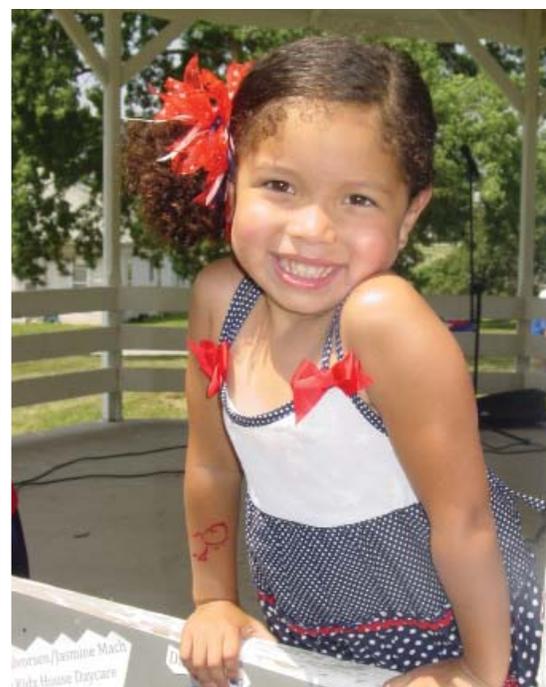




2013

# Kids Count in Nebraska Report



# Acknowledgements

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### Cover photos

Cover photographs feature Nebraska children.

Front, top row, from left: Myra Mae, Tristan, Noah. Middle row: NaKeysha, Christina, Lily, Kara, Taya. Bottom row: Ariana, Lilyana, Alannah.

Back, top row, from left: Cooper, Ralston Rams. Middle: Maverick and Ryker. Bottom: Anonymous.

*Kids Count in Nebraska* is a children's data and policy project of Voices for Children in Nebraska. Key indicators measure the well-being of children in four areas: Health, Education, Safety, and Economic Stability.

This research is funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Dr. Tom and Jane Tonniges, Alegent-Creighton Health, Woods Charitable Fund and the Hawks Foundation. We thank them for their support and acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the author(s) alone, and do not reflect the opinions of these organizations or individuals.

An important component of this project is the Technical Team of Advisors, members of which provide data and expertise on child well-being in our state. The Kids Count Technical Team, comprising representatives from numerous agencies and organizations in Nebraska and other research experts, provides invaluable information for this project each year. Without their interest, support, and partnership, *Kids Count* would be impossible to produce.

*Kids Count in Nebraska* reports from 2006 to 2012 are available for download at [www.voicesforchildren.com/kidscount](http://www.voicesforchildren.com/kidscount).

Additional copies of the *Kids Count in Nebraska 2013 Report*, as well as reports from 1993 through 2012, are available for \$11 from:

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# Table of contents & letter

Dear Kids Count data user,

Welcome to the 21st edition of the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report*! Last year's report was our most successful ever, and we hope that this report is an even greater improvement.

*Kids Count* continues to be visually-oriented, as this is how data truly shines. This format should continue to help inform data users and make finding needed information quick and easy.

Changes in order and data presentation methods were incorporated in each section of the report. Much time was spent making sure the data are in the most logical order and provided useful, contextualized information. You will notice this most in the county data pages where every effort was made to provide rates or percentages, rather than just numbers.

Each section had some data that stood out to us this year. While these indicators don't particularly show dramatic changes in data from recent years, they are of interest due to key policy implications. This data includes:

- Nebraska's child poverty rate ticked just slightly downward in 2012, but when we look at the data by race and ethnicity, there is still reason to be concerned. Poverty rates dropped for white children, but increased for Hispanic and African American children.
- Slightly more Nebraska babies received inadequate prenatal care than in 2011, and the number of children without health insurance continued to increase.
- In 2012, more Nebraska children graduated high school on time, but a troubling number of children still aren't reading at grade level.
- Fewer children were victims of child maltreatment in 2012 than in 2011.
- Due to changes in the child welfare system, an increased number of children are involved with the system on a non-court basis.
- Nebraska's juvenile arrest rate is continuing on a steady decline, but the number of children in adult detention centers has increased.

As always, we welcome feedback on this year's *Kids Count in Nebraska Report*. The book exists to help you – whether you are a policymaker, legislative staff member, administrator, child advocate, interested member of the public, or anyone else who aspires to help Nebraska's children lead the happy, healthy lives they deserve.

We are so grateful to the many experts and data holders who lent their data proficiency to the production of this report.

Thank you for reading.

Kind Regards,



Carolyn D. Rooker, MSW  
Executive Director



Chrissy (Hauschel) Tonkinson  
Research Coordinator

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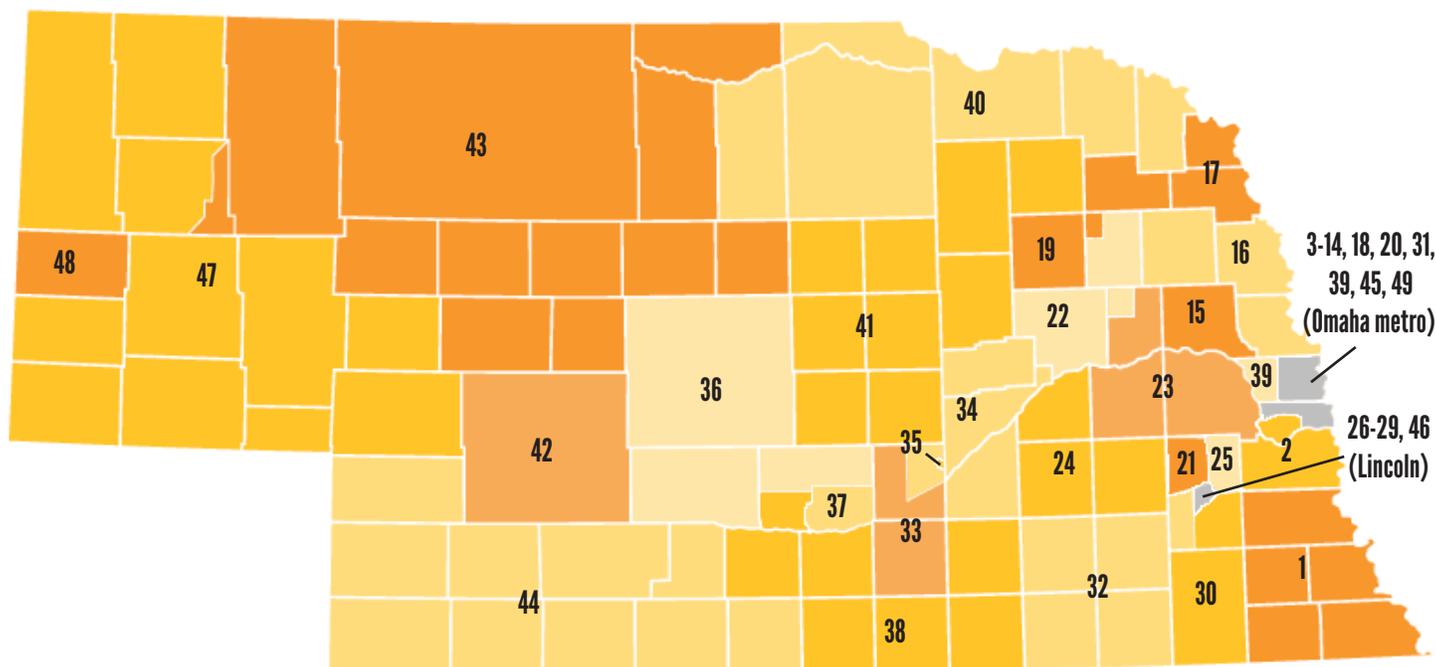
County data pages

# Contacting elected officials

## How to use your voice on behalf of children

Do you have something to share with elected officials about children's issues? It's easy to contact policymakers using these tools - a legislative map, contact information for your representatives, and a wealth of information and data at your fingertips.

### 1 Find your district



### 2 Identify your elected official or officials

2014 Nebraska Legislature

Senator	District	City	Office Phone	Email
Adams, Greg L.	24	York	471-2756	gadams@leg.ne.gov
Ashford, Brad	20	Omaha	471-2622	bashford@leg.ne.gov
Avery, Bill	28	Lincoln	471-2633	bavery@leg.ne.gov
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Bolz, Kate	29	Lincoln	471-2734	kbolz@leg.ne.gov
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202-225-6435, <http://www.adriansmith.house.gov>

# 3

## Know your issues, share your data

To view the legislative calendar, read bills, listen live, and more, visit [www.nebraskalegislature.gov](http://www.nebraskalegislature.gov).

For details on priority bills from Voices for Children, visit <http://voicesforchildren.com>. From the homepage, click on Legislative, and then State or Federal.

To stay current on children's legislative issues, sign up for free E-Updates and advoKID Alerts. Updates are sent in a timely manner to help you respond to the issues affecting children in the Unicameral and in Congress. To sign up for updates, visit <http://voicesforchildren.com/advokid>.

To use the KIDS COUNT Data Center, visit <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/NE>.

# Technical Team of Advisors

*Any opinions, views, or policy positions expressed in this Kids Count in Nebraska Report can only be attributed to Voices for Children in Nebraska. These opinions do not necessarily represent the views of any members of the Technical Team.*

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# A Changing Nebraska: How demographic shifts impact children

Nebraska's population is in a state of great change. These population changes are likely to continue for the foreseeable future. Things like the aging of the overall population, migration from rural to urban areas, growth in the number of people of color, and changing family structure have a significant impact on the lives of children in our state, now and for generations to come. By using population projections, it is possible to get an idea of what Nebraska's population will look like in the coming years, up until 2050. The Center for Public Affairs Research (CPAR) at the University of Nebraska at Omaha has used two main models to predict the changes and has graciously shared their results with Voices for Children in Nebraska.

By using past census data and accounting for migration patterns and racial groups, an estimate of the flow of population over time can be created. CPAR used the current population in 2010 by race, age, and gender to move Nebraska's population forward and create a prediction of the state's population every 10 years until 2050. The models also used expected birth and death rates and net migration by age to create the population projections. By using the current and historic population in Nebraska, the expected number of births, the average age of death, and anticipated migration to Nebraska and out of Nebraska, the population can be estimated into the future.

There are four ways that Nebraska's population has dramatically changed in the recent past and will continue to change in the foreseeable future:

- An aging population as the Baby Boom Generation approaches retirement;
- A growing population of people of color – especially among young people;
- Migration of people from rural communities to urban areas; and
- A change in family structure.

Each of these changes will have consequences for our state's kids. In order to ensure that we are taking the best possible care of Nebraska's children, we must anticipate the future needs of our state's residents.

## Nebraska Now

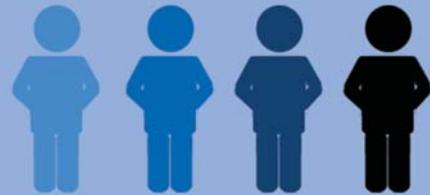
As of the most recent population estimates, Nebraska was home to 1,855,525 people.<sup>1</sup> Of these people, 24.9% were children (ages 17 and under) and 13.8% were 65 years and older. The average family size was 3.04 people and 29.6% of all family households included children under 18 years old. Of families with children, over two-thirds were married couple families, fewer than 10% were single male

By 2050, Nebraska is expected to:



**be older,**

13.8% of Nebraskans are 65 years old or older in 2012 increasing to 21.0% by 2050.



**be more diverse,**

The percentage of people of color will nearly double from 17.9% in 2012 to 38% in 2050.



**be more urban,**

More than half the population lived in the Big 3 counties in 2012, a rate that is expected to grow.



**and have more variation in family types.**

The number of non-married families with children has increased from 12% in 1980 to 22% in 2012, a rate that will likely continue to grow.

households, and just over 20% were single female households.

65.1% of people living in Nebraska in 2012 were born in Nebraska and 6.4% were born in another country.<sup>2</sup>

Nebraska’s population has experienced fluctuations in growth since 1950, with decades of large growth—especially the 1950s and the 1990s—and decades of slow growth such as in the 1980s. While growth is anticipated in future decades, it will not be to the levels we saw in the 1950s, and especially not like those experienced in the 1990s (Figure 1).

Growth is expected to gradually slow down over the next 40 years with average growth being less than that of the U.S. as a whole (Figure 2). This puts Nebraska at risk of losing a seat in the House of Representatives, even as soon as 2020.

## An Aging Population

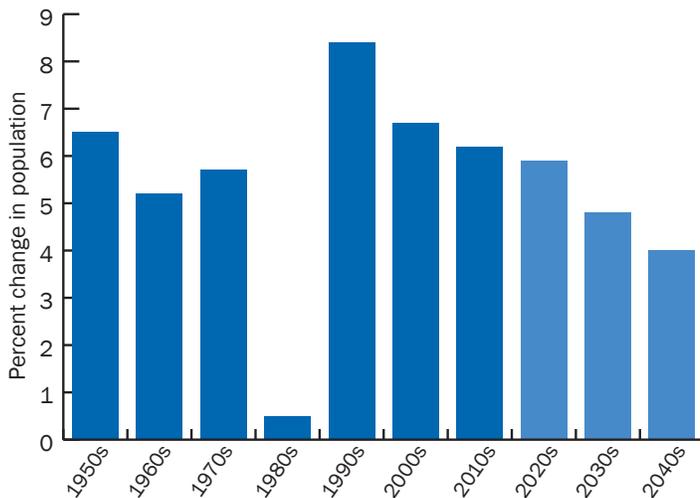
### Nebraska past and present

During the Baby Boom of 1946-1964, Nebraska experienced rapid growth, especially of children with births between 30,000 and 35,000 every year. Following the Baby Boom, Nebraska experienced slow and steady growth until the Baby Boom Echo (when the Baby Boomers began having children of their own) in the late 1970s until the early 1990s. Growth again remained fairly steady, with around 25,000 newborns being added to the state’s population annually (Figure 3).

Over the decades from the 1980s, a clear shift in the age of the population was established with the average age of the population increasing as the Baby Boomers aged (Figures 4-7).

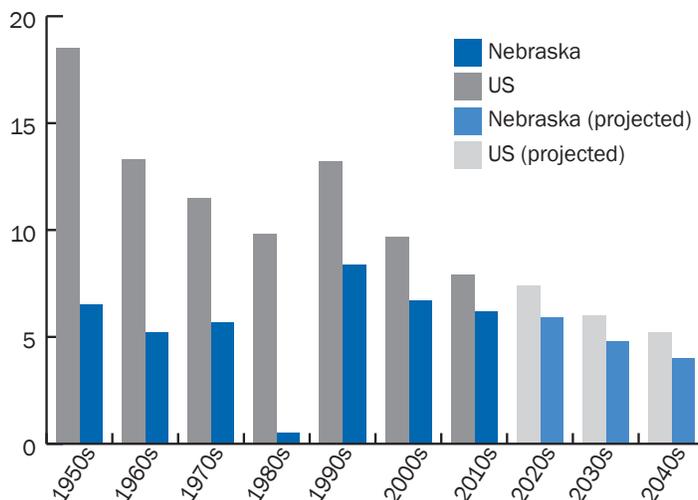
As the Baby Boomers age, the state’s population growth has slowed. Despite the slow growth, the amount of people of working age has dramatically grown from

**Figure 1. Percent change in population per decade in Nebraska (1950-2040)**



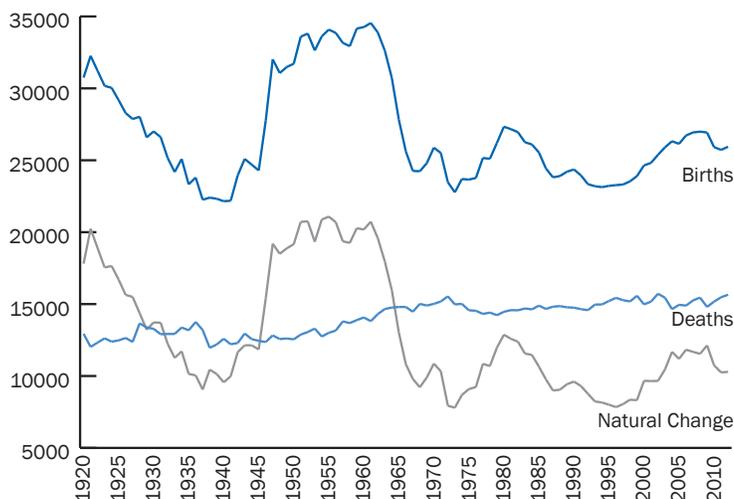
Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

**Figure 2. U.S. vs. Nebraska percent change in population by decade (1950-2040)**



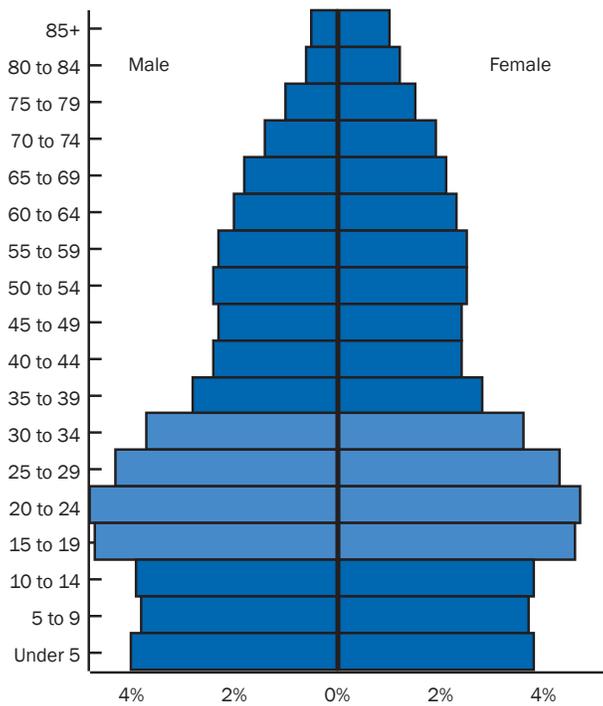
Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

**Figure 3. Number of births, deaths, and natural change (1920-2010)**

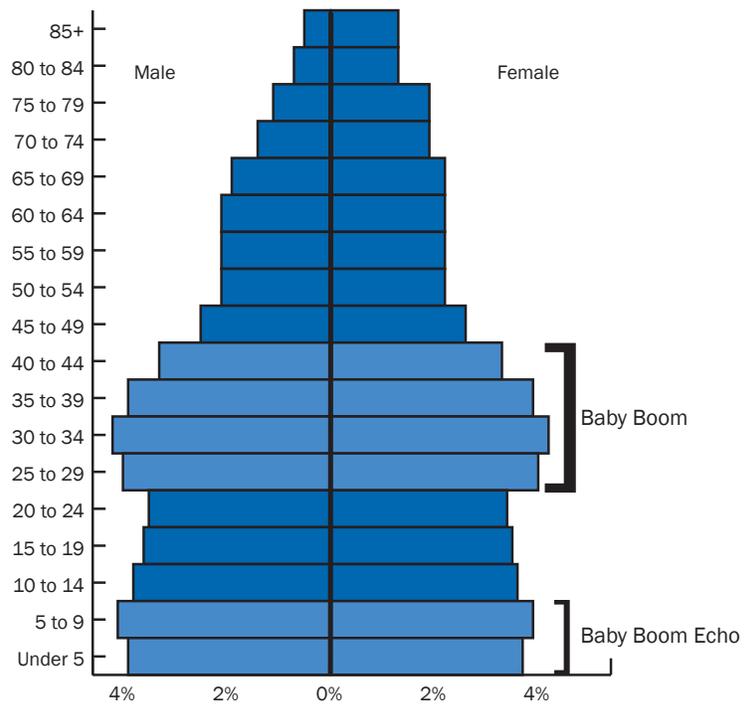


Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

**Figure 4. 1980 Nebraska population by sex and age group**



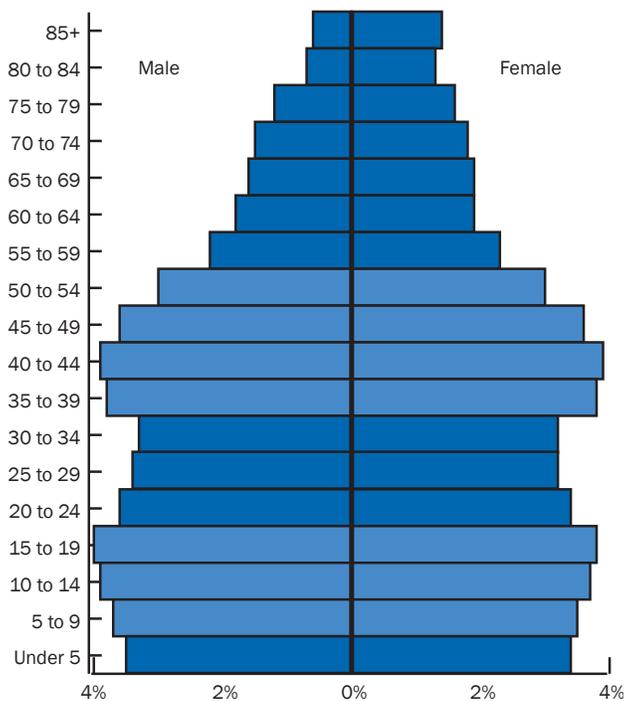
**Figure 5. 1990 Nebraska population by sex and age group**



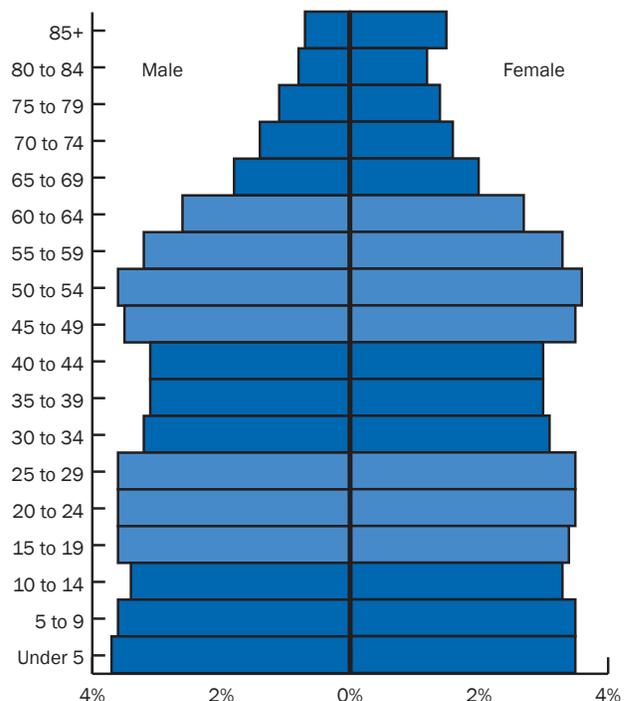
When reading population pyramids, it is important to note the overall shape:

- A ▲ means a population growth,
- A ▼ means a population loss, and
- A ▭ means little to no population change.

**Figure 6. 2000 Nebraska population by sex and age group**

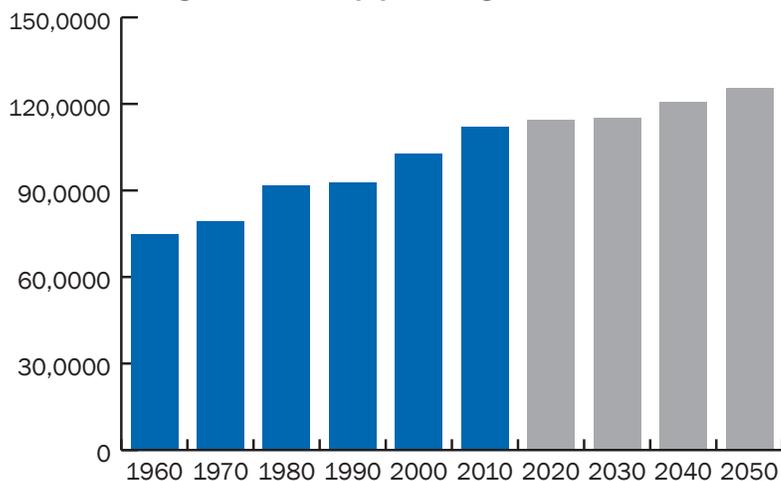


**Figure 7. 2010 Nebraska population by sex and age group**



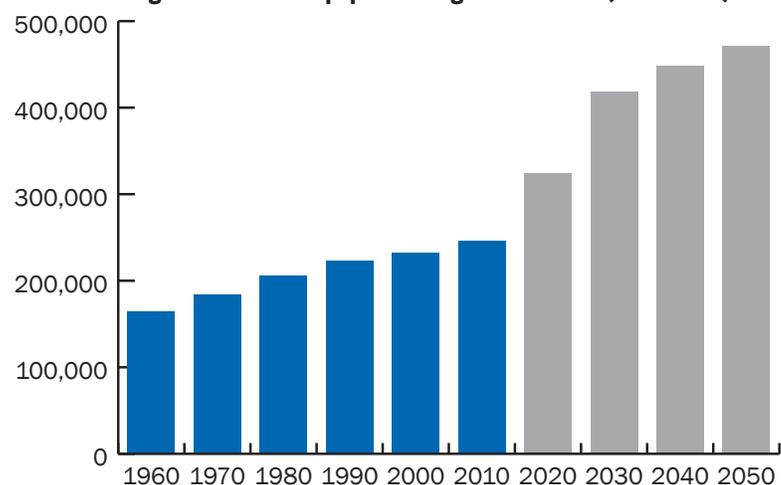
Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

**Figure 8. Nebraska population age 18-64 (1960-2050)**



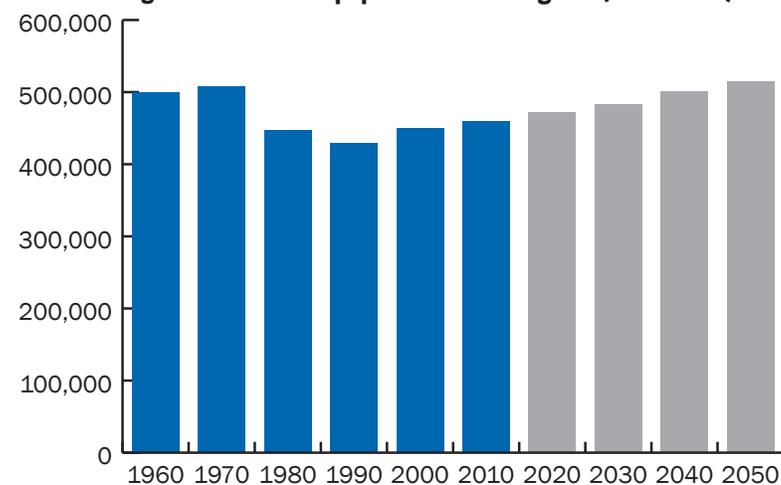
Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

**Figure 9. Nebraska population age 65 and over (1960-2050)**



Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

**Figure 10. Nebraska population under age 18 (1960-2050)**



Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

the 1970s until now with both the Baby Boomers and their children being part of the workforce (Figure 8).

Nebraska's population of the elderly has been quite steady with slow growth from the 1960s until now (Figure 9).

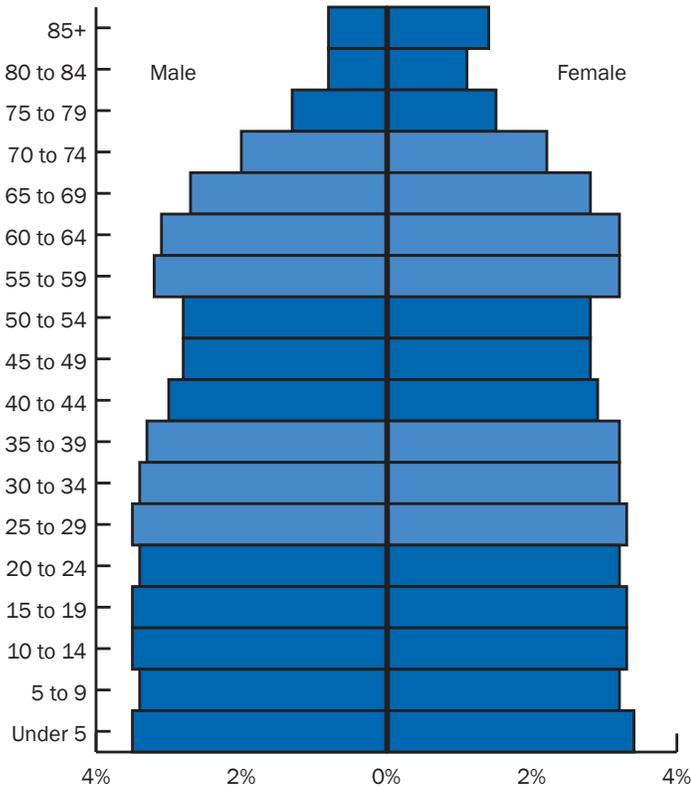
Similarly, the growth of the number of children in Nebraska has also been slow and steady since the 1980s, after the large growth years during the Baby Boom (Figure 10).

### What is expected to happen?

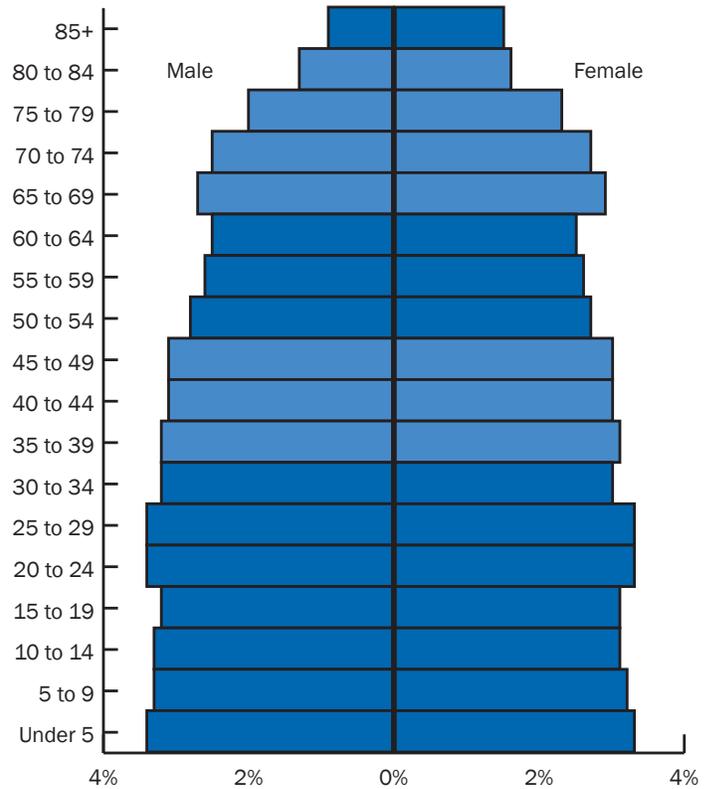
Population growth in Nebraska in the near future is expected to be slow. The number of births is not expected to experience much increase, and the Baby Boomers will near the later parts of their lives, leading to slow natural population growth. As the decades pass, the median age of the population will gradually increase as the Baby Boomers age.

The population by age will begin to look more rectangular (Figures 11-14). This also means that there will be very little growth in the available workforce.<sup>3</sup>

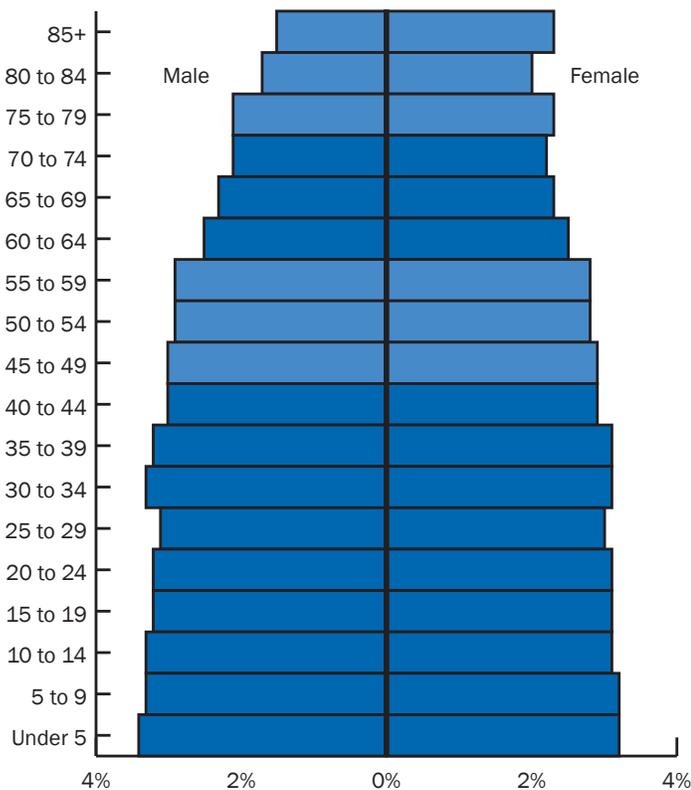
**Figure 11. 2020 Nebraska population by sex and age group**



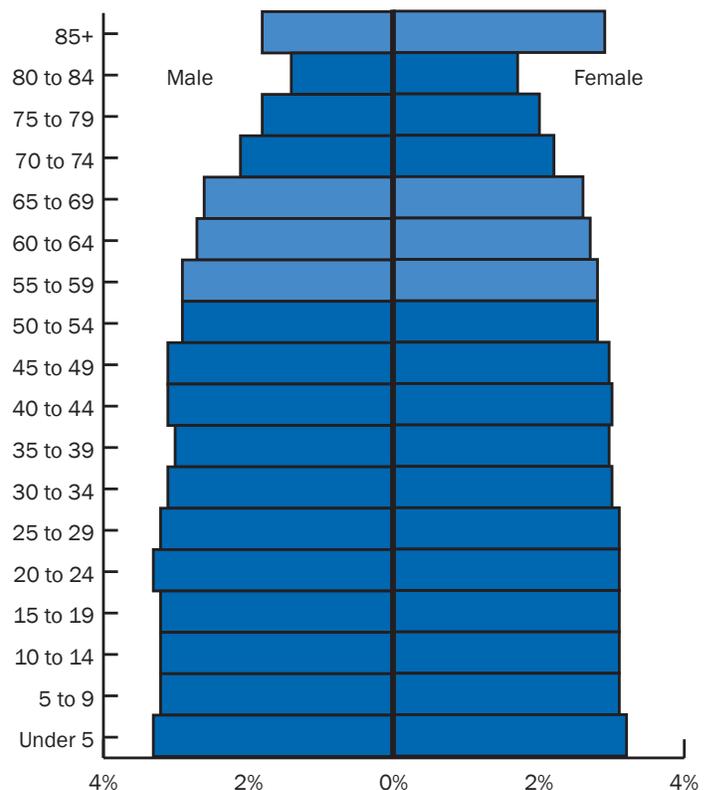
**Figure 12. 2030 Nebraska population by sex and age group**



**Figure 13. 2040 Nebraska population by sex and age group**



**Figure 14. 2050 Nebraska population by sex and age group**



Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

## What does this mean for Nebraska's kids?

As the population of Nebraska ages and the number of the elderly in the state rises, there will be economic impacts on today's Nebraska children. As the Baby Boomers retire, the workforce will need to replace them, but there will be a smaller pool of people to take on the vacated jobs, and a smaller pool of people paying the taxes necessary to support public programs and social services.<sup>3</sup> Because of the large number of jobs becoming available, it is important that Nebraska's kids are prepared to be successful in the workforce and trained for the specific jobs that will need to be filled. This requires education programs to respond to the needs of the future workforce. It also means that the needs of this workforce must also be anticipated, in particular the growth of the health care industry and care of the elderly.<sup>4</sup>

Elderly people, similarly to young children, are at a higher risk of poverty than other age groups. It is estimated that those retiring in the next 20-30 years will receive about 15% less of their pre-retirement income from Social Security than those who retired in or before 2006.<sup>5</sup> With an increased amount of people who are 65 years of age and older, an increased amount of funding and social services will be needed. More than likely, funding and services may come at the expense of services for the young. Furthermore, two major entitlement programs for the elderly—Social Security and Medicare—account for almost 8% of the current U.S. GDP, but this is expected to rise to 22.2% GDP by 2050.<sup>6</sup> With two groups at high need and higher amounts of money being funneled into government entitlement programs for the elderly, the question of where our social service and social welfare dollars and other resources go needs to be answered. Does one group become more heavily disadvantaged for the benefit of the other, are both groups hampered, or are more resources available to aid those who need it most?

There is already an imbalance in what we spend on the elderly versus what we spend on children and the aging of the population is likely to exacerbate this trend. In 2012, about 10% of the federal budget was allocated to children while 40% was used on programs primarily serving the elderly. By 2023, those numbers are projected to be 8% and 46%, respectively.<sup>7</sup> While we spend more on children at the state level, the money primarily goes to education and does not make up for the significant shortfall in federal spending. The aging of the population is likely to intensify the fiscal imbalance in spending.

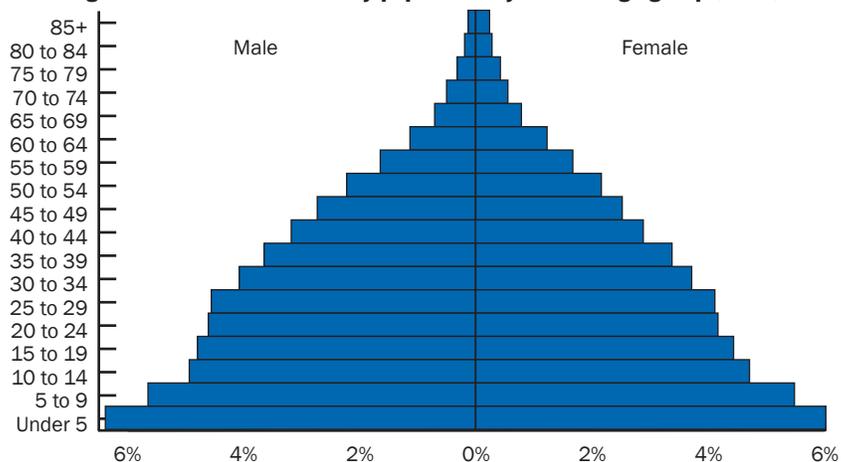
## Growing Population of People of Color

### Nebraska past and present

Currently, Nebraska's population of people of color has a pyramid structure (Figure 15), indicating that the population is relatively young and will continue growing dramatically in the years to come. Since the 1980s, the population of people of color in Nebraska has experienced steady growth.

The racial breakouts of Nebraska's kids look quite similar to those of the entire population, until Hispanic ethnicity is accounted for. When considering the entire population, 9.6% is of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, but among children, 15.7% are Hispanic. This means that Nebraska's population of people of color is growing at a rate faster than those who are White, non-Hispanic.<sup>8</sup>

Figure 15. Nebraska's minority population by sex and age group (2010)



Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

## What is expected to happen?

By collapsing racial/ethnic groups into four distinct categories that are most prevalent in Nebraska: White Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Other Non-Hispanic, and Hispanic, population trends become very visible (note: these groups are taken from CPAR’s projections and include Native American and Asian populations in the “Other Non-Hispanic” group).

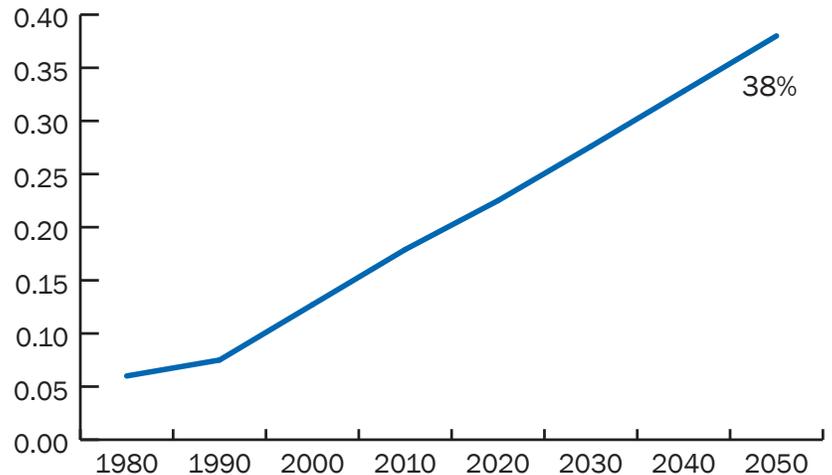
The state’s population growth overall will begin to slow. Despite this slowing, all groups, except those who are White Non-Hispanic, will continue to grow. The population of White Non-Hispanic people in Nebraska is expected to actually decrease (Figure 17). The population of color is expected to grow to 38% of Nebraska’s population by 2050 (Figure 16). Compared to the 18.4% of all Nebraskans that are people of color currently, the change is quite striking. The growth of populations of color in Nebraska is already evident: over 10% more children are Non-White compared to the population as a whole (71.9% of children are White Non-Hispanic, 81.6% of population as a whole is White Non-Hispanic).<sup>8</sup>

The largest growth among racial/ethnic groups will be in those who are Hispanic (Figure 17). Over the past 20 years, Nebraska’s Hispanic population has grown 4.5 times and this trend will continue with 45% growth being projected in the next 10 years, reaching approximately 24% of the total population by 2050. Those who are Black Non-Hispanic, and those who are Other Non-Hispanic will show steady growth which will lead to a larger share of the population in the coming years (Figure 18-19).

## What does this mean for Nebraska’s kids?

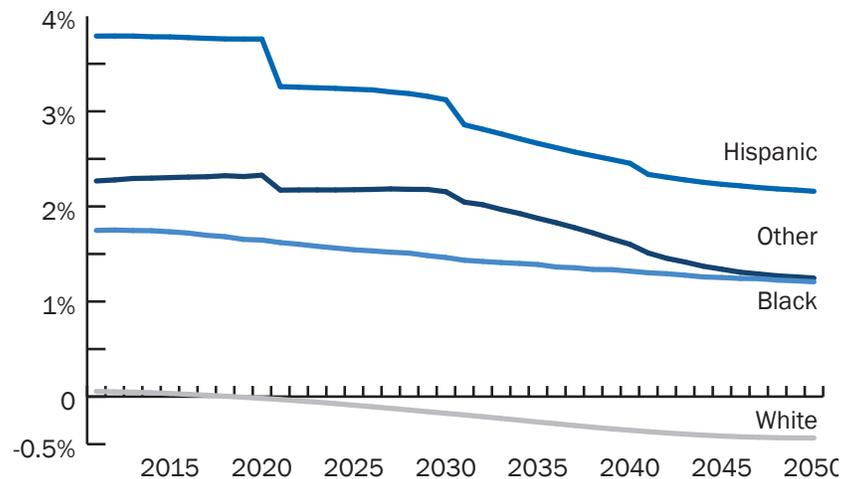
With a growing population of people of color, especially children, it becomes more important than ever to focus on reducing disparities in health, education, poverty, and safety among those groups. Among those disparities in Nebraska are lower levels of prenatal care, lower reading and

Figure 16. Percent population of color (1980-2050)



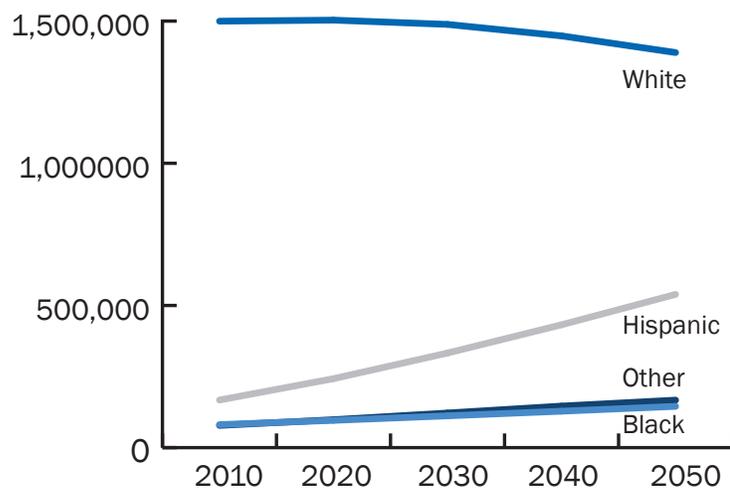
Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

Figure 17. Percent population growth by race (2010-2050)



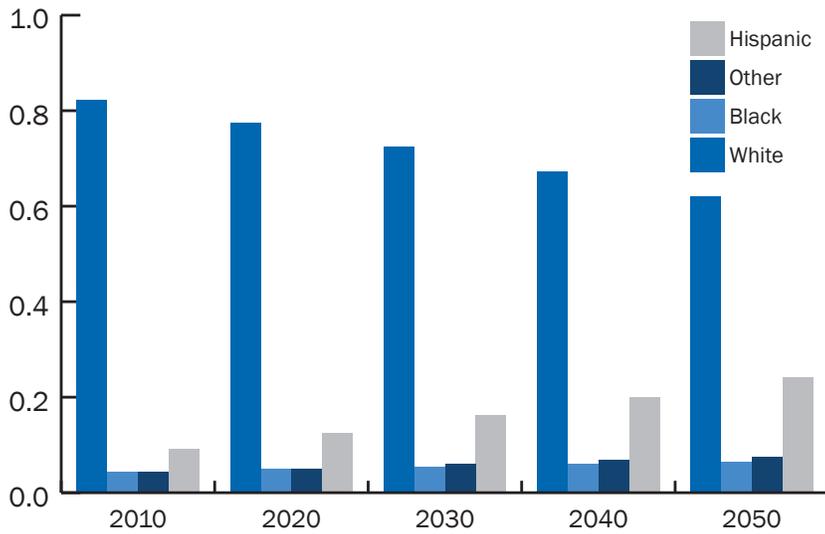
Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

Figure 18. Population by race (2010-2050)



Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

**Figure 19. Percent of population by race (2010-2050)**

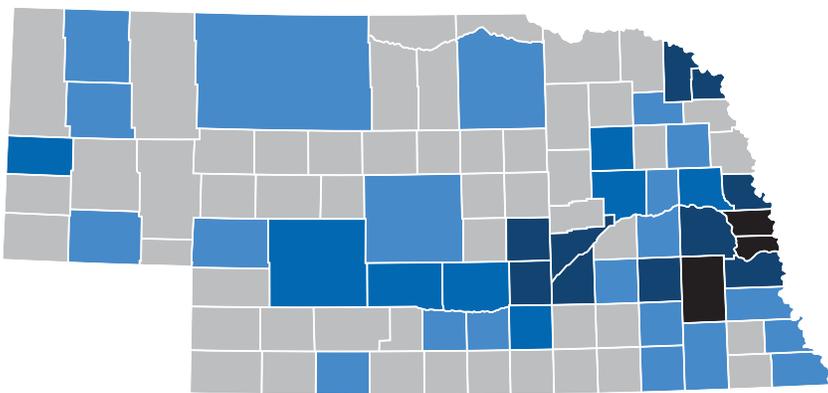


Source: Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation.

math scores, higher poverty, and greater involvement in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. As the population of people of color grows, these disparities impact more and more children. Over the long run, failing to address the increasing needs of a changing child population will put a strain on public systems and the overall economy. Systemic change must occur to ensure that children of all racial groups have an equal chance for health, safety, and are ready to learn and be successful adults.

The changes in the racial makeup of Nebraska mean that children now and in the future will have the advantage of a diverse set of peers. This will lead to further importance of cultural and language education, creating more creative and innovative students with improved problem-solving skills.<sup>9</sup>

**Figure 20. Nebraska county classifications (2013)**



Based on the current population of certain Nebraska counties it makes sense to split the counties into 5 categories:

- The “Big 3” counties: Douglas, Sarpy, Lancaster
- 10 other metropolitan counties: Cass, Saunders, Washington, Seward, Dakota, Dixon, Hall, Merrick, Howard, Hamilton
- 9 micropolitan central counties: Dodge, Platte, Madison, Gage, Adams, Buffalo, Dawson, Lincoln, Scotts Bluff
- 20 nonmetropolitan counties that have a city between 2,500-9,999 residents
- 51 nonmetropolitan counties that do not have a city >2,500 residents

Source: Center of Public Affairs Research, UNO, Nebraska Differences Between Metro and Nonmetro Areas.

## Rural to Urban Migration

### Nebraska past and present

Currently there are no population projections for Rural vs. Urban populations in Nebraska. We will analyze what has been happening and use what we know to guess at what might be, but no data is available to support these predictions.

As of 2012, Nebraska had 4 metropolitan areas: Omaha-Council Bluffs, Lincoln, Sioux City, Iowa, and Grand Island. These metropolitan areas make up 13 counties. The other 80 counties in Nebraska are considered nonmetropolitan. Of these 80 nonmetro counties, 51 were those considered most rural (See Figure 20 at left for descriptions and classifications of county types).

Since 1950, the percent of the population in each classification of county has significantly changed (Figure 21), with the “Big 3” counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Lancaster reaching more than 50% of the state’s population in 2003 (Figure 22).

Over the past 23 years, the 51 most rural

counties have experienced population declines with about 6,600 more deaths than births. Based on the age structure of these counties, the population size is expected to continue to decrease. When looking even further back, the population of Nebraska's nonmetro counties was actually larger in 1890 than today (Figure 22).

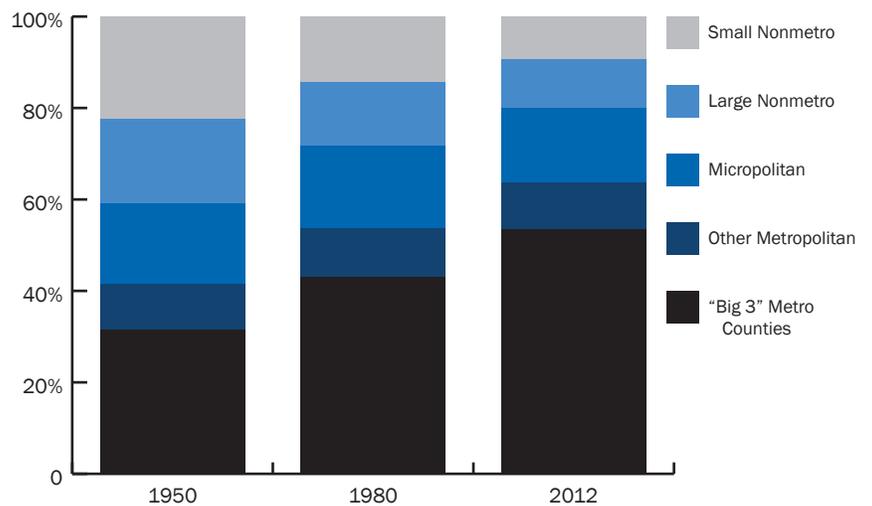
There are a variety of reasons that this population change has occurred. First, Nebraska metro counties have experienced better net migration numbers every decade since the 1950s, meaning more people (approximately 68,000 more per decade) have moved into these counties than out of them. Metro counties have also had higher natural change with more births than deaths, and this trend is continuing to grow. Conversely, nonmetro counties had a very high natural change during the Baby Boom and Baby Boom Echo, but since then the natural change has stayed relatively close to zero, with a negative change in the 51 most rural counties (Figure 23).

With this low natural change rate, the age of the population in nonmetro counties is increasing, with a higher proportion of those 45 and older than metro counties. In the "Big 3" counties of Douglas, Sarpy, and Lancaster, there is a high prevalence of college aged and young workers (20-34 year olds), meaning large populations of those who have recently started families or are expected to in the near future. The 51 most rural counties had a very small population of college-age and young adults in 2010, leading to low birth rates (Figures 24 and 25).

### What does this mean for Nebraska's kids?

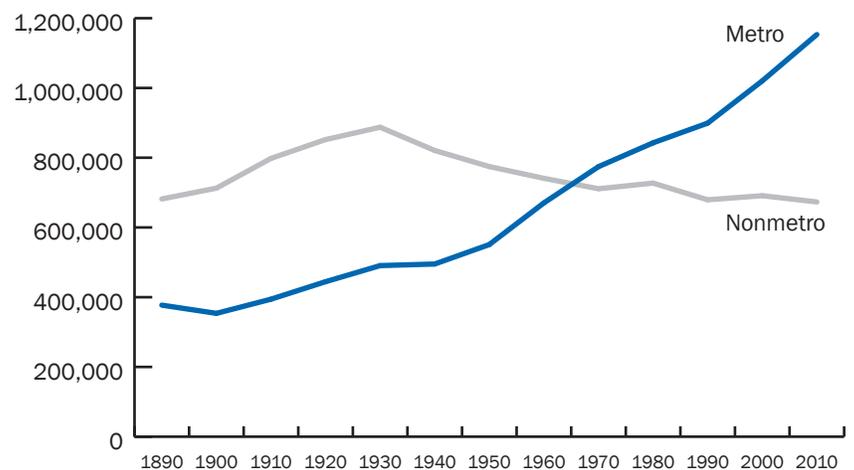
With many non-metro counties losing population, many have also experienced a drop in people with higher education. These 80 counties showed 15% fewer residents with at least a Bachelor's degree than the "Big 3" counties. This phenomenon is known as "brain drain," with many higher educated and trained members of the workforce leaving rural areas for large cities and metropolitan areas. Brain drain

**Figure 21. Percent of Nebraska population by county classification (1950-2012)**



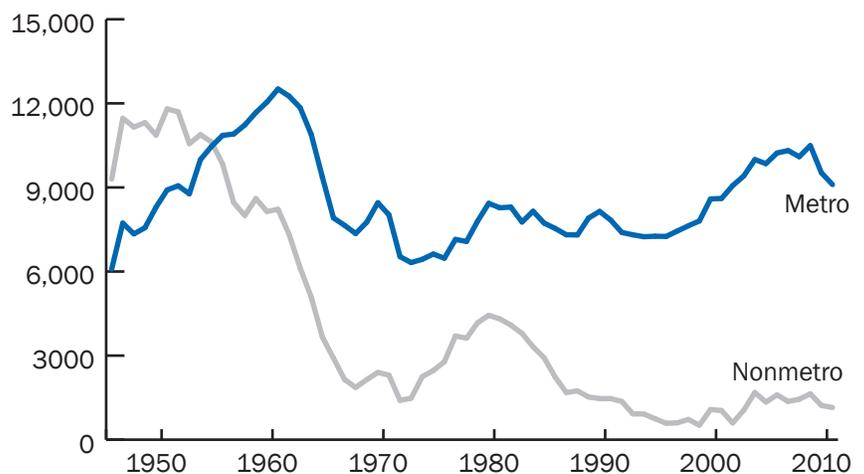
Source: Center of Public Affairs Research, UNO, Nebraska Differences Between Metro and Nonmetro Areas.

**Figure 22. Total population for Nebraska metro and nonmetro counties (1890-2010)**



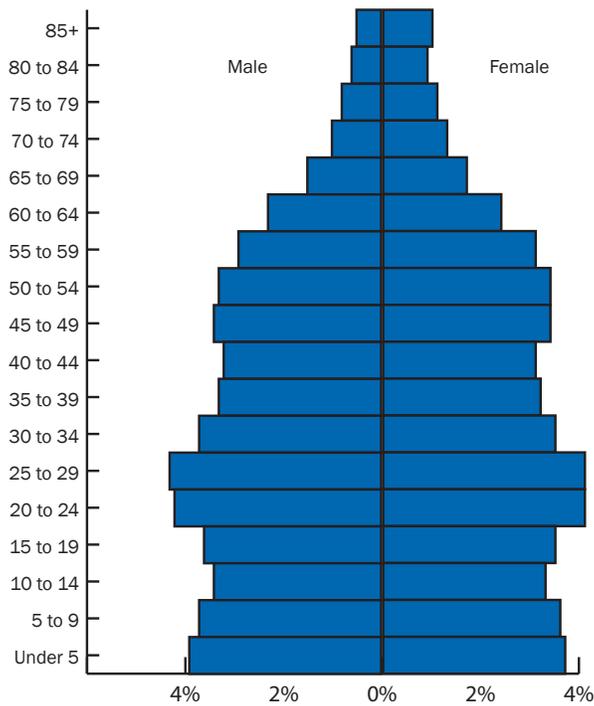
Source: Center of Public Affairs Research, UNO, Nebraska Differences Between Metro and Nonmetro Areas.

**Figure 23. Natural change in population by county classification (1950-2010)**



Source: Center of Public Affairs Research, UNO, Nebraska Differences Between Metro and Nonmetro Areas.

**Figure 24. Urban counties population by sex and age group (2010)**

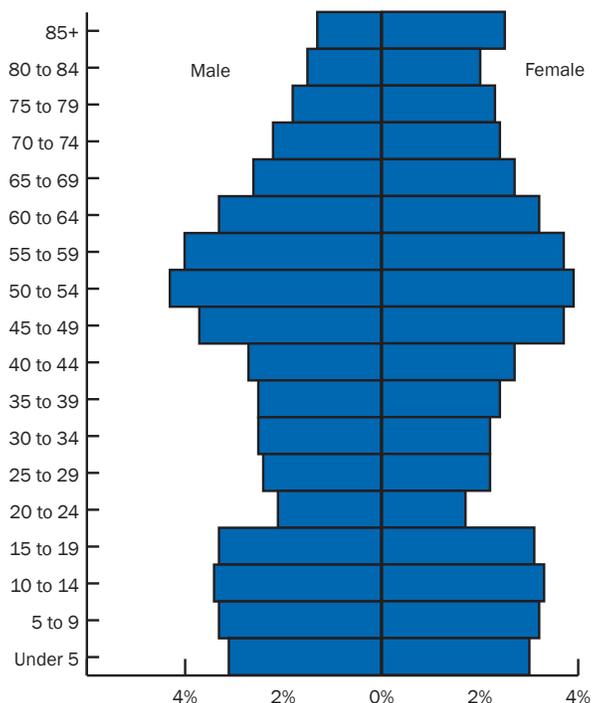


Source: Center of Public Affairs Research, UNO, Nebraska Differences Between Metro and Nonmetro Areas.

can lead to lower earnings in rural areas than in urban areas due to a lack of highly skilled labor, which in turn increases poverty.<sup>10</sup> In Nebraska, this is evidenced by the median household income in rural counties being only 68% of the median household income of the “Big 3” counties in 2012, even though the annual income necessary for self-sufficiency for a family of four in a rural nonmetropolitan county is only 76% that of the income necessary in a metropolitan county.<sup>11</sup> Brain drain continues to compound upon itself with high-achievers being encouraged to leave their communities for the broader opportunities available in larger cities. These counties invest significant dollars into educating children in public schools every year, but then most of the potentially high-earning children leave the area—along with their future tax dollars—leaving communities with fewer resources to fund services.<sup>12</sup> With fewer and fewer children in rural communities, the cost of education per child skyrockets. Good schools come to the brink of closing, despite the fact that small schools are more effective than larger schools at increasing graduation rates, reducing dropouts, improving student discipline, and improving parental involvement.<sup>13</sup>

Decreasing population also means fewer social services available to help those in need. Those in need cannot benefit from services that are not easily accessible or available.<sup>14</sup> As population decreases, the services available decrease and the distance, time, and other resources required to access needed assistance increases. This could diminish the ability of families to meet their most basic needs and provide for their children.

**Figure 25. Rural counties population by sex and age group (2010)**



Source: Center of Public Affairs Research, UNO, Nebraska Differences Between Metro and Nonmetro Areas.

# Changing Family Structure

## Nebraska past and present

Population predictions are not available for future years on the basics of family structure. Based on recent changes and data we can use what we know to make our best guess for the future, but a model with supporting data has not been constructed.

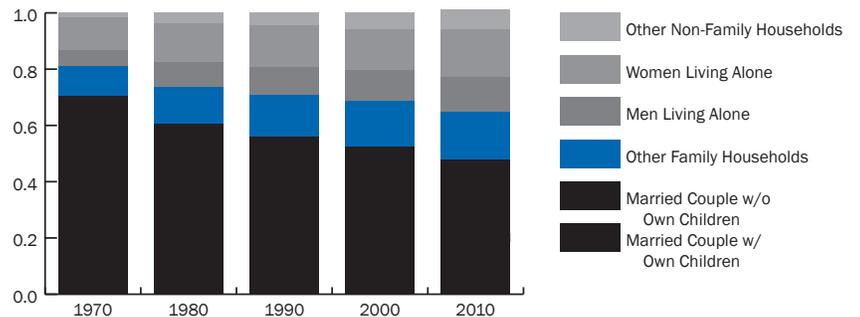
Since 1970, the “nuclear family” of a married couple with children has been moving towards more diverse family groups and households. In 2012, the average family size in Nebraska was 3.04.<sup>2</sup>

Nationwide and in Nebraska, family types are changing (Figures 26 and 27). More and more families with children are single-parent families. While Nebraska families are predominantly married couple families, the 31% of families headed by single parents cannot be ignored.

## What does this mean for kids?

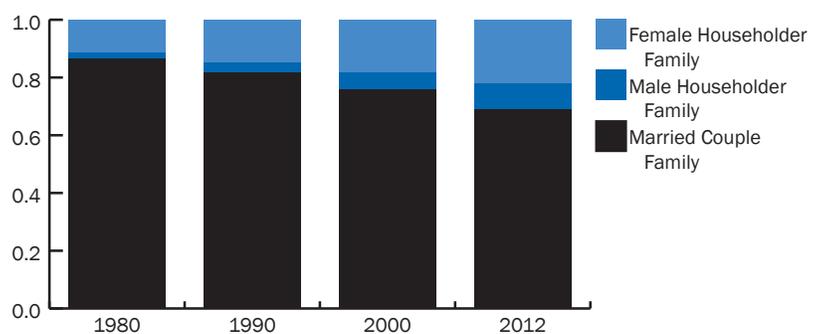
Ultimately this means that more children will be raised by single parents, and more child care and social services will be needed to assist single parent families. The median income for single parent families is also much lower than that of married couple families, meaning that more children are likely to live in economically vulnerable families. Additionally, there is a significant income disparity between males and females with unmarried female householders making 69% of what male householders earn (Figure 28). Without affordable and high quality access to child care, single parents will continue to struggle to make ends meet.

Figure 26. U.S. household type (1970-2010)



Internal Revenue Service, *Demographic and Economic Characteristics of the American Family, 2003*

Figure 27. Nebraska family type (1980-2012)



US Census Bureau, *Census 1980: Nebraska Table 209; Census 1990: Nebraska Social and Economic Characteristics, Table 21; Census 2000: Nebraska, Table DP-12; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP02.*

Figure 28. Nebraska median income by household type (2012)

All Families	\$63,442
Married Couple	\$73,566
Female Householder, no husband present	\$28,331
Male Householder, no wife present	\$41,096

Source: American Community Survey 1-year averages, Table S0201.

## Recommendations:

- 1. Address the imbalance in federal spending on children:** While it is important to continue to take care of the elderly population, the increasing pressure that the aging population will put on the federal budget will decrease the funds available to help children. The federal government should increase dedicated mandatory streams of revenue available to help vulnerable children, especially related to early childhood and K-12 education.
- 2. Increase focus on reducing disparities for children of color:** With the state's growing population of children of color, it has become more important than ever that the state work to find solutions to barriers to opportunity for historically disadvantaged populations. This means employing cradle-to-career strategies targeted toward economically vulnerable families starting with access to quality affordable early childhood education and ending with innovative strategies to encourage the pursuit of higher education.
- 3. Incentivize job development in rural communities:** In order for rural areas of the state to thrive, quality jobs are an essential foundation. The state should partner with state universities and community colleges to increase financial incentives for trained workers in high-need professions like health care who agree to work in rural communities.
- 4. Provide increased supports for children in non-traditional family structures:** The increased number of children living in single-parent families means that these families are likely to need additional supports in order to be successful. We need to ensure that these families in particular have access to affordable child care. Affordable, quality child care options help parents know their children are safe and cared for while they are at work. Single-parent households especially need reliable child care because there is not a second parent available to care for children.

1. US Census Bureau, ACS 2012, Table S0101.

2. US Census Bureau, ACS 2012, Table DP02.

3. Collins, G., "Rethinking Retirement in the Context of an Aging Workforce," *Journal of Career Development*, 2003.

4. Wiener, J., Tilly, J., *Population ageing in the United States of America: Implications for Public Programmes*, 2002.

5. Center for Health Workforce Studies, *The Impact of the Aging Population on the Health Workforce in the United States*, 2006.

6. Segel, E., *Social Welfare Policy and Social Programs: A Values Perspective*, 2013.

7. *Urban Institute Kids Share Report*, 2013.

8. US Census Bureau, ACS 2012, S0501-S0901.

9. *Women in Science and Engineering Leadership Institute, University of Wisconsin, Benefits and Challenges of Diversity in Academic Settings*, 2010

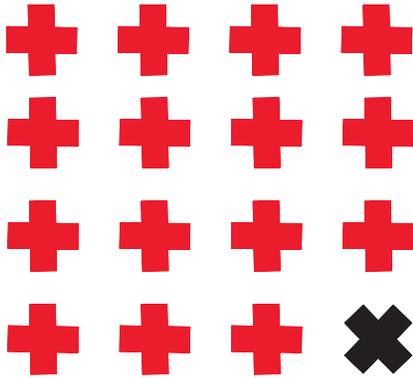
10. Carr, P., Kefalas, M., *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 2009.

11. *The Center for Women's Welfare, Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard, updated for inflation to 2012.*

12. *Center for Rural Studies, Sam Houston State University*, 2013.

13. *The Rural School and Community Trust, Providing Rural Students with a High Quality Education: The Rural Perspective on the Concept of Educational Adequacy*, 2005.

14. *Rural Poverty Research Center, Access to Social Services in Rural America: The Geography of the Safety Net in the Rural West*, 2008.



**1 in 16 Nebraska kids  
are uninsured**

**1 in 7 babies received  
inadequate  
prenatal care**

## Our values

All children deserve access to affordable, quality physical and behavioral health care.

Quality and consistent preventive health care, beginning even before birth, gives children the best chance to grow up to be healthy and productive adults.

Adequate levels of immunization, public health efforts to prevent disease and disability, and support for maternal health and positive birth outcomes are examples of measures that help children now and later. Good health, both physical and behavioral, is an essential element of a productive and fulfilling life.

This section will provide data on births, maternal health, infant deaths, immunizations, access to health care, lead exposure, sexually-transmitted infections, and behavioral health.

## Where are the data?

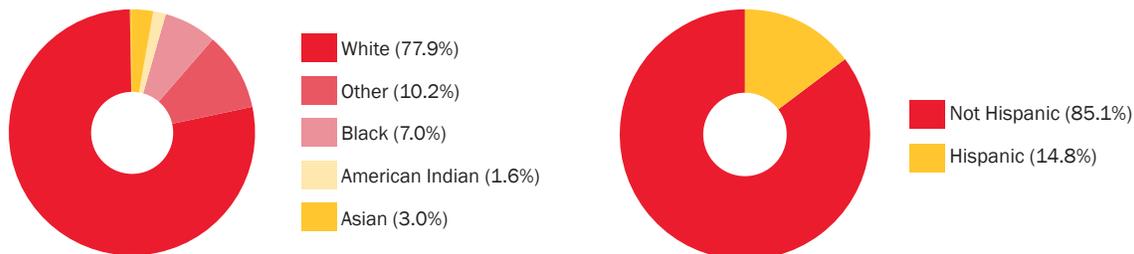
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# Births

**25,939 babies were born in 2012.**

That's a slight increase from 25,922 births in 2011.

## Births by race & ethnicity (2012)



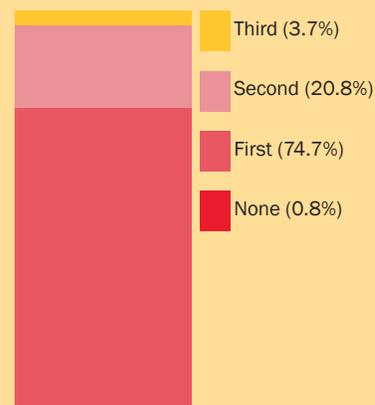
## 14.2% of babies received inadequate prenatal care

Women who see a health care provider regularly during pregnancy have healthier babies and are less likely to deliver prematurely or to have other serious pregnancy-related problems. The ideal time for a woman to seek out prenatal care is during her first trimester or even prior to getting pregnant.

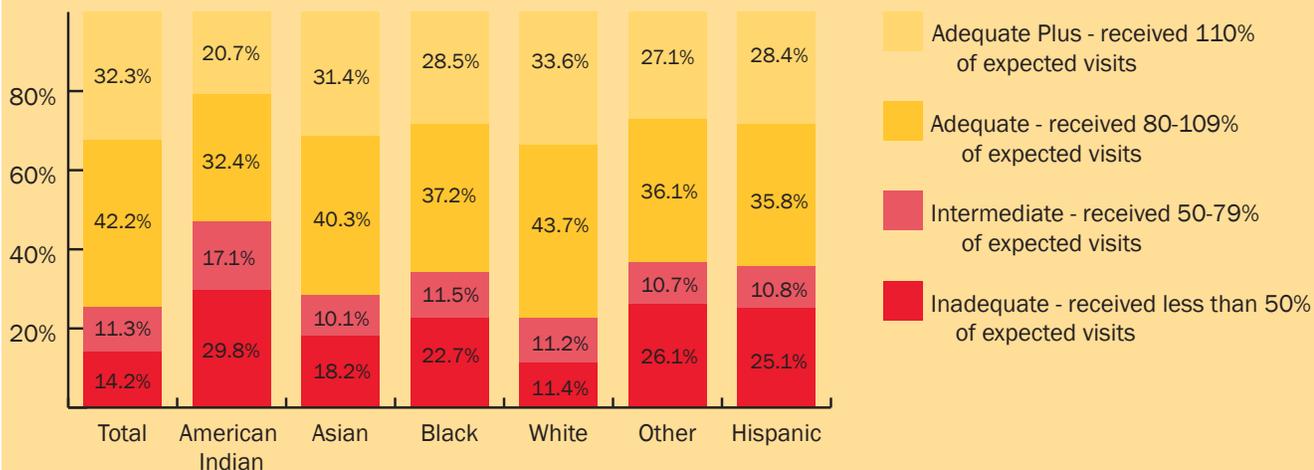
Barriers to care can include a lack of any of the following:

- Insurance
- Transportation
- Knowledge of where to find care
- Quality treatment at care center
- Translation services
- Knowledge of importance of care

## Trimester prenatal care began (2012)



## Adequacy of prenatal care by race & ethnicity (2012)



Source of all data on this page: Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

## Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

The Nebraska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), is a monthly survey of new mothers from across the state. Nebraska PRAMS partners with the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), to identify and monitor selected maternal behaviors and experiences before, during, and right after pregnancy.<sup>1</sup>

Certain behaviors have been proven to decrease risks to infant health. For example, folic acid – when taken prior to and during pregnancy – reduces the risk of birth defects of the brain and spine.<sup>2</sup>

	2009	2010	2011
<b>Folic acid</b>			
Took folic acid 3 or fewer times a week before pregnancy	59.1%	58.3%	54.8%
Took folic acid 4 or more times a week before pregnancy	40.9%	41.7%	45.2%
<b>Mother's BMI</b>			
Underweight before pregnancy	10.6%	10.7%	10.3%
Normal weight before pregnancy	50.7%	53.1%	49.8%
Overweight before pregnancy	13.8%	12.4%	14.2%
Obese before pregnancy	24.9%	23.9%	25.7%
<b>Domestic violence</b>			
Experienced physical abuse from husband or partner in the 12 months before pregnancy	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%
Experienced physical abuse by someone other than husband or partner in the 12 months before pregnancy	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%
<b>Alcohol</b>			
Drank alcohol in the 3 months before pregnancy	63.6%	62.5%	64.7%
<b>Smoking</b>			
Smoked during the 3 months before pregnancy	29.3%	25.5%	27.2%
<b>Pregnancy intendedness</b>			
Intended	60.1%	61.6%	60.8%
Unintended	39.9%	38.4%	39.2%
<b>Parenting classes</b>			
Participated in parenting classes during most recent pregnancy	14.3%	13.8%	14.0%
<b>Maternal depression</b>			
New mothers who experienced maternal depression related to most recent pregnancy	12.7%	11.0%	10.5%
<b>Breastfeeding</b>			
Reported ever breastfeeding their infants <sup>3</sup>	83.7%	83.1%	87.1%

1. "Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System Homepage," Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), <http://dhhs.ne.gov>.

2. "Folic Acid," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov>.

3. Previous year's report included breastfeeding data from the National Immunization Survey. This report all data has been changed to PRAMS.

# Teen births & sexual behavior

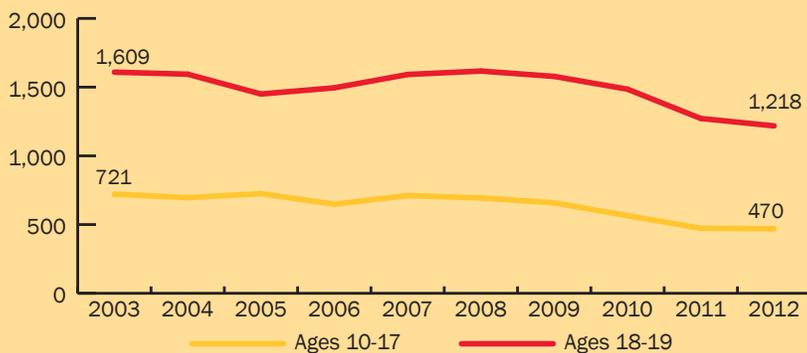
## Teen parenting

While teen pregnancy occurs at all socio-economic levels, teen moms are more likely to come from economically-disadvantaged families or to be coping with substance abuse and behavioral problems. Teen birth is highly correlated to child poverty.

In turn, children born to teenage parents are more likely to live in poverty, experience health problems, suffer from maltreatment, struggle in school, run away from home, and serve time in prison.

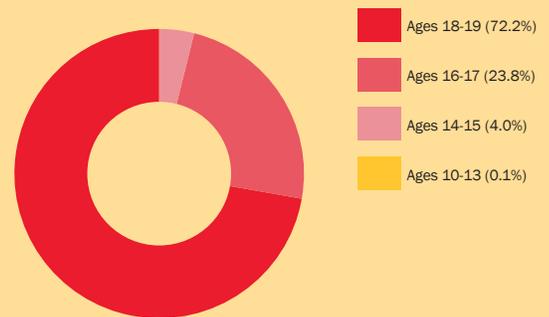
Children of teen parents are also more likely to become teen parents themselves, thus perpetuating the cycle of teen pregnancy and generational poverty. Teen births are at the lowest point in a decade.

### Teen births (2003-2012)



Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

### Teen births by age (2012)



Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

## Teen sexual behavior<sup>1</sup>

2011

Ever had sexual intercourse	37.1%
Reported having sexual intercourse before age 13	3.8%
Had sex with four or more people	10.6%
Had sex in the past 3 months	27.0%
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	19.8%
Did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse	38.0%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	14.0%
Were never taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection	21.5%

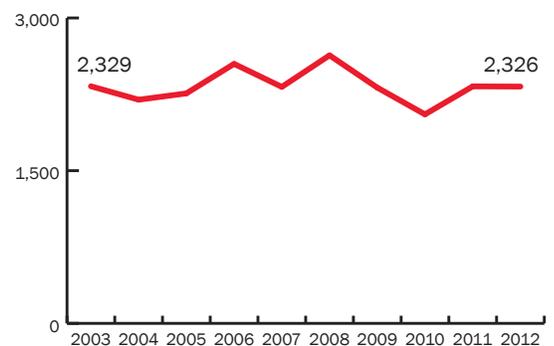
Sources:

1. Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2011.

2. Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

3. HIV Surveillance, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

## Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)<sup>2</sup>



There were 2,326 cases of sexually transmitted infections reported in children ages 19 and under in Nebraska in 2012.

## HIV/AIDS<sup>3</sup>

In 2012, there were 13 children ages 0-11 and 22 children ages 12-19 living with HIV.

Since 2003, only 3 children with a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS have died from the disease.

# Infant & child deaths

## Infant mortality

Infant mortality decreased to 4.8 per 1,000 in 2012 from 5.2 per 1,000 in 2010.

### Causes of infant deaths in 2012

	Number	Percent
Birth Defects	27	22.5%
SIDS	20	16.7%
Prematurity	15	12.5%
Maternal and Perinatal	25	20.8%
Accidents	3	2.5%
Respiratory and Heart	16	13.3%
Infection	6	5.0%
Other	8	6.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	

Source: Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

## Child deaths

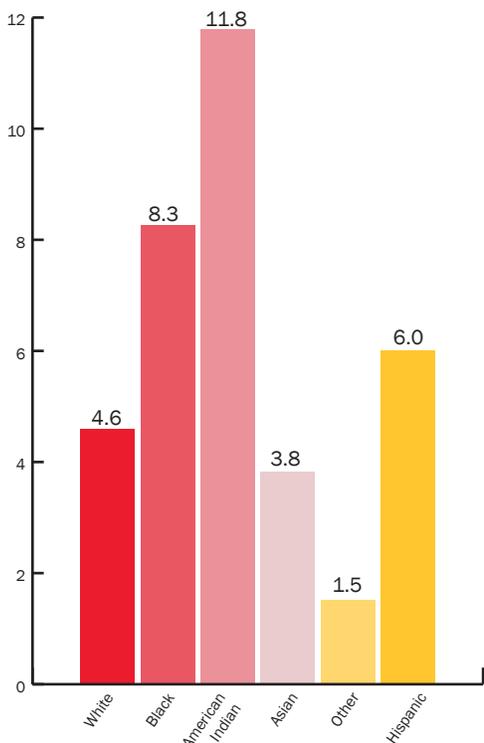
In 2012, 143 children and youth ages 1 to 19 died of various causes, the most common of which were motor vehicle accidents and cancer.

### Causes of child deaths in 2012

	Number	Percent
Motor Vehicle Accidents	47	32.9%
Cancer	19	13.3%
Suicide	18	12.6%
Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents	17	11.9%
Homicide	16	11.2%
Infection	5	3.5%
Asthma	3	2.1%
Birth Defects	2	1.4%
Other	16	13.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	

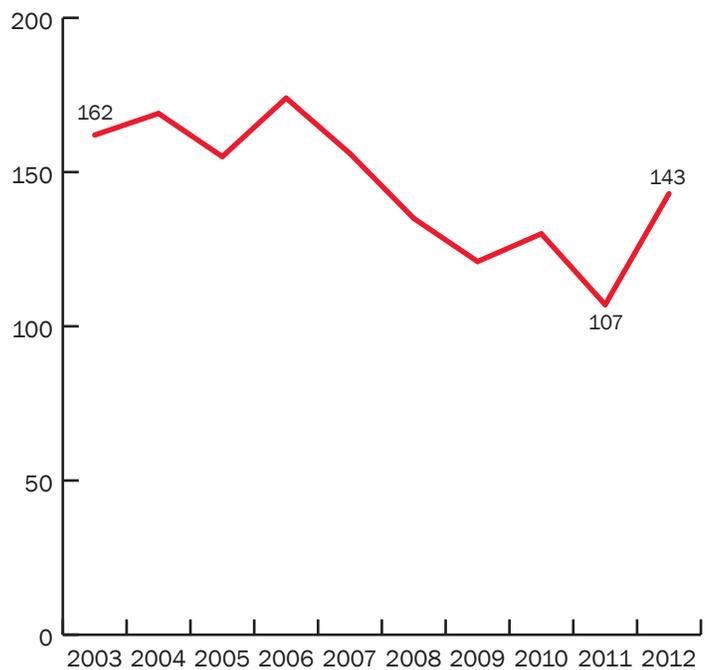
Source: Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

## Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 births by race and ethnicity (2012)



Source: Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

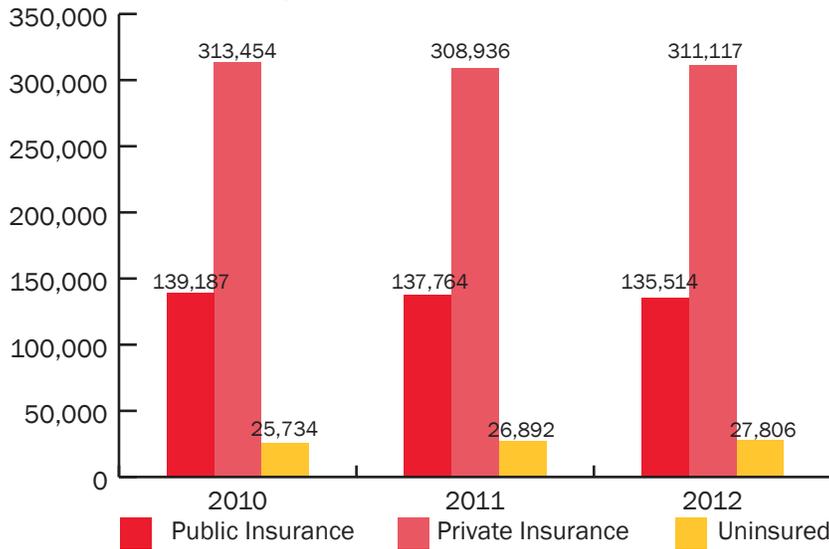
## Child deaths, ages 1-19 (2003-2012)



Source: Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

# Health insurance

Health coverage for Nebraska's children, ages 17 & under (2010-2012)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2011, and 2012 1-year estimates, American Community Surveys, Tables B27001, B27002, and B27003 respectively.

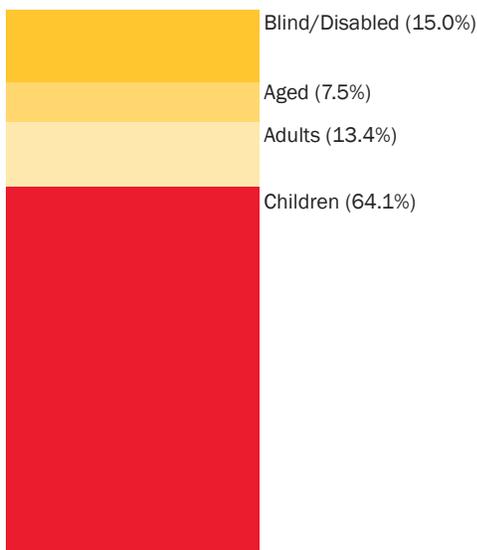
## Access to health care

Most uninsured children have working parents whose jobs do not provide access to insurance. Often the employer does not offer insurance, the insurance is too expensive, or the available coverage doesn't meet the family's medical needs. In 2012, there were 27,806 uninsured children in Nebraska.<sup>1</sup> Of those, 19,140 were low-income (below 200% of the federal poverty level) and likely eligible, yet unenrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).<sup>2</sup>

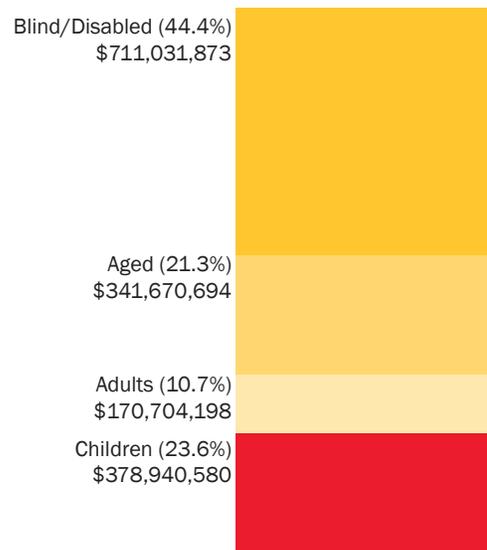
Many low-income children are eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. Combined, these programs covered a monthly average of 160,232 children in SFY 2012.<sup>3</sup>

**67% of those eligible for Medicaid are children, but children only make up 24% of Medicaid costs.**

Nebraska Medicaid average monthly eligible persons by category (SFY 2012)



Nebraska Medicaid expenditures by category (SFY 2012)



Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Medicaid and Long-Term Care (Dec. 1, 2012).

Notes: "Children" category combines Medicaid and CHIP coverage. "Adults" are those aged 19-64 receiving Aid to Dependent Children, or temporary cash assistance through the state of Nebraska.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, Table C27001.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, Table B27016.

3. Financial and Program Analysis Unit, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

## Estimating mental health needs

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

The 2009-10 National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (NS-CSHCN) estimated that 37,539 Nebraska children faced specified behavioral health disorders.

Anxiety: 9,263  
ADD/ADHD: 15,870  
Behavioral or conduct problems: 7,770  
Depression: 4,636

Source: Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health, [childhealthdata.org](http://childhealthdata.org).

### Considered suicide in last 12 months

Seriously considered suicide	14.2%
Had suicide plan	10.9%
Made suicide attempt	7.7%

Source: Nebraska 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

### Community-based services and residential treatment (DBH)

**1,992 youth**

received mental health services.

**678 youth**

received substance abuse services.

**65 youth**

received dual services.

**1,351 youth**

had “serious emotional disturbance.”

### Regional centers (DBH)

**77 males**

received services at Hastings Regional Center, a chemical dependency program for youth from the Youth Rehabilitation & Treatment Center (YRTC) in Kearney.

**26 males**

received services from Lincoln Regional Center at the Whitehall Campus.

Source: Division of Behavioral Health, DHHS, YRTC-Kearney Annual Report.

## 27,360 Nebraska children received mental health and substance abuse services through Medicaid or CHIP in 2012.<sup>1</sup>

In some circumstances, children may receive funding for behavioral health or substance abuse treatment either through the Division of Medicaid and Long Term Care or the Division of Behavioral Health (DBH). Most often, children who receive treatment through either of these funding streams are low-income or are involved in the court system. Because the data does not include privately-funded treatment, these numbers are an underestimate of the number of Nebraska children who receive treatment for behavioral health or substance abuse problems.

While some children with severe behavioral problems may need residential treatment in a secure facility with 24-hour care, most may do best in community-based services. About half of the children in residential treatment improve with time.<sup>2</sup> The others may need a different level of care among the array of therapeutic services proven to be effective in assisting children with behavioral health needs.

1. Financial and Program Analysis Unit, Department of Health and Human Services.  
2. “An Ideal Children’s Behavioral Health System,” *Voices for Children in Nebraska* (2012).

# Health risks



## Motor vehicle crashes and seat belt use

2011

Rarely or never wore a seat belt	15.7%
In past 30 days, rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	23.9%
In past 30 days, drove a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol	7.2%



In the past 12 months was in a physical fight: 26.7%



Electronically bullied in the last 12 months: 15.8%

## Injuries and violence

2011

In past 12 months, was physically hurt on purpose by boyfriend or girlfriend	10.9%
Ever carried a weapon to school in the last 30 days	3.8%
Ever been bullied on school property in the last 12 months	22.9%
Ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse	8.1%

## Motor Vehicle Accidents

**23 children died**  
**191 children suffered disabling injuries**

in motor vehicle accidents in 2012.

Source: Nebraska Department of Roads.

## Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

Nebraska's network of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault programs includes 21 community-based and 4 tribal programs.

Community-based programs served

**23,614 people**  
including  
**8,790 children.**

Children received:  
9,170 individual support services,  
1,806 shelter services,  
5,928 group support services, and  
4,022 other additional activities.

Source: Nebraska Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition.

# Health risks



In past 30 days, had at least 1 drink of alcohol: 26.6%



In past 30 days, had 5 or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours: 16.4%



Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription: 12.4%



Currently smokes: 15.0%

## Alcohol and other drugs

2011

Ever used marijuana	25.0%
Ever used any form of cocaine	4.2%
Ever used inhalants to get high	9.7%
Ever used meth	2.7%
Ever used ecstasy or MDMA	4.5%
In past 12 months, offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property	20.3%
Ever tried smoking	38.7%
Currently uses smokeless tobacco	6.4%

## Obesity, dieting, activity, and eating habits

2011



In past 7 days, ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juice less than once a day: 41.0%



In past 7 days, ate vegetables less than once a day: 38.0%



Were overweight according to CDC growth charts: 13.6%



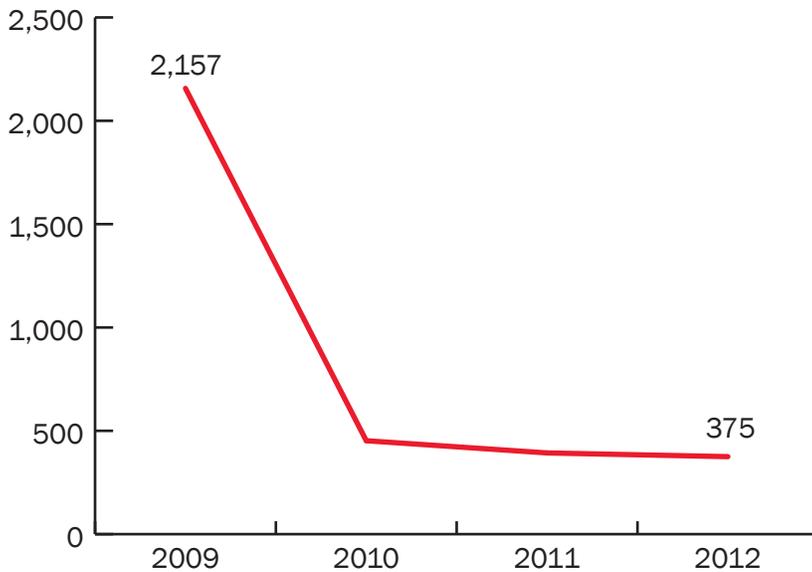
Were obese according to CDC growth charts: 11.6%



Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day: 10.4%

# Public health

## Number of children with elevated blood lead levels (above 5 µg/dL) (2009-2012)



## Blood lead level testing

Blood lead testing is recommended for some children depending on their geographic location, participation in certain programs, or other exposure risks. The Statewide Blood Lead Testing Plan has detailed guidance on recommendations for when children should have their blood tested for lead. Elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) can increase the risk of behavioral problems, malnutrition, and problems with physical and cognitive development. Lead poisoning can be fatal.

As of 2011, the Centers for Disease Control uses a reference level of 5 micrograms per deciliter to identify children with blood lead levels that are much higher than most children's levels. Public health action should be taken at the new lower level.

**Of 29,868 children tested 375 had blood lead levels at or above 5 µg/dL.**

## Immunizations



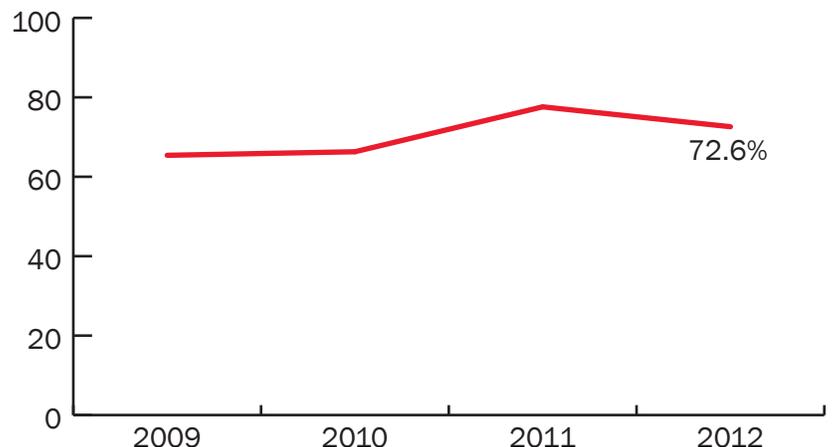
90.0% National Goal

72.6% Nebraska 2012

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) aims for 90% of all children to receive the primary immunization series by age 2.

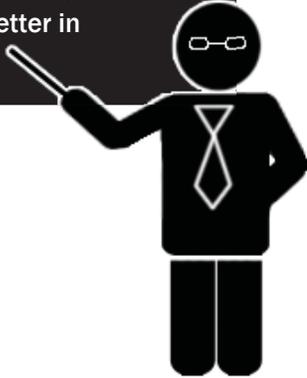
72.6% of Nebraska children had received the series\* by age 2. This is a decrease from last year's rate of 77.6% and higher than the national average of 68.4%

## Percent of children immunized (2009-2012)



Source: Immunization Program, DHHS.  
\* Series 4:3:1:3:3:1:4

Only  
**36%**  
of Nebraska 4th graders  
are proficient or better in  
reading.



## Our values

A good education begins early. Access to high-quality early childhood and pre-kindergarten programs provides an important foundation for children as they move through their school years and into adulthood.

Children who are well educated are much more likely to become successful adults. Higher education is linked to higher income, higher job satisfaction, lower divorce rates and lower crime rates. By ensuring that all children have access to high-quality educational opportunities, we are investing in the future of our communities, our state, and our economy.

Additional supports for educationally vulnerable children — such as special education, English language learning programs, and quality alternative education programs — help ensure that children with varying needs keep pace.

This section will provide data on early childhood education programs, child care facilities and subsidies, graduation rates, student characteristics, and school meals.



12% of high school students don't  
graduate on time.

## Where are the data?

Head Start and Early Head Start.....	32
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# Early childhood

**6,756**

children were served by Head Start and Early Head Start in 2012.

**196**

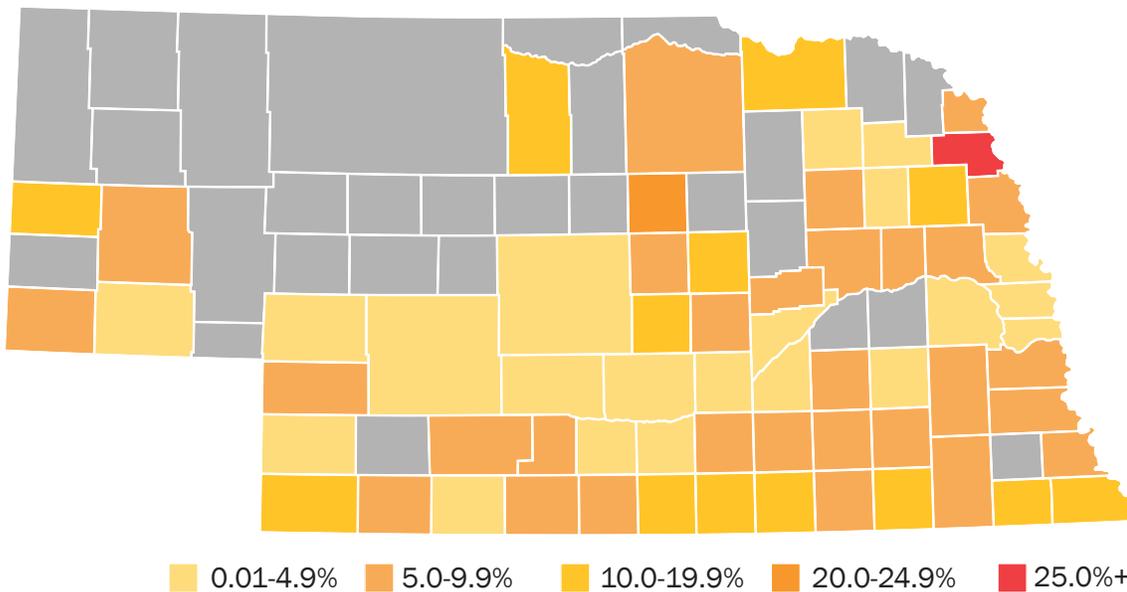
pregnant women were served by Head Start and Early Head Start in 2012.

## Of the children served:

**780** were in full-day programs;  
**1,320** were in 6-hour programs;  
**2,562** were in part-day programs;

**945** were in home-based programs; and  
**30** were in a combination program.

## Percent of kids under 5 in Early Head Start and Head Start (2012)



There were **19** Head Start programs and **12** Early Head Start programs in Nebraska.

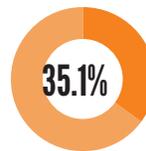
## Services received (2012)

In addition to early childhood education, Head Start provides additional services to families and children.

Parenting education



Emergency/crisis services



Adult education



Behavioral screening



Oral health exam

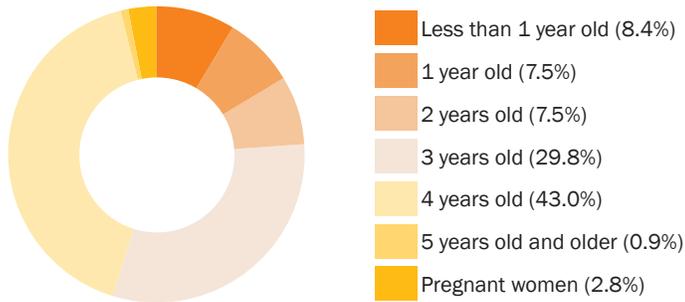


All medical screenings

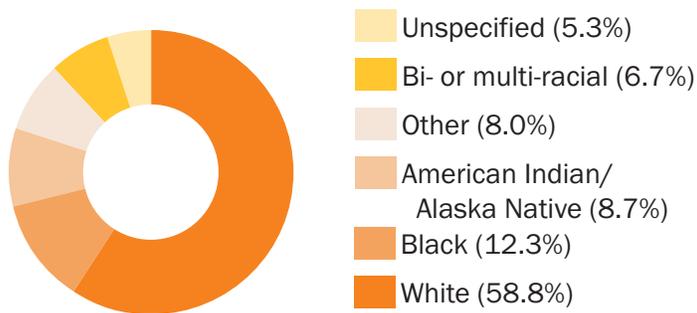


Source: Head Start-State Collaboration Office, Nebraska Department of Education.

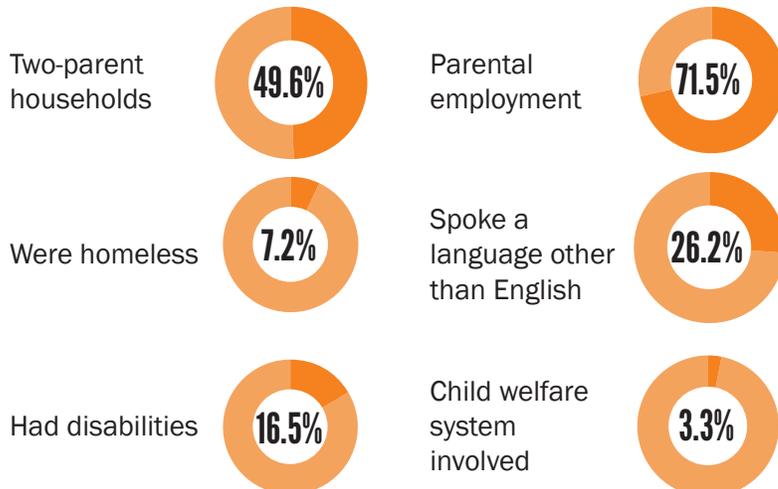
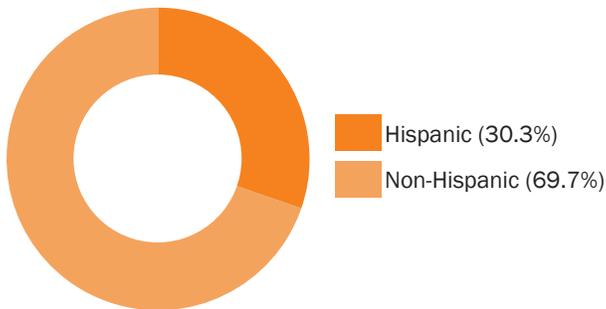
## Head Start participants by age (2012)



## Head Start participants by race (2012)



## Head Start participants by ethnicity (2012)



## Early Development Network

The Early Development Network (EDN) serves families with children from birth to age 3 who have disabilities.

# 3,356

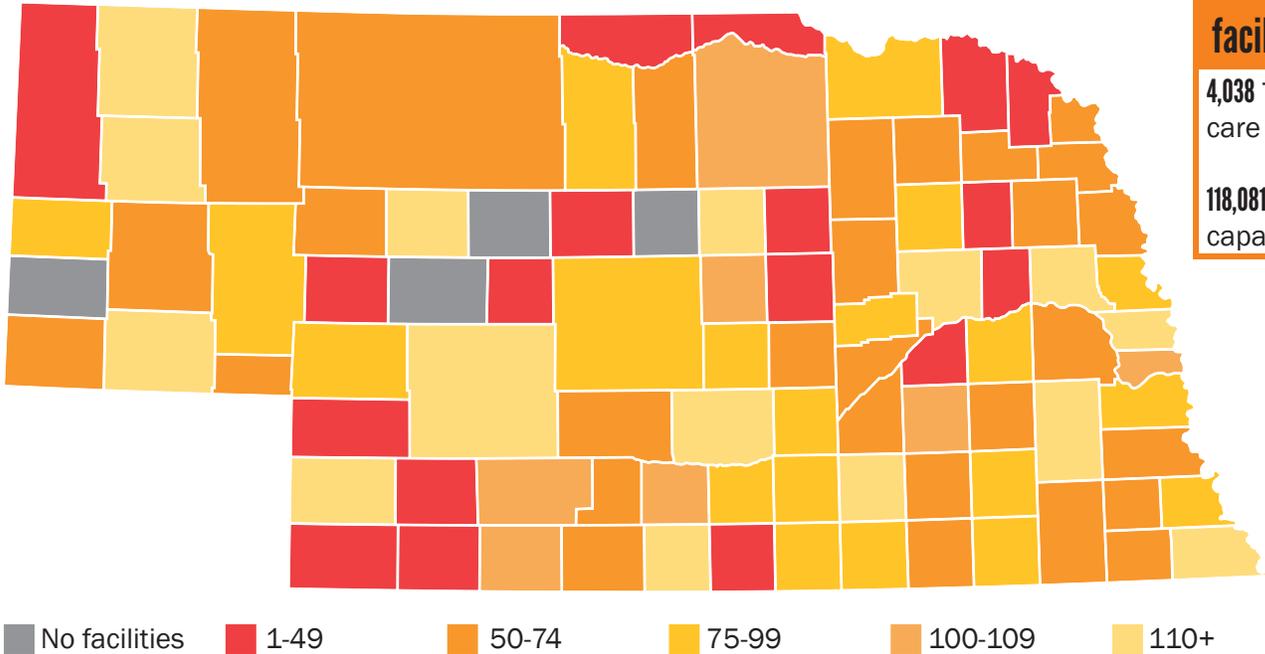
children were served by EDN in 2012.

Source: Nebraska Department of Education and Department of Health and Human Services.

# Early childhood

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

## Capacity of child care facilities per 100 children by county (2012)



### Child care facilities

4,038 Total child care facilities<sup>1</sup>

118,081 Total capacity<sup>2</sup>

Source: "Early Childhood Capacity County by County," DHHS, [dhhs.ne.gov](http://dhhs.ne.gov), (Report was run November 9, 2012).

## Annual child care costs (2012)

### Center-based care

Infant	\$7,747
4 year old	\$6,518
School Age	\$4,417

### Home-based care

Infant	\$6,003
4 year old	\$5,636
School Age	\$4,018

Source: *Childcare Aware, Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2013 Report.*

## Child care subsidies (SFY 2012)

- There were **35,539** children in Nebraska who received child care subsidies in SFY 2012, for an average annual payment per child of **\$2,625**.
- An average of **19,022** children received a subsidy each month, for an average monthly payment per child of **\$409**.<sup>3</sup>
- The total state and federal funds spent for Child Care Subprogram 44, which includes child care subsidies, was **\$94,851,816**.<sup>4</sup>
- About **44.7%** of licensed providers received child care subsidies.<sup>4</sup>

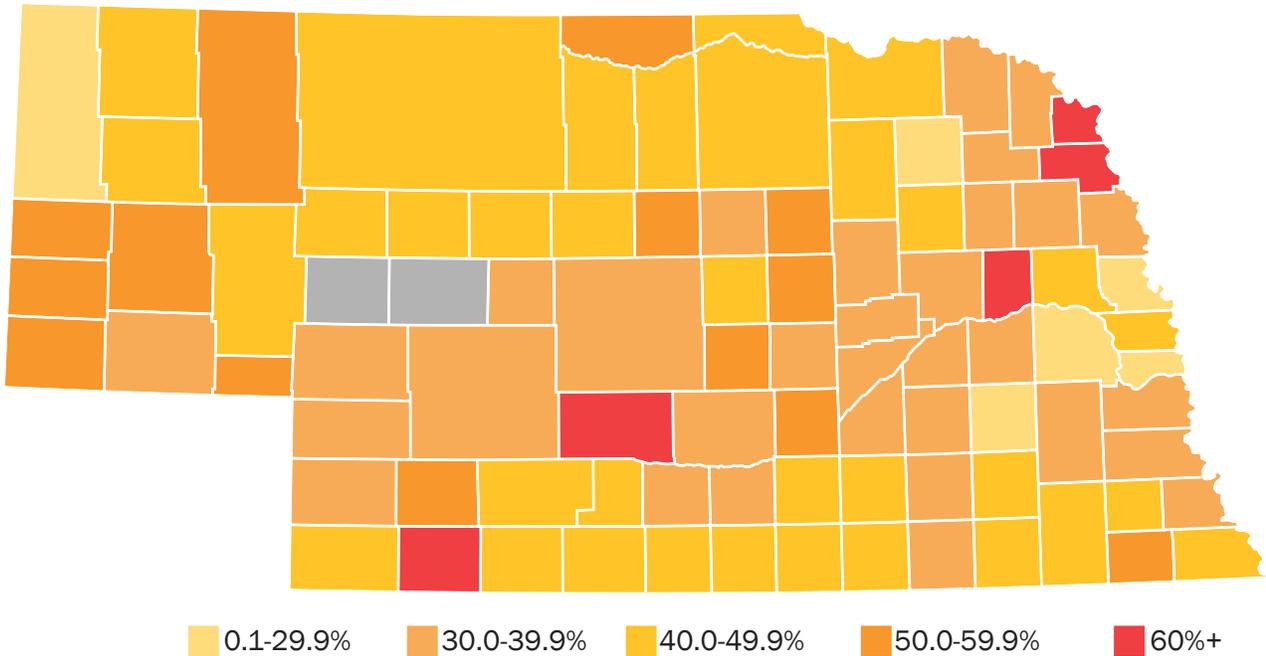
1. "Early Childhood Totals by Type and Capacity," Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), [dhhs.ne.gov](http://dhhs.ne.gov), (Report ran November 9, 2012).

2. *Ibid.*

3. Average annual and average monthly payments based on NFOCUS service expenditures, not total Child Care Program expenditures.

4. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

## Percent students eligible for free and reduced meals (2011-2012)

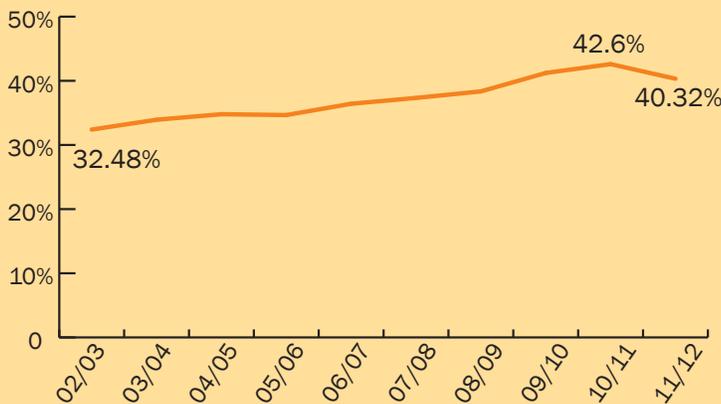


Note: Data are masked when fewer than 10 or more than 99% of students participate.

# 136,845

## students were eligible for free and reduced meals in 2011-2012

Percentage of students eligible for free and reduced school meals in 2002/03 - 2011/12



MEAL PROGRAM PARTICIPATION		
Breakfast	Lunch	Total
<b>248</b> districts	<b>377</b> districts	<b>471</b> districts
<b>677</b> sites	<b>871</b> sites	<b>1,249</b> sites

MEAL PROGRAM FUNDING		
	Breakfast	Lunch
<b>Federal</b>	\$12,215,432	\$54,976,064
<b>State</b>	\$453,008	\$392,032
<b>Total</b>	\$12,668,440	\$55,368,096

Source of all data on this page: Nebraska Department of Education.

# Test Scores - 4th Grade

Advanced 1%  
Proficient 19%



Hispanic

Advanced 7%  
Proficient 41%



White

Advanced 1%  
Proficient 6%



Black

Advanced 11%  
Proficient 31%



Asian

**Math**

Only **39%** of Nebraska 4th graders score proficient or better in math.

	Low Income	Not low Income
Below Basic	30%	8%
Basic	49%	39%
Proficient	20%	45%
Advanced	1%	8%

## Reading

Only **36%** of Nebraska 4th graders score proficient or better in reading.

	Low Income	Not low Income
Below Basic	46%	18%
Basic	33%	34%
Proficient	18%	36%
Advanced	3%	12%

Advanced 10%  
Proficient 32%



White

Advanced 2%  
Proficient 18%



Hispanic

Advanced 15%  
Proficient 41%



Asian

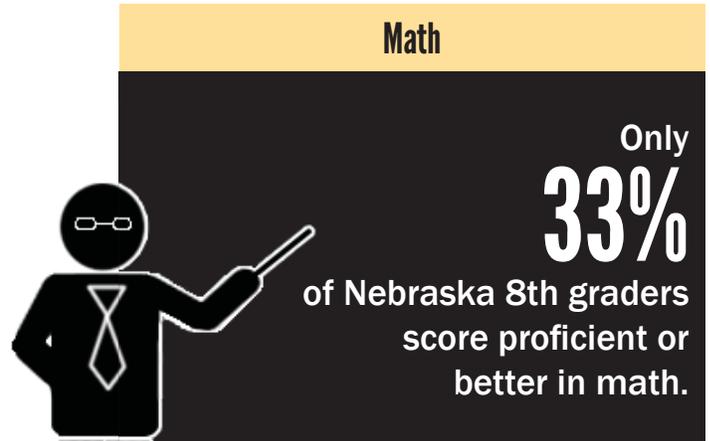
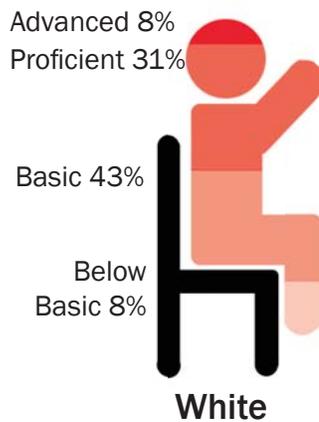
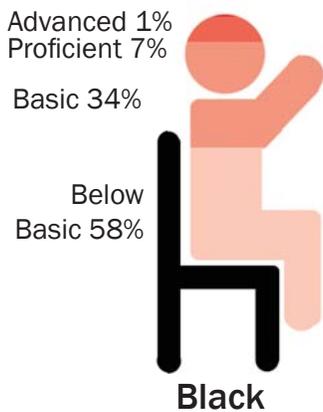
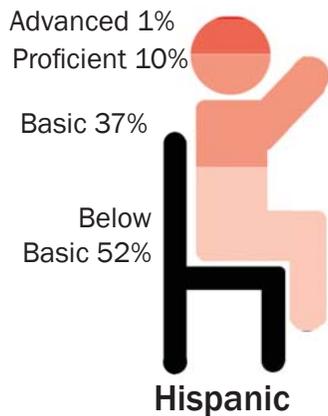
Advanced 1%  
Proficient 14%



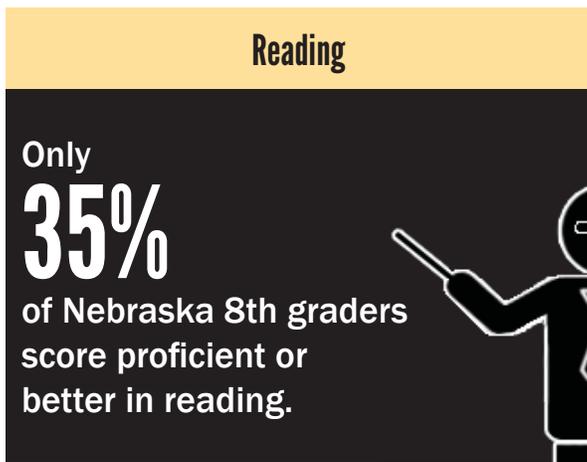
Black

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

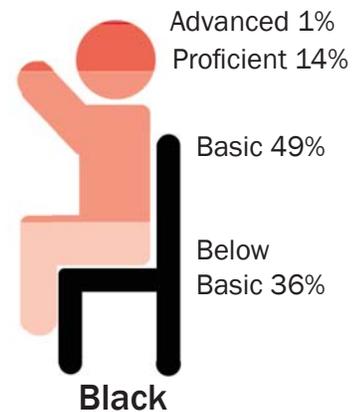
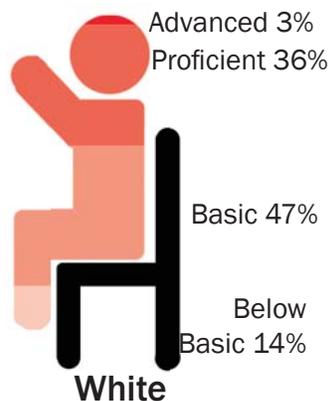
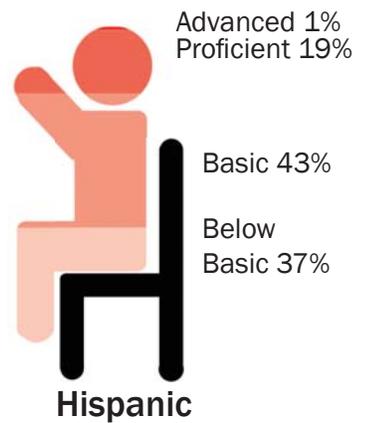
# Test Scores - 8th Grade



	Low Income	Not low Income
Below Basic	40%	16%
Basic	44%	40%
Proficient	14%	34%
Advanced	2%	10%



	Low Income	Not low Income
Below Basic	32%	11%
Basic	47%	45%
Proficient	20%	40%
Advanced	1%	4%



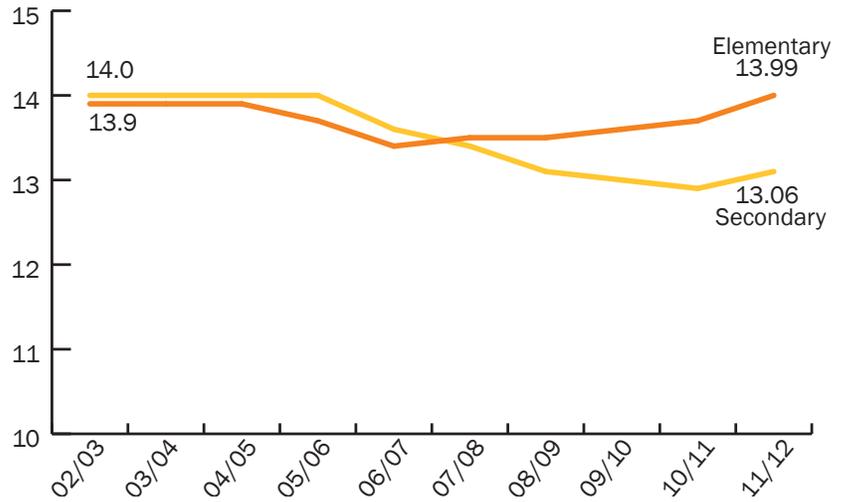
# Student characteristics

963 students grades 7-12 were **EXPELLED** during the 2011-2012 school year

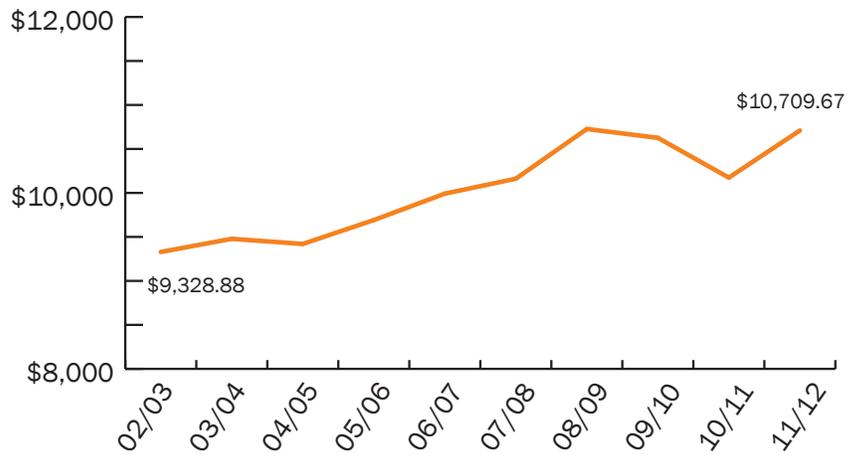
14,794 students were **SUSPENDED** during the 2011-2012 school year

**1,988**  
students  
dropped out

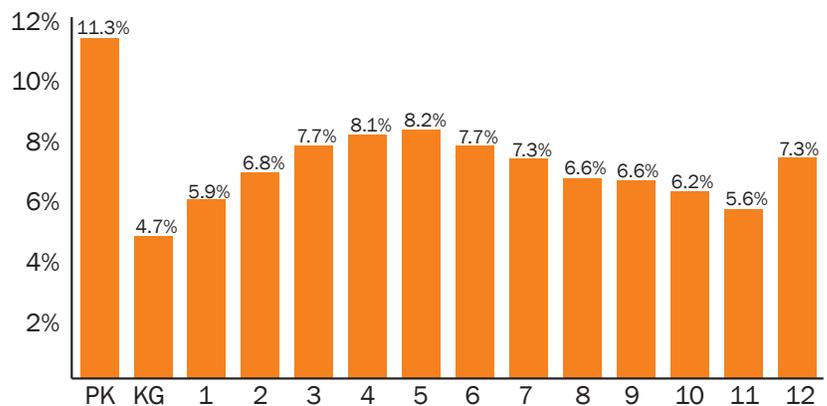
Student to teacher ratio (2002/03 - 2011/12)



Cost per pupil in 2012 dollars (2002/03 - 2011/12)



Percentage of students with a disability (Special Education) by grade (2011/12)

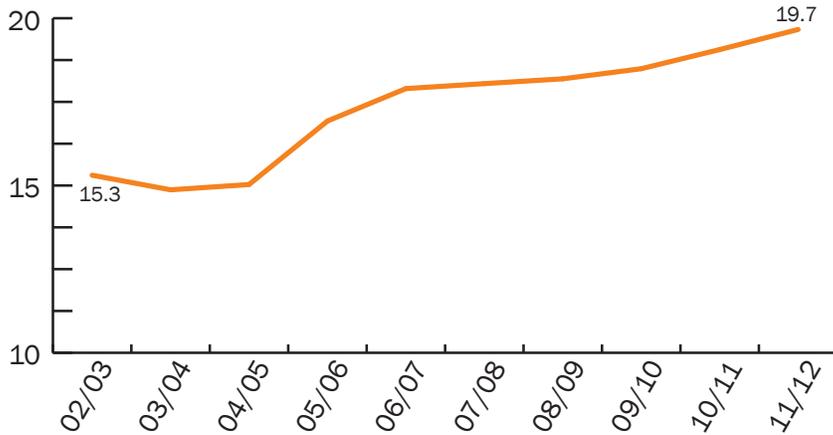


Source of all data in this column:  
Nebraska Department of Education.

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

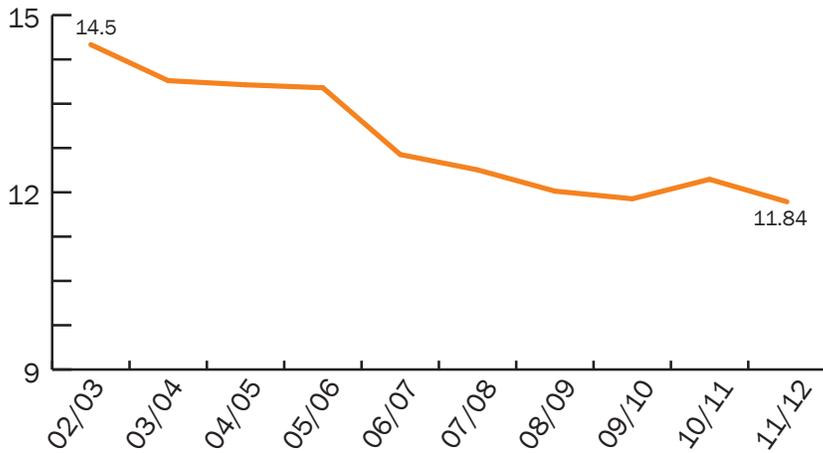
# Student characteristics

Number of home schooled students per 1,000 students (2002/03 - 2011/12)

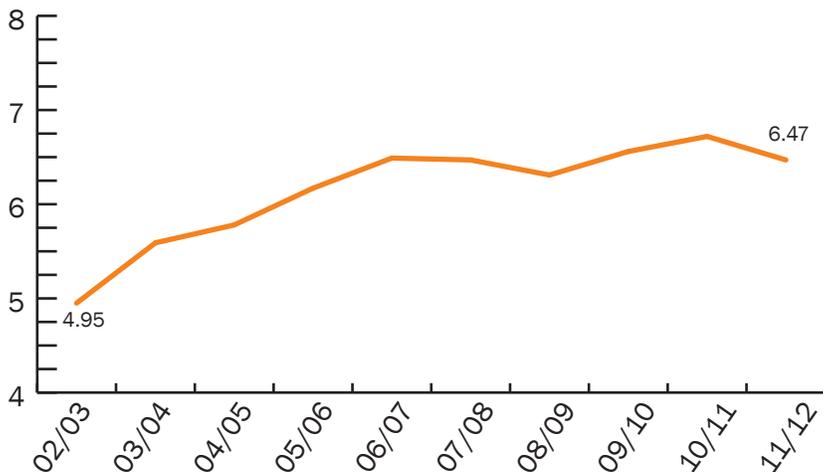


School mobility rate (2002/03 - 2011/12)

School Mobility is a measure of how many students are transferring in and out of school within a school year. Higher school mobility is correlated with lower achievement.



Percentage of students who were English language learners (2002/03 - 2011/12)



## Absences (2011-12)

**52,220**  
(15.4%)  
students  
were  
absent

**10-19**  
days

**9,901**  
(2.9%)  
students  
were  
absent

**20-29**  
days

**6,404**  
(1.9%)  
students  
were absent

**30+**  
days

# Graduation Rates

## Graduation rates by race and ethnicity (2012)



All students: 87.66%



Black or African American: 73.55%



Hispanic: 77.95%



Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander: 82.35%



American Indian or Alaska Native: 66.95%



White: 91.33%

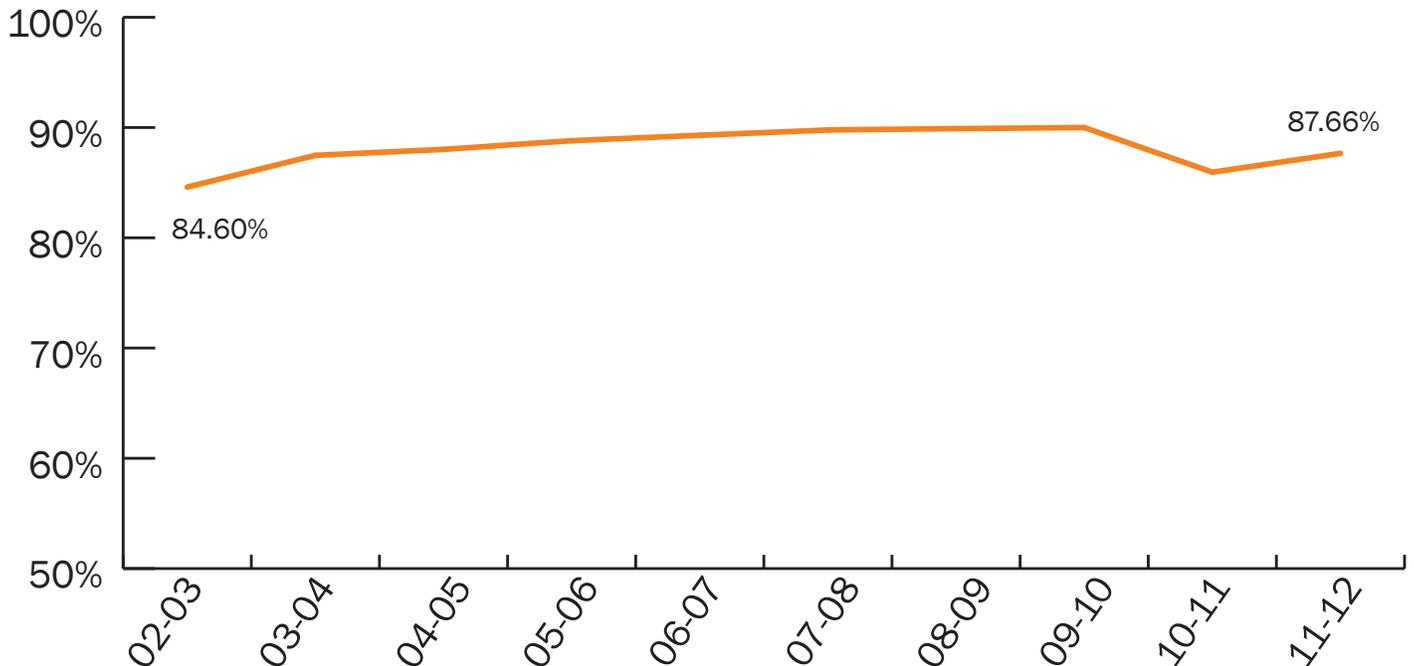


Asian: 83.52%



Two or more races: 84.63%

## Graduation rates (2002/03-2011/12)



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

**11,993 youths  
were arrested  
in 2012.**

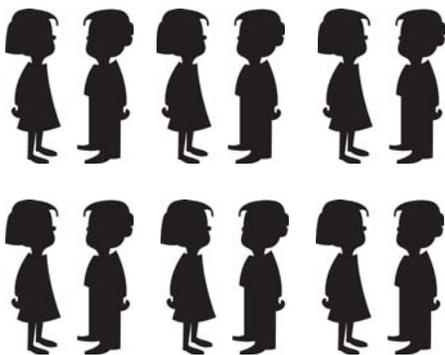
**Of those arrests,  
only 214 or 1.78%  
were for violent crimes.**

## Our values

Keeping our children and youth safe is essential to their healthy development. Strengthening families so we prevent child abuse and neglect, acting quickly but thoughtfully to guarantee children have a safe, permanent, and loving home, and responding to the troubling behaviors of children and youth in developmentally appropriate ways are all key to ensuring every child can build a successful, independent adult life.

This section will provide data on Nebraska's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Data include child maltreatment, out-of-home care, in-home services, court and noncourt involved children in the child welfare system, adoption and guardianship, juvenile arrests, detention, probation, Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers (YRTCs), and juveniles in adult court.

**Every day in Nebraska,**



**nearly 12 children  
experience some form  
of maltreatment.**

## Where are the data?

Calls to Child Abuse & Neglect Hotline.....	42
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Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.....	53
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# Child maltreatment

Federal law defines child maltreatment, otherwise known as abuse and neglect as “any act or failure to act that results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, or any act or failure to act that resents an imminent risk of serious harm.”

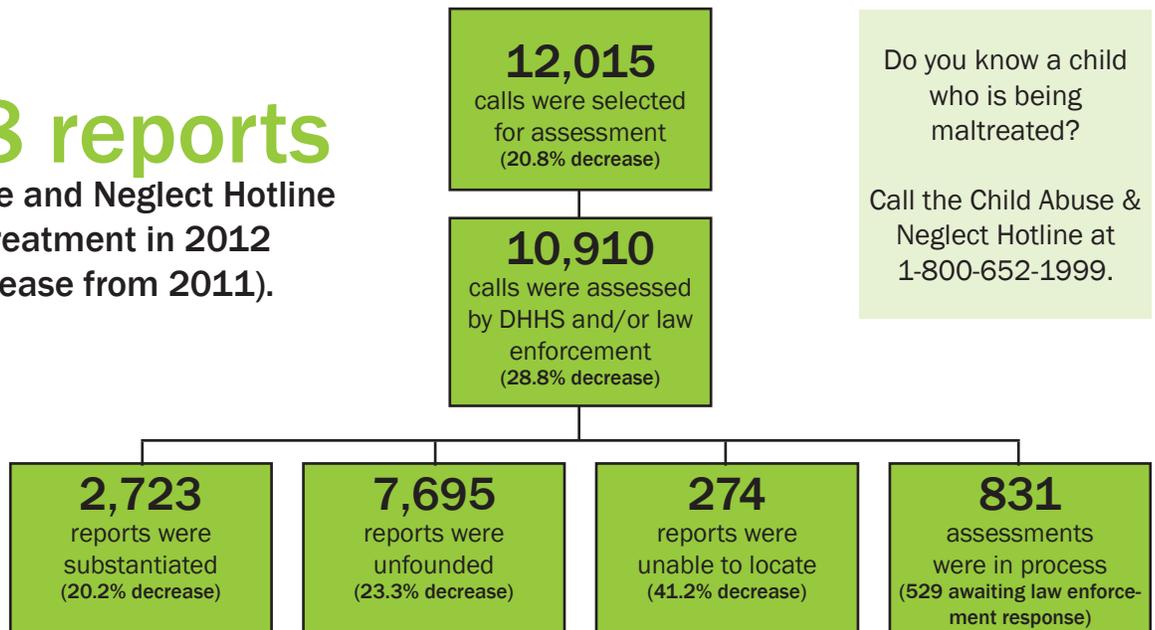
In Nebraska, the vast majority of maltreatment is physical neglect, which is a failure to meet a child’s basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing.

## Why should we be concerned?

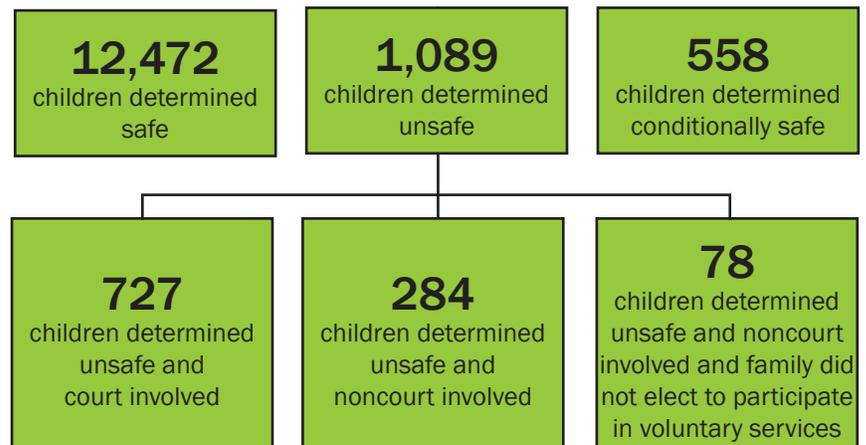
Exposure to childhood abuse and neglect hinders children’s healthy social, emotional, and cognitive development. If untreated, toxic stress makes it more likely that children will adopt risky behaviors which negatively impact their future health and success. Given the impacts, we need to strengthen families to prevent abuse and neglect whenever possible, and take swift, thoughtful action to ensure that all children grow up in loving homes.

## Child abuse & neglect reports

**34,038 reports**  
to the Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline  
alleged maltreatment in 2012  
(a 12.4% increase from 2011).



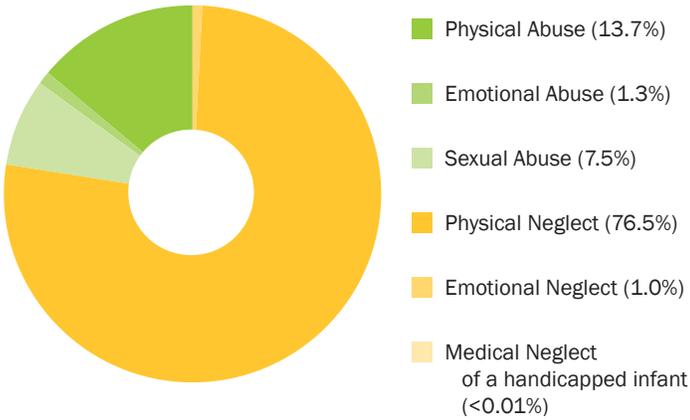
## Safety assessments



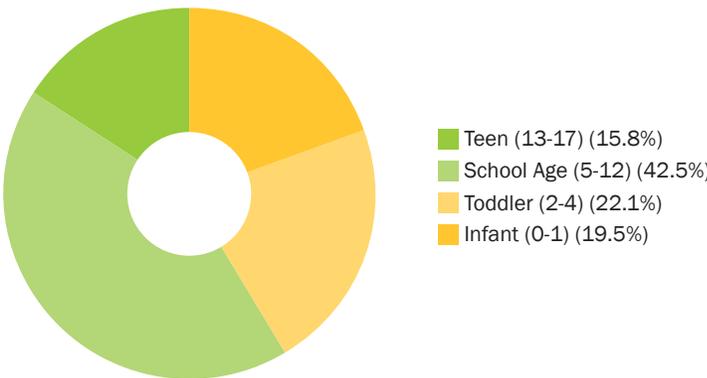
Source of all data on this page: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

# Child maltreatment

Types of substantiated maltreatment in 2012



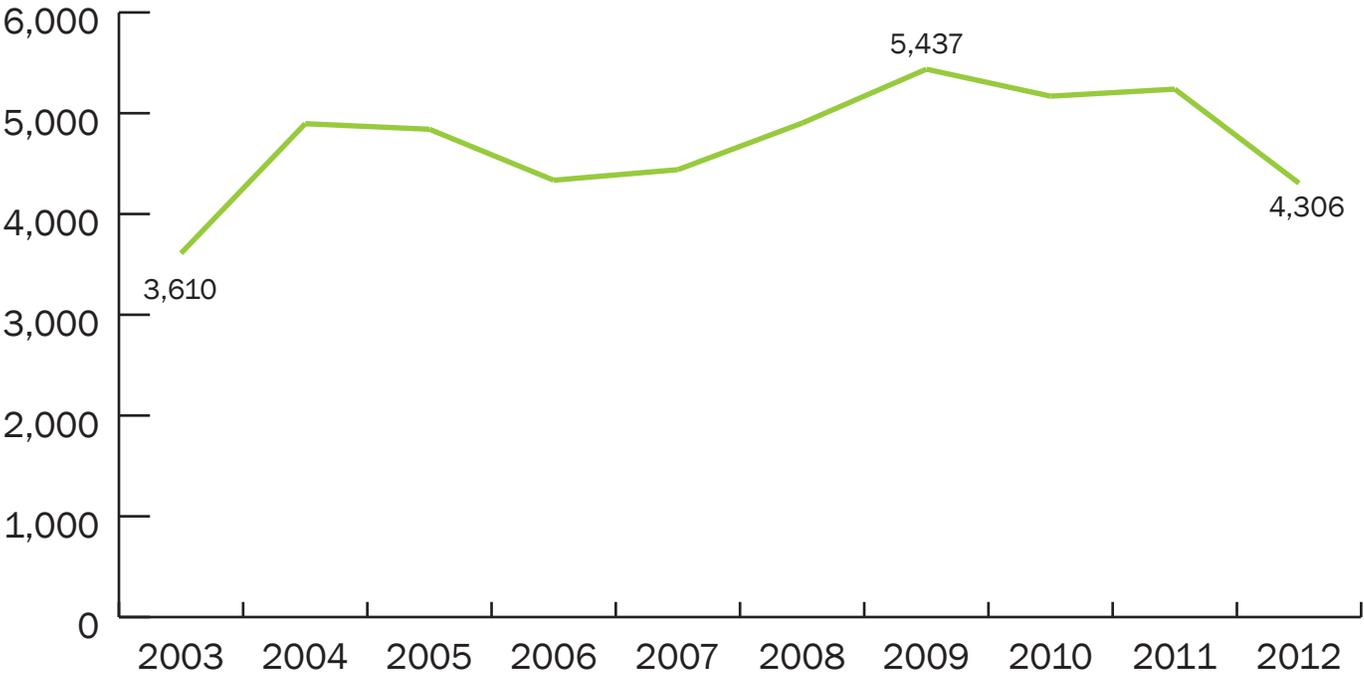
Child maltreatment by age in 2012



It is important to note that only maltreatment cases that were reported are included in this report. The actual incidence of maltreatment may be higher than what is reported here.

## 4,306 kids experienced maltreatment in 2012.

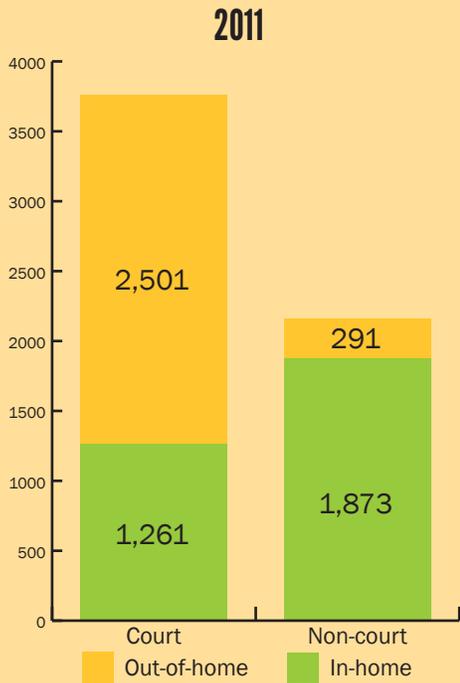
Number of child maltreatment victims 2003-2012



Source of all data on this page: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

# Non-court entries

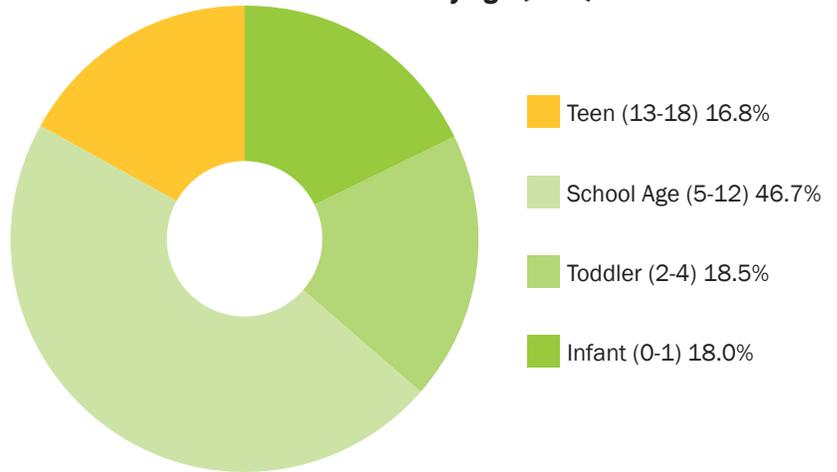
## How do children enter our child welfare system?



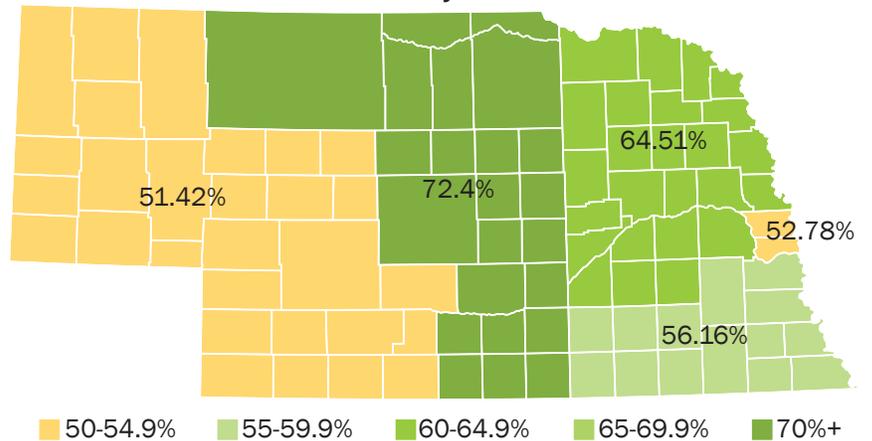
**6,062 kids**  
entered the child welfare  
system in 2012.

3,461 were court involved,  
2,601 were not court involved

Non-court entries by age (2012)

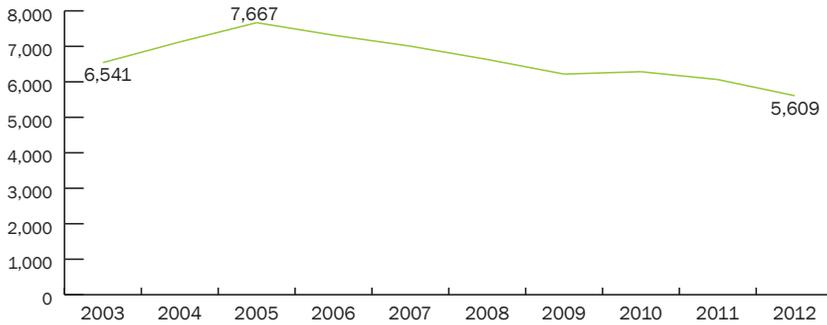


Percent court entries by service area (2012)

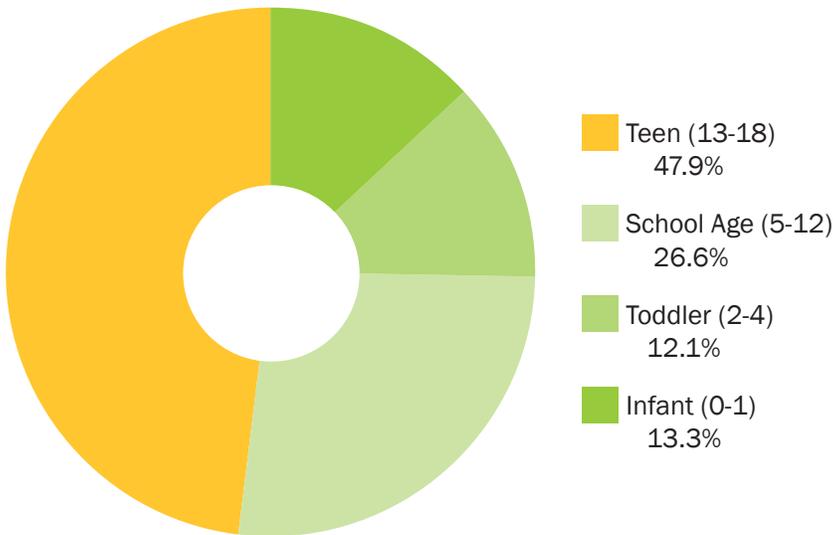


Source of all data on this page: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

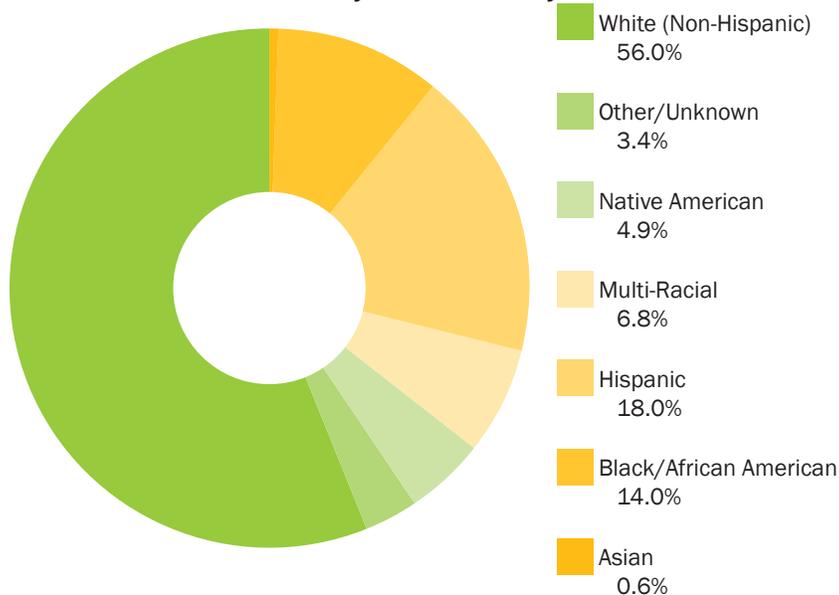
### Number of state wards over time (2012)



### Court entries by age (2012)



### Court entries by race & ethnicity (2012)



Source of all data on this page: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

## Court vs. non-court

Children deserve to feel safe and to be protected from harm. Children also deserve to receive love and care from their families when their safety can be maintained. For years Nebraska has had one of the highest rates of children in out-of-home care in the entire country, consistently exceeding the national average. More recently, DHHS has been seeking ways to keep families together while ensuring the safety of the children. Many of these families enter the child welfare system as “non-court cases.”

In non-court cases, families that have been designated as having “high” or “very high” risk factors work on case and safety plans with the assistance of a case manager and without involvement and oversight by the juvenile court.

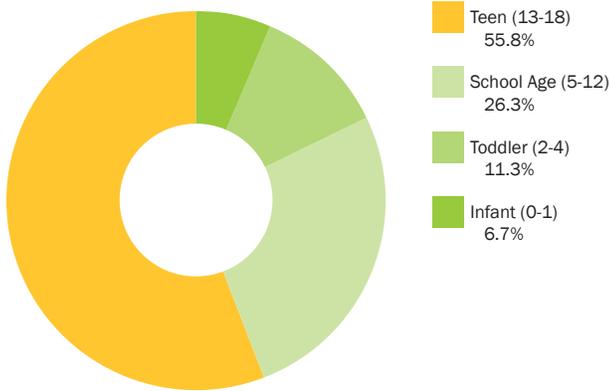
If DHHS finds that a family requires more intensive intervention to protect their child, an affidavit is filed through the county attorney’s office and a court case is opened. On this track, services are provided to the family with judicial oversight to ensure compliance.

In 2012, non-court cases accounted for approximately 43% of all entries into the child welfare system. 94% of these families were able to receive services while keeping their children safe in their own homes, compared to just over 24% of the children who remained in their homes once there was court involvement.

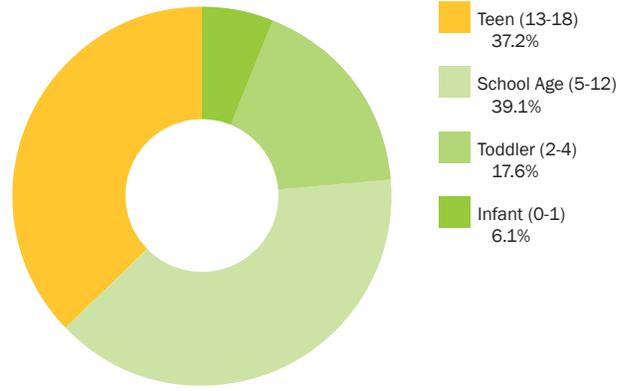
Families with younger children were more likely to receive non-court services. Older children enter the child welfare system with court involvement at a much higher rate, often due to their wardship through the Office of Juvenile Services (OJS). Though children of color represented approximately 28% of the 19 and younger population, they collectively comprised nearly half (44%) of the children and youth who received court ordered services.

# Placement of state wards

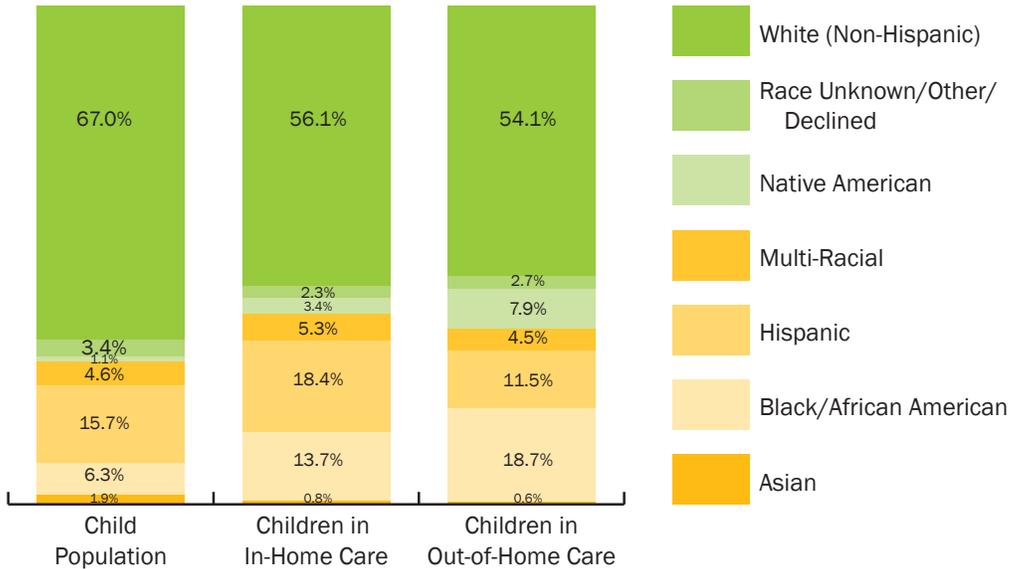
State wards (court involved) receiving in-home services by age (2012)



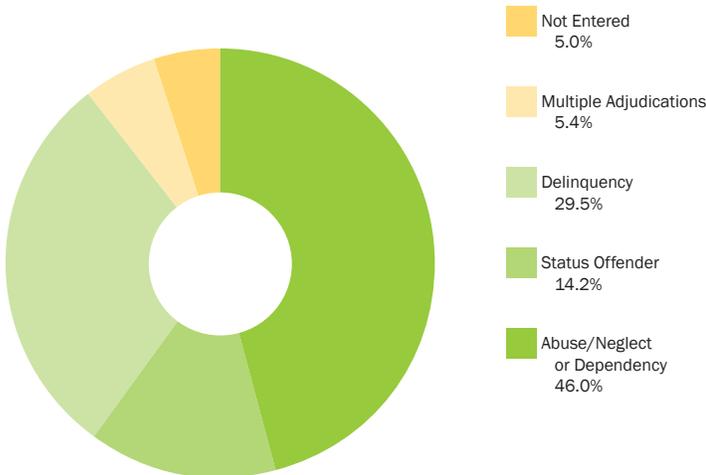
State wards (court involved) receiving out-of-home services by age (2012)



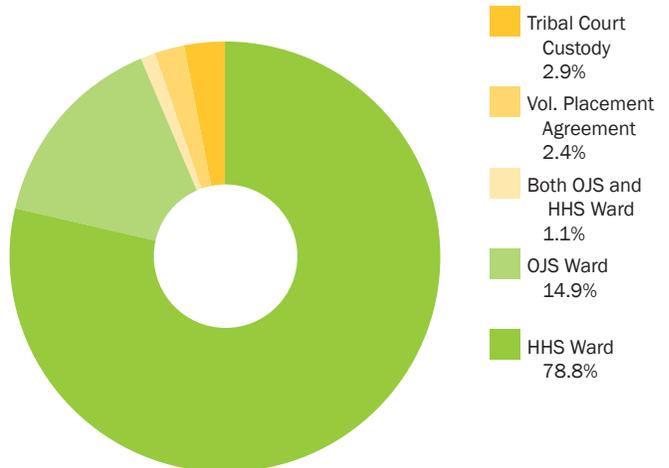
Children receiving in-home and out-of-home services by race & ethnicity (2012)



Youth receiving in-home services by adjudication (2012)



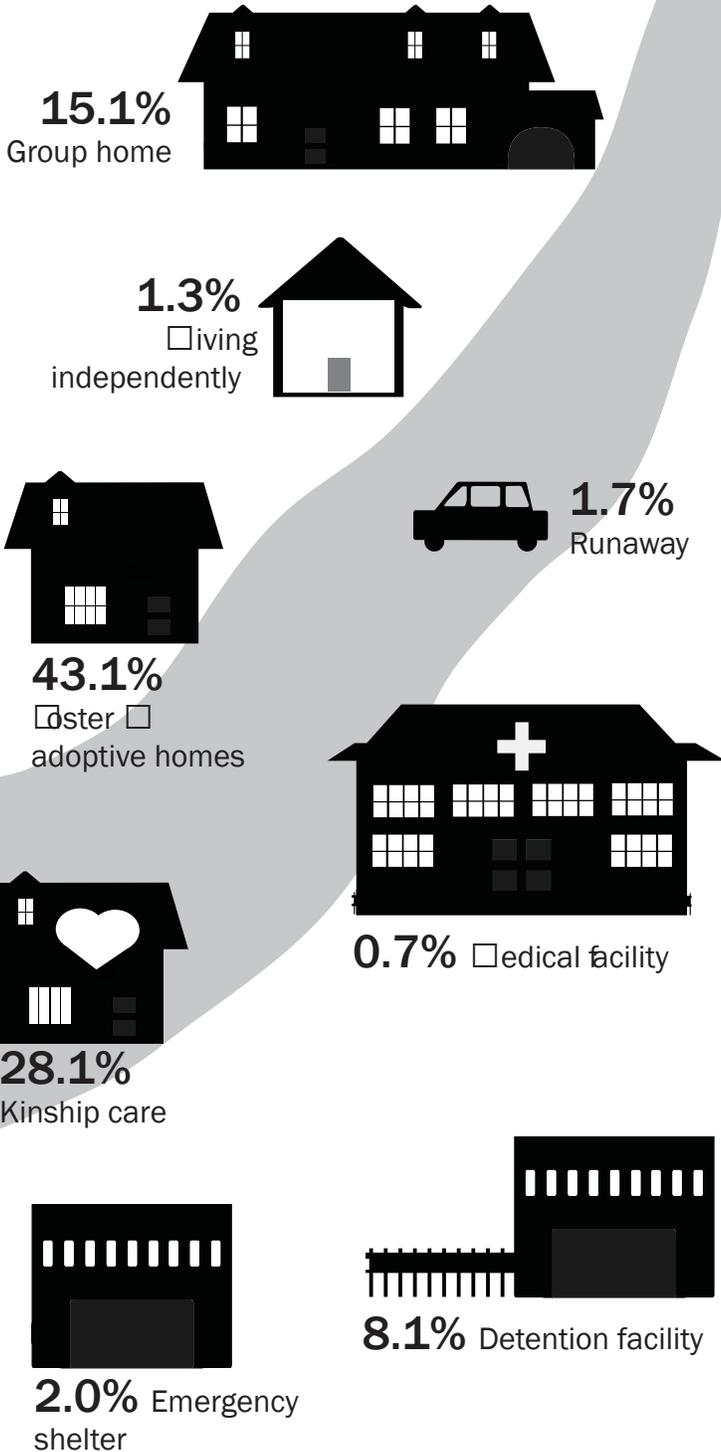
Youth in out-of-home care by legal status (2012)



Source of all data on this page: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

# Out-of-home placements

## Where are the kids in out-of-home care?



## Available foster placements

**1,783**

licensed foster homes  
(including 94 licensed relative homes)

an increase from 1,573 in 2011

**597**

approved kinship homes

**582**

approved relative homes

(a decrease from 1,841 total in 2011)

In Nebraska, only relatives and other trusted adults, like godparents and coaches, can become an approved home and care for children in foster care without a license. In April 2012, a legislative bill restricted approved home status to relatives. In 2013, another law reversed this change.

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Note: Data reflect point-in-time information for December 31, 2012.

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.  
Note: Data is point-in-time data on December 31, 2012.

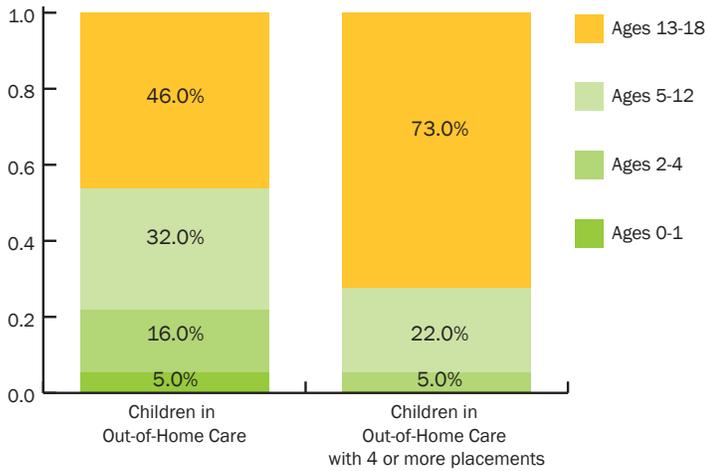
# Placement stability

## Multiple placements

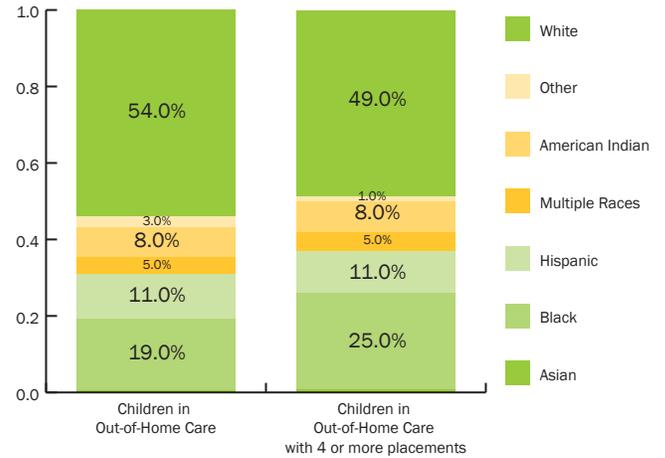
The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services counts placement changes when, for example, a child moves from one foster care setting to another. However, the following scenarios are considered temporary living situations and therefore are not counted as placement changes:

- Runaway episodes, unless the child returns to a different foster home;
- Trial home visits;
- Day or summer camps;
- Respite care;
- Hospitalizations for medical treatment, acute psychiatric episodes or diagnosis;
- Visitation with a sibling, relative, or other caretaker; or
- Initial placement in hospitals or locked facilities.

### Multiple placements by age (2012)



### Multiple placements by race (2012)



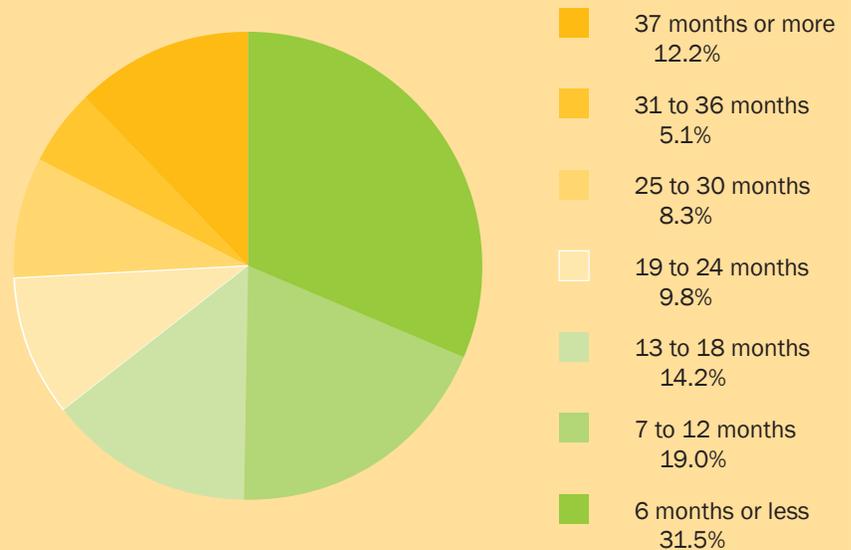
## Length of time in care

Foster care is meant to be a temporary arrangement while parents work toward resolving the issues that brought their children into care. Best practice would have children in care achieving permanency (by returning to their parents, being adopted, or placed in permanent guardianships with relatives or other trusted adults) within 15 months of removal.

More than half of the children in out-of-home care found permanency within this timeframe. However, there is still room for improvement as approximately one quarter of state wards waited more than two years to find permanent families.

Regardless of the permanency goal, extended time in care brings the potential for multiple placement disruptions, which can lead to retraumatization, and numerous school changes—factors linked to poor overall outcomes for children and youth involved in the foster care system.

### Length of time in care (2012)

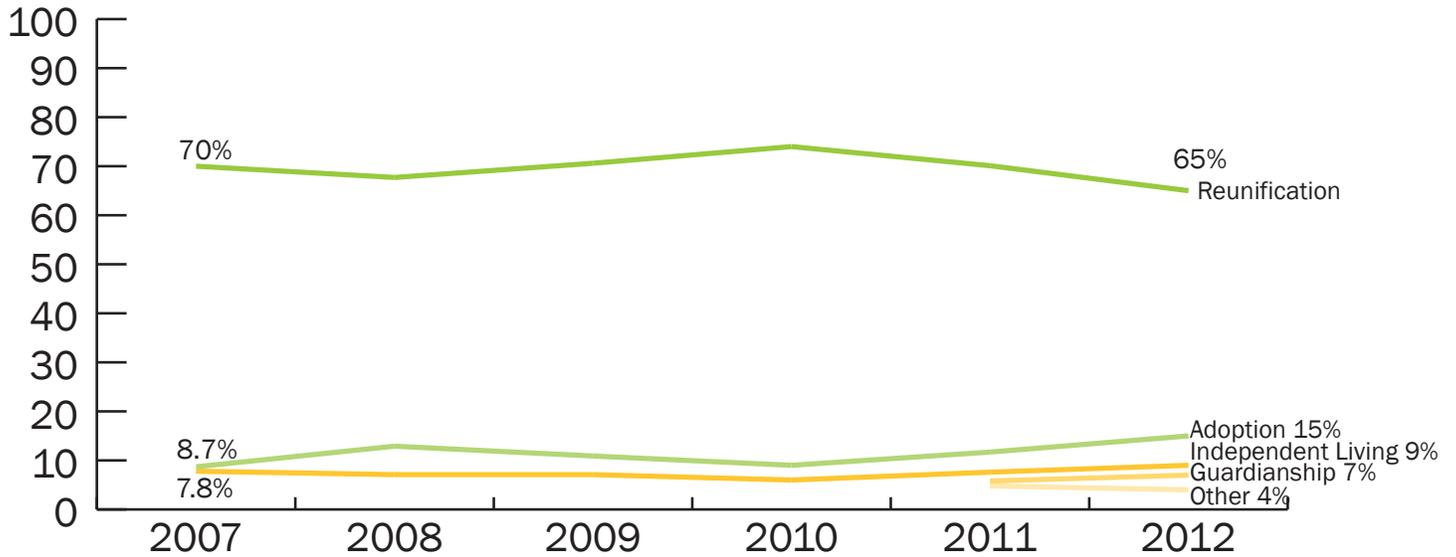


Source of all data on this page: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

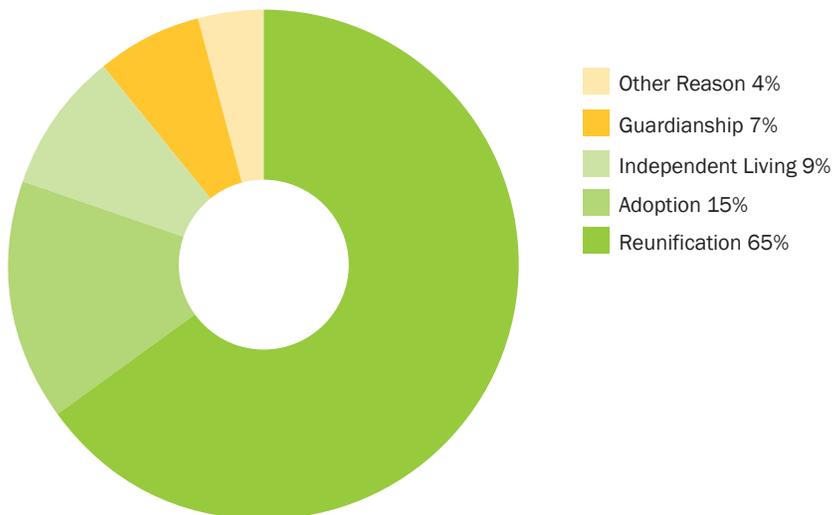
## Exiting the system

Once in the child welfare system, children should be on a track toward achieving permanency in a safe, loving environment. Most of the time that means they will be reunified with their family and return home. Other times, permanency may be achieved through adoption or guardianship.

### Exits from the child welfare system (2007-2012)



### Exits from the child welfare system (2012)



### Number of adoptions (2003-2012)



Mean time to adoption: **33 months**

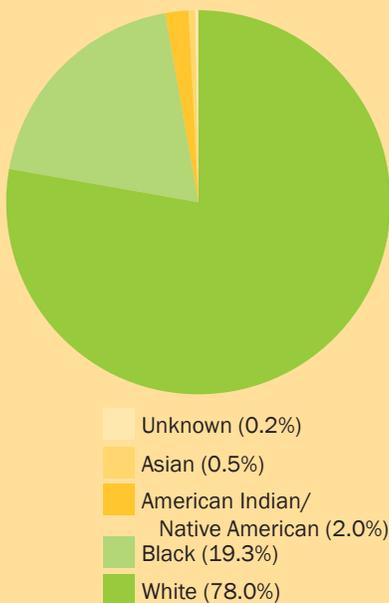
Mean time from becoming free for adoption to adoption: **8.7 month**

# Juvenile justice

## Youth arrests in 2012

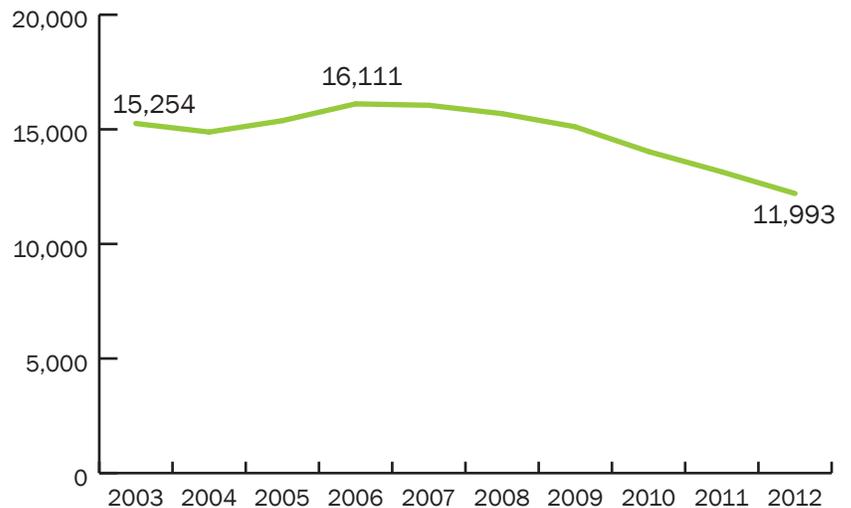
Type	Male	Female	Total	% of total
Violent	180	34	214	1.78%
Alcohol-Related	963	715	1,678	13.99%
Drug-Related	1,065	259	1,324	11.04%
Other	1,220	461	1,681	14.02%
Person	1,135	571	1,706	14.22%
Property	2,571	1,402	3,973	33.13%
Public Order	599	363	962	8.02%
Status	202	150	352	2.94%
Weapons	98	5	103	0.86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,033</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>11,993</b>	

## Youth arrested by race (2012)

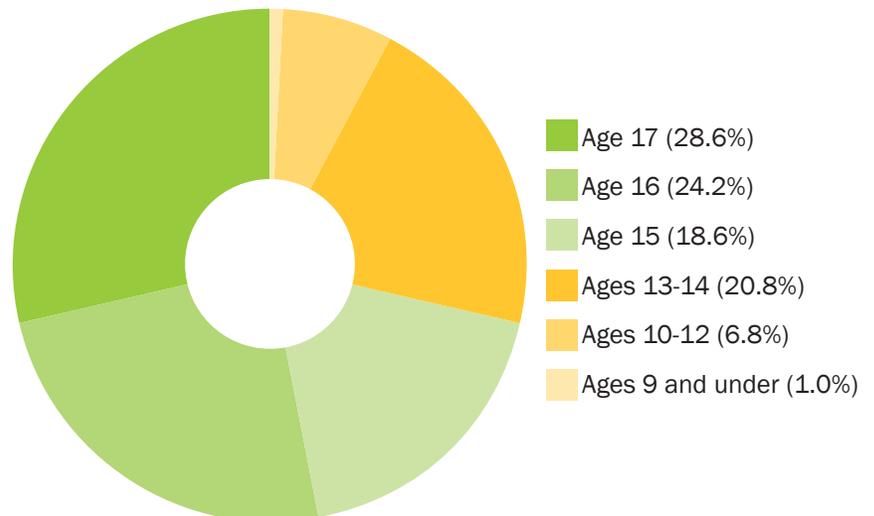


**11,993 youths were arrested in 2012.**  
Of those arrests, only 214 or 1.78% were for violent crimes.

## Number of youth arrested (2003-2012)



## Youth arrested by age (2012)



Source of all arrest data on this page: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

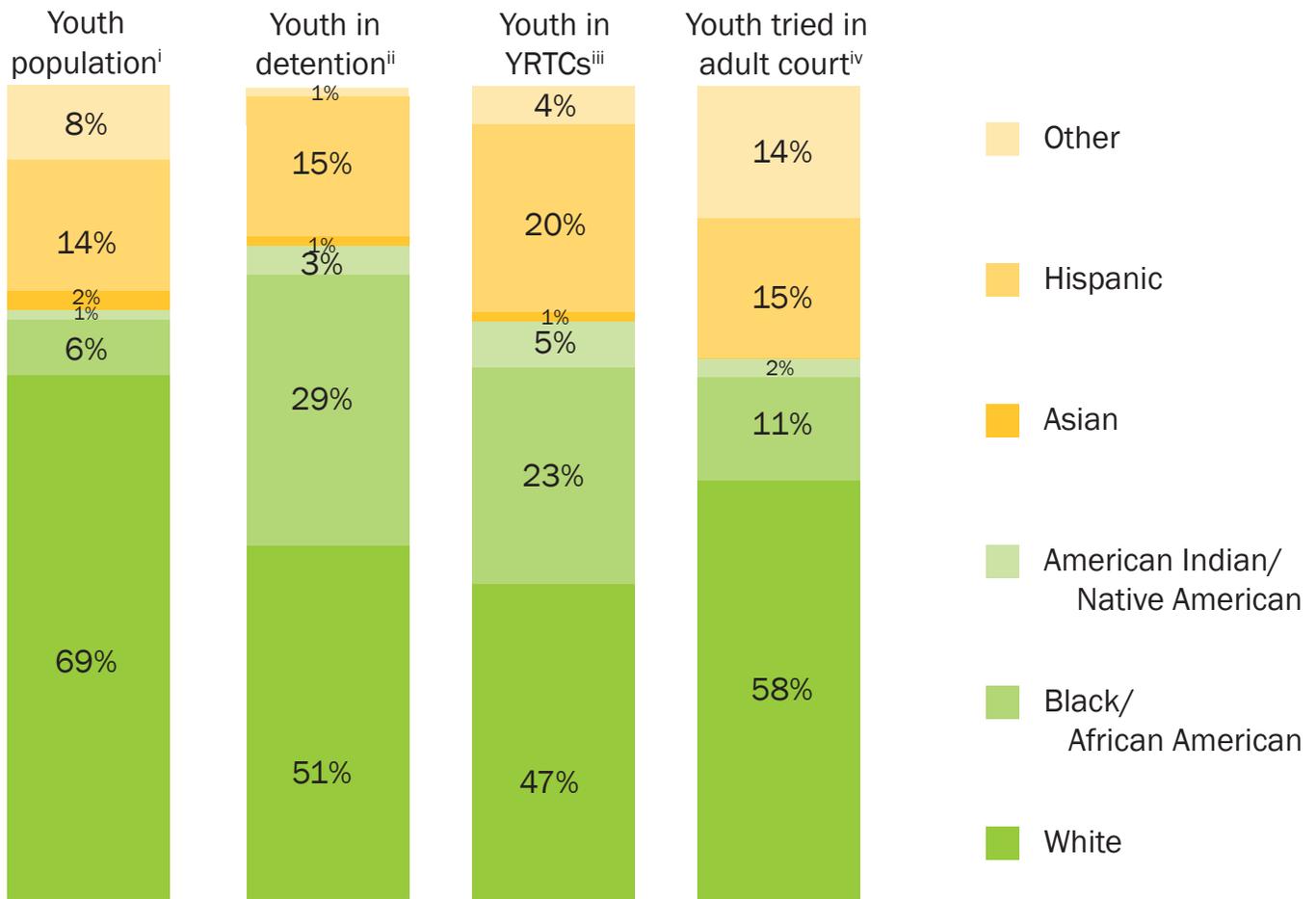
# Disproportionate minority contact

## Disproportionate minority contact (DMC)

Despite the promise of equal protection under the law, national research has shown that youth of color are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. This overrepresentation often is a product of decisions made at early points of contact with the juvenile justice system. Where racial differences are found to exist, they tend to accumulate as youth are processed deeper into the system.<sup>1</sup>

Unfortunately, our juvenile justice system lacks uniform ways of collecting data on race and ethnicity. Although disparities exist across system points, different agencies have different ways of counting Hispanic youth in particular. Additional information on the race and ethnicity of youth arrested, on probation, and in adult prison are available elsewhere in this section.

## Youth interaction with the justice system by race (2012)



i. The "Youth population" in this figure comprises youth in Nebraska ages 10 through 17 in 2012, according to the 2012 American Community Survey Tables B01001-B01001B-I. "Other" includes two or more races and other.

ii. Analysis based on data from individual facilities including Lancaster County Detention Center, North East Nebraska Juvenile Services, Scotts Bluff County Detention Center, Douglas County Youth Center, and the Patrick J. Thomas Juvenile Justice Center.

iii. SFY 2011/12 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers. Other represents 19.4% Hispanic youths and 4.4% of another race.

iv. JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

1. "And Justice for Some: Differential Treatment of Youth of Color in the Juvenile Justice System," National Council on Crime and Delinquency, (January 2007).

# Detention & probation

## Youths ages 17 & under held in juvenile detention facilities\* (2012)

	Lancaster County Detention Center (Lancaster County)		North East Nebraska Juvenile Services (Madison County)		Scotts Bluff County Detention Center (Scotts Bluff County)		Douglas County Youth Center (Douglas County)		Patrick J. Thomas Juvenile Justice Center (Sarpy County)	
Female	294	30.4%	107	27.2%	57	26.3%	370	29.1%	210	33.8%
Male	673	69.6%	296	75.3%	160	73.7%	901	70.9%	411	66.1%
White	551	57.0%	241	61.3%	162	74.7%	391	30.8%	431	69.4%
Black	229	23.7%	19	4.8%	6	2.8%	644	50.7%	107	17.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	25	2.6%	26	6.6%	47	21.7%	18	1.4%	2	0.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	1.8%	2	0.5%	2	0.9%	8	0.6%	2	0.3%
Other	13	1.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	132	13.7%	97	24.7%	-	-	210	16.5%	79	12.7%
<b>Total count</b>	<b>967</b>		<b>393</b>		<b>217</b>		<b>1,271</b>		<b>621</b>	
Secure	902		306		217		1,271		0	
Staff Secure	210		324		0		0		621	

Sources: Individual detention centers.

\*Includes secure and staff secure detention.

## Youth placed on probation for felony and misdemeanor offenses and released (2012)

3,545 youths in all were supervised on probation. 2,209 youths were placed on probation: 273 for felony offenses; 1,579 for misdemeanors; 512 for status offenses; and 105 for city ordinances. 1,919 youths were released from probation.

	Placed on probation for felony offenses		Placed on probation for misdemeanor offenses		Successful		Released from probation Unsuccessful		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	231	84.6%	1,029	65.2%	843	61.4%	392	71.8%	19	86.4%
Female	42	15.4%	550	34.8%	530	38.6%	154	28.2%	3	13.6%
<b>Race</b>										
Native American	5	1.8%	45	2.8%	48	3.5%	17	3.1%	0	0.0%
Asian	2	0.7%	9	0.6%	6	0.4%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%
Black	62	22.7%	261	16.5%	200	14.6%	128	23.4%	5	22.7%
White	135	49.5%	884	56.0%	783	57.0%	262	48.0%	13	59.1%
Other	69	25.3%	380	24.1%	336	24.5%	137	25.1%	4	18.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>										
Hispanic	66	24.2%	371	21.8%	329	24.0%	134	24.5%	4	18.2%
Non-Hispanic	207	75.8%	1,208	78.2%	1,044	76.0%	412	75.5%	18	81.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>		<b>1,579</b>		<b>1,373</b>		<b>546</b>		<b>22</b>	

Source: Nebraska Office of Probation Administration.

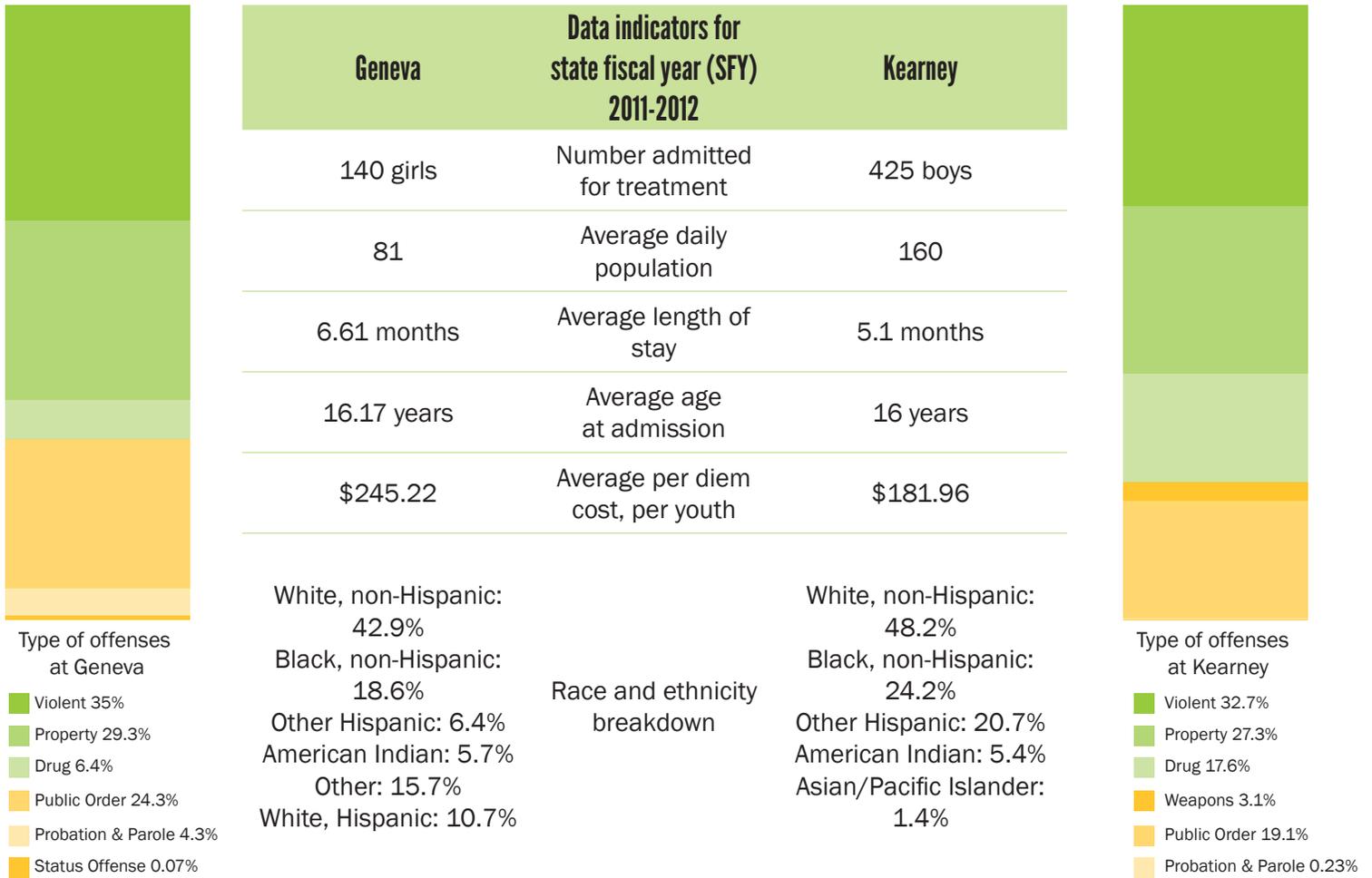
# Youth rehabilitation and treatment centers (YRTCs)

Our courts may sentence youth, for a variety of offenses, to one of two Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers in Nebraska. YRTC Kearney houses young men, while YRTC Geneva holds young women.

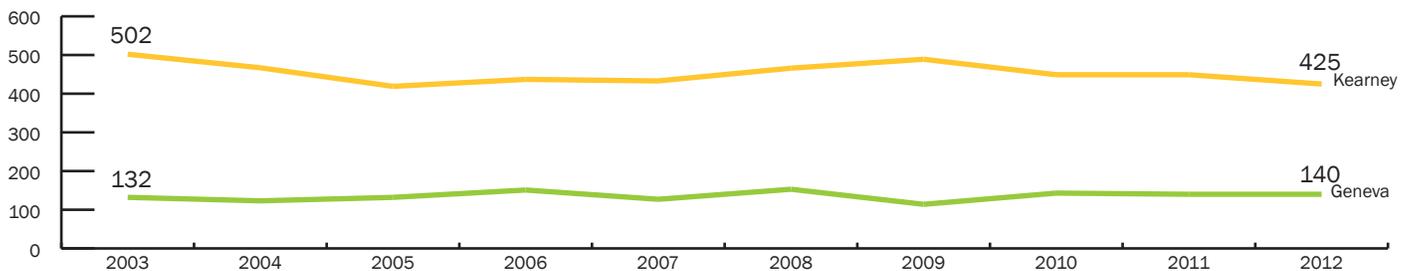
Like all placements and services ordered under Nebraska's juvenile code, the goal in placing youth at these institutions should be their rehabilitation. Indeed, the mission statements for both institutions support this goal. Both aim to rehabilitate young offenders so

that the youth may re-enter their communities and lead productive lives.

However, as with many other juvenile services across the nation, quality services and rehabilitation are not guaranteed. Evidence suggests that such institutions do not work and may even be dangerous and inefficient. The table and chart on this page provide more information about the youth served at each facility.



**YRTC admissions (2003-2012)**



Sources: SFY 2011/12 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.

# Youth treated as adults

## Adult court and transfers to juvenile court by gender and age in 2012

	Youth tried in adult court	Youth transferred to juvenile court
Male	71.0%	24.0%
Female	25.0%	71.3%
Unknown	3.0%	4.7%
12 and under	1.1%	0.2%
13-15	8.5%	11.3%
16-17	90.4%	88.5%
<b>Total youth</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>575</b>

Source: JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

In 2012, 4,429 cases were filed against Nebraska youth in adult court—up from 4,169 in 2011. 13% were then transferred to juvenile court.

Research consistently indicates that treating children as adults in the justice system neither works as a deterrent, nor does it prevent or reduce violence. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has found that the “transfer of youth to the adult criminal system typically results in greater subsequent crime, including violent crime” among youth in the adult system.<sup>1</sup>

## Youth in adult prisons and jails

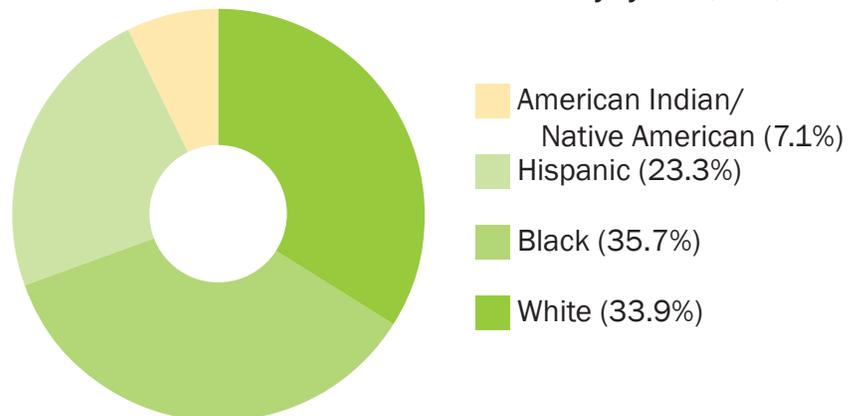
### Young brains are different

There are fundamental differences between the culpability of youth and adults who have committed crimes. Adolescents do not have the same capacity as adults to understand long-term consequences, control impulses, handle stress, and resist peer pressure. Brain-development research has revealed the systems of the brain which govern “impulse control, planning and thinking ahead are still developing well beyond age 18.”<sup>2</sup>

While youth must accept responsibility and the consequences of their actions, our justice systems must acknowledge the difference between youth and adults to promote public safety and to improve the odds of success for youth in the system.

In 2012, 56 youths were processed through the adult system and housed in a Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility. This is an increase from 51 youths in 2011.<sup>3</sup> Youth of color are overrepresented relative to the general youth population.

### Youth in the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility by race (2012)



In addition, there were 229 youths ages 17 and under who were housed in adult detention facilities in 2012. The racial and ethnic breakdown includes 179 White (which includes Hispanic), 34 black, 5 Native American, and 11 unknown.<sup>4</sup>

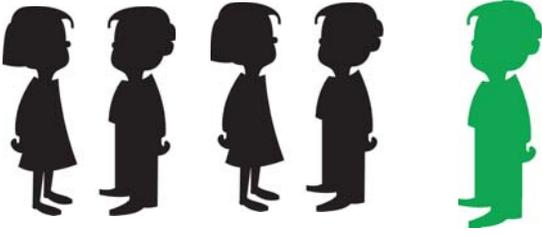
1. “Effects on Violence of Laws and Policies Facilitating the Transfer of Youth from the Juvenile to the Adult Justice System,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 56, No. RR-9, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov).

2. “Less Guilty by Reason of Adolescence,” MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice, Issue Brief No. 3, [www.adjj.org](http://www.adjj.org).

3. Nebraska Department of Correctional Services.

4. Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

# Economic stability



**Nearly 1 in 5 Nebraska  
kids live in poverty**

**Over 3 in 4  
ADC recipients are kids**

## Our values

Our children, communities, and state are stronger when all of Nebraska's families are able to participate fully in the workforce and establish financial security.

Achieving economic stability occurs when parents have the education, skills, and opportunity to access work that pays a living wage. In turn, parents who are economically stable can provide their children housing, child care, health care, food, and transportation.

Public assistance provides a vital safety net for families who are unable to provide these necessities on their own. Well-structured public assistance programs gradually reduce assistance while supporting families move toward financial independence.

This section will provide data on Nebraska poverty, family composition, and utilization of public programs including cash assistance, homelessness assistance, and nutrition assistance.

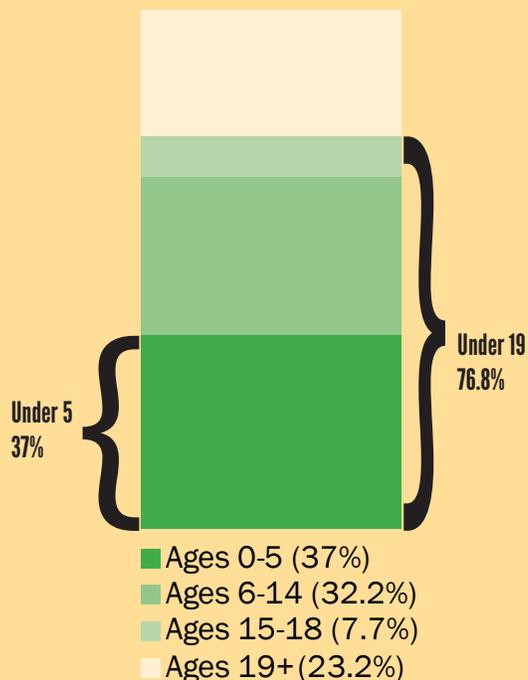
## Where are the data?

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# Aid to Dependent Children

## Aid to Dependent Children (SFY 2012)

### ADC recipients by age (2012)

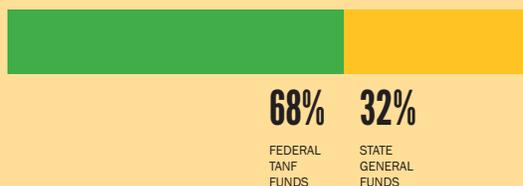


**15,527** Average monthly number of children receiving ADC

**7,775** Average monthly number of families receiving ADC

**\$322.32** Average monthly ADC payment per family

**\$30,073,547** Total ADC payments (SFY 2012) (Includes both state and federal funds)



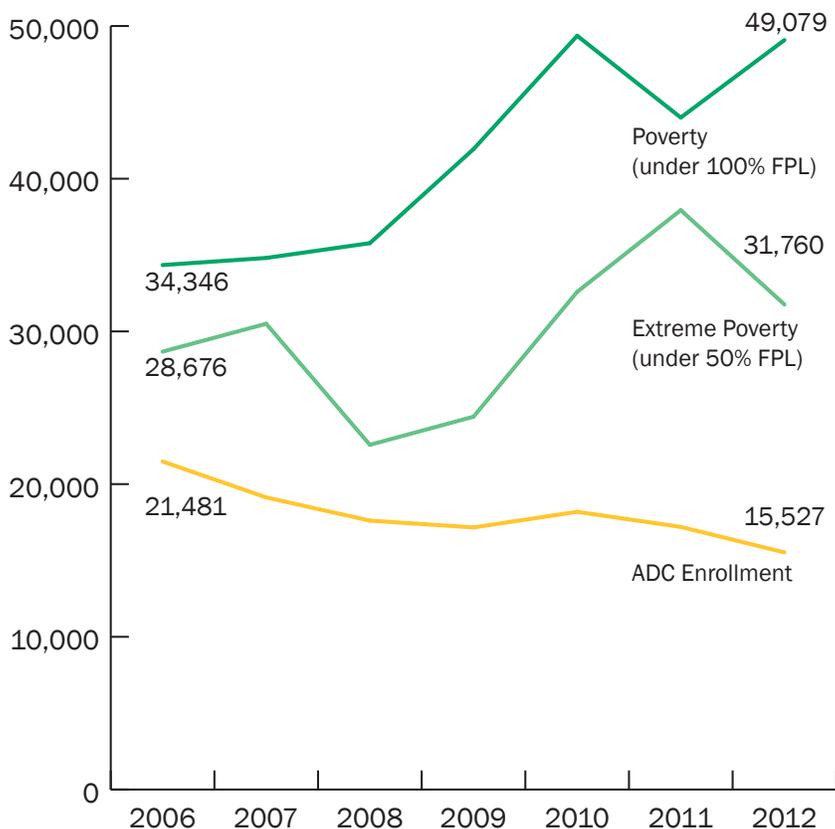
Source: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

## Is Nebraska's safety net catching families in need?

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), Nebraska's cash welfare program, is intended to support very low-income families with children struggling to pay for basic needs. According to the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, ADC payments are often the only form of income for participating families.<sup>1</sup>

The charts below explore whether ADC adequately reaches children and families in need. The number of children in poverty and extreme poverty over time is compared with the number of children receiving ADC. The gaps between extreme poverty and ADC enrollment suggest that Nebraska's safety net has not kept pace with growing needs.

### Children receiving ADC vs. children in poverty and extreme poverty (2006-2012)



Children in poverty and extreme poverty data are from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B17024. ADC numbers are from Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

1. "Aid to Dependent Children," DHHS, <http://dhhs.ne.gov>.

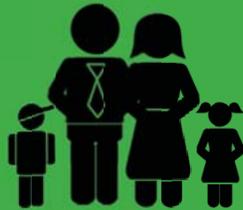
## Does family structure matter?

### Family structure and poverty



**45.8%**

of children living in a single-mother households are in poverty



**8.5%**

of children living in a married-couple household are in poverty



**22.5%**

of children living in a single-father households are in poverty

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, Table B17006.

### Children by household living arrangement



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey Public Use Microsample (PUMS) data, prepared by the Population Reference Bureau.

### Grandparents as caregivers



**18,319** Nebraska kids live with a grandparent who is the head of household.

**9,961** grandparents are the primary caregiver for their grandchildren.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, Table B10002.

### Divorce and custody in 2012

**12,376** couples got married, and **6,307** got divorced.

## 5,774 kids were affected by divorce

**3,364 children**

Custody was awarded to the mother

**484 children**

Custody was awarded to the father

**1,815 children**

Custody was awarded jointly

**111 children**

Another arrangement was made

Source: Vital Statistics, DHHS.

### Child support

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).

**108,005** cases received CSE assistance.

**100,910** were non-ADC cases.\*

**7,095** were ADC cases.\*

**\$212,600,408** Amount of child support collected through CSE

**\$212,152,497** Amount of child support disbursed through CSE

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

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

# Poverty rates & tax credits

## Family tax credits 2012

**136,500** families claimed  
\$299,822,000 in federal  
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

**133,693** families claimed  
\$29,673,426 in state EITC.

**152,650** families claimed  
\$209,386,000 in federal Child  
Tax Credit.

**53,930** families claimed  
\$26,962,000 in federal Child  
and Dependent Care Credit.

**58,304** families claimed  
\$12,843,115 in state Child and  
Dependent Care Credit.

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

In the United States, there is an ongoing relationship between race and ethnicity and poverty, with people of color experiencing higher rates of poverty. Poverty rates in Nebraska continue to reveal significant disparities based on race and ethnicity. These disparities grew out of a history of systemic barriers to opportunity for people of color and still have a presence in our society and institutions today. We need to continue working to address these barriers in order to ensure that all children have the best opportunity to succeed.

### Nebraska poverty rates (2008 and 2012)

	2008	2012	% change
Poverty rate for children	13.4%	17.9%	↑ 29.2%
Poverty rate for families	11.0%	14.9%	↑ 35.1%
Poverty rate for all persons	10.8%	13.0%	↑ 20.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 & 2012 American Community Surveys, Tables B17001, B17010 and B17001, respectively.

### Nebraska poverty rates by race and ethnicity\* (2012)

Race	Child poverty rate (17 and under)	Overall poverty rate
White Alone (non-Hispanic)	11.6%	9.6%
Black or African American Alone	47.1%	34.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	40.6%	40.2%
Asian Alone	15.6%	16.2%
Some Other Race Alone	37.8%	28.7%
Two or More Races	29.0%	27.6%
Hispanic or Latino	32.5%	26.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, Tables C17001B - C17001I.

\*Racial and ethnic groups are based on those used by the U.S. Census Bureau.

## Making ends meet

Nebraskans pride themselves on being hard-working people. In 2012, 80.5% of children in our state had all available parents in the workforce.<sup>1</sup> Unfortunately, having a high labor-force participation doesn't always translate into family economic stability.

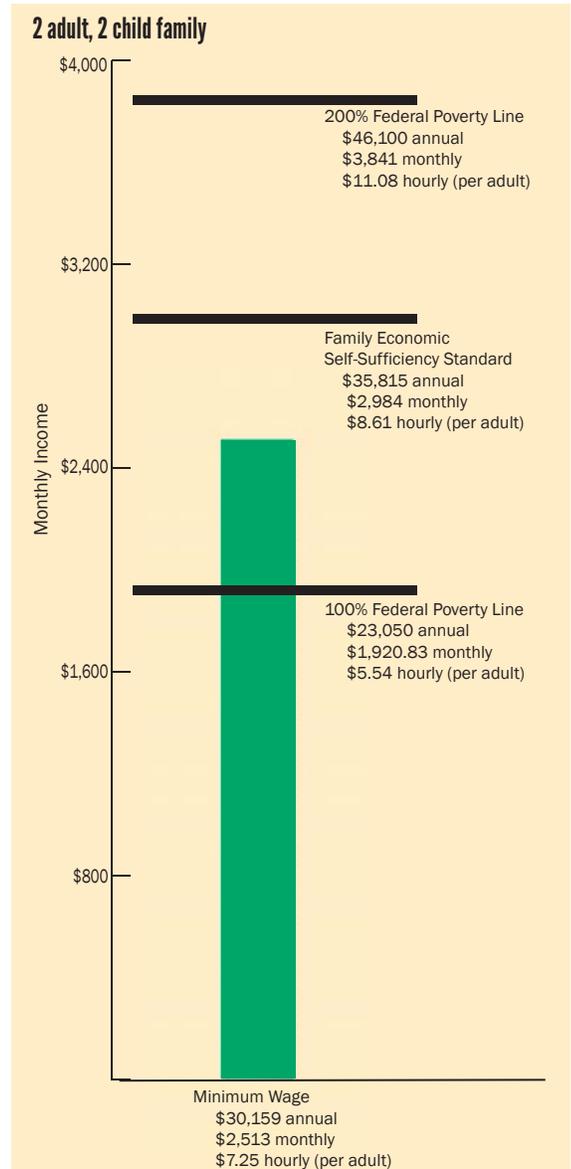
The chart at right illustrates the gap between low-wage earnings and the amount needed to provide for a two-parent family with two children. It assumes that both parents work full-time (40 hours a week), year round (52 weeks per year). That means no vacation, no sick time, just work.

Minimum wage in Nebraska is \$7.25 an hour.<sup>2</sup> If both parents work at minimum wage, their monthly income will be \$2,513. This puts them just above the federal poverty level of \$1,920.

The federal poverty level doesn't describe what it takes for working families to make ends meet. For that we turn to the Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard (FESS). The FESS uses average costs, like fair median rent or the average price of a basic menu of food, to calculate what a family needs to earn to meet its basic needs without any form of private or public assistance. It does not include luxuries like dining out or saving for the future.

For a family of four, the FESS is \$2,984 a month.<sup>3</sup> That requires an hourly wage of \$8.61 per parent – a rate higher than the current minimum wage.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, Table B23008.
2. United States Department of Labor, "Minimum Wage Laws in the States - January 1, 2012," <http://www.dol.gov>.
3. FESS was calculated using an average of 2010 figures for a two-adult, two-child family, adjusted for 2012 inflation. Data used to calculate information is courtesy of Nebraska Appleseed Center for Law in the Public Interest. For more information, please see the Kids Count in Nebraska 2011 Report or Nebraska Appleseed's web site, [www.neappleseed.org](http://www.neappleseed.org).



## 2012 Federal Poverty Level Guidelines

Program Eligibility	Child Care Subsidy (non-ADC)	SNAP	CSFP WIC Free/Reduced Price Meals	Kids Connection	ACA Exchange Tax Credits			
Family Size	100%	120%	133%	150%	185%	200%	300%	400%
1	\$11,170	\$13,404	\$14,856	\$16,755	\$20,665	\$22,340	\$33,510	\$44,680
2	\$15,130	\$18,156	\$20,123	\$22,695	\$27,991	\$30,260	\$45,390	\$60,520
3	\$19,090	\$22,908	\$25,390	\$28,635	\$35,317	\$38,180	\$57,270	\$76,360
4	\$23,050	\$27,660	\$30,657	\$34,575	\$42,643	\$46,100	\$69,150	\$92,200
5	\$27,010	\$32,412	\$35,923	\$40,515	\$49,969	\$54,020	\$81,030	\$108,040
6	\$30,970	\$37,164	\$41,190	\$46,455	\$57,295	\$61,940	\$92,910	\$123,880
7	\$34,930	\$41,916	\$46,457	\$52,395	\$64,621	\$69,890	\$104,790	\$139,720
8	\$38,890	\$46,668	\$51,724	\$58,335	\$71,947	\$77,780	\$116,670	\$155,560

Source: Georgetown University Health Policy Institute: Center for Children and Families.

\*For families with more than 8 people, add \$3,960 for each additional member.

# Housing and homelessness

## Homelessness

The Nebraska Homeless Assistance Program (NHAP) serves individuals who are homeless or near homeless. Not all homeless people receive services.

In 2012, NHAP served:

**13,989** homeless individuals

**29,526** individuals at risk of homelessness

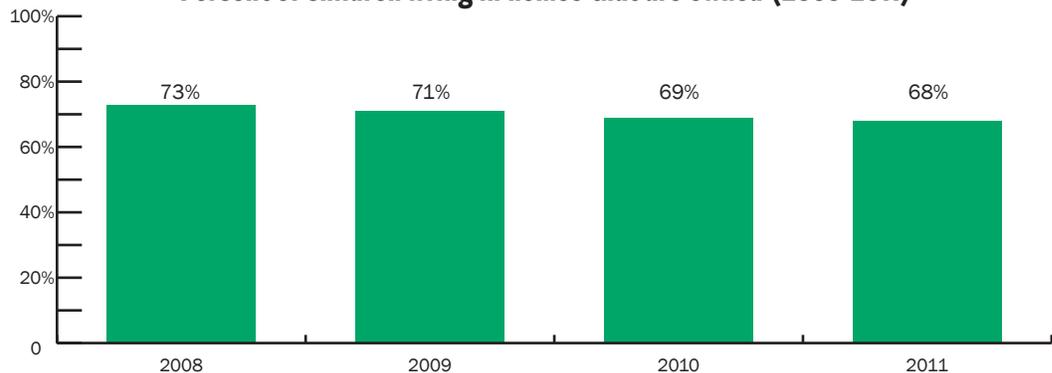
**13,717** Children ages 17 and under

Source: Nebraska Homeless Assistance Program, Division of Children and Family Services, DHHS.

## Homeownership

Homeownership provides a sense of stability for children and communities.

Percent of children living in homes that are owned (2008-2011)



## Housing stability

Safe and loving homes are important to children's healthy development. When home feels unstable, children often struggle to keep up in school, have good relationships with their peers, and behave appropriately.<sup>1</sup>

**28,000 children** live in high-poverty areas.<sup>2</sup>

### Why does it matter?

Kids who live in areas with a high poverty concentration—regardless of their own economic circumstances—are at increased risk of having problems in school, getting involved with gangs or other negative peer groups, and failing to attain successful employment.

**122,000 children** live in households with a high housing cost burden.<sup>3</sup>

### Why does it matter?

When rent or mortgage payments make up 30% or more of a family's income, the family is likely to struggle to afford other basic needs. This is particularly true for low-income families.

1. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2012 KIDS COUNT Data Book (2012).

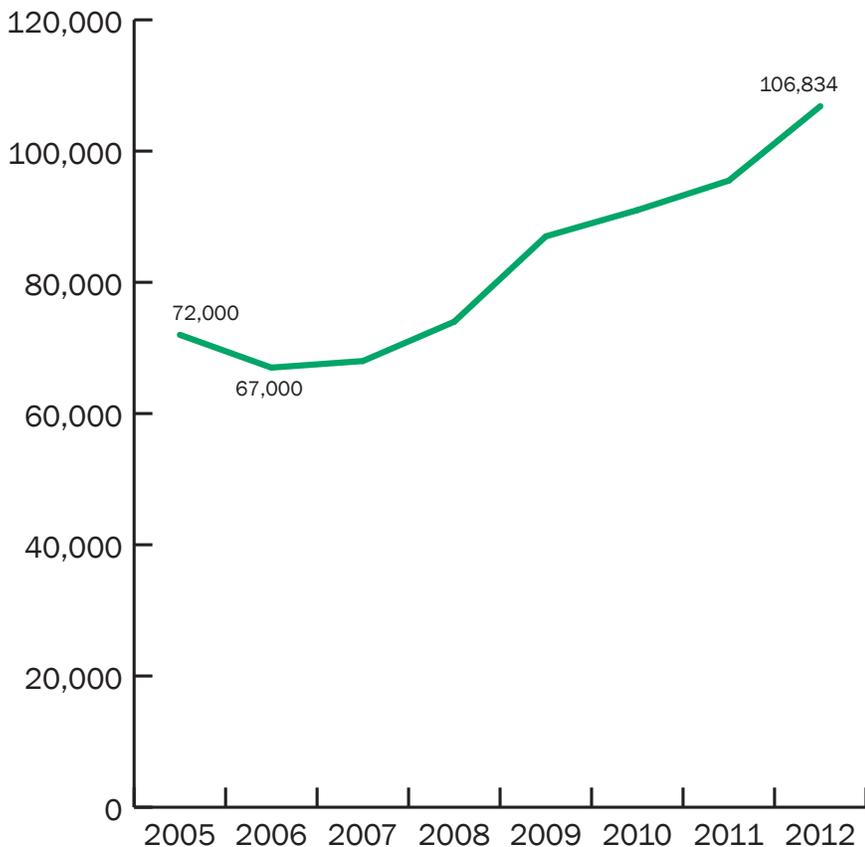
2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011. High-poverty areas are defined as those where 30% or more of the local population are poor.

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



**1 in 8 Nebraska households don't know where their next meal is coming from.<sup>1</sup>**

**Food insecure households in Nebraska (2006-2012)**



With poverty rates remaining high in recent years, it is not surprising that many families with children struggle to put food on the table. Approximately 106,834 households in Nebraska were food insecure in 2012—meaning they didn't know where their next meal was coming from at some point during the last year.<sup>2</sup>

1. "Household Food Security in the United States in 2011," USDA, <http://www.ers.usda.gov>.

2. *Ibid.*

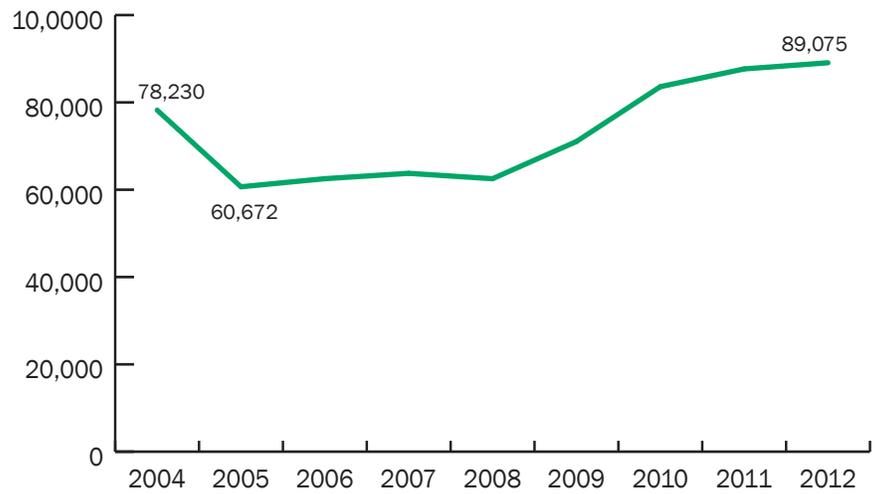
Source: National and State Program Data, Food Research & Action Center. USDA, Household Food Security in the United States in 2011 <http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/884525/err141.pdf>.

## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is one of the most effective anti-poverty programs in the United States.

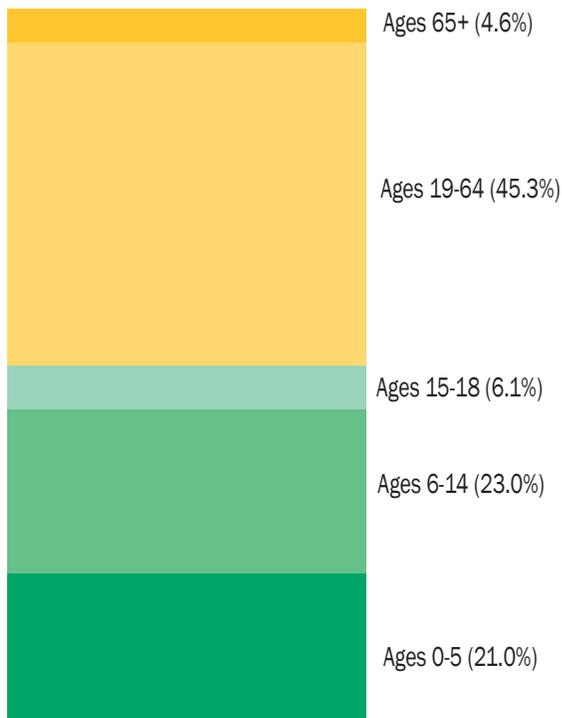
- Nationwide in 2010, SNAP moved **3.9 million** households above the poverty line.<sup>1</sup>
- SNAP lifted **1.7 million children** out of poverty.<sup>2</sup>

Average number of eligible children for SNAP in June (2004-2012)

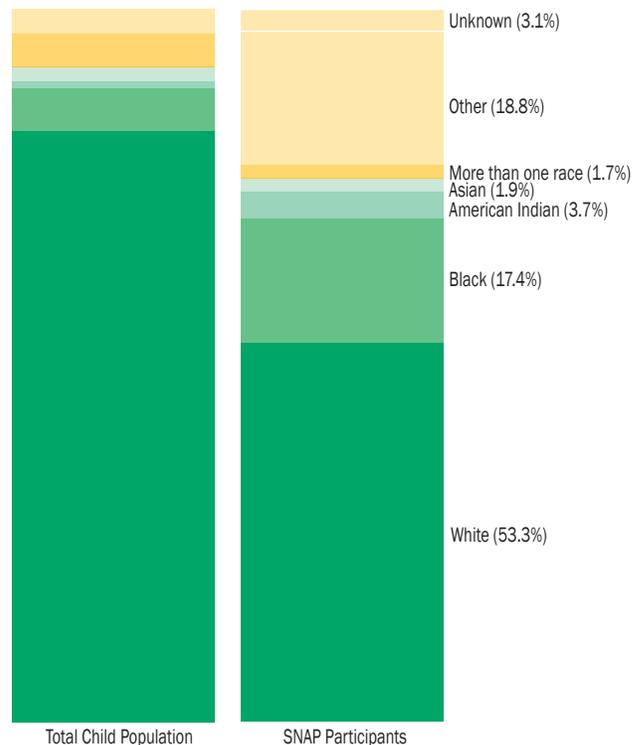


Source: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

SNAP participants by age (June 2012)



SNAP participants by race (June 2012)



Sources: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), American Community Survey 2012 1-year population estimate.

1. Building a Healthy America: A Profile of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, USDA, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis, (April 2012).

2. Ibid.

## Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

Of the monthly average of **42,218\***

WIC participants in 2012:

- 9,514 were women;
- 9,741 were infants; and
- 22,963 were children

**119 clinics** in **75 counties** report participating in WIC.

**37.8%** of babies born in 2012 were enrolled in WIC.

Average cost	
Women	\$41.92
Children	\$44.06
Infants	\$142.88

## More than 1 in 3 new babies were enrolled in WIC in 2012

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children—known as WIC—aims to improve the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk by providing nutritious foods to supplement diets, information on healthy eating, breastfeeding promotion and support, and referrals to health care.

Research has shown that the WIC program has a positive impact on the health of low-income mothers and babies by improving birth outcomes, improving infant feeding practices, and positively impacting children’s diet and overall nutrition.

## Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)

Eligibility for the USDA Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) includes women who are pregnant, breast-feeding or postpartum, families with infants, children up to age six and the elderly. Participants must be at or below 185% of poverty. Each year, the number of individuals served and funds allocated are determined by the USDA. Individuals cannot receive CSFP if they are enrolled in WIC.

The program provides surplus commodity foods such as non-fat dry milk, cheese, canned vegetables and fruits, bottled juices, pasta, rice, dry beans, peanut butter, infant formula, and cereal.

**716** Monthly average number of women, infants, and children served by CSFP

**8,592** Monthly average number of food packages distributed

**93** Number of counties served

**21** Number of distribution sites

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

\* These data reflect average participation per month during the fiscal year.

# ACCESSNebraska

Nebraskans should have meaningful access to public programs when they fall on hard times. When families experience economic hardship, public assistance programs can help mitigate some of the challenges families face in things like accessing health care and putting food on the table. The majority of participants in the largest public assistance programs – Medicaid, SNAP, ADC and Child Care – are children.

In 2010, the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services made significant changes to the way families access these programs by shifting to a primarily internet- and phone-based system called ACCESS Nebraska. Since that time, some access to in-person assistance has been restored in local offices and the system has continued to change regularly.

In 2013, the programs experienced another major change when Medicaid was separated from the rest of the economic assistance programs.

One of the ongoing complaints about the new system has been long wait times for assistance via phone. The charts below illustrate the average call wait times over the course of 2012 and the call abandonment rate, which tracks callers who hang up before speaking with someone.

## Medicaid

Call (855) 632-7633

In Lincoln (402) 473-7000

In Omaha (402) 595-1178

8:00 am - 5:00 pm Monday thru Friday

## Economic Assistance

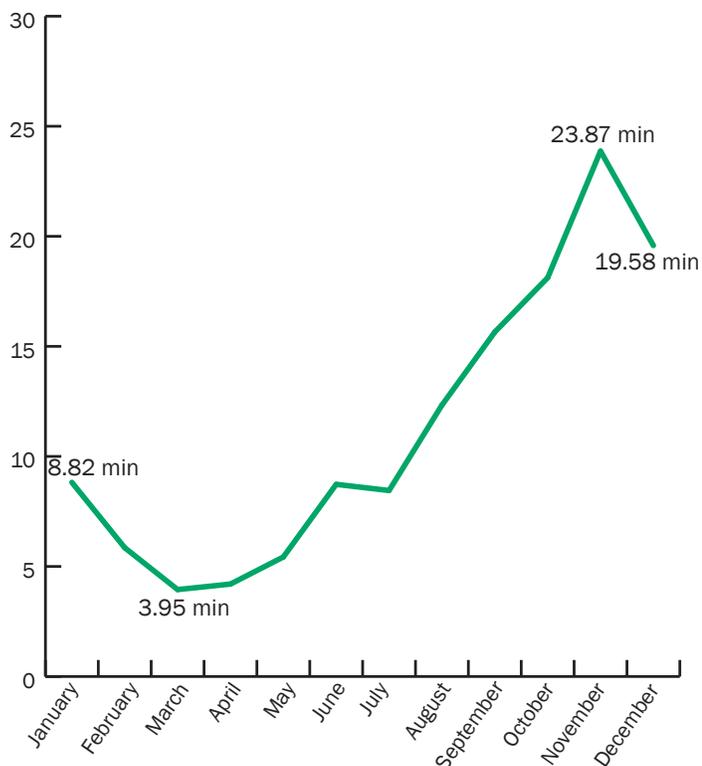
Call (800) 383-4278

In Lincoln (402) 323-3900

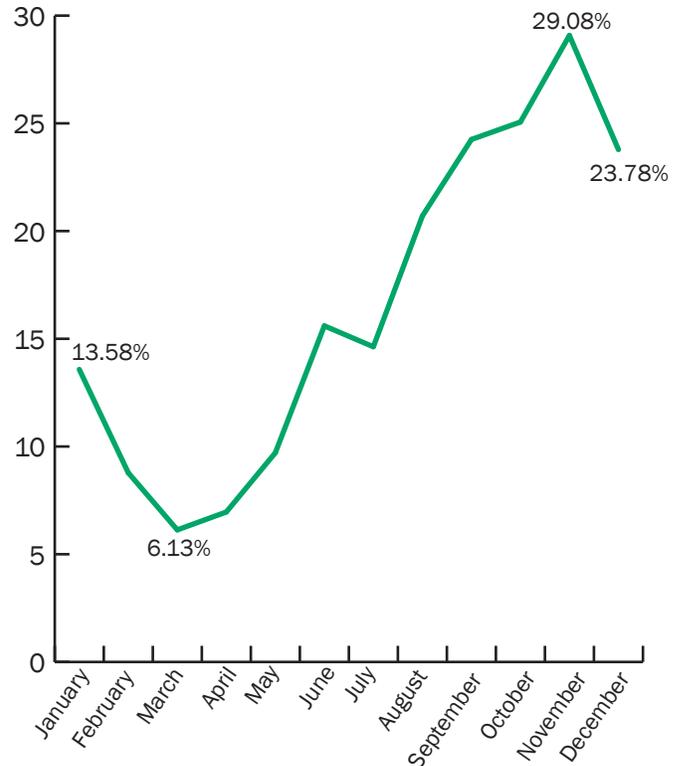
In Omaha (402) 595-1258

8:00 am - 5:00 pm Monday thru Friday

### Average call wait time in minutes (2012)



### Call abandon rate (2012)

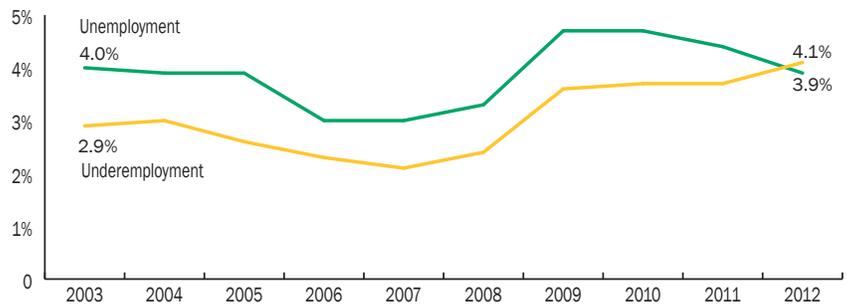


Parental employment can have implications for a child's well-being. Being unemployed or underemployed can impact a parent's ability to provide for their family financially and can be a source of household stress. The number of children with all available parents in the workforce tells us that there are significant numbers of children receiving care by someone other than a parent. Median income gives us a benchmark of how Nebraska families with children of different compositions are faring.

All available parents in workforce		
	All Children Under 18	Children Under 6
2006	74.6%	71.2%
2007	76.1%	74.0%
2008	78.5%	75.1%
2009	79.4%	73.5%
2010	78.0%	75.2%
2011	76.8%	73.6%
2012	76.7%	72.6%

Source: American Community Survey 1-year averages, Table B23008.

## Nebraska unemployment and underemployment rate (2003-2012)



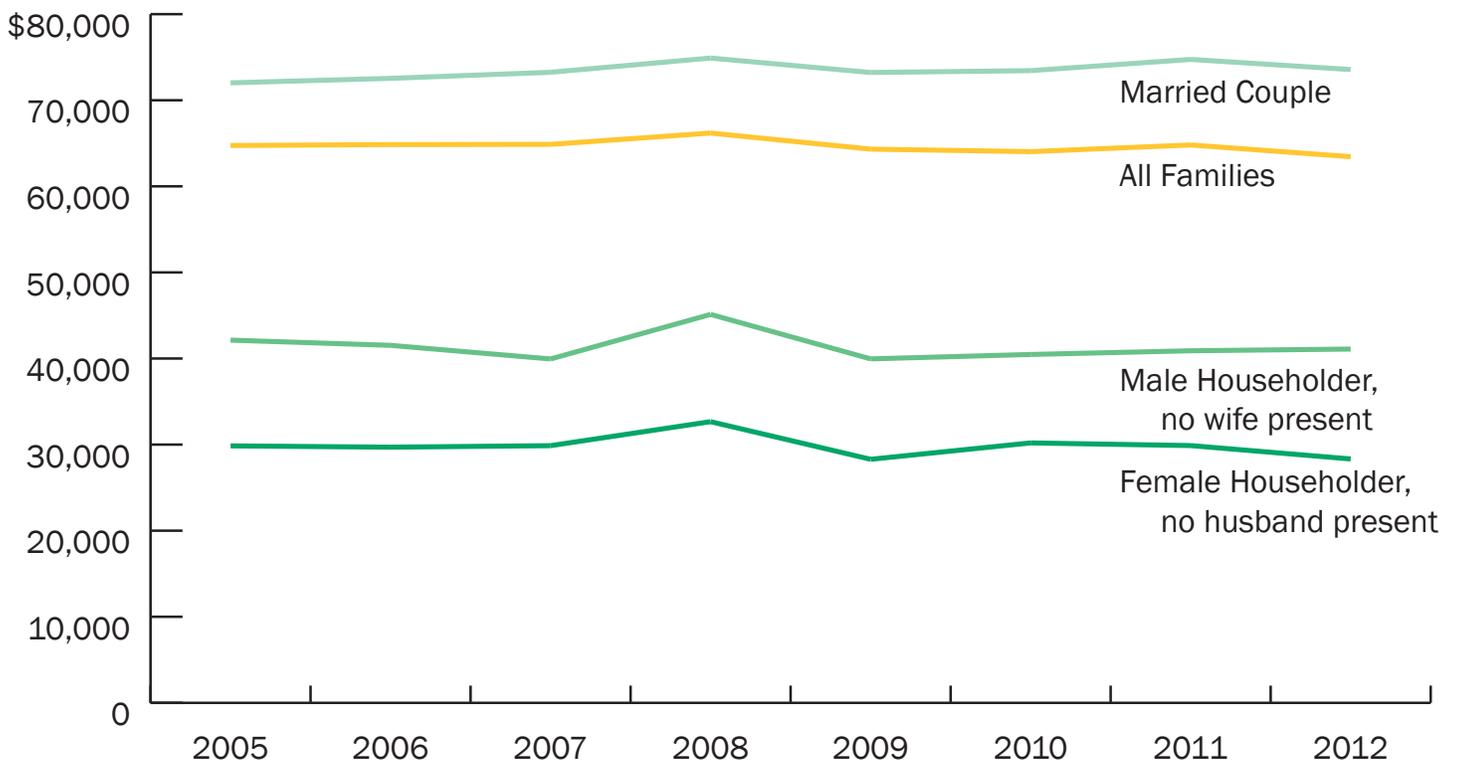
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor.

## Median income for families with children 2012

All Families	\$63,442	Female Householder (no husband)	\$28,331
Married Couple	\$73,566	Male Householder (no wife)	\$41,096

Source: American Community Survey 1-year averages, Table S0201.

## Median income for families with children (2005-2012)



Source: American Community Survey 1-year averages, Table S0201.

# County data

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## About county data

As we seek to tell the “whole story” about how children in Nebraska are doing, we must check in with child well-being indicators over time. This edition of the county indicators include the most current available data, comparison data from five years ago, and a rate or percentage based on relevant population as possible.

The saying goes, “What gets measured, gets changed.” As child advocates strive to improve lives for children in Nebraska, it is important to note where improves have occurred - or not. These new county data pages provide one more tool for noting whether our state is doing better by its children than five years ago.

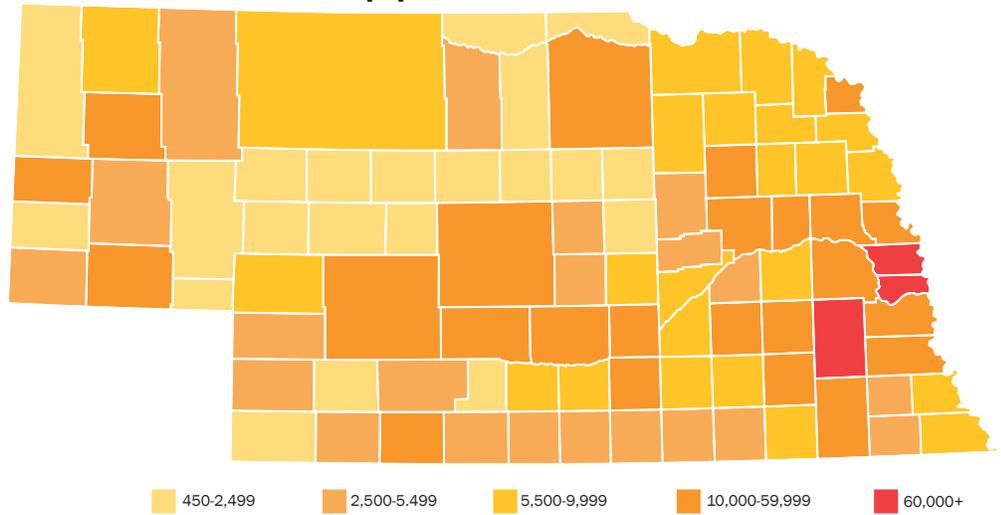
# Total population (2008 & 2012)

State	Number
2008	1,720,869
2012	1,792,396

Highest county	By number
2008	Douglas
2012	Douglas

Lowest county	By number
2008	Arthur
2012	Arthur

## Total population (2012)



	2008	2012
Adams	33,238	31,459
Antelope	6,679	6,545
Arthur	338	486
Banner	735	760
Blaine	428	514
Boone	5,446	5,417
Box Butte	11,043	11,317
Boyd	2,090	2,054
Brown	3,149	3,023
Buffalo	45,354	47,463
Burt	7,023	6,659
Butler	8,326	8,295
Cass	25,598	25,133
Cedar	8,407	8,746
Chase	3,629	4,064
Cherry	5,609	5,727
Cheyenne	9,965	10,068
Clay	6,270	6,411
Colfax	9,989	10,653
Cuming	9,306	9,072
Custer	10,842	10,740
Dakota	20,174	20,918
Dawes	8,724	9,152
Dawson	24,665	24,220
Deuel	1,880	1,972
Dixon	6,293	5,918
Dodge	35,872	36,427
Douglas	502,032	531,265
Dundy	2,002	2,021
Fillmore	6,001	5,771
Franklin	3,103	3,188

	2008	2012
Frontier	2,584	2,741
Furnas	4,645	4,907
Gage	23,035	21,806
Garden	1,765	1,953
Garfield	1,710	2,007
Gosper	1,926	2,029
Grant	604	629
Greeley	2,290	2,458
Hall	56,401	60,345
Hamilton	9,300	9,011
Harlan	3,322	3,410
Hayes	1,005	953
Hitchcock	2,836	2,887
Holt	10,233	10,396
Hooker	736	727
Howard	6,593	6,336
Jefferson	7,405	7,521
Johnson	4,499	5,140
Kearney	6,479	6,485
Keith	7,821	8,220
Keya Paha	836	804
Kimball	3,534	3,783
Knox	8,498	8,573
Lancaster	278,728	293,407
Lincoln	35,582	36,099
Logan	735	765
Loup	619	589
Madison	34,020	35,031
McPherson	514	509
Merrick	7,700	7,780
Morrill	4,989	4,889

	2008	2012
Nance	3,550	3,715
Nemaha	7,085	7,154
Nuckolls	4,467	4,438
Otoe	15,549	15,747
Pawnee	2,602	2,765
Perkins	2,884	2,931
Phelps	9,127	9,215
Pierce	7,231	7,166
Platte	32,072	32,681
Polk	5,122	5,320
Red Willow	10,704	10,975
Richardson	8,294	8,290
Rock	1,508	1,376
Saline	13,771	14,557
Sarpy	150,467	165,853
Saunders	20,034	20,823
Scotts Bluff	36,554	36,964
Seward	16,758	16,935
Sheridan	5,337	5,319
Sherman	2,994	3,108
Sioux	1,287	1,315
Stanton	6,310	6,089
Thayer	5,104	5,134
Thomas	583	676
Thurston	7,102	7,020
Valley	4,182	4,229
Washington	19,812	20,252
Wayne	9,274	9,554
Webster	3,508	3,725
Wheeler	807	805
York	14,199	13,746

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2012 Population Estimates Program.

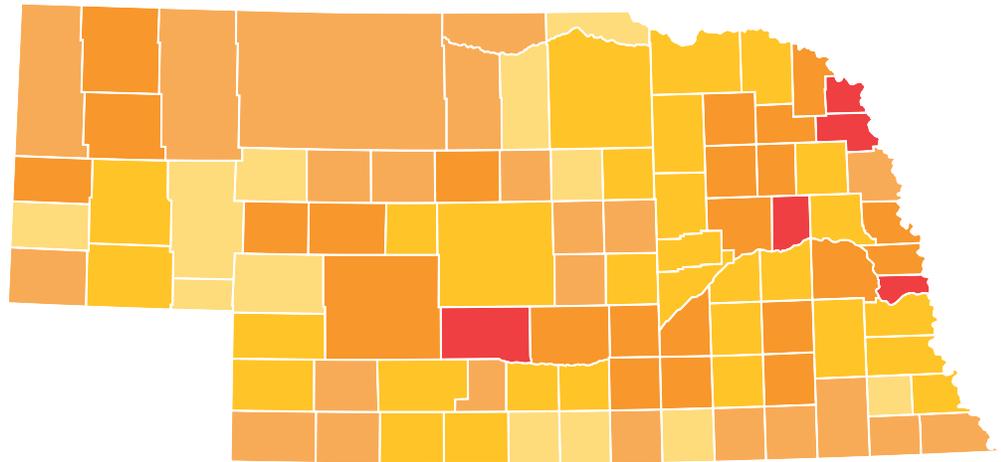
# Children 19 and under (2008 & 2012)

## Percent children 19 and under (2012)

State	Number	% total population
2008	500,047	28.0%
2012	517,482	27.9%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	Thurston
2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	Arthur	Garden
2012	Grant	Garden



18.0-22.9%    23.0-24.9%    25.0-26.9%    27.0-29.9%    30.0%+

	2008	% total population	2012	% total population
Adams	9,070	27.3%	8,713	27.7%
Antelope	1,576	23.6%	1,672	25.5%
Arthur	89	26.3%	152	31.3%
Banner	150	20.4%	151	19.9%
Blaine	90	21.0%	142	27.6%
Boone	1,360	25.0%	1,361	25.1%
Box Butte	2,966	26.9%	3,066	27.1%
Boyd	434	20.8%	462	22.5%
Brown	646	20.5%	723	23.9%
Buffalo	13,038	28.7%	13,429	28.3%
Burt	1,666	23.7%	1,628	24.4%
Butler	2,127	25.5%	2,189	26.4%
Cass	6,987	27.3%	6,756	26.9%
Cedar	2,244	26.7%	2,324	26.6%
Chase	777	21.4%	1,054	25.9%
Cherry	1,372	24.5%	1,368	23.9%
Cheyenne	2,572	25.8%	2,615	26.0%
Clay	1,535	24.5%	1,746	27.2%
Colfax	3,194	32.0%	3,468	32.6%
Cuming	2,397	25.8%	2,397	26.4%
Custer	2,729	25.2%	2,737	25.5%
Dakota	6,712	33.3%	6,735	32.2%
Dawes	2,414	27.7%	2,478	27.1%
Dawson	7,854	31.8%	7,455	30.8%
Deuel	374	19.9%	448	22.7%
Dixon	1,566	24.9%	1,628	27.5%
Dodge	9,385	26.2%	9,553	26.2%
Douglas	149,055	29.7%	153,007	28.8%
Dundy	421	21.0%	501	24.8%
Fillmore	1,488	24.8%	1,468	25.4%
Franklin	665	21.4%	725	22.7%

	2008	% total population	2012	% total population
Frontier	611	23.6%	708	25.8%
Furnas	1,021	22.0%	1,225	25.0%
Gage	5,504	23.9%	5,359	24.6%
Garden	307	17.4%	368	18.8%
Garfield	375	21.9%	447	22.3%
Gosper	418	21.7%	503	24.8%
Grant	125	20.7%	138	21.9%
Greeley	574	25.1%	610	24.8%
Hall	16,742	29.7%	17,958	29.8%
Hamilton	2,474	26.6%	2,431	27.0%
Harlan	716	21.6%	774	22.7%
Hayes	218	21.7%	219	23.0%
Hitchcock	627	22.1%	667	23.1%
Holt	2,480	24.2%	2,661	25.6%
Hooker	145	19.7%	174	23.9%
Howard	1,668	25.3%	1,664	26.3%
Jefferson	1,625	21.9%	1,778	23.6%
Johnson	957	21.3%	1,121	21.8%
Kearney	1,618	25.0%	1,660	25.6%
Keith	1,811	23.2%	1,859	22.6%
Keya Paha	219	26.2%	190	23.6%
Kimball	817	23.1%	925	24.5%
Knox	1,789	21.1%	2,237	26.1%
Lancaster	77,225	27.7%	78,868	26.9%
Lincoln	9,634	27.1%	9,801	27.2%
Logan	184	25.0%	202	26.4%
Loup	133	21.5%	140	23.8%
Madison	9,642	28.3%	9,722	27.8%
McPherson	126	24.5%	148	29.1%
Merrick	1,933	25.1%	2,068	26.6%
Morrill	1,233	24.7%	1,283	26.2%

	2008	% total population	2012	% total population
Nance	863	24.3%	945	25.4%
Nemaha	1,675	23.6%	1,874	26.2%
Nuckolls	966	21.6%	995	22.4%
Otoe	3,970	25.5%	4,086	25.9%
Pawnee	534	20.5%	637	23.0%
Perkins	659	22.9%	746	25.5%
Phelps	2,323	25.5%	2,453	26.6%
Pierce	1,925	26.6%	1,977	27.6%
Platte	9,084	28.3%	9,494	29.1%
Polk	1,232	24.1%	1,400	26.3%
Red Willow	2,732	25.5%	2,867	26.1%
Richardson	1,902	22.9%	1,922	23.2%
Rock	296	19.6%	291	21.1%
Saline	3,832	27.8%	4,296	29.5%
Sarpy	47,029	31.3%	50,772	30.6%
Saunders	5,288	26.4%	5,722	27.5%
Scotts Bluff	9,945	27.2%	10,068	27.2%
Seward	4,586	27.4%	4,753	28.1%
Sheridan	1,303	24.4%	1,280	24.1%
Sherman	668	22.3%	728	23.4%
Sioux	272	21.1%	325	24.7%
Stanton	1,742	27.6%	1,807	29.7%
Thayer	1,156	22.6%	1,181	23.0%
Thomas	122	20.9%	167	24.7%
Thurston	2,813	39.6%	2,763	39.4%
Valley	934	22.3%	1,013	24.0%
Washington	5,146	26.0%	5,556	27.4%
Wayne	2,519	27.2%	2,730	28.6%
Webster	728	20.8%	904	24.3%
Wheeler	201	24.9%	202	25.1%
York	3,698	26.0%	3,469	25.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2012 Population Estimates Program.

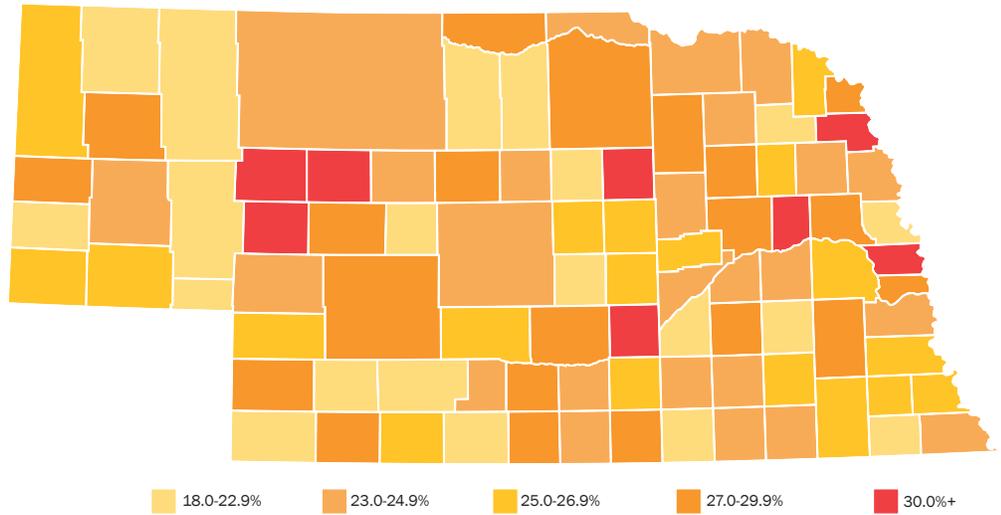
# Children 5 and under (2008 & 2012)

## Percent children 5 and under (2012)

State	Number	% of all children
2008	131,792	26.4%
2012	132,317	25.6%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	Thurston
2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	Loup	Knox
2012	Banner	Logan



	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Adams	2,236	24.7%	2,048	23.5%
Antelope	358	22.7%	421	25.2%
Arthur	28	31.5%	48	31.6%
Banner	26	17.3%	29	19.2%
Blaine	20	22.2%	36	25.4%
Boone	267	19.6%	312	22.9%
Box Butte	717	24.2%	791	25.8%
Boyd	69	15.9%	103	22.3%
Brown	134	20.7%	145	20.1%
Buffalo	3,357	25.7%	3,362	25.0%
Burt	380	22.8%	368	22.6%
Butler	441	20.7%	480	21.9%
Cass	1,612	23.1%	1,494	22.1%
Cedar	526	23.4%	500	21.5%
Chase	200	25.7%	265	25.1%
Cherry	345	25.1%	308	22.5%
Cheyenne	688	26.7%	624	23.9%
Clay	337	22.0%	399	22.9%
Colfax	980	30.7%	1,040	30.0%
Cuming	595	24.8%	529	22.1%
Custer	623	22.8%	621	22.7%
Dakota	1,796	26.8%	1,756	26.1%
Dawes	507	21.0%	493	19.9%
Dawson	2,172	27.7%	1,852	24.8%
Deuel	98	26.2%	92	20.5%
Dixon	384	24.5%	379	23.3%
Dodge	2,521	26.9%	2,447	25.6%
Douglas	41,970	28.2%	41,436	27.1%
Dundy	79	18.8%	95	19.0%
Fillmore	303	20.4%	312	21.3%
Franklin	138	20.8%	160	22.1%

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Frontier	117	19.1%	122	17.2%
Furnas	217	21.3%	249	20.3%
Gage	1,340	24.3%	1,294	24.1%
Garden	69	22.5%	72	19.6%
Garfield	73	19.5%	76	17.0%
Gosper	96	23.0%	106	21.1%
Grant	23	18.4%	47	34.1%
Greeley	134	23.3%	141	23.1%
Hall	4,752	28.4%	4,938	27.5%
Hamilton	518	20.9%	493	20.3%
Harlan	160	22.3%	197	25.5%
Hayes	36	16.5%	41	18.7%
Hitchcock	147	23.4%	169	25.3%
Holt	582	23.5%	680	25.6%
Hooker	37	25.5%	47	27.0%
Howard	400	24.0%	396	23.8%
Jefferson	363	22.3%	395	22.2%
Johnson	247	25.8%	277	24.7%
Kearney	375	23.2%	366	22.0%
Keith	440	24.3%	401	21.6%
Keya Paha	55	25.1%	50	26.3%
Kimball	182	22.3%	226	24.4%
Knox	196	11.0%	512	22.9%
Lancaster	20,928	27.1%	20,345	25.8%
Lincoln	2,522	26.2%	2,469	25.2%
Logan	54	29.3%	34	16.8%
Loup	18	13.5%	31	22.1%
Madison	2,529	26.2%	2,610	26.8%
McPherson	31	24.6%	37	25.0%
Merrick	404	20.9%	443	21.4%
Morrill	284	23.0%	281	21.9%

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Nance	207	24.0%	227	24.0%
Nemaha	419	25.0%	440	23.5%
Nuckolls	256	26.5%	206	20.7%
Otoe	937	23.6%	1,010	24.7%
Pawnee	105	19.7%	131	20.6%
Perkins	168	25.5%	182	24.4%
Phelps	538	23.2%	620	25.3%
Pierce	430	22.3%	428	21.6%
Platte	2,309	25.4%	2,482	26.1%
Polk	308	25.0%	314	22.4%
Red Willow	651	23.8%	664	23.2%
Richardson	425	22.3%	425	22.1%
Rock	85	28.7%	54	18.6%
Saline	954	24.9%	1,045	24.3%
Sarpy	12,895	27.4%	13,495	26.6%
Saunders	1,235	23.4%	1,360	23.8%
Scotts Bluff	2,638	26.5%	2,655	26.4%
Seward	1,013	22.1%	995	20.9%
Sheridan	333	25.6%	254	19.8%
Sherman	154	23.1%	150	20.6%
Sioux	58	21.3%	80	24.6%
Stanton	405	23.2%	436	24.1%
Thayer	262	22.7%	260	22.0%
Thomas	32	26.2%	35	21.0%
Thurston	799	28.4%	792	28.7%
Valley	223	23.9%	236	23.3%
Washington	1,149	22.3%	1,101	19.8%
Wayne	506	20.1%	540	19.8%
Webster	131	18.0%	228	25.2%
Wheeler	36	17.9%	57	28.2%
York	895	24.2%	925	26.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2012 Population Estimates Program.

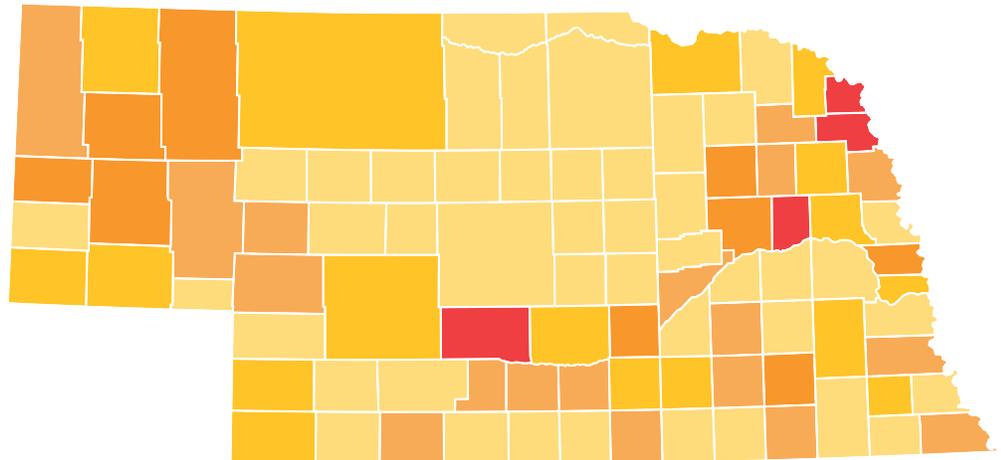
# Children of color 19 and under (2008 & 2012)

## Percent children of color 19 and under (2012)

State	Number	% of all children
2008	116,686	23.3%
2012	141,648	27.4%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	Thurston
2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	Grant	Grant
2012	Grant, Blaine	Grant, Blaine



0-9.9% 10.0-14.9% 15.0-24.9% 25.0-49.9% 50.0%+

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Adams	1,504	16.6%	1,650	18.9%
Antelope	70	4.4%	131	7.8%
Arthur	4	4.5%	17	11.2%
Banner	22	14.7%	13	8.6%
Blaine	3	3.3%	4	2.8%
Boone	47	3.5%	72	5.3%
Box Butte	768	25.9%	810	26.4%
Boyd	8	1.8%	34	7.4%
Brown	20	3.1%	45	6.2%
Buffalo	1,649	12.6%	2,333	17.4%
Burt	142	8.5%	190	11.7%
Butler	126	5.9%	170	7.8%
Cass	479	6.9%	594	8.8%
Cedar	67	3.0%	120	5.2%
Chase	116	14.9%	230	21.8%
Cherry	192	14.0%	257	18.8%
Cheyenne	332	12.9%	421	16.1%
Clay	194	12.6%	305	17.5%
Colfax	1808	56.6%	2,211	63.8%
Cuming	431	18.0%	456	19.0%
Custer	130	4.8%	201	7.3%
Dakota	3605	53.7%	4,274	63.5%
Dawes	379	15.7%	493	19.9%
Dawson	3813	48.5%	3,937	52.8%
Deuel	21	5.6%	39	8.7%
Dixon	242	15.5%	337	20.7%
Dodge	1568	16.7%	2,162	22.6%
Douglas	51878	34.8%	60,367	39.5%
Dundy	56	13.3%	87	17.4%
Fillmore	128	8.6%	178	12.1%
Franklin	18	2.7%	32	4.4%

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Frontier	18	2.9%	29	4.1%
Furnas	54	5.3%	103	8.4%
Gage	357	6.5%	452	8.4%
Garden	17	5.5%	43	11.7%
Garfield	15	4.0%	9	2.0%
Gosper	22	5.3%	53	10.5%
Grant	0	0.0%	4	2.9%
Greeley	34	5.9%	45	7.4%
Hall	6163	36.8%	7,730	43.0%
Hamilton	115	4.6%	185	7.6%
Harlan	31	4.3%	50	6.5%
Hayes	16	7.3%	17	7.8%
Hitchcock	37	5.9%	42	6.3%
Holt	127	5.1%	212	8.0%
Hooker	4	2.8%	9	5.2%
Howard	91	5.5%	120	7.2%
Jefferson	87	5.4%	186	10.5%
Johnson	247	25.8%	225	20.1%
Kearney	115	7.1%	187	11.3%
Keith	180	9.9%	260	14.0%
Keya Paha	20	9.1%	5	2.6%
Kimball	86	10.5%	183	19.8%
Knox	445	24.9%	509	22.8%
Lancaster	14828	19.2%	18,897	24.0%
Lincoln	1342	13.9%	1,639	16.7%
Logan	6	3.3%	16	7.9%
Loup	9	6.8%	9	6.4%
Madison	2162	22.4%	2,761	28.4%
McPherson	5	4.0%	10	6.8%
Merrick	127	6.6%	268	13.0%
Morrill	264	21.4%	336	26.2%

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Nance	42	4.9%	74	7.8%
Nemaha	147	8.8%	149	8.0%
Nuckolls	54	5.6%	75	7.5%
Otoe	449	11.3%	608	14.9%
Pawnee	25	4.7%	50	7.8%
Perkins	55	8.3%	71	9.5%
Phelps	187	8.0%	286	11.7%
Pierce	77	4.0%	98	5.0%
Platte	1925	21.2%	2,599	27.4%
Polk	85	6.9%	99	7.1%
Red Willow	261	9.6%	348	12.1%
Richardson	210	11.0%	239	12.4%
Rock	6	2.0%	15	5.2%
Saline	1162	30.3%	1,613	37.5%
Sarpy	8573	18.2%	11,302	22.3%
Saunders	286	5.4%	363	6.3%
Scotts Bluff	3423	34.4%	3,876	38.5%
Seward	293	6.4%	342	7.2%
Sheridan	386	29.6%	368	28.8%
Sherman	21	3.1%	45	6.2%
Sioux	20	7.4%	38	11.7%
Stanton	147	8.4%	214	11.8%
Thayer	59	5.1%	89	7.5%
Thomas	4	3.3%	14	8.4%
Thurston	2172	77.2%	2,107	76.3%
Valley	62	6.6%	67	6.6%
Washington	356	6.9%	411	7.4%
Wayne	254	10.1%	372	13.6%
Webster	30	4.1%	112	12.4%
Wheeler	3	1.5%	11	5.4%
York	473	12.8%	434	12.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2012 Population Estimates Program.

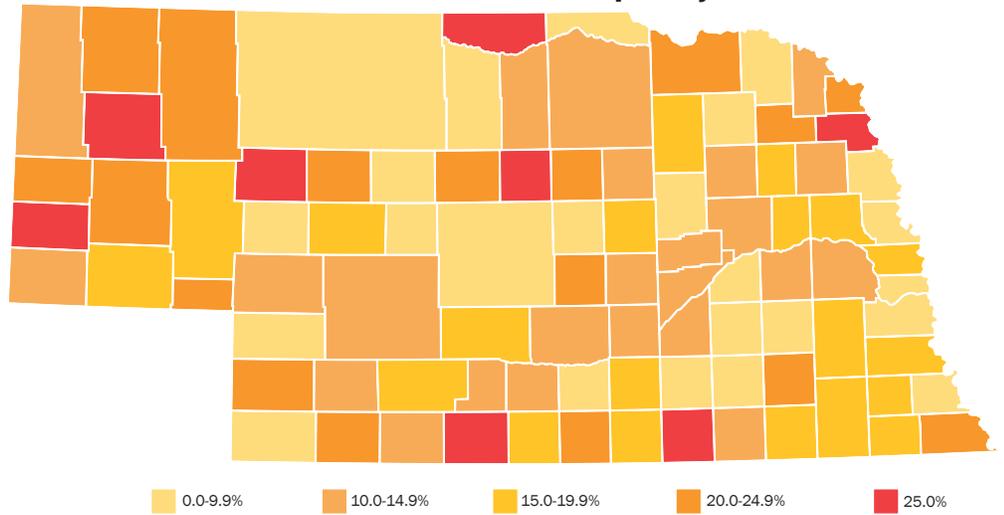
# Percentage of related children 17 & under in poverty (2000 & 2007-2011)

## Percent related children 17 & under in poverty (2007-2011)

State	Average rate
2000	12.0%
2007-2011	15.6%

Highest county	By rate
2000	Rock
2007-2011	Loup

Lowest county	By rate
2000	Hooker
2007-2011	Arthur, Thomas



	2000	2007-2011
Adams	10.0%	18.0%
Antelope	17.0%	19.8%
Arthur	15.0%	0.0%
Banner	19.0%	25.5%
Blaine	22.0%	22.4%
Boone	12.0%	8.4%
Box Butte	14.0%	30.5%
Boyd	20.0%	4.7%
Brown	15.0%	9.2%
Buffalo	11.0%	11.2%
Burt	12.0%	7.7%
Butler	10.0%	11.8%
Cass	7.0%	6.0%
Cedar	11.0%	9.6%
Chase	11.0%	21.1%
Cherry	13.0%	9.9%
Cheyenne	12.0%	15.1%
Clay	13.0%	9.8%
Colfax	14.0%	15.4%
Cuming	10.0%	10.5%
Custer	16.0%	8.5%
Dakota	15.0%	23.8%
Dawes	14.0%	20.6%
Dawson	14.0%	17.4%
Deuel	12.0%	20.5%
Dixon	12.0%	14.7%
Dodge	10.0%	17.2%
Douglas	13.0%	17.8%
Dundy	16.0%	9.5%
Fillmore	8.0%	9.2%
Franklin	17.0%	20.4%

	2000	2007-2011
Frontier	10.0%	15.7%
Furnas	15.0%	26.3%
Gage	10.0%	16.7%
Garden	22.0%	15.1%
Garfield	12.0%	20.9%
Gosper	11.0%	12.6%
Grant	17.0%	30.1%
Greeley	22.0%	17.5%
Hall	16.0%	14.6%
Hamilton	10.0%	13.2%
Harlan	14.0%	16.7%
Hayes	26.0%	13.5%
Hitchcock	23.0%	20.0%
Holt	15.0%	11.7%
Hooker	5.0%	22.1%
Howard	14.0%	13.0%
Jefferson	10.0%	17.8%
Johnson	11.0%	18.2%
Kearney	10.0%	6.6%
Keith	13.0%	13.5%
Keya Paha	34.0%	32.6%
Kimball	12.0%	14.6%
Knox	20.0%	20.4%
Lancaster	10.0%	17.2%
Lincoln	12.0%	11.8%
Logan	13.0%	2.5%
Loup	23.0%	45.3%
Madison	13.0%	12.2%
McPherson	22.0%	18.7%
Merrick	10.0%	14.8%
Morrill	20.0%	24.1%

	2000	2007-2011
Nance	17.0%	12.5%
Nemaha	13.0%	8.1%
Nuckolls	17.0%	32.9%
Otoe	9.0%	16.8%
Pawnee	14.0%	18.1%
Perkins	20.0%	5.6%
Phelps	12.0%	10.1%
Pierce	14.0%	8.9%
Platte	9.0%	14.3%
Polk	7.0%	9.1%
Red Willow	11.0%	14.7%
Richardson	11.0%	20.0%
Rock	36.0%	14.1%
Saline	9.0%	24.6%
Sarpy	5.0%	8.9%
Saunders	7.0%	10.5%
Scotts Bluff	22.0%	21.6%
Seward	6.0%	3.2%
Sheridan	20.0%	22.8%
Sherman	19.0%	24.9%
Sioux	24.0%	10.5%
Stanton	7.0%	18.2%
Thayer	15.0%	13.9%
Thomas	21.0%	0.0%
Thurston	33.0%	40.2%
Valley	16.0%	8.9%
Washington	8.0%	5.4%
Wayne	11.0%	21.0%
Webster	14.0%	18.4%
Wheeler	28.0%	14.2%
York	10.0%	7.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population Summary File 3 Table PCT52, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year averages Table B17006

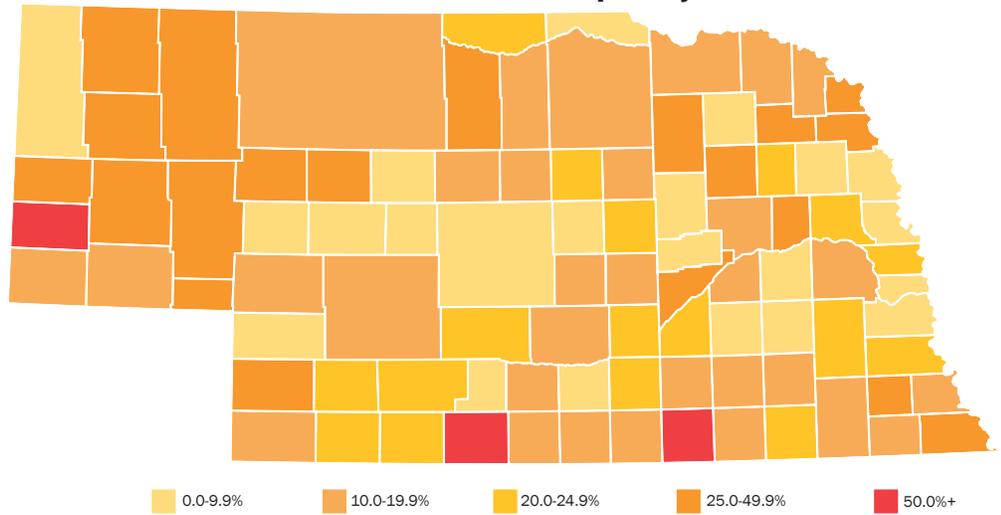
# Percent of related children under 5 in poverty (2000 & 2007-2011)

## Percent related children under 6 in poverty (2007-2011)

State	Average rate
2000	14.0%
2007-2011	19.6%

Highest county	By rate
2000	Keya Paha
2007-2011	Banner

Lowest county	By rate
2000	Stanton
2007-2011	3 counties at 0



	2000	2007-2011
Adams	12.0%	20.6%
Antelope	19.0%	30.6%
Arthur	20.0%	0.0%
Banner	8.0%	61.1%
Blaine	32.0%	17.2%
Boone	15.0%	9.6%
Box Butte	18.0%	42.2%
Boyd	16.0%	8.2%
Brown	22.0%	25.5%
Buffalo	14.0%	13.3%
Burt	9.0%	9.7%
Butler	14.0%	8.8%
Cass	12.0%	5.1%
Cedar	8.0%	11.7%
Chase	16.0%	27.8%
Cherry	17.0%	18.6%
Cheyenne	15.0%	22.4%
Clay	16.0%	18.2%
Colfax	16.0%	26.6%
Cuming	14.0%	8.3%
Custer	20.0%	8.7%
Dakota	17.0%	40.8%
Dawes	31.0%	41.4%
Dawson	16.0%	23.7%
Deuel	13.0%	34.8%
Dixon	17.0%	17.8%
Dodge	14.0%	23.6%
Douglas	14.0%	21.5%
Dundy	16.0%	11.6%
Fillmore	11.0%	11.8%
Franklin	15.0%	17.6%

	2000	2007-2011
Frontier	10.0%	20.1%
Furnas	17.0%	52.1%
Gage	13.0%	16.9%
Garden	22.0%	37.2%
Garfield	11.0%	24.2%
Gosper	6.0%	7.6%
Grant	21.0%	38.5%
Greeley	23.0%	21.9%
Hall	20.0%	23.0%
Hamilton	10.0%	20.1%
Harlan	20.0%	16.5%
Hayes	26.0%	20.3%
Hitchcock	26.0%	20.7%
Holt	13.0%	13.0%
Hooker	6.0%	28.0%
Howard	13.0%	11.8%
Jefferson	15.0%	23.1%
Johnson	11.0%	32.2%
Kearney	10.0%	9.6%
Keith	20.0%	18.6%
Keya Paha	46.0%	22.0%
Kimball	13.0%	21.5%
Knox	23.0%	16.4%
Lancaster	12.0%	22.4%
Lincoln	16.0%	17.5%
Logan	18.0%	2.2%
Loup	23.0%	16.3%
Madison	17.0%	27.3%
McPherson	11.0%	5.6%
Merrick	10.0%	35.6%
Morrill	24.0%	25.5%

	2000	2007-2011
Nance	24.0%	7.0%
Nemaha	20.0%	17.0%
Nuckolls	17.0%	56.4%
Otoe	14.0%	23.9%
Pawnee	14.0%	13.8%
Perkins	25.0%	9.6%
Phelps	12.0%	19.5%
Pierce	18.0%	6.6%
Platte	11.0%	10.3%
Polk	11.0%	13.5%
Red Willow	14.0%	23.3%
Richardson	15.0%	37.8%
Rock	36.0%	17.5%
Saline	7.0%	12.7%
Sarpy	6.0%	9.6%
Saunders	10.0%	14.4%
Scotts Bluff	26.0%	29.0%
Seward	8.0%	6.2%
Sheridan	27.0%	34.5%
Sherman	33.0%	14.0%
Sioux	12.0%	0.0%
Stanton	5.0%	20.7%
Thayer	16.0%	16.5%
Thomas	10.0%	0.0%
Thurston	34.0%	47.3%
Valley	17.0%	8.4%
Washington	12.0%	6.6%
Wayne	16.0%	30.7%
Webster	12.0%	18.9%
Wheeler	32.0%	14.9%
York	13.0%	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population Summary File 3 Table P87, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year averages Table B17006

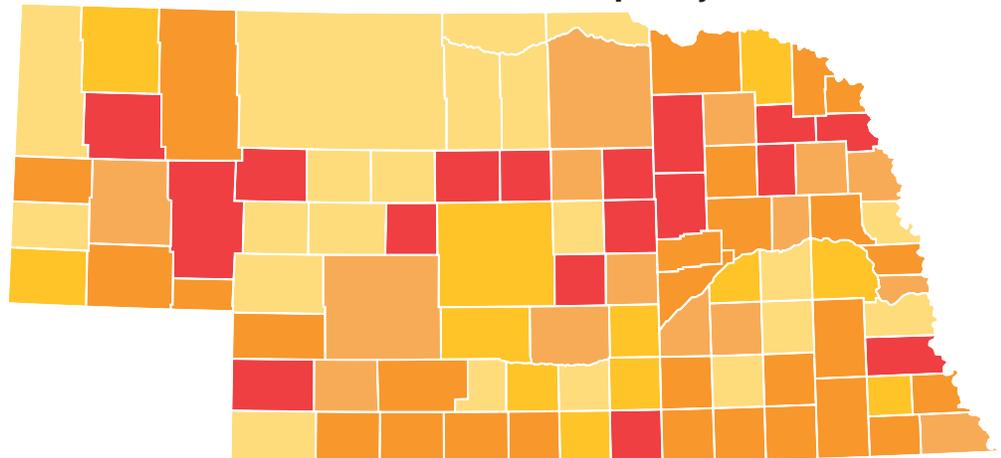
# Percent children of color 17 & under in poverty (2000 & 2007-2011)

## Percent related children 17 & under in poverty (2007-2011)

State	Average rate
2000	27.0%
2007-2011	31.3%

Highest county	By rate
2000	McPherson, Wheeler
2007-2011	5 counties at 100%

Lowest county	By rate
2000	14 counties at 0%
2007-2011	12 counties at 0%



0.0-19.9%    20.0-29.9%    30.0-39.9%    40.0-49.9%    50.0%+

	2000	2007-2011
Adams	17.0%	27.7%
Antelope	39.0%	59.5%
Arthur	50.0%	0.0%
Banner	69.0%	0.0%
Blaine	0.0%	100.0%
Boone	18.0%	64.6%
Box Butte	37.0%	67.1%
Boyd	0.0%	5.0%
Brown	46.0%	0.0%
Buffalo	24.0%	16.8%
Burt	13.0%	15.6%
Butler	33.0%	8.7%
Cass	5.0%	3.4%
Cedar	0.0%	25.9%
Chase	15.0%	62.3%
Cherry	22.0%	4.0%
Cheyenne	31.0%	44.3%
Clay	26.0%	47.0%
Colfax	21.0%	18.5%
Cuming	24.0%	18.3%
Custer	26.0%	21.3%
Dakota	23.0%	31.7%
Dawes	32.0%	20.5%
Dawson	21.0%	21.1%
Deuel	29.0%	38.1%
Dixon	12.0%	39.9%
Dodge	22.0%	33.3%
Douglas	31.0%	35.6%
Dundy	31.0%	8.1%
Fillmore	21.0%	9.7%
Franklin	43.0%	20.7%

	2000	2007-2011
Frontier	10.0%	34.2%
Furnas	44.0%	45.8%
Gage	26.0%	30.8%
Garden	52.0%	50.0%
Garfield	0.0%	11.5%
Gosper	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	0.0%	100.0%
Greeley	0.0%	86.4%
Hall	29.0%	26.0%
Hamilton	37.0%	18.1%
Harlan	4.0%	41.7%
Hayes	46.0%	18.8%
Hitchcock	37.0%	30.0%
Holt	22.0%	12.7%
Hooker	0.0%	0.0%
Howard	24.0%	10.2%
Jefferson	8.0%	41.1%
Johnson	11.0%	24.7%
Kearney	2.0%	3.8%
Keith	25.0%	7.8%
Keya Paha	0.0%	0.0%
Kimball	22.0%	23.2%
Knox	36.0%	47.8%
Lancaster	24.0%	35.8%
Lincoln	21.0%	19.5%
Logan	11.0%	100.0%
Loup	9.0%	100.0%
Madison	32.0%	37.0%
McPherson	100.0%	0.0%
Merrick	25.0%	43.8%
Morrill	36.0%	17.3%

	2000	2007-2011
Nance	23.0%	34.2%
Nemaha	0.0%	31.0%
Nuckolls	39.0%	49.2%
Otoe	28.0%	52.4%
Pawnee	0.0%	40.0%
Perkins	17.0%	44.0%
Phelps	34.0%	21.1%
Pierce	28.0%	10.5%
Platte	20.0%	31.8%
Polk	48.0%	23.5%
Red Willow	17.0%	33.4%
Richardson	29.0%	17.8%
Rock	63.0%	0.0%
Saline	21.0%	36.6%
Sarpy	8.0%	18.0%
Saunders	8.0%	20.6%
Scotts Bluff	42.0%	30.9%
Seward	9.0%	0.0%
Sheridan	42.0%	34.7%
Sherman	0.0%	89.6%
Sioux	0.0%	0.0%
Stanton	25.0%	68.4%
Thayer	51.0%	36.5%
Thomas	0.0%	0.0%
Thurston	41.0%	52.6%
Valley	58.0%	6.5%
Washington	13.0%	0.0%
Wayne	40.0%	52.0%
Webster	27.0%	60.0%
Wheeler	100.0%	100.0%
York	56.0%	16.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population Summary File 3 Tables PCT52 and PCT761, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year averages Table B17001A-B17001I.

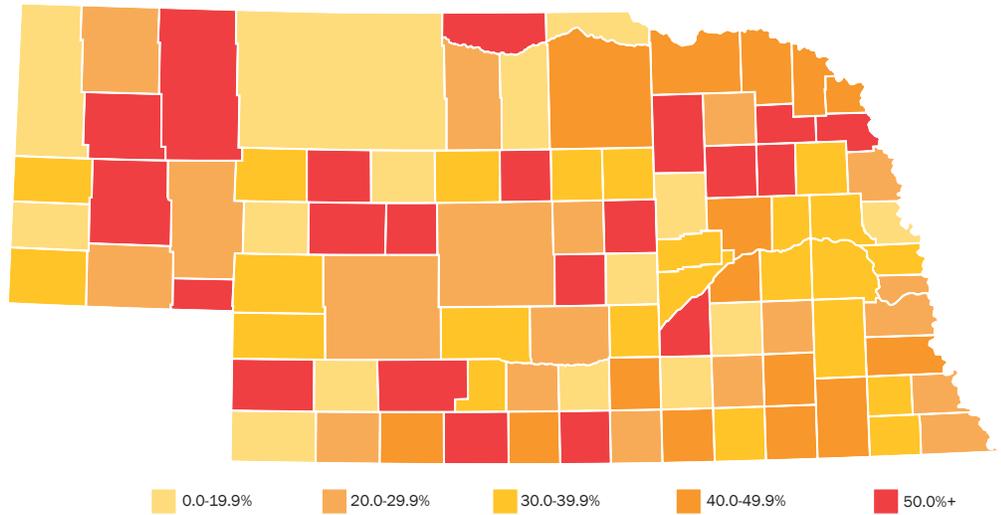
# Percent of related children 17 & under in single parent household in poverty (2005-09 & 2007-11)

## Percent related children 17 & under in single parent household in poverty (2007-2011)

State	Average rate
2005-2009	37.6%
2007-2011	37.6%

Highest county	By rate
2005-2009	Greeley
2007-2011	Keya Paha

Lowest county	By rate
2005-2009	Dundy, Hayes, Loup, Thomas
2007-2011	Dundy, Thomas, Sioux, Arthur, Banner



	2005-2009	2007-2011
Adams	34.2%	44.6%
Antelope	38.8%	50.6%
Arthur	23.5%	0%
Banner	26.5%	0%
Blaine	25.0%	33.3%
Boone	22.8%	13.6%
Box Butte	53.1%	61.9%
Boyd	46.5%	19.5%
Brown	63.2%	23.5%
Buffalo	40.8%	28.1%
Burt	22.4%	27.3%
Butler	36.8%	31.1%
Cass	19.4%	21.4%
Cedar	37.0%	41.1%
Chase	46.4%	61.4%
Cherry	15.0%	19.6%
Cheyenne	32.2%	29.8%
Clay	22.3%	19.3%
Colfax	21.8%	38.2%
Cuming	59.0%	38.6%
Custer	25.4%	26.3%
Dakota	50.1%	45.2%
Dawes	35.3%	24.3%
Dawson	60.8%	39.3%
Deuel	38.5%	56.3%
Dixon	38.0%	46.8%
Dodge	27.4%	32.9%
Douglas	42.7%	39.2%
Dundy	0%	0%
Fillmore	25.8%	27.6%
Franklin	59.8%	51.8%

	2005-2009	2007-2011
Frontier	47.1%	55.6%
Furnas	66.9%	67.7%
Gage	39.3%	47.1%
Garden	22.4%	25.2%
Garfield	12.9%	33.6%
Gosper	37.9%	34.8%
Grant	48.1%	31.7%
Greeley	75.7%	62.4%
Hall	34.7%	30.0%
Hamilton	43.2%	57.1%
Harlan	49.3%	45.2%
Hayes	0%	13.6%
Hitchcock	20.4%	29.5%
Holt	31.3%	45.8%
Hooker	24.1%	52.6%
Howard	45.4%	17.9%
Jefferson	22.2%	40.5%
Johnson	27.3%	39.1%
Kearney	40.0%	19.4%
Keith	21.3%	30.8%
Keya Paha	0%	100.0%
Kimball	50.5%	34.6%
Knox	53.1%	47.5%
Lancaster	34.3%	38.5%
Lincoln	21.4%	28.7%
Logan	33.3%	57.1%
Loup	0%	60.0%
Madison	28.6%	51.8%
McPherson	34.7%	66.7%
Merrick	21.6%	39.9%
Morrill	39.9%	60.4%

	2005-2009	2007-2011
Nance	16.7%	31.5%
Nemaha	23.7%	25.8%
Nuckolls	44.0%	47.8%
Otoe	32.0%	44.6%
Pawnee	30.6%	32.2%
Perkins	38.5%	32.0%
Phelps	21.8%	22.4%
Pierce	19.7%	25.7%
Platte	31.5%	42.7%
Polk	40.8%	41.6%
Red Willow	28.3%	41.2%
Richardson	35.4%	26.1%
Rock	45.8%	10.7%
Saline	26.1%	48.3%
Sarpy	26.4%	29.9%
Saunders	23.7%	30.6%
Scotts Bluff	50.2%	35.4%
Seward	17.9%	22.8%
Sheridan	26.5%	50.9%
Sherman	45.1%	82.7%
Sioux	14.3%	0%
Stanton	41.0%	68.9%
Thayer	23.3%	36.9%
Thomas	0%	0%
Thurston	59.0%	54.0%
Valley	40.6%	25.5%
Washington	4.1%	12.8%
Wayne	52.8%	68.2%
Webster	22.9%	27.4%
Wheeler	29.7%	36.0%
York	11.8%	19.9%

Source: 2005-2009 and 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year averages Table B17006

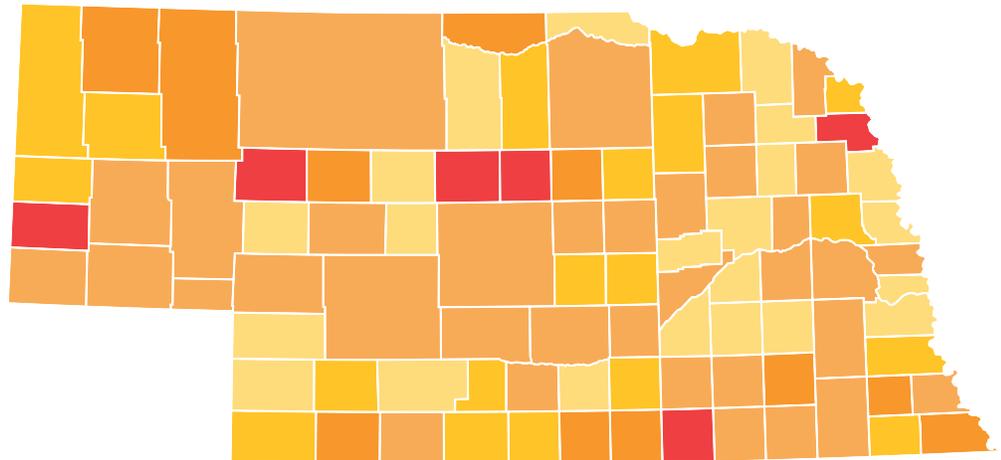
# Percent of related children 17 & under in married parent household in poverty (2005-09 & 2007-11)

## Percentage of related children 17 & under in married parent household in poverty (2007-2011)

State	Average rate
2005-2009	6.5%
2007-2011	7.5%

Highest county	By rate
2005-2009	Keya Paha
2007-2011	Loup

Lowest county	By rate
2005-2009	Arthur, Logan, Thomas, Perkins
2007-2011	Arthur, Logan, Thomas



0.0-4.9%    5.0-9.9%    10.0-14.9%    15.0-19.9%    20.0%+

	2005-2009	2007-2011
Adams	10.6%	10.4%
Antelope	8.2%	11.1%
Arthur	0%	0%
Banner	23.0%	27.1%
Blaine	15.9%	20.0%
Boone	2.9%	7.7%
Box Butte	3.5%	13.7%
Boyd	8.8%	0.7%
Brown	8.7%	4.0%
Buffalo	6.8%	5.7%
Burt	1.7%	3.0%
Butler	6.0%	6.1%
Cass	1.6%	2.8%
Cedar	5.6%	4.7%
Chase	11.5%	3.6%
Cherry	5.0%	7.9%
Cheyenne	7.4%	9.8%
Clay	9.7%	7.5%
Colfax	7.4%	5.8%
Cuming	10.3%	6.1%
Custer	4.6%	5.2%
Dakota	8.5%	14.6%
Dawes	21.2%	19.3%
Dawson	10.3%	7.7%
Deuel	12.1%	7.1%
Dixon	7.4%	5.8%
Dodge	10.6%	10.9%
Douglas	5.0%	7.7%
Dundy	17.6%	12.7%
Fillmore	4.2%	5.1%
Franklin	23.6%	15.8%

	2005-2009	2007-2011
Frontier	0.9%	2.7%
Furnas	8.6%	11.6%
Gage	5.8%	6.3%
Garden	16.5%	9.4%
Garfield	10.5%	17.5%
Gosper	4.6%	10.0%
Grant	25.8%	28.9%
Greeley	12.1%	5.6%
Hall	6.1%	5.8%
Hamilton	3.9%	3.1%
Harlan	14.6%	13.0%
Hayes	9.4%	13.5%
Hitchcock	18.6%	16.0%
Holt	8.6%	5.2%
Hooker	7.8%	17.5%
Howard	13.0%	11.9%
Jefferson	15.7%	9.9%
Johnson	13.4%	16.7%
Kearney	5.1%	4.2%
Keith	7.2%	7.1%
Keya Paha	29.6%	17.1%
Kimball	4.1%	7.8%
Knox	9.4%	11.3%
Lancaster	7.5%	9.3%
Lincoln	4.7%	5.1%
Logan	0%	0%
Loup	23.9%	44.3%
Madison	8.2%	7.7%
McPherson	9.6%	6.7%
Merrick	6.6%	8.8%
Morrill	13.7%	9.6%

	2005-2009	2007-2011
Nance	8.8%	4.7%
Nemaha	2.7%	5.2%
Nuckolls	29.0%	26.1%
Otoe	11.2%	10.0%
Pawnee	3.9%	14.5%
Perkins	0%	0.9%
Phelps	9.0%	8.0%
Pierce	7.5%	6.3%
Platte	3.9%	4.1%
Polk	1.3%	1.7%
Red Willow	3.4%	8.1%
Richardson	15.7%	17.6%
Rock	19.3%	14.8%
Saline	7.9%	16.5%
Sarpy	3.5%	2.7%
Saunders	6.1%	6.4%
Scotts Bluff	11.3%	11.7%
Seward	0.9%	1.2%
Sheridan	12.0%	16.4%
Sherman	2.6%	10.2%
Sioux	11.7%	11.4%
Stanton	4.7%	2.4%
Thayer	16.9%	9.5%
Thomas	0%	0%
Thurston	17.7%	22.8%
Valley	16.0%	5.2%
Washington	2.1%	4.4%
Wayne	2.5%	4.5%
Webster	13.0%	16.6%
Wheeler	10.0%	10.0%
York	5.1%	3.7%

Source: 2005-2009 and 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year averages Table B17006

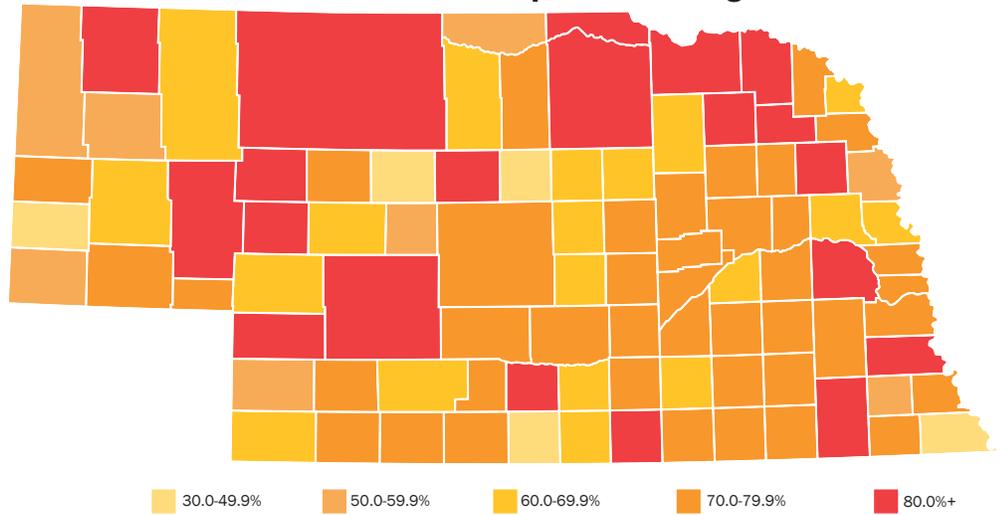
# Children under 6 with all available parents working (2000 & 2007-2011)

## Rate of children with all available parents working (2007-2011)

State	Number	Rate
2000	94,858	69.8%
2007-2011	110,466	73.6%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2000	Douglas	Deuel
2007-2011	Douglas	Garden

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2000	Arthur	Logan
2007-2011	McPherson	Banner



	2000	% of all children	2007-2001	% of all children
Adams	1,806	73.5%	1,868	75.3%
Antelope	394	74.9%	334	64.5%
Arthur	12	70.6%	25	80.6%
Banner	31	60.8%	20	33.9%
Blaine	24	60.0%	45	95.7%
Boone	323	73.1%	255	73.7%
Box Butte	572	65.6%	457	53.5%
Boyd	111	78.7%	116	91.3%
Brown	172	83.1%	146	66.1%
Buffalo	2,372	74.5%	2,699	71.7%
Burt	414	77.1%	257	58.5%
Butler	508	71.1%	369	70.4%
Cass	1,384	72.2%	1,521	77.1%
Cedar	574	80.7%	575	80.4%
Chase	165	60.2%	154	58.6%
Cherry	310	74.0%	431	89.6%
Cheyenne	511	69.1%	582	70.5%
Clay	349	73.2%	268	64.9%
Colfax	552	64.1%	709	78.3%
Cuming	566	73.4%	502	82.7%
Custer	580	74.4%	536	70.2%
Dakota	1,304	67.0%	1,445	69.8%
Dawes	310	58.2%	428	83.3%
Dawson	1,475	62.2%	1,563	71.3%
Deuel	99	87.6%	113	78.5%
Dixon	328	70.8%	363	79.4%
Dodge	2,008	72.7%	1,865	69.9%
Douglas	26,135	67.3%	32,713	72.0%
Dundy	118	83.1%	49	62.8%
Fillmore	343	72.5%	280	73.3%
Franklin	166	71.2%	150	64.7%

	2000	% of all children	2007-2001	% of all children
Frontier	143	73.0%	123	61.2%
Furnas	266	74.7%	212	77.1%
Gage	1,321	81.4%	1,320	82.0%
Garden	86	78.9%	106	100.0%
Garfield	86	84.3%	56	62.9%
Gosper	94	72.3%	128	78.0%
Grant	26	66.7%	31	86.1%
Greeley	122	64.9%	110	71.4%
Hall	3,221	70.6%	4,112	73.7%
Hamilton	564	75.7%	497	71.8%
Harlan	163	67.9%	86	48.0%
Hayes	31	60.8%	82	71.9%
Hitchcock	93	58.5%	152	77.9%
Holt	582	75.1%	594	83.2%
Hooker	35	67.3%	23	74.2%
Howard	330	75.9%	347	70.1%
Jefferson	349	67.1%	389	79.1%
Johnson	213	79.5%	160	53.7%
Kearney	361	74.9%	300	68.6%
Keith	425	73.0%	336	61.9%
Keya Paha	37	52.1%	25	50.0%
Kimball	196	76.0%	143	56.5%
Knox	465	75.9%	476	83.1%
Lancaster	14,024	72.1%	17,588	76.2%
Lincoln	1,731	64.4%	2,234	81.5%
Logan	20	43.5%	29	50.9%
Loup	40	72.7%	20	48.8%
Madison	2,012	71.5%	2,190	72.3%
McPherson	24	54.5%	18	64.3%
Merrick	512	77.0%	391	72.9%
Morrill	261	67.1%	231	63.1%

	2000	% of all children	2007-2001	% of all children
Nance	201	68.1%	194	73.2%
Nemaha	240	58.5%	391	71.2%
Nuckolls	226	76.4%	205	77.4%
Otoe	843	74.0%	906	80.0%
Pawnee	115	68.5%	119	78.8%
Perkins	122	62.2%	195	88.6%
Phelps	483	68.9%	530	80.5%
Pierce	425	73.5%	510	90.7%
Platte	1,918	70.5%	1,896	73.4%
Polk	255	65.6%	258	68.4%
Red Willow	598	75.7%	683	78.7%
Richardson	396	68.0%	226	41.3%
Rock	76	66.7%	83	76.9%
Saline	703	72.5%	788	71.9%
Sarpy	8,140	67.3%	11,164	72.7%
Saunders	1,063	68.8%	1,394	87.6%
Scotts Bluff	1,873	66.3%	2,316	77.3%
Seward	844	73.1%	892	77.4%
Sheridan	326	76.2%	272	68.3%
Sherman	100	49.5%	147	66.5%
Sioux	60	68.2%	30	57.7%
Stanton	404	70.0%	418	79.3%
Thayer	281	75.7%	282	76.8%
Thomas	36	66.7%	24	49.0%
Thurston	489	66.1%	567	78.2%
Valley	213	72.0%	167	66.5%
Washington	1,129	72.5%	984	62.4%
Wayne	481	77.1%	654	81.8%
Webster	167	69.3%	181	81.9%
Wheeler	56	81.2%	52	67.5%
York	746	75.7%	591	78.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population Table P46, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year averages Table B23007.

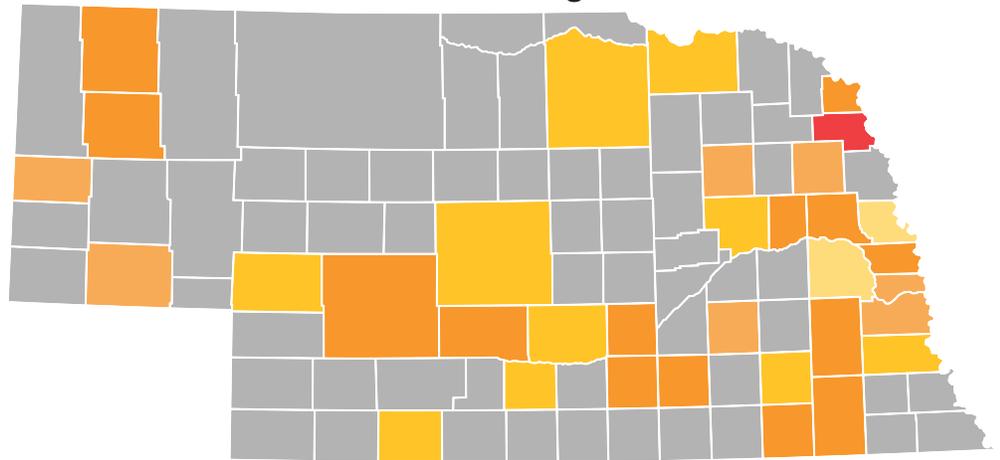
# Average monthly number of families on ADC (SFY 2008 & 2012)

## Rate of families receiving ADC (2012)

State	Number	Rate
2008	8,994	4.3%
2012	7,783	3.4%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	*
2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	54 counties <20	*
2012	52 counties <20	*



Masked
  0.1-0.9%
  1.0-1.9%
  2.0-2.9%
  3.0-5.9%
  6.0%+

	2008	2012	% of all children
Adams	180	188	5.0%
Antelope	-	-	-
Arthur	-	-	-
Banner	-	-	-
Blaine	-	-	-
Boone	-	-	-
Box Butte	51	45	3.1%
Boyd	-	-	-
Brown	-	-	-
Buffalo	180	110	2.1%
Burt	20	-	-
Butler	-	-	-
Cass	54	39	1.3%
Cedar	-	-	-
Chase	-	-	-
Cherry	-	-	-
Cheyenne	21	20	1.6%
Clay	20	26	3.4%
Coffax	42	58	4.2%
Cuming	-	21	1.9%
Custer	23	27	2.2%
Dakota	90	101	3.6%
Dawes	30	31	4.0%
Dawson	124	138	4.6%
Deuel	-	-	-
Dixon	-	-	-
Dodge	163	168	3.8%
Douglas	4,607	3,430	5.6%
Dundy	-	-	-
Fillmore	-	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-

	2008	2012	% of all children
Frontier	-	-	-
Furnas	-	-	-
Gage	67	75	3.1%
Garden	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-
Gosper	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Greeley	-	-	-
Hall	355	394	5.3%
Hamilton	-	-	-
Harlan	-	-	-
Hayes	-	-	-
Hitchcock	-	-	-
Holt	22	30	2.8%
Hooker	-	-	-
Howard	-	-	-
Jefferson	21	26	3.6%
Johnson	-	-	-
Kearney	-	-	-
Keith	-	27	2.6%
Keya Paha	-	-	-
Kimball	-	-	-
Knox	28	20	2.0%
Lancaster	1,056	1,099	3.2%
Lincoln	149	161	3.7%
Logan	-	-	-
Loup	-	-	-
Madison	151	150	1.7%
McPherson	-	-	-
Merrick	-	-	-
Morrill	-	-	-

	2008	2012	% of all children
Nance	-	-	-
Nemaha	27	-	-
Nuckolls	-	-	-
Otoe	49	44	2.3%
Pawnee	-	-	-
Perkins	-	-	-
Phelps	25	23	2.2%
Pierce	-	-	-
Platte	89	91	2.4%
Polk	-	-	-
Red Willow	22	31	2.5%
Richardson	20	-	-
Rock	-	-	-
Saline	33	42	2.7%
Sarpy	377	391	1.8%
Saunders	25	26	0.4%
Scotts Bluff	213	183	1.9%
Seward	-	-	-
Sheridan	20	-	-
Sherman	-	-	-
Sioux	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	-
Thayer	-	-	-
Thomas	-	-	-
Thurston	222	138	20.5%
Valley	-	-	-
Washington	36	21	0.9%
Wayne	21	-	-
Webster	-	-	-
Wheeler	-	-	-
York	-	22	1.7%

Source: Financial and Program Services, DHHS.

Note: 20 out of state families included in state total. Data are masked to protect family privacy when a couple has fewer than 20 participating.

\*Single year population estimates by county are not available, so a rate has been not calculated for 2008.

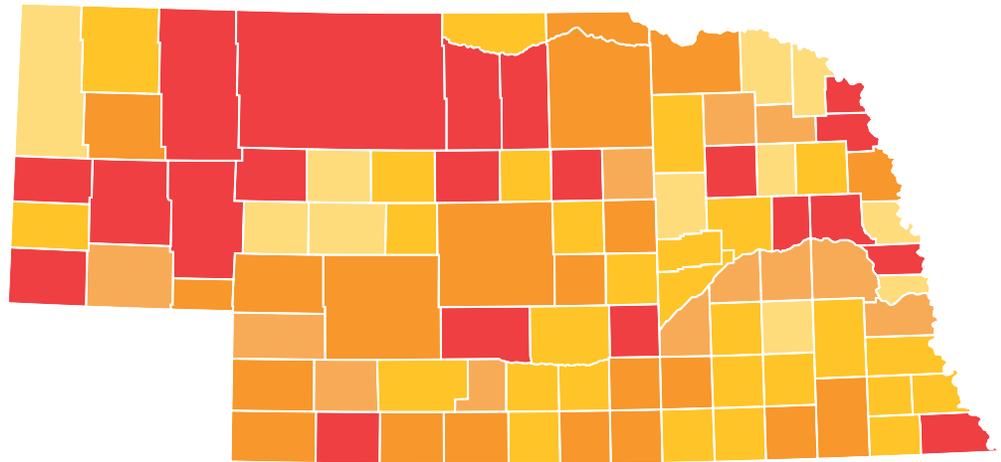
# Children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP (2008 & 2012)\*

## Rate of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP (2012)

State	Number	Rate
2008	135,860	27.2%
2012	160,232	31.0%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	Thurston
2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	Arthur	Sarpy
2012	Arthur	Arthur



0-19.9%    20.0-24.9%    25.0-29.9%    30.0-34.9%    35.0%+

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Adams	2,531	27.9%	3028	34.7%
Antelope	517	32.8%	483	28.9%
Arthur	28	31.6%	6	3.9%
Banner	55	36.7%	45	29.8%
Blaine	53	58.8%	52	36.6%
Boone	266	19.5%	259	19.0%
Box Butte	952	32.1%	1040	33.9%
Boyd	137	31.5%	157	34.0%
Brown	227	35.1%	274	37.9%
Buffalo	3,380	25.9%	3834	28.6%
Burt	412	24.7%	490	30.1%
Butler	432	20.3%	453	20.7%
Cass	1,352	19.3%	1580	23.4%
Cedar	391	17.4%	436	18.8%
Chase	271	34.9%	342	32.4%
Cherry	545	39.8%	488	35.7%
Cheyenne	625	24.3%	589	22.5%
Clay	434	28.3%	603	34.5%
Colfax	930	29.1%	1284	37.0%
Cuming	461	19.2%	601	25.1%
Custer	892	32.7%	838	30.6%
Dakota	2,260	33.7%	2980	44.2%
Dawes	716	29.7%	660	26.6%
Dawson	2,598	33.1%	3001	40.3%
Deuel	137	36.5%	135	30.1%
Dixon	331	21.1%	300	18.4%
Dodge	2,936	31.3%	3470	36.3%
Douglas	45,666	30.6%	54188	35.4%
Dundy	157	37.4%	162	32.3%
Fillmore	437	29.4%	436	29.7%
Franklin	207	31.1%	246	33.9%

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Frontier	175	28.6%	198	28.0%
Furnas	391	38.3%	398	32.5%
Gage	1,552	28.2%	1607	30.0%
Garden	141	45.9%	157	42.7%
Garfield	171	45.5%	158	35.3%
Gosper	102	24.3%	126	25.0%
Grant	44	35.2%	63	45.7%
Greeley	184	32.0%	203	33.3%
Hall	6,196	37.0%	7351	40.9%
Hamilton	488	19.7%	586	24.1%
Harlan	202	28.2%	223	28.8%
Hayes	46	21.2%	47	21.5%
Hitchcock	255	40.6%	251	37.6%
Holt	773	31.2%	865	32.5%
Hooker	45	30.8%	33	19.0%
Howard	442	26.5%	420	25.2%
Jefferson	489	30.1%	572	32.2%
Johnson	267	27.9%	309	27.6%
Kearney	409	25.2%	451	27.2%
Keith	545	30.1%	611	32.9%
Keya Paha	57	26.2%	50	26.3%
Kimball	328	40.1%	336	36.3%
Knox	736	41.2%	751	33.6%
Lancaster	17,986	23.3%	21859	27.7%
Lincoln	2,749	28.5%	3012	30.7%
Logan	49	26.5%	58	28.7%
Loup	32	23.9%	38	27.1%
Madison	2,951	30.6%	3463	35.6%
McPherson	42	33.3%	23	15.5%
Merrick	506	26.2%	586	28.3%
Morrill	504	40.9%	500	39.0%

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Nance	221	25.6%	246	26.0%
Nemaha	488	29.1%	482	25.7%
Nuckolls	268	27.7%	284	28.5%
Otoe	889	22.4%	1140	27.9%
Pawnee	159	29.7%	189	29.7%
Perkins	169	25.6%	153	20.5%
Phelps	601	25.9%	629	25.6%
Pierce	366	19.0%	425	21.5%
Platte	1,972	21.7%	2481	26.1%
Polk	261	21.2%	287	20.5%
Red Willow	806	29.5%	890	31.0%
Richardson	636	33.4%	683	35.5%
Rock	126	42.7%	106	36.4%
Saline	936	24.4%	1140	26.5%
Sarpy	6,061	12.9%	9218	18.2%
Saunders	931	17.6%	1156	20.2%
Scotts Bluff	4,039	40.6%	4392	43.6%
Seward	604	13.2%	737	15.5%
Sheridan	576	44.2%	494	38.6%
Sherman	208	31.2%	229	31.5%
Sioux	53	19.5%	42	12.9%
Stanton	300	17.2%	232	12.8%
Thayer	289	25.0%	298	25.2%
Thomas	38	30.9%	45	26.9%
Thurston	1,692	60.2%	1738	62.9%
Valley	293	31.4%	295	29.1%
Washington	767	14.9%	814	14.7%
Wayne	393	15.6%	595	21.8%
Webster	234	32.1%	279	30.9%
Wheeler	60	29.6%	48	23.8%
York	941	25.4%	977	28.2%

Source: Financial & Program Services, DHHS

\* Based on average monthly participation.

Note: 1,295 out of state families included in state total

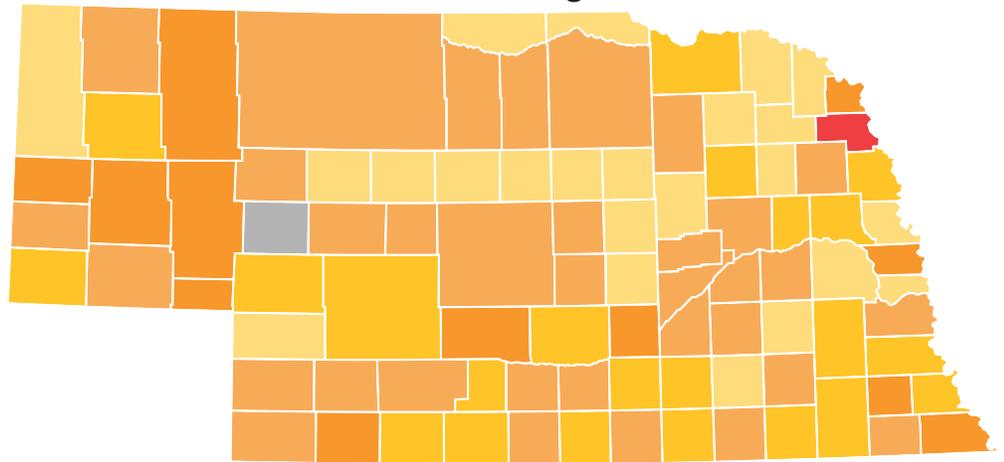
# SNAP participation among children (2008 & 2012)

## Percent children receiving SNAP (2012)

State	Number	Rate
2008	61,400	12.3%
2012	89,075	17.2%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	Thurston
2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	Arthur	Keya Paha
2012	Arthur	Arthur



■ 10.0-14.9%    
 ■ 15.0-19.9%    
 ■ 20.0-29.9%    
 ■ 30.0%+

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Adams	1,024	11.3%	1,564	18.0%
Antelope	167	10.6%	175	10.5%
Arthur	-	5.6%	-	0.0%
Banner	-	10.7%	-	10.6%
Blaine	24	26.7%	-	8.5%
Boone	93	6.8%	110	8.1%
Box Butte	469	15.8%	607	19.8%
Boyd	35	8.1%	44	9.5%
Brown	65	10.1%	78	10.8%
Buffalo	1,564	12.0%	2,027	15.1%
Burt	154	9.2%	269	16.5%
Butler	184	8.7%	240	11.0%
Cass	467	6.7%	844	12.5%
Cedar	120	5.3%	186	8.0%
Chase	91	11.7%	107	10.2%
Cherry	159	11.6%	170	12.4%
Cheyenne	240	9.3%	290	11.1%
Clay	158	10.3%	300	17.2%
Colfax	253	7.9%	541	15.6%
Cuming	164	6.8%	254	10.6%
Custer	283	10.4%	356	13.0%
Dakota	957	14.3%	1,704	25.3%
Dawes	333	13.8%	354	14.3%
Dawson	973	12.4%	1,522	20.4%
Deuel	83	22.2%	91	20.3%
Dixon	116	7.4%	132	8.1%
Dodge	1,446	15.4%	1,891	19.8%
Douglas	23,714	15.9%	33,223	21.7%
Dundy	36	8.6%	67	13.4%
Fillmore	145	9.7%	142	9.7%
Franklin	62	9.3%	123	17.0%

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Frontier	77	12.6%	86	12.1%
Furnas	142	13.9%	206	16.8%
Gage	746	13.6%	981	18.3%
Garden	41	13.4%	81	22.0%
Garfield	47	12.5%	39	8.7%
Gosper	34	8.1%	83	16.5%
Grant	-	7.2%	-	12.3%
Greeley	35	6.1%	53	8.7%
Hall	2,636	15.7%	3,992	22.2%
Hamilton	151	6.1%	248	10.2%
Harlan	86	12.0%	83	10.7%
Hayes	11	5.0%	26	11.9%
Hitchcock	113	18.0%	136	20.4%
Holt	218	8.8%	325	12.2%
Hooker	-	9.7%	-	4.6%
Howard	150	9.0%	145	8.7%
Jefferson	231	14.2%	308	17.3%
Johnson	95	9.9%	228	20.3%
Kearney	133	8.2%	210	12.7%
Keith	258	14.2%	341	18.3%
Keya Paha	-	0.9%	-	6.3%
Kimball	110	13.5%	153	16.5%
Knox	326	18.2%	373	16.7%
Lancaster	8,968	11.6%	13,138	16.7%
Lincoln	1,430	14.8%	1,723	17.6%
Logan	23	12.5%	22	10.9%
Loup	-	3.0%	-	5.7%
Madison	1,303	13.5%	1,829	18.8%
McPherson	25	19.8%	-	10.8%
Merrick	171	8.8%	225	10.9%
Morrill	230	18.7%	265	20.7%

	2008	% of all children	2012	% of all children
Nance	79	9.2%	100	10.6%
Nemaha	256	15.3%	314	16.8%
Nuckolls	87	9.0%	156	15.7%
Otoe	422	10.6%	631	15.4%
Pawnee	64	12.0%	76	11.9%
Perkins	57	8.6%	55	7.4%
Phelps	235	10.1%	285	11.6%
Pierce	128	6.6%	183	9.3%
Platte	756	8.3%	1,167	12.3%
Polk	86	7.0%	143	10.2%
Red Willow	347	12.7%	462	16.1%
Richardson	334	17.6%	433	22.5%
Rock	28	9.5%	38	13.1%
Saline	239	6.2%	555	12.9%
Sarpy	2,635	5.6%	4,861	9.6%
Saunders	371	7.0%	557	9.7%
Scotts Bluff	2,040	20.5%	2,509	24.9%
Seward	224	4.9%	354	7.4%
Sheridan	232	17.8%	259	20.2%
Sherman	61	9.1%	87	12.0%
Sioux	-	5.1%	20	6.2%
Stanton	103	5.9%	109	6.0%
Thayer	70	6.1%	141	11.9%
Thomas	-	2.5%	-	9.0%
Thurston	1,121	39.9%	1,158	41.9%
Valley	81	8.7%	123	12.1%
Washington	347	6.7%	473	8.5%
Wayne	148	5.9%	271	9.9%
Webster	87	12.0%	98	10.8%
Wheeler	-	6.5%	-	4.5%
York	286	7.7%	420	12.1%

Source: Financial and Program Services, DHHS.  
 \* Data of fewer than 20 are masked.

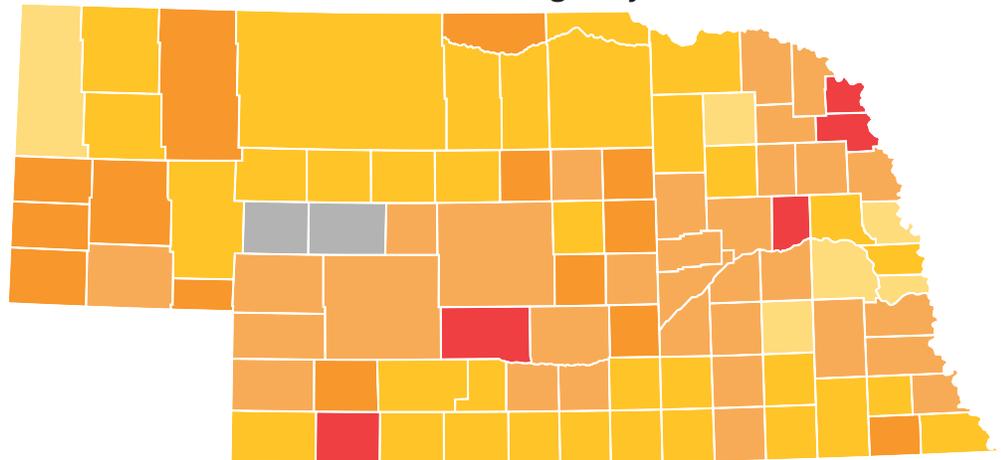
# Free and reduced meals (2008-2009 & 2011-2012)

## Rate of free and reduced eligibility (2011-2012)

State	Number	Rate
2008-2009	93,575	36%
2011-2012	136,845	40.32%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008-2009	Douglas	Thurston
2011-2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008-2009	Arthur, McPherson, Sioux	Arthur, McPherson
2011-2012	Arthur, McPherson	Arthur, McPherson



0-29.9%    30.0-39.9%    40.0-49.9%    50.0-59.9%    60.0%+

	2008-2009	% of all children	2011-2012	% of all children
Adams	1,675	38%	2,162	44%
Antelope	509	-	565	46%
Arthur	0	0%	-	0%
Banner	57	54%	74	56%
Blaine	113	59%	51	43%
Boone	317	34%	278	34%
Box Butte	557	34%	760	45%
Boyd	150	45%	145	48%
Brown	149	36%	188	48%
Buffalo	2,083	33%	2,745	39%
Burt	326	30%	404	38%
Butler	589	30%	436	32%
Cass	946	26%	1,132	30%
Cedar	471	36%	485	35%
Chase	232	38%	253	37%
Cherry	288	38%	277	42%
Cheyenne	459	30%	514	35%
Clay	271	0%	290	47%
Colfax	1,110	52%	1,193	60%
Cuming	925	36%	720	38%
Custer	572	40%	558	38%
Dakota	1,755	51%	2,107	65%
Dawes	343	43%	379	46%
Dawson	2,264	57%	2,558	62%
Deuel	129	41%	190	50%
Dixon	251	34%	246	38%
Dodge	2,073	39%	2,569	45%
Douglas	30,105	38%	35,165	43%
Dundy	180	50%	173	47%
Fillmore	320	26%	313	33%
Franklin	115	44%	152	49%

	2008-2009	% of all children	2011-2012	% of all children
Frontier	193	36%	223	45%
Furnas	538	44%	525	45%
Gage	892	32%	1,114	40%
Garden	140	58%	118	49%
Garfield	95	32%	122	39%
Gosper	72	31%	104	49%
Grant	50	41%	51	40%
Greeley	298	60%	265	58%
Hall	4,810	49%	5,083	55%
Hamilton	387	25%	438	30%
Harlan	118	41%	100	41%
Hayes	45	29%	56	50%
Hitchcock	109	37%	141	60%
Holt	645	41%	694	43%
Hooker	74	48%	67	46%
Howard	411	38%	417	39%
Jefferson	533	40%	598	46%
Johnson	244	37%	288	45%
Kearney	264	28%	288	35%
Keith	360	32%	408	39%
Keya Paha	49	60%	52	52%
Kimball	168	35%	254	55%
Knox	645	47%	681	48%
Lancaster	9,467	31%	14,069	36%
Lincoln	1,604	32%	1,804	37%
Logan	65	25%	77	31%
Loup	55	52%	36	51%
Madison	2,114	34%	2,325	40%
McPherson	0	0%	-	0%
Merrick	365	32%	383	34%
Morrill	453	56%	386	54%

	2008-2009	% of all children	2011-2012	% of all children
Nance	258	34%	276	36%
Nemaha	308	33%	393	38%
Nuckolls	1,013	39%	498	45%
Otoe	743	29%	809	33%
Pawnee	221	50%	235	56%
Perkins	104	31%	124	36%
Phelps	404	30%	452	33%
Pierce	386	24%	339	27%
Platte	1,757	31%	2,149	38%
Polk	369	35%	400	37%
Red Willow	526	33%	636	42%
Richardson	581	39%	603	48%
Rock	70	45%	79	44%
Saline	804	31%	1,041	42%
Sarpy	3,635	18%	4,862	23%
Saunders	815	26%	847	29%
Scotts Bluff	2,138	45%	2,269	52%
Seward	510	22%	579	23%
Sheridan	371	53%	392	52%
Sherman	239	54%	212	55%
Sioux	0	0%	21	22%
Stanton	161	39%	145	38%
Thayer	257	35%	244	34%
Thomas	33	30%	47	44%
Thurston	965	64%	951	74%
Valley	196	33%	229	40%
Washington	709	16%	565	19%
Wayne	454	30%	534	37%
Webster	78	28%	223	44%
Wheeler	226	52%	45	50%
York	647	30%	668	34%

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

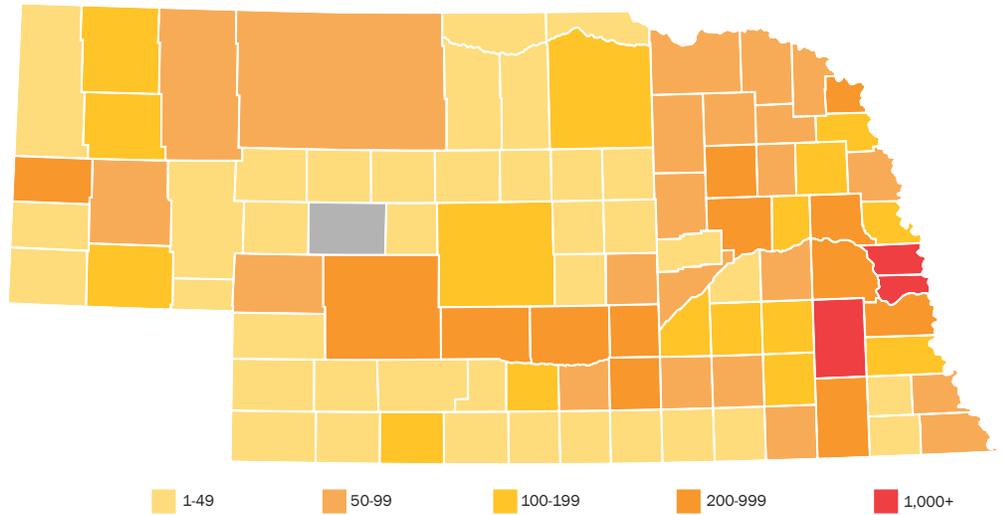
# Total births (2008 & 2012)

State	Number
2008	26,992
2012	25,939

Highest county	By number
2008	Douglas
2012	Douglas

Lowest county	By number
2008	Arthur, Banner
2012	McPherson

## Total Births (2012)



	2008	2012
Adams	421	402
Antelope	82	83
Arthur	3	4
Banner	3	6
Blaine	6	7
Boone	63	60
Box Butte	165	158
Boyd	18	21
Brown	20	26
Buffalo	693	690
Burt	58	80
Butler	97	93
Cass	303	289
Cedar	126	95
Chase	54	44
Cherry	55	59
Cheyenne	157	135
Clay	74	74
Colfax	228	167
Cuming	102	122
Custer	113	119
Dakota	399	399
Dawes	83	106
Dawson	401	377
Deuel	14	15
Dixon	76	62
Dodge	520	500
Douglas	8,533	8,422
Dundy	20	12
Fillmore	70	54
Franklin	36	27

	2008	2012
Frontier	28	20
Furnas	47	49
Gage	275	250
Garden	15	19
Garfield	20	11
Gosper	13	27
Grant	8	9
Greeley	34	29
Hall	999	916
Hamilton	116	105
Harlan	32	39
Hayes	9	10
Hitchcock	32	36
Holt	130	125
Hooker	8	6
Howard	69	71
Jefferson	82	78
Johnson	48	46
Kearney	89	97
Keith	73	76
Keya Paha	8	8
Kimball	41	42
Knox	108	94
Lancaster	4,226	4,115
Lincoln	517	453
Logan	6	12
Loup	4	7
Madison	537	480
McPherson	6	0
Merrick	96	89
Morrill	72	55

	2008	2012
Nance	43	42
Nemaha	96	79
Nuckolls	43	35
Otoe	200	180
Pawnee	36	24
Perkins	36	34
Phelps	126	103
Pierce	99	80
Platte	484	466
Polk	54	47
Red Willow	146	122
Richardson	86	83
Rock	15	18
Saline	211	188
Sarpy	2,605	2,585
Saunders	246	235
Scotts Bluff	568	462
Seward	190	194
Sheridan	48	55
Sherman	38	28
Sioux	12	11
Stanton	80	54
Thayer	49	47
Thomas	6	6
Thurston	149	135
Valley	38	46
Washington	218	182
Wayne	97	90
Webster	47	36
Wheeler	6	9
York	179	181

Source: Vital Statistics, DHHS.

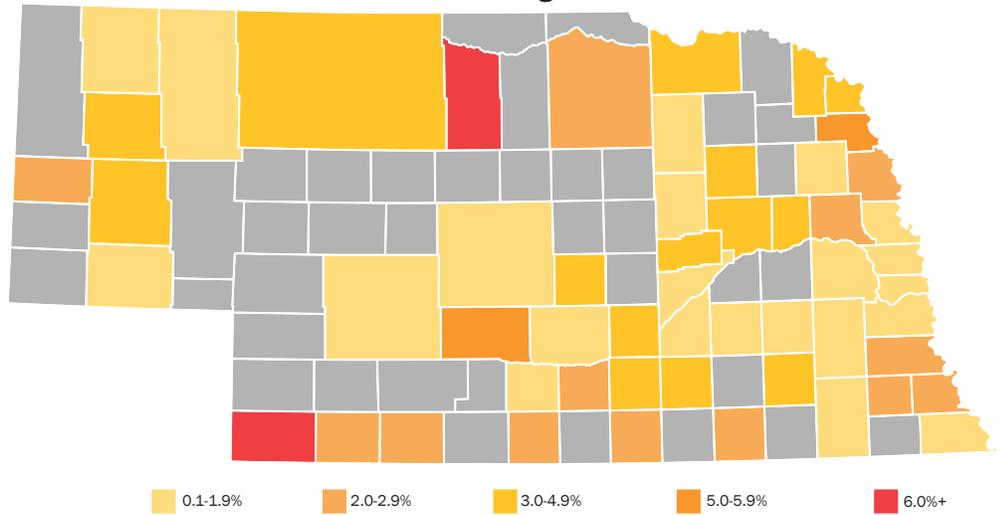
# Percent of births to mothers ages 17 and under (2008 & 2012)\*

## Percent of births to mothers ages 17 and under (2012)

State	Average rate
2008	2.6%
2012	1.8%

Highest county	By rate
2008	Chase
2012	Dundy

Lowest county	By rate
2008	31 counties at 0
2012	39 counties at 0



	2008	2012
Adams	4.3%	3.0%
Antelope	2.4%	1.2%
Arthur	0.0%	0.0%
Banner	0.0%	0.0%
Blaine	0.0%	0.0%
Boone	0.0%	1.7%
Box Butte	4.2%	4.4%
Boyd	0.0%	0.0%
Brown	5.0%	7.7%
Buffalo	1.7%	1.3%
Burt	3.5%	2.5%
Butler	1.0%	0.0%
Cass	1.3%	1.4%
Cedar	0.0%	0.0%
Chase	9.3%	0.0%
Cherry	1.8%	3.4%
Cheyenne	0.6%	0.7%
Clay	0.0%	4.1%
Colfax	2.2%	3.6%
Cuming	1.0%	0.8%
Custer	0.0%	0.8%
Dakota	4.3%	3.3%
Dawes	1.2%	1.9%
Dawson	6.0%	5.3%
Deuel	7.1%	0.0%
Dixon	4.0%	3.2%
Dodge	3.3%	2.2%
Douglas	2.9%	1.7%
Dundy	0.0%	8.3%
Fillmore	7.1%	0.0%
Franklin	2.8%	0.0%

	2008	2012
Frontier	0.0%	0.0%
Furnas	2.1%	0.0%
Gage	1.5%	0.8%
Garden	0.0%	0.0%
Garfield	5.0%	0.0%
Gosper	0.0%	0.0%
Grant	0.0%	0.0%
Greeley	0.0%	0.0%
Hall	4.1%	3.8%
Hamilton	0.0%	1.0%
Harlan	3.1%	2.6%
Hayes	0.0%	0.0%
Hitchcock	0.0%	2.8%
Holt	0.8%	2.4%
Hooker	0.0%	0.0%
Howard	2.9%	0.0%
Jefferson	2.4%	0.0%
Johnson	0.0%	2.2%
Kearney	0.0%	2.1%
Keith	2.7%	0.0%
Keya Paha	0.0%	0.0%
Kimball	2.4%	0.0%
Knox	4.6%	4.3%
Lancaster	2.2%	1.3%
Lincoln	2.5%	1.3%
Logan	0.0%	0.0%
Loup	0.0%	0.0%
Madison	2.4%	4.4%
McPherson	0.0%	0.0%
Merrick	2.1%	1.1%
Morrill	1.4%	3.6%

	2008	2012
Nance	0.0%	4.8%
Nemaha	2.1%	2.5%
Nuckolls	2.3%	0.0%
Otoe	2.0%	2.8%
Pawnee	0.0%	0.0%
Perkins	2.8%	0.0%
Phelps	1.6%	1.9%
Pierce	1.0%	0.0%
Platte	3.5%	3.2%
Polk	0.0%	0.0%
Red Willow	0.7%	2.5%
Richardson	1.2%	1.2%
Rock	0.0%	0.0%
Saline	6.2%	3.2%
Sarpy	1.5%	1.1%
Saunders	0.8%	1.3%
Scotts Bluff	4.4%	2.6%
Seward	1.1%	1.0%
Sheridan	4.2%	1.8%
Sherman	0.0%	3.6%
Sioux	8.3%	0.0%
Stanton	1.3%	0.0%
Thayer	2.0%	2.1%
Thomas	0.0%	0.0%
Thurston	6.7%	5.2%
Valley	2.6%	0.0%
Washington	0.9%	0.6%
Wayne	1.0%	0.0%
Webster	2.1%	2.8%
Wheeler	0.0%	0.0%
York	3.4%	1.1%

Source: Vital Statistics, DHHS.  
\* of total births in each county

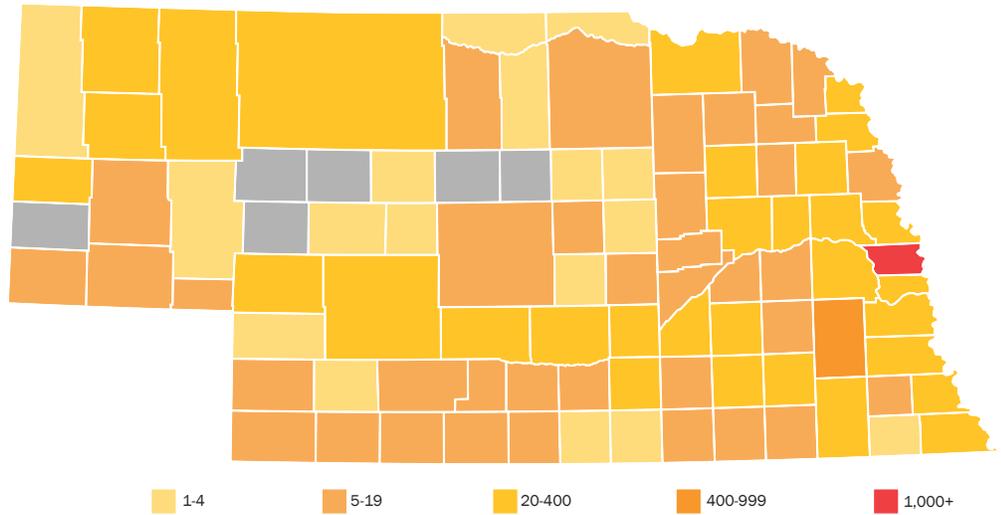
# Births to mothers ages 10-17 (1999-2008 & 2003-2012)

## Number of births to mothers 10-17 (2003-2012)

State	Total
1999-2008	7,092
2003-2012	6,151

Highest county	By number
1999-2008	Douglas
2003-2012	Douglas

Lowest county	By number
1999-2008	6 counties at 0
2003-2012	6 counties at 0



1-4      5-19      20-400      400-999      1,000+

	1999-2008	2003-2012
Adams	143	127
Antelope	9	10
Arthur	0	0
Banner	0	0
Blaine	0	0
Boone	11	6
Box Butte	50	53
Boyd	3	1
Brown	11	8
Buffalo	115	118
Burt	21	15
Butler	12	11
Cass	65	46
Cedar	10	6
Chase	17	16
Cherry	20	22
Cheyenne	32	19
Clay	12	14
Colfax	95	84
Cuming	26	21
Custer	27	17
Dakota	158	153
Dawes	20	20
Dawson	189	173
Deuel	9	6
Dixon	25	18
Dodge	143	137
Douglas	2,721	2,294
Dundy	4	5
Fillmore	23	25
Franklin	6	4

	1999-2008	2003-2012
Frontier	5	6
Furnas	14	12
Gage	64	54
Garden	1	3
Garfield	4	3
Gosper	7	6
Grant	0	0
Greeley	5	3
Hall	400	378
Hamilton	20	21
Harlan	5	6
Hayes	2	2
Hitchcock	2	8
Holt	21	15
Hooker	1	0
Howard	13	9
Jefferson	28	19
Johnson	15	10
Kearney	16	13
Keith	32	20
Keya Paha	3	1
Kimball	9	11
Knox	30	26
Lancaster	916	745
Lincoln	126	114
Logan	2	1
Loup	0	0
Madison	183	1
McPherson	1	173
Merrick	13	18
Morrill	23	17

	1999-2008	2003-2012
Frontier	5	6
Furnas	14	12
Gage	64	54
Garden	1	3
Garfield	4	3
Gosper	7	6
Grant	0	0
Greeley	5	3
Hall	400	378
Hamilton	20	21
Harlan	5	6
Hayes	2	2
Hitchcock	2	8
Holt	21	15
Hooker	1	0
Howard	13	9
Jefferson	28	19
Johnson	15	10
Kearney	16	13
Keith	32	20
Keya Paha	3	1
Kimball	9	11
Knox	30	26
Lancaster	916	745
Lincoln	126	114
Logan	2	1
Loup	0	0
Madison	183	1
McPherson	1	173
Merrick	13	18
Morrill	23	17

Source: Vital Statistics, DHHS.

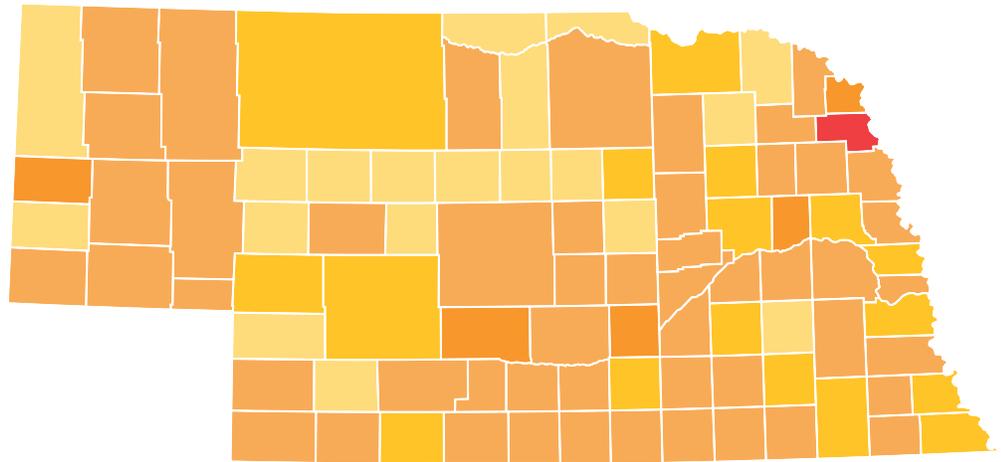
# Births to unmarried mothers (1999-2008 & 2003-2012)

## Percent births to unmarried mothers (2003-2012)

State	Number	Rate
1999-2008	77,460	30.1%
2003-2012	85,611	32.5%

Highest county	By number	By rate
1999-2008	Douglas	Thurston
2003-2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
1999-2008	Blaine	Blaine
2003-2012	Arthur	Arthur



10.0-19.9%    20.0-29.9%    30.0-39.9%    40.0-49.9%    50.0%+

	1999-2008	Rate	2003-2012	Rate
Adams	1,325	31.6%	1,553	36.7%
Antelope	161	21.4%	182	22.7%
Arthur	5	10.9%	2	3.5%
Banner	8	18.6%	9	15.8%
Blaine	2	3.6%	4	7.4%
Boone	131	22.5%	143	24.4%
Box Butte	489	32.1%	506	34.1%
Boyd	30	17.0%	29	15.7%
Brown	75	23.1%	76	25.9%
Buffalo	1,637	25.7%	1,850	27.7%
Burt	209	27.0%	212	28.3%
Butler	213	21.5%	215	23.5%
Cass	764	24.0%	758	25.0%
Cedar	148	13.8%	156	14.4%
Chase	110	22.5%	124	25.1%
Cherry	208	29.8%	220	32.6%
Cheyenne	389	29.3%	378	28.6%
Clay	177	23.1%	207	27.9%
Colfax	785	41.3%	843	43.2%
Cuming	281	23.2%	310	26.9%
Custer	275	21.2%	287	23.6%
Dakota	1,607	40.9%	1,732	44.1%
Dawes	286	28.5%	327	32.2%
Dawson	1,585	37.5%	1,642	40.2%
Deuel	61	31.1%	71	38.0%
Dixon	206	25.8%	226	29.3%
Dodge	1,607	33.1%	1,851	37.5%
Douglas	28,097	34.9%	30,974	37.0%
Dundy	43	21.3%	51	29.7%
Fillmore	150	22.1%	159	25.9%
Franklin	67	20.4%	63	20.7%

	1999-2008	Rate	2003-2012	Rate
Frontier	54	84.9%	59	22.4%
Furnas	99	19.0%	120	25.7%
Gage	784	28.3%	857	32.2%
Garden	35	21.1%	55	31.6%
Garfield	25	14.3%	24	16.1%
Gosper	48	21.8%	45	21.2%
Grant	6	9.5%	6	8.0%
Greeley	50	16.6%	59	19.4%
Hall	3,688	39.5%	4,117	43.2%
Hamilton	199	18.7%	234	23.4%
Harlan	61	19.4%	75	22.0%
Hayes	13	14.8%	10	10.9%
Hitchcock	57	19.3%	83	26.1%
Holt	258	21.1%	291	23.3%
Hooker	10	14.1%	10	16.1%
Howard	170	22.9%	182	24.3%
Jefferson	213	24.9%	230	29.4%
Johnson	128	25.2%	154	29.1%
Kearney	161	20.2%	181	23.1%
Keith	275	30.4%	289	33.8%
Keya Paha	9	9.0%	11	12.1%
Kimball	145	35.8%	151	36.5%
Knox	298	29.4%	312	32.0%
Lancaster	10,746	27.1%	12,127	29.5%
Lincoln	1,575	32.4%	1,726	35.6%
Logan	13	13.3%	13	14.8%
Loup	5	7.9%	7	13.2%
Madison	1,922	18.5%	1,990	36.7%
McPherson	10	34.6%	11	22.0%
Merrick	202	23.1%	226	26.3%
Morrill	184	29.3%	183	31.2%

	1999-2008	Rate	2003-2012	Rate
Nance	101	24.4%	121	28.4%
Nemaha	208	26.8%	243	30.2%
Nuckolls	106	21.0%	105	22.9%
Otoe	570	29.9%	669	34.5%
Pawnee	46	18.3%	54	23.0%
Perkins	58	16.9%	66	18.5%
Phelps	279	23.9%	279	24.8%
Pierce	168	18.9%	161	19.0%
Platte	1,347	29.4%	1,519	31.8%
Polk	114	18.2%	149	25.5%
Red Willow	372	26.9%	398	30.6%
Richardson	267	31.1%	309	36.3%
Rock	17	11.8%	23	15.0%
Saline	633	33.2%	742	36.5%
Sarpy	4,520	19.2%	5,349	21.2%
Saunders	465	18.6%	534	21.1%
Scotts Bluff	2,156	40.1%	2,228	41.8%
Seward	319	16.6%	346	17.4%
Sheridan	237	35.1%	231	37.2%
Sherman	73	21.4%	71	22.9%
Sioux	12	12.1%	15	14.2%
Stanton	150	18.5%	164	20.7%
Thayer	98	18.2%	107	20.2%
Thomas	8	11.8%	9	12.9%
Thurston	1,150	71.7%	1,175	74.3%
Valley	89	19.3%	128	26.5%
Washington	457	20.5%	499	23.5%
Wayne	251	24.5%	264	25.9%
Webster	88	23.8%	84	23.7%
Wheeler	16	19.5%	543	31.0%
York	511	29.3%	549	31.0%

Source: Vital Statistics, DHHS.

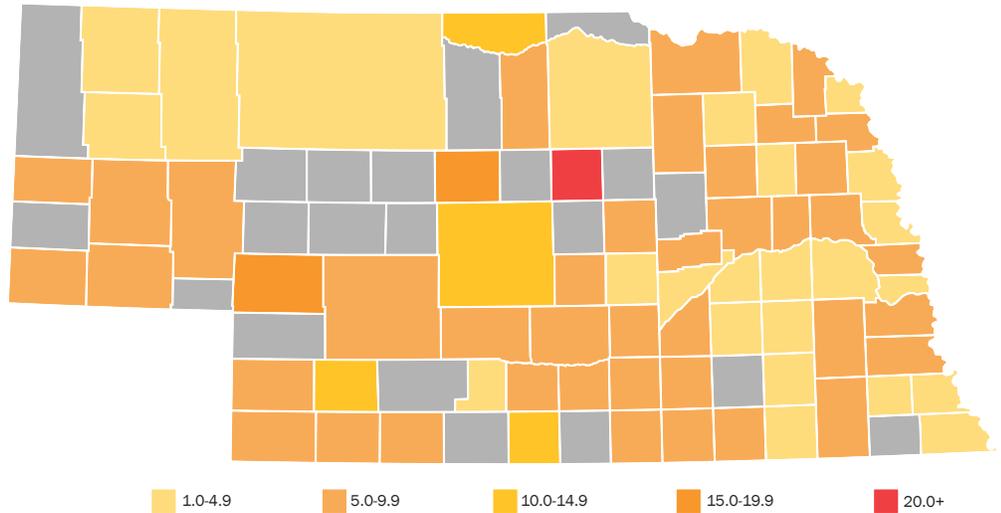
# Infant Deaths (1999-2008 & 2003-2012)

## Rate of infant deaths (2003-2012)

State	Number	Rate
1999-2008	1,624	6.3%
2003-2012	1,482	5.6%

Highest county	By number	By rate
1999-2008	Douglas	Wheeler
2003-2012	Douglas	Garfield

Lowest county	By number	By rate
1999-2008	12 counties with 0	
2003-2012	21 counties with 0	



1.0-4.9    5.0-9.9    10.0-14.9    15.0-19.9    20.0+

	1999-2008	rate per 1,000 births	2003-2012	rate per 1,000 births
Adams	26	6.2	24	5.7
Antelope	7	9.3	5	6.2
Arthur	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banner	1	23.3	0	0.0
Blaine	1	18.2	1	18.5
Boone	2	3.4	0	0.0
Box Butte	5	3.3	2	1.4
Boyd	1	5.6	0	0.0
Brown	0	0.0	0	0.0
Buffalo	40	6.3	35	5.3
Burt	2	2.6	3	4.0
Butler	1	1.0	3	3.3
Cass	21	6.6	18	5.9
Cedar	4	3.7	5	4.6
Chase	2	4.1	3	6.1
Cherry	3	4.3	1	1.5
Cheyenne	13	9.8	9	6.8
Clay	1	1.3	0	0.0
Coffax	17	8.9	13	6.7
Cuming	6	5.0	6	5.2
Custer	11	8.5	13	10.7
Dakota	25	6.4	19	4.8
Dawes	3	3.0	4	3.9
Dawson	32	7.6	30	7.3
Deuel	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dixon	3	3.8	4	5.2
Dodge	32	6.6	30	6.1
Douglas	564	7.0	500	6.0
Dundy	1	5.0	1	5.8
Fillmore	5	7.4	2	3.3
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0

	1999-2008	rate per 1,000 births	2003-2012	rate per 1,000 births
Frontier	1	3.4	0	0.0
Furnas	2	3.8	0	0.0
Gage	16	5.8	16	6.0
Garden	1	6.0	1	5.8
Garfield	2	11.4	3	20.1
Gosper	3	13.6	1	4.7
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	4	13.2	3	9.9
Hall	65	7.0	59	6.2
Hamilton	6	5.6	5	5.0
Harlan	2	6.3	4	11.7
Hayes	0	0.0	1	10.9
Hitchcock	3	10.1	3	9.4
Holt	7	5.7	6	4.8
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	1	1.3	2	2.7
Jefferson	5	5.8	3	3.8
Johnson	1	2.0	2	3.8
Kearney	7	8.8	7	8.7
Keith	11	12.1	15	17.5
Keya Paha	0	0.0	1	11.0
Kimball	2	4.9	3	7.3
Knox	7	6.9	7	7.2
Lancaster	244	6.2	235	5.7
Lincoln	31	6.4	29	6.0
Logan	1	10.2	0	0.0
Loup	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	34	6.9	0	6.8
McPherson	0	0.0	37	0.0
Merrick	5	5.7	3	3.5
Morrill	6	9.5	5	8.5

	1999-2008	rate per 1,000 births	2003-2012	rate per 1,000 births
Nance	3	7.2	3	7.0
Nemaha	2	2.6	2	2.5
Nuckolls	3	5.9	4	8.7
Otoe	17	8.9	10	5.2
Pawnee	1	4.0	0	0.0
Perkins	1	2.9	0	0.0
Phelps	5	4.3	8	7.1
Pierce	4	4.5	3	3.5
Platte	35	7.6	31	6.5
Polk	2	3.2	1	1.7
Red Willow	7	5.1	7	5.4
Richardson	3	3.5	3	3.5
Rock	0	0.0	1	6.5
Saline	7	3.7	7	3.4
Sarpy	115	4.9	108	4.3
Saunders	14	5.6	11	4.3
Scotts Bluff	34	6.3	43	8.1
Seward	8	4.2	7	3.5
Sheridan	5	7.4	2	3.2
Sherman	4	11.7	3	9.7
Sioux	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stanton	1	1.2	3	3.8
Thayer	2	3.7	3	5.7
Thomas	1	14.7	0	0.0
Thurston	16	10.0	15	9.5
Valley	3	6.5	0	0.0
Washington	12	5.4	8	3.8
Wayne	9	8.8	7	6.9
Webster	4	10.8	2	5.7
Wheeler	2	24.4	0	0.0
York	8	4.6	8	4.5

Source: Vital Statistics, DHHS.

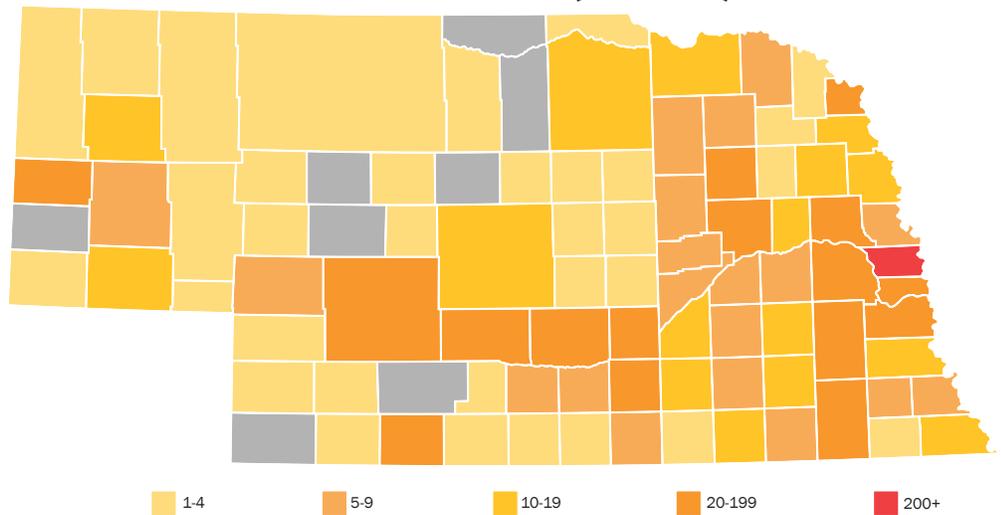
# Deaths of children age 1-19 (1999-2008 & 2003-2012)

## Number of child deaths (2003-2012)

State	Total
1999-2008	1,670
2003-2012	1,452

Highest county	By number
1999-2008	Douglas
2003-2012	Douglas

Lowest county	By number
1999-2008	7 counties at 0
2003-2012	8 counties at 0



	1999-2008	2003-2012
Adams	23	24
Antelope	8	9
Arthur	1	1
Banner	0	0
Blaine	0	0
Boone	7	5
Box Butte	12	17
Boyd	3	4
Brown	6	4
Buffalo	38	31
Burt	8	6
Butler	10	8
Cass	29	28
Cedar	15	8
Chase	6	3
Cherry	7	4
Cheyenne	15	13
Clay	9	10
Colfax	15	10
Cuming	8	10
Custer	10	10
Dakota	21	21
Dawes	2	3
Dawson	45	33
Deuel	6	3
Dixon	5	4
Dodge	41	36
Douglas	435	406
Dundy	4	0
Fillmore	12	8
Franklin	1	1

	1999-2008	2003-2012
Frontier	3	0
Furnas	5	4
Gage	30	29
Garden	3	1
Garfield	2	1
Gosper	2	2
Grant	2	1
Greeley	3	4
Hall	56	40
Hamilton	8	11
Harlan	3	1
Hayes	3	3
Hitchcock	2	1
Holt	14	11
Hooker	0	0
Howard	1	2
Jefferson	6	7
Johnson	7	6
Kearney	9	6
Keith	7	8
Keya Paha	0	0
Kimball	4	2
Knox	22	15
Lancaster	175	144
Lincoln	38	30
Logan	2	2
Loup	1	3
Madison	31	29
McPherson	0	0
Merrick	11	7
Morrill	8	5

	1999-2008	2003-2012
Nance	10	5
Nemaha	8	7
Nuckolls	6	1
Otoe	19	14
Pawnee	2	2
Perkins	2	4
Phelps	8	6
Pierce	8	5
Platte	35	31
Polk	9	6
Red Willow	10	16
Richardson	11	11
Rock	0	0
Saline	12	12
Sarpy	99	87
Saunders	24	22
Scotts Bluff	46	36
Seward	13	10
Sheridan	5	4
Sherman	4	2
Sioux	0	2
Stanton	7	4
Thayer	11	13
Thomas	3	3
Thurston	17	14
Valley	4	4
Washington	17	16
Wayne	9	4
Webster	5	6
Wheeler	1	1
York	5	9

Source: Vital Statistics, DHHS.

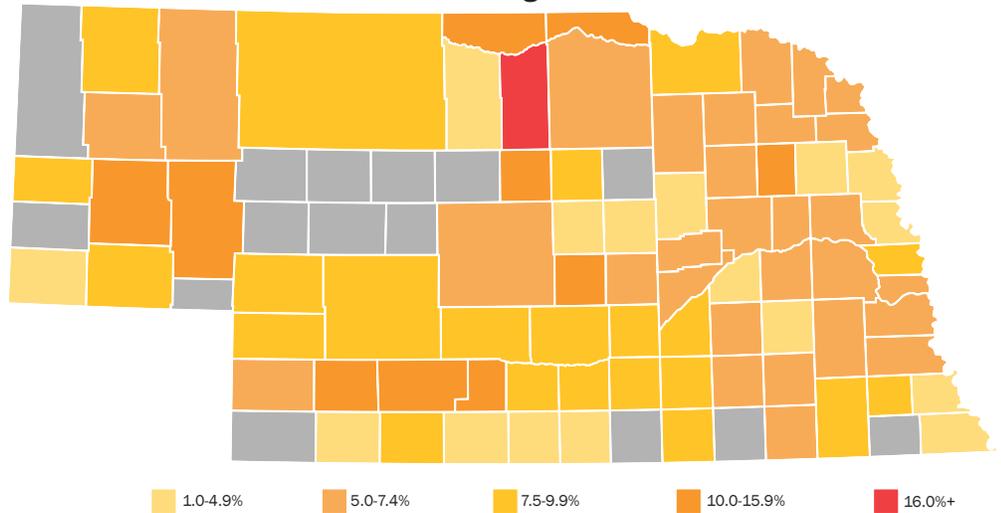
# Low birth weight births (2008 & 2012)

State	Number	Rate
2008	1,909	7.1%
2012	1,763	6.8%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	Pawnee
2012	Douglsa	Rock

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	19 counties with 0	
2012	15 counties with 0	

## Percent low birth weight births (2012)



	2008	Rate	2012	Rate
Adams	31	7.4%	26	6.5%
Antelope	4	4.9%	6	7.2%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	0	0.0%	1	1.7%
Box Butte	19	11.5%	10	6.3%
Boyd	2	11.1%	3	14.3%
Brown	0	0.0%	1	3.9%
Buffalo	39	5.6%	44	6.4%
Burt	2	3.4%	2	2.5%
Butler	5	5.2%	6	6.5%
Cass	25	8.3%	20	6.9%
Cedar	5	4.0%	6	6.3%
Chase	2	3.7%	3	6.8%
Cherry	1	1.8%	5	8.5%
Cheyenne	6	3.8%	11	8.2%
Clay	3	4.1%	6	8.1%
Colfax	9	3.9%	10	6.0%
Cuming	6	5.9%	4	3.3%
Custer	9	8.0%	6	5.1%
Dakota	26	6.5%	22	5.5%
Dawes	7	8.4%	10	9.4%
Dawson	25	6.2%	33	8.8%
Deuel	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dixon	5	6.6%	4	6.5%
Dodge	29	5.6%	28	5.6%
Douglas	657	7.7%	633	7.5%
Dundy	2	10.0%	0	0.0%
Fillmore	5	7.1%	3	5.6%
Franklin	3	8.3%	1	3.7%

	2008	Rate	2012	Rate
Frontier	1	3.6%	2	10.0%
Furnas	5	10.6%	1	2.0%
Gage	21	7.6%	19	7.6%
Garden	1	6.7%	3	15.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%	1	9.1%
Gosper	1	7.7%	4	14.8%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	0	0.0%	1	3.5%
Hall	67	6.7%	58	6.3%
Hamilton	6	5.2%	8	7.6%
Harlan	2	6.3%	1	2.6%
Hayes	0	0.0%	1	10.0%
Hitchcock	3	9.4%	1	2.8%
Holt	12	9.2%	7	5.6%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	5	7.2%	4	5.6%
Jefferson	4	4.9%	5	6.4%
Johnson	3	6.3%	4	8.7%
Kearney	9	10.1%	6	6.2%
Keith	10	13.7%	6	7.9%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
Kimball	3	7.3%	1	2.4%
Knox	8	7.4%	8	8.5%
Lancaster	298	7.1%	263	6.4%
Lincoln	50	9.7%	37	8.2%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	1	14.3%
Madison	37	6.9%	25	5.2%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	7	7.3%	6	6.7%
Morrill	5	6.9%	6	10.9%

	2008	Rate	2012	Rate
Nance	2	4.7%	3	7.1%
Nemaha	8	8.3%	3	3.8%
Nuckolls	2	4.7%	3	8.6%
Otoe	18	9.0%	13	7.2%
Pawnee	7	19.4%	0	0.0%
Perkins	4	11.1%	3	8.8%
Phelps	14	11.1%	8	7.8%
Pierce	4	4.0%	4	5.0%
Platte	33	6.8%	25	5.4%
Polk	3	5.6%	2	4.3%
Red Willow	6	4.1%	7	5.7%
Richardson	6	7.0%	1	1.2%
Rock	0	0.0%	3	16.7%
Saline	10	4.7%	11	5.9%
Sarpy	168	6.4%	159	6.2%
Saunders	17	6.9%	15	6.4%
Scotts Bluff	49	8.6%	42	9.1%
Seward	13	6.8%	7	3.6%
Sheridan	2	4.2%	3	5.5%
Sherman	1	2.6%	3	10.7%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	6	7.5%	6	11.1%
Thayer	5	10.2%	0	0.0%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	9	6.0%	7	5.2%
Valley	1	2.6%	1	2.2%
Washington	11	5.0%	6	3.3%
Wayne	4	4.1%	5	5.6%
Webster	6	12.8%	0	0.0%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	15	8.4%	12	6.6%

Source: Vital Statistics, DHHS.

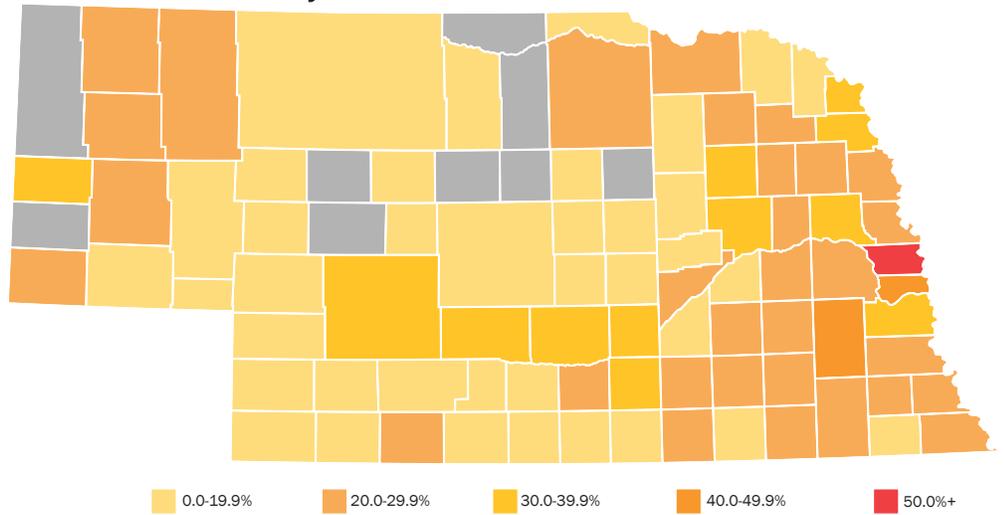
# Sexually transmitted infections among youth 19 & under (1999-2008 & 2003-2012)

## Sexually transmitted diseases (2003-2012)

State	Number
2008	2,633
2012	2,326

Highest county	By number
1999-2008	Douglas
2003-2012	Douglas

Lowest county	By number
1999-2008	5 counties at 0
2003-2012	9 counties at 0



0.0-19.9%    20.0-29.9%    30.0-39.9%    40.0-49.9%    50.0%+

	1999-2008	2003-2012
Adams	285	260
Antelope	15	10
Arthur	1	2
Banner	0	0
Blaine	1	0
Boone	13	10
Box Butte	43	58
Boyd	3	2
Brown	16	8
Buffalo	403	446
Burt	20	21
Butler	11	15
Cass	129	115
Cedar	8	8
Chase	3	1
Cherry	2	5
Cheyenne	18	14
Clay	16	18
Colfax	25	38
Cuming	18	21
Custer	20	11
Dakota	168	115
Dawes	140	96
Dawson	121	124
Deuel	1	3
Dixon	16	12
Dodge	267	319
Douglas	13132	13436
Dundy	2	1
Fillmore	76	79
Franklin	1	1

	1999-2008	2003-2012
Frontier	9	9
Furnas	11	11
Gage	77	89
Garden	8	6
Garfield	1	1
Gosper	3	5
Grant	3	3
Greeley	3	3
Hall	426	422
Hamilton	16	8
Harlan	4	6
Hayes	1	2
Hitchcock	1	1
Holt	19	15
Hooker	0	0
Howard	16	14
Jefferson	26	28
Johnson	24	30
Kearney	13	15
Keith	19	10
Keya Paha	0	0
Kimball	14	15
Knox	18	23
Lancaster	3650	3947
Lincoln	205	254
Logan	3	2
Loup	0	0
Madison	273	265
McPherson	1	0
Merrick	16	21
Morrill	27	25

	1999-2008	2003-2012
Nance	8	11
Nemaha	27	32
Nuckolls	19	19
Otoe	66	80
Pawnee	5	13
Perkins	2	3
Phelps	13	13
Pierce	21	18
Platte	151	179
Polk	15	14
Red Willow	54	59
Richardson	44	44
Rock	1	0
Saline	75	71
Sarpy	1063	1296
Saunders	49	56
Scotts Bluff	356	338
Seward	38	37
Sheridan	26	26
Sherman	6	6
Sioux	1	0
Stanton	15	18
Thayer	10	6
Thomas	2	2
Thurston	302	248
Valley	10	10
Washington	95	99
Wayne	49	39
Webster	8	5
Wheeler	0	0
York	32	38

Source: Vital Statistics, DHHS.

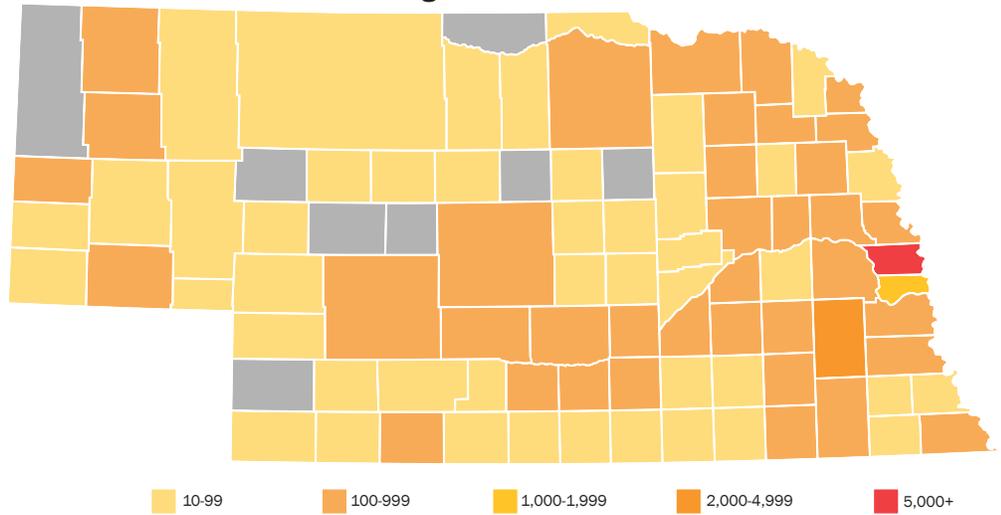
# Number of graduates from public & non-public schools (2007-2008 & 2011-2012)

## Number of graduates (2011-2012)

State	Number
2007-2008	22,195
2011-2012	22,657

Highest county	By number
2007-2008	Douglas
2011-2012	Douglas

Lowest county	By number
2007-2008	8 counties had fewer than 10
2011-2012	7 counties had fewer than 10



10-99      100-999      1,000-1,999      2,000-4,999      5,000+

	2007-2008	2011-2012
Adams	285	260
Antelope	15	-
Arthur	-	-
Banner	-	-
Blaine	-	-
Boone	13	10
Box Butte	43	58
Boyd	-	-
Brown	16	-
Buffalo	403	446
Burt	20	21
Butler	11	15
Cass	129	115
Cedar	-	-
Chase	-	-
Cherry	-	-
Cheyenne	18	14
Clay	16	18
Colfax	25	38
Cuming	18	21
Custer	20	11
Dakota	168	115
Dawes	140	96
Dawson	121	124
Deuel	-	-
Dixon	16	12
Dodge	267	319
Douglas	13,132	13,436
Dundy	-	-
Fillmore	76	79
Franklin	-	-

	2007-2008	2011-2012
Frontier	-	-
Furnas	11	11
Gage	77	89
Garden	-	-
Garfield	-	-
Gosper	-	-
Grant	-	-
Greeley	-	-
Hall	426	422
Hamilton	16	-
Harlan	-	-
Hayes	-	-
Hitchcock	-	-
Holt	19	15
Hooker	-	-
Howard	16	14
Jefferson	26	28
Johnson	24	30
Kearney	13	15
Keith	19	10
Keya Paha	-	-
Kimball	14	15
Knox	18	23
Lancaster	3,650	3,947
Lincoln	205	254
Logan	-	-
Loup	-	-
Madison	273	265
McPherson	-	-
Merrick	16	21
Morrill	27	25

	2007-2008	2011-2012
Nance	-	11
Nemaha	27	32
Nuckolls	19	19
Otoe	66	80
Pawnee	-	13
Perkins	-	-
Phelps	13	13
Pierce	21	18
Platte	151	179
Polk	15	14
Red Willow	54	59
Richardson	44	44
Rock	-	-
Saline	75	71
Sarpy	1,063	1,296
Saunders	49	56
Scotts Bluff	356	338
Seward	38	37
Sheridan	26	26
Sherman	-	-
Sioux	-	-
Stanton	15	18
Thayer	10	-
Thomas	-	-
Thurston	302	248
Valley	10	10
Washington	95	99
Wayne	49	39
Webster	-	-
Wheeler	-	-
York	32	38

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.  
Note: Data are masked if there are fewer than 10.

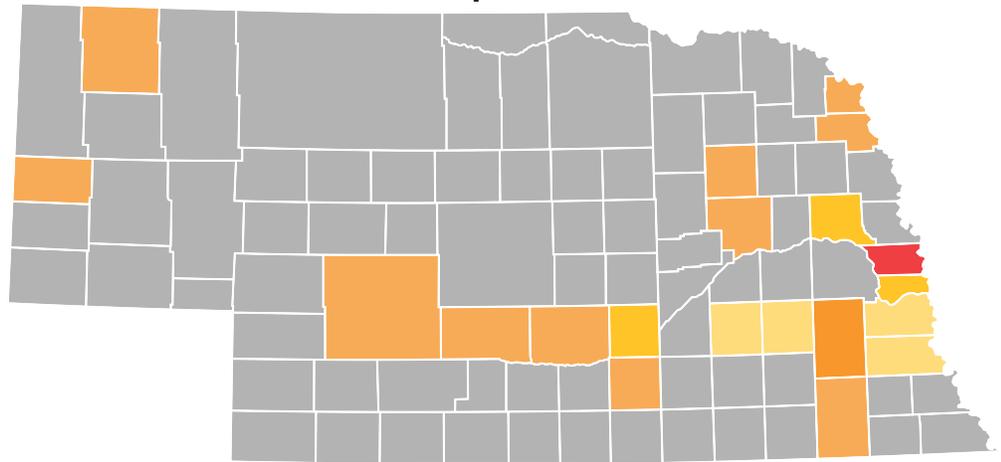
# Number of dropouts from public & non-public schools (2007-2008 & 2011-2012)

## Number of dropouts (2011-2012)

State	Total
2007-2008	2,377
2011-2012	1,988

Highest county	By number
2007-2008	Douglas
2011-2012	Douglas

Lowest county	By number
2007-2008	50 counties with fewer than 10
2011-2012	73 counties with fewer than 10



	2007-2008	2011-2012
Adams	27	23
Antelope	-	-
Arthur	0	-
Banner	0	-
Blaine	0	-
Boone	-	-
Box Butte	-	-
Boyd	0	-
Brown	-	-
Buffalo	31	45
Burt	-	-
Butler	-	-
Cass	-	12
Cedar	0	-
Chase	-	-
Cherry	0	-
Cheyenne	-	-
Clay	-	-
Colfax	11	-
Cuming	-	-
Custer	-	-
Dakota	13	25
Dawes	24	47
Dawson	13	25
Deuel	-	-
Dixon	-	-
Dodge	46	84
Douglas	1,113	847
Dundy	-	-
Fillmore	-	-
Franklin	-	-

	2007-2008	2011-2012
Frontier	-	-
Furnas	-	-
Gage	17	22
Garden	0	-
Garfield	0	-
Gosper	0	-
Grant	0	-
Greeley	-	-
Hall	66	51
Hamilton	-	-
Harlan	0	-
Hayes	0	-
Hitchcock	0	-
Holt	-	-
Hooker	0	-
Howard	-	-
Jefferson	-	-
Johnson	-	-
Kearney	-	-
Keith	-	-
Keya Paha	0	-
Kimball	-	-
Knox	24	-
Lancaster	455	327
Lincoln	10	44
Logan	0	-
Loup	0	-
Madison	35	22
McPherson	0	-
Merrick	-	-
Morrill	-	-

	2007-2008	2011-2012
Nance	-	-
Nemaha	-	-
Nuckolls	-	-
Otoe	-	11
Pawnee	-	-
Perkins	-	-
Phelps	-	-
Pierce	-	-
Platte	37	39
Polk	-	-
Red Willow	-	-
Richardson	-	-
Rock	-	-
Saline	11	-
Sarpy	43	66
Saunders	11	-
Scotts Bluff	26	48
Seward	13	11
Sheridan	0	-
Sherman	-	-
Sioux	0	-
Stanton	-	-
Thayer	-	-
Thomas	0	**
Thurston	34	35
Valley	-	-
Washington	-	-
Wayne	-	-
Webster	-	-
Wheeler	0	-
York	-	14

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.  
 \*\*\* Data are masked when there are fewer than 10.

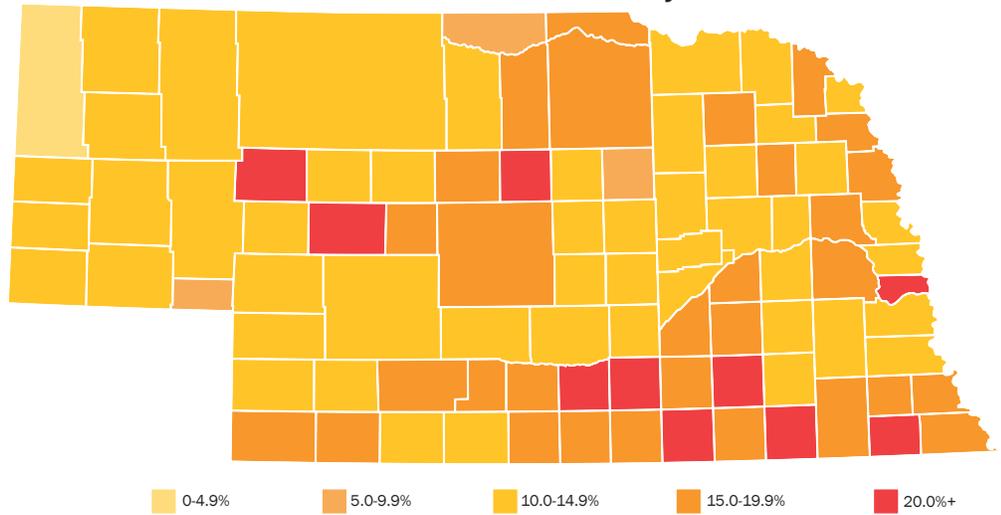
# Special Education (2007-2008 & 2011-2012)

## Percent students with verified disability (2011-2012)

State	Number	Rate
2007-2008	47,216	14.2%
2011-2012	47,088	13.9%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2007-2008	Douglas	Gosper
2011-2012	Douglas	Loup

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2007-2008	Keya Paha	Keya Paha
2011-2012	Sioux	Sioux



	2007-2008	Rate	2011-2012	Rate
Adams	969	17.7%	1,145	20.4%
Antelope	198	15.6%	181	14.7%
Arthur	14	15.4%	15	14.3%
Banner	16	9.6%	16	10.1%
Blaine	23	18.5%	20	17.4%
Boone	132	13.0%	125	13.3%
Box Butte	317	14.8%	298	14.0%
Boyd	69	19.7%	65	18.4%
Brown	70	14.0%	73	14.3%
Buffalo	1,207	15.3%	1,146	13.8%
Burt	222	16.5%	234	18.3%
Butler	206	12.5%	204	13.4%
Cass	619	15.5%	576	14.4%
Cedar	205	12.1%	194	12.3%
Chase	83	11.0%	79	10.2%
Cherry	95	11.8%	100	12.5%
Cheyenne	255	15.0%	199	11.9%
Clay	148	16.6%	131	17.9%
Colfax	239	10.2%	251	10.2%
Cuming	286	14.3%	253	12.5%
Custer	338	18.4%	306	17.0%
Dakota	586	13.9%	574	13.4%
Dawes	147	11.2%	127	10.1%
Dawson	828	15.8%	642	12.2%
Deuel	61	15.7%	28	6.1%
Dixon	188	16.0%	174	16.1%
Dodge	1,180	17.9%	1,155	17.9%
Douglas	13,622	13.2%	14,312	13.4%
Dundy	70	17.6%	72	17.9%
Fillmore	283	26.1%	197	20.1%
Franklin	46	13.1%	55	15.5%

	2007-2008	Rate	2011-2012	Rate
Frontier	98	16.8%	90	15.2%
Furnas	198	16.9%	161	14.9%
Gage	655	19.4%	684	19.8%
Garden	37	12.6%	28	11.0%
Garfield	52	13.9%	48	12.4%
Gosper	67	26.7%	44	17.7%
Grant	20	16.5%	29	22.0%
Greeley	108	18.5%	67	12.7%
Hall	1,483	12.8%	1,328	10.9%
Hamilton	287	16.5%	258	15.6%
Harlan	63	20.1%	55	18.8%
Hayes	18	11.3%	16	11.3%
Hitchcock	39	16.7%	42	15.7%
Holt	304	16.0%	285	15.1%
Hooker	25	13.7%	20	10.9%
Howard	179	13.6%	145	11.0%
Jefferson	372	24.0%	379	23.2%
Johnson	113	14.3%	147	19.4%
Kearney	300	22.6%	256	20.2%
Keith	175	12.8%	161	12.9%
Keya Paha	2	2.1%	10	9.8%
Kimball	70	11.8%	64	11.4%
Knox	250	14.9%	230	14.2%
Lancaster	6,537	14.2%	6,285	12.9%
Lincoln	1,050	16.5%	884	14.0%
Logan	36	20.8%	36	17.7%
Loup	28	22.8%	23	24.7%
Madison	1,001	14.3%	897	12.8%
McPherson	9	12.2%	23	20.9%
Merrick	159	12.8%	160	13.0%
Morrill	109	11.4%	103	11.3%

	2007-2008	Rate	2011-2012	Rate
Nance	102	11.8%	120	14.9%
Nemaha	190	16.6%	211	18.3%
Nuckolls	246	22.3%	298	23.6%
Otoe	458	15.7%	438	14.7%
Pawnee	93	19.3%	98	20.3%
Perkins	64	17.0%	46	11.7%
Phelps	334	19.9%	282	17.4%
Pierce	218	14.5%	227	15.4%
Platte	818	12.5%	815	12.8%
Polk	189	14.8%	202	15.8%
Red Willow	343	17.2%	265	13.4%
Richardson	284	17.8%	258	16.8%
Rock	24	12.6%	33	16.3%
Saline	405	14.0%	428	14.4%
Sarpy	3,156	12.7%	3,737	22.9%
Saunders	445	12.6%	514	15.1%
Scotts Bluff	747	11.3%	766	11.2%
Seward	359	12.1%	386	13.3%
Sheridan	130	13.6%	116	13.2%
Sherman	80	16.4%	69	14.6%
Sioux	9	8.8%	4	4.2%
Stanton	81	16.9%	71	15.8%
Thayer	193	21.7%	158	17.9%
Thomas	14	12.6%	12	10.8%
Thurston	340	20.7%	357	19.4%
Valley	92	13.1%	96	13.1%
Washington	501	13.8%	511	14.3%
Wayne	206	13.1%	191	11.9%
Webster	111	17.5%	122	19.1%
Wheeler	13	12.0%	8	7.7%
York	405	18.7%	344	16.0%

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

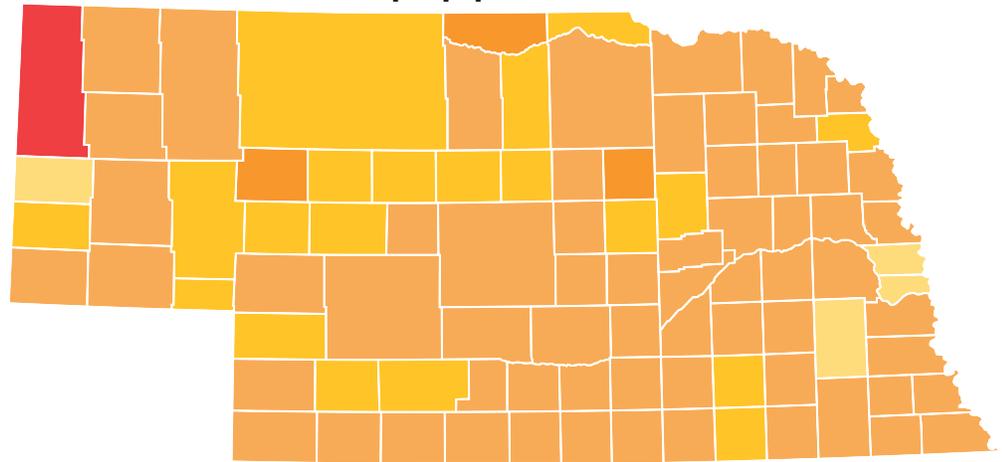
# Cost per pupil (2007-2008 & 2011-2012)\*

## Cost per pupil (2011-2012)

State	Average amount
2007-2008	\$9,528.66
2011-2012	\$10,709.67

Highest county	By amount
2007-2008	Sioux
2011-2012	Sioux

Lowest county	By amount
2007-2008	Hall
2011-2012	Sarpy



	2007-2008	2011-2012
Adams	\$9,906.52	\$10,658.69
Antelope	\$12,656.20	\$14,634.55
Arthur	\$16,798.29	\$18,325.37
Banner	\$14,786.52	\$18,933.10
Blaine	\$15,943.97	\$18,737.28
Boone	\$12,001.19	\$15,522.37
Box Butte	\$9,980.29	\$11,681.31
Boyd	\$14,452.68	\$17,574.77
Brown	\$11,188.89	\$12,649.58
Buffalo	\$9,011.82	\$10,077.03
Burt	\$10,093.16	\$12,448.18
Butler	\$10,174.38	\$13,808.28
Cass	\$9,741.57	\$11,328.66
Cedar	\$11,914.54	\$14,941.86
Chase	\$12,649.51	\$14,437.52
Cherry	\$13,095.76	\$16,580.39
Cheyenne	\$10,952.73	\$11,794.54
Clay	\$11,471.68	\$12,308.89
Colfax	\$9,621.25	\$12,144.96
Cuming	\$9,998.11	\$12,011.28
Custer	\$11,418.86	\$13,359.64
Dakota	\$9,419.39	\$11,463.29
Dawes	\$10,746.51	\$14,572.82
Dawson	\$9,348.75	\$11,484.89
Deuel	\$15,638.64	\$16,861.28
Dixon	\$9,395.02	\$12,631.36
Dodge	\$9,008.33	\$10,317.34
Douglas	\$9,065.53	\$9,835.86
Dundy	\$13,965.97	\$14,693.38
Fillmore	\$12,858.09	\$18,549.40
Franklin	\$11,278.18	\$13,294.24

	2007-2008	2011-2012
Frontier	\$12,352.94	\$15,670.50
Furnas	\$12,465.19	\$13,784.12
Gage	\$9,467.76	\$11,034.25
Garden	\$15,003.62	\$16,136.53
Garfield	\$11,776.21	\$12,443.25
Gosper	\$10,735.87	\$13,630.68
Grant	\$21,433.69	\$20,983.63
Greeley	13,489.58	\$16,350.97
Hall	\$8,607.29	\$10,035.39
Hamilton	\$9,850.75	\$11,978.42
Harlan	\$10,204.43	\$13,203.44
Hayes	\$18,322.75	\$18,535.51
Hitchcock	\$15,474.18	\$13,427.02
Holt	\$12,596.46	\$14,578.21
Hooker	\$12,809.15	\$15,877.92
Howard	\$9,813.01	\$11,802.63
Jefferson	\$10,763.26	\$12,723.41
Johnson	\$11,399.98	\$13,703.38
Kearney	\$10,284.84	\$13,084.41
Keith	\$10,493.49	\$12,197.47
Keya Paha	\$17,020.15	\$21,046.80
Kimball	\$12,879.96	\$11,968.81
Knox	\$11,680.65	\$14,069.68
Lancaster	\$8,861.55	\$9,752.54
Lincoln	\$9,188.33	\$10,121.74
Logan	13,303.28	\$13,558.95
Loup	\$13,142.65	\$19,577.55
Madison	\$10,167.48	\$10,862.83
McPherson	\$19,478.06	\$17,815.65
Merrick	\$9,538.36	\$12,400.11
Morrill	\$11,340.68	\$12,961.59

	2007-2007	2011-2012
Nance	\$10,106.53	\$12,717.09
Nemaha	\$8,983.18	\$11,642.30
Nuckolls	\$13,185.61	\$14,629.60
Otoe	\$9,103.22	\$11,027.87
Pawnee	\$11,605.62	\$14,947.93
Perkins	\$13,935.07	\$17,365.50
Phelps	\$9,366.23	\$10,942.96
Pierce	\$10,419.98	\$12,277.51
Platte	\$8,751.48	\$10,269.29
Polk	\$10,961.76	\$14,337.45
Red Willow	\$8,723.88	\$10,998.54
Richardson	\$11,281.34	\$13,441.02
Rock	\$16,531.71	\$17,655.00
Saline	\$9,374.41	\$11,169.63
Sarpy	\$8,665.74	\$9,393.52
Saunders	\$9,470.02	\$11,304.23
Scotts Bluff	\$9,251.27	\$9,772.06
Seward	\$9,544.91	\$11,711.62
Sheridan	\$13,574.64	\$12,671.36
Sherman	\$10,974.74	\$14,295.62
Sioux	\$21,940.12	\$27,394.65
Stanton	\$11,022.55	\$12,151.85
Thayer	\$13,524.81	\$17,233.76
Thomas	\$18,064.47	\$19,598.44
Thurston	\$13,675.21	\$16,339.78
Valley	\$12,237.24	\$14,183.56
Washington	\$8,645.78	\$10,589.69
Wayne	\$9,402.45	\$10,974.91
Webster	\$10,539.19	\$12,963.26
Wheeler	\$17,074.70	\$23,807.12
York	\$10,639.33	\$11,530.25

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

\* By average daily membership

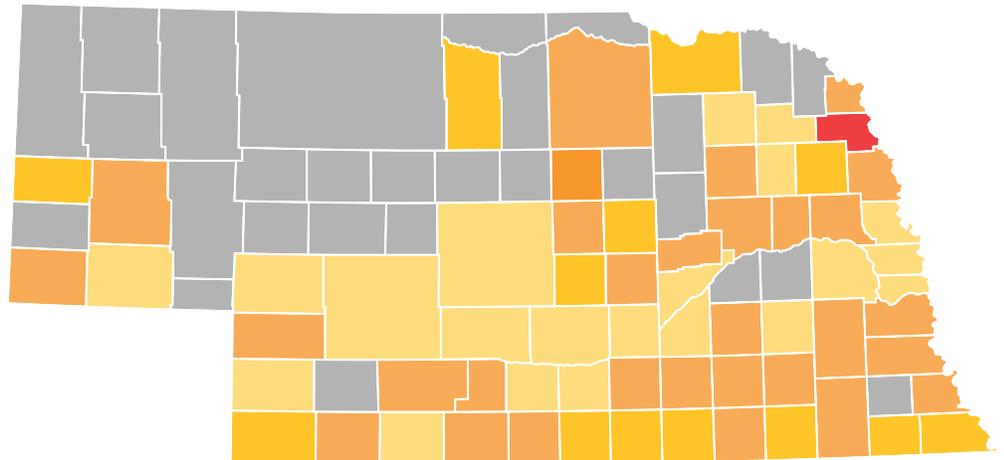
# Head Start and Early Head Start (2007-2008 & 2011-2012)

## Percent children under 5 in Head Start (2001-2012)

State	Number	Rate
2007-2008	5,425	4.1%
2011-2012	6,756	5.1%

Highest county	By number	By rate
2007-2008	Douglas	Webster
2011-2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2007-2008	19 counties with 0	
2011-2012	22 counties with 0	



0.01-4.9      5.0-9.9      10.0-19.9      20.0-24.9      25.0+

	2007-2008	Percent	2011-2012	Percent
Adams	162	7.2%	168	8.2%
Antelope	36	10.1%	0	0.0%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	17	6.4%	0	0.0%
Box Butte	84	11.7%	*	*
Boyd	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Brown	26	19.4%	26	17.9%
Buffalo	116	3.5%	116	3.5%
Burt	32	8.4%	34	9.2%
Butler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cass	140	8.7%	140	9.4%
Cedar	17	3.2%	0	0.0%
Chase	10	5.0%	10	3.8%
Cherry	30	8.7%	*	*
Cheyenne	40	5.8%	18	2.9%
Clay	36	10.7%	39	9.8%
Colfax	75	7.7%	100	9.6%
Cuming	38	6.4%	54	10.2%
Custer	27	4.3%	29	4.7%
Dakota	150	8.4%	156	8.9%
Dawes	76	15.0%	*	*
Dawson	61	2.8%	61	3.3%
Deuel	15	15.3%	*	*
Dixon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dodge	125	5.0%	125	5.1%
Douglas	1,088	2.6%	1,124	2.7%
Dundy	10	12.7%	10	10.5%
Fillmore	17	5.6%	17	5.4%
Franklin	32	23.2%	23	14.4%

	2007-2008	Percent	2011-2012	Percent
Frontier	10	8.5%	10	8.2%
Furnas	20	9.2%	20	8.0%
Gage	87	6.5%	87	6.7%
Garden	7	10.1%	*	*
Garfield	19	26.0%	17	22.4%
Gosper	10	10.4%	10	9.4%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	16	11.9%	17	12.1%
Hall	185	3.9%	197	4.0%
Hamilton	18	3.5%	20	4.1%
Harlan	10	6.3%	10	5.1%
Hayes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hitchcock	10	6.8%	10	5.9%
Holt	46	7.9%	44	6.5%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	24	6.0%	26	6.6%
Jefferson	31	8.5%	51	12.9%
Johnson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kearney	17	4.5%	17	4.6%
Keith	17	3.9%	17	4.2%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	20	11.0%	17	7.5%
Knox	55	28.1%	53	10.4%
Lancaster	600	2.9%	1,044	5.1%
Lincoln	70	2.8%	70	2.8%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	116	4.6%	138	5.3%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	16	4.0%	17	3.8%
Morrill	20	7.0%	20	7.1%

	2007-2008	Percent	2011-2012	Percent
Nance	16	7.7%	17	7.5%
Nemaha	32	7.6%	40	9.1%
Nuckolls	35	13.7%	35	17.0%
Otoe	55	5.9%	52	5.1%
Pawnee	17	16.2%	16	12.2%
Perkins	10	6.0%	10	5.5%
Phelps	17	3.2%	17	2.7%
Pierce	4	0.9%	4	0.9%
Platte	189	8.2%	205	8.3%
Polk	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Red Willow	18	2.8%	18	2.7%
Richardson	52	12.2%	48	11.3%
Rock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Saline	52	5.5%	53	5.1%
Sarpy	185	1.4%	221	1.6%
Saunders	44	3.6%	44	3.2%
Scotts Bluff	334	12.7%	334	12.6%
Seward	17	1.7%	17	1.7%
Sheridan	50	15.0%	*	*
Sherman	23	14.9%	17	11.3%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	17	4.2%	17	3.9%
Thayer	17	6.5%	17	6.5%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	211	26.4%	211	26.6%
Valley	22	9.9%	17	7.2%
Washington	18	1.6%	18	1.6%
Wayne	18	3.6%	18	3.3%
Webster	37	28.2%	25	11.0%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	51	5.7%	71	7.7%

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

\* County has a Head Start/Early Head Start presence, but enrollment combined with other counties.

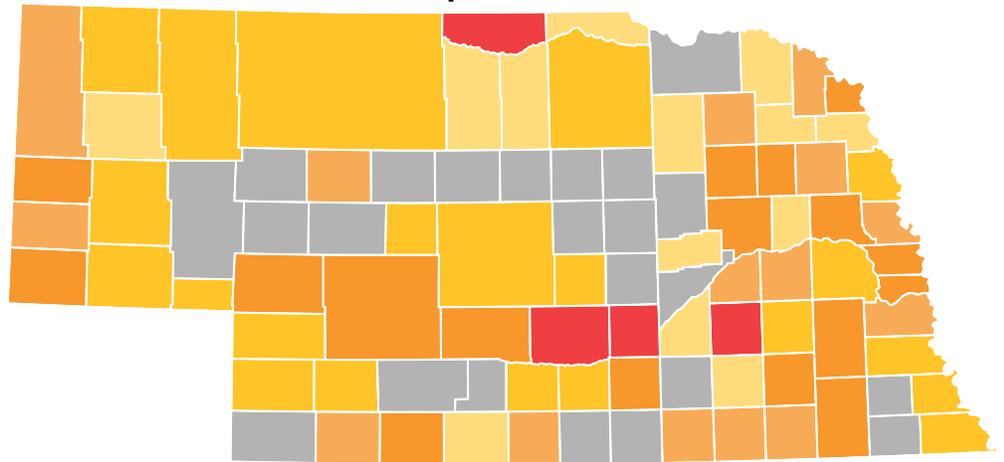
# Youth arrests ages 17 & under (2008 & 2012)

## Youth arrest rate per 1,000 children (2012)

State	Number	Rate
2008	15,700	79.80
2012	12,199	61.49

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	Madison
2012	Douglas	Keya Paha

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	13 counties with 0	
2012	23 counties with 0	



1.0-5.9    6.0-15.9    16.1-49.9    50.0-99.9    100.0+

	2008	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2012	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Adams	315	99.03	199	62.11
Antelope	2	2.70	4	5.52
Arthur	0	0.00	0	0.00
Banner	0	0.00	1	12.50
Blaine	0	0.00	0	0.00
Boone	4	5.69	0	0.00
Box Butte	225	153.58	3	2.40
Boyd	7	38.89	1	5.05
Brown	7	18.37	1	2.72
Buffalo	567	128.31	473	104.02
Burt	30	36.95	13	17.36
Butler	17	16.60	11	10.89
Cass	37	11.40	39	13.01
Cedar	11	10.47	6	5.69
Chase	12	24.14	10	23.58
Cherry	17	25.80	22	31.93
Cheyenne	86	81.21	34	32.11
Clay	0	0.00	0	0.00
Colfax	2	1.58	1	0.82
Cuming	29	25.28	17	14.44
Custer	50	39.53	22	20.11
Dakota	273	108.76	266	99.29
Dawes	44	55.49	27	32.53
Dawson	412	121.64	197	66.49
Deuel	2	10.10	6	31.58
Dixon	30	40.71	12	15.83
Dodge	268	70.71	231	57.21
Douglas	4267	79.07	3582	63.72
Dundy	2	8.51	0	0.00
Fillmore	8	9.43	2	2.75
Franklin	8	23.88	0	0.00

	2008	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2012	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Frontier	8	28.99	0	0.00
Furnas	11	21.78	2	3.34
Gage	175	69.67	153	61.54
Garden	1	7.81	0	0.00
Garfield	1	3.82	0	0.00
Gosper	4	19.80	0	0.00
Grant	0	0.00	0	0.00
Greeley	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hall	685	107.99	820	126.04
Hamilton	8	5.99	3	2.50
Harlan	3	7.46	3	7.06
Hayes	0	0.00	4	44.44
Hitchcock	9	25.50	3	10.42
Holt	21	15.95	28	21.02
Hooker	1	16.39	1	12.05
Howard	1	1.11	0	0.00
Jefferson	34	43.26	10	11.83
Johnson	2	5.22	0	0.00
Kearney	26	30.48	21	27.74
Keith	68	83.64	63	75.18
Keya Paha	2	24.39	5	138.89
Kimball	15	35.80	29	78.38
Knox	4	4.20	0	0.00
Lancaster	3262	126.66	2465	91.47
Lincoln	103	23.89	364	88.93
Logan	1	18.52	2	41.67
Loup	0	0.00	0	0.00
Madison	590	155.06	336	91.06
McPherson	0	0.00	0	0.00
Merrick	0	0.00	0	0.00
Morrill	41	75.23	21	37.10

	2008	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2012	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Nance	23	53.86	2	4.96
Nemaha	28	40.40	17	25.34
Nuckolls	2	4.18	6	12.50
Otoe	123	64.50	86	45.84
Pawnee	22	71.66	0	0.00
Perkins	2	7.04	11	39.43
Phelps	23	23.54	20	18.89
Pierce	23	23.54	7	7.41
Platte	564	138.44	247	59.22
Polk	7	10.64	7	10.26
Red Willow	147	123.84	108	90.45
Richardson	70	84.85	16	19.30
Rock	10	55.25	1	5.52
Saline	71	45.31	119	76.28
Sarpy	1643	94.18	1274	67.43
Saunders	67	26.58	85	32.96
Scotts Bluff	546	129.66	325	78.92
Seward	78	44.09	69	38.68
Sheridan	78	129.78	27	41.47
Sherman	1	3.21	7	23.41
Sioux	0	0.00	1	6.13
Stanton	62	75.61	40	51.09
Thayer	13	23.47	7	12.73
Thomas	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thurston	0	0.00	1	0.96
Valley	6	13.57	0	0.00
Washington	93	38.33	34	13.28
Wayne	17	22.79	3	3.70
Webster	9	21.95	0	0.00
Wheeler	3	33.33	0	0.00
York	156	102.43	166	115.68

Source: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

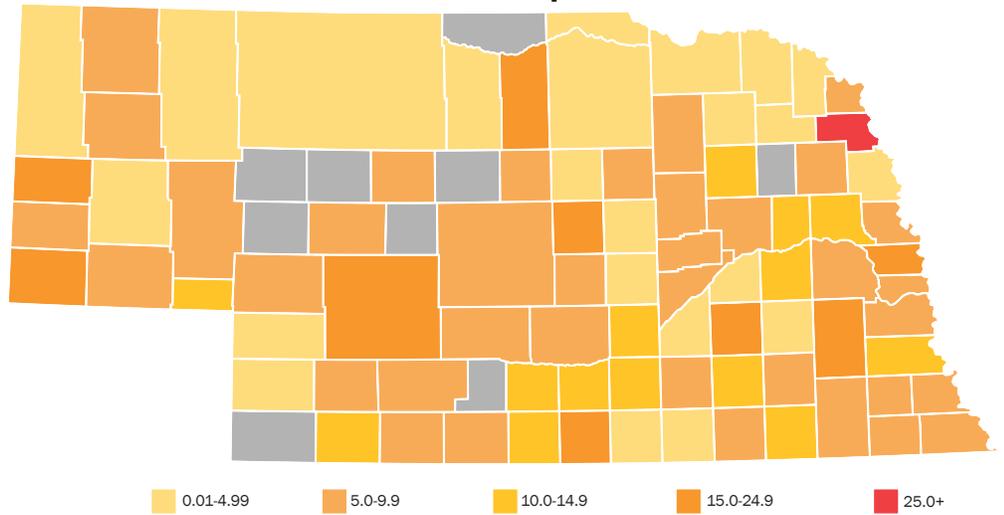
# Children in Out-of-Home Care (2008 & 2012)

## Children in out of home care rate per 1,000 children (2012)

State	Number	Rate
2008	8,255	16.5
2012	6,661	12.9

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	Thurston
2012	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	7 counties with 0	
2012	7 counties with 0	



	2008	Rate per 1,000 children	2012	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	170	18.7	128	14.7
Antelope	11	7.0	10	6.0
Arthur	1	11.2	0	0.0
Banner	1	6.7	1	6.6
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	1	0.7	13	9.6
Box Butte	17	5.7	21	6.8
Boyd	4	9.2	2	4.3
Brown	3	4.6	2	2.8
Buffalo	165	12.7	124	9.2
Burt	22	13.2	7	4.3
Butler	49	23.0	32	14.6
Cass	89	12.7	43	6.4
Cedar	4	1.8	5	2.2
Chase	16	20.6	5	4.7
Cherry	20	14.6	6	4.4
Cheyenne	32	12.4	21	8.0
Clay	14	9.1	16	9.2
Coffax	32	10.0	36	10.4
Cuming	27	11.3	14	5.8
Custer	41	15.0	23	8.4
Dakota	71	10.6	46	6.8
Dawes	10	4.1	16	6.5
Dawson	110	14.0	54	7.2
Deuel	4	10.7	5	11.2
Dixon	15	9.6	8	4.9
Dodge	152	16.2	110	11.5
Douglas	2,783	18.7	2,486	16.2
Dundy	6	14.3	0	0.0
Fillmore	34	22.8	17	11.6
Franklin	9	13.5	14	19.3

	2008	Rate per 1,000 children	2012	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	7	11.5	6	8.5
Furnas	30	29.4	12	9.8
Gage	64	11.6	40	7.5
Garden	8	26.1	2	5.4
Garfield	3	8.0	2	4.5
Gosper	7	16.7	0	0.0
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	11	19.2	1	1.6
Hall	338	20.2	214	11.9
Hamilton	23	9.3	12	4.9
Harlan	7	9.8	10	12.9
Hayes	3	13.8	2	9.1
Hitchcock	4	6.4	8	12.0
Holt	18	7.3	10	3.8
Hooker	2	13.8	0	0.0
Howard	11	6.6	7	4.2
Jefferson	24	14.8	19	10.7
Johnson	23	24.0	6	5.4
Kearney	12	7.4	22	13.3
Keith	30	16.6	14	7.5
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	15	18.4	18	19.5
Knox	7	3.9	7	3.1
Lancaster	1,581	20.5	1,381	17.5
Lincoln	335	34.8	212	21.6
Logan	1	5.4	0	0.0
Loup	0	0.0	1	7.1
Madison	149	15.5	124	12.8
McPherson	0	0.0	1	6.8
Merrick	36	18.6	16	7.7
Morrill	16	13.0	5	3.9

	2008	Rate per 1,000 children	2012	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	10	11.6	8	8.5
Nemaha	19	11.3	16	8.5
Nuckolls	4	4.1	4	4.0
Otoe	35	8.8	51	12.5
Pawnee	6	11.2	6	9.4
Perkins	4	6.1	2	2.7
Phelps	46	19.8	25	10.2
Pierce	7	3.6	4	2.0
Platte	83	9.1	80	8.4
Polk	17	13.8	6	4.3
Red Willow	51	18.7	27	9.4
Richardson	16	8.4	17	8.8
Rock	1	3.4	5	17.2
Saline	44	11.5	28	6.5
Sarpy	410	8.7	356	7.0
Saunders	35	6.6	35	6.1
Scotts Bluff	249	25.0	153	15.2
Seward	57	12.4	20	4.2
Sheridan	13	10.0	6	4.7
Sherman	8	12.0	6	8.2
Sioux	0	0.0	1	3.1
Stanton	5	2.9	10	5.5
Thayer	10	8.7	8	6.8
Thomas	1	8.2	1	6.0
Thurston	325	115.5	228	82.5
Valley	12	12.8	20	19.7
Washington	35	6.8	40	7.2
Wayne	7	2.8	5	1.8
Webster	8	11.0	2	2.2
Wheeler	0	0.0	1	5.0
York	59	16.0	73	21.0

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Service.

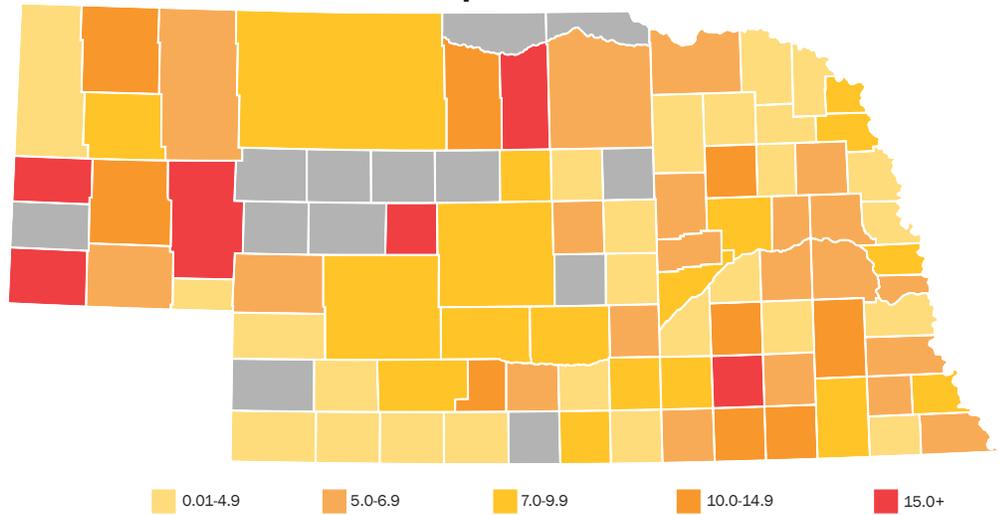
# Child Maltreatment (2008 & 2012)\*

## Child maltreatment per 1,000 children (2012)

State	Number	Rate per 1,000
2008	4,902	9.8
2012	4,306	8.3

Highest county	By number	By rate
2008	Douglas	Lancaster
2012	Douglas	Logan

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2008	14 counties with 0	
2012	13 counties with 0	



	2008	Rate per 1,000 children	2012	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	37	4.1	82	9.4
Antelope	9	5.7	7	4.2
Arthur	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banner	0	0.0	0	0.0
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	2	1.5	9	6.6
Box Butte	35	11.8	22	7.2
Boyd	3	6.9	0	0.0
Brown	8	12.4	10	13.8
Buffalo	77	5.9	111	8.3
Burt	11	6.6	3	1.8
Butler	23	10.8	14	6.4
Cass	46	6.6	23	3.4
Cedar	1	0.4	1	0.4
Chase	3	3.9	0	0.0
Cherry	18	13.1	13	9.5
Cheyenne	13	5.1	17	6.5
Clay	6	3.9	17	9.7
Coffax	13	4.1	21	6.1
Cuming	9	3.8	16	6.7
Custer	22	8.1	23	8.4
Dakota	89	13.3	60	8.9
Dawes	8	3.3	30	12.1
Dawson	25	3.2	64	8.6
Deuel	1	2.7	2	4.5
Dixon	1	0.6	7	4.3
Dodge	63	6.7	64	6.7
Douglas	1,570	10.5	1,261	8.2
Dundy	1	2.4	1	2.0
Fillmore	9	6.0	23	15.7
Franklin	3	4.5	6	8.3

	2008	Rate per 1,000 children	2012	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	0	0.0	5	7.1
Furnas	6	5.9	6	4.9
Gage	48	8.7	44	8.2
Garden	0	0.0	6	16.3
Garfield	5	13.3	1	2.2
Gosper	5	12.0	7	13.9
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	2	3.5	1	1.6
Hall	152	9.1	111	6.2
Hamilton	7	2.8	10	4.1
Harlan	3	4.2	0	0.0
Hayes	0	0.0	1	4.6
Hitchcock	2	3.2	1	1.5
Holt	9	3.6	14	5.3
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	2	1.2	3	1.8
Jefferson	22	13.5	21	11.8
Johnson	14	14.6	7	6.2
Kearney	3	1.9	6	3.6
Keith	7	3.9	11	5.9
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	7	8.6	17	18.4
Knox	29	16.2	13	5.8
Lancaster	1,412	18.3	1082	13.7
Lincoln	94	9.8	97	9.9
Logan	1	5.4	5	24.8
Loup	0	0.0	1	7.1
Madison	60	6.2	101	10.4
McPherson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Merrick	9	4.7	19	9.2
Morrill	17	13.8	16	12.5

	2008	Rate per 1,000 children	2012	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	15	17.4	5	5.3
Nemaha	18	10.7	18	9.6
Nuckolls	3	3.1	6	6.0
Otoe	34	8.6	27	6.6
Pawnee	1	1.9	2	3.1
Perkins	2	3.0	1	1.3
Phelps	15	6.5	13	5.3
Pierce	6	3.1	4	2.0
Platte	66	7.3	72	7.6
Polk	8	6.5	2	1.4
Red Willow	14	5.1	3	1.0
Richardson	12	6.3	12	6.2
Rock	0	0.0	6	20.6
Saline	24	6.3	30	7.0
Sarpy	270	5.7	264	5.2
Saunders	47	8.9	29	5.1
Scotts Bluff	151	15.2	154	15.3
Seward	48	10.5	18	3.8
Sheridan	4	3.1	7	5.5
Sherman	4	6.0	0	0.0
Sioux	0	0.0	1	3.1
Stanton	2	1.1	1	0.6
Thayer	13	11.2	14	11.9
Thomas	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thurston	50	17.8	22	8.0
Valley	2	2.1	7	6.9
Washington	14	2.7	24	4.3
Wayne	4	1.6	7	2.6
Webster	3	4.1	3	3.3
Wheeler	1	5.0	0	0.0
York	49	13.3	41	11.8

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

\* Number of substantiated victims of child maltreatment.





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