheeler County, NE	752	3	132.90
Nebraska	1,978,539	17,002	286.40

Report Area	Total Population	Property Crimes, Annual Average	Property Crimes, Annual Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Report Location	178,915	3,004	1,680.9
Blaine County, NE	488	0	-1.0
Boone County, NE	5,320	3	80.4
Boyd County, NE	2,001	0	-1.0
Brown County, NE	2,890	29	1,003.3
Colfax County, NE	10,456	13	598.9
Custer County, NE	10,773	111	1,030.3
Garfield County, NE	2,030	0	49.4
Greeley County, NE	2,444	0	-1.0
Hall County, NE	61,742	2,121	3,435.2
Hamilton County, NE	9,156	77	841.0
Holt County, NE	10,367	23	226.7
Howard County, NE	6,407	0	-1.0
Keya Paha County, NE	792	1	189.4
Loup County, NE	570	0	-1.0
Merrick County, NE	7,781	52	668.3
Nance County, NE	3,582	0	-1.0
Platte County, NE	32,762	526	1,607.0
Rock County, NE	1,371	0	36.5
Sherman County, NE	3,088	18	599.1
Valley County, NE	4,155	30	968.2
Wheeler County, NE	740	0	67.6
Nebraska	1,894,287	44,212	2,334.9
United States	321,015,117	7,915,583	2,466.1

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is the willful intimidation, physical assault, battery, sexual assault, and/or other abusive behavior as part of a systematic pattern of power and control. It includes physical violence, sexual violence, threats and emotional abuse. In Nebraska, 33.7% of women and 28% of men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate sexual violence or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes.

An estimated 58,000 Nebraska women experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner sexual violence, and/or intimate partner stalking annually. A statistically reliable statistic is not available for Nebraska men.² • On a single day in 2019, Nebraska domestic violence programs served 597 adult and child survivors. Another 96 requests for services went unmet due

to lack of resources.³ • As of December 31, 2019, Nebraska had submitted 1,063 domestic violence misdemeanor and no active protective order records to the NICS Index.⁴

<https://ncadv.org/state-by-state>

In 2020, there were 981 forcible rape crimes in the state of Nebraska. In 2021, there were 603. There were 7 juvenile arrests in 2021 for forcible rape.

Assaults per county in 2021:

Blaine: 0

Boone: 1 aggravated assault; 1 simple domestic assault

Boyd: 1 simple domestic assault

Brown: 2 simple domestic assaults

Colfax: 2 aggravated domestic assaults; 14 simple domestic assaults

Custer: 1 aggravated domestic assault; 4 simple domestic assaults

Greeley: 1 aggravated domestic assault; 1 simple domestic assault

Garfield: 4 simple domestic assaults

Hall: 44 aggravated domestic assaults; 212 simple domestic assaults

Hamilton: aggravated domestic assaults; 11 simple domestic assaults

Holt: 9 simple domestic assaults

Howard: 0

Keya Paha: 0

Loup County:

Merrick: 5 simple domestic assaults

Nance: 0

Platte: 3 aggravated domestic assaults, 35 simple domestic assaults

Rock: 0

Sherman: 1 simple domestic assaults

Valley: 4 simple domestic assaults

Wheeler: 0

<https://ncc.nebraska.gov/sites/ncc.nebraska.gov/files/doc/2021%20Domestic%20Assault%20and%20Arrest%20by%20County.pdf>

Law Enforcement

Sworn Personnel

- 3,832 full-time sworn officers with 249 vacant positions.
- 1043 officers employed full-time in Sheriffs' Departments.
- 2213 officers employed full-time in Police Departments.
- 576 officers employed full-time in State Agencies.
- Highlights 3.7 full-time sworn officers per 1,000 population (based upon a population of 1,873,372).
- 309 part-time sworn officers with 34 vacant positions.

Civilian Personnel

- 1,561 full-time civilian employees
- 189 part-time civilian employees
- 85 vacant positions (both full-time and part-time).

Reserve Officers

- 35 reserve officers
- 12% of the total agencies use reserve officers

Contractual Agreements

- 29 departments reported they have contracts with communities, etc., to provide law enforcement coverage.

Health Trends

The Nebraska Hospital Association says that since the pandemic started, they've seen the cost of providing healthcare go up significantly. They're forecasting these higher costs will stick around. Healthcare leaders say this is due to a number of reasons, including inflation on the cost of medical supplies and medical devices, labor costs, a labor shortage among healthcare workers, and patients length of stay; meaning some patients are sitting unnecessarily in the hospitals for days.

There have been cases over 400 days where patients have sat unnecessarily in a hospital bed. This also means that hospitals can't continue to care for other patients who are needing care because there are not beds available. There are over 10-15% of patients in these hospitals that do not meet the requirements to still be in a hospital, often just waiting on a nursing home to open up. On top of this problem, insurers began trying to reduce what they pay hospitals. 78% of hospitals in Nebraska said that their relationship with commercial insurances is worse than before the pandemic. Before the pandemic, there were already staffing shortages in hospitals, yet there is a projected nurse shortage of 5,500 nurses by 2025. 60-80% of hospitals' revenue comes from government-payer sources, like Medicare and Medicaid — and those rates are set by government payers. Medicare in Nebraska for this year will be a 3.2% increase. For Medicaid, it's a 2% increase — that's well below the increased costs that the hospitals are seeing. <https://www.1011now.com/2022/11/16/financial-pressures-hit-nebraska-hospitals-healthcare-leaders-explain-why/>

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Programs

WIC is a Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, which is a nutrition program for pregnant, breastfeeding women and families with children younger than 5. WIC is the nations most successful and cost-effective public health nutrition program. Wholesome and nutritious fresh food is provided, nutrition education and community support for income eligible women who are pregnant, breastfeeding or post-partum, and for infants and children up to five years old. In Nebraska, WIC helps approximately 35,000 people at over 100 clinic sites

Income guidelines for WIC:

Income Guidelines (Effective

- July 1, 2022)

Family Size	Annual	Monthly	Twice Monthly	Bi-Weekly	Weekly
1	25,142	\$2,096	\$1,048	\$967	\$484
2	33,874	\$2,823	\$1,412	\$1,303	\$652
3	\$42,606	\$3,551	\$1,776	\$1,639	\$820
4	\$51,338	\$4,279	\$2,140	\$1,975	\$988
5	\$60,070	\$5,006	\$2,503	\$2,311	\$1,156
6	\$68,802	\$5,734	\$2,867	\$2,647	\$1,324
7	\$77,534	\$6,462	\$3,231	\$2,983	\$1,492

WIC helps eligible families with:

- Healthy Food
- Breastfeeding Support
- Nutrition Education
- Health and Community Resources

Who can apply?

Pregnant women, breastfeeding women, new mothers, infants, children to age 5, foster children to age 5. Support is also offered to anyone—working or not—who cares for a child including: moms, single fathers, grandparents, foster parents, step-parents, guardians.

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership received a grant for \$25,000 from Medica to recruit additional participants for the Women, Infants and Children program.

The intent of the grant was to address challenges of recruitment and retention of participants in the WIC and immunization programs targeting the northern service area. The grant provided support in the areas of nursing and outreach efforts to rejuvenate participation and increase awareness throughout the community.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, programs throughout the state and the nation have seen a gradual decrease in participation. The Medica grant provided an opportunity to increase efforts and make a positive difference in the nutritional benefits of families being served.

WIC numbers:

- Women- 173
- Infants- 151
- Children-534

Immunizations had a total of 714 shots.

Immunization grant amount was \$59,631

Immunizations:

Along with administering the vaccinations, families are provided information and education on the importance of vaccinations for their children. The program focuses on children 0-18 who are uninsured or underinsured, that may have health insurance that doesn't cover immunizations, or those receiving Medicaid. The funding originates from the Center of Disease Control and is provided to the Department of Health and Human Services Immunization Program. CNCAP was awarded \$59,631 for immunization activities supporting the rural clinics in Ord, O'Neill, Loup City, Greeley, St. Paul and Broken Bow. A total of 714 vaccinations were provided during the year of 2022. Children ages 2-5 are required to receive immunizations to attend a school based program. <https://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/WIC.aspx>

Nutrition

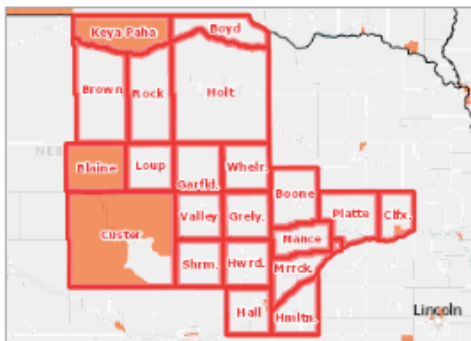
What Hunger Looks Like in Nebraska



<https://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/nebraska>

Food insecurity is a lack of access—at times—to enough food for an active, healthy life for household members and limited availability of nutritionally adequate foods. Many households that experience food insecurity do not qualify for federal nutrition programs and need to rely on their local food banks for support. Early Childhood Programs also provide children with nutritious food they may not always have access to at home.

Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Food Desert Census Tracts	Other Census Tracts	Food Desert Population	Other Population
Report Location	176,737	7	48	22,518	154,219
Blaine County, NE	478	1	0	478	0
Boone County, NE	5,505	0	2	0	5,505
Boyd County, NE	2,099	0	1	0	2,099
Brown County, NE	3,145	0	1	0	3,145
Colfax County, NE	10,515	1	2	6,516	3,999
Custer County, NE	10,939	2	2	5,548	5,391
Garfield County, NE	2,049	0	1	0	2,049
Greeley County, NE	2,538	0	1	0	2,538
Hall County, NE	58,607	2	12	9,152	49,455
Hamilton County, NE	9,124	0	3	0	9,124
Holt County, NE	10,435	0	4	0	10,435
Howard County, NE	6,274	0	2	0	6,274
Keya Paha County, NE	824	1	0	824	0
Loup County, NE	632	0	1	0	632
Merrick County, NE	7,845	0	3	0	7,845
Nance County, NE	3,735	0	1	0	3,735
Platte County, NE	32,237	0	7	0	32,237
Rock County, NE	1,526	0	1	0	1,526
Sherman County, NE	3,152	0	1	0	3,152
Valley County, NE	4,260	0	2	0	4,260
Wheeler County, NE	818	0	1	0	818



[View larger map](#)

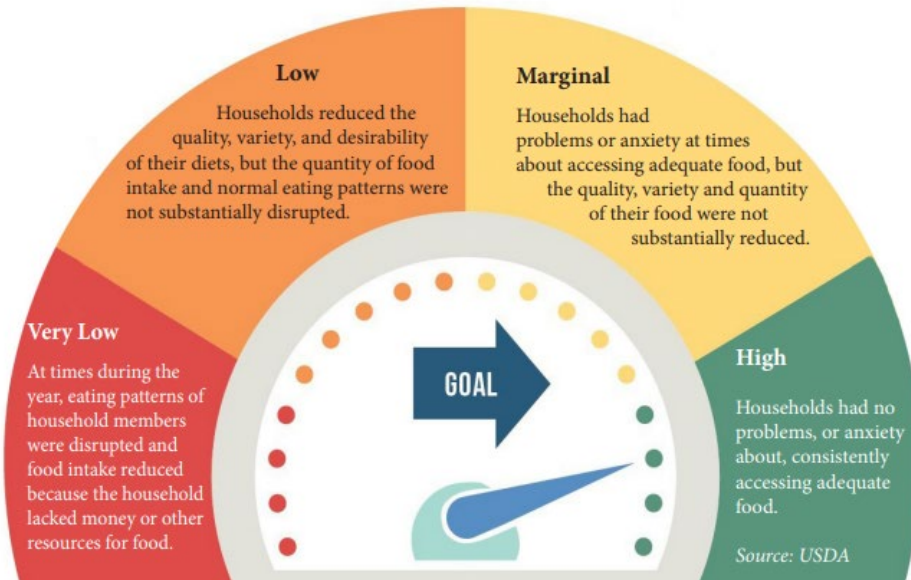
Food Desert Census Tracts, 1 Mi. / 10 Mi. by Tract, USDA - FARA 2019

- Food Desert
- Not a Food Desert
- No Data
- Report Location

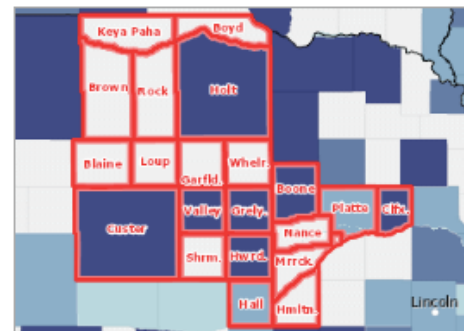
- Wheeler County has the highest food insecurity rate of CNCAP’s service area at 18.4% which is 2.3% higher than the national average. It is ranked #6 in Nebraska.
- Hall County has the second highest at 18.1%, which is 2% higher than the national average. Hall County is ranked #8 in Nebraska.
- Custer County’s is 16.4% and is ranked 15 out of the 93 counties.
- Merrick County is ranked #26 in Nebraska with a child food insecurity rate of 15%.

<https://stacker.com/nebraska/counties-highest-rate-food-insecure-children-nebraska>

There are four levels of food security used by the USDA: High, marginal low, low and very low.



Food insecurity increases the risk of chronic disease, while suffering from a chronic disease increases the risk for food insecurity, creating a vicious cycle. Chronic diseases associated with food insecurity include diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease, and chronic kidney disease. According to Susanne Blue, executive director of Matt Talbot Kitchen and Outreach, “Individuals in poverty suffer a high prevalence of diseases, obesity, hypertension and diabetes, all related to poor diet.” People suffering with a chronic disease may have a hard time finding and maintaining work and therefore be forced to choose between food and medication. This situation then affects mental health. Food insecurity is associated with higher rates of depression. Poor mental health can then in turn affect a person’s physical health by making it challenging to follow medical recommendations regarding their disease, such as a diabetic meeting his dietary needs. “Mental health issues are quite severe right now, probably more than I’ve ever seen. The number of people coming in for meals is increasing significantly,” stated Susanne Blue. There are currently an estimated 188,080 Nebraskans who are food insecure. For perspective, that number would fill Memorial Stadium twice.



[View larger map](#)

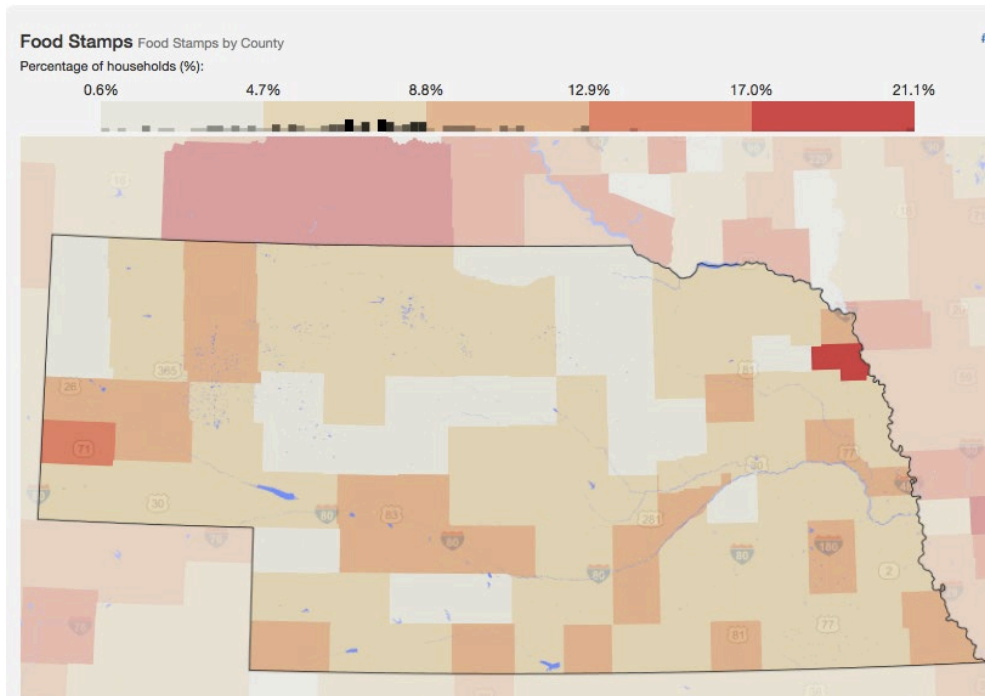
Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2020

- Over 35.0
- 25.1 - 35.0
- 15.1 - 25.0
- Under 15.1
- <3 Grocery Stores (Suppressed)
- Report Location

SNAP Benefits

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest federal nutrition assistance program. SNAP provides benefits to eligible low-income individuals and families via an Electronic Benefits Transfer card. This card can be used like a debit card to purchase eligible food in authorized retail food stores.

To be eligible for SNAP, most households must meet a certain bank balance limit. A household with an elderly (over 60) or disabled household member may have a higher bank balance limit.



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in Nebraska

Charitable programs are unable to fully support those facing hunger. The combination of charity and government assistance programs are necessary to help bridge the meal gap.

SNAP, formerly food stamps, provides temporary help for people going through hard times – providing supplemental money to buy food until they can get back on their feet.

In Nebraska,

46.1%
of households receiving
SNAP benefits have
children

\$221,960,791
distributed through
SNAP generated
\$377,333,345
in economic activity*.

*Economists estimate that every dollar a household redeems through SNAP generates about \$1.70 in economic activity.

Nance County has the highest population receiving SNAP at 11.11%. Hall County comes in second at 10.58%. Blaine County does not have any households receiving snap. The average number of households receiving SNAP in Nebraska is 8.13% compared to the National average of 11.35%. The average percent of CNCAP’s service area is 7.5%, with the majority of those households having an income above poverty level. Food insecurity is a challenge among households who are above poverty levels and sometimes do not qualify for assistance. This poses a great challenge for families who are struggling to keep food on the table, even while being above poverty level.

Report Area	Households Receiving SNAP Total	Households Receiving SNAP Percent	Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Total	Households Not Receiving SNAP Percent	Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty
Report Location	5,434	7.5%	2,199	3,235	66,960	92.5%	4,956	62,004
Blaine County, NE	0	0.00%	0	0	237	100.00%	12	225
Boone County, NE	86	3.80%	50	36	2,175	96.20%	152	2,023
Boyd County, NE	56	6.39%	18	38	820	93.61%	87	733
Brown County, NE	32	2.40%	11	21	1,301	97.60%	150	1,151
Colfax County, NE	175	4.68%	66	109	3,567	95.32%	284	3,283
Custer County, NE	372	7.71%	196	176	4,456	92.29%	289	4,167
Garfield County, NE	26	2.87%	11	15	880	97.13%	67	813
Greeley County, NE	33	3.16%	14	19	1,012	96.84%	139	873
Hall County, NE	2,487	10.58%	979	1,508	21,009	89.42%	1,617	19,392
Hamilton County, NE	188	5.19%	26	162	3,434	94.81%	134	3,300
Holt County, NE	205	4.67%	71	134	4,185	95.33%	312	3,873
Howard County, NE	204	7.47%	78	126	2,528	92.53%	161	2,367
Keya Paha County, NE	8	2.29%	4	4	341	97.71%	36	305
Loup County, NE	23	7.28%	2	21	293	92.72%	38	255
Merrick County, NE	268	8.05%	190	78	3,062	91.95%	266	2,796
Nance County, NE	170	11.11%	65	105	1,360	88.89%	94	1,266
Platte County, NE	822	6.24%	316	506	12,351	93.76%	742	11,609
Rock County, NE	24	3.89%	8	16	593	96.11%	31	562
Sherman County, NE	106	7.50%	40	66	1,308	92.50%	128	1,180
Valley County, NE	129	7.00%	46	83	1,715	93.00%	178	1,537
Wheeler County, NE	20	5.67%	8	12	333	94.33%	39	294

Free and Reduced School Lunch 2022-2023

Free or reduced price lunches are served to qualifying students in families with income between under 185 percent (reduced price) or under 130 percent (free lunch) of the US federal poverty threshold as part of the federal National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

Out of 33,012 total public school students in the report area, 16,355 were eligible for the free or reduced price lunch program in the latest report year. This represents 49.8% of public school students, which is higher than the state average of 46.4%.

Report Area	Free Lunch, Total	Free Lunch, Percent	Reduced Lunch, Total	Reduced Lunch, Percent
Report Location	11,134	33.7%	2,654	8.0%
Blaine County, NE	17	42.5%	5	12.5%
Boone County, NE	315	32.3%	94	9.7%
Boyd County, NE	155	42.6%	42	11.5%
Brown County, NE	143	34.5%	48	11.6%
Colfax County, NE	1,125	41.6%	267	9.9%
Custer County, NE	669	35.8%	157	8.4%
Garfield County, NE	79	24.8%	32	10.1%
Greeley County, NE	159	39.2%	51	12.6%
Hall County, NE	4,047	33.4%	705	5.8%
Hamilton County, NE	424	26.1%	103	6.3%
Holt County, NE	575	34.5%	178	10.7%
Howard County, NE	454	30.4%	111	7.4%
Keya Paha County, NE	35	36.1%	11	11.3%
Loup County, NE	23	31.1%	1	1.4%
Merrick County, NE	425	34.1%	124	9.9%
Nance County, NE	169	22.9%	88	11.9%
Platte County, NE	1,902	35.4%	497	9.3%
Rock County, NE	79	31.7%	36	14.5%
Sherman County, NE	143	32.5%	56	12.7%
Valley County, NE	160	23.0%	48	6.9%
Wheeler County, NE	36	34.0%	0	0.0%
Nebraska	117,696	36.2%	22,800	7.0%
United States	19,950,407	37.5%	1,952,641	3.7%

The 2022-2023 income guidelines for free or reduced school lunches. Approximately 39% of Nebraska students qualify for free or reduced school lunch. Currently, households making less than 130% of the poverty line qualify for free lunches, according to **the state Department of Education**. For example, in a four-person household, the poverty line is \$27,750...130% of that

income line equals \$36,075. Therefore, four-person households making less than \$36,075 before taxes get free lunch.

For households making between 130% and 185% of the poverty line, their children qualify for a discounted \$0.40 per lunch price and \$0.30 per breakfast price. **The poverty line is updated annually** by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Household Size	Free Meal			Reduced Price Meal		
	Annual	Monthly	Weekly	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	17,667	1,473	340	25,142	2,096	484
2	23,803	1,984	458	33,874	2,823	652
3	29,939	3,007	694	42,606	3,551	820
4	36,075	3,007	694	51,338	4,279	988
5	42,211	3,518	812	60,070	5,006	1,156
6	48,347	4,029	930	68,802	5,743	1,324
7	54,483	4,541	1,048	77,543	6,462	1,492
8	60,619	5,052	1,166	86,266	7,189	1,659
For each additional family member add:	6,136	512	118	8,732	78	168

Trending

Inflation

The Nebraska economy is expected to contract during 2023 before growing in 2024 and 2025. As the Federal Reserve Bank raised their interest rates, the Nebraska economy is expected to fall into a recession in 2023. There are two causes of this slowdown. The first is the size and the pace of the decline in property values, the second is the degree to which employers choose to retain

scarce workers. This economic downturn will likely result in some job losses. With interest rate increases over the past year failing to tame inflation, the economists found it unlikely that inflation will be brought under control without additional interest hikes. The elevated interest rates during 2023 will likely mean less consumer spending, home-buying and business investment, leading to job losses and ultimately, a recession. One of the ways to avoid the recession include employers deciding to ride out the downturn and hold onto their workers until the incline begins again. This is difficult for employers, especially in rural areas because they may not always have the means to continue paying employees when they are not making a profit. This could potentially put smaller businesses and family-owned businesses into the tough decision of closing or letting employees go. The second factor is the fast-rising rent prices, which have been a big driver in current inflation. If rents moderate, that could remove some of the pressure that is driving the rate hikes. In 2023, the job losses would be biggest in the retail trade, wholesale trade and information sectors, with a small decline in construction, too. Looking to 2024 and 2025, job growth should be strongest in business services, health care, and leisure and hospitality, with solid growth also in manufacturing, transportation and financial services employment.

Construction is expected to be flat during 2024, but with falling interest rates should begin growing again in 2025.

High prices for agricultural commodities will keep farm income in 2023 close to recent high levels, according to a recent forecast by UNL and the University of Missouri.

In 2024 and 2025, declines in crop and livestock prices are expected to cause Nebraska farm income to drop from about \$8 billion to \$7 billion, still a historically high number.
https://omaha.com/business/local/nebraska-nation-likely-headed-for-recession-in-2023-economists-say/article_19d26f52-7665-11ed-8b4d-9fcbf960b498.html

The ability to fill job openings to support business opportunities has been hindered, in part, by a lack of growth in Nebraska's labor force. From the beginning of 2021 to mid-2022, Nebraska's labor force expanded by 2.2% (Chart 3). Since then, however, there has been very little additional growth in the availability of labor.

Post Covid-19

Although there was a spike in deaths from COVID-19 and fewer births, studies show that rural counties across the United States saw population growth in the first year of the pandemic. This is likely due to remote work opportunities allowing people to live in rural areas without having a commute to work. However, most of the counties that saw a population change were counties in retirement destinations or new attractions.

COVID-19 increased death rates and slowed birth rates, further driving the population loss in rural, or non-metropolitan areas. Although most of rural America saw a decline in numbers, the U.S. rural population did not decline since people moved into more popular rural areas. The U.S. rural population grew by 77,000 residents between April 2020 and July 2021. Urban areas tend to grow faster than rural areas because they often have more births than deaths, while people are also migrating in. Rural areas typically have an older population, which means more deaths and

fewer births, which causes a natural decrease, as people migrate out as well. “The big story in a lot of the farming places is that young people born and raised in the U.S. don't want to work on farms,” said Tom Mueller, a rural sociologist and demographer at the University of Oklahoma.

Farm counties, like those across the Midwest and Great Plains region, have lost population for years, he said. Not only has farming become increasingly mechanized, which means fewer workers are needed, farm counties are also more remote and less likely to offer amenities people like, Mueller said. Various factors determine why people leave or stay in a place, but new opportunities for employees to have flexible work schedules and work remotely (which stemmed from the pandemic). The pandemic may have also kept people from moving to a more urban area as well. COVID has had impacts on various parts of American life: reduced births, reduced mobility, causing people to question their priorities. While COVID changed many things, it is expected that the U.S. rural population will eventually turn to its normal trend.

<https://nebraskapublicmedia.org/en/news/news-articles/rural-america-grew-in-the-pandemics-early-days-but-mostly-recreational-counties-saw-gains/>

Diversity

Age and Gender

Race in the CNCAP service area:

White: 153,347

Black: 2,791

American Indian: 1,285

Asian: 1,283

Native Hawaiian: 197

Other: 11,793

Mixed Race: 8,479

The white population comprised 85.67% of the area, black population represented 1.55%, 12.78% were the other races combined.

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Report Location	154,347	2,791	1,283	1,285	197	11,793	8,479
Blaine County, NE	346	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone County, NE	5,296	5	20	2	3	10	77
Boyd County, NE	1,686	5	4	60	0	21	36
Brown County, NE	2,613	1	1	3	0	32	102
Colfax County, NE	7,376	287	59	449	2	1,350	1,085
Custer County, NE	10,138	55	1	48	0	130	253
Garfield County, NE	1,824	6	1	0	0	45	13
Greeley County, NE	2,143	13	2	5	0	41	15
Hall County, NE	47,447	2,027	768	437	179	8,469	3,289
Hamilton County, NE	8,934	16	32	63	4	40	287
Holt County, NE	9,787	41	53	44	0	107	143
Howard County, NE	6,037	26	18	0	0	86	294
Keya Paha County, NE	920	1	0	0	0	0	25
Loup County, NE	583	0	0	0	0	0	82
Merrick County, NE	7,216	7	67	30	0	99	268
Nance County, NE	3,242	19	0	43	0	12	73
Platte County, NE	29,894	259	251	74	8	1,309	2,328
Rock County, NE	1,298	9	0	6	0	0	8
Sherman County, NE	2,881	6	4	4	1	25	65
Valley County, NE	3,958	8	1	17	0	11	36
Wheeler County, NE	728	0	1	0	0	6	0
Nebraska	1,630,376	93,358	48,379	17,937	1,175	60,041	100,214

The population of the CNCAP service area is broken down by:

Age 0-4

Male: 6,374

Female: 5,961

Age 5-17

Male: 18,038

Female: 16,221

Age 18-64

Male: 51,988

Female: 48,418

Over 64

Male: 13,823

Female: 17,630

Working age population throughout the CNCAP service area is:

18 to 24: 13,380

25 to 34: 20,795

35 to 44: 21,105

45 to 54: 20,405

55 to 64: 24,721

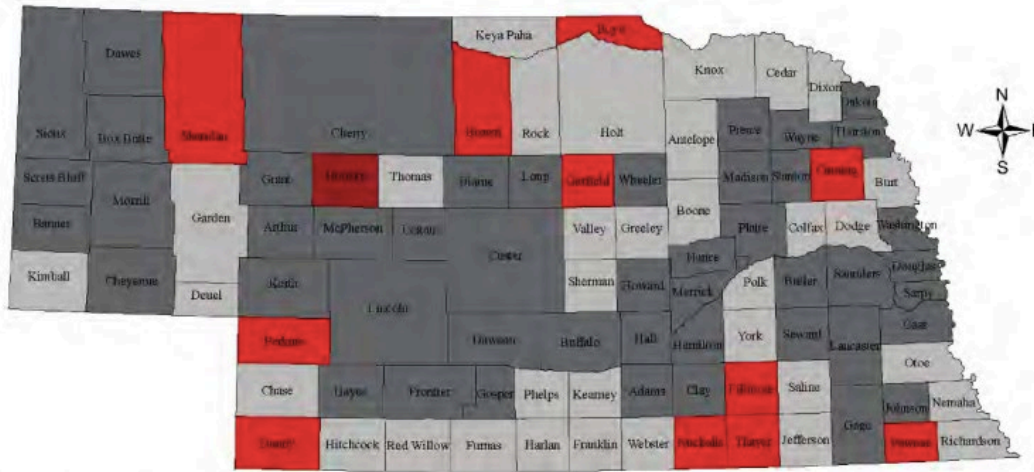
Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65+
Report Location	12,335	34,259	13,380	20,795	21,105	20,405	24,721	33,175
Blaine County, NE	13	35	9	28	19	37	86	119
Boone County, NE	333	965	367	534	549	591	869	1,205
Boyd County, NE	63	284	105	104	187	145	345	579
Brown County, NE	177	379	150	291	297	255	431	772
Colfax County, NE	870	2,396	857	1,078	1,200	1,504	1,330	1,373
Custer County, NE	662	1,918	708	1,183	1,169	1,134	1,536	2,315
Garfield County, NE	86	324	98	244	188	155	300	494
Greeley County, NE	137	382	152	224	232	207	322	563
Hall County, NE	4,610	12,713	5,074	8,098	7,762	7,426	7,610	9,323
Hamilton County, NE	575	1,666	700	1,029	1,049	1,134	1,370	1,853
Holt County, NE	679	1,858	699	1,091	1,017	1,015	1,631	2,185
Howard County, NE	414	1,180	410	673	744	747	930	1,363
Keya Paha County, NE	36	197	95	24	83	153	152	206
Loup County, NE	35	122	31	107	52	55	103	160
Merrick County, NE	495	1,239	520	877	867	916	1,148	1,625
Nance County, NE	180	628	220	351	363	357	593	697
Platte County, NE	2,411	6,595	2,596	4,035	4,434	3,552	4,525	5,975
Rock County, NE	100	194	99	152	131	125	196	324
Sherman County, NE	152	470	190	253	290	340	484	807
Valley County, NE	236	662	284	358	407	470	608	1,006
Wheeler County, NE	71	52	16	61	65	87	152	231

There is a significant difference between the younger population and the older population within our service area. The retirement age has the largest population, also being the closest to leaving the work force. There are only 13,380 people between 18-24 to replace them. This is a direct result of the challenges discussed earlier: housing shortages, daycare shortages, lack of job

availability, lower wages, lack of opportunity. Challenges that rural Nebraskans face frequently. This creates a challenge within small communities as they try to keep the younger generation in their communities to fill jobs and raise children. Every year, the rural counties decrease in population as young families move to the big 3 cities in search of more opportunities. School systems get smaller, businesses close down, daycares shut down and fill up fast.

Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Report Location	91,945	88,230	51.03%	48.97%
Blaine County, NE	185	161	53.47%	46.53%
Boone County, NE	2,753	2,660	50.86%	49.14%
Boyd County, NE	910	902	50.22%	49.78%
Brown County, NE	1,332	1,420	48.40%	51.60%
Colfax County, NE	5,940	4,668	56.00%	44.00%
Custer County, NE	5,349	5,276	50.34%	49.66%
Garfield County, NE	947	942	50.13%	49.87%
Greeley County, NE	1,110	1,109	50.02%	49.98%
Hall County, NE	31,896	30,720	50.94%	49.06%
Hamilton County, NE	4,766	4,610	50.83%	49.17%
Holt County, NE	5,095	5,080	50.07%	49.93%
Howard County, NE	3,296	3,165	51.01%	48.99%
Keya Paha County, NE	484	462	51.16%	48.84%
Loup County, NE	357	308	53.68%	46.32%
Merrick County, NE	3,898	3,789	50.71%	49.29%
Nance County, NE	1,707	1,682	50.37%	49.63%
Platte County, NE	17,359	16,764	50.87%	49.13%
Rock County, NE	690	631	52.23%	47.77%
Sherman County, NE	1,512	1,474	50.64%	49.36%
Valley County, NE	1,989	2,042	49.34%	50.66%
Wheeler County, NE	370	365	50.34%	49.66%

Percent change in 85 and older population 2010 – projected 2050



Note: Nebraskans age 85 and older are projected to increase 163.4% from 2010 to 2050.

- Decrease (1 county)
- Increase of less than 50% (11 counties)
- Increase of 50 to 99.9% (34 counties)
- Increase of 100% (a doubling) or more (47 counties)

<https://www.unomaha.edu/college-of-public-affairs-and-community-service/center-for-public-affairs-research/documents/power-potential-aging-nebraska-slide-deck.pdf>

Rural Population

To be considered rural in Nebraska, the population of the counties must be less than 2500 residents. There are still 8 counties within our service area that are considered “rural” and another 8 counties with less than 10,000 people.

Nebraska’s population exploded as our country was being settled. But when 1900’s came, the pace of growth slowed dramatically. The Gold Rush, a lot of available land to farm, and the development of the railroad pushed our population numbers upward until that time. From 1900 to 2020, over 120 years, we grew at a much slower rate. We still have not doubled in population since the turn of the 1900 century but when our state was first formed, we more than tripled in population in one 10-year period. What a change of pace in the history of our state. 12 of our 93 counties, as of 2020, are under 1000 in population and 3 under 500. Seventy-two percent of Nebraska communities have a population between 100-800. Again, almost 3/4ths of our Nebraska communities are in the 100 to 800 population range. Seventy-three percent of Nebraska counties lost population between 2010-2020. There is no denying that our state’s rural population is changing, and it has been changing for many

years. <https://agecon.unl.edu/nebraska%E2%80%99s-rural-population-historical-facts-and-future-projections>

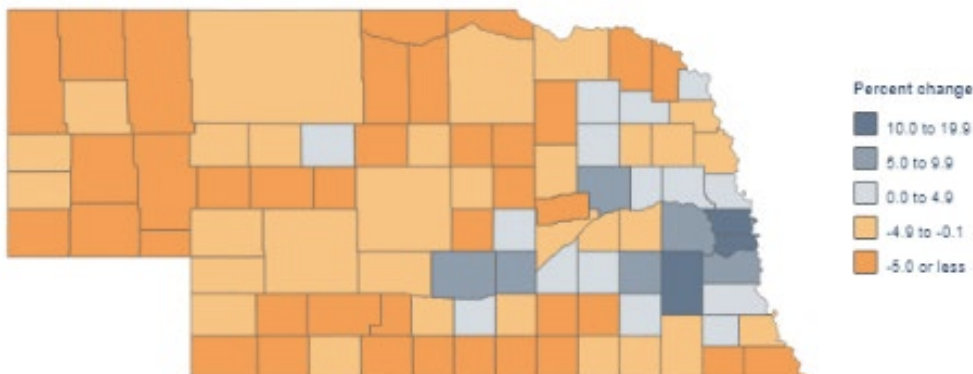
Douglas County gained the most overall residents, however, with a net increase of 67,416. The 13% increase brings the county’s total population to 584,526. The Omaha metro area, which includes surrounding counties, is now on pace to hit 1 million people by 2024, said David Drozd, research coordinator for the University of Nebraska at Omaha’s Center for Public Affairs Research

Lancaster County also grew by 13%, from 285,407 in 2010 to 322,608 last year, according to the data.

Douglas, Lancaster and Sarpy counties now account for 56% of the state’s overall population, Drozd said. He said the gains will translate into an urban majority in the Nebraska Legislature, with big cities controlling an estimated 27 of the 49 seats.

Overall, 24 of Nebraska’s 93 counties gained at least some population. But the big three were the only ones that grew by more than 10%. Custer County saw a slight decrease in population from 10,939 in 2010 to 10,545 in 2020. Buffalo and Hall Counties each gained about 4,000 residents since 2010. <https://www.kbear923.com/2021/08/13/census-metro-areas-gained-in-nebraska-rural-areas-lost/>

Percent Change in Population for Nebraska Counties:
2010–2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Nebraska

Three rural definitions based on Census Places

Rural locations are those outside Census Places with a population...

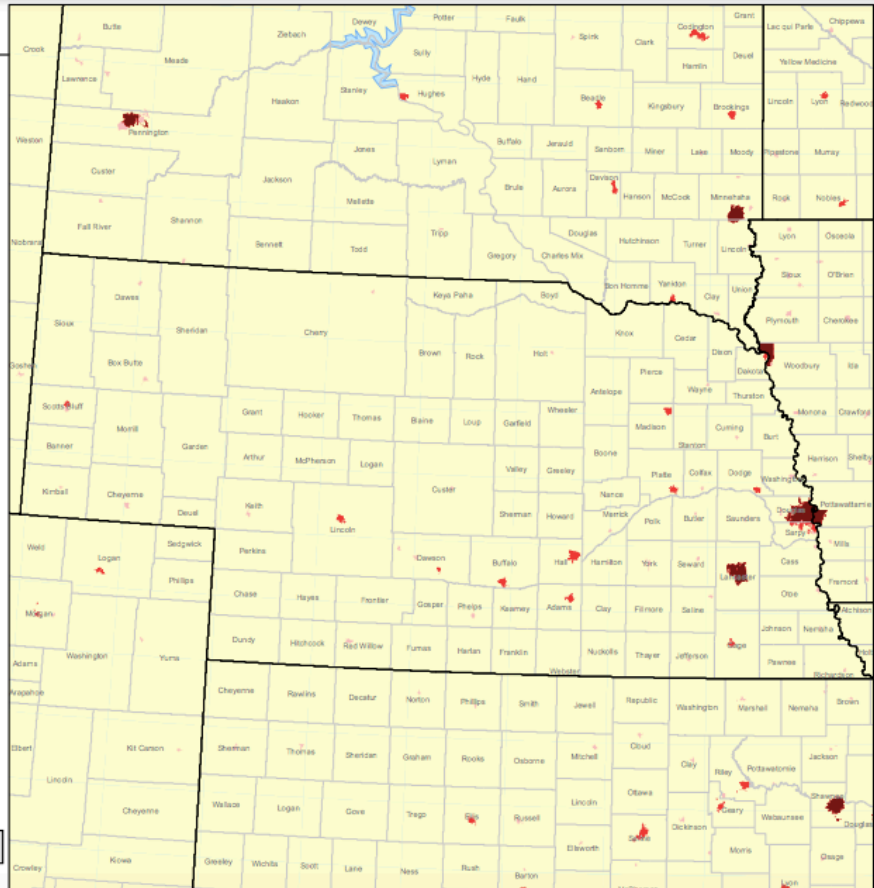
...greater than or equal to 2,500
 Outside Census Places >= 2,500 people

...greater than or equal to 10,000
 Outside Census Places >= 2,500 people
 Census Places: 2,500 - 9,999

...greater than or equal to 50,000
 Outside Census Places >= 2,500 people
 Census Places: 2,500 - 9,999
 Census Places: 10,000 - 49,999

Urban locations under all three definitions:

Census Places: >= 50,000 people



Population Rank

- Blaine: 93rd
- Boone: 52th
- Boyd: 77th
- Brown: 69th
- Colfax: 25th
- Custer: 24th
- Garfield: 75th
- Greeley: 73rd
- Hall: 4th
- Hamilton: 29th
- Holt: 26th
- Howard: 45th
- Keya Paha: 82nd
- Loup: 88th
- Merrick: 38th
- Nance: 64th
- Platte: 10th
- Rock: 80th
- Sherman: 66th
- Valley: 60th
- Wheeler: 85th

https://www.nebraska-demographics.com/counties_by_population

Rural communities face challenges related to demographic changes, workforce development, capital access, infrastructure, health, land use, and environment and community preservation. Compared to their urban counterparts, rural areas have less internet access, fewer educational institutions, see more hospitals close and less economic growth. Rural education also faces unique challenges, such as limited resources, constrained tax base and demographic shifts. The rural population is decreasing, aging and migratory. This lack of access means rural residents are more likely to have lower educational attainment. Residents in rural counties often face difficulty accessing health care services. Those living in rural counties are more likely to be **uninsured**, live within a health professional shortage area and experience a local **hospital closure**. In addition to the scarcity of primary care providers and services in rural areas, the people who live there also often lack access to mental health and other behavioral health services, long-term care options for seniors, emergency medical services, and other essential services. Agriculture, including food, fiber, fuel and other bio-based products, has been an important economic and social driver in rural communities. Producers, distributors, processors and retailers all play a role in the food system to get agricultural products from farm to table in both domestic and international

markets. <https://www.ncsl.org/agriculture-and-rural-development/challenges-facing-rural-communities#:~:text=Rural%20communities%20face%20challenges%20related,and%20environment%20and%20community%20preservation.>

Report Area	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Urban Population, Percent	Rural Population, Percent
Report Location	176,737	93,307	83,430	52.79%	47.21%
Blaine County, NE	478	0	478	0.00%	100.00%
Boone County, NE	5,505	0	5,505	0.00%	100.00%
Boyd County, NE	2,099	0	2,099	0.00%	100.00%
Brown County, NE	3,145	0	3,145	0.00%	100.00%
Colfax County, NE	10,515	6,255	4,260	59.49%	40.51%
Custer County, NE	10,939	3,537	7,402	32.33%	67.67%
Garfield County, NE	2,049	0	2,049	0.00%	100.00%
Greeley County, NE	2,538	0	2,538	0.00%	100.00%
Hall County, NE	58,607	50,036	8,571	85.38%	14.62%
Hamilton County, NE	9,124	4,466	4,658	48.95%	51.05%
Holt County, NE	10,435	3,682	6,753	35.29%	64.71%
Howard County, NE	6,274	0	6,274	0.00%	100.00%
Keya Paha County, NE	824	0	824	0.00%	100.00%
Loup County, NE	632	0	632	0.00%	100.00%
Merrick County, NE	7,845	3,225	4,620	41.11%	58.89%
Nance County, NE	3,735	0	3,735	0.00%	100.00%
Platte County, NE	32,237	22,106	10,131	68.57%	31.43%
Rock County, NE	1,526	0	1,526	0.00%	100.00%
Sherman County, NE	3,152	0	3,152	0.00%	100.00%
Valley County, NE	4,260	0	4,260	0.00%	100.00%
Wheeler County, NE	818	0	818	0.00%	100.00%

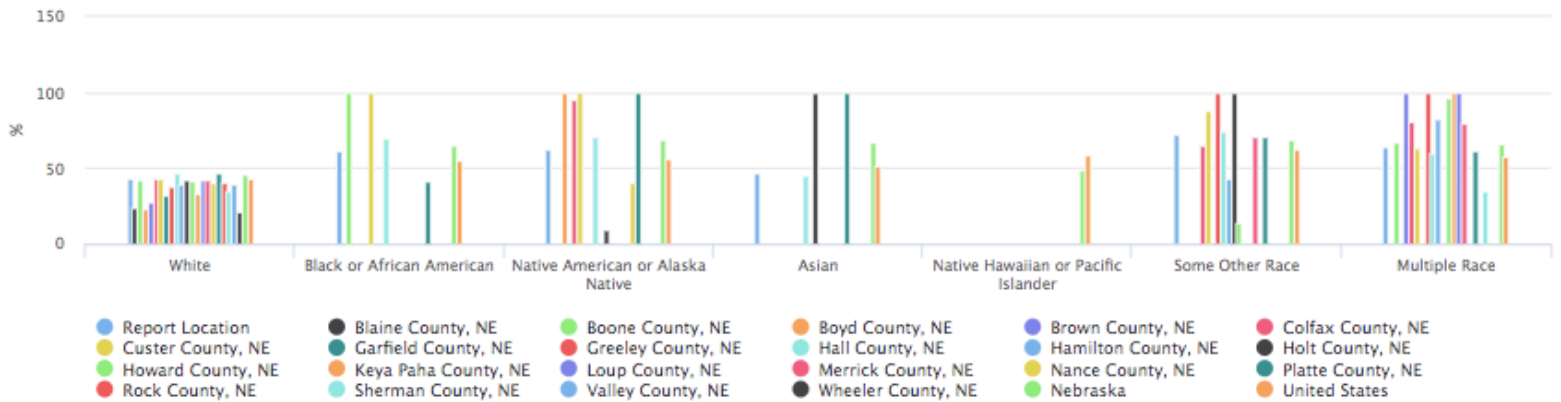
Family

30.71% of all occupied households in the CNCAP service area are family households with one or more children under the age of 18. A family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

Report Area	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children (Age 0-17)	Families with Children (Age 0-17), Percent of Total Households
Report Location	70,312	47,139	21,592	30.71%
Blaine County, NE	181	108	26	14.36%
Boone County, NE	2,215	1,455	616	27.81%
Boyd County, NE	807	535	121	14.99%
Brown County, NE	1,160	674	198	17.07%
Colfax County, NE	3,582	2,485	1,206	33.67%
Custer County, NE	4,508	3,000	1,341	29.75%
Garfield County, NE	797	562	180	22.58%
Greeley County, NE	914	590	228	24.95%
Hall County, NE	23,724	15,906	8,156	34.38%
Hamilton County, NE	3,567	2,664	1,069	29.97%
Holt County, NE	4,040	2,586	1,076	26.63%
Howard County, NE	2,538	1,808	765	30.14%
Keya Paha County, NE	330	224	83	25.15%
Loup County, NE	264	178	77	29.17%
Merrick County, NE	3,136	2,042	879	28.03%
Nance County, NE	1,300	849	333	25.62%
Platte County, NE	13,306	8,891	4,290	32.24%
Rock County, NE	559	394	163	29.16%
Sherman County, NE	1,322	840	295	22.31%
Valley County, NE	1,725	1,146	447	25.91%
Wheeler County, NE	337	202	43	12.76%
Nebraska	766,887	488,268	235,162	30.66%

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	4,869	16,641	70.78%	41.33%
Blaine County, NE	0	26	No data	24.07%
Boone County, NE	8	608	66.67%	42.13%
Boyd County, NE	0	121	No data	22.62%
Brown County, NE	5	193	33.33%	29.29%
Colfax County, NE	710	496	72.23%	33.02%
Custer County, NE	68	1,273	97.14%	43.45%
Garfield County, NE	0	180	No data	32.03%
Greeley County, NE	3	225	100.00%	38.33%
Hall County, NE	2,686	5,409	67.90%	45.26%
Hamilton County, NE	40	1,029	90.91%	39.27%
Holt County, NE	47	1,029	65.28%	40.93%
Howard County, NE	4	756	11.43%	42.64%
Keya Paha County, NE	2	74	100.00%	33.33%
Loup County, NE	5	72	100.00%	41.62%
Merrick County, NE	42	837	61.76%	42.40%
Nance County, NE	0	333	0.00%	39.88%
Platte County, NE	1,244	3,046	81.79%	41.33%
Rock County, NE	0	157	0.00%	40.26%
Sherman County, NE	1	291	5.00%	35.49%
Valley County, NE	0	447	0.00%	40.82%
Wheeler County, NE	4	39	100.00%	19.70%
Nebraska	30,992	203,332	70.64%	45.76%

Family Households with Children by Race Alone, Percent



Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	17,971	401	86	129	0	1,826	1,097
Blaine County, NE	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone County, NE	605	5	0	0	0	0	6
Boyd County, NE	120	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brown County, NE	180	0	0	0	0	0	18
Colfax County, NE	800	0	40	0	0	175	191
Custer County, NE	1,237	45	8	0	0	15	36
Garfield County, NE	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greeley County, NE	220	0	0	0	0	3	5
Hall County, NE	5,820	344	29	111	0	1,420	371
Hamilton County, NE	1,016	0	0	0	0	3	50
Holt County, NE	1,053	0	3	10	0	10	0
Howard County, NE	706	0	0	0	0	4	50
Keya Paha County, NE	74	0	0	0	0	0	2
Loup County, NE	72	0	0	0	0	0	5
Merrick County, NE	843	0	0	0	0	24	12
Nance County, NE	329	0	4	0	0	0	0
Platte County, NE	3,758	7	1	8	0	172	344
Rock County, NE	157	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sherman County, NE	285	0	0	0	0	0	7
Valley County, NE	447	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeler County, NE	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	193,894	12,374	2,356	7,193	104	8,058	10,345

Divorce creates emotional turmoil for the entire family, but for kids, the situation can be quite scary and frustrating.

- **Young children** often struggle to understand why they must go between two homes. They may worry that if their parents can stop loving one another that someday, their parents may stop loving them.
- **Grade school** children may worry that the divorce is their fault. They may fear they misbehaved or they may assume they did something wrong.
- **Teenagers** may become quite angry about a divorce and the changes it creates. They may blame one parent for the dissolution of the marriage or they may resent one or both parents for the upheaval in the family.

Divorce may increase the risk for [mental health problems](https://www.verywellfamily.com/psychological-effects-of-divorce-on-kids-4140170) in children and adolescents. Regardless of age, gender, and culture, children of divorced parents experience increased psychological problems. Divorce may trigger an adjustment disorder in children that resolves within a few months. But, studies have also found depression and anxiety rates are higher in children from divorced parents. <https://www.verywellfamily.com/psychological-effects-of-divorce-on-kids-4140170>

Marriage Rates by County

Blaine County:

Overall
 Married: 70.9%
 Widowed: 6.8%
 Divorced: 14.9%
 Separated: 0.5%
 NeverMarried: 6.8%

Boone County:

Overall
 Married: 62.1%
 Widowed: 8.9%
 Divorced: 8.7%
 Separated: 0.3%
 NeverMarried: 20%

Boyd County:

Overall
 Married: 65.7%
 Widowed: 10%
 Divorced: 7%
 Separated: 0.1%
 NeverMarried: 17.1%

Brown County:

Overall
 Married: 58.5%
 Widowed: 10.2%
 Divorced: 11.3%
 Separated: 0.7%
 NeverMarried: 19.3%

Colfax County:

Overall
 Married: 51.2%
 Widowed: 6.4%
 Divorced: 9.4%
 Separated: 0.5%
 NeverMarried: 32.5%

Custer County:

Overall
 Married: 59.6%
 Widowed: 7.1%
 Divorced: 9.7%
 Separated: 1%
 NeverMarried: 22.5%

Garfield County:

Overall
Married: 68.3%
Widowed: 7.3%
Divorced: 9.1%
Separated: 0.3%
NeverMarried: 15%

Greeley County:

Overall
Married: 60.2%
Widowed: 9.3%
Divorced: 7.5%
Separated: 1.2%
NeverMarried: 21.8%

Hall County:

Overall
Married: 52.9%
Widowed: 5.6%
Divorced: 10.9%
Separated: 1.6%
NeverMarried: 28.9%

Hamilton County:

Overall
Married: 65.1%
Widowed: 5%
Divorced: 8.2%
Separated: 0.6%
NeverMarried: 21%

Holt County:

Overall
Married: 61.6%
Widowed: 9.6%
Divorced: 8.1%
Separated: 0.2%
NeverMarried: 20.5%

Howard County:

Overall
Married: 65.4%
Widowed: 8.9%
Divorced: 7.6%
Separated: 1%
NeverMarried: 17.1%

Keya Paha County:

Overall
Married: 61.1%
Widowed: 8.2%
Divorced: 3.3%
Separated: 2.9%
NeverMarried: 24.5%

Loup County:

Overall
Married: 67.8%
Widowed: 5.3%
Divorced: 3.9%
Separated: 0%
NeverMarried: 23%

Merrick County:

Overall
Married: 54.2%
Widowed: 6.6%
Divorced: 12.9%
Separated: 1.4%
NeverMarried: 24.9%

Nance County:

Overall

Married: 58.8%

Widowed: 8.1%

Divorced: 8.5%

Separated: 2.2%

NeverMarried: 22.3%

Platte County:

Overall

Married: 56.1%

Widowed: 7.3%

Divorced: 8.1%

Separated: 1.5%

NeverMarried: 27%

Rock County:

Overall

Married: 63.8%

Widowed: 7.9%

Divorced: 4.3%

Separated: 0%

NeverMarried: 23.9%

Sherman County:

Overall

Married: 57.8%

Widowed: 12.1%

Divorced: 12.7%

Separated: 1.2%

NeverMarried: 16.2%

Valley County:

Overall

Married: 62.6%

Widowed: 6.8%

Divorced: 8%

Separated: 0.6%

NeverMarried: 22.1%

Wheeler County:

Overall

Married: 65.4%

Widowed: 9.2%

Divorced: 11.2%

Separated: 1.8%

NeverMarried: 12.4%

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-counties/ne/wheeler-county-population>

Blaine County has the highest divorce rate at 14.9%. Keya Paha County has the lowest divorce rate at 3.3%, but has the highest separation rate at 2.9%. Hall County has the highest rate of people who have never been married at 28.9%, but this may also be because of the younger population living in a larger city who have yet to be married. Blaine County has the lowest rate of people who have never been married at 6.8%. This may also be because Blaine is one of the smallest Nebraska counties with an older population as most of the younger generation move into more urban areas in search of opportunity.

Report Area	Population Age 0-17	Children in Single-Parent Households	Percentage of Children in Single-Parent Households
Report Location	46,546	8,749	18.80%
Blaine County, NE	48	5	10.42%
Boone County, NE	1,298	136	10.48%
Boyd County, NE	347	55	15.85%
Brown County, NE	556	61	10.97%
Colfax County, NE	3,266	635	19.44%
Custer County, NE	2,579	509	19.74%
Garfield County, NE	410	39	9.51%
Greeley County, NE	519	78	15.03%
Hall County, NE	17,303	4,307	24.89%
Hamilton County, NE	2,238	204	9.12%
Holt County, NE	2,537	244	9.62%
Howard County, NE	1,594	227	14.24%
Keya Paha County, NE	233	42	18.03%
Loup County, NE	157	31	19.75%
Merrick County, NE	1,734	210	12.11%
Nance County, NE	808	146	18.07%
Platte County, NE	8,987	1,516	16.87%
Rock County, NE	289	35	12.11%
Sherman County, NE	622	114	18.33%
Valley County, NE	898	123	13.70%
Wheeler County, NE	123	32	26.02%
Nebraska	483,979	98,429	20.34%

Families with Children

Across Nebraska there are thousands of kids who for a variety of reasons from neglect to child abuse, to unsafe homes, are no longer with their own parents. But nearly half, are still with family or kin. Statewide, if a child has to be taken out of their home, it takes an average of three placements before finding a stable living situation or going back home. For teenagers, that number jumps to more than five placements on average. When a child isn't in a stable housing, it puts them at greater risk of being unable to finish school, and in a few cases, run away and go missing. Right now 69 foster kids are missing, and between those 69, they average nearly eight placements before finding a stable home. Right now, 30% of teens are with relatives, while 42% of kids under 12 and under are with relatives. <https://www.1011now.com/2022/05/13/special-report-look-nebraskas-foster-care-system-how-teens-need-more-help/>

Total in Care

Total Children in Out-of-Home or Trial Home Placement

On 12/31/21, there were 4,161 Nebraska children in out-of-home or trial home visit placements¹ under DHHS/CFS, DHHS/OJS, and/or the Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation – Juvenile Services Division, hereafter referred to as Probation.² This is a 4.9% increase from the 3,965 children in such placements on 12/31/20.

As shown in Figure 1 below, children in need of out-of-home care are found throughout the State.

Figure 1: Total Nebraska Children in Out-of-Home or Trial Home Visit Placements by County of Court Involvement on 12/31/21, n=4,161*

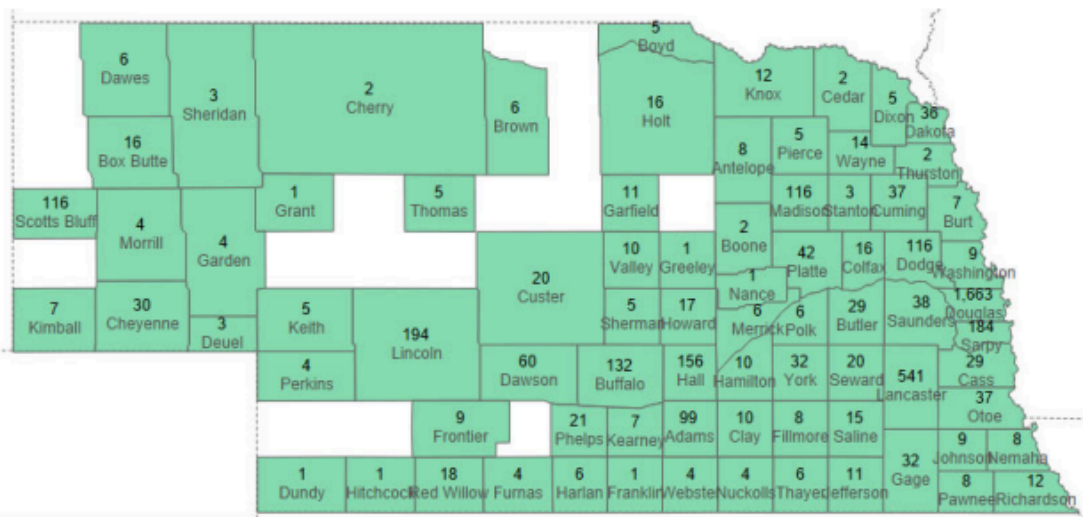


Figure 9: Top 10 Counties by Rate of NDHHS Wards in Care per 1,000 Children in the Population on 6/30/2022¹¹

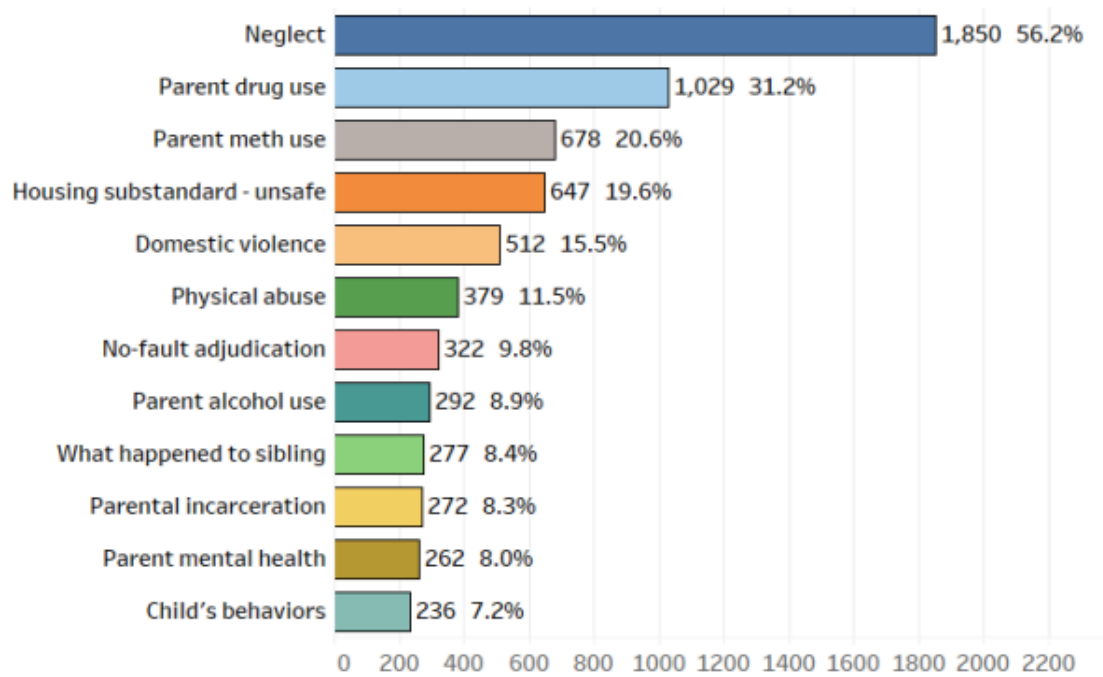
County	Children in Care	Total Age 0-19	Rate per 1,000 children
Thomas	5	172	29.07
Lincoln	165	8,770	18.81
Cuming	41	2,432	16.86
Garfield	6	376	15.96
Valley	15	1,037	14.46
Boyd	4	375	10.67
Harlan	7	723	9.68
Butler	21	2,211	9.50
Cheyenne	23	2,429	9.47
Perkins	7	741	9.45

Of the CNCAP service area, Garfield, Valley and Boyd counties make the list of top 10 counties with children in Care per 1,000 people.

When children are removed from the home, they are often living with a family member of some sort. In Nebraska, the following describes the home of origin (the home from which removed) for children the FCRO reviewed during FY2021-22. • 57.5% lived with their mother. • 28.7% lived with both parents. • 7.4% lived with their father. • 6.3% lived with a non-parent at removal (often a relative such as a grandparent).

The reasons for removal in Nebraska include neglect, parent drug use, meth use, housing standards, domestic violence, physical abuse, alcohol use, what happened to a sibling, parent incarceration, parent mental health, and child behaviors. Below is a list of the number of children removed for each reason out of the 3,284 who were removed.

Figure 11: Top Adjudicated Reasons Children Entered Care, Reviewed FY2021-22, n=3,284



<https://fcro.nebraska.gov/pdf/FCRO-Reports/fcro-2022-annual-report.pdf>

+ Total Licensed Foster Homes The total number of licensed foster homes in state.	2018 1,732	2020 1,545	2022 1,649	
+ Non-Relative Homes The number of foster homes that are not licensed to care for specific child(ren).	2018 1,700	2020 1,367	2022 1,297	
+ Congregate Care Providers	2019 26	2020 21	2021 18	2022 19
+ Relatives With Active Placements Number of relatives with an active and ongoing placement of a youth.	2018 427	2020 989	2022 530	

<https://www.fostercarecapacity.com/states/nebraska>

Adoption

Adoption rates in Nebraska are the lowest since 2003, and state officials are urging Nebraskans to consider adopting a child. As of Oct. 31, 296 adoptions have been finalized in 2022. Last year 403 adoptions were completed. However, 494 children in Nebraska seek a forever family, with 383 already placed in an adoptive home setting this year. <https://nebraskaexaminer.com/briefs/>

Domestic adoption is the adoption of a child within the United States. Foster care adoption is the adoption of a child who is in the foster care system. International adoption is the adoption of a child from another country. You do not have to be married in the state of Nebraska to adopt a child. Same-sex couples can adopt a child in Nebraska the same as any other couple. You must be 21 years of age to adopt in the state of Nebraska. All prospective adoptive parents in the U.S. must first be cleared to adopt through a home study. The home study process includes criminal background checks, FBI fingerprinting and more. If you've been convicted of a felony, you won't automatically be prevented from adopting in Nebraska. Your individual circumstances will be reviewed by the court and your social worker, and they'll decide whether or not to approve you for adoption on a case-by-case basis. The adoption process includes submitting health records and financial records as well. <https://www.americanadoptions.com/nebraska-adoption/nebraska-adoption-requirements>

Child Abuse

- **Child Abuse:** The state of Nebraska defines “child abuse” as putting a child’s physical health in danger through neglect, carelessness, or purpose. Parents could be charged with

child abuse if they do nothing while their child receives harsh punishments, emotional abuse, or sexual abuse.

- **Child Neglect.** It is a crime not to care for a child in Nebraska. Parents can be charged with child neglect if they don't give their kids the basic amenities like food, shelter, medical care, and clothes and leave a child younger than six in a car without supervision. Sometimes, neglect occurs due to economic hardship or cultural division.

In Nebraska, child abuse is defined by a **series of Nebraska Revised Statutes** governing different crimes, including child sexual abuse.

- **Physical abuse:** “Child abuse or neglect means knowingly, intentionally, or negligently causing, or permitting a minor child to be placed in a situation that endangers their life or physical health or causes or permits a child to be cruelly confined or cruelly punished.”
- **Neglect:** “‘Child abuse or neglect’ means knowingly, intentionally, or negligently causing or permitting a minor child to be deprived of necessary food, clothing, shelter, or care or causing or permitting a child age 6 or younger to be left unattended in a motor vehicle.”
- **Emotional abuse:** “Child abuse or neglect includes knowingly, intentionally, or negligently causing or permitting a minor child to be placed in a situation that endangers his or her mental health.”
- **Abandonment:** “When a person abandons and neglects to provide for his or her child or dependent stepchild for 3 consecutive months or more, it shall be prima facie evidence of intent to commit abandonment of a child or dependent stepchild.”
- **Sexual abuse/exploitation:** “Child abuse or neglect includes knowingly, intentionally, or negligently causing or permitting a minor child to be sexually abused or sexually exploited by allowing, encouraging, or forcing the child to solicit for or engage in prostitution, debauchery, public indecency, or obscene or pornographic photography, films, or depictions.”

- The statistics released show that 37,690 reports of alleged maltreatment were made to the child abuse and neglect hotline.
- Statistics show that school-aged children (5-12) suffer the most from child maltreatment in Nebraska with 42.2% of occurrences in this age bracket, followed by teens (13-18) with 20.4%, and then by infants (0-1) with 19.4% of all occurrence, and lastly, toddlers (2-4) with 18.0% of all occurrence.
- The most common form of maltreatment in Nebraska is physical neglect (80%) which is the inability of parents to provide basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter.
- According to data released by capstonenebraska.com, 1 in 4 girls experience being sexually abused before the age of 18. <https://llcbuddy.com/data/nebraska-child-abuse-statistics/>

In a news article from Local KSNB – Hastings, it is stated that child abuse cases are on the rise in central Nebraska. First Light staff conducted 154 forensic child abuse-related interviews in 2011 — And in only a decade, those numbers more than doubled.

In 2020, there were about 280 reviewed cases through the advocacy center, but in 2021, there was once again a spike. The interviews increased to 317 children, with 75% of those being sexual assault cases. The pandemic had placed a lot of stress on many families, which could ultimately lead to domestic violence and substance abuse. In addition to the pandemic, she said there were a few other reasons she believed the number of child abuse interviews increased.

<https://www.ksnblocal4.com/2022/03/10/child-abuse-cases-continuing-rise-central-nebraska/>

News Article: Grand Island kidnapping case transferred to trial court

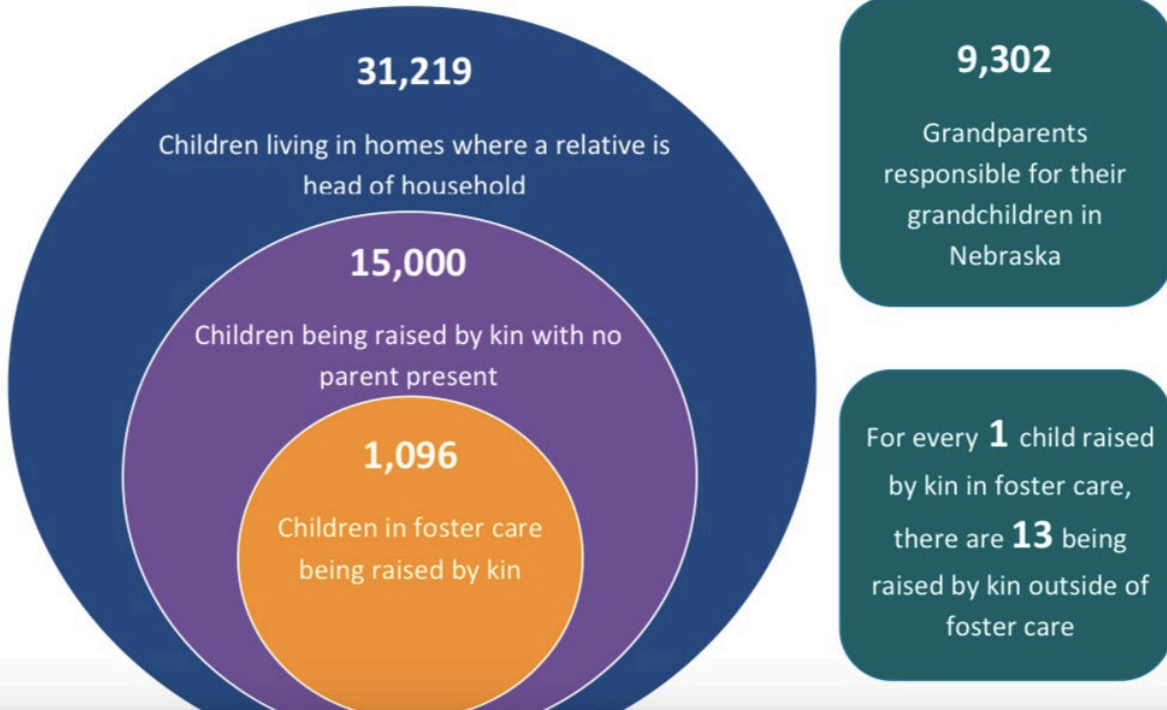
One of the suspects in the January kidnapping of three small children will now face those charges in trial court. A county judge Tuesday ruled that probable cause exists and transferred the case against 18-year-old Tate Wolfe of Kearney to Hall County District Court for possible trial. Wolfe is charged with nine felonies related to the incident that put three small children in danger. Court records show those charges are three counts of kidnapping, three counts of child abuse, theft by unlawful taking, theft by receiving stolen property, and operation of motor vehicle to avoid arrest (willfully reckless). Wolfe and Jozef McAllister, 17, Hastings, were arrested Jan. 29 for stealing a car containing three Grand Island children ages 5, 1, and seven months old. The two older children were discovered later that morning in an abandoned pickup. The seven month old was found about two-and-half hours later on the deck of a farm house in rural Hall County. The temperature at the time was 0°F with a -19° wind chill.

Children living with grandparents

Why are grandparents raising the children? In the United States, about **2.55 million** children lived in a household with their grandmother and grandfather. In 2022, 486,000 children under the age of three lived in a household where both a grandmother and grandfather were present. Drug abuse plays a heavy role in these numbers. Teen pregnancy is another reason grandparents are raising their grandchildren. A teen mother's youth and inexperience may have an impact on the grandparent's child-raising responsibilities. Parent in jail or prison, military deployment, and child abuse are other reasons why grandparents raise their children. 50 is the average age to become a first-time grandparent and 52% of grandparents raising their grandchildren are under the age of 60.

Nebraska

Grandfamilies Data



<https://www.grandfamilies.org/Portals/0/State%20Fact%20Sheets/Nebraska%20GrandFacts%20State%20Fact%20Sheet%202021%20Update.pdf>

Minorities

According to the most recent ACS, the racial composition of Nebraska was:

- White: 85.31%
- Black or African American: 4.78%
- Two or more races: 3.95%
- Other race: 2.53%
- Asian: 2.49%
- Native American: 0.88%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 0.06%

The latest figures from the U.S. Census Bureau show that 17,689 persons in the report area are of foreign birth, which represents 9.82% of the report area population. This percentage is less than the national average of 13.60%.

Report Area	Total Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizens	Population w/o U.S. Citizenship	Total Foreign-Birth Population	Foreign-Birth Population, Percent of Total Population
Report Location	180,175	6,275	11,414	17,689	9.82%
Blaine County, NE	346	0	0	0	0.00%
Boone County, NE	5,413	29	30	59	1.09%
Boyd County, NE	1,812	30	30	60	3.31%
Brown County, NE	2,752	16	114	130	4.72%
Colfax County, NE	10,608	935	2,730	3,665	34.55%
Custer County, NE	10,625	41	112	153	1.44%
Garfield County, NE	1,889	24	0	24	1.27%
Greeley County, NE	2,219	5	10	15	0.68%
Hall County, NE	62,616	3,198	5,810	9,008	14.39%
Hamilton County, NE	9,376	20	76	96	1.02%
Holt County, NE	10,175	74	189	263	2.58%
Howard County, NE	6,461	44	73	117	1.81%
Keya Paha County, NE	946	1	21	22	2.33%
Loup County, NE	665	18	0	18	2.71%
Merrick County, NE	7,687	117	147	264	3.43%
Nance County, NE	3,389	1	0	1	0.03%
Platte County, NE	34,123	1,674	2,052	3,726	10.92%
Rock County, NE	1,321	6	0	6	0.45%
Sherman County, NE	2,986	20	13	33	1.11%
Valley County, NE	4,031	22	1	23	0.57%
Wheeler County, NE	735	0	6	6	0.82%

In 2004, data showed that about 4.8% of Nebraska’s diverse population was made up of foreign-born residents. The state has the largest Czech American and non-Mormon Danish American population in the entire nation. Thurston County has a significant American Indian majority population.

Between 2000 and 2010, Nebraska also saw an increase of over 77% in its Hispanic and Latino population. According to data from 2011, 31.0% of Nebraska's population under the age of 1 were classified as minorities. Some analysts believe that the Hispanic and Latino population of the state could triple by the year 2050.

The largest ancestry groups in the state are German (38.6%), Irish (12.4%), English (9.6%), Mexican (8.7%) and Czech (5.5%). This makes German-Americans by far the largest group in Nebraska. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/states/nebraska-population>

Nebraska has also been experiencing shifts in the demographic composition of the state over the 20-year time period 2000 to 2020, according to the U.S. Census, which includes an overall aging of the population as well as an increasing diversity. Statewide, 16.5% of the population is 65 and over, however in 70 counties that number exceeds 20%. In terms of increased diversity, Nebraska has seen its minority population grow 97% during the same time period – which represents 22.2% of the total population. These demographic shifts can have significant implications for healthcare delivery, creating a need to focus on services that are relevant to an older population as well as those that are culturally and linguistically appropriate.

Within its minority populations, Nebraska has seen the largest increase in the Hispanic American population, which has more than doubled from 94,425 in 2000 to 225,592 in 2020 (138.6% increase) according to the U.S. Census estimates. Hispanic Americans now comprise 11.6% of the state's population. Asian and Pacific Islander populations grew by 138% and the African American population saw a 46% increase in the 20-year period 2000 to 2020. Similarly, the Native American population in Nebraska has increased by 97.7% during the same time period. <https://mchb.tvisdata.hrsa.gov/Narratives/Overview/f46e6e37-336c-46a1-96cc-5ac3396d69eb>

Immigration and Language

Blaine:

Languages spoken:

-98.68% English only

-.66% other; 0.66% Spanish

Place of birth:

-100% born in the United States

-77.26% born in Nebraska

Boone:

Languages spoken:

-97.91% English only

-2.09% non-English; 1.10% Spanish

Place of birth:

-96.23% born in the United States

-83.31% born in Nebraska

-0.97% foreign born

-0.43% non-citizen

Of those not born in the USA, largest percentage is from Latin America

Boyd:

Languages spoken:

-95.25% English only
-4.75% speak other languages; 3.22% Spanish

Place of birth:
-100% born in the United States
- 67.46% born in Nebraska

Brown:

Languages spoken:
-95.51% English only
-4.49% speak other languages; 2.10% Indo-European; 1.55% Spanish

Place of birth:
-96.04% born in United States
-73.13% born in Nebraska
-3.41% foreign born; Europe
-2.82% non-citizen

Colfax:

Languages spoken:
-51.01% English only
-48.99 Spanish
-0.77% Asian and Pacific Island
-0.32% Indo-European
3.17% other

Place of birth:
-64.93% born in United States
-54.25% of those were born in Nebraska
-36% foreign born; Latin America; Africa
-29.15% of those were non-citizen

Custer:

Languages spoken:
-95.92% English only
-2.77% Spanish
-1.16% Indo-European languages
-0.77% Asian and Pacific Island

Place of birth:
-98% born in United States
-80.76% of those were born in Nebraska
-2.06% foreign born; Latin America

-1.21% non-citizen

Garfield:

Languages spoken:

-98.78% English only

-1.22% non-English

-0.91% Indo-European

Place of birth:

-100% born in United States

-94.82% born in Nebraska

Greeley:

Languages spoken:

-97.56% English only

-2.44% Other

-1.40% Spanish

Place of birth:

-100% born in United States

-90% born in Nebraska

Hall:

Languages spoken:

-76.42% English only

-23.58% non-English

-20.84% Spanish

Place of birth:

-83.43% born in United States

-64.82% born in Nebraska

-14.09% foreign born; Latin America

-9.22% non-citizen

-4.88% naturalized

Hamilton:

Languages spoken:

-97.04% English only

-2.96% non-English

-2.33% Spanish

Place of birth:

-96.39% born in United States
-79.51 born in Nebraska
-1.38% foreign born; Latin America
-0.89% non-citizen

Holt:

Languages Spoken:
-96.29% English only
-3.71% non-English
-2.70% Spanish

Place of birth:
-97.64% born in United States
-75.69% born in Nebraska
-2.32% foreign born; Latin America
-1.11% non-citizen

Howard:

Languages spoken:
-97.46% English only
-2.54% non-English
-1.86% Spanish

Place of birth:
-97.62% born in United States
-83.98% born in Nebraska
-1.65% foreign born; Latin America
-0.65% non-citizen

Keya Paha:

Languages spoken:
-98.92% English only
-1.08% Spanish

Place of birth:
-70.61% born in United States
-100% born in Nebraska

Loup:

Languages spoken:

-95.50% English

-4.50% Spanish

Place of birth:

-100% born in United States

-93.74% born in Nebraska

Merrick:

Languages spoken:

-94.87% English only

-5.13% non-English

-3.75% Spanish

Place of birth:

-97.54% born in United States

-85.33% born in Nebraska

-2.71% foreign born

Nance:

Languages spoken:

-98.77% English only

-1.23% non-English

-0.66% Spanish

Place of birth:

-100% born in United States

-89.50% born in Nebraska

Platte:

Languages spoken:

-83.09% English only

-16.91% non-English

Place of birth:

-86.95% born in United States

-71.14% born in Nebraska

-10% foreign born

Rock:

Languages spoken:

-98.31% English only

-1.68% non-English
-1.46% Spanish

Place of birth:
-100% born in United States
-90.33% born in Nebraska

Sherman:

Language spoken:
-97.32% English only
-2.68% non-English
-1.92% Spanish

Place of birth:
-100% born in United States
-89.02% born in Nebraska

Valley:

Languages spoken:
-97.37% English only
-2.63% non-English
-1.29% Spanish

Place of birth:
-84.23% born in United States
-99.58% born in Nebraska

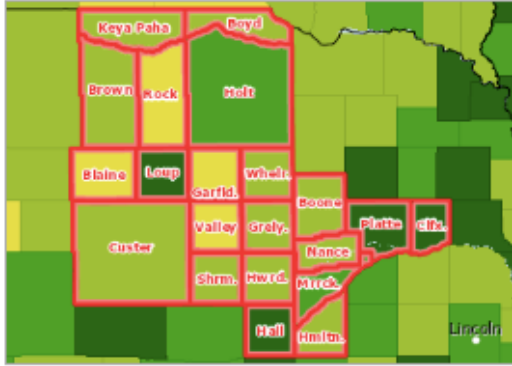
Wheeler:

Languages spoken:
-97.22% English only
-2.78% non-English
-2.62% Spanish

Place of birth:
-88.37% born in United States
-73% born in Nebraska

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-counties/ne/wheeler-county-population>

Ethnicity



Population, Hispanic or Latino, Percent by County, ACS 2017-21

- Over 10.0%
- 5.1 - 10.0%
- 2.1 - 5.0%
- Under 2.1%
- No Hispanic Population Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

[View larger map](#)

Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Report Location	17,751	15,115	54.01%	45.99%
Blaine County, NE	0	0	Suppressed	Suppressed
Boone County, NE	83	57	59.29%	40.71%
Boyd County, NE	46	0	100.00%	0.00%
Brown County, NE	44	40	52.38%	47.62%
Colfax County, NE	2,800	2,055	57.67%	42.33%
Custer County, NE	183	188	49.33%	50.67%
Garfield County, NE	34	0	100.00%	0.00%
Greeley County, NE	19	37	33.93%	66.07%
Hall County, NE	9,785	8,636	53.12%	46.88%
Hamilton County, NE	206	147	58.36%	41.64%
Holt County, NE	246	283	46.50%	53.50%
Howard County, NE	111	65	63.07%	36.93%
Keya Paha County, NE	16	8	66.67%	33.33%
Loup County, NE	56	16	77.78%	22.22%
Merrick County, NE	233	158	59.59%	40.41%
Nance County, NE	55	17	76.39%	23.61%
Platte County, NE	3,744	3,321	52.99%	47.01%
Rock County, NE	0	8	0.00%	100.00%
Sherman County, NE	57	12	82.61%	17.39%
Valley County, NE	22	58	27.50%	72.50%
Wheeler County, NE	11	9	55.00%	45.00%
Nebraska	117,169	107,524	52.15%	47.85%



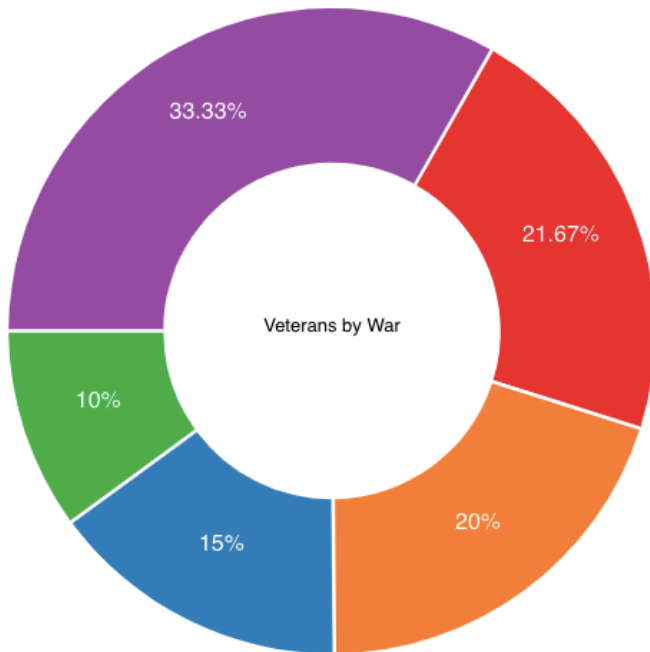
Veterans

Of the 133,415 population of the report area, 9,496 or 7.12% are veterans. The percentage values could be interpreted as, of all the males within the report area, the veteran population is 12.79%; of all the females within the report area, the veteran population is 1.33%.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18+	Total Veterans	Veterans, Percent of Total Population
Report Location	133,415	9,496	7.12%
Blaine County, NE	298	56	18.79%
Boone County, NE	4,113	299	7.27%
Boyd County, NE	1,465	150	10.24%
Brown County, NE	2,196	229	10.43%
Colfax County, NE	7,257	488	6.72%
Custer County, NE	8,045	664	8.25%
Garfield County, NE	1,479	124	8.38%
Greeley County, NE	1,700	178	10.47%
Hall County, NE	45,233	2,827	6.25%
Hamilton County, NE	7,125	579	8.13%
Holt County, NE	7,638	611	8.00%
Howard County, NE	4,867	398	8.18%
Keya Paha County, NE	713	40	5.61%
Loup County, NE	508	40	7.87%
Merrick County, NE	5,953	543	9.12%
Nance County, NE	2,581	249	9.65%
Platte County, NE	25,108	1,480	5.89%
Rock County, NE	1,027	49	4.77%
Sherman County, NE	2,364	164	6.94%
Valley County, NE	3,133	281	8.97%
Wheeler County, NE	612	47	7.68%

Report Area	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75+
Report Location	590	1,813	1,517	2,700	2,876
Blaine County, NE	7	3	0	15	31
Boone County, NE	16	38	21	110	114
Boyd County, NE	0	11	15	60	64
Brown County, NE	43	24	63	32	67
Colfax County, NE	7	192	86	44	159
Custer County, NE	7	139	86	187	245
Garfield County, NE	9	21	10	41	43
Greeley County, NE	0	11	34	55	78
Hall County, NE	149	751	456	741	730
Hamilton County, NE	64	119	82	135	179
Holt County, NE	17	38	172	138	246
Howard County, NE	13	49	46	157	133
Keya Paha County, NE	0	5	3	7	25
Loup County, NE	0	15	2	11	12
Merrick County, NE	88	86	94	157	118
Nance County, NE	30	37	34	89	59
Platte County, NE	133	212	227	544	364
Rock County, NE	0	10	0	18	21
Sherman County, NE	0	19	26	59	60
Valley County, NE	1	33	53	85	109
Wheeler County, NE	6	0	7	15	19

Blaine County, Nebraska Veterans by War



63 Number of Veterans

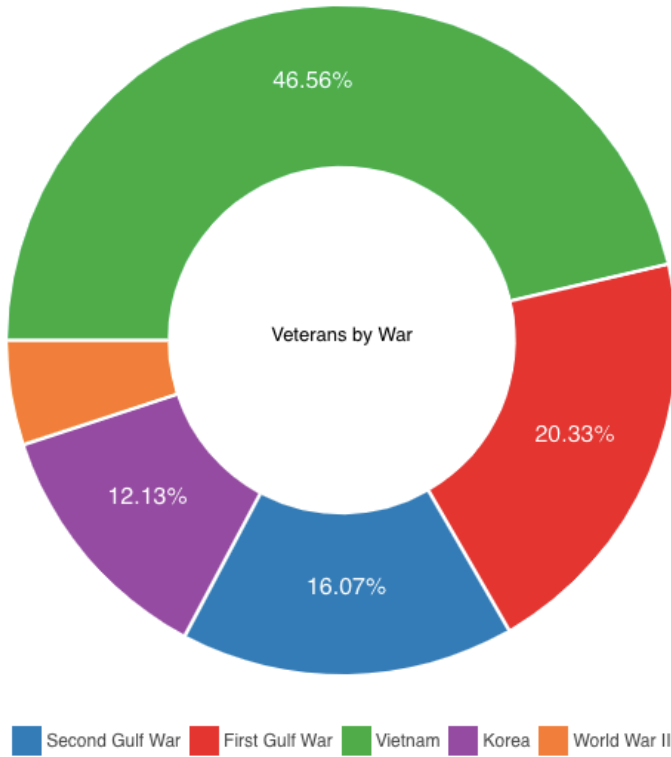
47 Male Veterans

16 Female Veterans

[± CSV](#)

War	Veterans
Korea	20
First Gulf War	13
World War II	12
Second Gulf War	9
Vietnam	6

Boone County, Nebraska Veterans by War



325 Number of Veterans

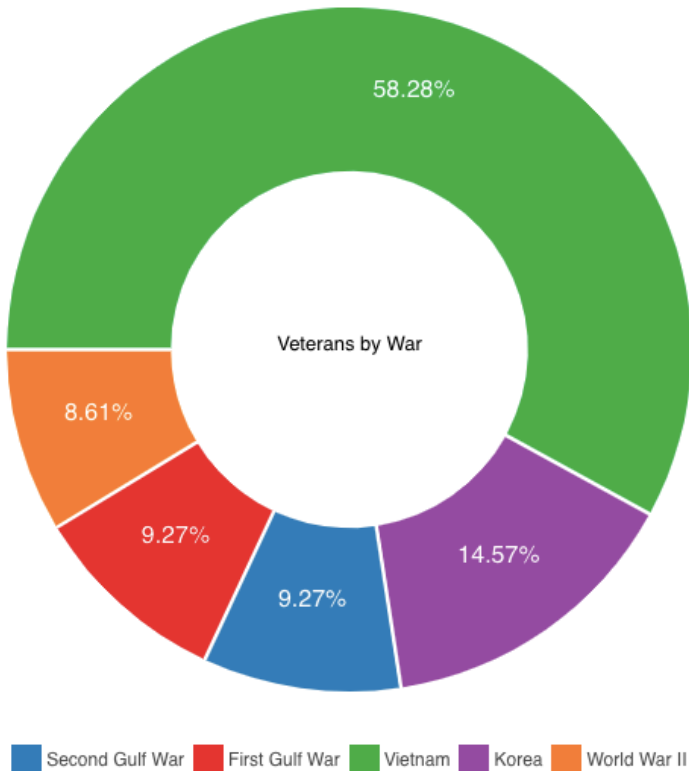
312 Male Veterans

13 Female Veterans

CSV

War	Veterans
Vietnam	142
First Gulf War	62
Second Gulf War	49
Korea	37
World War II	15

Boyd County, Nebraska Veterans by War



173 Number of Veterans

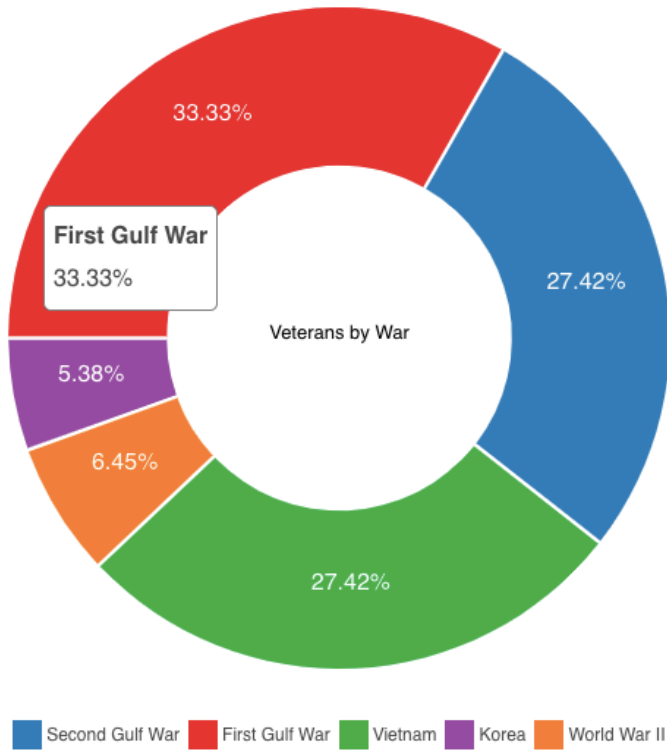
159 Male Veterans

14 Female Veterans

CSV

War	Veterans
Vietnam	88
Korea	22
Second Gulf War	14
First Gulf War	14
World War II	13

Brown County, Nebraska Veterans by War



198 Number of Veterans

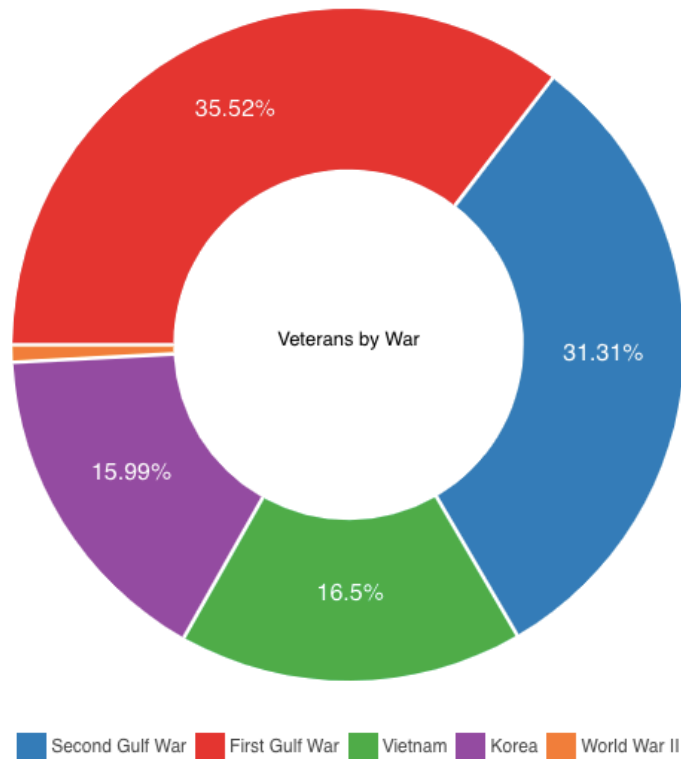
194 Male Veterans

4 Female Veterans

CSV

War	Veterans
First Gulf War	62
Second Gulf War	51
Vietnam	51
World War II	12
Korea	10

Colfax County, Nebraska Veterans by War



482 Number of Veterans

475 Male Veterans

7 Female Veterans

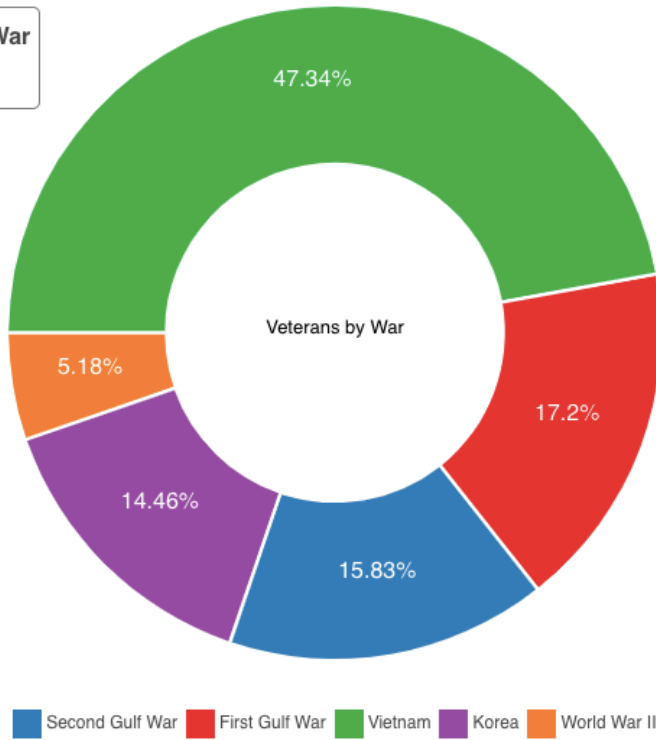
CSV

War	Veterans
First Gulf War	211
Second Gulf War	186
Vietnam	98
Korea	95
World War II	4

Custer County, Nebraska Veterans by War

Sh

Second Gulf War
15.83%



770 Number of Veterans

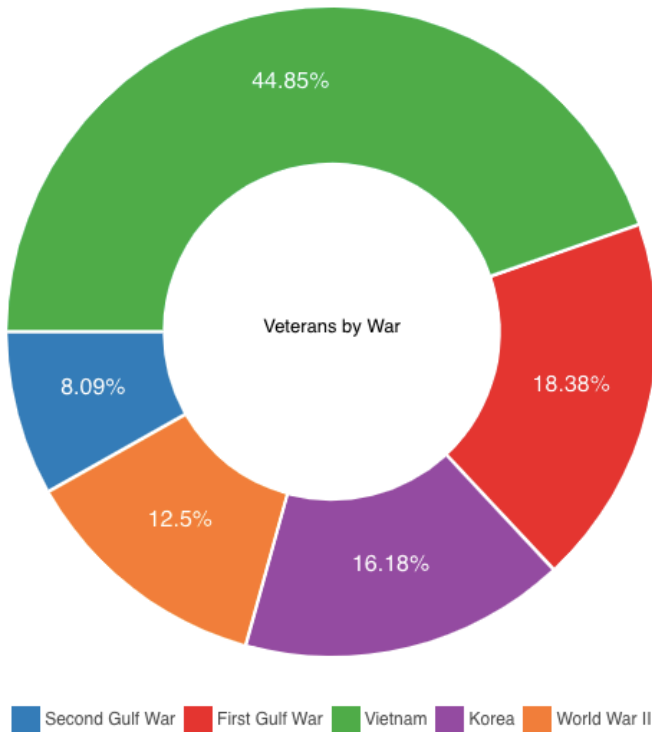
630 Male Veterans

140 Female Veterans

CSV

War	Veterans
Vietnam	311
First Gulf War	113
Second Gulf War	104
Korea	95
World War II	34

Garfield County, Nebraska Veterans by War



152 Number of Veterans

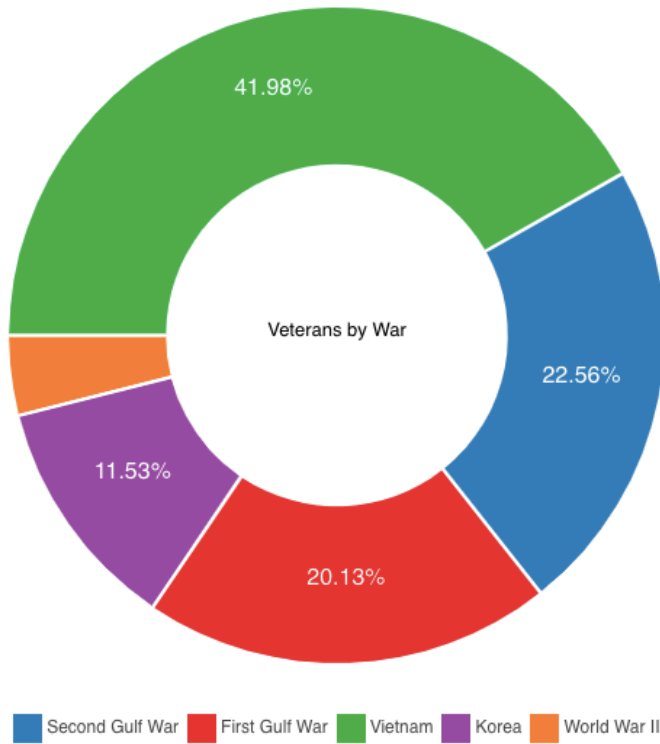
149 Male Veterans

3 Female Veterans

CSV

War	Veterans
Vietnam	61
First Gulf War	25
Korea	22
World War II	17
Second Gulf War	11

Hall County, Nebraska Veterans by War



2,934 Number of Veterans

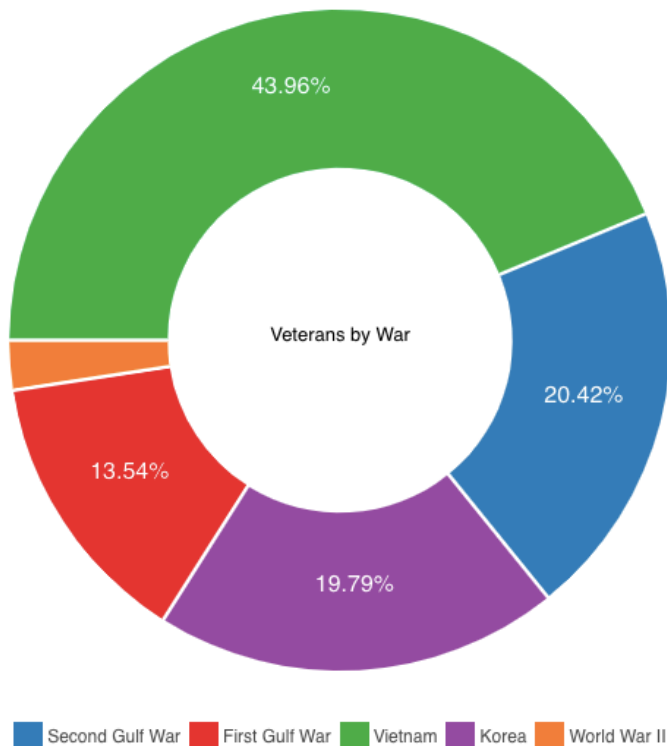
2,579 Male Veterans

355 Female Veterans

[CSV](#)

War	Veterans
Vietnam	1,005
Second Gulf War	540
First Gulf War	482
Korea	276
World War II	91

Hamilton County, Nebraska Veterans by War



567 Number of Veterans

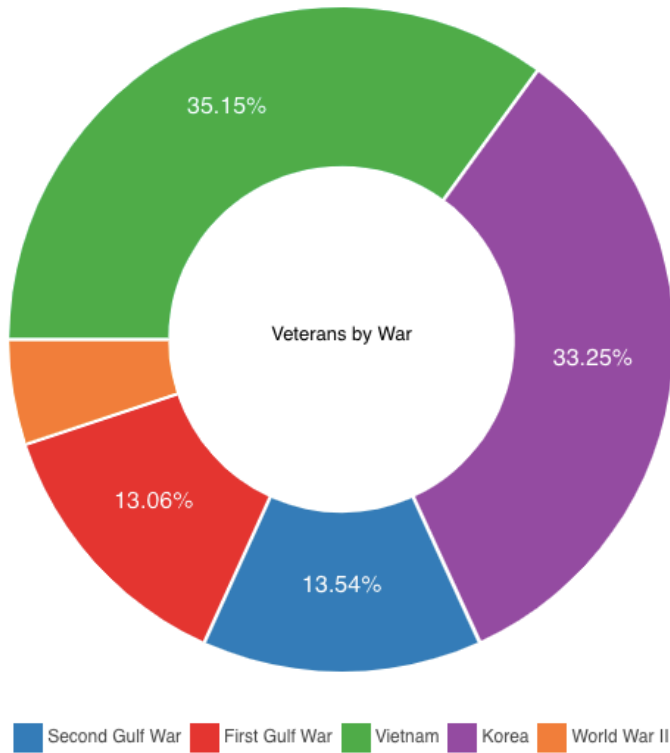
536 Male Veterans

31 Female Veterans

[CSV](#)

War	Veterans
Vietnam	211
Second Gulf War	98
Korea	95
First Gulf War	65
World War II	11

Holt County, Nebraska Veterans by War



612 Number of Veterans

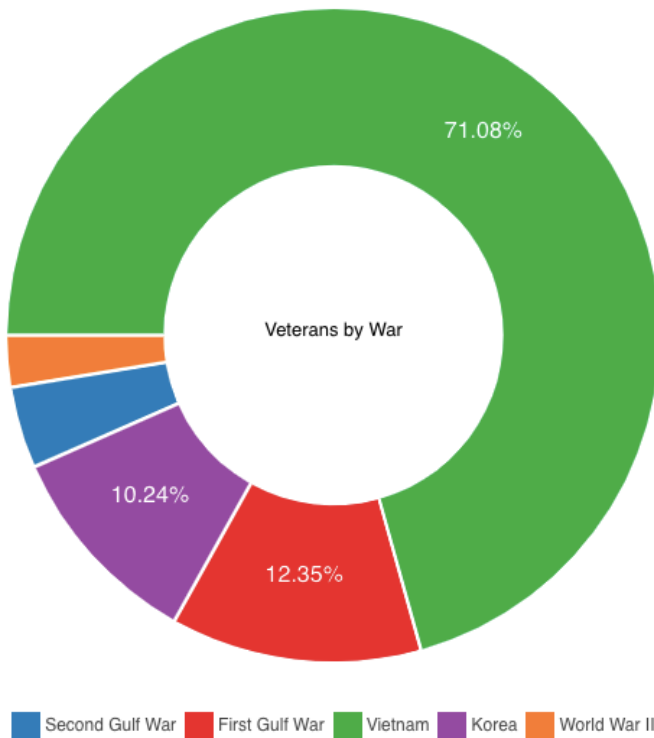
589 Male Veterans

23 Female Veterans

[CSV](#)

War	Veterans
Vietnam	148
Korea	140
Second Gulf War	57
First Gulf War	55
World War II	21

Howard County, Nebraska Veterans by War



385 Number of Veterans

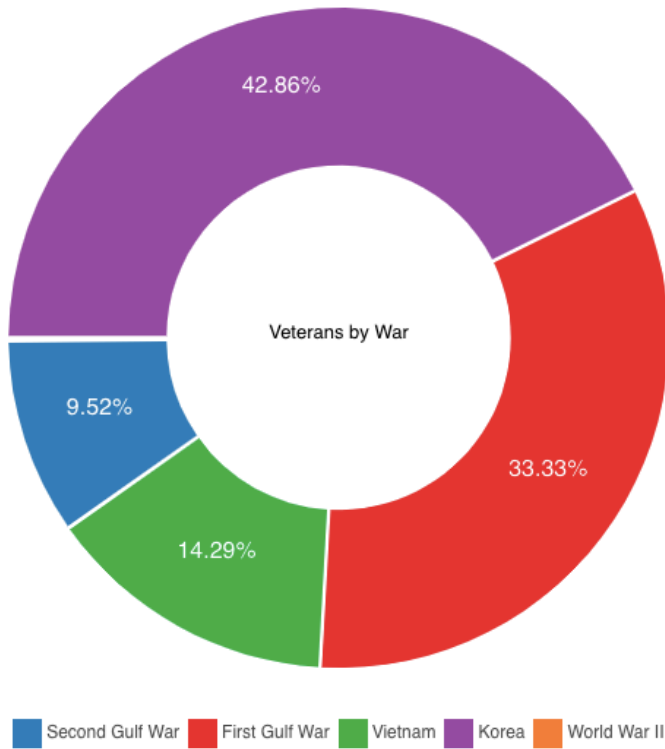
362 Male Veterans

23 Female Veterans

[CSV](#)

War	Veterans
Vietnam	236
First Gulf War	41
Korea	34
Second Gulf War	13
World War II	8

Keya Paha County, Nebraska Veterans by War



48 Number of Veterans

42 Male Veterans

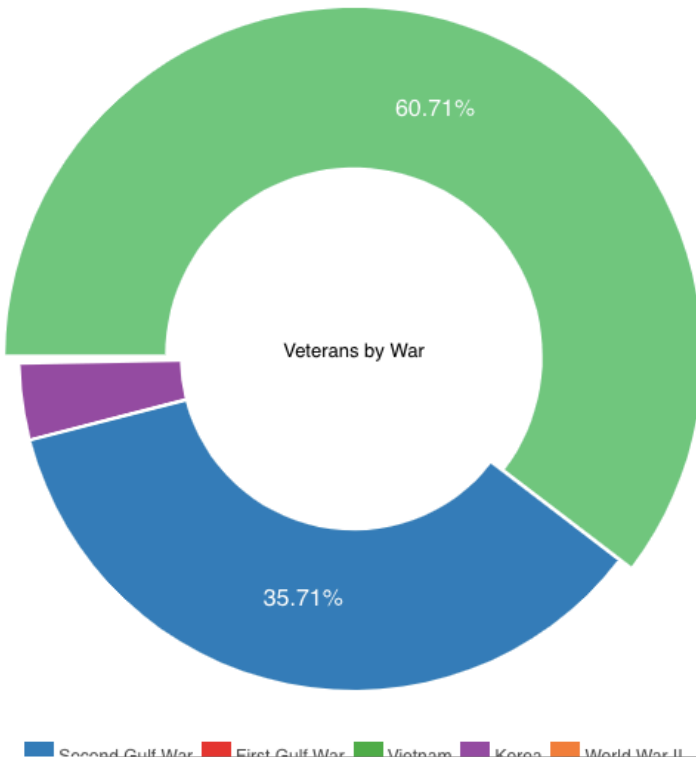
6 Female Veterans

📄 CSV

War	Veterans
Korea	9
First Gulf War	7
Vietnam	3
Second Gulf War	2
World War II	0

Loup County, Nebraska Veterans by War

Vietnam
60.71%



36 Number of Veterans

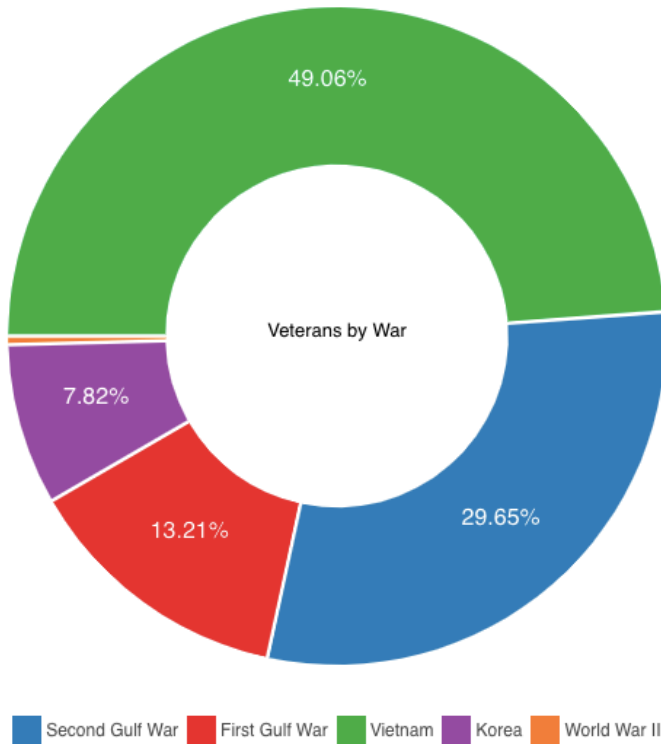
36 Male Veterans

Female Veterans

📄 CSV

War	Veterans
Vietnam	17
Second Gulf War	10
Korea	1
First Gulf War	0
World War II	0

Merrick County, Nebraska Veterans by War



506 Number of Veterans

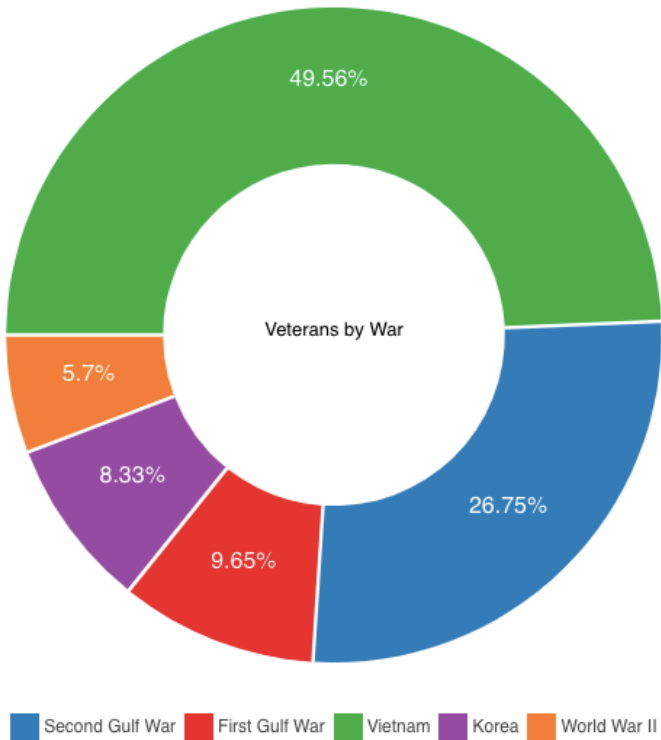
478 Male Veterans

28 Female Veterans

↓ CSV

War	Veterans
Vietnam	182
Second Gulf War	110
First Gulf War	49
Korea	29
World War II	1

Nance County, Nebraska Veterans by War



277 Number of Veterans

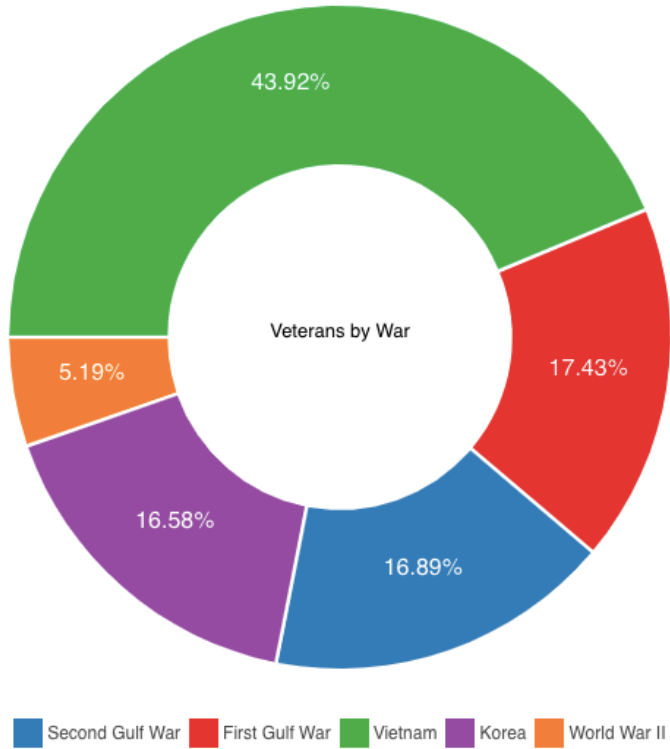
267 Male Veterans

10 Female Veterans

↓ CSV

War	Veterans
Vietnam	113
Second Gulf War	61
First Gulf War	22
Korea	19
World War II	13

Platte County, Nebraska Veterans by War



1,527 Number of Veterans

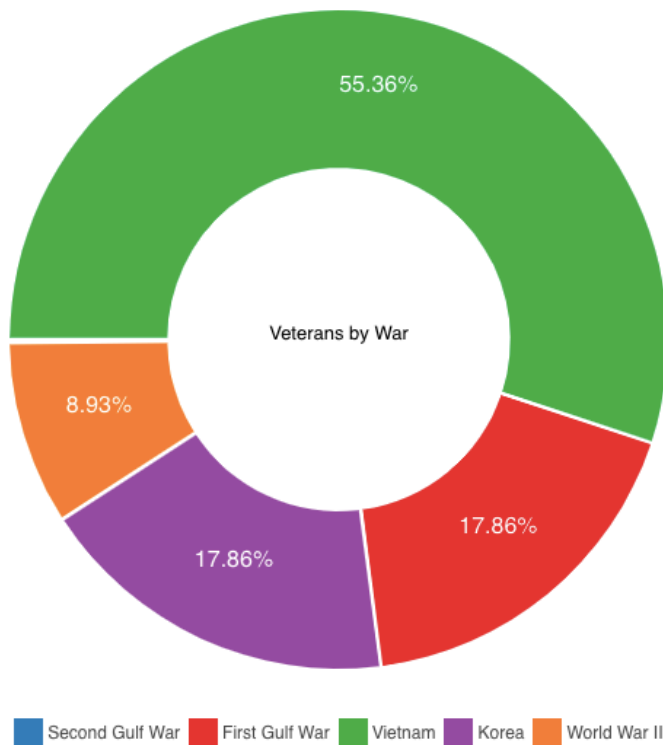
1,453 Male Veterans

74 Female Veterans

[CSV](#)

War	Veterans
Vietnam	567
First Gulf War	225
Second Gulf War	218
Korea	214
World War II	67

Rock County, Nebraska Veterans by War



63 Number of Veterans

63 Male Veterans

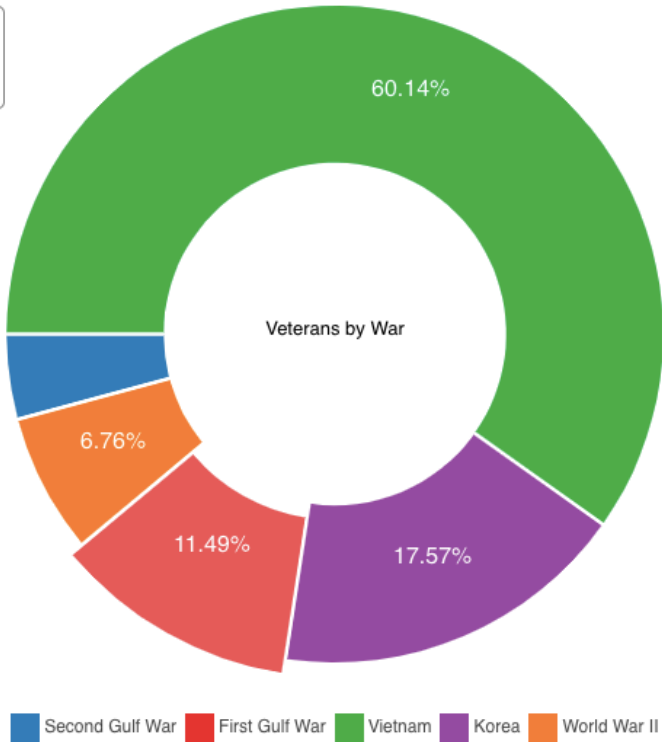
Female Veterans

[CSV](#)

War	Veterans
Vietnam	31
First Gulf War	10
Korea	10
World War II	5
Second Gulf War	0

Sherman County, Nebraska Veterans by War

First Gulf War
11.49%



164 Number of Veterans

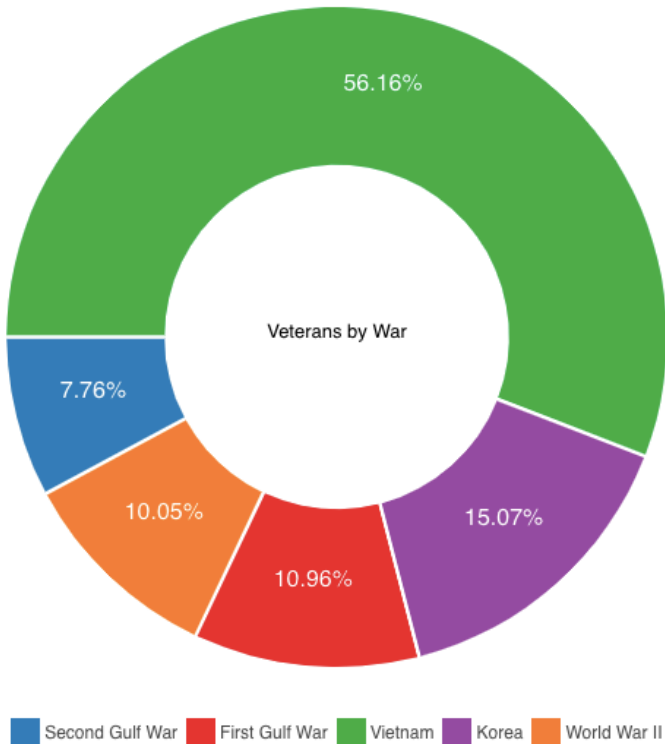
159 Male Veterans

5 Female Veterans

[CSV](#)

War	Veterans
Vietnam	89
Korea	26
First Gulf War	17
World War II	10
Second Gulf War	6

Valley County, Nebraska Veterans by War



269 Number of Veterans

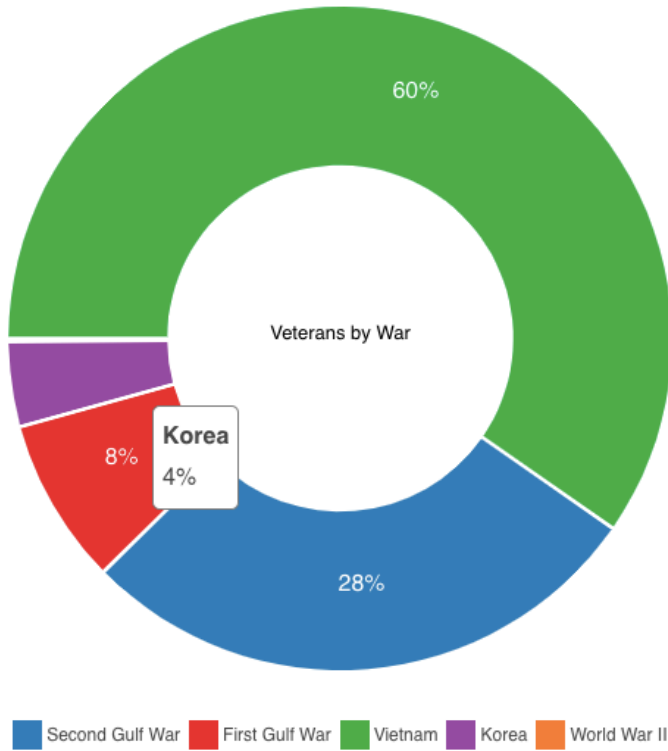
244 Male Veterans

25 Female Veterans

[CSV](#)

War	Veterans
Vietnam	123
Korea	33
First Gulf War	24
World War II	22
Second Gulf War	17

Wheeler County, Nebraska Veterans by War



<https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-counties/ne/wheeler-county-population>

41 Number of Veterans

41 Male Veterans

Female Veterans

CSV

War **Veterans**

Vietnam 15

Second Gulf War 7

First Gulf War 2

Korea 1

World War II

CNCAP serves 21 counties in north central Nebraska: Blaine, Boone, Boyd, Brown, Colfax, Custer, Garfield, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Holt, Howard, Keya Paha, Loup, Merrick, Nance, Platte, Rock, Sherman, Valley and Wheeler

plus 62 counties for Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF).



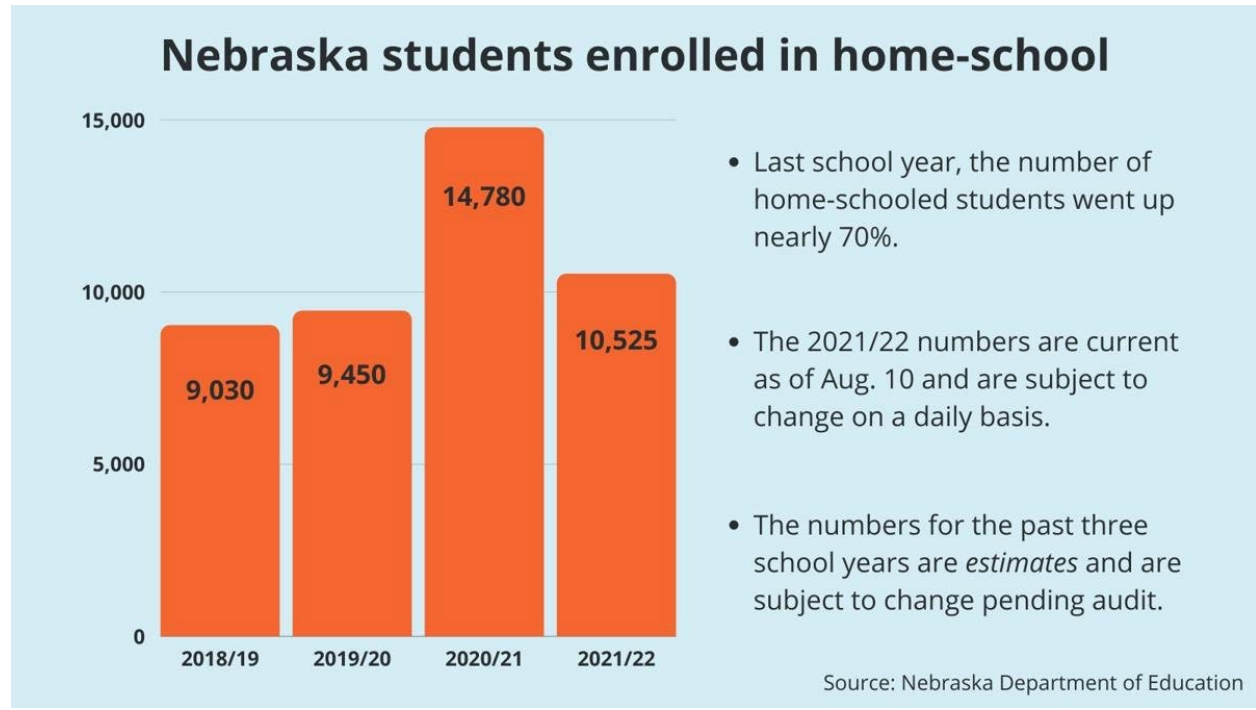
CNCAP Awarded SSG Fox SPGP Grant

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership was awarded a SSG Fox SPGP grant through the Department of Veteran Affairs in the amount of \$667,380 to support local Veterans.

The SSG Fox SPGP is a pilot, community-based grant program that will provide peer support activities to address the mental health of eligible Veterans and their families throughout the 62 county area already served by the Supportive Services for Veteran Families program. CNCAP helps Veterans in our communities every day, and the SSG Fox SPGP grant will work with the other Veteran programs already provided through Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership to meet the needs of the Veterans.

SSG Fox SPGP honors Veteran Parker Gordon Fox, who joined the Army in 2014 and was a sniper instructor at the U.S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. Known for a life of generosity and kindness to others in need, Fox died by suicide on July 21, 2020, at the age of 25.

Education



Number of students in school per county 2021-2022: https://www.education.ne.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Statsfacts_20212022.pdf

District Code	District Name	Class	Grade Level														Total
			PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	BLAINE COUNTY TOTAL		1	6	10	9	7	4	6	9	8	5	7	3	7	8	90
06-0001	BOONE CENTRAL SCHOOLS	3	60	51	41	31	47	35	39	49	41	40	45	53	52	57	641
06-0017	ST EDWARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	15	12	10	15	11	15	12	11	13	14	14	16	19	10	187
06-0075	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	31	15	14	18	14	18	12	19	17	15	26	15	15	19	248
	PUBLIC TOTAL		106	78	65	64	72	68	63	79	71	69	85	84	86	86	1,076
06-0701	ST MICHAEL'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	0	11	12	9	9	7	10	8	17	11	0	0	0	0	94
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		0	11	12	9	9	7	10	8	17	11	0	0	0	0	94
	BOONE COUNTY TOTAL		106	89	77	73	81	75	73	87	88	80	85	84	86	86	1,170
08-0051	BOYD COUNTY SCHOOLS	3	29	23	23	25	18	32	22	16	30	29	23	29	16	21	336
	PUBLIC TOTAL		29	23	23	25	18	32	22	16	30	29	23	29	16	21	336
	BOYD COUNTY TOTAL		29	23	23	25	18	32	22	16	30	29	23	29	16	21	336
09-0010	AINSWORTH COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	3	39	23	30	25	34	30	23	31	30	24	27	34	30	41	421
	PUBLIC TOTAL		39	23	30	25	34	30	23	31	30	24	27	34	30	41	421
	BROWN COUNTY TOTAL		39	23	30	25	34	30	23	31	30	24	27	34	30	41	421

District Code	District Name	Class	Grade Level														Total
			PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
19-0058	CLARKSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	26	17	11	13	12	10	16	20	18	21	17	21	12	24	238
19-0070	HOWELLS-DODGE CONSOLIDATED SCHOO	3	20	12	25	13	16	13	13	14	32	26	15	18	27	27	271
19-0123	SCHUYLER COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	3	175	158	123	111	122	132	134	122	165	152	146	153	161	135	1,989
	PUBLIC TOTAL		263	215	176	157	169	169	176	171	234	217	192	214	214	201	2,768
19-0703	ST JOHN NEUMANN ELEMENTARY SCH	NP	0	0	4	3	5	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
19-0704	HOWELLS COMMUNITY CATHOLIC SCHOO	NP	0	7	3	7	5	4	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		0	7	7	10	10	7	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
	COLFAX COUNTY TOTAL		263	222	183	167	179	176	188	180	234	217	192	214	214	201	2,830

21-0015	ANSELMO-MERNA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	21	21	20	13	20	19	18	18	19	20	12	18	15	24	258
21-0025	BROKEN BOW PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	106	56	61	60	58	52	60	61	59	66	55	69	66	67	896
21-0044	ANSLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	14	14	19	11	10	11	16	14	14	12	12	12	9	13	181
21-0084	SARGENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	24	9	9	8	6	9	9	13	9	17	11	18	22	11	175
21-0089	ARNOLD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	21	17	14	12	15	14	16	15	12	11	12	18	8	9	194
21-0180	CALLAWAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	20	16	7	12	12	18	12	5	10	15	18	13	15	19	192
	PUBLIC TOTAL		206	133	130	116	121	123	131	126	123	141	120	148	135	143	1,896
	CUSTER COUNTY TOTAL		206	133	130	116	121	123	131	126	123	141	120	148	135	143	1,896

41-0002	GILTNER PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	35	22	13	14	16	14	16	15	20	18	13	20	12	17	245
41-0091	HAMPTON PUBLIC SCHOOL	3	21	16	11	10	10	17	11	10	12	13	15	16	10	16	188
41-0504	AURORA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	67	84	84	73	91	90	78	98	92	91	93	87	100	102	1,230
	PUBLIC TOTAL		123	122	108	97	117	121	105	123	124	122	121	123	122	135	1,663
41-0701	IMMANUEL LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	6	5	2	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
41-0702	HAMPTON LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		8	5	3	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
	HAMILTON COUNTY TOTAL		131	127	111	99	119	123	109	123	124	122	121	123	122	135	1,689

45-0007	O'NEILL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	51	57	52	62	58	58	76	45	52	59	57	70	59	51	807
45-0044	STUART PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	21	12	19	11	6	13	9	23	5	12	21	9	15	11	187
45-0137	CHAMBERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	2	13	12	12	11	13	11	9	8	5	7	10	9	10	132
45-0239	WEST HOLT PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	38	33	28	25	16	33	25	42	37	31	31	39	39	20	437
	PUBLIC TOTAL		112	115	111	110	91	117	121	119	102	107	116	128	122	92	1,563
45-0701	ST MARY'S SCHOOLS	NP	0	17	16	9	24	14	16	13	20	16	10	17	11	15	198
45-0703	ST JOSEPH'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	13	9	7	5	6	7	7	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	60
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		13	26	23	14	30	21	23	14	23	18	10	17	11	15	258
	HOLT COUNTY TOTAL		125	141	134	124	121	138	144	133	125	125	126	145	133	107	1,821

47-0001	ST PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	47	46	45	48	59	54	45	57	54	59	49	57	59	45	724
47-0100	CENTURA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	59	32	26	38	23	31	31	26	37	42	34	34	39	43	495
47-0103	ELBA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	18	10	9	6	9	12	3	7	9	8	8	11	12	6	128
	PUBLIC TOTAL		124	88	80	92	91	97	79	90	100	109	91	102	110	94	1,347
	HOWARD COUNTY TOTAL		124	88	80	92	91	97	79	90	100	109	91	102	110	94	1,347

52-0100	KEYA PAHA COUNTY SCHOOLS	3	2	0	6	4	10	4	4	5	7	8	8	9	10	12	89
	PUBLIC TOTAL		2	0	6	4	10	4	4	5	7	8	8	9	10	12	89
	KEYA PAHA COUNTY TOTAL		2	0	6	4	10	4	4	5	7	8	8	9	10	12	89

58-0025	LOUP COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	12	6	8	2	3	6	2	5	0	9	6	7	5	3	74
	PUBLIC TOTAL		12	6	8	2	3	6	2	5	0	9	6	7	5	3	74
	LOUP COUNTY TOTAL		12	6	8	2	3	6	2	5	0	9	6	7	5	3	74

61-0004	CENTRAL CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	63	47	52	52	51	47	56	61	60	64	59	54	59	57	782
61-0049	PALMER PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	40	33	24	21	22	28	22	18	24	20	17	15	19	20	323
	PUBLIC TOTAL		103	80	76	73	73	75	78	79	84	84	76	69	78	77	1,105
61-0701	NEBRASKA CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS	NP	8	17	11	8	15	14	14	16	14	15	19	25	29	31	236
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		8	17	11	8	15	14	14	16	14	15	19	25	29	31	236
	MERRICK COUNTY TOTAL		111	97	87	81	88	89	92	95	98	99	95	94	107	108	1,341

63-0001	FULLERTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	9	22	21	23	17	28	30	26	20	23	21	18	29	20	307
63-0030	TWIN RIVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	24	31	34	31	26	43	25	36	32	33	36	24	27	35	437
	PUBLIC TOTAL		33	53	55	54	43	71	55	62	52	56	57	42	56	55	744
	NANCE COUNTY TOTAL		33	53	55	54	43	71	55	62	52	56	57	42	56	55	744

71-0067	HUMPHREY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	42	29	17	15	18	13	20	18	17	20	17	21	22	23	292
	PUBLIC TOTAL		318	365	373	346	369	382	326	404	365	375	398	425	386	459	5,291
71-0701	IMMANUEL LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	0	18	18	14	13	12	19	18	12	17	0	0	0	0	141
71-0702	ST ANTHONY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	28	8	10	13	11	16	15	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
71-0703	ST BONAVENTURE ELEM SCHOOL	NP	58	32	25	35	29	19	28	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	247
71-0704	ST ISIDORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	56	38	28	31	32	28	26	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	264
71-0705	SCOTUS CENTRAL CATHOLIC	NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	71	64	57	66	58	373
71-0706	HOLY FAMILY SCHOOLS	NP	16	0	13	10	7	9	8	13	11	5	8	0	5	5	110
71-0708	ST FRANCIS SCHOOLS	NP	0	24	14	23	19	19	15	16	13	19	12	15	13	13	215
71-0710	ST JOHN LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	7	6	10	4	5	8	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	52
71-0711	CHRIST LUTHERAN ELEMENTARY SCH	NP	9	4	5	2	5	2	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	35
71-0712	COLUMBUS CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	NP	13	3	4	4	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		187	133	127	136	125	115	121	120	95	114	84	72	84	76	1,589
	PLATTE COUNTY TOTAL		505	498	500	482	494	497	447	524	460	489	482	497	470	535	6,880

75-0100	ROCK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	27	16	17	14	16	13	16	14	16	16	17	16	21	23	242
	PUBLIC TOTAL		27	16	17	14	16	13	16	14	16	16	17	16	21	23	242
	ROCK COUNTY TOTAL		27	16	17	14	16	13	16	14	16	16	17	16	21	23	242

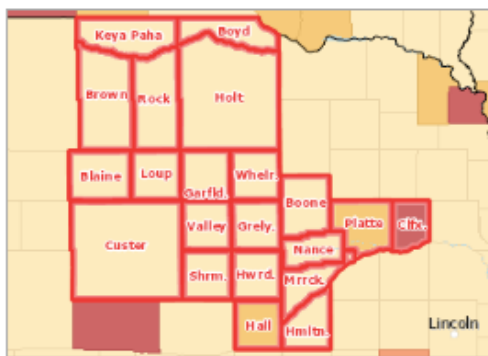
82-0001	LOUP CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	67	18	23	27	23	16	26	18	23	17	19	32	17	30	356
82-0015	LITCHFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	10	9	7	15	10	6	9	7	6	8	6	4	6	9	112
	PUBLIC TOTAL		77	27	30	42	33	22	35	25	29	25	25	36	23	39	468
	SHERMAN COUNTY TOTAL		77	27	30	42	33	22	35	25	29	25	25	36	23	39	468

88-0005	ORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	55	23	40	41	40	42	39	37	39	49	34	51	39	38	567
88-0021	ARCADIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	10	10	12	5	10	7	13	7	8	13	5	5	6	10	121
	PUBLIC TOTAL		65	33	52	46	50	49	52	44	47	62	39	56	45	48	688
88-0701	ST MARY'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	0	9	3	3	4	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		0	9	3	3	4	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
	VALLEY COUNTY TOTAL		65	42	55	49	54	55	60	46	47	62	39	56	45	48	723

92-0045	WHEELER CENTRAL SCHOOLS	3	21	9	13	8	7	6	4	10	10	5	5	6	4	6	114
	PUBLIC TOTAL		21	9	13	8	7	6	4	10	10	5	5	6	4	6	114
	WHEELER COUNTY TOTAL		21	9	13	8	7	6	4	10	10	5	5	6	4	6	114

For the selected area, 15.3% have at least a college bachelor’s degree, while 31.8% stopped their formal educational attainment after high school.

Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates Degree	Bachelors Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Location	11.0%	31.8%	23.8%	11.3%	15.3%	6.7%
Blaine County, NE	7.96%	36.3%	18.7%	14.2%	17.7%	5.2%
Boone County, NE	5.18%	40.2%	20.9%	14.1%	13.4%	6.1%
Boyd County, NE	4.93%	43.5%	21.5%	13.2%	11.2%	5.7%
Brown County, NE	6.26%	36.9%	21.6%	12.8%	15.4%	7.0%
Colfax County, NE	26.57%	29.9%	18.4%	10.0%	11.8%	3.4%
Custer County, NE	5.57%	32.4%	26.1%	12.5%	17.0%	6.5%
Garfield County, NE	3.26%	25.1%	29.9%	12.4%	23.9%	5.5%
Greeley County, NE	8.27%	36.0%	25.1%	14.2%	12.3%	4.1%
Hall County, NE	15.10%	31.2%	23.6%	8.3%	14.4%	7.3%
Hamilton County, NE	3.29%	27.6%	28.7%	14.0%	17.6%	8.7%
Holt County, NE	6.40%	30.2%	22.7%	14.4%	18.8%	7.5%
Howard County, NE	4.69%	39.9%	23.8%	11.4%	16.4%	3.8%
Keya Paha County, NE	4.69%	30.3%	24.6%	12.6%	20.4%	7.4%
Loup County, NE	1.68%	38.0%	26.6%	15.7%	12.4%	5.7%
Merrick County, NE	6.85%	37.5%	27.4%	11.9%	11.1%	5.3%
Nance County, NE	6.95%	33.6%	26.3%	15.2%	10.9%	7.1%
Platte County, NE	11.43%	29.5%	22.6%	12.9%	16.3%	7.3%



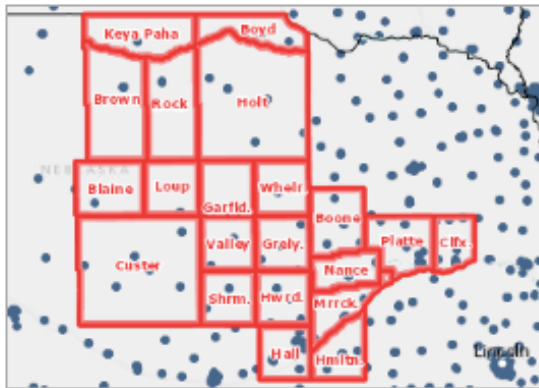
Population with No High School Diploma (Age 25+), Percent by County, ACS 2017-21

- Over 21.0%
- 16.1 - 21.0%
- 11.1 - 16.0%
- Under 11.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

[View larger map](#)

Colfax county has the highest rate of people without a high school diploma at 26.57% and Loup County has the lowest rate at 1.68%.

<https://cap.engagementnetwork.org/assessment-tools/assessment-tool>



All Public Schools, NCES CCD 2020-2021

- Operational Public School
- Non-Operational / No Student Data
- Report Location

[View larger map](#)

Housing

Housing shortages have continued to be a major challenge for not only our service area, but the entire state of Nebraska. Between the lack of contractors, the cost of building, houses aging and the cost of buying a house, Nebraskans are struggling. In the previous year, housing shortages and cost of living were considered the biggest challenge within our service area by staff and community members both. As we continue into 2023, the housing shortage still remains a number one concern.

This indicator reports the total number and percentage of households by composition (married couple family, nonfamily, etc.). According to the American Community Survey subject definitions, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption*. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership | 150
Agency Assessment

Report Area	Total Households	Family Households	Family Households, Percent	Non-Family Households	Non-Family Households, Percent
Report Location	70,312	47,139	67.04%	23,173	32.96%
Blaine County, NE	181	108	59.67%	73	40.33%
Boone County, NE	2,215	1,455	65.69%	760	34.31%
Boyd County, NE	807	535	66.29%	272	33.71%
Brown County, NE	1,160	674	58.10%	486	41.90%
Colfax County, NE	3,582	2,485	69.37%	1,097	30.63%
Custer County, NE	4,508	3,000	66.55%	1,508	33.45%
Garfield County, NE	797	562	70.51%	235	29.49%
Greeley County, NE	914	590	64.55%	324	35.45%
Hall County, NE	23,724	15,906	67.05%	7,818	32.95%
Hamilton County, NE	3,567	2,664	74.68%	903	25.32%
Holt County, NE	4,040	2,586	64.01%	1,454	35.99%
Howard County, NE	2,538	1,808	71.24%	730	28.76%
Keya Paha County, NE	330	224	67.88%	106	32.12%
Loup County, NE	264	178	67.42%	86	32.58%
Merrick County, NE	3,136	2,042	65.11%	1,094	34.89%
Nance County, NE	1,300	849	65.31%	451	34.69%
Platte County, NE	13,306	8,891	66.82%	4,415	33.18%
Rock County, NE	559	394	70.48%	165	29.52%
Sherman County, NE	1,322	840	63.54%	482	36.46%
Valley County, NE	1,725	1,146	66.43%	579	33.57%
Wheeler County, NE	337	202	59.94%	135	40.06%

The number of housing units within the report area in July of each year from 2012-2021 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, there were a total of 80,128 housing units in the report area in 2021, an decrease of -22 (or -0.03%) since 2012 compared to a 6% increase statewide. In 2012, there were as many houses within the service area as there are in 2022. This is a huge problem, as the need increases. In 2018, there were 2,000 more houses than there are today within our service area.

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership | 151
Agency Assessment

Report Area	July 2012	July 2013	July 2014	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	July 2019	July 2020	July 2021
Report Location	80,150	80,702	81,052	81,426	81,761	82,198	82,510	82,758	79,734	80,128
Blaine County, NE	326	326	325	326	325	325	325	324	299	299
Boone County, NE	2,646	2,648	2,652	2,647	2,642	2,637	2,632	2,633	2,554	2,551
Boyd County, NE	1,381	1,381	1,378	1,376	1,374	1,372	1,372	1,371	1,225	1,224
Brown County, NE	1,858	1,857	1,855	1,853	1,851	1,847	1,845	1,842	1,641	1,639
Colfax County, NE	4,118	4,141	4,166	4,177	4,183	4,209	4,221	4,252	3,975	3,986
Custer County, NE	5,586	5,589	5,602	5,642	5,655	5,661	5,655	5,671	5,311	5,324
Garfield County, NE	1,180	1,181	1,184	1,193	1,198	1,205	1,211	1,217	1,054	1,062
Greeley County, NE	1,305	1,312	1,311	1,308	1,307	1,306	1,310	1,311	1,190	1,198
Hall County, NE	23,759	24,077	24,264	24,441	24,637	24,906	25,081	25,161	25,182	25,373
Hamilton County, NE	4,012	4,041	4,061	4,090	4,098	4,115	4,141	4,177	4,095	4,115
Holt County, NE	5,222	5,222	5,236	5,242	5,250	5,266	5,270	5,267	4,894	4,897
Howard County, NE	2,993	3,012	3,025	3,048	3,073	3,096	3,120	3,132	2,870	2,884
Keya Paha County, NE	550	549	549	548	547	546	547	546	496	496
Loup County, NE	429	438	439	444	452	458	463	468	421	424
Merrick County, NE	3,731	3,756	3,778	3,795	3,813	3,827	3,829	3,849	3,553	3,579
Nance County, NE	1,821	1,839	1,846	1,863	1,867	1,867	1,869	1,869	1,611	1,610
Platte County, NE	13,513	13,602	13,643	13,690	13,743	13,813	13,867	13,905	14,169	14,264
Rock County, NE	911	911	912	912	914	914	916	920	795	794
Sherman County, NE	1,944	1,951	1,955	1,955	1,955	1,952	1,951	1,958	1,791	1,794
Valley County, NE	2,290	2,292	2,292	2,298	2,299	2,298	2,300	2,301	2,105	2,107
Wheeler County, NE	575	577	579	578	578	578	585	584	503	508

Fair Market Rent

Fair Market Rent Prices in Blaine County, NE :

\$570 \$637 \$838 \$1,075 \$1,138

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Boone County, NE :

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,090 \$1,407

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Boyd County, NE :

\$562 \$695 \$826 \$1,059 \$1,122

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Brown County, NE :

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,005 \$1,221

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Colfax County, NE :

\$582 \$650 \$855 \$1,041 \$1,171

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Custer County, NE :

\$562 \$653 \$826 \$1,024 \$1,110

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Garfield County, NE :

\$562 \$700 \$826 \$1,118 \$1,122

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Greeley County, NE :

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,005 \$1,110

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Hall County, NE :

\$609 \$716 \$891 \$1,155 \$1,240

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Hamilton County, NE :

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,085 \$1,299

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Holt County, NE :

\$562 \$696 \$826 \$1,005 \$1,374

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Howard County, NE :

\$576 \$628 \$826 \$1,005 \$1,110

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Keya Paha County, NE :

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,005 \$1,122

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Loup County, NE :

\$570 \$637 \$838 \$1,075 \$1,138

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Merrick County, NE :

\$576 \$628 \$826 \$1,126 \$1,143

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Nance County, NE :

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,059 \$1,122

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Platte County, NE :

\$610 \$726 \$897 \$1,201 \$1,205

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Rock County, NE :

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,118 \$1,122

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Sherman County, NE :

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,105 \$1,110

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Valley County, NE :

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,005 \$1,122

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent Prices in Wheeler County, NE :

Nebraska ▼

\$562 \$628 \$826 \$1,103 \$1,122

Studio / Efficiency	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
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<https://www.rentdata.org/wheeler-county-ne/2023>

Platte and Hall counties have the highest rent rate for a 2-bedroom apartment at nearly \$900 a month. With the minimum wage in Nebraska being 10.50 an hour, that average about \$1,820 gross monthly income. Over half of a person in Nebraska making minimum wage’s income is going just toward their rent rates, not including any other expenses such as food, utilities, fuel, vehicles, insurance and other necessary expenses.

To calculate rent reasonableness, other comparable units are found with total rents (including utilities or allowances) of \$750, \$850, and \$775. The total of the 3 units is \$2375. This total divided by 3 to find the average of the comparable units and equals \$791. In this example the comparable rents are below the rent FMV and Rent Reasonableness.

Vacancy

For this reporting period, a total of 1,680 residential addresses were identified as vacant in the report area, a vacancy rate of 1.9%, and 677 business addresses were also reported as vacant, a rate of 8.3%. Of the 86,000 residential addresses, only 1680 vacant doesn’t offer a lot of housing for those who are in the market. Nebraska employers looking to recruit new workers but finding there’s literally nowhere for them to live.

All those situations are symptoms of an affordable housing crunch that many stakeholders across Nebraska say has reached crisis proportions. Starting today, the Omaha World-Herald begins an occasional series of stories about the problem, its implications for Nebraska and the possible solutions.

Finding an affordable place to live is no longer a challenge only for those at the lowest end of the income scale. At incomes from low to moderate, there simply aren’t enough quality and affordable housing units to meet the needs of Nebraska’s working families. Potential buyers are bidding on an ever-shrinking pool of homes on the market. A World-Herald analysis shows the for-sale inventory in the Omaha metro has fallen by two-thirds in the last decade, with the steepest decline affecting the most affordable housing stock.

Bidding wars for the remaining homes have helped create years of escalating home prices that have priced some families completely out of the market and left thousands of others burdened with high housing costs.

Home prices in the Omaha metro in recent years have been rising more than three times faster than median family incomes, The World-Herald analysis shows. That includes an 11% price

jump in 2022 — just the latest double-digit price spike in a city long touted as an affordable place to live.

Despite the clear demand for new housing, the law of supply and demand doesn't seem to be working to fill the need. The number of single-family dwellings being built in the Omaha metro remains well below levels seen more than a decade ago. Annual construction has generally been flat, and actually fell in 2022.

The lagging homebuilding represents lingering fallout from the Great Recession, a downturn that cost Omaha one of its largest builders of affordable homes. For a variety of reasons, other builders have been slow to pick up that slack.

Most of the new houses going up today are priced well out of reach of most first-time buyers.

Builders say the average price for a newly built home in Omaha last fall was nearly \$470,000. Most homes being built today cost at least \$300,000 — typically requiring mortgages that are unaffordable for families making less than \$80,000 a year.

The lack of newly built homes in affordable price ranges has increased competition for existing homes. That further drives up prices — not to mention the property valuations and taxes for everyone who already owns a home. The housing crisis also plays directly into Nebraska's efforts to solve its chronic workforce shortage. Business leaders believe there are at least 50,000 jobs going unfilled in Nebraska right now because of a lack of available workers.

“But if 50,000 people showed up in Nebraska today, we'd have nowhere for them to live,” said Bryan Slone, president of the Nebraska Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

While this may be Omaha specific, this also affects the rest of the state as well, because the people have to accept their jobs where there is housing available. With a housing shortage in the metro areas, this may push people out of the cities in search of proper and available housing, which drives up the demand for housing elsewhere—in areas that are already struggling.

https://omaha.com/news/local/the-omaha-affordable-housing-puzzle-high-prices-short-supply-spark-growing-statewide-crisis/article_98539dac-b45d-11ed-beed-3787e29f6bbc.html

Report Area	Residential Addresses	Vacant Residential Addresses	Residential Vacancy Rate	Business Addresses	Vacant Business Addresses	Business Vacancy Rate
Report Location	86,307	1,680	1.9%	8,166	677	8.3%
Blaine County, NE	301	5	1.7%	11	1	9.1%
Boone County, NE	2,726	99	3.6%	261	26	10.0%
Boyd County, NE	1,130	9	0.8%	25	0	0.0%
Brown County, NE	1,774	211	11.9%	197	47	23.9%
Colfax County, NE	4,413	119	2.7%	340	24	7.1%
Custer County, NE	5,619	77	1.4%	503	37	7.4%
Garfield County, NE	1,104	0	0.0%	74	0	0.0%
Greeley County, NE	1,237	29	2.3%	54	1	1.9%
Hall County, NE	27,472	384	1.4%	3,149	248	7.9%
Hamilton County, NE	4,225	100	2.4%	387	28	7.2%
Holt County, NE	5,654	63	1.1%	489	8	1.6%
Howard County, NE	3,196	87	2.7%	228	39	17.1%
Keya Paha County, NE	369	0	0.0%	29	0	0.0%
Loup County, NE	414	0	0.0%	13	0	0.0%
Merrick County, NE	3,546	65	1.8%	295	33	11.2%

Nance County, NE	2,020	1	0.0%	48	0	0.0%
Platte County, NE	15,756	185	1.2%	1,727	143	8.3%
Rock County, NE	948	0	0.0%	28	0	0.0%
Sherman County, NE	1,626	73	4.5%	35	0	0.0%
Valley County, NE	2,343	170	7.3%	266	41	15.4%
Wheeler County, NE	434	3	0.7%	7	1	14.3%

Rent vs Own

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. The unit also is considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit. Mobile homes occupied by owners with installment loan balances also are included in this category.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Owner-Occupied Housing Units	Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units
Report Location	70,312	50,301	71.54%
Blaine County, NE	181	142	78.45%
Boone County, NE	2,215	1,740	78.56%
Boyd County, NE	807	664	82.28%
Brown County, NE	1,160	932	80.34%
Colfax County, NE	3,582	2,747	76.69%
Custer County, NE	4,508	3,172	70.36%
Garfield County, NE	797	650	81.56%
Greeley County, NE	914	759	83.04%
Hall County, NE	23,724	14,999	63.22%
Hamilton County, NE	3,567	2,830	79.34%
Holt County, NE	4,040	2,894	71.63%
Howard County, NE	2,538	1,934	76.20%
Keya Paha County, NE	330	264	80.00%
Loup County, NE	264	184	69.70%
Merrick County, NE	3,136	2,467	78.67%
Nance County, NE	1,300	1,087	83.62%
Platte County, NE	13,306	9,819	73.79%
Rock County, NE	559	444	79.43%
Sherman County, NE	1,322	982	74.28%
Valley County, NE	2,343	1,727	73.75%
Wheeler County, NE	434	7	1.61%

Owner-Occupied Households by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American or Alaska Native	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Report Location	46,398	182	256	124	1,771	1,530
Blaine County, NE	142	0	0	0	0	0
Boone County, NE	1,726	5	0	0	0	9
Boyd County, NE	655	0	4	4	0	1
Brown County, NE	911	0	0	2	0	19
Colfax County, NE	2,312	0	0	42	177	216
Custer County, NE	3,085	45	1	3	2	36
Garfield County, NE	650	0	0	0	0	0
Greeley County, NE	749	0	2	0	3	5
Hall County, NE	12,730	113	219	43	1,287	567
Hamilton County, NE	2,751	0	0	0	8	71
Holt County, NE	2,844	9	14	12	9	6
Howard County, NE	1,885	0	6	0	9	34
Keya Paha County, NE	264	0	0	0	0	0
Loup County, NE	179	0	0	0	0	5
Merrick County, NE	2,381	0	0	0	34	52
Nance County, NE	1,051	0	0	10	6	20
Platte County, NE	9,118	10	8	6	222	455
Rock County, NE	440	0	0	0	0	4
Sherman County, NE	951	0	2	2	7	20
Valley County, NE	1,319	0	0	0	7	10
Wheeler County, NE	255	0	0	0	0	0

Owner-occupied housing by age within the service area.

Report Area	Age 15-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75-84	Age 85+
Report Location	905	5,370	7,220	8,354	11,864	9,199	5,048	2,341
Blaine County, NE	0	11	10	19	39	28	14	21
Boone County, NE	50	174	227	195	468	294	253	79
Boyd County, NE	13	18	70	74	159	194	96	40
Brown County, NE	14	57	76	100	234	243	157	51
Colfax County, NE	92	262	214	781	599	396	239	164
Custer County, NE	54	205	524	489	702	666	410	122
Garfield County, NE	17	135	80	60	144	98	77	39
Greeley County, NE	5	57	99	109	139	172	106	72
Hall County, NE	248	1,878	2,305	2,786	3,607	2,521	1,106	548
Hamilton County, NE	23	384	404	371	729	578	277	64
Holt County, NE	86	245	316	437	704	652	279	175
Howard County, NE	18	146	294	358	468	372	185	93
Keya Paha County, NE	0	2	29	45	77	50	44	17
Loup County, NE	0	23	33	16	47	37	22	6
Merrick County, NE	72	252	388	397	509	450	263	136
Nance County, NE	12	92	161	144	304	199	108	67
Platte County, NE	115	1,190	1,676	1,521	2,214	1,628	955	520
Rock County, NE	33	48	42	42	110	96	31	42
Sherman County, NE	9	51	114	165	251	213	136	43
Valley County, NE	42	126	148	207	306	246	239	22
Wheeler County, NE	2	14	10	38	54	66	51	20



Tenure provides a measurement of home ownership, which has served as an indicator of the nation’s economy for decades. This data covers all occupied housing units, which are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied. These data are used to aid in the distribution of funds for programs such as those involving mortgage insurance, rental housing, and national defense housing. Data on tenure allows planners to evaluate the overall viability of housing markets and to assess the stability of neighborhoods. The data also serve in understanding the characteristics of owner occupied and renter occupied units to aid builders, mortgage lenders, planning officials, government agencies, etc., in the planning of housing programs and services.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Renter-Occupied Housing Units	Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units
Report Location	70,312	20,011	28.46%
Blaine County, NE	181	39	21.55%
Boone County, NE	2,215	475	21.44%
Boyd County, NE	807	143	17.72%
Brown County, NE	1,160	228	19.66%
Colfax County, NE	3,582	835	23.31%
Custer County, NE	4,508	1,336	29.64%
Garfield County, NE	797	147	18.44%
Greeley County, NE	914	155	16.96%
Hall County, NE	23,724	8,725	36.78%
Hamilton County, NE	3,567	737	20.66%
Holt County, NE	4,040	1,146	28.37%
Howard County, NE	2,538	604	23.80%
Keya Paha County, NE	330	66	20.00%
Loup County, NE	264	80	30.30%
Merrick County, NE	3,136	669	21.33%
Nance County, NE	1,300	213	16.38%
Platte County, NE	13,306	3,487	26.21%
Rock County, NE	559	115	20.57%
Sherman County, NE	1,322	340	25.72%
Valley County, NE	1,725	389	22.55%
Wheeler County, NE	337	82	24.33%

Renter-Occupied housing by race.

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American or Alaska Native	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Report Location	16,543	943	85	148	1,520	702
Blaine County, NE	39	0	0	0	0	0
Boone County, NE	465	0	0	0	6	4
Boyd County, NE	143	0	0	0	0	0
Brown County, NE	215	0	0	0	8	5
Colfax County, NE	549	135	21	0	109	21
Custer County, NE	1,267	0	0	6	36	27
Garfield County, NE	140	0	0	0	0	7
Greeley County, NE	145	10	0	0	0	0
Hall County, NE	6,250	729	35	108	1,231	372
Hamilton County, NE	733	0	0	0	0	0
Holt County, NE	1,106	0	1	20	1	18
Howard County, NE	564	0	0	0	22	18
Loup County, NE	80	0	0	0	0	0
Merrick County, NE	619	0	27	0	0	23
Nance County, NE	203	0	0	4	6	0
Platte County, NE	3,143	69	0	0	88	187
Rock County, NE	115	0	0	0	0	0
Sherman County, NE	329	0	0	0	7	4
Valley County, NE	363	0	0	10	0	16
Wheeler County, NE	75	0	1	0	6	0

Renter-occupied housing by age.

Report Area	Age 15-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75-84	Age 85+
Report Location	2,345	4,490	3,829	3,017	2,279	1,766	1,150	1,069
Blaine County, NE	6	3	0	1	12	11	4	2
Boone County, NE	62	63	86	54	91	45	25	49
Boyd County, NE	30	30	31	5	22	13	6	6
Brown County, NE	20	31	47	50	20	36	7	17
Colfax County, NE	119	87	276	171	130	14	26	12
Custer County, NE	208	320	222	135	184	84	107	76
Garfield County, NE	23	9	40	13	7	38	5	12
Greeley County, NE	25	43	16	5	36	3	2	25
Hall County, NE	1,135	2,076	1,827	1,363	829	605	467	423
Hamilton County, NE	106	117	102	95	119	90	63	45
Holt County, NE	102	321	150	210	119	128	46	70
Howard County, NE	34	109	106	71	79	47	67	91
Loup County, NE	7	20	8	9	15	13	8	0
Merrick County, NE	45	179	73	94	124	110	27	17
Nance County, NE	12	75	32	32	22	20	14	6
Platte County, NE	329	833	658	594	325	384	215	149
Rock County, NE	13	29	28	23	12	6	2	2
Sherman County, NE	37	91	31	28	30	55	20	48
Valley County, NE	32	36	73	57	79	58	35	19
Wheeler County, NE	0	18	23	7	24	6	4	0

Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs. Selected monthly owner costs were tabulated for all owner-occupied units, and usually are shown separately for units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.”

Report Area	Total Owner-Occupied Housing Units	Average Monthly Owner Costs	Median Monthly Owner Costs
Report Location	50,037	\$974	No data
Blaine County, NE	142	\$632	\$543
Boone County, NE	1,740	\$925	\$655
Boyd County, NE	664	\$978	\$574
Brown County, NE	932	\$702	\$634
Colfax County, NE	2,747	\$814	\$635
Custer County, NE	3,172	\$958	\$776
Garfield County, NE	650	\$826	\$770
Greeley County, NE	759	\$820	\$599
Hall County, NE	14,999	\$1,065	\$936
Hamilton County, NE	2,830	\$1,119	\$974
Holt County, NE	2,894	\$850	\$664
Howard County, NE	1,934	\$1,026	\$840
Loup County, NE	184	\$897	\$742
Merrick County, NE	2,467	\$909	\$752
Nance County, NE	1,087	\$839	\$687
Platte County, NE	9,819	\$1,000	\$839
Rock County, NE	444	\$779	\$574
Sherman County, NE	982	\$815	\$653
Valley County, NE	1,336	\$908	\$703
Wheeler County, NE	255	\$777	\$616
Nebraska	511,993	\$1,247	\$1,075

Homeowner vs. renter statistics reflect a decline in homeownership, with **35%** of American households renting their home.

Cost

Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs. Selected monthly owner costs were tabulated for all owner-occupied units, and usually are shown separately for units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.”

Report Area	Total Owner-Occupied Housing Units	Average Monthly Owner Costs	Median Monthly Owner Costs
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Brown County, NE	932	\$702	\$634
Colfax County, NE	2,747	\$814	\$635
Custer County, NE	3,172	\$958	\$776
Garfield County, NE	650	\$826	\$770
Greeley County, NE	759	\$820	\$599
Hall County, NE	14,999	\$1,065	\$936
Hamilton County, NE	2,830	\$1,119	\$974
Holt County, NE	2,894	\$850	\$664
Howard County, NE	1,934	\$1,026	\$840
Loup County, NE	184	\$897	\$742
Merrick County, NE	2,467	\$909	\$752
Nance County, NE	1,087	\$839	\$687
Platte County, NE	9,819	\$1,000	\$839
Rock County, NE	444	\$779	\$574
Sherman County, NE	982	\$815	\$653
Valley County, NE	1,336	\$908	\$703
Wheeler County, NE	255	\$777	\$616
Nebraska	511,993	\$1,247	\$1,075

The 2017 - 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) shows in the report area that 27.08% of homeowners with mortgages nationwide pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs. 21.51% of owners with mortgages and 10.87% of owners without mortgages spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs in the report area. 30% or more of income spent on housing costs is considered a "housing-cost burden".

Total housing units are defined as "total rentals and owned where rent/owned and income known".

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Owners with Mortgage	30 Percent or More Income with Mortgage	Percent of Owners Spending 30 Percent or More of Income with Mortgage	Owners without Mortgages	30 Percent or More of Income without Mortgage	Percent of Owners Spending 30 Percent or More of Income without Mortgage
Report Location	69,982	23,993	5,160	21.51%	26,044	2,830	10.87%
Blaine County, NE	181	39	14	35.90%	103	9	8.74%
Boone County, NE	2,215	734	156	21.25%	1,006	97	9.64%
Boyd County, NE	807	151	61	40.40%	513	69	13.45%
Brown County, NE	1,160	338	121	35.80%	594	51	8.59%
Colfax County, NE	3,582	1,104	216	19.57%	1,643	122	7.43%
Custer County, NE	4,508	1,408	326	23.15%	1,764	291	16.50%
Garfield County, NE	797	254	76	29.92%	396	50	12.63%
Greeley County, NE	914	287	85	29.62%	472	79	16.74%
Hall County, NE	23,724	8,132	1,546	19.01%	6,867	645	9.39%
Hamilton County, NE	3,567	1,676	364	21.72%	1,154	79	6.85%
Holt County, NE	4,040	1,111	321	28.89%	1,783	229	12.84%

The 2017 - 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) shows in the report area that 45.99% of occupied units paying rent nationwide pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs. For the study area, 33.23% of occupied units paying rent have a housing cost burden. When 30% or more of income is spent on housing costs it is considered a "housing-cost burden".

Total housing units are defined as "total rentals and owned where rent/owned and income known".

The number of occupied units is limited to those where gross rent as a percentage of household income is able to be calculated.

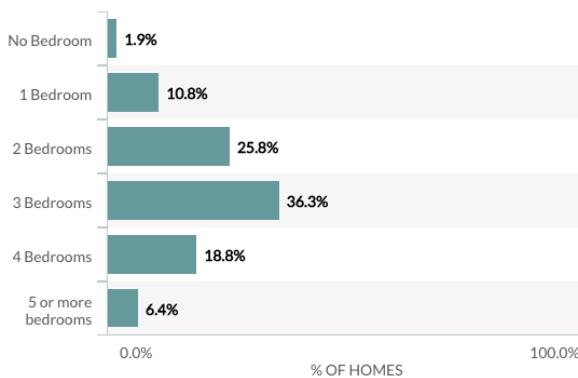
Report Area	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units Paying Rent	30 Percent or More of Income Paying Rent	Percent of Renters Spending 30 Percent or More of Income with Rent
Report Location	69,982	19,945	6,627	33.23%
Blaine County, NE	181	39	2	5.13%
Boone County, NE	2,215	475	115	24.21%
Boyd County, NE	807	143	46	32.17%
Brown County, NE	1,160	228	99	43.42%
Colfax County, NE	3,582	835	112	13.41%
Custer County, NE	4,508	1,336	419	31.36%
Garfield County, NE	797	147	42	28.57%
Greeley County, NE	914	155	36	23.23%
Hall County, NE	23,724	8,725	3,283	37.63%
Hamilton County, NE	3,567	737	203	27.54%
Holt County, NE	4,040	1,146	389	33.94%
Howard County, NE	2,538	604	249	41.23%
Loup County, NE	264	80	16	20.00%
Merrick County, NE	3,136	669	216	32.29%
Nance County, NE	1,300	213	50	23.47%
Platte County, NE	13,306	3,487	1,208	34.64%
Rock County, NE	559	115	9	7.83%
Sherman County, NE	1,322	340	66	19.41%
Valley County, NE	1,725	389	54	13.88%
Wheeler County, NE	337	82	13	15.85%

In January 2023, home prices in Nebraska were up 4.3% compared to last year, selling for a median price of \$262,300. On average, the number of homes sold was down 25.1% year over year and there were 957 homes sold in January this year, down 1,282 homes sold in January last year. The median days on the market was 30 days, up 10 year over year.

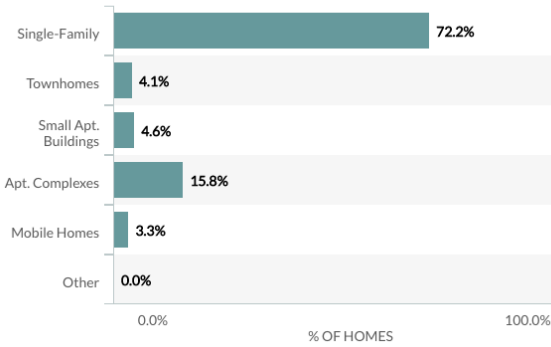
Median Sale Price \$262,300 +4.3% year-over-year	# of Homes Sold 957 -25.1% year-over-year	Median Days on Market 30 +10 year-over-year
----------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

In January 2023, there were 3,514 homes for sale in Nebraska, up 14.2% year over year. The number of newly listed homes was 1,124 and down 19.1% year over year. The average months of supply is 2 months, up 0 year over year. In January 2023, 26.8% of homes in Nebraska sold below list price, down 17.4 points year over year. There were only 18.5% of homes that had price drops, up from 8.0% of homes in January last year. There was a 98.1% sale-to-list price, down 2.2 points year over year. <https://www.redfin.com/state/Nebraska/housing-market>

HOME SIZE

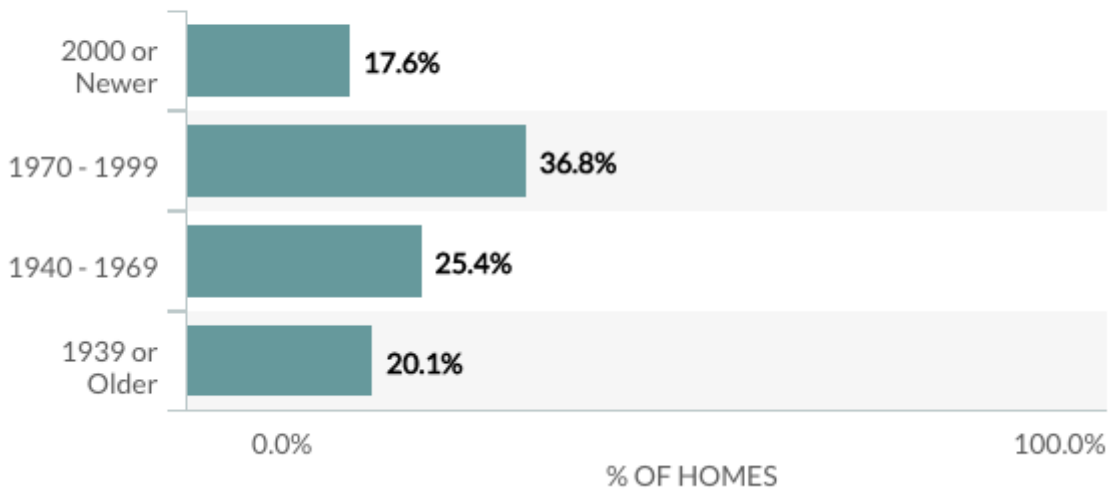


TYPES OF HOMES



Housing Age

AGE OF HOMES



<https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/ne/real-estate>

This indicator reports, for a given geographic area, the median year in which all housing units (vacant and occupied) were first constructed. The year the structure was built provides information on the age of housing units. These data help identify new housing construction and measures the disappearance of old housing from the inventory, when used in combination with data from previous years. This data also serves to aid in the development of formulas to determine substandard housing and provide assistance in forecasting future services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Structures Built
Report Location	79,266	No data
Blaine County, NE	279	1953
Boone County, NE	2,566	1958
Boyd County, NE	1,210	1954
Brown County, NE	1,679	1959
Colfax County, NE	3,998	1972
Custer County, NE	5,350	1953
Garfield County, NE	1,026	1959
Greeley County, NE	1,205	1942
Hall County, NE	25,122	1973
Hamilton County, NE	4,080	1971
Holt County, NE	4,938	1970
Howard County, NE	2,891	1966
Loup County, NE	437	1979
Merrick County, NE	3,569	1966
Nance County, NE	1,634	1947
Platte County, NE	13,987	1972
Rock County, NE	838	1968
Sherman County, NE	1,801	1953
Valley County, NE	2,107	1949
Wheeler County, NE	549	1972


All Housing Units by Age (Time Period Constructed), Total

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	2010-2019	After 2020
Report Location	31,765	22,316	15,112	5,312	No data	50
Blaine County, NE	170	46	32	17	No data	0
Boone County, NE	1,302	665	379	101	No data	0
Boyd County, NE	697	237	222	46	No data	0
Brown County, NE	851	565	207	26	No data	0
Colfax County, NE	1,535	1,022	980	186	No data	10
Custer County, NE	3,067	1,051	696	367	No data	2
Garfield County, NE	527	194	157	66	No data	0
Greeley County, NE	719	198	173	79	No data	0
Hall County, NE	7,956	7,849	5,690	1,865	No data	14
Hamilton County, NE	1,648	1,061	769	336	No data	0
Holt County, NE	1,996	1,513	860	301	No data	4
Howard County, NE	1,296	646	506	156	No data	0
Loup County, NE	134	91	100	59	No data	0
Merrick County, NE	1,572	910	563	299	No data	0
Nance County, NE	1,036	323	94	90	No data	4
Platte County, NE	4,500	4,794	2,946	869	No data	0
Rock County, NE	331	293	155	33	No data	0
Sherman County, NE	997	351	212	170	No data	3
Valley County, NE	1,219	368	257	187	No data	13
Wheeler County, NE	212	139	114	59	No data	0

Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Age, Total

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2009	2000-2009	After 2020
Report Location	20,982	14,153	8,539	3,525	2,799	39
Blaine County, NE	72	30	24	7	9	0
Boone County, NE	949	356	269	84	82	0
Boyd County, NE	424	111	95	30	4	0
Brown County, NE	468	350	88	4	22	0
Colfax County, NE	1,177	816	530	107	107	10
Custer County, NE	1,857	615	398	238	64	0
Garfield County, NE	378	79	71	60	62	0
Greeley County, NE	479	95	107	45	33	0
Hall County, NE	5,180	4,758	3,108	1,176	770	7
Hamilton County, NE	1,117	778	440	241	254	0
Holt County, NE	1,258	861	497	163	111	4
Howard County, NE	796	428	358	94	258	0
Loup County, NE	59	27	44	33	21	0
Merrick County, NE	1,100	644	347	194	182	0
Nance County, NE	701	187	71	80	44	4
Platte County, NE	3,316	3,445	1,714	684	660	0
Rock County, NE	185	132	85	16	26	0
Sherman County, NE	579	169	105	98	30	1
Valley County, NE	782	227	133	136	45	13
Wheeler County, NE	105	45	55	35	15	0

Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Age, Total

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019	After 2020
Report Location	6,550	5,864	4,874	1,271	1,375	11
Blaine County, NE	23	46	5	7	0	0
Boone County, NE	177	665	88	8	12	0
Boyd County, NE	65	237	29	3	0	0
Brown County, NE	76	565	57	22	8	0
Colfax County, NE	240	1,022	364	65	62	0
Custer County, NE	700	1,051	173	69	68	2
Garfield County, NE	30	194	49	0	0	0
Greeley County, NE	69	198	30	10	0	0
Hall County, NE	2,233	7,849	2,416	649	822	7
Hamilton County, NE	334	1,061	166	39	12	0
Holt County, NE	334	1,513	149	109	105	0
Howard County, NE	310	646	77	45	22	0
Loup County, NE	41	91	9	0	5	0
Merrick County, NE	287	910	130	64	6	0
Nance County, NE	126	323	16	4	17	0
Platte County, NE	1,029	4,794	997	135	218	0
Rock County, NE	28	293	9	1	0	0
Sherman County, NE	223	351	15	7	8	2
Valley County, NE	199	368	71	23	5	0
Wheeler County, NE	26	139	24	11	5	0
Nebraska	75,739	224,090	61,865	24,631	21,608	 189

Overcrowding

- Overcrowding: Overcrowding is defined as having more than one person per room in a residence. It is associated with an increased risk of poor mental health and physical illnesses, such as tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

While anyone may live in a home with conditions that threaten health, those with a greater risk of experiencing housing-related health conditions include:

- Low-income families and individuals.
- Racial/ethnic minorities.
- Renters
- Children and older adults
https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/severe_housing_problems/state/NE
- “It’s a structural problem with the housing market, where housing prices keep going up, costs of construction have increased, and incomes haven’t necessarily kept up with that part of the market,” he said. “It’s been something that’s been brewing for a couple of decades now. And the policy response, although there has been some, hasn’t been large enough to really wrap its arms around the entire problem.”
- Higher building costs, a shrinking supply of low-cost rental units and more people with higher incomes choosing to rent rather than buy are driving the increase in higher-priced rentals and corresponding decline in low-cost units, according to a 2020 report from the Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University.
- Voters say yes to housing bonds.
- Over the past five years, rent increased on average 5.8 year over year, but saw the steepest increase — 14% — from 2021 to 2022, according to Credit Karma’s analysis of rental data. Meanwhile, the Census Bureau’s five-year survey shows that 40% of renters put 30% of their income toward housing. Higher home prices — the median sales price for a home in the third quarter was 10.6% higher than a year ago — and high interest rates are also combining to keep people from buying a home.
<https://nebraskaexaminer.com/2022/12/19/voters-embraced-affordable-housing-initiatives-advocates-say-congress-should-do-the-same/>

With the challenge of housing shortages, lack of building new homes, lack of available homes for rent, high rent prices, high purchase prices, high interest rates and many of the challenging housing problems within the state of Nebraska, overcrowding has become a last resort. Many homes are experiencing overcrowding in order to maintain a place to live. Often times these overcrowding situations do not only include family, which opens children up to potential dangers.

Households are becoming increasingly exposed to crowded housing conditions, with levels higher than those prior to the Great Recession. According to data from the American Community Survey, the share of households in renter-occupied units living in crowded areas spiked from 5.5% in 2007 to 6.5% in 2010. Although the share of households in crowded housing has declined since 2010, it has not returned to prerecession levels. The number of households living in renter-occupied units following the burst of the housing bubble has also increased from less than 37 million in 2007 to 43.4 million in 2017. Some research suggests that distress from overcrowding can cause children to withdraw and reduce their motivation.

Across the nation, 14% of all children live in overcrowded homes. “The home is a place many children go every night, and especially young children spend even more time at home.” stated Dr. Claudia Solari in an article written by the Governing. These children affected by overcrowding homes lag behind their peers in educational performance and are more prone to withdrawal and fighting in school Solari also stated. Parents report the children are in poorer health than those who do not live in overcrowded housing. Every additional person per room in a crowded home erases 1.5 years of a parent’s education achievement and, in turn, hinders the future learning outcomes for their children. A parent who earned a high school degree but raises her children in an overcrowded home transfers the same benefit as a parent who dropped out of high school half way through the 10th grade. “having an additional person in a room is like taking away \$30,000 in family income,” says Solari. For comparison, household income is used to indicate a child’s trajectory. Research’s has shown the exposure to toxic stress has an impact on every indicator of quality of life.

Occupied housing units, overcrowded housing units, and percent overcrowded for 2011-2015 and 2017-2021 American Community Survey Estimates are provided for the report area below. The average for the report area for 2021 is 2.09%, compared to a statewide average of 2.22%.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units 2015	Overcrowded Housing Units 2015	Percent Overcrowded 2015	Occupied Housing Units 2021	Overcrowded Housing Units 2021	Percent Overcrowded 2021
Report Location	68,564	1,673	2.44%	63,005	1,319	2.09%
Blaine County, NE	227	6	2.64%	181	2	1.10%
Boone County, NE	2,219	32	1.44%	2,191	11	0.50%
Boyd County, NE	923	6	0.65%	798	0	0.00%
Brown County, NE	1,477	0	0.00%	1,126	11	0.98%
Colfax County, NE	3,422	207	6.05%	2,861	208	7.27%
Custer County, NE	4,702	47	1.00%	4,352	71	1.63%
Garfield County, NE	887	6	0.68%	790	0	0.00%
Greeley County, NE	989	6	0.61%	894	13	1.45%
Hall County, NE	21,301	868	4.07%	18,980	501	2.64%
Hamilton County, NE	3,575	15	0.42%	3,484	11	0.32%

Howard County, NE	2,508	18	0.72%	2,449	71	2.90%
Keya Paha County, NE	338	1	0.30%	328	5	1.52%
Loup County, NE	239	0	0.00%	259	5	1.93%
Merrick County, NE	3,174	10	0.32%	3,000	73	2.43%
Nance County, NE	1,548	5	0.32%	1,254	4	0.32%
Platte County, NE	12,264	375	3.06%	12,261	264	2.15%
Rock County, NE	666	3	0.45%	555	0	0.00%
Sherman County, NE	1,369	17	1.24%	1,280	0	0.00%
Valley County, NE	1,884	10	0.53%	1,682	35	2.08%
Wheeler County, NE	389	5	1.29%	330	4	1.21%
Nebraska	668,817	14,879	2.22%	671,344	14,875	2.22%

Substandard Housing

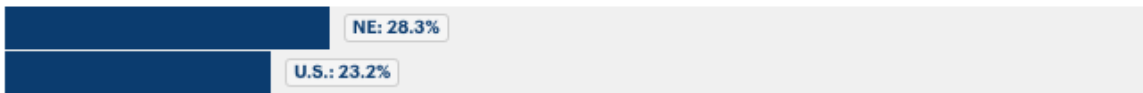
The State Housing Laws and the Uniform Housing Code define substandard housing as any condition which exists to an extent that it endangers the life, limb, property, safety or welfare of the occupants or general public. Issues that are an imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare should be reported immediately to the Code and Neighborhood Services Division at **951.413.3340**.

Some examples of substandard housing are:

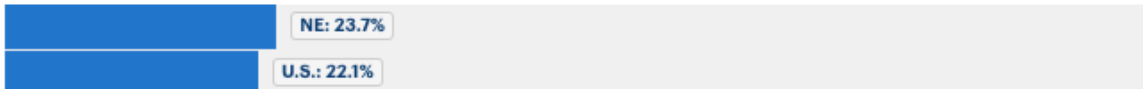
- inadequate sanitation
- lack of water
- lack of heating
- inappropriate ventilation
- the presence of insects or vermin
- structural hazards
- faulty weather protection
- fire hazards

RACE/ETHNICITY

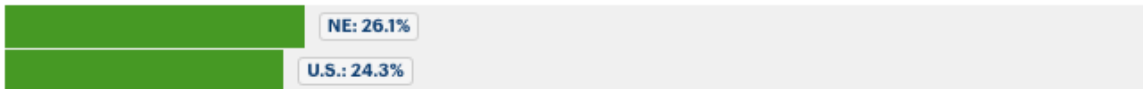
Severe Housing Problems - American Indian/Alaska Native



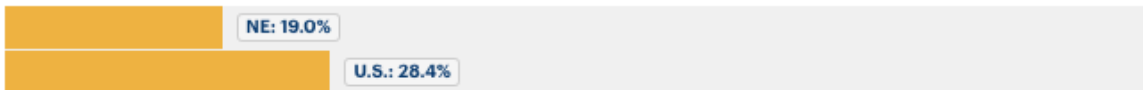
Severe Housing Problems - Asian/Pacific Islander



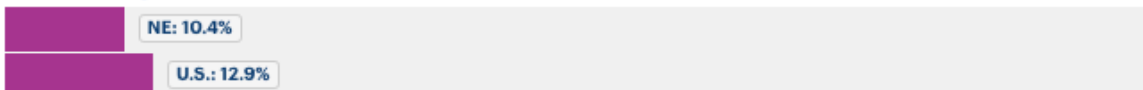
Severe Housing Problems - Black



Severe Housing Problems - Hispanic



Severe Housing Problems - White

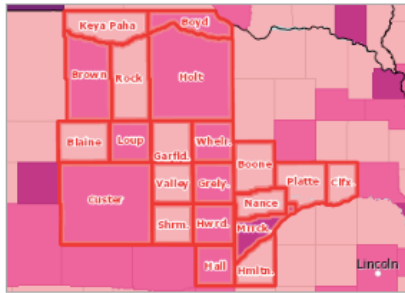


Percentage of occupied housing units

https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/severe_housing_problems/state/NE

This indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30%, and 5) gross rent as a

percentage of household income greater than 30%. Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. This data is used to easily identify homes where the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard. Of the 70,312 total occupied housing units in the report area, 15,639 or 22.24% have one or more substandard conditions.



Substandard Housing Units, Percent of Total by County, ACS 2017-21

- Over 34.0%
- 28.1 - 34.0%
- 22.1 - 28.0%
- Under 22.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

[View larger map](#)

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions, Percent
Report Location	70,312	15,639	22.24%
Blaine County, NE	181	27	14.92%
Boone County, NE	2,215	363	16.39%
Boyd County, NE	807	179	22.18%
Brown County, NE	1,160	288	24.83%
Colfax County, NE	3,582	604	16.86%
Custer County, NE	4,508	1,055	23.40%
Garfield County, NE	797	173	21.71%
Greeley County, NE	914	213	23.30%
Hall County, NE	23,724	5,951	25.08%
Hamilton County, NE	3,567	609	17.07%
Holt County, NE	4,040	893	22.10%
Howard County, NE	2,538	630	24.82%
Keya Paha County, NE	330	57	17.27%
Loup County, NE	264	71	26.89%

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Merrick County, NE	3,136	900	28.70%
Nance County, NE	1,300	237	18.23%
Platte County, NE	13,306	2,721	20.45%
Rock County, NE	559	64	11.45%
Sherman County, NE	1,322	232	17.55%
Valley County, NE	1,725	296	17.16%
Wheeler County, NE	337	76	22.55%
Nebraska	766,887	192,579	25.11%

Substandard Housing: Number of Substandard Conditions Present, Percentage of Total Occupied Housing Units

Report Area	No Conditions	One Condition	Two or Three Conditions	Four Conditions
Report Location	77.76%	21.12%	1.12%	0.00%
Blaine County, NE	85.08%	14.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Boone County, NE	83.61%	16.39%	0.00%	0.00%
Boyd County, NE	77.82%	21.81%	0.37%	0.00%
Brown County, NE	75.17%	24.14%	0.69%	0.00%
Colfax County, NE	83.14%	15.86%	1.01%	0.00%
Custer County, NE	76.60%	22.67%	0.73%	0.00%
Garfield County, NE	78.29%	20.20%	1.51%	0.00%
Greeley County, NE	76.70%	21.66%	1.64%	0.00%
Hall County, NE	74.92%	23.70%	1.38%	0.00%
Hamilton County, NE	82.93%	16.51%	0.56%	0.00%
Holt County, NE	77.90%	21.01%	1.09%	0.00%
Howard County, NE	75.18%	24.00%	0.83%	0.00%
Keya Paha County, NE	82.73%	17.27%	0.00%	0.00%
Loup County, NE	73.11%	23.48%	3.41%	0.00%
Merrick County, NE	71.30%	27.01%	1.69%	0.00%
Nance County, NE	81.77%	18.23%	0.00%	0.00%
Platte County, NE	79.55%	19.13%	1.32%	0.00%
Rock County, NE	88.55%	10.73%	0.72%	0.00%
Sherman County, NE	82.45%	15.73%	1.82%	0.00%
Valley County, NE	82.84%	16.93%	0.23%	0.00%

Complete plumbing facilities include: (a) hot and cold running water, (b) a flush toilet, and (c) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities is not present.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Percent
Report Location	70,312	226	0.32%
Blaine County, NE	181	0	0.00%
Boone County, NE	2,215	0	0.00%
Boyd County, NE	807	9	1.12%
Brown County, NE	1,160	5	0.43%
Colfax County, NE	3,582	9	0.25%
Custer County, NE	4,508	8	0.18%
Garfield County, NE	797	10	1.25%
Greeley County, NE	914	15	1.64%
Hall County, NE	23,724	25	0.11%
Hamilton County, NE	3,567	5	0.14%
Holt County, NE	4,040	13	0.32%
Howard County, NE	2,538	19	0.75%
Keya Paha County, NE	330	0	0.00%
Loup County, NE	264	0	0.00%
Merrick County, NE	3,136	38	1.21%
Nance County, NE	1,300	6	0.46%
Platte County, NE	13,306	40	0.30%
Rock County, NE	559	4	0.72%
Sherman County, NE	1,322	0	0.00%
Valley County, NE	1,725	15	0.87%
Wheeler County, NE	337	5	1.48%



A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the following facilities: (a) a sink with a faucet, (b) a stove or range, and (c) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. A housing unit

having only a microwave or portable heating equipment such as a hot plate or camping stove should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An icebox is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities, Percent
Report Location	79,757	3,727	4.67%
Blaine County, NE	279	35	12.54%
Boone County, NE	2,566	144	5.61%
Boyd County, NE	1,210	143	11.82%
Brown County, NE	1,679	151	8.99%
Colfax County, NE	3,998	60	1.50%
Custer County, NE	5,350	291	5.44%
Garfield County, NE	1,026	77	7.50%
Greeley County, NE	1,205	140	11.62%
Hall County, NE	25,122	882	3.51%
Hamilton County, NE	4,080	191	4.68%
Holt County, NE	4,938	402	8.14%
Howard County, NE	2,891	83	2.87%
Keya Paha County, NE	491	32	6.52%
Loup County, NE	437	32	7.32%
Merrick County, NE	3,569	182	5.10%
Nance County, NE	1,634	131	8.02%
Platte County, NE	13,987	382	2.73%
Rock County, NE	838	67	8.00%
Sherman County, NE	1,801	80	4.44%
Valley County, NE	2,107	150	7.12%
Wheeler County, NE	549	72	13.11%

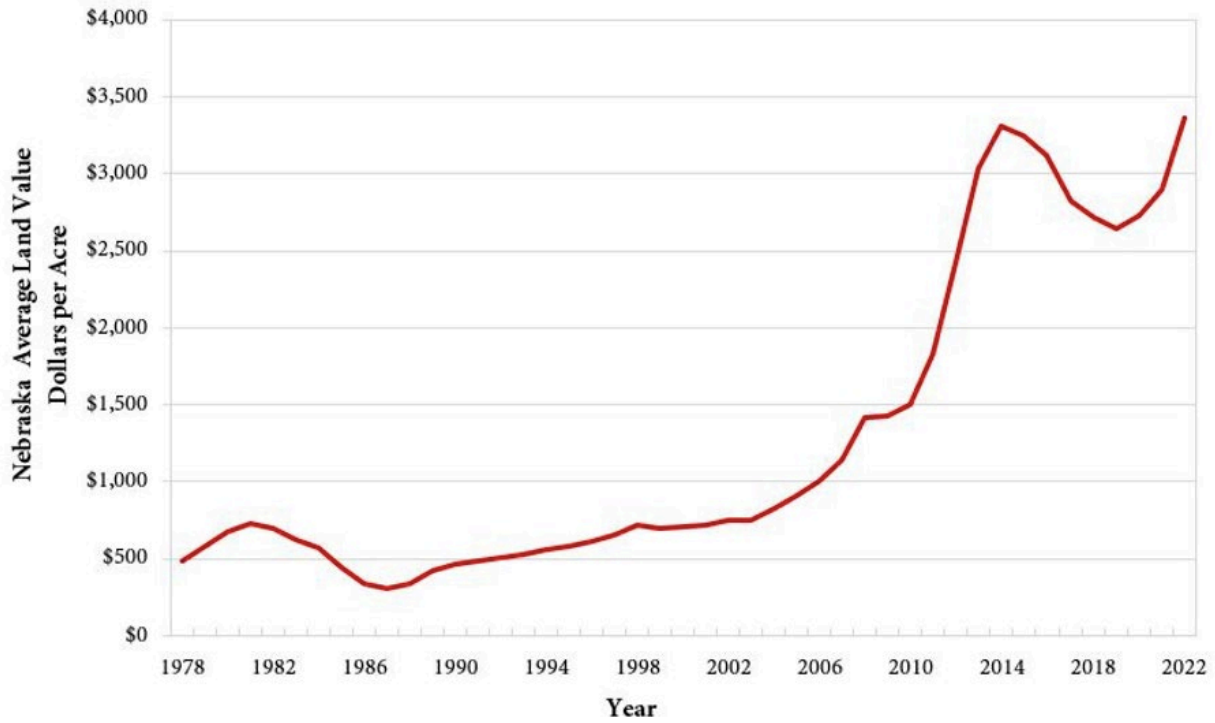


A telephone must be in working order and service available in the house, apartment, or mobile home that allows the respondent to both make and receive calls. Households that have cell-phones (no land-line) are counted as having telephone service available. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available.

Report Area	Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service
Report Location	901	1.28%	368	0.73%	533	2.66%
Blaine County, NE	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Boone County, NE	46	2.08%	36	2.07%	10	2.11%
Boyd County, NE	4	0.50%	2	0.30%	2	1.40%
Brown County, NE	11	0.95%	4	0.43%	7	3.07%
Colfax County, NE	53	1.48%	3	0.11%	50	5.99%
Custer County, NE	66	1.46%	31	0.98%	35	2.62%
Garfield County, NE	15	1.88%	9	1.38%	6	4.08%
Greeley County, NE	15	1.64%	4	0.53%	11	7.10%
Hall County, NE	344	1.45%	147	0.98%	197	2.26%
Hamilton County, NE	51	1.43%	13	0.46%	38	5.16%
Holt County, NE	64	1.58%	13	0.45%	51	4.45%

The weatherization program installed 11 furnaces, 8 water heaters, and 4 refrigerators in the CNCAP service area during 2022. Weatherization met the needs of 52 households and 208 benefactors, 20 handicapped and 28 elderly, 46 home-owners and 6 renters.

Farm Land Values



<https://agecon.unl.edu/2022-nebraska-farmland-values-and-cash-rental-rates>

Nebraska's farmland price now averages \$12,000 per acre for high-quality land.

Figure 2. Average Value of Nebraska Farmland, February 1, 2022 and Percent Change from Year Earlier

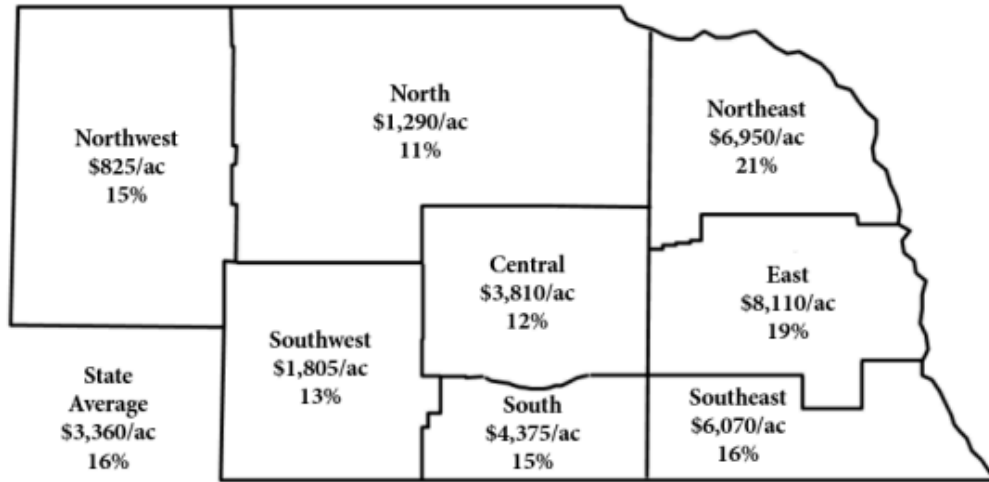


Table 1. Average Reported Value of Nebraska Farmland for Different Land Types by Agricultural Statistics District, February 1, 2022^a

Type of Land and Year	Agricultural Statistics District								
	Northwest	North	Northeast	Central	East	Southwest	South	Southeast	State ^c
-----Dollars Per Acre-----									
Dryland Cropland (No Irrigation Potential)									
\$/acre	745	1,830	6,965	3,540	7,525	1,560	3,485	5,515	3,900
% change	17	11	21	15	16	8	14	12	15
Dryland Cropland (Irrigation Potential)									
\$/acre	855	2,245	7,485	3,855	8,470	1,775	4,145	6,695	5,235
% change	12	7	20	9	24	10	15	18	19
Grazing Land (Tillable)									
\$/acre	625	1,370	3,645	2,160	3,915	1,055	2,290	3,265	1,475
% change	16	15	12	10	16	11	15	9	13
Grazing Land (Nontillable)									
\$/acre	510	745	2,470	1,685	2,730	825	1,575	2,510	950
% change	15	7	16	13	6	9	8	17	10
Hayland									
\$/acre	830	1,370	3,475	2,225	3,470	1,535	2,085	3,125	1,895
% change	7	14	8	12	13	17	9	11	12
Gravity Irrigated Cropland									
\$/acre	2,515	4,205	8,960	7,020	9,440	4,155	6,865	7,630	7,055
% change	13	11	22	14	17	10	19	14	16
Center Pivot Irrigated Cropland^b									
\$/acre	3,065	4,880	10,135	8,095	10,920	4,900	7,780	9,985	7,730
% change	19	14	24	11	15	18	13	19	17
All-Land Average^c									
\$/acre	825	1,290	6,950	3,810	8,110	1,805	4,375	6,070	3,360
% change	15	11	21	12	19	13	15	16	16

Source: ^a UNL Nebraska Farm Real Estate Market Surveys, 2021 and 2022.

^b Value of pivot not included in per acre value.

^c Weighted averages.

The statewide all-land average value for the year ending February 1, 2022 averaged \$3,360 per acre, or about a 16% (\$465 per acre) increase to the prior year's value of \$2,895 per acre (Figure 2). • Rates of increase were the highest in the Northwest, Northeast, East, South, and Southeast Districts as these areas averaged 15% to 21% higher for the all-land average. These Districts trended in-line with the rate of increase of 16% for the state. • Western regions of Nebraska including the North, Central, and Southwest Districts reported smaller increases ranging between 11% to 13%. The North District reported the smallest increase at 11%. Overall, increases across the state range 11% to 21% in 2022. • Panel members reported in 2022 that current crop prices, purchases for farm expansion, and interest rate levels as the major economic forces guiding the market value of land higher across the state. The financial health of current owners and non-farmer investor interest in land purchases as additional positive forces. • The outlook for future gains in farm real estate values remain strong as only three economic forces were noted as somewhat negatively impacting farm real estate values. Property tax levels, farm input costs, and future property tax policies were reported as weighing down on the market. • Based on 2022 market values, the estimated total value of agricultural land and buildings in Nebraska rose to approximately \$161.2 billion. Appendix Table 1 gives a historical perspective on the estimated market value of land and related buildings in the state. Between 2021 and 2022, the market value

increase in agricultural land and building totaled about \$22.3 billion. <https://cap.unl.edu/documents/land/2022-nebraska-farm-real-estate-report.pdf>

Homelessness

Across the state of Nebraska there are about 2,404 people experiencing homelessness on any given night. In 2021-2022 School year, Nebraska Districts reported over 4,000 children or youth who were experiencing homelessness. Children and youth were reported from every part of the states, reporting anywhere from 1-950 children or youth experiencing homelessness sometime during the year. This includes a count of over 300 unaccompanied homeless children or youth. An unaccompanied homeless youth or child is not in the custody of a parent or guardian. Most homeless children in Nebraska are in doubled-up situations. Doubled-up means sharing the house of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason. The nationwide housing crisis has tremendously impacted many Americans, in Grand Island women and children are feeling it the most.

“In Grand Island and really around the country housing has been a big issue. There’s less and less units available for rent and we’ve known for a long time that does that come out of our shelter program have to compete for those units with people who probably have a better chance of getting them. Better credit or a better rental history,” said Liz Mayfield, Hope Harbor Executive Director.

Liz elaborated by saying, it felt like the perfect time to expand with properties right next door becoming available. The nonprofit has secured \$50,000 grants through the City of Grand Island from the Community Redevelopment Authority and a Community Development Block Grant. <https://www.ksnblocal4.com/2022/07/16/homeless-shelter-looking-expand-its-housing/>

Thrives is a program offered by CNCAP that stands for Traditional Housing for Rural Independence, Viability and Economic Stability. It assists homeless individuals in obtaining safe and suitable permanent housing. Participants receive intensive case management to enhance their skills for self-sufficiency and secure and maintain permanent housing. This program is available in all 21 counties and Cherry county. During the year of 2022, THRIVES assisted 99 households and 237 benefactors. It saved \$58,665.00 in debt from 31 households and 74 benefactors. It saved \$33,800 in 41 households and 100 benefactors.

2022 Point-in-Time Count NE-500 Nebraska Balance of State CoC

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of Households	25	30	0	55
Total Number of persons (Adults & Children)	72	94	0	166
Number of Persons (under age 18)	42	57	0	99
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	4	14	0	18
Number of Persons (over age 24)	26	23	0	49

Gender (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	51	56	0	107
Male	21	38	0	59
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	54	66	0	120
Hispanic/Latino	18	28	0	46

2022 Point-in-Time Count NE-500 Nebraska Balance of State CoC

Race (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	50	89	0	139
Black or African-American	11	0	0	11
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	1	0	8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	4	4	0	8

Chronically Homeless (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of households	0		0	0
Total number of persons	0		0	0

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Persons in Households with only Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	3	4	0	0	7
Total Number of children (under age 18)	3	4	0	0	7

Gender (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	1	3	0	0	4
Male	1	1	0	0	2
Transgender	1	0	0	0	1
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2	1	0	0	3
Hispanic/Latino	1	3	0	0	4

2022 Point-in-Time Count NE-500 Nebraska Balance of State CoC

Race (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	155	90	0	18	263
Black or African-American	11	9	0	2	22
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	3	0	1	12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	4	6	0	2	12

Chronically Homeless (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	34		0	5	39

Race (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	2	3	0	0	5
Black or African-American	0	1	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0

Chronically Homeless (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	0		0	0	0

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	177	106	0	23	306
Total Number of persons (Adults)	178	108	0	23	309
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	15	16	0	2	33
Number of Persons (over age 24)	163	92	0	21	276

Gender (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	62	32	0	6	100
Male	113	75	0	17	205
Transgender	1	1	0	0	2
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	2	0	0	0	2

Ethnicity (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	163	84	0	22	269
Hispanic/Latino	15	24	0	1	40

Date of PIT Count: 1/25/2022

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	205	140	0	23	368
Total Number of Persons	253	206	0	23	482
Number of Children (under age 18)	45	61	0	0	106
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	19	30	0	2	51
Number of Persons (over age 24)	189	115	0	21	325

Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	114	91	0	6	211
Male	135	114	0	17	266
Transgender	2	1	0	0	3
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	2	0	0	0	2

Ethnicity

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	219	151	0	22	392
Hispanic/Latino	34	55	0	1	90

Race

Point In Time Summary for NE-500 - Nebraska Balance of State CoC

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	207	182	0	18	407
Black or African-American	22	10	0	2	34
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	4	0	1	21
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	8	10	0	2	20

Chronically Homeless	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	34		0	5	39

Rural vs Urban

The rural population of our service area is made up of 19,830 under the age of 18, 47,394 between 18-64, and 16,206 older than 65 years.

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Population Age 18-64	Population Age 65 +
Report Location	19,830	47,394	16,206
Blaine County, NE	117	266	95
Boone County, NE	1,304	3,037	1,164
Boyd County, NE	451	1,091	557
Brown County, NE	681	1,707	757
Colfax County, NE	945	2,486	829
Custer County, NE	1,698	4,155	1,549
Garfield County, NE	431	1,063	555
Greeley County, NE	597	1,356	585
Hall County, NE	2,180	5,046	1,345
Hamilton County, NE	1,155	2,844	659
Holt County, NE	1,529	3,817	1,407
Howard County, NE	1,543	3,556	1,175
Keya Paha County, NE	179	434	211
Loup County, NE	141	354	137
Merrick County, NE	1,168	2,671	781
Nance County, NE	876	2,147	712
Platte County, NE	2,677	6,018	1,436
Rock County, NE	309	862	355
Sherman County, NE	707	1,709	736
Valley County, NE	941	2,313	1,006
Wheeler County, NE	201	462	155

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	81,259	165	171	235	18	1,014	566
Blaine County, NE	474	1	0	0	0	0	3
Boone County, NE	5,422	23	12	11	1	18	18
Boyd County, NE	2,035	1	12	17	2	12	20
Brown County, NE	3,088	2	9	7	0	13	26
Colfax County, NE	4,113	1	7	11	3	98	27
Custer County, NE	7,279	11	9	12	0	42	49
Garfield County, NE	2,033	3	0	2	1	5	5
Greeley County, NE	2,478	16	5	2	0	24	13
Hall County, NE	8,206	19	21	14	5	241	65
Hamilton County, NE	4,591	3	4	9	1	20	30
Holt County, NE	6,685	9	11	12	1	13	22
Howard County, NE	6,122	15	22	12	2	29	72
Keya Paha County, NE	817	0	No data	1	0	2	3
Loup County, NE	625	1	1	0	0	4	1
Merrick County, NE	4,474	11	10	52	1	34	38
Nance County, NE	3,659	8	10	2	0	19	37
Platte County, NE	9,577	31	22	42	1	378	80
Rock County, NE	1,503	1	9	3	0	4	6
Sherman County, NE	3,122	3	2	9	0	4	12
Valley County, NE	4,152	6	5	13	0	52	32
Wheeler County, NE	804	0	No data	4	0	2	7

There are 180,000 people within our service area, and of those, 83,430 are rural. Of the 83,430 who are living rural, 81,259 are white, 171 are Native American, 235 are Asian, 18 are Hawaiian and 1,014 are some other race and 566 are multiple race.

Community Satisfaction

The effects of the COVID pandemic have lingered into the end of 2022, paired with inflation and rising prices. These challenges have left lasting effects on CNCAP communities that we still experience today. Having increased poverty, substance abuse, mental health issues and decreased social activities within communities has been felt across the board. Given the challenges, CNCAP wanted to know how their community members feel about their community and whether they are satisfied with the services provided. CNCAP collected feedback through surveys with community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, private sector, and educational institutions, low-income clients and the Board of Directors.

Community Surveys

CNCAP collected feedback on existing needs in area communities. Community stakeholders including businesses, public schools, faith-based organizations and other non-profit organizations were asked which of the following were serious challenges within their community. 92% of stakeholders within the CNCAP service area said that housing was a greatest need within their community. 92% also said that childcare was a greatest need within the service area. This is compared to the previous year, when 88% said that housing was a greatest need and childcare was only 41%. The top needs for the prior year according to the community stakeholders was housing 88%, and Healthcare Services and Transportation Services both at 59% seeing it as a greatest need.

Community Stakeholders	Greatest Need	Needs Addressed	Need Being Met
Housing	92%	8%	0%
Childcare	92%	8%	0%
Employment Opportunities	50%	25%	25%
Mental Health Issues	59%	33%	8%
Education Programs for Adults	8%	67%	25%
Education Programs for Children	17%	58%	25%
Transportation Services	42%	42%	16%
Youth Services/Activities	58%	42%	0%
Healthcare Services	33%	25%	42%
Substance Abuse	42%	50%	8%
Programs/Services for the Elderly	42%	33%	25%
Food Insecurity	42%	33%	25%

Any other needs you feel are important but were not listed in the previous section:

- Places and funding to help with rent

Please share any thoughts you may have on how the issues could be addressed:

- Larry Harbour has great ideas utilizing modular units that he has shared with me
- Daycare is needed in Burwell that needs to be looked into. Also, an after school program would be a great need for the community.
- Community Coalition to address prioritized needs.

Additional comments?

- CNCAP has always been good about helping with assistance when it comes to housing for our drug court participants.
- Housing is one of the biggest obstacles. If there is housing it is so expensive for those we work with in Domestic Violence.

Of the low-income clients that were surveyed, 92% said that housing was a serious challenge within the CNCAP service area. 54% said that childcare was a serious challenge. This is only a little bit less than the community stakeholder surveys, with housing and childcare being the two biggest issues among both. In the previous year, Housing and Mental Health were the top two greatest needs among the low-income clients. 62% believed that housing was a greatest need and 56% believed that mental health issues and transportation services were a greatest need. There has been a noticeable increase in low-income clients who believe that housing is a serious challenge within the service area. Childcare also increased from 41% to 58% in just one year. Mental health has remained nearly the same as the previous year 56% to 53% and it is still one of the greater needs as of the current year.

When asked to list the top 3 most important needs within the community, 92% placed housing in the top 3 and 43% placed childcare in the top 3. 36% placed mental health in the top 3 challenges within the area.

Low-Income Clients	Greatest Need
housing	92%
Childcare	54%
Employment Opportunities	23%
Mental Health Issues	53%
Education Programs for Adults	18%
Education Programs for Children	11%
Transportation Services	27%
Youth Services/Activities	18%
Healthcare Services	22%
Substance Abuse	32%
Programs/Services for the Elderly	14%
Food Insecurity	31%

Low-income Clients	3 most important needs
Housing	92%
Childcare	43%
Employment Opportunities	12%
Mental Health	36%
Substance Abuse	4%
Education for Adults	1%
Education for Children	19%
Transportation Services	14%
Youth Support/Activities	5%
Healthcare Services	18%
Services for Elderly	9%
Food Insecurity	20%

Low-income Clients	#1 Greatest Need
Housing	50%
Childcare	14%
Employment Opportunities	3%
Mental Health	9%
Substance Abuse	5%
Education for Adults	0%
Education for Children	0%
Transportation Services	3%
Youth Support/Activities	0%
Healthcare Services	3%
Services for Elderly	1%
Food Insecurity	7%

Any other needs that you feel are important but not listed above?

- Medical assistance
- Youth activities
- Programs for challenged kids with ADHD
- Car repairs help
- More family centers
- Dental services—specifically ones that accept Medicaid
- Community involvement for children
- Overnight childcare
- Child abuse & child sexual abuse

Please share any thoughts you may have on how the issue(s) could be addressed?

Board of Directors

The needs survey was completed by the Board of Directors at the January 17, 2023 Board of Directors meeting. For those not in attendance, the survey was emailed to them for their input on needs in their communities.

Topic	1-Greatest Need	2-Needs addressed-but not priority	3-Need being met
Housing	57%	43%	
Child Care	50%	29%	21%
Employment opportunities	43%	50%	7%
Mental Health issues	53%	33%	13%
Education for adults		62%	38%
Education Programs for children	14%	50%	36%
Transportation services	14%	65%	21%
Youth services/activities	7%	65%	28%
Health care services	15%	38%	46%
Services for the elderly	25%	50%	25%
Food insecurity	7%	57%	36%
Opioid addiction	23%	62%	15%
Drug and Substance abuse	13%	80%	7%
Immigration issues	13%	33%	54%
Human trafficking	29%	29%	42%

- Law enforcement needs to do more about substance abuse.
- College classes and more daycare centers
- Overnight childcare for jobs
- Transportation for adults that runs 7 days a week. Better transportation/bus routes for schools
- Public forum/jobs to keep the younger crowd from moving away
- Better investigation and prosecution
- Make housing cheaper, more education and mental health
- Rent is too high
- I haven't thought about it too much so I'm not sure.
- There needs to be more daycares that accept state and more than 2 open with availability/housing has their own rules and regulations which needs to be revised and lowered for those of us barely getting by.
- New to the area
- More daycares
- Building affordable housing
- I believe more people need to talk to the community more to see the needs needed and how they can be met

- I feel like mental health is an issue that is not talked to enough and not affordable for normal income people let alone low income. Maybe if every therapist could do 2 days a month of a low fee for people that need it.
- Housing is terrible there just isn't enough affordable housing not enough resources for any all comes down to money
- Need more pet friendly-affordable housing options and more things for kids to do. Not sure how either could be resolved.
- Get back together on the law for food stamps
- Make housing more affordable
- More community based funding
- Services within Ainsworth instead of reaching out to other communities far away
- Fix unlivable house in area
- Pantries allow people to get help with food more often than one time. Add more food
- Build or fix up buildings for cheaper rentals
- Offer more places for substance abuse and open up more groups/add more places for food pantries. Get more housing.
- Help with gas to get to jobs and other places
- Unsure exactly how to address this but I do believe that people could lower the cost of their rent on places
- More options for dentists that accept Medicaid/affordable healthcare
- Better communication and get more resources
- More government help for childcare add more daycares for all day hours
- Get doctors to take their time on kids
- Not sure
- Being able to provide resources to meet the challenges
- Affordable housing
- Sometimes it is hard to find out what is available out there to help. People feel stuck because they don't know where to go for help, or think getting help is not in their reach.

Do you have any additional comments?

- Affordable housing is very hard for someone working full time at a decent wage
- You guys are awesome and I am definitely grateful for everything
- Resources for adult education and help with studying for exams
- The price of rent and availability. It seems really high and there isn't much for rent. I need a 3 bedroom house and they are going for \$1200 and up. If it is that there would be nothing left for daily needs, food, daycare and what not.
- Rent increases while wage increases don't happen. People who work full time still have difficulty affording rent

- Resources should be easier to find when it comes to housing, the lack of affordable housing makes people feel stuck and can't get out of a bad situation. Columbus needs more options for affordable housing.
- All of these things need to be normalized. If more people were educated about “hush hush” topics-childcare for special needs children, mental health and eating disorders- all areas would improve

2022-2023 Parent Survey Responses

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership

Early Childhood Programs
2021-2022 Parent Satisfaction Survey

Head Start/PreK

EHS Homebased and Center Based

464/525 or 88%

This survey is completed every year to help us improve service delivery to our families. How would you rate the program on each of the following?

Staff Members:

1. Overall quality

Excellent 375 Good 73 Fair 3 Poor

2. Staff warmth and friendliness

Excellent 394 Good 53 Fair 1 Poor

3. Staff communication with parents- i.e..returns calls, face to face conversations, emails, and notes

promptly

Excellent 378 Good 64 Fair 5 Poor 1

4. Staff communication with children

Excellent 383 Good 63 Fair 2 Poor

5. Staff confidentiality

Excellent 379 Good 63 Fair 5 Poor

Program:

1. The program offers opportunities to learn and improve parenting and other child related activities.

Excellent 374 Good 71 Fair 4 Poor

2. Parent meetings and/or socializations

Excellent 348 Good 93 Fair 6 Poor 2

Facilities:

1. Safety and security

Excellent 385 Good 69 Fair 1 Poor

2. Cleanliness

Excellent 392 Good 53 Fair 3 Poor

3. Outdoor space

Excellent 369 Good 77 Fair 3 Poor

General:

1. Meals/Snacks prepared for my child are healthy.

Excellent 340 Good 96 Fair 12 Poor

child

2. Written information about the program or activities (newsletters, calendars, handbooks,

information sheet)

Excellent 360 Good 74 Fair Poor

3. Is your child excited to come to school or for home visits?

Always 333 Usually 123 Sometimes 10 Never

computer, etc.)

4. How much screen time does your child use per day? (TV, iPad, video games,

Less than 1 hour 113 1-2 Hours 258 3-4 hours 73 more than 5 hours 8

Additional Questions:

1. Why did you choose this program?

- I heard good things about the program and wanted to try it.

- Great teachers

- Financially good for our family

- I fell in love with the head start program while going to college and was very excited

when

my child got to attend the program

- Great reviews. Helps prepare my child for Kindergarten

- The staff make sure my child is a priority.

- Because we were enrolled in Sixpence first

- I heard good things about the program and it fit our schedule

- Recommended from the Elementary school

- Education is important for my child

- My other kids came and enjoyed the program

- Seen flyer, great staff

- It's a great program

- I think it is more structured than the other options in town

- Space where they can grow and learn

- Close to my work. Safe and good environment

- Had previously attended Early Head Start

- Heard great things, closer to us

- I was told good things about it

- The teachers do an excellent job.

- Previously worked for CNCAP/Early Head Start. My oldest daughter attended Calamus Kids Preschool for 2 1/2 years.

- Head Start is an amazing program; my kids love it and its great Kindergarten prep.

- The quality of the preschool experience
- To help my child as much as possible with getting education and growing
- Quality of program
- Older son did very well in the program
- It was recommended by another parent in the program
- So my kids could interact with other kids. We were also involved in the Sixpence

program

- Wanted my kids to have 2 years of preschool experience
- I have always heard good things about the program
- Convenient
- This program is a social emotional learning program which is the best practice for academic success.
- It is the only preschool in our community and is very cost effective
- It was the only option available
- Affordable and my other children have been through the program

2. Would you recommend this program to other parents? Please explain your answer.

- Yes, staff does an excellent job in teaching all children appropriate content and curriculum for that age group.
- Yes, older son is excelling in Kindergarten
- yes, my kids are always excited to learn new things
- Yes, because how much this program has helped my family
- Yes, kids have grown and learned so much
- Yes, very much. The program is very educational through fun methods of learning that

my

child is always excited about.

- Yes the staff is organized, calm and professional. The teachers are supportive and interact with students exceptionally well with warmth and expert teaching level skills
- Yes, our child has blossomed there. The teachers are patient and caring and always create fun and interesting lessons.
- Yes, great structured learning
- Yes, I would recommend this program to parents whose child needs extra help
- Yes, teachers prepare our kids well for Kindergarten
- Yes, they help my son with his speech
- Yes, teachers are very well prepared and communicate well.
- Yes, this program has improved our lives
- Yes, great schedules and routines for kids. Wonderful teachers
- Yes, highly recommend they tend to your child's needs and are very helpful
- Yes, I have watched my kids grow and learn so much already this year
- Yes, there program is excellent
- Yes, Oliver has learned a lot and he enjoys the program.
- Yes, has definitely made a positive impact on my child
- Yes, the staff work really well with the children.
- Absolutely! Great environment for learning
- Yes, the kids seem to be learning a lot

- Yes, everyone is so welcoming and do awesome with the kids
- Yes, because it helps children learn and socialize.

3. How has CNCAP helped you navigate through the Covid pandemic?

- By closing down or letting us know
- Made it easier to work with our schedules
- A safe place for kids to connect
- Helping us get what we need
- Care packages helped us out
- masking when necessary
- Helped me be more cautious about me and my kid's health
- Sending care packages home
- Very understanding with sick kids
- Care packages were great
- They have been very good about keeping my child safe
- Staff have kept us up to date with all the latest guidelines
- Getting the Farmers to Families last year
- Only enforcing masks when absolutely needed.
- Taking safety precautions
- Give us referrals when we need them and also assistance.
- The staff have communicated with us if there was a positive case.
- Extra Communication
- We were given sanitizers and other sanitary products to protect our family
- Gave us a lot of free resources
- Different resources
- CNCAP has done a great job helping our child understand the importance of good hygiene practices
- Staff have kept us up to date with all the latest guidelines

4. How has Covid-19 pandemic impacted your family?

- Not bad
- Not really
- Forced us to develop better healthier habits and get closer as a family.
- No holidays or birthday parties
- Food and rent
- Store prices and availability. Older children's learning was slowed a bit.
- Time off due to quarantine
- Children missed school
- Parents missed work
- hasn't much
- All the sick days that children have had to take
- Loss of income, kids not in school and it brought the family closer.
- Not a big impact on our family. We have been able to keep our jobs and work through

the

pandemic.

- There have been less interactive activities available

- Better/more frequent hand washing and sanitizing
- We were healthy for the most part
- Able to work from home

- Increased stress and family relationships- disagreements about isolating, masking and vaccinations
- Hasn't had much of an impact
- We have lost income and missed work/school
- Teaching changes
- Work and school
- It has been tough but it has gotten better
- Was not employed for a while
- It did somewhat but we did not let that affect us much

5. Have you watched any Ready Rosie videos? Yes (271) or No (172) If no, can you tell us why not?

- Kept forgetting
- We forget because of our busy lifestyle
- Have not tried it
- I always have good intentions to but they are sent at an inconvenient time while I am at work and I forget in the evening to go back and watch them
- Watched a few of them
- They come when I am at work and there is too much screen time to view the videos.
- Only a couple. We get busy after school with other activities and family time.
- We try to watch 1-2 a day
- I work fulltime and I am reading restart daily to all of the boys. I don't have time to spend online. I spend the time I have with my boys.
- We have enjoyed them.
- Not as often as we should. But watch them when we can.
- Haven't taken the time

Please share with us any suggestions for improvement or additional comments you might have

- Better food, not to cook it so long
- Think about a summer program
- Need a bigger play area outside (Ainsworth)
- Love the staff, excellent program
- None at this time.
- All day preschool works with schedules better.
- My child sure likes coming to school every day. You teachers are great
- I love this program
- You guys do an amazing job

for

- Love this program
- Thank you staff at Fullerton HS and EHS
- Want to say thank you. You all are doing great
- Is there funds available to incorporate an overhang when students are outside waiting the parent to pick them up due to the weather elements. Loup City
- Would you consider an all-day preschool for at least the 4 year olds going into Kindergarten.

toys

- We thoroughly enjoy the program and will send our other daughter to experience the program in 2 years.
- Excellent positive behavior reinforcement. Great job at recognizing feelings, rotating and work areas. Like the reward jar/chart.

he

- More show and tell if possible
- I feel the program is doing a great job
- Texting updates and reminders for special events is really helpful. Thank you. I would love for those to include weekly fast reminders for what the kids are doing and how we can support learning across environments.
- Our child really loves school and we are very thankful we got a spot at this school. If didn't get the spot there was no other option.

- Keep up the amazing work
- I think everything done is great
- Everything is great
- Staff is phenomenal
- Staff are fantastic.
- Everyone does an amazing

Family Outreach

A sample of surveys:

1. How long have you been in the program?
 - Less than one month: 8%
 - 1-6 months: 33%
 - 7-12 months: 33%
 - 13 months-1.5 years: 16%
 - More: 8%
2. What services do you receive from this agency or program?
 - Case management services: 58%
 - Substance Abuse Services: 0%
 - Rent/Utility Assistance: 100%
 - Assisting Accessing Benefits (SSI): 0%

- Food/Nutrition Assistance: 25%
- Vocational/Rehabilitation Services: 8%
- Mental Health Services: 8%
- Medical: 16%
- HIV Prevention Education: 0%
- Security Deposits (rent/utilities): 41%
- Income Tax Assistance: 0%
- Employment: 8%
- Education: 0%
- Transportation: 33%
- Life Skills: 33%
- Parenting: 8%
- 2A: Are your needs being met in this program?
- Always: 83%
- Most of the Time: 16%
- Some of the Time: 0%
- Never: 0%

3. Overall how satisfied are you with the assistance you have received from this agency or program?

- Very Satisfied: 91%
- Somewhat Satisfied: 8%
- A little: 0%
- Rarely/never: 0%

4. Has assistance from this agency helped you to maintain your housing or improve your housing situation?

- Very much: 83%
- Somewhat: 8%
- A little: 8%
- Rarely/Never: 0%

5. Has this program been helpful in maintaining or increasing your income (employment assistance, benefit support).

- Very Much: 41%
- Somewhat: 50%
- A little: 8%

- Rarely/Never: 0%
6. Overall Did Staff:
- A: Treat you with Dignity and respect?
- Always: 83%
 - Most of the Time: 0%
 - Sometimes: 16%
 - Rarely/Never: 0%
- B: Seem to understand your situation and needs?
- Always: 91%
 - Most of the Time: 8%
 - Sometimes: 0%
 - Rarely/Never: 0%
- C: Do a good job of explaining program requirements?
- Always: 83%
 - Most of the Time: 16%
 - Sometimes: 0%
 - Rarely/Never: 0%

7. Overall was Staff:
- A: Responsive in a timely manner:
- Always: 75%
 - Most of the Time: 25%
 - Sometimes: 0%
 - Rarely/Never: 0%
- B: Sensitive to your ethnic and cultural background:
- Always: 83%
 - Most of the Time: 8%
 - Sometimes: 0%
 - Rarely/Never: 0%
- C: Able to communicate with you in a language you can understand:
- Always: 91%
 - Most of the Time: 8%
 - Sometimes: 0%
 - Rarely/Never: 0%
- D: Knowledgeable about available services:
- Always: 75%

- Most of the Time: 25%
- Sometimes: 0%
- Rarely/Never: 0%

E: Treat your personal information confidentially:

- Always: 91%
- Most of the time: 0%
- Sometimes: 0%
- Rarely/Never: 0%

8. Do you feel that you can make decisions about what happens to you in this program?

- Always: 83%
- Most of the Time: 16%
- Sometimes: 0%
- Rarely/Never: 0%

9. Have you had the chance to give input into how the program is run?

- Yes: 75%
- No: 25%

10. Do you feel safe in this program?

- Always: 91%
- Most of the time: 8%
- Sometimes: 0%
- Rarely/Never: 0%

11. Is the program's facility cleaned and well maintained?

- Always: 91%
- Most of the time: 8%
- Sometimes: 0%
- Rarely/Never: 0%

12. When you have a problem or complaint, is a staff person available to help you?

- Always: 91%
- Most of the Time: 8%
- Sometimes: 0%
- Rarely/Never: 0%

13. Has the quality of your life improved since you entered this facility or program?

Please Explain:

- I have been able to speak about my struggles with understanding Angie has always had a helpful ear, suggestions and compassion.
- Not working – This program is very helpful by paying my rent until social security.
- They help when we need it.
- Since I've been unemployed (I have COPD) This program and the people have helped me tremendously.
- Because this program helps with budgeting and that it helps us a lot since we have been in this program.
- Helped us be able to stay in our apartment.
- Really helped me find a place to live.
- It helped me get caught up on rent.

14. This is what I like about the program/facility...

- I like that when people are having a hard time, they will help.
- Knowledge that there is always someone, something there.
- The resource help.
- Krista is very nice—I like that the program is saving me money on rent.
- They are friendly and help us when they can.
- The people there really care about us veterans.
- This program is very nice and helps a lot.
- The staff is not judging us and willing to help.

15. This is what I wish were different about the program/facility.

- I don't wish anything different it would be nice if they had on site computers or job assistance.
- Nothing
- Everything is ok.
- Nothing
- None
- Wish we were able to get help for more than one month.
- N/A
- N/A

Any other comments?

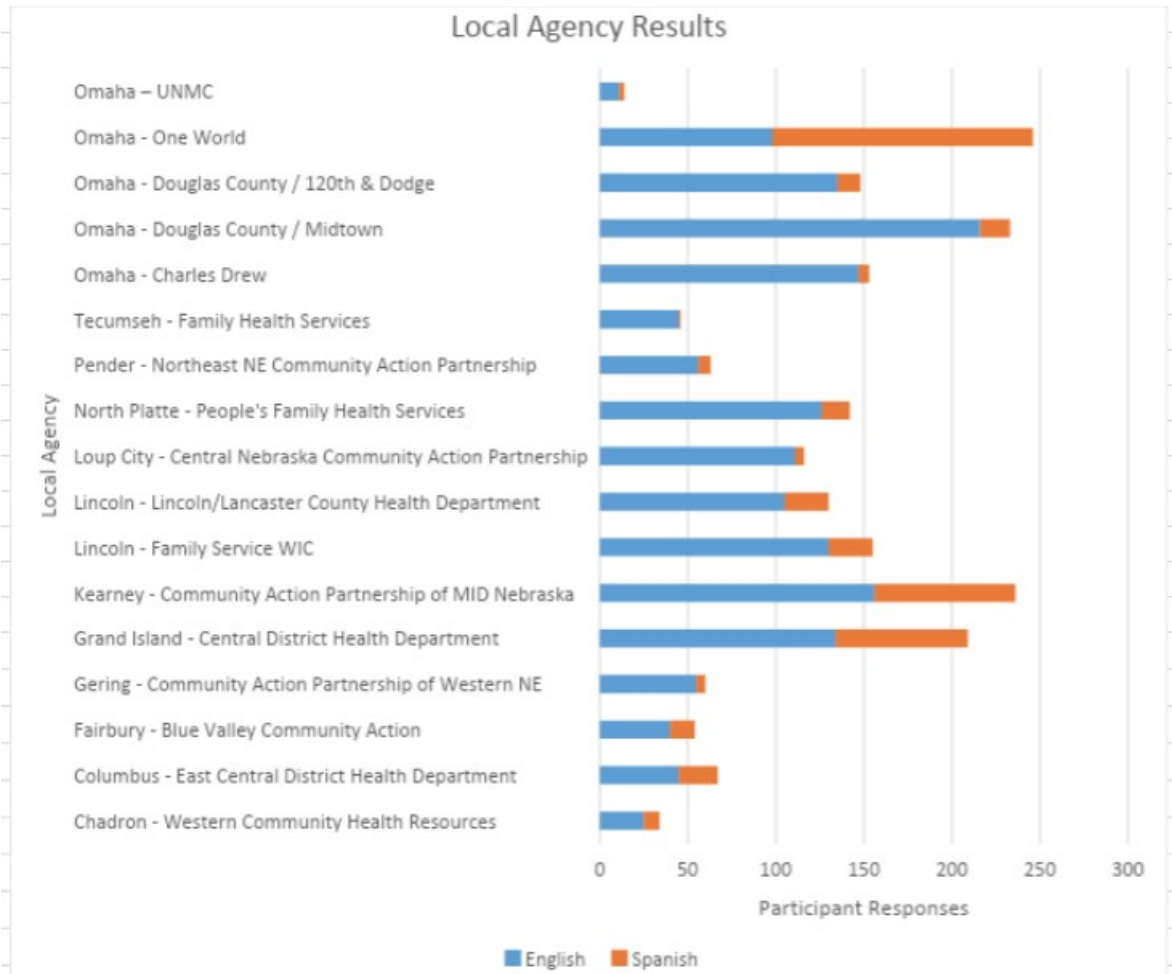
- Thank you all very much!
- Not at this time.
- Absolutely a great program. Thank you so much!

The Board of Directors found housing, mental health services and child care to be a greatest need within the service area. 57% of the board members found housing and mental health to be the greatest need, and 50% of the board members found childcare to be the greatest need. This is compared to the previous year, at 53% finding childcare and substance use being the greatest

need and 47% finding that housing was the greatest need. These are the similar greatest needs between the prior year, only they have increased in percentage.

Board of Directors	Greatest Need	Needs Addressed	Needs being Met
Housing	57%	42%	0%
Childcare	50%	28%	21%
Employment Opportunities	42%	50%	7%
Mental Health	57%	35%	14%
Education for Adults	0%	57%	35%
Education for Children	14%	50%	35%
Transportation	14%	64%	21%
Youth Services/Activities	7%	64%	35%
Healthcare Services	14%	35%	42%
Services for Elderly	28%	57%	28%
Food Insecurity	7%	57%	35%
Opioid Addiction	21%	57%	14%
Substance Use	14%	85%	0%
Immigration Issues	14%	35%	57%
Human Trafficking	28%	28%	42%

WIC Survey Results



2. Overall, how long has your family participated in the WIC Program?	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage
Less than 6 months	210	67	277	13%
6 months-less than 1 year	240	80	320	15%
1-2 years	458	141	599	29%
3-4 years	281	70	351	17%
More than 4 years	439	111	550	26%
Total	1628	469	2097	

3. Due to COVID 19, WIC has offered more remote appointments. Are you more likely to participate in the WIC program with:	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage	Percent (just English)	Percent (just Spanish)
In-person visits	74	21	95	5%	5%	4%
Some visits over the phone or video	761	367	1128	54%	47%	78%
It does not matter to me	794	80	874	42%	49%	17%
Total	1629	468	2097			

4. Have you had a WIC appointment by phone and/or video?	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage
Yes	1579	459	2038	97%
No	59	12	71	3%
Total	1638	471	2109	

Participants that were asked questions 5-8 included in this sheet answered "No" to number 4, "Have you had a WIC appointment by phone and/or video?"

5. I learned a lot about healthy eating for my family during my in-person WIC appointment.	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage
Agree	41	3	44	77%
Disagree	1	0	1	2%
Not Sure	8	4	12	21%
Total	50	7	57	

6. What changes have you and your family made because you started coming to WIC? (check all that apply)	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage of respondents that selected this (out of 56)
Eat more fruits and vegetables	37	5	42	75%
Eat more whole grains	26	3	29	52%
Eat more iron rich foods	19	4	23	41%
Eat more low fat dairy foods	17	3	20	36%
Eat less fast food	17	5	22	39%
Drink less soda and sugar sweetened drinks like Kool-Aid or Gatorade	23	5	28	50%
Reduce the fat in your meals	9	4	13	23%
Decrease screen time including T.V., Video Games, Tablets, Smart Phones	10	3	13	23%
Get more physical activity	15	3	18	32%
Eat together more often as a family	26	5	31	55%
Give less juice to your infant and child	17	5	22	39%
We have not made changes as a result of WIC	5	1	6	11%
Total Respondents (per Survey Monkey)	50	6	56	

Total Respondents English: 50

Total Respondents Spanish: 6

7. I learned a lot about breastfeeding during my in-person WIC appointment.	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage
Agree	20	4	24	43%
Disagree	4	0	4	7%
Not Sure	5	1	6	11%
This does not apply to me	20	2	22	39%
Total	49	7	56	

8. How did WIC help you continue breastfeeding as long as you wanted? (check all that apply)	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage of respondents that selected this (out of 54)
Breastfeeding support groups	7	1	8	15%
WIC breastfeeding classes/education	6	1	7	13%
Extra food for breastfeeding moms and infants	16	2	18	33%
Support from breastfeeding peer counselors	8	1	9	17%
Getting a breastpump	4	1	5	9%
WIC did not help me to continue breastfeeding	9	0	9	17%
I did not breastfeed	23	2	25	46%
Total Respondents (per Survey Monkey)	50	4	54	
Total Respondents English: 50				
Total Respondents Spanish: 4				

9. Please select the types of WIC appointments you have had. (check all that apply)	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage of respondents that selected this (out of 2014)
In-person	1018	118	1136	56%
Video	139	22	161	8%
Phone	1538	427	1965	98%
Total Respondents English: 1564	1564	450	2014	
Total Respondents Spanish: 450				

10. If you have had an in-person WIC appointment, how helpful was the nutrition and breastfeeding education you received by phone or video?	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage
More helpful than in-person appointment	101	13	114	10%
About the same	788	79	867	79%
Less helpful	50	2	52	5%
I haven't had an in-person appointment yet	59	12	71	6%
Total	998	106	1104	

Participants that were asked the remaining questions in the survey answered "Yes" to question #4 "Have you had a WIC appointment by phone and/or video?."

11. How much do you agree with the following statement: I was satisfied with my most recent WIC appointment by phone or video.	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage
Agree	1,297	318	1,615	95%
Neither agree nor disagree	58	13	71	4%
Disagree	7	4	11	1%
Not sure	10	1	11	1%
Total	1,372	336	1,708	

12. I learned a lot about healthy eating for my family during my phone or video appointment.	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage
Agree	1112	306	1418	83%
Disagree	95	7	102	6%
Not Sure	161	22	183	11%
Total	1368	335	1703	

16. What did you like about your WIC appointment by phone or video? (Check all that apply)	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage of respondents that selected this (out of 1710)
It was convenient	1083	134	1217	71%
I didn't have to find transportation to the WIC office	360	83	443	26%
It saved time	1067	236	1303	76%
I felt comfortable with WIC staff	696	220	916	54%
I received helpful information for my family	482	155	637	37%
It was easier to share my paperwork to apply	183	95	278	16%
Not applicable. I did not like anything about my phone appointment	15	1	16	1%
Other (please specify)	100	38	138	8%
Total (per survey monkey)	1375	335	1710	

17. What did you not like about your WIC appointment by phone or video? (check all that apply)	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage of respondents that selected this out of 1691
I couldn't see the WIC staff member	134	20	154	9%
I was uncomfortable speaking with WIC staff	17	0	17	1%
I was having technical issues	32	9	41	2%
I did not receive helpful information for my family	18	4	22	1%
It was harder to share my paperwork to apply	59	26	85	5%
Not applicable. I liked everything about my phone WIC appointment	1143	263	1406	83%
Other (please specify)	42	29	71	4%
Total Respondents (per survey monkey)	1371	320	1691	

20. Which way would you prefer to receive WIC services, by phone or video?	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage
Phone	1249	312	1561	93%
Video	48	7	55	3%
Other (please specify)	60	9	69	4%
Total	1357	328	1685	

If the respondent did not select "video" for question #20 " Which way would you prefer to receive WIC services, by phone or video? (options: phone, video, other)" They were asked question #21

21. Why do you not want to do your WIC appointment by video (check all that apply)	English	Spanish	Total	Percentage of respondents that selected this out of 1626
I do not have internet or my internet connection is poor	178	58	236	15%
I don't have a device that has a camera	58	8	66	4%
I am not comfortable being on camera	401	95	497	31%
I do not have any issues completing a WIC appointment by video	710	166	876	54%
Other (please specify)	97	8	105	6%
Total number of respondents (per survey monkey)	1308	318	1626	

Resources

AAA

<https://gasprices.aaa.com/?state=NE>

American Addiction Centers

<https://americanaddictioncenters.org/blog/substance-abuse-by-city>

American Health Rankings

https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/drug_deaths_1yr/state/NE

American Adoptions

www.americanadoptions.com/nebraska-adoption/nebraska-adoption-requirements

ASPE

<https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>

Buffet Institute

www.buffetinstitute.nebraska.edu

Centers for Disease Control

https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/impacts/pdfs/Nebraska_Disability.pdf

Childcare Center

<https://childcarecenter.us/state/nebraska?display=all>

Children's Health Care Report Card

<https://kidshealthcarereport.ccf.georgetown.edu/states/nebraska/>

Community Action Partnership

<https://cap.engagementnetwork.org/assessment-tools>

County Health Rankings

www.countyhealthrankings.org

Human Trafficking Hotline

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org>

Department of Health and Human Services

<https://dhhs.ne.gov/MCAH/NEP>

Department of Labor

<https://dol.nebraska.gov/PressRelease/Details/284>

Early Learning Nation

<https://earlylearningnation.com>

Education Nebraska

www.education.ne.gov

FCRO

<https://fcro.nebraska.gov/pdf/FRCO-Reports/fcro-2022-annual-report.pdf>

Feeding America

www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/nebraska

Foster Care Capacity

www.fostercarecapacity.com/states/nebraska

Grand Families

www.grandfamilies.org/portals

HUD

www.huduser.gov

HRSA

<https://mchb.tvisdata.hrsa.gov>

iHeart

<https://www.iheart.com/content/2022-07-11-this-is-how-much-money-you-need-to-be-happy-in-nebraska/>

Investopedia

<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/personal-finance/090415/cost-raising-child-america.asp>

KBear923

www.kbear923.com/2021/08/13/census-metro-areas-gained-in-nebraska-rural-areas-lost

KFF

<https://www.kff.org/statedata/election-state-fact-sheets/nebraska>

KSNB Local

www.ksnblocal4.com/2022/03/10/child-abuse-cases-continuing-rise-central-nebraska

LLC Buddy

<https://llcbuddy.com/data/nebraska-child-abuse-statistics/>

Mental Health America

<https://mhnational.org/issues/2022/mental-health-america-prevalence-data>

NCADV

<https://ncadv.org/state-by-state>

NCSL

www.ncsl.org/agriculture-and-rural-development/challenges-facing-rural-communities

Nebraska Demographics

www.nebraska-demographics.com/counties_by_populations

Nebraska Examiner

<https://nebraskaexaminer.com/briefs/>

Nebraska Human Trafficking Track Force

<https://ago.nebraska.gov>

Nebraska.gov

<https://ncc.nebraska.gov/sites/ncc.nebraska.gov/files/doc/2021>

Nebraska TV

<https://nebraska.tv/news>

Nebraska Public Power District

<https://sites.nppd.com/how-far-does-the-impact-of-inadequate-childcare-reach/>

Nebraska Public Media

<https://nebraskapublicmedia.org/en/news/news-articles/rural-america>

Neighborhood Scout

www.neighborhoodscout.com/ne/real-estate

Omaha World Herald

<https://omaha.com/news/local/crime-and-courts>

Redfin

www.redfin.com/state/Nebraska/housing-market

Rent Café:

<https://www.rentcafe.com/cost-of-living-calculator/us/ne>

Rent Data

www.rentdata.org/wheeler-county-ne/2023

Rural Health

<https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/states/nebraska>

Safewise

www.safewise.com/block/safest-cities-nebraska/

Stacker

<https://stacker.com/nebraska/counties-highest-rate-food-insecure-children-nebraska>

Tootris Blog

<https://tootris.com/edu/blog/employers>

University of Nebraska Medical Center

<https://www.unmc.edu/news>

University of Nebraska Medical Center

<https://www.unmc.edu/publichealth/hpts/news/The-Status-of-the-Healthcare-Workforce-in-the-State-ofNebraska-February-2018.pdf>

United States Census Bureau

www.census.gov

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

<https://busines.unl.edu/news/report-recession-emerges-as-most-likely-scenario-for-nebraska?>

University of Nebraska-Omaha

<https://agecon.unl.edu/nebraska%E2%80%99s-rural-population-historical-facts-and-future-projections>

Us News

<https://www.usnews.com/education>

Very Well Family

www.verywellfamily.com/psychological-effects-of-divorce-on-kids-4140170

Voices for Children

<https://voicesforchildren.com>

WIC

<https://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/WIC.aspx>

World Health Organization

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-mental-health>

World Population Review:

<https://worldpopulationreview.com>

1011 Now

<https://www.1011now.com/2022/11/16/financial-pressures-hit-nebraska-hospitals-healthcare-leaders-explain-why>

247 Wall Street

<https://247wallst.com/state/cost-of-living-in-nebraska/>