# 2020

# Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership, Inc.

## Community Needs Assessment

Serving the Counties of:
Blaine, Boone, Brown, Boyd,
Colfax, Custer, Garfield,
Greeley, Hall, Hamilton,
Holt, Howard, Keya Paha,
Loup, Merrick, Nance, Platte,
Rock, Sherman, Valley, &
Wheeler



Peggy Jensen
Grant Writer, Planning Coordinator

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

CENSUS INFORMATION
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT
AREA DEPREVATION
AGENCY SURVEYS AND DATA COLLECTION
ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW
NEBRASKA AT A GLANCE
NE/CNCAP DEMOGAPHICS

# EDUCATION

# HOUSING

# RESOURCES

2020
As we mark the end of a decade, 2020 begins one of the most important as far as data collections, with highlights including the 2017 Economic Census, Statistics in Schools, America Counts and Data.census.gov opening a new data platform to store all of this information. 2020 promises to be an exciting collection and release in the world of numbers.

# 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 10 years.

## Why the Census Is Important for Rural America

Many federal programs are aimed at helping people in rural areas, and funding for those programs is often determined by census statistics.

There are several programs specifically geared toward rural growth, according to the Census Bureau working paper, "Uses of Census Bureau Data in Federal Funds." There are also many general programs that focus on rural subsets, like Rural Education and the Department of Justice's Rural Domestic Violence Assistance programs.

Other important programs informed by census statistics include Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities, Rural Business Development Grants, and Rural Housing Preservation Grants.

"When residents live in an area that's more rural than urban, they are trying to make decisions like how to build schools, what services need to be offered. Really, the only source of data that we have is U.S. Census Bureau data," Craigle said. "The census is the one chance to get that really great information for rural America."

https://www.census.gov/library/stories

# COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A **Community Needs Assessment** is a process conducted by all Community Action Agencies every three years to determine the underlying causes and conditions of poverty within the community they serve and identify the available resources to address the unmet needs of the community's most vulnerable residents. The Community Needs Assessment is the first phase of the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Cycle, grounding and guiding the work to develop and implement programs and services that lift families and communities out of poverty.

## Area Deprivation Percentile

# 57

PERCENTILE FOR AREA DEPRIVATION
OUR COMMUNITY vs. THE U.S.

57

| 0 | 50 | 100 |
|---|---|---|
| Most Affluent | National Average | Most Deprived |

Area Deprivation Index for the Census Block Groups in our 21-county area (BroadStreet 2020).
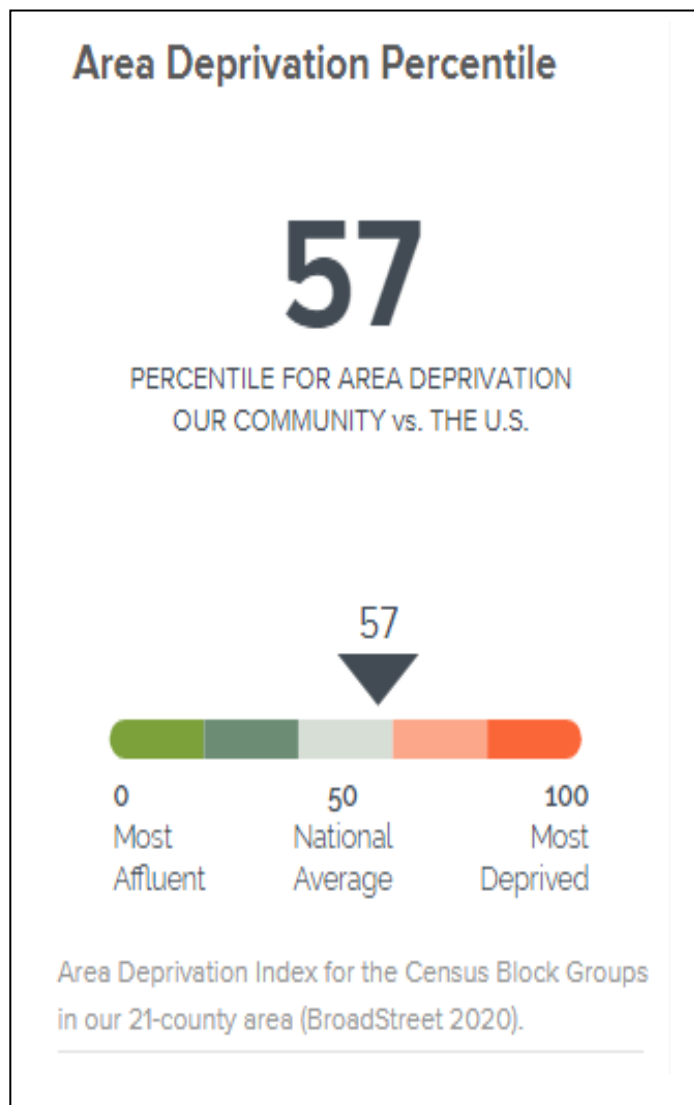
PERCENT (%) OF THE **TOTAL**
POPULATION OF OUR COMMUNITY BY
DEPRIVATION SCORE

◉ Total
◯ White
◯ Black

▬ Most Affluent
▬
▬ Average
▬
▬ Most Deprived
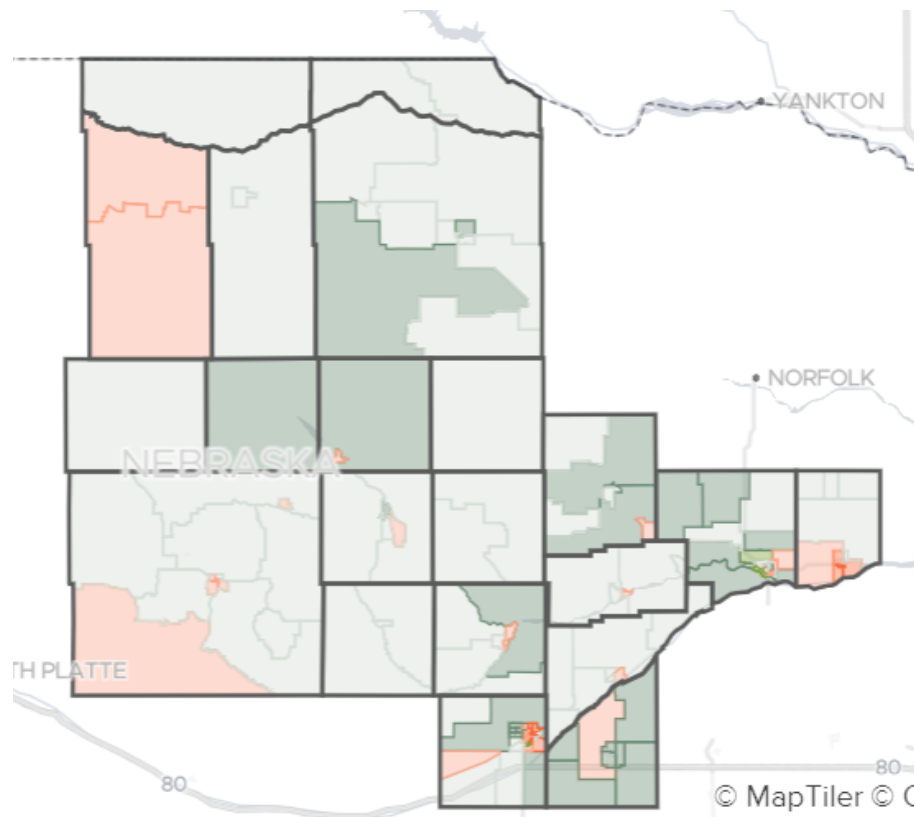
# Area Deprivation Score in Our Community

## Area Deprivation Score

**101.9**

IS THE AREA DEPRIVATION SCORE FOR OUR COMMUNITY

- Most Affluent
- 
- Average
- 
- Most Deprived
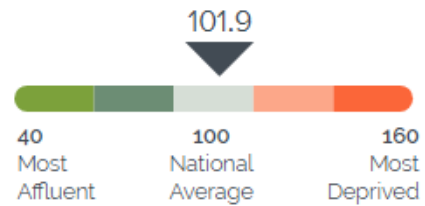
101.9

| 40 | 100 | 160 |
|---|---|---|
| Most Affluent | National Average | Most Deprived |

Area Deprivation Index for the Census Block Groups in our 21-county area (BroadStreet 2020).

https://www.broadstreet.io/board/pubboard/Qm9hcmRDYXJkVXNlTm9kZTo1Njk5MDM%3D

## Socioeconomic Status

| | Most Affluent | National Average | Most Deprived |
|---|---|---|---|
| Median Family Income | | ◆ | |
| Under 9 years of education | | | ◆ |
| High School Graduation | | ◆ | |
| People below 150% of poverty | | ◆ | |
| Families Below Poverty | | ◆ | |
| Income Disparity | | ◆ | |
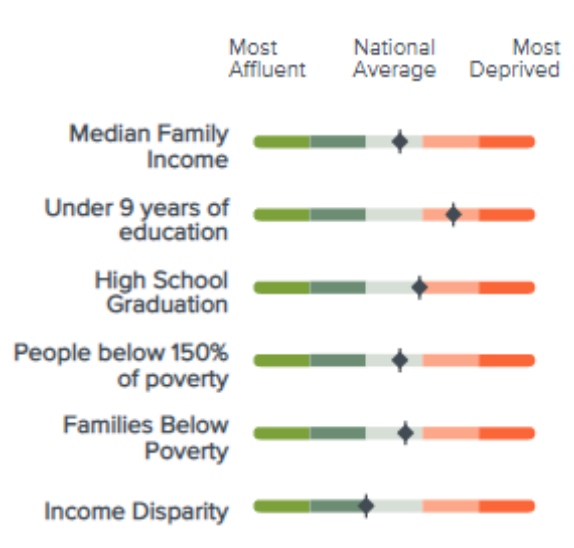
Indicators comprising The Area Deprivation Index for Census Block Groups (BroadStreet 2020).

## Household Conditions
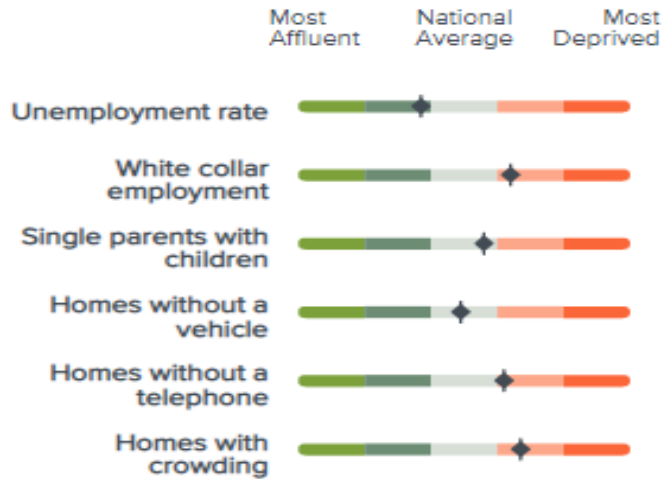


| | Most Affluent | National Average | Most Deprived |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment rate | | | |
| White collar employment | | | |
| Single parents with children | | | |
| Homes without a vehicle | | | |
| Homes without a telephone | | | |
| Homes with crowding | | | |

Indicators comprising The Area Deprivation Index for Census Block Groups (BroadStreet 2020).

## Housing Stock
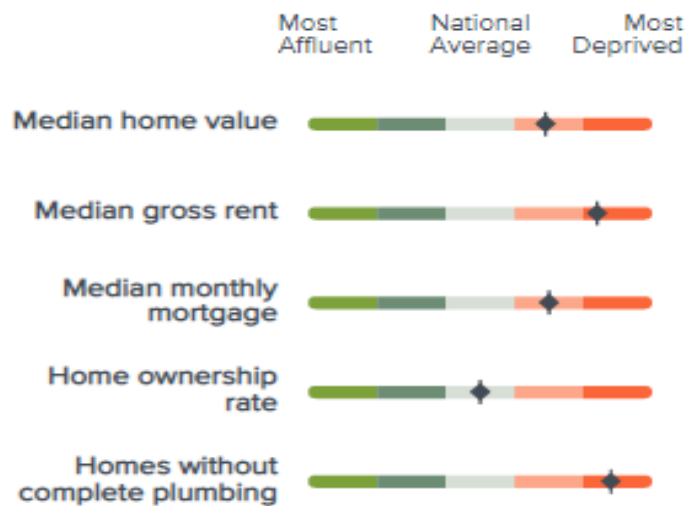


| | Most Affluent | National Average | Most Deprived |
|---|---|---|---|
| Median home value | | | |
| Median gross rent | | | |
| Median monthly mortgage | | | |
| Home ownership rate | | | |
| Homes without complete plumbing | | | |

Indicators comprising The Area Deprivation Index for Census Block Groups (BroadStreet 2020).

**Median Family Income**

**$68,249**

U.S. Dollars per year

Median family income in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

**Under 9 Years of Education**

**6%**

of people 25 yrs and over

Education in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

**High School Graduation**

**88%**

of people 25 yrs and over

Education in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

**People below 150% of Poverty**

**21%**

of the population

Poverty in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Families Living Below Poverty

**8%**

of families are living in poverty

Poverty in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Unemployment Rate

**3%**

of the workforce ages 16 years and older

Employment in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## White-Collar Employment

**51%**

of employed persons ages 16 years and older

Employment in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Single Parents with Children

**22%**

of single-parent households have children under 18 yrs

Household conditions in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Homes without a Motor Vehicle

**4%**

of occupied housing units

Household conditions in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Homes without a Telephone

**2%**

of occupied housing units

Household conditions in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Homes with Crowding

**3%**

of housing units have over 1 person per room

Household conditions in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Median Home Value

**$123,713**

U.S. Dollars

Housing stock in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Median Gross Rent

**$686**

per month

Housing stock in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Median Monthly Mortgage

**$764**

per month

Housing stock in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Home Ownership Rate

**70%**

of housing units are occupied by the owner

Housing stock in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

## Homes without Complete Plumbing

**0.4%**

of occupied housing units

Housing stock in our 21-county area (ACS 2014-2018) vs. U.S. benchmark (BroadStreet 2020).

# AGENCY SURVEYS AND DATA COLLECTION

## Surveys

Agency surveys are conducted throughout the year as a way to gain further insight into the needs of our service area. 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

As we mark the end of a decade, 2020 begins one of the most important as far as data collections, with highlights including the 2017 Economic Census, Statistics in Schools, America Counts and Data.census.gov opening a new data platform to store all of this information. 2020 promises to be an exciting collection and release in the world of numbers.

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.

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).

https://www.census.gov/about/what/admin-data.html

## Methodology

Community demographics and census data was collected from the U.S. Census Bureau. 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, ECP parents and CNCAP 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)
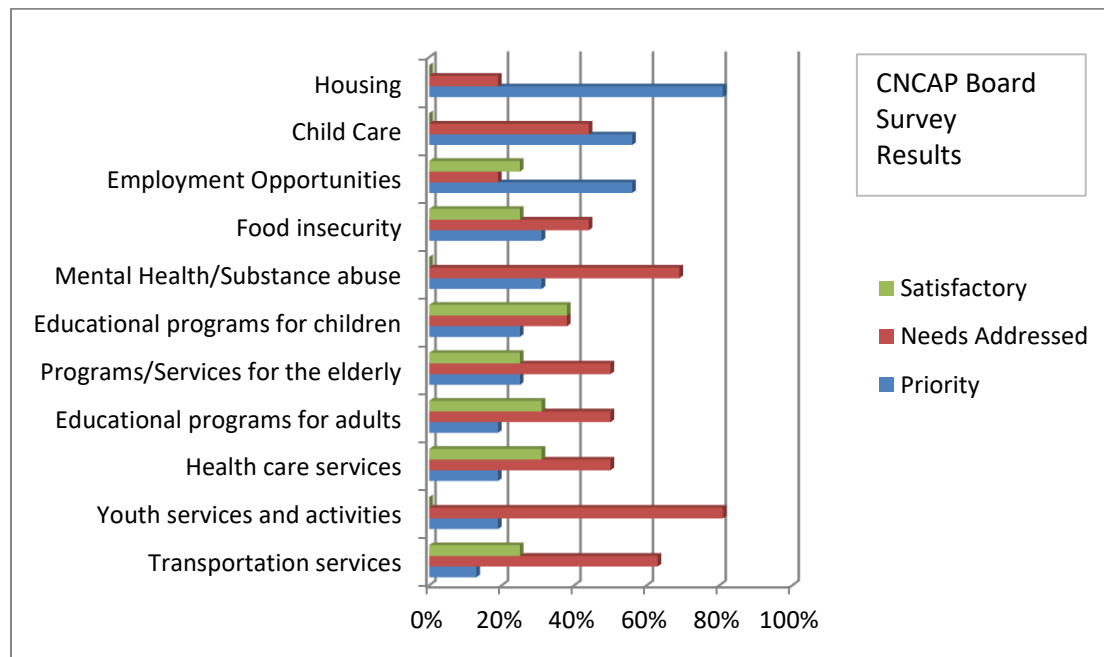


## Consensus

Community needs in our 21 counties continues to revolve heavily around 4 basic concerns: housing, child care, employment opportunities and mental health.

Accessing affordable, quality housing continues to be a concern in CNCAP communities as rural homes age. With new home costs of $110.53 per square foot (basic construction) it can be extremely costly to build new while reconstruction can be just as difficult when working with an older home.

If a single unit rental home becomes unlivable in rural Nebraska most do not rebuild or upgrade as the upgrade cost may outweigh the rental income for that home. The same applies to apartment houses in rural communities as there may not be enough population to support a multi-family unit if there are not income opportunities to sustain that population.

While unemployment and limited job opportunities continue to be a barrier for obtaining or improving current family situations there have been no major improvements in factory building or new industry being introduced into rural Nebraska.  Median income for females in CNCAP counties averages $45,000, males may earn up to$60,000 while per capita income is only $21,291.00. The majority of industries in CNCAP's 21 counties are farm related followed by construction, teaching and general medical. Unemployment rates in Nebraska during March of 2019 were at 2.8% while CNCAP counties ranged from 5.4 to 3.0%

Even with unemployment rates remaining low, daycare in rural communities continues to be hard to find. There are 313 licensed daycare facilities with space for 7,016 children.  There are 49,839 school age children across CNCAP's service area. Depending on the hours parents may have to travel to work or multiple shift options after school daycare can be difficult to find in rural Nebraska. Parents may need to rely on family to provide care.

Mental health affects how we think, feel and act. It affects our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It can determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. With recent flooding and economic hardships our rural families struggle to get the help they need. 53% of those who need help receive no mental health services.

Farming is among the most stressful jobs in America, complex factors such as markets and weather are impossible to control directly, and these influence the livelihood of a farmer. Many factors affect a farmer's financial, physical, and mental health.

Mental health is not just an adult problem; the impact of poverty on children is severe. Higher rates of chronic health conditions; problems with hearing, vision, speech, behavioral issues; and mental health problems afflict children in poverty at much higher rates than their non-impoverished peers.

In addition to general surveys Covid-19 surveys were accessed this year. These findings reflect needs from the beginning of the pandemic. As we continue throughout the year we are certain these needs will continue to change.

## COVID-19 IMPACT ON CNCAP AREA
### CNCAP Employee response survey report
### What needs are you experiencing at this time?
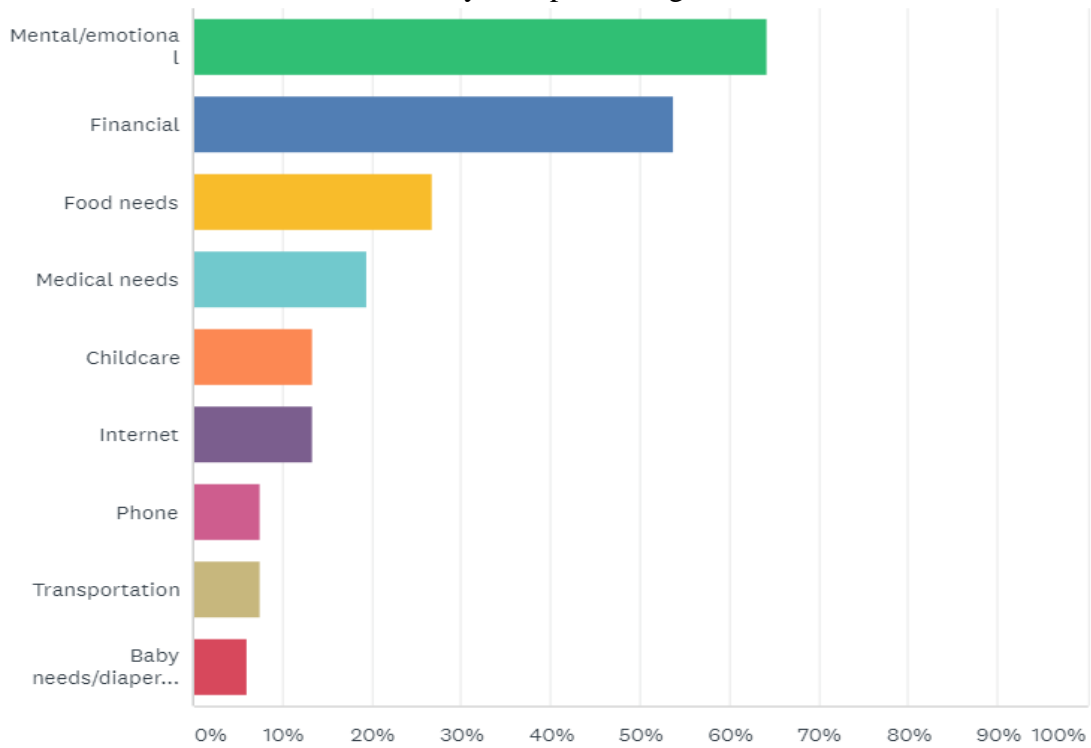


## COVID-19 IMPACT ON CNCAP AREA
### CNCAP Agency response survey report
### What additional needs do you see families experiencing at this time?
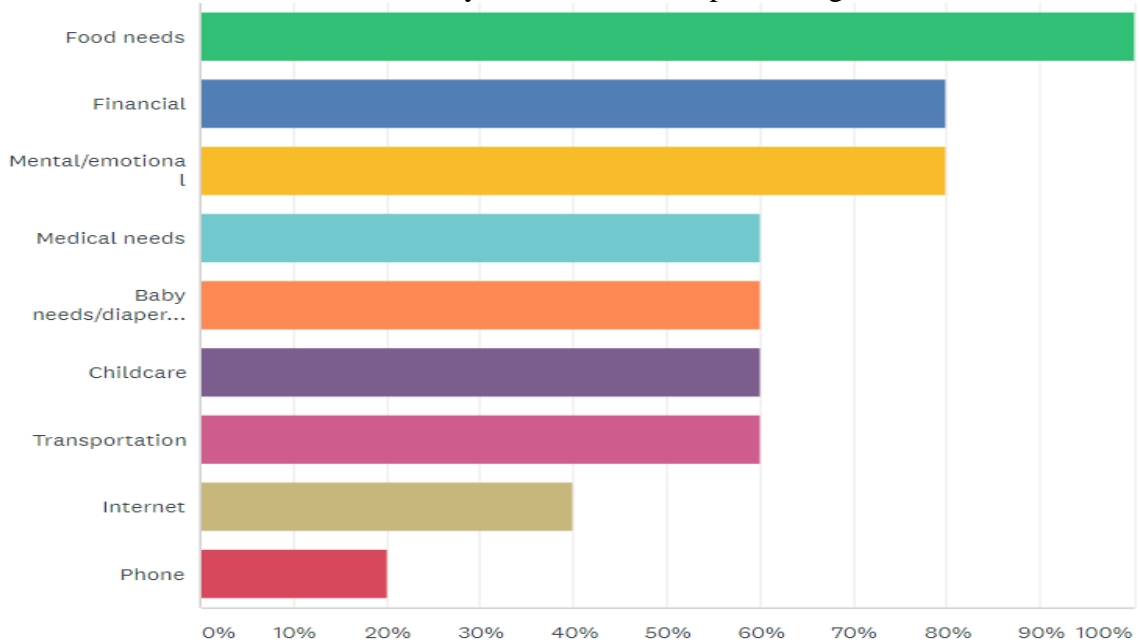
# ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

**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 from low-income residents is provided through program participation surveys and the "Statewide Community Action Survey" that gathers information from residents across all demographics.  Local elected officials provide input during Agency Board of Directors meetings and the Community Representative Survey.  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, 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 - 12 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. (Aurora, Fullerton, St. Paul, Columbus, Schuyler,  Ainsworth, Burwell, Ord (2), Loup City, Centura, O'Neill)
**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. CNCAP provides an Early Head Start center-based  option in Broken Bow, Columbus and Schuyler, Nebraska. (Platte, Colfax, Sherman, Brown, Howard  Holt, Custer, Greeley, Valley, Garfield)

**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, Ord, Loup City, Central City, Centura, St. Paul, Schuyler, Columbus)
**Early Childhood Sixpence Endowment Grants, Partnership with Public Schools - 6 Locations**  CNCAP Early Childhood Programs has 6 formal partnerships with area public

school districts to provide comprehensive Home Visitation Services to 108 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, incarcerated parents, and households where English is not spoken as the primary language. (Schuyler, Loup City, St. Paul, Central City, Aurora, Ord)

**Early Development Network –** Provides service coordination and access to resources that help families meet determined goals. Antelope, Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Holt, Keya Paha, Pierce, Rock, Stanton & 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

**Snap Outreach:** Assists individuals and families applying for SNAP benefits. Can assist with getting  documentation and expediting the application or renewal application.  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 and Cherry County

**KIND  (Keeping Independent Needs Defined)** is a JOINT TH-RR housing program that serves lieterally 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 cas management, with possible financial assistance to work towards permanent housing while focusing on employment and education.

**Food Pantries:** Central City, Loup City

**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):** Pregnant and postpartum women and children through age five   receive monthly food checks and basic health  monitoring and nutrition counseling.  ClinicSites in  Ainsworth, Atkinson, Aurora Bassett, Broken Bow, Burwell, Central City, Greeley, Loup City, O'Neill, Ord, Spencer, St. Paul & Valentine

**Peer Counseling**: Adds a critical dimension in WIC's efforts to enhance personal experience with breastfeeding and training basic breastfeeding information and support to mothers.

**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
2019 Area population 179,044
17,000 sq miles

## ECONOMY
2.91% unemployment rate overall
> 73.7% lack job opportunieis in the Area
> 33.5% are overqualified
> 26.3% lack training
> 10.7% lack childcare
> 3.7% have a disability

## HEALTH & SAFETY
158,288 Insured/18,428 Uninsured
11.13 % children are in the welfare system

13 counties report 5.51% are in non-court welfare

17 counties report 8.46% are in out of home care

15 counties report 47.91% juveniles without attorney representation in court situations

40.8% of CNCAP's service area children are in low-income homes

11.04% are in poverty

10.75% are food insecure

9.62% are enrolled in SNAP benefits

## DIVERSITY

Ethnicity                          Race

21% Hispanic              1% Asian

72% Non-Hispanic        1% Native Hawaiian

7% not reported           2% Multi race

1% American Indian

2 % Black

88% White

4% Other

1% Unknown

## EDUCATION

49,839 or 10.64 % population of children

72.55% are children 3 and 4 years old

47.98% of school age children are enrolled in the free or reduced school lunch programs

94.28% of high schoolers graduate in 4 years

## HOUSING & LIVING

33% owned their home

69.35% families with children own their own home

34% rented

3% other permanent housing

8% homeless

34% unknown or not reported

# CNCAP COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

COUNTY: **BLAINE**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**476**

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**102**

## HEALTH

**16.7%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**22.2%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**30.9%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**32.1%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**12.8%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**N/A**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**13.4%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**12.8%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**74.5%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**9.8**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**0.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**9.8**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**N/A**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**66.7%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**100%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**52.3%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

## COUNTY: **BOONE**

**TOTAL POPULATION**[1]

## 5,239

**POPULATION OF CHILDREN**[2]

## 1,312

### HEALTH

**3.4%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[2]

**6.0%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**10.9%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

### ECONOMIC STABILITY

**31.3%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**9.2%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**9.0%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**10.2%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**11.9%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**65.2%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

### CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**8.4**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**3.8**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**0.8**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**20.0%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

### EDUCATION

**44.2%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**95.8%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**38.6%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **BOYD**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

# 1,955

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

# 409

## HEALTH

**16.5%**
CHILDREN
UNINSURED[3]

**0.0%**
BIRTHS WITH
INADEQUATE
PRENATAL CARE[4]

**32.3%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN
PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**42.7%**
CHILDREN IN
LOW-INCOME
FAMILIES[6]

**4.2%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
IN POVERTY[7]

**11.1%**
CHILDREN
OF COLOR IN
POVERTY[8]

**11.2%**
CHILDREN WHO
ARE FOOD
INSECURE[9]

**3.5%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN
SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**73.8%**
FAMILIES WITH
CHILDREN WHO
OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**24.4**
RATE OF CHILD
WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[12]

**19.6**
RATE OF NON-COURT
CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[13]

**12.2**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN
OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**N/A**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE
COURT WITHOUT AN
ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**51.7%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**100%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS
GRADUATING IN
4-YEARS[17]

**58.1%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR
REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

## COUNTY: **BROWN**

## TOTAL POPULATION[1]

# 2,973

## POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

# 696

## HEALTH

**12.8%**
CHILDREN
UNINSURED[3]

**18.9%**
BIRTHS WITH
INADEQUATE
PRENATAL CARE[4]

**24.1%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN
PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**53.4%**
CHILDREN IN
LOW-INCOME
FAMILIES[6]

**34.8%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
IN POVERTY[7]

**11.1%**
CHILDREN
OF COLOR IN
POVERTY[8]

**13.5%**
CHILDREN WHO
ARE FOOD
INSECURE[9]

**12.2%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN
SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**71.1%**
FAMILIES WITH
CHILDREN WHO
OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**11.5**
RATE OF CHILD
WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[12]

**2.9**
RATE OF NON-COURT
CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[13]

**5.7**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN
OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**70.6%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE
COURT WITHOUT AN
ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**35.4%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**91.9%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS
GRADUATING IN
4-YEARS[17]

**50.8%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR
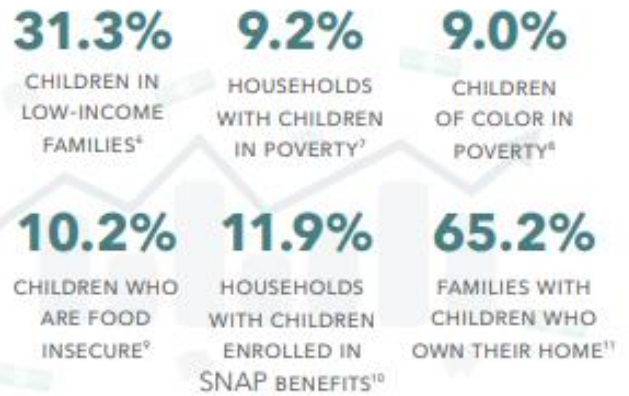REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]
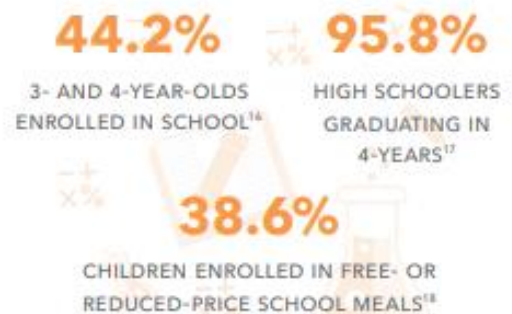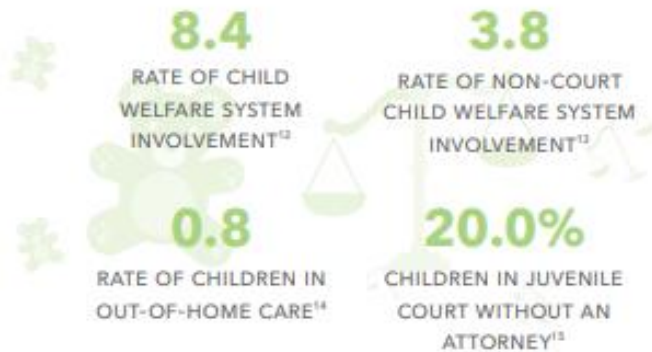
COUNTY: **COLFAX**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**10,881**

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**3,500**

## HEALTH

**10.8%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**21.2%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**34.0%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**57.5%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**8.1%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**11.3%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**5.2%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**10.6%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**60.6%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**6.0**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**0.6**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**5.4**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**59.2%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**41.4%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**88.2%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**61.1%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

## COUNTY: CUSTER

**TOTAL POPULATION[1]**

# 10,840

**POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]**

# 2,803

### HEALTH

**9.4%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**12.2%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**34.0%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

### ECONOMIC STABILITY

**43.5%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**12.3%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**20.6%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**11.7%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**11.0%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**68.8%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

### CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**16.8**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**3.6**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**11.4**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**59.3%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

### EDUCATION

**41.5%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**97.0%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**43.9%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **GARFIELD**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

# 1,987

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

# 407

## HEALTH

**6.3%**
CHILDREN
UNINSURED[3]

**8.3%**
BIRTHS WITH
INADEQUATE
PRENATAL CARE[4]

**34.0%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN
PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**50.9%**
CHILDREN IN
LOW-INCOME
FAMILIES[6]

**5.6%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
IN POVERTY[7]

**11.1%**
CHILDREN
OF COLOR IN
POVERTY[8]

**10.3%**
CHILDREN WHO
ARE FOOD
INSECURE[9]

**8.0%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN
SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**43.2%**
FAMILIES WITH
CHILDREN WHO
OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**0.0**
RATE OF CHILD
WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[12]

**0.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT
CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[13]

**0.0**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN
OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**100%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE
COURT WITHOUT AN
ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**81.3%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**92.3%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS
GRADUATING IN
4-YEARS[17]

**39.5%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR
REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

## COUNTY: **GREELEY**
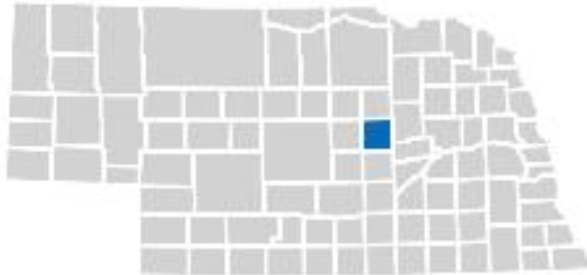
## TOTAL POPULATION[1]

# 2,356

## POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

# 589

## HEALTH

**3.5%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**3.6%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**29.6%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**37.7%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**11.8%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**23.8%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**11.2%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**5.3%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**75.0%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**0.0**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**0.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**0.0**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**40.0%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**48.6%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**93.3%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**55.3%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

## COUNTY: **HALL**
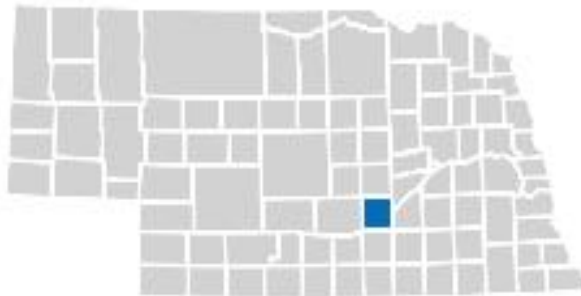
**TOTAL POPULATION[1]**

# 61,607

**POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]**

# 18,358

## HEALTH ➕

**704%**
CHILDREN
UNINSURED[3]

**20.4%**
BIRTHS WITH
INADEQUATE
PRENATAL CARE[4]

**37.3%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN
PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**45.2%**
CHILDREN IN
LOW-INCOME
FAMILIES[6]

**17.8%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
IN POVERTY[7]

**31.9%**
CHILDREN
OF COLOR IN
POVERTY[8]

**10.2%**
CHILDREN WHO
ARE FOOD
INSECURE[9]

**21.9%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN
SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**63.8%**
FAMILIES WITH
CHILDREN WHO
OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**17.8**
RATE OF CHILD
WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[12]

**9.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT
CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[13]

**8.9**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN
OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**25.3%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE
COURT WITHOUT AN
ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**41.9%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**87.0%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS
GRADUATING IN
4-YEARS[17]

**61.2%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR
REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

## COUNTY: **HAMILTON**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

# 9,280

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

# 2,448

## HEALTH

**6.0%**
CHILDREN
UNINSURED[3]

**5.2%**
BIRTHS WITH
INADEQUATE
PRENATAL CARE[4]

**23.2%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN
PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**30.9%**
CHILDREN IN
LOW-INCOME
FAMILIES[6]

**12.4%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
IN POVERTY[7]

**29.5%**
CHILDREN
OF COLOR IN
POVERTY[8]

**9.5%**
CHILDREN WHO
ARE FOOD
INSECURE[9]

**14.4%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN
SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**67.1%**
FAMILIES WITH
CHILDREN WHO
OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**2.9**
RATE OF CHILD
WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[12]

**1.2**
RATE OF NON-COURT
CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[13]

**1.6**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN
OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**71.7%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE
COURT WITHOUT AN
ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**48.2%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**97.5%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS
GRADUATING IN
4-YEARS[17]

**35.5%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR
REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **HOLT**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**10,178**

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**2,759**

## HEALTH

**6.0%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**12.6%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**19.8%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**39.5%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**6.0%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**1.8%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**10.8%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**1.8%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**73.0%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**7.6**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**2.5**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**4.7**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**36.4%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**39.4%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**89.9%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**46.7%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **HOWARD**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**6,468**

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**1,694**

## HEALTH

**7.4%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**3.7%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**16.6%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**28.6%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**11.4%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**37.7%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**11.3%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**11.8%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**80.4%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**10.6**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**1.8**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**6.5**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**20.0%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**52.2%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**94.9%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**34.6%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **KEYA PAHA**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

810

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

167

## HEALTH

**0.0%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**12.5%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**26.7%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**35.7%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**7.2%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**16.7%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**11.0%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**4.8%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**72.8%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**0.0**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**0.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**0.0**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**N/A**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**93.3%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**★★★**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**51.1%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]
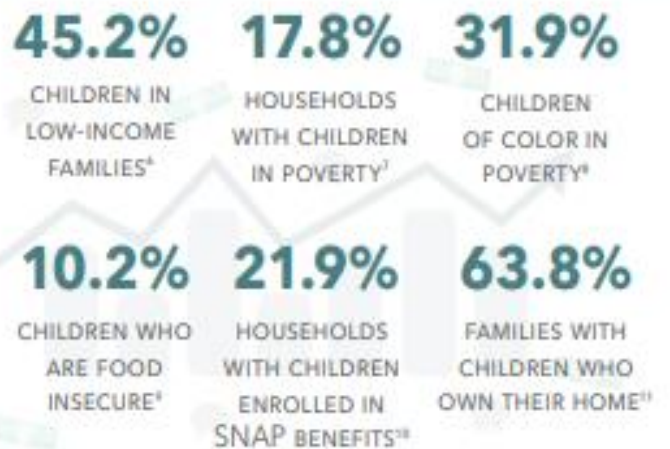
## COUNTY: **LOUP**

## TOTAL POPULATION[1]

# 618

## POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

# 128

## HEALTH

**0.0%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**0.0%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**28.8%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**43.3%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**13.6%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**N/A**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**10.7%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**1.7%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**67.8%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**0.0**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**0.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**0.0**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**N/A**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**100%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**★★★**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**57.8%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **MERRICK**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**7,733**

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**1,902**

## HEALTH

**6.1%**
CHILDREN
UNINSURED[3]

**19.3%**
BIRTHS WITH
INADEQUATE
PRENATAL CARE[4]

**27.1%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN
PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**34.7%**
CHILDREN IN
LOW-INCOME
FAMILIES[6]

**9.9%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
IN POVERTY[7]

**24.0%**
CHILDREN
OF COLOR IN
POVERTY[8]

**11.0%**
CHILDREN WHO
ARE FOOD
INSECURE[9]

**12.1%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN
SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**73.8%**
FAMILIES WITH
CHILDREN WHO
OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**14.7**
RATE OF CHILD
WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[12]

**8.4**
RATE OF NON-COURT
CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[13]

**4.2**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN
OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**30.0%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE
COURT WITHOUT AN
ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**64.4%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**97.1%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS
GRADUATING IN
4-YEARS[17]

**45.6%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR
REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **NANCE**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**3,532**

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**858**

## HEALTH

**5.7%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**3.2%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**24.9%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**41.7%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**8.1%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**7.5%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**11.3%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**14.1%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**74.6%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**16.3**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**4.7**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**10.5**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**50.0%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**40.7%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**87.8%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**36.9%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

## COUNTY: PLATTE

## TOTAL POPULATION[1]

### 33,363

## POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

### 9,501

## HEALTH

**4.3%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**6.6%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**17.8%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**32.6%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**10.2%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**26.0%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**8.9%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**10.0%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**62.6%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**14.7**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**3.5**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**9.4**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**65.9%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**43.0%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**91.8%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**41.8%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **ROCK**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**1,360**

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**292**

## HEALTH

**14.7%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**20.0%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**14.4%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**29.6%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**12.3%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**0.0%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**11.2%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**11.5%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**60.8%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**10.3**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**0.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**6.8**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**N/A**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**0.0%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**100%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**43.8%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **SHERMAN**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**3,038**

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**702**

## HEALTH

**4.0%**
CHILDREN UNINSURED[3]

**4.5%**
BIRTHS WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE[4]

**19.0%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**40.8%**
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES[6]

**14.5%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY[7]

**0.0%**
CHILDREN OF COLOR IN POVERTY[8]

**11.0%**
CHILDREN WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE[9]

**6.6%**
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**64.8%**
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**11.4**
RATE OF CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[12]

**10.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT[13]

**4.3**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**28.6%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**64.7%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**90.5%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING IN 4-YEARS[17]

**53.1%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

COUNTY: **VALLEY**

TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**4,190**

POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**1,038**

## HEALTH

**12.7%**
CHILDREN
UNINSURED[3]

**12.0%**
BIRTHS WITH
INADEQUATE
PRENATAL CARE[4]

**33.7%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN
PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**41.5%**
CHILDREN IN
LOW-INCOME
FAMILIES[6]

**8.3%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
IN POVERTY[7]

**8.3%**
CHILDREN
OF COLOR IN
POVERTY[8]

**11.9%**
CHILDREN WHO
ARE FOOD
INSECURE[9]

**12.3%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN
SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**72.8%**
FAMILIES WITH
CHILDREN WHO
OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**19.3**
RATE OF CHILD
WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[12]

**0.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT
CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[13]

**12.5**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN
OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**41.7%**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE
COURT WITHOUT AN
ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**15.6%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**96.3%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS
GRADUATING IN
4-YEARS[17]

**49.9%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR
REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]
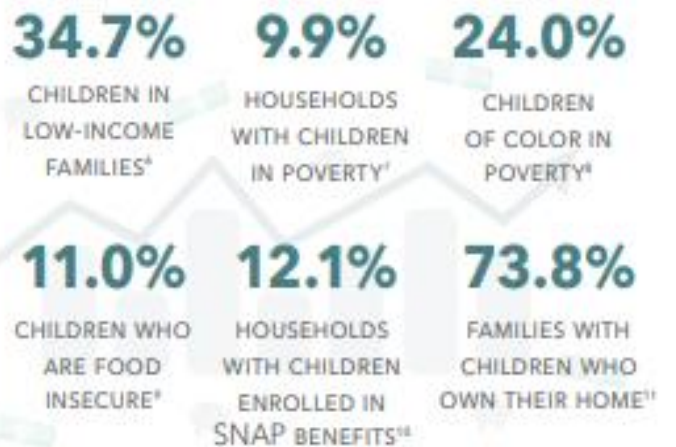
COUNTY: **WHEELER**

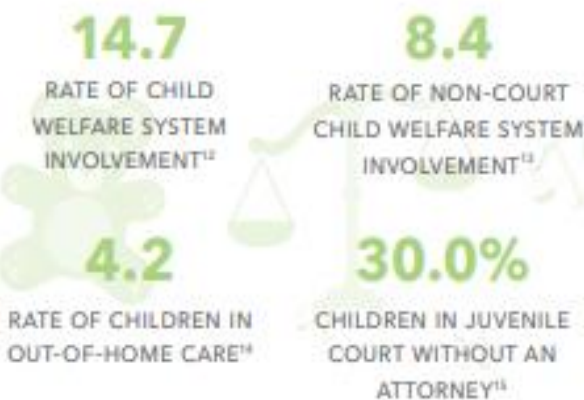TOTAL POPULATION[1]

**805**

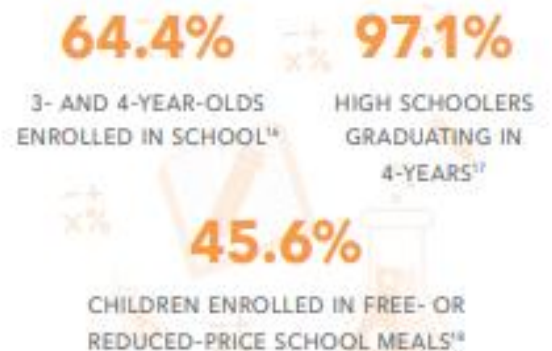POPULATION OF CHILDREN[2]

**171**

## HEALTH

**3.5%**
CHILDREN
UNINSURED[3]

**0.0%**
BIRTHS WITH
INADEQUATE
PRENATAL CARE[4]

**43.3%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN
PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE[5]

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

**63.6%**
CHILDREN IN
LOW-INCOME
FAMILIES[6]

**1.3%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
IN POVERTY[7]

**100%**
CHILDREN
OF COLOR IN
POVERTY[8]

**9.9%**
CHILDREN WHO
ARE FOOD
INSECURE[9]

**3.8%**
HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN
SNAP BENEFITS[10]

**90.2%**
FAMILIES WITH
CHILDREN WHO
OWN THEIR HOME[11]

## CHILD WELFARE & JUVENILE JUSTICE

**29.2**
RATE OF CHILD
WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[12]

**0.0**
RATE OF NON-COURT
CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM
INVOLVEMENT[13]

**29.2**
RATE OF CHILDREN IN
OUT-OF-HOME CARE[14]

**N/A**
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE
COURT WITHOUT AN
ATTORNEY[15]

## EDUCATION

**50.0%**
3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[16]

**100%**
HIGH SCHOOLERS
GRADUATING IN
4-YEARS[17]

**50.0%**
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE- OR
REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL MEALS[18]

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 Population Estimates Program.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 Population Estimates Program.
3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B27001.
4. DHHS, 2018 Vital Statistics.
5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B27003.
6. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17024.
7. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17010.
8. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B17001B-I.

9. Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2019, Child Food Insecurity in Nebraska by County in 2017.
10. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B19057.
11. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B25115.
12 - 14. DHHS; U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 Population Estimates Program.
15. State of Nebraska Judicial Branch, Administrative Office of the Courts & Probation, Nebraska Juvenile Justice System
16. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B14003.
17. Nebraska Department of Education, 2018 Cohort.
18. Nebraska Department of Education, 2017/2018 School Year.

https://voicesforchildren.com/



. https://www.needpix.com/photo/1769543/rural-nebraska-gravel-road-keya-paha-county-road-sign
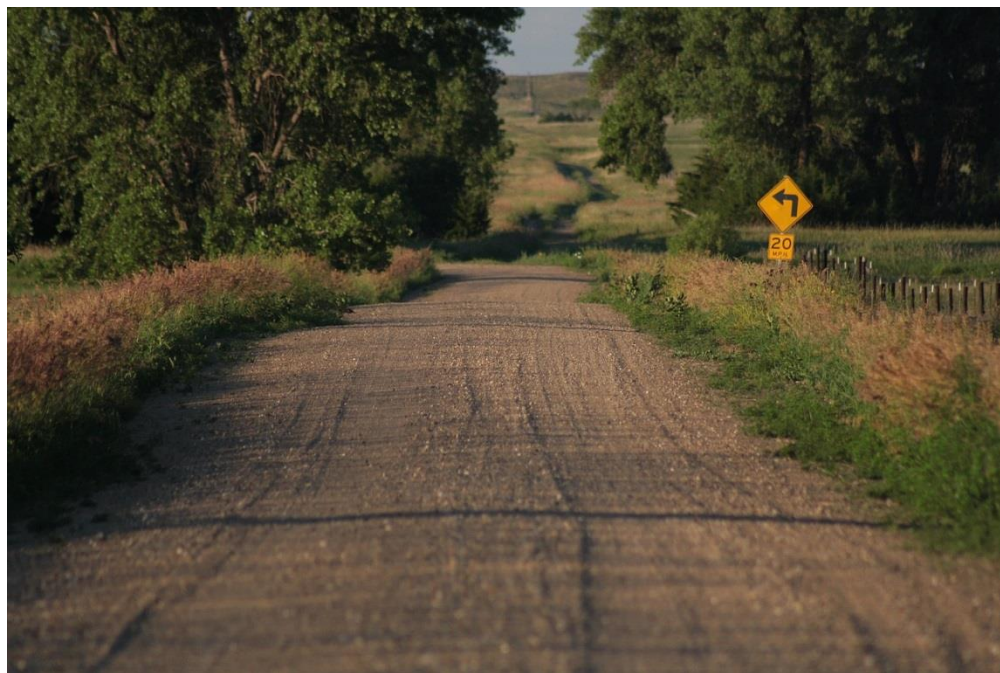
With 47% of the CNCAP service area considered rural is it any wonder that our counties per capita income is lower than the state or national average? As populations grow and poverty rates increase our families continue to be two-income families. An increasing challenge is always with childcare and transportation.

Childcare can cost as much as what Mom makes but health insurance may be the reason she works if they farm or Dad works as hired labor and no insurance is offered. If they are lucky there is an in-home daycare provider close or in a town nearby.  With some living in a small town it can be a challenge to find good daycare without needing to travel. An example is: Elba has 2 in-home daycare providers, who are both at capacity, so one family takes their young child to Farwell (10 miles to the south and west of Elba) before traveling to St Paul for work (10 miles east of Farwell). It works but that's extra time on the road.

There is no public transportation system in rural Nebraska. Families in poverty often have unreliable options for transportation whether it is a vehicle or someone they can depend on to provide transportation. People in Lincoln complain that traffic is bad during rush hour, in a rural commute to work (one way) on any given day, you may see 6 to 20 vehicles in the mornings for rush hour and any one of those may be a tractor! Most of the time it is a deer that you don't see that messes up the commute or some other type of distracted driving.

Why not move to a bigger town you ask? Housing, good affordable housing is lacking in many of our small towns but raising a child in an urban area is not something many families want to do. Requests for housing and utility payment assistance has also been on the rise in our urban areas as new construction is beyond reach for many of our residents and older homes begin to deteriorate.

# ECONOMY

## Income

Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and 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. — *US Census Bureau, Frequently Asked Question, published by First Gov.*[23]

The average Per Capita income for the report area is $21,291.00 and is lower than the state and national averages.

| Rank | County | Per capita income | Median household income | Median family income | Population | Number of households |
|------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | United States | $27,334 | $51,914 | $62,982 | 308,745,538 | 116,716,292 |
| | Nebraska | $25,229 | $49,342 | $61,888 | 1,826,341 | 721,130 |
| 18 | Rock | $23,871 | $39,159 | $46,806 | 1,526 | 685 |
| 24 | Platte | $23,358 | $49,523 | $59,691 | 32,237 | 12,658 |
| 26 | Hamilton | $23,240 | $50,702 | $57,397 | 9,124 | 3,563 |
| 30 | Boone | $22,790 | $40,703 | $51,981 | 5,505 | 2,336 |
| 35 | Hall | $22,552 | $46,138 | $54,447 | 58,607 | 22,196 |
| 36 | Holt | $22,498 | $43,452 | $54,899 | 10,435 | 4,447 |
| 39 | Howard | $22,325 | $45,453 | $56,406 | 6,274 | 2,625 |
| 50 | Merrick | $21,819 | $46,116 | $52,486 | 7,845 | 3,151 |
| 51 | Custer | $21,685 | $42,364 | $50,110 | 10,939 | 4,714 |
| 55 | Nance | $21,457 | $41,610 | $52,083 | 3,735 | 1,525 |
| 62 | Valley | $21,058 | $38,588 | $49,417 | 4,260 | 1,922 |
| 63 | Boyd | $21,003 | $34,906 | $41,326 | 2,099 | 942 |
| 65 | Sherman | $20,900 | $38,631 | $48,065 | 3,152 | 1,392 |
| 66 | Colfax | $20,872 | $48,133 | $55,169 | 10,515 | 3,618 |
| 68 | Keya Paha | $20,691 | $32,000 | $40,156 | 824 | 381 |
| 69 | Wheeler | $20,614 | $37,222 | $50,083 | 818 | 350 |
| 71 | Blaine | $20,586 | $39,000 | $41,719 | 478 | 196 |

| 79 | Loup | $20,004 | $34,219 | $43,750 | 632 | 275 |
| 86 | Garfield | $19,235 | $38,709 | $47,056 | 2,049 | 935 |
| 87 | Greeley | $19,235 | $41,181 | $53,500 | 2,538 | 1,069 |
| 92 | Brown | $17,330 | $28,038 | $44,569 | 3,145 | 1,449 |

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nebraska_locations_by_per_capita_income

## Nebraska Income Statistics

The following data are the most current income statistics for Nebraska from the US Census Bureau are in 2018 inflation adjusted dollars and are from the American Community Survey 2018 5-year estimates.

Median Household Income: $59,116.

Average Household Income: $77,278.

Per Capita Income: $31,101.

4.5% of Households in Nebraska are High Income Households that make over $200,000 a year.

## Median Household Income in Nebraska by Age of Householder

|  | Nebraska |
| --- | --- |
| **Householder under 25 years** | $31,669 |
| **Householder 25 to 44 years** | $65,648 |
| **Householder 45 to 64 years** | $73,502 |
| **Householder 65 years and over** | $42,172 |

https://www.incomebyzipcode.com

# Farm Households Rely on Many Sources of Income

## FAMILY FARMS DOMINATE U.S. AGRICULTURE

### In 2017
Family farms accounted for:
► 98 percent of all U.S. farms
► 87 percent of all U.S. agricultural production

## Composition of farm household income varied by the type of farm

Household income ($1,000s)

$302,618

$107,602

$75,862

**Legend:**
- Farm (orange)
- Other nonfarm (light green)
- Retirement/Disability (medium green)
- Wages/Salaries (dark green)

Percent of family farms

- Residence farm households have GCFI* under $350,000 with a principal operator who is either retired or works primarily off the farm
- Intermediate farm households have GCFI* under $350,000 with a principal operator who considers farming his/her primary occupation
- Commercial farm households have GCFI*>$350,000

► Residence family farm relied mostly on off-farm wages and salaries ($69,493 on average).

► Intermediate family farm households relied relatively heavily on retirement and disability income ($19,222 on average), in part because these households had the oldest principal operators on average.

► Commercial family farm households earned most of their income on the farm ($225,264 on average).

*GCFI is annual gross cash farm income.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2017 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

## For most farm households, the majority of their income came from non-farm sources in 2017

► Fifty-two percent of farm households made at least $10,000 from off-farm wages, salaries, and tips.
► Family farm households earned 79 percent of all their income from non-farm sources.
► At the median, farm households received $67,500 from non-farm sources.

Sources of off-farm income earned by family farms in 2017 (share of total):

| 58% | 18% | 11% | 9% | 5% |
|---|---|---|---|---|

- Wages and salaries — 58%
- Retirement/disability — 18%
- Non-farm business — 11%
- Other — 9%
- Interest and dividends — 5%
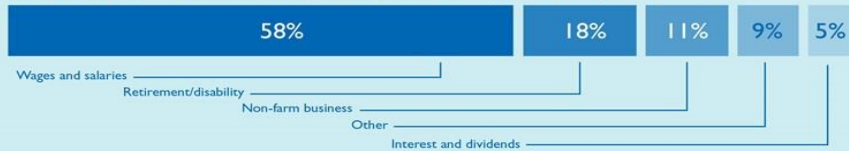
Note: Wages and salaries include all off-farm wages and salaries, excluding income from operating another farm or off-farm business. Retirement/disability includes income from private pensions and private disability, as well as public sources such as Social Security, public disability, and veteran's benefits. Other income refers to income coming from sale of assets and miscellaneous income.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2017 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

## The median income of farm households has remained above that of all U.S. households since 1998

$1,000 (2017)

- Median income for households with a self-employed head (including farms)
- Median farm operator household income
- Median U.S. household income
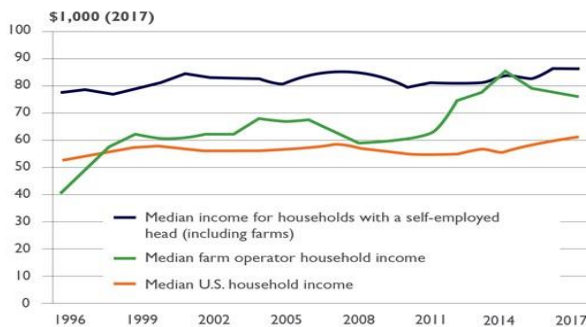
## Residence farms often rely on outside income

In 2017 fewer than half of all farm households had positive income from their farm operations; at the median, farm households lost $800 on their farming operation.

Share of farms with positive farm income:

**35%** ► Residence farm households
**51%** ► Intermediate farm households
**86%** ► Commercial farm households

Note: Values are adjusted for inflation to 2017 dollars using the GDP Implicit Price Deflator from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Resource Management Survey, 2017. Data on U.S. household income from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Authors Greg Lyons and Daniel Prager • Designer Andres Guerrero • Date June 2019

This article is drawn from…
Farm Household Income and Characteristics, by Daniel Prager and Greg Lyons, ERS data product, March 2019.

You may also be interested in…
Economic Returns to Farming for U.S. Farm Households, by Daniel Prager, Sarah Tulman, and Ron Durst, ERR-254, USDA, Economic Research Service, August 2018.
Farm Household Well-being, by Daniel Prager and Greg Lyons, ERS topic page, March 2019.
Farm Income and Wealth Statistics, ERS data product, March 2019.

United States Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service
www.ers.usda.gov

https://www.ers.usda.gov/media/10292/farm-household-income-infographic_ac_4-01.jpg

# Employment/Unemployment

In January, 2020 there were a total of 1,020,166 non-farm jobs in Nebraska (not seasonally adjusted - all workers). This is a decrease of -17,135 jobs from the prior month and an increase of not available jobs from the prior year. The top growing industries over the past month were Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping with 363 jobs added, Insurance Carriers and Related Activitie with 230, Credit Intermediation and Related Activi with 218, Social Assistance with 200, Nursing and Residential Care Facilities with 136.
https://neworks.nebraska.gov/

## Area Profile for Multiple Areas

### Number of Unemployed per Job Opening Table

The table below shows the non-seasonally adjusted number of unemployed, number of job openings advertised online, and the ration of the number of unemployed to number of job openings advertised online in the areas selected in January, 2020 (Jobs De-duplicatio nLevel 2).

| Data | Blaine | Boone | Boyd | Brown |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Job Openings | 4 | 129 | 43 | 44 |
| Unemployed | 12 | 85 | 35 | 41 |
| Unemployed per Job Opening | 3.00 | 0.66 | 0.81 | 0.93 |
| Preliminary | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

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| Data | Colfax | Custer | Garfield | Greeley |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Job Openings | 128 | 168 | 11 | 15 |
| Unemployed | 151 | 143 | 31 | 39 |
| Unemployed per Job Opening | 1.18 | 0.85 | 2.82 | 2.60 |
| Preliminary | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

| Data | Hall | Hamilton | Holt | Howard |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Job Openings | 2,572 | 321 | 112 | 43 |
| Unemployed | 1,573 | 187 | 155 | 184 |
| Unemployed per Job Opening | 0.61 | 0.58 | 1.38 | 4.28 |
| Preliminary | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

| Data | Keya Paha | Loup | Merrick | Nance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Job Openings | 24 | 2 | 110 | 18 |
| Unemployed | 15 | 15 | 166 | 54 |
| Unemployed per Job Opening | 0.63 | 7.50 | 1.51 | 3.00 |
| Preliminary | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

| Data | Platte | Rock | Sherman | Valley | Wheeler |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Job Openings | 1,535 | N/A | 72 | 75 | 15 |
| Unemployed | 483 | 23 | 54 | 64 | 15 |
| Unemployed per Job Opening | 0.31 | N/A | 0.75 | 0.85 | 1.00 |
| Preliminary | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

https://www.averagesalarysurvey.com/nebraska

# Nebraska Unemployment

According to the BLS current population survey (CPS), **the unemployment rate for Nebraska fell 0.0 percentage points in December 2019 to 3.1%.** The state unemployment rate was 0.4 percentage points lower than the national rate for the month. The unemployment rate in Nebraska peaked in January 2010 at 4.9% and is now 1.8 percentage points lower. From a post peak low of 2.7% in July 2018, the unemployment rate has now grown by 0.4 percentage points. You can also see Nebraska unemployment compared to other states.

| Unemployment Rate | December 2019 | Month/Month | Year/Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| National | 3.5% | 0.0 | -0.4 |
| Nebraska | 3.1% | 0.0 | +0.3 |

**Note:** All comparisons are made with December data as January state level unemployment data has not yet been released.

Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for the CNCAP service area 2018 is detailed below.

| | Labor | | | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| County Name/State Abbreviation | Force | Employed | Unemployed | (%) |
| Blaine County, NE | 262 | 250 | 12 | 4.6 |
| Boone County, NE | 2,922 | 2,857 | 65 | 2.2 |
| Boyd County, NE | 1,083 | 1,051 | 32 | 3.0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown County, NE | 1,392 | 1,346 | 46 | 3.3 |
| Colfax County, NE | 5,556 | 5,427 | 129 | 2.3 |
| Custer County, NE | 6,425 | 6,289 | 136 | 2.1 |
| Garfield County, NE | 1,173 | 1,145 | 28 | 2.4 |
| Greeley County, NE | 1,214 | 1,182 | 32 | 2.6 |
| Hall County, NE | 31,628 | 30,629 | 999 | 3.2 |
| Hamilton County, NE | 4,682 | 4,566 | 116 | 2.5 |
| Holt County, NE | 5,725 | 5,579 | 146 | 2.6 |
| Howard County, NE | 3,316 | 3,216 | 100 | 3.0 |
| Keya Paha County, NE | 586 | 573 | 13 | 2.2 |
| Loup County, NE | 395 | 383 | 12 | 3.0 |
| Merrick County, NE | 4,053 | 3,940 | 113 | 2.8 |
| Nance County, NE | 2,026 | 1,977 | 49 | 2.4 |
| Platte County, NE | 17,328 | 16,870 | 458 | 2.6 |
| Rock County, NE | 906 | 884 | 22 | 2.4 |
| Sherman County, NE | 1,701 | 1,656 | 45 | 2.6 |
| Valley County, NE | 2,084 | 2,024 | 60 | 2.9 |
| Wheeler County, NE | 562 | 548 | 14 | 2.5 |

https://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm#cntyaa

The top 10 counties in Nebraska with the highest unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) in January, 2020 were Howard County (5.4%), Hall County (4.9%), Thomas County (4.8%), Dakota County (4.7%), Blaine County (4.4%), Hooker County (4.4%), Arthur County (4.3%), Merrick County (4.1%), Thurston County (4.0%), and Hamilton County (3.9%). (5 are CNCAP counties)

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

**Self-Employment by Census Tract, Statewide**
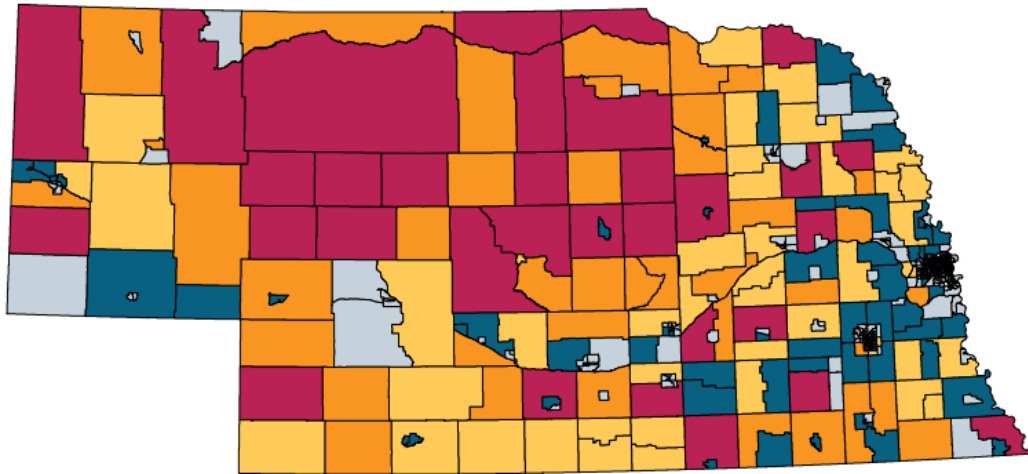


Self-Employed % of Civilian Employed Population (16 Years & Over)
☐ 0.0% - 11.9%  ☐ 12.0 - 15.9%  ☐ 16.0% - 19.9%  ☐ 20.0% - 24.9%  ☐ 25.0% - 43.3%  ☐ Data Unavailable

The map above shows the percentage of Nebraska's civilian employed population, ages 16 years and over, who were selfemployed in each of Nebraska's 532 census tracts, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2013-2017 five-year estimates.

## Transportation



**2019 Nebraska Passport**
**Economic Impact**

**$23.7 million** in traveler spending

**$1.9 million** in state and local tax revenue

According to the study done by Dean Runyan Associates, in 2019, the Nebraska Passport program not only generated $23.7 million in traveler spending but $1.9 million in state and local tax revenue. For every dollar Nebraska Tourism invested in the program, $150 was generated in traveler spending and $12.30 was generated in tax revenue. Participants included residents from 37 states and 418 Nebraska communities. Additionally, the study found that 82 percent of passport participants made an overnight trip with 81 percent of them staying in traditional lodging.

Many of our rural residents capitalize on the fact that we have such beautiful scenery along our highways.  Introducing visitors to a Chalk Mine (Scotia), the smallest town (Monowi) and its

single citizen, prehistoric animals forever preserved in ash (Royal), plywood cut-outs to double Taylor's population or just the rolling hills because Nebraska is anything but flat.

There are nine scenic stretches of two-lane that will introduce you to the diverse terrain, rich history, unusual attractions, and warm hospitality that are oftentimes just around the bend.
 http://nebraskapassport.com/

**Nebraska Traffic Crashes**
**Involving Cell Phone Distractions**
**Comparing Teens, Other Drivers and All Drivers**

| Year | Teens | Other Drivers | All Drivers |
|------|-------|---------------|-------------|
| 2008 | 42 | 99 | 141 |
| 2009 | 42 | 113 | 155 |
| 2010 | 34 | 107 | 141 |
| 2011 | 36 | 97 | 133 |
| 2012 | 44 | 100 | 144 |
| 2013 | 38 | 108 | 146 |
| 2014 | 38 | 103 | 141 |
| 2015 | 43 | 117 | 160 |
| 2016 | 37 | 107 | 144 |
| 2017 | 36 | 121 | 157 |
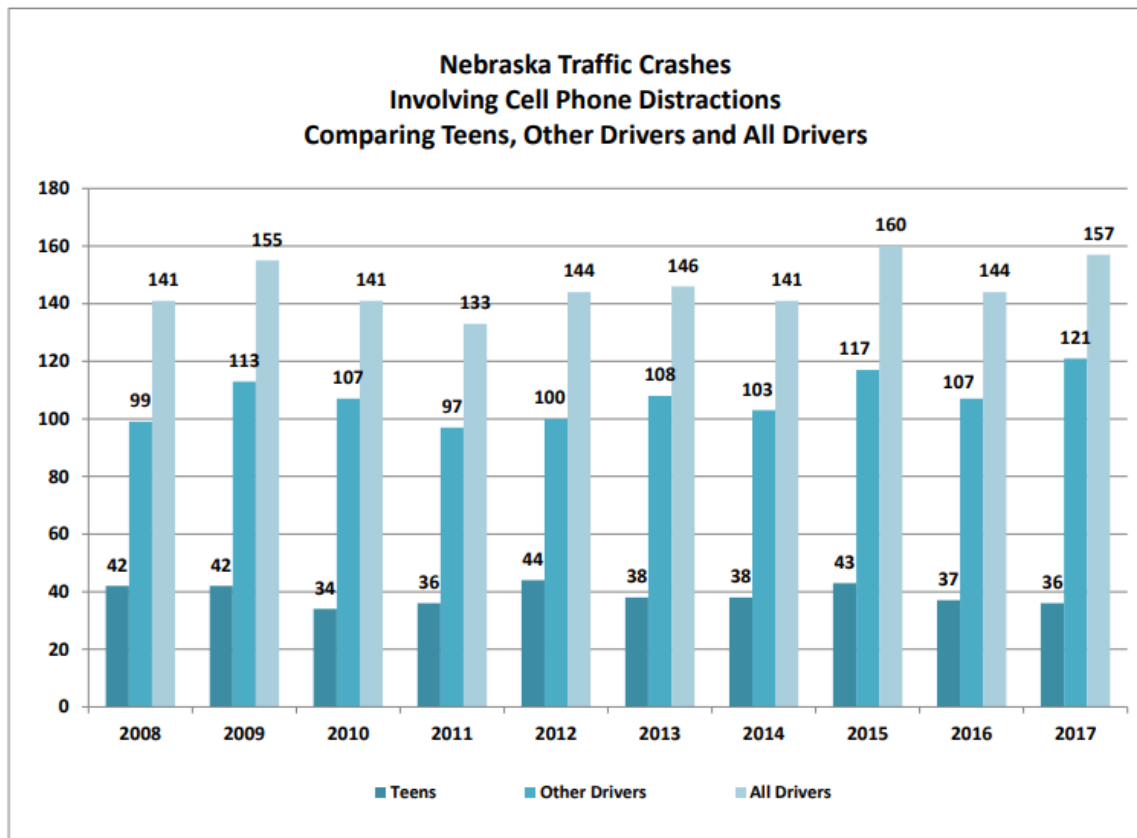
Note: Teen Drivers include Ages 15 thru 19, Other Drivers excludes Teens, All Drivers includes Teens
Note:Teen drivers ages 19 & younger represent 7.2% of all licensed drivers (includes all LPD, SCP, and POP permits) in 2016.
Source: Standard Summary of Nebraska Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents

Prepared by: NDOT Highway Safety Office, PO Box 94612, Lincoln, NE 68509
Last Date Modified: October 3, 2018
https://dot.nebraska.gov/safety/crash/

https://unsplash.com/s/photos/potholes

Method of Transportation for CNCAP Commuters
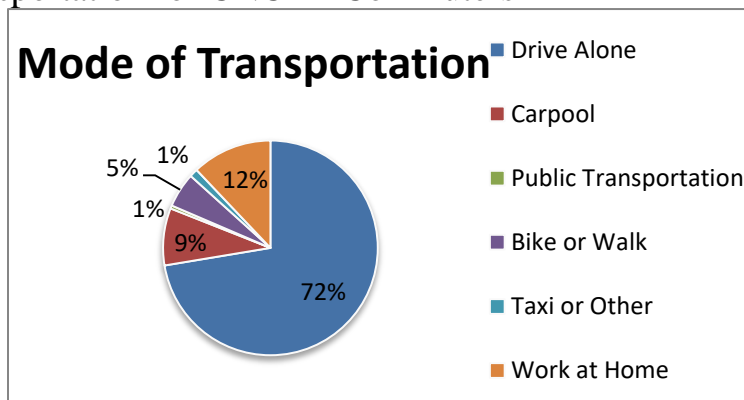


Commuting Time
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Average commute time 18 minutes
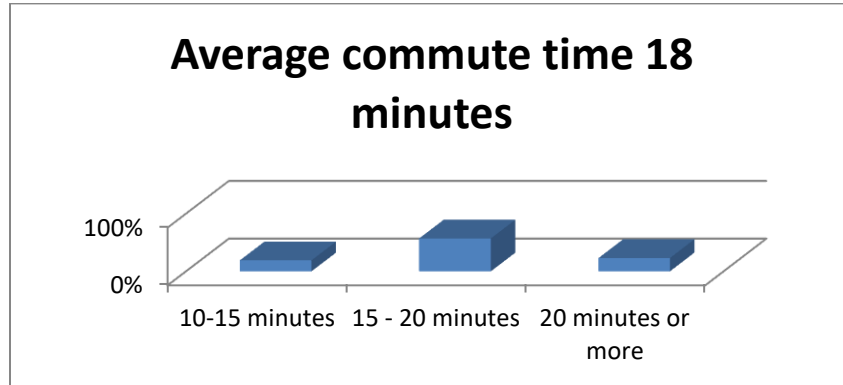


Average Monthly Price per Gallon of Fuel 2016 TO 2020

## Average Monthly Retail
## Nebraska Regular Unleaded Gasoline Prices

### Grade–Regular Unleaded

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2020 | $2.42 | $2.33 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2019 | $2.07 | $2.20 | $2.48 | $2.72 | $2.75 | $2.62 | $2.61 | $2.52 | $2.48 | $2.48 | $2.47 | $2.42 |
| 2018 | $2.50 | $2.57 | $2.53 | $2.60 | $2.78 | $2.81 | $2.75 | $2.74 | $2.76 | $2.82 | $2.53 | $2.18 |
| 2017 | $2.36 | $2.33 | $2.30 | $2.35 | $2.31 | $2.26 | $2.22 | $2.32 | $2.52 | $2.42 | $2.54 | $2.42 |
| 2016 | $1.87 | $1.68 | $1.98 | $2.07 | $2.22 | $2.33 | $2.22 | $2.17 | $2.21 | $2.24 | $2.13 | $2.19 |



Figure 1
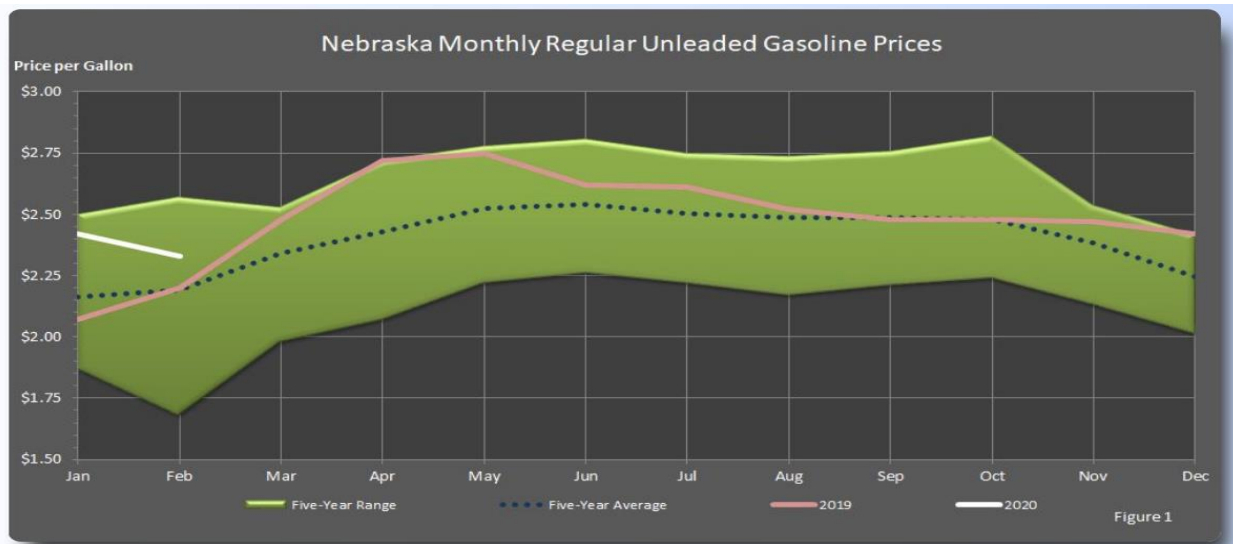
**Motor Vehicle Miles Traveled in Nebraska**

According to the data table below, travel on all roads and streets in Nebraska in September 2019 increased 3.0 percent, or 56 million miles, compared to the same month a year ago. September travel was 8.0 percent, or 166 million miles, less than in August.

It can be seen in Figure 1 below that miles traveled in September 2019 were more than the miles traveled in September 2018 but less than the miles traveled in August 2019. Also, September travel was above the five–year range and above the five–year average.



Figure 1
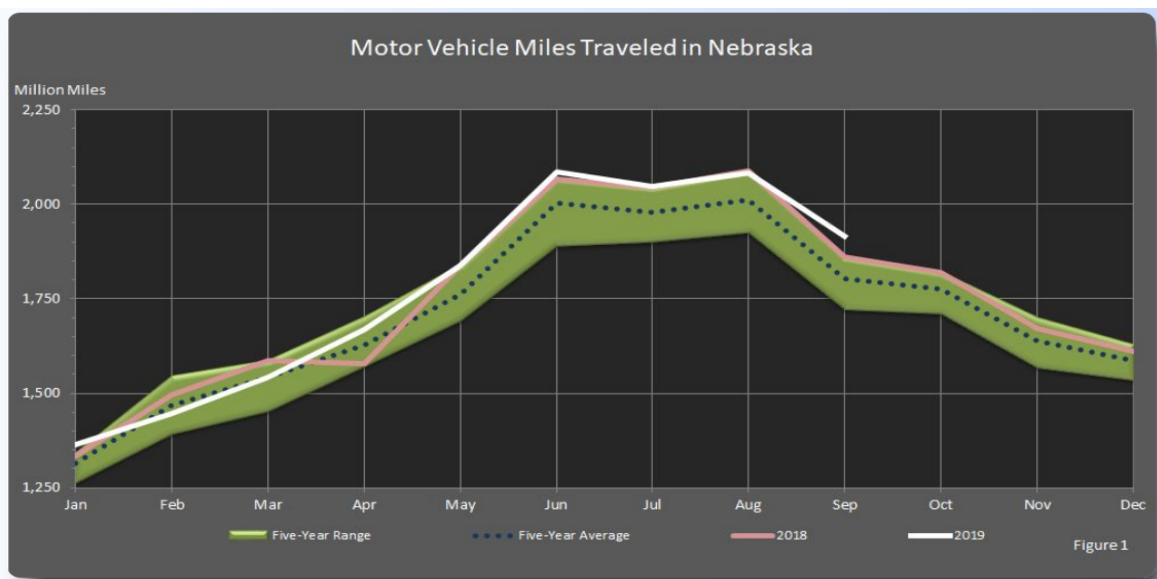
## Motor Vehicle Miles Traveled in Nebraska
## 1978 – 2019
### (Million Miles)

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual Total |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| 2019 | 1,364 | 1,446 | 1,543 | 1,669 | 1,838 | 2,085 | 2,047 | 2,083 | 1,917 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2018 | 1,333 | 1,495 | 1,587 | 1,577 | 1,840 | 2,066 | 2,044 | 2,088 | 1,861 | 1,821 | 1,672 | 1,612 | 20,996 |
| 2017 | 1,316 | 1,545 | 1,577 | 1,703 | 1,800 | 2,069 | 1,995 | 2,057 | 1,820 | 1,803 | 1,698 | 1,628 | 21,011 |
| 2016 | 1,343 | 1,487 | 1,567 | 1,658 | 1,754 | 2,035 | 1,994 | 2,011 | 1,823 | 1,790 | 1,666 | 1,581 | 20,709 |
| 2015 | 1,326 | 1,424 | 1,529 | 1,628 | 1,722 | 1,961 | 1,963 | 1,974 | 1,786 | 1,761 | 1,585 | 1,571 | 20,230 |

https://neo.ne.gov/programs/stats/inf/97.htm#regular_unleaded

CNCAP's Health Department averages 2,200 miles per month.  The WIC program has mobile clinics and travels to 13 communities throughout the service area. WIC staff consulted with 318 women, 377 infants and 634 children regarding nutritional information, WIC checks, and peer

counseling with new parents Our Immunization program travels to 10 communities to administer vaccinations giving families information and education on the importance of vaccinations for their children. Our Nurses gave 1052 immunizations to 716 individuals across our service area. As with any traveling, weather always plays a significant role in getting to the needed destination. In 2019, between the snow and the flooding, the staff had to deal with situations they hadn't been accustomed to.

# Poverty

## CNCAP Households in Poverty

| % of Persons in poverty by County | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blaine County | 16.20% | Merrick County | 10.70% |
| Boone County | 9.20% | Nance County | 11.70% |
| Boyd County | 13.90% | Platte County | 8.50% |
| Brown County | 12.50% | Rock County | 14.60% |
| Colfax County | 10.40% | Sherman County | 14% |
| Custer County | 12% | Valley County | 12.40% |
| Garfield County | 13.10% | Wheeler County | 14% |
| Greeley County | 12.80% | Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Powered by the U.S. Census Bureau | |
| Hall County | 13% | | |
| Hamilton County | 6.50% | | |
| Holt County | 12.10% | | |
| Howard County | 10.20% | | |
| Keya Paha County | 18.30% | | |
| Loup County | 17.10% | | |

https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/nebraska/percent-of-people-of-all-ages-in-poverty#table

Data collected (represented in the above and following charts) show CNCAP service area, per county, per capita and median income for households. The race and percent of unemployed compared to the ranking of the 93 counties of Nebraska.

## Nebraska Percent of Population Below Poverty Rate By County
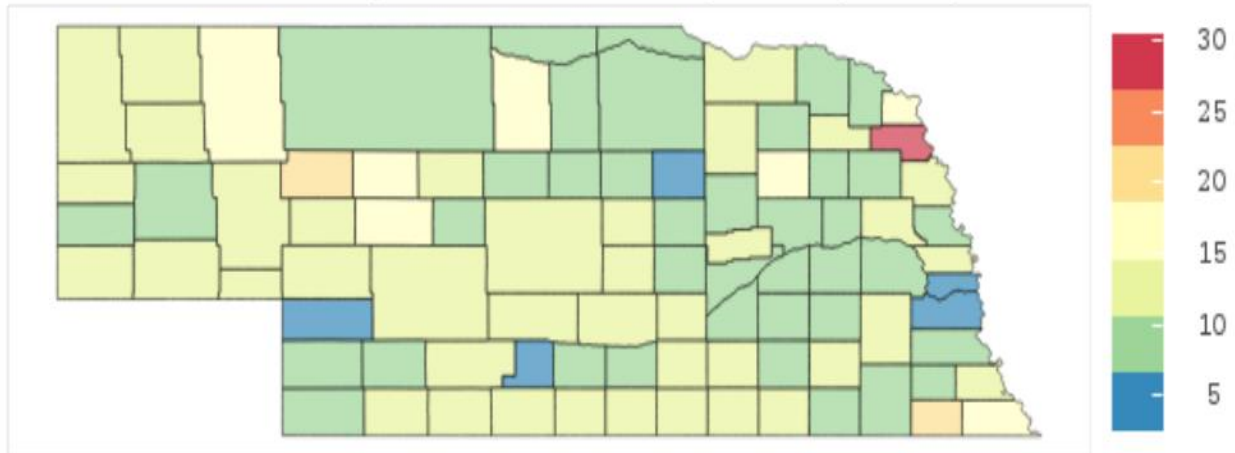


## 🎓 Nebraska Poverty Rate By Race

| Race | Population | Poverty Rate | National Poverty Rate | Population |
|------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Black | 85,003 | 28.6% | 25.2% | 4.5% |
| American Indian | 15,303 | 32.6% | 26.8% | 0.8% |
| Asian | 40,697 | 19.3% | 11.9% | 2.1% |
| Pacific Islander | 1,403 | 19.2% | 19.0% | 0.1% |
| Other | 34,466 | 20.8% | 23.8% | 1.8% |
| Two Or More Races | 43,938 | 20.5% | 18.4% | 2.3% |
| White | 1,471,138 | 9.0% | 10.3% | 77.7% |
| Hispanic | 193,358 | 22.7% | 22.2% | 10.2% |

https://www.welfareinfo.org/poverty-rate/nebraska/

## ELDERLY POVERTY BY COUNTY: 65+ YEARS



Legend:
- 2.6% - 6.0%
- 6.1% - 8.5%
- 8.6% - 11.0%
- 11.1% - 14.0%
- 14.1% - 17.1%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU. POVERTY STATUS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS 2010 - 2014 ACS 5-YEAR ESTIMATES (S1701)

MILES: 0  20  40  80  120  160
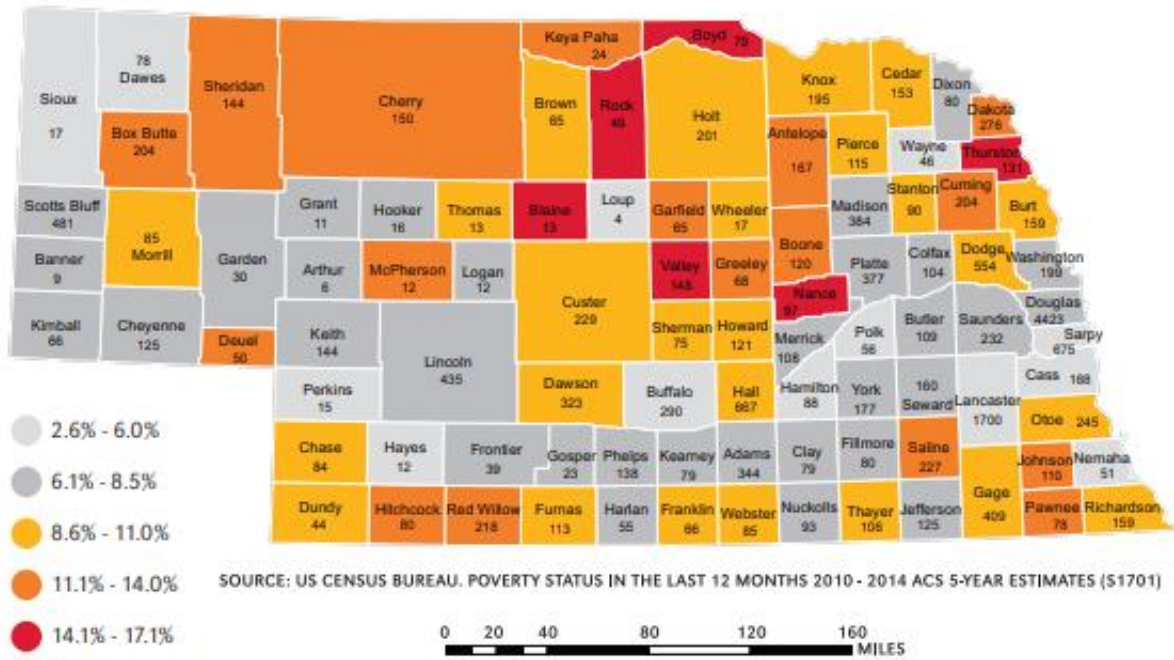
Note: Numbers within counties indicate the estimated number of residents for the related poverty statistic

## POVERTY RATES OF CHILD, ADULT, AND ELDERLY POPULATIONS
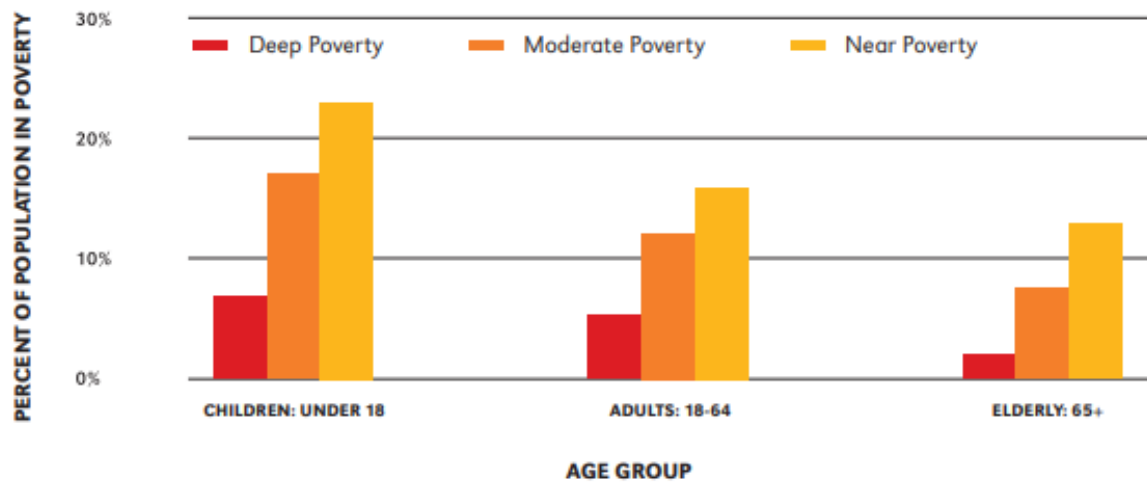


| AGE GROUP | DEEP POVERTY | MODERATE POVERTY | NEAR POVERTY |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHILDREN: UNDER 18 | 7.0% | 17.1% | 23.0% |
| ADULTS: 18-64 | 5.2% | 12.1% | 16.0% |
| ELDERLY: 65+ | 2.1% | 7.8% | 13.2% |

https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=mapquallifene

# 2020 Federal Poverty Guidelines

| 2020 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | |
| --- | --- |
| PERSONS IN FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD | POVERTY GUIDELINE |
| For families/households with more than 8 persons, add $4,480 for each additional person. | |
| 1 | $12,760 |
| 2 | $17,240 |
| 3 | $21,720 |
| 4 | $26,200 |
| 5 | $30,680 |
| 6 | $35,160 |
| 7 | $39,640 |
| 8 | $44,120 |

The poverty guidelines apply to both aged and non-aged units. The guidelines have never had an aged/non-aged distinction; only the Census Bureau (statistical) poverty thresholds have separate figures for aged and non-aged one-person and two-person units.
Programs using the guidelines (or percentage multiples of the guidelines — for instance, 125 percent or 185 percent of the guidelines) in determining eligibility include Head Start, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the National School Lunch Program, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and the Children's Health Insurance Program. Note that in general, cash public assistance programs (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Supplemental Security Income) do NOT use the poverty guidelines in determining eligibility. The Earned Income Tax Credit program also does NOT use the poverty guidelines to determine eligibility. For a more detailed list of programs that do and don't use the guidelines, see the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).
There are two slightly different versions of the federal poverty measure: poverty thresholds and poverty guidelines.
The **poverty thresholds** are the original version of the federal poverty measure. They are updated each year by the **Census Bureau**. The thresholds are used mainly for **statistical** purposes — for instance, preparing estimates of the number of Americans in poverty each year. (In other words, all official poverty population figures are calculated using the

poverty thresholds, not the guidelines). Poverty thresholds since 1973 (and for selected earlier years) and weighted average poverty thresholds since 1959 are available on the Census Bureau's Web site. For an example of how the Census Bureau applies the thresholds to a family's income to determine its poverty status, see "How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty" on the Census Bureau's web site.

The **poverty guidelines** are the other version of the federal poverty measure. They are issued each year in the Federal Register by the **Department of Health and Human Services** (HHS). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for **administrative** purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs.

The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the "federal poverty level" (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative or administrative) where precision is important.

https://help.ihealthagents.com/hc/en-us/articles/225377107-What-are-the-2020-Federal-Poverty-Levels-

■ 61% (40,733) of young children in low-income families have at least one parent who is employed full-time, year-round compared to 93% (82,332) of young children in above low-income families.

■ 29% (19,385) of young children in low-income families have at least one parent who is employed either part-year or part-time compared to 6% (5,035) of young children in above low-income families.

■ 9% (6,179) of young children in low-income families do not have an employed parent compared to 1% (732)** of young children in above low-income families.

## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | |
|---|---|
| Extreme poverty rate: | 6.0% |
| Food insecurity: | 11.9% |
| Minimum Wage: | $9.00 |
| Number of Hispanic children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment: | 24,000 |
| Percent of individuals who are uninsured: | 8.3% |
| Percent of jobs that are low-wage: | 22.2% |
| Percent of working families under 200% of the poverty line: | 29.2% |
| Poverty rate: | 10.8% |
| Unemployment rate: | 2.9% |



https://spotlightonpoverty.org/states/nebraska/                    Mitchell Luo Unsplach.com

# **Emergency Needs**

Finding new and innovative ways to communicate our services while partnering with local for-profit community businesses can offer attractive benefits from improving outreach efforts to enhancing programs and services.  Many alliances can help to improve our efficacy, impact and sustainability. A strategic partnership gives us access to tools, resources, and services we all can benefit from. Many of the business' we partner with act as a "referral" program. Across our service area we collaborate with Housing Authorities on a regular basis, schools share services with our Head Start Programs, economic development can be vital to those struggling to run a new business or needing employees, health departments keep us up to date on the latest outbreaks in the area, churches are more than willing to help find services that we may not be able to provide.  Some agencies we collaborate with are: Lutheran Family Services, Hope Harbor, Crisis Centers, and Bright Horizons. In a small community the residents themselves volunteer to do many things to fill in where needed.

OUTREACH ACTIVITY SUMMARY

| Staff Name: | | |
|---|---|---|
| Month | Oct 2018-Sept 2019 | |
| UNMET NEEDS:  Unmet needs are any needs, services or requests that our clients cannot pay.  This includes any money / service that CNCAP pays/ gives to the client. Example: CNCAP pays $500 toward client's rent. Unmet need of the client was $500 | | |
| # of H.holds | $ Cost of Service | Service |
| 1,247 | 851,513 | RENT |
| 620 | 1,688,870 | RENT / DEPOSIT |
| 712 | 719,689 | UTILITIES |
| 315 | 65,920 | UTILITY / DEPOSIT |
| 86 | 30,817 | MOTEL |
| 144 | 12,548 | TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS (FUEL FOR CAR, BUS PASSES, ETC. ) |
| 48 | 55,422 | CAR REPAIRS |
| 233 | 63,485 | CLOTHING, FURNITURE, HYGIENE PRODUCTS, SCHOOL SUPPLIES |
| 10 | 20,406 | EDUCATION |
| 248 | 51,512 | FOOD |
| 26 | 42,417 | HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE (this is anything to maintain a home) (plumbing, roofing, furnace, hot water heater, etc. ) |
| 34 | 39,744 | MEDICAL / Rx |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | 25,941 | MORTGAGE |
| 128 | 14,607 | PHONE |
| 31 | 2,551 | MISC. (Anything that does not fit the above categories) |
| | | |
| 3,897 | $3,685,442 | Total |

# HEALTH AND SAFETY
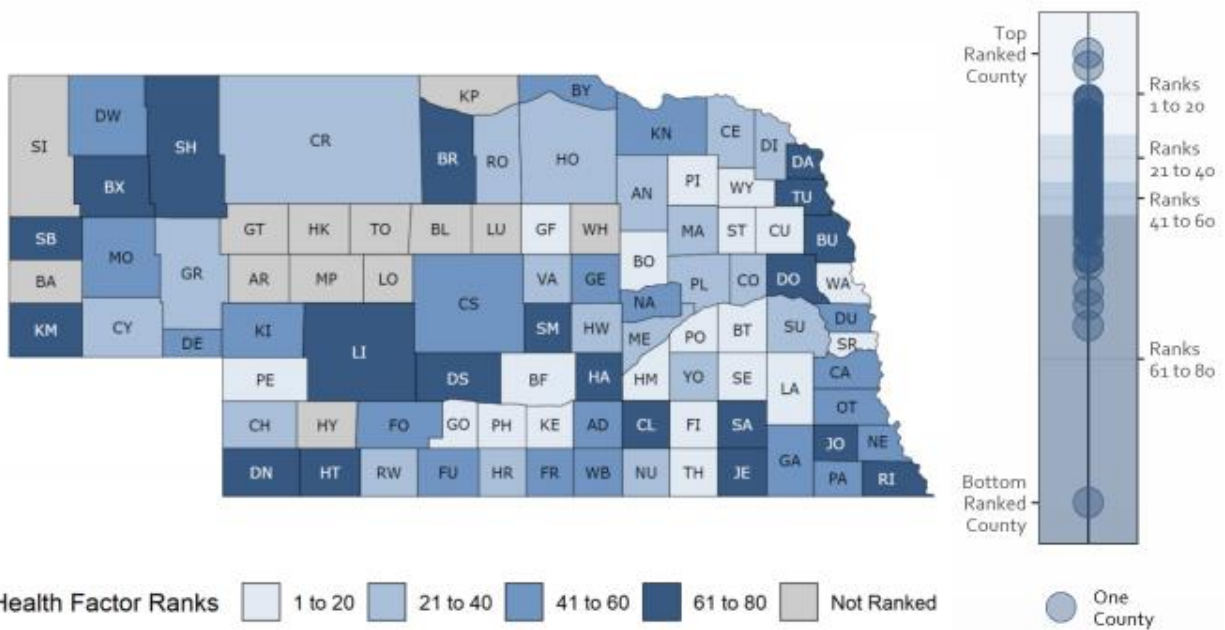


Health Factor Ranks  ☐ 1 to 20  ☐ 21 to 40  ☐ 41 to 60  ☐ 61 to 80  ☐ Not Ranked

| | Blaine | Boone | Boyd | Brown | Colfax | Custer | Garfield | Greeley | Hall | Hamilton | Holt | Howard | Keya Paha | Loup | Merrick | Nance | Platte | Rock | Sherman | Valley | Wheeler |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Length of Life** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | 79.6 | | 81.3 | 79.7 | 77.2 | 81 | 80.1 | 75.1 | 82 | 78.3 | 82.2 | 80.1 | 82.2 | | | 80.3 | 78.3 | 81.1 | | 80 | 81.5 |
| Premature age-adjusted mortality | 310 | | 250 | 350 | 420 | 260 | 290 | 440 | 300 | 350 | 270 | 280 | 200 | | | 310 | 370 | 270 | 480 | 280 | 240 |
| Child mortality | 50 | | | | | | | | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infant mortality | 6 | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Quality of Life** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frequent physical distress | 10% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 10% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 10% |
| Frequent mental distress | 11% | 10% | 10% | 11% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 11% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 11% | 11% |
| Diabetes prevalence | 9% | 7% | 11% | 16% | 9% | 7% | 11% | 7% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 10% | 11% | 14% | 7% | 16% | 11% | 9% | 15% | 11% | 11% |
| **Health Behaviors** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food insecurity | 12% | 13% | 10% | 11% | 14% | 5% | 12% | 10% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 9% | 11% | 11% | 12% |
| Limited access to healthy foods | 6% | 35% | 6% | 41% | 4% | 6% | 17% | 3% | 40% | 11% | 3% | 9% | 5% | 42% | 30% | 12% | 15% | 6% | 9% | 28% | 7% |
| Drug overdose deaths | 7 | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicle crash deaths | 13 | | | | | 34 | 33 | | | 12 | 20 | 19 | 22 | | | 20 | | 13 | | | |
| Insufficient sleep | 30% | 28% | 27% | 27% | 29% | 27% | 26% | 26% | 28% | 31% | 26% | 29% | 29% | 25% | 26% | 28% | 29% | 27% | 28% | 27% | 28% |
| **Clinical Care** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uninsured adults | 12% | 13% | 10% | 14% | 12% | 21% | 13% | 11% | 17% | 17% | 8% | 13% | 10% | 18% | 9% | 11% | 10% | 12% | 15% | 13% | 13% |
| Uninsured children | 5% | 15% | 7% | 13% | 12% | 9% | 8% | 9% | 15% | 6% | 4% | 8% | 7% | 19% | 14% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 12% | 12% | 9% |
| **Social & Economic Factors** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disconnected youth | 5% | | | | | | | | | 6% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading scores | 3.2 | | 3.1 | | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | | | 2.8 | 3.7 | | 3.2 | | | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | | 3.2 | 3 |
| Math scores | 3.2 | | 3.1 | | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | | | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | | | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | | 2.9 | 3 |

| | $59,700 | $44,500 | $51,900 | $42,400 | $46,200 | $55,800 | $50,000 | $46,200 | $45,200 | $53,800 | $60,600 | $56,000 | $52,300 | $48,400 | $47,800 | $56,500 | $47,300 | $63,700 | $48,300 | $47,500 | $48,600 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Median household income | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children eligible for free or reduced price lunch | 46% | 48% | 39% | 55% | 46% | 60% | 41% | 40% | 53% | 62% | 32% | 48% | 33% | 52% | 52% | 42% | 38% | 53% | 43% | 47% | 46% |
| Residential segregation - Black/White | 65 | | | | | 34 | | | | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential segregation - non-White/White | 45 | | | | | 28 | 28 | | | 29 | 55 | 40 | 22 | | | 27 | | 23 | | | |
| Homicides | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suicides | 13 | | | | | 18 | 24 | | | 15 | | | | | | | | 12 | | | |
| Firearm fatalities | 9 | | | | | | 18 | | | 7 | | | | | | | | 8 | | | |
| Juvenile arrests | 27 | | 22 | | 40 | 42 | 13 | 35 | 0 | 65 | 48 | 29 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 44 | | 51 | | 27 | 30 |

Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data

https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/nebraska/2020/



Youth taking the tractor safety course get practical hands-on training in various aspects of tractor and ATV operation in addition to classroom instruction. At two sites, online learning eliminates the day of classroom instruction.

Youth Tractor Safety and Hazardous Occupations Courses will be held at 12 locations this year for 14- and 15-year-olds who will be working on a farm other than their own.  Anyone older than 15 years is also welcome to take the Nebraska Extension class, but those under age 14 are not eligible.

The class includes extensive training on tractor and ATV safety with classroom lessons and hands-on activities. Instilling an attitude of safety and a respect for agricultural equipment are primary goals of the course.

Federal law prohibits youth under 16 years of age from using specific equipment on a farm unless parents or legal guardians own the farm. Certification received through a course provided by Nebraska Extension grants an exemption to the law, allowing 14- and 15-year-olds to drive a tractor and work with certain mechanized equipment.

The most common causes of agricultural-related deaths in Nebraska are overturned tractors and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).  Employing anyone uncertified under age 16 is a liability risk for farmers if those children operate such equipment.

https://cropwatch.unl.edu/

Farmers in rural CNCAP areas continue to use family members to help on the farm.  Many of these are children under the age of 16. Children grow up working with Mom and Dad at a very young age and learn skills that require constant vigilance by everyone involved. FFA and 4-H are necessary classes for these young people in their schoolyears.

The 2018 data for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the agricultural sector is still the most dangerous in America with 574 fatalities, or an equivalent of 23.4 deaths per 100,000 workers. Fall harvest time can be one of the busiest and most dangerous seasons of the year for the agriculture industry. For this reason, the third week of September has been recognized as National Farm Safety and Health Week. This annual promotion initiated by the National Safety Council has been proclaimed as such by each sitting U.S. President since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944. National Farm Safety and Health Week is led by the National Education Center for Agricultural Safety (NECAS), the agricultural partner of the National Safety Council.

https://www.necasag.org/nationalfarmsafetyandhealthweek/

## General Health Status

**Natural Environment** ⌃

RANKING

**#27**
Rank

ATRIBUTES

Air and Water Quality #40

Pollution #14

SEE FULL NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RANKINGS »

**252**

**Days with Unhealthy Air Quality**

National Average: 227

**4.84**
/100k residents

**Drinking Water Violation Points**

National Average: 2.40

**215**
pounds/mi²

**Industrial Toxins**

National Average: 1,015

https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/nebraska

## Public Health
ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES
**National Healthy People 2020** Goal Improve access to comprehensive, quality health care services.
Overview
Everyone needs to have access to high-quality health care services in order to achieve health equity and increase the quality and years of healthy life. Lack of insurance coverage, the high cost of health care, and the lack of availability of health care services have prevented many people from getting needed care. These barriers to accessing health care services lead to unmet health needs, delays in receiving appropriate care, inability to get preventive services, and hospitalizations that could have been prevented.

Nebraska Data Summary

Four indicators were selected for the Access to Health Services topic area. There are stark disparities between racial/ethnic groups in terms of having health insurance, having a personal doctor or health care provider, and being unable to see a doctor due to cost. Hispanics, African-Americans, and Native Americans are much more likely to experience lower rates of having health insurance and a personal doctor or health care provider and higher rates of being unable to see a doctor due to cost compared to White non-Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders. Most notably, just half (50.5%) of Hispanics aged 18 to 64 reported having health insurance (compared to 85.9% for White non-Hispanics), and three-fifths (60.5%) of Hispanics reported having a personal doctor or health care provider from 2011 to 2013 (combined) (compared to 83.2% for White non-Hispanics). These rates of having health insurance and having a personal doctor or health care provider are considerably lower for Hispanics than for all other racial/ethnic groups (AHS-1-2).

In 2013, 13.0 percent of Nebraskans reported that they needed to see a doctor but were unable due to cost in the past year (compared to 15.3% for the nation). Again, there are stark disparities between racial and ethnic groups on this indicator, with African American, Native American, and Hispanic minority groups reporting rates of being unable to see a doctor due to cost that are approximately twice as high compared to the rates for White non-Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders (AHS-4).

Links to Further Information on this Topic

National Objectives for Access to Health Services (HealthyPeople.gov):
www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/Access-to-Health-Services

Key Facts about the Uninsured Population (The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation):
kff.org/uninsured/fact-sheet/key-facts-about-the-uninsured-population

Emergency Rooms Continue to Serve as Patients' Primary-Care Provider (Physicians Practice):
www.physicianspractice.com/blog/emergency-rooms-continue-serve-patients-primary-care-provider

http://dhhs.ne.gov/CHPM%20Reports/HP2020%20Report2015.pdf



Working together to improve the health and quality of life for all individuals, families, and communities across Nebraska.

http://dhhs.ne.gov/CHPM%20Documents/SHIP%20Plan%20-%202017-2021.pdf
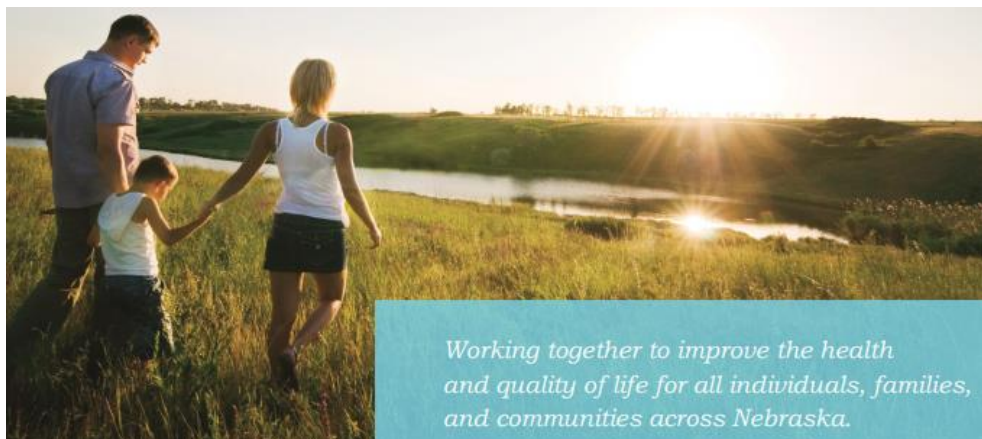
# Nebraska Rural Healthcare Facilities

According to data.HRSA.gov, as of October 2019 Nebraska had:

- 64 Critical Access Hospitals

- 145 Rural Health Clinics

- 8 Federally Qualified Health Center sites located outside of Urbanized Areas

- 8 short term hospitals located outside of Urbanized Areas
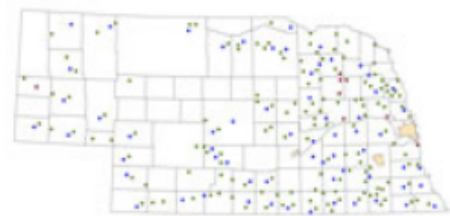
*View full-size map*

# Selected Social Determinants of Health for Rural Nebraska

9% of its residents lack health insurance (Kaiser, 2017). According to the USDA Economic Research Service, the average per capita income for Nebraskans in 2018 was $53,263, although rural per capita income lagged at $48,495. The ERS reports, based on 2018 ACS data, that the poverty rate in rural Nebraska is 11.5%, compared with 10.7% in urban areas of the state. 9.6% of the rural population has not completed high school, while 8.5% of the urban population lacks a high school diploma according to 2014-2018 ACS data reported by ERS. The unemployment rate in rural Nebraska is at 2.7%, while in urban Nebraska it is at 2.9% (USDA-ERS, 2018).

https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/states/nebraska/resources

## Mental Health

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood.

Over the course of your life, if you experience mental health problems, your thinking, mood, and behavior could be affected. Many factors contribute to mental health problems, including:

Biological factors, such as genes or brain chemistry
Life experiences, such as trauma or abuse
Family history of mental health problems
Mental health problems are common and help is available.

https://nebraskamentalhealth.com/

**The Challenge of Rural Stress**
AUGUST 16, 2019
Susan Harris-Broomfield - Extension Educator for Rural Health, Wellness, and Safety
Stress has become a fact of life for farm families. Several factors are behind this: low commodity prices; the shifting international trade outlook; and damage and obstacles created by storms, floods, and other natural disasters. There's added stress this summer in Scotts Bluff and Goshen counties from the loss of irrigation water to more than 100,000 acres of crops due to the collapse of the Goshen/Gering-Ft. Laramie canal tunnel. But there are resources to help farm families address problems caused by stress.

Stress can be positive, giving us a competitive edge.  However, when that stress turns into negative distress, it is no longer healthy for our well-being.  In rural areas, many are subject to stresses and distress resulting from agriculture.

Farming is among the most stressful jobs in America, based on factors that affect a farmer's financial, physical, and mental health, according to John Shutske, professor and extension specialist at the University of Wisconsin – Madison with over 30 years of experience with the agricultural community.

A 2016 study showed that people involved in agriculture have the highest overall rate of suicide among all occupational groups, with their suicide rate being almost 60% higher than the next closest industry.  Farmers may refer to themselves as "full-time gamblers," a fitting title. Complex factors such as markets and weather are impossible to control directly, and these influence the livelihood of a farmer.

Shutske says stress is a double-edged sword. A little stress can serve as a constructive motivator,

pushing us to action. However, too much stress can damage our health, compromise safety, and sabotage personal relationships. It reduces our capacity to consider and evaluate optional solutions to complex problems and can limit our power to make sound decisions. Stress can also manifest itself as a vicious cycle with escalating consequences that can paralyze business owners or their families.

When somebody shows symptoms of stress, such as moodiness, anger, loneliness, anxiety, lack of energy, sleep deprivation, low self-esteem, constant worrying, forgetfulness, overeating, or increased use of alcohol or drugs, it might be time to talk to someone about it.
https://cropwatch.unl.edu/2019/rural-stress
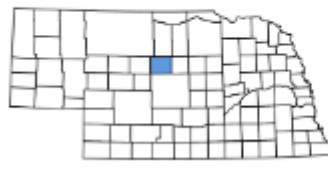
# Rural, High-Performing Rankings
### Measuring health and wellness in similar communities

People who live in rural communities are more likely to own their homes and live in the state where they were born than those in urban areas, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. And while access to care and transportation barriers can pose challenges, residents of rural communities with high-performing economies typically live in healthier natural environments and fare better in terms of housing than their urban counterparts.

## Blaine County, NE

POPULATION
478

LAND AREA
711 SQ MI
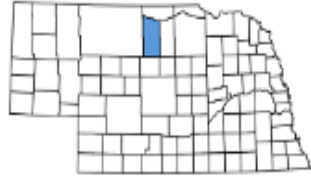
## Mental Health

SCORE
N/A

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 12% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3.2 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

## Boone County, NE

**#365** in Overall Rankings,
Peer Group: Rural, High-Performing

HEALTHIEST
COMMUNITIES
U.S.News
RANKINGS

POPULATION
**5,505**
LAND AREA
**687** SQ MI

### Mental Health

^

SCORE
77

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | 38.3 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 16% | 17.5% | 16.7% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Boyd County, NE

POPULATION
**2,099**
LAND AREA
**540** SQ MI

### Mental Health

^

SCORE
N/A

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 13% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3.1 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

## Brown County, NE

POPULATION
**3,145**

LAND AREA
**1,221** SQ MI
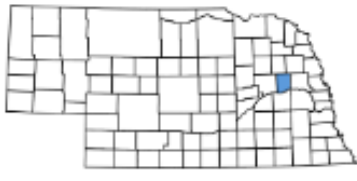
### Mental Health

SCORE
**N/A**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 12% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3.1 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

## Colfax County, NE

Peer Group: Rural, High-Performing

POPULATION
**10,515**

LAND AREA
**412** SQ MI

### Mental Health

SCORE
72

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | 38.3 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 18% | 17.5% | 16.7% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Custer County, NE

Peer Group: Rural, High-Performing

POPULATION
**10,939**

LAND AREA
**2,576** SQ MI

### Mental Health

SCORE
**88**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | 38.3 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 14% | 17.5% | 16.7% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Garfield County, NE

POPULATION
**2,049**

LAND AREA
**570** SQ MI

### Mental Health

SCORE
**N/A**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 13% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

## Greeley County, NE

POPULATION
**2,538**

LAND AREA
**570** SQ MI

### Mental Health

SCORE
**N/A**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 15% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3.1 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

## Hall County, NE

Peer Group: Urban, High-Performing

POPULATION
**58,607**

LAND AREA
**546** SQ MI

### Mental Health

SCORE
**71**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | 22.1 | 36 | 34 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 19% | 17.5% | 17.6% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Hamilton County, NE

#85 in Overall Rankings,
Peer Group: #22 in Rural, High-Performing

HEALTHIEST COMMUNITIES
U.S.News
RANKINGS

POPULATION
9,124
LAND AREA
543 SQ MI

**Mental Health**
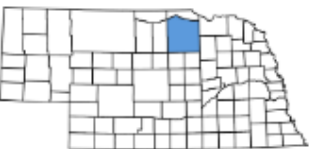
SCORE
79

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | 38.3 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 16% | 17.5% | 16.7% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Holt County, NE

Peer Group: Rural, High-Performing

POPULATION
10,435
LAND AREA
2,412 SQ MI

**Mental Health**

SCORE
89
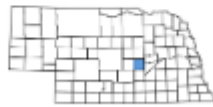
| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | 38.3 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 14% | 17.5% | 16.7% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Howard County, NE

#498 in Overall Rankings,
Peer Group: Rural, High-Performing

**HEALTHIEST COMMUNITIES U.S.News RANKINGS**

POPULATION
**6,274**

LAND AREA
**569** SQ MI
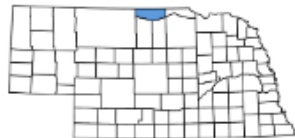
### Mental Health

**SCORE**
**71**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | 38.3 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 18% | 17.5% | 16.7% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Keya Paha County, NE

POPULATION
**824**
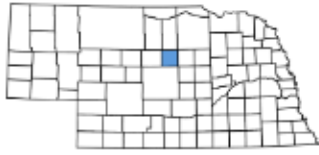
LAND AREA
**773** SQ MI

### Mental Health

**SCORE**
**N/A**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 12% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 2.9 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

## Loup County, NE

POPULATION
**632**

LAND AREA
**568** SQ MI
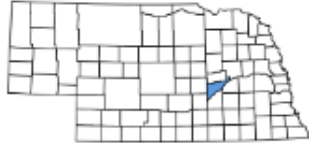
### Mental Health

SCORE
**N/A**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 13% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 2.9 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

## Merrick County, NE

Peer Group: Rural, High-Performing

POPULATION
**7,845**

LAND AREA
**485** SQ MI

### Mental Health
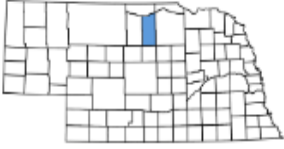
SCORE
68

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | 26.5 | 36 | 38.3 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 19% | 17.5% | 16.7% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Nance County, NE

Peer Group: Rural, High-Performing

POPULATION
**3,735**

LAND AREA
**442** SQ MI

### Mental Health

SCORE
66

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | 38.3 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 18% | 17.5% | 16.7% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Platte County, NE

**#348** in Overall Rankings,
Peer Group: Urban, High-Performing

HEALTHIEST
COMMUNITIES
U.S.News
RANKINGS

POPULATION
**32,237**

LAND AREA
**674** SQ MI

### Mental Health

SCORE
79

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | 17.2 | 36 | 34 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 18% | 17.5% | 17.6% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

**Rock County, NE**

POPULATION
**1,526**

LAND AREA
**1,008** SQ MI
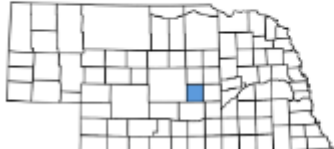
## Mental Health

SCORE
**N/A**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 14% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

**Sherman County, NE**

POPULATION
**3,152**

LAND AREA
**566** SQ MI
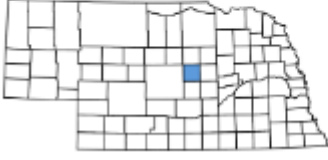
## Mental Health

SCORE
**N/A**

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 17% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

## Valley County, NE
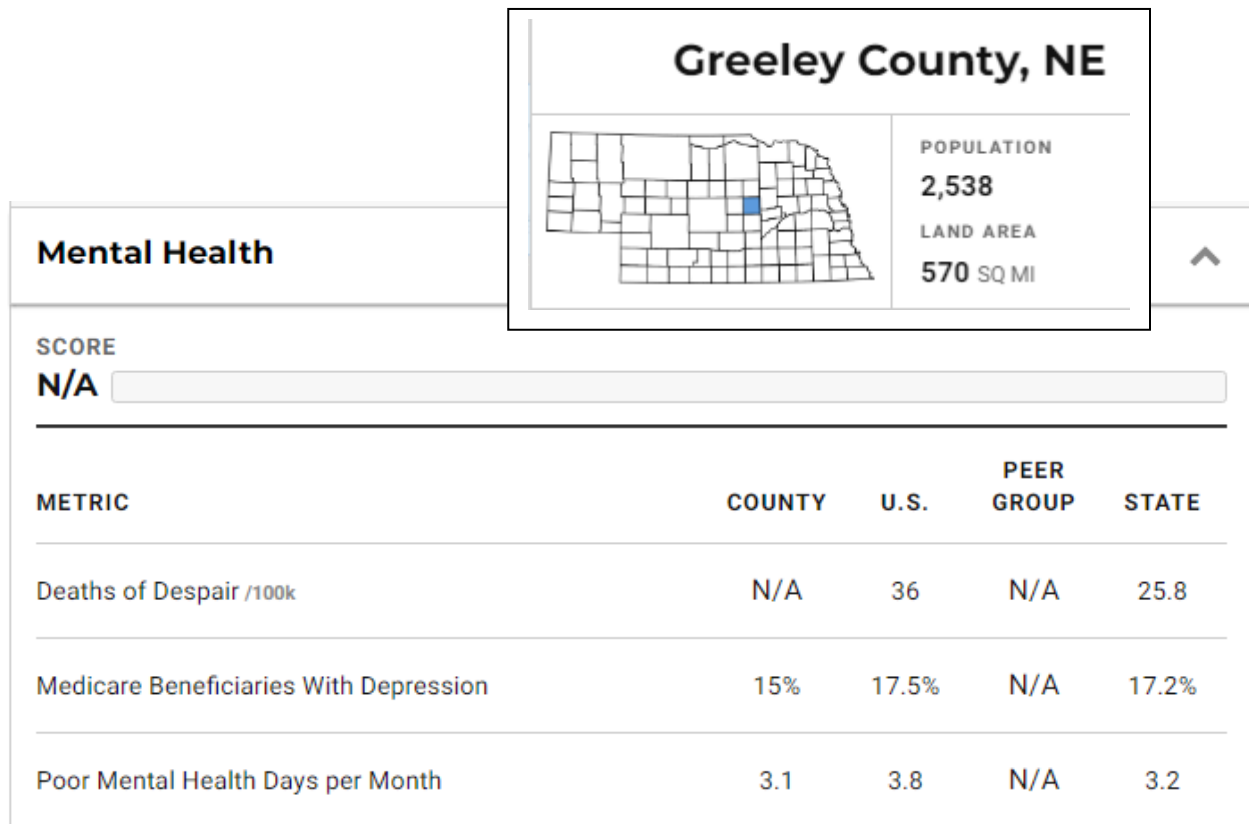
Peer Group: Rural, High-Performing

POPULATION
4,260

LAND AREA
568 SQ MI
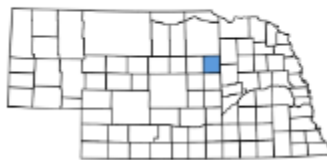
### Mental Health

SCORE
84

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | 38.3 | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 13% | 17.5% | 16.7% | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 |

## Wheeler County, NE

POPULATION
818

LAND AREA
575 SQ MI

### Mental Health

SCORE
N/A

| METRIC | COUNTY | U.S. | PEER GROUP | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of Despair /100k | N/A | 36 | N/A | 25.8 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries With Depression | 14% | 17.5% | N/A | 17.2% |
| Poor Mental Health Days per Month | 3 | 3.8 | N/A | 3.2 |

https://www.usnews.com/news/healthiest-communities/data-

## Infant/Child/Adolescence mental health

Mental health challenges and disorders have many different signs and symptoms and can look different in different people. They can impact how a person thinks, feels and behaves.

Some common symptoms of a mental health challenge or disorder are:
changes in mood
changes in the way you perceive things
obsessions
fears
feelings of anxiety
Mental health challenges and disorders can happen to anyone. They affect people of all ages, races and social classes. No one is immune.
The best way to prevent mental health challenges from getting worse is to recognize symptoms early and get professional help. Many mental health challenges and disorders can be treated successfully. When the signs are recognized early, that person can get started on the path to a full recovery.

Here is a list of some of the most common mental health challenges and disorders experienced by children and youth.

Anxiety means feeling worried, nervous, or fearful. Anxiety becomes a problem when children experience fear or worry even when there is no real...

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Children and youth with ADHD usually have some combination of challenges with: paying attention, being restless, or acting before thinking
Autism Spectrum Disorder Autism is a developmental condition that is characterized by impaired social interactions, and verbal and non-verbal communication, and by...
Behavioral Disorders Behavioral disorders affect the way a child acts. There are two types of behavioral disorders: oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder.
Bipolar Disorder A person with bipolar disorder has extreme changes or swings in moods, from mania to depression. Because of the two "poles" of mood, this illness is...
Borderline Personality Disorder The diagnosis of a personality disorder must be done carefully. The symptoms need to have lasted for long periods and be stable.
Concurrent Disorders Concurrent disorders are mental illness and substance use problems that happen at the same time.
Depression & Depressive Disorders Depression is a type of mood disorder. The main sign of depression is when a child or youth are sad or irritable for weeks or longer, but there are...
Eating Disorders are a type of mental illness that involves unhealthy thoughts and behaviors towards food, weight, and your body shape
Emotional Regulation, sometimes called self-regulation, refers to the way we deal with big feelings like anger, excitement, frustration, anxiety, or...
Grief & Loss Grief is what we experience when we lose something important. We might feel numb, anxious, sad, heartbroken, angry, scared or guilty. We might even...

Infant Mental Health means the mental health of children from newborns to the age of three. Just like everyone has physical health, everyone has...

Obsessive-Compulsive & Related Disorders OCD is made up of two different parts, obsessions and compulsions. A child or youth may avoid things or situations that trigger obsessions or...

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a trauma and stress disorder that a child or youth may develop after experiencing or witnessing a life...

Psychosis is a serious brain illness. When a person has psychosis, what they think is real is not the same as what other people think is real.

Schizophrenia is a mental illness. People with schizophrenia have problems thinking. They may have trouble understanding information and using it to...

Self-Injury Some people harm themselves on purpose to help them deal with difficult thoughts or feelings.

Somatization symptoms are experienced in the body - physical sensations, movements or experiences. Somatization is a normal human experience, but...

Substance Use Challenges Just because a youth is using substances doesn't mean they have a substance use problem, but it is important to talk to them if you are concerned...

Suicide is not an easy subject to talk about and it can be very difficult to learn that a loved one is struggling with thoughts of suicide,

Tics & Tourette Syndrome is characterized by quick or sudden movements or sounds that are repeated for no apparent reason. These movements or sounds are...

https://keltymentalhealth.ca/mental-health-challenges-and-disorders


## Mental Illness

Mental Illness can affect persons of any age, race, religion or socioeconomic status.

One in four American adults experiences an episode of mental illness per year.

Individuals, both diagnosed and undiagnosed, with mental illness are those around us – our neighbors, our friends, family and co-workers.

Four million children and adolescents in this country suffer from a serious mental disorder that causes significant functional impairments at home, at school and with peers.

Mental health disorders account for more disability that any other illness, including cancer and heart disease reports the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

(NAMI)

- Among adults served in Nebraska's public mental health system in 2015, 38.3% of those aged 18–20, 43.9% of those aged 21–64, and 81.0% of those aged 65 or older were not in the labor force.

Behavioral Health Barometer: Nebraska, Volume 4 – SAMHSA

- **Senior Population**

Research shows that poor mental health days, along with other self-reported measures of health-related quality of life, are significant predictors of future adverse health events among older adults resulting in a provider visit, hospitalization or death within 30 days or one year.

Certain senior populations experience a greater frequency of poor mental health days. According to America's Health Rankings' analysis of the 2017 BRFSS data, several groups experience greater prevalence of poor mental health days including:

- Women: Poor mental health days are more common in female seniors (2.8 days) compared with male seniors (2.2 days).

- Seniors with lower educational attainment: Poor mental health days are more common among seniors who did not graduate from high school (3.7 days) compared with those who graduated from college (1.7 days).
- Low-income seniors: Poor mental health days are more common among seniors who make less than $25,000 a year (3.8 days) compared with those that make $75,000 or more a year (1.5 days).

An analysis of 2017 data from the National Health interview Survey Adult Functioning and Disability Supplement found that the percentage of currently working adults who reported feeling worried, nervous, or anxious daily or weekly declined with age, and that among adults aged 65 and older, 47.2 percent of those looking for work reported feeling worried, nervous or anxious daily or weekly compared to 14.3 percent of those currently working.

Measures Closely Related to "Poor Mental Health Days - Seniors"
Frequent Mental Distress - Seniors
Depression - Seniors
Suicide - Seniors
Measures Related to "Poor Mental Health Days - Seniors"
Physical Inactivity - Seniors
Volunteerism
Multiple Chronic Conditions - Seniors
Community Support
Excessive Drinking - Seniors
Risk of Social Isolation - Seniors
**Americas Health rankings/Nebraska/United Health Foundation Senior Report**

- Nebraska Adolescent Mental Health Facts

Depression symptoms among high school students (grades 9-12), 2017 MH1
Percent of high school students who report they felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities (during the 12 months before the survey)

|  | Nebraska | United States |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 27% | 31% |
| Male | 19% | 21% |
| Female | 35% | 41% |

Depressive episodes, ages 12-17, 2015-2016 MH2
Percent of adolescents ages 12-17 who report they had at least 1 major depressive episode 1 (during the 12 months before the survey)

|  | Nebraska | United States |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 13% | 13% |

Suicidal thoughts, attempts, and related injuries among high school students (grades 9-12), 2017 MH1
Percent of high school students who report they seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)

|  | Nebraska | United States |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 16% | 17% |
| Male | 9% | 12% |
| Female | 23% | 22% |

Percent of high school students who report they attempted suicide 1 or more times (during the 12 months before the survey)

|  | Nebraska | United States |
| --- | --- | --- |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 8% | 7% |
| Male | 6% | 5% |
| Female | 10% | 9% |

Percent of high school students who report they attempted suicide resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)

| | Nebraska | United States |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 2% | 2% |
| Male | 2% | 2% |
| Female | 3% | 3% |

DATA NOTES: see Resource page for notes


Rates of Mental Illness in Nebraska


Nebraska has rates of serious mental illness slightly above average for the rest of the U.S., and an overall rate of mental illness that is slightly above average as well. In all, more than 20 percent of Nebraska residents suffer from some form of mental illness.

A further breakdown, as reported by the CDC, reveals the following statistics for the state:

Prevalence of serious psychological distress: 2.6 percent (2009)

Prevalence of postpartum depression/depressive symptoms: 10.8 percent with women experiencing both hopelessness and decreased interest in activities, while additional women experienced only one symptom or the other

Prevalence of current depression: 8.5 percent (2009)

Prevalence of adults who received a diagnosis of depression in their lifetimes: 16.9 percent (2008), with women suffering at rates nearly twice that of men, and the rates highest among Caucasians at 17.3 percent.

Prevalence of adults who received a diagnosis of anxiety in their lifetimes: 10.6 percent (2008)

Nursing home residents over 65 years of age with any mental illness diagnoses (across U.S. and broken down by disorder):

Dementia

Men: 25.1% (ages 65-74), 35.9% (ages 75-84), 38.3% (ages 85+)

Women – 24.5% (65-74), 34.5% (75-84), 41.6% (85+)

Alzheimer's Disease

Men: 6.8% (65-74), 17.0% (75-84), 15.7% (85+)

Women: 12.3% (65-74), 19.2% (75-84), 18.9% (85+)

Schizophrenia

Men: 7.3% (65-74), 4.2% (75-84), undetected (85+)

Women: 12.0% (65-74), 4.6% (75-84), 1.2% (85+)

All Mental Disorders


Men: 60.4% (65-74), 62.7% (75-84), 63.2% (85+)

Women: 62.5% (65-74), 67.4% (75-84), 68.7% (85+)

**Nebraska Dual Diagnosis Centers**

Mental health among neighbors in CNCAP's rural Nebraska is not generally the first topic in a conversation.  Generally it is not talked about at all amongst the neighbors.  Farm and ranch people think it is just normal everyday stress and we'll get over it as soon as the next "season" comes around.  It's just this darn wind, snow, heat, whatever, I'll get over it soon; I wish it would just end. Sometimes it does end but not in a healthy way. Suicide is something we will never be able to understand. Finding services in central Nebraska is very hard to do as there is a shortage of providers in our area. Four of CNCAP's counties do not have a primary doctor in the area. To find a mental health provider is even more scarce. Skilled case management is a big need in rural communities as many get started and then don't stay long enough to help overcome personal barriers.  CNCAP helps find services for those that will acknowledge and commit to making the necessary changes to their lives with our case managers and or partner agencies when needed.

## Adult Mental Health

**Mental Health Resources in Nebraska**

Nebraska has a population of approximately 1.9 million people. Close to 4.4% of adults in Nebraska (according to SAMHSA) live with serious mental health conditions such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depression.

Public mental health and substance use services in Nebraska are administered and provided by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services–Division of Behavioral Health Services.

Only 47% of adults with mental illness in Nebraska receive any form of treatment from either the public system or private providers (according to SAMHSA). The remaining 53% receive no mental health treatment. According to Mental Health America, Nebraska is ranked 27 out of the 50 states and Washington D.C. for providing access to mental health services.

https://www.rtor.org/directory/mental-health-nebraska/

Rural health care is lacking in Nebraska.

While there are more doctors in Nebraska than there were 10 years ago 13 counties still don't have a primary care physician. According to a report by the University of Nebraska Medical Center 1/5 of physicians in Nebraska are more than 60 and likely to retire in the near future:

**The Status of the Healthcare Workforce in the State of Nebraska**

Location (primary and satellite) data for providers were utilized to determine the number of providers per 100,000 population for each county in Nebraska. The distributions for primary care and other physician types are presented in Figures 1 to 7. There are 13 out of 93 counties that do not have any active primary care physicians (family medicine, general practice, internal medicine, OB/GYN, pediatrics) (Figure 1). All counties except Douglas and Lancaster have been designated by the State of Nebraska to be shortage areas for at least one type of primary care specialty (refer to Appendices B, C, and D). For example, 58 out of 93 counties are designated shortage areas for family physicians. Outside of Scotts Bluff and Dawes counties, much of western Nebraska either has no primary care physicians or has relatively low numbers of physicians relative to population size. Low numbers of primary care physicians are also concentrated in northeast Nebraska and various counties in southern Nebraska.

## Figure 1. Number of active primary care physicians per 100,000 population by county, Nebraska
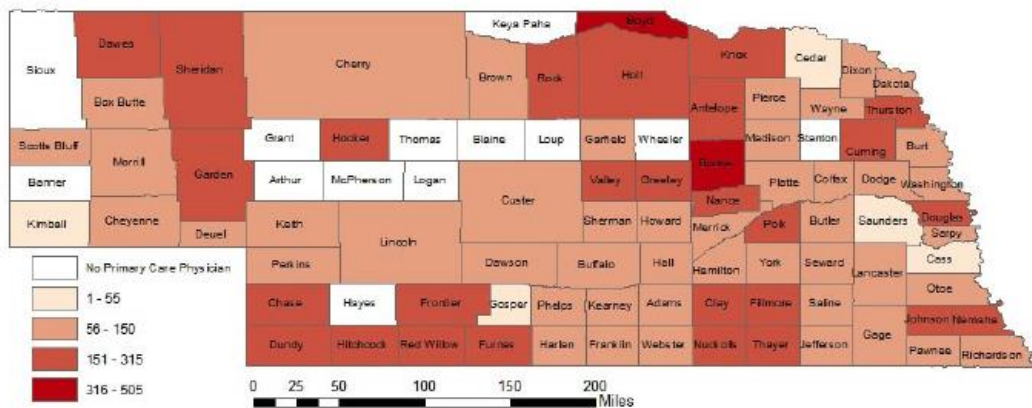
## Figure 8. Number of active physician assistants per 100,000 population by county, Nebraska



https://www.unmc.edu/publichealth/hpts/news/The-Status-of-the-Healthcare-Workforce-in-the-State-of-Nebraska-February-2018.pdf
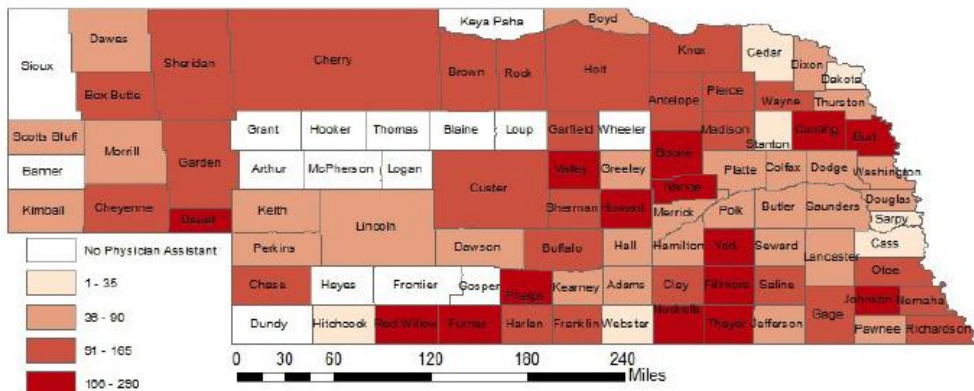
### Figure 3

# State-Designated Shortage Areas
# Psychiatry & Mental Health

## Nebraska



Source: Rural Health Advisory Commission
DHHS - Nebraska Office of Rural Health
Statewide Review: 2013
Last Updated: July 2013

Cartography: Clark Sinten | Community & Regional Planning Intern | DHHS
For: Marlene Janssen | Exec. Director, Rural Health Advisory Commission
marlene.janssen@nebraska.gov | 402-471-2337

Nebraska's 2015 MCH/CYSHCN Needs Assessment CYSHCN Sub-Committee – Mental Health among Nebraska's CYSHCN Issue Brief Page 4
http://dhhs.ne.gov/Title V Documents/20_Mental Health_CYSHCN_MCH_Assessment.pdf

Family caregiving

A family care-giver can be a friend, family member, or legal guardian residing with and providing ongoing care for an individual unable to care for him or herself. Family caregivers must be available 24-7 to assume responsibility for the care and supervision of their loved one.
Taking care of yourself is one of the best ways to help your loved one.  Family caregivers are often referred to as the backbone of America's long-term care system.
With limited ADL (Activities of Daily Living) trained providers in rural areas family caregivers seldom take time for themselves. Portions of the Central and Northern regions are located in CNCAP's service area.

20.5 % Central care recipients with 19.7% available care providers and 10.7% Northern care recipients with 12.3% available care providers.
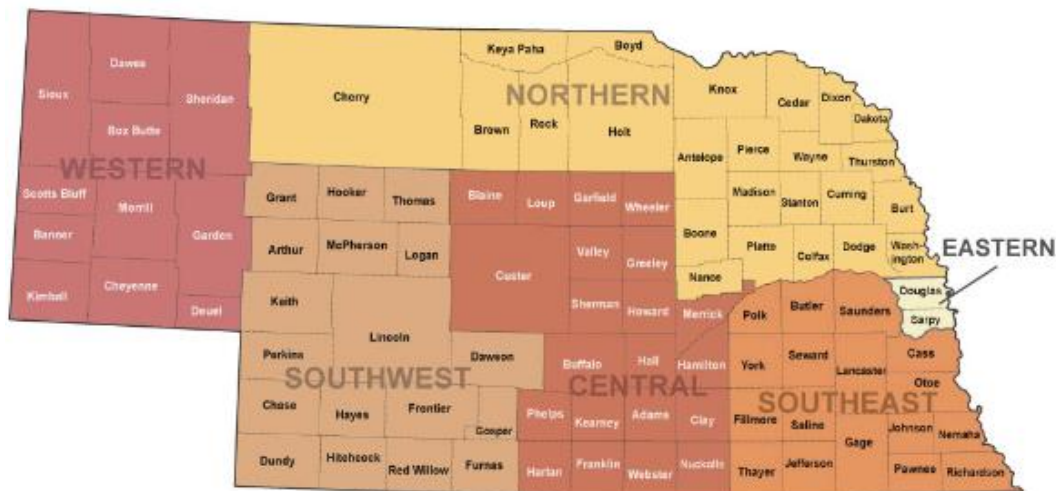
## Care Recipients Grouped by Age

- 0 to 2
- 3 to 5
- 6 to 18
- 19 to 35
- 36 to 50
- 51 to 64
- 65 to 74
- 75 to 84
- 85 to 105

17.2%
8.8%
5.5%
42.1%
16.2%
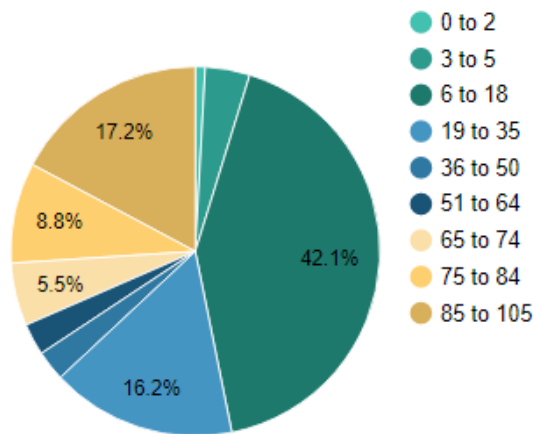
## Care Recipients by Region

- Central
- Eastern
- Northern
- Southeast
- Southwest
- Western

20.5%
10.5%
17.1%
10.7%
36%
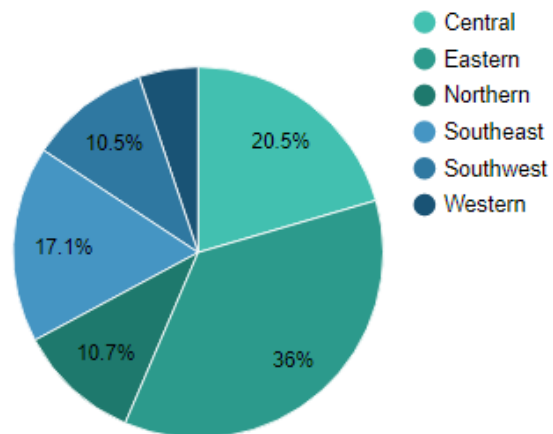
## Care Recipient Behavioral/Emotional Need(s) vs. Network Provider Availability *

- Care Recipients
- Network Provider

Number

Behavioral/Emotional Needs

ADD/ADHD, Anxiety, Depression, Fetal Alcohol..., Hyperactivity, Mental Disorder, Non-Verbal, Oppositional D..., Physically Agg..., Reactive Attac..., Self-Abusive, Temper Tantru..., Wandering
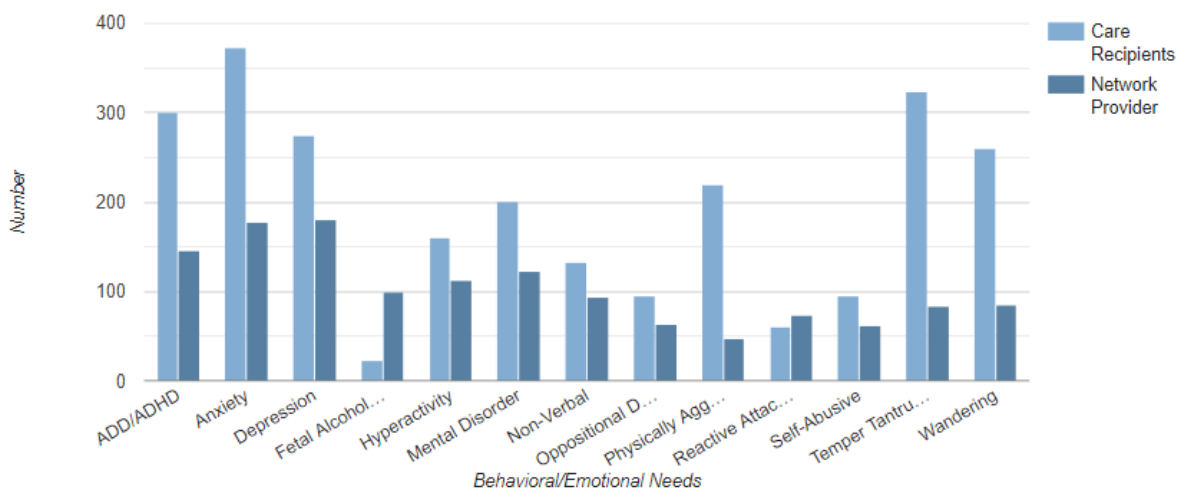
## Care Recipient ADL Need(s) vs. Provider Availability *

- Care Recipients
- Providers Serving

Number

Activies of Daily Living

Assist with cle..., Assist with wh..., Body washing..., Dress, and un..., Help prepare..., Help transfer fr..., Shaving, wash...

## Age of Family Caregiver

- 19 to 35
- 36 to 50
- 51 to 64
- 65 to 74
- 75 to 84
- 85 to 105
- Other

11.1%
9.9%
16.6%
23.7%
32.2%
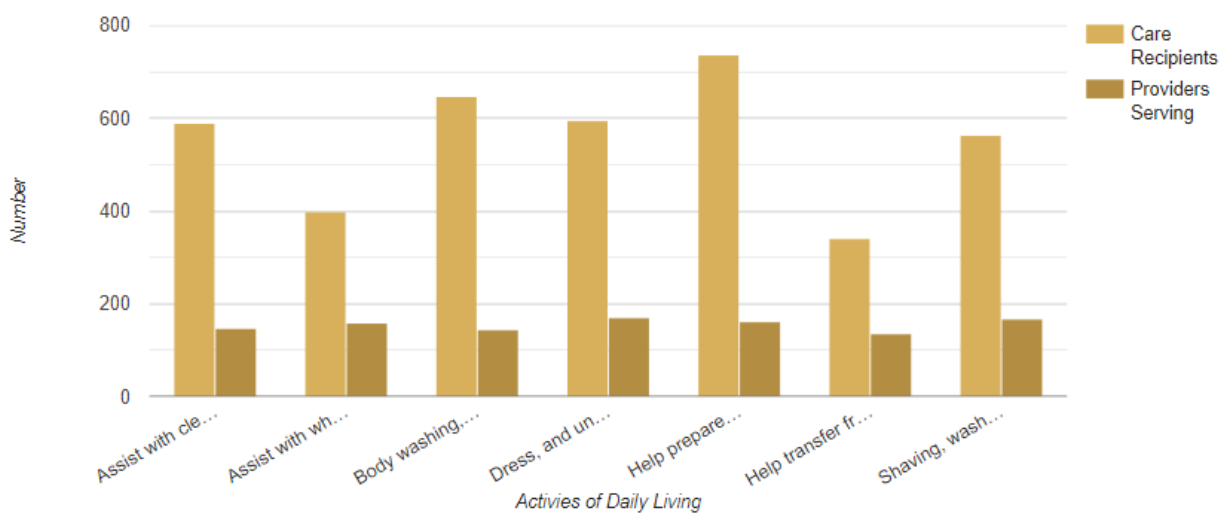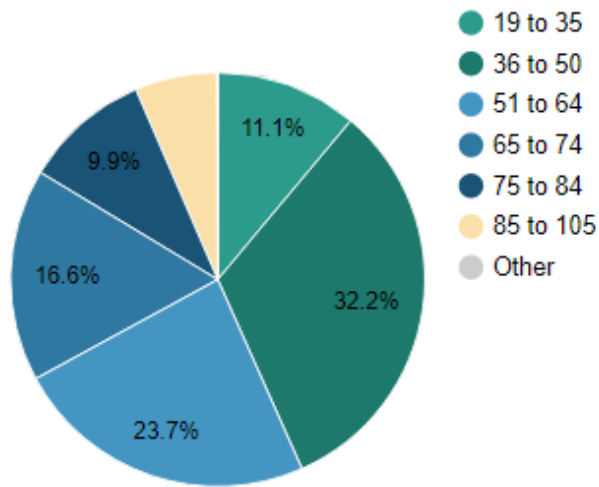
## Gender of Family Caregiver

252    1351
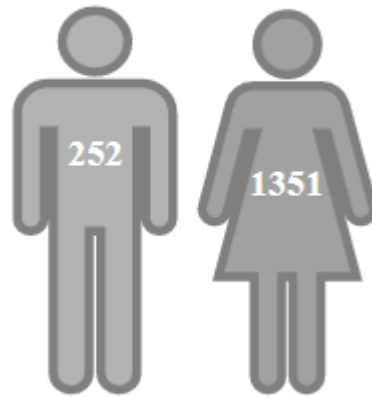
## Number of Providers by Region

- Central
- Eastern
- Northern
- Southeast
- Southwest
- Western

21.7%
19.7%
9.4%
9.9%
12.3%
27.1%
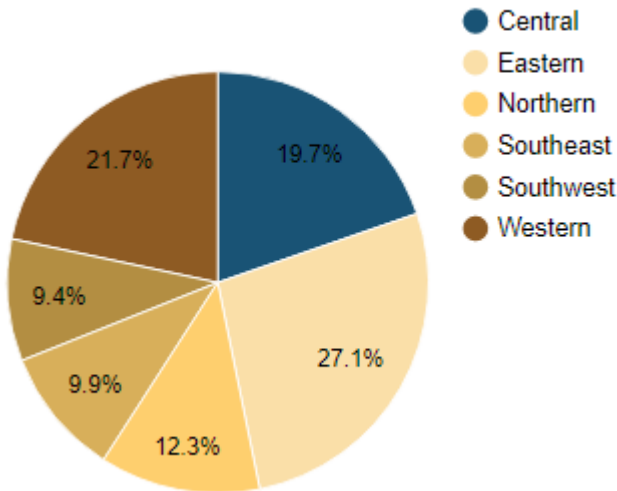
https://nrrs.ne.gov/respite/data2/elr_index.php

Mental health is something you can't see just by looking at me! No one knows the thoughts that run thru my head during the day or during the night. The reasons I can't leave my house or why I can't stop eating are unknown to those around me and sometimes not even I know why. Get over it they tell me, but it's not that easy.  Mental health has no age limit. It cares not what gender or race I am. It can affect anyone at any given moment. One day I'm fine the next is total chaos. It's scary and makes me feel very alone.

**Any Mental Illness in the Past Year**

17.88%
±0.98
Nebraska

**Serious Mental Illness**

4.3%
Nebraska
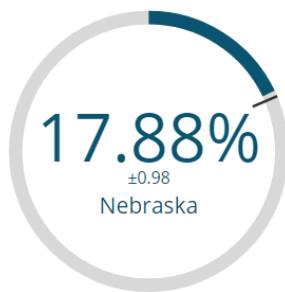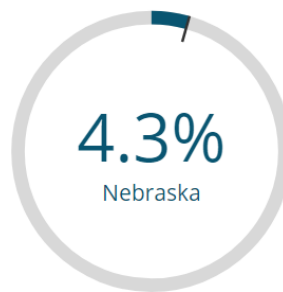
**Serious Thoughts of Suicide**

4.05%
±0.42
Nebraska

https://www.livestories.com/statistics/nebraska/mental-health-overview
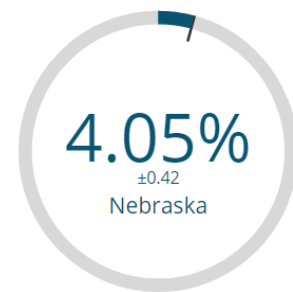
Mental health is an important part of Nebraska residents' overall health and well-being. Mental illnesses are conditions that affect a person's thoughts, feelings, moods, or behaviors. They include anxiety, bipolar disorder, depression, and schizophrenia. A mental illness may be chronic—meaning it lasts a long time—and can deeply affect Nebraska residents' day-to-day life.

The
# RIPPLE EFFECT
of Mental Illness

Having a mental illness can make it challenging to live everyday life and maintain recovery. Let's look at some of the ways mental illness can impact lives — and how the impact can ripple out.

## PERSON

People with serious mental illness have an increased risk for chronic disease, like diabetes or cancer

19% of U.S. adults with mental illness also have a substance use disorder

Rates of cardiometabolic disease are twice as high in adults with serious mental illness

## FAMILY

At least **8.4 million** Americans provide care to an adult with an emotional or mental illness

Caregivers spend an average of **32 hours** per week providing unpaid care

## COMMUNITY

20% of people experiencing **homelessness** also have a serious mental illness

37% of people **incarcerated** in state and federal prison have a diagnosed mental condition

**70% of youth** in the juvenile justice system have at least one mental health condition

**1 in 8 of all visits to U.S. emergency departments** are related to mental and substance use disorders

## WORLD

Depression is the leading cause of disability worldwide

Depression and anxiety disorders cost the global economy **$1 trillion** each year in lost productivity

https://www.nami.org/NAMI/media/NAMI-Media/Infographics/NAMI-Impact-Ripple-Effect-FINAL.pdf

## Suicide Facts & Figures: Nebraska 2019*

On average, **one person dies by suicide every 32 hours** in the state.

**Four times as many people died by suicide in Nebraska in 2017 than in alcohol related motor vehicle accidents.**

The total deaths to suicide reflect a total of 6,317 years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 65.

Suicide cost Nebraska a total of **$223,376,000** combined lifetime medical and work loss cost in 2010, or an average of **$1,157,386 per suicide death**.

*Based on most recent 2017 data from CDC. Learn more at afsp.org/statistics.

**9th** leading cause of death in Nebraska

**2nd leading** cause of death for ages 15-34

**3rd leading** cause of death for ages 35-44

**5th leading** cause of death for ages 45-54

**8th leading** cause of death for ages 55-64

**18th leading** cause of death for ages 65 & older

### Suicide Death Rates

| | Number of Deaths by Suicide | Rate per 100,000 Population | State Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nebraska | 275 | 14.70 | 34 |
| Nationally | 47,173 | 14.00 | |

https://www.afsp.org/statefacts

## Substance Abuse

**Nebraska Addiction Treatment Statistics**
According to the Substance Abuse Treatment Episode Data Set, 15,729 people entered rehab for both alcohol and drug addiction treatment in 2010. 72 % of that number was males and 28% were females.
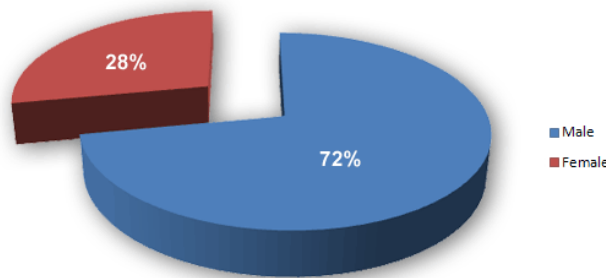


Total Admissions = 15,729

 **Stimulants**, including methamphetamine, are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in Nebraska. Data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

indicate one-third of primary drug treatment admissions in Nebraska were for stimulants, and another third were for marijuana.

Approximately 6% of Nebraska residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8%.

**Alcohol Addiction in Nebraska**

The number of people entering treatment for both alcohol as the primary abused substance and alcohol combined with a secondary drug has been increasing since 2006. In 2010, 9,729 people entered treatment for alcohol abuse only treatment with an additional 2,580 people who suffered from alcohol abuse combined with a secondary drug.

**Commonly Abused Drugs in Nebraska**

Drug abuse is a national epidemic and the numbers are continuing to rise. Heroin is becoming the cheaper replacement for opiates as states continue to crack down on the "pill mills" making the cost of opiates too expensive.


**Cocaine**

315 people were admitted to treatment in 2010 for smoking cocaine. An additional 112 entered treatment for ingesting cocaine by other means.


**Marijuana**

Among the 1,070 people who entered drug addiction treatment in 2010, marijuana was the second most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.   Of those admissions, 64.8% were male and 35.1% were female.


**Amphetamines/Methamphetamines**

Methamphetamines are the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in Nebraska. In 2010, there were 1,191 people who were admitted to drug rehab for amphetamine dependence. 48.4% were male and 51.6% were female with 26-30 year olds ranking the largest age group to use these drugs.

**Prescription Drugs**

Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey Results for 2018 Profile Report: State of Nebraska NRPFSS is part of the Student Health and Risk Prevention (SHARP) Surveillance System that administers surveys to youth enrolled in Nebraska schools.

## Substance Use

### Substance Use: Alcohol and Tobacco, 2018

| | Lifetime* Alcohol Use | Current** Alcohol Use | Current** Binge Drinking^ | Lifetime* Tobacco Use^^ | Current** Tobacco Use^^ | Lifetime* Electronic Vapor Use | Current** Electronic Vapor Use |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8th | 28.4% | 9.7% | 1.3% | 8.9% | 3.7% | 17.7% | 10.4% |
| 10th | 44.3% | 20.1% | 6.2% | 17.5% | 8.0% | 37.6% | 24.7% |
| 12th | 62.0% | 34.2% | 15.0% | 30.7% | 15.3% | 52.3% | 37.3% |

Notes. *Percentage who reported using the named substance one or more times in his or her lifetime. **Percentage who reported using the named substance one or more times during the past 30 days. ^Percentage who reported having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours. ^^Tobacco use includes cigarettes and smokeless tobacco. Individual results for each can be found in Appendix A.

### Substance Use: Other Drugs, 2018

| | Lifetime* Marijuana Use | Current** Marijuana Use | Lifetime* LSD Use | Lifetime* Cocaine Use | Lifetime* Meth Use | Lifetime* Heroin Use | Lifetime* Synthetic Drug Use | Lifetime* Inhalant Use | Lifetime* Prescription Drug Misuse | Current** Prescription Drug Misuse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8th | 6.0% | 3.0% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 4.6% | 2.3% | 1.0% |
| 10th | 16.7% | 7.3% | 2.2% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 1.0% | 3.6% | 4.3% | 1.4% |
| 12th | 29.9% | 13.9% | 5.3% | 2.5% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 1.3% | 3.3% | 8.1% | 2.2% |

Notes. *Percentage who reported using the named substance one or more times in his or her lifetime. **Percentage who reported using the named substance one or more times during the past 30 days.

Preventing mental and/or substance use disorders and related problems in children, adolescents, and young adults are critical to promoting physical health and overall wellness. There are a variety of strategies (or interventions) that can be used to increase protective factors and reduce the impact of risk factors. Prevention in schools is often completed through educational programs and school policies and procedures that contribute to the achievement of broader health goals and prevent problem behavior.
http://dhhs.ne.gov/Behavioral%20Health%20Documents/Nebraska%20Risk

## Disabilities

**What is the definition of disability under the ADA?**

It is important to remember that in the context of the ADA, "disability" is a legal term rather than a medical one. Because it has a legal definition, the ADA's definition of disability is different from how disability is defined under some other laws, such as for Social Security Disability related benefits.

The ADA defines a person with a disability as a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activity. This includes people who have a record of such impairment, even if they do not currently have a disability. It also includes individuals who do not have a disability but are regarded as having a disability. The ADA also makes it unlawful to discriminate against a person based on that person's association with a person with a disability.

https://adata.org/faq/what-definition-disability-under-ada

Of the 14,301 lives CNCAP touched

63.9% were at or below 100% Federal Poverty Lever
54% were male and 46% were female
26% are disabled adults
18% of children served by our Early Childhood Programs have some type of disability
14% are active or veteran military

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership has two SOAR(SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery)  Advocates on staff that assist individuals in applying for disability benefits. It is difficult to navigate through the Social Security system so the advocates provide support throughout the process.

Medical information is a necessity to provide support for the client in applying and must be acquired from all medical providers.

A Snapshot of Disability in Nebraska*
This page provides an overview of disability in Nebraska (NE) compared to national estimates.
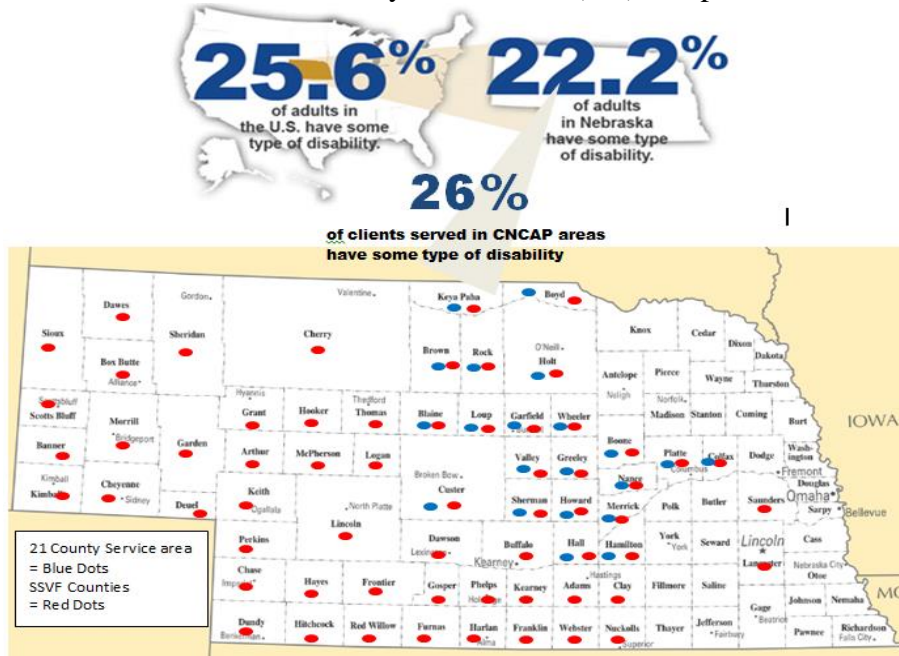


Adults with disabilities are more likely to:

**Be inactive**

|  | U.S. | Nebraska |
|---|---|---|
| Adults with disabilities | 42.2% | 39.2% |
| Adults without disabilities | 24.3% | 23.6% |

**Have high blood pressure**

|  | U.S. | Nebraska |
|---|---|---|
| Adults with disabilities | 41.9% | 36.9% |
| Adults without disabilities | 25.9% | 26.0% |

**Smoke**

|  | U.S. | Nebraska |
|---|---|---|
| Adults with disabilities | 27.8% | 28.2% |
| Adults without disabilities | 13.4% | 13.1% |

**Be obese**

|  | U.S. | Nebraska |
|---|---|---|
| Adults with disabilities | 39.5% | 39.5% |
| Adults without disabilities | 26.3% | 30.3% |

## Percentage of adults with select functional disability types: *

### Types of disabilities comparing U.S. with Nebraska

|  | U.S. | Nebraska |
|---|---|---|
| Mobility: Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs. | 12.9% | 10.3% |
| Cognition: Serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. | 11.4% | 8.9% |
| Independent living: Difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping. | 7.0% | 5.3% |
| Hearing: Deafness or serious difficulty hearing. | 5.6% | 6.0% |
| Vision: Blind or serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses. | 4.7% | 3.4% |
| Self-care: Difficulty dressing or bathing. | 3.8% | 2.7% |

*

Data Source: 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
** Disability-associated healthcare expenditures are presented in 2006 dollars as reported in Anderson et al, 2010. This value represents approximately 25% of total healthcare expenditures for the state of Nebraska.
https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/impacts/nebraska.html
UNMC – 2030.

Rural health education, care, and research will be better defined and more distributive and streamlined at UNMC.
• UNMC will become the national leader in rural health research and health care delivery.
• UNMC will become "embedded" in the support of rural health care education, training and patient access as needed.
• UNMC's brand will be recognized in rural Nebraska as a trusted source of health information, education, and patient care.
• UNMC will be nimble, creative and active change-agents to assist our rural stakeholders in addressing the "new order" of health care delivery that is emerging.

• UNMC will be positioned to address rural educational and health delivery issues through its approach of affiliating and cooperating with local providers and public health departments to meet their needs.

• UNMC will expand and strengthen current rural health programs to address new and continuing opportunities or challenges in health care delivery, population health, and education.

• UNMC will leverage new technologies to support rural site-based education programs across the educational continuum – from pipeline programs, to student and rural resident training, to life-long learning for rural practitioners.

• One "umbrella unit" at UNMC that supports required rural needs and requests in education, community services, and clinical programs will be clearly defined and named.

Through creativity, hard work and strategic collaboration, UNMC and rural Nebraskans can shape a new vision for a healthy future. Some long-held assumptions must be jettisoned. New realities must be confronted through bold, innovative actions in rural health education, research and care delivery. Collectively, we not only may have "to do more with less," but almost certainly, we will have "to do different with less." Our rural partners can guide and advise, assist and teach us how to transform rural health education, outreach, and care. Disruptive change will continue to impact rural health and lead to an opportunity to create a new vision for health in rural communities. Stasis is not an option. Disruptive change is the "new normal." Let us address it head on – together.

https://www.unmc.edu/_documents/ruralhealth2030.pdf

UNMC is a five (5) hour drive from Valentine, 3 hours from O'Neill and 2 hours from Grand Island.  Not just a day trip for most of our CNCAP area. Health Insurance does not include an overnight stay, breakfast, lunch and dinner, fuel for the vehicle and daycare for children if needed. Filling out the request for financial help can be daunting as most do not consider that even if I own 300 acres it may not be worth the same as an acre in Douglas County. Figuring a years corn yield in monthly income figures is not an easy task. I may have too much income today but it can be wiped out in a single storm.

## Health Insurance

Consider the following statistics about health care coverage in Nebraska:

| 1,876,100 | 7% | 256,282 | $1,010 | $1,758 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nebraska Residents | Total Uninsured Nebraska Residents | Total Nebraska HMO enrollment | Avg annual employee premium in Nebraska employer-sponsored plan (after employer contribution) | Avg Nebraska hospital cost per inpatient day (before insurance) |
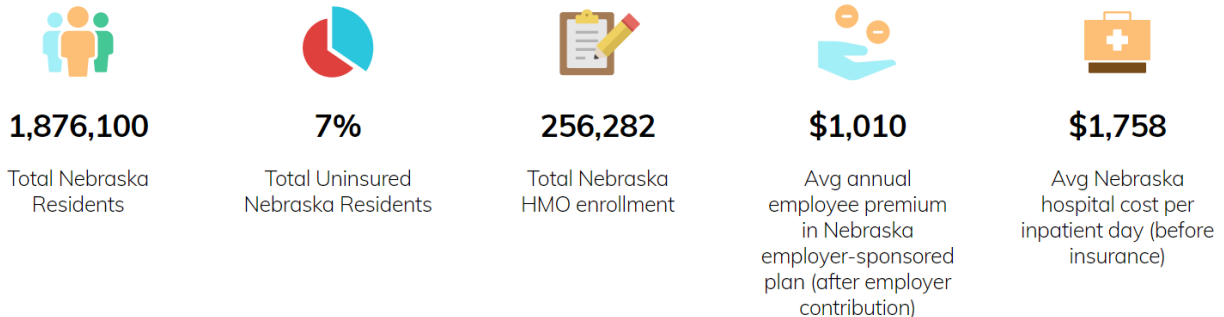
Source data according to the Kaiser Family Foundation: Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population, states (2007-2008), U.S. (2008); Total HMO Enrollment, July 2008; Average Single Premium per Enrolled Employee; For Employer-Based Health Insurance, 2008; Hospital Adjusted Expenses per Inpatient Day, 2007

www.ehealthinsurance.com › nebraska-health-insurance

Health insurance isn't cheap.
In fact, premiums have risen slightly every year for the past six years, according to a 2017
Employer Health Benefits Survey by Kaiser Family Foundation/Health Research & Educational
Trust. If you're in good health and don't have anyone depending on you like a spouse or
children, you may be tempted to forgo the cost of buying health insurance.

But not having health insurance can cost you far more in the long run than the cost of paying
premiums. Without health insurance, you likely would be responsible for paying all costs if you
get sick or injured. The more you know about health insurance and what it can — or can't — do
for you, the easier it is to realize that it might be worth the cost.

"The Affordable Care Act comes with a mandate for most individuals to have minimum essential
coverage," says Howard Yeh, founder and CEO of HealthCare.com. "Unless an exemption
applies, individuals will have a tax penalty if they don't get health insurance."

That penalty can be calculated based on a percentage of your household income or per person in
your household.

https://www.creditkarma.com/tax/i/why-get-health-insurance/

Health insurance status distribution of the total population of Nebraska in 2018
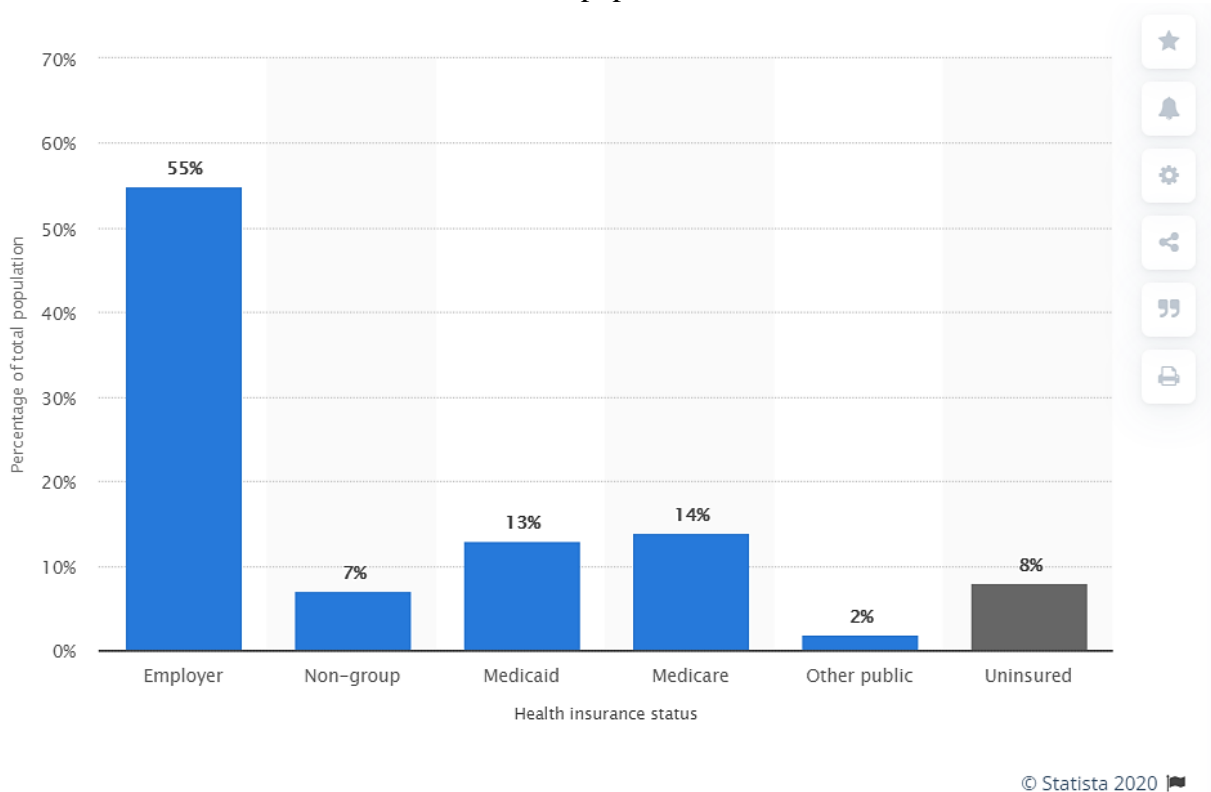
Published by Matej Mikulic, Dec 11, 2019
 This statistic depicts the health insurance status distribution of the total population in Nebraska in 2018. During that year, eight percent of the total population of Nebraska was uninsured. The largest part of Nebraska's population was insured through employers.
https://www.statista.com/statistics/238782/health-insurance-status-of-the-total-population-of-nebraska/#statisticContainer

Health Insurance Marketplace helps record numbers of Nebraskans sign up for coverage in 2019 by Eric Savaiano on February 7, 2020 in Enroll NE • 0 Comments



*By Blake Ellis, Economic Justice Intern at Nebraska Appleseed*

For many Nebraskans, the number 90,000 has quite a resonance. That is the sell-out capacity for supporters packing into Memorial Stadium on chilly Saturdays in the fall ready to cheer on Cornhusker football. But over 90,000 Nebraskans have more than just football to celebrate in 2020. 90,845 Nebraskans have signed up for coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace during open enrollment for the 2020 benefit year. This is 3,000 more than have ever gotten covered through the Marketplace in Nebraska.

After experiencing a jump in the number of sign-ups from 2014 (43,000) to 2015 (74,000), the number of Nebraskans covered through the Marketplace plateaued at around 88,000 for several years despite Nebraska having lower premium rates than a majority of participating states. For 2019, Medica was the only insurer within Nebraska Marketplace. However, for 2020, Bright Health entered the market and became Nebraska's newest insurer offering plans across the state. Premium prices fell 7% this year compared to 2019 as well.

This year's increase along with the recent approval of Medicaid expansion expected to begin later in 2020 will hopefully lead to a continual trend of fewer Nebraskans going without coverage in our state.

https://enroll-ne.org/blog/3208

< [ 2019 ▼ ] >    ANIMATE ▶

Percentage of population that does not have health insurance privately, through an employer or through the government (2-year estimate)



| <= 5.5% | 5.6% - 7.0% | 7.1% - 8.4% | 8.5% - 10.6% | >= 10.7% |
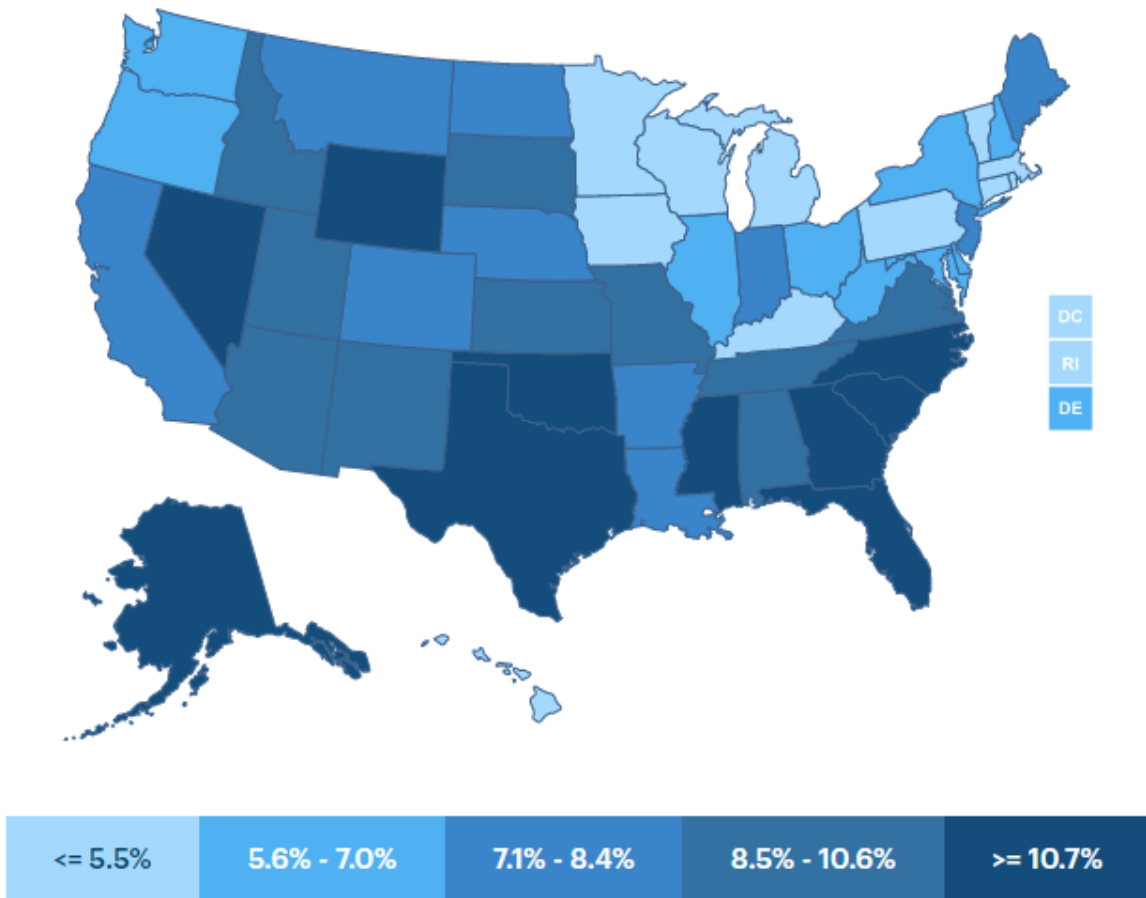
**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States

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

# NEBRASKA'S UNINSURED AND THE COVERAGE GAP BY COUNTY

The U.S. Census Bureau's 2017 American Community Survey estimates about 141,000 Nebraskans are without health insurance, and about 97,000 of them are employed. This map includes American Community Survey's five-year estimate of the number of Nebraskans falling into the coverage gap, as well as estimated percentages of working age population without health coverage and those who are employed without coverage.

Even with the passage of Medicaid expansion in November 2017, these Nebraskans who fall into the coverage gap continue to have no way to get health insurance. They don't qualify for Medicaid— they either earn more than Medicaid's very low income threshold (about $17,000 per year) or they don't fit into other Medicaid-eligible categories (children, elderly, people with disabilities). These Nebraskans also do not make enough income to qualify for subsidies that would help them buy coverage from the Health Insurance Marketplace. Enrollment in expanded Medicaid coverage is anticipated to begin in August 2020.



Percent uninsured ages 19 to 64
- > 22.5 to 37.0
- > 15.8 to 21.0
- > 12.6 to 15.3
- > 9.8 to 12.4
- > 5.8 to 9.5
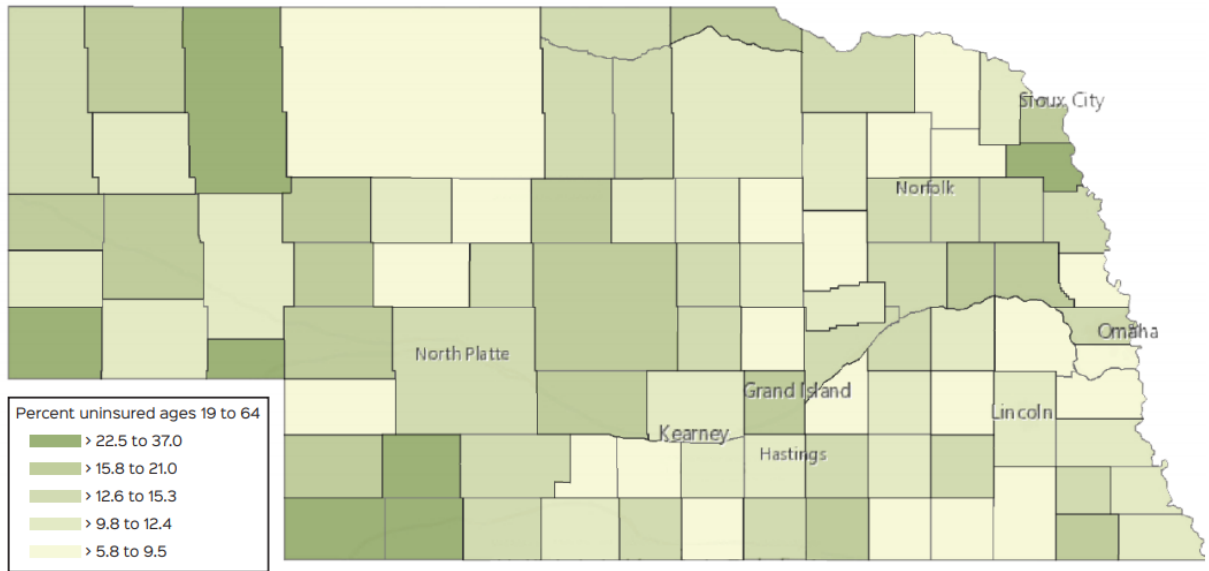
| County | % of residents uninsured, 19 to 64 | Estimated number in coverage gap, 19 to 64 | % of employed who are uninsured, 19 to 64 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blaine | 19.6 | 12 | 18.1 |
| Boone | 8.7 | 12 | 18.1 |
| Boyd | 16.8 | 82 | 16.7 |
| Brown | 15 | 246 | 13.4 |
| Colfax | 16.9 | 569 | 11.8 |
| Custer | 16.3 | 490 | 15.2 |
| Garfield | 10.4 | 44 | 8.8 |
| Greeley | 12.1 | 76 | 10.6 |
| Hall | 19.7 | 3,219 | 17.3 |
| Hamilton | 6.9 | 134 | 5.1 |
| Holt | 11.8 | 364 | 10.3 |
| Howard | 8.4 | 153 | 7 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keya Paha | 13.7 | 15 | 13 |
| Loup | 10.9 | 10 | 11.5 |
| Merrick | 13.5 | 165 | 12.9 |
| Nance | 11 | 88 | 8.7 |
| Platte | 12.6 | 1,086 | 10.4 |
| Rock | 14.4 | 97 | 13.6 |
| Sherman | 121.8 | 77 | 12.3 |
| Valley | 13.3 | 109 | 11.1 |
| Wheeler | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| Nebraska | 12.8 | 141,326 | 10.8 |

https://www.cfra.org/sites/default/files/publications/2019%20NE%20Uninsured%20Coverage%20Gap%20BY%20COUNTY%20%281%29.pdf

Medicare

Types of Insurance: Coverage Alone

## U.S. HEALTH INSURANCE MARKET DISTRIBUTION 2013 to 2017

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct-purchase (individual) | 11.4% | 14.6% | 16.3% | 16.2% | 16.1% |
| Employment-based | 55.7% | 55.4% | 55.7% | 55.7% | 56.0% |
| Medicaid/CHIP | 17.5% | 19.5% | 19.6% | 19.4% | 19.3% |
| Medicare | 15.6% | 16.0% | 16.3% | 16.7% | 17.3% |
| Military health care | 4.5% | 4.5% | 4.7% | 4.6% | 4.8% |
| Uninsured | 13.3% | 10.4% | 9.1% | 8.8% | 8.3% |

2013 to 2014: Individual increased 3.2%, uninsured decreased 2.9%
2014 to 2015: Individual increased 1.7%, uninsured decreased 1.3%
2015 to 2016: Individual decreased 0.1%, uninsured decreased 0.3%
2016 to 2017: Individual decreased 0.1%, uninsured decreased 0.5%

NEBRASKA
Good Life. Great Opportunity.

https://doi.nebraska.gov/sites/doi.nebraska.gov/files/doc/ACA%20PPT%202019%20%2011-13-18.pdf

### Children    Non-Elderly

Rate of uninsured children over last ten years.

**5.2%**

of **children** do not have health insurance

Source: Georgetown University Center for Children and Families analysis of the Table HIC-5, Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State - Children Under 19: 2008 to 2018, Health Insurance Historical Tables, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS). *Change is significant at the 90% confidence level relative to the prior year.

Rank among states 2018

**32**/51

In Nebraska, 5.2% 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.

kidshealthcarereport.ccf.georgetown.edu.



**U.S. teen birth rate has fallen dramatically over time**

*Births per 1,000 females ages 15-19*
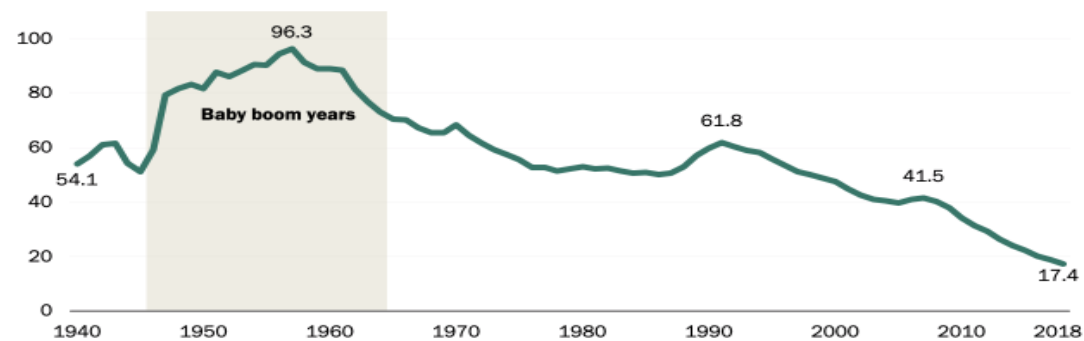
Note: Data labels shown are for 1940, 1957, 1991, 2008 and 2018. Teens younger than 15 not included. Data only accounts for live births and does not include miscarriages, stillbirths or abortions.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics published data.

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

Teen birth rates

The teen birth rate in the United States is at a record low, dropping below 18 births per 1,000 girls and women ages 15 to 19 for the first time since the government began regularly collecting data on this group, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of newly released data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

In 2018, the birth rate among 15- to 19-year-old girls and women was less than half of what it had been in 2008 (41.5 births per 1,000). Asians and Pacific Islanders led the way over this time, followed by Hispanics, with teen birth rate declines of 74% and 65%, respectively. Rates for white and black teens fell by more than 50% over the past decade as well.

Despite rapid declines in teen birth rates across all major racial and ethnic groups, disparities persist. In 2018, the birth rate for Hispanic and black teens ages 15 to 19 was almost double the rate among white teens and more than five times as high as the rate among Asians and Pacific Islanders.

**Across race and ethnicity, teen birth rates are less than half of what they were a decade ago**

*Births per 1,000 females ages 15-19*

| | 2008 | 2018 | Percent change ▼ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hispanic | 77.5 | 27.1 | -65% | |
| Black | 62.8 | 24.9 | -60% | |
| All teens | 41.5 | 17.4 | -58% | |
| White | 26.7 | 12.5 | -53% | |
| Asian | 16.2 | 4.3 | -74% | |
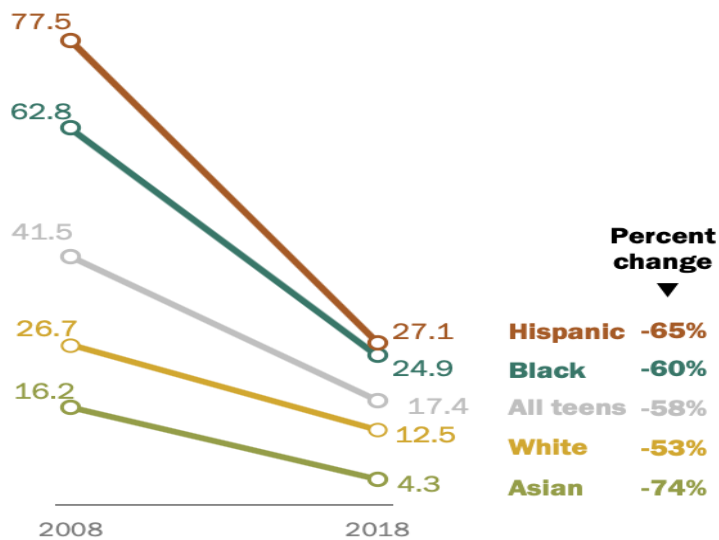
Note: Teens younger than 15 not included. Data only accounts for live births and does not include miscarriages, stillbirths or abortions. Hispanics are of any race. Racial categories are based on single race classifications. Blacks and whites include only non-Hispanics. Asians include Pacific Islanders. Following the conventions used in the 2008 NCHS births report, Asians include Hispanics. Percentage changes are based on unrounded numbers.
Source: 2008 data from National Center for Health Statistics published data; 2018 data from Pew Research Center analysis of National Center for Health Statistics data and U.S. Census Bureau 2018 population estimates.

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

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https://www.pewresearch.org/

**Teenage Pregnancy** | **Dec. 9, 1985**
Timelife  Cover 1985
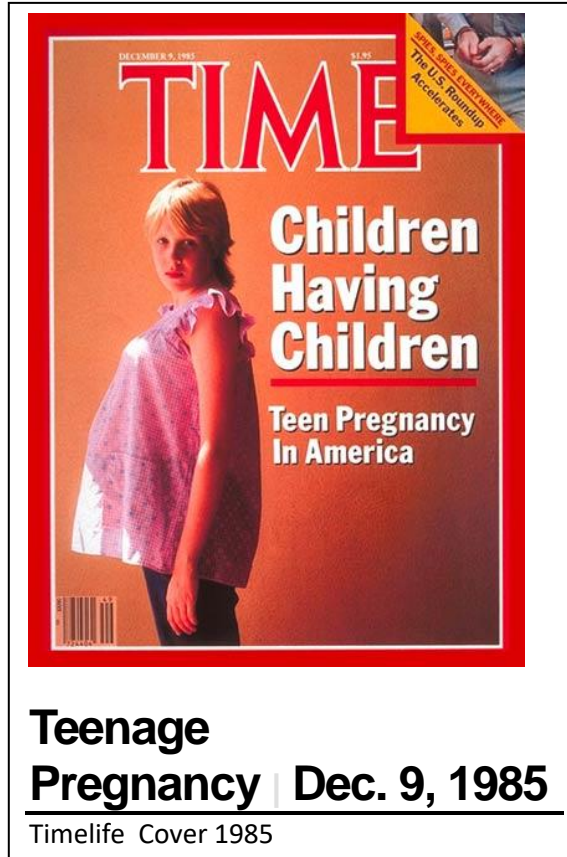
Childcare

**Daycare License Requirements for Nebraska Worker requirements**
Must be "legal age of majority" and have a written, department-approved plan to acquire at least 3 credit hours or 15 clock hours of Department-approved in-service training in child development/early childhood education or child care administration within 12 months of hiring; **or** a CDA; **or** a bachelor's or associate's degree in a field related to care and education of children ages 0 – 12 years (e.g., early childhood education, child development, elementary education, or special education); **or** one year verified group experience with a positive reference from a supervisor.

# Provider / Child Ratio

| Age Range | Ratio For Center-based Care |
|---|---|
| Infants | (1:4) |
| Toddlers | (1:6) |
| Preschool(3 years) | (1:10) |
| Preschool(4 – 5 years) | (1:12) |
| School age | (1:15) |
| Mixed age group | center wide ratio count |

| Age Range | Ratio For Family Child Care |
|---|---|
| Infants | (1:4) |
| All ages | (1:8) [includes provider's own children under 8 years old; no more than 2 children may be under 18 months old; additionally, there may be 2 school age children during non-school hours] |
| Mixed age group | (1:8) [no more than 2 infants at one time] |
| School age | (1:10) |

https://www.daycarehotline.com/state-daycare-license-requirements-50-states/

## Childcare Facilities in CNCAP Counties

In Nebraska, anyone who provides child care to four or more children from different families must be licensed as a child care provider. There are five license types: Family Child Care Home I, Family Child Care Home II, Child Care Center, Preschool, and School-Age-Only Center.

**Family Child Care Home I**
Program in the home of the provider; maximum capacity is eight children of mixed ages and two additional school age children during non-school hours.

**Family Child Care Home II**
Program in the home of the provider or another site; maximum capacity is twelve with two providers.

**Child Care Center**
Program licensed for at least 13 children.

**School-Age-Only Center**
Program licensed for at least 13 children who are attending or have attended school.

**Preschool**
Program providing educational services where children do not nap and are not fed a meal.

Early Childhood Capacity Count by County

| County | Type | Number of Facilities | Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boone | Family Child Care Home I | 7 | 70 |
| | Family Child Care Home II | 8 | 96 |
| Brown | Family Child Care Home I | 4 | 40 |
| | Family Child Care Home II | 7 | 80 |
| | Preschool | 1 | 12 |
| Colfax | Child Care Center 2 | 1 | 15 |
| | Family Child Care Home I | 11 | 110 |
| | Family Child Care Home II | 2 | 24 |
| | Provisional Child Care Center | 1 | 36 |
| | Provisional Family Child Care Home I | 1 | 10 |
| | Provisional Family Child Care Home II | 1 | 12 |
| Custer | Child Care Center | 3 | 106 |
| | Family Child Care Home I | 3 | 30 |
| | Family Child Care Home II | 11 | 132 |
| | Preschool | 3 | 48 |
| | Provisional Family Child Care Home I | 1 | 10 |
| | Provisional Family Child Care Home II | 1 | 12 |
| | Provisional School-Age-Only Center | 1 | 90 |
| Garfield | Family Child Care Home II | 2 | 24 |
| | Preschool | 2 | 24 |
| Greeley | Family Child Care Home I | 1 | 10 |
| | Family Child Care Home II | 4 | 48 |
| | Provisional Family Child Care Home II | 1 | 12 |
| Hall | Child Care Center | 14 | 1664 |
| | Family Child Care Home I | 58 | 577 |
| | Family Child Care Home II | 5 | 60 |

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Preschool | 3 | 138 |
|  | Provisional Child Care Center | 1 | 155 |
|  | Provisional Family Child Care Home I | 9 | 88 |
| Hamilton | Child Care Center | 2 | 122 |
|  | Family Child Care Home I | 6 | 60 |
|  | Preschool | 1 | 12 |
|  | Provisional Preschool | 1 | 25 |
| Holt | Child Care Center | 1 | 50 |
|  | Family Child Care Home I | 17 | 170 |
|  | Family Child Care Home II | 9 | 106 |
|  | Preschool | 2 | 24 |
|  | Provisional Family Child Care Home I | 1 | 10 |
|  | Provisional Family Child Care Home II | 1 | 12 |
|  | School Age Only Child Care Center | 1 | 100 |
| Howard | Child Care Center | 1 | 65 |
|  | Family Child Care Home I | 5 | 48 |
|  | Preschool | 2 | 36 |
| Merrick | Child Care Center | 2 | 113 |
|  | Family Child Care Home I | 3 | 30 |
|  | Family Child Care Home II | 4 | 48 |
|  | Preschool | 1 | 24 |
|  | Provisional Family Child Care Home II | 1 | 12 |
|  | Provisional School-Age-Only Center | 1 | 45 |
| Nance | Family Child Care Home I | 8 | 80 |
|  | Family Child Care Home II | 2 | 24 |
|  | Preschool | 1 | 12 |
| Platte | Child Care Center | 15 | 1084 |
|  | Family Child Care Home I | 29 | 286 |
|  | Family Child Care Home II | 14 | 166 |
|  | Preschool | 4 | 80 |
|  | Provisional Child Care Center | 1 | 29 |
|  | Provisional Family Child Care Home I | 2 | 20 |
|  | Provisional Family Child Care Home II | 3 | 36 |
|  | School-Age-Only Child Care Center | 3 | 94 |
| Rock | Family Child Care Home I | 3 | 30 |
|  | Preschool | 1 | 12 |
| Sherman | Family Child Care Home I | 2 | 20 |
|  | Family Child Care Home II | 2 | 24 |
| Valley | Child Care Center | 1 | 40 |
|  | Family Child Care Home I | 3 | 28 |
|  | Family Child Care Home II | 6 | 72 |
|  | Provisional Family Child Care Home I | 1 | 10 |
|  | Provisional Family Child Care Home II | 1 | 12 |
|  | Totals | 313 | 7016 |

http://dhhs.ne.gov/licensure/Documents/Countycount.pdf

| PROVIDER | ACCREDITED | NOT ACCREDITED |
|---|---|---|
| Home I & II | 192 (12.77%) | 798 (53.09%) |
| Center-based | 97 (6.45%) | 317 (21.09%) |
| School Age | 20 (1.33%) | 79 (5.26%) |

**TABLE 2. |** NUMBER (%) OF ACCREDITED PROVIDERS SERVING EACH AGE GROUP BY PROVIDER TYPE AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

| PROVIDER | INFANT | | TODDLER | | PRESCHOOL AGE | | SCHOOL AGE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | URBAN | RURAL | URBAN | RURAL | URBAN | RURAL | URBAN | RURAL |
| Home I & II | 66 (28.09%) | 117 (49.49%) | 66 (26.51%) | 120 (48.19%) | 65 (23.55%) | 120 (43.48%) | 50 (22.03%) | 102 (44.93%) |
| Center-based | 35 (14.89%) | 17 (7.23%) | 42 (16.87%) | 21 (8.43%) | 49 (17.75%) | 42 (15.22%) | 33 (14.54%) | 22 (9.69%) |
| School Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 (7.05%) | 4 (1.76%) |
| Total | 101 | 134 | 108 | 141 | 114 | 162 | 99 | 128 |

*Note.* Percentage is calculated by dividing the number of providers within each cell by the total number of each child type ($N_{infant}$ = 235; $N_{toddler}$ = 249; $N_{preschool}$ = 276; $N_{school-age}$ = 227).

**TABLE 3. |** NUMBER (%) OF NON-ACCREDITED PROVIDERS SERVING EACH AGE GROUP BY PROVIDER TYPE AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

| PROVIDER | INFANT | | TODDLER | | PRESCHOOL AGE | | SCHOOL AGE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | URBAN | RURAL | URBAN | RURAL | URBAN | RURAL | URBAN | RURAL |
| Home I & II | 278 (29.20%) | 476 (50.00%) | 294 (29.52%) | 486 (48.80%) | 289 (26.69%) | 480 (44.32%) | 215 (24.05%) | 410 (45.86%) |
| Center-based | 100 (10.50%) | 98 (10.29%) | 109 (10.94%) | 107 (10.74%) | 150 (13.85%) | 160 (14.77%) | 89 (9.96%) | 103 (11.52%) |
| School Age | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 (0.18%) | 2 (0.18%) | 56 (6.26%) | 21 (2.35%) |
| Total | 378 | 574 | 403 | 593 | 441 | 642 | 360 | 534 |

*Note.* Percentage is calculated by dividing the number of providers within each cell by the total number of each child type ($N_{infant}$ = 952; $N_{toddler}$ = 996; $N_{preschool}$ = 1,083; $N_{school-age}$ = 894).

## Childcare costs

**TABLE 5. | HOW MUCH DO CHILD CARE PROVIDERS CHARGE IN RURAL COUNTIES?**

| | INFANT | | | | TODDLER | | | | PRESCHOOL | | | | SCHOOL AGE | | | |
| | HOME I & II | | CENTER-BASED | | HOME I & II | | CENTER-BASED | | HOME I & II | | CENTER-BASED | | HOME I & II | | CENTER-BASED | |
| PR* | HOUR | DAY | HOUR | DAY | HOUR | DAY | HOUR | DAY | HOUR | DAY | HOUR | DAY | HOUR | DAY | HOUR | DAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 2.85 | 25.00 | 4.35 | 32.00 | 2.75 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 30.00 | 2.75 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 29.00 | 2.75 | 24.00 | 4.00 | 28.00 |
| 55 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.50 | 32.20 | 2.85 | 25.00 | 4.11 | 30.00 | 2.85 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 30.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 29.90 |
| 60 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.73 | 33.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.25 | 31.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 30.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| 65 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 33.52 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.50 | 31.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 30.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.10 | 30.00 |
| 70 | 3.00 | 27.00 | 5.00 | 35.20 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.50 | 31.10 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.32 | 30.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.46 | 30.00 |
| 75 | 3.00 | 28.00 | 5.00 | 36.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 33.50 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 4.88 | 31.20 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 30.50 |
| 80 | 3.00 | 30.00 | 5.20 | 36.80 | 3.00 | 27.00 | 5.50 | 35.00 | 3.00 | 26.60 | 5.40 | 35.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 5.40 | 33.00 |
| 85 | 3.48 | 30.00 | 5.95 | 40.00 | 3.25 | 29.64 | 6.00 | 36.00 | 3.25 | 28.00 | 6.00 | 35.21 | 3.49 | 28.00 | 6.00 | 34.00 |
| 90 | 3.56 | 30.00 | 6.42 | 40.00 | 3.50 | 30.00 | 6.45 | 36.00 | 3.50 | 30.00 | 6.49 | 36.00 | 3.60 | 30.00 | 6.45 | 35.42 |
| 95 | 4.15 | 35.00 | 8.00 | 40.00 | 3.86 | 30.00 | 8.00 | 38.85 | 4.00 | 30.00 | 8.00 | 37.60 | 4.91 | 30.00 | 8.00 | 36.00 |
| 100 | 7.00 | 50.00 | 9.00 | 43.00 | 7.00 | 40.00 | 9.00 | 45.00 | 7.00 | 45.00 | 9.00 | 40.00 | 5.00 | 40.00 | 9.00 | 40.00 |

+Urban counties included Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, and Dakota (all other counties were considered rural).

http://dhhs.ne.gov/Child%20Care%20Market%20Rate%20Surveys/2019%20Market%20Rate%20Survey%20Report.pdf

https://www.care.com/c/stories/2423/how-much-does-child-care-cost/

## Human Trafficking

Human trafficking by the numbers

**Trafficking in Nebraska**
**47** Nebraska school girls are known to be trafficked each year, but the true number is likely higher. –*Governor Task Force on Human Trafficking*
**40 Million People Trafficked Worldwide**
**5 million** people are currently victims of forced commercial sexual exploitation. –*Alliance 8.7*
**20 million** people in the world are kept in forced labor. –*Alliance 8.7*
**15 million** people are living in a forced marriage. –*Alliance 8.7*
**25%** of human trafficking victims are children. –*Free the Slaves*
**71%** of human trafficking victims are female. –*Free the Slaves*
**$150 billion** is the estimated annual profits made from the exploitation of trafficked persons. –*Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking*
**$90** is the average price of a slave today. By comparison, the average price of a slave in the American South in 1850 is $40,000 in today's money. –*Free the Slaves*
**Convictions**
**499** convictions were secured against traffickers in the United States by the Department of Justice in FY 2017. –*Trafficking In Persons Report 2018*

**7,045** convictions were secured worldwide in 2017. –*Trafficking in Persons Report 2018*

https://nebraskafamilyalliance.org/policy/human-trafficking/

Trafficking Awareness Month
by Grasz | Jan 6, 2020 | Human Trafficking

Today, Nebraska Family Alliance (NFA) joined Governor Pete Ricketts, Attorney General Doug Peterson, state senators, and other anti-trafficking groups at the state capitol for a signing ceremony declaring January as Human Trafficking Awareness Month.
In a statement, NFA Policy Director Nate Grasz said:
"Human trafficking is modern day slavery in which people profit from exploiting others through force, fraud, coercion, or deception. And it happens everywhere, even in Nebraska.
While Nebraska is not isolated from the scourge of human trafficking, we are grateful for the broad coalition of legislators, service providers, advocacy groups, churches, and diligent citizens who make our state a leader in combating human trafficking.
Nebraska Family Alliance commends Governor Pete Ricketts, Attorney General Doug Peterson, Nebraska's federal representatives, and our state senators for their dedication to fighting trafficking and ensuring justice for survivors."
Each January is recognized as Human Trafficking Awareness Month and creates an essential opportunity for Nebraskans to learn about this issue in our state.

A 2015 report from the Governor's Task Force on Human Trafficking found that at least 47 Nebraska school girls are known to be trafficked each year, and a 2017 Human Trafficking Initiative study from Creighton University found that 900 individuals are advertised for sex online each month in Nebraska.

Thankfully, in recent years Nebraska has enacted substantial anti-trafficking laws to deter and prosecute traffickers, increase criminal penalties related to trafficking, target trafficking rings, and expand access to services for survivors.

Nebraska Family Alliance supports efforts to prevent trafficking, increase awareness, provide rescue and restoration to victims, and punish those who attempt to sell and purchase human beings as commodities.

https://nebraskafamilyalliance.org/nfa-joins-governor-ricketts-and-attorney-general-peterson-in-recognizing-human-trafficking-awareness-month/

## Recognizing Signs

Common Work and Living Conditions: The Individual(s) in Question

Is not free to leave or come and go as he/she wishes
Is under 18 and is providing commercial sex acts
Is in the commercial sex industry and has a pimp / manager
Is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
Works excessively long and/or unusual hours
Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work
Owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off
Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work
High security measures exist in the work and/or living locations (e.g. opaque windows, boarded up windows, bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)

Poor Mental Health or Abnormal Behavior
Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid
Exhibits unusually fearful or anxious behavior after bringing up law enforcement
Avoids eye contact
Poor Physical Health
Lacks health care
Appears malnourished
Shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture

Lack of Control
Has few or no personal possessions
Is not in control of his/her own money, no financial records, or bank account
Is not in control of his/her own identification documents (ID or passport)
Is not allowed or able to speak for themselves (a third party may insist on being present and/or translating)

Other
Claims of just visiting and inability to clarify where he/she is staying/address
Lack of knowledge of whereabouts and/or do not know what city he/she is in
Loss of sense of time
Has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story
This list is not exhaustive and represents only a selection of possible indicators. Also, the red flags in this list may not be present in all trafficking cases and are not cumulative.
www.traffickingresourcecenter.org

Inventory Count Date: 1/22/2019 Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count Unaccompanied Youth Households (CNCAP PIT Counts)

| | Sheltered | | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | Safe Haven | | |
| Total Number of unaccompanied youth households | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Total number of unaccompanied youth | 17 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| Number of unaccompanied children (under age 18) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Number of unaccompanied young adults (age 18 to 24) | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 40 |

## Disconnected/Homeless Youth



**Disconnected Youth**

**9.0%**

RANKED: 6TH

Percentage of youth ages 18 to 24 without high school degrees who were not in school or working in 2017

https://talkpoverty.org/state-year-report/nebraska-2019-report/

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (under 18) are people in households with only children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18.

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (18-24) are people in households without children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

Unsheltered Homelessness refers to people whose primary nighttime location is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (for example, the streets, vehicles, or parks).

The 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress



EXHIBIT 2.5: Estimates of Homeless Individuals By State, 2019

**Estimates of Homelessness**

**1,715** individuals

**650** people in families with children

**151** unaccompanied homeless youth

**175** veterans

**422** chronically homeless individuals

https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2019-AHAR-Part-1.pdf
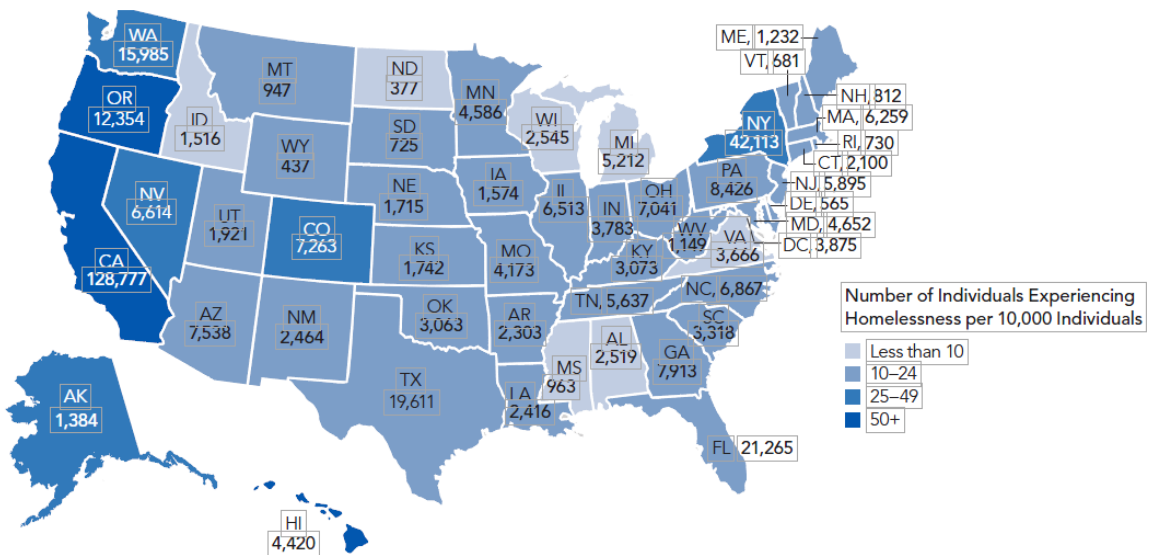
Since its peak in the aftermath of the Great Recession, the number of teens and young adults disconnected from both work and school in the United States fell for the seventh year in a row. **The 2017 disconnection rate is 11.5 percent, a significant drop from the post-recession high of 14.7 percent in 2010. But a look into the latest data also shows some causes for concern.** First, the decrease in the national disconnection rate between 2016 (11.7 percent) and 2017 (11.5 percent) was negligible. Second, for some groups, progress has halted or even reversed. The youth disconnection rate for black teens and young adults increased between 2016 and 2017. And despite years of decline in the country's overall disconnection rate, disparities between racial and ethnic groups persist. These findings indicate we cannot rely on economic growth alone to solve the problem of youth disconnection in America—societal factors such as poverty, discrimination, and residential segregation also play significant roles.
*Making the Connection: Transportation and Youth Disconnection* presents the latest available data on youth disconnection for the United States as a whole as well as disconnection rates by gender, race and ethnicity, region, state, and metro area. Determining who remains disconnected, and why, is vital to identifying interventions that will sustain or accelerate the positive trend we have observed over the past seven years. Because reducing youth disconnection will require an understanding of the structural factors driving it, **the report also examines a key factor preventing young people from staying in school and the workforce: disparities in access to reliable and affordable transportation.** Future reports will address additional structural barriers fueling disconnection.

## KEY FINDINGS

**Nationally:** The youth disconnection rate for the United States overall was 11.5 percent in 2017—down from 11.7 percent the previous year. This represents a total of about 4.5 million young people, or about one in nine.

**Disability:** Disconnected young people are more than three times as likely to have a disability of some kind than connected young people—16.6 percent as compared to 5.0 percent. White male disconnected youth have the highest disability rate, 23.0 percent, but in general face fewer structural barriers to school persistence and employment than other groups.
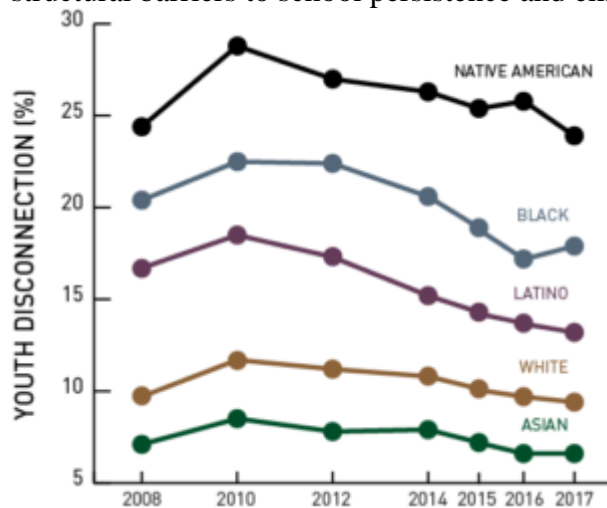


Since the KIND program (for ages 18-24) started at CNCAP we have assisted 14 households for a total of 26 clients.

**Gender:** Boys and young men are slightly more likely to be disconnected than girls and young women, 11.9 percent as compared to 11.1 percent. But this ranking varies by race; among Asian, Latino, and Native American youth, young women have a slightly higher disconnection rate, whereas for black and white youth, young men do. The size of the gender gap is largest for black young people.

**Race and ethnicity:** Of the country's five major racial and ethnic groups, Asian American youth have the lowest disconnection rate, 6.6 percent, unchanged from their 2016 rate. White youth have the second-lowest rate (9.4 percent), followed by Latino (13.2 percent), black (17.9 percent), and Native American youth (23.9 percent). Latino youth saw the greatest improvement in their disconnection rate between 2016 to 2017, while black teens and young adults are the only group whose disconnection rate increased. Disconnection rates also vary by Asian and Latino subgroup.

**Regions:** Disconnection continues to be a particular challenge in the South. The East South Central area, which includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, has the highest disconnection rate overall, 14.2 percent. New England has the lowest rate, 8.26 percent.

**States:** Minnesota has the lowest rate of youth disconnection (6.2 percent), followed by Iowa (7.0 percent) and Massachusetts (7.1 percent). West Virginia has the highest rate, 17.0 percent, followed by New Mexico (16.5 percent) and Mississippi (16.4 percent). Idaho experienced the largest increase in the share of disconnected young people between 2016 and 2017, nearly 25 percent. The state's 2017 rate of 13.6 percent is almost as high as its 2014 peak of 14.0 percent. Alaska saw the largest drop in its disconnection rate, a decrease of 27 percent.

**Metro areas:** Metro area youth disconnection rates range from a low of 5.6 percent in greater Grand Rapids, Michigan, to a high of 18.0 percent in the Memphis metro area. Metro area

disconnection rates vary by gender as well as race and ethnicity. The metro area with the largest racial or ethnic gap is Louisville, KY-IN, where the black-white gap is 17.6 percentage points.
**Transportation:** An examination of disconnection rates and commute times in two major cities, Washington, DC, and Chicago, reveals a link between transportation and youth disconnection. Average commute time and the youth disconnection rate are strongly correlated across DC neighborhoods. The correlation between the youth disconnection rate and the percentage of workers with very long commutes is also strong. In Chicago, the five areas with the highest youth disconnection rates, all above 20 percent, also have the highest rates of workers commuting an hour or more each way.
http://measureofamerica.org/youth-disconnection-2019/


CNCAP's KIND (Keeping Independent Needs Defined) program is a new Joint TH (Transitional Housing) and RR (Rapid Re-housing) program to assist individuals and families whose head of household is between the ages of 18 & 24.  The core elements of the KIND program are 1) Stable Housing, 2) Education & Employment, 3) Social and Emotional Wellbeing, and 4) Permanent Connections.

      The Joint TH portion of the program assists homeless youth in a crisis situation get into temporary housing to address their immediate housing needs and then to assist by offering RR to get the youth rapidly re-housed and into permanent housing. While on the program youth will have the opportunity to participate in case management to address specific barriers the family is having.

      The KIND program serves the counties of Hall, Buffalo, Adams and Custer counties is currently serving 10 youth with 7 additional youth searching for housing.

      Youth are also requesting assistance with diapers, formula, transportation, baby items and household items. Although they may be on WIC, it only provides formula as a supplement so the additional cost can be burdensome on youth with children.

      Although youth can be resilient, trying to overcome the many challenges in their life to make a positive change for themselves can be a difficult and overwhelming. A youth shared his story with his KIND Case Manager:

> Jake, a 20-year old male had been in foster care and was aging out of the system and was in desperate need of help.
>
> While in foster care, he had been living with his grandparents that were being compensated by a stipend for his care. However, since he was aging out of foster care, they wouldn't be receiving it any longer, and didn't want him in the household any longer.
>
> Although he had struggled in the past with drugs and alcohol, he was now clean for six months.  He had also been involved in some gang activity but wanted a change and wanted out.
>
> Needless to say, Jake had no support system.
>
> Jake was accepted into the KIND program where he was placed into housing, is employed full –time and the case manager is assisting him on options to achieve his GED. Once he accomplishes obtaining his GED, Jake wants to continue his education. There is a team of 14 people from various agencies that are supporting this young man to

ensure he has a successful life and with his determination, we are hopeful that he will succeed.

## Crime

STATEWIDE CRIME SUMMARY

The number of crimes reported to Nebraska law enforcement agencies in 2018 decreased 8.1%. There were 44,997 crimes reported in 2018, compared to 48,974 crimes reported during the same period in 2017, resulting in a decrease of 3,977 crimes. These numbers include only the crimes of Murder-Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson, which serve as the Crime Index used to measure crime statewide.

Violent crimes (Murder-Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault) decreased 6.8% in 2018. There were 5,368 violent crimes reported in 2018, compared to 5,757 reported in 2017, resulting in a decrease of 389 violent crimes.

Property crimes (Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson) decreased 8.3% in 2018. There were 39,629 property crimes reported in 2018, compared to 43,217 reported in 2017, resulting in a decrease of 3,588 property crimes.

### Crime Index Offenses, 2017 – 2018

| | 2017 | 2018 | CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| **VIOLENT CRIMES** | **5,757** | **5,368** | **-6.8%** |
| Murder-Manslaughter | 43 | 46 | +7.0% |
| Forcible Rape | 1,170 | 1,217 | +4.0% |
| Robbery | 951 | 735 | -22.7% |
| Aggravated Assault | 3,593 | 3,370 | -6.2% |
| **PROPERTY CRIMES** | **43,217** | **39,629** | **-8.3%** |
| Burglary | 6,265 | 5,167 | -17.5% |
| Larceny-Theft | 31,556 | 29,398 | -6.8% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 5,188 | 4,835 | -6.8% |
| Arson | 208 | 229 | +10.1% |
| **COMBINED TOTAL** | **48,974** | **44,997** | **-8.1%** |

ARRESTS

There were 70,706 arrests made in 2018, compared to 69,303 in 2017, resulting in an overall increase of 2.0%. The five categories with the highest number of arrests in 2018 were: Drug Abuse Violations (13,808); Simple Assault (8,786); Larceny (7,700); Driving under the Influence (6,750); and Liquor Law Violations (4,250).

The number of adult arrests (age 18 and over) in 2018 was 62,274, compared to 60,080 in 2017, resulting in an increase of 3.7%. The number of juvenile arrests (age 17 and under) in 2018 was 8,432, compared to 9,223 in 2017, a decrease of 8.6%.

A REVIEW OF HATE CRIMES

With the passage of Legislative Bill 90 in 1997, commonly referred to as the Hate Crime Bill, the Nebraska Crime Commission (NCC) developed a system to report hate crimes. The FBI has defined a hate crime as a "criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity." Nebraska law enforcement agencies voluntarily submit quarterly reports to the NCC which document the details of hate crimes that have been committed within the jurisdictions of those reporting agencies. Some of the details documented include: the type of crime committed, a general description of the location in which it occurred, and the type of bias or motivation of the offender.

In 2018, 128 law enforcement agencies participated in submitting hate crime data to the Crime Commission. In total, there were 30 incidents reported by 11 agencies statewide that involved crimes motivated by hate or bias. In comparison, 2017 had 117 agencies participate in submitting hate crime data, reporting a total of 39 incidents from 7 agencies statewide, resulting in an overall decrease of 23.1%.

https://ncc.nebraska.gov/sites/ncc.nebraska.gov/files/doc/Crime_In_Nebraska_2018_0.pdf

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYMENT DATA AND COVERAGE (2018) HIGHLIGHTS

Sworn Personnel
3,893 full-time sworn officers with 116 vacant positions.
1,091 sworn officers employed full-time in Sheriffs' Departments.
2,217 sworn officers employed full-time in Police Departments.
585 sworn officers employed full-time in State Agencies.
2.0 full-time sworn officers per 1,000 people (based on a population of 1,921,971).
318 part-time sworn officers with 19 vacant positions.
Civilian Personnel
1,634 full-time civilian employees.
239 part-time civilian employees.
61 vacant positions (both full-time and part-time).
Reserve Officers
57 reserve officers.
26 agencies use reserve officers.
Contractual Agreements
30 departments reported they have contracts with communities to provide law enforcement coverage.

90 different communities are reportedly covered by law enforcement services as a result of these contractual agreements.

https://ncc.nebraska.gov/sites/ncc.nebraska.gov/files/doc/Employment_Data_Report_2018.pdf

**Valentine Police Chief goes beyond 'protect and serve'**
By ALY RINEHART aly.rinehart@nptelegraph.com
Apr 11, 2018 (Taken in part)

To better connect with the people of Valentine, the police host or participate in "lots of fun things," Miller said.
"We do National Night Out. That's a hoot," she said.
National Night Out is a nationwide event that promotes drug and alcohol awareness. The police department, fire department and EMS of Valentine compete with each other in several activities during the event. It has been going for 50 years now.
Valentine also has a Coffee with a Cop program, at which citizens can sit d own and chat with police in a casual setting. "They can share what's on their mind, and we can work toward making it better," Miller said.
The department has hosted multiple self-defense classes for women. Miller and the five other officers make a habit of patrolling the town and stopping to speak with people on the streets.
"I like to go out a couple times a day and you wave and stop to visit with people walking, ask kids how school was," Miller said. "It lets everyone know you're out watching and making sure things are OK. We even do this at night. It's good that people know we're out here if they need something."
Many projects are aimed at Valentine's youth. Miller started a "CSI Valentine" program for advanced biology students at the high school. Another officer put together a program for local parents, educating them on how to recognize signs of drug use in their children. The department is planning a large event in May at which all fifth- through eighth-grade students can play games while learning about avoiding drugs and alcohol.
"We try to get involved with kids as much as we can," Miller said. "We want them to have a certain level of respect (for police) but know that we're here whenever they need us."
Building connections in the community has benefited the department too. Miller recalls a time that a fugitive was caught because residents who saw him immediately alerted police. As police chased the man on foot, people would come to their front doors or porches and point officers in the right direction.
"If we weren't invested in our community, people may not take the time to help like that," Miller said.
Miller said Valentine is a great community and the department has a caring bunch of officers.
"It's great to be able to put that all together," she said.
https://www.nptelegraph.com/connect/valentine-police-chief-goes-beyond-protect-and-serve/article_86ad69e2-3d3f-11e8-a5b1-8b23ec1bb4a8.html

## Health Trends

**Nebraska's 'monumental' data project key in improving health outcomes, reducing costs, officials say**
By Julie Anderson World-Herald staff writer
 Sep 24, 2019

Partners in Nebraska's health information system are taking next steps to improve health outcomes — and the state's IT workforce — through data.
The Nebraska Health Information Initiative, or NEHII, has been working to link patient records collected by physicians, hospitals, pharmacies and other health care entities across the state for roughly a decade. An ER doctor in Kearney, for instance, now can check the medications and health history of a visiting Omahan who lands in her hospital.
But so far, that data has been put to limited use with questions involving larger groups of patients, known as population health. That may involve checking whether at-risk groups, such as diabetics, are getting recommended eye and foot screenings on time and reaching out to those who aren't.
The new Nebraska Healthcare Collaborative will focus on bolstering both the expertise and tools needed to tap that data, said Jamie Bland, NEHII's CEO.
"The promise of health information technology will be realized through this partnership," she said.
https://www.omaha.com/livewellnebraska/health/nebraska-s-monumental-data-project-key-in-improving-health-outcomes/article_38b851a0-a312-59ad-b94e-0e1033192b47.html

**Looming crisis in rural health in Nebraska**

Nebraska View

Apr 1, 2019

Editor's Note
The author John L. Roberts, MA, is executive director of the Nebraska Rural Health Association. NeRHA membership is comprised of more than 500 individuals and organizations with an interest in rural health.

The decline of rural hospitals has been a slow-moving train wreck. It now is accelerating. Since 2010, 102 rural hospitals have closed. As bad as that may seem, things are likely to get much worse, and soon. Currently, 46 percent of rural hospitals nationally operate at a loss, compared to 44 percent in 2018 and 40 percent in 2017. Due to financial strains, nearly 700 rural hospitals are financially vulnerable and at high risk of closure, representing more than one-third of rural hospitals in the U.S.

Hospitals in our state provide access to high quality care for thousands to rural Nebraskans; however, Nebraska is not immune to these national trends. Nebraska has had only one hospital close during this time period but many hospitals in rural Nebraska are struggling with low or quickly declining operating margins. The most recent data shows that 39 out of 71 rural Nebraska hospitals have a 2 percent or less operating margin. An addition, 29 rural hospitals

experienced negative operating margins in 2018 with 22 of those having a minus-3 percent operating margin or worse.

There are a number of factors converging to place downward pressure on rural hospital operating margins. These factors include federal government policies such as Sequestration and Bad Debt, health disparities (rural populations are older, sicker and less affluent), low patient volumes, the shifting nature of patient care, population migration and staff recruitment and retention.

It's not one or two issues; it's a whole swatch of things rural hospitals have to confront. As a result, many hospitals across the state have had to cut costs by reducing some services, such as obstetrics, long-term care or assisted living.

You're going to start see hospitals continue to make decisions about what they can sustain based on their patient volumes and based on their revenue. As the things you're making a margin on continue to evaporate, then you start looking at what services you can afford to continue.

There is a growing sense of urgency. When a hospital closes, the community struggles. Pharmacies close, grocery stores close, companies choose not to locate to a place where their employees won't have access to a hospital. More is at stake, it seems, than convenient access to the services hospitals provide.

How many more rural health hospitals need to close or cut their services for meaningful action to be taken? We all have a responsibility to take action — rural providers, community leaders and state and federal policymakers, to stop the bleeding and prevent further rural hospital closures. If we do not, millions of rural citizens will lose direct access to care nationally while local economies will suffer in those communities.

All of this is happening during the longest uninterrupted period of economic growth in U.S. history, which should be added cause for concern. In other words, what recently may have looked like a slow-moving train wreck now should be accompanied by flashing red lights and blaring sirens.

jroberts@mwhc-inc.com  https://www.kearneyhub.com/opinion/looming-crisis-in-rural-health-in-nebraska/article_5eac1d32-5493-11e9-88d8-432b898f8faf.html

### Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, popularly known as WIC, 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. We provide wholesome food, 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 34,000 people at over 100 clinic sites.

**WIC helps eligible families with:**
Healthy Food
Breastfeeding Support
Nutrition Education
Health and community resources

**Who can apply?**

Pregnant women

Infants

Breastfeeding women

Children – up to age 5

New mothers

Foster children – up to age 5

We talk a lot about moms. But we offer support to anyone—working or not—who cares for a child including: • Moms • Single fathers • Grandparents • Foster parents • Step-parents • Guardians
http://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/WIC

CNCAP WIC served:
318 Women
377 Infants
634 Children
1,329 Total Participants

# Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership WIC

| Spencer | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 28 | 30 | 93% | 22 | 25 | 88% | 18 | 19 | 95% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 30 | 32 | 94% | 22 | 25 | 88% | 16 | 18 | 89% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 32 | 34 | 94% | 22 | 25 | 88% | 17 | 18 | 94% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 34 | 35 | 97% | 19 | 23 | 83% | 16 | 19 | 84% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 34 | 35 | 97% | 20 | 21 | 95% | 16 | 17 | 94% | | #DIV/0! |
| March | 30 | 33 | 91% | 20 | 22 | 91% | 19 | 20 | 95% | | #DIV/0! |
| April | 33 | 38 | 87% | 21 | 23 | 91% | 18 | 19 | 95% | | #DIV/0! |
| May | 28 | 36 | 78% | 20 | 20 | 100% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| June | 28 | 31 | 90% | 18 | 19 | 95% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| July | 26 | 37 | 70% | 18 | 18 | 100% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| August | 26 | 34 | 76% | 19 | 19 | 100% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| September | 22 | 32 | 69% | 17 | 19 | 89% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 29 | 34 | 86% | 20 | 22 | 92% | | | 95% | | #DIV/0! |

| Aurora | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 38 | 40 | 95% | 56 | 59 | 95% | 51 | 52 | 98% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 44 | 44 | 100% | 49 | 53 | 92% | 48 | 49 | 98% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 48 | 51 | 94% | 48 | 52 | 92% | 50 | 55 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 44 | 47 | 94% | 46 | 50 | 92% | 45 | 51 | 88% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 44 | 46 | 96% | 46 | 49 | 94% | 49 | 51 | 96% | | #DIV/0! |

| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **March** | 39 | 43 | 91% | 47 | 49 | 96% | 50 | 51 | 98% | | #DIV/0! |
| **April** | 39 | 42 | 93% | 52 | 53 | 98% | 49 | 51 | 96% | | #DIV/0! |
| **May** | 40 | 42 | 95% | 45 | 50 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **June** | 52 | 54 | 96% | 50 | 53 | 94% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **July** | 51 | 53 | 96% | 46 | 52 | 88% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **August** | 57 | 59 | 97% | 51 | 55 | 93% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **September** | 57 | 58 | 98% | 45 | 52 | 87% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **Average** | 46 | 48 | 95% | 48 | 52 | 93% | | | 95% | | #DIV/0! |

| **Burwell** | **2018** | | | **2019** | | | **2020** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Participation** | **Enrollment** | **%** | **Participation** | **Enrollment** | **%** | **Participation** | **Enrollment** | **%** | **Target** | **%** |
| **October** | 90 | 96 | 94% | 37 | 38 | 97% | 30 | 33 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| **November** | 98 | 101 | 97% | 35 | 36 | 97% | 33 | 34 | 97% | | #DIV/0! |
| **December** | 96 | 100 | 96% | 27 | 37 | 73% | 31 | 34 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| **January** | 96 | 103 | 93% | 29 | 33 | 88% | 34 | 34 | 100% | | #DIV/0! |
| **February** | 96 | 103 | 93% | 29 | 39 | 74% | 33 | 36 | 92% | | #DIV/0! |
| **March** | 96 | 104 | 92% | 30 | 38 | 79% | 31 | 32 | 97% | | #DIV/0! |
| **April** | 91 | 107 | 85% | 28 | 31 | 90% | 32 | 32 | 100% | | #DIV/0! |
| **May** | 83 | 102 | 81% | 24 | 28 | 86% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **June** | 86 | 97 | 89% | 22 | 26 | 85% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **July** | 82 | 102 | 80% | 29 | 30 | 97% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **August** | 78 | 93 | 84% | 28 | 33 | 85% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **September** | 82 | 90 | 91% | 34 | 38 | 89% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| **Average** | 90 | 100 | 90% | 29 | 34 | 87% | | | 95% | | #DIV/0! |

| **Greeley** | **2018** | | | **2019** | | | **2020** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Participation** | **Enrollment** | **%** | **Participation** | **Enrollment** | **%** | **Participation** | **Enrollment** | **%** | **Target** | **%** |
| **October** | 24 | 28 | 86% | 26 | 27 | 96% | 14 | 19 | 74% | | #DIV/0! |
| **November** | 22 | 25 | 88% | 29 | 28 | 104% | 11 | 16 | 69% | | #DIV/0! |

| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 22 | 25 | 88% | 28 | 27 | 104% | 13 | 17 | 76% | #DIV/0! |
| January | 21 | 24 | 88% | 25 | 25 | 100% | 13 | 14 | 93% | #DIV/0! |
| February | 25 | 26 | 96% | 23 | 25 | 92% | 14 | 15 | 93% | #DIV/0! |
| March | 26 | 27 | 96% | 20 | 25 | 80% | 14 | 15 | 93% | #DIV/0! |
| April | 32 | 33 | 97% | 18 | 24 | 75% | 12 | 14 | 86% | #DIV/0! |
| May | 31 | 33 | 94% | 17 | 22 | 77% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| June | 28 | 30 | 93% | 19 | 22 | 86% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| July | 25 | 27 | 93% | 17 | 21 | 81% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| August | 26 | 28 | 93% | 17 | 21 | 81% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| September | 24 | 26 | 92% | 16 | 21 | 76% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 26 | 28 | 92% | 21 | 24 | 88% | | | 83% | #DIV/0! |

| Atkinson | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target % |
| October | 29 | 37 | 78% | 32 | 41 | 78% | 21 | 25 | 84% | #DIV/0! |
| November | 26 | 36 | 72% | 33 | 39 | 85% | 20 | 24 | 83% | #DIV/0! |
| December | 26 | 34 | 76% | 32 | 37 | 86% | 17 | 20 | 85% | #DIV/0! |
| January | 24 | 31 | 77% | 31 | 38 | 82% | 21 | 23 | 91% | #DIV/0! |
| February | 23 | 24 | 96% | 31 | 35 | 89% | 21 | 22 | 95% | #DIV/0! |
| March | 22 | 27 | 81% | 31 | 36 | 86% | 19 | 23 | 83% | #DIV/0! |
| April | 19 | 23 | 83% | 26 | 34 | 76% | 26 | 29 | 90% | #DIV/0! |
| May | 27 | 29 | 93% | 27 | 31 | 87% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| June | 27 | 28 | 96% | 27 | 30 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| July | 31 | 34 | 91% | 26 | 28 | 93% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| August | 33 | 33 | 100% | 23 | 28 | 82% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| September | 35 | 41 | 85% | 25 | 26 | 96% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 27 | 31 | 86% | 29 | 34 | 86% | | | 87% | #DIV/0! |

| O'Neill | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 159 | 197 | 81% | 205 | 227 | 90% | 190 | 223 | 85% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 143 | 180 | 79% | 199 | 235 | 85% | 194 | 221 | 88% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 146 | 172 | 85% | 208 | 231 | 90% | 189 | 220 | 86% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 148 | 176 | 84% | 195 | 223 | 87% | 199 | 217 | 92% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 146 | 175 | 83% | 192 | 216 | 89% | 201 | 221 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| March | 150 | 168 | 89% | 196 | 222 | 88% | 201 | 221 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| April | 161 | 175 | 92% | 199 | 219 | 91% | 199 | 224 | 89% | | #DIV/0! |
| May | 165 | 175 | 94% | 207 | 228 | 91% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| June | 169 | 185 | 91% | 198 | 220 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| July | 169 | 186 | 91% | 197 | 221 | 89% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| August | 177 | 194 | 91% | 197 | 220 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| September | 179 | 195 | 92% | 196 | 219 | 89% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 159 | 182 | 88% | 199 | 223 | 89% | | | 89% | | #DIV/0! |

| St. Paul | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 45 | 47 | 96% | 49 | 54 | 91% | 48 | 52 | 92% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 49 | 53 | 92% | 52 | 53 | 98% | 45 | 47 | 96% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 45 | 52 | 87% | 54 | 56 | 96% | 40 | 45 | 89% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 48 | 55 | 87% | 53 | 55 | 96% | 44 | 49 | 90% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 41 | 49 | 84% | 55 | 56 | 98% | 50 | 53 | 94% | | #DIV/0! |
| March | 44 | 49 | 90% | 50 | 56 | 89% | 50 | 54 | 93% | | #DIV/0! |
| April | 38 | 45 | 84% | 53 | 54 | 98% | 50 | 55 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| May | 40 | 44 | 91% | 52 | 53 | 98% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| June | 40 | 44 | 91% | 54 | 56 | 96% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| July | 38 | 43 | 88% | 49 | 55 | 89% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| August | 40 | 46 | 87% | 49 | 51 | 96% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| September | 37 | 43 | 86% | 50 | 52 | 96% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 42 | 48 | 89% | 52 | 54 | 95% | | | 92% | | #DIV/0! |

| Ainsworth | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 201 | 221 | 91% | 87 | 92 | 95% | 68 | 75 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 201 | 219 | 92% | 88 | 94 | 94% | 61 | 70 | 87% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 198 | 225 | 88% | 86 | 95 | 91% | 53 | 69 | 77% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 203 | 225 | 90% | 85 | 96 | 89% | 50 | 59 | 85% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 204 | 230 | 89% | 81 | 92 | 88% | 52 | 60 | 87% | | #DIV/0! |
| March | 206 | 226 | 91% | 81 | 88 | 92% | 52 | 59 | 88% | | #DIV/0! |
| April | 199 | 225 | 88% | 76 | 88 | 86% | 53 | 60 | 88% | | #DIV/0! |
| May | 193 | 226 | 85% | 75 | 83 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| June | 196 | 214 | 92% | 77 | 83 | 93% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| July | 200 | 217 | 92% | 71 | 77 | 92% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| August | 194 | 220 | 88% | 69 | 73 | 95% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| September | 201 | 230 | 87% | 67 | 76 | 88% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 200 | 223 | 89% | 79 | 86 | 91% | | | 86% | | #DIV/0! |

| Broken Bow | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 52 | 58 | 90% | 176 | 194 | 91% | 184 | 198 | 93% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 51 | 60 | 85% | 172 | 194 | 89% | 185 | 196 | 94% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 47 | 58 | 81% | 178 | 201 | 89% | 181 | 196 | 92% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 46 | 52 | 88% | 182 | 211 | 86% | 171 | 192 | 89% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 45 | 49 | 92% | 174 | 199 | 87% | 173 | 191 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| March | 45 | 49 | 92% | 175 | 197 | 89% | 160 | 180 | 89% | | #DIV/0! |
| April | 43 | 48 | 90% | 183 | 201 | 91% | 165 | 179 | 92% | | #DIV/0! |
| May | 41 | 45 | 91% | 183 | 200 | 92% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| June | 45 | 49 | 92% | 182 | 195 | 93% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| July | 45 | 49 | 92% | 176 | 193 | 91% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| August | 48 | 51 | 94% | 180 | 191 | 94% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |

| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 47 | 50 | 94% | 188 | 193 | 97% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 46 | 52 | 90% | 179 | 197 | 91% | | | 91% | | #DIV/0! |

| Central City | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 47 | 55 | 85% | 59 | 63 | 94% | 49 | 54 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 47 | 54 | 87% | 69 | 75 | 92% | 52 | 54 | 96% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 56 | 65 | 86% | 74 | 75 | 99% | 52 | 55 | 95% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 56 | 65 | 86% | 73 | 79 | 92% | 52 | 54 | 96% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 66 | 70 | 94% | 71 | 79 | 90% | 52 | 54 | 96% | | #DIV/0! |
| March | 63 | 69 | 91% | 72 | 78 | 92% | 53 | 55 | 96% | | #DIV/0! |
| April | 63 | 69 | 91% | 67 | 71 | 94% | 53 | 58 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| May | 61 | 67 | 91% | 60 | 67 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| June | 55 | 59 | 93% | 58 | 68 | 85% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| July | 50 | 60 | 83% | 54 | 63 | 86% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| August | 49 | 62 | 79% | 55 | 63 | 87% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| September | 57 | 65 | 88% | 46 | 57 | 81% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 56 | 63 | 88% | 63 | 70 | 90% | | | 95% | | #DIV/0! |

| Loup City | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 66 | 84 | 79% | 58 | 68 | 85% | 73 | 79 | 92% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 62 | 74 | 84% | 61 | 66 | 92% | 69 | 77 | 90% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 56 | 65 | 86% | 62 | 70 | 89% | 68 | 72 | 94% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 61 | 67 | 91% | 64 | 69 | 93% | 64 | 71 | 90% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 64 | 78 | 82% | 64 | 70 | 91% | 63 | 70 | 90% | | #DIV/0! |
| March | 59 | 66 | 89% | 65 | 69 | 94% | 66 | 72 | 92% | | #DIV/0! |
| April | 60 | 65 | 92% | 67 | 80 | 84% | 73 | 78 | 94% | | #DIV/0! |
| May | 60 | 69 | 87% | 75 | 83 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |

| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 56 | 63 | 89% | 78 | 80 | 98% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| July | 57 | 68 | 84% | 74 | 80 | 93% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| August | 58 | 69 | 84% | 77 | 81 | 95% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| September | 57 | 65 | 88% | 81 | 85 | 95% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 60 | 69 | 86% | 69 | 75 | 92% | | | 91% | | #DIV/0! |

| Ord | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 83 | 96 | 86% | 84 | 92 | 91% | 83 | 92 | 90% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 86 | 98 | 88% | 84 | 86 | 98% | 87 | 94 | 93% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 87 | 99 | 88% | 78 | 88 | 89% | 84 | 90 | 93% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 82 | 100 | 82% | 73 | 90 | 81% | 89 | 94 | 95% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 85 | 94 | 90% | 70 | 80 | 88% | 93 | 98 | 95% | | #DIV/0! |
| March | 83 | 92 | 90% | 73 | 82 | 89% | 97 | 103 | 94% | | #DIV/0! |
| April | 77 | 87 | 89% | 69 | 84 | 82% | 101 | 108 | 94% | | #DIV/0! |
| May | 74 | 83 | 89% | 76 | 84 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| June | 74 | 85 | 87% | 85 | 91 | 93% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| July | 74 | 84 | 88% | 81 | 91 | 89% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| August | 85 | 90 | 94% | 82 | 90 | 91% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| September | 90 | 91 | 99% | 81 | 90 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 82 | 92 | 89% | 78 | 87 | 89% | | | 93% | | #DIV/0! |

| Valentine | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 98 | 113 | 87% | 93 | 106 | 88% | 85 | 93 | 91% | | #DIV/0! |
| November | 103 | 112 | 92% | 101 | 101 | 100% | 85 | 92 | 92% | | #DIV/0! |
| December | 100 | 110 | 91% | 89 | 97 | 92% | 77 | 87 | 89% | | #DIV/0! |
| January | 102 | 114 | 89% | 91 | 103 | 88% | 66 | 79 | 84% | | #DIV/0! |
| February | 104 | 113 | 92% | 101 | 108 | 94% | 64 | 78 | 82% | | #DIV/0! |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 94 | 105 | 90% | | 109 | 115 | 95% | | 65 | 75 | 87% | #DIV/0! |
| April | 96 | 105 | 91% | | 110 | 114 | 96% | | 65 | 72 | 90% | #DIV/0! |
| May | 101 | 112 | 90% | | 103 | 121 | 85% | | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| June | 105 | 112 | 94% | | 97 | 111 | 87% | | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| July | 107 | 110 | 97% | | 95 | 105 | 90% | | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| August | 100 | 111 | 90% | | 90 | 103 | 87% | | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| September | 96 | 107 | 90% | | 92 | 95 | 97% | | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | #DIV/0! |
| Average | 101 | 110 | 91% | | 98 | 107 | 92% | | | | 87% | #DIV/0! |

| Total | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Participation | Enrollment | % | Target | % |
| October | 960 | 1,102 | 87% | 984 | 1,086 | 91% | 914 | 1,014 | 90% | 994 | 92% |
| November | 962 | 1,088 | 88% | 994 | 1,085 | 92% | 906 | 992 | 91% | 994 | 91% |
| December | 959 | 1,090 | 88% | 986 | 1,091 | 90% | 872 | 978 | 89% | 994 | 88% |
| January | 965 | 1,094 | 88% | 966 | 1,095 | 88% | 864 | 956 | 90% | 994 | 87% |
| February | 977 | 1,092 | 89% | 957 | 1,069 | 90% | 881 | 966 | 91% | 994 | 89% |
| March | 957 | 1,058 | 90% | 969 | 1,077 | 90% | 877 | 960 | 91% | 994 | 88% |
| April | 951 | 1,062 | 90% | 969 | 1,076 | 90% | 896 | 979 | 92% | 994 | 90% |
| May | 944 | 1,063 | 89% | 964 | 1,070 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | 994 | 0% |
| June | 961 | 1,051 | 91% | 965 | 1,054 | 92% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | 994 | 0% |
| July | 955 | 1,070 | 89% | 933 | 1,034 | 90% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | 994 | 0% |
| August | 971 | 1,090 | 89% | 937 | 1,028 | 91% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | 994 | 0% |
| September | 984 | 1,093 | 90% | 938 | 1,023 | 92% | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | 994 | 0% |
| Average | 962 | 1,079 | 89% | 964 | 1,066 | 90% | 887 | 978 | 91% | 994 | 89% |

## CNCAP Participation Total 2020



Chart showing 2020 Participation and 2020 Target by month:
- October: 914
- November: 906
- December: 872
- January: 864
- February: 881
- March: 877
- April: 896
- 2020 Target: 994 (constant across all months)
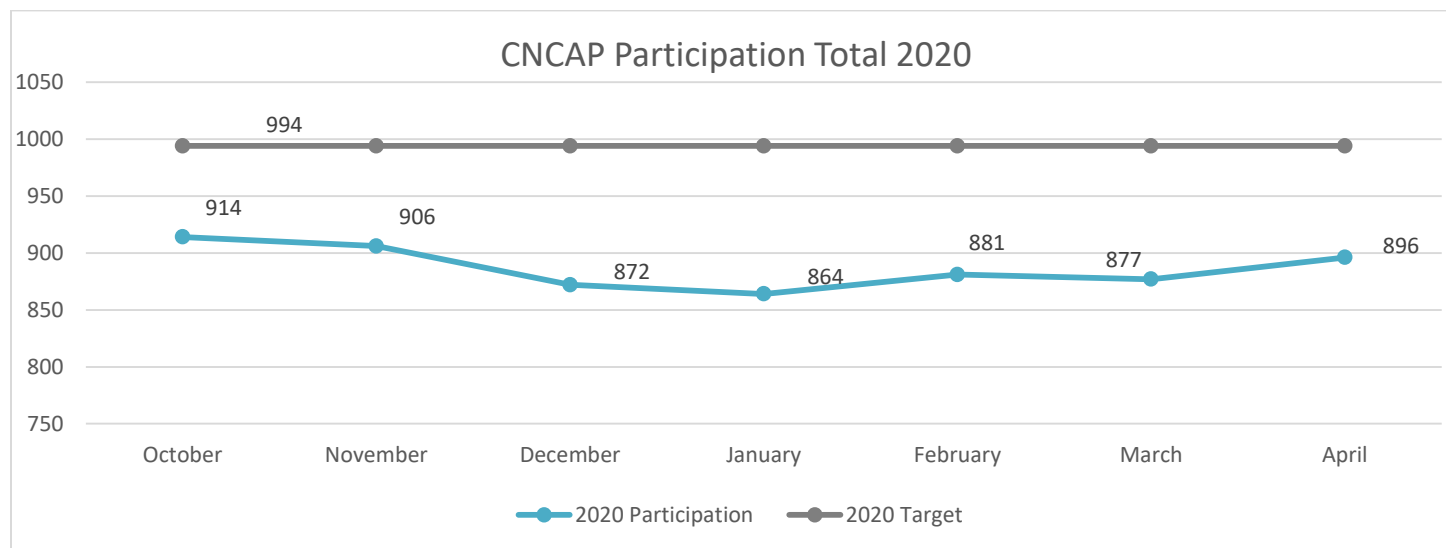
## CNCAP Immunizations

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership was awarded a grant for $50,888 for immunization activities supporting the rural clinics in Ord, O'Neill, Loup City, Greeley, St. Paul and Broken Bow.

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 1052 vaccinations were provided to 716 individuals in 2019. CNCAP Annual Report

## Nutrition

What does it feel like to go to bed hungry?  Do you remember the days of "fried bologna sandwiches" or "crushed saltines cereal"? Many families from the 50's and 60's remember those meals and think they had it okay.  Programs like SNAP, WIC and the school lunch programs have been implemented since those "good old days"
Statistics show one in five kids in Nebraska may still go to bed hungry. 13 million children in America experience hunger (meaning that they frequently skip meals, eat too little, and sometimes go without food for a whole day).  And some elderly wish they had the "good old days" back.
Many may not realize that even today in our own communities, people still struggle with hunger in every county in Nebraska.  They could be our elderly neighbors, kids in the classrooms or homeless on the streets. There are available resources:

In order to be eligible for SNAP, a family must meet certain tests, including resource and income tests. SNAP benefits can only be used to buy food. Alcoholic beverages, pet food, tobacco, paper products, or other nonfood items can't be purchased with SNAP benefits. The benefit amount is placed on an Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card. EBT cards are accepted by most supermarkets and grocery stores. Some "Meals on Wheels" services may accept them, and recipients over age 60 and their spouses may be able to use them to pay for congregate meals.

If you've heard that Meals on Wheels doesn't work, don't believe it. Just ask those who receive daily meals from Meals on Wheels. They depend on the meals being delivered every day because they can't prepare their own meals anymore, and can't get out to shop for food. In addition, the daily check-in by a driver is invaluable.

Donated food, household and personal items are available for low income families on an emergency basis from CNCAP. Nutritional food packages are provided for approximately 1 week to households in crisis (limited times per year per food pantry location).
Households will receive other information and referrals, as needed.

WIC is here to serve moms across the U.S. With over 10,000 clinic sites, there's almost always a WIC center nearby.  We talk a lot about moms. But we offer support to anyone—working or not—who cares for a child including: • Moms • Single fathers • Grandparents • Foster parents • Step-parents • Guardians

Did you know children who eat breakfast have better focus, miss less school, have higher grades and test scores, and are more likely to have a lower body mass index than children who skip breakfast? Despite knowing these facts, Nebraska continues to rank very low in school breakfast participation.

Food insecurity is a social and economic condition where access to food is limited or uncertain. It differs from hunger in that hunger is a physiological feeling. In 2017, an estimated 40 million Americans, including 12 million children were food insecure. Food insecurity has broad effects on health due to the mental and physical stress that it places on the body.

Among women, food insecurity is associated with:

Obesity
Anxiety and depressive symptoms
Risky sexual behavior
Negative pregnancy outcomes such as low birthweight and gestational diabetes

Children are particularly susceptible to the negative impacts of food insecurity because their brains and bodies are still developing.
Among children, food insecurity is associated with:
Anemia
Asthma
Depression and anxiety
Cognitive and behavioral problems
Higher risk of being hospitalized

Health-related costs attributed to hunger were conservatively estimated at $160 billion in 2014. Adding in lost economic productivity, education costs (such as special education support and costs of school dropout) and charity to combat hunger brings the total to $178.9 billion.

**WHO IS AFFECTED?**

Food insecurity is a complex problem and does not exist in isolation for low-income families. Many of the same families also struggle with issues like affordable housing, medical costs and low wages.
Populations disproportionately affected by food insecurity include:

**Racial and ethnic minorities**: The prevalence of food insecurity was more than two times greater for households whose head was non-Hispanic black or Hispanic compared with households headed by a non-Hispanic white adult.

**Low-income families**: The prevalence of food insecurity is higher among low-income families.

**Households headed by a single parent**: households that are headed by a single adult with no spouse have a higher prevalence of food insecurity compared with households headed by a married couple.

## Commodities & Food Pantries

Commodity participants must be 60 or over and fall within certain income guidelines.  They may receive a box of food every two months as long as their income does not change  (per the basic intake information)  Distribution goes to St Paul, Greeley, Burwell, Ord and Broken Bow on a monthly rotating basis. Loup City participants can stop at the warehouse to receive their supplies or have someone pick it up for them.

Volunteers from the community offer a fork lift to unload a commodity truck that brings boxes of food at our CNCAP building, Hours of labor to inventory, rotate stock and assemble packages for those in need are also done with the help of volunteers. Local Housing Authorities are in contact with our personnel on a regular basis to help new applicants while current participants use word of mouth to recruit new members.

Food Pantry
CNCAP has two food pantries that offer food packages to eligibile households. Located in Loup City and Central City, the packages provide nutritious food for approximately one week. A case manager meets with the  participant to ensure they are referred to additional resources to help with their nutritional needs as well as addressing any other needs.

Mobile Food Pantries
Mobile food pantries are open to all residents of their respective area with no income or age guidelines. CNCAP offers a mobile food pantry on a quarterly basis in Loup City.



A mobile pantry is a traveling food pantry that delivers food directly to families for a one-day distribution.

The goal is to provide food where there is a high need but limited resources.

The mobile pantry is available to you free of charge!

No income guidelines or age limits!

**MOBILE PANTRY**
HELPING MEET YOUR FAMILY'S NEEDS
SPONSORED BY: THE SHERMAN COUNTY FOOD PANTRY

Date: Saturday, October 26th
Time: 9:30 am-Until food is gone
Location: Community Center, 803 O St. Loup City, NE 68853
Instructions: Please bring your own basket or bags

FOODBANK FOR THE HEARTLAND

Call Tanya at (308) 745-0780 ext. 122 with questions.

mobile pantry
FOODBANK FOR THE HEARTLAND

Since January 1 to June 30, 2020
CNCAP has served:

SNAP
　24 served
　　　20 Regular
　　　4 Pandemic  SNAP

Food Pantry
　24 Households
　87 Beneficiaries

Mobile Food Pantries
　53 Households
　151 Beneficiaries

## National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

Attachment A

**NUTRITION SERVICES**
**INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES**

**JULY 1, 2019 - JUNE 30, 2020**

| Household Size | Free Meals | | | | | Reduced Price Meals | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual | Monthly | Twice per Month | Every Two Weeks | Weekly | Annual | Monthly | Twice per Month | Every Two Weeks | Weekly |
| 1 | 16,237 | 1,354 | 677 | 625 | 313 | 23,107 | 1,926 | 963 | 889 | 445 |
| 2 | 21,983 | 1,832 | 916 | 846 | 423 | 31,284 | 2,607 | 1,304 | 1,204 | 602 |
| 3 | 27,729 | 2,311 | 1,156 | 1,067 | 534 | 39,461 | 3,289 | 1,645 | 1,518 | 759 |
| 4 | 33,475 | 2,790 | 1,395 | 1,288 | 644 | 47,638 | 3,970 | 1,985 | 1,833 | 917 |
| 5 | 39,221 | 3,269 | 1,635 | 1,509 | 755 | 55,815 | 4,652 | 2,326 | 2,147 | 1,074 |
| 6 | 44,967 | 3,748 | 1,874 | 1,730 | 865 | 63,992 | 5,333 | 2,667 | 2,462 | 1,231 |
| 7 | 50,713 | 4,227 | 2,114 | 1,951 | 976 | 72,169 | 6,015 | 3,008 | 2,776 | 1,388 |
| 8 | 56,459 | 4,705 | 2,353 | 2,172 | 1,086 | 80,346 | 6,696 | 3,348 | 3,091 | 1,546 |
| For each additional family member add: | 5,746 | 479 | 240 | 221 | 111 | 8,177 | 682 | 341 | 315 | 158 |

If households report multiple frequencies of pay, total income must be calculated on an annual basis. Use the following conversions:
Annual Income Conversion: Weekly X 52; Every 2 Weeks X 26; Twice a Month X 24; Monthly X 12

Nebraska Department of Education
Nutrition Services - NS-402-G

**Free/Reduced per School enrollment**
**2019-2020**

| COUNTY | SCHOOLNAME | SCHOOLTYPE | GRADE | ENROLLED | F/R | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLAINE | HIGH SCHOOL AT DUNNING | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 45 | 21 | 46.67% |
| BLAINE | ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AT HALSEY | ELEMENTARY | K -06 | 45 | 20 | 44.44% |
| BOONE | BOONE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 207 | 63 | 30.43% |
| BOONE | BOONE CENTRAL ELEM-ALBION | ELEMENTARY | PK-05 | 312 | 109 | 34.94% |
| BOONE | BOONE CENTRAL MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 109 | 44 | 40.37% |
| BOONE | ST EDWARD HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 78 | 42 | 53.85% |
| BOONE | ST EDWARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 99 | 59 | 59.60% |
| BOONE | RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 58 | 29 | 50.00% |
| BOONE | RIVERSIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 55 | 30 | 54.55% |
| BOONE | RIVERSIDE ELEMENTARY - CEDAR RAPIDS | ELEMENTARY | PK-05 | 84 | 56 | 66.67% |

| BOONE | RIVERSIDE ELEMENTARY - SPALDING | ELEMENTARY | PK-05 | 51 | 20 | 39.22% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOONE | ST MICHAEL'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -08 | 99 | 14 | 14.14% |
| BOYD | BOYD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL (SPENCER) | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 93 | 59 | 63.44% |
| BOYD | BOYD COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL (SPENCER) | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 05-08 | 104 | 69 | 66.35% |
| BOYD | BOYD COUNTY ELEMENTARY (BUTTE) | ELEMENTARY | PK-04 | 122 | 60 | 49.18% |
| BOYD | BOYD COUNTY ELEMENTARY (LYNCH) | ELEMENTARY | PK-04 | 38 | 27 | 71.05% |
| BROWN | AINSWORTH HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 144 | 54 | 37.50% |
| BROWN | AINSWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -04 | 136 | 67 | 49.26% |
| BROWN | AINSWORTH MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 05-08 | 113 | 63 | 55.75% |
| BROWN | AINSWORTH LITTLE PAWS PRESCHOOL | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 34 | 17 | 50.00% |
| COLFAX | LEIGH HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 88 | 28 | 31.82% |
| COLFAX | LEIGH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 158 | 35 | 22.15% |
| COLFAX | CLARKSON JR-SR HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 101 | 32 | 31.68% |
| COLFAX | CLARKSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 119 | 54 | 45.38% |
| COLFAX | HOWELLS SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 147 | 48 | 32.65% |
| COLFAX | HOWELLS-DODGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL/HOWELLS | ELEMENTARY | PK-01 | 55 | 15 | 27.27% |
| COLFAX | HOWELLS-DODGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL/DODGE | ELEMENTARY | 02-06 | 75 | 38 | 50.67% |
| COLFAX | SCHUYLER CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 588 | 397 | 67.52% |
| COLFAX | RICHLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -08 | 75 | 48 | 64.00% |
| COLFAX | SCHUYLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 707 | 541 | 76.52% |
| COLFAX | SCHUYLER ELEMENTARY-FISHER'S | ELEMENTARY | K -08 | 61 | 23 | 37.70% |
| COLFAX | SCHUYLER MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 394 | 288 | 73.10% |
| COLFAX | NORTH WARD PREKINDERGARTEN | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 102 | 40 | 39.22% |
| COLFAX | SCHUYLER HEADSTART | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 99 | 15 | 15.15% |
| COLFAX | ST JOHN NEUMANN ELEMENTARY SCH | ELEMENTARY | 01-06 | 22 | * | * |
| COLFAX | HOWELLS COMMUNITY CATHOLIC SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | 01-06 | 42 | * | * |
| CUSTER | ANSELMO-MERNA HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 115 | 29 | 25.22% |
| CUSTER | ANSELMO-MERNA ELEMENTARY-MERNA | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 174 | 78 | 44.83% |
| CUSTER | BROKEN BOW HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 236 | 91 | 38.56% |
| CUSTER | NORTH PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 345 | 165 | 47.83% |
| CUSTER | EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 41 | 17 | 41.46% |
| CUSTER | BROKEN BOW MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 189 | 85 | 44.97% |
| CUSTER | NEW DISCOVERIES PRESCHOOL | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 64 | 31 | 48.44% |
| CUSTER | ANSLEY HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 80 | 45 | 56.25% |
| CUSTER | ANSLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 112 | 59 | 52.68% |
| CUSTER | SARGENT HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 82 | 46 | 56.10% |
| CUSTER | SARGENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 91 | 51 | 56.04% |
| CUSTER | ARNOLD HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 78 | 24 | 30.77% |
| CUSTER | ARNOLD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -06 | 101 | 45 | 44.55% |
| CUSTER | CALLAWAY HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 92 | 44 | 47.83% |
| CUSTER | CALLAWAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 111 | 61 | 54.95% |

| GARFIELD | BURWELL JR-SR HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 143 | 63 | 44.06% |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------|-------|-----|----|--------|
| GARFIELD | BURWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 167 | 62 | 37.13% |
| GREELEY | CENTRAL VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 123 | 64 | 52.03% |
| GREELEY | CENTRAL VALLEY ELEM - SCOTIA | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 170 | 88 | 51.76% |
| GREELEY | CENTRAL VALLEY PK - GREELEY | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 8 | * | * |
| GREELEY | CENTRAL VALLEY PK - WOLBACH | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 8 | * | * |
| GREELEY | SPALDING ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 26 | 14 | 53.85% |
| GREELEY | SPALDING ACADEMY ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-08 | 46 | 21 | 45.65% |
| HALL | GRAND ISLAND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 2606 | 1764 | 67.69% |
| HALL | BARR MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 783 | 546 | 69.73% |
| HALL | NEWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 448 | 277 | 61.83% |
| HALL | WALNUT MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 765 | 606 | 79.22% |
| HALL | GATES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 376 | 212 | 56.38% |
| HALL | DODGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 423 | 321 | 75.89% |
| HALL | HOWARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 391 | 337 | 86.19% |
| HALL | JEFFERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 365 | 287 | 78.63% |
| HALL | LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-05 | 372 | 305 | 81.99% |
| HALL | WASMER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 369 | 270 | 73.17% |
| HALL | WEST LAWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 302 | 194 | 64.24% |
| HALL | STARR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-05 | 458 | 343 | 74.89% |
| HALL | KNICKREHM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 228 | 189 | 82.89% |
| HALL | SEEDLING MILE ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 125 | 80 | 64.00% |
| HALL | STOLLEY PARK ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 200 | 66 | 33.00% |
| HALL | SHOEMAKER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 430 | 186 | 43.26% |
| HALL | ENGLEMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 537 | 135 | 25.14% |
| HALL | WESTRIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 620 | 231 | 37.26% |
| HALL | EARLY LEARNING CENTER | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 272 | 189 | 69.49% |
| HALL | NORTHWEST HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 759 | 194 | 25.56% |
| HALL | CEDAR HOLLOW SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -08 | 396 | 97 | 24.49% |
| HALL | 1R ELEMENTARY | ELEMENTARY | K -08 | 185 | 52 | 28.11% |
| HALL | ST LIBORY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -08 | 131 | 50 | 38.17% |
| HALL | CHAPMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-05 | 103 | 57 | 55.34% |
| HALL | WOOD RIVER RURAL HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 150 | 67 | 44.67% |
| HALL | WOOD RIVER RURAL MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 121 | 66 | 54.55% |
| HALL | WOOD RIVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-05 | 250 | 124 | 49.60% |
| HALL | DONIPHAN-TRUMBULL SECONDARY | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 215 | 51 | 23.72% |
| HALL | DONIPHAN-TRUMBULL ELEMENTARY | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 245 | 59 | 24.08% |
| HALL | CENTRAL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 157 | * | * |
| HALL | CENTRAL CATHOLIC MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 114 | * | * |
| HALL | TRINITY LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-08 | 167 | 40 | 23.95% |
| HALL | PLATTE VALLEY ELEMENTARY | ELEMENTARY | K -08 | 12 | * | * |

| HALL | NEW HOPE CHRISTIAN ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -07 | 47 | * | * |
|------|-------------------------------|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| HALL | HEARTLAND LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 56 | * | * |
| HAMILTON | GILTNER HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 82 | 24 | 29.27% |
| HAMILTON | GILTNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 140 | 37 | 26.43% |
| HAMILTON | HAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 83 | 26 | 31.33% |
| HAMILTON | HAMPTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 94 | 23 | 24.47% |
| HAMILTON | AURORA HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 408 | 124 | 30.39% |
| HAMILTON | AURORA MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 06-08 | 281 | 112 | 39.86% |
| HAMILTON | AURORA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -05 | 524 | 196 | 37.40% |
| HAMILTON | AURORA PRESCHOOL | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 70 | 26 | 37.14% |
| HAMILTON | IMMANUEL LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -08 | 13 | * | * |
| HAMILTON | HAMPTON LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 32 | * | * |
| HOLT | O'NEILL HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 347 | 170 | 48.99% |
| HOLT | O'NEILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 446 | 244 | 54.71% |
| HOLT | EWING HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 60 | 28 | 46.67% |
| HOLT | EWING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 76 | 52 | 68.42% |
| HOLT | STUART HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 81 | 57 | 70.37% |
| HOLT | STUART ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 105 | 55 | 52.38% |
| HOLT | CHAMBERS HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 58 | 18 | 31.03% |
| HOLT | CHAMBERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -06 | 77 | 22 | 28.57% |
| HOLT | WEST HOLT HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 183 | 76 | 41.53% |
| HOLT | ATKINSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -06 | 216 | 99 | 45.83% |
| HOLT | UNION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | 01-06 | 4 | * | * |
| HOLT | WEST HOLT LITTLE PAWS PRESCHOOL | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 44 | 20 | 45.45% |
| HOLT | ST MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 78 | * | * |
| HOLT | ST MARY'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 108 | 20 | 18.52% |
| HOLT | ST JOSEPH'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-08 | 55 | 10 | 18.18% |
| HOWARD | ST PAUL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 403 | 132 | 32.75% |
| HOWARD | ST PAUL JR/SR HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 300 | 117 | 39.00% |
| HOWARD | CENTURA SECONDARY SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 221 | 80 | 36.20% |
| HOWARD | CENTURA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 272 | 104 | 38.24% |
| HOWARD | ELBA SECONDARY SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 51 | 35 | 68.63% |
| HOWARD | ELBA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 69 | 45 | 65.22% |
| KEYA PAHA | KEYA PAHA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 50 | 28 | 56.00% |
| KEYA PAHA | SPRING VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -06 | 41 | 21 | 51.22% |
| LOUP | LOUP COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 26 | 16 | 61.54% |
| LOUP | LOUP COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 48 | 17 | 35.42% |
| MERRICK | CENTRAL CITY HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 227 | 103 | 45.37% |
| MERRICK | CENTRAL CITY MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 05-08 | 214 | 102 | 47.66% |
| MERRICK | CENTRAL CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-04 | 326 | 149 | 45.71% |
| MERRICK | PALMER JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 129 | 58 | 44.96% |
| MERRICK | PALMER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 197 | 97 | 49.24% |
| MERRICK | NEBRASKA CHRISTIAN HIGH | HIGH | 09-12 | 100 | * | * |

| | | SCHOOL | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERRICK | NEBR CHRISTIAN JR HIGH SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 07-08 | 32 | * | * |
| MERRICK | NEBRASKA CHRISTIAN ELEMENTARY | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 63 | * | * |
| NANCE | FULLERTON HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 146 | 61 | 41.78% |
| NANCE | FULLERTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 168 | 68 | 40.48% |
| NANCE | TWIN RIVER SR HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 178 | 54 | 30.34% |
| NANCE | TWIN RIVER ELEM-GENOA | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 254 | 94 | 37.01% |
| PLATTE | COLUMBUS HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 1309 | 640 | 48.89% |
| PLATTE | COLUMBUS MIDDLE SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 05-08 | 1165 | 639 | 54.85% |
| PLATTE | EMERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-04 | 312 | 144 | 46.15% |
| PLATTE | NORTH PARK ELEMENTARY | ELEMENTARY | PK-04 | 354 | 190 | 53.67% |
| PLATTE | WEST PARK ELEMENTARY | ELEMENTARY | PK-04 | 262 | 149 | 56.87% |
| PLATTE | LOST CREEK ELEMENTARY SCH | ELEMENTARY | PK-04 | 386 | 155 | 40.16% |
| PLATTE | CENTENNIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-04 | 396 | 232 | 58.59% |
| PLATTE | PATHWAYS BEYOND/EARLY STEPS TO SUCCESS BUILDING | PREK ONLY | PK-PK | 20 | * | * |
| PLATTE | LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 297 | 98 | 33.00% |
| PLATTE | SHELL CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -06 | 336 | 122 | 36.31% |
| PLATTE | PLATTE CENTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -06 | 130 | 77 | 59.23% |
| PLATTE | LAKEVIEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL | MIDDLE SCHOOL | 07-08 | 133 | 56 | 42.11% |
| PLATTE | HUMPHREY JR-SR HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 113 | 28 | 24.78% |
| PLATTE | HUMPHREY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 151 | 24 | 15.89% |
| PLATTE | LINDSAY ATTENDANCE CENTER | ELEMENTARY | K -K | 10 | * | * |
| PLATTE | IMMANUEL LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-08 | 158 | 20 | 12.66% |
| PLATTE | ST ANTHONY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 107 | 33 | 30.84% |
| PLATTE | ST BONAVENTURE ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 236 | 42 | 17.80% |
| PLATTE | ST ISIDORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 279 | 11 | 3.94% |
| PLATTE | SCOTUS CENTRAL CATHOLIC | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 351 | 47 | 13.39% |
| PLATTE | HOLY FAMILY HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 37 | * | * |
| PLATTE | HOLY FAMILY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 74 | 11 | 14.86% |
| PLATTE | ST FRANCIS HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 89 | 13 | 14.61% |
| PLATTE | ST FRANCIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -06 | 123 | 12 | 9.76% |
| PLATTE | ST JOHN LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-08 | 43 | * | * |
| PLATTE | CHRIST LUTHERAN ELEMENTARY SCH | ELEMENTARY | PK-08 | 43 | * | * |
| PLATTE | COLUMBUS CHRISTIAN SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-08 | 22 | * | * |
| ROCK | ROCK COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 115 | 50 | 43.48% |
| ROCK | PONY LAKE SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -08 | 6 | * | * |
| ROCK | BASSETT GRADE SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 127 | 57 | 44.88% |
| SHERMAN | LOUP CITY HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 145 | 75 | 51.72% |
| SHERMAN | LOUP CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 196 | 82 | 41.84% |
| SHERMAN | LITCHFIELD HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 43 | 22 | 51.16% |
| SHERMAN | LITCHFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 77 | 35 | 45.45% |
| VALLEY | ORD JR-SR HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 261 | 107 | 41.00% |
| VALLEY | ORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 339 | 148 | 43.66% |
| VALLEY | ARCADIA HIGH SCHOOL | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 46 | 24 | 52.17% |

| VALLEY | ARCADIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 82 | 41 | 50.00% |
|--------|---------------------------|------------|-------|----|----|--------|
| VALLEY | ST MARY'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | ELEMENTARY | K -06 | 40 | 18 | 45.00% |
| WHEELER | WHEELER CENTRAL HIGH | SECONDARY | 07-12 | 35 | 14 | 40.00% |
| WHEELER | WHEELER CENTRAL ELEMENTARY #45 | ELEMENTARY | PK-06 | 70 | 31 | 44.29% |

Local food banks

In 2017, SNAP lifted 3.4 million people out of poverty. Despite this success, it is estimated that 27 percent of food-insecure individuals live in a household that does not qualify for assistance.

## GOALS

Healthy People 2020 recognize and affirms the need for more secure food through their goals of eliminating very low food security among children and reducing the percentage of all households facing food insecurity.

Percentage of households unable to provide adequate food for one or more household members due to lack of resources
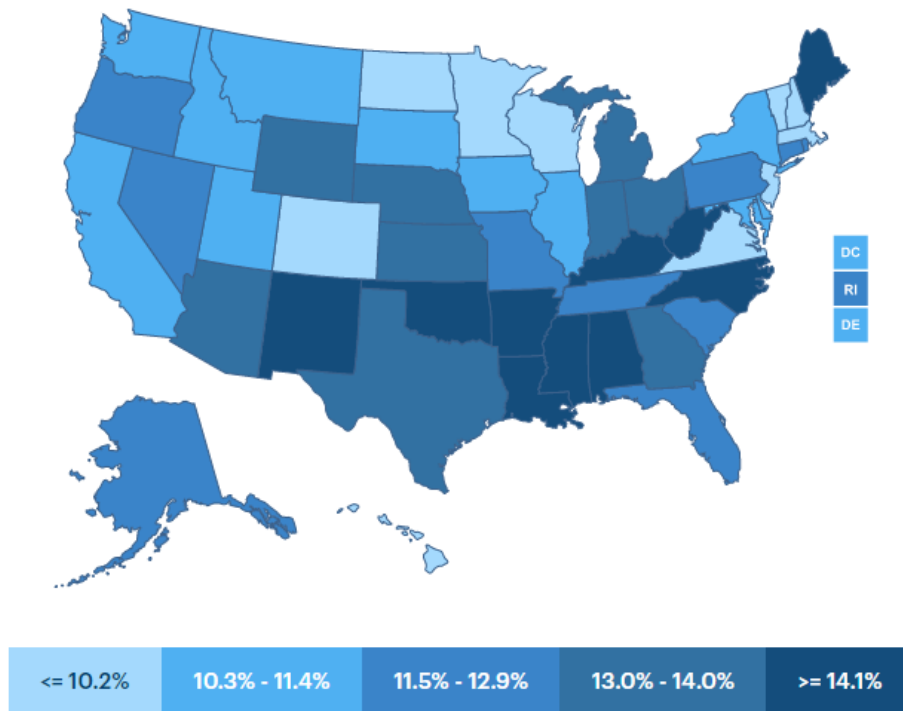
| <= 10.2% | 10.3% - 11.4% | 11.5% - 12.9% | 13.0% - 14.0% | >= 14.1% |

https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/health-of-women-and-children/measure/food_insecurity_household/state/NE

**If you live in a rural community, you understand that our grocery store is arguably one of the most important businesses in town.**

Our store means more than just ready access to healthy food. Rural grocery stores provide jobs and generate tax revenue. Without a local grocery, the revenue that our food purchases generate goes elsewhere.

Having a grocery store also helps attract new residents to a town. Similar to a school, a post office, restaurants and churches, a grocery store makes a community a more attractive place to live. Grocery stores can also be social places where you run into neighbors in the produce aisle, introduce yourself to someone new in town, or catch up on local happenings with the cashier.

Not all small towns are as lucky as we are. The lack of a grocery store means residents have less access to healthy fresh fruits and vegetables, and the elderly and others without reliable transportation will tend to buy their food at convenience stores with more limited selections or go for longer periods of time between visits to the store.

These are just some of the reasons why the local grocery store is a crucial part of any viable community.
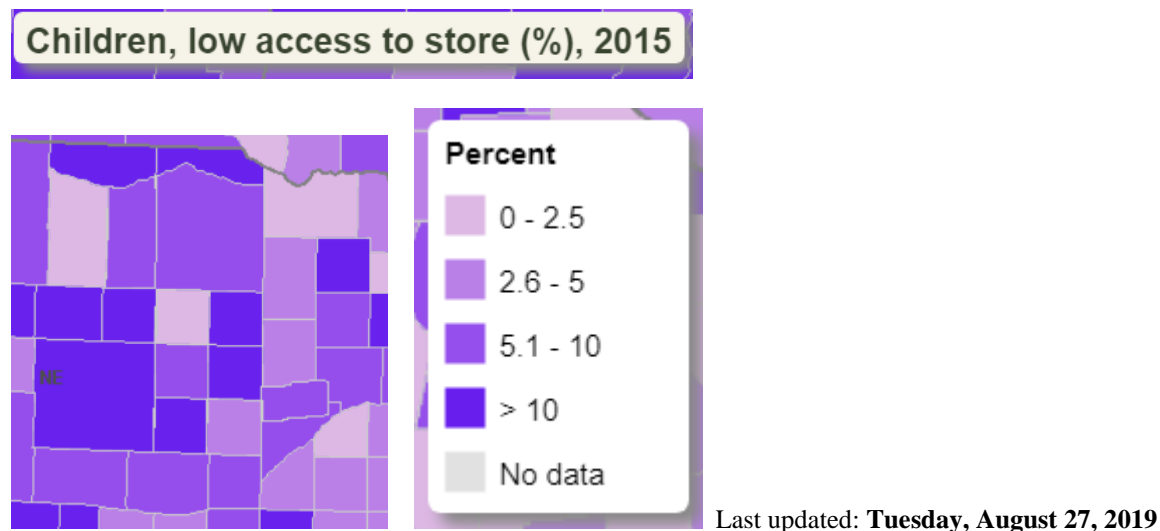
https://www.cfra.org/renewrural/grocery

Food environment factors—such as store/restaurant proximity, food prices, food and nutrition assistance programs, and community characteristics—interact to influence food choices and diet quality. These interactions are complex and more research is needed to identify causal relationships and effective policy interventions.

The objectives of the Atlas are:

to assemble statistics on food environment indicators to stimulate research on the determinants of food choices and diet quality, and

to provide a spatial overview of a community's ability to access healthy food and its success in doing so.



Children, low access to store (%), 2015

Percent
0 - 2.5
2.6 - 5
5.1 - 10
> 10
No data

Last updated: **Tuesday, August 27, 2019**

https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/go-to-the-atlas/

# What Hunger Looks Like in Nebraska

In Nebraska, 223,170 people are struggling with hunger - and of them 82,370 are children.

**1 in 9 people**

struggles with hunger.

**1 in 6 children**

struggles with hunger.

People facing hunger in
Nebraska
are estimated to report needing

## $107,760,000

more per year to meet their food needs.

The average cost of a meal in Nebraska is $2.83. Data from Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap 2019 study. Learn more ›

# Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in Nebraska

Charitable programs are unable to fully support those struggling with 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,

**48.0%**
of households receiving
SNAP benefits have
**children**

$229,206,174
distributed through
SNAP generated
**$389,650,496**
in economic
activity*.

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

# DIVERSITY

Three Major Trends in Population
1. The state's population is getting older and will continue to age.
2. The state's population is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse
3. Nebraska's population is becoming more and more concentrated in its most populous counties.

## Age and Gender

The baby boom in the 1950s has had a ripple effect every 30 years (1980, 2010);
likewise low births in the late 1930s have led to lows every 30 years (late 60s, mid 90s)



Nebraska Births, Deaths, and Natural Change: 1920-2015
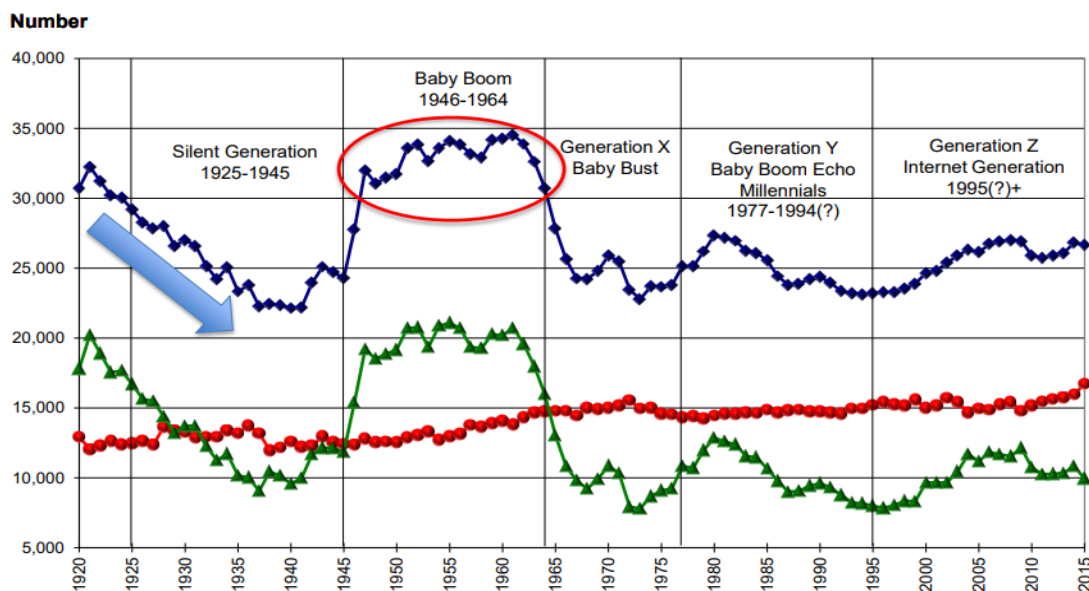
Source: Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
Prepared by Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO
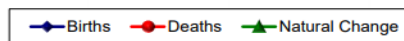


Age it's only a number!
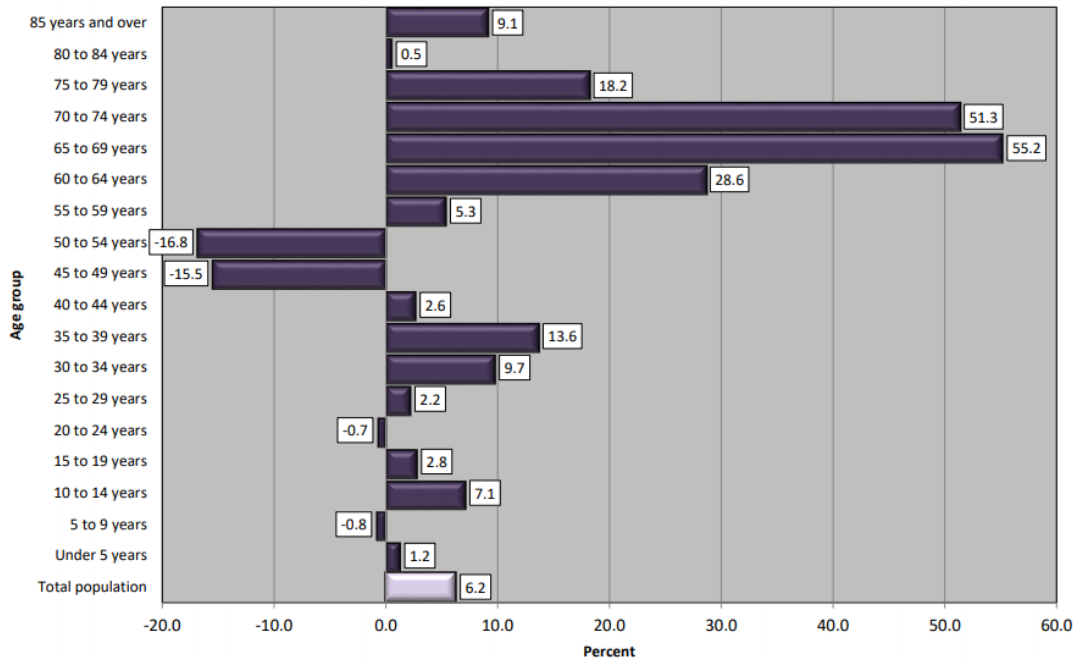
2020 Community Assessment
Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership, Inc.

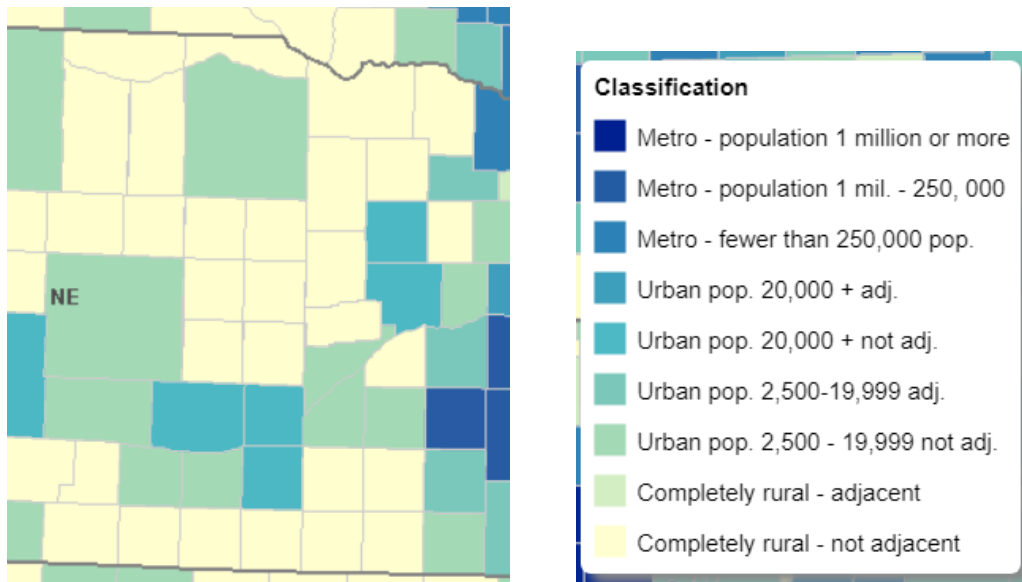| Report Area | 0 to 4Male | 0 to 4Female | 5 to 17Male | 5-17Female | 18 to 64Male | 18 to 64Female | Over 64Male | Over 64Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Report Area | 6,292 | 5,939 | 17,019 | 16,057 | 52,272 | 49,830 | 12,217 | 17,084 |
| Blaine County, NE | 16 | 20 | 47 | 61 | 188 | 140 | 56 | 51 |
| Boone County, NE | 178 | 163 | 449 | 448 | 1,571 | 1,402 | 389 | 647 |
| Boyd County, NE | 66 | 68 | 180 | 163 | 525 | 484 | 223 | 267 |
| Brown County, NE | 64 | 72 | 244 | 245 | 795 | 850 | 303 | 416 |
| Colfax County, NE | 490 | 448 | 1,133 | 1,067 | 3,211 | 2,776 | 538 | 759 |
| Custer County, NE | 311 | 323 | 934 | 953 | 3,063 | 2,936 | 875 | 1,241 |
| Garfield County, NE | 53 | 44 | 147 | 160 | 530 | 505 | 222 | 277 |
| Greeley County, NE | 71 | 69 | 222 | 226 | 650 | 626 | 249 | 306 |
| Hall County, NE | 2,369 | 2,245 | 6,184 | 5,773 | 18,246 | 17,667 | 3,386 | 4,700 |
| Hamilton County, NE | 260 | 241 | 900 | 825 | 2,664 | 2,600 | 662 | 892 |
| Holt County, NE | 352 | 311 | 934 | 883 | 2,899 | 2,805 | 845 | 1,216 |
| Howard County, NE | 186 | 183 | 610 | 527 | 1,836 | 1,703 | 518 | 720 |
| Keya Paha County, NE | 17 | 16 | 48 | 67 | 236 | 170 | 70 | 96 |
| Loup County, NE | 12 | 24 | 29 | 40 | 152 | 152 | 62 | 68 |
| Merrick County, NE | 231 | 228 | 669 | 648 | 2,288 | 2,205 | 596 | 858 |
| Nance County, NE | 108 | 88 | 320 | 301 | 1,038 | 1,012 | 258 | 425 |
| Platte County, NE | 1,220 | 1,181 | 3,221 | 2,937 | 9,730 | 9,273 | 2,053 | 2,824 |
| Rock County, NE | 25 | 22 | 95 | 85 | 418 | 398 | 131 | 214 |
| Sherman County, NE | 90 | 63 | 246 | 268 | 831 | 785 | 304 | 452 |
| Valley County, NE | 149 | 123 | 348 | 324 | 1,156 | 1,117 | 400 | 548 |
| Wheeler County, NE | 24 | 7 | 59 | 56 | 245 | 224 | 77 | 107 |
| Nebraska | 67,076 | 63,504 | 172,720 | 164,301 | 576,214 | 565,946 | 106,069 | 151,573 |
| United States | 10,154,024 | 9,712,936 | 27,455,869 | 26,289,609 | 98,851,301 | 99,913,791 | 18,244,716 | 25,876,504 |

Population change by age projected for this 2010s decade

### Percentage Change in Nebraska Population by 5-year Age Group: 2010-20



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Censuses;
Projections by Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, Aug. 2013

## Rural Populations



https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/atlas-of-rural-and-small-town-america/go-to-the-atlas/

| Rural Population per County Change | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | % change 10-18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nebraska | 1,578,417 | 1,711,230 | 1,826,305 | 1,929,268 | 5.60% |
| Blaine County | 675 | 583 | 478 | 476 | -0.40% |
| Boone County | 6,667 | 6,259 | 5,505 | 5,239 | -4.80% |
| Boyd County | 2,835 | 2,443 | 2,099 | 1,955 | -6.90% |
| Brown County | 3,657 | 3,525 | 3,143 | 2,973 | -5.40% |
| Colfax County | 9,139 | 10,434 | 10,515 | 10,881 | 3.50% |
| Custer County | 12,270 | 11,794 | 10,943 | 10,840 | -0.90% |
| Garfield County | 2,141 | 1,902 | 2,049 | 1,987 | -3.00% |
| Greeley County | 3,006 | 2,714 | 2,538 | 2,356 | -7.20% |
| Hall County | 48,925 | 53,577 | 58,607 | 61,607 | 5.10% |
| Hamilton County | 8,862 | 9,408 | 9,114 | 9,280 | 1.80% |
| Holt County | 12,599 | 11,544 | 10,435 | 10,178 | -2.50% |
| Howard County | 6,057 | 6,561 | 6,274 | 6,468 | 3.10% |
| Keya Paha County | 1,029 | 985 | 824 | 810 | -1.70% |
| Loup County | 683 | 712 | 628 | 618 | -1.60% |
| Merrick County | 8,062 | 8,189 | 7,855 | 7,733 | -1.60% |
| Nance County | 4,275 | 4,042 | 3,735 | 3,532 | -5.40% |
| Platte County | 29,820 | 31,574 | 32,237 | 33,363 | 3.50% |
| Rock County | 2,019 | 1,754 | 1,528 | 1,360 | -11.00% |
| Sherman County | 3,718 | 3,312 | 3,152 | 3,038 | -3.60% |
| Valley County | 5,169 | 4,651 | 4,260 | 4,190 | -1.60% |
| Wheeler County | 948 | 888 | 818 | 805 | -1.60% |

https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?ID=17827#Pa4fa00232c4146a1b5c60e9df8426b61_3_38iT2

## Family

Ask any Nebraskan and they will tell you, hands down, that this corner of the country is the best: they have the best people, they have the best corn, and they have the best places for families to live. Not surprising, considering Nebraska is the fifth best state in the country to raise a family.
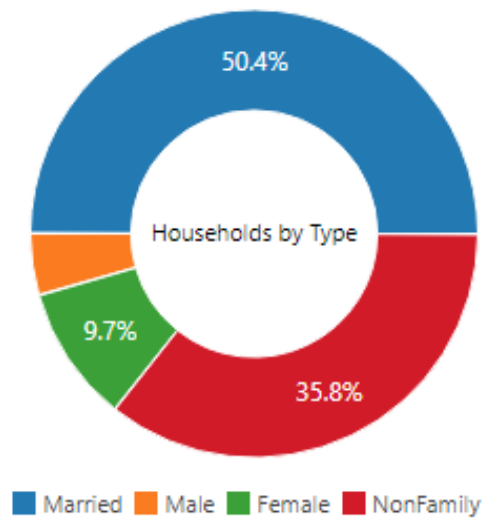
https://www.homesnacks.net/best-cities-for-families-in-nebraska-1211114/

# Family types

**Nebraska Households by Type**

| Type | Count ▼ | Average Size | Owned |
|------|---------|--------------|-------|
| All | 754.063 | 2.46 | 66.1 |
| Married | 379.707 | 3.11 | 83.9 |
| Non Family | 270.029 | 1.25 | 47.9 |
| Female | 72.877 | 3.2 | 45.4 |
| Male | 31.450 | 3.18 | 55.3 |

**3.05** Average Family Size ❓   **5.8%** Unmarried (Opposite Sex) ❓

**2.46** Average Household Size ❓   **0.2%** Unmarried (Same Sex) ❓

**Source: US Census 2018 ACS 5-Year Survey (Table S1101)**



Households by Type

50.4% — Married
35.8% — NonFamily
9.7% — Female

Legend: ■ Married ■ Male ■ Female ■ NonFamily

https://worldpopulationreview.com/states/nebraska-population/

## Families with Children

| Location | Total | Percent of total households | | | | | | | Average population per- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Family households | | | | Nonfamily households | | | | |
| | | Total | With own children under 18 years | Type of family | | Total | Householder living alone | | Household | Family |
| | | | | Married couple family | Female household no husband present | | Total | 65 years and over | | |
| United States | 105,480,101 | 68.1 | 32.8 | 51.7 | 12.2 | 31.9 | 25.8 | 9.2 | 2.59 | 3.14 |
| Nebraska | 666,184 | 66.6 | 32.7 | 54.2 | 9.1 | 33.4 | 27.6 | 10.7 | 2.49 | 3.06 |
| Blaine Co. | 238 | 71 | 30.3 | 66 | 2.5 | 29 | 26.9 | 13.9 | 2.45 | 2.98 |
| Boone Co. | 2,454 | 69.3 | 33.9 | 60.8 | 5.5 | 30.7 | 29.1 | 16.5 | 2.5 | 3.11 |
| Boyd Co. | 1,014 | 66.1 | 29 | 59.4 | 3.7 | 33.9 | 32 | 19.6 | 2.36 | 2.98 |
| Brown Co. | 1,530 | 65.1 | 26.6 | 57 | 5.9 | 34.9 | 31.6 | 16.9 | 2.27 | 2.86 |
| Colfax Co. | 3,682 | 70.4 | 35.6 | 58.9 | 7.1 | 29.6 | 25.7 | 15.4 | 2.8 | 3.31 |
| Custer Co. | 4,826 | 68.8 | 30.3 | 60.9 | 5.4 | 31.2 | 28.9 | 15 | 2.39 | 2.95 |
| Garfield Co. | 813 | 65.1 | 26.1 | 59.7 | 3.6 | 34.9 | 32.7 | 20 | 2.27 | 2.88 |
| Greeley Co. | 1,077 | 68.2 | 29.3 | 59 | 6.4 | 31.8 | 30.5 | 18.8 | 2.46 | 3.08 |
| Hall Co. | 20,356 | 69.2 | 34.8 | 55.9 | 9.7 | 30.8 | 25.5 | 10.5 | 2.57 | 3.08 |
| Hamilton Co. | 3,503 | 76.4 | 37.3 | 67.4 | 5.9 | 23.6 | 21.1 | 10.1 | 2.64 | 3.07 |
| Holt Co. | 4,608 | 68.8 | 31.6 | 60.7 | 5.6 | 31.2 | 28.7 | 15.1 | 2.46 | 3.06 |
| Howard Co. | 2,546 | 70.6 | 33.8 | 61 | 6.2 | 29.4 | 26 | 15 | 2.56 | 3.09 |
| Keya Paha Co. | 409 | 71.4 | 24.9 | 64.3 | 4.4 | 28.6 | 26.2 | 13.9 | 2.4 | 2.91 |
| Loup Co. | 289 | 71.6 | 31.8 | 64.7 | 4.2 | 28.4 | 27 | 17 | 2.46 | 2.99 |
| Merrick Co. | 3,209 | 71.9 | 33.3 | 61.1 | 6.5 | 28.1 | 25 | 13.1 | 2.51 | 2.99 |
| Nance Co. | 1,577 | 70.2 | 32.8 | 60.5 | 5.6 | 29.8 | 27.6 | 13.8 | 2.49 | 3.05 |
| Platte Co. | 12,076 | 70.1 | 36.1 | 59.2 | 7.6 | 29.9 | 25.9 | 11.4 | 2.59 | 3.14 |
| Rock Co. | 763 | 65.7 | 26.9 | 57.4 | 6.4 | 34.3 | 31.3 | 15.9 | 2.26 | 2.84 |
| Sherman Co. | 1,394 | 67.1 | 27.6 | 59.2 | 5.7 | 32.9 | 30.4 | 16.7 | 2.34 | 2.91 |
| Valley Co. | 1,965 | 66.1 | 28 | 58.7 | 5.1 | 33.9 | 31 | 17.9 | 2.32 | 2.93 |
| Wheeler Co. | 352 | 69.3 | 31.8 | 62.8 | 3.1 | 30.7 | 29 | 14.8 | 2.52 | 3.1 |

Raising a grandchild, niece or nephew when I should be worrying about where to take my retirement vacation? Is that something I even want to think about? Financial challenges for the kids, the loss of a parent, divorce, or for other reasons we sometimes need to step up and help out. Whether it is part-time or full time responsibility we do what we need to do. Support makes

all the difference for the growing number of families (young or old) that give up their leisure time, traveling and independence. Statistics show:

Children thrive in a stable and loving home with a family that offers support in a safe environment. Research tells us that the relationships that children have with the adults in their lives are an extremely important component of successful development. Without these relationships, children have an increased risk of lasting health, behavioral, and psychosocial issues.

Every child needs a loving family to guide them into adulthood. When parents aren't able to provide that guidance, the community steps in to ensure that the future will be led by generations of happy and healthy adults. Child welfare systems should function to help families by providing the necessary services and supports for families to raise their children. In most cases, relatives and other trusted adults step forward to provide care for children before child welfare involvement is necessary. The practice of nonparental caregiving has deep and cross-cultural roots in human history, and it is currently estimated that about 2.7 million American children live in such arrangements.

Every story is unique, but the experience of kinship care can be very different from typical foster care providers. Kinship care often arises before adequate financial and emotional preparations for raising a child can be made. Historically, kinship caregivers have been older, poorer, single, less educated, and underemployed as compared to families with at least one parent present. The typical kinship caregiver is also more likely to be living on a fixed income or struggling with

**The typical kinship caregiver is older, struggles with financial stability, and is a racial or ethnic minority. Many are retirees living on a fixed income with chronic health issues.**

chronic health problems, which exacerbate the life-changing challenges of unexpectedly raising a child. Additionally, unlike traditional foster parents, kinship caregivers often have strong preexisting relationships with the birth parents, and may need to navigate complex family dynamics while balancing the best interests of the child with the interests of other family members.

Today, there are approximately 14,000 children in Nebraska who are living with an informal kinship family. While there is limited data on kinship families, some data on grandparent-headed households provides insight into the needs of kinship families.

In Nebraska:

✓ Median family income is approximately 28% lower among kinship families ($42,708) than all families ($58,926)

✓ Nearly 70% have had full-time care of their children for at least 1 year; 32% have had full-time care of their children for 5 or more years
✓ About 31% are single-parent caregivers
✓ Families of color are overrepresented and about 52% are racial and ethnic minorities;
   o Black or African Americans are twice as likely to be a kinship caregiver, while American Indians are nearly six times as likely to be a kinship caregiver
✓ Nearly 63% are female
✓ Nearly 12% reported living with some disability of their own

Kinship caregivers provide an invaluable service to the larger community by nurturing and caring for children who are unable to remain in the care of their parents. In spite of this, there is a lack of adequate supports available to kinship families in Nebraska.

https://voicesforchildren.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Kinship-Care-Issue-Brief.pdf

The Children
• 11,000 (2%) children live with a relative with no parent present.
• 28,206 (6.1%) children under 18 live in homes where householders are grandparents or other relatives.
   ▪ 20,808 (4.5%) of these children live with grandparents.
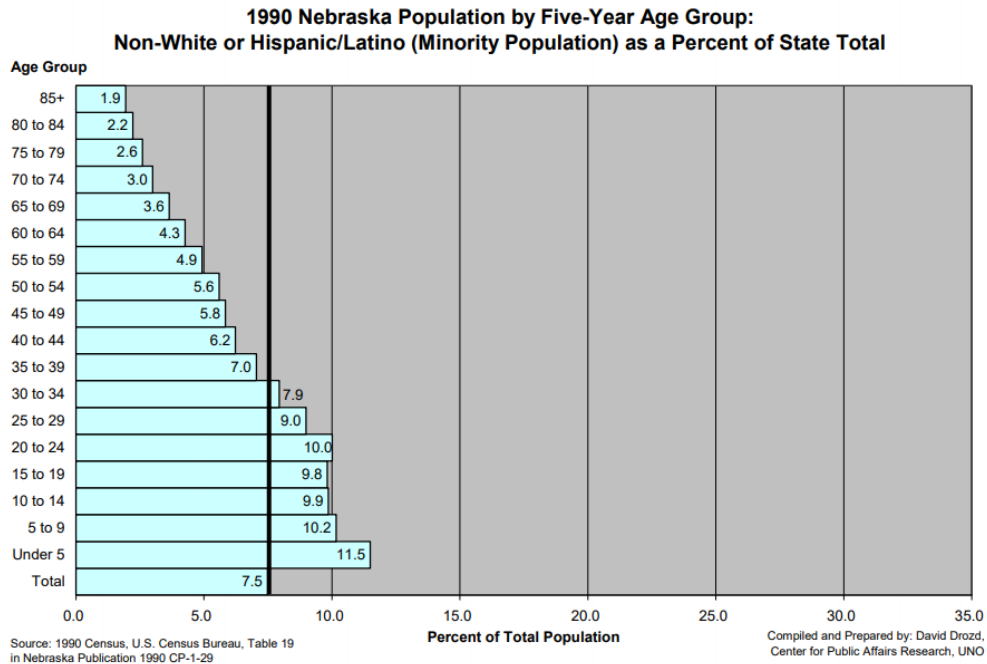   ▪ 7,398 (1.6%) of these children live with other relatives.
The Grandparents
• 10,859 grandparents are householders responsible for their grandchildren who live with them. Of these:
   ▪ 4,192 (38.6%) do not have parents present.
   ▪ 7,334 (67.5%) are under age 60.
   ▪ 7,666 (70.6%) are in the workforce.
   ▪ 1,618 (14.9%) are in poverty.
   ▪ 2,291 (21.1%) have a disability.
   ▪ 3,095 (28.5%) are unmarried.
   ▪ Race/Ethnicity:
      ➢ 7,949 (73.2%) are white (not Hispanic or Latino)
      ➢ 706 (6.5%) are black or African American
      ➢ 1,629 (15.0%) are Hispanic or Latino origin
      ➢ 98 (0.9%) are Asian
      ➢ 456 (4.2%) are American Indian or Alaska Native
      ➢ 0 (0.0%) are Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
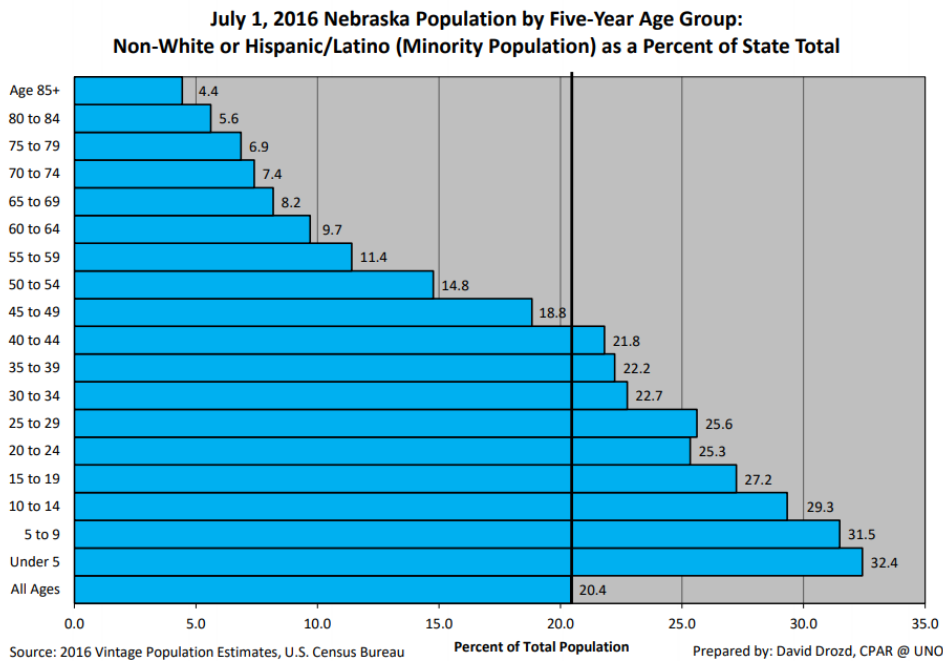      ➢ 109 (1.0%) are multiracial
      ➢ 641 (5.9%) are some other race
http://www.grandfamilies.org/Portals/0/State%20Fact%20Sheets/Grandfamilies-Fact-Sheet-Nebraska091519.pdf

## Minorities



Minorities had low percentages in 1990 before the inmigration wave started

**1990 Nebraska Population by Five-Year Age Group:**
**Non-White or Hispanic/Latino (Minority Population) as a Percent of State Total**

| Age Group | Percent |
|---|---|
| 85+ | 1.9 |
| 80 to 84 | 2.2 |
| 75 to 79 | 2.6 |
| 70 to 74 | 3.0 |
| 65 to 69 | 3.6 |
| 60 to 64 | 4.3 |
| 55 to 59 | 4.9 |
| 50 to 54 | 5.6 |
| 45 to 49 | 5.8 |
| 40 to 44 | 6.2 |
| 35 to 39 | 7.0 |
| 30 to 34 | 7.9 |
| 25 to 29 | 9.0 |
| 20 to 24 | 10.0 |
| 15 to 19 | 9.8 |
| 10 to 14 | 9.9 |
| 5 to 9 | 10.2 |
| Under 5 | 11.5 |
| Total | 7.5 |

Percent of Total Population

Source: 1990 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, Table 19 in Nebraska Publication 1990 CP-1-29

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO

The minority percentage steadily increases each year, especially among children

**July 1, 2016 Nebraska Population by Five-Year Age Group:**
**Non-White or Hispanic/Latino (Minority Population) as a Percent of State Total**

| Age Group | Percent |
|---|---|
| Age 85+ | 4.4 |
| 80 to 84 | 5.6 |
| 75 to 79 | 6.9 |
| 70 to 74 | 7.4 |
| 65 to 69 | 8.2 |
| 60 to 64 | 9.7 |
| 55 to 59 | 11.4 |
| 50 to 54 | 14.8 |
| 45 to 49 | 18.8 |
| 40 to 44 | 21.8 |
| 35 to 39 | 22.2 |
| 30 to 34 | 22.7 |
| 25 to 29 | 25.6 |
| 20 to 24 | 25.3 |
| 15 to 19 | 27.2 |
| 10 to 14 | 29.3 |
| 5 to 9 | 31.5 |
| Under 5 | 32.4 |
| All Ages | 20.4 |

Percent of Total Population

Source: 2016 Vintage Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Prepared by: David Drozd, CPAR @ UNO

The 2018 Census population counts also indicated that some aspects of the racial composition of Nebraska changed. From 2010 through 2018, the white population increased by only 3.3 percent, while black and American Indian populations changed by 14.9 percent and 22.4 percent

respectively, and the "two or more races" demographic group changed by 35.3 percent. While the population estimates were low in absolute terms, the Asian population outpaced the growth of any other race, rising from 33,322 persons in 2010 to 52,343 persons by 2018, or by 57.1 percent, as shown below in Table I.3.

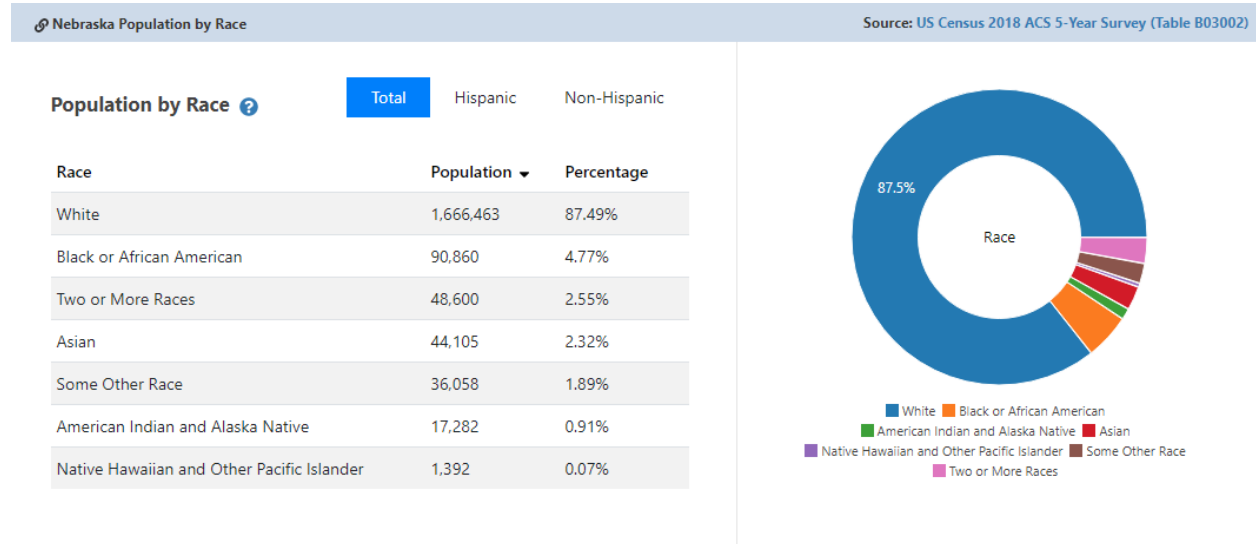| Population Estimates by Race and Ethnicity State of Nebraska 2010 Census Data and 2018 Intercensal Estimates | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 2010 Census | % of Total | 2018 Estimates | % of Total | % Change 10-18 |
| White | 1,649,264 | 90.3% | 1,703,446 | 88.7% | 3.3% |
| Black | 85,971 | 4.7% | 98,757 | 5.1% | 14.9% |
| American Indian | 23,418 | 1.3% | 28,663 | 1.5% | 22.4% |
| Asian | 33,322 | 1.8% | 52,343 | 2.7% | 57.1% |
| Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander | 2,061 | 0.1% | 2,338 | 0.1% | 13.4% |
| Two or More Races | 32,305 | 1.8% | 43,721 | 2.3% | 35.3% |
| Total | 1,826,341 | 100.0% | 1,920,076 | 100.0% | 5.6% |
| Hispanic (Ethnicity) | 167,405 | 9.2% | 215,872 | 11.2% | 29.0% |

Another significant demographic change was shown in the Hispanic population, which increased by 29 percent from 2010 through 2018, to approximately 215,872 people. The Metropolitan Region had the largest Hispanic population at 91,347 people, an increase of 31 percent over the 8- year period. However, this growth rate was less than the Central Region. While this region had a much smaller Hispanic population, it grew by 75 percent from 2010 through 2018.

The change in race and ethnicity between 2010 and 2018 is shown in Table I.5. The total nonHispanic population was 1,701,479 persons in 2018 compared to the Hispanic population of 03,281 persons.

| Table I.5 Population by Race and Ethnicity State of Nebraska 2010 Census & 2018 Five-Year ACS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Race | 2010 Census | | 2018 Five-Year ACS | |
| | Population | % of Total | Population | % of Total |
| Non-Hispanic | | | | |
| White | 1,499,753 | 90.4% | 1,512,314 | 88.9% |
| Black | 80,959 | 4.9% | 88,442 | 5.2% |
| American Indian | 14,797 | 0.9% | 13,918 | 0.8% |
| Asian | 31,919 | 1.9% | 43,839 | 2.6% |
| Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | 966 | 0.1% | 1,091 | 0.1% |
| Other | 2,116 | 0.1% | 1,982 | 0.1% |
| Two or More Races | 28,426 | 1.7% | 39,893 | 2.3% |
| Total Non-Hispanic | 1,658,936 | 100.0% | 1,701,479 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | | | | |
| White | 73,085 | 43.7% | 154,149 | 75.8% |
| Black | 1,926 | 1.2% | 2,418 | 1.2% |
| American Indian | 3,630 | 2.2% | 3,364 | 1.7% |
| Asian | 374 | 0.2% | 266 | 0.1% |
| Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | 313 | 0.2% | 301 | 0.1% |
| Other | 76,993 | 46.0% | 34,076 | 16.8% |
| Two or More Races | 11,084 | 6.6% | 8,707 | 4.3% |
| Total Hispanic | 167,405 | 100.0 | 203,281 | 100.0% |
| Total Population | 1,826,341 | 100.0% | 1,904,760 | 100.0% |

https://www.westernes.com/nepdfs/current/Volume%20I.pdf

## Race and Ethnicity



| Nebraska Population by Race | | | Source: US Census 2018 ACS 5-Year Survey (Table B03002) |

| Population by Race | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Total | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
| Race | Population ▾ | Percentage | |
| White | 1,666,463 | 87.49% | |
| Black or African American | 90,860 | 4.77% | |
| Two or More Races | 48,600 | 2.55% | |
| Asian | 44,105 | 2.32% | |
| Some Other Race | 36,058 | 1.89% | |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 17,282 | 0.91% | |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 1,392 | 0.07% | |

https://worldpopulationreview.com/states/nebraska-population/

## Veterans



NE'S VETERANS

**127,340** Veterans in Nebraska

**9.0%** of Nebraska's adult population are veterans of the U.S. military

**SERVICE ERA***

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | 6.0% | World War II |
| | 11.3% | Korea |
| | 34.3% | Vietnam |
| | 20.5% | Gulf War I |
| | 17.3% | Iraq & Afghanistan |
| | 21.0% | Between Conflicts |

Source: Housing Assistance Council Tabulations of the Census Bureau's 2012-2016 American Community Survey
* Totals may exceed 100%. Some veterans served in multiple eras.

## Veterans by County
Veterans as a percent of the adult population

**GEOGRAPHY**

### Counties
Percent Veteran Population

- 6.3 - 8.2
- 8.3 - 9.7
- 9.8 - 11.0
- 11.1 - 12.9
- 13.0 - 15.0

**Source:** Housing Assistance Council Tabulations of the Census Bureau's 2012-2016 American Community Survey

**3.9%** Unemployment rate for Nebraska's veterans. The overall unemployment rate for Nebraska is 4.1%. Younger persons have the highest rates of unemployment among veterans

**5.9%** of Nebraska's veterans live in poverty

**$57,702** Median household income of Nebraska veterans. The median income of all Nebraska households is $54,463.

**27.9%** of Nebraska's veterans have a service connected disability rating (35,583 Veterans).

**Source:** Housing Assistance Council Tabulations of the Census Bureau's 2012-2016 American Community Survey

http://veteransdata.info/states/2310000/NEBRASKA.pdf
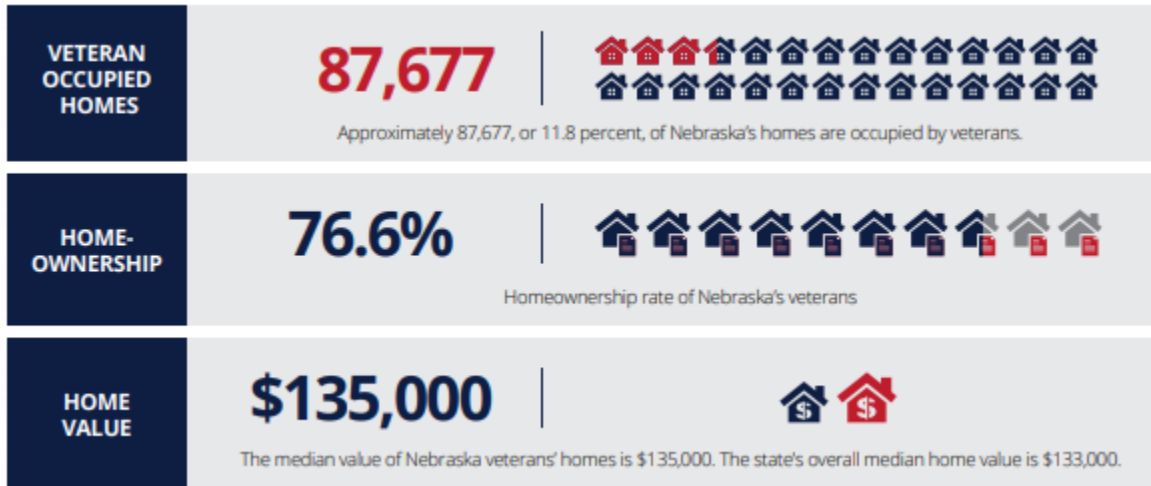
## Veteran Population by Conflict



| War | Veterans ▼ |
| --- | --- |
| Vietnam | 41,934 |
| First Gulf War | 26,260 |
| Second Gulf War | 23,358 |
| Korea | 12,053 |
| World War II | 5,357 |

https://worldpopulationreview.com/states/nebraska-population/
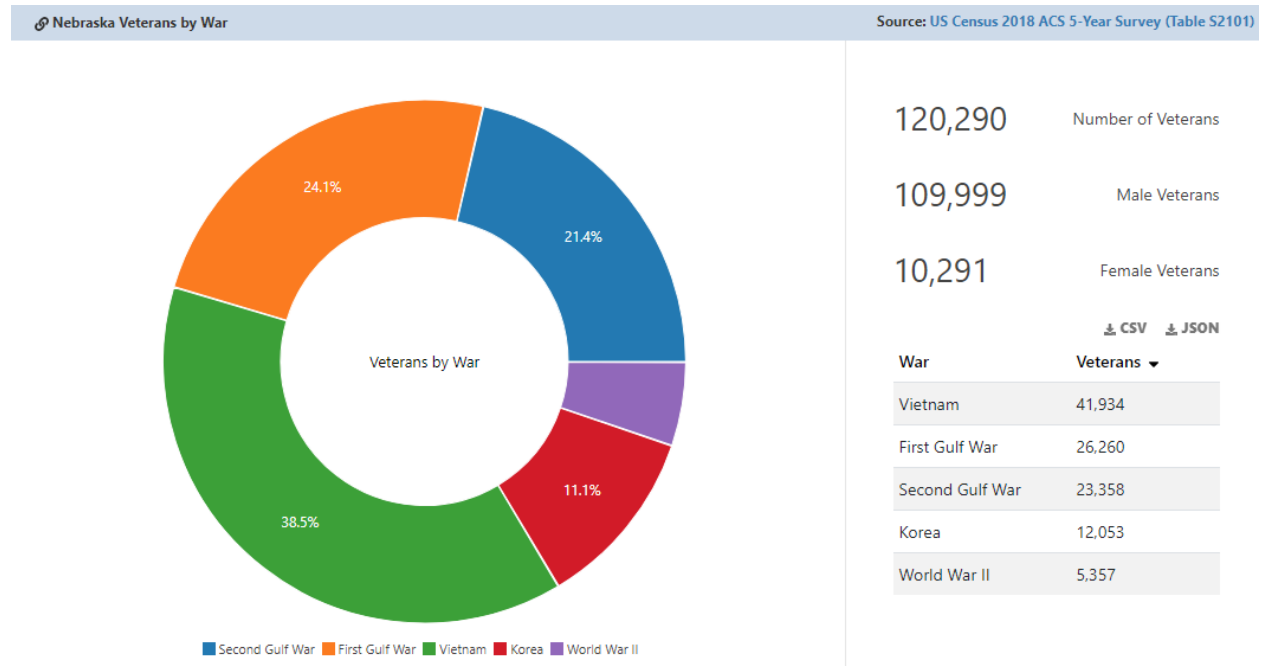
## Veteran Population: by County (2011 - 2015)



https://www.livestories.com/statistics/nebraska/veteran-demographics
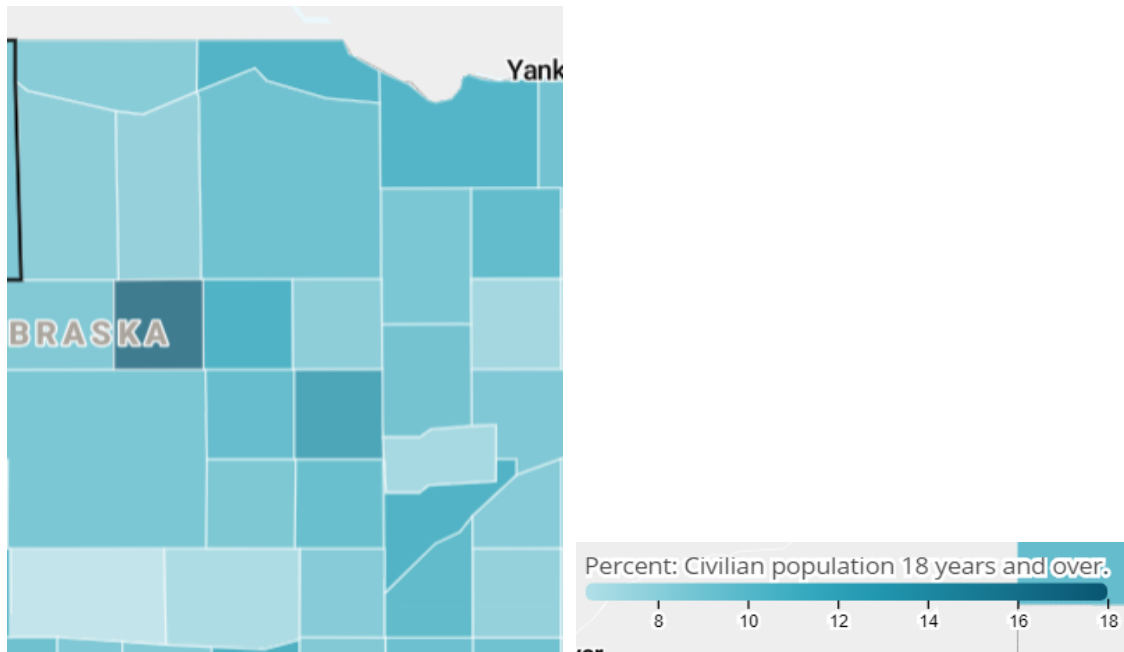
# EDUCATION

## School Information

There are 4,045 public and private PK-12 schools in Nebraska.
https://www.greatschools.org/nebraska/

Did You Know…The overwhelming evidence shows that children who enter kindergarten behind are likely to remain behind throughout their educational careers and beyond. These gaps in achievement are difficult and expensive to close with K-12 education alone. We can help ensure children show up to kindergarten ready to learn by providing our youngest learners with options to access high-quality early childhood programs from ages zero to five—where they can develop the full range of skills necessary to be successful in school and life.

Every week in the United States, childcare providers care for nearly 11 million children younger than age 5 whose parents are working. On average, these children spend 36 hours a week in child care, and one quarter (nearly 3 million) are in multiple childcare arrangements due to the traditional and nontraditional working hours of their parents. Source: Child Care Aware of America

High quality, dependable, affordable, and accessible child care for children of all ages is more important than ever as we continue to see growth in both the opportunity and achievement gaps children across the country face.

An analysis by the President's Council of Economic Advisers describes the economic returns to investments in childhood development and early education. Some of these benefits, such as increases in parental earnings and employment, are realized immediately, while other benefits, such as greater educational attainment and earnings, are realized later when children reach adulthood.

Their report, The Economics of Early Childhood Investments, makes the following points:

**High-quality early education for all would narrow the achievement gap.** Dozens of preschool programs have been rigorously examined since the 1960s. Overall, across all studies and time periods, early childhood education increases cognitive and achievement scores by 0.35 standard deviations on average, or nearly half the black-white difference in the kindergarten achievement gap. Since higher income children are currently more likely to have access to high-quality early education, expanding access to all would narrow the achievement.

**Early childhood education can boost children's earnings later in** Long-term analyses suggest that early childhood education can increase earnings in adulthood by 1.3 to 3.5 percent. These earnings gains alone are bigger than the costs of such programs.

**Earnings gains from increased enrollment in early childhood education would provide benefits that outweigh the costs of the program.** Researchers estimate the gain in income for recent statewide programs over a child's career to be $9,166 to $30,851, after taking out the cost of the program. If all families were able to enroll their children in preschool at the same rate as high-income families, enrollment would increase nationwide by about 13 percentage points and yield net present value of $4.8 billion to $16.1 billion per cohort from earnings gains alone after accounting for the cost of the program. In the long run, these earnings gains translate into an increase in GDP of 0.16 to 0.44 percent.
https://everychildmatters.org/the-importance-of-early-childhood-education/

## Nebraska ESUs

There are 17 Educational Service Units operating within the state of Nebraska. Their individual contact information can be found below.



**Nebraska Educational Service Units**

http://www.esucc.org/nebraska-esus/
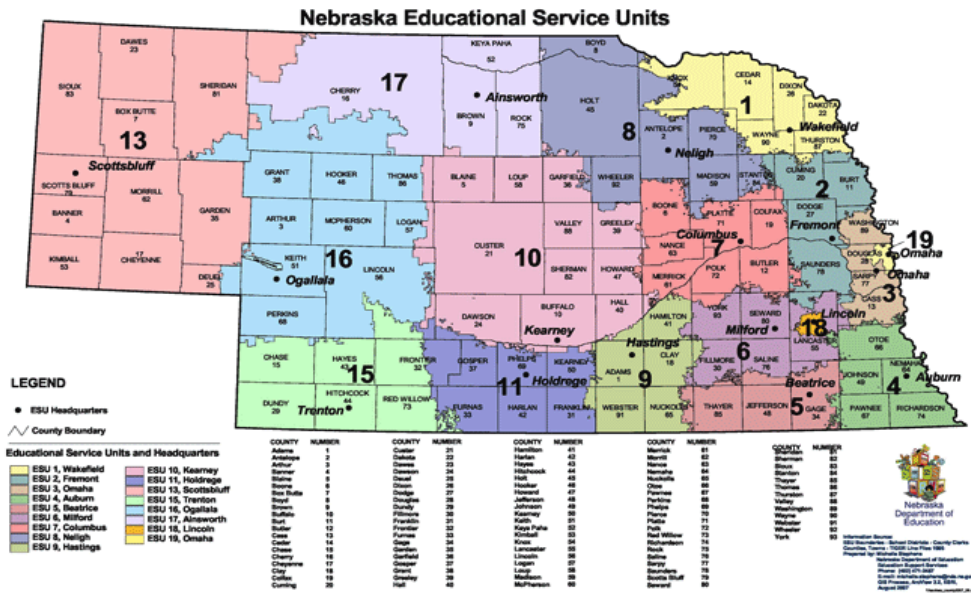
The CNCAP Service area utilizes ESU # 17, 10, 8 and 7 for service needs within our area.

**Nebraska Department of Education - Data, Research, Evaluation**                    December 19, 2019

### 2019-2020 Number of Districts/Systems

| Class of District | Number of Districts | Number of Districts Participating in a Unified System |
|---|---|---|
| ESU | 17 | |
| Interim Program Schools | 13 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public | 244 | 7 |
| State-Operated | 5 | |
| Non Public | 182 | |
| **STATE TOTAL*** | **431*** | **7** |

\* State Total:   1) Does not include districts that participate in a Unified System. (7)
                  2) Does not include ESU"s (17)
                  3) Does not include Interim Program Schools (13)

## 2019-2020 Number of Districts/Systems

| Class of District | Number of Districts | Number of Districts Participating in A Unified System |
|---|---|---|
| ESU | 17 | |
| Interim Program Schools | 13 | |
| | | |
| Class 3 | 242 | 7 |
| Class 4 | 1 | |
| Class 5 | 1 | |
| **PUBLIC TOTAL** | **244** | **7** |
| State Operated | 5 | |
| Non Public | 182 | |
| **STATE TOTAL*** | **431*** | **7** |

\* State Total:   1) Does not include districts that participate in a Unified System (7)
                     2) Does not include ESU"s (17)
                     3) Does not include Interim Program Schools (13)

## 2019-2020 Number of Programs and Schools      December 19, 2019

### Number of Programs (Programs do not report student data)

 5 - ESU
15 – Interim
29 – Alternative
25 – Special Education
 5 - Focus
**79 – TOTAL PROGRAMS**

## 2019-2020 Number of Schools

| Class | Prekindergarten | Elementary | Middle School | High School | Secondary | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ESU Schools | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **14** |
| **Public** | | | | | | |
| Class 3 | 42 | 442 | 98 | 81 | 169 | **832** |
| Class 4 | 6 | 39 | 12 | 6 | 0 | **63** |
| Class 5 | 6 | 63 | 12 | 7 | 0 | **88** |
| **PUBLIC TOTAL** | 54 | 544 | 122 | 94 | 169 | **983** |
| Special Purpose (State Operated) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | **6** |
| Non Public Systems | 1 | 158 | 15 | 28 | 15 | **217** |
| **STATE TOTAL*** | 69 | 702 | 138 | 125 | 186 | **1220*** |

**\*State Total of Schools does not include Programs (79)**

**2018-2019**

# Nebraska Public Schools
# State Snapshot

## Demographics

**Student Membership**
325,984

**Teachers**
23,702

## Program Participation

**English Learners**
7%

**Free/Reduced Lunch**
45%

**Gifted**
13%

**Special Education**
15%

## Metrics

**Attendance Rate**
94%

## Performance

**NSCAS English Language Arts**
52%

**NSCAS Mathematics**
52%

**NSCAS Science**
66%

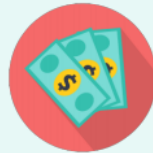**NSCAS ACT (11th Grade)**
51% 52% 53%
ELA Math Science

## Financial

**State Aid (TEEOSA)**
$998.73M

**Per Pupil Expenditures**
$12,614

**Other State Receipts**
$456.37M

**Expenditures**
$3.85B

| Age | Number of Exempt Students |
|---|---|
| 5 | 279 |
| 6 | 829 |
| 7 | 820 |
| 8 | 830 |
| 9 | 792 |
| 10 | 787 |
| 11 | 765 |
| 12 | 739 |
| 13 | 746 |
| 14 | 658 |
| 15 | 631 |
| 16 | 572 |
| 17 | 471 |
| Total | 8,919 |

Home schooling numbers 2017/2018 in Nebraska

Dual enrollment is when a student takes some courses at the local public or private school while also being home schooled. Of the total 8,919 students, 408 were marked as dual enrolled for the 2017/18 school year. This information is not verified against school enrollment records.

https://cdn.education.ne.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/1718ESP_Annual-Report.pdf

# Districts

2019-2020 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

**Nebraska Fall Membership by Grade in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems**

| District Code | District Name | Class | PK | K | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 05-0071 | SANDHILLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 90 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 2 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 90 |
| | BLAINE COUNTY TOTAL | | 2 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 90 |
| 06-0001 | BOONE CENTRAL SCHOOLS | 3 | 75 | 35 | 47 | 35 | 32 | 51 | 37 | 36 | 33 | 40 | 45 | 59 | 50 | 53 | 628 |
| 06-0017 | ST EDWARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 177 |
| 06-0075 | RIVERSIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 35 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 24 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 15 | 248 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 120 | 72 | 77 | 61 | 62 | 77 | 64 | 64 | 71 | 72 | 76 | 91 | 68 | 78 | 1,053 |
| 06-0701 | ST MICHAEL'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | NP | 0 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| | NON PUBLIC TOTAL | | 0 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| | BOONE COUNTY TOTAL | | 120 | 81 | 87 | 68 | 75 | 86 | 81 | 75 | 81 | 85 | 76 | 91 | 68 | 84 | 1,152 |
| 08-0051 | BOYD COUNTY SCHOOLS | 3 | 45 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 357 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 45 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 357 |
| | BOYD COUNTY TOTAL | | 45 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 357 |
| 08-0051 | BOYD COUNTY SCHOOLS | 3 | 45 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 357 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 45 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 357 |
| | BOYD COUNTY TOTAL | | 45 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 357 |
| 19-0039 | LEIGH COMMUNITY SCHOOLS | 3 | 39 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 246 |
| 19-0058 | CLARKSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 29 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 220 |
| 19-0070 | HOWELLS-DODGE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS | 3 | 19 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 24 | 31 | 25 | 277 |
| 19-0123 | SCHUYLER COMMUNITY SCHOOLS | 3 | 201 | 117 | 133 | 138 | 131 | 133 | 169 | 148 | 130 | 138 | 166 | 142 | 139 | 141 | 2,026 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 288 | 175 | 173 | 174 | 170 | 176 | 222 | 199 | 183 | 195 | 221 | 203 | 200 | 190 | 2,769 |
| 19-0703 | ST JOHN NEUMANN ELEMENTARY SCH | NP | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 19-0704 | HOWELLS COMMUNITY CATHOLIC SCHOOL | NP | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| | NON PUBLIC TOTAL | | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 |
| | COLFAX COUNTY TOTAL | | 288 | 175 | 184 | 180 | 185 | 185 | 235 | 209 | 183 | 195 | 221 | 203 | 200 | 190 | 2,833 |
| 21-0015 | ANSELMO-MERNA PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 29 | 18 | 13 | 289 |
| 21-0025 | BROKEN BOW PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 105 | 62 | 56 | 46 | 63 | 59 | 59 | 66 | 55 | 68 | 59 | 63 | 69 | 45 | 875 |
| 21-0044 | ANSLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 16 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 192 |
| 21-0084 | SARGENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 16 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 18 | 173 |
| 21-0089 | ARNOLD PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 179 |
| 21-0180 | CALLAWAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 21 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 15 | 203 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 183 | 141 | 121 | 126 | 132 | 127 | 133 | 142 | 124 | 149 | 132 | 140 | 146 | 115 | 1,911 |
| | CUSTER COUNTY TOTAL | | 183 | 141 | 121 | 126 | 132 | 127 | 133 | 142 | 124 | 149 | 132 | 140 | 146 | 115 | 1,911 |

| Code | School | Type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36-0100 | BURWELL PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 37 | 20 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 31 | 21 | 310 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 37 | 20 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 31 | 21 | 310 |
| | GARFIELD COUNTY TOTAL | | 37 | 20 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 31 | 21 | 310 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39-0060 | CENTRAL VALLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 37 | 29 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 309 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 37 | 29 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 309 |
| 39-0702 | SPALDING ACADEMY | NP | 7 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 72 |
| | NON PUBLIC TOTAL | | 7 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 72 |
| | GREELEY COUNTY TOTAL | | 44 | 34 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 31 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 20 | 26 | 29 | 34 | 27 | 381 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-0002 | GRAND ISLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 705 | 823 | 742 | 697 | 759 | 772 | 798 | 757 | 699 | 712 | 672 | 643 | 655 | 636 | 10,070 |
| 40-0082 | NORTHWEST PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 35 | 94 | 79 | 95 | 86 | 93 | 85 | 86 | 89 | 73 | 200 | 180 | 200 | 179 | 1,574 |
| 40-0083 | WOOD RIVER RURAL SCHOOLS | 3 | 36 | 27 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 33 | 46 | 36 | 40 | 34 | 40 | 521 |
| 40-0126 | DONIPHAN-TRUMBULL PUBLIC SCHS | 3 | 26 | 28 | 37 | 27 | 33 | 25 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 31 | 45 | 34 | 27 | 42 | 460 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 802 | 972 | 888 | 854 | 918 | 930 | 960 | 919 | 857 | 862 | 953 | 897 | 916 | 897 | 12,625 |
| 40-0701 | CENTRAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS | NP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 42 | 35 | 271 |
| 40-0704 | TRINITY LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | NP | 26 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 167 |
| 40-0705 | PLATTE VALLEY SDA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | NP | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-0707 | NEW HOPE CHRISTIAN ELEM SCHOOL | NP | 0 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| 40-0711 | HEARTLAND LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOL | NP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 19 | 56 |
| | NON PUBLIC TOTAL | | 26 | 31 | 35 | 21 | 27 | 21 | 23 | 45 | 48 | 63 | 51 | 51 | 57 | 54 | 553 |
| | HALL COUNTY TOTAL | | 828 | 1,003 | 923 | 875 | 945 | 951 | 983 | 964 | 905 | 925 | 1,004 | 948 | 973 | 951 | 13,178 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41-0002 | GILTNER PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 33 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 222 |
| 41-0091 | HAMPTON PUBLIC SCHOOL | 3 | 27 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 177 |
| 41-0504 | AURORA PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 70 | 80 | 89 | 87 | 79 | 101 | 88 | 97 | 99 | 85 | 99 | 98 | 108 | 103 | 1,283 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 130 | 106 | 115 | 112 | 103 | 125 | 111 | 123 | 124 | 122 | 116 | 128 | 139 | 128 | 1,682 |
| 41-0701 | IMMANUEL LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | NP | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| 41-0702 | HAMPTON LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | NP | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| | NON PUBLIC TOTAL | | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| | HAMILTON COUNTY TOTAL | | 138 | 110 | 119 | 120 | 109 | 129 | 116 | 129 | 124 | 122 | 116 | 128 | 139 | 128 | 1,727 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45-0007 | O'NEILL PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 49 | 57 | 57 | 54 | 69 | 45 | 58 | 57 | 59 | 62 | 65 | 52 | 50 | 59 | 793 |
| 45-0029 | EWING PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 136 |
| 45-0044 | STUART PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 27 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 3 | 13 | 22 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 186 |
| 45-0137 | CHAMBERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 135 |
| 45-0239 | WEST HOLT PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 44 | 25 | 17 | 36 | 29 | 42 | 37 | 34 | 30 | 36 | 40 | 22 | 27 | 28 | 447 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 130 | 109 | 103 | 131 | 130 | 129 | 117 | 119 | 136 | 121 | 141 | 107 | 104 | 120 | 1,697 |
| 45-0701 | ST MARY'S SCHOOLS | NP | 0 | 8 | 23 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 186 |
| 45-0703 | ST JOSEPH'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | NP | 15 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NON PUBLIC TOTAL | | 15 | 13 | 30 | 21 | 22 | 14 | 23 | 19 | 11 | 22 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 241 |
| | HOLT COUNTY TOTAL | | 145 | 122 | 133 | 152 | 152 | 143 | 140 | 138 | 147 | 143 | 154 | 122 | 115 | 132 | 1,938 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47-0001 | ST PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 48 | 47 | 57 | 53 | 38 | 53 | 54 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 55 | 49 | 57 | 36 | 703 |
| 47-0100 | CENTURA PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 34 | 36 | 26 | 34 | 30 | 32 | 39 | 41 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 37 | 39 | 493 |
| 47-0103 | ELBA PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 17 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 120 |
| | **PUBLIC TOTAL** | | 99 | 90 | 95 | 95 | 70 | 93 | 102 | 100 | 88 | 99 | 103 | 95 | 106 | 81 | 1,316 |
| | **HOWARD COUNTY TOTAL** | | 99 | 90 | 95 | 95 | 70 | 93 | 102 | 100 | 88 | 99 | 103 | 95 | 106 | 81 | 1,316 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52-0100 | KEYA PAHA COUNTY SCHOOLS | 3 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 91 |
| | **PUBLIC TOTAL** | | 0 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 91 |
| | **KEYA PAHA COUNTY TOTAL** | | 0 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 91 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58-0025 | LOUP COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 74 |
| | **PUBLIC TOTAL** | | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 74 |
| | **LOUP COUNTY TOTAL** | | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61-0004 | CENTRAL CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 65 | 54 | 46 | 47 | 55 | 59 | 56 | 62 | 50 | 46 | 57 | 50 | 54 | 66 | 767 |
| 61-0049 | PALMER PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 50 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 27 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 20 | 23 | 27 | 26 | 326 |
| | **PUBLIC TOTAL** | | 115 | 71 | 67 | 71 | 75 | 76 | 83 | 83 | 69 | 60 | 77 | 73 | 81 | 92 | 1,093 |
| 61-0701 | NEBRASKA CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS | NP | 8 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 21 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 195 |
| | **NON PUBLIC TOTAL** | | 8 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 21 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 195 |
| | **MERRICK COUNTY TOTAL** | | 123 | 73 | 77 | 78 | 84 | 86 | 89 | 94 | 80 | 81 | 106 | 101 | 104 | 112 | 1,288 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63-0001 | FULLERTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 3 | 23 | 16 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 29 | 17 | 29 | 26 | 314 |
| 63-0030 | TWIN RIVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 31 | 37 | 24 | 41 | 24 | 34 | 26 | 37 | 35 | 24 | 29 | 34 | 33 | 23 | 432 |
| | **PUBLIC TOTAL** | | 34 | 60 | 40 | 70 | 50 | 59 | 49 | 60 | 59 | 45 | 58 | 51 | 62 | 49 | 746 |
| | **NANCE COUNTY TOTAL** | | 34 | 60 | 40 | 70 | 50 | 59 | 49 | 60 | 59 | 45 | 58 | 51 | 62 | 49 | 746 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71-0001 | COLUMBUS PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 236 | 298 | 299 | 320 | 263 | 314 | 271 | 294 | 291 | 309 | 287 | 333 | 345 | 344 | 4,204 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71-0005 | LAKEVIEW COMMUNITY SCHOOLS | 3 | 16 | 64 | 64 | 62 | 54 | 70 | 66 | 70 | 67 | 66 | 71 | 77 | 77 | 72 | 896 |
| 71-0067 | HUMPHREY PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 37 | 24 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 23 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 274 |
| | **PUBLIC TOTAL** | | 289 | 386 | 380 | 397 | 334 | 401 | 352 | 383 | 375 | 398 | 376 | 430 | 438 | 435 | 5,374 |
| 71-0701 | IMMANUEL LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | NP | 0 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 158 |
| 71-0702 | ST ANTHONY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | NP | 11 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 |
| 71-0703 | ST BONAVENTURE ELEM SCHOOL | NP | 57 | 31 | 27 | 19 | 31 | 20 | 20 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 236 |
| 71-0704 | ST ISIDORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | NP | 77 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 27 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 279 |
| 71-0705 | SCOTUS CENTRAL CATHOLIC | NP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 53 | 68 | 65 | 58 | 42 | 351 |
| 71-0706 | HOLY FAMILY SCHOOLS | NP | 19 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 111 |
| 71-0708 | ST FRANCIS SCHOOLS | NP | 0 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 212 |
| 71-0710 | ST JOHN LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL | NP | 12 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| 71-0711 | CHRIST LUTHERAN ELEMENTARY SCH | NP | 18 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| 71-0712 | COLUMBUS CHRISTIAN SCHOOL | NP | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| | **NON PUBLIC TOTAL** | | 194 | 134 | 131 | 117 | 124 | 124 | 104 | 117 | 103 | 92 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 67 | 1,562 |
| | **PLATTE COUNTY TOTAL** | | 483 | 520 | 511 | 514 | 458 | 525 | 456 | 500 | 478 | 490 | 466 | 515 | 518 | 502 | 6,936 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75-0100 | ROCK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 248 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 25 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 248 |
| | ROCK COUNTY TOTAL | | 25 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 248 |
| 82-0001 | LOUP CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 52 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 25 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 29 | 16 | 31 | 23 | 26 | 341 |
| 82-0015 | LITCHFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 120 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 67 | 36 | 32 | 23 | 34 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 28 | 33 | 23 | 41 | 29 | 34 | 461 |
| | SHERMAN COUNTY TOTAL | | 67 | 36 | 32 | 23 | 34 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 28 | 33 | 23 | 41 | 29 | 34 | 461 |
| 88-0005 | ORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 57 | 44 | 38 | 44 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 41 | 33 | 52 | 38 | 39 | 53 | 46 | 600 |
| 88-0021 | ARCADIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS | 3 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 128 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 77 | 50 | 48 | 51 | 53 | 45 | 44 | 53 | 38 | 56 | 46 | 49 | 62 | 56 | 728 |
| 88-0701 | ST MARY'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | NP | 0 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| | NON PUBLIC TOTAL | | 0 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| | VALLEY COUNTY TOTAL | | 77 | 57 | 52 | 58 | 62 | 48 | 47 | 60 | 38 | 56 | 46 | 49 | 62 | 56 | 768 |
| 92-0045 | WHEELER CENTRAL SCHOOLS | 3 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 105 |
| | PUBLIC TOTAL | | 23 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 105 |
| | WHEELER COUNTY TOTAL | | 23 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 105 |

ECP Assessment 2019

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Blaine County** | 96.30% | **Valley County** | 92.50% |
| **Boone County** | 94.20% | **Wheeler County** | 95.20% |
| **Boyd County** | 94.60% | | |
| **Brown County** | 92% | | |
| **Colfax County** | 70.20% | | |
| **Custer County** | 92.90% | | |
| **Garfield County** | 96.10% | | |
| **Greeley County** | 93.70% | | |
| **Hall County** | 84.70% | | |
| **Hamilton County** | 94.70% | | |
| **Holt County** | 92.70% | | |
| **Howard County** | 92.80% | | |
| **Keya Paha County** | 95.30% | | |
| **Loup County** | 97.80% | | |
| **Merrick County** | 94% | | |
| **Nance County** | 91.50% | | |
| **Platte County** | 88.70% | | |
| **Rock County** | 94.90% | | |
| **Sherman County** | 93% | | |

**Nebraska | *Educational Attainment: Percent high school graduate or higher***

**91.1 %**
*Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

It's All About the Dollars: Reducing Unmet Financial Need for Students with Dependents
BLOG POST



By  Caroline Siegel Singh Nov. 25, 2019
Today, 1 in every 5 undergraduate students have an additional responsibility on top of the physical and mental demands of being a college student - being a parent. And even though these students with dependents are a significant part of the student body, their needs are often ignored in mainstream educational policy discourse. Higher education can and should do more to financially support students with dependents considering the high cost of attending college while caring for dependent children. Failing to do so has resulted in students with dependents facing a higher cost of attendance, combined with limited financial aid options. If left unchecked, this can create financial challenges and even higher amounts of student debt, thus putting them at a disadvantage compared to their peers who do not have dependent children. With a disproportionate amount of students with dependents being students of color, there is an imperative to better serve this population to close existing racial equity gaps in higher education.

On average, students with dependents can expect to pay hundreds of dollars a month for childcare, as well as any other costs associated with raising a child such as food, clothing, housing, and healthcare. For low-income students with dependents, these costs can quickly add up. We can see from the higher amounts of debt taken on by this population, students with dependents are not being awarded enough grant aid or even loans to cover their higher total cost of attendance. This results in students with dependents usually having to make up this difference in cost with excessive work hours. This can have very real consequences on the academic success of these students - roughly half of students with dependents leave school without a degree. Often, this can be a result of not receiving the needed financial aid and having to increase their work hours to compensate.

While increased long term investments in federal programs - such as increasing the Pell Grant allocation for student parents and increasing funding for federally subsidized child care - are needed to help student parents with their financial challenges, this can be difficult to accomplish with different versions of the Higher Education Act still under consideration. Change at the federal level would most likely need to come through the re-authorization of the Higher Education Act - a process that can span over multiple legislative sessions. But what can institutions and higher education stakeholders do in the meantime?

There are two policy solutions that can be implemented to increase access to financial resources, and better support the growing student parent population:

Ensure schools are providing students with the maximum available aid options through the federal dependent care allowance and

Craft targeted grant aid programs at the state and institutional level to help student parents lower their unmet financial need.

At the state level and institutional level, targeted aid programs could be implemented to provide students with dependents with grant aid that would offset costs like childcare. With the average unmet need of unmarried student parents being $6,000 per year versus only $3,000 for students without children, targeted financial aid offerings could help reduce this disparity by providing direct financial assistance in the form of grant aid. As the conversation around updating our federal financial aid system continues, it is important that state and institutional leadership step up in the meantime to immediately serve students with dependents better. For example, Michigan State University has worked to address the gap in unmet financial need for students with dependents by offering programs such as the Michigan State University Child Care Grant which requires students to apply for additional funds to cover the costs of childcare. On the other side of the country, California has recently implemented a Cal-Grant Access Award for Student Parents which supplements student parents' financial aid awards with up to $6,000 a year in grant aid.

At the federal level, the Department of Education can remedy inadequate financial aid packages by requiring Title IV institutions to properly advertise and inform students of the availability of the federal dependent care allowance for students with dependent children. Currently, the federal dependent care allowance allows financial aid administrators to increase the expected total cost of attendance in a financial aid award to more accurately reflect the actual expenses of parenting students but only if the student requests the modification. A higher cost estimate allows financial aid offices to award additional grants, scholarships, and federal loans, thus lowering the unmet need for parenting students and potentially reducing their risk of dropping out. And while providing students with additional federal loans may seem counter-intuitive, we see a trend within the students with dependents population of students taking on debt and still not being able to complete their education. Supplementing financial aid packages to get these students to the finish line is better than having students who take on some debt, but do not complete a degree before leaving the institution.

Of all the challenges faced by students with dependents, receiving the financial aid they need should not be one of them. With the population of students with dependents only expected to further grow, it is time for higher education to better serve their needs. By increasing available financial aid at the federal, state, and institutional levels, we can eliminate the disparities in unmet need for student parents, and ensure this vulnerable population is able to successfully complete post-secondary education. It will also ensure that students with dependents are offered equitable access to an affordable education. If we fail to properly provide this population with resources, we fail to ensure that all students are provided with what they need to succeed. Moving forward, students with dependents need to be prioritized in the allocation of financial aid program

https://www.newamerica.org/education-policy/edcentral/its-all-about-dollars/

## Adult Education

**Should You Go Back To School As An Adult?**
Written by
**Amy Bergen**|
Modified date: March 12, 2019

**Older students have lots of options, from online courses to professional certifications to doctoral programs. Here's how to decide which route is right for you.**
School days aren't always over once you hit your mid-twenties. The percentage of students over 25 who pursue higher education will increase over the next ten years, according to the National Center for Education Statistics. Older students have lots of options, from online courses to professional certifications to doctoral programs.
Why go back to school? Adult students tend to have two main motivators: learning and earning. Associates, bachelors, and master's degrees each qualify their recipients for higher-paying jobs. And pre-professional programs aim to transition students straight into careers.
Here are a few scenarios which might make you think about returning to school:

You want to move into a higher earning bracket and you're confident a degree will help.

You want specific educational training to further your career.

You're switching career fields completely and want training in the new field so you'll be competitive in the job market.

You took time off while in school and now you're ready to return.

You have some financial security but you'd like a career you're more passionate about.

You're interested in a field or course of study but not ready to devote yourself to it full-time.
It can be tough to fit school into an already busy lifestyle. The difficulties adult students report most frequently are finding the money and finding the time. While younger undergraduate students often orient their lives around campus, older students tend to structure their coursework around their lives.
How can you navigate student life and adult responsibilities? We've answered a few back-to-school FAQs below.

When should I go back to school?
How will I pay for school?
How should I choose a program?
Should I pursue a certificate, a professional certification, or a degree?
What if you just want to learn more about a subject?
Should I take classes online or on campus?

https://www.moneyunder30.com/should-you-go-back-to-school-as-an-adult

# Education levels

**Table 2.  Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over,
by Selected Characteristics:  2019**
(Numbers in thousands. Civilian
noninstitutionalized population.[1])

| Both sexes | Total | Educational attainment | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None - 8th grade | 9th - 11th grade | High school graduate | Some college, no degree | Associate's degree | Bachelor's degree | Master's degree | Professional degree | Doctoral degree |
| **Total** | 221,478 | 8,603 | 13,372 | 62,259 | 34,690 | 22,738 | 49,937 | 22,214 | 3,136 | 4,529 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Marital Status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married, spouse present | 126,768 | 4,476 | 6,069 | 32,493 | 18,378 | 13,410 | 31,280 | 15,096 | 2,240 | 3,327 |
| Married, spouse absent, not separated | 3,633 | 294 | 339 | 1,063 | 468 | 293 | 692 | 355 | 39 | 89 |
| Separated | 4,643 | 342 | 585 | 1,618 | 759 | 454 | 617 | 206 | 34 | 28 |
| Widowed | 14,852 | 1,218 | 1,414 | 5,459 | 2,411 | 1,284 | 1,960 | 872 | 100 | 134 |
| Divorced | 25,235 | 697 | 1,645 | 7,790 | 4,815 | 3,038 | 4,707 | 1,983 | 235 | 327 |
| Never married | 46,348 | 1,576 | 3,320 | 13,836 | 7,858 | 4,259 | 10,681 | 3,704 | 488 | 625 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Household Relationship** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family householder | 80,502 | 2,608 | 4,497 | 20,288 | 13,436 | 8,923 | 18,642 | 9,004 | 1,232 | 1,872 |
| Married, spouse present | 61,073 | 1,865 | 2,683 | 14,226 | 9,613 | 6,630 | 15,539 | 7,705 | 1,097 | 1,714 |
| Other family householder | 19,429 | 742 | 1,814 | 6,062 | 3,823 | 2,293 | 3,103 | 1,299 | 136 | 157 |
| Nonfamily householder | 41,973 | 1,494 | 2,646 | 11,553 | 7,323 | 4,281 | 9,321 | 4,045 | 513 | 795 |
| Living alone | 34,952 | 1,333 | 2,284 | 9,880 | 6,149 | 3,552 | 7,347 | 3,306 | 432 | 668 |
| Living with nonrelatives | 7,020 | 161 | 362 | 1,673 | 1,174 | 729 | 1,974 | 739 | 82 | 127 |
| Relative of householder | 86,578 | 3,972 | 5,399 | 26,395 | 12,019 | 8,459 | 19,187 | 8,181 | 1,266 | 1,699 |
| Spouse | 61,000 | 2,029 | 2,897 | 16,692 | 8,220 | 6,379 | 14,984 | 7,117 | 1,102 | 1,579 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other | 25,577 | 1,943 | 2,501 | 9,703 | 3,799 | 2,081 | 4,203 | 1,064 | 163 | 121 |
| Nonrelative | 12,426 | 529 | 830 | 4,022 | 1,912 | 1,074 | 2,786 | 985 | 125 | 162 |
| **Citizenship, Nativity, and Year of Entry** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Native born | 181,283 | 2,767 | 9,420 | 52,024 | 31,198 | 19,984 | 41,686 | 18,120 | 2,568 | 3,515 |
| Native parentage[2] | 163,644 | 2,382 | 8,627 | 47,620 | 28,126 | 18,083 | 37,290 | 16,212 | 2,208 | 3,096 |
| Foreign or mixed parentage[3] | 17,639 | 385 | 793 | 4,404 | 3,072 | 1,901 | 4,396 | 1,907 | 361 | 419 |
| Foreign born | 40,195 | 5,836 | 3,952 | 10,235 | 3,492 | 2,754 | 8,250 | 4,095 | 568 | 1,014 |
| Naturalized citizen | 20,751 | 1,856 | 1,427 | 5,263 | 2,246 | 1,794 | 5,036 | 2,102 | 394 | 634 |
| Not a citizen | 19,444 | 3,980 | 2,525 | 4,972 | 1,245 | 960 | 3,214 | 1,993 | 174 | 380 |
| Year of entry | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 or later | 7,963 | 766 | 560 | 1,845 | 568 | 446 | 2,145 | 1,329 | 96 | 207 |
| 2000-2009 | 10,252 | 1,636 | 1,224 | 2,732 | 747 | 620 | 1,943 | 929 | 162 | 259 |
| 1990-1999 | 9,796 | 1,413 | 1,086 | 2,578 | 822 | 771 | 1,870 | 876 | 138 | 242 |
| 1980-1989 | 6,414 | 1,064 | 692 | 1,597 | 684 | 464 | 1,208 | 480 | 82 | 142 |
| 1970-1979 | 3,446 | 653 | 245 | 807 | 356 | 238 | 672 | 311 | 51 | 112 |
| Before 1970 | 2,324 | 303 | 146 | 676 | 314 | 216 | 412 | 168 | 38 | 52 |
| **Labor Force Status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 137,478 | 3,597 | 5,726 | 34,453 | 20,731 | 15,235 | 35,820 | 16,050 | 2,425 | 3,440 |
| Unemployed | 4,531 | 169 | 464 | 1,403 | 860 | 450 | 809 | 293 | 45 | 37 |
| Not in civilian labor force | 79,470 | 4,837 | 7,182 | 26,403 | 13,099 | 7,053 | 13,307 | 5,871 | 666 | 1,052 |
| **Occupation (Employed Civilians Only)** | **137,478** | **3,597** | **5,726** | **34,453** | **20,731** | **15,235** | **35,820** | **16,050** | **2,425** | **3,440** |
| Management, business, and financial occupations | 25,465 | 170 | 329 | 3,412 | 3,315 | 2,342 | 10,185 | 4,848 | 323 | 540 |
| Professional and related occupations | 34,622 | 37 | 117 | 2,204 | 2,575 | 3,677 | 12,658 | 8,720 | 1,914 | 2,721 |
| Service occupations | 20,981 | 1,191 | 1,816 | 7,926 | 3,913 | 2,557 | 2,940 | 525 | 61 | 52 |
| Sales and related occupations | 12,598 | 148 | 447 | 3,450 | 2,388 | 1,390 | 3,908 | 787 | 36 | 44 |
| Office and administrative occupations | 15,040 | 95 | 331 | 4,586 | 3,672 | 2,122 | 3,385 | 768 | 30 | 51 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations | 929 | 256 | 140 | 314 | 88 | 54 | 62 | 15 | - | - |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 7,283 | 741 | 864 | 3,238 | 1,016 | 691 | 641 | 69 | 18 | 5 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 4,132 | 119 | 250 | 1,751 | 816 | 783 | 370 | 36 | 6 | 2 |
| Production occupations | 7,705 | 490 | 621 | 3,496 | 1,422 | 850 | 699 | 105 | 13 | 8 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 8,723 | 349 | 811 | 4,078 | 1,526 | 769 | 972 | 178 | 23 | 17 |
| **Industry (Employed Civilians Only)** | **137,478** | **3,597** | **5,726** | **34,453** | **20,731** | **15,235** | **35,820** | **16,050** | **2,425** | **3,440** |
| Agricultural, forestry, fishing, and hunting | 2,017 | 297 | 194 | 657 | 254 | 193 | 317 | 80 | 6 | 18 |
| Mining | 704 | 14 | 33 | 263 | 115 | 60 | 142 | 65 | - | 11 |
| Construction | 9,849 | 775 | 982 | 3,948 | 1,458 | 956 | 1,384 | 289 | 39 | 17 |
| Manufacturing | 14,450 | 517 | 746 | 4,663 | 2,203 | 1,608 | 3,280 | 1,212 | 49 | 172 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 15,893 | 307 | 798 | 5,240 | 3,155 | 1,794 | 3,601 | 771 | 81 | 146 |
| Transportation and utilities | 8,009 | 175 | 403 | 2,972 | 1,676 | 959 | 1,447 | 327 | 27 | 25 |
| Information | 2,455 | 11 | 31 | 391 | 385 | 218 | 985 | 390 | 12 | 31 |
| Financial activities | 9,847 | 43 | 120 | 1,621 | 1,495 | 979 | 4,036 | 1,312 | 120 | 122 |
| Professional and business | 17,821 | 448 | 520 | 3,009 | 2,183 | 1,549 | 6,119 | 2,689 | 724 | 579 |

131

| services | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Educational and health services | 33,060 | 222 | 670 | 5,019 | 3,756 | 4,281 | 9,078 | 6,895 | 1,102 | 2,037 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 9,980 | 503 | 755 | 3,299 | 1,801 | 928 | 2,143 | 500 | 34 | 17 |
| Other services | 6,590 | 255 | 400 | 2,223 | 1,018 | 862 | 1,171 | 515 | 57 | 90 |
| Public administration | 6,802 | 29 | 73 | 1,147 | 1,232 | 847 | 2,117 | 1,005 | 176 | 175 |

https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2019/demo/educational-attainment/cps-detailed-tables.html

# HOUSING

## Statewide Income Limits For Nebraska
### FY 2019 Very Low-Income (50%) Limit (VLIL)

| Median Family Income | 1 Person | 2 Person | 3 Person | 4 Person | 5 Person | 6 Person | 7 Person | 8 Person |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 78,100 | 27,350 | 31,250 | 35,150 | 39,050 | 42,150 | 45,300 | 48,400 | 51,550 |

### FY 2019 Extremely Low-Income Limit (ELIL)

| 1 Person | 2 Person | 3 Person | 4 Person | 5 Person | 6 Person | 7 Person | 8 Person |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16,400 | 18,750 | 21,100 | 23,450 | 25,300 | 27,200 | 29,050 | 30,950 |

### FY 2019 Low-Income (80%) Limit (LIL)

| 1 Person | 2 Person | 3 Person | 4 Person | 5 Person | 6 Person | 7 Person | 8 Person |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43,750 | 50,000 | 56,250 | 62,500 | 67,500 | 72,500 | 77,500 | 82,450 |

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il2019/2019summary.

## Cost

Price-to-Rent Ratio Definition
By Marshall Hargrave
 Updated Jan 22, 2020
What Is the Price-to-Rent Ratio?
The price-to-rent ratio is the ratio of home prices to annualized rent in a given location and is used as a benchmark for estimating whether it is cheaper to rent or own property.
How the Price-to-Rent Ration Works
The price-to-rent ratio is used as an indicator for whether housing markets are fairly valued, or in a bubble. The dramatic increase in the ratio leading up to the 2008-2009 housing market crash was, with hindsight, a red flag for the housing bubble. Trulia produces a price-to-rent ratio called

the Trulia Rent Versus Buy Index, which compares the total costs of homeownership with the total cost of renting a similar property.
https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/price-to-rent-ratio.asp

Here's How Much Money You Need to Make to Live Comfortably in Nebraska

When it comes to the cost of living, Nebraska isn't the cheapest state in the nation, but housing is, without a doubt, the biggest drain on your paycheck. In Nebraska, to buy a home, you'll need a salary of just $51,520 per year. The numbers were calculated assuming that you'd come in with a 10 percent down-payment, and that you'd take out a standard, 30-year mortgage. It's far from the most expensive.

Of course, not everyone wants to buy a home, and some people don't have the credit worthiness or income to do so. HowMuch.net took a look at what kind of monthly salary you'll need to rent a home. Considering that you should only spend around 30 percent of your after-tax income on housing, the website calculated that Nebraskans should be earning $4,137 per month in order to afford the average rental property in the state. Our rental costs are higher than those of our Kansas neighbors to the south, but we're faring much better than residents in Colorado or Wyoming. And of course, rural areas of Nebraska will be much less expensive than our larger cities. We love our small towns!

There's more good news. When it comes to debt, Nebraskans average just $40.3K per capita. That includes mortgage, credit cards, auto loans, and student loans. Auto loans are an increasingly large factor in the personal finances of people all over the country, but Nebraskans are doing a pretty good job of holding back when it comes to spending a lot of money on vehicles. The average debt for auto loans in Nebraska is just over $4,000 per capita, so if you're eyeing that $65,000 truck, you might want to think twice.

Utilities always seem to hit the pocketbook where it hurts. It's simply no fun to pay for electricity instead of buying new shoes. Of course, you can always go without shoes, but it's impossible to live without lights! In Nebraska, we pay 10.5 cents per kilowatt hour, lower than the average of 12.7 cents. We're not going to complain - crank up the air-conditioning, and flip on that light switch.

Overall, Nebraskans can be pretty happy about our cost of living. We're just below the average in almost every factor when it comes to spending our hard-earned money on the things we can't do without. While it costs more to be comfortable here in Nebraska than it does in places like West Virginia, we're content knowing that we're also paying only about half of what it costs to live in Colorado. We'll stay here, thank you very much!
Posted in Nebraska July 27, 2019 by Catherine Armstrong
https://www.onlyinyourstate.com/nebraska/cost-of-living-in-ne/

Nikki Oltman, representing CNCAP Outreach programs, has been a part of the Sandhill Community Collaborative monthly meetings with 8 counties (4 of which are based within CNCAP's area) bringing together local service providers, educators, health care professionals, law enforcement, businesses, government agencies, parents and youth. Utilizing support to identify gaps in service in new ways for affordability and sustainability this group of individuals and organizations bring diverse and relevant voices to a community creating solutions for families. Everyone has something to contribute to the family-strengthening effort as community sectors need to be aware of protective factors and the role they play in supporting families and children. Each community has unique needs, interests and approaches to support families with diverse racial and ethnic background, lifestyles and values.

Working together with the LB 1184 committees the local school districts, Sheriff Offices, DHHS representatives, Community Response team members and CNCAP stay on top of possible struggles families may have with limited resources in the communities to provide families in all areas. Monthly meetings have been held via Zoom since the beginning of the Covid-19 crisis so they may continue to cover family needs that arise from this pandemic.

CNCAP owns 36 rental units that are currently at full capacity with a growing waiting list. Housing needs are based on income and assessed based on Fair Market Rent.

| Section 8 Rental Subsidy | | Rental Units |
|---|---|---|
| 113 | Households | 36 |
| 203 | Beneficiaries | 122 |
| 117 | Vouchers per month | 14 |

| Weatherization needs met | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Households | | 39 | |
| Beneficiaries | | 87 | |
| | Handicapped | | 11 |
| | Elderly | | 18 |
| Owners | 33 | | |
| Renters | 6 | | |

A CNCAP rental house



Section 8 Housing Assistant payment received $280,861

| New Installations | |
|---|---|
| Furnaces | 9 |
| Water Heaters | 3 |
| Refridgerators | 3 |

The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Rental Homes
Nebraska
59,654
Number of extremely low income renter households
37
Number of affordable and available rental homes per 100 extremely low income renter households
69%
Extremely low income renter households with severe cost burden

## Housing Cost Burden by Income Group
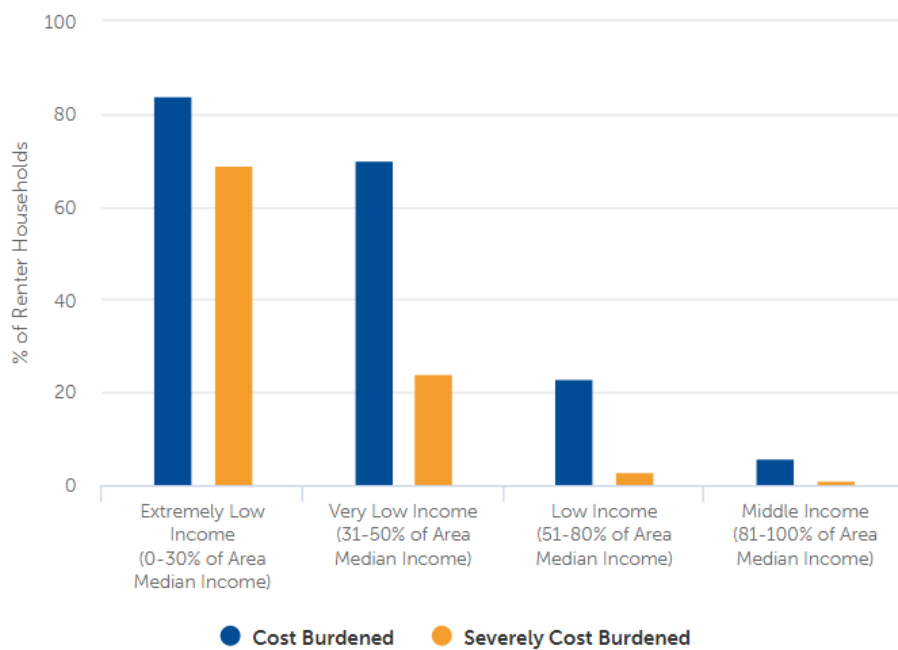


Renter households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities are cost burdened; those spending more than half of their income are severely cost burdened.

Affordable and Available Homes per 100 Renter Households

https://reports.nlihc.org/gap
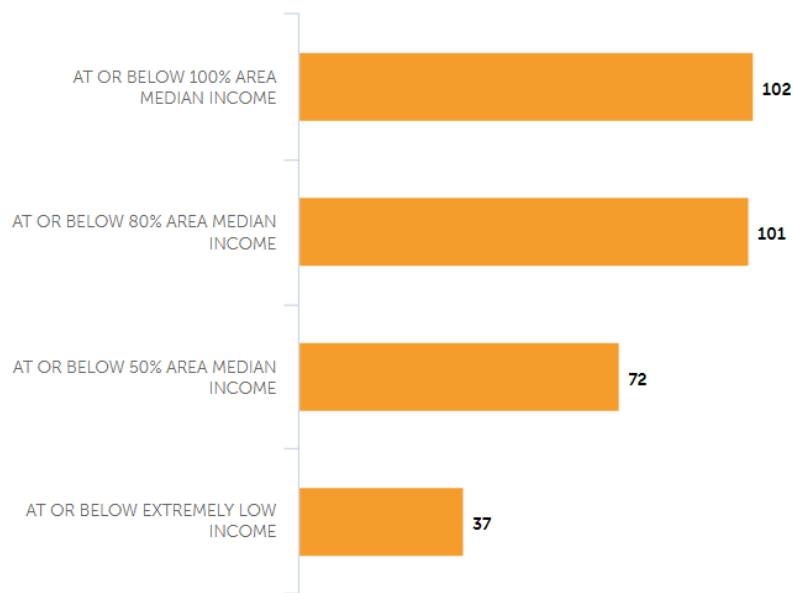
## Vacancy

The disposition of vacant units between 2010 and 2018 are shown in Table III.8. By 2018, for rent units accounted for 19.5 percent of vacant units, while for sale units accounted for 7.2 percent. "Other" vacant units accounted for 44.5 percent of vacant units, representing a total of 34,125 "other" vacant units. "Other" vacant units are not for sale or rent, or otherwise available to the marketplace. These units may be problematic if concentrated in certain areas, and may create a "blighting" effect. Table III.8 Disposition of Vacant Housing Units State of Nebraska 2010 Census & 2018

| Table III.8 Disposition of Vacant Housing Units State of Nebraska 2010 Census & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disposition** | **2010 Census** | | **2018 Five-Year ACS** | |
| | **Units** | **% of Total** | **Units** | **% of Total** |
| For Rent | 24,404 | 32.3% | 14,921 | 19.5% |
| For Sale | 9,167 | 12.1% | 5,535 | 7.2% |
| Rented Not Occupied | 1,279 | 1.7% | 2,558 | 3.3% |
| Sold Not Occupied | 2,804 | 3.7% | 3,094 | 4.0% |
| For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use | 13,881 | 18.3% | 16,326 | 21.3% |
| For Migrant Workers | 60 | 0.1% | 125.0 | 0.2% |
| Other Vacant | 24,068 | 31.8% | 34,127 | 44.5% |
| **Total** | **75,663** | **100.0%** | **76,686** | **100.0%** |

Rural Nebraska is rich with history. From the ancient barn and old equipment on the farm  to a dilapidate house. For many it happens without even thinking about it.  Dad passes away and Mom lives on the farm until moving into the nursing  home leaving the house empty.  If there is no "family" to come back and live in the house it sits empty until the kids decide what to do sometimes to the point of no return. A house that is unlived in and unloved begins to show its age. The lack of industry in the area and sometimes the distance to town makes it unworthy of repairs and renting out until it makes more sense to tear it down and add the land to the farm ground. In a small town it can sometimes take years before something is done to an abandon home. Urban cities handle vacant homes with ordinances that require maintanence or demolation of the house making room for new construction.

A young family  who may be looking to move to a small town also has to think about  medical services , shopping, job market, transportation issues, and schools which all plays a huge part in the plan. In the city you can get whatever you want at almost anytime you want.  A variety of jobs or careers are available. There is always someone needing to rent or move at any given time. There is never a dull moment in the city.



## Housing Age

About 214,632 single-family dwellings sold between 1999 and 2019 were constructed prior to 1961, with 115,950 built prior to 1931. Homes built during the 1970s sold reasonably well, with 78,732units sold, as did homes built during the 1990s, with 62,576 housing units changing hands. 81,776 housing units sold that were constructed from 2001 through 2010 and an additional 25,037 units built between 2011 and 2019, as shown in Diagram III.5.

**Diagram III.5**
**Single-Family Dwellings by Year Built, Condition**
State of Nebraska
2019 PAD Data
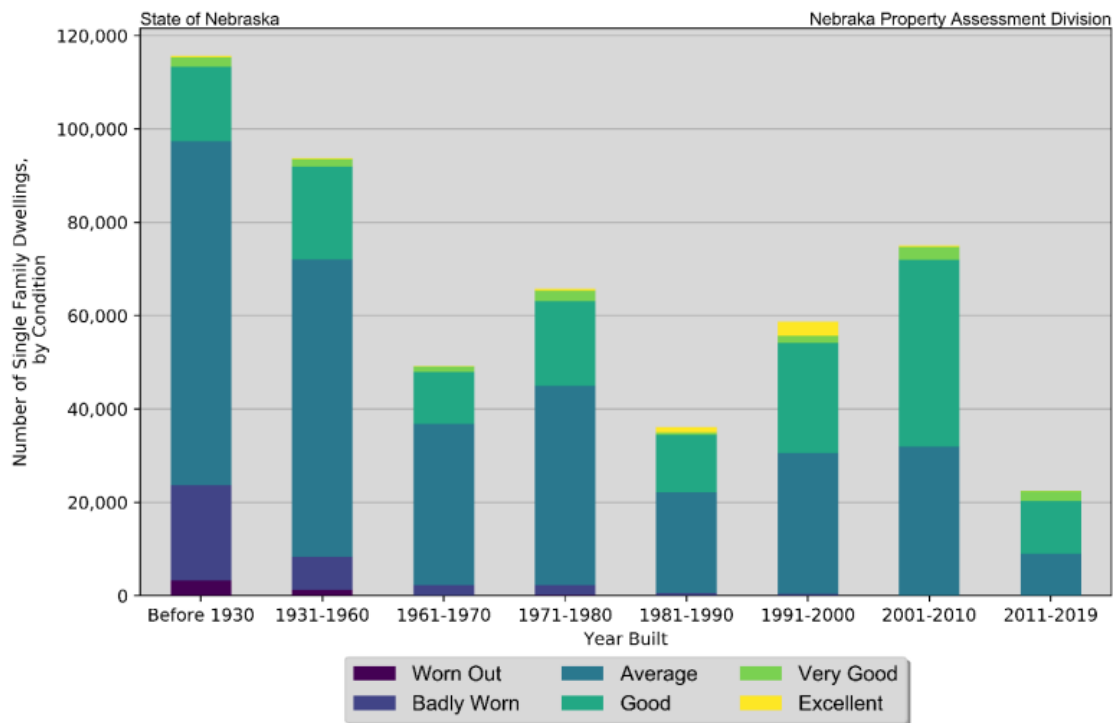
## SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

Incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities are another indicator of potential housing problems. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are not present: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. Likewise, a unit is categorized as deficient when any of the following are missing from the kitchen: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. There were a total of 2,392 households with incomplete plumbing facilities in 2018, representing 0.3 percent of households in State of Nebraska. This is compared to 0.4 percent of households lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2000.

| Table III.16 Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities State of Nebraska 2000 Census SF3 & 2010 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households** | **2000 Census** | **2010 Five-Year ACS** | **2018 Five-Year ACS** |
| With Complete Plumbing Facilities | 663,776 | 709,231 | 751,671 |
| Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities | 2,408 | 2,540 | 2,392 |
| **Total Households** | **666,184** | **711,771** | **754,063** |
| **Percent Lacking** | **0.4%** | **0.4%** | **0.3%** |

There were 8,356 households lacking complete kitchen facilities in 2018, compared to 3,990 households in 2000. This was a change from 0.6 percent of households in 2000 to 1.1 percent in 2018.

| Table III.17 Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities State of Nebraska 2000 Census SF3 & 2018 Five-Year ACS Data | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households** | **2000 Census** | **2010 Five-Year ACS** | **2018 Five-Year ACS** |
| With Complete Kitchen Facilities | 662,194 | 706,197 | 745,707 |
| Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities | 3,990 | 5,574 | 8,356 |
| **Total Households** | **666,184** | **711,771** | **754,063** |
| **Percent Lacking** | **0.6%** | **0.8%** | **1.1%** |

A telephone survey of rental properties was conducted throughout Nebraska in the last quarter of 2019. The survey instrument was designed to inquire about several attributes of rental units. The survey sample was comprised of apartment listings selected from various business indexes, properties known to NIFA, and a review of local newspapers throughout the state. Also surveyed were Low Income Housing Tax Credit project managers, public housing authorities, and other residential real estate rental service agencies. The list comprised both market rate and assisted or subsidized rental properties. This survey has been conducted at the same time of year for the past 17 years.

The number of units counted in the surveys increased from 57,009 in 2002 to 102,140 units in 2019, as shown in Diagram III.10. The vacancy rate rose slightly from 4.3 percent in 2018 to 4.5 percent in 2019.



Diagram III.10
Nebraska Survey of Rental Properties
State of Nebraska
2002-2019 Survey of Rental Properties

https://www.westernes.com/nepdfs/current/Volume%20I.pdf
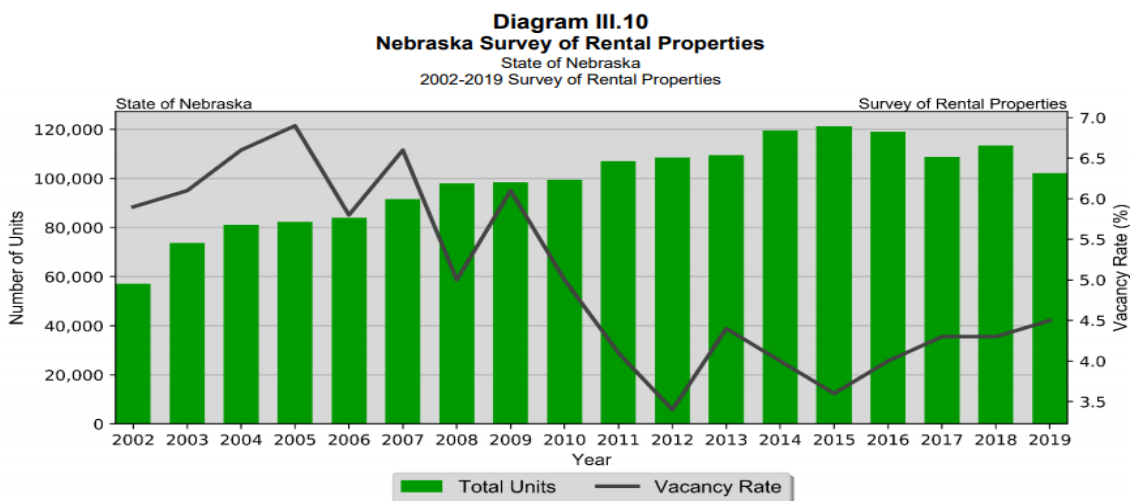
## Farm Land Values

## Average Value of Nebraska Farmland, February 1, 2019 and Percent Change From Year Earlier

**State**
$2,645
-3%

Northwest
$680
-5%

North
$1,050
-4%

Northeast
$5,230
-3%

Central
$3,090
-2%

East
$6,185
-1%

Southwest
$1,563
-5%

$3,535
-6%   South

$4,700
-2%   Southeast
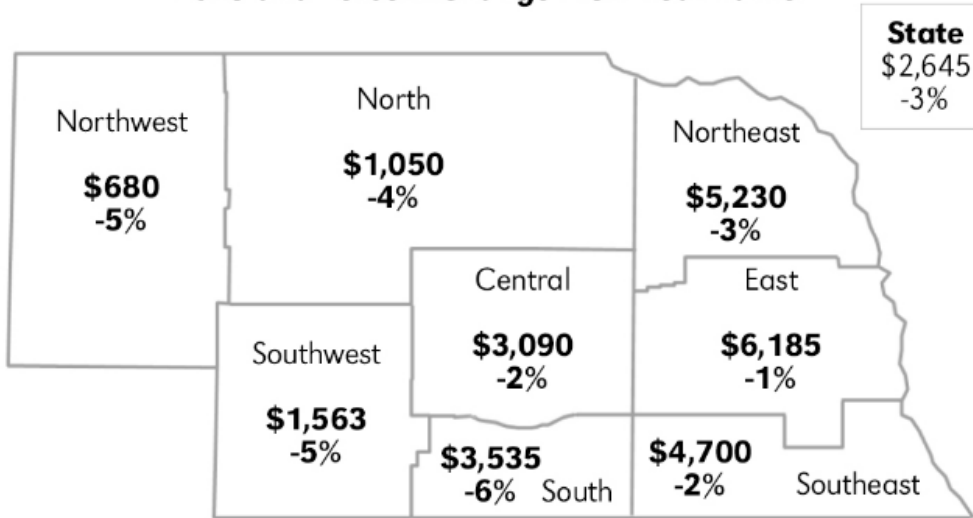
## Average Value of Nebraska Farmland by Land Type

| Land Type | $/Acre | %Change |
|---|---|---|
| All Land Average | 2,645 | -3 |
| Center Pivot Irrigated Cropland | 5,970 | -3 |
| Gravity Irrigated Cropland | 5,690 | -2 |
| Dryland Cropland (Irrigation Potential) | 4,010 | -3 |
| Dryland Cropland (No Irrigation Potential) | 3,040 | -2 |
| Grazing Land (Tillable) | 1,185 | -5 |
| Grazing Land (Nontillable) | 795 | -5 |
| Hayland | 1,615 | -6 |

**2019 Nebraska Farm Real Estate Report**

The all-land average value in Nebraska for the year ending February 1, 2019 averaged about 3 percent lower than the year before. This marks five consecutive years of declining land values. The state average was $2,645 per acre or about a $75 per acre decline to the prior year's value of $2,720 per acre.

Based on 2019 market values, the estimated total value of agricultural land and buildings in Nebraska fell to approximately $125.3 billion. Between 2018 and 2019, the market value decline in agricultural land and building totaled about $3.6 billion.

https://agecon.unl.edu/realestate/2019-farm-real-estate-report

## Fair Market Rate

## The FY 2020 Nebraska FMR Summary (effective April 1, 2020)

| Final FY2020 Nebraska FMR Metropolitan Area Summary | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metropolitan Area Name | Efficiency | One-Bedroom | Two-Bedroom | Three-Bedroom | Four-Bedroom | FMR Percentile |
| Hall County, NE HUD Metro FMR Area | $557 | $605 | $780 | $1,068 | $1,093 | 40 |
| Hamilton County, NE HUD Metro FMR Area | $504 | $537 | $707 | $1,020 | $1,241 | 40 |
| Howard County, NE HUD Metro FMR Area | $498 | $530 | $698 | $949 | $1,046 | 40 |
| Merrick County, NE HUD Metro FMR Area | $498 | $530 | $698 | $942 | $946 | 40 |

| FY2020 Nebraska FMR Local Area Summary | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Locality Name | Metropolitan Area Name | Efficiency | One-Bedroom | Two-Bedroom | Three-Bedroom | Four-Bedroom | FMR Percentile |
| Blaine County | Blaine County, NE | $455 | $530 | $698 | $896 | $983 | 40 |
| Boone | Boone | $455 | $550 | $698 | $870 | $1,075 | 40 |

| FY2020 Nebraska FMR Local Area Summary | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Locality Name** | **Metropolitan Area Name** | **Efficiency** | **One-Bedroom** | **Two-Bedroom** | **Three-Bedroom** | **Four-Bedroom** | **FMR Percentile** |
| County | County, NE | | | | | | |
| Boyd County | Boyd County, NE | $455 | $613 | $698 | $899 | $970 | 40 |
| Brown County | Brown County, NE | $475 | $554 | $729 | $908 | $1,027 | 40 |
| Colfax County | Colfax County, NE | $455 | $538 | $698 | $874 | $946 | 40 |
| Custer County | Custer County, NE | $455 | $530 | $698 | $870 | $946 | 40 |
| Garfield County | Garfield County, NE | $455 | $534 | $698 | $870 | $983 | 40 |
| Greeley County | Greeley County, NE | $455 | $530 | $698 | $870 | $983 | 40 |
| Hall County | *Hall County, NE HUD Metro FMR Area* | $557 | $605 | $780 | $1,068 | $1,093 | 40 |
| Hamilton County | *Hamilton County, NE HUD Metro FMR Area* | $504 | $537 | $707 | $1,020 | $1,241 | 40 |
| Holt County | Holt County, NE | $455 | $613 | $698 | $926 | $1,107 | 40 |
| Howard County | *Howard County, NE HUD Metro FMR Area* | $498 | $530 | $698 | $949 | $1,046 | 40 |
| Keya Paha County | Keya Paha County, NE | $455 | $530 | $698 | $896 | $983 | 40 |
| Loup County | Loup County, NE | $455 | $530 | $698 | $896 | $983 | 40 |
| Merrick County | *Merrick County, NE* | $498 | $530 | $698 | $942 | $946 | 40 |

| FY2020 Nebraska FMR Local Area Summary | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Locality Name** | **Metropolitan Area Name** | **Efficiency** | **One-Bedroom** | **Two-Bedroom** | **Three-Bedroom** | **Four-Bedroom** | **FMR Percentile** |
| | *HUD Metro FMR Area* | | | | | | |
| Nance County | Nance County, NE | $455 | $577 | $698 | $889 | $1,156 | 40 |
| Platte County | Platte County, NE | $494 | $576 | $758 | $1,023 | $1,027 | 40 |
| Rock County | Rock County, NE | $455 | $530 | $698 | $980 | $983 | 40 |
| Sherman County | Sherman County, NE | $455 | $555 | $698 | $1,007 | $1,010 | 40 |
| Valley County | Valley County, NE | $455 | $530 | $698 | $870 | $1,133 | 40 |
| Wheeler County | Wheeler County, NE | $455 | $530 | $698 | $896 | $983 | 40 |

NOTE: Locality Names are links to the Final FY2020 FMR Documentation System for the specific area.
https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2020_code/2020state_summary.odn

NEBRASKA *Economic Databook*　　　SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS

**FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index**

*Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted*



**Rental Vacancy Rates**

**Housing Permits**

*Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted*



https://www.kansascityfed.org/~/media/files/publicat/research/indicatorsdata/regionaldatabook/2020/01-2020/2020-01-27-nerdb.pdf
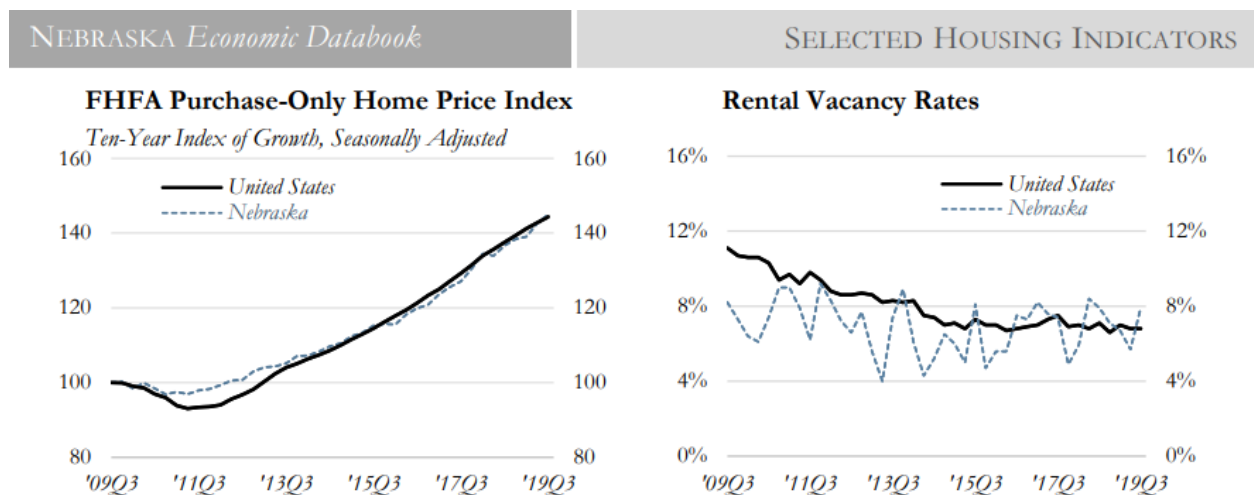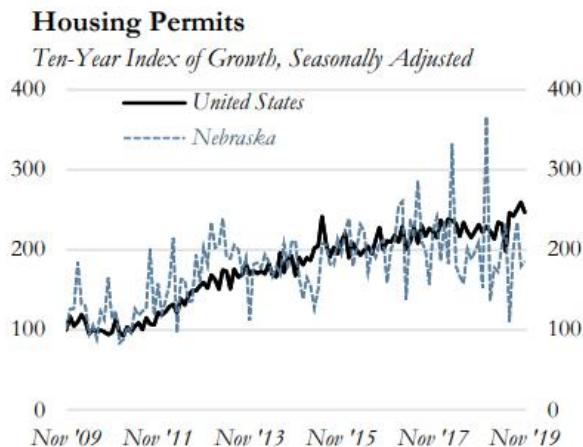
| Summary Statistics | | |
|---|---|---|
| | United States | Nebraska |
| Prices (2019Q3)* | 4.9% | 6.1% |
| Vacancy Rates (2019Q3) | 6.8% | 7.9% |
| Permits (*Year-to-Date*)* | | |
| Single Family | -1.0% | -9.6% |
| Multifamily | 11.3% | -0.4% |

*Percent change year-over-year.

## Rural vs Urban

In Nebraska, the urban and rural economies are closely intertwined, and it's important for residents to appreciate those connections, Rainbolt told The World-Herald.

State Sen. John McCollister of Omaha notes that "despite the fact that 56% of the state's population is in just three counties, rural- urban cooperation is essential if the state is going to reach its full potential."

State Sen. Tom Briese of Albion, an energetic booster of rural interests in the Legislature, echoes the point. "We all need to recognize that we have a common goal to create opportunities for all Nebraskans, urban and rural."

# Tracking growth

Since the 2010 census, population in nine Nebraska counties is up by more than 5%.

- Up by less than 5%
- Up by at least 5%
- Down at least 5%
- Down 2.5%-4.9%
- Down less than 2.5%



Lincoln

https://journalstar.com/news/state-and-regional/nebraska/nebraska-leads-in-response-to-2020-census
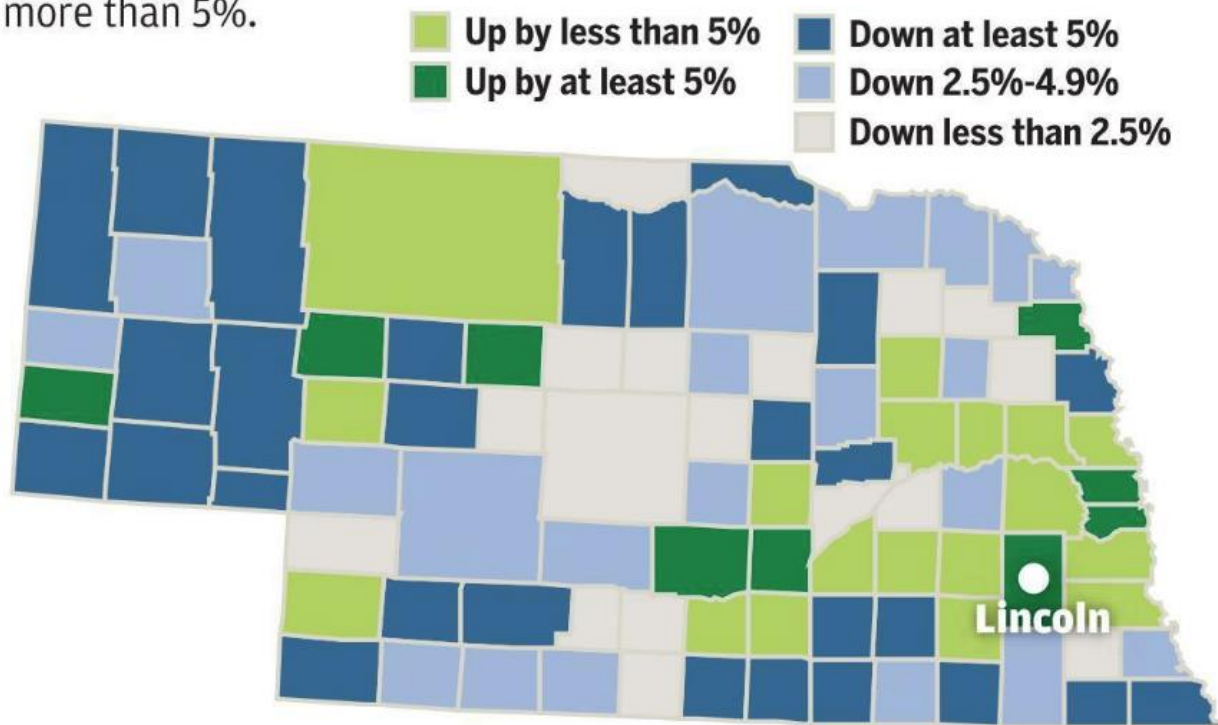
## Homelessness

### Poverty is Down — But Concerns about Homelessness Remain

Written by Jackie Janosko October 7, 2019

Poverty rates are down: the U.S. Census Bureau has been documenting modest declines since 2010. And, in a recent report, the agency detailed a 0.5 percent decrease in the number of people living below the poverty line in 2018. Since poverty status puts people at risk of homelessness, such declines are a positive sign. However, other data points raise concerns about homelessness risks among older adults, racial minorities, uninsured people, and those most vulnerable to an economic recession.

### Elder Poverty

Elder poverty is on the rise. In 2015, 8.8 percent of elderly people were poor. The 2018 data showed the rate of elderly homelessness to be up to 9.7%. Similarly, the portion of the aging population living in deep poverty was 2.8% in 2015, but that grew to 4% in 2018.

Researchers have already been sounding the alarm on elder homelessness. They predict that the homeless population over the age of 65 will triple in the next decade. The Census is already reflecting these changes among older adults.

Inventory Count Date: 1/22/2019 Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count Unaccompanied Youth Households (CNCAP PIT Counts)

| | Sheltered | | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | Safe Haven | | |
| Total Number of unaccompanied youth households | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Total number of unaccompanied youth | 17 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| Number of unaccompanied children (under age 18) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Number of unaccompanied young adults (age 18 to 24) | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 40 |

**Race & Ethnicity**
Poverty rates for people of color are on the decline. However, the inequity between the percentage of Whites in poverty compared to Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics is staggering. This is particularly striking among children. White children's rate of poverty was 8.9%, while Asian children were 11.3%, Hispanic children were 23.7%, and Black children were 29.5%.

## Poverty Rates by Age, Race, & Ethnicity

| Race | Under 18 | Adults 18-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Alone | 8.9% | 8.1% | 7.3% |
| Asian Alone | 11.3% | 9.4% | 11.7% |
| Hispanic (any race) | 23.7% | 14.2% | 19.5% |
| Black Alone | 29.5% | 17.5% | 18.9% |

The impact of poverty on children is severe. Higher rates of chronic health conditions; problems with hearing, vision, speech, behavioral issues; and mental health problems afflict children in poverty at much higher rates than their non-impoverished peers.
Of course, this disparity extends to adults. While Black people make up about 14% of the US population, they are about 23% of the impoverished population and 40 percent of the homeless population. Similarly, Hispanics make up about 16% of the population but are impoverished at 23% and homeless at 22%.

Inventory Count Date: 1/22/2019 Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count
(CNCAP PIT Counts)

| Ethnicity (adults and children) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 58 | 81 | 2 | 141 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 26 | 32 | 1 | 59 |

| Race (adults and children) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| White | 66 | 107 | 0 | 173 |
| Black or African-American | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 7 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multiple Races | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

CNCAP has had numerous requests for rent and utilities, however with our current funding sources, clients have to be in crisis so we haven't actually been able to help, and people are seeing it coming since they are laid off and are trying to be proactive but unfortunately we can't help until they are in crisis. How many more calls I can't really say. Survey results about the same. Childcare has been an issue as they have closed but people are laid off as well so they are able to stay home with kids. Respite is an issue as Caregivers are tied down even more now and are not getting any kind of break.

**Spotlight on Medicaid**

Uninsured % of People in
Poverty by
Medicaid Expansion State
Status
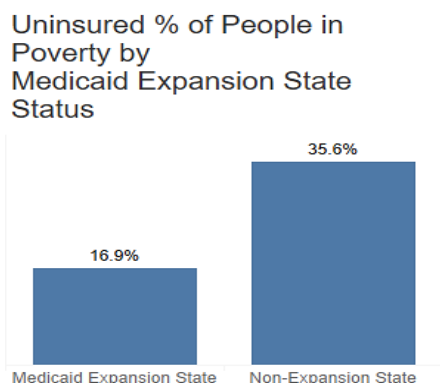


Health insurance coverage rates fell a half of percentage point leaving 8.5% of the nation uninsured. The most significant loss was a 0.7% reduction in the number of people receiving Medicaid, which has a direct correlation.

Part of the decline may be attributable to the growing use of Medicaid work requirements. Currently, six states have them and they are pending approval in an additional seven. Individuals losing Medicaid only worsens an existing problem of not all poor people having access to the program. Significantly, some states refused the expansion offered through the ACA. According to census data, people living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level in Medicaid Expansion states had an uninsured rate of 16.9%. Conversely, in Non-Expansion states, the uninsured rate of people in poverty was 35.6%. People experiencing homelessness are amongst those not receiving services in non-expansion stat

**Concerns for the Future**

Poverty Trends Since 2000



While the overall picture of poverty in the US is improving, fears of another recession loom. This could drive the poverty numbers back up, putting more people at risk of homelessness. Those at the bottom of the economic ladder often need many years to financially recover from a recession; some never fully recover.

**Conclusion**

Poverty increases the risk someone may become homeless. People of color are impoverished at higher percentages than their white peers. This inequity is amplified among people who experience homelessness. More research needs to be done to fully understand the connection between race, ethnicity, age, and gender in both poverty and homelessness. Additionally, people experiencing homelessness are more vulnerable to health challenges, so it is critical that Medicaid be available to them—without burdensome work requirements that disproportionately impact people living in shelters or on the street. States should be willing to expand their Medicaid coverage, especially in the face of a potential new recession. This safety net program, among others, can be the difference between living in poverty and falling into homelessness and staying stably housed.

https://endhomelessness.org/poverty-is-down-but-concerns-about-homelessness-remain-up/

# Homelessness Is a Problem in Nebraska

## BUT WE'RE MAKING PROGRESS.

**2,421**
NEBRASKANS EXPERIENCED
HOMELESSNESS IN 2018.

↓ 20%
SINCE 2014
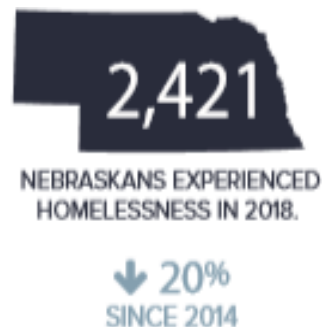
### NO ONE SHOULD HAVE TO BE HOMELESS.
### Here's who experiences homelessness in Nebraska.

**1,745**
INDIVIDUAL
ADULTS

↓ 8%
SINCE 2014

**676**
PEOPLE IN
FAMILIES

↓ 40%

**94%**
SHELTERED
IN 2018

**6%**
UNSHELTERED
IN 2018

**157**
INDIVIDUAL
YOUTH*

↓ 34%

**171**
VETERANS

↓ 29%

**455**
CHRONICALLY
HOMELESS

↑ 7%

13% HISPANIC/LATINO

65% WHITE

25% AFRICAN AMERICAN

1% ASIAN

4% NATIVE AMERICAN

0% PACIFIC ISLANDER
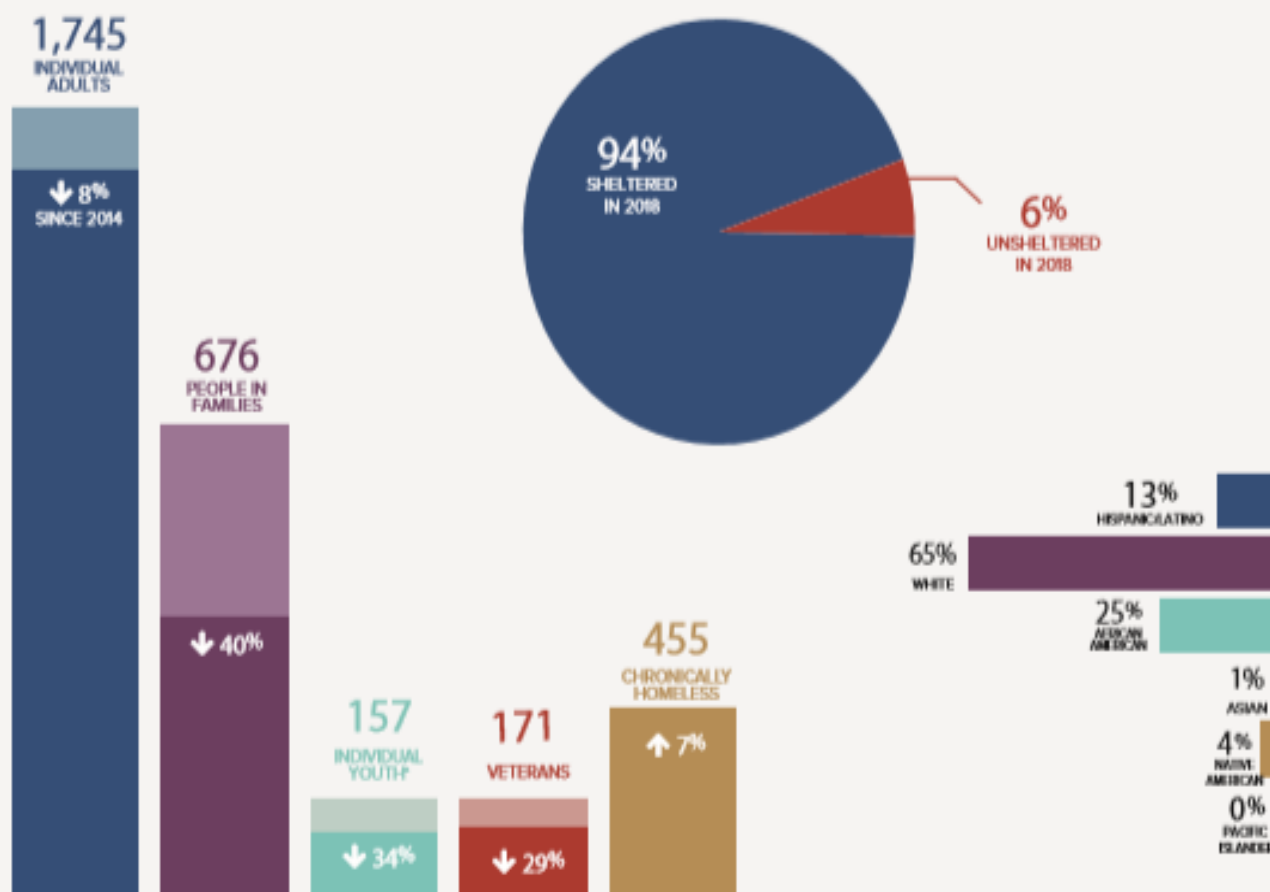
Categories are not mutually exclusive. Statistics drawn from 2014 - 2018 HUD Point in Time Counts
to reflect the most recent four-year trends.
*HUD did not begin gathering youth statistics until 2017.

Categories are not mutually exclusive.
Statistics drawn from 2018 Point-In-Time Count.

https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/NE-fact-sheet-2019.pdf

## Point-in-Time Count (PIT)

The Point-in-Time Count provides homeless assistance communities with data needed to understand the number and characteristics of persons who are homeless on a single night. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandates a PIT must be collected during the last 10 days of January.

The Point-in-Time only counts people who are literally homeless according to HUD's definition. There are two types of literally homeless included in the count:

- Sheltered people who are at emergency shelters, including Domestic Violence Shelters, Transitional Housing, including Domestic Violence and Hotel/Motel paid by an agency on the night of the PIT.

- Unsheltered people who meet the HUD definition of living in a place not meant for human habitation, such as a car, park, abandoned building, sidewalk, bus/train station, etc.

In 2014, Lincoln and Balance of State conducted an Expanded Unaccompanied Homeless Youth Point-in-Time Count that included youth up to age 24, who may have been couch surfing, staying temporarily with friends.

Point In Time for CNCAP counties

The night of the PIT we reported the following:
CNCAP NHAP RR- 1 family
CNCAP SSVF RR- 32 single 10 families
CNCAP Thrives- 23 singles 34 families
CNCAP Vets RRH- 8 singles 3 families
CNCAP KIND- 1 single 2 families

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 | 24 | 36 | 1 | 61 |
| Total Number of persons (Adults & Children) | 84 | 113 | 3 | 200 |
| Number of Persons (under age 18) | 51 | 70 | 1 | 122 |
| Number of Persons (18 - 24) | 4 | 9 | 0 | 13 |
| Number of Persons (over age 24) | 29 | 34 | 2 | 65 |

| Gender (adults and children) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| Female | 49 | 72 | 2 | 123 |
| Male | 35 | 41 | 1 | 77 |
| 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 | 58 | 81 | 2 | 141 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 26 | 32 | 1 | 59 |

| Race (adults and children) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| White | 66 | 107 | 0 | 173 |
| Black or African-American | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 7 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multiple Races | 3 | 3 | 2 | 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 |

Point-in-Time Count Veterans NE-500 Nebraska Balance of State CoC
Inventory Count Date: 1/22/2019 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 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Total Number of Persons | 8 | 7 | 0 | 15 |
| Total Number of Veterans | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |

| Gender (veterans only) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Emergency | Transitional |  |  |
| Female | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transgender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Ethnicity (veterans only) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Emergency | Transitional |  |  |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

| Race (veterans only) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| White | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Black or African-American | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multiple Races | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Chronically Homeless (veterans only) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| Total number of households | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Total number of persons | 0 | | 0 | 0 |

Inventory Count Date: 1/22/2019 Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count
Unaccompanied Youth Households

| | Sheltered | | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | Safe Haven | | |
| Total Number of unaccompanied youth households | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Total number of unaccompanied youth | 17 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| Number of unaccompanied children (under age 18) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Number of unaccompanied young adults (age 18 to 24) | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 40 |

| Gender (unaccompanied youth) | Sheltered | | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | Safe Haven | | |
| Female | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Male | 7 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Transgender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth) | Sheltered | | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | Safe Haven | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 13 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

| Race (unaccompanied youth) | Sheltered | | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | Safe Haven | | |
| White | 14 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Black or African-American | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Multiple Races | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| Chronically Homeless (unaccompanied youth) | Sheltered | | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | Safe Haven | | |
| Total number of persons | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Inventory Count Date: 1/22/2019
Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

## Parenting Youth Households

| | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| Total number of parenting youth households | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Total number of persons in parenting youth households | 6 | 19 | 0 | 25 |
| Total Parenting Youth (youth parents only) | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Total Children in Parenting Youth Households | 4 | 11 | 0 | 15 |
| Number of parenting youth (under age 18) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Children in households with parenting youth under age 18 (children under age 18 with parent under 18) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of parenting youth (age 18 to 24) | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Children in households with parenting youth age 18 to 24 (children under age 18 with parents under age 25) | 4 | 11 | 0 | 15 |

## Gender (parenting youth)

| | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| Female | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transgender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Ethnicity (parenting youth) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 2 | 7 | 0 | 9 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

| Race (parenting youth) | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| White | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Black or African-American | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multiple Races | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Additional Homeless Populations Summary for NE-500 - Nebraska Balance of State CoC Date of PIT Count: 1/22/2019 Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

| Other Homeless Subpopulations | Sheltered | | | Unsheltered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency | Transitional | Safe Haven | | |
| Adults with a Serious Mental Illness | 24 | 21 | 0 | 3 | 48 |
| Adults with a Substance Use Disorder | 20 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 32 |
| Adults with HIV/AIDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence | 41 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 59 |

https://ccfl.unl.edu/community-services-management/2019_BOSNE500_SubpopulationsSummary.pdf

Community Satisfaction

Community leadership and involvement are important parts of community development. Rural communities rely on volunteers for many community development activities as well as local leadership positions. In smaller communities in particular, community members often take on multiple roles. Given these challenges, how involved are rural Nebraskans in community and political activities? How do they feel about the leadership in their community? How often do they have social interactions with others during a typical month?

This report details 1,776 responses to the 2019 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 24th annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their community involvement and community leadership. Trends for some of the questions are examined by comparing data from the 2015 Rural Poll. In addition, comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

• During the past year, many rural Nebraskans have worked with others to solve a problem in their community and served in a community organization in an unpaid role. Over one-third (35%) of rural Nebraskans worked together with someone or some group to solve a problem in the community where they live during the past year. Just under one-third (32%) served in a community organization in an unpaid role. Almost three in ten have spoken with their pocketbooks on political and social issues during the past year. However, rural Nebraskans have not been as involved in some other political activities during the past year.

• The proportion of rural Nebraskans working together with someone to solve an issue in their community during the past year increased compared to 2015. When comparing responses to 2015, the level of involvement in most activities remained about the same. However, the proportion saying they have worked together to solve an issue in their community during the past year increased from 29 percent in 2015 to 35 percent.

• Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to have worked together with someone to solve a problem in their community, to have served in a community organization in an unpaid role, and to have contacted or visited a public official to express their opinion. As an example, at least 70 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 5,000 have worked together with someone or some group to solve a problem in their community, compared to approximately 63 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more.

• Younger persons are involved in their community. Younger persons are more likely than older persons to have worked together to solve a problem in their community and to have signed an email petition about a social or political issue. Approximately 43 percent of persons under the age of 40 have worked with others to solve a problem in their community, compared to 24 % of persons age 65 and older.

Research Report 19-1 of the Nebraska Rural Poll Page ii

• Most rural Nebraskans have positive feelings about their community leadership. Over half of rural Nebraskans (57%) agree or strongly agree that their community's leaders are effective and do a good job. And, although opinions are somewhat mixed on whether or not they have a leadership crisis in their community today, more disagree with that statement than agree with it.

• Most rural Nebraskans agree that strong and effective community leadership can prevent their community's decline and can solve the problems their community faces today. Over three-quarters of rural Nebraskans agree or strongly agree that strong effective leadership will prevent their community's decline. And, two-thirds agree that the problems their community faces today can be solved through effective leadership.

• Opinions are mixed on whether or not the youth are being prepared to be effective leaders in their community. While just over four in ten rural Nebraskans agree that "we are preparing our youth to be effective leaders in our community," three in ten (30%) disagree with that statement. Twenty-eight percent neither agree nor disagree with the statement.

• Most rural Nebraskans agree that ordinary citizens have a great deal of power to help make their community's leadership more effective. However, when asked about their personal responsibility to actively participate in making their community's leadership more effective, opinions are mixed. Almost six in ten rural Nebraskans agree or strongly agree that ordinary citizens have a great deal of power to help make their community's leadership more effective. Just over one-third (34%) agree that they feel a great deal of personal responsibility to actively participate in making their community's leadership more effective. Just over two in ten disagree with that statement and almost one-half (46%) neither agree nor disagree. □ The proportions agreeing that ordinary citizens have a great deal of power to help make their community's leadership more effective and that they feel a great deal of personal responsibility to actively participate in making their community's leadership more effective both declined from 2015 to 2019.

• Many rural Nebraskans see technology as a tool that can be used by community leaders to engage more residents. However, opinions are mixed on if they would participate more in community issues if given an opportunity to participate through digital platforms. One-half of rural Nebraskans (50%) agree or strongly agree that community leaders would be more effective if they engaged more with residents through digital platforms in addition to traditional methods. However, only three in ten (30%) agree that they would participate more in community issues if given an opportunity to participate through digital platforms. A similar proportion (29%) disagrees with the statement and four in ten neither agree nor disagree.

• Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to agree that strong effective leadership will prevent their community's decline. Eighty-one percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more agree with this statement, compared to 72% of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people.
Research Report 19-1 of the Nebraska Rural Poll Page iii

• Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to agree that ordinary citizens have a great deal of power to help make their community's leadership more effective. Almost two-thirds (65%) of persons living in or near communities with populations under 1,000 agree with this statement, compared to 53 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more.

• Rural Nebraskans frequently interact with other members of their household, neighbors, and other friends and family not in their household. Most rural Nebraskans eat dinner with other members of their household every day. Most of rural Nebraskans do the following at least a few times per week: talk with any of their neighbors, see or hear from friends and family they don't live with using social media, see or hear from friends or family they don't live with by texting, and see or hear from friends and family they don't live with by phone.

https://ruralpoll.unl.edu/pdf/19communityinvolvement.pdf

**Breakdown of Community Involvement by ECP Staff**

**2019-2020**

**There was 122 /153 ECP staff or 80% that responded to the survey.**

- NeHSA Advisory Board                                **2**
- Region 7 HAS Board                                    **2**
- NeHSA Vice-President                                 **1**
- NeHSA                                                          **122**
- National Head Start Assoc.                          **122**
- LB 1184                                                        **20**
- Planning Region Team #28                           **4**
- Planning Region Team #17                           **1**
- Planning Region Team #8                             **1**
- CCC Early Childhood Advisory                     **2**
- Child Well-Being                                         **2**
- Platte Valley Planning Region Team  **1**
- Child Find                                                     **1**
- Health Networking/State Health Coordinators        **1**
- Pre-K /Sixpence Advisories                    **55**
- Sherman County Care Team                      **2**
- Ne State Board of Nursing                      **1**
- American Heart Association               **1**
- Dream Big Committee (Schuyler Community for Kids)- **2**
- Dream Big Committee (Columbus Community for Kids)- **2**
- Colfax CHIP                                             **1**
- Stuart ECP Team                                      **1**
- TEACH                                                       **1**
- Safe Kids Nebraska                               **1**

- VCHS Development Committee **2**
- Big Give **1**
- Safety Committee **3**
- CCC Student Health **2**
- PRT 10 **1**
- PRT 9 **1**
- Child Abuse Prevention Council **1**
- National Safety Comm. **1**
- Broken Bow Childcare Support **1**
- Region 7 Partnership Committee **1**
- Dream Big  (Schuyler) **1**
- Communities for Kids **2**
- Health Networking/State Health **1**
- Health Services Advisory **1**
- Ministerio International Dios Amor **1**
- Chamber of Commerce **1**
- Sandhill Coop. Service Array **1**
- Planning Commission **1**

All staff are members of the National Head Start Association and Nebraska Head Start Association.

**Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership**
**Early Childhood Programs**
**2019-20 Parent Satisfaction Survey**
**EHS- HB and CB**
**105/117 or 90%**

This survey is completed every year to help us improve service delivery to our families.  A report of the results of this survey will be given out at the April Policy Council meeting.

How would you rate the overall program

Excellent **81**     Good     **20**     Fair     **1**     Poor
How would you rate the program on each of the following?

**Staff Members:**
1. Overall Quality
    Excellent **81**     Good     **22**     Fair          Poor

2. Staff Warmth and Friendliness
    Excellent **90**     Good     **13**     Fair          Poor

3. Staff Communication with Parents
   Excellent **82**     Good    **21**     Fair              Poor

4. Staff Communication with Children
   Excellent **87**     Good    **16**     Fair              Poor

5. Staff Confidentiality
   Excellent **81**     Good    **20**     Fair    **1**     Poor

**Program:**
1. Planned Educational Activities (classroom and/or home visit)
   Excellent **83**     Good    **20**     Fair              Poor

2. Parent Meetings and/or Socializations
   Excellent **67**     Good    **30**     Fair    **3**     Poor

**Facilities:**
1. Safety and Security
   Excellent **81**     Good    **19**     Fair    **1**     Poor

2. Cleanliness
   Excellent **84**     Good    **16**     Fair    **1**     Poor

3. Outdoor Space
   Excellent **73**     Good    **27**     Fair    **1**     Poor

**General:**
1. Meals/Snacks
   Excellent **76**     Good    **22**     Fair    **2**     Poor

2. Written Information about the Program or Activities (newsletters, calendars)
   Excellent **79**     Good    **26**     Fair    **1**     Poor

**Additional Questions:**
1. Is your child excited to come to school or for home visits?
   Always **72**          Usually **26**          Sometimes **5**          Never

2. Why did you choose this program?
   **My other child was in it and he liked it.**
   **Helps them learn**
   **Developmental delays in both my girls.**
   **Because it helps my child**
   **Wanted my child to learn as much as possible.**
   **For my child's education and interactions**
   **Convenience and curriculum**
   **To let my kids get an early start on development.**
   **To give my daughter an education**

**Help with my boys.**
**Sounded fun and thought it would help my daughter develop.**
**To help my child learn and develop social skills**
**Have a way to start learning things at an early age.**
**I have seen improvement with my children**
**It's a good program**

3. Would you recommend this program to other parents? Please explain your answer
    **Yes. Because it's very good for children and their development**
    **Yes, being able to be part of your child's growth and learning is so good and important.**
    **Yes, It's a great way to learn activities to help a child's education with recycling household items.**
    **Yes, the staff is amazing and helped my daughter so much.**
    **Well organized and helpful program to learn and also help kids to learn.**
    **Yes, more families need this program Just hard to get into.**
    **Yes. very beneficial to our family.**
    **Program works very well.**
    **Yes, teachers/home visitors are very friendly.**
    **Yes, kids learn a lot**

**Please share with us any suggestions for improvement or additional comments you might have.**
- **Love the suppers at the parent meetings, more interaction**
- **No improvements. Everything is great.**
- **Honestly I love everything.**

### Pre-K/Head Start
### 369/438 or 84%

This survey is completed every year to help us improve service delivery to our families. A report of the results of this survey will be given out at the April Policy Council meeting.

1. How would you rate the overall program?
    Excellent 269    Good        Fair  **9**    Poor

    How would you rate the program on each of the following?

**Staff Members:**
1. Overall Quality
    Excellent 281    Good  **83**    Fair  **4**    Poor

2. Staff Warmth and Friendliness
    Excellent 301    Good  **65**    Fair  **3**    Poor

3. Staff Communication with Parents
    Excellent 277    Good  **71**    Fair  **18**    Poor

4. Staff Communication with Children
    Excellent 284    Good  **77**    Fair  **6**    Poor  **1**

5. Staff Confidentiality
   Excellent 290      Good **75**      Fair **3**      Poor

**Program:**
1. Planned Educational Activities (classroom and/or home visit)
   Excellent 256      Good **91**      Fair **7**      Poor **1**

2. Parent Meetings and/or Socializations
   Excellent **234**      Good **111**      Fair **9**      Poor **1**

**Facilities:**
1. Safety and Security
   Excellent 295      Good **83**      Fair **2**      Poor

2. Cleanliness
   Excellent 293      Good **85**      Fair **4**      Poor

3. Outdoor Space
   Excellent **259**      Good **99**      Fair **6**      Poor **2**

**General:**
1. Meals/Snacks
   Excellent 230      Good **130**      Fair **6**      Poor

2. Written Information about the Program or Activities (newsletters, calendars)
   Excellent **275**      Good **82**      Fair **6**      Poor

**Additional Questions:**
1. Is your child excited to come to school or for home visits?
   Always **240**      Usually 108      Sometimes 19      Never

2. Why did you choose this program?
   - **It's a good program with access to IEP**
   - **Heard it was good.**
   - **excellent recommendations**
   - **Previous kids have been in.**
   - **Because we moved**
   - **The staff are amazing, and the curriculum is fun. Easy for kids to learn.**
   - **It was available**
   - **Location and reputation.**
   - **The flyer**
   - **I feel my child gets the right teaching he needs.**
   - **Great learning structure and benefits low income families.**
   - **My mom lined it up.**
   - **Great teachers.**
   - **Only place that had an opening.**
   - **I started out with sixpence and fell in love with the program.**
   - **Program is more like school**
   - **Best one around/Amazing staff**

- **To expose my child to more of his future classmates**
- **Local and other children have attended.**
- **Location**
- **Close to daycare, I felt it was a better program if a child would have any disabilities the help would be offered ASAP.**
- **Because early education is important and the curriculum taught is in line with the public school standards.**
- **Improve education, socialization and better prepare for longer school days.**
- **Majority of my child's classmates attend the program**
- **It is a great way to help my child get ready for Kindergarten.**
- **Socialization**
- **Great way to get the kids ready for Kindergarten.**
- **I previously worked at CNCAP and have seen the excellent job the staff have done. You should be very proud of your staff at CNCAP.  They do an awesome job.**
- **I have heard good things about the program.**
- **It was available and it's a good program.**
- **Good school hours.**
- **Good reports from other parents**
- **Worked well with his speech teacher.**
- **Heard good reviews**
- **Heard nothing but positive reviews.**
- **Great staff**
- **Awesome program**
- **My son needed Speech help**
- **Offered through the school with easy access to SPED program/teachers**
- **Convenient**
- **For my child to have a head start.**
- **I was a previous participant**

3.  Would you recommend this program to other parents? Please explain your answer.
    - **Yes, I am very pleased with the education my son is getting and the staff is great.**
    - **Yes, our child's verbal and reading have improved greatly.**
    - **Yes, I think the teachers are doing a wonderful job.**
    - **Yes, my child has been making letters on her own**
    - **Yes, a good all-around program.**
    - **Yes because it's a great community.**
    - **Absolutely. I love the attention and goals set up for students and also teacher to parent to make sure the whole family is succeeding.**
    - **You guys are doing great. Keep up the good work.**
    - **Yes, because our kids have learned a lot**
    - **Yes, I have never been disappointed**
    - **Yes, the teachers are great.**
    - **Yes the activities and staff are great.**
    - **Definitely!! My child has grown so much since he started.**
    - **Heard it was a good program from last year's parents.**
    - **Heard it was a good program**
    - **School Affiliation**
    - **To get my child ready for school**

- **Child Development**
- **To help my kids early before kindergarten**
- **Because there was an opening and it's close to town.**
- **Learns with kids his age.**
- **It is fantastic.**
- **Yes**
- **It is very helpful**
- **Had siblings in preschool before. All good.**
- **Very good Parent Meetings.**
- **Yes, my kids have learned so much here.**
- **Yes great people**
- **Yes, my child loves school and there are lots of great activities.**
- **Yes, great routine.**
- **Yes, my child always looks forward to going to school.**
- **Absolutely, Good preschool before the child goes to Kindergarten.**
- **Yes, fosters early education and other important skills needed to smoothly transition to kindergarten.**
- **Yes, the school readiness is amazing.**
- **Yes, well structured.**
- **Saw a lot of growth in my child developmentally.**
- **Great location and great staff.**
- **Yes they offer great activities and play areas that they change out during the school year.**

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

- **A lot of no school due to staff illness. Consistency is important for preschoolers. Communication lacks sometimes calendars are received after the month has started. Our son has not worked on writing his address or phone number. At this point of the year he is unable to write his name and it's his second year.**
- **More communication and advances on meetings for the working parents.**
- **Send information at the beginning of week instead of at the end of the week.**
- **It would be nice to have transportation.**
- **I wish the pre-school was able to take more advantage of the local beef program.**
- **Keep up the good work**
- **I think you are doing awesome.**
- **Doing a fantastic job.**
- **Thank you for all you do.**
- **You guys are doing great.**
- **Not having to do the absent percentage thing due to so many illnesses going around.**
- **Wish school lunches were not required.**
- **You guys are amazing. I greatly appreciate you for going over and beyond for our overactive son. Not only in school but helping me with ideas at home as well. You have so much patience with him and giving him his "breaks" to regroup is much more than I ever expected going into this.**
- **By the second year I think there should be less play and more education. Kids need structure and need to follow step by step directions. I feel they are not prepared for Kindergarten.**
- **I have come to visit and heard teachers yelling.**

- **I don't like that the children switch teachers in mid-year. I don't understand the point of home visits.**
- **I would suggest implementing a celebration during mid-year holidays. But centered around giving spirit and satisfaction from giving to others.**
- **Newsletters always have lots of grammar mistakes. I would like better communication about field trips beforehand so I know my child will not be at the center. Parent meetings seem disorganized. The parent reps don't really know what they are supposed to be doing.**

## Sixpence Parent Survey

Program Name: <u>Central Nebraska Community</u>
<u>Action Partnership</u>

Date <u>March 2020</u>

How long have you participated in this program? Check one:
☐ Less than 6 months **(8)** ☐ 6 to 11 months **(11)** ☐ 1 to 2 years  **(15)** ☐ More than 2 years **(21)**

What is the age of your oldest child enrolled in this program?
☐ Less than 6 months **(2)** ☐ 6 to 11 months **(3)** ☐ 1 to 2 years **(40)** ☐ More than 2 years **(27)**

Thank you for completing this survey about your child's program. Your responses will help us learn about the ways the program is helping children and families. It will also help us find ways to improve the program. Your responses will be kept confidential. Please return the survey in the stamped envelope that was provided.

| **Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.** **(If you are in a program with a family facilitator AND a classroom teacher, please respond to the questions based on your relationship with your child's teacher.)** | **Strongly disagree** | **Somewhat disagree** | **Somewhat agree** | **Strongly agree** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.  **My home visitor or my child's teacher has helped me to learn more about my child's development** | 1 | 2 | 3(2) | 4 (53) |
| 2.  **My home visitor or my child's teacher has encouraged me to do more fun activities and play with my child.** | 1 | 2 | 3 (1) | 4 (54) |
| 3.  **My home visitor or my child's teacher has encouraged** | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| me to read more books with my child. | 1 | 2 | 3 (1) | 4 (54) |
| 4. My home visitor or my child's teacher has encouraged me to talk more with my child. | 1 | 2 | 3 (1) | 4 (54) |
| 5. My child has benefitted from participating in this program. | 1 | 2 | 3 (1) | 4 (54) |
| 6. I am a better parent because of this program. | 1 | 2 | 3 (6) | 4 (48) |
| 7. I know that my teacher and home visit can help me find services I might need, such as transportation or medical care. | 1 | 2 | 3 (5) | 4 (50) |
| 8. I have a positive relationship with my home visitor or my child's teacher. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 (55) |
| 9. My home visitor or my child's teacher cares about me and my child. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 (55) |
| 10. I am very satisfied with this program. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 (55) |

## What do you like most about this program?

- The awesome gifts each child gets as well is an awesome bonus.
- The resources provided
- I like that it teaches me new activities to do with my child and different ways and things to help her grow emotionally, physically and mentally.
- It helps me grow as a parent.
- The Home visitor gets us to try new things and think outside the box. She has a vested interest in making sure my child's development is on target.
- I like all the great opportunities my child and I get to experience together.
- All the socializations and home visits.
- Love the program
- Helps me and my family out.
- The activities that are done at the home visits.
- I also like that Stacy allows my son to lead the activities.
- I love getting new books all the time to read to my children
- The Social factor of the program.
- All the great resources and programs they offer. Also if myself or my family needed help then they try to help me the best they could.

- I love the activities that are planned and the knowledge of early education that my provider offers.
- I enjoy learning about how simple games can help my child learn.
- The different activities
- Helps me learn different ways to play with my child while helping him learn
- The activities are really great for my child.
- I like coming up with new activities to do with my children and knowing the importance of those activities.
- That the home visitor comes to our house. They teach and advise us in the learning area.
- The weekly visits
- The educational aspect of the program is amazing
- The program is beneficial to us parents also.

## What could this program do to improve?

- Maybe having occasional weekend visit options
- More holiday themed activities.
- I think it already works great.
- Nothing for right now.
- A few rules like no cell phones at socialization
- Have more parents involved with kids at socializations instead of with other parents.
- Nothing I can think of.
- Having socializations closer so we wouldn't have to drive close to an hour away.
- Not sure at this time.
- Wish more people would come to socialization.
- I love it the way it is.
- I wish it went past the age of three.
- Haven't had any problems and can't see any improvements that are needed

**Sixpence Program**
**2019-2020 Parent Survey Summary**
**55/57 or 96%**

This survey is completed every year to help us improve service delivery to our families.  A report of the results of this survey will be given out at the April Policy Council meeting.  The Policy Council hopes to have 100% returns.

To keep the survey anonymous, please do not include your child's name or any staff person's name.

How Long in the Sixpence Program:
  Less than 6 months (8)    6 to 11 months (11)    1 to 2 years (15)    more than 2 years (21)

What is the age of your oldest child enrolled in this program?**)**
Less than 6 months (2)    6 to 11 months (3)    1 to 2 years (23)    More than 2 years (27)

Questions are rated as follows:
1. Strongly Disagree
2. Somewhat Disagree
3. Somewhat agree
4. Strongly agree

**1.** My home visitor or my child's teacher has helped me to learn more about my child's development? **53  - strongly disagree   2- somewhat agree  - strongly agree**
2. My home visitor or my child's teacher has encouraged me to do more fun activities and play with my child**. 54- strongly disagree  1- somewhat agree    - strongly agree**
3. My home visitor or my child's teacher has encouraged me to read more books with my child. **54- strongly disagree  1- somewhat agree    - strongly agree**
4. My home visitor or my child's teacher has encouraged me to talk more with my child.
   **54- strongly disagree  1- somewhat agree    - strongly agree**
5. My child has benefitted from participating in this program.
   **54- strongly disagree  1- somewhat disagree  - somewhat agree   - strongly agree**
6. I am a better parent because of this program.
   **48- strongly disagree  6- somewhat disagree    somewhat agree  - strongly agree**
7. I know that my teacher and home visit can help me find services I might need, such as transportation or medical care. **50- strongly disagree  5- somewhat agree    strongly agree**
8. I have a positive relationship with my home visitor or my child's teacher.
   **55- strongly disagree  - somewhat agree    - strongly agree**
9. My home visitor or my child's teacher cares about me and my child.
   **55- strongly disagree  - somewhat agree    - strongly agree**
10. I am very satisfied with this program.
   **55- strongly disagree  - somewhat agree    - strongly agree**

What do you like most about this program?
- The awesome gift each child gets as well is an awesome bonus.
- The resources provided
- I like that it teaches me new activities to do with my child and different ways and things to help her grow emotionally, physically and mentally.
- It helps me grow as a parent.
- The Home visitor gets us to try new things and think outside the box. She has a vested interest in making sure my child's development is on target.
- I like all the great opportunities my child and I get to experience together.
- All the socializations and home visits.
- Love the program
- Helps me and my family out.
- The activities that are done at the home visits.
- I also like that Stacy allows my son to lead the activities.
- I love getting new books all the time to read to my children

- The Social factor of the program.
- All the great resources and programs they offer. Also if myself or my family needed help then they try to help me the best they could.
- I love the activities that are planned and the knowledge of early education that my provider offers.
- I enjoy learning about how simple games can help my child learn.
- The different activities
- Helps me learn different ways to play with my child while helping him learn
- The activities are really great for my child.
- I like coming up with new activities to do with my children and knowing the importance of those activities.
- That the home visitor comes to our house. They teach and advise us in the learning area.
- The weekly visits
- The educational aspect of the program is amazing
- The program is beneficial to us parents also.

What could this program do to improve?
- Maybe having occasional weekend visit options
- More holiday themed activities.
- I think it already works great.
- Nothing for right now.
- A few rules like no cell phones at socialization
- Have more parents involved with kids at socializations instead of with other parents.
- Nothing I can think of.
- Having socializations closer so we wouldn't have to drive close to an hour away.
- Not sure at this time.
- Wish more people would come to socialization.
- I love it the way it is.
- I wish it went past the age of three.
- Haven't had any problems and can't see any improvements that are needed

**Head Start/Pre-K, EHS HB/CB**
**2019-2020 Parent Survey Summary**
**474/555 or 85%**

**How would you rate the overall program?**
Excellent  350  Good  110  Fair  10  Poor  0
1. **Overall Quality**
Excellent  362  Good  105  Fair  4  Poor  0

2. **Staff Warmth and Friendliness**
Excellent  391  Good  78  Fair  3  Poor  0
3. **Staff Communication with Parents**
Excellent  359  Good  92  Fair  18  Poor  0

4. **Staff communication with Children**

    Excellent  371  Good  93  Fair  6  Poor  1

5. **Staff Confidentiality**

    Excellent  371  Good  95  Fair  4  Poor  0

6. Planned Educational Activities (classroom and /or home visit)

    Excellent  339  Good  111  Fair  7  Poor  1

7. **Parent Meetings and/or Socializations**

    Excellent  301  Good  167  Fair  12  Poor  1

8. **Safety and Security**

    Excellent  376  Good  102  Fair  3  Poor  0

9. **Cleanliness**

    Excellent  377  Good  101  Fair  5  Poor  0

10. **Outdoor Space**

    Excellent  332  Good  126  Fair  6  Poor  2

11. **Meals and Snacks**

    Excellent  306  Good  152  Fair  8  Poor  0

12. **Written Information about the Program or Activities (newsletters, calendars)**

    Excellent  354  Good  102  Fair  7  Poor  0

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

    Always  312  Usually  134  Sometimes 24  Never  0

14. Why did you choose this program?
    - **Close to daycare, I felt it was a better program if a child would have any disabilities the help would be offered ASAP.**
    - **Early education is important and the curriculum taught is in line with the public school standards.**
    - **Improve my child's education, socialization and better prepare my child for longer school days.**
    - **Majority of my child's classmates attend the program**
    - **It is a great way to help my child get ready for Kindergarten.**
    - **Socialization**
    - **Great way to get the kids ready for Kindergarten.**
    - **I previously worked at CNCAP and have seen the excellent job the staff has done. You should be very proud of your staff at CNCAP. They do an awesome job.**
    - **I have heard good things about the program.**
    - **It was available and it's a good program.**
    - **Good school hours.**
    - **Good reports from other parents**
    - **The preschool worked well with his speech teacher.**
    - **Heard good reviews about the program**
    - **Heard nothing but positive reviews.**
    - **Great staff**
    - **My son needed Speech help which was offered through the school with easy access to SPED program/teachers**
    - **Convenient**

- **Wanted my child to have a head start.**
- **I was a previous participant**

15. Would you recommend this program to other parents?
    - **Yes, I am very pleased with the education my son is getting and the staff is great.**
    - **Yes, our child's verbal and reading have improved greatly.**
    - **Yes, I think the teachers are doing a wonderful job.**
    - **Yes, my child has been making letters on her own**
    - **Yes, a good all-around program.**
    - **Yes because it's a great community.**
    - **Absolutely. I love the attention and goals set up for students and also teacher to parent to make sure the whole family is succeeding.**
    - **Yes, because our kids have learned a lot**
    - **Yes, I have never been disappointed**
    - **Yes the activities and staff are great.**
    - **Definitely!! My child has grown so much since he started.**
    - **Heard it was a good program from last year's parents.**
    - **School Affiliation**
    - **To get my child ready for school**
    - **There was an opening and it's close to town.**
    - **Learns with kids his age.**
    - **It is fantastic.**
    - **Had siblings in preschool before. All good.**
    - **Very good Parent Meetings.**
    - **Yes, my kids have learned so much here.**
    - **Yes, my child loves school and there are lots of great activities.**
    - **Yes, great routine.**
    - **Yes, my child always looks forward to going to school.**
    - **Absolutely, Good preschool before the child goes to Kindergarten.**
    - **Yes, fosters early education and other important skills needed to smoothly transition to kindergarten.**
    - **Yes, the school readiness is amazing.**
    - **Yes, well structured.**
    - **Saw a lot of growth in my child developmentally.**
    - **Great location and great staff.**
    - **Yes they offer great activities and play areas that they change out during the school year.**

Please share with us any suggestions for improvement or additional comments you might have.
    - **More communication and advances on meetings for the working parents.**
    - **I wish the pre-school was able to take more advantage of the local beef program.**
    - **Not having to do the absent percentage thing due to so many illnesses going around.**
    - **Wish school lunches were not required.**
    - **I don't like that the children switch teachers in mid-year.**
    - **I would suggest implementing a celebration during mid-year holidays. But centered on giving spirit and satisfaction from giving to others.**

# Weatherization gets kudos!

Sharon, Thank you for the window, new door, insulation and new furnace. Trevor

Thank you so much for replacing and have a new furnace installed in my home. There are not enough words to express how much that gesture has meant to my son and myself. The stress of not having to worry about such an issue is indescribable. Again I can't thank you Sharon and the staff of CNCP enough for helping us. God's Blessing, S. B.

Thank you so much for all the help you did for me on the weatherization. Sharon you're awesome, talking on the phone helping me so often. Thank you Eric, Tim and Mark for all the hard work. Keep up the good work! Stay Healthy! Thanks Again! O.M. & D.B.

First I want to thank you for guiding me through the application process and keeping me informed of my process of where I stood on the waiting list. Then there is Eric & Tim who were very professional and explained everything as they moved along getting things done. And they did a great job cleaning up a mess they made! Simple words don't seem to be enough to let you know how grateful I truly feel! I know the quality of my life has been improved by the service you have provided. Again Thank You Connie K

Sharon, Larry & workers, George and I really really appreciate all of you for helping us with our furnace, back door & windows and just in the nick of time. You (all) were too nice, polite and very thorough. Thank you for everything. You all help God help us! Linda

While numbers are important, it is the families behind the statistics that show the need for improved housing in Central Nebraska. This is why we share these heartfelt thank yous and hope you can feel the emotion behind their words.

2020 Community Assessment
Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership, Inc.


CNCAP
NE Continuum of Care 2019 Consumer Satisfaction Survey

1. How long have you been on the program?

| < 1 month | 1 to 6 months | 7 to 12 months | 13 months to 1 1/2 yrs. | > 1 1/2 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3% | 50% | 28% | 7% | 12% |

2. What services do you receive from this agency or program? (check all that apply)

| | |
|---|---|
| Case Management Services | 37 |
| Substance Abuse Services | 0 |
| Rent/Utility Assistance | 49 |
| Assisting accessing benefits (SSI) | 4 |
| Food/Nutrition Assistance | 14 |
| Vocational/rehabilitation services | 1 |
| Mental Health Services | 7 |
| Medical | 5 |
| HIV Prevention Education | 0 |
| Security Deposits (rent/utilities) | 26 |
| Income Tax Assistance | 1 |
| Employment | 15 |
| Education | 6 |
| Transportation | 10 |
| Life Skills | 18 |
| Parenting | 12 |

2a. Are your service needs being met in this program? (check one)

| Always | Most of the Time | Some of the time | Never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90% | 5% | 5% | 0 |

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

| Very satisfied | Somewhat satisfied | Somewhat dissatisfied | Very dissatisfied |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93% | 3% | 3% | 0 |

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

| Very much | Somewhat | A little | Rarely/never | NA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91% | 3% | 3% | | 2% |

5. Has this program been helpful in maintaining or increasing your income (employment assistance, benefit support)? (Not relevant to all programs)

| Very much | somewhat | A little | Rarely/never | NA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64% | 16% | 5% | 2% | 13% |

6. Overall did Staff:

Treat you with dignity and respect

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 95% | 3% | 2% | 0 |

Seem to understand your situation and needs

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 95% | 3% | 2% | 0 |

Do a good job of explaining program requirements

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90% | 7% | 2% | 0 |

7. Overall was Staff:

Responsive in a timely manner

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 88% | 10% | 2% | 0 |

Sensitive to your ethnic and cultural background

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93% | 5% | 0 | 0 |

Able to communicate with you in a language you can understand

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 98% | 2% | 0 | 0 |

Knowledgeable about available services

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93% | 7% | 0 | 0 |

Treat your personal information confidentially

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 96% | 2% | 2% | 0 |

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

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90% | 10% | 0 | 0 |

9. Have you had the chance to give input into how the program is run (for example: consumer advisory board or tenants; council, grievance procedure, suggestion boxes, consumer involvement in agency/board membership)?

| Yes | No | N/A |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 71% | 26% | 2% |

10. Do you feel safe in this program/facility

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|--------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 91% | 5% | 2% | 0 |

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

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|--------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 93% | 2% | 0 | 0 |

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

| Always | Most of the time | Sometimes | Rarely/never |
|--------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 91% | 7% | 2% | 0 |

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

| Greatly | Somewhat | Stayed the same | Gotten worse |
|---------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| 93% | 5% | 0 | 2% |

Clients were given the option to make additional comments.

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

Better living, Better Money situation

I would have been homeless without this program; it has helped me regain my independence and belief in myself again.

Has helped greatly with getting my children & I stable housing & other household supplies. Just overall grateful for the program.

I have a home thanks to the program.

I am getting more financially stable and able to do things with my family.

Great program.

I am more confident on maintaining housing for myself.

I had become homeless and this program helped me get into a place of my own – as well as being able to keep my pets.

When you go from nothing to "this" is nothing short of a miracle, they do that every day!

I have apartment.

I became self-sufficient, I have better parenting skills, budgeting skills provide by Dee.

Lived in house with no utility for summer. They turn on power for winter.

My foster daughter continues to get up to the point where she is not in the home.

Yes, help with my rent has helped me be less stressed about paying all the
bills.
The staff were very kind, friendly, and knowledgeable and explained all benefits available. Were very
helpful through all the application processes.
Before I was living in a basement and isolating. Now I feel like I can grow as
a person.
More positive attitude
They have treated me better than my sisters.
An awesome beautiful bunch of people!! Smile
We would still be homeless without this program!
Has been awesome, but for job issue had trouble on my own.
New housing learn how to budget better.
Security deposit helped get us into a new apartment with much better
conditions.
I have a place of my own I love it. Can't thank them enough!
The program helped me get back on my feet.
No more motel
Without asst. I would have been homeless

**This is what I like about the program/facility…**
Great staff and lots of help and flexibility with meetings
The listening and guidance
They helped me get a place.
Efficient
Budgeting & someone to talk to.
I greatly appreciate the assistance w/ rent/deposits, daycare bill. Fuel, pullups & groceries.  Those things
really have helped out over the year.
Staff is very friendly and approachable when there are any problems.
Very helpful
Great employees
How much they helped me get back on my feet, and how good they were to
me.
Everyone has been understanding of my situation and respectful about it.
Everything about the assistance provided tome by this program has made
my life better.
The written word is impossible to explain how I feel about what they have
done for me.
I felt comfortable sharing my situations with Dee. She was understanding, helped me problem solve and
went out of her way to five me support, emotionally at times she would just let me sit and get myself
together before continuing on.
Seems knowledgeable
The knowledge of the people and the programs
The staff was always available. To answer questions, help where they could, help find resources when
they couldn't.
I like how they treat me with respect and that they care.  It was really hard for me to open up and let

people know about my personal life.

You all do care and give the dignity and respect of others indeed

How different services work together seamlessly, I feel very welcome as a veteran in this town.

Cooperation and staff always upbeat.

Friendly and compation with my needs

The people! Dee is awesome!

Helped me when I needed it most.

I love everything it is awesome.

Very helpful

Helped with payments and baby stuff

Helping veterans, office needs updating in Gering NE

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

It was longer

Just nervous of being on my own once I'm done w/ the program.  I pray that
I can afford it.

They did a wonderful job, wouldn't change anything.

Nothing

They had a better office with more room at least new carpet.

I would like to stay on the program longer to become totally successful in all areas of my life.

Life skills is consistent and counseling to help improve our relationship

I only wish the program was not a "time limited" program. I am trying to get disability through SSA and that process takes longer that the 8 months allowed.

I wish more veterans knew that there is help out there. Just have to ask for it and swallow your pride.

Nothing

Wish someone was available in the evenings or on call on weekends.

Is a hard question to answer nothing at this time.

Nothing was very satisfied.

More funding/accessibility to help more people more fully.

Can't think of anything.

Nothing.

Longer help.

Very helpful if phone bill was allowed with rent & utilities

**Any other comments?**

Thanks for help. Helping get a new place for kids & learn to save.

Rainier was very helpful & listened to my problems.

I will miss Dee Orlando not just for helping me during my time of need, but also for the person she is and how I have felt welcome every time I have stepped into her office. She is amazing.

My case worker, Terri O'Brien of the Grand Island, Ne has been a god send who has gone above and beyond to help e and I am eternally grateful to her and the program.

Thanks to them it is possible for me to "Pay It Forward" That is a promise, thanks everybody
for your help!

Wish NHAP would provide other assistance other than rent & utilities.

Thank you for being there.

Concerned that I am not being treated fairly as the parent concerns for members influencing my daughters disrespectful behavior.

The staff were always there to help – without making me feel less or small for needing the help.  It is very difficult for me to ask for help – and they never make me feel like I was not worth the help.

Thank you for everything beautiful people indeed!

Thank you for all the help.

Thanks for all the help God Bless you all for everything.

Did great help Thank you!

Glad able to work with us; flexible to individual situations.

Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Local office "rocks" Please update building/office area.

## Participant Satisfaction Survey for CNCAP WIC

How often do WIC appointments work for you?
63% Always 35% Usually 2% Sometimes 0% Never

How would you like to be reminded about your appointment?
42 phone call 134 text alert 4 mailed letter

Have you ever missed an appointment
46% Yes 54% No

How long do you usually have to wait in the clinic waiting room past the time of your appointment?
72% Less than 5 minutes 26% 6-15 minutes 2% 16- 30 minutes 1% more than 30 minutes

Is your clinic space private enough for you to feel comfortable asking or answering personal questions?
65.92% Always 27.93% Usually 6.15% Sometimes 0% Never

Do you feel comfortable asking the WIC staff when you have questions?
100% Yes 0% No

Which 3 things do you like most about WIC?
1. Check for foods
2. Nutrition education
3. Checks for formula
Comments: I like the whole program!

Would you recommend WIC to a friend?

96.1% Yes 3.9%
Comment: No friends that have babies. I am an old mom.

How helpful is the nutrition information you receive:
89.8% Very helpful 10.2% Slightly helpful 0% Not at all helpful

Has the WIC program helped you learn about healthy eating?
96.1% Yes 3.9% No

If WIC could give information in any of the following ways, which top 2 ways would you choose?
1. Individual counseling
2. Pamphlets

Have you heard about the online nutrition education website called WIC Health.org
42.13% Yes 57.87% No
If yes, have you used WIChealth.org
17.57% Yes 82.43% No
If yes, was the breastfeeding counselor helpful?
94.64% Yes 6.15% No

Is your WIC office breastfeeding friendly?
89.60% Yes 10.40% No
If yes, why?

Accepting of breastfeeding

allowing people to breast feed as long as possibble

Anwsered questions very well.

areas to breastfeed

ayudan alas madres derle la leche edecuada [They help mothers by giving them proper milk]

because no one minds if you feed your kid

because we encourge breastfeeding

before i had my daughter i wasn't sure if i wanted to breastfeed or not and they just gave me all the things that would be helpful to help me decide

Breastfeeding posters, staff offer nursing covers if we need one

breastfeeding welcome & peer counselors

encourage women to breastfeed and trys to normalize it and make you more comfortable

encouraged

feel open to breastfeed

Gave me very helpful tips to get my child to latch on.

give support about it

has plenty of space

haven't used

helpful with breastfeeding concerns

I ASSUME

i didnt know exactly how to go about breastfeeding and she helped me out with that.

ive felt comfortable breastfeeding my child while here

ive seen people breastfeeding

N/A

never denied a mother to breastfeed

nice

no one judges you for it

not a lot of people

Not busy which leads to ability of being able to breastfeed

not lots of people

not to crowded

nurses are knoledgeable

open to feed baby when hungry

por que proporcionan la ayuda necesaria sobre ese tema [Because they provide the necessary help on the subject]

PORQUE ME AYUDARON CON MUCHA INFORMACION [BECAUSE THEY HELPED ME WITH A LOT OF INFORMATION]

private rooms that make you feel comfortable

promote people doing while waiting

providing good information and a peer

Sh

She always anwsers my questions

she explains everything very well

they are supportive

they call and listen and help with any questions

they do classes for it

they dont care if you breastfeed

They encourage it

They encourage it.

They encourage it.

they encourage you

they encouraged me to try it

they gave me breastfeeding tips

They have other rooms for it

they have plenty of space

they help out very much with it

they help with breastfeeding with peers.

they offer couselors

they offered lots of help with different ways to try breastfeeding

they offered pamplets

they promote bf

They show that it is welcome

they support breast feeding

i dont breast feed but if i did i wouldnt see a problem doing it here

i fed my child wherever need be

i have before

I havent seen it, but I imagine they would be pro breastfeeding

I receive no judgement when I nurse at the appointments

I would never feel uncomfortable feeding my child here if nessessary

im assuming it is

I'm not shy about breastfeeding

im sure they allow people to breastfeed without feeling guilty

informational on breastfeeding

its allowed and no judging

its heathy

she explained things vary will

she helped me through everything that i needed help with and encouraged me.

the freedom to breastfeed freely

The staff encourage you to breastfeed

There are places to go if breastfeeding that no one could see

there is a back room

there is rooms for someone that may be uncounterfeiter

They

they allow me to feed when nessary

they alow me to feed n here

They always encourage breastfeeding over formula and they give me helpful

they answered my breastfeeding questions

they try to get u to

They welcome it.

very helpful

very helpful with any questions

Very informational and encouraging

Very supportive and helpful.

was very helpful and understaing

we can breastfeed if needed

wic is always nice

Women breastfeed and they support it!

you dont get imbarised

you have privacy to do so.

If no, why?

All open space          Child to old for breastfeeding          Do not breast feed

I didn't know there was as much information about breast feeding available

I don't breastfeed      Its wide open not private      Only private area to feed was the bathroom

Did the WIC staff tell you how to use your WIC checks at the store?

100% Yes 0% No

Please rate your understanding of how to use your WIC checks.

98.31% Good 1.69% Fair 0% Poor

How easy are WIC checks to use?

86.52% Easy 13.48% Moderate 0% Difficult

Do you usually buy all the food listed on your WIC checks?

79.8% Yes 20.2% No

Do you usually use the full dollar amount of your fruit/vegetable checks?

94.44% Yes 5.56% No

      If no, why?

      Don't get food for me just baby

      Guessing how much the food is i get close to it

      I'm afraid to go over the amount and feel embarrassed

      I'm usually off by some change if not a dollar.

      Just didn't work out.

      Not used

How helpful is the WIC food list?

94.86% Very helpful 5.14% Slightly helpful 0% Not at all

How often are the cashiers at the grocery store or pharmacy helpful?

41.9% Always 41.9% Usually 14.53% Sometimes 1.68% Never

Do you ever feel embarrassed using the WIC checks at the store?
31.51% Yes 66.49% No

Are you Hispanic?
9.66% Yes 90.34% No

Please indicate your race.
88.7% White 1.6% Black or African American 7.5% Indian or Alaskan Native 0% Asian
0.5% Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian 1/6% Other

Which of these describe you? (Check all that apply)
12.24% Pregnant 9.39% Not Breastfeeding 8.98% Breastfeeding 51.02%
Parent of Child 18.37% Parent of Baby

How long have you been coming to WIC?
9.5% 6 months 17.88% 6-12 months 27.37% 1-2 years 22.91% 3-5 years 22.35% 5 years +

Where did you first hear about the WIC program?
78% Family or friends 9% hospital 5% Dr. office 6% Access Nebraska 1% Pharmacy

Do you have children under the age of 5 who are not on WIC?
97% No 3% Yes

How old are your children that are on WIC?
26% Under 1 year 27% 1-2 years 24% 2-3 years 23% 3-4 years

Additional comments:
At the clinics the staff are very nice and helpful. At the local store, hometown market, there is one clerk that ALWAYS is a problem and has an attitude with me when I use my checks. She is either very nosy asking how much longer i can get checks or is shouting louder than necessary about me using the checks. I try to not use them when she is there but sometimes it does not work with my schedule to shop around her work schedule.
Having the money on a card would be easier than checks help with purchasing meat would be great
How to wing a child off a pacifier when they are just a young age. Different way to latch a child to the breast more info on breastfeeding
I love the program it is so helpful
I appreciate all the help from wic and the ladies.
I enjoy how nice and patient all the WIC staff are with me and my kids. I like the fact that they are willing to help.
I love all the staff in my wic clinic
I really cant think of anything else off the top of my head.
I think the maximum amount of formula cans should be more than 7 past the age of 6 months

I wish there was other ways to get checks sent when im working and cant make it to my appointment. Sometimes wish it wasnt every 2 months too. So HAPPY they added Life cereal back on WIC items. Also my home town store doesnt always have everything, so we go without that item. Why cant it be substituted for similar item.

I'm very pleased to have their help! More $$ for fruits & veggies

no need to say much more. The wic staff for Broken Bow Nebraska are amazing people please don't stop

Sad that this is our last visit! It was wonderful getting to know the staff and feeling like family. Love all the resources it offers.

Thanks

Thanks for all the great information you provide. Especially where my 1 year old should be such as using a cup and brushing teeth. Before I moved to this state I had WIC where I lived and they never told me any of that for my first child. It took me until she was almost 4 that she could drink and use silverware on her own. You guys gave me tips for my 2nd child and now she is 1 and using a cup and silverware on her own. So thank you! Makes my life a little easier!

The staff are very friendly and always greet me with a smile.

We are thankful for wic and how kind the staff have been my oldest is 13 so we have used wic in a few counties now and they are helpful switching stuff when you move too

We love and appreciate WIC very much. Our son is on a feeding tube and they provide all of his monthly formula for the feeding tube. They are very flexible with scheduling and understanding if we cannot come to an appointment because our son his sick. I always feel like I can ask questions and they are very helpful with everything. Thank you for all you do you are so helpful and appreciated by many families. We are lucky to have this in our communities.

Would like more options for dairy more cheese if possible. We never use all of the milk we are given You all do a very good job, and its nice to come in to a friendly environment!

You guys are awesome :) You guys are doing a good job

# Resources

Americans with Disabilities Act
 https://adata.org/faq/what-definition-disability-under-ada

American Foundation for Suicide Prevention
 afsp.org/StateFacts

Americas Health Ranking
 https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/health-of-women-and-
  children/measure/food_insecurity_household/state/NE

Broadstreet
 https://www.broadstreet.io/board/pubboard/Qm9hcmRDYXJkVXNlTm9kZTo1Njk5MDM%3D

Care.com
 https://www.care.com/c/stories/2423/how-much-does-child-care-cost/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/impacts/nebraska.html

Center for Rural Affairs
 https://www.cfra.org/sites/default/files/publications/2019%20NE%20Uninsured%20Cove
rage%20Gap%20BY%20COUNTY%20%281%29.pdf
 https://www.cfra.org/renewrural/grocery

Childrens Health Care
 kidshealthcarereport.ccf.georgetown.edu.

CNCAP
 Annual Report 2019

Credit karma
 https://www.creditkarma.com/tax/i/why-get-health-insurance/

County Helath Rankings
 https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/nebraska/2020/

Daycare Hotline
 https://www.daycarehotline.com/state-daycare-license-requirements-50-states/

Department of Insurance
 https://doi.nebraska.gov/sites/doi.nebraska.gov/files/doc/ACA%20PPT%202019%20%2011-13-18.pdf

Department of Numbers
    https://www.deptofnumbers.com/unemployment/nebraska/

ECP Assessment 2019

Edutopia
    https://www.edutopia.org/article/4-tips-supporting-learning-home?

Enroll Nebraska
    https://enroll-ne.org/blog/3208

Every Child matters
    https://everychildmatters.org/the-importance-of-early-childhood-education/

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
    https://www.kansascityfed.org/~/media/files/publicat/research/indicatorsdata/regionaldata
    book/2020/01-2020/2020-01- 27-nerdb.pdf

Grandfamilies org
    http://www.grandfamilies.org/Portals/0/State%20Fact%20Sheets/Grandfamilies-Fact-
    Sheet-Nebraska091519.pdf

Great Schools.org
    https://www.greatschools.org/nebraska/

Homesnacks
    https://www.homesnacks.net/best-cities-for-families-in-nebraska-1211114/

HUD
    https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2019-AHAR-Part-1.pdf
    https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il2019/2019summary.

Income by Zip
    https://www.incomebyzipcode.com

Index Mundi
    https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/nebraska/percent-of-people-
    of-all-ages-in-poverty#table

Investopedia
    https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/federal-application-of-student-aid-fafsa.asp
    https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/price-to-rent-ratio.asp
Journal Star
    https://journalstar.com/news/state-and-regional/nebraska/nebraska-leads-in-response-to-
    2020-census

Kearney Hub
https://www.kearneyhub.com/opinion/looming-crisis-in-rural-health-in-
nebraska/article_5eac1d32-5493-11e9-88d8-432b898f8faf.html

Kelty Mental Health
https://keltymentalhealth.ca/mental-health-challenges-and-disorders

Live Stories
https://www.livestories.com/statistics/nebraska/veteran-demographics

Live Well Nebraska
https://www.omaha.com/livewellnebraska/health/nebraska-s-monumental-data-project-
key-in-improving-health-outcomes/article_38b851a0-a312-59ad-b94ee1033192b47.html

Measure of America of the Social Science Research Council
http://measureofamerica.org/youth-disconnection-2019/

Medicare.gov
https://www.medicare.gov/what-medicare-covers/your-medicare-coverage-
choices/whats-medicare

Nebraska Mental Health
https://nebraskamentalhealth.com/

National Education Center for Agricultural S
https://www.necasag.org/nationalfarmsafetyandhealthweek/

Money Under 30
https://www.moneyunder30.com/should-you-go-back-to-school-as-an-adult

NAMI
https://www.nami.org/NAMI/media/NAMI-Media/Infographics/NAMI-Impact-Ripple-
Effect-FINAL.pdf

National Alliance to End Homelessness
https://endhomelessness.org/poverty-is-down-but-concerns-about-homelessness-remain-
up/
https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/NE-fact-sheet-2019.pdf

National Foundation for Infectious Diseases
https://www.nfid.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/NFID-Annual-Report-FY19-Final.pdf

National Low Income Housing Coalition
https://nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/nebraska
www.nlihc.org

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All percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.National and state data sheets are updated annually. The specific timing of updates depends on the release schedule of the data sources cited for each topic.N/A: data are not available on this measure for this state.1The National Survey on Drug Use and Health uses the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth Edition's MH3 definition of a major depressive episode as having had five or more of the following nine symptoms nearly every day in the same 2-week period, where at least one of the symptoms is a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities: (1) depressed mood most of the day; (2) markedly diminished interest or pleasure in all or almost all activities most of the day; (3) significant weight loss when not sick or dieting, or weight gain when not pregnant or growing, or decrease or increase in appetite; (4) insomnia or hypersomnia; (5) psychomotor agitation or retardation; (6) fatigue or loss of energy; (7) feelings of worthlessness; (8) diminished ability to think or concentrate or indecisiveness; and (9) recurrent thoughts of death or suicidal ideation.