

2019

Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership

Community Needs Assessment

Full Assessment



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

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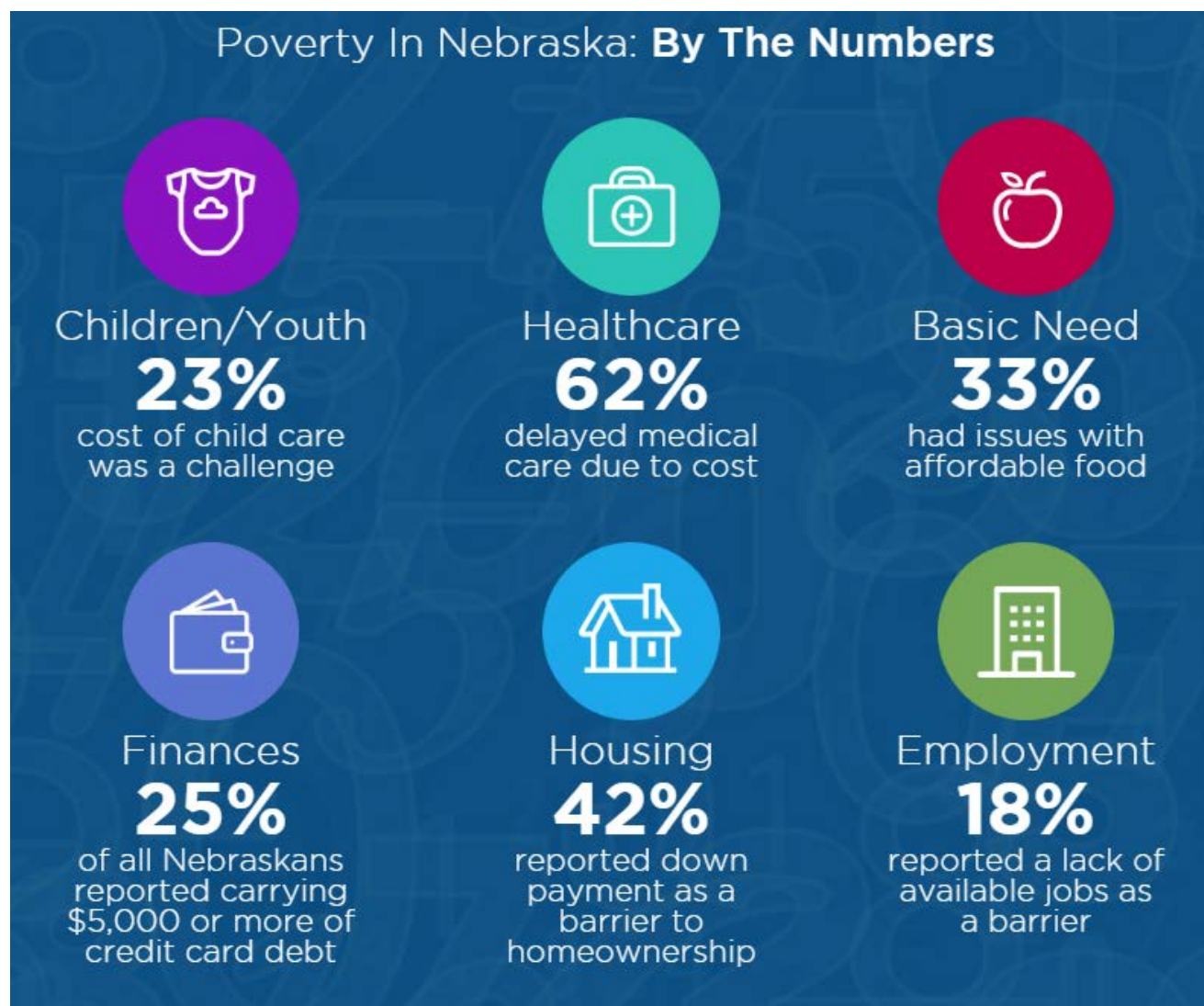
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RESOURCES

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.



<https://canhelp.org/what-we-do/community-assessments/>

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

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

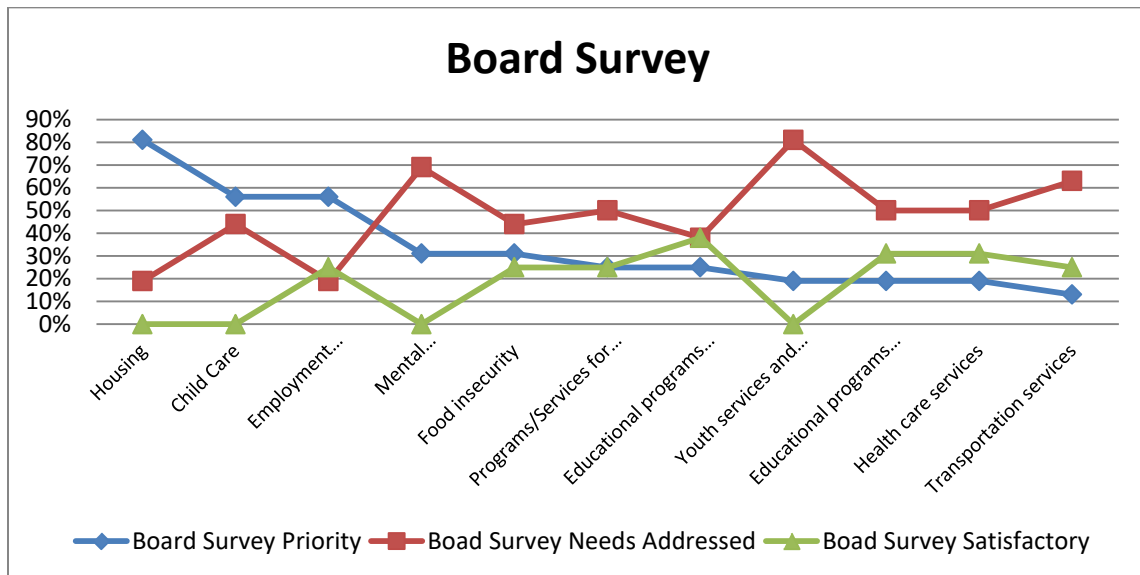
Community demographics and census data was collected from the U.S. Census Bureau. Data was also collected from community surveys and reports available within the communities, counties, and the state. Additional data was collected from available online databases such as the Kids

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) surveyed the Board of Directors to determine areas of need within our service areas. In the survey, members were asked to rank as to the greatest need and how satisfactorily these needs were being met in their county.

What we learned from the Board surveys:

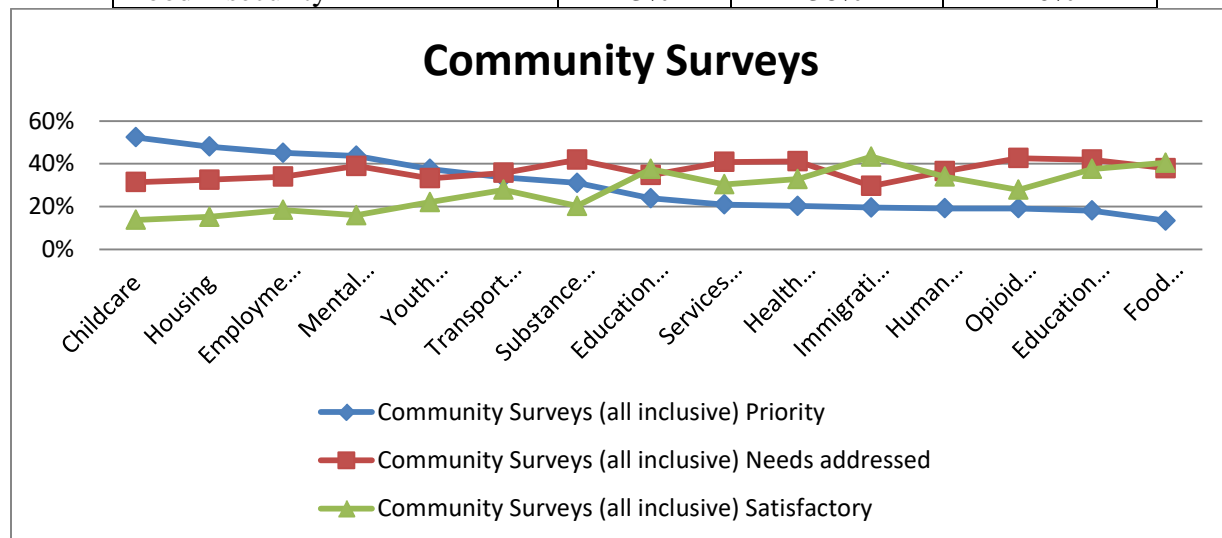
CNCAP Board of Director Community Need Survey Results			
Topic	Priority	Needs Addressed	Satisfactory
Housing	81%	19%	0%
Child Care	56%	44%	0%
Employment Opportunities	56%	19%	25%
Mental Health/Substance abuse	31%	69%	0%
Food insecurity	31%	44%	25%
Programs/Services for the elderly	25%	50%	25%
Educational programs for children	25%	38%	38%
Youth services and activities	19%	81%	0%
Educational programs for adults	19%	50%	31%
Health care services	19%	50%	31%
Transportation services	13%	63%	25%



Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership (CNCAP) surveyed the agencies partnerships, area schools, community members, ECP parents and CNCAP staff to determine areas of need within our service area. In this survey, individuals were asked to rank as to the greatest need and how satisfactorily these needs were being met in their county. (Mental Health/Substance abuse were separated out and Immigration & Trafficking were added due to current issues since the Board completed their surveys earlier in the year-the top 4 results were consistent)

What we learned from these surveys:

Community Surveys (all inclusive)			
Topic	Priority	Needs addressed	Satisfactory
Childcare	52%	31%	14%
Housing	48%	32%	15%
Employment opportunities	45%	34%	18%
Mental Health Issues	44%	39%	16%
Youth services and activities	38%	33%	22%
Transportation services	34%	36%	28%
Substance abuse/opioid addiction	31%	42%	20%
Education Programs for children	24%	35%	38%
Services for the elderly	21%	41%	30%
Health Care services	20%	41%	33%
Immigration issues	19%	30%	43%
Human trafficking	19%	36%	34%
Opioid Addiction	19%	43%	28%
Education for adults	18%	42%	38%
Food insecurity	13%	38%	40%



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

- 1) **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.
- 2) **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

3) **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
- **NHAP (Nebraska Homeless Assistance Program):** Provides rent/utility assistance to individuals and families in crisis. Available: All 21 Counties and Cherry County
 - **Food Pantries:** Central City, Loup City, and O’Neill
 - **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) **Lifespan Respite Services:** Assist in connecting respite providers with families needing respite care. 1-866-737-7483 Available: All 22 Counties and 23 additional counties (45 counties- Central & Northern Service Areas)
- 6) **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. Clinic Sites 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.

NEBRASKA AT A GLANCE

ECONOMY

The economy of Nebraska employs 942,092 people. The economy of Nebraska is specialized in Farm product raw material merchant wholesalers; Rail transportation; and Agricultural implement manufacturing, which employ respectively 7.93; 7.77; and 7.55 times more people than what would be expected in a location of this size. The largest industries in Nebraska are Elementary & secondary schools (59,935), Construction (59,719), and Restaurants & Food Services (50,115), and the highest paying industries are Not specified wholesale trade (\$96,149), Securities, commodities, funds, trusts & other financial investments (\$93,955), and Software publishing (\$93,767).

Median household income in Nebraska is \$56,927. Males in Nebraska have an average income that is 1.39 times higher than the average income of females, which is \$42,726. The income inequality of Nebraska (measured using the Gini index) is 0.454 which is lower than the national average.

HEALTH & SAFETY

Insurance and Medicare coverage combined with state and county level health and safety statistics for Nebraska. In Nebraska the age groups most likely to have health care coverage are 6-17 and 6-17, men and women, respectively. The location has a 1 to 75 primary care clinician to patient ratio and a Medicare reimbursement average per patient per year of \$8,873. Douglas County, NE has the highest prevalence of homicides of any county in Nebraska.

DIVERSITY

Nebraska is home to a population of 1.91M people, from which 95.3% are citizens. The ethnic composition of the population of Nebraska is composed of 1.52M White residents (79.7%), 202,449 Hispanic residents (10.6%), 87,110 Black residents (4.57%), 41,133 Asian residents (2.16%), and 39,597 Two+ residents (2.08%). The most common foreign languages in Nebraska are Spanish (125,200 speakers), Vietnamese (8,289 speakers), and Other Asian (6,168 speakers), but compared to other places, Nebraska has a relative high number of Other Native North American (1,296 speakers), Other Slavic (2,096 speakers), and Thai (960 speakers).

EDUCATION

In 2015 universities in Nebraska awarded 31,528 degrees. The student population of Nebraska is skewed towards females, with 13,439 male students and 18,089 female students. Most students in Nebraska are White (24,583 and 78%), followed by Hispanic or Latino (2,193 and 6.96%), Black or African American (1,267 and 4.02%), and Unknown (1,069 and 3.39%). The largest

universities in Nebraska by number of graduates are University of Nebraska-Lincoln (5,364 and 17%), University of Nebraska at Omaha (3,311 and 10.5%), and Bellevue University (2,792 and 8.86%). The most popular majors in Nebraska are Registered Nursing (1,149 and 3.64%), General Business Administration & Management (1,034 and 3.28%), and General Business (801 and 2.54%). The median tuition costs in Nebraska are \$27,880 for private four year colleges, and \$5,596 and \$17,516 respectively, for public four year colleges for in-state students and out-of-state students.

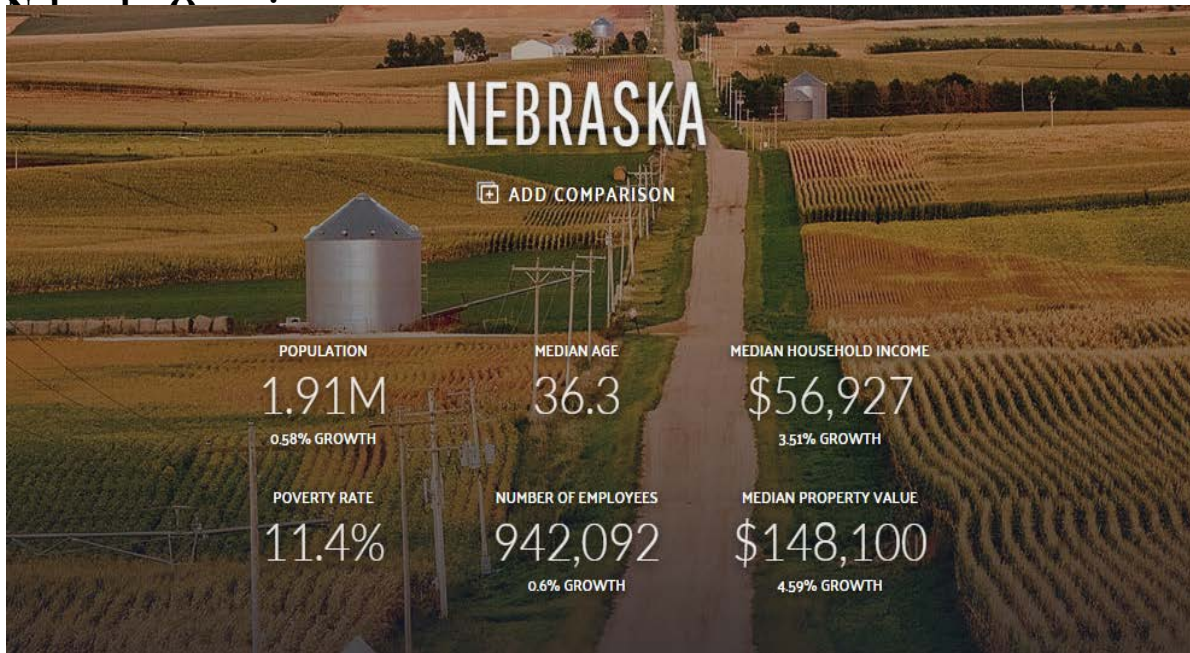
HOUSING & LIVING

The median property value in Nebraska is \$148,100, which is 0.72 times smaller than the national average of \$205,000. Between 2015 and 2016 the median property value increased from \$141,600 to \$148,100, a 4.59% increase. The homeownership rate of Nebraska is 65.3%, which is higher than the national average of 63.1%. People in Nebraska have an average commute time of 17.8 minutes, and they commute by Drove Alone. Car ownership in Nebraska is approximately the same as the national average, with an average of 2 cars per household.

<https://datausa.io/>



www.movoto.com/blog/opinions/moving-to-nebraska/

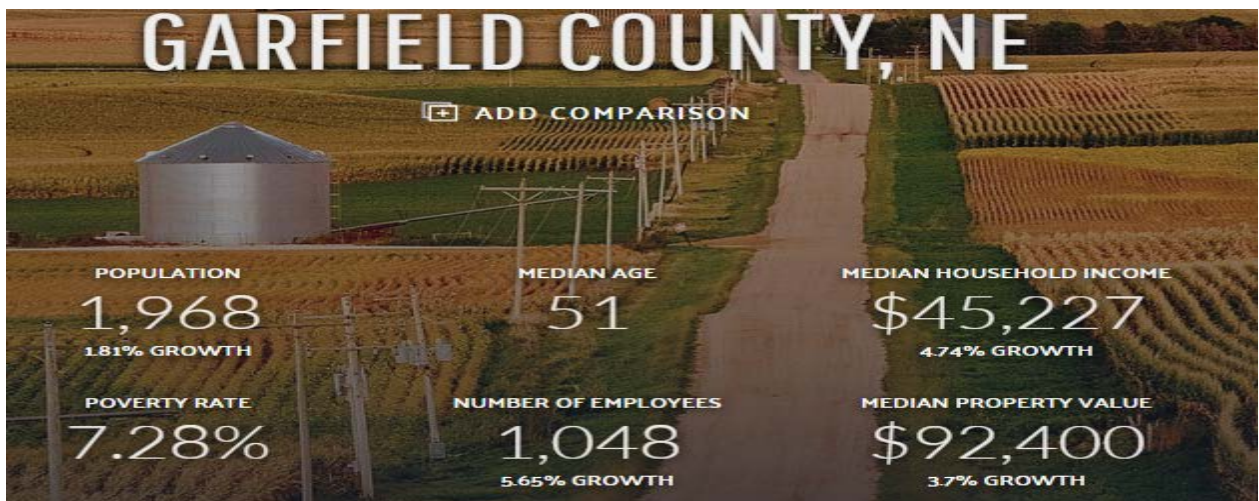
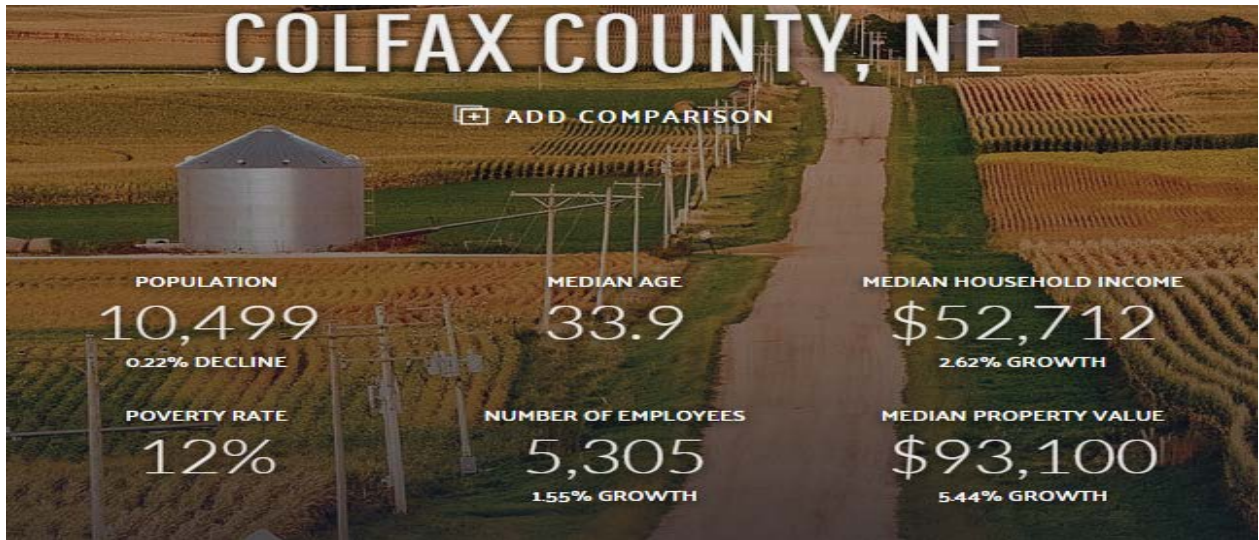


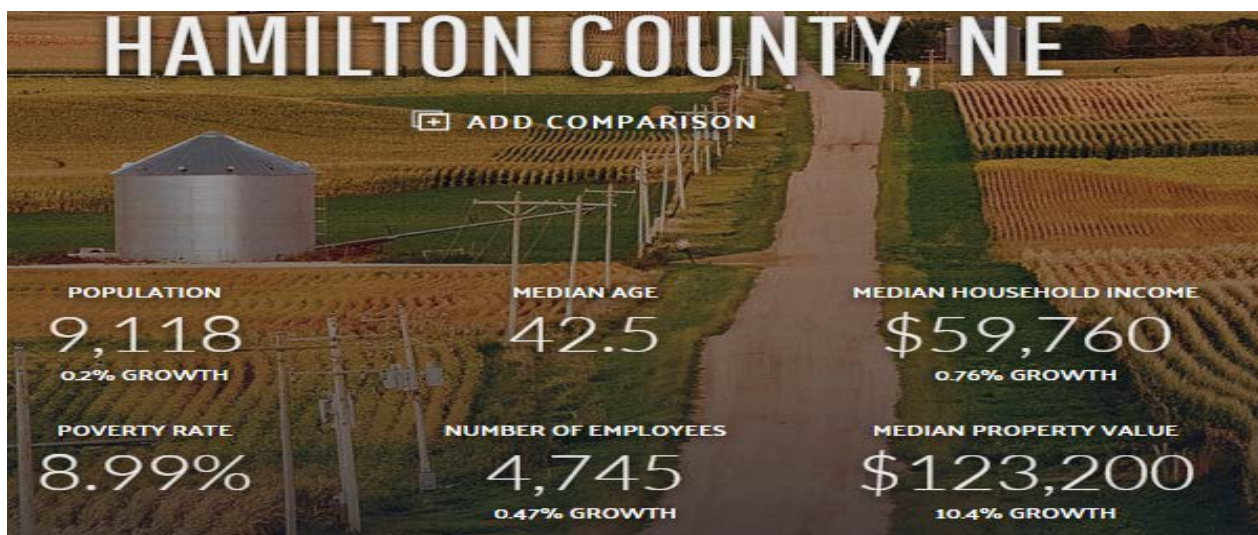
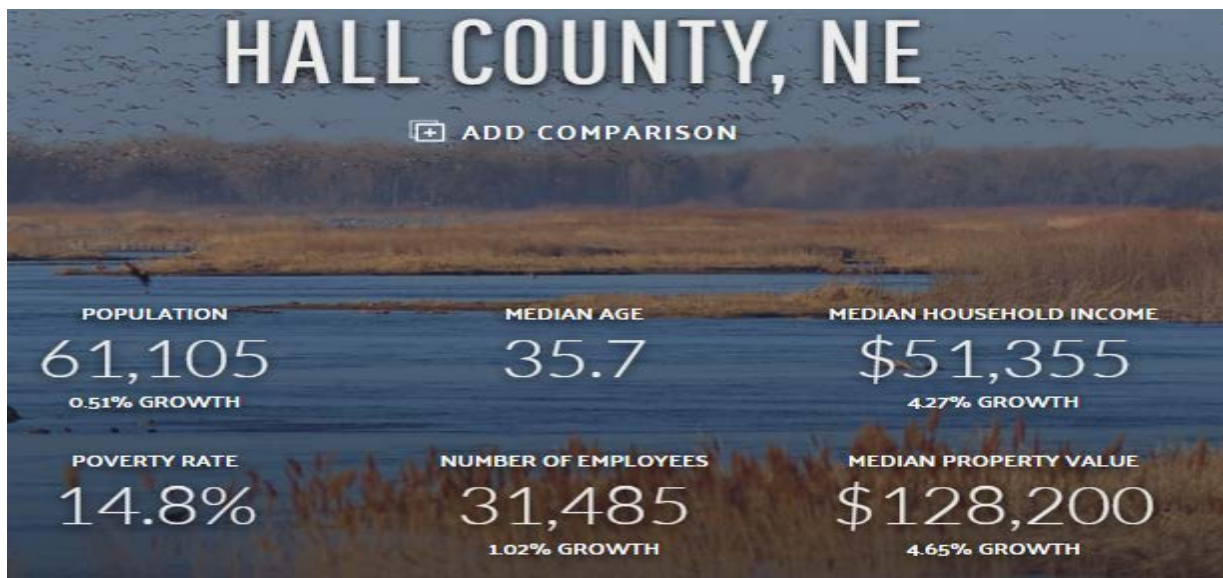
CNCAP DEMOGRAPHIC INFO

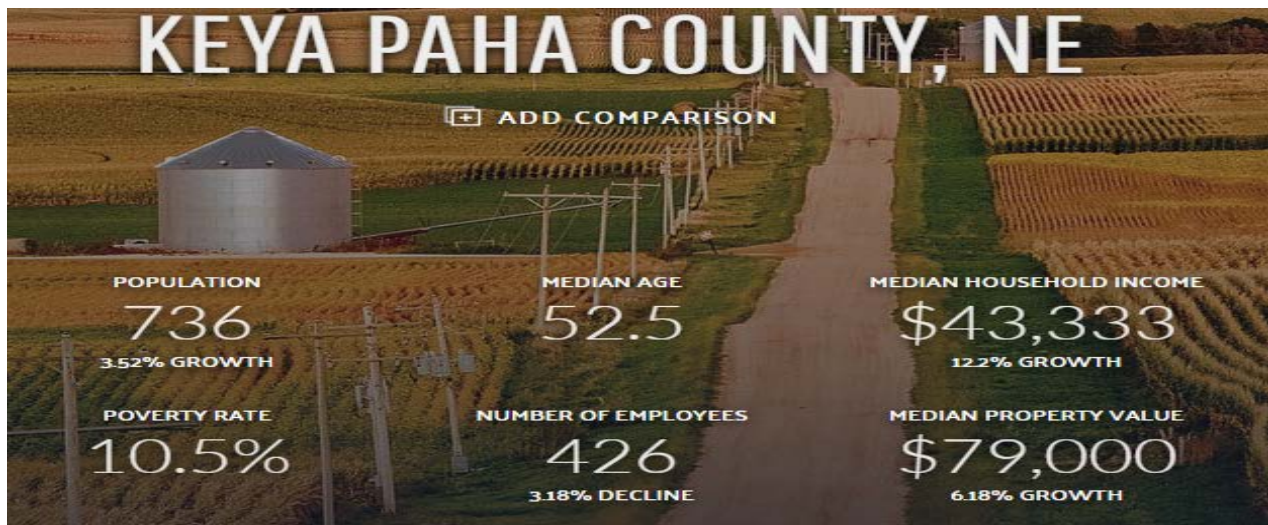
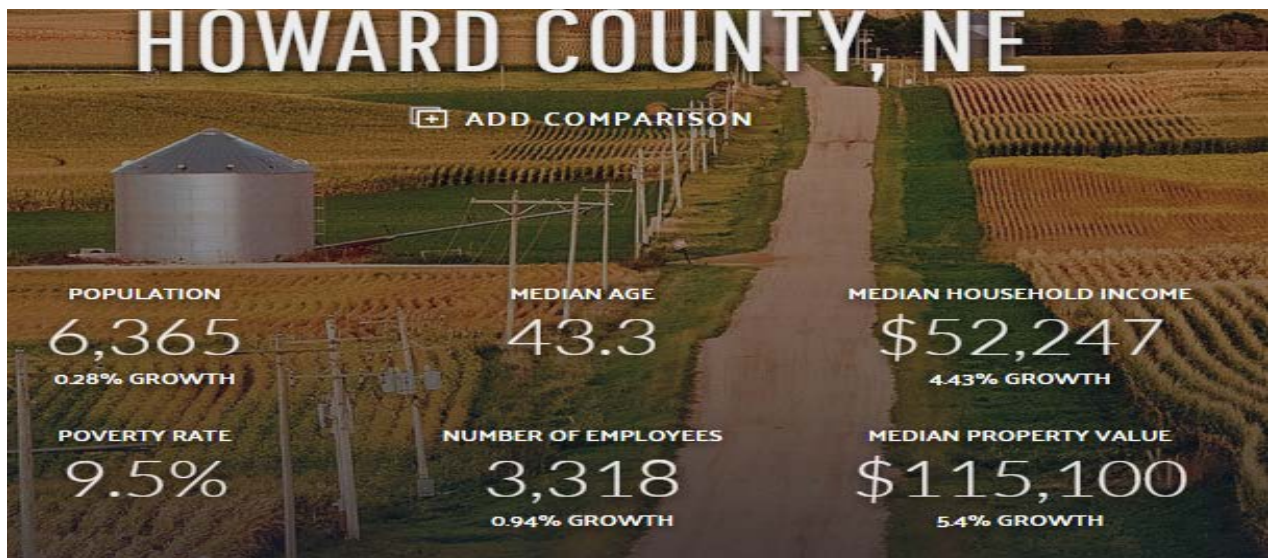
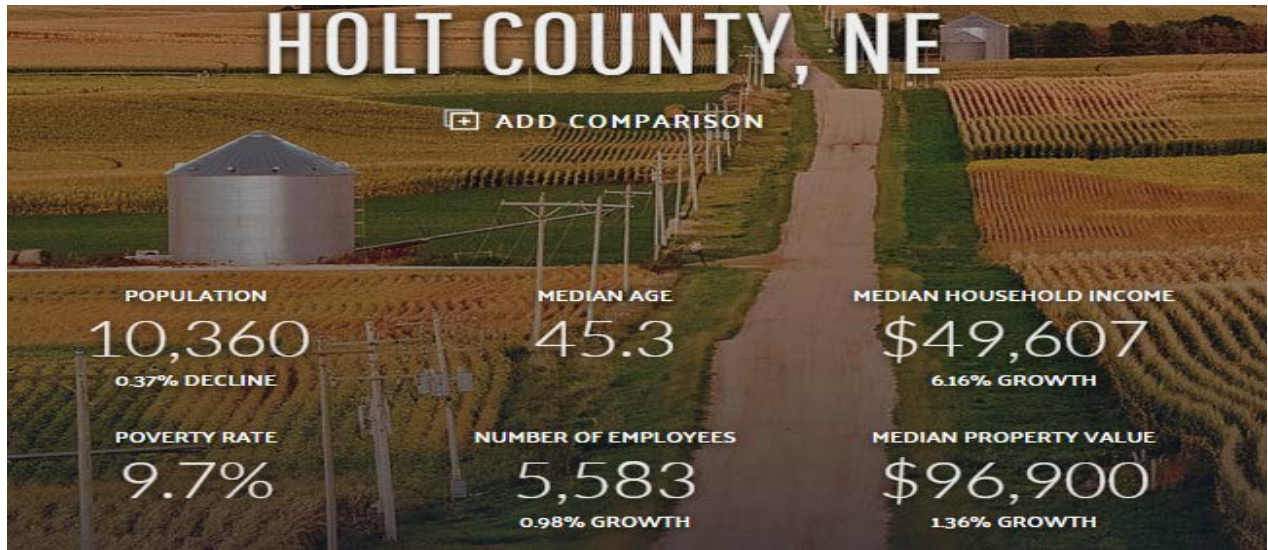
CNCAP Demographics of Service Area by County

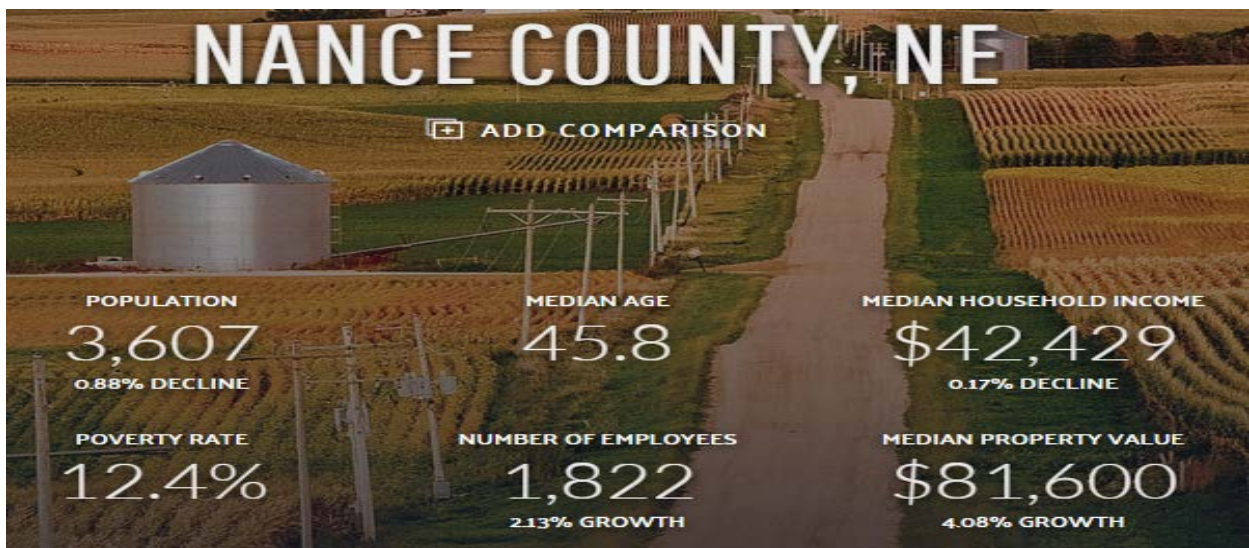
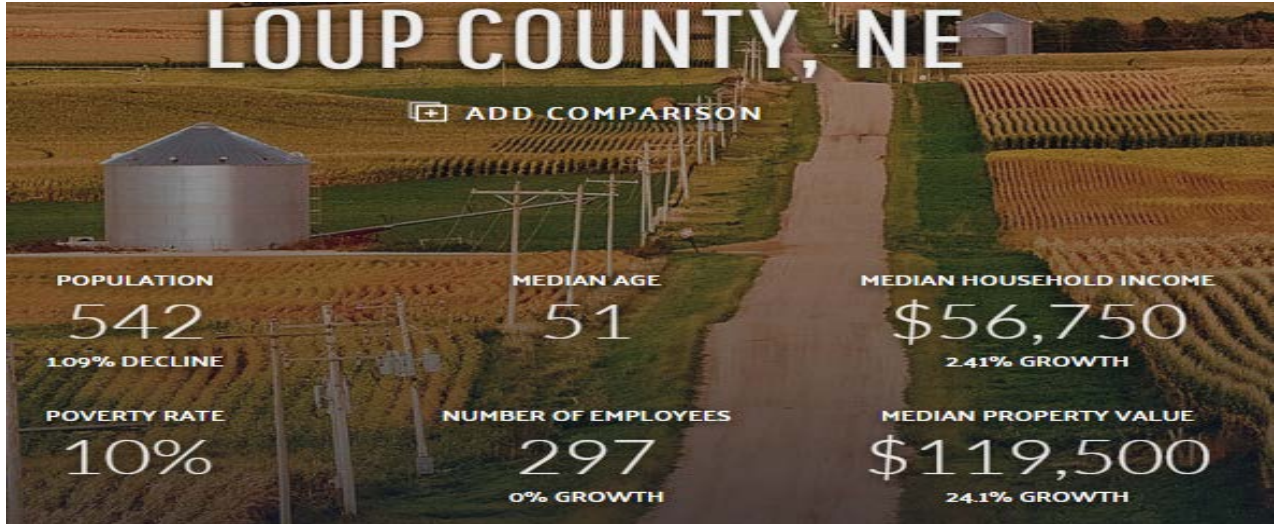
















<https://datausa.io/>

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]

Both are shown for the CNCAP Service area below. The average Per Capita income for the report area is \$28,176 and is lower than the state and national averages.

CNCAP Service Area	Median Household Income	Mean Household Income	Per Capita
Area by County	\$63,206	\$77,500	\$28,176
Blaine County, NE	\$57,969	\$78,232	\$28,503
Boone County, NE	\$68,900	481,861	\$28,861
Boyd County, NE	\$63,750	\$77,407	\$26,413
Brown County, NE	\$52,670	\$73,541	\$29,664
Colfax County, NE	\$62,933	\$76,256	\$23,393
Custer County, NE	\$60,290	\$88,807	\$32,605
Garfield County, NE	\$55,333	\$66,426	\$25,856
Greeley County, NE	\$59,934	\$70,408	\$25,544
Hall County, NE	\$62,466	\$79,450	\$26,419
Hamilton County, NE	\$75,511	\$89,946	\$31,989
Holt County, NE	\$63,971	\$79,197	\$27,858
Howard County, NE	\$68,500	\$75,314	\$26,734
Keya Paha County, NE	\$53,333	\$68,057	\$28,891
Loup County, NE	\$66,250	\$75,111	\$29,248
Merrick County, NE	\$65,601	\$76,937	\$27,223
Nance County, NE	\$61,458	\$76,674	\$26,852
Platte County, NE	\$73,453	\$86,889	\$28,187
Rock County, NE	\$65,250	\$91,538	\$33,867
Sherman County, NE	\$65,250	\$76,146	\$27,983
Valley County, NE	\$65,000	\$73,856	\$27,271
Wheeler County, NE	\$59,688	\$69,002	\$28,257

Data Source: <https://factfinder.census.gov>

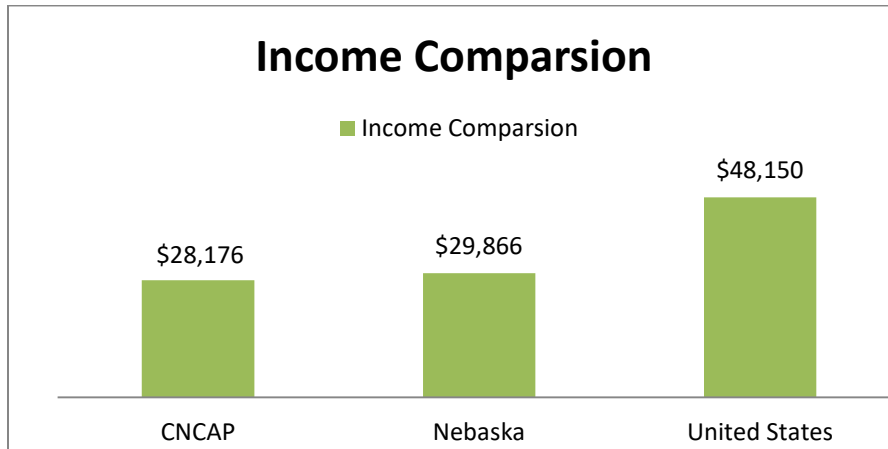
Nebraska Income Statistics

The following data are the most current income statistics for Nebraska from the US Census Bureau are in 2017 inflation adjusted dollars and are from the American Community Survey 2017 5-year estimates.

- Median Household Income: \$56,675.
- Average Household Income: \$74,309.
- Per Capita Income: \$29,866.
- 4.1% of Households in Nebraska are High Income Households that make over \$200,000 a year.

<https://www.incomebyzipcode.com>

Income for the CNCAP area compared to the averages for Nebraska and the United States.



What is average salary in Nebraska?

Based on our survey (93 individual salary profiles) average GROSS salary in Nebraska is **US\$ 65,086**. Average NET salary is **US\$ 48,058**. The most frequent GROSS salary is **US\$ 53,949**. The most frequent education is **Bachelors Degree**. The most frequent experience are **20+ Years**.

Career	Avg. gross salary	Profiles
Manager	US\$ 100,000	04
Director	US\$ 92,333	03
Construction Foreman	US\$ 58,333	03
Construction Manager	US\$ 130,000	02
Sales	US\$ 116,640	02
Civil Engineer	US\$ 91,500	02
Insurance Underwriter	US\$ 87,500	02
Human Resource Administrator	US\$ 62,250	02
Healthcare Management	US\$ 57,500	02
Operations Manager	US\$ 51,777	02

<https://www.averagesalariesurvey.com/nebraskaCurrent> Unemployment

Employment/Unemployment

Nebraska Jobs and Career Information

RELATIVE POPULARITY

Top 100 Jobs Relatively More Common in Nebraska Than Elsewhere

Whether you're looking for a career to pursue, or just want to get a feel for occupations in the state, the table below should be helpful. And we haven't seen anything like it from anyone else.

This table tells us which jobs are more common in Nebraska, relative to the state population, compared to their popularity in every other US state. A Local Popularity Index of 1.0 matches the average across all US states; higher and lower numbers indicate the job is proportionally more or less popular here.

Rank	Job	Mean Local Salary .	Local Jobs .	Local Popularity Index
1	Slaughterers and meat packers	\$21,950	1,780	38.3
2	Soil and plant scientists	\$58,485	230	15.7
3	Gaming and sports book writers and runners	\$17,980	470	12.9
4	Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers	\$21,770	2,100	9.4
5	Agricultural and food science technicians	\$31,420	290	8.6
6	Graduate teaching assistants	\$34,500	710	8.1
7	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products	\$59,170	210	7.2
8	Audiologists	\$62,770	120	5.5
9	Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders	\$27,075	160	5.1
10	Engineering teachers, postsecondary	\$62,220	220	4.9
11	Conveyor operators and tenders	\$27,920	490	4.6
12	Communications teachers, postsecondary	\$52,550	230	3.9
13	Farm equipment mechanics	\$31,520	190	3.8
14	Helpers, construction trades	\$22,120	360	3.8
15	English language and literature teachers, postsecondary	\$49,850	650	3.6

ABSOLUTE POPULARITY

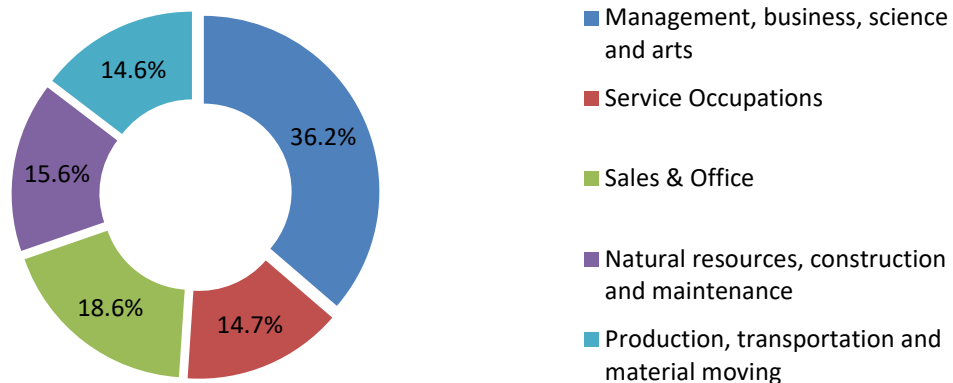
The Most Common Jobs in Nebraska

Unlike the table above, which shows where jobs in Nebraska are unusually common compared to other states, the table below lists jobs which are the most common in raw numbers in the state.

Rank	Job	Local Jobs .	Mean Local Salary .	Local Popularity Index
1	Retail salespersons	19,920	\$23,795	1.0
2	Customer service representatives	15,470	\$26,145	1.6
3	Cashiers	14,070	\$16,660	0.9
4	Registered nurses	11,810	\$50,795	1.1
5	Waiters and waitresses	11,640	\$14,680	1.1
6	Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	11,400	\$14,775	1.1
7	Office clerks, general	10,580	\$23,675	0.8
8	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10,000	\$28,760	1.2
9	Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8,920	\$19,930	0.9
10	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	8,760	\$21,600	0.8
11	Stock clerks and order fillers	7,100	\$21,275	1.0
12	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	6,940	\$32,380	1.0
13	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	6,910	\$23,525	1.2
14	Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	6,530	\$48,785	1.0
15	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	6,370	\$26,380	0.8

<http://www.seniorjobbank.org/database/nebraska/nebraska.html>

CNCAP Service Occupations by %



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

CNCAP Service Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Area by County	97,487	93,907	3,541	2.05%
Blaine County, NE	285	282	3	1.1%
Boone County, NE	2,820	2,784	49	1.7%
Boyd County, NE	1,037	1,020	17	1.6%
Brown County, NE	1,593	1,584	9	0.6%
Colfax County, NE	5,498	5,305	193	3.5%
Custer County, NE	5,783	5,636	146	2.5%
Garfield County, NE	1,025	1,006	19	1.9%
Greeley County, NE	1,204	1,183	21	1.7%
Hall County, NE	33,575	31,740	1,814	5.4%
Hamilton County, NE	4,956	4,856	97	2.0%
Holt County, NE	5,727	5,662	62	1.1%
Howard County, NE	3,446	3,307	139	4.0%
Keya Paha County, NE	433	428	5	1.2%
Loup County, NE	297	295	2	0.7%
Merrick County, NE	4,337	4,194	143	3.3%
Nance County, NE	1,828	1,792	36	2.0%
Platte County, NE	18,441	17,730	711	3.9%
Rock County, NE	774	760	11	1.4%
Sherman County, NE	1,547	1,515	26	1.7%
Valley County, NE	2,385	2,349	36	1.5%
Wheeler County, NE	496	494	2	0.4%

Data Source: <https://factfinder.census.gov>

Low Unemployment but Slow Growth in Nebraska's Economy

Nathan Kauffman, Vice President and Omaha Branch Executive and John McCoy, Research Associate March 30, 2018 |

Nebraska's economy has remained relatively strong, but recent growth has been slower. Measures of economic output and employment growth both slowed through 2017 alongside historically low levels of unemployment. Tightening labor markets likely have contributed to some of the recent slowdown as wage gains in Nebraska also have continued to accelerate. Though unemployment has remained low across the state, economic activity in rural areas has continued to weaken alongside persistently low agricultural commodity prices.

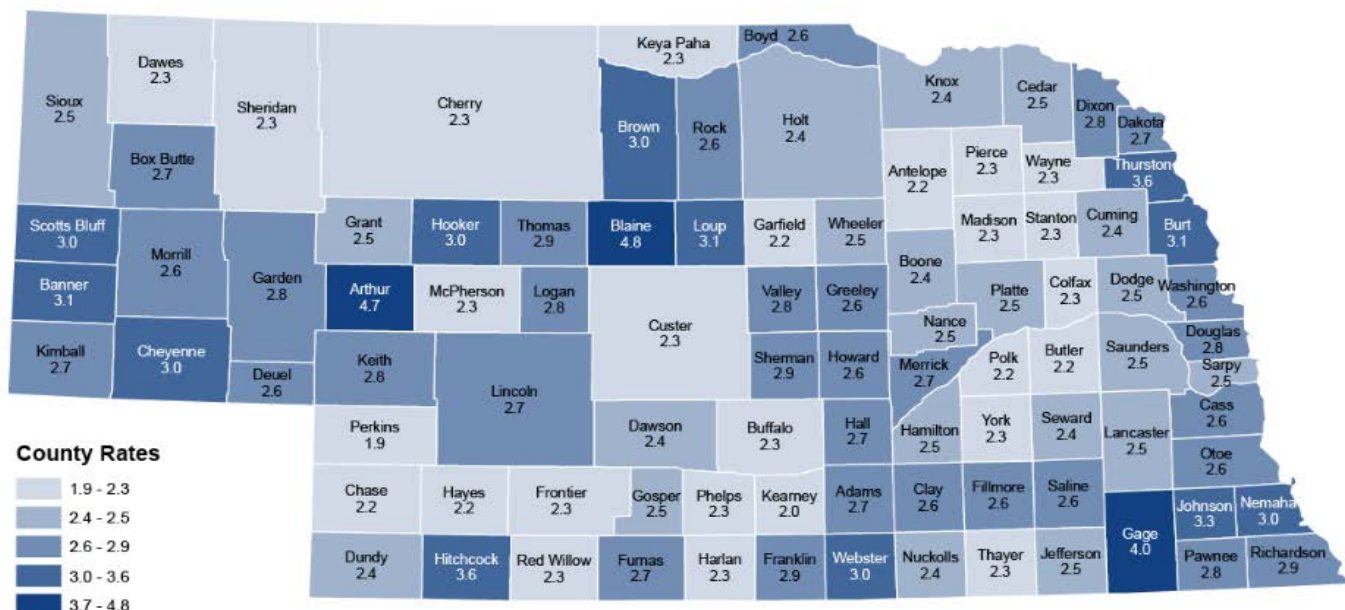
A downturn in manufacturing output has been a primary driver of the recent decline in economic growth, particularly in rural areas. From 2010 to 2013, alongside a strong agricultural economy, manufacturing contributed significantly to real GDP growth throughout the state (Chart 4). The last two years, however, GDP growth from manufacturing activity has fallen by an annual average of nearly 3 percent. The downturn has been especially pronounced in rural Nebraska. The rate of manufacturing GDP growth in nonmetro Nebraska declined about 8 percent in 2016, significantly lower than the rates of growth earlier this decade. A notable portion of manufacturing in Nebraska's rural areas is connected to agriculture, and a persistently weak farm economy has continued to weigh on economic activity in those areas.

Similar to economic output, employment growth in Nebraska also slowed in 2017. The rate of statewide job growth fell throughout the year, including several months of job losses (Chart 6). While employment growth has rebounded modestly the past several months, job growth since 2015 has slowed steadily. Some of the slowdown in job growth, however, likely has been a result of tightening labor markets. With an unemployment rate of just 2.8 percent, employers have commented that the limited labor pool has made filling positions increasingly more difficult.

Low unemployment in Nebraska is a sign of a strong economy, but tightening labor markets and a weak agricultural economy may be limiting the potential for maintaining the growth of previous years. As the prices of most major agricultural commodities in Nebraska have remained low, industries connected to agriculture, such as manufacturing, have weakened over the past two years. In addition, a more limited supply of labor has continued to affect business growth prospects and firms have continued to raise wages at a slightly faster pace. As wage gains in the state have outpaced recent increases in the average price of goods and services, however, Nebraska households appear to be in a relatively strong financial position with solid job opportunities.

<https://www.kansascityfed.org/publications/research/ne/articles/2018/1q2018/low-unemployment-but-slow-growth-in-nebraskas-economy>

Unemployment % Rates by County (October 2018)



Sources:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics Program
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program

<p>NEBRASKA</p> <p>October Non-farm Total Employment: 1,039,493 Manufacturing: 102,754</p> <p>Nebraska (smoothed seasonally adjusted) October Unemployment Rate: 2.8% Change (OTM): 0.0 Change (OTY): -0.1</p>	<p>Economic Regions (not seasonally adjusted)</p> <p>Central: 2.4% Mid Plains: 2.6% Northeast: 2.5% Panhandle: 2.8% Sandhills: 2.5% Southeast: 2.9%</p>
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https://dol.nebraska.gov/webdocs/Resources/Trends/December%202018/Trends_December_2018.swf

Transportation

Serious Injury Crashes on Nebraska Roadways by NDOT

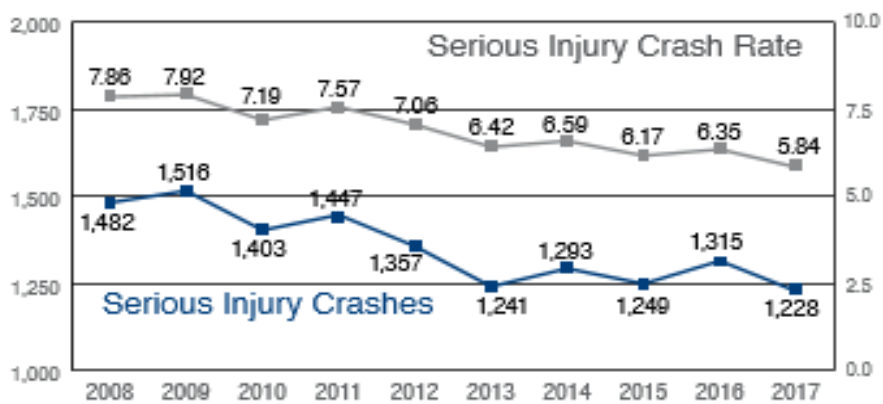
Purpose: To heighten the awareness of safety and driving responsibility on Nebraska roadways. Improved safety management practices and greater public awareness of safe driving practices contributed to a consistent decline in serious injury crashes. Continuation of these practices will reduce statewide societal costs.

Goal: To reduce serious injury crashes in Nebraska to a ratio of 6.0 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled by 2017.

Outcome: Nebraska's serious injury crash rate declined to the lowest number in three years in 2017, and continues to decline over a ten-year period, from 7.9 in 2008 to 5.84 in 2017.

Year	Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled (AVMT)
2008	18,864,000,000
2009	19,147,000,000
2010	19,520,000,000
2011	19,111,177,000
2012	19,224,041,000
2013	19,323,263,000
2014	19,612,000,000
2015	20,230,000,000
2016	20,709,000,000
2017	21,011,000,000

Serious Injury Crashes on Nebraska Roadways
(Ratio Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled)



Nebraska Adopts Major Speed Limit Legislation

In 2015, at the request of the Nebraska State Highway Commission, NDOT began a study of the state’s speed limits on two-lane state highways with posted speed limits of 60 miles per hour. Over the next two years, department researchers gathered and analyzed data on nearly 4,000 miles of state highways.

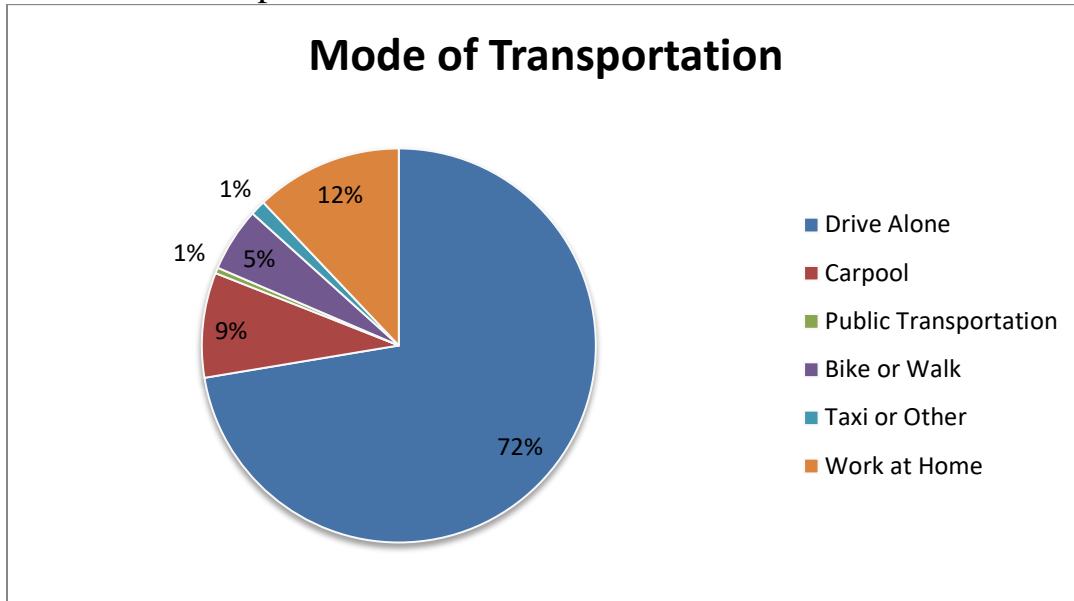
The research resulted in a recommendation of a speed limit increase from 60 to 65 miles per hour for 75 percent of the locations studied. Engineering, driver expectation and actual usage of the highway determined the recommendations.

Legislative Bill 1009, incorporating these recommendations, was introduced in the Nebraska Legislature in January 2018. On April 11, 2018, the Legislature overwhelmingly adopted the bill with 44 senators voting in favor, 1 voting against, and 4 not voting. On April 17, 2018, Governor Pete Ricketts signed the bill into law, and it became effective July 19, 2018.

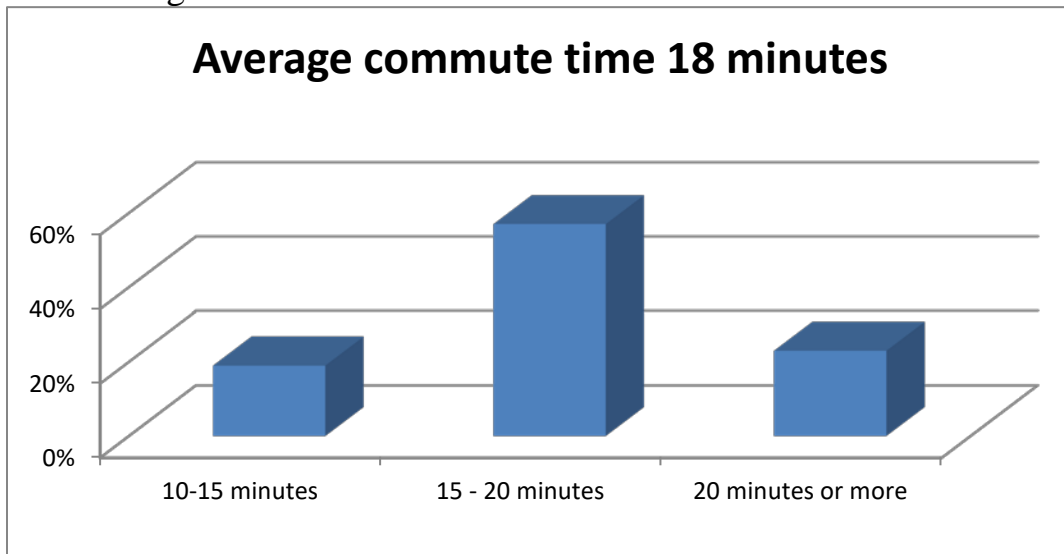
On that date, NDOT began posting the new speed limits. The new speed limits became effective, in specific locations, with the posting of the signs. The department will continue to monitor Nebraska’s highways, expressways and freeways to assure that the posted speed limits remain appropriate based on a road’s design and typical use.

The maximum speed limits established by LB1009 may be reduced by the Department of Transportation or by local governments pursuant to Nebraska statutes 60-6,188 or 60-6,190. <https://dot.nebraska.gov/media/3493/annual-report.pdf>

Method of Transportation for CNCAP Commuters

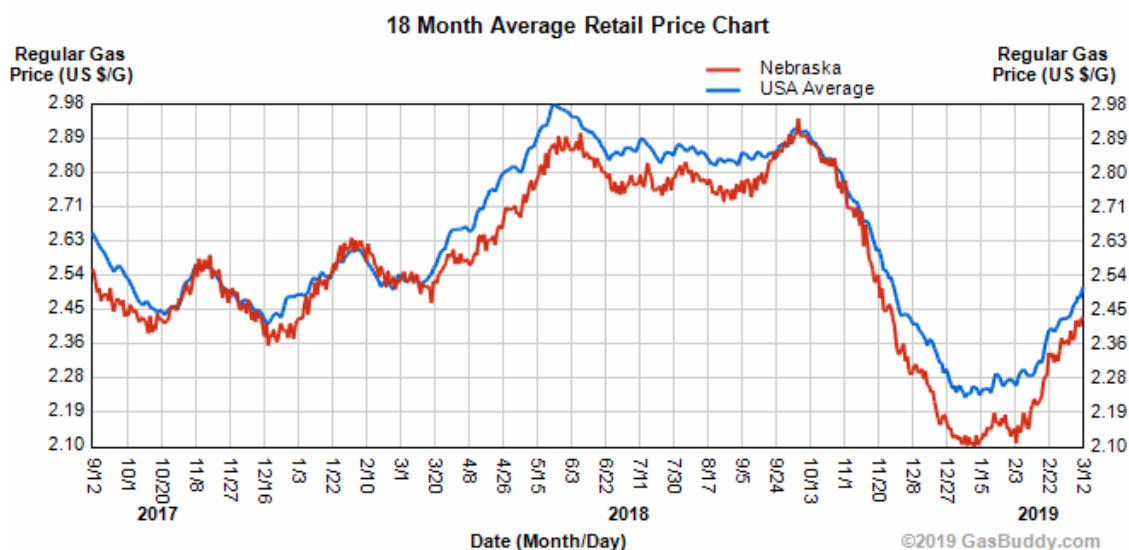


Commuting Time



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Average Price per Gallon of Fuel Sept, 2017 to March 2019



<https://www.gasbuddy.com/Charts>

What might it cost a family for a trip to a Specialty Doctor?

It seems easy enough. 81.8 miles from Burwell to Grand Island for a doctor visit. So what is the average cost?

Round trip 3 hours, Dr. visit 1 hour average, lunch 1 1/2 hours, grocery shopping (since I'm here anyway) 2 1/2 hours = average 8 hours from work/home (8-4 can still drop off and pick up a 2nd child from school on time)

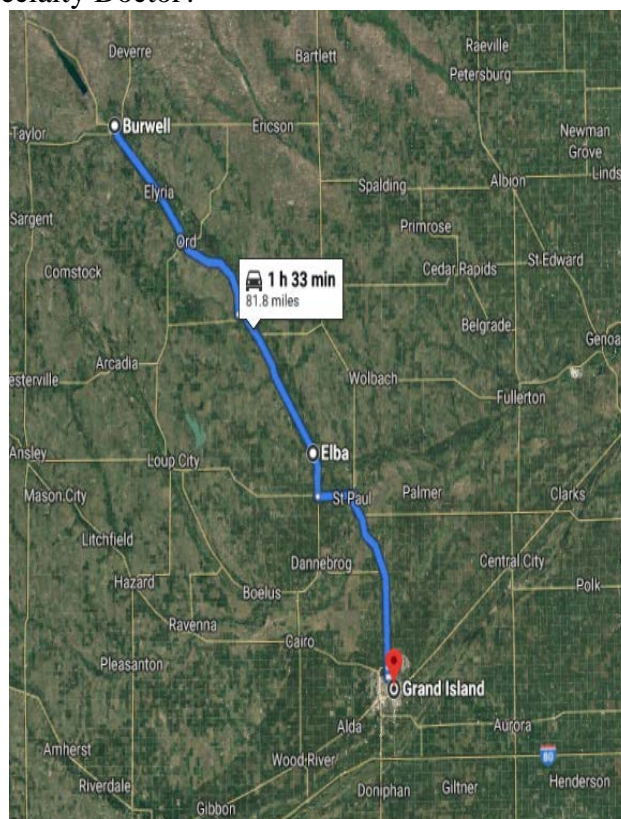
A day off work = 8 @ \$ 9.00 = **\$72.00**

Lunch for 2 if only Mom and 1 child go = **\$12.00** (In general, a meal costs \$5 to \$7 at a fast food restaurant <https://www.aol.com>)

Fuel for trip ((81.8 x 2)/23mpg = 7.11 gal x \$2.45) = **\$17.42**

Average cost is +/- \$100.00 for a day trip to Grand Island from Burwell

NOT including the Doctor bill or groceries!



Work Zones

A note from District 7 Crew Chief Korey Vohland to Director Schneweis was all it took to set in motion a change in signage to increase safety in NDOT work zones. Vohland noted that he had seen “unsettling close calls due to inattentive drivers on phones.” He observed that the majority of driver errors in work zones were by drivers talking on the phone, even those using hands-free devices. This occurred even when a pilot car was leading the drivers.

While traveling in other states, Vohland had observed signs posted in highway work zones with the message “Cell Phone Free Zone.” He suggested trying this in Nebraska. Schneweis thought it was a good idea and asked the Traffic Engineering Division to implement this practice. Traffic Engineering then designed and produced the sign now being posted in work zones across Nebraska.



<https://dot.nebraska.gov/media/3493/annual-report.pdf>

Poverty

Households in Poverty

During 2017 an estimated 3,770 households throughout the CNCAP area had income in the past 12 months below poverty level. Income for families below \$25,000 equaled 5,636 families with 1,498 of those having income less than \$10,000 in 2017.

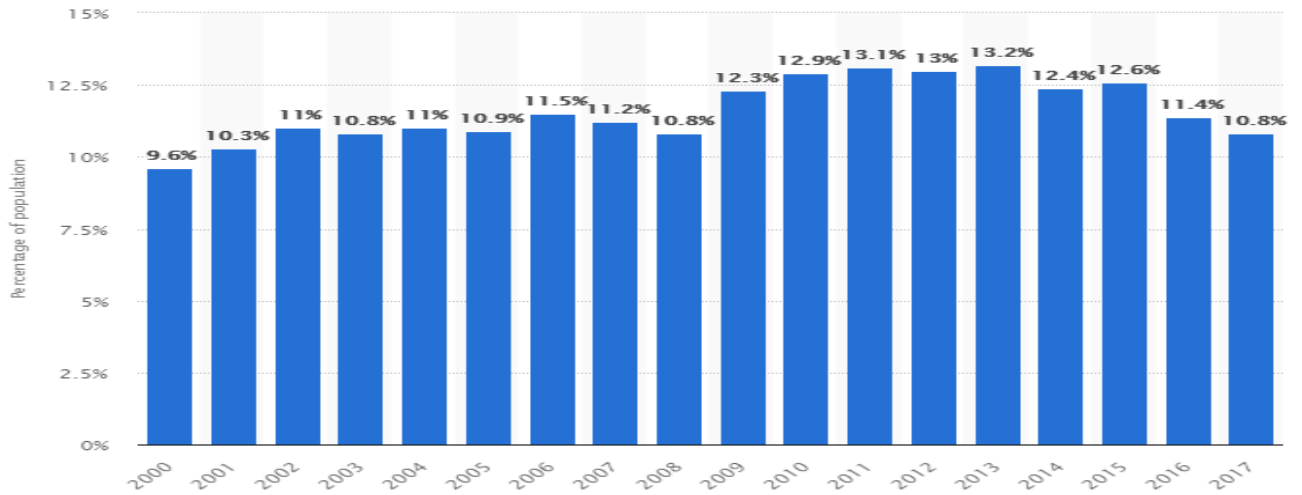
CNCAP Service Area	Total Households	<u>Households</u> Income below Poverty in past 12 months	% of <u>People</u> whose income in past 12 months is below poverty level
Area by county	47,797	3,770	9.6
Blaine County, NE	151	10	9.8
Boone County, NE	1,508	72	7.3
Boyd County, NE	600	35	9.8
Brown County, NE	915	145	16.
Colfax County, NE	2,553	160	8.2
Custer County, NE	3,177	249	11.9
Garfield County, NE	600	15	7.2
Greeley County, NE	671	53	9.8
Hall County, NE	15,498	1,716	13.5
Hamilton County, NE	2,727	166	7.2
Holt County, NE	2,950	123	8.9
Howard County, NE	1,754	121	10.2
Keya Paha County, NE	228	8	7.7
Loup County, NE	186	9	8.9
Merrick County, NE	2,163	113	10.0
Nance County, NE	977	58	11.7
Platte County, NE	8,473	562	8.6
Rock County, NE	409	23	9.7
Sherman County, NE	878	67	10.7
Valley County, NE	1,362	101	11.5
Wheeler County, NE	245	1	2.6
Nebraska	482,941	38,789	

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: County. Community Commons

Poverty rate change

The poverty rate in Nebraska from 2000 to 2017 shows a narrow range of variance. In 2017 10.8% of all Nebraskas lived below the poverty line.

Poverty rate in Nebraska from 2000 to 2017







© Statista 2019

<https://www.statista.com>

POVERTY RATE

GENDER & AGE

 Overall 10.8% RANKED: 13TH <small>Percentage of people who had incomes below the poverty line (\$24,860 for a family of four) in 2017</small>	 Children 13.6% RANKED: 14TH <small>Percentage of children under 18 in related families who had incomes below the poverty line in 2017</small>	 Working-Age Women 12.0% RANKED: 13TH <small>Percentage of working-age women (ages 18-64) who had incomes below the poverty line in 2017</small>	 Working-Age Men 8.7% RANKED: 9TH <small>Percentage of working-age men (ages 18-64) who had incomes below the poverty line in 2017</small>
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RACE & ETHNICITY

African American	Asian American	Latino	Native American	White
23.4%	20.5%	20.3%	22.4%	9.1%

<https://talkpoverty.org/state-year-report/nebraska-2018-report/>

2019 Federal Poverty Guidelines

HHS issues poverty guidelines for each household size. For example, the poverty level for a household of four is an annual income of \$25,750. To get the poverty level for larger families, add \$4,420 for each additional person in the household. For smaller families, subtract \$4,420 per person. Guidelines for Alaska and Hawaii are higher since it's more expensive to live there.

		100%	125%	130%	133%	135%	138%	150%	175%	185%	200%
1	6,245	\$12,490	15,613	16,237	16,612	16,862	17,236	18,735	21,858	23,107	24,980
2	8,455	\$16,910	21,138	21,983	22,490	22,829	23,336	25,365	29,593	31,284	33,820
3	10,665	\$21,330	26,663	27,729	28,369	28,796	29,435	31,995	37,328	39,461	42,660
4	12,875	\$25,750	32,188	33,475	34,248	34,763	35,535	38,625	45,063	47,638	51,500
5	15,085	\$30,170	37,713	39,221	40,126	40,730	41,635	45,255	52,798	55,815	60,340
6	17,295	\$34,590	43,238	44,967	46,005	46,697	47,734	51,885	60,533	63,992	69,180
7	19,505	\$39,010	48,763	50,713	51,883	52,664	53,834	58,515	68,268	72,169	78,020
8	21,715	\$43,430	54,288	56,459	57,762	58,631	59,933	65,145	76,003	80,346	86,860
9	23,925	\$47,850	59,813	62,205	63,641	64,598	66,033	71,775	83,738	88,523	95,700
10	26,135	\$52,270	65,338	67,951	69,519	70,565	72,133	78,405	91,473	96,700	104,540

Agencies help families who earn more than the federal poverty level. For example, some programs offer subsidies to families that are 150 percent of the federal poverty level. For a household of four, that would be $1.5 \times \$25,750 = \$38,625$.

Programs That Use the Poverty Guidelines

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is available to those who earn 130 percent of the federal poverty level. Households must also have less than \$3,500 in assets with an elderly or disabled person, or \$2,250 or less in households without an elderly or disabled member.

Medicaid is available to families whose income is 138 percent of the poverty level.

The Affordable Care Act provides insurance subsidies for households between 138 percent and 400 percent of the poverty level. Other programs include Head Start, the National School Lunch Program, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and the Children's Health Insurance Program.

Federal programs that hand out cash don't use the poverty guidelines. These programs include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Supplemental Security Income.

<https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>

Children Under 5 with family income below poverty level in past 12 months of 2017
In the CNCAP Service Area 7% or 12,138 of all individuals living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are under the age of 5.

CNCAP Service Area	All families	Married couples	Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present
Area by County	3,770	184	8	592
Blaine County, NE	10	0	0	0
Boone County, NE	72	4	3	11
Boyd County, NE	35	0	0	0
Brown County, NE	145	0	0	69
Colfax County, NE	160	25	0	13
Custer County, NE	249	7	0	24
Garfield County, NE	16	0	0	7
Greeley County, NE	53	3	0	7
Hall County, NE	1,716	74	3	373
Hamilton County, NE	166	7	0	26
Holt County, NE	123	0	0	0
Howard County, NE	121	0	0	8
Keya Paha County, NE	8	0	0	0
Loup County, NE	9	0	0	2
Merrick County, NE	113	24	0	2
Nance County, NE	58	12	0	0
Platte County, NE	532	28	2	30
Rock County, NE	67	0	0	9
Sherman County, NE	67	0	0	3
Valley County, NE	101	0	0	15
Wheeler County, NE	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	38,789	1,517	611	4,714

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Individuals by Race or Ethnicity that were estimated to have income below poverty level in 2017 in the CNCAP Service Area.

CNCAP Service Area	White Alone not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	Black or African American alone	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other
Area by County	12,133	5509	639	165	119	30
Blaine County, NE	49	0	0	0	0	0
Boone County, NE	356	18	0	0	0	7
Boyd County, NE	187	2	6	0	0	0
Brown County, NE	462	2	8	0	0	0
Colfax County, NE	359	410	52	1	17	0
Custer County, NE	1200	54	11	0	0	0
Garfield County, NE	129	4	4	0	0	0
Greeley County, NE	213	10	6	0	4	0
Hall County, NE	3710	3680	494	101	94	22
Hamilton County, NE	546	91	0	3	3	0
Holt County, NE	830	45	0	19	0	0
Howard County, NE	579	15	3	1	0	1
Keya Paha County, NE	52	0	1	0	0	0
Loup County, NE	48	0	0	0	0	0
Merrick County, NE	670	54	35	0	0	0
Nance County, NE	399	6	0	0	0	0
Platte County, NE	1604	1088	18	31	0	0
Rock County, NE	128	0	0	0	0	0
Sherman County, NE	315	3	0	0	0	0
Valley County, NE	445	27	1	9	0	0
Wheeler County, NE	21	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	132,819	43,933	24,345	4,985	7,868	269

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Age groups that were estimated to have income below the poverty level in 2017 in the CNCAP Service Area.

CNCAP Service Area	5 to 17 years of age	18 to 24 years of age	25 to 44 years of age	45 to 64 years of age	65 and over
Area by County	4,325	1,308	1,635	2,309	2,452
Blaine County, NE	9	6	2	1	4
Boone County, NE	64	37	33	23	74
Boyd County, NE	22	16	14	31	45
Brown County, NE	74	0	3	53	49
Colfax County, NE	187	17	142	55	73
Custer County, NE	294	88	369	614	732
Garfield County, NE	20	7	1	27	52
Greeley County, NE	45	9	15	12	38
Hall County, NE	2030	400	591	644	495
Hamilton County, NE	209	6	27	52	52
Holt County, NE	154	85	106	134	151
Howard County, NE	192	28	33	56	113
Keya Paha County, NE	9	4	1	6	11
Loup County, NE	7	12	5	6	3
Merrick County, NE	136	25	102	147	117
Nance County, NE	40	50	49	75	55
Platte County, NE	658	338	103	279	273
Rock County, NE	6	26	12	5	32
Sherman County, NE	97	18	11	45	42
Valley County, NE	69	134	10	41	57
Wheeler County, NE	3	2	6	3	4
Nebraska	47,942	29,727	19,568	21,014	14,189

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

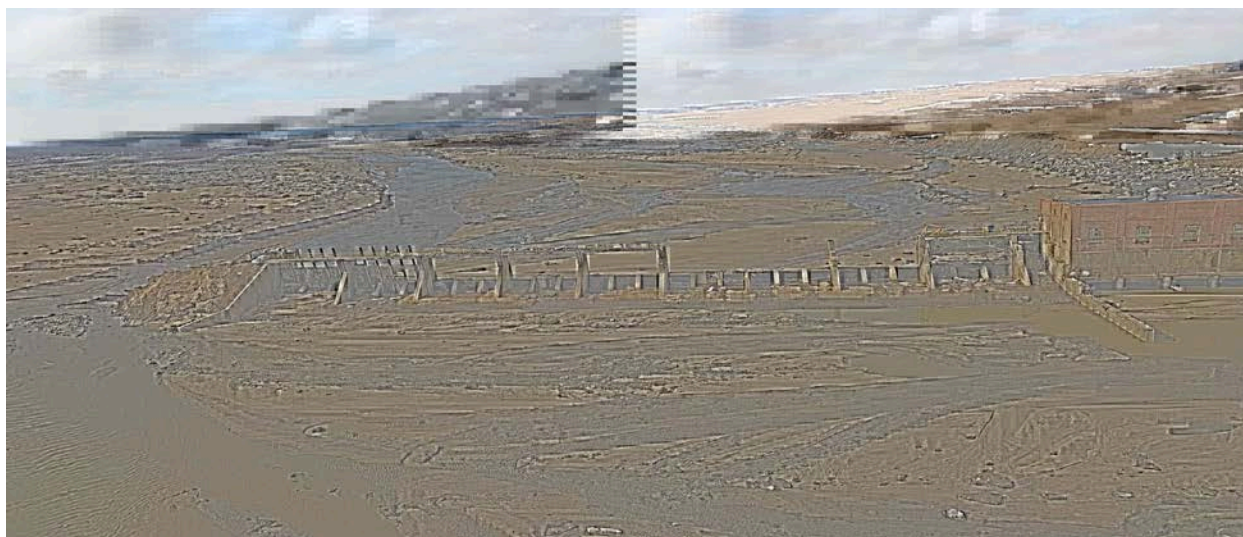
Emergency Needs

March 2019, a bomb cyclone sits over Nebraska, the most powerful spring storm in the central United States in decades causing historic and horrific flooding. In a short amount of time, it unloaded one to three inches of rain, but that by itself didn't cause the monumental flooding. There was also a ton of water packed within snow already on the ground.

As the rain poured down and this snow melted, a massive amount of water was released that ran off along the frozen turf into rivers and streams, rather than soaking into the soil. Those waterways then swelled to historic levels.



Highway 281 is seen damaged after a storm triggered historic flooding on March 16 in Niobrara, Neb. (Office of Governor Pete Ricketts/Reuters) (Handout/Reuters)



An aerial view of Spencer Dam after a storm triggered historic flooding, near Bristow, Neb., on March 16. (Office of Governor Pete Ricketts/Reuters) (Handout/Reuters)

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/weather/2019/03/18/>



Alexander Ave Elba Bridge, Howard Co, NE photo courtesy of Peggy Jensen

President Donald J. Trump Approves Major Disaster Declaration for Nebraska

Release date:

March 21, 2019

Release Number:

HQ-19-020

WASHINGTON – The Federal Emergency Management Agency announced that federal disaster assistance has been made available to the state of Nebraska to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the areas affected by severe winter storm, straight-line winds and flooding beginning on March 9, 2019, and continuing.

The President's action makes federal funding available to affected individuals in Butler, Cass, Colfax, Dodge, Douglas, Nemaha, Sarpy, Saunders, and Washington counties. Assistance can include grants for temporary housing and home repairs, low-cost loans to cover uninsured property losses, and other programs to help individuals and business owners recover from the effects of the disaster.

Federal funding is also available to the state, tribal and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work damaged by severe winter storm, straight-line winds and flooding in Adams, Antelope, **Blaine**, **Boone**, Box Butte, **Boyd**, **Brown**, Buffalo, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Cherry, **Colfax**, Cuming, **Custer**, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Fillmore, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, **Garfield**, Gosper, **Greeley**, **Hall**, Harlan, **Holt**, **Howard**, Jefferson, Johnson, **Keya Paha**, Knox, Lancaster, Lincoln, Logan, **Loup**, Madison, **Merrick**, Morrill, **Nance**, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Pierce, **Platte**, Richardson,

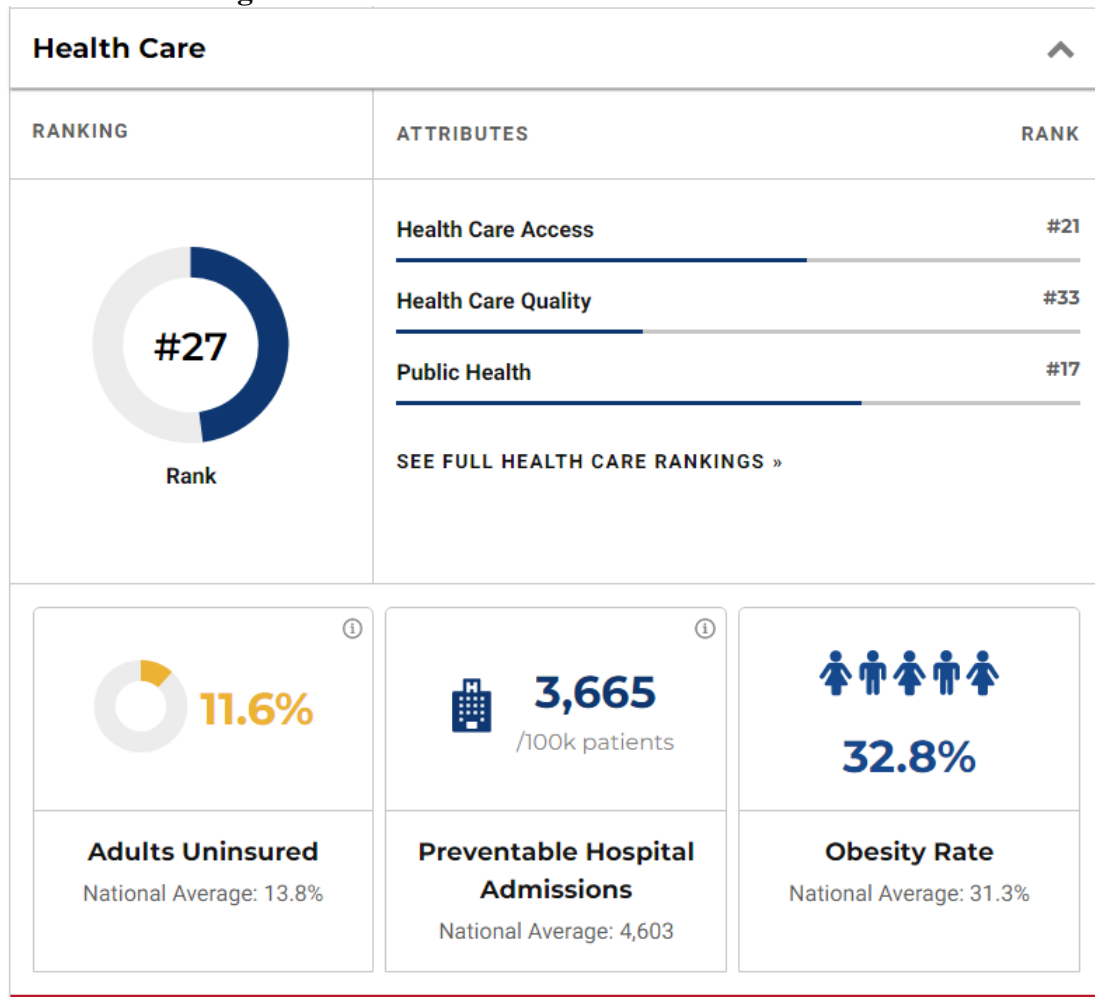
Rock, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Scotts Bluff, Seward, Sherman, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Valley, Washington, Wayne, Wheeler, and York counties and the Santee Sioux Nation, Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, Sac and Fox, and Winnebago Tribes. As part of the Public Assistance Program, assistance for debris removal and emergency protective measures (Categories A and B), including direct federal assistance, will be provided at 75 percent federal funding.

Of the above listed counties 20 of CNCAP’s 21county region are included.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

General Health Status

Nebraska Rankings



Public Health

Overall birth and death rates in Nebraska have remained fairly stable over the past 10 years, with births outnumbering deaths by greater than 10,000 each year (NVR).

Life expectancy at birth averaged 79.8 years in 2013, which was up from 79.0 in 2004 and slightly higher than the U.S. life expectancy of 78.8 in 2013.

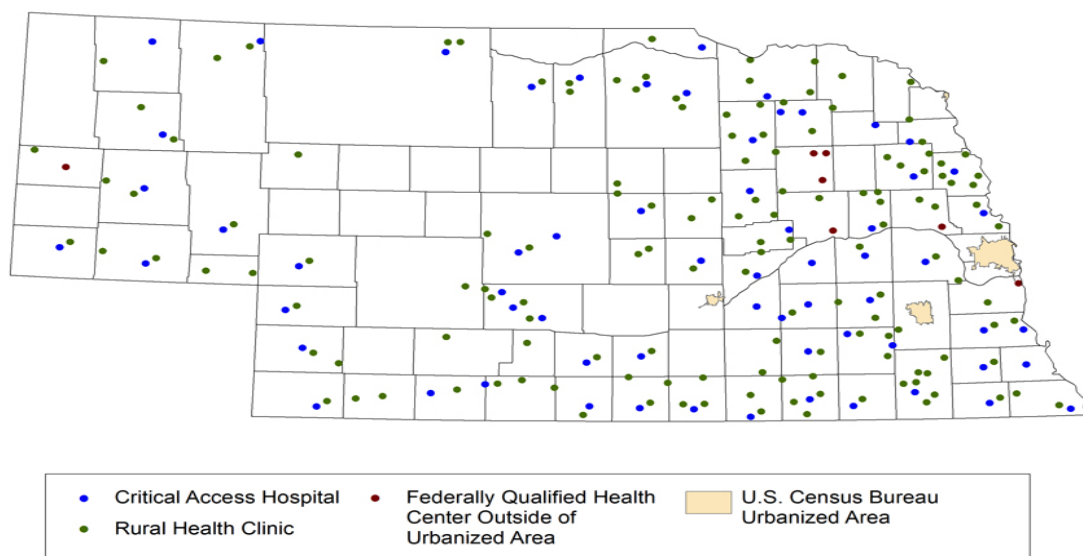
Cancer was the leading cause of death in Nebraska in 2014, accounting for 21.7 percent of all deaths. Cancer was followed closely by heart disease, which accounted for 20.6 percent of all deaths. Following heart disease, a much smaller percentage of deaths resulted from other causes. Table 1 contains information on the 10 leading causes of death in Nebraska in 2014.

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is a measure which looks at premature mortality, and is calculated by subtracting the age at death for those persons who died prior to age 75. During the combined years of 2010-2014, cancer had the greatest total YPLL (122,694 years), followed by unintentional injury (75,457 years), heart disease (67,059 years), suicide (31,625 years), and birth defects (19,688 years). However, when looking at the average YPLL per death, birth defects had the highest number (50.5 years), followed by homicide (42.5 years), suicide (29.5 years), and unintentional injury (20.7 years). Table 1 contains information on the 10 leading causes of YPLL in Nebraska in 2014.

Leading Causes of Death in NE, 2014				Leading Causes of YPLL in NE, 2010-2014				
Rank	Cause of Death	Number Deaths	% of Total	Rank	Cause of Death	Total Deaths	Total YPLL	Average YPLL Per Death
1	Cancer	3,459	21.7%	1	Cancer	17,238	122,694	7.1
2	Heart Disease	3,290	20.6%	2	Unintentional Injury	3,638	75,457	20.7
3	Chronic Lung	1,028	6.4%	3	Heart Disease	16,584	67,059	4.0
4	Stroke	797	5.0%	4	Suicide	1,072	31,625	29.5
5	Unintentional Injury	777	4.9%	5	Birth Defects	390	19,688	50.5
6	Alzheimer's	515	3.2%	6	Homicide	324	13,757	42.5
7	Diabetes	472	3.0%	7	Stroke	4,083	12,749	3.1
8	Pneumonia	310	1.9%	8	Chronic Lung	4,847	12,749	2.6
9	Kidney Disease	265	1.7%	9	Diabetes	2,295	13,559	5.9
10	Hypertension	253	1.6%	10	Pneumonia	1,458	5,137	3.5

Source: Nebraska Vital Records

Selected Rural Healthcare Facilities in Nebraska



Source(s): data.HRSA.gov,
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services, January 2019

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

Mental health

Mental health, along with physical health, is what defines our overall well-being. It is at the very core of how we see and react to the world around us. Recognizing the need for mental health services shows courage and strength. It is taking control of what matters most – you and your family! <https://nebraskamentalhealth.com/>

Health disparities are preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations.¹ Populations can be defined by factors such as race or ethnicity, gender, education or income, disability, geographic location (e.g., rural or urban), or sexual orientation. Health disparities are inequitable and are directly related to the historical and current unequal distribution of social, political, economic, and environmental resources.

Health disparities result from multiple factors, including

- Poverty
- Environmental threats
- Inadequate access to health care
- Individual and behavioral factors
- Educational inequalities

Health disparities are also related to inequities in education. Dropping out of school is associated with multiple social and health problems.²⁻³ Overall, individuals with less education are more

likely to experience a number of health risks, such as obesity, substance abuse, and intentional and unintentional injury, compared with individuals with more education.⁴ Higher levels of education are associated with a longer life and an increased likelihood of obtaining or understanding basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions.⁵⁻⁷

At the same time, good health is associated with academic success. Higher levels of protective health behaviors and lower levels of health risk behaviors are been associated with higher academic grades among high school students.⁸ Health risks such as teenage pregnancy, poor dietary choices, inadequate physical activity, physical and emotional abuse, substance abuse, and gang involvement have a significant impact on how well students perform in school.⁹⁻¹³

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/disparities/index.htm>

Infant/child mental health

Many children in Nebraska deal with behavioral health problems that may affect their ability to participate in normal childhood activities.

The National Survey of Children's Health estimated the number of Nebraska children facing the following disorders:

- Anxiety: 16,462
- ADD/ADHD: 22,444
- Mental or Behavioral Health Condition needing treatment: 39,080
- Depression: 13,600
- Autism Spectrum Disorder: 7,575

Source: 2016 National Survey of Children's Health

Adolescence Mental Health

For the first time, CDC released new nationally representative data on the health of the 1.3 million lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) high school students and an additional 400,000 students who did not identify as LGB but had same sex sexual partners. These data were from a new report— Sexual Identity, Sex of Sexual Contacts, and Health-Related Behaviors Among Students in Grades 9-12 – United States and Selected Sites, 2015—and offer insights into the health risks and outcomes of LGB high school students.

CDC data show that LGB students are at substantial risk for serious health outcomes.

- A substantial percent of LGB students experience physical violence (18%), sexual dating violence (23%), and bullying at school (34%) or online (28%).
- More than 40% of LGB students have seriously considered attempting suicide, and 29% reported have attempted suicide during the past 12 months.
- LGB students are up to five times more likely than other students to use illegal drugs.
- More than one in 10 LGB students missed school during the past 30 days due to safety concerns.

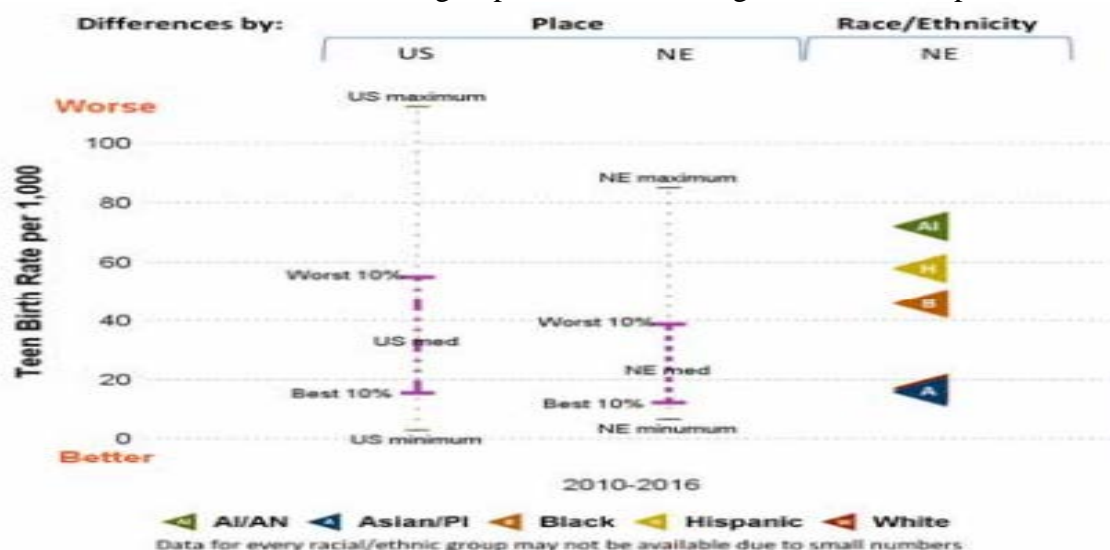
While many lesbian, gay, and bisexual teens thrive during adolescence, stigma, discrimination, and other factors can put them at increased risk for negative health and life outcomes.

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/>

Teenage motherhood is more likely to occur in communities with fewer opportunities for education or jobs. Teen mothers are less likely to complete high school and face challenges to upward economic mobility. In turn, their children often have fewer social and economic supports and worse health outcomes.

The graphic below shows:

- The teen birth rate in Nebraska is 25 births per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19, compared to the U.S. rate of 27 per 1,000.
- Teen birth rates among Nebraska counties range from 7 to 85 per 1,000.
- Teen births for racial/ethnic groups in Nebraska range from 16 to 72 per 1,000.



<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

Most adolescents experience positive mental health, but one in five has had a serious mental health disorder at some point in their life.¹ Problems with mental health often start early in life. In fact, half of all mental health problems begin by age 14.² The good news is that promoting positive mental health can prevent some problems from starting. For young people who already have mental health disorders, early intervention and treatment can help lessen the impact on their lives.

Impact of Mental Health Problems in Adolescence

It is a normal part of development for teens to experience a wide range of emotions. It is typical, for instance, for teens to feel anxious about school or friendships, or to experience a period of depression following the death of a close friend or family member. Mental health disorders, however, are characterized by persistent symptoms that affect how a young person feels, thinks, and acts. Mental health disorders also can interfere with regular activities and daily functioning, such as relationships, schoolwork, sleeping, and eating.³

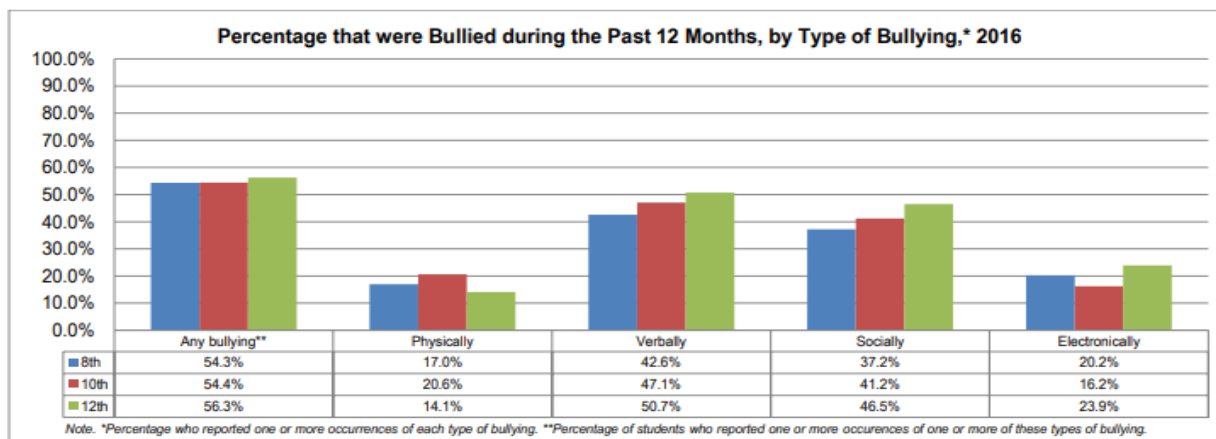
Depression is the most common mental health disorder, affecting nearly one in eight adolescents and young adults each year.⁴ Adolescents who experience symptoms of depression most of the day, nearly every day, for at least two weeks in the year are having a major depressive episode.⁵ The number of adolescents who experienced major depressive episodes increased by nearly a third from 2005 to 2014.⁶

When left untreated, mental health disorders can lead to serious—even life-threatening—consequences. Depression, other mental health disorders, and substance use disorders are major risk factors for suicide.⁷ Suicide is the second leading cause of death for 15- to 24-year-olds.⁸ In 2013 and 2014, children ages 10 to 14 were more likely to die from suicide than in a motor vehicle accident.⁹ Any concerns that family members or healthcare providers have about an adolescent’s mental health should be promptly addressed.

Important mental health habits—including coping, resilience, and good judgment—help adolescents to achieve overall wellbeing and set the stage for positive mental health in adulthood. Mood swings are common during adolescence. However, one in five adolescents has had a serious mental health disorder, such as depression and/or anxiety disorders, at some point in their life. Friends and family can watch for warning signs of mental disorders and urge young people to get help. Effective treatments exist and may involve a combination of psychotherapy and medication. Unfortunately, less than half of adolescents with psychiatric disorders received any kind of treatment in the last year.


<https://www.hhs.gov/>


Bullying during the Past 12 Months



<https://bosr.unl.edu/> (Because not all counties were surveyed a cross-section was selected without showing exact county)


Suicide Facts & Figures: Nebraska 2018*



 **On average, one person dies by suicide every 36 hours in the state.**

Four times as many people die by suicide in Nebraska annually than by homicide.

The total deaths to suicide reflect a total of 5,943 years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 65.

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

*Based on most recent 2016 data from CDC. Learn more at [afsp.org/statistics](https://www.afsp.org/statistics).

10th leading cause of death in Nebraska

2nd leading
cause of death for ages 15-34

4th leading
cause of death for ages 35-54


8th leading
cause of death for ages 55-64

20th leading
cause of death for ages 65 & older

Suicide Death Rates

	Number of Deaths by Suicide	Rate per 100,000 Population	State Rank
Nebraska	246	13.05	37
Nationally	44,965	13.42	

[afsp.org/StateFacts](https://www.afsp.org/StateFacts)



<https://www.afsp.org/statefacts>

Adult Mental Health

It's just as important for an older person with symptoms of depression to seek treatment as it is for someone younger. The impact of depression on health in older adults can be severe: much research has reported that depression is associated with worse health in people with conditions like heart disease, diabetes, and stroke. Depression can complicate the treatment of these conditions, including making it more difficult for someone to care for him- or herself and to seek treatment when needed. In older adults, depression may be disregarded as frailty, or it may be viewed as an inevitable result of life changes, chronic illness, and disability. Recognizing the signs and seeing a health practitioner is the first step to getting treatment, which can make a real difference in someone's quality of life.

Warning Signs

- Noticeable changes in mood, energy level, or appetite
- Feeling flat or having trouble feeling positive emotions
- Difficulty sleeping or sleeping too much
- Difficulty concentrating, feeling restless, or on edge
- Increased worry or feeling stressed
- Anger, irritability or aggressiveness
- Ongoing headaches, digestive issues, or pain
- A need for alcohol or drugs
- Sadness or hopelessness
- Suicidal thoughts
- Feeling flat or having trouble feeling positive emotions

- Engaging in high-risk activities
- Obsessive thinking or compulsive behavior
- Thoughts or behaviors that interfere with work, family, or social life
- Unusual thinking or behaviors that concern other people

How common are mental illnesses?

Mental illnesses are among the most common health conditions in the United States.

- More than 50% will be diagnosed with a mental illness or disorder at some point in their lifetime.³
- 1 in 5 Americans will experience a mental illness in a given year.⁴
- 1 in 5 children, either currently or at some point during their life, have had a seriously debilitating mental illness.⁵
- 1 in 25 Americans lives with a serious mental illness, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depression.⁶

Impact of Mental Illness

- Suicide, which is often associated with symptoms of mental illness, is the 10th leading cause of death the U.S. and the 2nd leading cause of death among people aged 15-34.⁹
- Serious mental illness costs in the United States amount to \$193.2 billion in lost earnings per year.¹¹
- Mood disorders, including major depression, dysthymic disorder, and bipolar disorder, are the third most common cause of hospitalization in the United States. for both youth and adults aged 18 to 44.²³
- Individuals living with serious mental illness face an increased risk of physical health problems, such as heart disease, diabetes, and HIV (human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS).¹³
- U.S. adults living with serious mental illness die on average 25 years earlier than others, largely due to treatable medical conditions.¹⁴

Barriers and Disparities in Mental Health Care

In 2016, only 41 percent of the 3.1 million adolescents who experienced depression within the past year received treatment.¹ Stigma and cultural norms regarding mental health are some of the barriers to mental health treatment. There also are shortages of child and adolescent psychiatrists in some parts of the United States, particularly in rural areas. Over 15 million children and adolescents need psychiatric help, but only about 8,300 child and adolescent psychiatrists practice in the United States.² Furthermore, when most adolescents turn 18, they can make decisions about mental health treatment and hospitalization without parental consent.

The following barriers may partially explain why use of mental health services differs by gender, age, race/ethnicity, income, and other characteristics:

- Female adolescents are more likely than male adolescents to receive mental health services, regardless of setting.³
- Younger adolescents are more likely than older adolescents (ages 16 to 17) to receive mental health services in an educational setting.³

- White youth are more likely to receive mental health services compared to youth of color.⁴
- Asian adolescents are less likely than adolescents of most other races/ethnicities to receive mental health services, regardless of setting.³
- A higher proportion of Hispanic youth have unmet mental health needs, compared to their black and white peers.⁴
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth have higher rates of mental disorder diagnoses than other youth in national samples.⁵
- Twenty-one percent of youth ages 6 to 17 who live in poverty have mental health disorders.³
- Youth with any health insurance coverage (private or public) are more likely to receive mental health services than those without coverage.⁶
- Adolescents living in rural areas are less likely than those living in urban areas to receive mental health services from a pediatrician or family physician.³
- Half of all youth in the child welfare system, and nearly 70 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system, have a diagnosable mental health disorder.⁴
- Children who are living in foster care have a substantially greater risk of experiencing mental health disorders, especially those connected with traumatic stress, such as abuse and neglect.⁴

<https://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/learn/>

Substance Abuse

Negative consequences of alcohol and drug use in Nebraska are serious and include (among other things) deaths, treatment admissions, and arrests:

- There were an average of 543 alcohol-attributable deaths each year in Nebraska between 2006 and 2010 (CDC, ARDI), and alcohol was involved in more than one-third of all fatal motor vehicle crashes in Nebraska during 2014 (36.9%) (Nebraska Office of Highway Safety).
- Due primarily to the rise in opioid overdose deaths, the drug-induced death rate in Nebraska increased 55 percent over the past decade but remains only half the U.S. rate (NVR, NCHS).
- Alcohol was listed as the primary drug of choice in nearly two-thirds of all substance abuse treatment admissions in Nebraska during 2014 (62.1%), followed by methamphetamine (13.9%), marijuana (10.1%), and opiate drugs (5.0%) (Magellan Treatment Database).
- Alcohol accounted for one-quarter of all arrest offenses in Nebraska during 2013 (23.0%) while drug abuse violations accounted for 1 in 7 (14.6%) (Nebraska Crime Commission, UCR).

Binge drinking among Nebraska adults has remained relatively stable over the past decade and was consistently higher than the U.S., while alcohol use among high school students has declined dramatically over the past decade and is now lower than the U.S.

- In 2014, more than 1 in 5 Nebraska adults (20.3%) reported binge drinking during the past month compared to 1 in 6 adults nationally (16.0%) (BRFSS).
- Alcohol use during the past month among Nebraska high school students declined from 46.5 percent in 2003 to 22.7 percent in 2015 (YRBS).

Alcohol impaired driving among Nebraska adults has declined, but also remains higher than the U.S. (2.5% and 1.7% among adults in Nebraska and the U.S., respectively, in 2014) (BRFSS). About 1 in 10 Nebraska high school students in 2015 (10.1%) who reported driving in the past month reported driving when they had been drinking in the past month (YRBS).

Marijuana remains the most commonly used illicit drug among adults and youth in Nebraska and is showing some signs of increasing. □

During the combined years of 2013 and 2014, 5.8 percent of persons 12 and older in Nebraska reported past month marijuana use compared to 2.3 percent who reported past month use of any non-marijuana illicit drug (NSDUH).

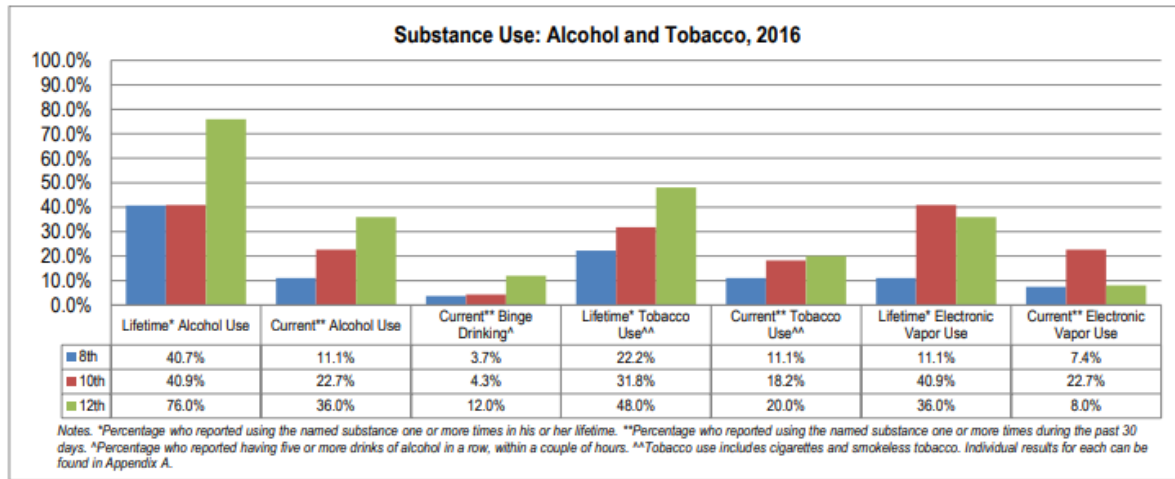
- Past year marijuana use among persons 12 and older in Nebraska increased from 9.2 percent during 2011/2012 combined to 10.4 percent in 2013/2014 combined (NSDUH).
- Among Nebraska high school students during 2015, 26.6 percent reported ever using marijuana compared to a much lower percentage reporting lifetime non-medical use of prescription drugs (13.5%), inhalants (8.1%), synthetic marijuana (7.5%), cocaine (5.3%), and ecstasy (5.1%), followed by lesser percentages for other substances (YRBS).

Illicit drug use among Nebraska residents tends to be less common than among persons nationally across virtually all substances, highlighted by past month and lifetime marijuana use being only half as common among Nebraska high school students compared to their counterparts nationally in 2013 (YRBS) State Health Assessment: Nebraska 2016
<http://dhhs.ne.gov/Reports/Statewide%20Health%20Needs%20Assessment%20-%202016.pdf>

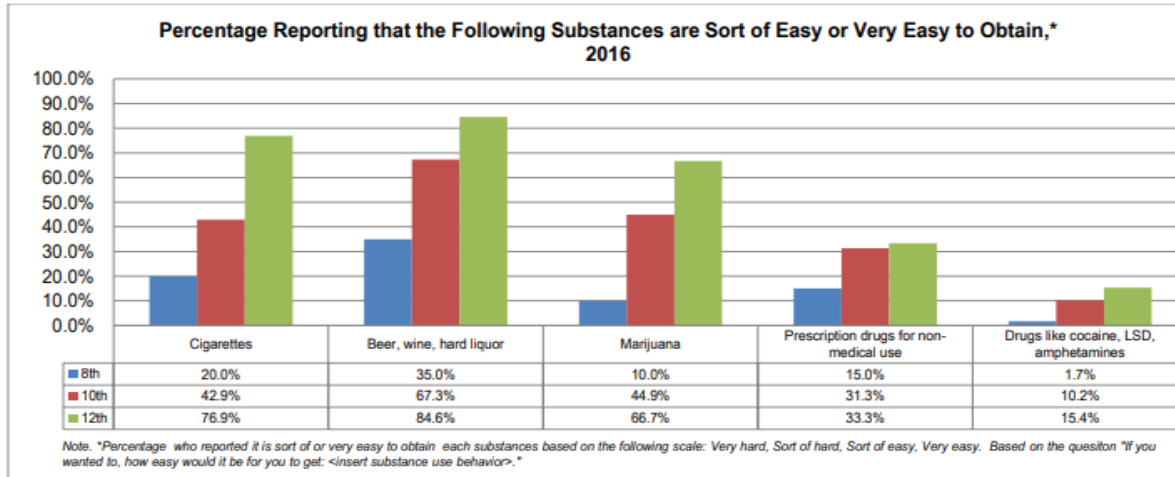
Current Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey NRPFS

County-Level Data (Of the 15 counties included in the survey, 6 showed current 2016 data since not all counties were surveyed a cross-section was selected without showing exact county.)
<https://bosr.unl.edu/current-nrpfss-county-level-data>

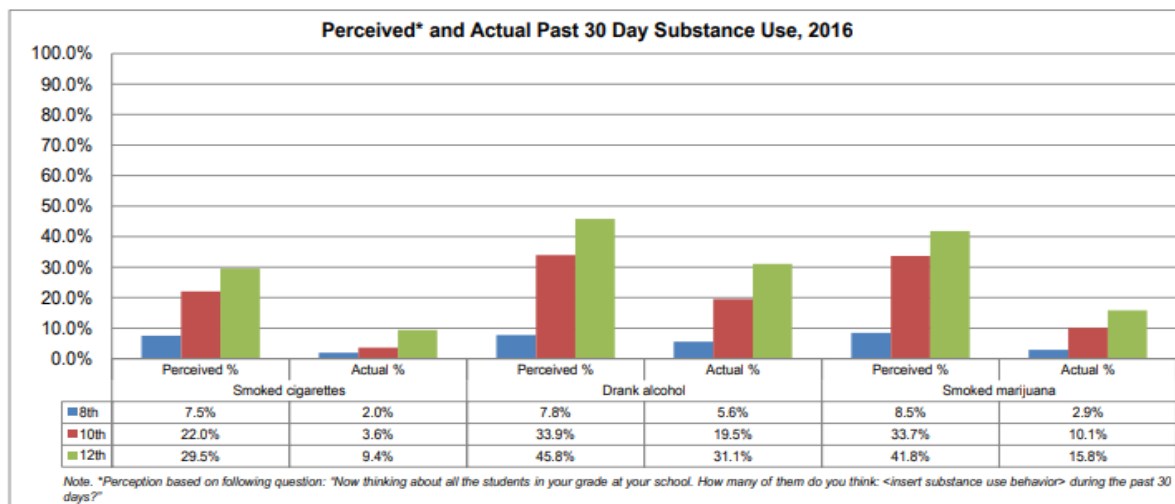
Substance Use



Perceived Availability of Substances



Perceived and Actual Substance Use during the Past 30 Days

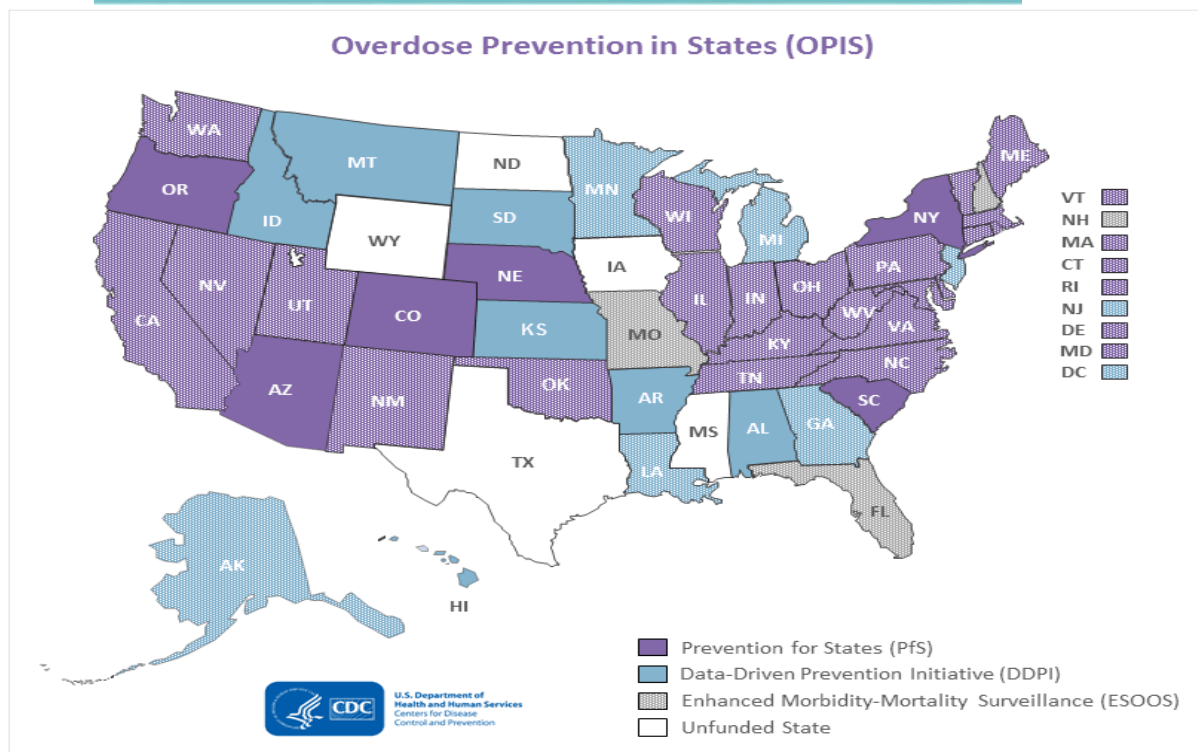


<https://bosr.unl.edu> (Because not all counties were surveyed a cross-section was selected without showing exact county)
<https://bosr.unl.edu/current-nrpfss-county-level-data>

Opioid Overdose

Through the Overdose Prevention in States (OPIS) effort, CDC is working with 45 states and Washington D.C. to provide scientific expertise, enhanced surveillance activities, and support resources to:

- Report non-fatal and fatal opioid overdoses more quickly, identify hot spots, and rapidly respond with targeted resources
- Identify risk factors for fatal overdoses
- Increase comprehensive toxicology testing and support to medical examiners and coroners
- Share data with key stakeholders also working on prevention activities
- Share data to improve multi-state surveillance and response to the epidemic
- Enhance prescription drug monitoring programs
- Implement and evaluate strategies to improve safe opioid prescribing practices
- Share CDC's [Rx Awareness](#) communication campaign to increase awareness and knowledge among consumers about the risks of prescription opioids



Overview of the Drug Overdose Epidemic: Behind the Numbers

Drug overdose deaths, including those involving opioids, continue to increase in the United States. Deaths from drug overdose are up among men and women, all races, and adults of nearly all ages.¹

Two out of three drug overdose deaths involve an [opioid](#).¹ Opioids are substances that work in the nervous system of the body or in specific receptors in the brain to reduce the intensity of pain. Overdose deaths from opioids, including [prescription opioids](#), [heroin](#), and synthetic opioids (like [fentanyl](#)) have increased almost six times since 1999.² Overdoses involving opioids killed more than 47,000 people in 2017, and 36% of those deaths involved prescription opioids.³

Nonfatal Drug Overdoses

For every drug overdose that results in death, there are many more nonfatal overdoses, each one with its own emotional and economic toll. This fast-moving epidemic does not distinguish among age, sex, or state or county lines. Current, timelier collection of emergency department (ED) visit information can be used to more quickly identify, track, and respond to changes in drug overdose trends.

Timely data help improve coordination among health departments, community members, healthcare providers, public health, law enforcement, and government agencies and promote readiness for regional or multiple state overdose increases.

Research shows that people who have had at least one overdose are more likely to have another. If a person who has had an overdose is seen in the ED, there is an opportunity to help prevent a repeat overdose by linking an individual to care that can improve their health outcomes. Learn more about [Overdose Prevention](#).

30% Opioid overdoses went up 30% from July 2016 through September 2017 in 52 areas in 45 states.

70% The Midwestern region witnessed opioid overdoses increase 70% from July 2016 through September 2017.

54% Opioid overdoses in large cities increased by 54% in 16 states.

Nebraska officials seek new approach to child welfare system

By GRANT SCHULTE July 29, 2018

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP) — Nebraska state officials are looking for new ways to help youths who enter the child welfare system, particularly in situations involving family drug use, but challenges remain in rural areas that lack treatment services.

State officials have hired more workers to reduce child welfare caseloads, a common complaint that has led to high employee turnover. They also have taken steps to cut the number of children who are removed from their homes, focusing instead on helping parents.

Gov. Pete Ricketts and state lawmakers approved an additional \$35 million this year to boost child welfare services after an uptick in children entering the system because of family drug use. Ricketts also created a state task force to examine the problem.

Keeping children in their homes whenever possible reduces trauma as they remain safe, said Kim Hawekotte, director of the Nebraska Foster Care Office, a state watchdog agency that monitors the child welfare system.

Hawekotte said state officials have taken important steps to address the problem, including the adoption of new, evidence-based assessments to help case managers determine whether children can safely remain with their families.

But she said the state still faces a shortage of service providers, such as therapists and substance abuse counselors, who are available to treat families in rural areas. Some parts of the state are still a 150-mile drive from the nearest provider, she said.

“I think we’ve had improvements,” she said. “Are we there yet? No.”

Many children are entering the system because of drugs, particularly methamphetamine. State officials removed 862 children from their homes in the first three months of this year, according to the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

Of those cases, 406 children were removed because of drug use, and approximately 31 percent of the drug-related cases involved methamphetamine, said Lori Harder, deputy director of the state’s Child and Family Services division.

Harder said department officials met with advocates and judges throughout the state and concluded that high turnover among caseworkers was making it more difficult to place children in a permanent, safe home. Large caseloads were causing burnout among frontline caseworkers, making it more difficult for them to concentrate on individual families, she said.

“They didn’t really have time to sit down with families and learn what was going on,” Harder said.

So state officials used the \$35 million in state funding to hire more child welfare case managers and reduce caseloads for those already working. Harder said the state has increased its focus on recruiting, retaining and training caseworkers and coordinating its work with other state agencies in rural, western Nebraska, where services are rarer.

Nebraska had a 19.5 percent turnover rate among caseworkers last year, and 9.7 percent so far this year, according to the department. Harder said managers are offering more flexible hours for caseworkers and meeting with those in remote field offices at least once every three months.

The state's also trying to do a better job referring people to the services they need when they call the state's emergency child abuse and neglect hotline, she said. Some of the calls aren't actual emergencies, but can escalate if workers don't connect the callers to public assistance, food pantries or other services, Harder said.

"Even if they don't have an allegation of abuse or neglect, there may still have a need," she said. "We need to respond to those concerns. We need folks to get to the right services the first time."

Shifting toward prevention is important so the state can take advantage of funding available under a new federal law, said Sarah Helvey, a staff attorney for the group Nebraska Appleseed.

The law, signed in February, provides federal matching dollars for mental health treatment and other services to try to keep families together. Under the old system, states only got federal dollars when they removed children from their homes.

"We have an opportunity with this law," Helvey said. "If we don't move in that direction, we'll miss out on federal funding." <https://www.apnews.com/4424fef361a04e3ab890c4800e481313>

Disabilities

3.7% of Nebraska kids have a disability, 14.7% are classified as special education, and 16.7% have a special health need, we, as a state, must ensure our systems are set up in an inclusive manner so that all children have equitable access to opportunity.

Children with disabilities and their families experience barriers to their basic human rights and inclusion in our society. Their abilities are frequently overlooked and underestimated, while simultaneously their needs are given low priority. The barriers these children and their families face are more frequently the result of their environment and public policies rather than their impairment. These barriers include physical obstacles and societal attitudes², and they must be prevented, reduced, or eliminated. Meaningful inclusion supports children with disabilities in reaching their full potential, resulting in broad societal benefits.³

<https://kidscountnebraska.com/commentary/>

State Statistics

The following information is about Social Security Disability in Nebraska.

Resident Population	1,140,160
Percentage of Population on SSI	1.5%
Percentage of Population on SSDI	4.0%
Average Monthly SSI Payment	\$488.14
Average Monthly SSDI Payment	\$1,036.92

<https://www.disabilitycarecenter.org>

The main difference between Social Security Disability (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is the fact that SSDI is available to workers who have accumulated a sufficient number of work credits, while SSI disability benefits are available to low-income individuals who have either never worked or who haven't earned enough work credits to qualify for SSDI.

While many people don't distinguish between SSI (Supplemental Security Income) and SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance), they are two completely different governmental programs. While both programs are overseen and managed by the Social Security Administration, and medical eligibility for disability is determined in the same manner for both programs, there are distinct differences between the two programs.

<https://www.disabilitysecrets.com>

Caring for Yourself

The Nebraska Lifespan Respite Network is to assist those who care for others. **Respite care**, planned or emergency, is the provision of short-term, temporary relief to those who are caring for family members with special needs.

Family caregivers are often referred to as the backbone of America's long-term care system. A 2013 report from AARP, states that in Nebraska, family caregivers provided 182 million hours of care-worth an estimated \$2.5 billion-to their parents, spouses, partners, and other adult loved one. (read more). Respite care offers individuals or family member's temporary relief from the daily routine and stress that can come with providing ongoing care. Respite can play a critical role in strengthening family stability and maintaining the health of the family caregiver.

<https://nrns.ne.gov/respite/>

Health Insurance

Health insurance helps individuals and families access needed primary care, specialists, and emergency care. Those without insurance are often diagnosed at later, less treatable disease stages and at higher costs than those with insurance.

- The uninsured rate in Nebraska is 9% compared to the U.S. rate of 11%.
- Uninsured rates among Nebraska counties range from 6% to 21%.

- Uninsured rates among racial/ethnic groups in Nebraska range from 7% to 22%.

Poverty limits opportunities for quality housing, safe neighborhoods, healthy food, living wage jobs, and quality education. As poverty and related stress increase, health worsens.

- In Nebraska, 14% of children are living in poverty compared to the U.S. rate of 20%.
- Children in poverty rates among Nebraska counties range from 6% to 34%.
- Children in poverty rates among racial/ethnic groups in Nebraska range from 11% to 47%.

Higher rates of educational achievement are linked to better jobs and higher incomes resulting in better health. Education is also connected to lifespan: on average, college graduates live nine years longer than those who didn't complete high school.

- Nebraska's high school graduation rate is 87% compared to the U.S. rate of 83%.
- High school graduation rates among Nebraska counties range from 46% to 96%.
- High school graduation rates among racial/ethnic groups in Nebraska range from 75% to 93%.

Teenage motherhood is more likely to occur in communities with fewer opportunities for education or jobs. Teen mothers are less likely to complete high school and face challenges to upward economic mobility. In turn, their children often have fewer social and economic supports and worse health outcomes.

- The teen birth rate in Nebraska is 25 births per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19, compared to the U.S. rate of 27 per 1,000.
- Teen birth rates among Nebraska counties range from 7 to 85 per 1,000.
- Teen births for racial/ethnic groups in Nebraska range from 16 to 72 per 1,000.

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Total population that has been determined to have no health insurance

CNCAP Service Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Total Insured	Total Uninsured
Area by County	176,716	158,288	18,428
Blaine County, NE	502	437	65
Boone County, NE	5,255	4,971	284
Boyd County, NE	2,022	1,763	259
Brown County, NE	3,013	2,648	365

CNCAP Service Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Total Insured	Total Uninsured
Colfax County, NE	10,531	9,236	1,296
Custer County, NE	10,714	9,524	1,190
Garfield County, NE	1,913	1,795	118
Greeley County, NE	2,409	2,242	167
Hall County, NE	60,427	51,929	8,498
Hamilton County, NE	9,010	8,559	451
Holt County, NE	10,130	9,321	809
Howard County, NE	6,378	5,979	399
Keya Paha County, NE	720	661	59
Loup County, NE	537	500	37
Merrick County, NE	7,715	7,055	660
Nance County, NE	3,472	3,192	280
Platte County, NE	32,585	29,918	2,667
Rock County, NE	1,343	1,175	168
Sherman County, NE	2,986	2,753	168
Valley County, NE	4,208	3,380	378
Wheeler County, NE	846	801	45

<https://factfinder.census.gov>

Medicare

As you approach Medicare eligibility, you will soon realize the complexities and confusion that often come with the Medicare program. Medicare is a program that is made up of ever-changing parts, countless dates, and specific rules depending on your situation. Because of the complexity of the program, many newly-eligible individuals find themselves lost in a Medicare maze. One wrong turn can end up delaying your coverage or even preventing enrollment to certain parts of Medicare.

<https://doi.nebraska.gov/event/welcome-medicare-lincoln-2>

Types of Insurance: Coverage Alone

CNCAP Service Area	Public Health Insurance	Population with Medicare Insurance	Population With Medicaid Insurance	Population With VA Health Care
Area by County	23,786	7,858	15,288	640
Blaine County, NE	105	45	60	0
Boone County, NE	486	263	198	22
Boyd County, NE	322	143	169	10
Brown County, NE	447	255	191	1
Colfax County, NE	1,415	330	1,060	25
Custer County, NE	1,792	715	1,056	22
Garfield County, NE	297	137	149	11
Greeley County, NE	394	157	219	18
Hall County, NE	9,853	2,149	7,415	289
Hamilton County, NE	1,132	462	629	41
Holt County, NE	1,028	382	590	56
Howard County, NE	742	433	292	17
Keya Paha County, NE	83	44	38	1
Loup County, NE	57	22	35	0
Merrick County, NE	813	265	522	26
Nance County, NE	370	108	254	8
Platte County, NE	3,129	1,375	1,683	71
Rock County, NE	160	103	52	5
Sherman County, NE	382	216	157	9
Valley County, NE	649	204	444	1
Wheeler County, NE	133	50	76	7

<https://factfinder.census.gov>

Children without health insurance (2012-2016 average):

Percentage of children 0-17 without health insurance compared to all children 0-17.2

Health insurance is important in ensuring that children are able to receive health care when they need it. Children with health insurance coverage benefit from preventive care and timely medical treatments services to treat acute and chronic conditions, or to address injuries when they occur. Having health insurance can protect families from a financial crisis when a child experiences a serious or chronic illness and can help children remain active, healthy, and in school.³

The rate of children in Nebraska without health insurance has reached a decade low. 5.1% of children 18 and under were uninsured in 2017. Uninsured rates among Nebraska counties range from 0.0% uninsured in McPherson County to 25.9% uninsured in Thurston County. Consistently, most children who are uninsured are living in low-income families, and likely qualify for Medicaid or CHIP, but are not enrolled. Efforts to increase enrollment in counties with high rates of children without health insurance may bring access to needed health care to more of our state’s children.

Top and bottom ranked counties: children without health insurance

Ranking	County	Uninsured children	Ranking	County	Uninsured children
1	McPherson	0.0%	89	Boyd	14.7%
2	Wheeler	0.7%	90	Rock	18.1%
3	Perkins	1.2%	91	Blaine	20.1%
4	Saunders	1.3%	92	Pawnee	20.3%
5	Nemaha	1.4%	93	Thurston	25.9%

Child mortality rate per 100,000 (2008-2017 average):

Average number of annual deaths of children 1-19 between 2008 and 2017 compared to the average population of children 1-19 during those same years.⁴

The child mortality rate reflects a wide range of factors— physical and mental health, access to health care, community safety, and level of adult supervision. Accidents are consistently the leading cause of death for children and teens. The state 10-year average child mortality rate is 26 deaths per 100,000 children 1-19 with 1,281 children dying in 2008-2017. County rates range from a rate of 0.0 mortality to 193.5 per 100,000 population in Thomas County. The highest rates of child mortality were in counties with a very low population that experienced a child death over the decade.

Top and bottom ranked counties: 10-year child mortality rate

Ranking	County	Child mortality rate	Ranking	County	Child mortality rate
1	Arthur	0.0	89	McPherson	73.0
1	Garden	0.0	90	Blaine	88.5
1	Gosper	0.0	91	Sioux	102.4
1	Grant	0.0	92	Loup	149.8
1	Hayes	0.0	93	Thomas	193.5
1	Hooker	0.0			
1	Logan	0.0			

Prenatal care inadequacy (2017 births):

Percentage of births to infants whose mothers received inadequate prenatal care, meaning they attended fewer than 50% of recommended prenatal doctor’s visits, compared to the total number of births.⁵

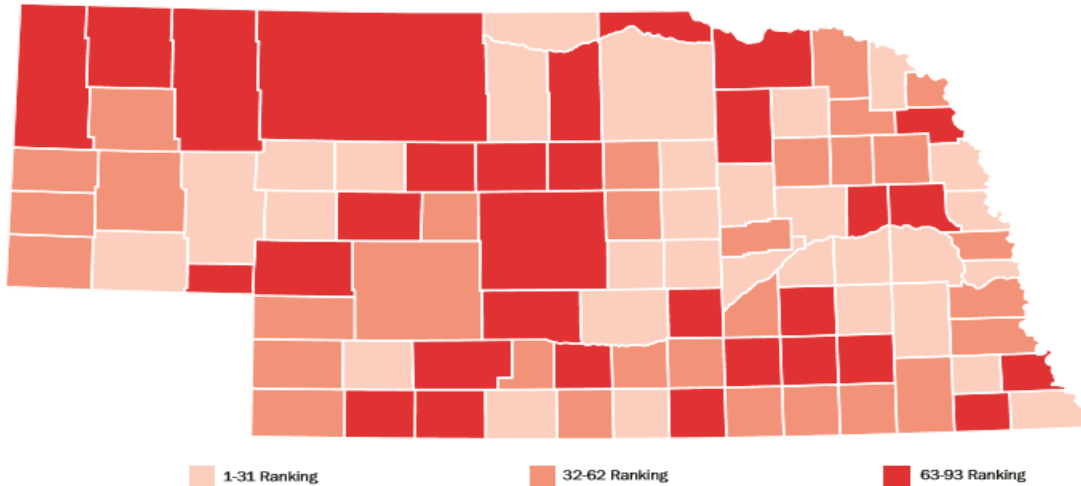
Percentage of births to infants, whose mothers received inadequate prenatal care, meaning they attended fewer than 50% of recommended prenatal doctor’s visits, compared to the total number of births.⁵ Mothers who attend prenatal doctor’s visits experience significant improvement in their own and their infant’s well-being. During these visits, mothers receive education on important pre- and post-natal behaviors that thereby improve the health and well-being of their baby.⁶

16.6% of Nebraska infants were born to mothers who received inadequate prenatal care, the highest rate over the last 10 years. Nebraska counties ranged from no babies receiving inadequate prenatal care to 40.6% in Pawnee County not getting the care they need to help ensure their health and wellness.

Top and bottom ranked counties: prenatal care inadequacy

Ranking	County	Inadequate Prenatal Care	Ranking	County	Inadequate Prenatal Care
1	Arthur	0.0%	89	McPherson	33.3%
1	Wheeler	0.0%	90	Thurston	33.8%
1	Keya Paha	0.0%	91	Dawson	34.0%
1	Banner	0.0%	92	Gosper	36.0%
1	Blaine	0.0%	93	Pawnee	40.6%
1	Hooker	0.0%			
1	Logan	0.0%			

Child health county rankings



<https://voicesforchildren.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/2018-Kids-Count-in-Nebraska-Report.pdf>

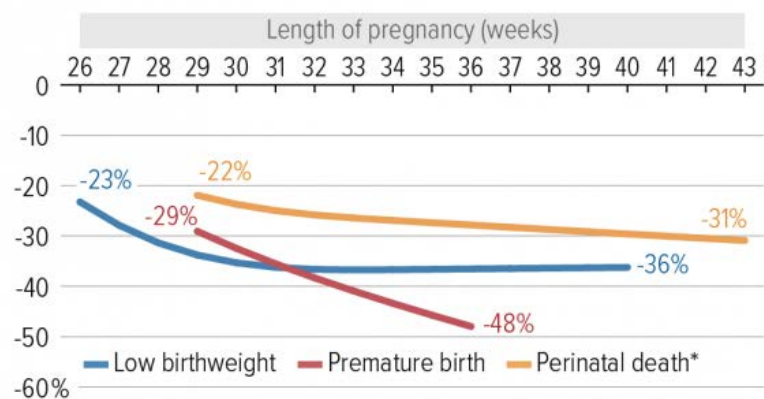
Teen pregnancy also impacts the health of teen moms and their infants. Teen moms are more likely to have more unintended pregnancies, not recognize they are pregnant early in the pregnancy, and therefore less likely to receive early prenatal care. Teen moms are also less likely to have been taking prenatal vitamins at the time of conception. Teen moms have an increased risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes like pregnancy-induced hypertension and preterm labor.²⁰ Babies born to teen moms experience higher rates of prematurity and infant mortality.

"Teen moms have an increased risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes like pregnancy-induced hypertension and preterm labor."

https://hollandinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Teen_Pregnancy_Report_2017.pdf

WIC Participation Reduces Risk of Adverse Birth Outcomes

Percent reduction in risk at each week of pregnancy



*Fetal or infant death 20 through 46 weeks after last menstrual period.

Source: Fingar *et al.*, "Reassessing the association between WIC and birth outcomes using a fetuses-at-risk approach," *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, published on-line August 16, 2016.

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES | CBPP.ORG

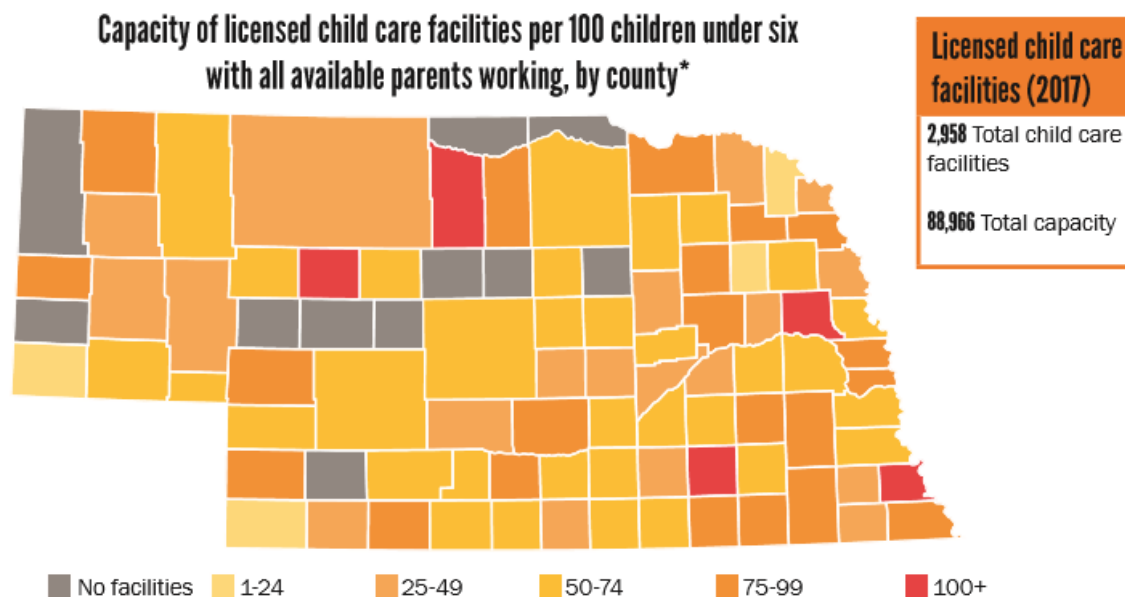
Prenatal WIC participation lowers the risk of infant mortality. Infant mortality — death in the first year of life after a live birth — takes a serious toll on the health and well-being of many families and is a key indicator of the health and well-being of communities and the nation. About 23,000 infants die each year, according to the most recent information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); infant mortality rates are about twice as high among African American mothers as white mothers. Many factors contribute to infant mortality, including the quality of health care and maternal nutrition.

WIC reduces the risk of infant mortality by connecting expectant mothers to essential prenatal health care, promoting healthy eating through nutrition assessments and counseling, and providing healthy foods tailored to the specific needs of pregnant women and their babies.

<https://www.cbpp.org/research>

Childcare

Children need a safe environment while their parents work. Ensuring that caregivers are licensed is an important first step toward keeping children safe. This data shows counties with and without adequate licensed child care capacity.



* Does not include School-Age-Only Child Care Centers. Due to changes in data this is not comparable to years prior to the 2017 Kids Count Report. Source: "Early Childhood Capacity by County," DHHS (Report run Oct. 5, 2018), U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B23008.

Annual child care costs (2017)¹

Center-based care	
Infant	\$12,272
4-year-old	\$11,148

Home-based care	
Infant	\$12,480
4-year-old	\$12,480

4,204

Nebraska parents quit, did not take, or greatly changed their job because of child care problems in 2016.²

Child care subsidies (SFY 2017)³

- There were **29,860** children in Nebraska who received child care subsidies in SFY 2017, for an average annual payment per child of **\$3,344**. **3,286** children were in the care of a license-exempt facility.
- An average of **17,498** children received a subsidy each month for an average of **7** months. The average monthly payment per child was **\$476**. **11,986** were below school age, and **6,111** were school age.
- 23,828** children receiving a subsidy were from a family living below 100% FPL, **9,679** were from families between 100%-130% FPL and **4,459** were from families between 130%-185% FPL. **5,403** were from TANF transition families.
- \$60,654,707** in state and **\$41,267,390** in federal funds were spent on the child care subsidy program.

¹ ChildCare Aware, *Child Care in America: 2017 State Fact Sheets*.
² 2016 National Survey of Children's Health.
³ Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

^{*}Average annual and average monthly payments based on NFOCUS service expenditures, not total Child Care Program expenditures.

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 of facility	# of facilities	Capacity of facility
Blaine	-	-	-
Boone	Family Child Care Home I	5	50
	Family Child Care Home II	9	108
	Provisional Family Child Care Home I	2	20
Boyd	-	-	-
Brown	Family Child Care Home I	4	40
	Family Child Care Home II	4	44
	Preschool	1	12
	Provisional Family Child Care Home I	1	10
	Provisional Family Child Care Home II	3	36
Colfax	Child Care Center	3	151
	Family Child Care Home I	11	110
	Family Child Care Home II	2	24
	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	13	156
	Preschool	2	24
	Provisional Preschool	1	24
	School Age Only Child Care Center	1	75

Garfield	Family Child Care Home II	2	24
	Preschool	2	24
	Provisional Family Child Care Home II	1	12
Greeley	Provisional Family Child Care Home I	2	20
	Provisional Family Child Care Home II	4	48
Hall	Child Care Center	17	1865
	Family Child Care Home I	59	587
	Family Child Care Home II	6	72
	Preschool	3	138
	Provisional Family Child Care Home I	3	28
	Provisional Family Child Care Home II	1	12
Hamilton	Child Care Center	1	82
	Family Child Care Home I	5	50
	Preschool	1	12
	Provisional Child Care Center	1	40
	Provisional Family Child Care Home I	2	20
Holt	Child Care Center	1	50
	Family Child Care Home I	18	180
	Family Child Care Home II	9	106
	Preschool	2	24
	Provisional Family Child Care Home I	2	20
	School Age Only Child Care Center	1	100
Howard	Child Care Center	1	65
	Family Child Care Home I	6	58
	Preschool	2	36
Keya Paha	-	-	-
Loup	-	-	-
Merrick	Child Care Center	2	100
	Family Child Care Home I	3	30
	Family Child Care Home II	5	60
	Preschool	1	24
	Provisional Child Care Center	1	28
Nance	Family Child Care Home I	8	80
	Family Child Care Home II	2	24
	Preschool	1	12
	Provisional Family Child Care Home I	1	10

Platte	Child Care Center	15	1084
	Family Child Care Home I	29	286
	Family Child Care Home II	13	154
	Preschool	4	80
	Provisional Child Care Center	1	29
	Provisional Family Child Care Home I	3	30
	Provisional Family Child Care Home II	2	24
	School Age Only Child Care Center	5	1000
	School-Age-Only Child Care Center	3	94
Rock	Family Child Care Home I	3	30
	Provisional Preschool	1	12
Sherman	Family Child Care Home I	1	10
	Family Child Care Home II	2	24
	Provisional Family Child Care Home I	1	10
Valley	Child Care Center	1	40
	Family Child Care Home I	4	38
	Family Child Care Home II	6	72
Wheeler	-	-	-
	Totals	118	3385

<http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Licensure/Documents/Countycount.pdf> ECP Assessment Report 2018

Childcare costs

In Nebraska, single parents pay 47.3% of their income for infant center care. Married parents of 2 children living at the poverty line pay 95.2% of their household income for center-based child care. The cost of infant care in Nebraska is more than the annual cost of college tuition at a four year college.



<http://usa.childcareaware.org> ECP Assessment Report 2018

<https://www.medicareinteractive.org>

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is modern-day slavery and involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act.

Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked in countries around the world, including the United States. It is estimated that human trafficking generates many billions of dollars of profit per year, second only to drug trafficking as the most profitable form of transnational crime.

Human trafficking is a hidden crime as victims rarely come forward to seek help because of language barriers, fear of the traffickers, and/or fear of law enforcement.

Traffickers use force, fraud, or coercion to lure their victims and force them into labor or commercial sexual exploitation. They look for people who are susceptible for a variety of reasons, including psychological or emotional vulnerability, economic hardship, and lack of a social safety net, natural disasters, or political instability. The trauma caused by the traffickers can be so great that many may not identify themselves as victims or ask for help, even in highly public settings.

Many myths and misconceptions exist. Recognizing key indicators of human trafficking is the first step in identifying victims and can help save a life. Not all indicators listed are present in every human trafficking situation, and the presence or absence of any of the indicators is not necessarily proof of human trafficking.

The safety of the public as well as the victim is paramount. Do not attempt to confront a suspected trafficker directly or alert a victim to any suspicions. It is up to law enforcement to investigate suspected cases of human trafficking.

Grand Island, NE (KSNB) Human Trafficking is considered modern day slavery. People are bought, sold, treated as property and forced to do the unimaginable.

Grand Island has the most reported cases of human trafficking per capita in Nebraska.

A teen at Northwest High School organized a human trafficking awareness event to activate and inform her classmates and community of the growing problem in Nebraska.

Grand Island has the most reported cases per capita of human trafficking in the state of Nebraska.

"In my own school and community people can be trafficked, teens like me. Nobody should be the property of someone else, it just shouldn't happen, said teen, Mackenzie Vogt.

Human traffickers go unnoticed because they fit in.

"Human Traffickers can look like you, like me, the boy next door. He's not the creepy guy in the trench coat," said Stephanie Olson, The Set Me Free Project.



It's not just women being trafficked, along with teen girls, men, boys, even children are trafficked. Police departments now have special departments just to deal with the growing trafficking problem.

"We had to learn a whole new way of talking to people, start from the perspective of there is a very high likelihood that they have been a victim of some traumatic event and let's start there," said Sgt. Tony Kavan, Nebraska State Patrol, Troop C.

Victims are the most vulnerable in society. They can be any age, race or gender, they live in cities, suburbs and rural areas.

"In Nebraska, we are nice, and traffickers take advantage of that, they know that we are going to trust them when they come into our presence," adds Olson.

Human trafficking is a \$32 Billion yearly business, the fastest growing criminal activity globally.

"If you are in the tri-cities and you are seeing this and you need help, call us," adds Kavan.

If you are a victim, or know someone who is a victim, call 9-1-1.

<https://www.ksnblocal4.com>

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

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/>

AG gives update on efforts to combat human trafficking in Nebraska

by Lauren Kummer Monday, April 8th 2019

KEARNEY, Neb. — Every month in Nebraska, 900 individuals are sold for sex online with about 75 percent of these individuals showing indicators of trafficking.

That's according to the research done by Creighton University.

Several programs have been implemented within the past few years to help combat human trafficking in the state.

Attorney General Doug Peterson said they're definitely working.

It's an issue around the world and even in the state of Nebraska.

One student at the University of Nebraska at Kearney said he didn't realize it existed until a few years ago.

"I was fairly ignorant about it. I think in passing I might've understood there was some form of modern day slavery still occurring but the reality's a significance of it was a foreign concept to me," said the president of the International Justice Mission chapter at UNK Jase Hueser.

As part of Justice Week, the International Justice Mission chapter at UNK hosted Attorney General Doug Peterson to talk about human trafficking and the state's current methods combating the crime.

"Even though there is a ton of tragedy involved with it. It also shows some hope that there are people who are fighting everyday across the world to end modern day slavery and so for me, it's also a renewing thing to see that faithful side of humanity," said Hueser.

Through programs implemented within the state, the attorney general said they're trying to educate everyday people on recognizing human trafficking.

"Part of that trafficking program, the educational program that we've been doing is with hospital and medical providers. We know a lot of girls have contact for one reason or another with having medical needs. The hotels are a very important industry; the truck stops and all of those associations have really come together and been very helpful," said the Nebraska Attorney General Doug Peterson.

The attorney general with the Human Trafficking Task Force and tighter laws, it's becoming much easier to prosecute those buying.

"Now that we've got the laws in place that we want, the penalties are going to be much greater. Anyone who is thinking about going online to try to find a young person through a trafficking ring is really taking a big risk if we can find them," said Peterson.

On Wednesday, students at UNK will be standing in solidarity for a full 24 hours to honor victims of human trafficking.

<https://nebraska.tv/news/local/ag-gives-update-on-efforts-to-combat-human-trafficking-in-nebraska>



Please note this page deals with subject matter of an adult nature.

RECENT REPORTS — Almost 30 communities across the state - including *Atkinson and O'Neill* - have reported human trafficking cases in their communities since 2016.

Graphic courtesy of Nebraska Attorney General's Office
<http://www.holtindependent.com>

Human Trafficking Is Prevalent Even In Rural Nebraska



SEPTEMBER 2018

A Lincoln sex-trafficking suspect used **Snapchat** to recruit minors. He encouraged them to 'auction' themselves off using explicit pictures as advertisements. (Lincoln Journal Star)

This spring, XX and XX of Lincoln appeared in Hall County Court on charges of trafficking. Investigators allege they recruited a woman in Arkansas, brought her to *central Nebraska*, advertised her on Backpage and sold her for sex at a motel near a Grand Island truck stop....

....Two heat maps show where sex is for sale in Nebraska. These indicate raw numbers of sex workers, but also per capita intensity of the commercial sex market. It's not surprising there's lots of activity in the state's metro areas...Omaha, Lincoln and Grand Island. But there are signs of activity in lots of smaller towns like Oshkosh, Geneva and Wayne, and high per capita intensity of sex advertising in places like Valley, Springfield and St. Paul.

<http://netnebraska.org/article/news/1055000/new-research-provides-important-information-nebraskas-commercial-sex-industry>

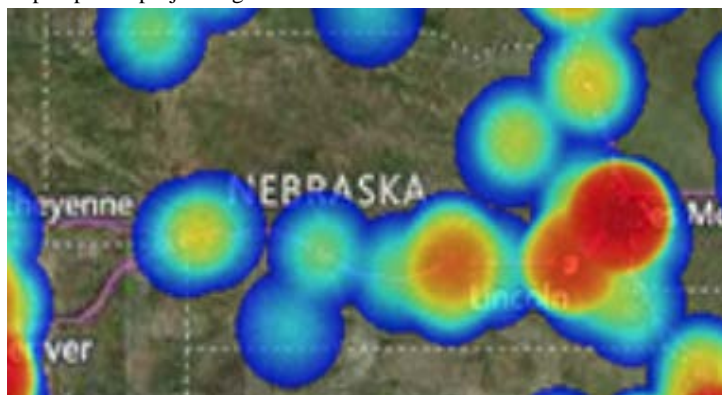
When people say, "There's an app for that," they're not kidding -- *ASK.FM* is a social media site where interactions are based on questions and answers. *Kik Messenger*: As with other messaging apps, Kik lets you send texts, pictures, and video. *Omegle*: An anonymous chat client through which users discuss anything they'd like. *Whisper*: A social "confessional" app that allows users to post whatever's on their minds. *Yik Yak*: A geographically based anonymous-chat app that lets users send photos and texts to people near their location. **It can make sexting seem OK.** <https://www.commonssensemedia.org/>

Because understanding where and how it's happening is an important new tool for those trying to stop trafficking in Nebraska.

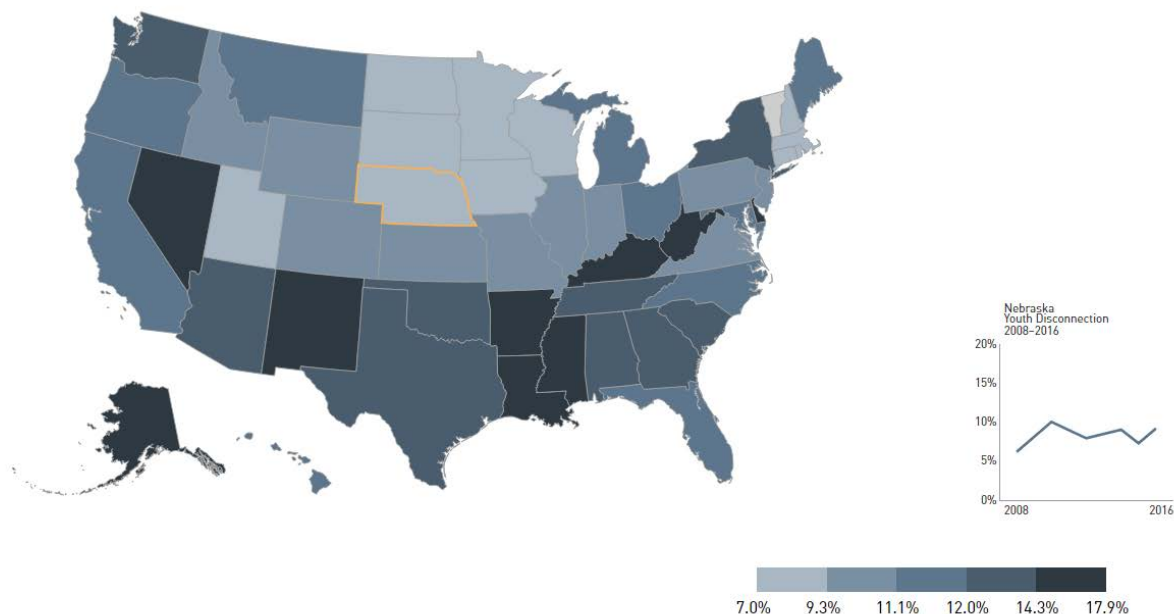
<http://netnebraska.org/article/news/1055000/new-research-provides-important-information-nebraskas-commercial-sex-industry>

For HELP or INFO
Call 1-888-373-7888
Text BeFree (233733)

<https://polarisproject.org/>



Disconnected/Homeless Youth



Measure of America, a project of the Social Science Research Council, aims to breathe life into numbers, using data to foster understanding of our shared challenges and support for people-centered policies. We care about **human development**—the process of building people’s capabilities, improving their well-being, and expanding their opportunities to live freely chosen lives of value.

Young adulthood is when people develop many of the capabilities required to live a good life: knowledge and credentials, social skills and networks, a sense of mastery and agency, an understanding of one’s strengths and preferences, and the ability to handle stressful events and regulate one’s emotions, to name just a few. Measure of America is thus concerned with youth disconnection because it impedes human development, closing off some of life’s most rewarding and joyful paths and leading to a future of limited horizons.

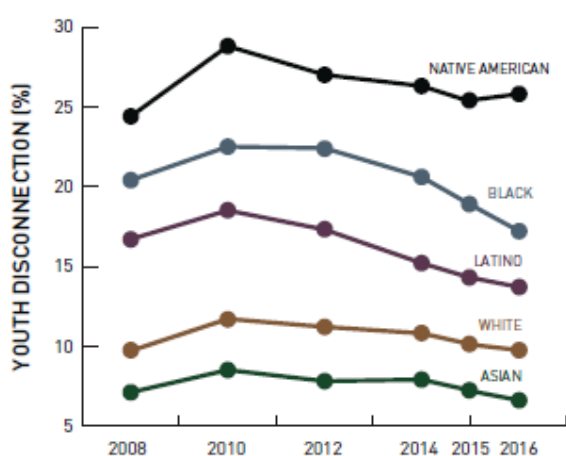
Disconnected youth are young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who are not in school and not working. The youth disconnection rate tells us a lot about the opportunities available to teens and young adults from different racial and ethnic groups and in different parts of the country. Understanding who disconnected youth are, the challenges they face, and where they live is the first step to helping them. Doing so is critical for all of us. Youth disconnection’s harms accrue not only to young people themselves, but also to society at large. Society pays a price in terms of reduced competitiveness, lower tax revenues, and higher health, social services, and criminal justice costs, to name just a few.

First, the good news: the national youth disconnection rate is falling! Fewer young people are cut off from school and work today than were before the Great Recession. The rate dropped 21 percent over six years, from **14.7 percent in 2010** in the aftermath of the Great Recession to **11.7 percent in 2016**. This translates to roughly 1,200,000 fewer young people cut off from pathways that lead to independent, rewarding adulthoods.

Now, the bad news: youth disconnection is still a serious problem, with 4.6 million young Americans neither working nor in school. The gaps between racial and ethnic groups remain large; **Native American, black, and Latino young people face higher disconnection rates than whites and Asians at every income level.** Place matters, too: the average disconnection rate in rural areas is much higher than in urban and suburban areas, and states, cities, and rural counties in the South tend to have higher rates than those in the North.

If you want to understand more about youth disconnection, read our latest report, [More Than a Million Reasons for Hope: Youth Disconnection in America Today](#).

<http://www.measureofamerica.org/DYinteractive/#County>



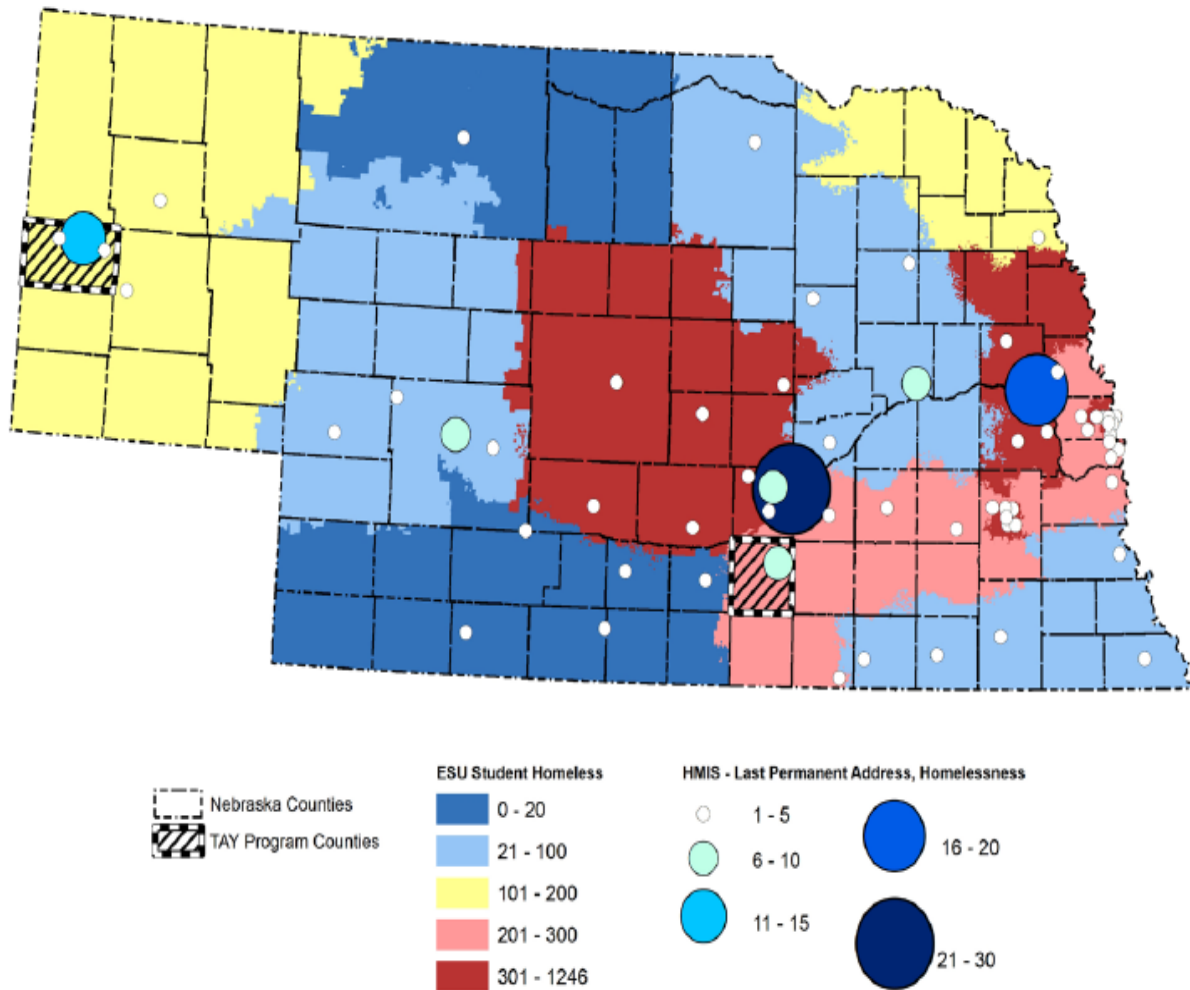
• **RACE AND ETHNICITY.** There is a chasm of nearly 20 percentage points in disconnection rates separating racial and ethnic groups. Asian youth have the lowest rate of disconnection (6.6 percent), followed by white (9.2 percent), Latino (13.7 percent), black (17.2 percent), and lastly, Native American (25.8 percent) youth. Youth disconnection has decreased over time for all major racial and ethnic groups; however, the gap between the groups with the highest and lowest rates has not narrowed appreciably.

Urban-Rural Divide. Young people living in rural areas have the highest rate of youth disconnection, 19.3 percent, followed by those living in towns (14.9 percent) and urban centers (12.9 percent). **Suburban youth are the least likely to be disconnected**, with a rate of 11.3 percent. Disconnection rates in rural counties vary immensely, from essentially 0 percent to 76.6 percent.

Living Arrangements. Disconnected young people are about two-and-a-half times as likely to be living with family other than their parents, about twice as likely to be living with a roommate, and eight times as likely to be living alone than their connected peers. **Young people who do not have a stable living situation often lack the emotional and financial support of parents or other consistent, caring adults**—an additional barrier in the transition to adulthood.

<http://measureofamerica.org/youth-disconnection-2018/>

Nebraska 2017 Youth Homeless Populations



According to the October 2017 Connected Youth Initiative Transitional Services Survey, a survey administered twice yearly to young people across the state, only 65.1% of young people ages 19 and up reported having access to affordable, safe, and stable housing among those who pay for housing. Some potential factors that may contribute to the 39.1% of youth that pay for housing and did not report access to affordable, safe, and stable housing are only 62.1% of youth reported having had enough money to pay for expenses in the last month and 85.1% of youth 19+ reported having access to transportation for work or school. Access to transportation has historically been an issue for youth in the state, particularly in rural areas, and a contributing factor in young people being able to secure and maintain independent housing in that a lack of access to transportation can be attributed to a lack of access to education and employment, which in turn can contribute to difficulties for young people in maintaining financial stability. Historically, this difficulty with financial stability greatly affects the ability of young people to secure and maintain independent housing due to a potential lack of credit or unhealthy credit, a history of eviction or other legal difficulties, inconsistent levels of income, and comparatively high debt to income ratios.

Finally, at-risk unaccompanied youth, youth experiencing homelessness, and pregnant and parenting youth that are at-risk or homeless in Nebraska face additional social and emotional challenges that far exceed those of similarly aged youth who are not at-risk or homeless. These additional challenges include higher incidence of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, and suicide ideation. These youth also experience greater challenges in developing healthy and trusting relationships which further increases youth isolation and increased mental and emotional challenges.

Taken in part from: Nebraska Balance of State Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Coordinated Community Plan

The above map from October of 2017 shows 9 CNCAP counties (Blaine, Loup, Garfield, Custer, Valley, Greeley, Sherman, Howard and Hall) of 11 counties in the red area in Central Nebraska. Keli Forney, OR Director and Cheryl Holcomb, Executive Director were interviewed in Dec of 2016 regarding homelessness in our service area by Mike Tobias at NET News. Part of that interview is below.

“They Don't Think It's There”: Homelessness Not Just An Urban Problem In Nebraska by Mike Tobias, Senior Producer/Reporter, NET News  

Homelessness is more than a big city problem. Mike Tobias reports on the challenges of finding and helping the hundreds of homeless people who are outside of Omaha and Lincoln.

...“In the rural areas, they don't think it's there. The community doesn't recognize that there's homeless people, said Keli Forney. She's family outreach director for Central Nebraska Community Services. She's been working with the homeless for almost two decades with CNCS. Before that she saw a different side of the issue as a county sheriff's deputy.

“Since they don't have the overpasses people can be staying under and stuff like that they think somebody that's staying down at the river in a tent is camping out,” Forney added. “They don't realize that they're actually living there. And so trying to get the community to come together to help homeless populations is very difficult in the smaller communities.”

So during her career, what is the smallest community Forney has seen with someone identified as homeless? “That would be Cedar Rapids. That's in Boone County,” she answered, referring to a central Nebraska village with less than 400 people.

...Whether it's Cedar Rapids or Grand Island, there are homeless people throughout Nebraska, although it's difficult to say exactly how many.

Once a year, across the country, social services workers canvass places where homeless people are known to stay, and gather data from shelters, for a Point in Time count of the homeless population. Last year's count for Nebraska outside of Lincoln and Omaha was a little more than 500. But this is just a snapshot of people who could be found on that day...

...Forney said short-term solutions are limited in rural areas. “The smaller communities do not have shelters. They do not have hotels. They don't have any temporary housing,” she said.

Also in short supply outside of Omaha and Lincoln are agencies to identify and help the homeless, and care for problems that are often a part of homelessness, like mental health or addiction issues.

Holcomb said one thing they don't see as much in rural areas are the chronically homeless, people who've experienced homelessness for a year or more or had four episodes of homelessness over three years...

Editor's note: This story is part of our "Best of 2016" Signature Story report. The story originally aired and was published in February. Taken in part from: <http://netnebraska.org/article/news>

Husker initiative aims to end youth homelessness in Nebraska *Posted July 16, 2018*

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is launching a project to help curtail youth homelessness in greater Nebraska.

Led by the university's Center on Children, Families and the Law, the development of a coordinated community plan is being funded through a \$3.28 million award from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Youth Homeless Demonstration program. The award, announced July 13, is one of 11 projects funded nationwide through the HUD program.

The Center on Children, Families and the Law will partner with the Nebraska Children and Families Foundation and the Nebraska Balance of State Continuum of Care on the initiative. The federal funding will directly serve youths and young adults under 24 years old across the state outside the Lincoln and Omaha metropolitan areas.

Nebraska has about 175,000 youths between ages 10 and 24, and more than 2,000 are homeless, according to counts by the Nebraska Balance of State Continuum of Care and the Nebraska Department of Education. Youths who are victims of abuse or familial strife, have aged out of foster care or who have been in the juvenile justice system are the most at risk for becoming homeless.

Jeffrey Chambers, project manager for the Center on Children, Families and the Law, said the funding will allow a continuation and strengthening of efforts already under way, such as rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing, as well as new and innovative approaches.

"We know that some efforts have worked and we're going to expand them," Chambers said. "This is a significant amount of funding over two years, and at the end of those two years, we will be able to apply for continued funding, based on new projects developed."

The initiative also will better integrate current agencies, programs and systems, making them work better together to serve homeless youth.

"We're going to look at where are the youth in need of homelessness services and do we have those services geographically dispersed to where they need to be," Chambers said. "There are 76,000 square miles, so there is a lot of area that needs to be covered."

<https://research.unl.edu/blog/tag/children-and-families/?category=news-information>

Project Connect

Central Nebraska Community Action has partnered with area agencies and service providers at the Project Connect in Grand Island, NE for the past 7 years.

Project Connect is a one-day, one-stop event where individuals and families in need are able to receive a wide variety of immediate, on-site services and support for unmet needs.

Individuals in need of dental or medical care, housing assistance, oil changes, children's services, haircuts, employment or other services attend the event.

Many volunteers donate hygiene kits, set up the event, work one-on-one with participants, cook and serve lunch to those in need.

Crime

Statewide crime summary

The number of crimes reported to Nebraska law enforcement agencies in 2017 increased 2.7%. There were 49,055 crimes reported in 2017, compared to 47,762 crimes reported during the same period in 2016, resulting in an increase of 1,293 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) increased 8.6% in 2017. There were 5,675 violent crimes reported in 2017, compared to 5,224 reported in 2016, resulting in an increase of 451 violent crimes. Two of the violent crime index offenses – Robbery and Aggravated Assault – saw moderate increases, while Murder-Manslaughter saw slight decreases. A significant rise in the number of Forcible Rapes reported in 2017, up 29.7%, is the main reason for the overall increase in the violent crime index.

Property crimes (Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson) increased 2.0% in 2017. There were 43,380 property crimes reported in 2017, compared to 42,538 reported in 2016, resulting in an increase of 842 property crimes. Burglary and Larceny both saw minor increases, while Arson saw a slight decrease. Motor Vehicle Theft saw the greatest increase of any property offense, up 11.4% from 2016.

Crime Index Offenses, 2016 – 2017

	2016	2017	% CHANGE
VIOLENT CRIMES	5,224	5,675	+8.6%
Murder-Manslaughter	51	44	-13.7%
Forcible Rape*	812	1,053	+29.7%
Robbery	940	953	+1.4%
Aggravated Assault	3,421	3,625	+6.0%
PROPERTY CRIMES	42,538	43,380	+2.0%
Burglary	6,287	6,311	+0.4%
Larceny-Theft	31,357	31,649	+0.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,663	5,194	+11.4%
Arson	231	226	-2.2%
COMBINED TOTAL	47,762	49,055	+2.7%

**Part of the increase is due to the broadened definition of forcible rape required by the FBI.*

PLEASE NOTE: Caution should be used when comparing the percent changes presented within this report. A slight shift in the volume of crimes or arrests may result in a large percent change for some offenses, arrests, and/or population groups.

Arrests

There were 70,909 arrests made in 2017, compared to 71,088 in 2016, resulting in an overall decrease of 0.3%. The five categories with the highest number of arrests in 2017 were: Drug Abuse Violations (13,495); Simple Assault (8,375); Larceny (8,353); Driving Under the Influence (6,877); and Liquor Law Violations (4,811). The number of adult arrests (age 18 and over) in 2017 was 61,512, compared to 62,056 in 2016, resulting in a decrease of 0.9%. The number of juvenile arrests (age 17 and under) in 2017 was 9,397, compared to 9,032 in 2016, an increase of 4.0%.

Total Arrests in Nebraska, 2016 – 2017

	ADULT ARRESTS			JUVENILE ARRESTS			ALL ARRESTS		
	2016	2017	% CHANGE	2016	2017	% CHANGE	2016	2017	% CHANGE
Murder-Manslaughter	35	36	+2.9%	5	3	-40.0%	40	39	-2.5%
Forcible Rape	201	210	+4.5%	57	46	-19.3%	258	256	-0.8%
Robbery	248	274	+10.5%	54	102	+88.9%	302	376	+24.5%
Aggravated Assault	1,372	1,432	+4.4%	70	91	+30.0%	1,442	1,523	+5.6%
Burglary	501	513	+2.4%	109	152	+39.4%	610	665	+9.0%
Larceny	6,994	6,237	-10.8%	2,153	2,116	-1.7%	9,147	8,353	-8.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	309	280	-9.4%	117	152	+29.9%	426	432	+1.4%
Simple Assault	7,054	6,819	-3.3%	1,390	1,556	+11.9%	8,444	8,375	-0.8%
Arson	30	43	+43.3%	27	23	-14.8%	57	66	+15.8%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	275	327	+18.9%	7	8	+14.3%	282	335	+18.8%
Fraud	1,340	1,230	-8.2%	78	97	+24.4%	1,418	1,327	-6.4%
Embezzlement	85	63	-25.9%	15	8	-46.7%	100	71	-29.0%
Stolen Property Offenses	570	639	+12.1%	89	109	+22.5%	659	748	+13.5%
Vandalism	1,579	1,737	+10.0%	673	611	-9.2%	2,252	2,348	+4.3%
Weapons	1,042	1,007	-3.4%	94	103	+9.6%	1,136	1,110	-2.3%
Prostitution	131	90	-31.3%	0	2	N/A	131	92	-29.8%
Sex Offenses	372	355	-4.6%	100	84	-16.0%	472	439	-7.0%
Drug Abuse Violations	11,072	12,031	+8.7%	1,346	1,464	+8.8%	12,418	13,495	+8.7%
Offense Against Family and Children	1,256	1,255	-0.1%	27	141	+422.2%	1,283	1,396	+8.8%
Driving Under the Influence	7,312	6,801	-7.0%	114	76	-33.3%	7,426	6,877	-7.4%
Liquor Law Violations	4,498	4,098	-8.9%	719	713	-0.8%	5,217	4,811	-7.8%
Disorderly Conduct	2,316	2,292	-1.0%	435	416	-4.4%	2,751	2,708	-1.6%
Vagrancy	14	15	+7.1%	0	0	N/A	14	15	+7.1%
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	13,450	13,728	+2.1%	1,353	1,324	-2.1%	14,803	15,052	+1.7%
TOTAL	62,056	61,512	-0.9%	9,032	9,397	+4.0%	71,088	70,909	-0.3%

PLEASE NOTE: Caution should be used when comparing the percent changes presented within this report. A slight shift in the volume of crimes or arrests may result in a large percent change for some offenses, arrests, and/or population groups.

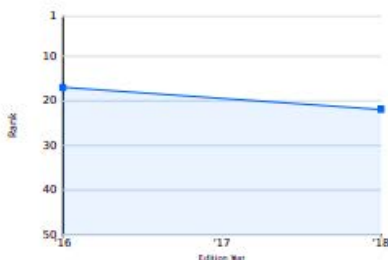
<https://ncc.nebraska.gov/sites/ncc.nebraska.gov/files/doc/2017-Crime-In-Nebraska.pdf>

Health Trends



Nebraska

OVERALL-HWC RANK: 22 | **CHANGE: ▼ 5**



Rank Based On: Weighted sum of the number of standard deviations each measure is from the national average

STRENGTHS

- Low drug death rate among women
- High immunization coverage among children
- High percentage of high school graduation

CHALLENGES

- Low prevalence of adolescent well-visits
- Low prevalence of cervical cancer screening
- Low state mPINC survey score

HIGHLIGHTS

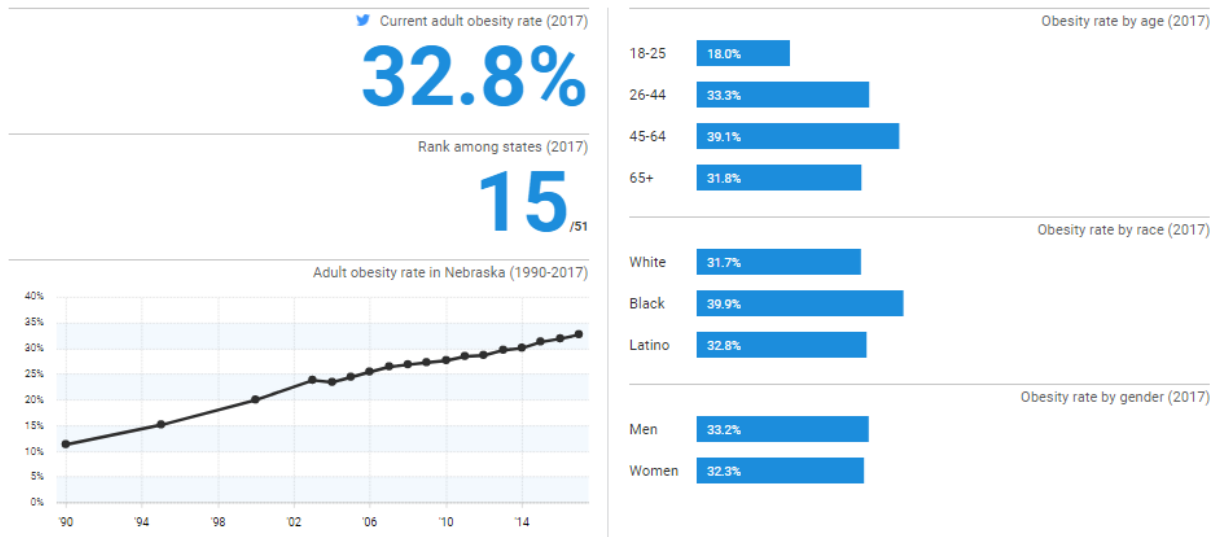
- Since the 2016 edition, excessive drinking among women aged 18-44 decreased 15% from 24.0% to 20.4%
- Since the 2016 edition, maternal mortality increased 15% from 14.6 to 16.8 deaths per 100,000 live births
- Since the 2016 edition, the percentage of infants exclusively breastfed for six months increased 39% from 20.4% to 28.4%
- Since the 2016 edition, infant mortality increased 10% from 4.9 to 5.4 deaths per 1,000 live births
- Since the 2016 edition, tobacco use among adolescents aged 12-17 decreased 42% from 9.0% to 5.2%
- Since the 2016 edition, child mortality decreased 7% from 24.4 to 22.6 deaths per 100,000 children aged 1-18

WEBSITE: www.dhhs.ne.gov/

<https://www.americashealthrankings.org>

Nebraska has the 15th highest adult obesity rate in the nation, and the 23rd highest obesity rate for youth ages 10 to 17. Nebraska's adult obesity rate is currently 32.8%, up from 20.1% in 2000 and from 11.3% in 1990. This state profile includes data on adult and childhood obesity, obesity-related health issues, and [policy actions](#) Nebraska is taking to prevent and reduce obesity. According to the most recent data, adult obesity rates now exceed 35% in seven states, 30% in 29 states and 25% in 48 states. [View adult obesity rates for all states.](#)

Adult Obesity New Data

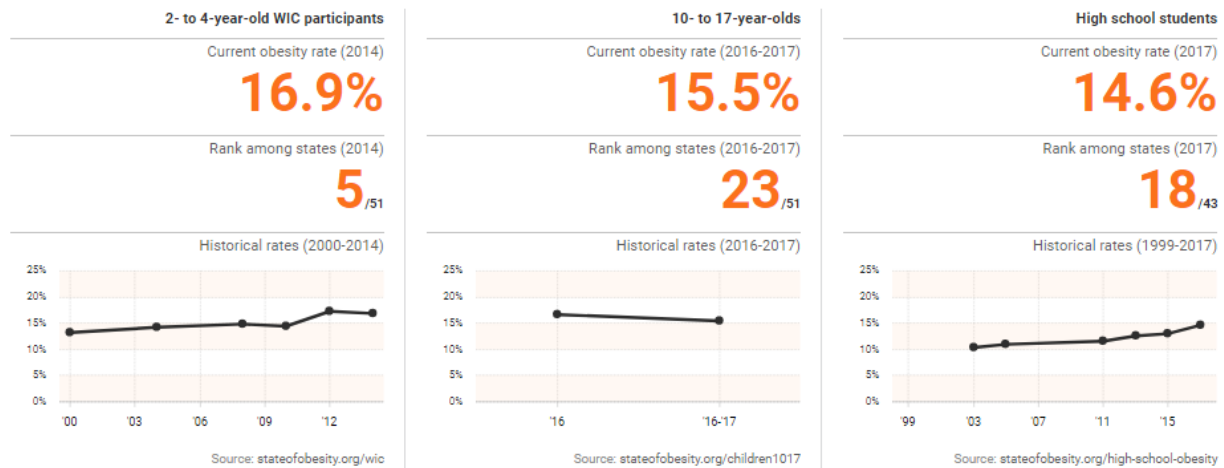


Note: A change in methodology makes direct comparisons to data collected prior to 2011 difficult. Read the full rates and ranks methodology for more information. Source: Trust for America's Health and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The State of Obesity 2018. Washington, D.C.: 2018.

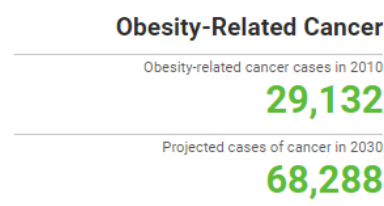
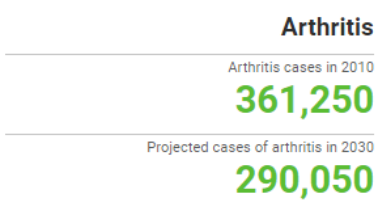
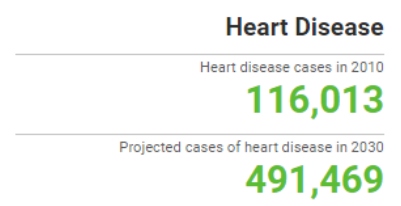
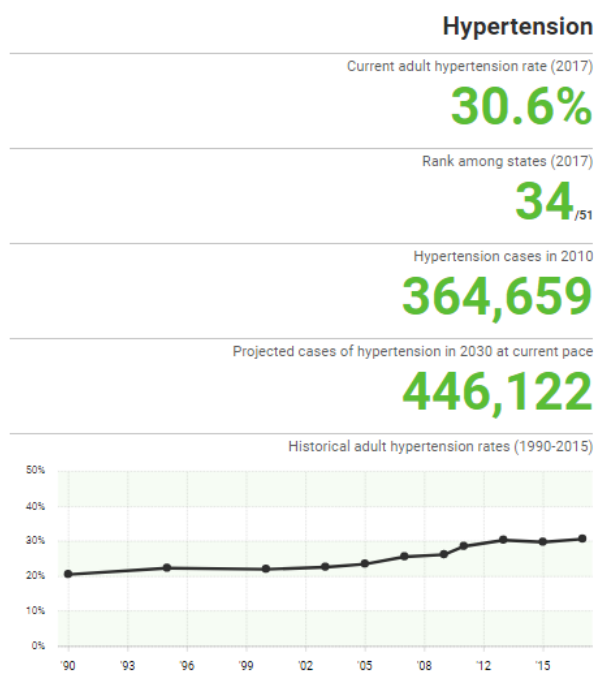
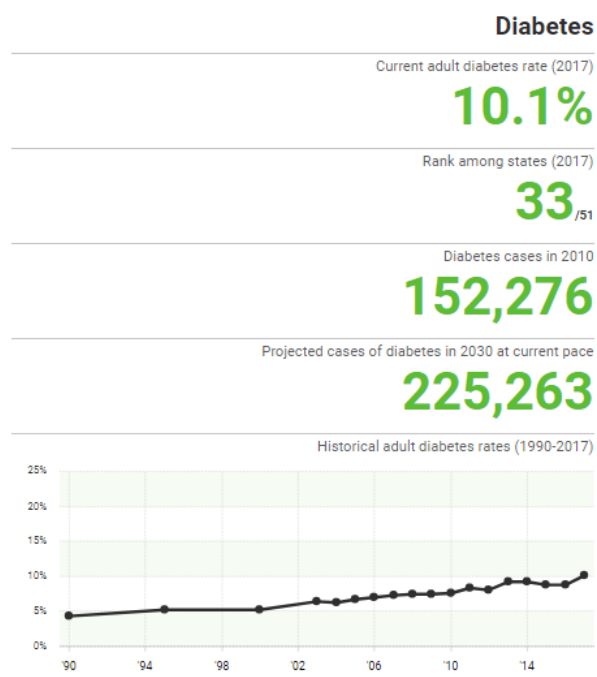
Childhood Overweight and Obesity New Data

Childhood Obesity Stories: Nebraska

Lincoln, Nebraska Lincoln reported an 8.2 percent decline in the obesity rate among children in grades K-8 from 2010 to 2013. [Read More](#)



Obesity-Related Health Issues New Data



Sources: Current diabetes (2017) and hypertension (2017) rates are from The State of Obesity 2018; 2010 diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, arthritis and obesity-related cancer numbers and projected cases of obesity-related health problems related are from F as in Fat 2012.

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program

Supporting healthy weight and nutrition from pregnancy through the first five years

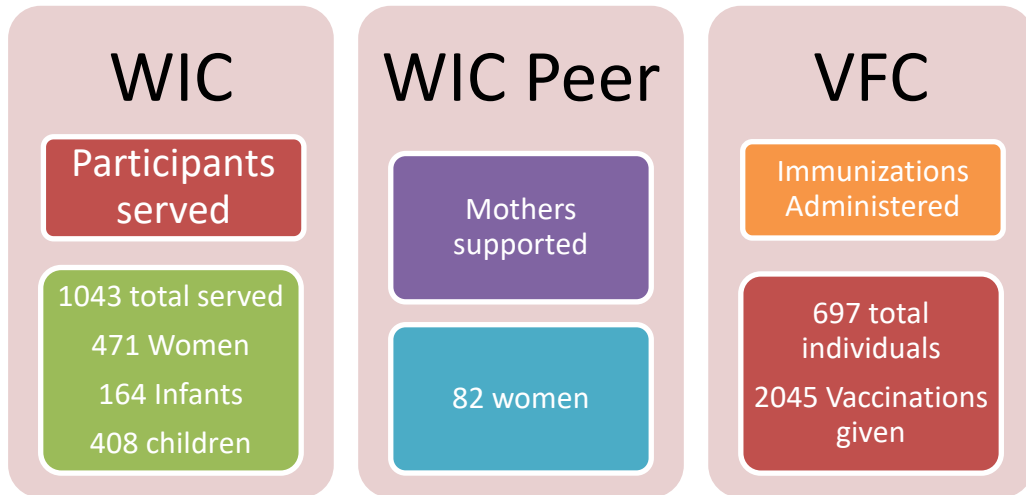
The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is one of the nation’s largest federal nutrition programs, serving million participants. WIC helps low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age 5 achieve and maintain a healthy weight by providing healthy foods and nutrition education; promoting breastfeeding and supporting nursing mothers; and providing healthcare and social-service referrals. WIC was funded at \$6.17 billion in FY18, with \$60 million designated for breastfeeding initiatives, and \$18.5 million directed to the WIC Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program that provides fresh, locally grown produce to participants. The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the funds and state agencies execute the program.

The WIC food package is required by law to be periodically re-evaluated to ensure it aligns with the latest U.S. Dietary Guidelines. In 2009, the WIC food package was updated to include more fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lower-fat milk. Research shows that, following the changes,

WIC participants are buying and eating more fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and low-fat dairy products. National obesity rates for 2- to 4-year-old children on WIC declined from 15.9 percent in 2010 to 14.5 in 2014.

<https://www.stateofobesity.org/policy/wic/>

CNCAP WIC & Immunizations

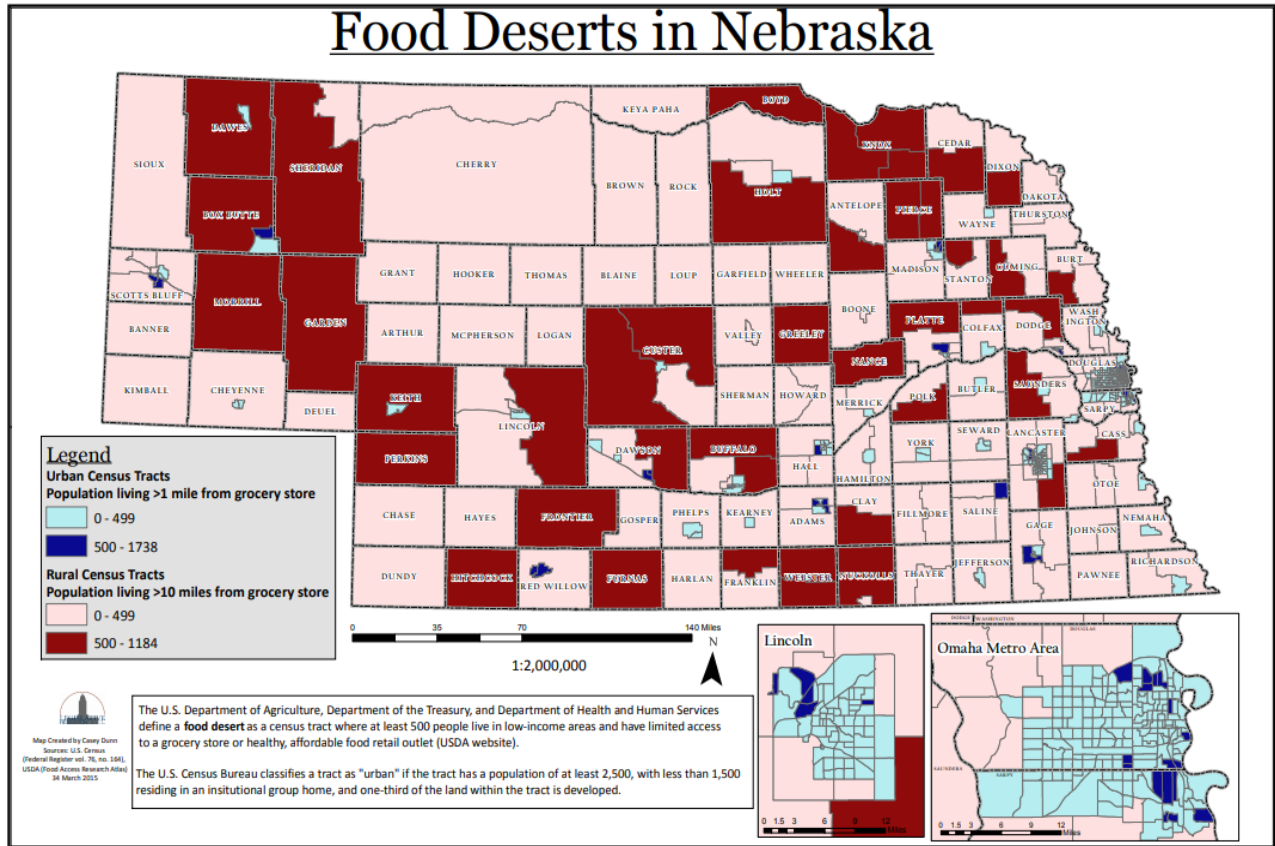


CNCAP Annual Report

Nutrition



<http://clipart-library.com/balanced-diet-chart.html>



<http://news.legislature.ne.gov>

Number of Local Grocery Stores in CNCAP Counties

County	Grocery stores, 2009	Grocery stores, 2014	Supercenters & club stores, 2014	Convenience stores, 2014	Specialized food stores, 2014	SNAP-authorized stores, 2016	WIC-authorized stores, 2012
Blaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boyd	3	2	0	1	0	3	3
Boone	4	4	0	4	0	8	5
Brown	3	3	0	5	0	5	3
Colfax	5	6	0	5	2	11	2
Custer	8	6	0	10	1	10	7
Garfield	2	1	0	2	0	2	2
Greeley	3	2	0	2	0	2	3
Hall	10	10	3	30	5	42	10
Hamilton	2	1	0	3	2	5	2

Holt	9	7	0	10	0	11	9
Howard	3	2	0	4	0	4	1
Keya Paha	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Loup	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Merrick	2	2	0	7	0	3	1
Nance	2	2	0	4	0	4	2
Platte	6	6	1	20	1	20	7
Rock	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Sherman	2	1	0	3	0	3	3
Valley	3	3	0	3	1	6	4
Wheeler	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas>

Trends in obesity among children in WIC since food package changes **Posted on April 1, 2019**
A CHOICES study analyzed changes in childhood obesity prevalence among children participating in WIC both before and after food package changes were enacted in 2009, and found that obesity prevalence among children participating in WIC has been decreasing since the 2009 changes.

“Our study suggests that, in addition to its critical role in reducing the burden of food insecurity and improving nutrition among young children in low-income families, WIC also can help promote healthy weight,” says co-author **Erica Kenney**, CHOICES Co-Investigator and Professor of Public Health Policy in the Department of Health Policy and Management at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. “This is especially encouraging given that over half of all infants born in the U.S. are eligible for the program – there is a real opportunity here to have a positive impact on childhood obesity.”

These results suggest that the 2009 WIC food package change likely helped to reverse the rapid increase in obesity prevalence among WIC participants observed before the food package change, helping set the millions of young children who benefit from WIC on a path toward a healthier weight.

<http://choicesproject.org/publications/wic-food-package-changes-trends-in-childhood-obesity-prevalence/>

USDA Foods provides healthy foods to schools by: Purchasing more than two billion pounds of food from American farmers each year. Meeting strict food safety and nutrition standards and using 100% American grown foods. Providing high quality meals to more than 30 million students a day. Adding versatility and being an economical way to provide our Nation's children with appealing meals.

Serving up Nutritious Options in Schools USDA Foods include a wide variety of high quality vegetables, fruits, dairy products, whole grains, lean meats and other protein options. USDA Foods support the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the school meal pattern requirements to make it easier for schools to prepare healthy meals. In recent years, USDA has reformulated products in every food category to lower the levels of sodium, sugar, and fat and to help offer nutrient-dense, kid friendly meals.

VEGETABLES

- USDA offers fresh, frozen, canned, and dried options representing all 5 vegetable subgroups: dark green, red/orange, legumes, starchy, and other.
- USDA only offers no salt added frozen vegetables and either low-sodium or no salt added canned vegetables and beans.

FRUITS

- USDA offers fresh, frozen, canned and dried options in sizes ranging from individual portion to bulk sizes for processing.
- Canned fruits are packed in extra light syrup with the option of sucrose only syrup.

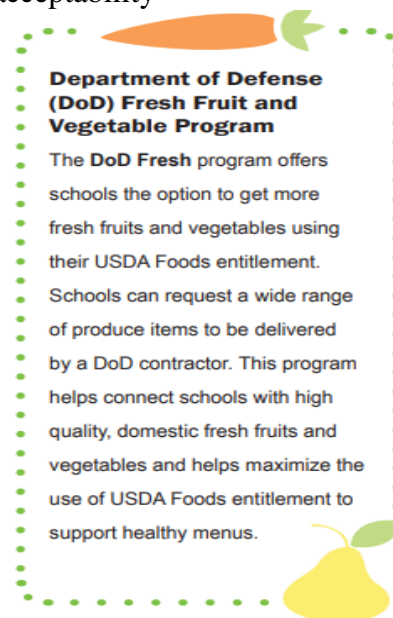
WHOLE GRAINS

- All items shipped to schools meet the whole grain-rich criteria.
- Schools can order ready-to-serve items and whole grain products for scratch cooking or baking.

MEAT/MEAT ALTERNATES

- USDA offers a variety of nutrient-dense protein options such as meat, fish, cheese, nuts and eggs.

- Specifications have been changed to lower the sodium and fat on many meat and cheese products.
- USDA continues to work with industry to make reductions to sodium while still achieving optimal product performance and acceptability



USDAFoods_FactSheet_FINAL2014.pdf

DIVERSITY

Age and Gender

The following table details the population by age and gender according to 2013-2017 ACS Survey 5-year estimates for the CNCAP area, the female population totaled 49.9% of the report area, while the male population totaled 50.1%.

CNCAP Service Area	Under 5 Male	Under 5 Female	5 to 14 Male	5 to 14 Female	15 to 44 Male	15 to 44 Female	45 to 64 Male	45 to 64 Female	65 Over Male	65 Over Female
Totals by Age Group	6520	6155	13224	12529	32645	30181	23189	22551	14940	17743
Blaine County, NE	15	13	32	18	73	74	68	73	57	59
Boone County, NE	173	169	359	356	875	801	522	656	278	312
Boyd County, NE	40	42	113	113	287	271	275	246	278	312
Brown County, NE	80	82	185	196	446	440	406	420	345	414
Colfax County, NE	443	494	883	449	2237	1733	1309	1131	666	753
Custer County, NE	335	355	748	722	1810	1676	1425	1433	1090	1303
Garfield County, NE	44	43	109	115	300	288	293	267	260	297
Greeley County, NE	74	72	156	154	362	35	288	293	296	324
Hall County, NE	2522	2233	4837	4493	12194	11375	7447	7415	4089	4914
Hamilton County, NE	290	266	667	577	1563	1562	1243	1268	832	939
Holt County, NE	372	336	739	702	1584	1502	1399	1368	1005	1195
Howard County, NE	223	205	465	418	1047	973	884	872	646	704
Keya Paha County, NE	14	20	42	47	107	105	119	104	104	131
Loup County, NE	18	14	36	24	89	73	89	89	88	89
Merrick County, NE	225	247	512	494	1377	1298	1107	1035	747	840
Nance County, NE	116	96	236	232	584	553	528	507	319	436
Platte County, NE	1248	1202	2464	2356	5309	5723	4230	4068	2500	3075
Rock County, NE	37	41	99	72	219	185	214	205	160	204
Sherman County, NE	82	68	207	188	452	424	422	436	367	440
Valley County, NE	148	129	279	273	613	657	562	522	481	545
Wheeler County, NE	21	28	56	43	117	113	136	103	88	113

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2013-17. Source geography: County Community Commons

15.4% of Nebraskans were 65 or older in 2017². This is expected to increase to 21.0% by 2050¹.

Rural Populations

Defining Rural Population

The federal government uses two major definitions of “rural,” along with many variants that are also available. One is produced by the U.S. Census Bureau and the other by the Office of Management and Budget. The Federal Office of Rural Health Policy uses components of each definition when determining a classification for a geographic region.

U. S. Census Bureau Definition

The first definition developed by the Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas:

- Urbanized Areas (UAs) of 50,000 or more people;
- Urban Clusters (UCs) of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people.

The Census does not actually define “rural.” “Rural” encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area. Whatever is not urban is considered rural.

The Census recognizes that "densely settled communities outside the boundaries of large incorporated municipalities were just as "urban" as the densely settled population inside those boundaries." Their definition does not follow city or county boundaries, and so it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a particular area is considered urban or rural. Under this definition, about 21% of the US population in 2000 was considered rural but more than 95% of the land area was classified as rural. In the 2010 Census, 59.5 million people, 19.3% of the population, was rural while more than 95% of the land area is still classified as rural.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/about-us/definition/index.html>

Center For Rural Affairs

by Kristine Jacobson January 09, 2017 Rural Success Stories

Embracing diversity to help communities thrive

The faces of rural Nebraska have changed during the past 20 years as immigrants from many countries seek to live, work and raise families in the Midwest’s small towns and wide-open spaces.

Immigrants are opening businesses, shopping, working and making an economic impact in rural Nebraska. Communities that may have slowly disappeared from the map are now thriving because of diversity. And in some communities, the minority has become the majority.

However, with change comes the possibility of conflict, bias and misunderstanding because of cultural differences. And, despite the changes in population, often the minority voices still aren’t

represented on city councils, school boards and in other leadership positions in rural communities.

The Center For Rural Affairs is helping towns across Nebraska see the benefits of embracing diversity, which will help rural communities, grow and thrive in the future.

Carlos Barcenas works as a community organizer for the Center For Rural Affairs and equips community leaders to become culturally competent with the Diversity Inclusion Leadership Program. The program teaches leaders to work through differences, whether it be differences in nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender or age.

“The program helps leaders in the communities have the skills to work with so many differences and to make decisions that impact their community without any biases,” Barcenas said. “How do we have this conversation with community leaders so that, at the end of the day, they make decisions to help impact the community for the better?”

<http://nebraskaruralliving.com/articles/rural-success-stories/center-for-rural-affairs/>

Sociocultural and Individual Differences

Michael Murray, ... Michael Blank, in *Comprehensive Clinical Psychology*, 1998

10.11.9 Summary

Rural society represents a large, although neglected, part of North American society. It is extremely diverse in its makeup. However, one consistent pattern is poverty and aging. Admittedly, there are certain pockets of wealth, but overall rural society is deprived with reference to urban society. The character of rural society is changing from one of full employment based on exploitation of natural resources to one of underemployment and greater employment in service and manufacturing industries. As a consequence, social and working life in rural America is undergoing dramatic change. Formerly it was a cohesive and supportive society but now there is less evidence of social cohesion.

In view of the diversity and changing character of rural society it is not surprising that it is difficult to identify some consistent patterns of health. However, it is apparent that there is a considerably lower degree of provision of health, including mental health, services. This lowered degree of availability is coupled with difficulties in accessibility. There have been some limited initiatives in community mental health services but there is a need not only for more resources but also for careful planning and evaluation of service provision.

Psychologists have had a lengthy but checkered involvement in rural mental health work. Even today, few doctoral-level psychologists practice in rural areas. There is greater need for advanced training in rural practice. Several recent initiatives have developed interdisciplinary training programs. In particular, the psychologist needs to be trained to become more involved in primary care and in collaborating with primary care physicians and other health professionals so as to provide integrated mental health services. Further, a psychologist working in a rural setting will confront many personal problems and ethical dilemmas. The rural psychologist should be aware of these issues and how best to deal with them.

Working in a rural setting offers many opportunities for a psychologist to treat a variety of mental health problems. For this reason the psychologist's orientation must be that of a generalist. In addition, rural psychologists need to consider the full spectrum of psychological services from health promotion through crisis intervention to long-term care of the chronically mentally ill. Further, intervention must be matched to the context to be effective. In this respect rural psychologists need to be aware of the sociocultural patterns of rural life and of the many changes rural society is currently experiencing.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/rural-population>

Family

You may have noticed that the families of classmates at school or among your friends can be very different from yours. But the basic similarities are that members of a family usually live together. They might disagree or argue, but they are closely bound by their love and concern for one another.

Some families have one parent — either a mom or a dad. Some have both a mom and a dad. Others have two moms or two dads. If two parents get divorced and remarry, you may be seeing double — there can be two moms and two dads!

Some children live in families with foster parents, who care for them when their biological parents cannot. And there are parents who follow a legal process to adopt, or choose, children they then raise as their own.

When adults getting married already have children, then the marriage joins not just two individuals but also two families into a new family unit. We call these new families "stepfamilies" — or "blended" families — because they represent a new blend of family members who were already part of other families.

In a stepfamily, the parent not biologically related to a child is called a "stepparent" (for example, stepmother or stepfather). If both parents have prior children, these children are stepbrothers and stepsisters to each other.

As many of us know, a family isn't limited to simply parents and their biological children. The word "family" is a big word that encompasses many other types of loving and guiding relationships.

Family members are often close and feel they can depend on one another for caring guidance and support. Whether its grandparents, aunts and uncles or even close friends who make up a family, what is important is the love or common interests that bind them together.

Regardless of biological relationship, you may be a part of several "families." Your school classmates may be a family to you. Your soccer team may be a family. Your fellow Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts may be a family, too.

How many families are you a part of? What makes those families special?

<https://wonderopolis.org>

Informal kinship care: Children are considered to be in informal kinship care if they are not living with a parent or foster parent and are not living independently.

- 11,000 (2%) children were living in kinship care(2016 3-year averages)
- 11,000 (2%) were living with a grandparent who was their primary caregiver

Source: kids count data center.

Marriage and divorce

In 2016:

- 12,338 couples were married and 5,949 were divorced.
- 5,562 children experienced their parents divorcing.
 - ✓ 2,754 children were put under their mother's custody.
 - ✓ 403 children were put under their father's custody.
 - ✓ 2,329 children were put under both parent's custody.
 - ✓ 72 children were given a different arrangement.

Source: vital statistics, Nebraska department of health and human services (DHHS)

Source: Kids Count Data Center.

Child Support (2016)

Custodial parents who do not receive child support payments they are owed by non-custodial parents may seek assistance from the Department of Health and Human Services. Assistance is provided by Child Support Enforcement (CSE).

- 108,674 cases received CSE assistance; this is 71.4% of child support cases in Nebraska.
- 101,914 were non-ADC cases.*
- 6,760 were ADC cases.*
- \$217,985,571 Amount of child support collected through CSE.
- \$217,423,125 Amount of child support disbursed through CSE.
- 19,626 cases received services through CSE, but payments were not being made.
- 2,586 cases receiving public benefits who are eligible for and are receiving child support payments.
- 1,662 cases received public benefits who are eligible for child support, but it was not being paid.
- 5,131 child support cases where non-custodial parent is incarcerated.
- \$117.74 mean monthly child support payment per child.

* If the custodial parent is receiving ADC, the state is entitled to collect child support from the non-custodial parent as reimbursement.

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue. <https://kidscountnebraska.com/economic-stability-2017/>

15 Reasons Why Rural Nebraska Is A Great Place to Raise Kids

by Kristine Jacobson November 28, 2017

We have interviewed hundreds of rural Nebraskans during the 11-year history of Nebraska Rural Living. Some grew up in rural Nebraska and have moved back. Some are transplants and have relocated from cities or other states. And, others were born here and never left. Whoever the source has been, it seems a few common themes continue to emerge about why people chose to live and work in rural Nebraska: The simplicity of rural life, the sense of community and belonging in small towns and the benefits of raising kids in rural Nebraska. **Reason No. 1 – More Time Reasons No. 2, 3 & 4 – Independence, Small Class Sizes, Involvement Reasons 5 and 6 – Low Crime and Clean Water Reasons 7, 8, 9 and 10 – Affordability, Short Commutes, the Entire Community Helps and Freedom Reason 11 – Less Opportunities Equals More Opportunities Reason 12 – Opportunities to Learn Respect and Kindness Reasons 13 & 14 – Safety and Opportunities to Compete Reason 15 – Small Schools**

<http://nebraskaruralliving.com>

Families with Children

According to the American Community Survey estimates, 21.5% of all occupied households in the CNCAP Service area are family households with one or more children 0 to 17.

CNCAP Service Area	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children (Under Age 18)	Families with Children (Under Age 6), Percent of Total Households
Area by County	71,699	48,025	20,824	30.89%
Blaine	232	151	47	14.9%
Boone	2,277	1,508	521	30.1%
Boyd	905	600	181	17.5%
Brown	1,475	915	343	27.7%
Colfax	3,681	2,553	1,237	24.0%
Custer	4,792	3,177	1,274	22.2%
Garfield	893	600	198	26.8%
Greeley	1,015	671	264	21.2%
Hall	22,817	15,498	7,654	25.4%
Hamilton	3,722	2,727	1,073	27.1%
Holt	4,569	2,950	1,149	24.4%
Howard	2,656	1,754	771	22.0%
Keya Paha	334	228	81	40.7%
Loup	245	186	51	23.5%

CNCAP Service Area	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children (Under Age 18)	Families with Children (Under Age 6), Percent of Total Households
Merrick	3,251	2,163	867	29.9%
Nance	1,553	977	429	26.8%
Platte C	12,937	8,473	3,642	20.0%
Rock	655	409	115	20.0%
Sherman	1,378	878	317	17.7%
Valley	1,934	1,362	544	29.4%
Wheeler	378	245	66	13.6%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2013-17. Source geography: County Community Commons

Minorities

Study aims to enhance quality of life for rural Nebraska minorities, communities

by Chuck Green | CYFS

As populations in many rural Nebraska counties decline, those that are stable or growing share a common element: ethnic diversity.

University of Nebraska–Lincoln research recently explored how cultural and economic resources generated by diverse populations can help smaller communities not only survive, but thrive.

Investigators identified the most-relevant factors determining quality of life for rural ethnic minorities — generally, perceptions of and satisfaction with life, and the degree to which people believe their goals and standards are being met. Through focus groups, interviews and surveys, researchers collected data from ethnic minorities in Madison, Platte and Scotts Bluff counties in Nebraska.

“There has been little information about which factors non-majority groups consider important,” said Maria de Guzman, associate professor and extension specialist in the Department of Child, Youth and Family Studies, and the project’s principal investigator. “For example, good jobs and education are important to everyone, regardless of ethnicity. But we want to identify additional, specific factors important to people in these ethnic groups in smaller communities.”

Census statistics show populations in two-thirds of Nebraska counties are declining, de Guzman said. Of the rural communities that were stable or thriving, she said, many had a high number of ethnic minorities.

“Many rural communities are declining, so you want minorities to be contributing members of the community, and feel happy and secure enough to remain in those communities,” de Guzman said.

Data collection began with learning perspectives of key informants, including school administrators, diversity coordinators from businesses, librarians and other individuals identified as knowledgeable about the counties’ ethnic minorities. Based on these data, a survey was developed to examine which factors — such as community resources, economic opportunities and social connections — have the greatest impact on residents’ well-being.

After initial data analysis was completed, researchers created fact sheets and geographic information system maps of Nebraska to help visually illustrate the geography of poverty, migration and other factors.

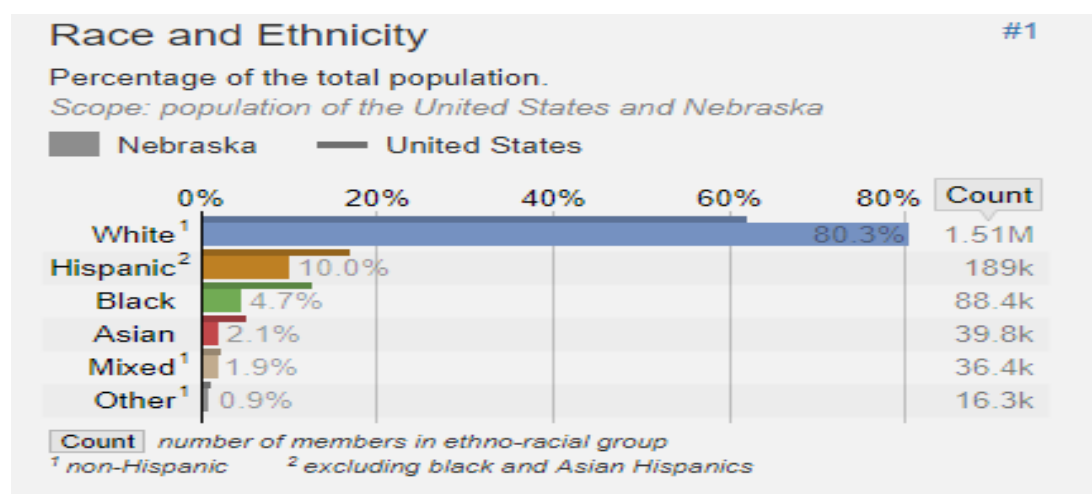
De Guzman said pinpointing which culture-specific factors rural minorities deem essential to quality of life will help develop educational tools for community responders serving those groups.

“Ethnic minority studies are done mostly on the East and West coasts, but there is very little research done in the Midwest, especially in rural communities,” said de Guzman, a CYFS faculty affiliate. “Even for Omaha and Lincoln, ethnic minorities have different experiences than those who live elsewhere, such as California.”

Researchers also believe addressing such needs may increase the likelihood of those citizens remaining in their communities and contributing to their towns’ economic and social success, and overall vitality.

“The graying of America is also occurring in Nebraska, so ensuring people stay here brings the resource of young people to the labor force,” said Rodrigo Cantarero, associate professor of community and regional planning and co-principal investigator. “It’s like giving a shot to the state’s economy.”

<https://news.unl.edu>



<https://statisticalatlas.com/state/Nebraska/Race-and-Ethnicity#figure/county>

Race and Ethnicity by County

The Census Bureau defines ancestry as a person's ethnic origin, racial heritage, descent, or "roots," which may reflect their place of birth, place of birth of parents or ancestors, and ethnic identities that have evolved within the United States.

Read more at <https://names.mongabay.com/ancestry/Nebraska.html#5dW0a2e4DsdI7OuS.99>

CNCAP Service Area	White Total	Black Total	American Indian Total	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Total	Mixed Race Total	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic Latino or Other
Total by Race or Ethnicity	14414	2071	485	1210	187	1647	28996	4723
Blaine County, NE	492	0	0	3	7	0	0	0
Boone County, NE	5178	26	10	7	7	33	106	5
Boyd County, NE	1947	10	31	18	0	28	15	5
Brown County, NE	2952	1	6	12	0	50	37	0
Colfax County, NE	5427	292	4	59	11	69	4754	505
Custer County, NE	10295	86	4	86	0	50	315	105
Garfield County, NE	1892	4	0	6	0	6	41	7
Greeley County, NE	2344	15	0	10	0	16	49	10
Hall County, NE	41644	1337	202	718	146	633	16387	2993
Hamilton County, NE	8708	66	13	6	0	66	290	152
Holt County, NE	9676	15	81	48	3	30	440	55
Howard County, NE	6107	3	0	3	6	105	161	90
Keya Paha County, NE	704	1	0	1	0	6	8	4
Loup County, NE	535	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Merrick County, NE	7277	47	13	8	0	162	322	103
Nance County, NE	3459	3	12	2	3	0	90	3
Platte County, NE	26293	144	107	205	4	329	5784	646
Rock County, NE	1348	4	0	0	0	16	13	8
Sherman County, NE	2960	0	1	17	0	8	62	24
Valley County, NE	4069	17	9	0	0	38	119	2
Wheeler County, NE	837	0	0	1	0	2	6	6

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2013-17. Source geography: County Community Commons

Veterans

Early Cognitive Decline and Dementia in Homeless Veterans

John A. Schinka, PhD

In recent decades there has been rising concern with the prevalence and impact of dementia on our older population. As the size of the U.S. population age 65 and older continues to increase, the number of Americans with dementia will grow. This number will escalate rapidly in coming years, as the population of Americans age 65 and older is projected to grow from 53 million in 2018 to 88 million by 2050. The Veteran population is also aging, and the proportion of older Veterans in the homeless population is especially high. A high prevalence of dementia in the homeless Veteran population would therefore be expected. While there are no data to support this expectation, an increasing number of alarms are being raised in housing programs about symptoms of significant cognitive loss in Veterans in their 50s who are experiencing homelessness, substantially below the usual age of risk for dementia. This brief provides an overview of aging and its impact on cognitive decline and risk for dementia. It also discusses evidence for cognitive impairment and functional decline in homeless populations and Veterans experiencing homelessness.

The National Center on Homelessness among Veterans promotes the development of policy and practice that targets ending and preventing Veteran homelessness through supporting the implementation of relevant research findings into clinical practice, providing education and training for VA and community partners, disseminating evidence-based and emerging best practices, and developing new empirical knowledge.

[Schinka_EarlyCognitiveDeclineAndDementiaInHomelessVeterans_January2019.pdf](#)

Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics

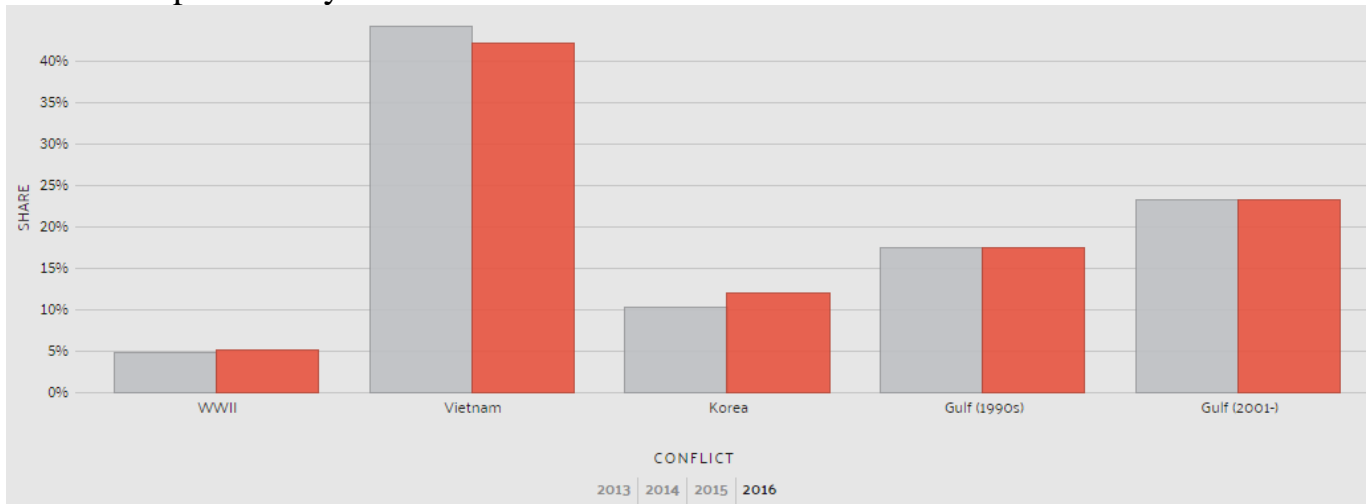
The American Community Survey 2013-2017 details that 60% of the Nebraska Veteran population in the CNCAP Service Area is over age 65, 20% are between the age of 55 - 64 and 30% are 18 - 54. 40% of the Nebraska Veteran population has a HS diploma or equivalent.

CNCAP Service Area (Civilian 18 & older)	Veterans Total	Veterans Male	Veterans Female	Less than HS Graduate	HS graduate/GED	Bachelor Degree or higher
Area by County	11,858	11,149	709	1,032	4,618	1,767
Blaine County, NE	42	40	2	3	17	17
Boone County, NE	408	391	17	48	190	57
Boyd County, NE	181	167	14	15	81	20
Brown County, NE	222	205	17	25	124	20

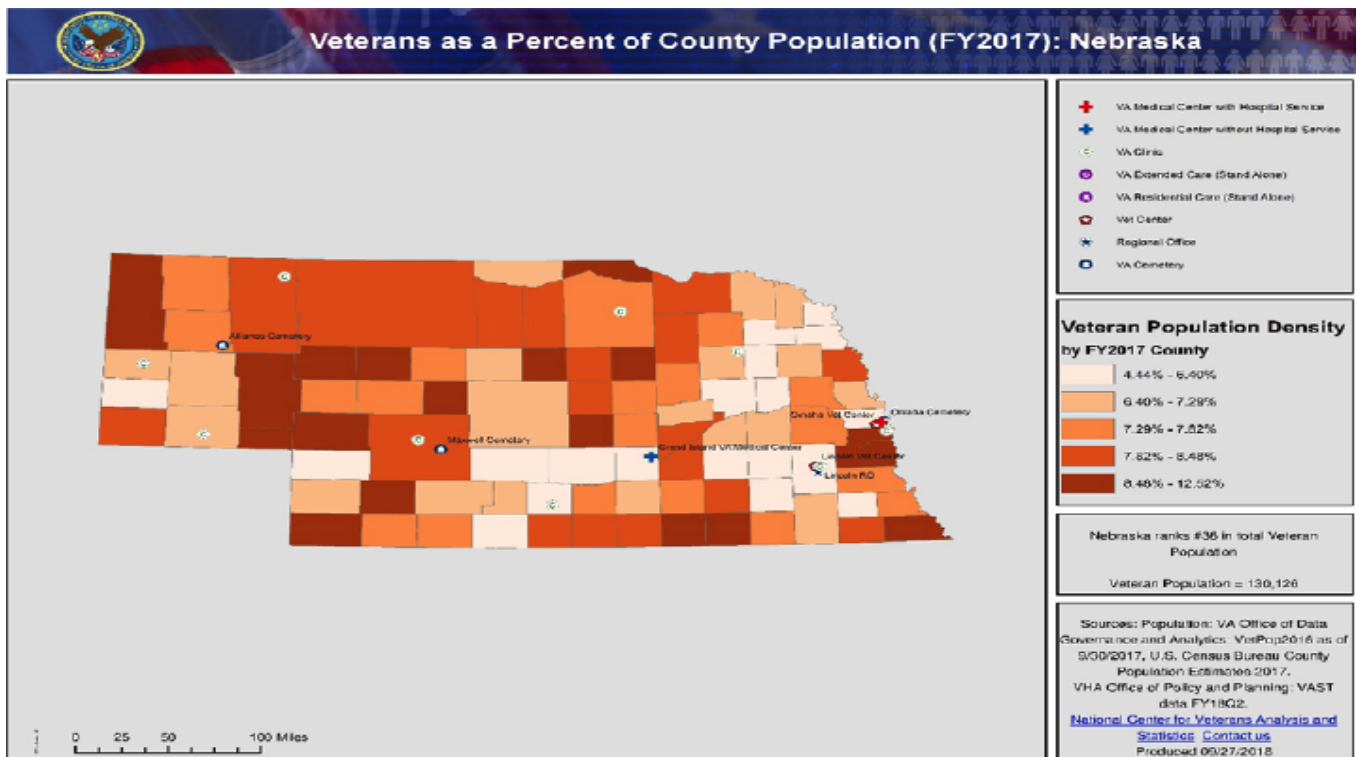
CNCAP Service Area (Civilian 18 & older)	Veterans Total	Veterans Male	Veterans Female	Less than HS Graduate	HS graduate/GED	Bachelor Degree or higher
Colfax County, NE	429	418	11	54	223	57
Custer County, NE	835	769	66	55	345	172
Garfield County, NE	188	179	9	25	83	21
Greeley County, NE	197	188	9	17	87	16
Hall County, NE	3,721	3,402	319	372	1,145	608
Hamilton County, NE	665	630	35	49	253	93
Holt County, NE	685	676	9	79	298	90
Howard County, NE	473	462	11	39	190	101
Keya Paha County, NE	45	44	1	0	22	12
Loup County, NE	62	62	0	5	32	14
Merrick County, NE	655	632	23	59	298	47
Nance County, NE	230	213	17	24	102	29
Platte County, NE	2,139	2,001	138	124	756	326
Rock County, NE	107	107	0	6	60	18
Sherman, NE	205	203	2	18	95	26
Valley County, NE	317	308	9	14	192	23
Wheeler County, NE	52	52	0	1	25	0

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2013-17. Source geography: County Community Commons

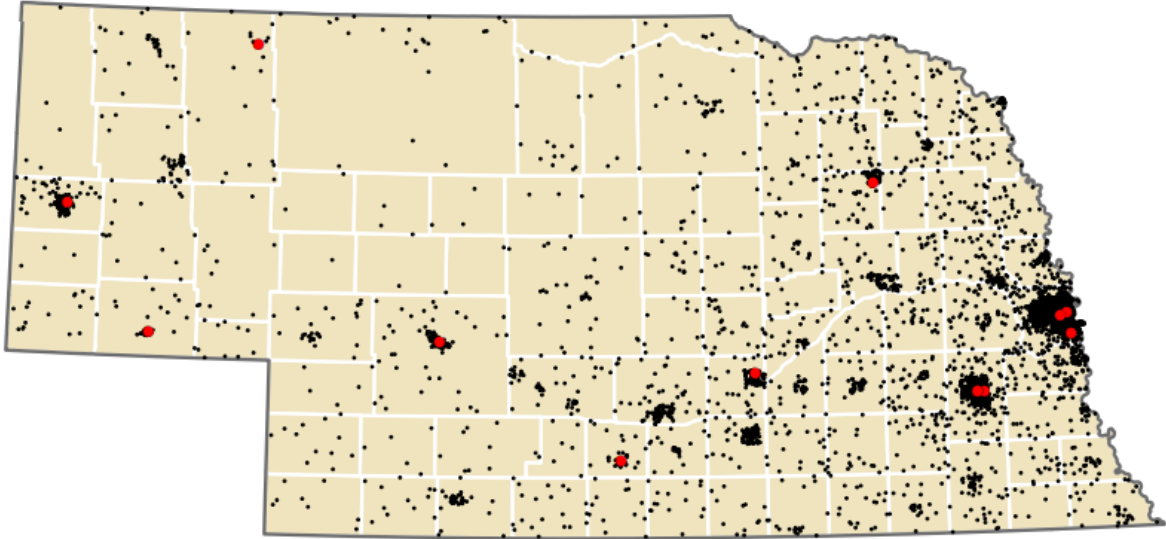
Veteran Population by Conflict



<https://datausa.io/profile>

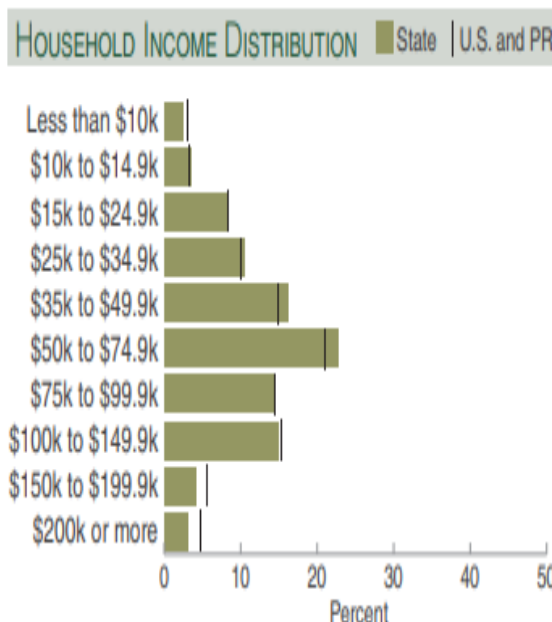
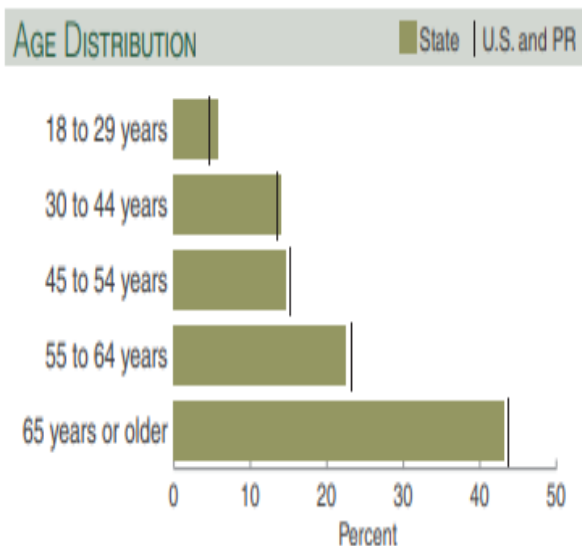
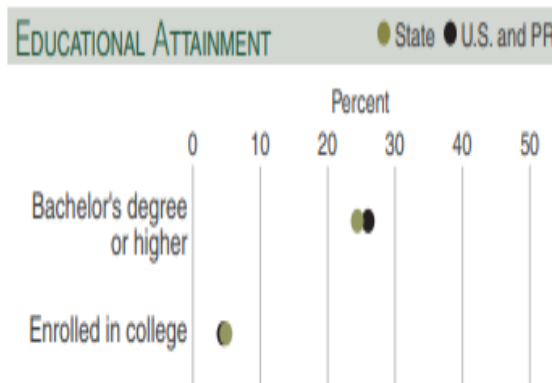
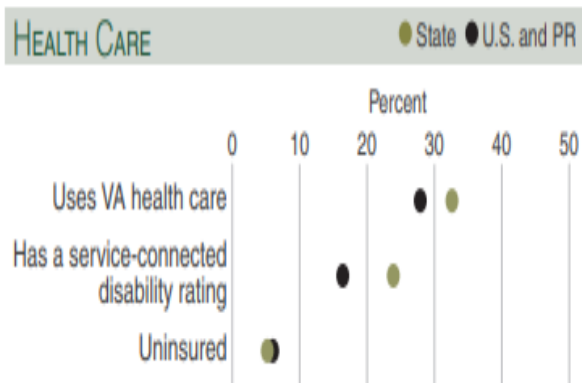


State Summaries Nebraska VA



1 Dot = 25 Veterans
● = Veterans Health Administration Facility





<https://www2.census.gov/library/visualizations/2015/comm/vets/ne-vets.pdf>

Each year CNCAP helps hundreds of Veterans and their families obtain and maintain housing through their Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program. While all the Veterans are always thankful it is best heard through their own words. The following is a letter received from one particular Veteran: Mary

“My name is Mary, I am writing this letter to say thank you. I want to thank you for saving myself and granddaughter from being homeless. We had been camping at the lake for almost a month when you stepped in and rescued our family. You not only gave us a place to move into you gave us beds to sleep in, food to eat and dishes to eat out of. You saved us from despair. We went from being down and out to six months later we are standing on our own feet. I cannot thank you enough in words. My prayers will always include you. Thank you so very much for providing us with stability. It feels so good to be standing up again.”

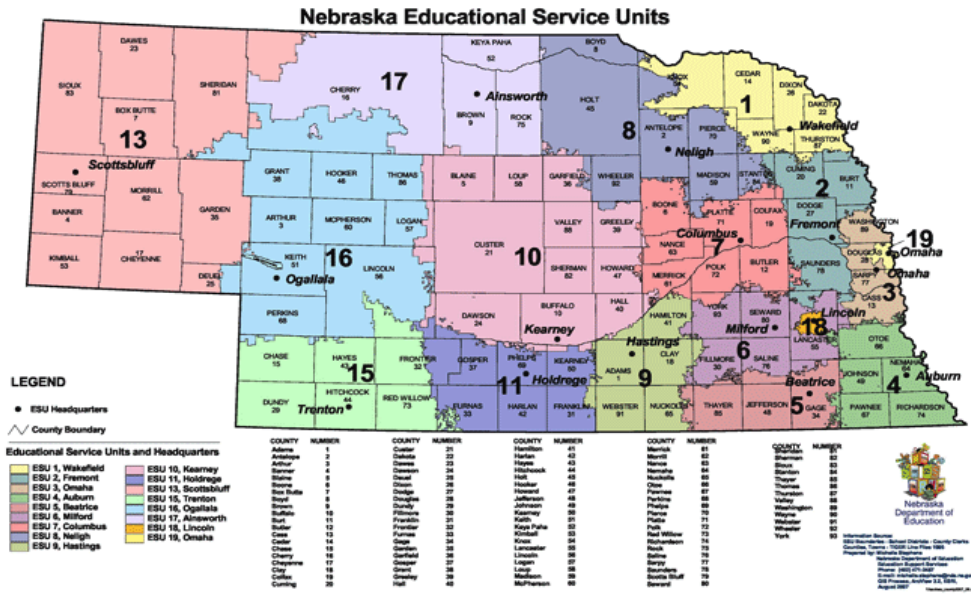
CNCAP Annual Report

EDUCATION

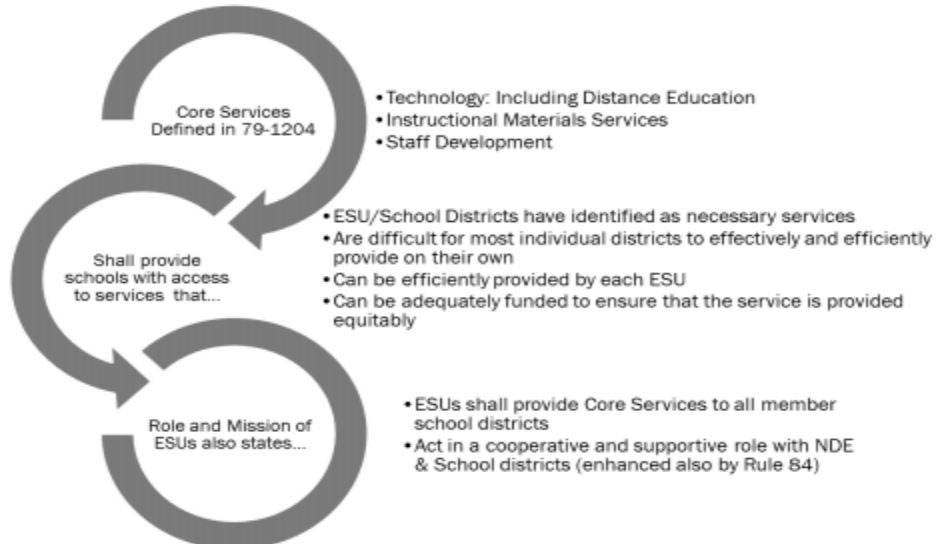
School Information

Nebraska ESUs

There are 17 Educational Service Units operating within the state of Nebraska. Their individual contact information can be found below.



Core Services:



<http://www.esucc.org/nebraska-esus/>

The CNCAP Service area utilizes ESU # 17, 10, 8 and 7 for service needs within our area.

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
				STATEWIDE TOTAL		118,819	126,915	4,956	5,179	11,431	12,028	2,261	2,472	234	319	30,857	32,731	6,702	
	PUBLIC TOTAL		103,634	111,429	4,362	4,557	10,551	11,025	2,069	2,283	206	242	29,454	31,341	6,080	6,158	156,356	167,035	323,391
	STATE OPERATED TOTAL		57	116	21	19	9	69	6	20	0	2	6	38	6	6	105	270	375
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		15,128	15,370	573	603	871	934	186	169	28	75	1,397	1,352	616	537	18,799	19,040	37,839
	STATEWIDE TOTAL		118,819	126,915	4,956	5,179	11,431	12,028	2,261	2,472	234	319	30,857	32,731	6,702	6,701	175,260	186,345	361,605

Public education in Nebraska

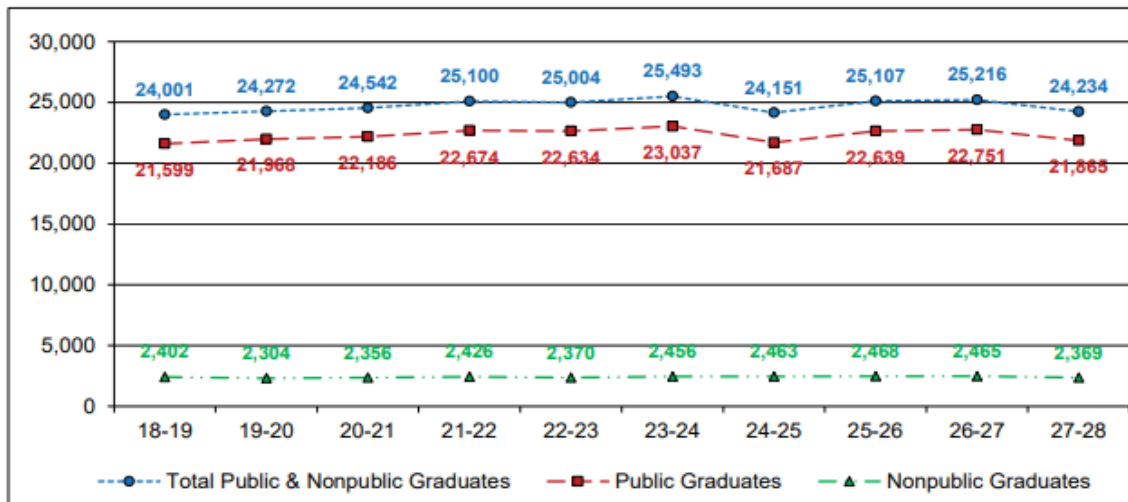
The **Nebraska public school system** (prekindergarten through grade 12) operates within districts governed by locally elected school boards and superintendents. In 2013 Nebraska had 303,505 students enrolled in a total of 1,090 schools in 286 school districts. There were 22,103 teachers in the public schools, or roughly one teacher for every 14 students, compared to the national average of 1:16. There was roughly one administrator for every 293 students, compared to the national average of one administrator for every 295 students. On average Nebraska spent \$11,579 per pupil in 2013, which ranked it 18th highest in the nation. The state's graduation rate was 88.5 percent in 2013. ^{[1][2][3]}

HIGHLIGHTS

In the 2012-2013 school year, Nebraska had one of the highest [graduation rates](#) in the country at 88.5 percent. Only [Iowa's](#) graduation rate was higher.

https://ballotpedia.org/Public_education_in_Nebraska

Figure 1.1.a.2
Projected Numbers of Graduates from Nebraska Public and Nonpublic High Schools
2018-2019 through 2027-2028

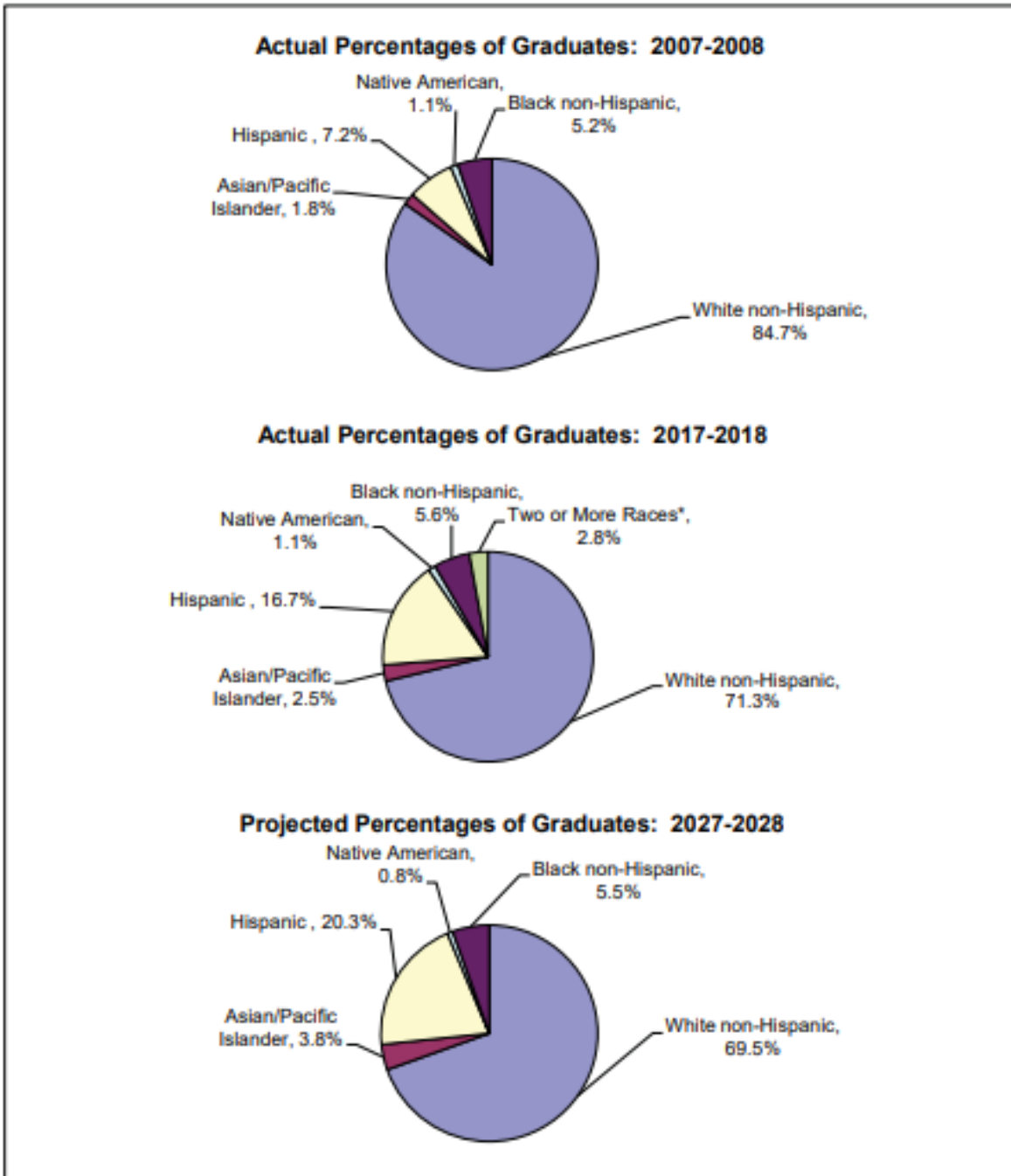


Note. Projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. See Table A2.2 in Appendix 2 for supporting data. Data source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2016*.

Projected and Recent Changes in Nebraska Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity

- As illustrated in [Figure 1.1.a.3](#), minority students, especially Hispanics, are projected to account for much higher percentages of the state's public high school graduates in 2027-2028 than they did in 2007-2008.
- Actual changes in the racial/ethnic distribution of Nebraska's public high school graduates over the decade have been in the direction of the projected trend. Between 2007-2008 and 2017-2018, the number of public high school graduates in each of the major racial/ethnic groups changed as follows:
 - White non-Hispanics decreased 12.3% (from 16,930 to 14,854 graduates)
 - Asian/Pacific Islanders increased 46.5% (from 355 to 520 graduates)
 - Hispanics increased 143.8% (from 1,430 to 3,486 graduates)
 - Native Americans increased 3.6% (from 225 to 233 graduates)
 - Black non-Hispanics increased 10.5% (from 1,047 to 1,157 graduates)
 - Since 2010-2011, graduates also have been classified in the category of "two or more races." In 2010-2011, there were 492 public high school graduates in this category. By 2017-2018, the number had increased 20.7% to 594 graduates.

Figure 1.1.a.3
By Race/Ethnicity: Actual and Projected
Percentages of Nebraska Public High School Graduates



Note. Graduates do not include GED recipients or completers who did not receive regular diplomas. Actual counts and projections do not include graduates of educational service units or state-operated schools. *Two or more races* was not a racial/ethnic category until 2010-11. For projections, multiracial graduates are proportionally distributed to the four race categories (American Indian/Alaska Native (i.e., Native American), Asian/Pacific Islander, black non-Hispanic, and white non-Hispanic). See [Table A2.3](#) in [Appendix 2](#) for supporting data. Data sources: Nebraska Department of Education, February 2010, and December 2018 (actual number of graduates). Projection data obtained from Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2015*.

Districts

Blaine

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
				BLAINE COUNTY TOTAL		42	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	
06-0001	BOONE CENTRAL SCHOOLS	3	283	277	5	1	2	3	5	2	0	0	12	9	0	0	307	292	599
06-0017	ST EDWARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	82	68	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	9	0	0	92	81	173
06-0075	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	104	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	4	112	126	238
	PUBLIC TOTAL		469	461	5	4	2	4	5	2	0	0	25	24	5	4	511	499	1,010
06-0701	ST MICHAEL'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	56	56	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	58	57	115
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		56	56	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	58	57	115
	BOONE COUNTY TOTAL		525	517	5	4	3	5	5	2	0	0	26	24	5	4	569	556	1,125

Boone

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			06-0001	BOONE CENTRAL SCHOOLS	3	283	277	5	1	2	3	5	2	0	0	12	9	0	
06-0017	ST EDWARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	82	68	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	9	0	0	92	81	173
06-0075	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	104	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	4	112	126	238
	PUBLIC TOTAL		469	461	5	4	2	4	5	2	0	0	25	24	5	4	511	499	1,010
06-0701	ST MICHAEL'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	56	56	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	58	57	115
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		56	56	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	58	57	115
	BOONE COUNTY TOTAL		525	517	5	4	3	5	5	2	0	0	26	24	5	4	569	556	1,125

Boyd

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			08-0051	BOYD COUNTY SCHOOLS	3	154	159	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	11	7	3	
	PUBLIC TOTAL		154	159	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	11	7	3	4	170	172	342
	BOYD COUNTY TOTAL		154	159	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	11	7	3	4	170	172	342

Brown

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			09-0010	AINSWORTH COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	3	209	202	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	10	7	4	
	PUBLIC TOTAL		209	202	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	10	7	4	0	229	214	443
	BROWN COUNTY TOTAL		209	202	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	10	7	4	0	229	214	443

Colfax

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			19-0039	LEIGH COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	3	122	89	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	14	0	
19-0058	CLARKSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	96	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	1	104	96	200
19-0070	HOWELLS-DODGE CONSOLIDATED SCHO	3	104	104	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	21	23	3	3	128	131	259
19-0123	SCHUYLER COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	3	127	143	1	1	28	28	9	3	0	0	858	864	2	7	1025	1046	2071
	PUBLIC TOTAL		449	424	1	1	28	28	11	5	0	0	894	908	5	11	1,388	1,377	2,765
19-0703	ST JOHN NEUMANN ELEMENTARY SCH	NP	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	21
19-0704	HOWELLS COMMUNITY CATHOLIC SCHO	NP	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	23	26	49
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		38	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	38	32	70
	COLFAX COUNTY TOTAL		487	453	1	1	28	28	11	5	0	0	894	910	5	12	1,426	1,409	2,835

Custer

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			21-0015	ANSELMO-MERNA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	117	145	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	
21-0025	BROKEN BOW PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	355	392	1	2	2	12	2	1	1	0	40	31	14	8	415	446	861
21-0044	ANSLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	79	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	89	101	190
21-0084	SARGENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	76	98	0	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	7	1	1	2	86	107	193
21-0089	ARNOLD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	75	88	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	77	92	169
21-0180	CALLAWAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	115	92	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	5	3	1	0	124	98	222
	PUBLIC TOTAL		817	913	1	2	10	25	4	2	2	1	62	41	18	10	914	994	1,908
	CUSTER COUNTY TOTAL		817	913	1	2	10	25	4	2	2	1	62	41	18	10	914	994	1,908

Garfield

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			36-0100	BURWELL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	161	162	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	
	PUBLIC TOTAL		161	162	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	167	165	332
	GARFIELD COUNTY TOTAL		161	162	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	167	165	332

Greeley

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			39-0060	CENTRAL VALLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	129	146	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	1	
	PUBLIC TOTAL		129	146	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	1	2	138	155	293
39-0702	SPALDING ACADEMY	NP	32	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	35	46	81
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		32	41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	35	46	81
	GREELEY COUNTY TOTAL		161	187	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	11	1	2	173	201	374

Hall

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			40-0002	GRAND ISLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	1949	2164	52	64	192	249	48	55	2	3	2357	2539	104	
40-0082	NORTHWEST PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	676	629	1	5	7	5	13	12	0	1	75	86	3	4	775	742	1,517
40-0083	WOOD RIVER RURAL SCHOOLS	3	174	225	0	0	10	3	3	1	1	3	67	66	0	1	255	299	554
40-0126	DONIPHAN-TRUMBULL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	196	224	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	11	21	1	2	213	252	465
	PUBLIC TOTAL		2,995	3,242	54	69	213	262	64	68	3	7	2,510	2,712	108	126	5,947	6,486	12,433
40-0701	CENTRAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS	NP	119	104	5	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	13	26	0	0	139	140	279
40-0704	TRINITY LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	84	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	1	2	94	86	180
40-0705	PLATTE VALLEY SDA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	8	5	13
40-0707	NEW HOPE CHRISTIAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	13	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	14	29
40-0708	GRAND ISLAND CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	NP	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	7	15
40-0711	HEARTLAND LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOL	NP	28	28	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	31	30	61
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		251	221	6	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	33	47	1	2	295	282	577
	HALL COUNTY TOTAL		3,246	3,463	60	74	217	269	64	68	3	7	2,543	2,759	109	128	6,242	6,768	13,010

Hamilton

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			41-0002	GILTNER PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2	84	87	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	
41-0091	HAMPTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	78	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	82	83	165
41-0504	AURORA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	525	605	3	2	4	10	1	0	0	2	37	40	17	5	587	664	1,251
	PUBLIC TOTAL		687	774	3	2	4	10	3	0	0	2	43	42	17	6	757	836	1,593
41-0701	IMMANUEL LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	14
41-0702	HAMPTON LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	6	19	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	19	29
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		13	26	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	26	43
	HAMILTON COUNTY TOTAL		700	800	4	2	7	10	3	0	0	2	43	42	17	6	774	862	1,636

Holt

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			45-0007	O'NEILL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	313	339	7	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	71	71	14	
45-0029	EWING PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2	65	68	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	0	1	71	78	149
45-0044	STUART PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	66	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	68	108	176
45-0137	CHAMBERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2	54	60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	56	62	118
45-0239	WEST HOLT PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	197	221	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	11	9	0	0	212	233	445
	PUBLIC TOTAL		695	792	7	5	7	5	0	2	0	0	89	90	15	13	813	907	1,720
45-0701	ST MARY'S SCHOOLS	NP	77	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	81	99	180
45-0703	ST JOSEPH'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	22	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	24	20	44
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		99	118	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	105	119	224
	HOLT COUNTY TOTAL		794	910	8	5	7	5	0	2	0	0	94	91	15	13	918	1,026	1,944

Howard

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			47-0001	ST PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	314	344	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	13	0	
47-0100	CENTURA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	219	239	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	11	21	8	0	242	260	502
47-0103	ELBA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2	48	45	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	5	0	1	54	54	108
	PUBLIC TOTAL		581	628	2	2	4	1	3	1	0	0	24	39	8	3	622	674	1,296
	HOWARD COUNTY TOTAL		581	628	2	2	4	1	3	1	0	0	24	39	8	3	622	674	1,296

Keya Paha

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			52-0100	KEYA PAHA COUNTY SCHOOLS	2	45	40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	PUBLIC TOTAL		45	40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	41	86
	KEYA PAHA COUNTY TOTAL		45	40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	41	86

Loup

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			58-0025	LOUP COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2	28	29	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	
	PUBLIC TOTAL		28	29	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	33	36	69
	LOUP COUNTY TOTAL		28	29	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	33	36	69

Merrick

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			61-0004	CENTRAL CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	325	338	0	0	3	1	3	4	0	1	23	23	4	
61-0049	PALMER PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	140	155	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	10	1	0	146	166	312
	PUBLIC TOTAL		465	493	0	0	4	2	3	4	0	1	27	33	5	6	504	539	1,043
61-0701	NEBRASKA CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS	NP	76	81	13	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	94	104	198
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		76	81	13	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	94	104	198
	MERRICK COUNTY TOTAL		541	574	13	18	7	4	3	4	0	1	29	36	5	6	598	643	1,241

Nance

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			63-0001	FULLERTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	143	153	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	
63-0030	TWIN RIVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	172	237	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	11	7	3	192	255	447
	PUBLIC TOTAL		315	390	0	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	15	11	7	4	342	411	753
	NANCE COUNTY TOTAL		315	390	0	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	15	11	7	4	342	411	753

Platte

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			71-0001	COLUMBUS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	1073	1099	6	21	20	21	15	18	1	0	771	826	23	
71-0005	LAKEVIEW COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	3	312	305	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	96	122	4	6	422	441	863
71-0067	HUMPHREY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	144	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	144	137	281
	PUBLIC TOTAL		1,529	1,539	10	22	22	22	17	21	3	3	867	950	27	40	2,475	2,597	5,072
71-0701	IMMANUEL LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	88	81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	91	82	173
71-0702	ST ANTHONY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	63	48	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	12	0	0	70	62	132
71-0703	ST BONAVENTURE ELEM SCHOOL	NP	76	64	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	0	0	93	75	168
71-0704	ST ISIDORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	119	123	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	122	127	249
71-0705	SCOTUS CENTRAL CATHOLIC	NP	129	167	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	31	2	172	192	364
71-0706	HOLY FAMILY SCHOOLS	NP	46	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	45	91
71-0708	ST FRANCIS SCHOOLS	NP	93	102	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	102	196
71-0710	ST JOHN LUTHERAN ELEM SCHOOL	NP	22	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	17	39
71-0711	CHRIST LUTHERAN ELEMENTARY SCH	NP	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	15	27
71-0712	COLUMBUS CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	NP	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	1	31	28	59
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		671	684	11	14	1	1	1	1	0	0	36	38	33	7	753	745	1,498
	PLATTE COUNTY TOTAL		2,200	2,223	21	36	23	23	18	22	3	3	903	988	60	47	3,228	3,342	6,570

Rock

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			75-0100	ROCK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	119	120	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	4	1	
	PUBLIC TOTAL		119	120	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	4	1	1	127	125	252
	ROCK COUNTY TOTAL		119	120	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	4	1	1	127	125	252

Sherman

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			82-0001	LOUP CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	163	180	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	9	0	
82-0015	LITCHFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2	61	47	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	66	50	116
	PUBLIC TOTAL		224	227	1	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	7	11	3	1	236	244	480
	SHERMAN COUNTY TOTAL		224	227	1	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	7	11	3	1	236	244	480

Valley

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			88-0005	ORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	3	284	286	1	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	5	10	0	
88-0021	ARCADIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2	58	62	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	62	70	132
	PUBLIC TOTAL		342	348	1	0	5	3	1	3	0	0	6	16	0	0	355	370	725
88-0701	ST MARY'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NP	21	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	3	37	8	45
	NON PUBLIC TOTAL		21	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	3	37	8	45
	VALLEY COUNTY TOTAL		363	353	1	0	6	3	1	3	0	0	8	16	13	3	392	378	770

Wheeler

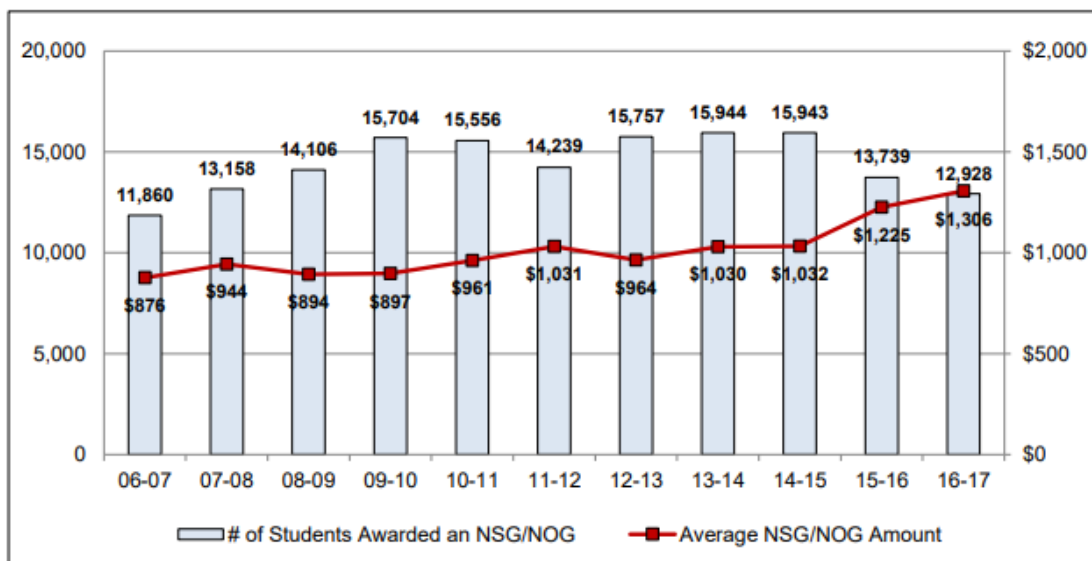
2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

Fall Membership by Race and Gender in Approved/Accredited Public, Non Public and State Operated Districts/Systems

District Code	District Name	Class	White		Asian		Black or African American		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Two or More Races		Total		Grand Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
			92-0045	WHEELER CENTRAL SCHOOLS	3	41	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	
	PUBLIC TOTAL		41	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	43	69	112
	WHEELER COUNTY TOTAL		41	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	43	69	112

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools

**Number of Students Who Received
Nebraska Opportunity Grants (NOGs) and the Average Grant Awarded
2006-2007 through 2016-2017**



Data source: Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, *Nebraska Opportunity Grant Year-End Report*, 2007 through 2017.

Other Evidence of Unmet Need for Financial Aid

Although state funding of financial aid has increased significantly since 2006-2007, there is a substantial amount of unmet financial need in Nebraska, including the need not met by state grants. The Commission estimates the annual unmet financial need of all Nebraskans who are eligible for Pell Grants by subtracting the total amount of financial aid, excluding work-study or PLUS (parent loan for undergraduate students), from the total cost of attending Nebraska colleges and universities for all Pell-Grant-eligible students.¹⁹ Using this formula, which includes subsidized and unsubsidized loans as financial aid, the Commission estimates the unmet need of Nebraskans was nearly \$153 million in 2009-2010 and over \$188 million in 2016-2017, as a result of the significant increase in the number of Nebraskans eligible for financial aid.²⁰ (The Commission estimates the unmet need of Nebraskans in 2006-2007 was over \$133 million.)

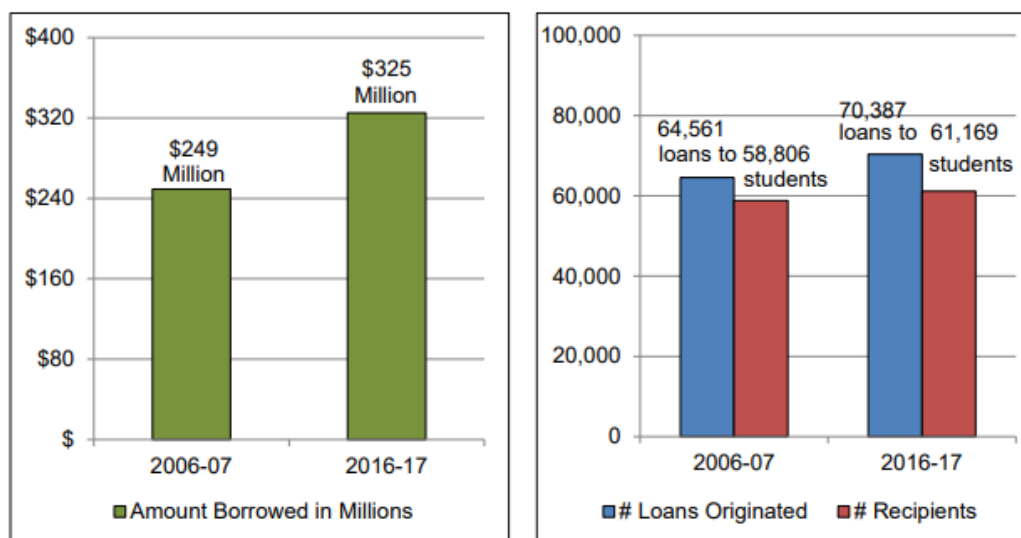
An indicator of the increased difficulty in meeting the financial needs of students is that students and their families are covering an increasing percentage of the costs of education for all sectors of Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions. For details, see pages 26-29 of the Commission's 2016 Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid Report.

Finally, students are borrowing at higher levels. As illustrated in Figure 1.5.4, the amount students borrowed to attend Nebraska's public postsecondary institutions rose 30.4%, from \$249,136,795 in 2006-2007 to \$324,940,478 in 2016-2017.²¹ The number of loan recipients increased 4.0%, from 58,806 in 2006-2007 to 61,169 in 2016-2017, while the number of originated loans increased 9.0%, from 64,561 to 70,387 in 2016-2017.

¹⁹ Cost of attendance includes tuition and mandatory fees, room and board, and books and supplies. ²⁰ For details regarding these estimates, see the Commission's 2016 Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid Report, available on the Commission's website at cpe.nebraska.gov/reports. ²¹ Originated loans, including fees.

Figure 1.5.4

**Level of Student Borrowing to Attend Nebraska's Public Colleges and Universities
2016-2017 Compared to 2006-2007**



Data sources: U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education, December 2017; Nebraska DAS Supplements, and Nebraska CCPE Supplementals, December 2017.

Adult Education

Returning to School as an Adult Are you ready to begin or go back to school?

Going to college or entering a job training program is a big decision. You have to be in the right frame of mind to succeed at getting a credential or finishing your degree.

There are many reasons adults over age 25 return to school. Some are planning a career change or need new skills or credentials to move up in their career. Others enroll for personal development or after there has been a change in their life situation.

There are a number of things to consider:

- Identify what your reasons are for going to school.
- Consider the pros and cons.
- Be realistic about the time commitment and energy involved in taking classes.
- Figure out how you will pay for tuition, books, and other expenses.
- Do your homework about programs and schools to find the right fit.
- Decide whether you want to go part time, full time, or take online classes.
- Explore options to earn college credit from prior learning or by exam.
- Think about if you want to enter a multi-year program, or take an accelerated, shorter program.

<https://careerwise.minnstate.edu/education/return-to-school.html>

Over 50 and Back to School by Alia Curtis

One of the most pressing questions often heard about returning to school after age 50 is one of practicality: is returning to school practical for someone who should be considering retirement? The truth is that today, the security of retiring with a substantial income, worry-free housing, and the good life deserved after being employed for a lifetime is non-existent for many. Instead you are often faced with forced early retirement, job replacement, unemployment, and a market requiring skills you simply don't have. The question of age practicality becomes moot because age does not determine practicality and retirement does not guarantee financial security.

The decision has to be based on survival. Viewing your situation on the grounds of survival clarifies direction, and a more practical question can be considered, "How can I survive comfortably as I progress into my retirement age?" If survival involves brushing up old skills or relearning new ones, returning to school is a clear-cut, confusion free decision. So the next question is, "Where do I start?"

<http://www.back2college.com/over50andbacktoschool.htm>



<https://olli.unl.edu/>

Education levels

Percent of adults and attained levels of education who are living in the CNCAP Service Area

CNCAP Service Area	Percent No High School Diploma	Percent High School Only	Percent Some College	Percent Associates Degree	Percent Bachelor's Degree	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree
Area by County	12.69%	34.33%	23.97%	10.27%	13.09%	5.65%
Blaine County, NE	1.89%	39.6%	24.8%	15.4%	14%	4.3%
Boone County, NE	6.66%	42.3%	21.1%	13.4%	11.5%	5.1%
Boyd County, NE	6.38%	41.5%	24.6%	9.5%	14.5%	3.6%
Brown County, NE	11.4%	41.2%	22.9%	8.2%	10.2%	6.2%
Colfax County, NE	28.07%	33.2%	17.9%	7.5%	9.6%	3.8%
Custer County, NE	8.12%	32.8%	27.4%	10.6%	14.6%	6.4%
Garfield County, NE	5.92%	39.5%	27.9%	10.5%	11.8%	4.4%
Greeley County, NE	7.66%	39.8%	26%	12.2%	10.7%	3.7%
Hall County, NE	17.19%	32.5%	23.3%	8.8%	12.4%	5.9%
Hamilton County, NE	6.15%	31.8%	25.8%	11%	18.3%	7%
Holt County, NE	7.9%	34%	23.5%	13.7%	14.9%	6%
Howard County, NE	8.11%	41.6%	22.6%	8.6%	14.9%	4.3%
Keya Paha County, NE	7.95%	42.3%	25.5%	8.7%	12.2%	3.3%
Loup County, NE	4.06%	41.5%	26%	9.8%	14.6%	4.1%
Merrick County, NE	7.83%	34.5%	29.6%	11.3%	12.1%	4.7%
Nance County, NE	10.61%	38.1%	26.2%	8.6%	10.9%	5.6%
Platte County, NE	11.98%	31%	24.6%	12.3%	13.7%	6.4%
Rock County, NE	7.6%	41.7%	23.6%	9.1%	14.1%	4%
Sherman County, NE	9.54%	42.3%	23.1%	10.4%	10%	4.7%
Valley County, NE	6.45%	42.6%	21.9%	9.9%	14.5%	4.7%
Wheeler County, NE	5.06%	42.1%	24.8%	9.7%	13.5%	4.9%

<https://factfinder.census.gov>

HOUSING

Cost

Known for its expansive cornfields and long lonely stretches of highway, Nebraska offers its residents serene rural living or the option of fun, vibrant cities. It has four seasons, and it does them all to the extreme -- hot, humid summer days carry the risk of tornadoes and thunderstorms, while winter days boast sub-zero temps and the threat of blizzards. However, for people who can weather the area, it offers an affordable cost of living and reasonable wages.

The Cost of Living in Nebraska Compared to the United States

The cost of living in Nebraska is 11.5 percent lower than the national average. That means that on average, residents of Nebraska pay 88.5 percent of the nation's average cost of living. For example, if something costs \$100 in the rest of the country, it's likely to only cost \$88 in Nebraska.

Residents experience the largest savings in housing costs which are 26 percent lower than the national average. Utilities, transportation and groceries cost between 94 and 99 percent of the national average, and residents even save 6 percent on health care compared to national averages.

Median Home Prices in Nebraska

As of 2016, the median house price in Nebraska was considerably lower than the rest of the country, and buyers can snap up Nebraskan real estate for a median price of \$141,000. Research indicates that Nebraska real estate increases steadily in value at an average rate of 3 to 4 percent per year. However, in 2015 alone, home values rose an average of 6.9 percent. That is slightly higher than usual, but analysts anticipate more moderate growth in the coming year.

The state has less than a 3 percent unemployment rate. It also has a relatively young population with a median age of 36. Finally, Nebraska is growing -- since 2000; its population of almost 2 million people has increased by 6.8 percent. All of these factors, along with low rates of foreclosure, help keep the real estate market active in spite of its relatively low prices.

Although the cost of living in Nebraska is 11.5 percent lower than the national average, residents earn only 1.8 percent less than the national average. That indicates that Nebraska residents have a bit more money leftover at the end of the month than people in many other parts of the country.

Breaking Down the Numbers

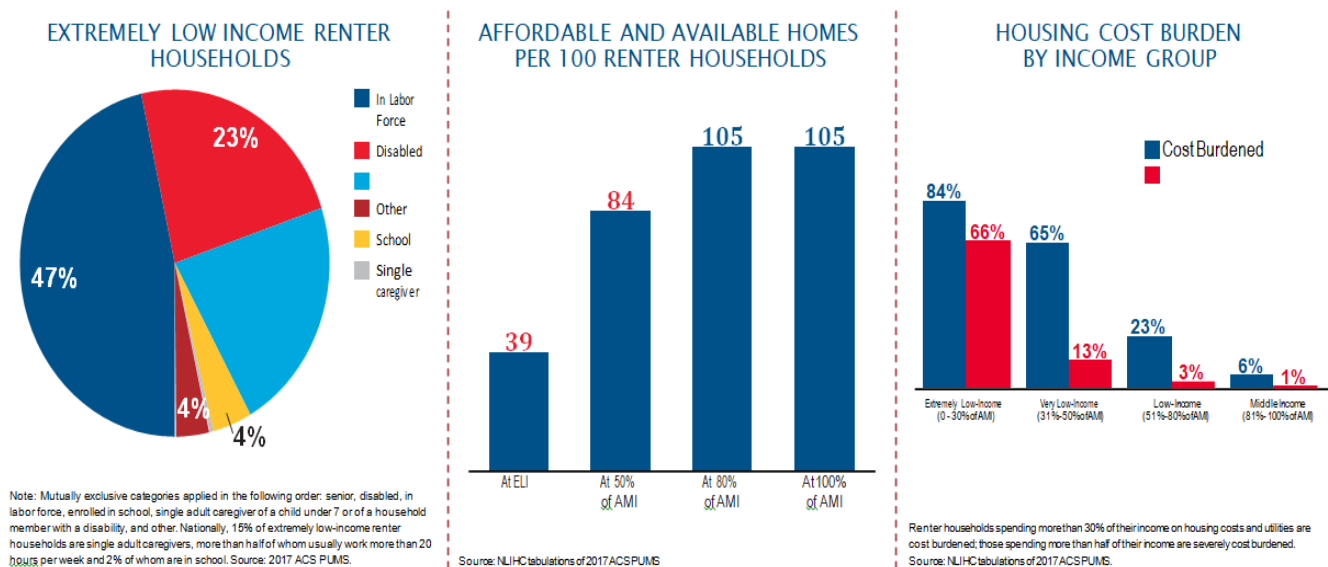
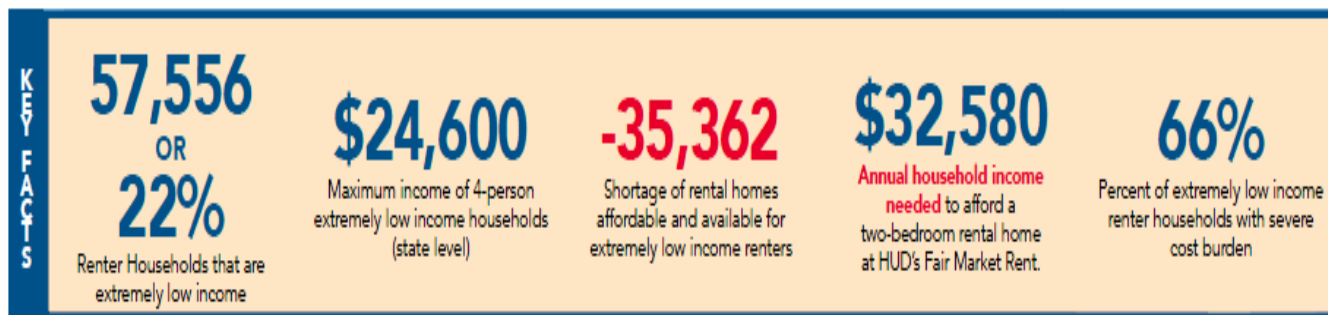
These numbers bode well for anyone moving to Nebraska. To illustrate, a family earning the median income of \$66,000 can easily afford the state's real estate prices. The median home price of \$141,000 is only 2.14 times their annual income. Buying a home that is about double your annual salary is considered easily affordable.

<https://www.movoto.com/guide/ne/cost-of-living-in-nebraska-how-does-it-stack-up-against-the-average-salary/>

2019 NEBRASKA HOUSING PROFILE

Across Nebraska, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty guideline or 30% of their area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. Severely cost burdened poor households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice other necessities like healthy food and healthcare to pay the rent, and to experience unstable housing situations like evictions.

SENATORS: Deb Fischer and Ben Sasse



Updated: 02/28/2019

1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 WWW.NLIHC.ORG

Substandard Housing

This housing report shows the number of owner-and renter-occupied housing units that lack complete plumbing, kitchen facilities and has no telephone services.

CNCAP Service Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units Lacking complete Plumbing	Occupied Housing Units Lacking complete Kitchen	Occupied Housing Units With no Telephone Service
Totals Units	71,699	258	92	1,597
Blaine County, NE	232	5	0	0
Boone County, NE	2,277	5	13	34
Boyd County, NE	905	4	8	17
Brown County, NE	1,475	6	14	30
Colfax County, NE	3,681	25	22	68
Custer County, NE	4,792	62	82	150
Garfield County, NE	893	10	13	15
Greeley County, NE	1,015	22	30	13
Hall County, NE	22,817	29	315	591
Hamilton County, NE	3,722	25	53	39
Holt County, NE	4,569	6	76	52
Howard County, NE	2,656	26	50	89
Keya Paha County, NE	234	2	2	0
Loup County, NE	245	0	0	4
Merrick County, NE	3,251	18	33	117
Nance County, NE	1,553	3	18	18
Platte County, NE	12,937	14	183	319
Rock County, NE	655	0	0	0
Sherman County, NE	1,378	0	5	28
Valley County, NE	1,934	0	3	13
Wheeler County, NE	378	1	0	2

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2013-17. Source geography: County Community Commons

Fair Market Rate

Effective October 1, 2018

NEBRASKA METROPOLITAN FMR AREAS							Counties of FMR AREA within STATE						
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR		0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR		
Ball County, NE HMEFA	522	577	760	1041	1102	Ball							
Hamilton County, NE HMEFA	492	529	700	1012	1230	Hamilton							
Howard County, NE HMEFA	492	529	700	971	1031	Howard							
Lincoln, NE HMEFA	567	620	805	1142	1381	Lancaster							
Warrick County, NE HMEFA	492	572	700	1012	1023	Warrick							
Cass-Council Bluffs, NE-IA HMEFA	623	744	927	1250	1393	Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, Washington							
Saunders County, NE HMEFA	511	573	758	1093	1308	Saunders							
Seward County, NE HMEFA	495	529	700	996	1230	Seward							
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD HMEFA	527	620	820	1027	1108	Dakota, Dixon							
NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES							NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES						
	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR		0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR		
Adams	485	619	743	1000	1174	Antelope	457	611	700	943	946		
Arthur	591	685	906	1135	1225	Banner	486	562	744	952	1045		
Blaine	476	551	729	932	1024	Boone	457	611	700	877	1003		
Boz Butte	457	551	700	935	973	Boyd	457	529	700	877	1077		
Brown	523	606	801	1004	1125	Buffalo	528	621	822	1124	1365		
Burt	481	557	737	923	1151	Butler	472	547	724	975	979		
Cedar	457	529	700	975	979	Chase	457	611	700	877	983		
Cherry	457	611	700	980	983	Chayenne	457	595	701	944	948		
Clay	457	611	700	877	1078	Colfax	457	583	701	898	946		
Cuming	457	558	700	892	984	Custer	457	529	700	877	946		
Dawes	499	578	765	958	1075	Dawson	478	589	733	975	1120		
Deuel	474	550	727	943	983	Dodge	589	645	853	1097	1244		
Dundee	486	562	744	952	1045	Fillmore	457	596	700	918	979		
Dundy	457	529	700	900	1230	Frontier	457	533	700	877	946		
Franklin						Gage	483	569	752	970	1154		
Furnas	457	529	700	877	961	Garfield	457	529	700	877	983		
Gardner	457	529	700	877	983	Grant	486	562	744	952	1045		
Gosper	457	611	700	1009	1101	Harlan	457	529	700	883	955		
Greeley	457	529	700	877	946	Hitchcock	457	529	700	1012	1025		
Hayes	537	622	823	1053	1156	Hooker	486	562	744	952	1045		
Holt	457	593	700	907	1230	Johnson	457	529	700	943	946		
Jefferson	457	529	700	883	983	Keith	528	531	703	890	950		
Kearney	521	697	798	1000	1079	Kimball	501	580	787	961	1054		
Kearney FMR	470	544	720	921	1012	Lincoln	526	575	760	1024	1027		
Knox	457	580	700	1012	1050	Loup	457	529	700	895	983		
Logan	457	529	700	980	983	Madison	506	582	770	1037	1041		
McPherson	486	562	744	952	1045	Mane	457	611	700	877	1129		
Morrill	491	647	753	943	1023	Merrick	457	611	700	950	953		
Nemaha	528	588	700	901	1042	Pawnee	457	529	700	894	983		
Otoe	495	579	758	950	1277	Phelps	457	611	700	1012	1112		
Perkins	457	547	700	929	1207	Platte	523	615	816	1056	1100		
Pierce	457	586	700	877	946	Red Willow	470	544	720	902	973		
Polk	457	530	700	943	946	Rock	457	529	700	950	983		
Richardson	457	595	700	943	946	Scotts Bluff	509	592	780	988	1243		
Saline	565	654	865	1084	1231	Sherman	457	535	700	1005	1008		
Sheridan	457	599	700	995	1139	Stanton	487	565	747	936	1143		
Sioux	457	529	700	877	1230	Thomas	457	529	700	895	983		
Thayer	457	547	700	900	1046	Valley	457	529	700	877	1203		
Thurston	526	529	700	877	946	Webster	526	529	700	877	946		
Wayne	457	536	700	877	1230	York	480	601	735	978	1154		
Wheeler	486	562	744	952	1045								

Rec'd from Amber Beck, CNCAP Housing Director, <https://www.hudexchange.info> (copy)

Affordable Housing

Who Needs Affordable Housing?

Families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. An estimated 12 million renter and homeowner households now pay more than 50 percent of their annual incomes for housing. A family with one full-time worker earning the minimum wage cannot afford the local fair-market rent for a two-bedroom apartment anywhere in the United States.

The demand for affordable apartments is simply outpacing the market and renters are seeing those results first-hand. The **National Low Income Housing Coalition**, established in 1974, released its 2018 report titled, "Out of Reach: The High Cost of Housing" pointing out these differences.

"The report's Housing Wage is an estimate of the hourly wage a full-time worker must earn to afford a rental home at HUD's fair market rent (FMR) without spending more than 30 percent of his or her income on housing costs..."

The Housing Wage is based on HUD fair market rents (FMRs), which are the Department’s best estimate of what a family moving today can expect to pay for a modest rental home, not what all current renters are paying on average.”

<https://www.hud.gov>

Vacancy

In 2016, Nebraska Public Housing had:

- 7,361 public housing units with 7,061 occupied.
- 12,949 vouchers with 11,609 in use.
- 4,789 units were 1 bedroom (non-family).

Housing of Nebraska children:

- 42,000 children lived in crowded housing.
- 42,000 children lived in areas of concentrated poverty.
- 109,000 children lived in households with a high housing cost burden.
- 91,000 children were low-income with a high housing cost burden.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B25115.

2. Nebraska Office of Public Housing, HUD.

3. Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.

4. Ibid. Families with high housing cost burdens spend more than 30% of their pre-tax income on housing.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B25003B-I.

Weatherization Needs Met

Households	27	
Beneficiaries	48	
Handicapped		7
Elderly		9
Owners	20	
Renters	7	
New Furnaces	8	
New Water Heaters	2	
New Refrigerators	4	

The estimated savings on a house after weatherization is 30%

Sec 8 Rental Subsidy		Rental Units
99	Households	40
178	Beneficiaries	113
85	Vouchers/month	-NA-

The Central Nebraska Joint Housing Authority has contracts with 48 counties, cities and villages in north central Nebraska

Rental Units available

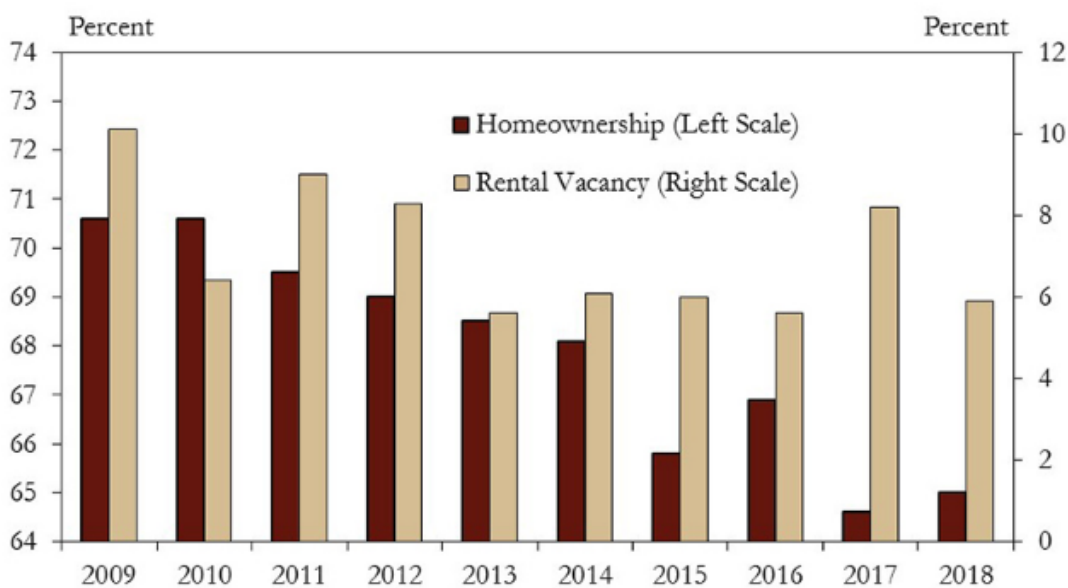


One of many sites available via the web.

<http://www.housing.ne.gov/>

This site lists available housing by county and city across Nebraska. Available listings on March 13th showed 115 units in 16 counties in the CNCAP service area with rents ranging from \$355.00 to \$853.00 with most shown as based on income. These units included one bedroom apartments to three bedroom houses.

Nebraska Homeownership and Vacancy Rates, First Quarter

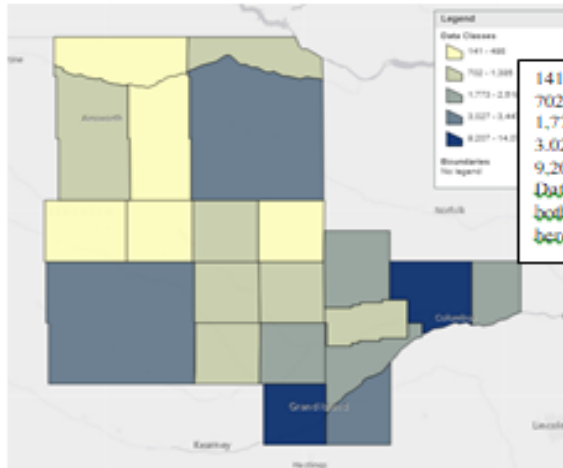


Sources: Census Bureau, Haver Analytics.

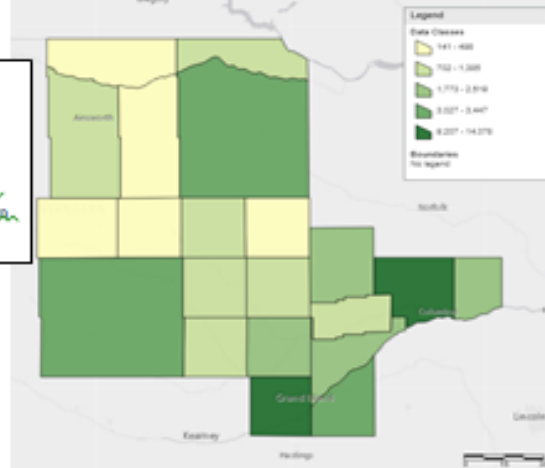
With a limited housing supply in Nebraska, and prices rising faster than rents, homeownership has trended lower. In the first quarter of 2018, the rate of homeownership in Nebraska was nearly 5 percentage points lower than in 2009 (Chart 7). Alongside a declining rate of homeownership, rental property vacancy rates also have edged lower. Since 2009, Nebraska’s rental property vacancy rate has declined about 4 percentage points.

<https://www.kansascityfed.org>

Renter occupied units



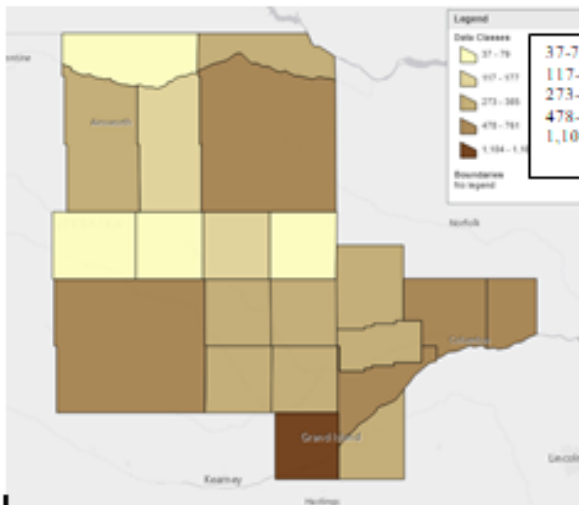
Owner occupied units



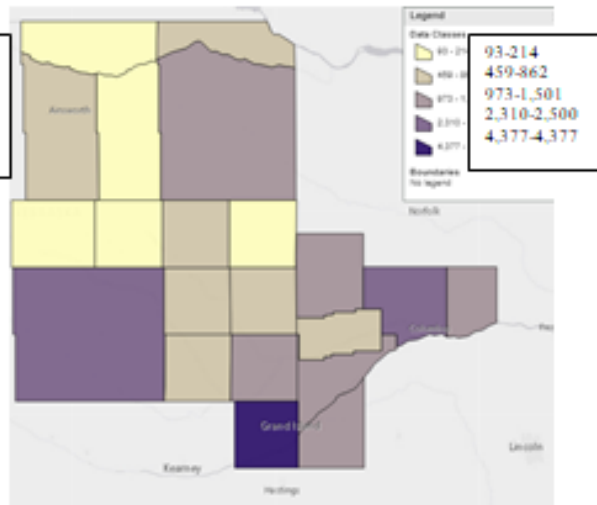
Of 71,699 occupied housing units: 21,482 are renter occupied while 50,217 are owner occupied.

Housing Age

Home valued at \$50,000 or less



Built 1939 or prior



<https://factfinder.census.gov>

\$ Value	# of Homes	%
< \$50,000	= 7,515	14.9%
450,000 to \$99,999	= 13,592	27%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	= 10,764	24.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	= 7,818	15.5%
\$200,000 to \$1 m1	= 10,528	20.9%

Age of Home	Homes	%
1939 or Earlier	22,140	27.1%
1940 to 1969	22,329	27.4%
1970 to 1979	13,693	16.8%
1980 to Present	23,257	28.6%
Total homes available 81,419		

<https://factfinder.census.gov>

Rural vs Urban

Nebraska's unemployment rate is well below the national average. That should make it easier for towns and cities to recruit new residents to fill open jobs. Instead, jobs often stay open because there are too few affordable homes and apartments.

The housing market isn't working for many rural towns and cities. It's a situation that threatens to turn low unemployment from an advantage into a liability.

"What we don't want to see happen is employers in those rural communities say, 'You know, I can't find labor. I'm going to shut down and move on'," said Richard Baier, president of the Nebraska Bankers Association and former head of the state Department of Economic Development.

"The challenge now is to build enough units to catch up with that pent up demand, and do it economically," Baier said.

Housing shortages are a familiar story in tech hubs like Seattle where rent is notoriously expensive, or Bakken oil boom towns where the population spiked seemingly overnight.

"Sometimes we run into that barrier where we just can't encourage folks to come here because housing can be a struggle," Deakin said. "During the recession we had folks from out of state who would get in their cars and just drive out here. We had a job for them. Now they had to find a place to live."

Experts on rural housing offer different reasons for the shortage: the aging population prefers to stay at home longer, stagnant wages and student debt give young workers less buying power. One of the common threads is that rural communities tend to have a disproportionate number of older homes.

Houses are like roads and bridges, if they aren't fixed up, they will wear out. And as homes wear out, they go off the market.

"The housing stock is aging. It's lower quality," said Mark Skidmore, an economist at Michigan State University who studies rural economic development. "So then, you're trying to think about, how we can get the kind of housing we may need, and at the same time you've got housing that is becoming dilapidated."

Several states are trying to spur home construction. Nebraska created a \$7 million fund to match housing investments. Both Kansas and Iowa are using tax credits to lure investors to rural communities. The U.S. Department of Agriculture offers loan guarantees for some rural mortgages and apartment projects.

One reason for that is contractors are concentrated in cities where they can work at a larger scale. For rural areas, that means construction costs more. Cliff Mesner, a developer in central

Nebraska, estimates that a three-bedroom home can cost an extra \$30,000 because of the added cost of transporting workers and shipping supplies.

“So you end up with more expensive homes than a lot of employees want to go out and buy,” Mesner said. He adds that \$15-\$17 an hour is a decent wage in rural Nebraska, “but it won’t cover that new construction cost.”

That leaves a gap between what rural housing costs and what workers can afford. Rural communities must decide how much of that gap they can afford to fill, Mesner says, because the rural towns that thrive going forward will be the ones that not only give people a place to work but also a place to call home.

<http://netnebraska.org/article/news>

Drawing on the example of Columbus, Nebraska, an article in The Wall Street Journal looks at the connection between the scarcity of housing in rural areas and worker shortages. According to the National Association of Home Builders, there were 71,000 single-family homes built in rural areas in 2016, representing about 10 percent of all new single-family homes – down from 14 percent in 2010.

The article notes that the housing shortage in rural communities has become especially acute as unemployment hits record lows: in Platte County, where Columbus is located, there are around 990 job openings but only 65 homes for sale, and they have a median listing price of \$209,550. The article points out that Nebraska has recently granted \$7 million to rural communities, including Columbus, to build market-rate homes to help attract more workers. (The Wall Street Journal, May 30)

<https://www.enterprisecommunity.org/blog/2018/05/community-developments-scarcity-of-housing-in-rural-areas>

Homelessness

Today’s homeless population includes men, women, children and families. With your help, homeless men, women and children can find hope at Open Door Mission — hope that can break the cycle of homelessness and poverty.

- Approximately **20,000 people** are homeless in Nebraska every night.
- Approximately **2,000 people** are homeless in Omaha every night.
- The average age of a homeless person is **9 years** old.
- More than **3.5 million** people are homeless every night, and **1.35 million** are children.
- More than **30 percent** of homeless families have an open case for child abuse or neglect.
- Of the **31.1 million** people living in poverty, more than 12 million are children.
- Families with children represent **23 percent** of the homeless.
- Nationally, about **50 percent** of all homeless women and children are fleeing domestic violence.
- Studies indicate that **40 percent** of homeless men have served in the armed forces, compared to **34 percent** in the general population.
- The National Coalition for Homeless Veterans estimates that on any given night **271,000 veterans** are homeless in the United States.

- About **16 percent** of adult homeless people suffer from severe and persistent mental illness.
- It is estimated that **30 percent** of homeless single adults suffer from substance abuse and addiction.
- Up to **25 percent** of the urban homeless population is employed.

Sources:

- MACCH
- HFH
- Urban Institute Study
- U.S. Conference of Mayors
- National Coalition for the Homeless
<https://www.opendoormission.org/about-us/fast-facts/>



<https://trhome.org/family-homelessness-declines/>

2018 Homeless Statistics by State

Nebraska	⌵
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Homelessness Statistics for **Nebraska**

Total Homeless Population	2,421
Total Family Households Experiencing Homelessness	236
Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	171
Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	455
Unaccompanied Young Adults (Aged 18-24) Experiencing Homelessness	157

Total Number of Homeless Students	3,422
Total Number of Unaccompanied Homeless Students	442
Nighttime Residence: Unsheltered	210
Nighttime Residence: Shelters	858
Nighttime Residence: Hotels/motels	331
Nighttime Residence: Doubled up	2,023

<https://www.usich.gov/homelessness-statistics/ne/>

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.

Date of PIT Count: 1/23/2018

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	252	76	0	29	357
Total Number of Persons	377	147	0	35	559
Number of Children (under age 18)	73	63	0	2	138
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	33	31	0	6	70
Number of Persons (over age 24)	271	53	0	27	351

Date of PIT Count: 1/24/2017

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	215	110	0	13	338
Total Number of Persons	300	192	0	14	506
Number of Children (under age 18)	72	68	0	0	140
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	25	41	0	1	67
Number of Persons (over age 24)	203	83	0	13	299

Date of PIT Count: 1/28/2016

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Total Households and Persons

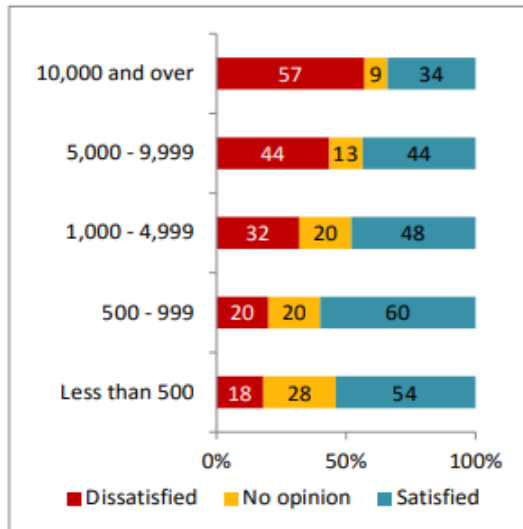
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	146	207	0	12	365
Total Number of Persons	185	354	0	12	551
Number of Children (under age 18)	37	132		0	169
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	15	43	0	0	58
Number of Persons (over age 24)	133	179	0	12	324

<https://ccfl.unl.edu/community-services-management/reports/pit>

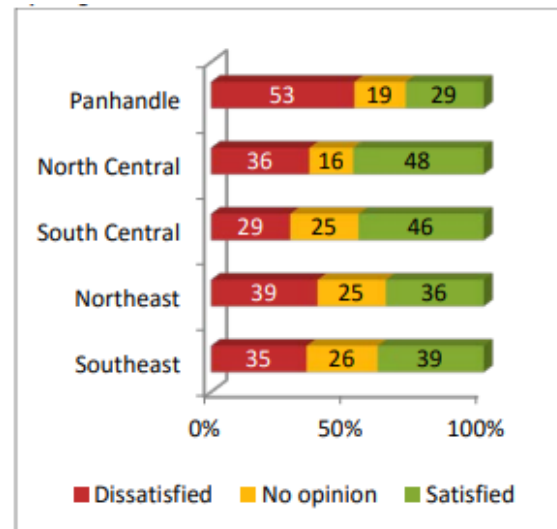
Community Satisfaction

According to the UNL Rural Housing Poll the following trends in previous years, rural Nebraskans are most satisfied with their marriage, family, friends, the outdoors, their safety and their general quality of life. They continue to be less satisfied with job opportunities, current income level, their ability to build assets/wealth and financial security during retirement.

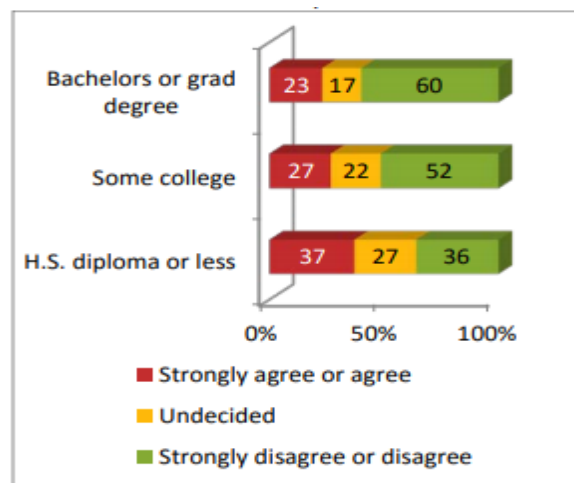
Satisfaction with Cost of Housing by Community Size



Satisfaction with Job Opportunities by Region



Belief that People are Powerless to Control Their Own Lives by Education Level



Demonstration of Community Satisfaction – CNCAP Weatherization

In 2018 Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership (CNCAP) surveyed the clients that were served within the Weatherization Program. CNCAP values the results from the surveys as they help determine what is successful with the services that are offered. It also helps determine additional areas of need.

Below are the results and comments from what has been compiled specifically from the CNCAP Weatherization department.

Questions asked in the Weatherization Completion of Service Survey with the option of answering yes or no:

1. Client satisfied with weatherization work completed?
2. Crew attitude was satisfactory?
3. Contractor attitude satisfactory?
4. A carbon monoxide detector was installed in my home.

In 2018, 27 households and 48 beneficiaries received weatherization services. Of those participants who completed the Service Survey 100% were satisfied with the work as complete.

Examples of the comments made by clients served:

Brown County Client: Thank you for doing a great job. Work crew was professional & skilled. They respected us and our home. Thanks again for everything.

Boone County Client: Thank you so much. Your kindness is greatly appreciated with these extreme low temperatures I was very grateful. Thank you for everything you do for me. Thank you for being there. You have been so helpful and I know you all work very hard for the benefit of others.

Boone Co Client: I want to thank Larry and his crew for the work they did on my house. It is very much appreciated for all you did for me. My house seems even more cozy and comfy then it did before Thank you again guys.

Greeley County Client: Thank you for the windows, new door, insulation and new furnace.

Platte County Client: 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 and issue is indescribable. Again I can't thank you Sharon and the staff of Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership enough for helping us.

Demonstration of Community Satisfaction – CNCAP Outreach Surveys

In 2018 Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership Outreach Programs surveyed the clients Using the Nebraska BOS Continuum of Care 2019 Consumer Satisfaction Survey. CNCAP values the results from the surveys as they help determine what is successful with the services that are offered. It also helps determine additional areas of need.

Below are the results and comments from what has been compiled from the willing participants For the CNCAP Outreach programs

Nebraska BOS Continuum of Care 2019 Consumer Satisfaction Survey

Your answers are anonymous and your individual responses will not be shared with anyone.

There is a comments section at the end. Please feel free to comment on any of the questions.

1. How long have you been in the program? (Check one)

Less than 1 month	1 to 6 months	7-12 months	13 to 1 1/2 yrs
	11	13	

2. What services do you receive from this agency or program?

Case Management Services	15
Mental Health Services	2
Employment	5
Substance Abuse Services	1
Medical	1
Education	4
Rent/Utility Assistance	25
HIV Prevention Education	
Assisting accessing benefits (SSI)	1
Security Deposits (rent/utilities)	10
Transportation	4
Food/Nutrition Assistance	9
Income Tax Assistance	
Life Skills	6
Vocational/rehabilitation services	
Parenting	5

2a. Are your service needs being met in this program? (Check one)

Always	Most of the time	Some of the Time	Never
23	2	1	

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
23	2	1	

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

Very much	Somewhat	A little	Rarely/Never
24	1	1	

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

Very much	Somewhat	A little	Rarely/Never
23	2	2	1

6. Overall did

Staff:

Treat you with dignity and respect

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
25	1		

Seem to understand your situation and needs

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
25		1	

Do a good job of explaining program requirements

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
25		1	

7. Overall was staff

Responsive in a timely manner

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
23	2		

Sensitive to your ethnic and cultural background

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
25			1

Able to communicate with you in a language you can understand

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
27			

Knowledgeable about available services

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
23	2	1	

Treat your personal information confidentially

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
25	1		

Page 2 of 2

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
19	5	2	

9. Have you had the chance to give input into how the program is run (for example: consumer advisory board or council, grievance procedure, suggestion boxes, consumer involvement in agency/board membership)?

Yes	No
18	8

10. Do you feel safe in this program/facility?

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
25		1	

11. Is the program's facility clean and well maintained? Always Most of the time Sometimes

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
23	2		

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

Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely/Never
23	1	1	

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

Greatly	Somewhat	Stayed the same	Gotten worse
20	2	1	1

Please Explain:

Got back on my feet
 Living in a apartment after being in Hope Harbor.
 I was able to get my own place and maintain a budget.
 This opportunity has changed my life in many ways, but above all it has given me the stability to maintain my job, work on my recovery, while living in a safe and supportive community and environment (home).

Found full time job

Thanks to this program, we are able to stay in our home and have gotten caught up on our bills so we can worry less.

Went from homeless to in a apartment in 3 weeks. Very helpful

Thrives has helped me a lot pay off my bills and helped me start over from a split up with my child's father.

We have been able to pay off some old debts & manage money better

I never got a job! It was very promising in the beginning, but Rainier drop the ball along the line! More help. Explanations

I simply consider this program a blessing without it I would be worse off

I have a home in a great place to stay safe of domestic violence

Maintained housing, stayed sober

Ha helped me get financially stable

Great program

My caseworker was always friendly & helpful

I can balance my bills better

Able to transition into living on my own and being stable

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

Terri Obrien is amazing

Always there if I need something

The compassion and dedication

Was able to get on my feet

Absolutely everything. Melissa is angel, straight from heaven. What a loving, compassionate, dynamic individual she is. I couldn't have asked for a better caseworker and support system.

I loved my caseworker She was a lot of help.

They really help and get bills & financial on the right track

Tiffany has been incredibly kind and helpful.

I like how everyone was concerned and helped us out more than I expected.

Helpful

Melissa is very kind & helpful. The program helps me catch up on bills & helps me with

rent.

Tiffany is extremely helpful & caring
It really took a load off my shoulders over the
winter and allowed us to have a Christmas!
As a 67 yr. old Vietnam veteran who has a
\$1100.00 income I appreciate all help.
This program gave me my state to a better life
Everything
Always there to help with any needs I have.
My case worker Wendy was very helpful and
fast when we first moved into our house
No complaints
Wendy was very helpful & kind
Great with others in program (friendly)

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

No complaints
None
Nothing
Ha-ha I wish it were longer.
no problems
Nothing :)
Nothing
Nothing
Nothing
Nothing
NA
More face to face Help!
I really can't complain things can always be
worse. I'm glad I live in the U.S.
I wish the program wasn't ending.
None
Nothing
Nothing
Could help us longer
I feel as if every week meetings are a bit much.
Maybe every other week.

Any other
comments?

Case work was very helpful
None
Thank you!

Thank you, Thank you, Thank you! I have so much love for all of you. Eternally grateful words cannot encase it.
Thank you for everything.
Thank you very much
Thank you for all the free rent & gas this past 10 months (P.S. I fell asleep! Sorry! Thanks again for your extreme Help!
None at all Thank You Very Much
Michelle is great. Thank you! :)
Wendy was a great person to work with
N/A

Demonstration of Community Satisfaction – CNCAP Early Childhood Programs

This survey is completed every year to help us improve service delivery to our families. A report of the results of this survey is given out at the April Policy Council meeting. The Policy Council hopes to have 100% returns.

**Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership
Early Childhood Programs
Head Start/Pre-K, EHS HB/CB
2018-201 Parent Survey Summary
477/599 or 80%**

Do you feel that the program encourages parents to be engaged in their child's learning?

Yes 476

No 2

If yes; how have you been encouraged to be engaged in your child's learning?

- It's amazing. I love the support and information I receive to help my child meet their educational goals.
- Setting goals helps me a lot
- It gives me more ideas on how to help my child on their development.
- We love doing chore charts and family time planning
- My child gets to meet the other kids.
- I think the staff tries to encourage parents to be engaged, but it is hard to motivate the parents.
- It might be helpful to personally thank the parent/volunteer in that week's newsletter. It might encourage other parents to volunteer.
- We learn English through our son.
- Yes, all the staff at the preschool is very friendly and make you feel welcome.
- They encourage you to volunteer, attend parent meetings and participate in the in-home in-kind.

What information did your Nurse, Teacher and/or Home Visitor share with you about proper nutrition and staying physically active?

Please choose all that apply

Food Chart 352

Family support on nutrition 360

Nutrition Activities 306

Other:

- Eat Healthy and walk
- Plate with sections for food groups
- We loved the resources and now we are doing it for the two of my boys.
- The interaction and educational toys.
- Getting together with other parents and kids
- Seeing my child interact with his peers and getting out of the house
- I like that it helps me teach my child new things
- Learning the next thing that I need to work with my son.

What did you enjoy the most about Socializations? (EHS HB)

- The interaction and educational toys.
- Getting together with other parents and kids
- Seeing my child interact with his peers and getting out of the house
- I like that it helps me teach my child new things
- Learning the next thing that I need to work with my son.
- We unfortunately have been sick during the scheduled socialization to make one. Hope to attend one in the future.
-

What would you change about Socializations? (EHS HB)

- Getting to know the parents more.
- The time
- Longer socialization times
- More accommodating schedule with public school activities.
- The energy. Not with the family consultants but about the actual parents.
- Would like if the other families were more involved.

Second Step is a Social Emotional curriculum that teaches children to listen, pay attention, control their behavior and get along with others. Parents are given weekly Home Link handouts to help link the information from school to home. Did you receive the Second Step parent handouts with your weekly newsletter? (HS and Preschool Families only)

Yes 313

No 25

How did you use the Second Step handouts? (HS and Preschool Families only)

- The kids and I read and discuss them together and hang them up as a reminder of what was learnt.
- I read through each one and reviewed it with my child.
- Read the articles that I found helpful or interesting
- We use it weekly as something fun to do together.
- I don't really. Just skim through and toss
- Skimmed through them used little of the information.
- Read them and implemented what I thought we should
- We discuss them with our child

Do you feel that program staff is prepared for the following?

Classroom Day	Yes 386	No 1 (EHS CB and Pre-K only)
Home Visits	Yes 455	No 3
Parent Meetings	Yes 447	No 4
Parent/Teacher Conf.	Yes 363	No 0 (EHS CB/HS/PreK only)
Socializations	Yes 79	No 1 (EHS HB only)

I feel that program staff is keeping information about me and my family private.

Yes 443
No 11

I feel that I have a relationship with each staff person and can communicate freely with any of them.

Yes 460
No 12

If your child is verified with a disability/delay, how has your CNCAP teacher/home visitor helped your child and family in meeting your IFSP/IEP goals?

- My son had an IEP and they helped him reach his goals.
- They helped my child to talk/say more words.
- They communicate very well with the parents about everything.
- Constantly checking on our family, and helping complete goals.
- Providing information and resources.
- By addressing what my child needs help with and what to work on.
- They are using the signs that my son understands.
- Constant communication and coordination with outside therapists.
- Goals for speech. Teachers help as well
- Yes! Constructive information and supportive of all interventions.
- Helped my child to use more words.

Has program staff informed you of how School Readiness relates to your child?

Yes 464
No 9

What School Readiness skills has your child learned to help prepare him/her for school?

429 Language/Literacy

438 Social/Emotional

427 Perceptual, Motor and Physical Development

388 Cognitive Knowledge

431 Approaches to Learning

Have you had any problems getting your child to their well-child/well-baby checks, immunizations, dental exams, etc.?

Yes 24

No 421

What problems have you had?

- Working on transportation
- Needing a vehicle
- Distance and gas money
- Dental was hard just because of having to be put under
- As a newcomer in the USA, we have some problems such as transportation and an interpreter in French
- I do not have transportation or health insurance.
- Do not have health insurance and sometimes I do not have money to take him.
- Haven't found a children dentistry to take him for dental exams.

What is your favorite part of the program?

- The policy of no screen time for the kids
- The variety of toys for all age groups.
- All the personal support with personal stuff and children
- My favorite part is that they take good care of my baby and my baby is developing well.
- The teachers are very friendly, understanding and helpful.
- Safe place for children to learn.
- The one on one learning and teaching we both get from his home visitor
- Seeing how excited my child gets when the home visit comes for visit
- Having a steady support system with someone who engages with my family.
- Daily activities and play time
- The 1000 book promotion
- The play to learn curriculum (makes it fun for my child to learn and he then wants to learn)
- Parent Involvement
- Friendly helpful staff that works great with kids
- My boys are receiving the help they need to prepare for school
- Watching all the kids work together, following along and learning new things.
- Love seeing how much my child learns when he comes home.
- Family style meals

How has the program make a difference in your life?

- I can go to work feeling great comfort that my child is learning and interacting in a positive, healthy environment.
- Helpful ideas to build baby's environment.
- Encouragement from staff to build baby up in a positive way.
- Helps me understand my child's behaviors.
- I am a single mom and it helps having kids a school so I can get more hours at work without having to pay for a babysitter.
- Helps me to better understand my child's milestones
- Made things easier with communication and problem solving
- Yes, helps me be able to push my child to learn.
- It helps me explore with my kids development.
- How to react and teach my children.
- Yes, it helped me share time with my child's learning.
- I have more fun time with my kids. We are organized as a family and enjoy time together.
- That doing activities as a family are important.
- Staff made sure my child is prepared for Kindergarten
- Great program for early education.

- My son is becoming emotionally and socially ready for school
- Has learned how to be more social and independent
- Our child loves school where he can make friends and learn more English
- It improved my child's ability to understand
- Having that extra help to teach my child.
- Helped my kids learn and grow.

Are there ways we could improve the program?

- Provide better climbing toys
- Better topics of information tailored to fit my family.
- The teachers communicate very well.
- Busing our children back and forth.
- Thank you for this great service for me and my family. I feel that this is a great environment.
- I would like to see more letter working/writing in first year going into second year.
- Include holiday celebrations
- Healthier meals-less processed foods.
- Bus service from school.
- Hiring extra volunteers so closure is not an issue.
- Hiring a back-up bus driver.
- Do away with in-kind
- Work on fundamentals more.
- Do full days

If you had a choice, would you want your child to go to Head Start/Pre-K for a part-day (3.50 hours) or a full school day (6 hours) option? **Some parents checked both options.**

143 Part Day

320 Full Day.

Demonstration of Community Satisfaction – CNCAP Partnership Survey Responses

In 2019 Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership surveyed the partners that CNCAP has built relationships with over the years. It is important to compile this information as our partners witness the issues in the communities that they reside in. CNCAP values the results from the surveys as they help determine what is successful with the services that we offer. It also helps determine additional areas of need. CNCAP received an estimated 30.5% response rate from those partners surveyed.

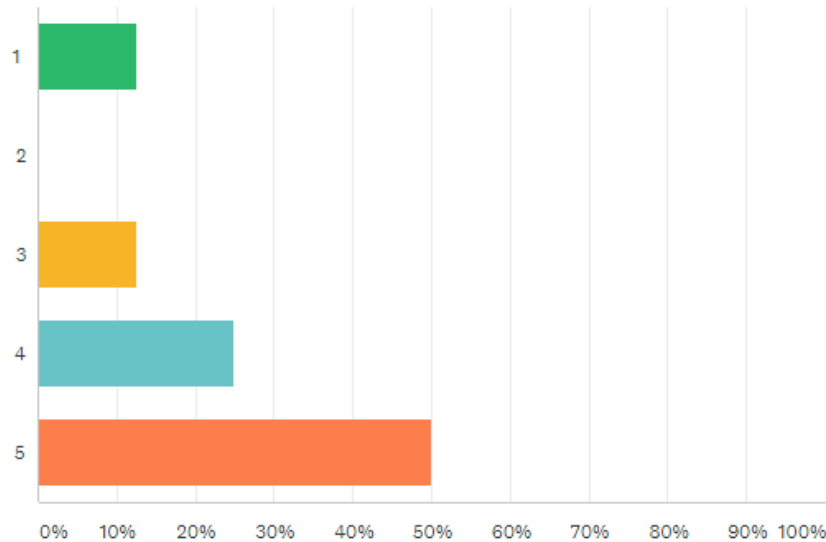
Community Needs Survey 2019

1. Are you familiar with Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership?

- Yes 100%
- No

2. Please rate your satisfaction level with the ease of your experience in working with our agency? (1 being Poor and 5 Excellent)

- 1 12.5%
- 2 0%
- 3 12.5%
- 4 25%
- 5 50%

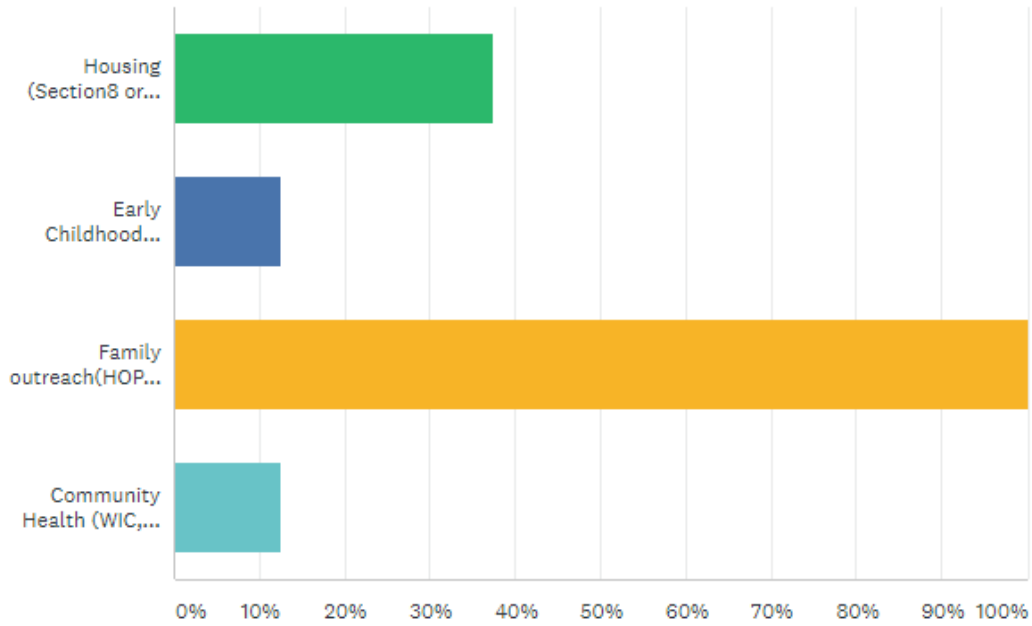


3. If you have made referrals to CNCAP, what programs have you referred to?

- We have not made referrals to your services. (Don't forget to complete the info at the end of this survey and continue with question 6) 100% skipped this option and completed the survey.

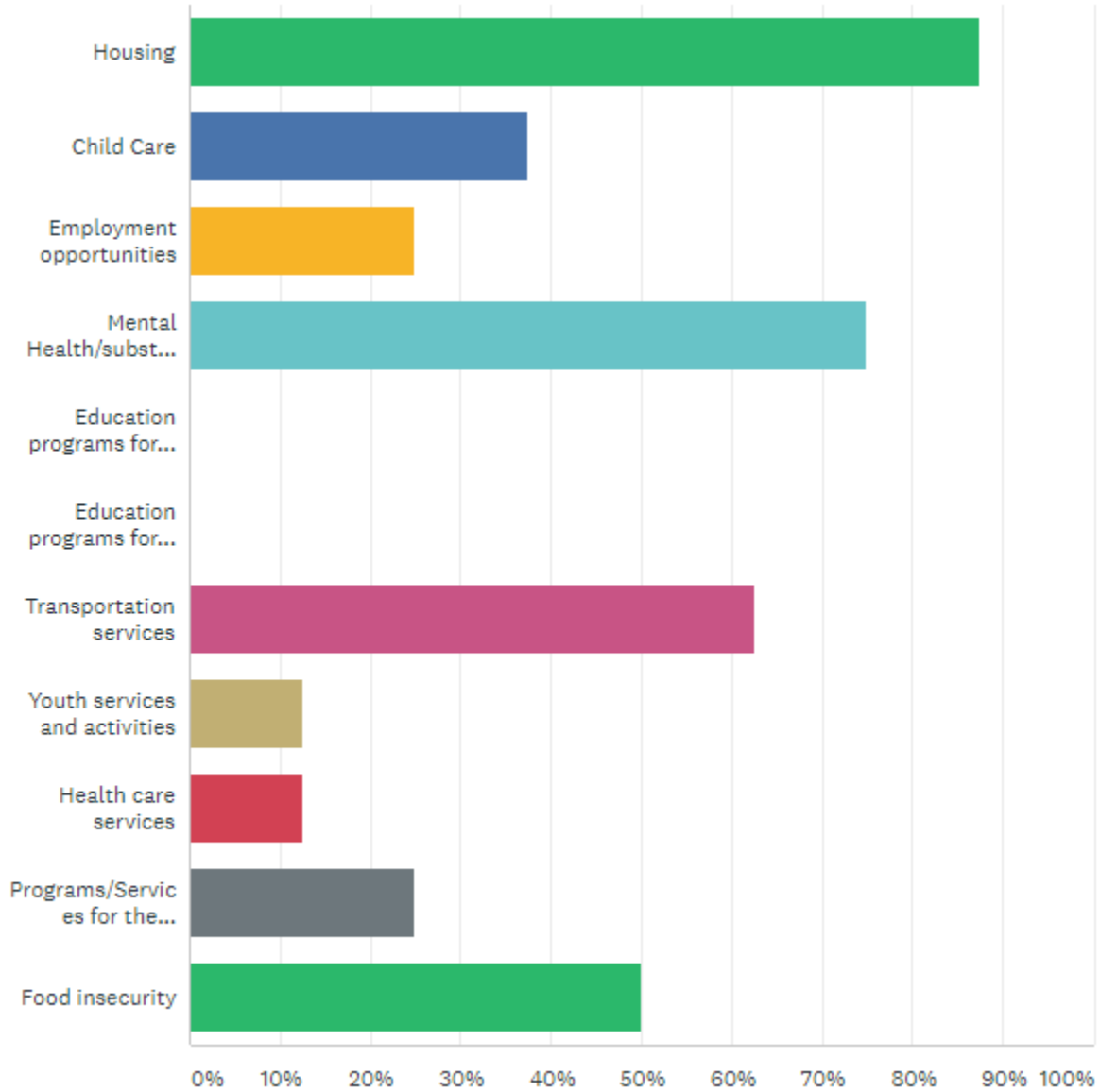
4. We referred to the following programs:

- Housing (Section8 or Weatherization) 37.5%
- Early Childhood (Early Head Start, Head Start, Sixpence) 12.5%
- Family Outreach (HOPE, THRIVES, SSVF, SNAP, Veterans programs, Lifespan Respite, Food Pantry, Commodities) 100%
- Community Health (WIC, Immunizations) 37.5%



5. What do you see as serious challenges for the people in your county?

- Housing 87.5%
- Child Care 37.5%
- Employment opportunities 25%
- Mental Health/substance abuse 75%
- Education programs for adults 0%
- Education programs for children 0%
- Transportation services 62.5%
- Youth services and activities 12.5%
- Health care services 12.5%
- Programs/Services for the elderly 25%
- Food insecurity 50%



6. On a scale from 1 to 5 please rate these areas which you feel are most important in order for people to achieve self-sufficiency. (1 being Poor and 5 Excellent)

- Housing
- 1 12.5%
- 2 12.5%
- 3 12.5%
- 4 0%
- 5 62.5%

- Child Care
 - 1 0%
 - 2 25%
 - 3 25%
 - 4 37.5%
 - 5 12.5%
- Employment opportunities
 - 1 0%
 - 2 25%
 - 3 0%
 - 4 25%
 - 5 50%
- Mental Health/substance abuse
 - 1 25%
 - 2 0%
 - 3 25%
 - 4 12.5%
 - 5 37.5%
- Education programs for adults
 - 1 0%
 - 2 25%
 - 3 25%
 - 4 25%
 - 5 25%
- Education programs for children
 - 1 0%
 - 2 0%
 - 3 37.5%
 - 4 25%
 - 5 37.5%
- Transportation services

1 12.5%

2 25%

3 0%

4 12.5%

5 25%

Youth services and activities

1 0%

2 0%

3 75%

4 0%

5 25%

Health care services

1 12.5%

2 0%

3 37.5%

4 12.5%

5 37.55

Programs/Services for the elderly

1 0%

2 0%

3 37.5%

4 25%

5 37.5%

Food insecurity

1 0%

2 0%

3 25%

4 37.5%

5 37.5%

7. Of the above which area do you feel is most important to improve the community where you live?

Affordable Housing

Mental Health

Transportation

8. Thank you for your input. If you have any additional comments, questions or suggestions, please share them here.

Name

Company

Address

Email

Comments:

Resources

American Foundation for Suicide Prevention
afsp.org/StateFacts

Americas Health Ranking
<https://www.americashealthrankings.org>

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
[https://kidscountnebraska.com/commentary/
Kids count data center.](https://kidscountnebraska.com/commentary/Kids-count-data-center)
2. Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center.

Aol.
<https://www.aol.com>

AP News
<https://www.apnews.com/4424fef361a04e3ab890c4800e481313>

Average Salary Survey
<https://www.averagesalariesurvey.com/nebraska>

Back to School
<http://www.back2college.com/over50andbacktoschool.htm>

Ballet Pedia
https://ballotpedia.org/Public_education_in_Nebraska

CAREERwise Education
<https://careerwise.minnstate.edu/education/return-to-school.html>

Cars.com
<https://www.cars.com/>

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
<https://www.cbpp.org/research>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/disparities/index.htm>
<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/>

<https://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/learn/>
<https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/states/index.html>

Childcare Aware of America
<http://usa.childcareaware.org>

Choice Project
<http://choicesproject.org/publications/wic-food-package-changes-trends-in-childhood-obesity-prevalence/>

Clipart
<http://clipart-library.com/balanced-diet-chart.html>

CNCAP
Annual Report 2018
ECP Assessment Report 2018

Community Action of Nebraska
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<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

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Source: 2016 National Survey of Children's Health

Disability Care Center
<https://www.disabilitycarecenter.org>

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<https://www.disabilitysecrets.com>

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<https://www.elvphd.org>

Enterprise Community
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<https://www.kansascityfed.org>

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<https://www.gasbuddy.com/Charts>

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Holt County Independent

<http://www.holtindependent.com>

Human Trafficking Is Prevalent Even In Rural Nebraska

HUD

<https://www.hud.gov>

Rec'd from Amber Beck, CNCAP Housing Director, <https://www.hudexchange.info>

3. Nebraska Office of Public Housing, HUD

<http://www.housing.ne.gov/>

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4. Ibid. Families with high housing cost burdens spend more than 30% of their pre-tax income on housing.

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<https://www.ksnblocal4.com>

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Mongabay.com

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<http://netnebraska.org/article/news>

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<https://www.opendoormission.org/about-us/fast-facts/>
<https://www.usich.gov/homelessness-statistics/ne/>

National Low Income Housing Coalition

<https://nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/nebraska>
www.nlihc.org

Nebraska Children

<https://www.nebraskachildren.org/>

Nebraska Coordination Commission for Postsecondary Education

https://ccpe.nebraska.gov/sites/ccpe.nebraska.gov/files/PR_Section_1.1.a.pdf
Cost of attendance includes tuition and mandatory fees, room and board, and books and supplies. ²⁰ For details regarding these estimates, see the Commission's 2016 Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid Report, available on the Commission's website at ccpe.nebraska.gov/reports. ²¹ Originated loans, including fees.

Nebraska Crime Commission

<https://ncc.nebraska.gov/sites/ncc.nebraska.gov/files/doc/2017-Crime-In-Nebraska.pdf>

Nebraska Department of Education

2017-2018 Statistics and Facts about Nebraska Schools
U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education

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<http://dhhs.ne.gov/Reports/Statewide%20Health%20Needs%20Assessment%20-%202016.pdf>
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Nebraska Department of Labor

https://dol.nebraska.gov/webdocs/Resources/Trends/December%202018/Trends_December_2018.swf

Nebraska Department of Revenue

Nebraska Department of Transportation

<https://dot.nebraska.gov/media/3493/annual-report.pdf>

Nebraska ESU Coordinating Council

<http://www.esucc.org/nebraska-esus/>

National Human Trafficking Hotline

www.traffickingresourcecenter.org

Nebraska.gov

<https://governor.nebraska.gov/press/gov-ricketts-economic-development-announce-rural-workforce-housing-fund-recipients>

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<http://nestats.org/>

Nebraska Family Alliance

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

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<http://news.legislature.ne.gov>

Nebraska Mental Health

<https://nebraskamentalhealth.com/>

Nebraska Resource and Referral

<https://nrns.ne.gov/respite/>

Nebraska Rural Living

<http://nebraskaruralliving.com>

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<http://netnebraska.org/article/news>

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NE Resource & Referral System

<https://nrrs.ne.gov/respite/>

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<https://nebraska.tv/news/local/ag-gives-update-on-efforts-to-combat-human-trafficking-in-nebraska>

Open Door Mission

<https://www.opendoormission.org/about-us/fast-facts/>

RHIhub

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

The Road Home

<https://trhome.org/family-homelessness-declines/>

Science Direct

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/rural-population>

Senior Job Bank

<http://www.seniorjobbank.org/database/nebraska/nebraska.html>

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<https://www.snapchat.com/>

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Talk Poverty

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<https://news.unl.edu>

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<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas>
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5-Year Estimates

<https://factfinder.census.gov>
— *US Census Bureau, Frequently Asked Question, published by First Gov.*^[23]

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B25115.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B25003B-I.

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This entry was originally written by Marsha Hoffman

Rising, CG, FUGA, FASG and Dwight A. Radford for Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources
