



2015

Kids Count in Nebraska Report



Acknowledgements

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Authors:

Chrissy Tonkinson, *Research Coordinator*

Akporobome Edafeghwara, *Commentary Intern*

Editorial contributors:

Aubrey Mancuso, *Executive Director*

Maria Alban, *Operations and Special Projects Coordinator*

Sam Huppert, *Communications Coordinator*

Juliet Summers, *Policy Coordinator - Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice*

Julia Tse, *Policy Associate - Child Welfare*

Elizabeth Clapp, *Policy Associate*

Design:

Victoria Jones, *Graphic Designer*

Cover photos featuring Nebraska children:

Front, top row, from left: Teddy and Mara; Ethan; Marlon and Josiah. Middle row: Tori; Mickayla; Stella. Bottom row: Ruby; Marcel; Cordell.

Back, top row, from left: KaeLynn; Jennings. Middle: Braylon. Bottom: Noah.



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 five areas: health, education, child welfare, juvenile justice and economic stability.

This research is funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Dr. Tom and Jane Tonniges and The Nebraska Medical Center/UNMC. 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 2014 are available for download at www.voicesforchildren.com/kidscount.

Additional copies of the *Kids Count in Nebraska 2015 Report*, as well as reports from 1993 through 2014, are available from:

Voices for Children in Nebraska
7521 Main Street, Suite 103
Ralston, NE 68127
402-597-3100
<http://voicesforchildren.com>
voices@voicesforchildren.com



This year's *Kids Count in Nebraska* is dedicated to Dr. Tom Tonniges. Few people have contributed more to the health and well-being of Nebraska's children and we are honored to have been able to count him as a constant supporter, board member and friend.

Table of contents & letter

Dear Kids Count Reader,

Welcome to the 23rd edition of the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report*! This year's report brings with it updated data of child well-being in Nebraska, offering our most comprehensive and in-depth look ever at the status of Nebraska's children.

For more than two decades, Voices for Children has been compiling data on our state's children for the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report*. In recent years, we have become increasingly concerned about racial disparities across many of our issue areas. While there have been improvements in overall child well-being that we should be proud of. Year after year, the data show children of color continue to have fewer opportunities than their peers. For this reason, we have focused our commentary section, "*Equality Before The Law*," on the persistent gaps in childhood indicators that face children of color in Nebraska, and are unveiling our new *Index of Race & Opportunity*.

Beyond the basic principle that all of our state's children deserve the chance to grow into happy and healthy adults, more than ever, Nebraska's changing demographics mean these inequalities affect all of us. Projections from the Center for Public Affairs Research at the University of Nebraska at Omaha show the percentage of people of color in Nebraska will nearly double from 19.5% in 2014 to 38% by 2050. Each year, a greater percentage of Nebraska's kids are facing barriers based on the color of their skin. Finding solutions to the disparities that face Nebraska's children will be crucial if we are to live in a state that is well-educated and prepared for the future.

This year's report also offers a thorough update of data across all of our issue areas, which you can find listed in our table of contents to the right of this letter. As part this update, we constantly adjust our sources and which indicators are used to bring you the most accurate representation of the status of Nebraska's children.

We hope you find this year's edition of the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report* helpful. As always, we welcome your feedback. This book exists to help you—whether you are a policymaker, legislative staff member, administrator, child advocate, or anyone else who wants to help ensure that Nebraska's children have the opportunity to lead the happy and healthy life they deserve.

Finally, we want to extend our thanks to the many experts and data holders who lent their data proficiency to the production of this report. Thank you.

We hope that you enjoy the 2015 Kids Count in Nebraska Report!

Kind Regards,



Aubrey Mancuso, MSW
Executive Director



Chrissy Tonkinson, MPH
Research Coordinator

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Technical Team of Advisors

About Voices for Children

Founded in 1987, Voices for Children in Nebraska has a 29 year track record of improving the lives of Nebraska's children and youth. As the independent, nonpartisan voice for children, we are not funded by state, federal, city or county dollars. Our independence allows us to speak loud and clear and to shine the spotlight on the needs of children in our state.

MISSION:

Voices for Children in Nebraska is the independent voice building pathways to opportunity for all children and families through research, policy and community engagement.

VISION:

We will engage the public and state leaders to build systems removing obstacles and promoting opportunities for ALL children to lead healthy, secure and fulfilling lives.

VALUES:

All children deserve an equal opportunity to succeed in life. To ensure kids remain at the center of priorities and programs:

- Informed research drives our direction.
- When a policy is good, we support it; when it is harmful, we fight it; when it is missing, we can create it.
- Community engagement is how we promote systems change.

PLAN:

Our policy priorities are guided by research, data and proven best practices that improve child well-being. We pay close attention to the impact of race, poverty and geography, and seek to address existing disparities within these issue areas.

Voices for Children in Nebraska 2016 Board of Directors:

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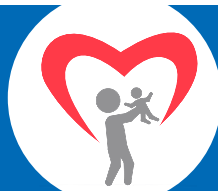


PRO-KID POLICY PLAN FOR NEBRASKA

Mission: Voices for Children in Nebraska is the independent voice building pathways to opportunity for all children and families through research, policy and community engagement.

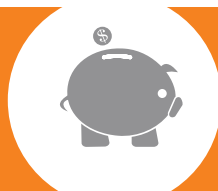
Plan: Our policy priorities are guided by research, data and proven best practices that improve child well-being. We pay close attention to the impact of race, poverty and geography, and seek to address existing disparities within these issue areas.

CHILD WELFARE



Ensure all children grow up in safe, permanent, and loving families. By strengthening families, we prevent abuse and neglect. An effective child welfare system minimizes trauma to children and families through swift and thoughtful action.

ECONOMIC STABILITY



Ensure that families are able to achieve financial security. Hard work should pay and policies should support families in trying to build a better future. Systems should ensure that children's basic needs are met when families lack the resources to do so.

EARLY CHILDHOOD



Ensure all families have access to quality affordable early education and that families have supports in place that allow them to balance work and family life.

HEALTH



Guarantee all children and families have access to affordable, quality physical and behavioral health care. Consistent and preventive health care, beginning even from birth, gives children the best chance to grow up to be healthy and productive adults.

JUVENILE JUSTICE



Assure that children can grow into healthy and productive adults by holding youth accountable for their actions in appropriate ways that promote community safety.

TAX & BUDGET



Ensure that our tax system is fair to working families and that we have adequate revenue to invest in communities. Our state budget helps set the priorities for the state and we should prioritize our future workforce by making smart, targeted investments in children and families.

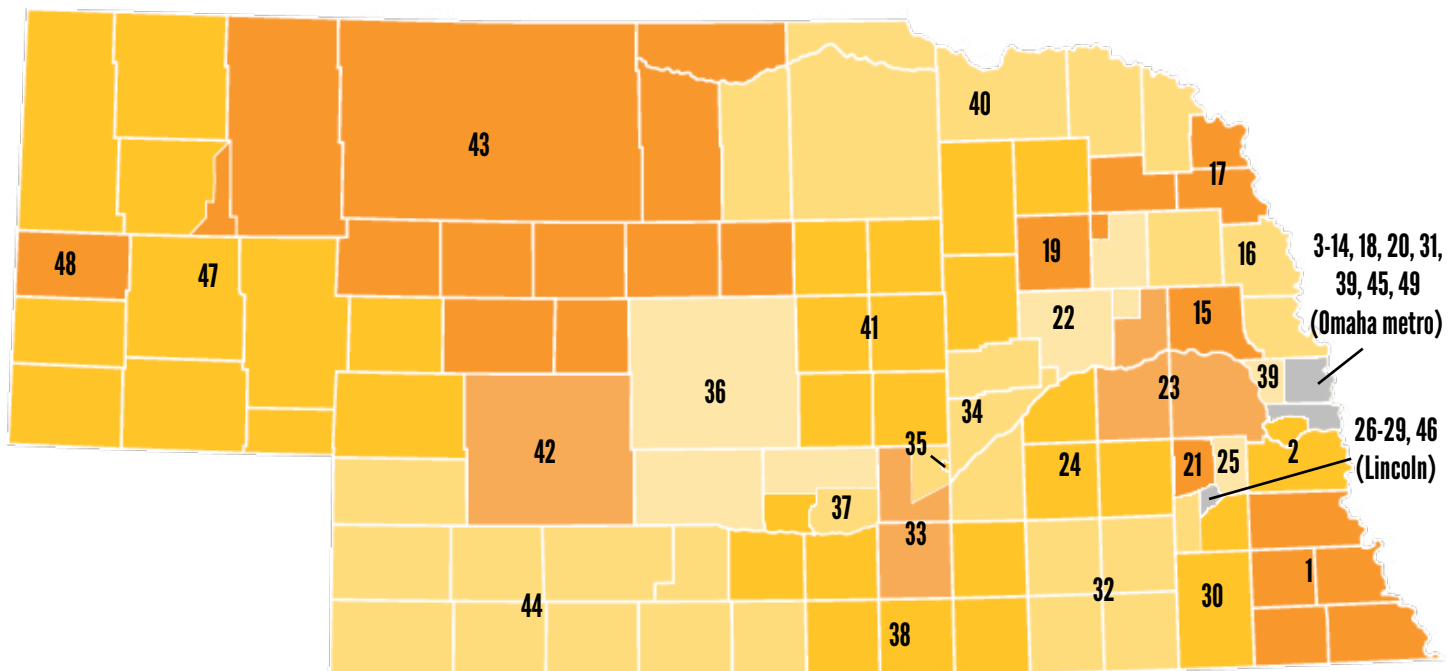
Find out more at voicesforchildren.com

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

2016 Nebraska Legislature

Senator	District	Office Phone	Email
Baker, Roy	30	471-2620	rbaker@leg.ne.gov
Bloomfield, Dave	17	471-2716	dbloomfield@leg.ne.gov
Bolz, Kate	29	471-2734	kbolz@leg.ne.gov
Brasch, Lydia	16	471-2728	lbrasch@leg.ne.gov
Campbell, Kathy	25	471-2731	kcampbell@leg.ne.gov
Chambers, Ernie	11	471-2612	—
Coash, Colby	27	471-2632	ccoash@leg.ne.gov
Cook, Tanya	13	471-2727	tcook@leg.ne.gov
Craighead, Joni	6	471-2714	jcraighead@leg.ne.gov
Crawford, Sue	45	471-2615	scrawford@leg.ne.gov
Davis, Al	43	471-2628	adavis@leg.ne.gov
Ebke, Laura	32	471-2711	lebke@leg.ne.gov
Fox, Nicole	7	471-2721	nfox@leg.ne.gov
Friesen, Curt	34	471-2630	cfriesen@leg.ne.gov
Garrett, Tommy	3	471-2627	tgarrett@leg.ne.gov

Contacting elected officials

2016 Nebraska Legislature (Continued)

Gloor, Mike	35	471-2617	mgloor@leg.ne.gov
Groene, Michael	42	471-2729	mgroene@leg.ne.gov
Haar, Ken	21	471-2673	khaar@leg.ne.gov
Hadley, Galen	37	471-2726	ghadley@leg.ne.gov
Hansen, Matt	26	471-2610	mhansen@leg.ne.gov
Harr, Burke J.	8	471-2722	bharr@leg.ne.gov
Hilkemann, Bob	4	471-2621	rhilkemann@leg.ne.gov
Howard, Sara	9	471-2723	showard@leg.ne.gov
Hughes, Dan	44	471-2805	dhughes@leg.ne.gov
Johnson, Jerry	23	471-2719	jjohnson@leg.ne.gov
Kintner, Bill	2	471-2613	bkintner@leg.ne.gov
Kolowski, Rick	31	471-2327	rkolowski@leg.ne.gov
Kolterman, Mark	24	471-2756	mkolterman@leg.ne.gov
Krist, Bob	10	471-2718	bkrist@leg.ne.gov
Kuehn, John	38	471-2732	jkuehn@leg.ne.gov
Larson, Tyson	40	471-2801	tlarson@leg.ne.gov
Lindstrom, Brett	18	471-2618	blindstrom@leg.ne.gov
McCollister, John	20	471-2622	jmccollister@leg.ne.gov
McCoy, Beau	39	471-2885	bmccoy@leg.ne.gov
Mello, Heath	5	471-2710	hmello@leg.ne.gov
Morfeld, Adam	46	471-2720	amorfeld@leg.ne.gov
Murante, John	49	471-2725	jmurante@leg.ne.gov
Pansing Brooks, Patty	28	471-2633	ppansingbrooks@leg.ne.gov
Riepe, Merv	12	471-2623	mrriepe@leg.ne.gov
Scheer, Jim	19	471-2929	jscheer@leg.ne.gov
Schilz, Ken	47	471-2616	kschilz@leg.ne.gov
Schnoor, David	15	471-2625	dschnoor@leg.ne.gov
Schumacher, Paul	22	471-2715	pschumacher@leg.ne.gov
Seiler, Les	33	471-2712	lseiler@leg.ne.gov
Smith, Jim	14	471-2730	jsmith@leg.ne.gov
Stinner, John	48	471-2802	jstinner@leg.ne.gov
Sullivan, Kate	41	471-2631	ksullivan@leg.ne.gov
Watermeier, Dan	1	471-2733	dwatermeier@leg.ne.gov
Williams, Matt	36	471-2642	mwilliams@leg.ne.gov

Other elected officials

U.S. President: Barack Obama
202-456-1414, president@whitehouse.gov

U.S. Senator: Deb Fischer
202-224-6551, <http://www.fischer.senate.gov>

Nebraska Governor: Pete Ricketts
402-471-2244, www.governor.nebraska.gov

U.S. Senator: Ben Sasse
202-224-4224, <http://www.sasse.senate.gov>

Nebraska Secretary of State: John A. Gale
402-471-2554, <http://www.sos.ne.gov>

U.S. Representative - 1st District: Jeff Fortenberry
202-225-4806, <http://www.fortenberry.house.gov>

Nebraska Attorney General: Doug Peterson
402-471-2682, <http://www.ago.state.ne.us>

U.S. Representative - 2nd District: Brad Ashford
202-225-4155, <http://www.ashford.house.gov>

Nebraska State Treasurer: Don Stenberg
402-471-2455, <http://www.treasurer.org>

U.S. Representative - 3rd District: Adrian Smith
202-225-6435, <http://www.adriansmith.house.gov>

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Know your issues, share your data

www.voicesforchildren.com contains a wealth of information including:

- Legislative Priority bills
- Blog
- *Kids Count* NInteractive county data tool
- Electronic version of Kids Count in Nebraska

To stay current on children's legislative issues, sign up for our free advoKID email alerts on our website to help you respond to the issues affecting children in the unicameral.

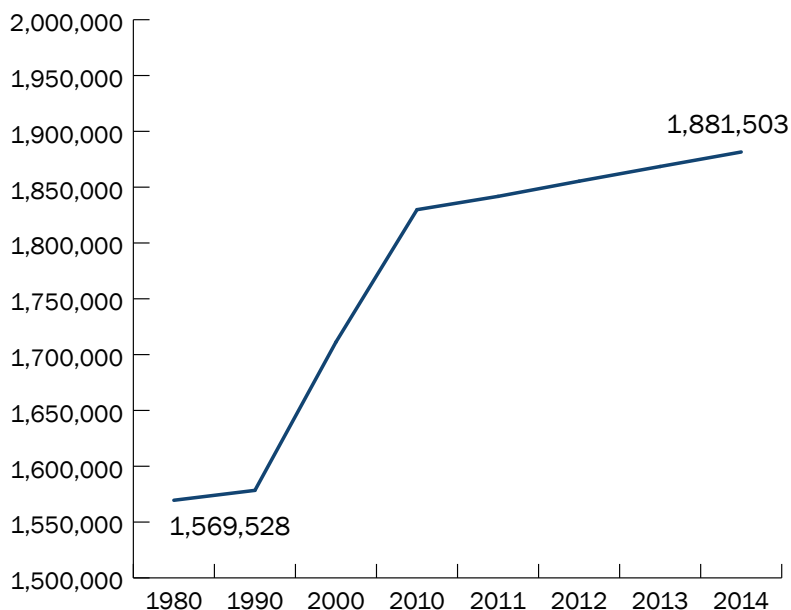
To use the KIDS COUNT Data Center – the interactive home of national, state and county level data visit datacenter.kidscount.org.

To view the legislative calendar, read bills, listen live and more, visit www.nebraskalegislature.gov.

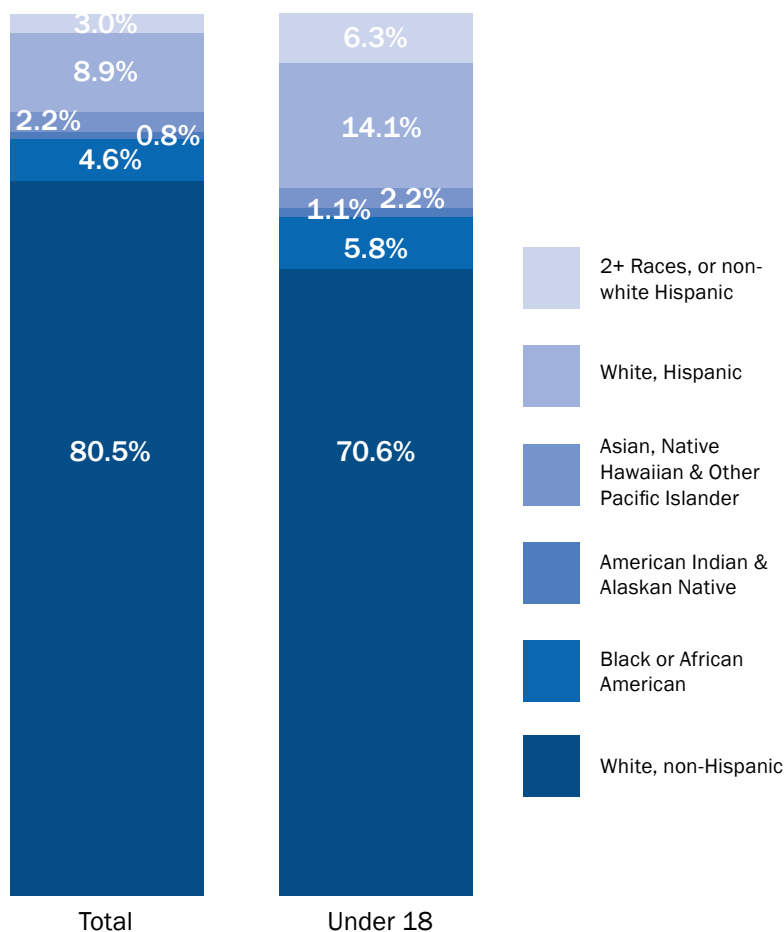
Population

1,881,503 people
including
491,637 children*
lived in Nebraska in 2014.¹

Nebraska total resident population (1980-2014)¹



Nebraska percent population by race/ethnicity (2014)²



19.5% of Nebraskans were
of color in 2014.² This is
expected to increase to
38% by 2050.

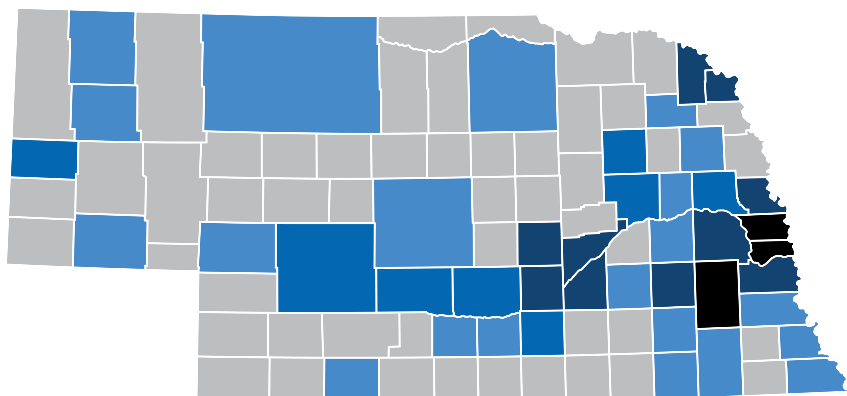
*Children under 19

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1 2010-2014.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimate of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race Alone or in Combination, and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 2014.

3. Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation, 2013.

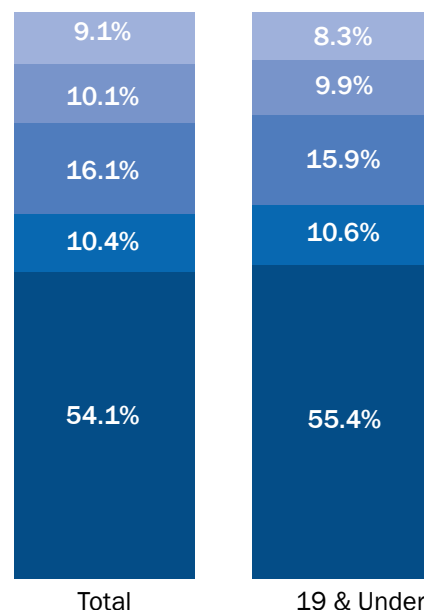
Nebraska rurality classifications (2014)¹



Based on the current population distribution of Nebraska, counties are split into 5 categories:

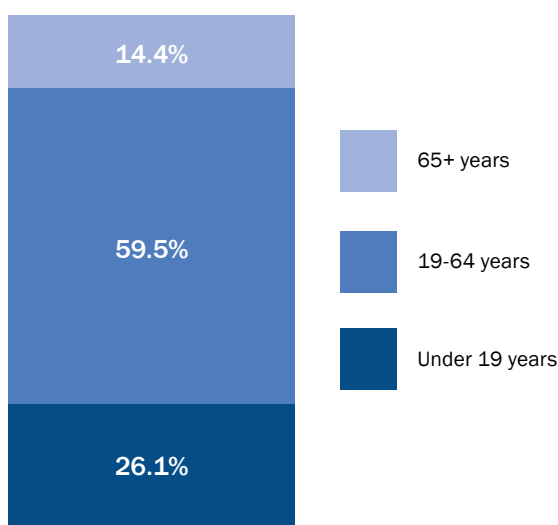
- The “Big 3” counties: Douglas, Lancaster and Sarpy
- 10 other metropolitan counties: Cass, Dakota, Dixon, Hall, Hamilton, Howard, Merrick, Saunders, Seward and Washington
- 9 micropolitan central counties: Adams, Buffalo, Dawson, Dodge, Gage, Lincoln, Madison, Platte and Scotts Bluff
- 20 nonmetropolitan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

Nebraska percent population by rurality classification (2014)¹



55.4% of Nebraska kids live in the “Big 3” counties.²

Nebraska population by age (2014)²



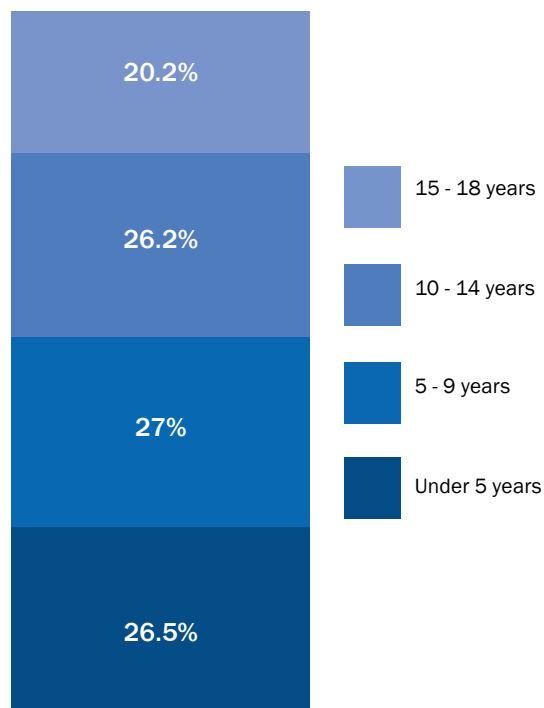
14.4% of Nebraskans were 65 or older in 2014.² This is expected to increase to 21.0% by 2050.¹

1. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX., Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, Nebraska Differences Between Metro and Nonmetro Areas.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year Age by Sex July 1, 2014, Table PEPSYASEX.

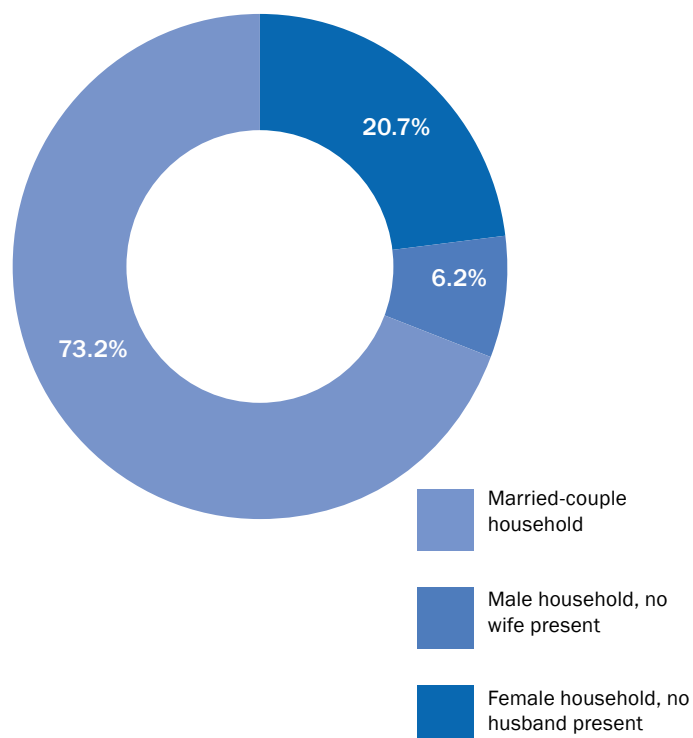
26.8% of Nebraska kids were living with a single parent in 2014,² an increase from 12% in 1980.³

Nebraska child population by age (2014)¹



3,692 Nebraska children were being raised by their grandparent(s) without a parent present in 2014.⁴

Nebraska families with children under 18 by type (2014)²



1. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by single year Age by Sex July 1, 2014, Table PEPSYASEX.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Table B09002.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of the Population.

4. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B10002.

Equality Before the Law:

An Index of Race & Opportunity for Nebraska children

Nebraska's population of people of color is growing rapidly, and is expected to double to 38% of our state's total population by 2050.¹ Now, more than ever, it is important to embrace our state motto, "Equality before the Law." Chosen as a founding principle for our state, Nebraska has long embraced the necessity of equality among its residents regardless of the color of their skin and as a foundation for the laws that govern us.² As part of this, all children must have the opportunity to grow up to be happy, healthy, and successful adults no matter the color of their skin. We began as a state with this value at our core, and it is the one that guides all of the work we do at Voices for Children.

When looking at the data and research on Nebraska's children and families a much harsher reality is uncovered – one of disparity and lack of equitable chance of future success and opportunity. This disparity is seen in each of Voices for Children's five issue areas – health, education, child welfare, juvenile justice and economic stability. Even beyond our obligation to ensure every child has a chance to reach their full potential, addressing these disparities and closing these gaps would mean a more prosperous Nebraska for generations to come.

In 2014, the Annie E. Casey Foundation released the Race for Results Index.³ With this index, we were able to see a mathematical representation of the disparity in opportunity among five racial groups. The Race for Results report was the impetus for much of Voices' work in addressing systemic racial inequities through policy advocacy since its release and led to the creation of our own *Index of Race & Opportunity* for this year's *Kids Count* commentary.

Index of Race & Opportunity for Nebraska Children

Casey's Race for Results Index provided a powerful tool to compare and contrast opportunity for children by race within a state and the nation as a whole. Because much data is not available at the national level or not comparable between states, we found the index fell short – especially in child welfare and juvenile justice. With that in mind, Voices for Children created our own index, using the same methodology as the Race for Results Index, but with our own set of indicators. This allows us to better represent the issue areas we work in – health, education, child welfare, juvenile justice and economic stability – and include six races by using different sources. This creates a more representative index that covers all areas of child well-being in Nebraska.

The Indicators

Thirteen indicators of child well-being have been included, a few from each of our five issue areas. Indicators were chosen based on their ability to predict future health, success and overall well-being, as well as their proxy power – the indicators strength in representing the general direction and central importance of a variety of similar indicators.

Health

1. Children with health insurance coverage
2. Infants receiving adequate prenatal care

Education

3. 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school
4. Reading proficiently at 3rd grade
5. 16-24-year-olds employed or attending school

Economic Stability

6. Children living above the Federal Poverty Level
7. Median family income
8. Children living in a low-poverty areas

Child Welfare

9. Children not involved in the child welfare system
10. Children who are wards of the state, but are living at home
11. Children who are living in out-of-home care, but have done so in 3 or fewer placements

Juvenile Justice

12. Youth who have completed a diversion program successfully
13. Youth who have completed probation successfully

Methodology

Our *Index of Race & Opportunity* was derived from Annie E. Casey's Race for Results Index and the KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK, and uses much of the same methodology.^{3,4} Thirteen indicators of future success were selected by Voices for Children, providing a positive overview of the pathway to opportunity. All indicators are from publicly available data, and are ones that are already included within the annual *Kids Count in Nebraska Report*. In order to compute the index the following steps were taken:

1. **Standardization of data indicators to percentages or rates**—this was necessary to account for data variability and to provide different indicators the same weights.
2. **Scaling using z-scores** – this allows data to be represented in a clearer way by providing a 0-100 scale.

By using these steps a value was assigned for each indicator. The racial group with the highest percentage or rate would receive a score of 100 while the lowest would receive a score of zero. After the score was computed for each indicator they were then averaged to create the overall *Index of Race & Opportunity* score. The higher the score, the greater the likelihood that children in that racial group are meeting the important milestones on the pathway to success and the systems and policies that touch their lives are not causing unintentional harm. No one group of children has a perfect score. By first examining each area of child well-being we can begin to understand each racial group's single composite score and compare pathways to opportunity between and among each group of children.

Defining Race and Ethnicity Classifications

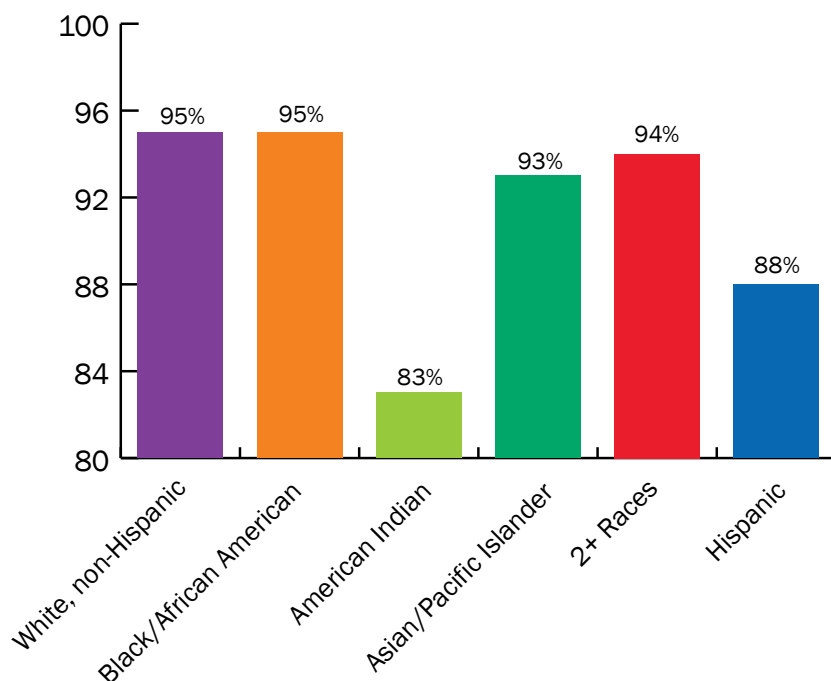
The *Index of Race & Opportunity* score was created for six racial/ethnic groups:

1. **White, non-Hispanic:** Includes people who identify as white or Caucasian and have European ancestry.
2. **Black/African American:** Includes people who identify as being Black or of African descent and may include people from the Caribbean.
3. **American Indian:** Includes people who identify as belonging to an American Indian or Alaska Native tribal group.
4. **Asian:** Includes people who have Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander ancestry and identify as Asian.
5. **Hispanic:** Includes people who identify as Hispanic, Latino or Spanish, defined as an ethnic group. For this index, Hispanic is treated as mutually exclusive from other race groups.
6. **Two or more races:** Includes people who identify as two or more of the groups listed above.

Children with health insurance coverage (2013)

Defined as the percentage of children who have any type of health insurance. This is an important factor to ensure that children are able to receive health care when they need it. Children with health insurance coverage benefit from preventive care and timely medical treatments when they have a health condition requiring intervention.⁵

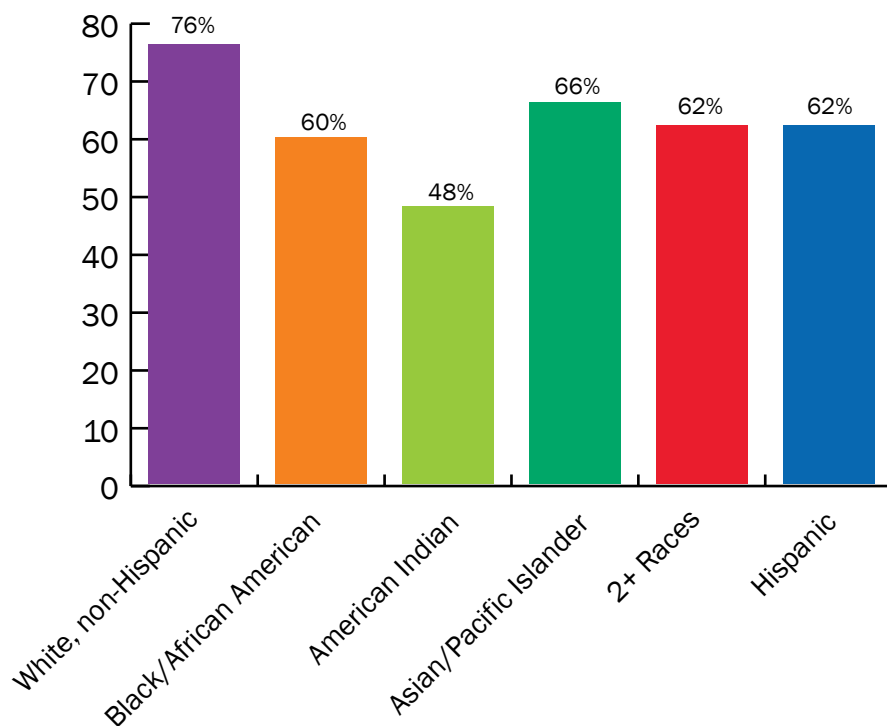
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, tables C27001B-I.



Infants receiving adequate prenatal care (2014)

Defined as the percentage of infants whose mothers received adequate or higher prenatal care, meaning they attended 80% or more of expected prenatal visits. Mothers who attend prenatal doctor's visits experience significant improvement in their own and their infant's well-being. Mothers receive education on important pre- and post-natal behaviors that thereby improve the health of the baby.⁶

Data source: Nebraska Vital Statistics, 2014.



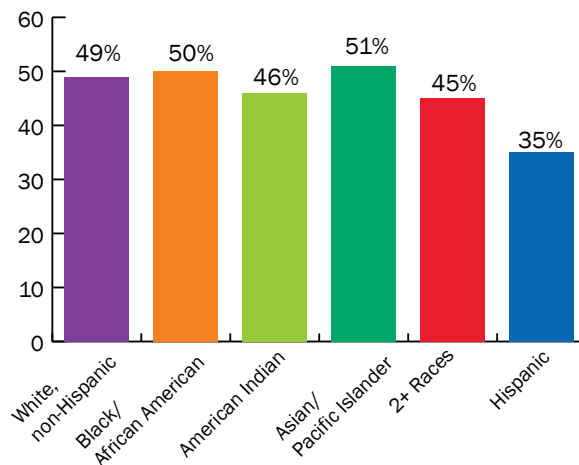
Commentary

Education Indicators

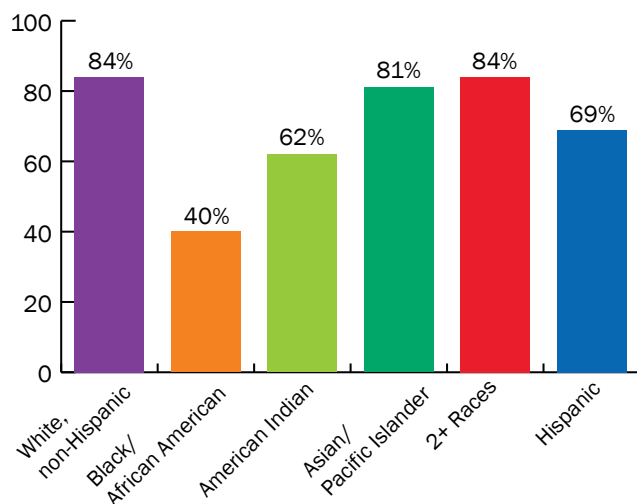
3- and 4-year olds enrolled in school (2013)

Defined as the percentage of children, age three and four, who are enrolled in nursery school or preschool. The earliest years in a child's life are when the most brain development occurs. Small disparities in outcomes at this young age can lead to lifelong impacts on the child's development. By participating in nursery or preschool a child can enter school ready to learn.⁷

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.



3rd graders reading proficiently (2014)



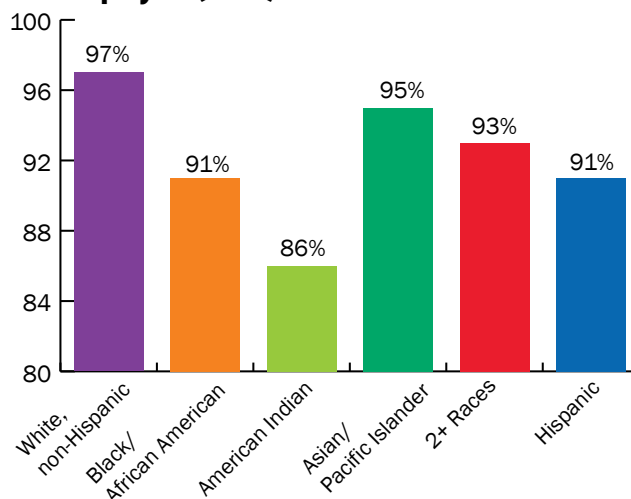
Defined as the percentage of children in 3rd grade who score proficient or better on the Nebraska State Accountability Reading Assessment (NeSA). Reading proficiency in 3rd grade is one of the most important predictors of high school graduation and career success. 3rd grade reading represents the pivot point from learning to read to reading to learn. After this point, children are beginning to gain knowledge and information from what they read rather than being taught how to read. Proficiency at this level is paramount to a child's future learning experiences and school performance.⁸

Data source: Nebraska Department of Education, NeSA 3rd grade reading proficiency, 2013/14.

16-24-year olds in school or employed (2013)

Defined as the percentage of teens and young adults who are working or attending school. These young adults who are in school or are employed are able to take advantage of the valuable window to build skills and knowledge to use later in life. This will allow them to command higher salaries and be a more skilled participant in the workforce.⁹

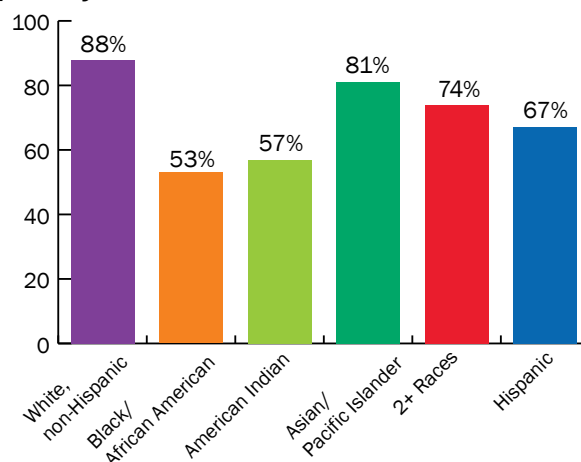
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.



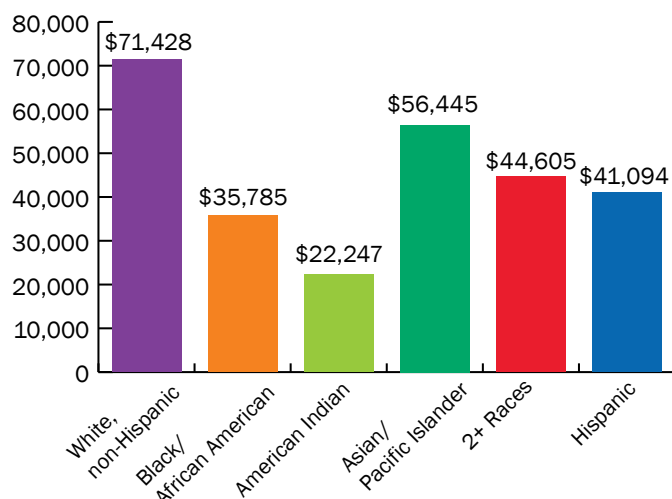
Children living above the federal poverty line (2013)

Defined as the percentage of children and teens whose families' income are above the federal poverty level. Children in families living above poverty have several advantages in child well-being including higher educational attainment, improved health and living environment and general public safety. These advantages lead to a child having greater opportunity for lifetime success.¹⁰

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B17001B-I.



Median family income (2014)



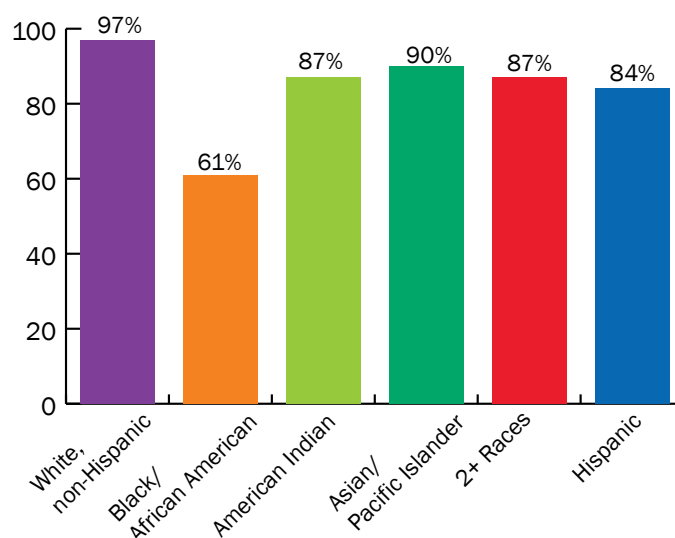
Defined as the median family income in each racial group. Children from families with higher incomes score better on cognitive tests, have fewer behavior problems, are more likely to graduate high school and enroll in college, are more likely to delay childbearing at a young age and are less likely to live in poverty as adults.¹¹ Children living in families with financial need are at an increased likelihood of maltreatment, especially when need is coupled with other factors such as depression, substance abuse and social isolation.¹²

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B19126.

Children living in areas that are low poverty (2013)

Defined as percentage of children living in areas where less than 20% of the population is living below the poverty line. Children are more likely to thrive when they live in safe communities, with good schools, strong social and cultural institutions and quality support systems.¹³ Living in areas of high poverty presents an additional barrier to future success. These are areas of high unemployment and higher crime, have poorer schools and fewer family supports and services and have higher exposure to environmental toxins, limited healthcare and transportation and less healthy foods.¹⁴

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.



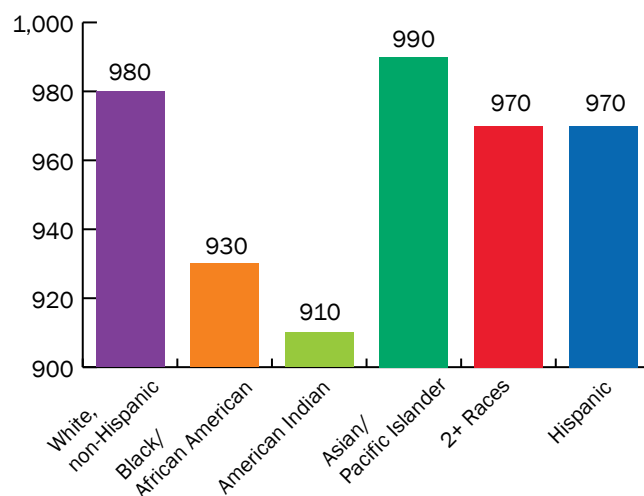
Commentary

Child Welfare Indicators

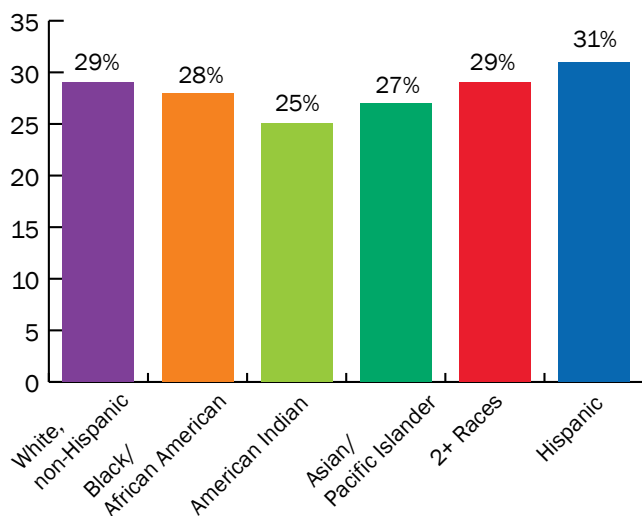
Children not involved in the child welfare system (2014)

Defined as the number of children per 1,000 who are not involved (court or non-court) in the child welfare system. Children not involved in the child welfare system are those who are living in homes without system involvement and its resulting traumatic stress. These children are also less likely to experience the compounded trauma of being separated from a parent resulting in fewer behavioral and emotional problems.¹⁵

Data source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 2014., U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimate of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race Alone or in Combination, and Hispanic Origin, July 1, 2014.



State wards receiving in-home services (2014)



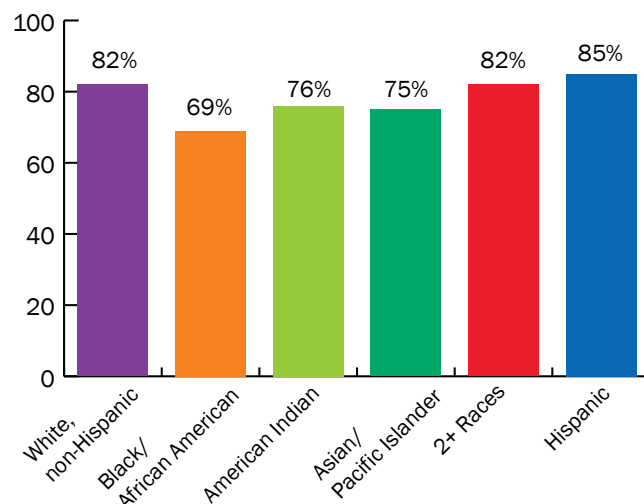
Defined as the percentage of children who are wards of the state but are living at home. While there is evidence of initial maltreatment for these children, the family is able to receive assistance and address the issues that led to maltreatment without the child going through the trauma of being placed in out-of-home care.

Data source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 2014.

Children with three or fewer out-of-home placements (2014)

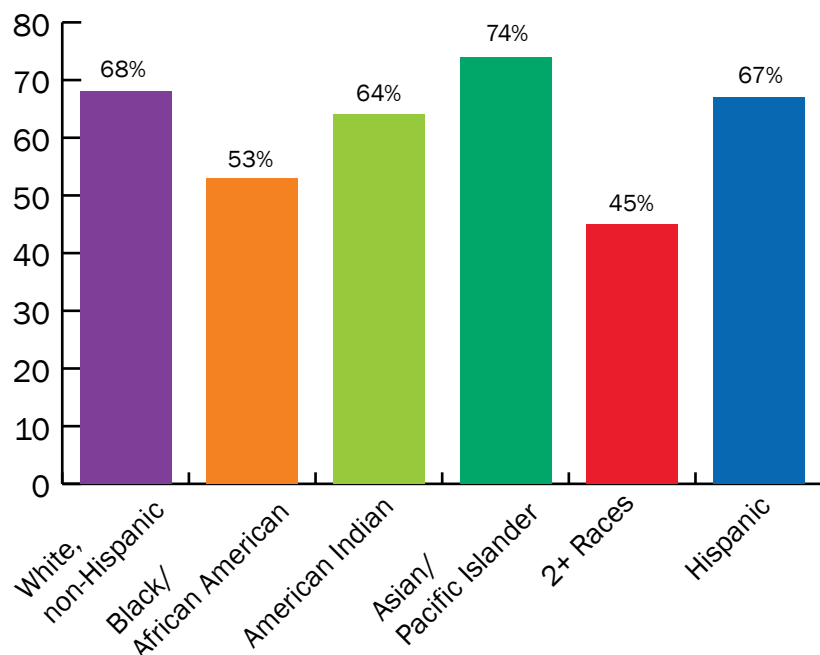
Defined as the percentage of children living in out-of-home care who have changed placements three or fewer times. Volatile placements have been proven to cause trauma in children oftentimes leading to negative behaviors. While living in out-of-home care is generally traumatic for the child, having the stability of a consistent placement and source of support minimizes these effects.¹⁶

Data source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 2014.



Juvenile Justice Indicators

Youth successfully completing diversion (2014)

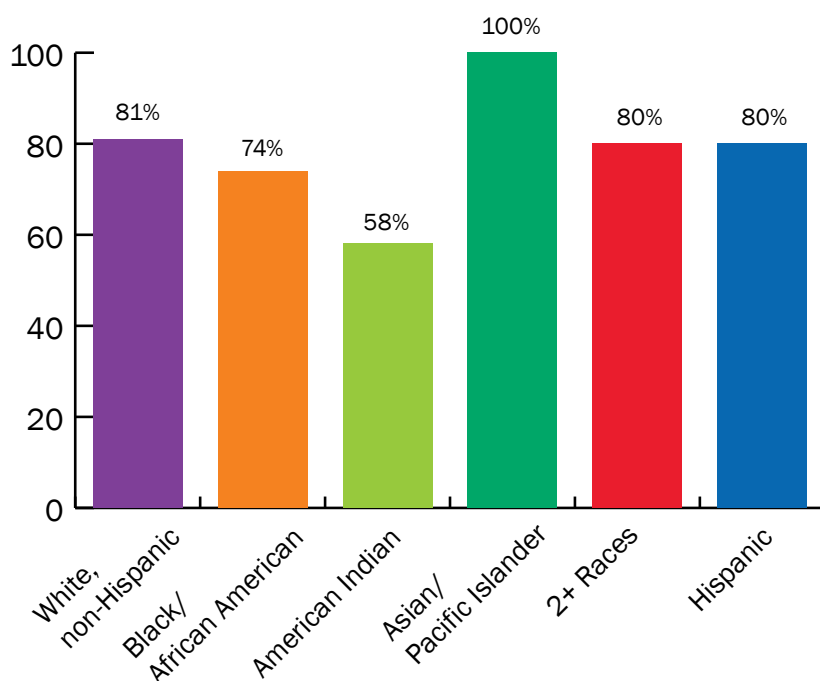


Defined as the percentage of youth who were enrolled in a diversion program and successfully completed the program. Pretrial diversion programs are designed to provide youth with an opportunity to demonstrate rehabilitation after the youth has broken the law. Youth in these programs are given individualized goals and services and upon successful completion avoid formal charges and have any record of the matter sealed.

Data source: Nebraska Crime Commission, 2014.

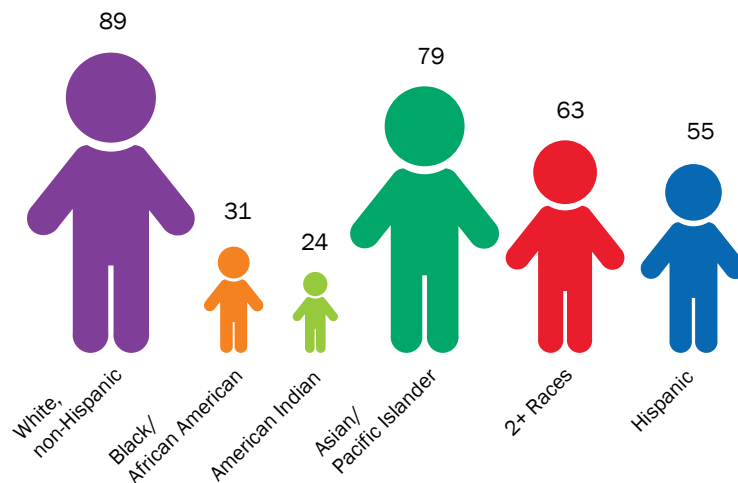
Youth successfully completing probation (2014)

Defined as the percentage of total probation completions by youth that are recorded as successful release. Youth can be released from probation for different reasons. Successful release means the youth completed the rehabilitative orders of the court satisfactorily, and is eligible to have any record of the matter sealed.



Data source: Nebraska Office of Probation Administration, 2014.

Index of Race & Opportunity Overall Score



It comes as no surprise that White, non-Hispanic children are at the top of our *Index of Race & Opportunity* with a top or near-top percent for each of the indicators, followed by Asian children, children of multiple races and Hispanic children. Black/African American children and American Indian children represent the bottom of our *Index of Race & Opportunity*. American Indian children have the lowest rates of health insurance coverage and prenatal care, most number of teens and young adults not in school or not working, lowest median family income, most involvement in the child welfare system and children living in out-of-home care and the lowest rate of completing probation successfully. Black/African American children have the lowest 3rd grade reading proficiency, most children living in poverty and living in high poverty neighborhoods and the most children with four or more out-of-home placements. These factors compound together to severely limit pathways to lifetime opportunity and success. Without these opportunities, the cycle of intergenerational poverty and disadvantage is nearly impossible to escape. By working to address these data points with evidence-based community interventions targeted at the groups of children and families that have the most to gain, this data and the lives of children impacted by it can be changed.

Our history as a state and a nation is littered with public systems and policies that have functioned in ways that have denied opportunities or even worked to the detriment of children and families of color. Federal policies like the Federal Housing Administration's practice of redlining during the push for homeownership resulted in even greater racial segregation and discriminatory practices in the G.I. Bill have prevented many veterans of color from accessing the same opportunities as their white counterparts. Over time, this also led to lower education levels, and less opportunity to build wealth and assets among non-Whites.^{17,18} Many housing, transportation and development policies also have separated people of color from access to higher-paying, higher-skilled jobs that are more frequently available in suburban areas with little to no access to public transportation.¹⁹ More recent policies have led to barriers to opportunity for children of color – lack of adequate funding and experienced teachers in schools with large populations of non-White children,²⁰ overly harsh school disciplinary practices and disproportionate minority contact with juvenile justice systems resulting in harsher punishments for children of color than their white peers for the same conduct.²¹

Over the years, thanks to the civil rights movements, great strides have been made in correcting these policies, but despite these efforts, obstacles remain. In order to ensure the pathway to opportunity for all children, these barriers must be confronted and equity must be a priority and remain at the forefront of all policy changes.

Recommendations

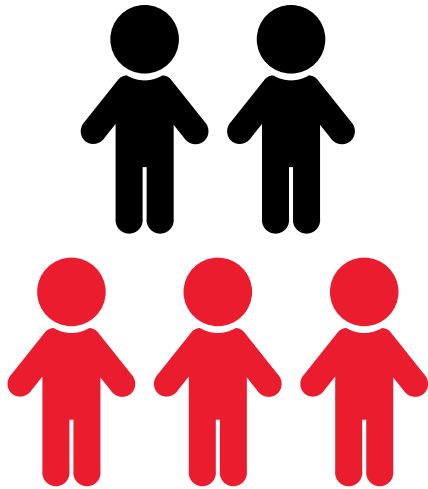
- 1. Improve collection methods of racial and ethnic data.** Data is paramount to the *Kids Count* project and guides all work we do at Voices. As a state, we cannot know where we need to go to improve child well-being if we don't know where we are or where we have been. Without concrete, un-biased high quality information we cannot know how to improve systems to positively impact child well-being and encourage action on behalf of kids and families. This is especially relevant for race and ethnicity demographic breakouts. Several indicators that we wanted to include in this index to provide an even better-rounded look at predictors of opportunity had to be excluded due to the data not being available at this level of disaggregation. All state agencies serving children should track and disaggregate data by identified race and ethnicity and should collaborate to ensure uniform definitions across institutional silos.
- 2. Use the seven steps to advance and embed race equity and inclusion at all levels of policy creation.**²² In order to achieve the goal of racial equity and reduce disparities in the opportunity gap, our work must strive to provide all children with the opportunity to reach their full potential. These seven steps help ensure that strategies to help children and families succeed are informed from the beginning by knowledge and data on race critical to achieving equitable results. These steps can be used by policymakers and organizations to ensure ongoing attention to addressing racial disparities. Learn more at www.voicesforchildren.com.
- 3. Use data to target intervention and investments to yield the greatest impact.** Good data allows us to see where our community investments may make the biggest impact on child and family well-being. Interventions must be evidence-based and have the support of the communities they serve. Data can help guide where state and community resources can make the biggest impact and guide the way to create positive lasting community change.

Conclusion

Nebraska's population is changing. While the data on disparity and obstacles to opportunity for different racial and ethnic groups is daunting, it must be confronted. The racial disparities highlighted in this report show an urgent need to act and work to remove barriers to opportunity for all of Nebraska's children. If Nebraska is to remain a strong and vibrant state into the future, we need to take steps now to eradicate these disparities and move forward in advancing equality. Many organizations have been and continue to work tirelessly to address and correct the barriers children of color face. We honor their diligent work and commit to joining them in their efforts. We contribute this *Index of Race & Opportunity* as a mechanism for compiling data and measuring the progress of all children on their path to a lifetime of success. This year's *Index of Race & Opportunity* is not the last for Voices, but rather the first of what will become an annual update to the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report* so that the efforts of advocates, families, and communities to ensure that every child has an equitable chance for opportunity and success can be monitored for years to come.

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4. Annie E. Casey Foundation, *2015 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 2015.
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20. Davis, T. M., & Welcher, A. N., *School quality and the vulnerability of the black middle class: The continuing significance of race as a predictor of disparate schooling environments*, 2013.
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22. Annie E. Casey Foundation. *Seven steps to advance and embed race equity and inclusion*.



**3 in 5 uninsured
Nebraska kids are
low-income.¹**

**87.4% of Nebraska
children are in excellent
or very good health.²**

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.

Where are the data?

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1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table C27001.

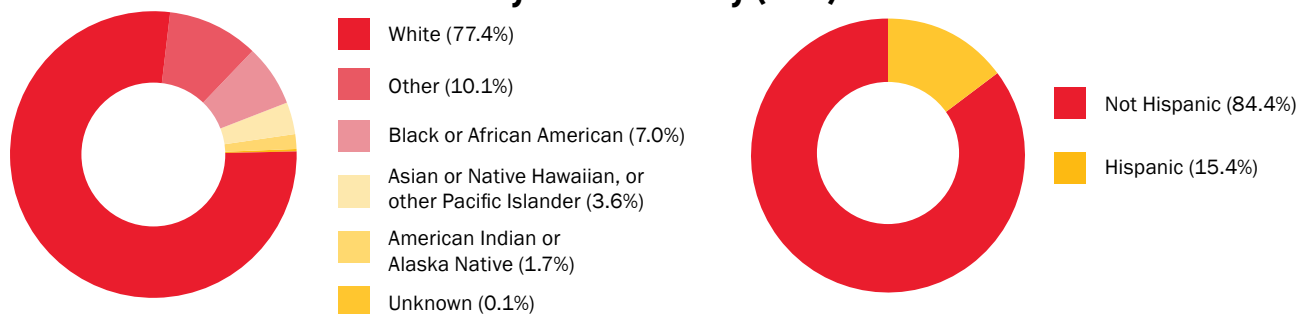
2. Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health, National Survey of Children's Health, 2011/12.

Births

26,794 babies were born in 2014.

That's a slight increase from 26,094 births in 2013.

Births by race & ethnicity (2014)



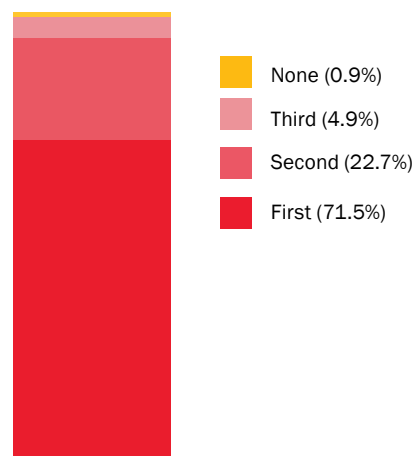
15.1% of babies received inadequate prenatal care.

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.

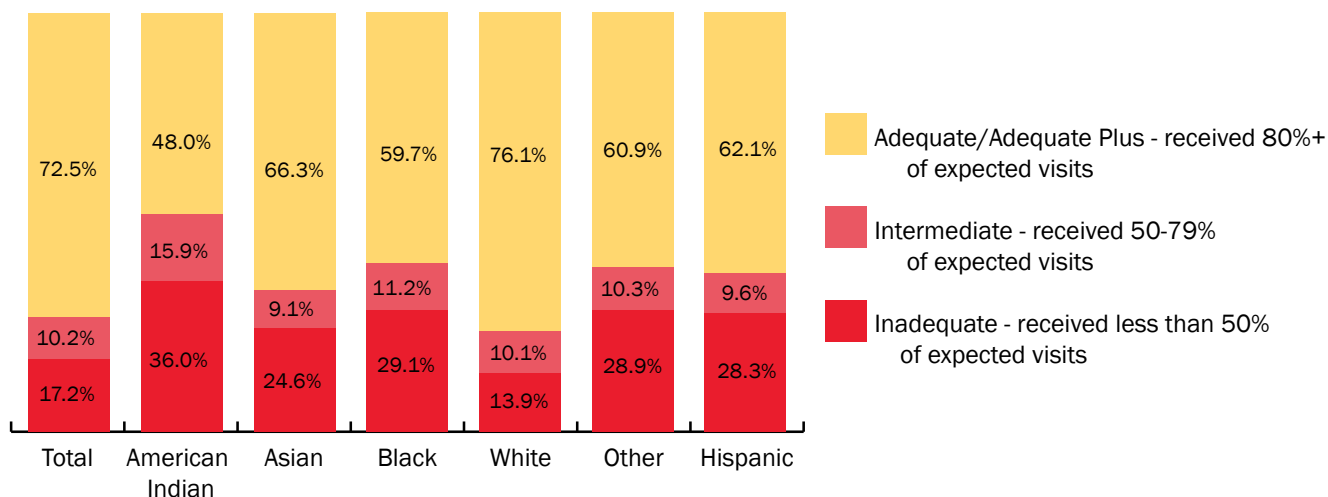
Barriers to care can include a lack of any of the following:

- insurance,
- transportation,
- knowledge of where to find care,
- quality treatment at care center,
- translation services and
- knowledge of importance of care.

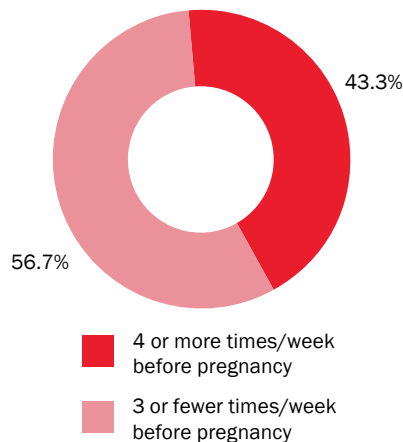
Trimester prenatal care began (2014)



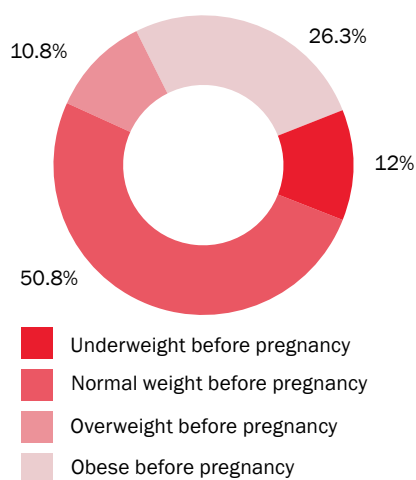
Adequacy of prenatal care by race & ethnicity (2014)



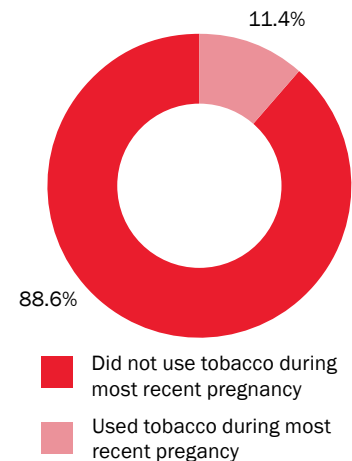
Folic acid use prior to pregnancy (2012)¹



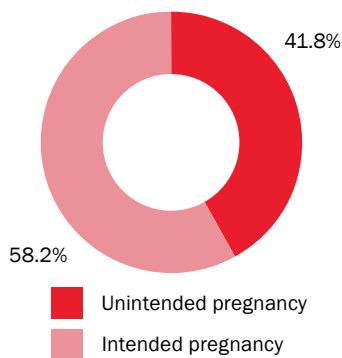
Mother's BMI prior to pregnancy (2012)¹



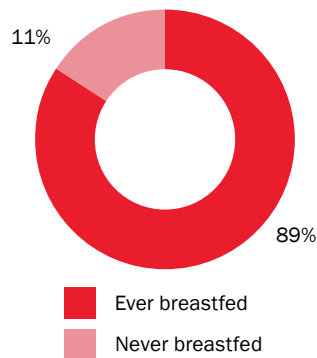
Tobacco use (2014)²



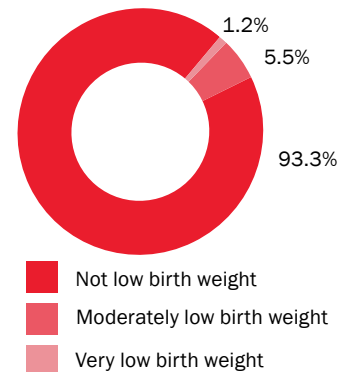
Pregnancy intendedness (2012)¹



Breastfeeding (2012)¹



Low birth weight (2014)²



Domestic violence¹

2012

Experienced physical abuse from husband or partner in the 12 months before pregnancy

2.9%

Experienced physical abuse by someone other than husband or partner in the 12 months before pregnancy

1.0%

Parenting classes¹

2012

Participated in parenting classes during most recent pregnancy

26%

Maternal depression¹

2012

New mothers who experienced maternal depression related to most recent pregnancy

11%

1. PRAMS, 2012.

2. Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services.

Teen births & sexual behavior

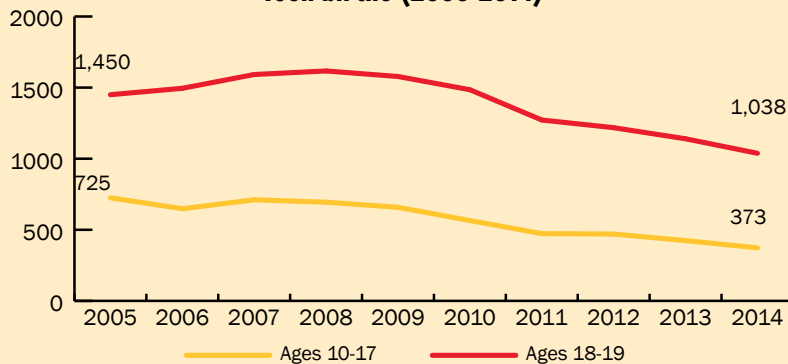
Teen parenting

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 with 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.

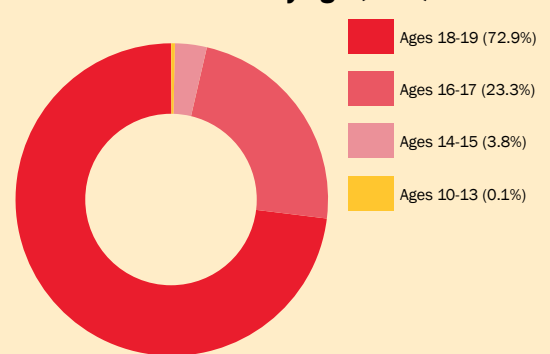
Teen births are at the lowest point in a decade. In 2014 there were 1,411 babies born to teen mothers, 373 (26.4%) to mother's who were 10-17 years old, 1,038 (73.6%) to mother's who were 18 or 19.²

Teen births (2005-2014)



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

Teen births by age (2014)



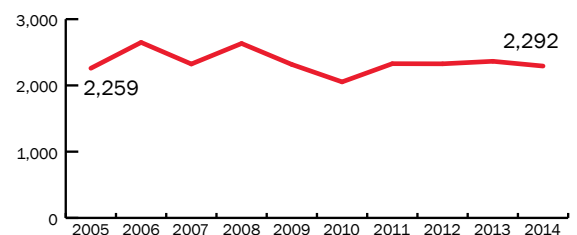
Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Teen sexual behavior¹

2013

Ever had sexual intercourse	35.2%
Reported having sexual intercourse before age 13	4.1%
Had sex with four or more people	9.4%
Had sex in the past 3 months	25.7%
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	19.7%
Did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse	37.5%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	12.2%
Were never taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection	25.5%

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (2005-2014)²



There were 2,292 cases of sexually transmitted infections reported in children ages 19 and under in Nebraska in 2014.

HIV/AIDS³

In 2014, there were 9 children ages 0-11 and 23 children ages 12-19 living with HIV.

Since 2005, only 3 children with a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS have died from the disease.

1. CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

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

Infant & child deaths

Infant mortality

Infant mortality decreased to 5.1 per 1,000 births in 2014 from 5.3 per 1,000 births in 2013.

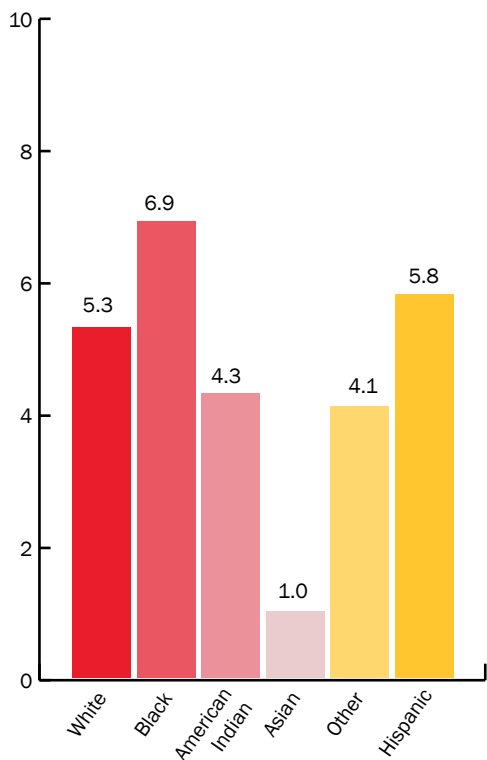
Causes of infant deaths (2014)		
	Number	Percent
Birth Defects	41	30.1%
Maternal and Perinatal	34	25.0%
SIDS/SUDI	21	15.4%
Prematurity	16	11.8%
Respiratory and Heart	11	8.1%
Accidents	3	2.2%
Infection	1	0.7%
Other	9	6.6%
Total	136	

Child deaths

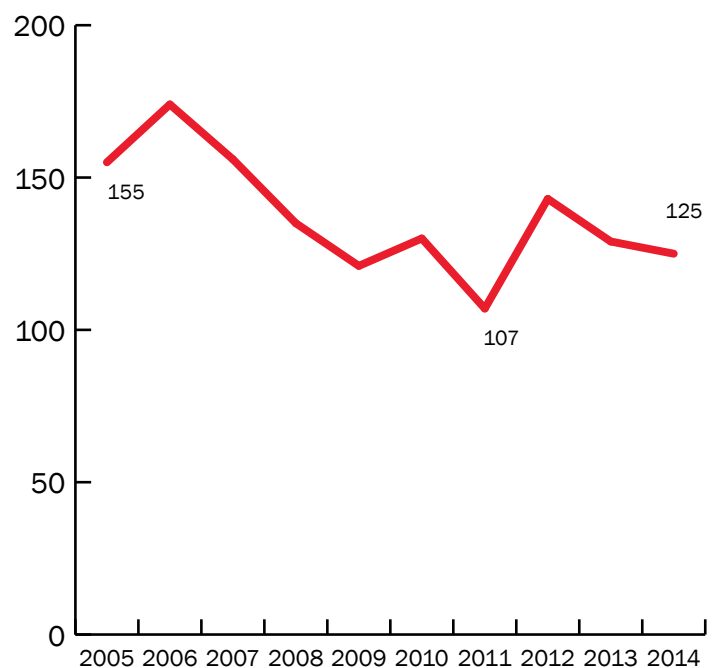
In 2014, 125 children and youth ages 1 to 19 died of various causes, the most common of which were accidents and suicide.

Causes of child deaths (2014)		
	Number	Percent
Accidents	43	34.4%
Suicide	19	15.2%
Birth Defects	13	10.4%
Homicide	10	8.0%
Cancer	7	5.6%
Other	33	26.4%
Total	125	

Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 births by race and ethnicity (2014)

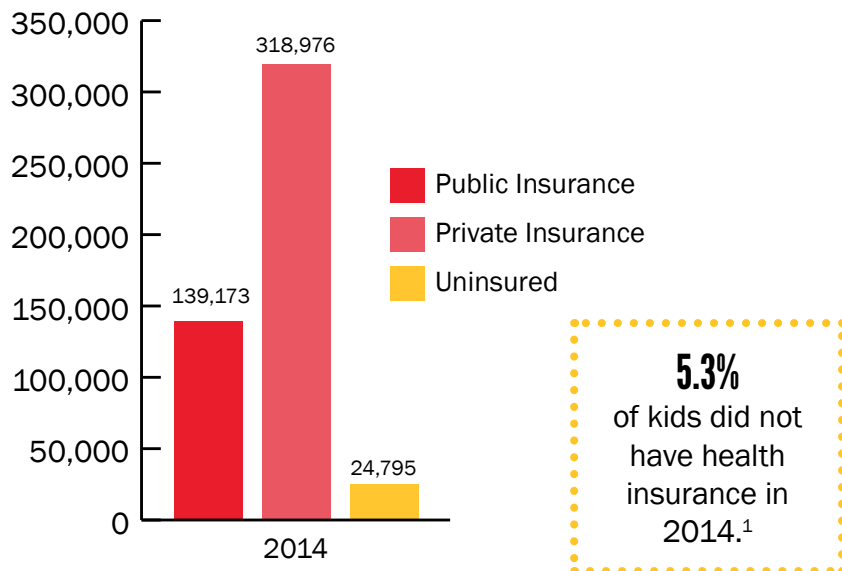


Child deaths, ages 1-19 (2005-2014)



Health insurance

Child health insurance coverage by type (2014)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B27001, B27002, B27003.

Health Insurance

In 2014, there were 24,795 (5.3%) uninsured children in Nebraska. Of those, 15,335 (61.8%) were low-income (below 200% of the federal poverty level) and likely eligible, yet unenrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).²

Percent uninsured children by race/ethnicity (2009-2013)

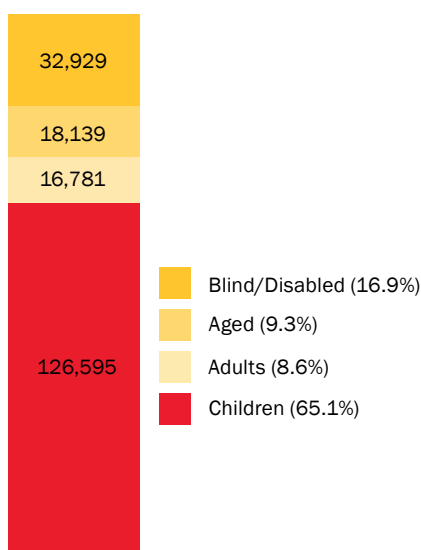
Black/African American	4.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	7.0%
Other of 2 or more races	10.7%
White, non-Hispanic	4.5%
Hispanic	12.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	16.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table C27001B-1.

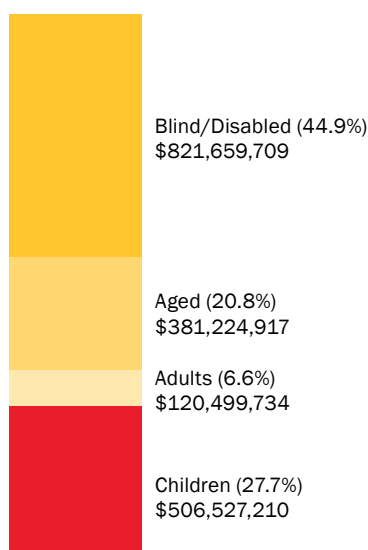
Medicaid and CHIP served a monthly average 160,807 children in SFY 2014.³

65% of those eligible for Medicaid are children, but children only make up 28% of Medicaid costs.

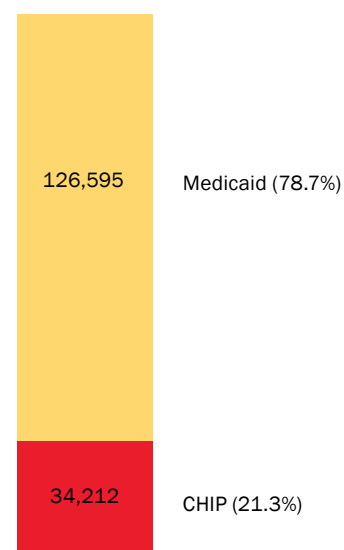
Nebraska Medicaid average monthly eligible persons by category (SFY 2014)



Nebraska Medicaid expenditures by category (SFY 2014)



CHIP/Medicaid enrollment (SFY 2014)



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

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, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B27003.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B27016.

3. Financial and Program Analysis Unit, Nebraska 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.

An estimated 37,539 Nebraska children face 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 and Adolescent Health, childhealthdata.org.

Considered suicide in last 12 months (2013)

Seriously considered suicide	12.1%
Had suicide plan	9.8%
Made suicide attempt	6.0%

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

Community-based services and residential treatment (2014)

2,445 youth

received mental health services.

540 youth

received substance abuse services.

- 261 kids received treatment for alcohol abuse.
- 105 kids received treatment for drug abuse.
- 188 kids received treatment for drugs and alcohol.

69 youth

received services for both mental health and substance abuse.

1,914 youth

had "serious emotional disturbance."

Regional centers (2014)

73 males

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

25 males

received services from Lincoln Regional Center at the Whitehall Campus.

Source: Division of Behavioral Health, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

24,158 Nebraska children received mental health and substance abuse services through Medicaid or CHIP in 2014.¹

20.6% of children 4 months to 5 years were at moderate to high risk of behavioral or developmental problems based on parents' specific concerns.²

70.7% of children needing mental health counseling actually received it.²

19.5% of teens felt sad or hopeless (everyday for 2+ weeks so that activity was stopped in last 12 months.)³

1. Financial and Program Analysis Unit, Department of Health and Human Services.

2. National Survey of Children's Health, 2011/12.

3. Centers for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

Health risks



Motor vehicle behavior among high schoolers

2013

Rarely or never wore a seat belt	11.9%
In past 30 days, rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	20.3%
In past 30 days, drove a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol	6.8%
In past 30 days, texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle	46.6%

Injuries and violence among high schoolers

2013

In past 12 months, was physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating.	7.6%
In the past 12 months, was threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	6.4%
In past 12 months, was bullied on school property	20.8%
Has ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse	8.6%



In past 12 months, was in a physical fight: 20.1%



In past 12 months, was electronically bullied: 15.7%

Motor Vehicle Accidents (2014)

14 children
died and
163 children
suffered disabling injuries

in motor vehicle accidents.

Blood lead level testing (2014)

Exposure to lead may harm a child's brain and central nervous system. Even low blood lead concentrations can cause irreversible damage such as:

- impaired physical and cognitive development,
- delayed development,
- behavioral problems,
- hearing loss and
- malnutrition.

The Statewide Blood Lead Testing Plan has detailed guidance on recommendations for when children should have their blood tested for lead. The Centers for Disease Control uses a reference level of 5 micrograms per deciliter to identify children as having an elevated blood lead level.

In 2014:

36,352 were children tested.

393 had elevated blood lead levels

representing 1.1% of all children tested, a decrease from 1.9% in 2013.

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

Health risks



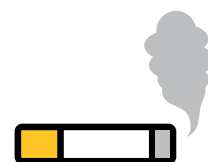
In past 30 days, had at least 1 drink of alcohol: 22.1%



In past 30 days, had 5 or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours: 13.6%



Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription: 10.4%



Currently smokes: 10.9%

Alcohol and other drugs among high schoolers¹

2013

Ever used marijuana	23.6%
Ever used any form of cocaine	3.2%
Ever used inhalants to get high	7.0%
Ever used meth	2.0%
Ever used ecstasy or MDMA	3.2%
In past 12 months, offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property	19.2%
Ever tried smoking	31.9%
Currently uses smokeless tobacco	7.7%

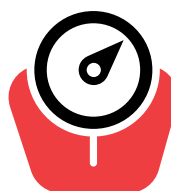
Obesity, dieting, activity, and eating habits



In past 7 days did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juice: 4.1%¹



In past 7 days did not eat vegetables: 5.4%¹



Were currently overweight or obese according to CDC growth charts: 28.9%²



In past 7 days did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day: 10.7%¹

1. Centers for Disease Control, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

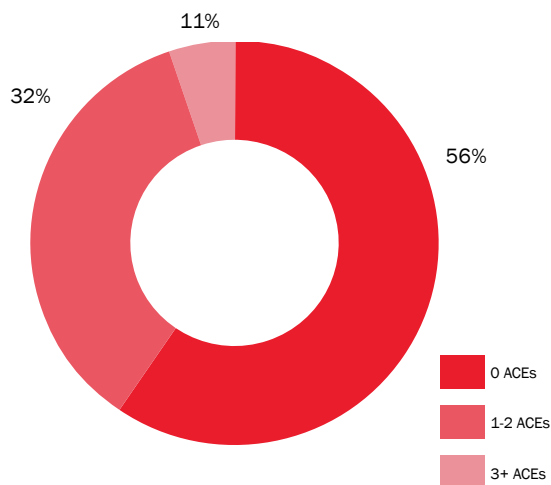
2. National Survey of Children's Health, 2011/12.

Health risks

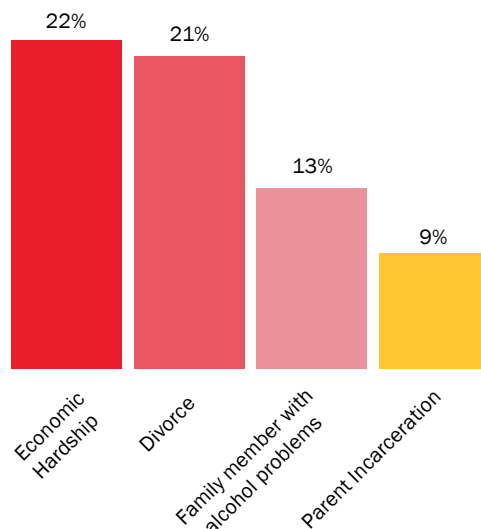
Adverse Childhood Experiences¹

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being.

Number of ACEs (2011/12)¹



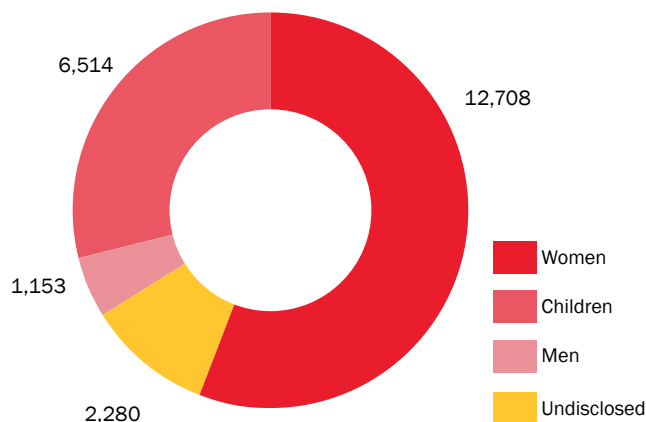
Most Common ACEs (2011/12)¹



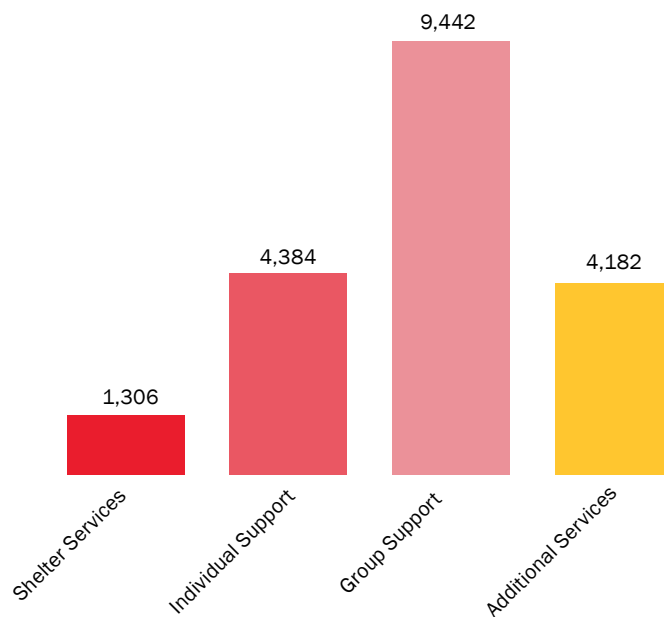
Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault^{2*}

Nebraska's Network of Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Programs includes 20 community-based programs. There are also four tribal programs which comprise the Nebraska Tribal Coalition Ending Family Violence. The tribal domestic violence/sexual assault programs are with the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the Omaha Tribe.

Service participants (2014)^{2*}



Services provided to children served (2014)^{2*}

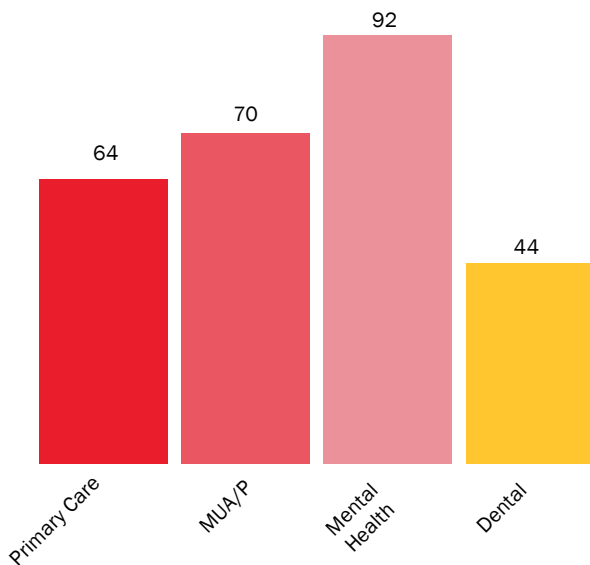


1. Child Trends, Adverse Childhood Experiences, National and State Level Prevalence, 2014.

2. Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence.

*Data does not include information from the Nebraska Tribal Coalition Ending Family Violence.

Number of counties with a medical provider shortage (2014)¹



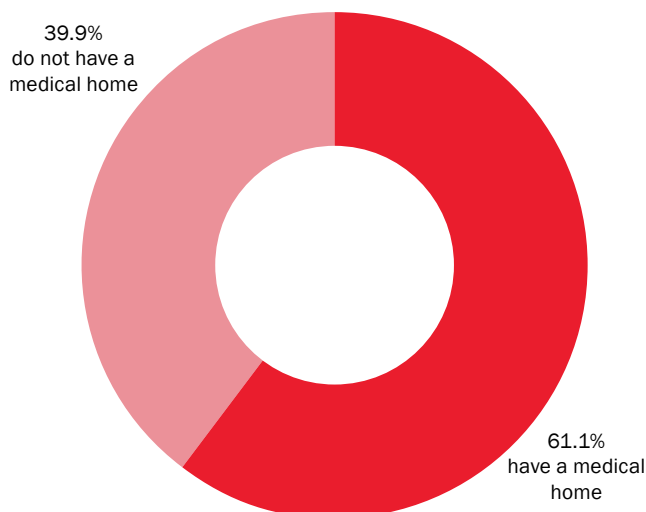
Medical provider shortage

Medically underserved areas (MUA) or populations (MUP) are defined as those where residents may have access to too few primary care providers, have high infant mortality rates, have high poverty and/or a high elderly population.

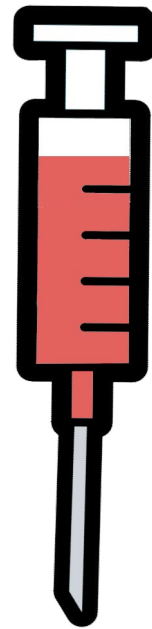
Health professional shortage areas are designated as have a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers.

Medical home (2011/12)²

A patient-centered medical home is a primary care physician or provider that serves as a child's usual source of care. It is an important mechanism for coordination of all segments of health - physical, behavioral and oral.



Immunizations (2014)



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

80.2% of Nebraska children had received the series by age two. This is an increase from last year's rate of 79.0% and higher than the national average of 71.6%

83.9% of children had a preventive medical visit in the past year.²

79.9% of children had a preventive dental visit in the past year.²

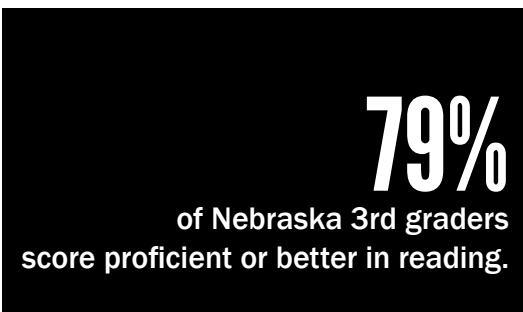
1. Shortage Designation, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration.

2. 2011/12 National Survey of Children's Health.

3. Immunization Program, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

*Series 4:3:1:3:3:1:4

Education

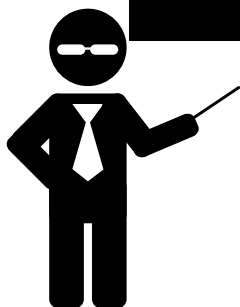


Our values

A good education begins early. Access to high-quality early childhood and pre-kindergarten programs provide 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 and closing the opportunity gap 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.



Where are the data?

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Head Start/Early Head Start

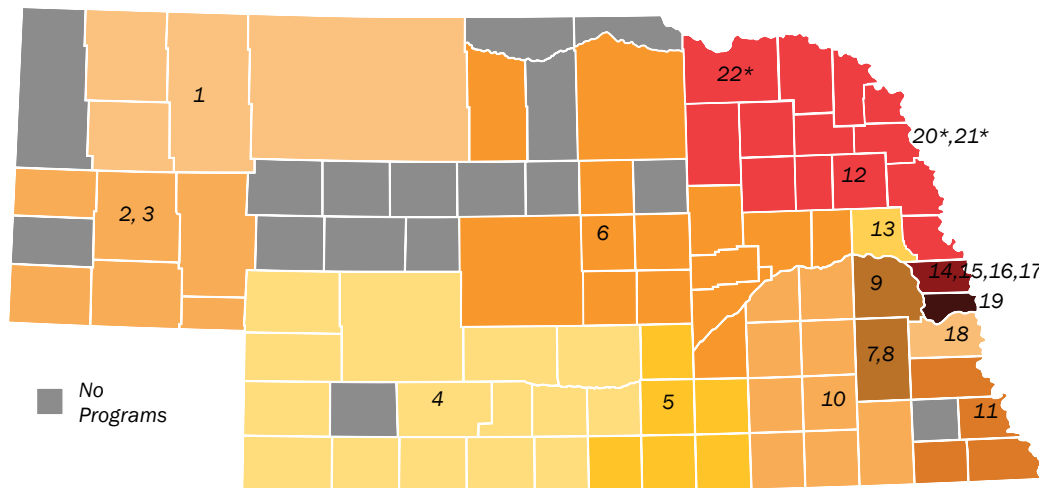
6,009

children were served by Head Start (ages 3-5)
and Early Head Start (birth-3) in 2013/14.

167

pregnant women
were served by Early Head
Start
in 2013/14.

Counties served by Head Start or Early Head Start grantees (2013/14)



There were **16** Head Start Grantees - including **3** Tribal Head Starts and Delegate Head Start programs, **12** Early Head Start Grantees - including **1** Early Head Start Delegate program, and **1** Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Grantee.

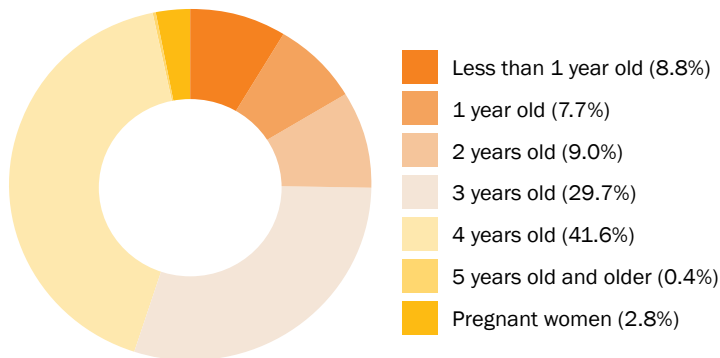
#	Grantee Name	Total Served	Early Head Start	Head Start
1	Northwest Community Action Partnership	258	58	200
2	Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Grantee	46	19	27
3	Educational Service Unit 13	350	52	298
4	Community Action Partnership of Mid-Nebraska	386	48	338
5	Head Start Child & Family Development Program, Inc.	496	162	334
6	Central Nebraska Community Services, Inc.	552	179	373
7/8/9	Community Action Partnership of Lancaster and Saunders Counties and Lincoln and Wahoo Public School Delegates	644	140	504
10	Blue Valley Community Action Partnership	329	90	239
11	Southeast Nebraska Community Action	156	0	156
12	Northeast Nebraska Community Action Partnership	417	0	417
13	Midland Lutheran College/Dodge County Head Start	94	0	94
14	Salvation Army Early Head Start	111	111	0
15/16	Omaha Public Schools Head Start and Educare Omaha Delegate	1,013	0	1,013
17	Nebraska Early Childhood Collaborative	176	176	0
18	Cass County Head Start/Plattsmouth Public School	120	0	120
19	Sarpy County Cooperative Head Start	221	96	125
20*	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	101	0	101
21*	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	90	0	90
22*	Santee Sioux Council Tribal Head Start	35	0	35

Source: Federal Head Start PIR System.

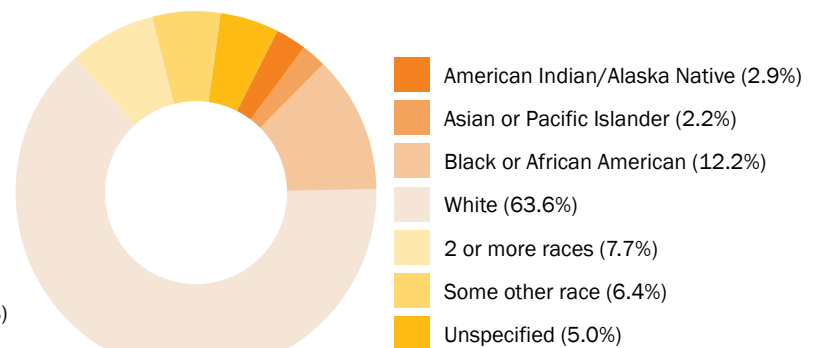
*Indicates Tribal program

Early childhood education

Early Head Start/Head Start participants by age (2013/14)



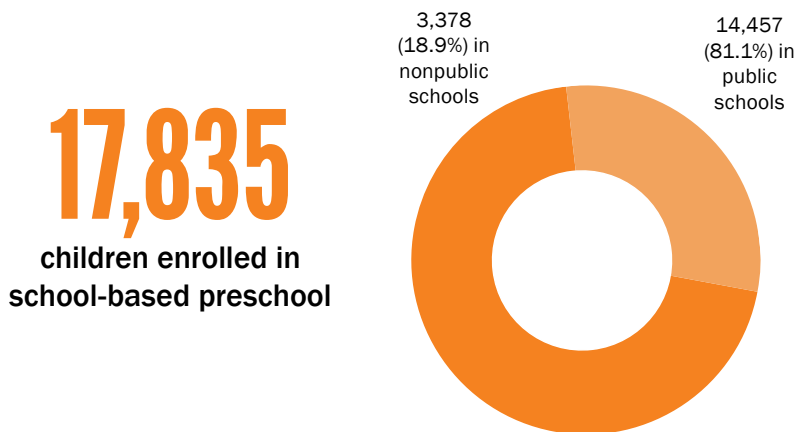
Early Head Start/Head Start participants by race (2013/14)*



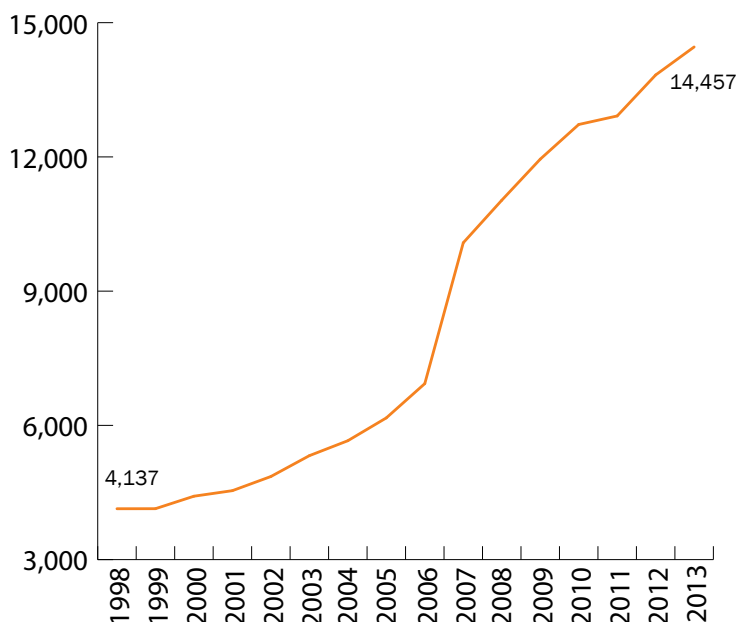
*33.6% of Head Start participants were Hispanic.

Source: Federal Head Start PIR System.

School-Based Preschool (2013/14)



Public School PreK Enrollment (1998/99 - 2013/14)



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.
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Early Development Network

The Early Development Network (EDN) serves families with children born with disabilities.

1,375

children from birth to two were served by EDN in the 2014/15 program year.*

78

children ages three and older were served by EDN in the 2014/15 program year.*

Source: Special Education Office, Nebraska Department of Education.
*One-day count of children taken on October 1, 2014.

Sixpence (2013/14)

Sixpence serves children birth to age 3 who are most at risk of failure in school and is funded through public and private dollars. There were **25** Sixpence programs in the state of Nebraska in the 2013/14 program year serving:

531
families

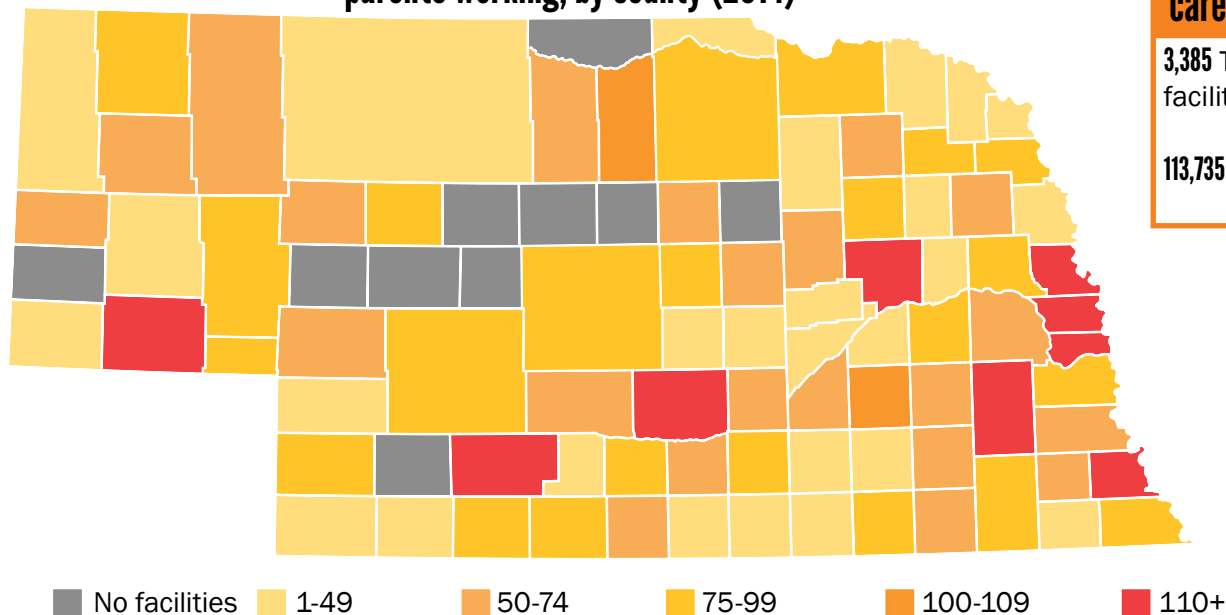
106
pregnant
moms

590
children

Source: Interdisciplinary Center for Program Evaluation, University of Nebraska Medical Center.

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

Capacity of licensed child care facilities per 100 children under 6 with all available parents working, by county (2014)



Licensed child care facilities

3,385 Total child care facilities¹

113,735 Total capacity¹

Source: "Early Childhood Capacity by County," DHHS (Report run Oct. 5, 2015), U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B23008.

Annual child care costs (2014)

Center-based care

Infant	\$7,926
4 year old	\$6,843
School Age	\$6,455

Home-based care

Infant	\$5,813
4 year old	\$5,724
School Age	\$5,724

Source: ChildCare Aware, Child Care in America: 2015 State Fact Sheets.

Child care subsidies (SFY 2014)³

- There were **33,462** children in Nebraska who received child care subsidies in SFY 2014, for an average annual payment per child of **\$2,880**. **4,761** children were in the care of a license-exempt facility.
- An average of **18,629** children received a subsidy each month, for an average monthly payment per child of **\$431**.² **10,220** were ages four and under, with **8,409** ages five and older.
- 18,548** children receiving a subsidy were from a family living below 100% FPL, **8,437** were from families between 100%-130% FPL and **1,285** were TANF transition.
- The total state and federal funds spent for Child Care Subprogram 44, which includes child care subsidies, was **\$96,375,822**.
- About **60%** of licensed providers received child care subsidies.

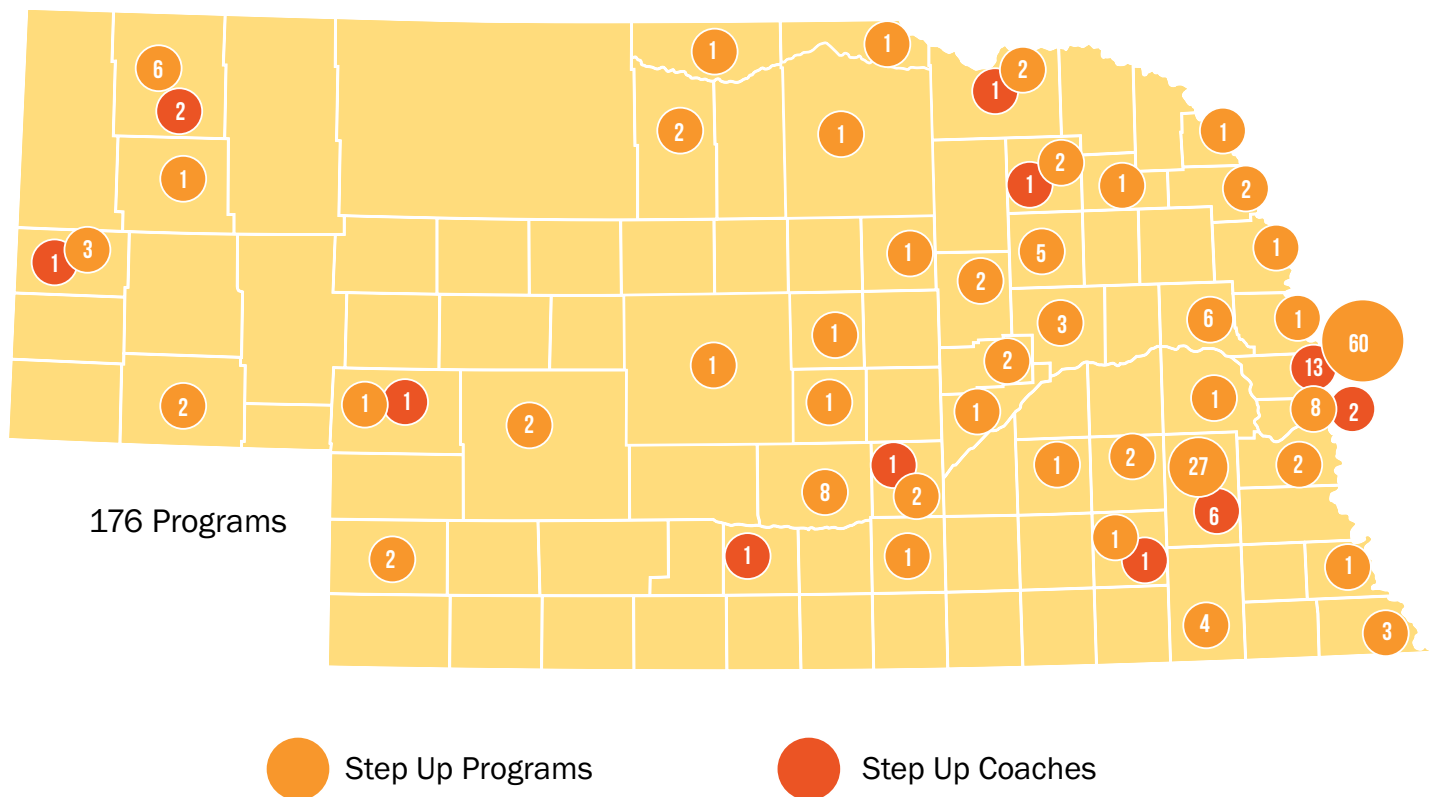
1. "Early Childhood Totals by Type and Capacity," Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

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

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

Nebraska Step Up to Quality is an Early Childhood Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), passed by the Nebraska legislature in 2013. The primary goal of Nebraska Step Up to Quality is to improve early care and education quality and increase positive outcomes for young children. This is done through informing parents about quality early care and education programs in understandable and measureable ways. In addition, it improves teacher and director effectiveness through training and professional development, formal education and coaching. It also emphasizes strengthening the understanding and use of standards, assessment processes and using data to improve quality.

Nebraska Step Up to Quality programs and coaches by county (as of 8/3/2015)



Nebraska Step Up to Quality program steps

Step 1: The program has completed the application to participate in Step Up to Quality, staff members have submitted a professional record, and the program's director completes orientation.

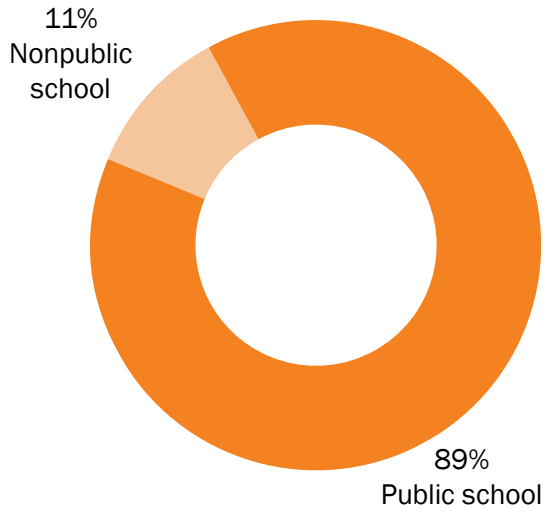
Step 2: The program director completes several trainings related to safety, child health and early learning and management as well as several self assessments related to child development knowledge.

Steps 3-5: Programs that are at Step 2 can begin earning points to reach Step 3 or higher. Points are earned through additional training and professional development, environment, quality of instruction and curriculum, measurable child outcomes, family and community partnership engagement and program management.

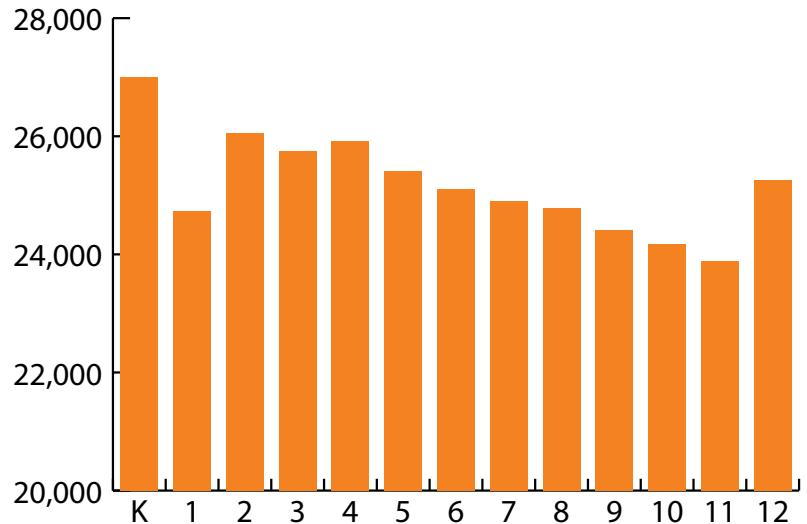
Student characteristics

345,200 children were enrolled in public or nonpublic school in 2013/14.

Public and nonpublic school enrollment (2013/14)



Public school membership by grade (2013/14)



138,348 public and nonpublic students were eligible for free and reduced meals in 2013/14.

MEAL PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Breakfast	Lunch	Total
257 districts	367 districts	453 districts
716 sites	877 sites	1,245 sites

Note: Includes state operated Special Purpose School

MEAL PROGRAM FUNDING

	Breakfast	Lunch
Federal	\$14,799,419	\$59,663,732*
State**	\$362,841	\$170,148
Total	\$75,373,739	

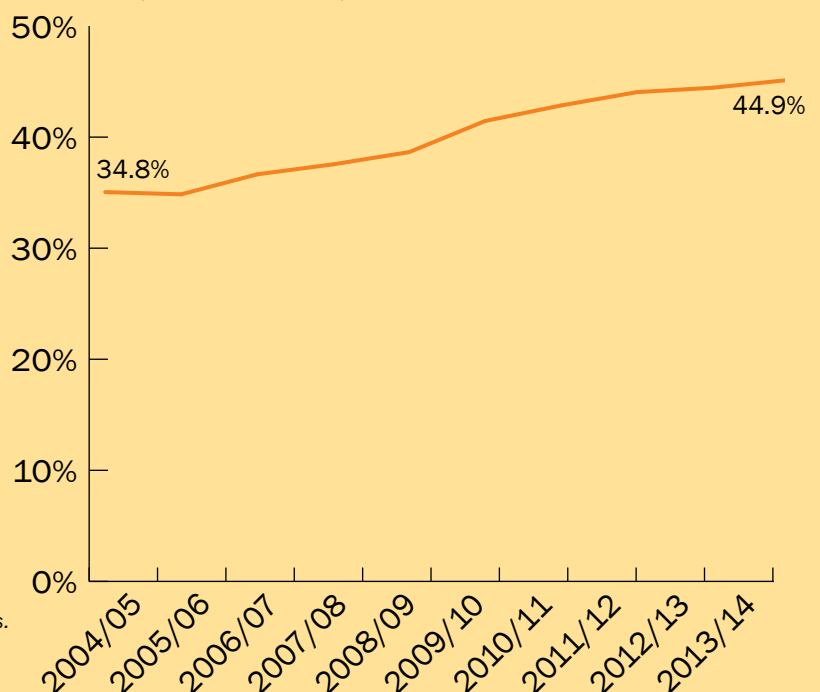
*Federal lunch reimbursement includes Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act 6-cents reimbursement.

** State match for free/reduced meals is only available to public schools.

Note: Both public and private school students are eligible for free and reduced school meals.

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

Percentage of public and private students eligible for free and reduced school meals (2004/05 - 2013/14)



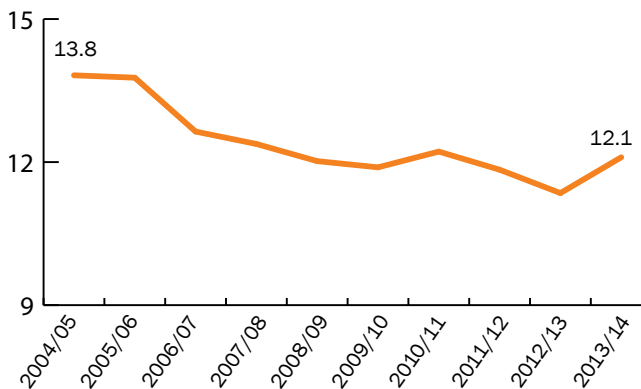
Student characteristics

15.7% of students were classified as Special Education (2013/14).

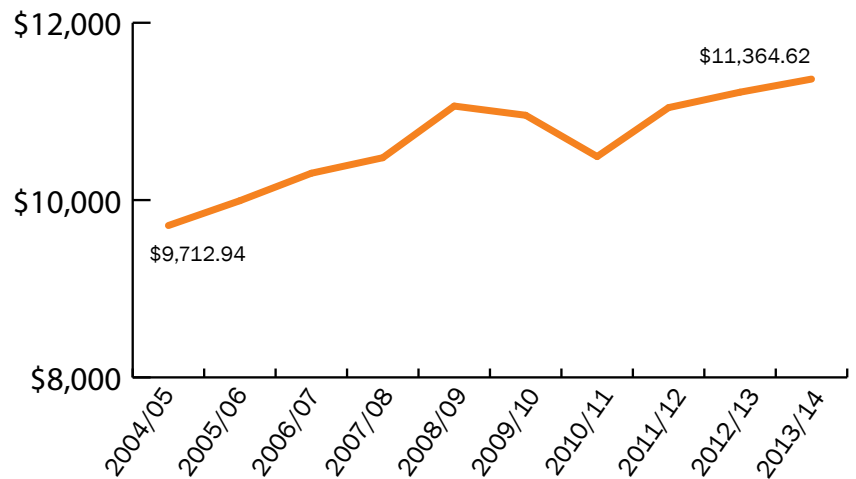
15.2% of students were classified as High Ability Learners (2013/14).

School mobility rate per 1,000 public school students (2004/05 - 2013/14)

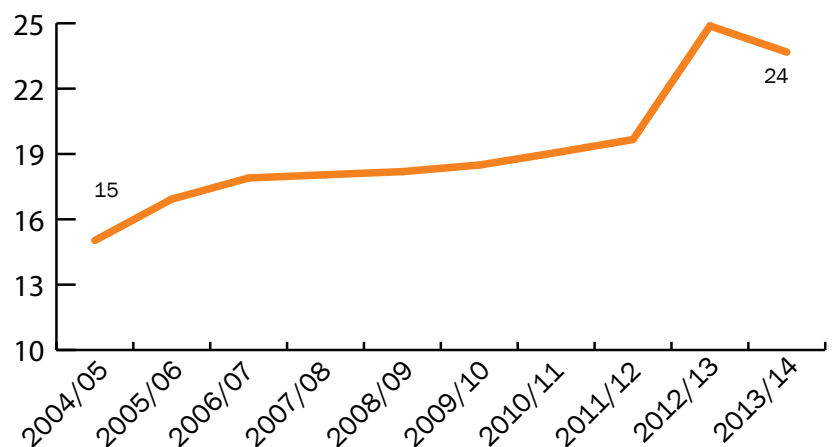
School Mobility is a measure of how many students are transferring in and out of school within a school year. Higher school mobility is correlated with lower achievement.



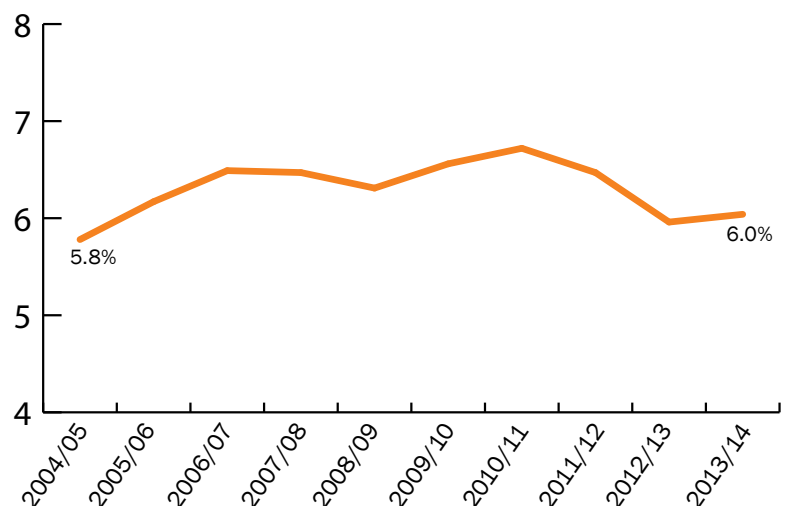
Public school cost per pupil in 2014 dollars (2004/05 - 2013/14)



Rate of home schooled students per 1,000 students (2004/05 - 2013/14)



Percentage of students who were English language learners (2004/05 - 2013/14)



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

Test scores - reading

Reading is a fundamental skill that affects learning experiences and school performance of children and teens. The ability to read proficiently translates to a greater likelihood of performing well in other subjects. Children with lower reading achievement are less likely to be engaged in the classroom, graduate high school and attend college.

Source: Child Trends, Reading Proficiency.



Non-Proficient



Proficient

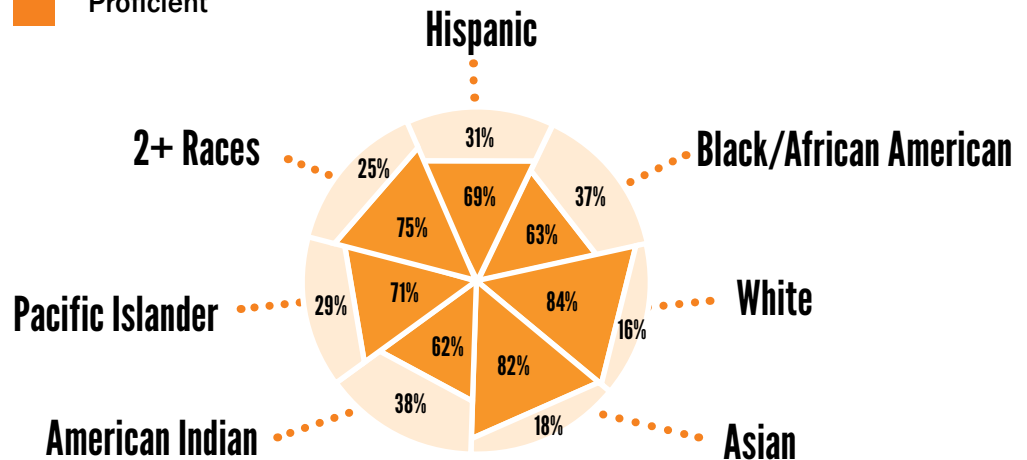
3rd Grade

79%

of children overall
read proficiently

69%

of low-income
children read
proficiently



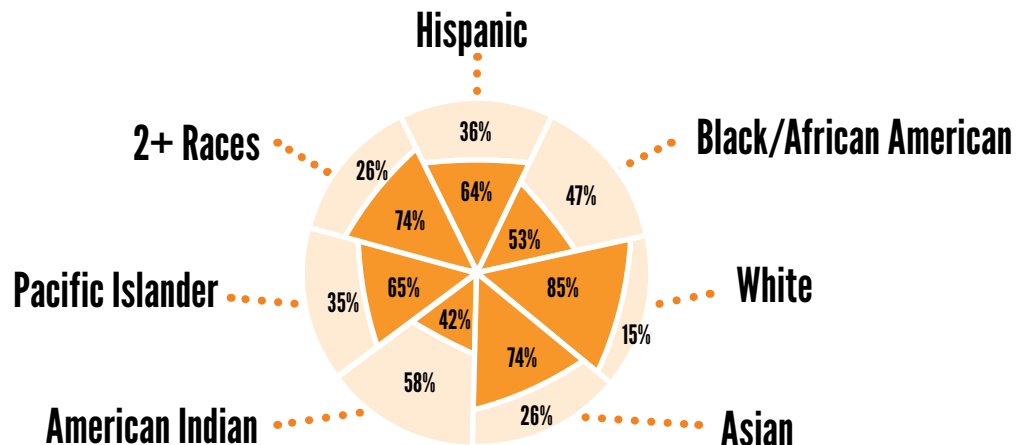
8th Grade

78%

of children overall
read proficiently

65%

of low-income
children read
proficiently



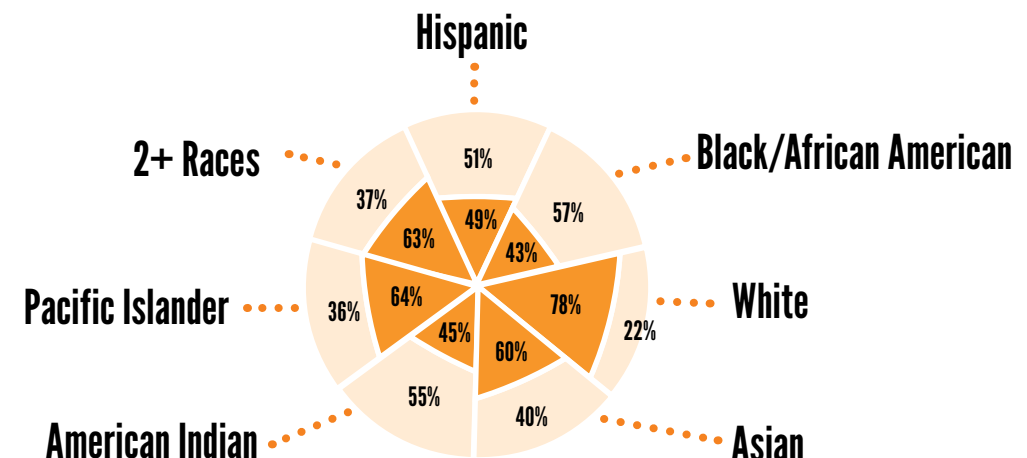
11th Grade

70%

of children overall
read proficiently

53%

of low-income
children read
proficiently



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Test scores - math

Math skills are essential for functioning in everyday life, as well as for future success in our increasingly technical workplace. Students who take higher courses in mathematics are more likely to attend and complete college. Those with limited math skills are more likely to find it difficult to function in everyday society and have lower levels of employability.

Source: Child Trends, Mathematics Proficiency.

Non-Proficient Proficient

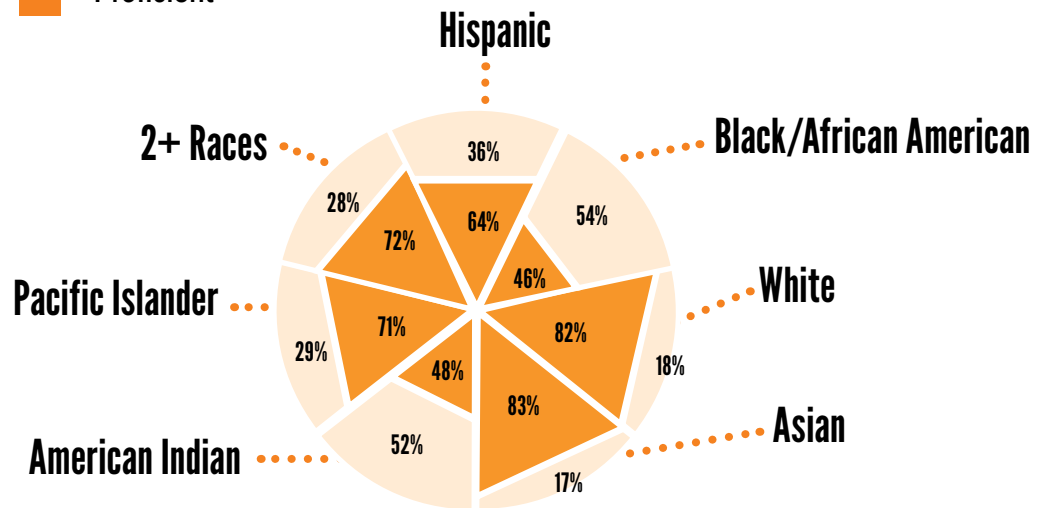
5th Grade

76%

of children overall are proficient in math

64%

of low-income children are proficient in math



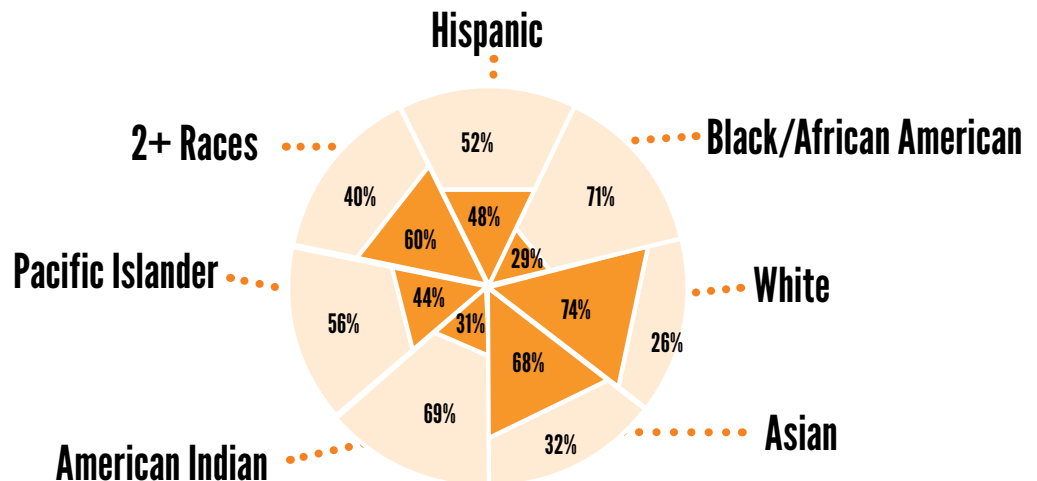
8th Grade

66%

of children overall are proficient in math

49%

of low-income children are proficient in math



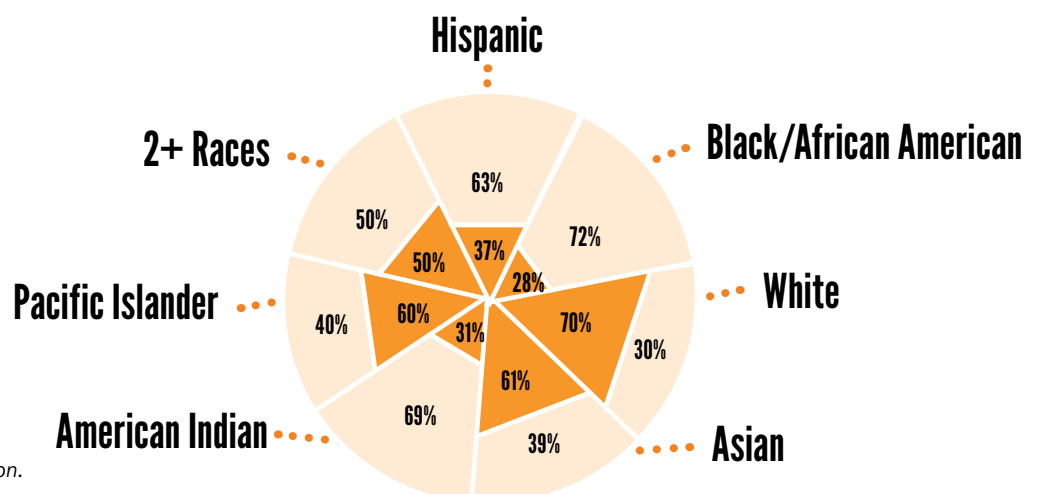
11th Grade

61%

of children overall are proficient in math

42%

of low-income children are proficient in math



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

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Test scores- science

Proficiency in science helps prepare students to go on to highly skilled professions. Having a strong foundation in the sciences allows students to work in today's high demand fields. Students with a greater understanding of sciences learn how to better protect the environment and increase the health and security of people throughout the world.

Source: Child Trends, Science Proficiency.

Non-Proficient Proficient

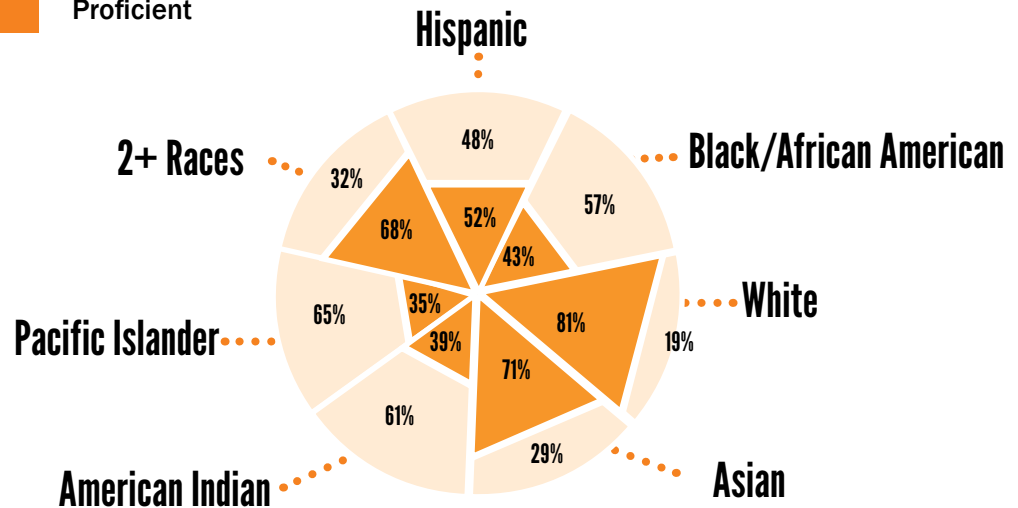
5th Grade

72%

of children overall are proficient in science

57%

of low-income children are proficient in science



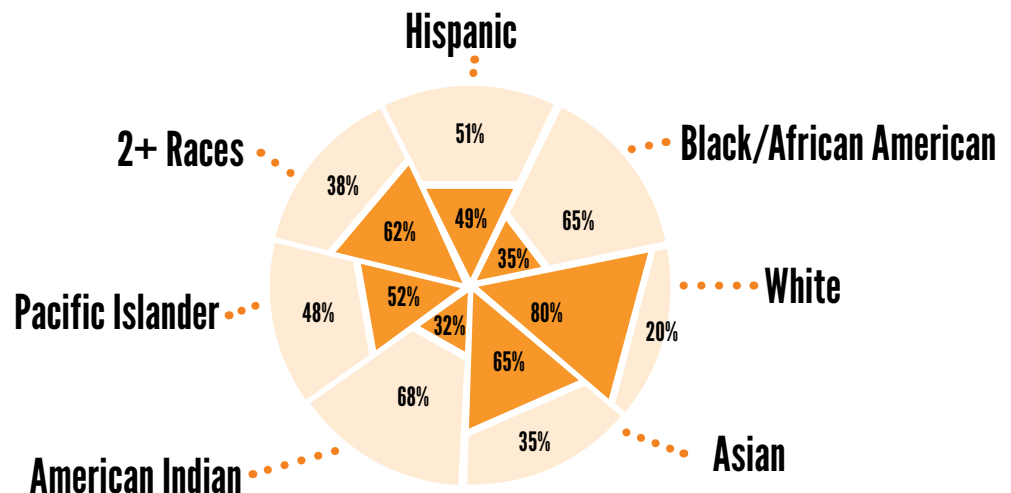
8th Grade

53%

of children overall are proficient in science

65%

of low-income children are proficient in science



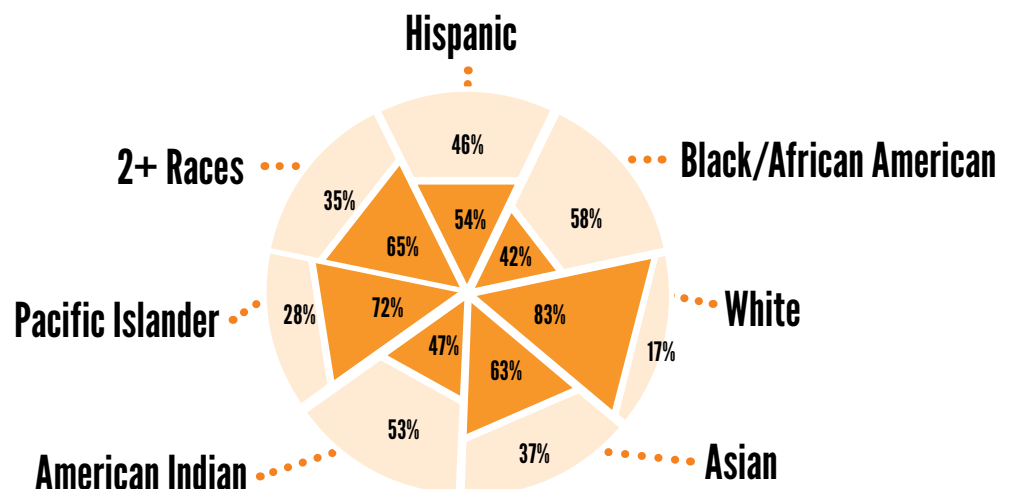
11th Grade

75%

of children overall are proficient in science

58%

of low-income children are proficient in science



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Absences

Children need to be in school to achieve educational success and all the positive life outcomes that go with it. Too often, children are pushed out of the school system through suspensions, expulsions, and referrals to the court system. The cumulative sum of these practices, often referred to as “the school to prison pipeline,” has been shown to have a negative impact on students, schools, and academic achievement. When a student is suspended, they become less likely to graduate on time and more likely to repeat a grade, drop out without earning a diploma, and become involved with the juvenile justice system. Studies have also shown that schools with a higher reliance on school exclusion as a form of discipline actually score lower on academic achievement tests, even when controlling for socioeconomic and demographic factors. Policies that keep kids in the classroom produce better results for both students, schools and our communities as a whole. *Source: The Academic Cost of Discipline, Center for Evaluation and Education Policy, Indiana University.*

839 (0.24%) students in public and nonpublic schools were EXPELLED during the 2013/14 school year.

14,267 (4.1%) students in public and nonpublic schools were SUSPENDED during the 2013/14 school year.

1,726
public and nonpublic
students
dropped out in 2013/14.

Public school absences (2013/14)

57,745
(18.8%)
students
were
absent

10-19
days

11,816
(3.8%)
students
were
absent

20-29
days

8,232
(2.7%)
students
were absent

30+
days

76% of graduates in 2012/13 enrolled in college by 10/15/2014.¹

17,768 students took the ACT during the 2013/14 school year with average composite score of 21.7 (21.0 nationally).²

16,000 (9%) of young adults age 18-24 were not attending school, not working, and had no degree beyond high school.³

100,000 (53%) of young adults age 18-24 were enrolled in or completed college.³

2,000 (2%) of teens 16-19 were not in school and not working.³

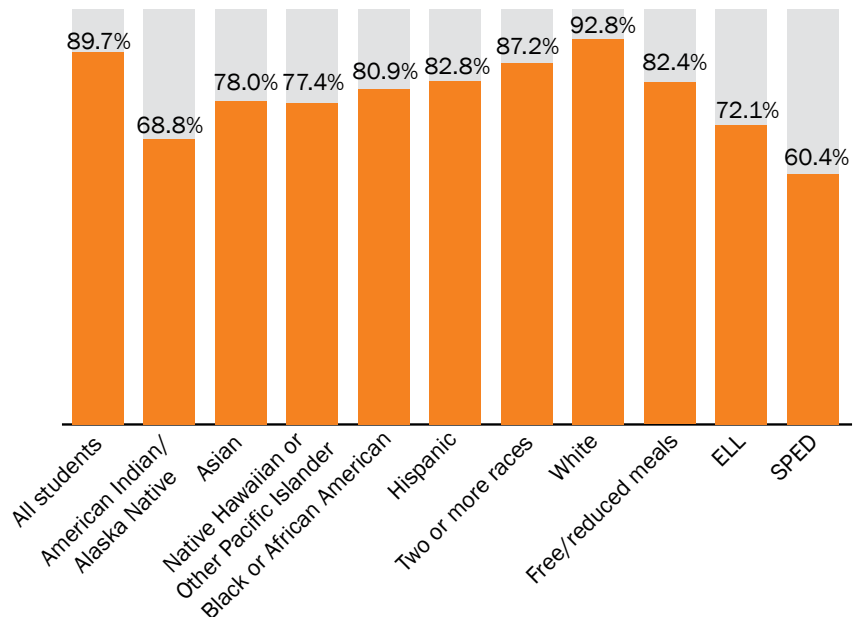
9,256 students were enrolled in a career academy or dual credit courses in 2013/14.⁴

1. Nebraska Department of Education.
2. Nebraska Department of Education.
3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.
4. Nebraska Department of Education.

23,004

students completed high school in 2013/14.

2014 cohort four year graduation rates by student demographics



91%

2013 extended 5th year graduation rate*

an increase from 88.5% from the 2013 cohort four year graduation rate.

*Extended 5th year graduation rate is the percent of students who graduated within 5 years rather than the standard 4.
Source: Nebraska Department of Education.
KIDS COUNT IN NEBRASKA REPORT | 43

Child Welfare

**45.7% of children living
in out-of-home care were
living with relatives or
kin.**

.....

**4,137 kids experienced
maltreatment –
84.5% were cases of
physical neglect.**

Our values

Keeping our children and youth safe is essential to their healthy development. Strengthening families so we prevent child abuse and neglect and acting quickly but thoughtfully to guarantee children have a safe, permanent, and loving home are all key to ensuring every child can grow into a successful, independent adult.

Where are the data?

Reports of maltreatment.....	45
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Involvement in care welfare system.....	48
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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 represents an imminent risk of serious harm.”

In Nebraska, the vast majority (84.5%) of maltreatment is physical neglect, which is a failure to meet a child’s basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing; this is often an economic issue.

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

33,803 REPORTS
of alleged maltreatment were made to
the Child Abuse and
Neglect Hotline in 2014.

33,803
reports were made
(2.7% decrease)

12,221
calls were assessed
by DHHS and/or law
enforcement
(0.4% increase)

2,575
reports were
substantiated
(11% decrease)

8,192
reports were
unfounded
(4% increase)

Do you know a child
who is being
maltreated?

Call the Child Abuse &
Neglect Hotline at
1-800-652-1999.

Safety assessments

12,606
children determined
safe

1,678
children determined
unsafe

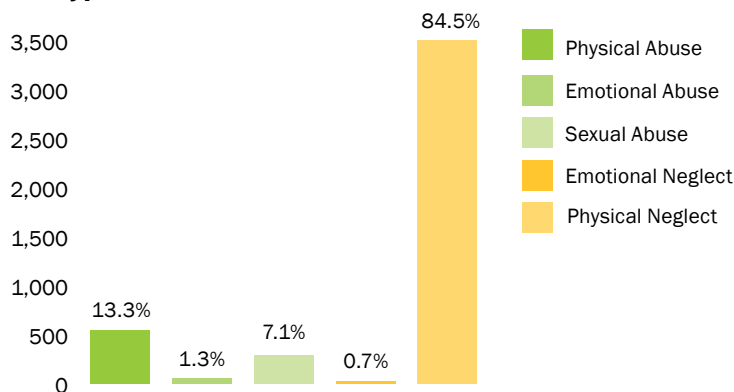
1,202
children determined
unsafe and
court involved

418
children determined
unsafe and
non-court involved

58
children determined
unsafe and non-court
involved and family did
not elect to participate
in voluntary services

Child maltreatment

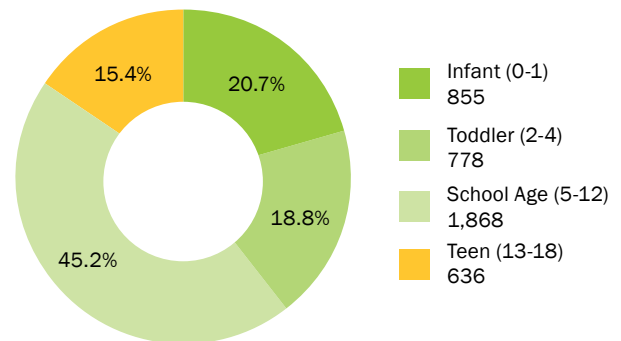
Types of substantiated maltreatment (2014)



Some children experienced more than one type of maltreatment. The numbers here will be higher than the total number of children who experienced maltreatment.

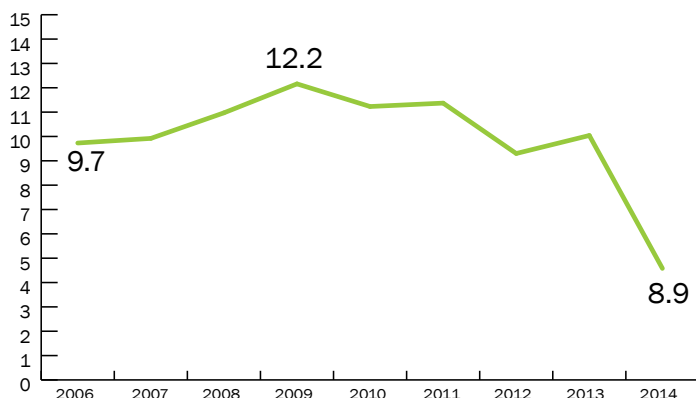
It is important to note that only maltreatment cases that were reported are included in this report. The actual incidence of maltreatment may be higher than what is reported here.

Child maltreatment by age (2014)



4,137 kids experienced maltreatment in 2014,
a decrease from 4,657 kids in 2013.

Number of child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children (2006-2014)



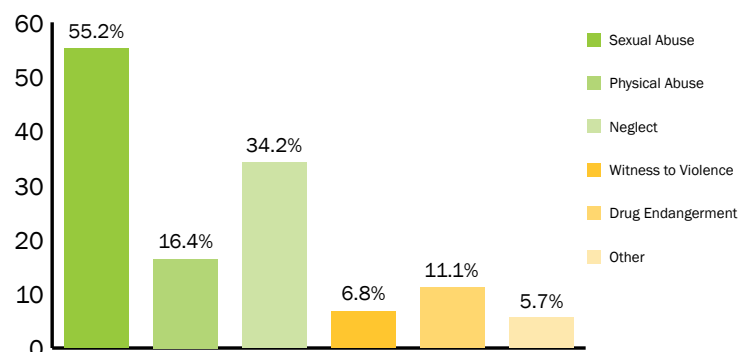
Rate was created by using the total number of children 0-17 years. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table CP05.

5,232 children

who were alleged victims of maltreatment were served by Nebraska's Child Advocacy Centers (CACs).

CACs offer an innovative way of serving children who are victims of abuse through comprehensive strategies coordinating investigation and intervention services to create a child focused approach. Services include forensic interviewing, medical evaluations, advocacy and support, therapeutic intervention, case review and tracking. The CACs ultimate goal is to ensure that children are not revictimized by the very system designed to protect them.

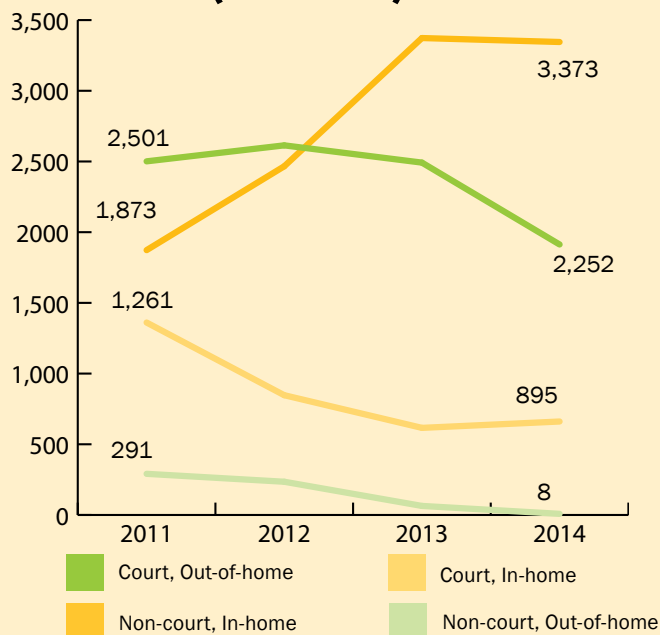
Types of Maltreatment reported at CACs (2014)



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

Source: Nebraska Alliance of Child Advocacy Centers.

How do children enter our child welfare system? (2011-2014)

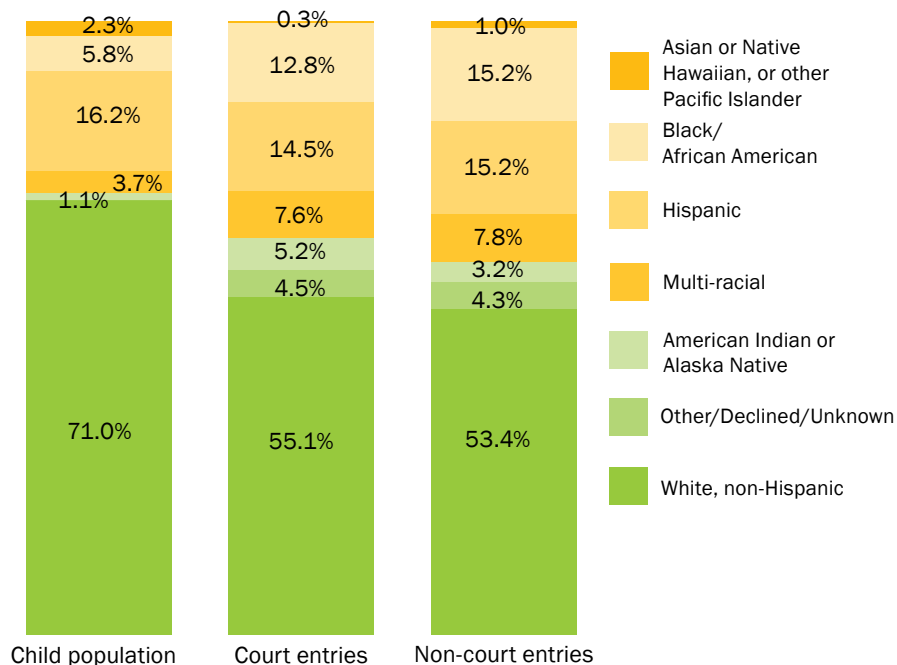


5,927 kids
entered the child welfare
system in 2014.

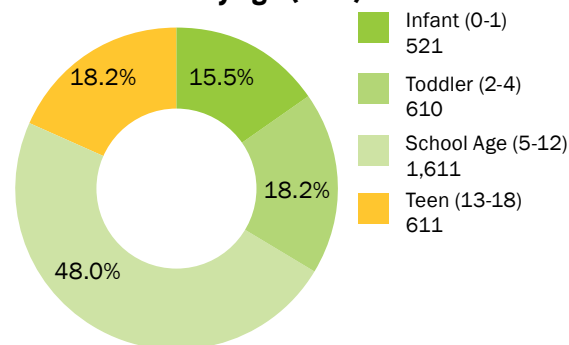
3,353 (57%) were non-court involved
(an increase from 52% in 2013).

2,574 (43%) were court involved
(a decrease from 48% in 2013).

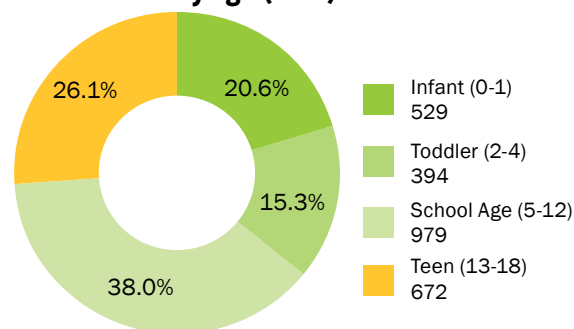
Entries to child welfare system by race & ethnicity (2014)



Non-court entries by age (2014)

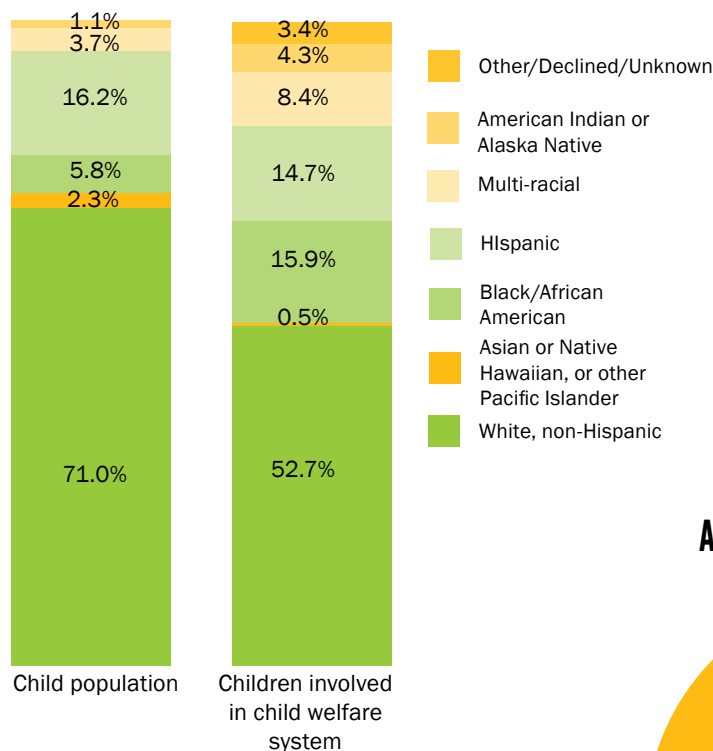


Court entries by age (2014)



Involvement in child welfare

Any involvement by race & ethnicity (2014)

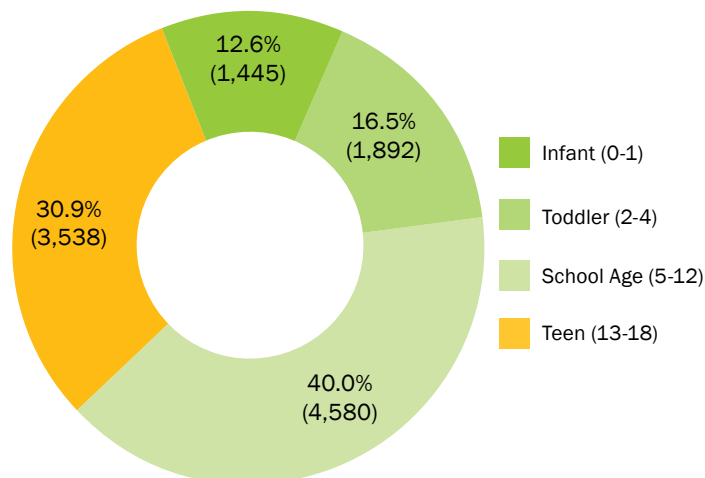


11,455 kids*
were involved in the
child welfare system in 2014.

7,510 (66%) from 4,470 families
were court involved.*

3,945 (34%) from 1,541 families
were non-court involved.*

Any involvement by age (2014)



Court vs. non-court

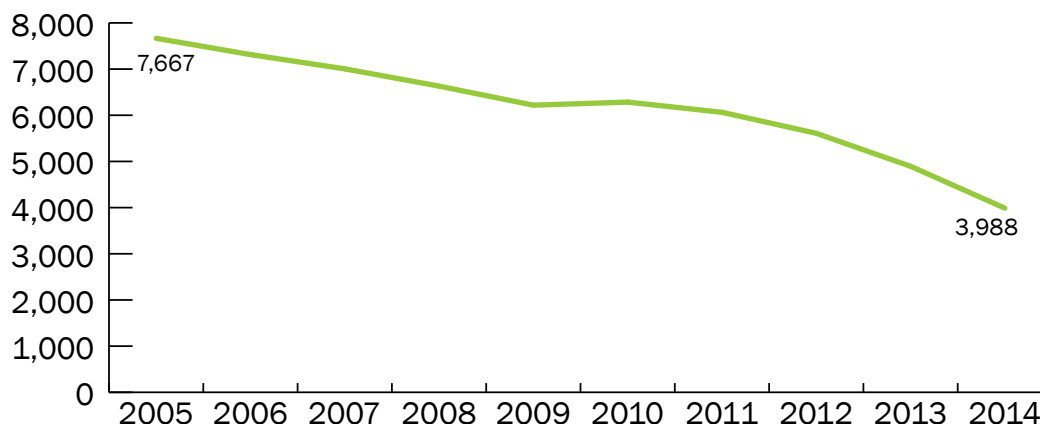
Children who are removed from their homes often experience traumatic and long-term consequences. Recently, DHHS has been seeking ways to keep families together while ensuring that safety can be maintained. This has been reflected in data from recent years in how families enter the system, with more and more families receiving services without judicial oversight (“non-court”) when appropriate. The majority of non-court cases allow children to remain in their own homes, where they can continue to receive a stable source of love and care from their families.

692 kids
entering care as state
wards in 2014 had
previously received
non-court services.

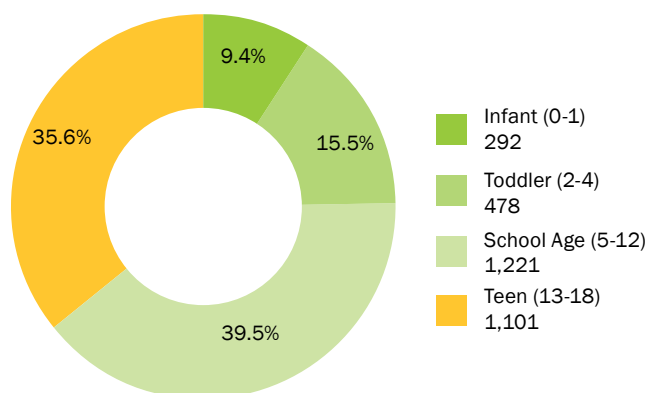
*Point-in-time December 31, 2014.

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

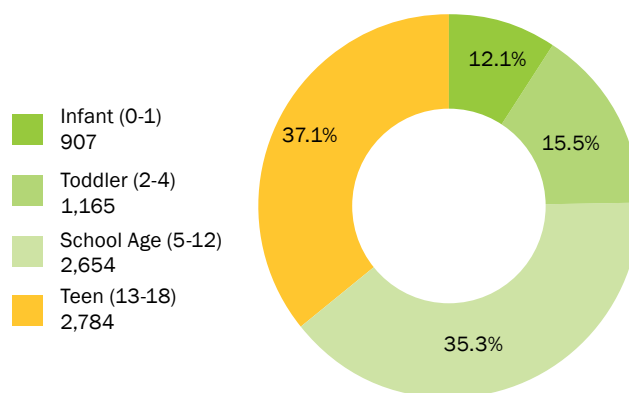
Number of state wards over time (2005-2014)



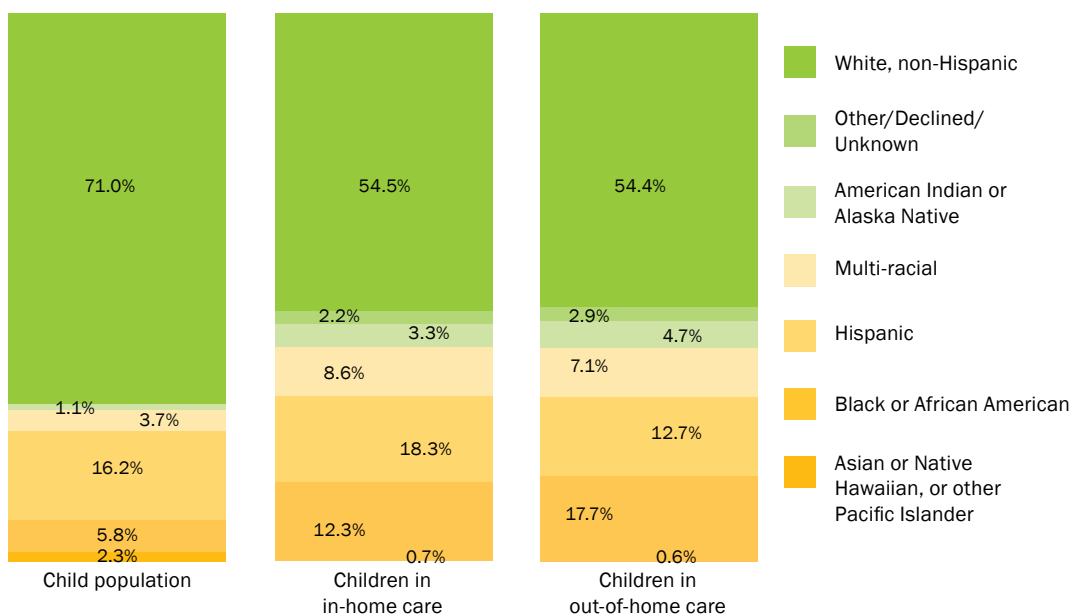
State wards (court-involved) receiving in-home services by age (2014)



State wards (court-involved) receiving out-of-home services by age (2014)

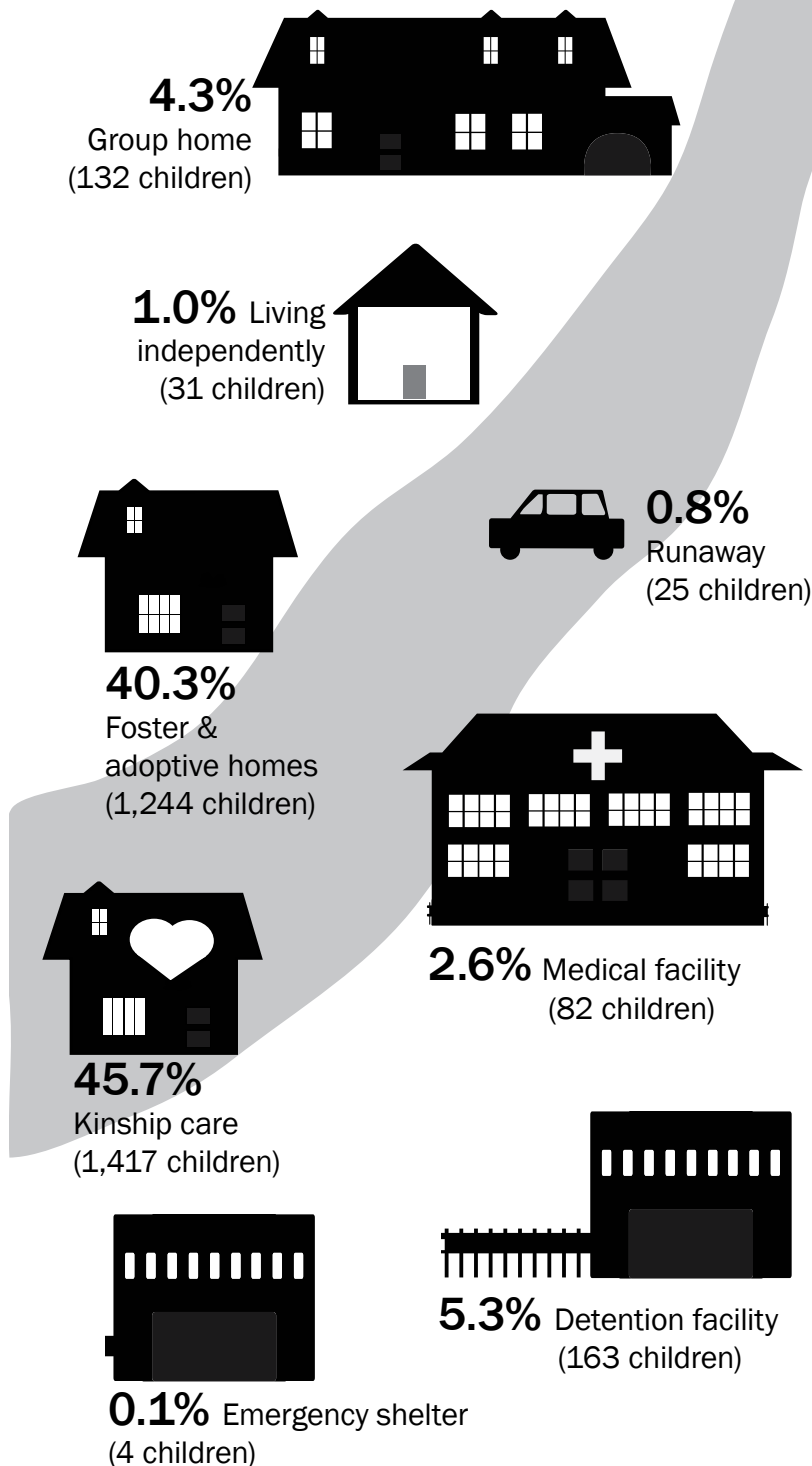


Children receiving in-home and out-of-home services by race & ethnicity (2014)



Out-of-home placements

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



Foster home placements (CY 2014)

4,203 licensed foster home beds

1,977 approved relative or kinship beds

2,870 (47.6%) children in foster care in 2014 were placed with relatives or kin

1,947 kids in out-of-home care also had a sibling in out-of-home care

- **60%** were placed with all siblings
- **80%** were placed with at least one sibling

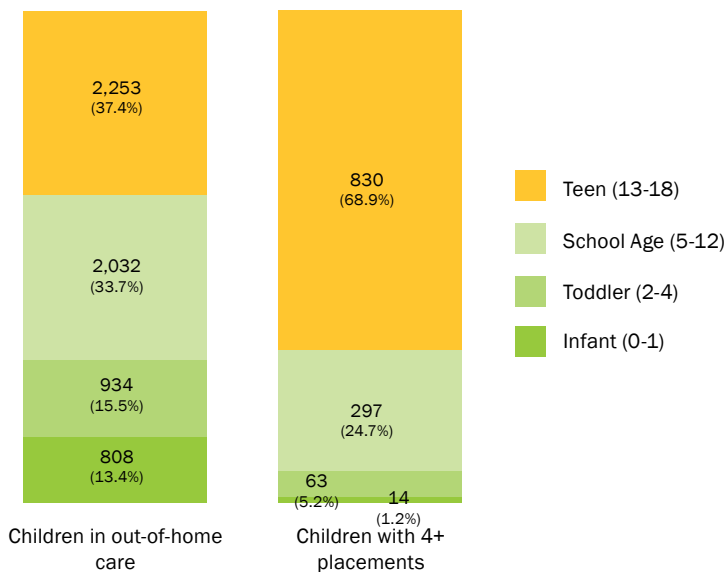
When children must be removed from their homes, it is important to ensure that their placement reduces the trauma of removal and promotes the well-being of the child. Congregate care, which places children in an institutional setting such as a group home or detention center, should be used minimally for out-of-home placements. Research shows that placement in a family-like setting provides children with improved long-term outcomes in physical and emotional health. Although congregate care may be necessary for some children, for many others, it does not allow children to maintain the strong relationships with trusted adults that are essential for successful development.

Multiple placements

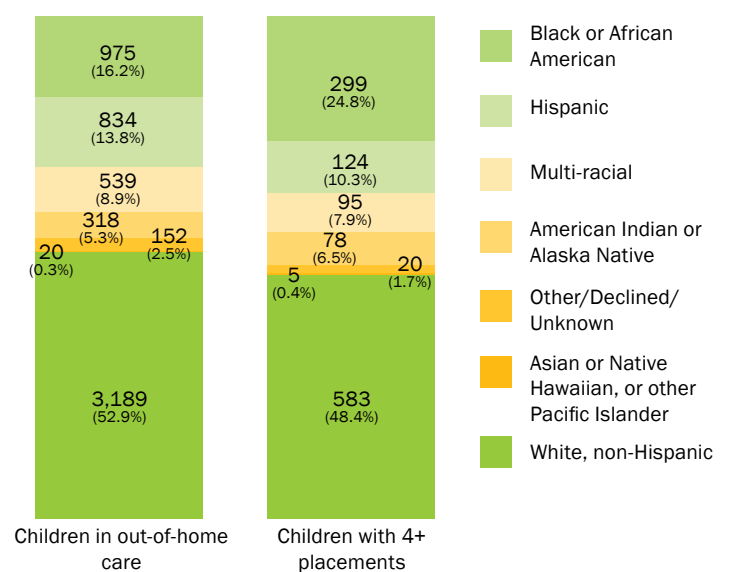
The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services counts placement changes when, for example, a child moves from one foster care setting to another. However, the following scenarios are considered temporary living situations and therefore are not counted as placement changes:

- 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.

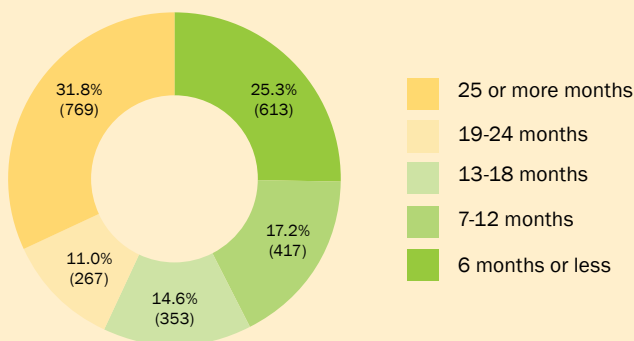
4+ placements by age (2014)



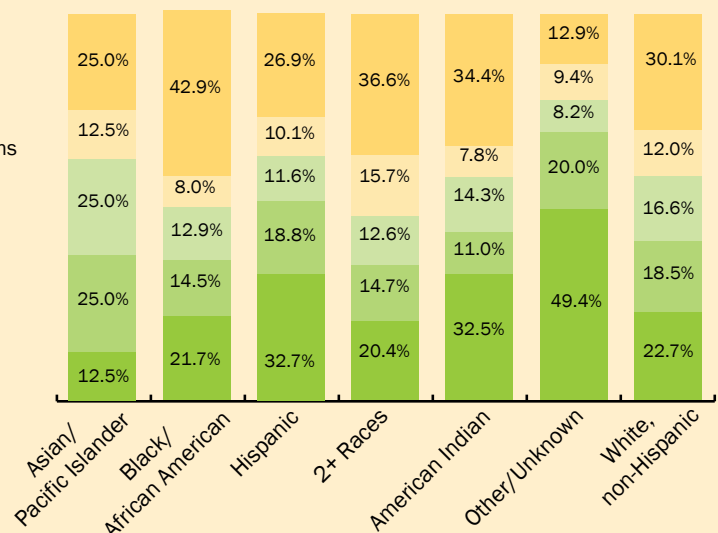
Multiple placements by race & ethnicity (2014)



Length of time in out-of-home care (2014)



Length of time in out-of-home care by race/ethnicity (2014)



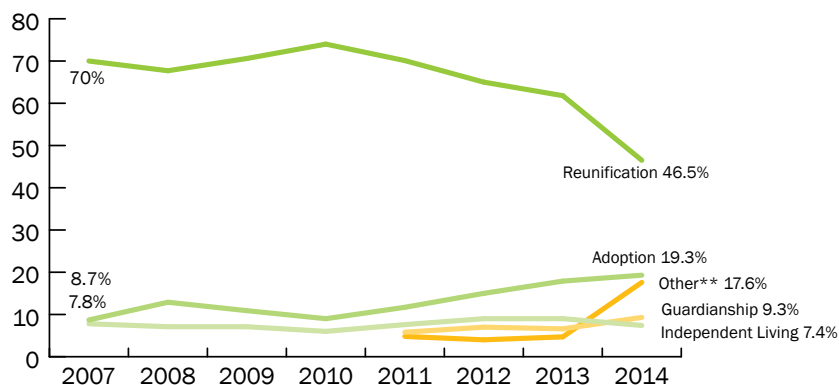
Permanency

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.

2,419 children exited out-of-home care in 2014.

Exits from out-of-home care (2007-2014)



**This year, other exits include children who were transferred to probation oversight

123 youth were in out-of-home care when they reached their 19th birthday in 2014.

68% were HHS wards,
22% were OJS wards,
10% were both HHS and OJS wards.

224 children exited into guardianships in 2014, 184 of which were subsidized.

101 young adults were served through the Bridge to Independence Program from Program start 10/1/2014 to 12/31/2014. 5 young adults left the program during this time.

Family support is key to any successful transition into adulthood, especially for youth who may have been exposed to trauma. Learning to be self-reliant in seeking employment and housing, managing finances, or seeking healthcare can be daunting without family connections. For youth who have been in foster care who do not exit the system to a family, ensuring a strong system of support in this transition is key. To address this issue, the Unicameral passed LB 216 in 2013, which extended supports and services until the age of 21 for youth who have "aged out." The Bridge to Independence (b2i) program began serving youth in October 2014. Participants must be either working, seeking work, or in school. In return, they receive Medicaid coverage, a monthly stipend to use for living expenses, and an assigned caseworker on call 24/7 to help them navigate the transition to adulthood.

467 children were adopted in 2014. 447 adoptions were subsidized. Mean time from becoming free for adoption to adoption: 10.2 months

**10,539 youths were
arrested in 2014.**

**Of those arrests,
only 197 or 1.9%
were for violent crimes.*¹**

Our values

Keeping our children and youth safe is essential to their healthy development. Responding to the troubling behaviors of children and youth in developmentally appropriate ways is key to ensuring every child can build a successful, independent adult life.

**Of the youths referred to
diversion or probation,
3,723 successfully
completed.^{1,2}**

Where are the data?

Arrests.....	54
Disproportionate minority conduct.....	55
Diversion.....	56
Probation.....	57
Detention.....	58
Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.....	59
Youth treated as adults.....	60
Office of Juvenile Services wards.....	61

* Not all arrests result in formal charging

1. Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

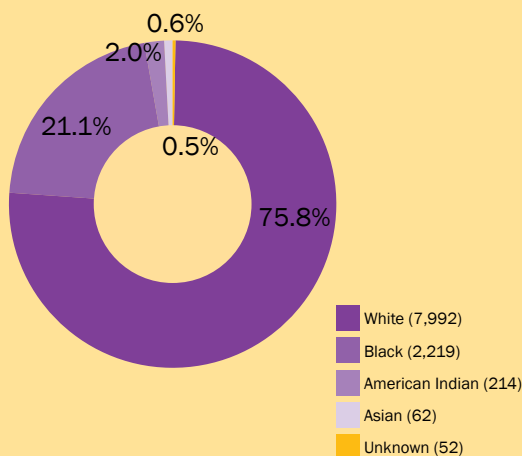
2. Nebraska Office of Probation Administration.

Arrests

Youth arrests (2014)

	Type	Male	Female	Total	% of total
Status offenses	Runaway	166	169	335	3.2%
	Curfew	91	72	163	1.5%
	Alcohol	602	464	1,066	10.1%
	Property	2,303	1,195	3,498	33.2%
	Person	1,076	469	1,545	14.7%
	Other	1,029	478	1,507	14.3%
	Drug-Related	1,051	343	1,394	13.2%
	Public Order	417	205	622	5.9%
	Violent	163	34	197	1.9%
	Weapons	94	15	106	1.0%
	DUI	78	28	106	1.0%
Total		7,070	3,469	10,539	

Youth arrested by race (2014)

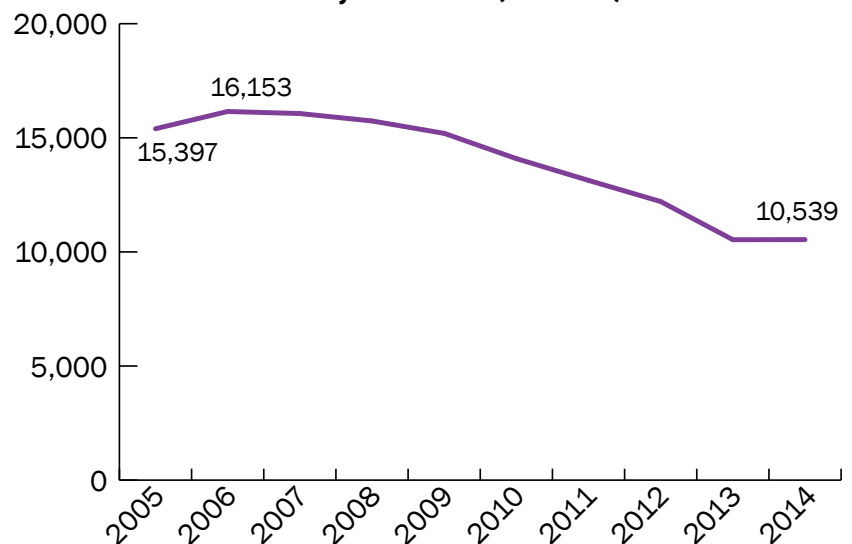


Note: ethnicity data is not available.

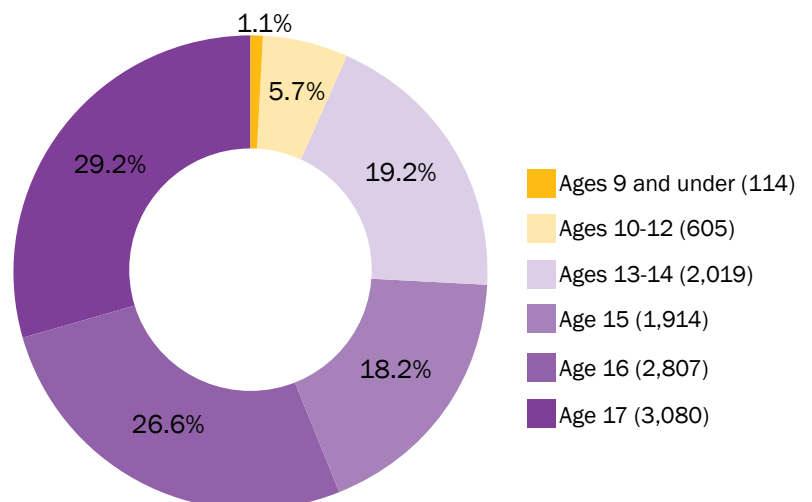
10,539 youths were arrested in 2014.

Of those arrests, only 197 or 1.9% were for violent crimes.

Number of youth arrested (2005-2014)



Youth arrested by age (2014)



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

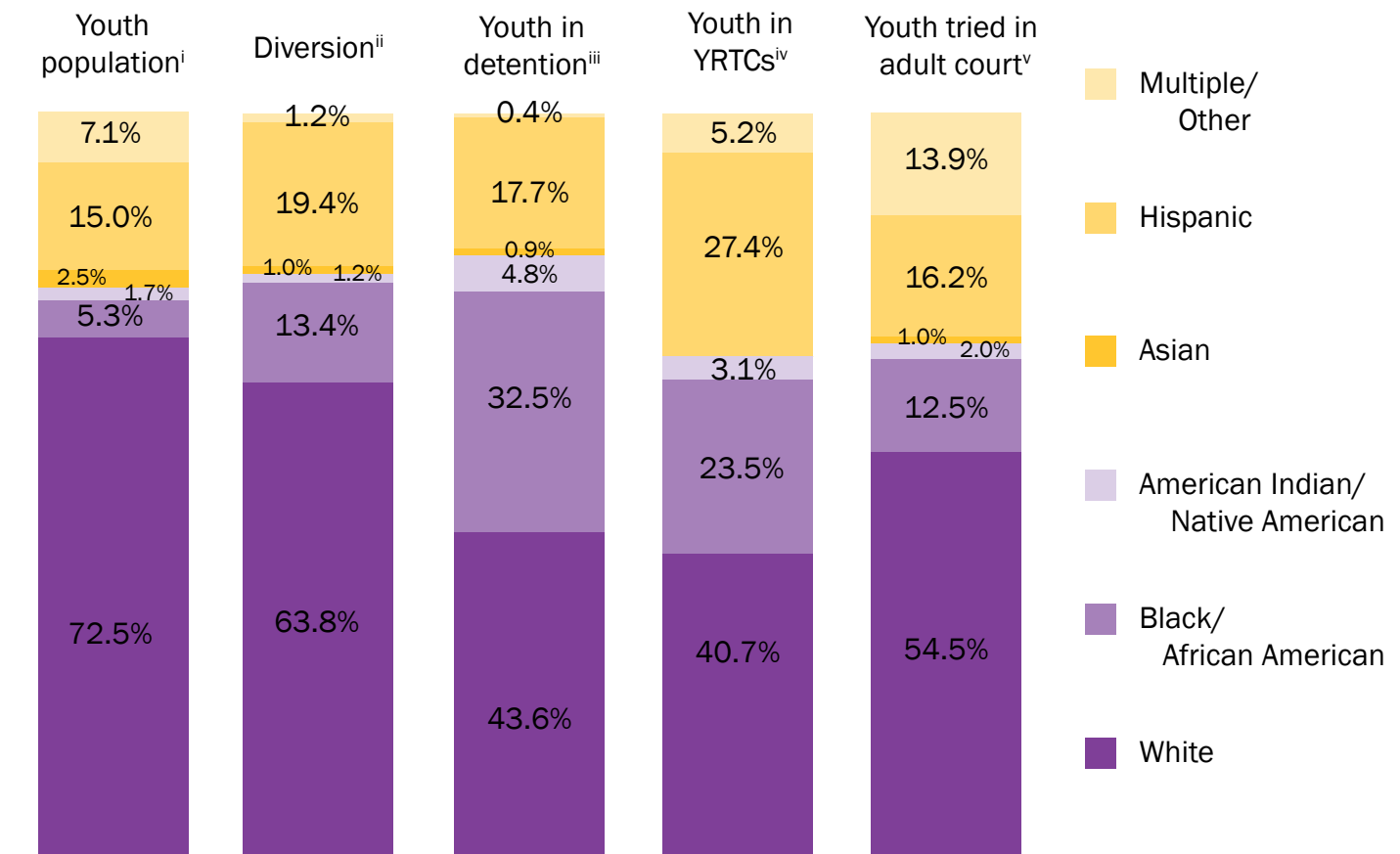
Disproportionate minority contact

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.¹

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 (2014)



i. The "Youth population" in this figure comprises youth in Nebraska ages 10 through 17 in 2014, according to the 2014 American Community Survey Tables B01001-B01001B-1. "Other" includes two or more races and other.

ii. Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

iii. 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.

iv. SFY 2014/15 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.

v. JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

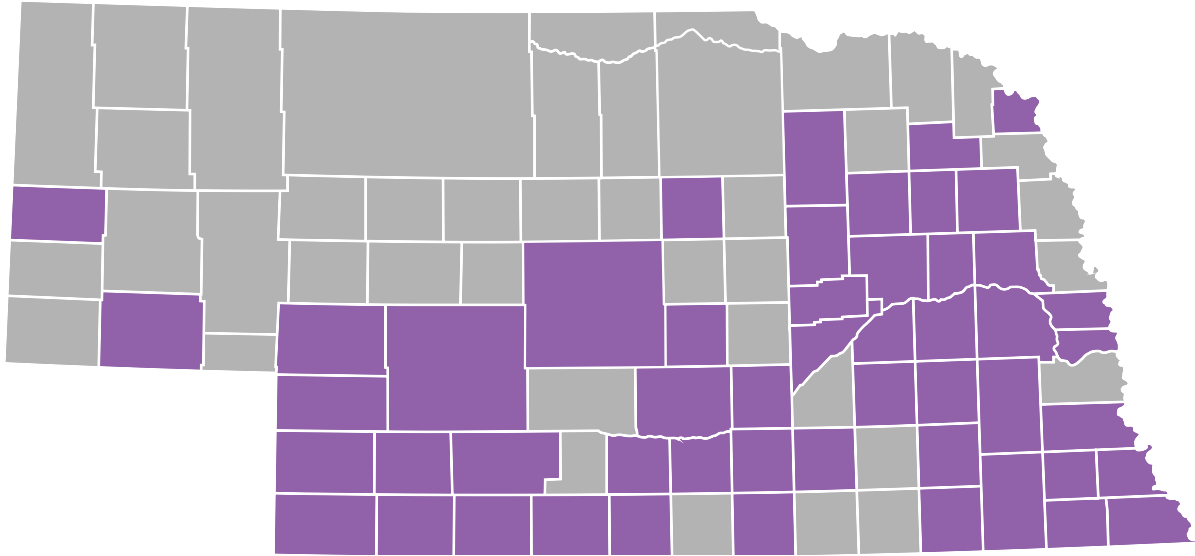
1. "And Justice for Some: Differential Treatment of Youth of Color in the Juvenile Justice System," National Council on Crime and Delinquency, (January 2007).

Diversion

Juvenile Diversion Program

Pretrial diversion programs are based on the belief that many juvenile cases are better handled outside the courthouse doors. These voluntary programs are designed to provide eligible youth an opportunity to demonstrate rehabilitation and make things right with the community, while reducing the cost and burden to taxpayers and courts that come with formal charges being filed. By successfully completing his or her diversion plan, a juvenile has the opportunity to avoid formal charges in the court and get all record of the matter sealed. By diverting these cases from the court system, counties save significant dollars, making successful diversion programs a win-win.

Counties participating in the Juvenile Diversion Program (2014)



Youth participating with the Juvenile Diversion Program (2014)

	Referred to diversion		Enrolled in diversion		Successful completion		Unsuccessful completion	
Male	2,202	61%	1,804	60.3%	1,375	59.1%	369	65.4%
Female	1,410	39%	1,187	39.7%	953	40.9%	195	34.6%
9 and under	20	0.6%	15	0.5%	12	0.5%	2	0.4%
10-12	236	6.5%	171	5.7%	133	4.7%	33	5.9%
13-14	751	20.8%	608	20.3%	440	18.9%	151	26.8%
15-16	1,570	43.5%	1,326	44.3%	1,048	45%	241	42.7%
17-18	1,035	28.7%	871	29.1%	695	29.9%	137	24.3%
Total	3,612		2,991		2,328		564	

3,612

youths were referred to the diversion program.

51

counties participated in the diversion program.

2,328

youths successfully completed diversion.

621

of those referred did not participate.

564

youths did not complete diversion successfully and were discharged for failing to comply or for a new law violation.

Youth supervised on probation (2014)

4,355 youths were supervised on probation in 2014. **3,328** youths were placed on probation in 2014; 413 for felony offenses; 2,080 for misdemeanors and 835 for status offenses. **1,759** youths were released from probation.

	Supervised on probation		Placed on probation for felony offenses		Placed on probation for misdemeanor offenses		Placed on probation for status offenses		Released from probation			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Successful		Unsuccessful	
Gender												
Male	2,830	65.0%	343	83.1%	1,439	69.2%	430	51.5%	877	62.9%	213	73.7%
Female	1,525	35.0%	70	16.9%	641	30.8%	405	48.5%	518	37.1%	76	26.3%
Race												
American Indian	142	3.3%	11	2.7%	60	2.9%	20	2.4%	29	2.1%	13	4.5%
Asian	46	1.1%	3	0.7%	24	1.2%	11	1.3%	23	1.6%	0	0.0%
Black	848	19.7%	94	22.8%	357	17.2%	111	13.3%	254	18.2%	77	26.6%
White	2,337	53.7%	243	58.8%	1,163	55.9%	485	58.1%	756	54.2%	135	46.7%
Other	972	22.3%	62	15.0%	476	22.9%	208	24.9%	333	23.9%	64	22.1%
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	1,015	23.3%	68	16.5%	517	24.9%	215	25.7%	353	25.3%	70	24.2%
Non-Hispanic	3,340	76.7%	345	83.5%	1,563	75.1%	620	74.3%	1,042	74.7%	219	75.8%
Age												
14 & under	642	14.7%	86	20.8%	409	19.7%	132	15.8%	178	12.8%	20	6.9%
15 & 16	2,039	46.8%	195	47.2%	995	47.8%	363	43.5%	600	43.0%	144	49.8%
17	1,674	38.4%	132	32.0%	676	32.5%	340	40.7%	617	44.2%	125	43.3%
Total	4,355		413		2,080		835		1,395		289	

11 months

is the mean length of time on probation — an increase from 10 months in 2013.

<1 month minimum time

61 months maximum time

Detention

Youths ages 17 & under held in juvenile detention facilities* (2014)

	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)	
Gender										
Female	179	36.6%	134	28.0%	57**	26.3%	904	97.0%	59	26.5%
Male	311	63.6%	345	72.0%	160**	73.7%	377	40.5%	164	73.5%
Race/Ethnicity										
White	259	53.0%	311	64.9%	130	42.6%	349	37.4%	163	73.1%
Black	133	27.2%	37	5.6%	7	2.3%	696	74.7%	40	17.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	18	3.7%	28	5.8%	53	17.4%	33	3.5%	1	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	1.4%	1	0.0%	3	1.0%	15	1.6%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	63	12.9%	112	23.4%	112	36.7%	186	20.0%	19	8.5%
Other	9	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
Age										
12 and under	8	1.65	24	5.0%	11	3.6%	26	2.8%	0	0.0%
13-14	66	13.5%	59	12.3%	59	19.3%	203	21.8%	25	11.2%
15-16	216	44.2%	235	49.1%	123	40.3%	594	63.7%	97	43.5%
17+	199	40.7%	161	33.6%	112	36.7%	458	49.1%	101	45.3%
Times Detained										
1	357	73.0%	423	88.3%	Unavailable***		Unavailable***		88	64.7%
2	93	19.0%	47	9.8%					25	18.4%
3+	39	8.0%	9	1.9%					23	16.9%
Total count	489		479		305		1,281		223	
Secure****	632		192		173		1,065		0	
Staff Secure****	238		271		0		216		223	
Average Days Detained	23		21		32		24		20	

Sources: Individual detention centers.

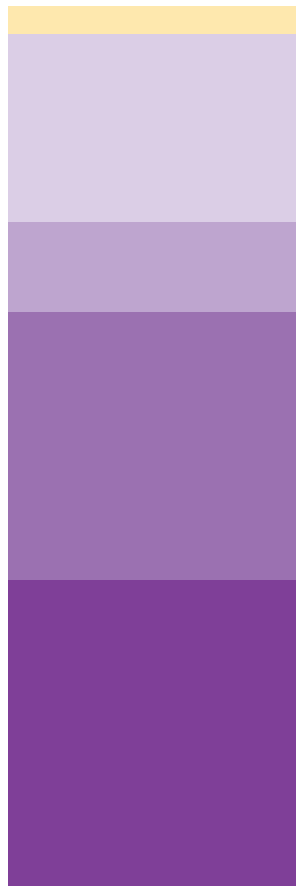
*Includes secure and staff secure detention.

**Admitted in 2014 data, data of all youth in the facility by gender was not available.

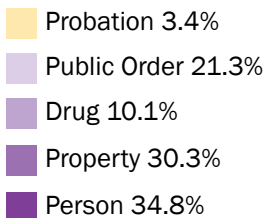
*** Douglas County Youth Center's & Scotts Bluff County Detention Center's data systems are unable to provide data on times detained for 2014.

**** Youth may go back and forth between secure and staff secure several times during the year. As a result these two values may sum much higher than the total number of youth detained at each facility. Scotts Bluff Detention Center only houses secure, Patrick J. Thomas Juvenile Justice Center only houses staff secure.

Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers (YRTC's)



Type of offenses in Geneva's YRTC



Geneva		Kearney
65 girls	Number admitted for treatment	161 boys
42	Average daily population	98
7.8 months	Average length of stay	8.0 months
16 years	Average age at admission	16 years
\$442.08	Average per diem cost, per youth	\$314.73
22.4%	Recidivism Rate	16%

White, non-Hispanic: 34.0%
 Black, non-Hispanic: 20.0%
 Other Hispanic: 8.0%
 American Indian: 3.0%
 Other: 17.5%
 White, Hispanic: 18.0%

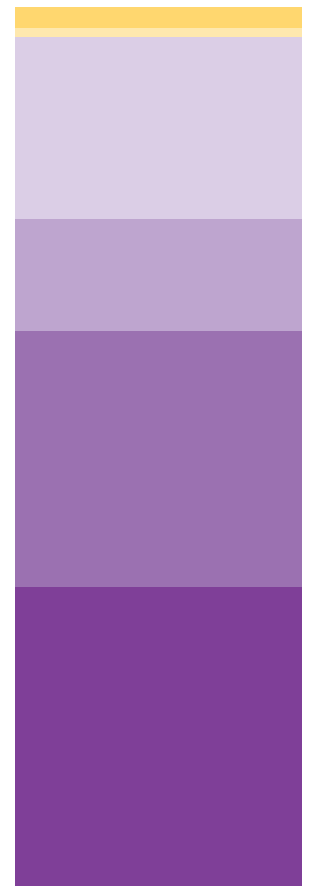
Race and ethnicity breakdown

White, non-Hispanic: 43.0%
 Black, non-Hispanic: 25.0%
 Other Hispanic: 28.0%
 American Indian: 3.0%
 Other: 1.0%

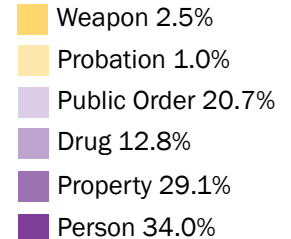
97 girls released
 Parole: 16.0%
 Probation: 84.0%
 Reinstated: 0.0%
 Tribal Population: 0.0%
 Institutional Discharge: 0.0%

Releases

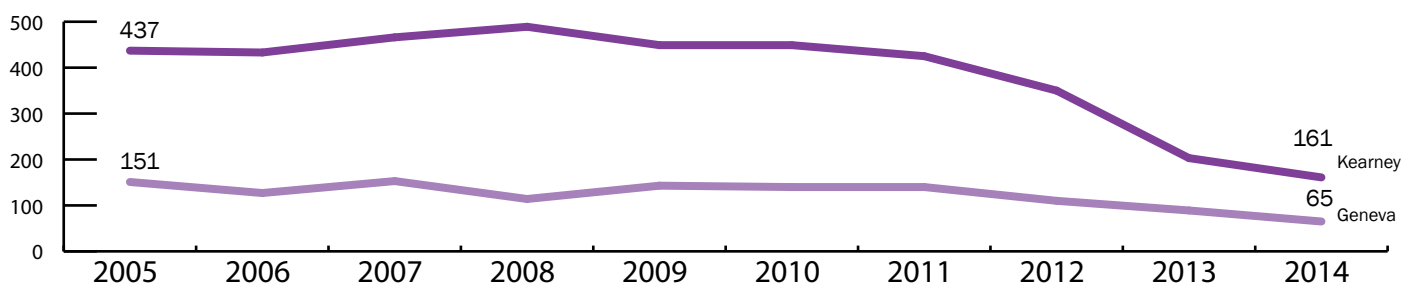
153 boys released
 Parole: 11.0%
 Probation: 86.0%
 Reinstated: 0.0%
 Tribal Population: 0.0%
 Institutional Discharge: 3.0%



Type of offenses in Kearney's YRTC



YRTC admissions (2005-2014)



Sources: SFY 2014/15 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.

Youth treated as adults

Youth tried in adult court (2014)

Male	1,396	70.8%
Female	535	27.1%
Unknown	41	2.1%
12 and under	17	0.9%
12-13	13	0.7%
13-15	158	8.0%
16-17	1,784	90.5%
Total youth	1,972	

Source: JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

In 2014, 1,972 youth were tried in Nebraska adult courts, down from 2,192 in 2013.

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.¹

Youth in adult prisons and jails

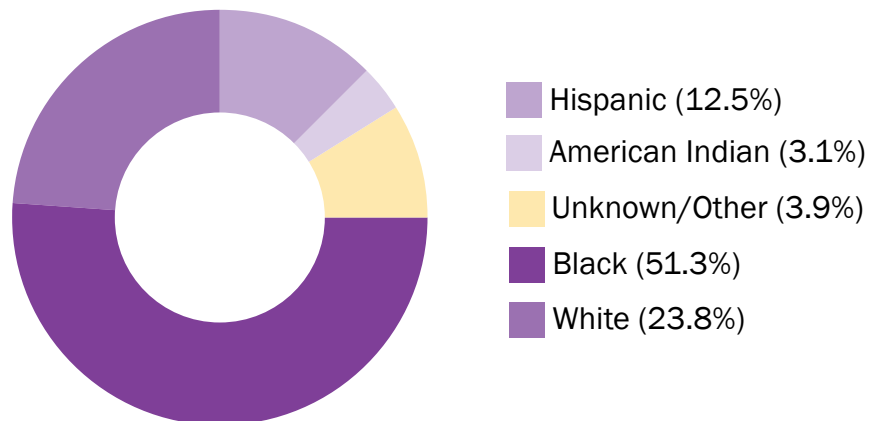
Young brains are different

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.”²

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 2014, 80 youths were processed through the adult system and housed in a Nebraska adult detention facility. This is a decrease from 128 youths in 2013³. An individual may be admitted more than once and each event would be counted separately.

Youth in the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility by race (2014)



In addition, an average of 78 youths per month were housed in a Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility (NCYF) in 2014. This is an increase from 66 per month in 2013. NCYF houses youths up to age 21 and 10 months.⁴

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.

2. “Less Guilty by Reason of Adolescence,” *MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice*, Issue Brief No. 3, www.adjj.org.

3. *Nebraska Department of Correctional Services*.

4. *Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice*.

OJS wards

Most state wards are committed to DHHS custody through child welfare proceedings, typically on allegations of parental neglect or abuse, with the exception of wards under the Office of Juvenile Services (OJS) supervision. Under current law, youth who are committed to one of Nebraska's two Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers (YRTC) for law violations are made wards of the state under OJS. There are also a handful of youth still in OJS custody but not placed at YRTC, who were grandfathered in from before the law changed.

1,024
OJS wards

743 boys

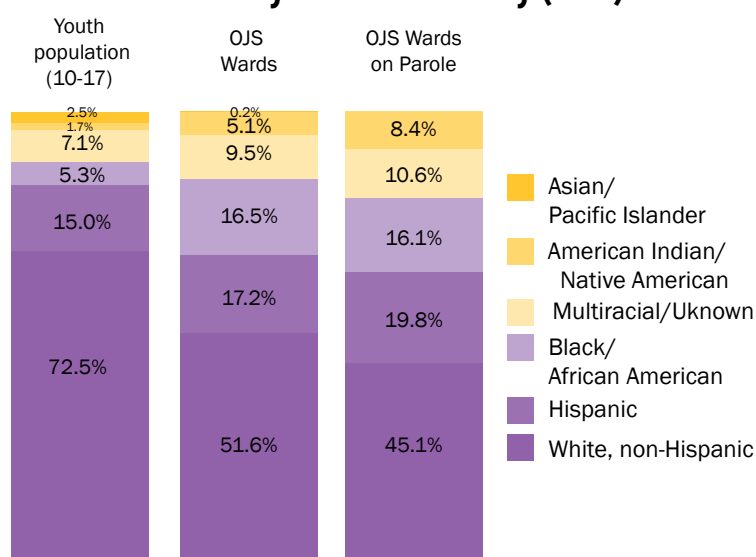
281 girls

273
of OJS wards
were on parole

190 boys

83 girls

OJS wards by race and ethnicity (2014)



Placements of OJS wards (2014)*

Group home	218	13.1%
Independent living	52	3.1%
Runaway	126	7.5%
Foster home	83	5.0%
Medical/treatment facility	103	6.2%
Jail/detention/prison facility	654	39.2%
Emergency shelter	22	1.3%
Kinship/relative care	66	4.0%
Parents	341	20.4%
Developmentally disabled placement	5	0.3%
School	3	0.2%

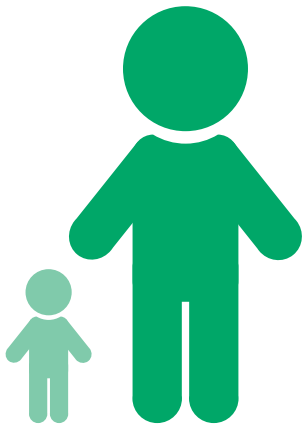
*An OJS ward may have been in more than one type of placement during the year.

Services to OJS wards (2014)**

Education	3	0.3%
Medical	36	3.7%
Basic needs (house, food, clothing, stipend, interpreter)	254	25.9%
Life skills (independent skills, driving, mentoring, parenting)	37	3.8%
Mental/behavioral health	87	8.9%
Group home	225	22.9%
Out-of-home care	224	22.8%
Family	116	11.8%

**725 different youth received these 982 non-OJS services. OJS services provided to youth include: transportation, electronic monitoring, trackers, reporting center, drug and alcohol assessments and drug testing.

Economic Stability



White families' median income is 1.7x higher than the median income of families of color.

77.9% of children had all available parents in the workforce.

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 moving toward financial independence.

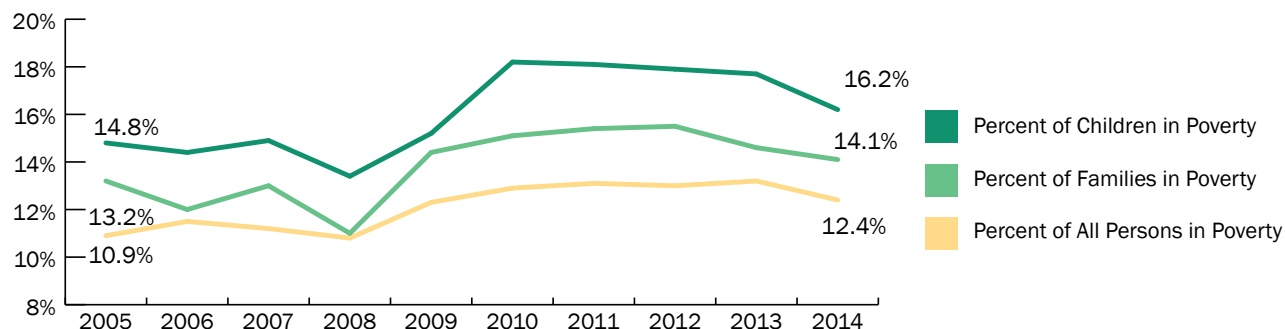
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1. US Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B19113B-I, C17010B-I.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B23008.

Nebraska Poverty (2005-2014)



Nebraska poverty rates (2014)

Poverty rate for children	16.2%
Poverty rate for families	14.1%
Poverty rate for all persons	12.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B17001, B17010 and B17001 respectively.

Nebraska poverty by race and ethnicity (2013)

Race	Percent of children in poverty (17 and under)	Percent of population in poverty
White, non-Hispanic	10.9%	9.6%
Black or African American	47.2%	33.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	43.3%	38.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	19.4%	17.6%
Some Other Race	32.0%	25.3%
Two or More Races	26.2%	23.9%
Hispanic or Latino	33.2%	26.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B17001B - B17001I.

Family structure and poverty



43.4%

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



19.1%

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



7.1%

of children living in married-couple households are in poverty.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B17006.

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 also 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 that 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.

Making ends meet

Making ends meet

Nebraskans pride themselves on being hard-working people. In 2014, 77.9% of children in our state had all available parents in the workforce.¹ Unfortunately, having 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 \$8.00 an hour.^{2*} If both parents work at minimum wage, their monthly income will be \$3,092. This puts them just above the federal poverty level of \$2,021.

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.

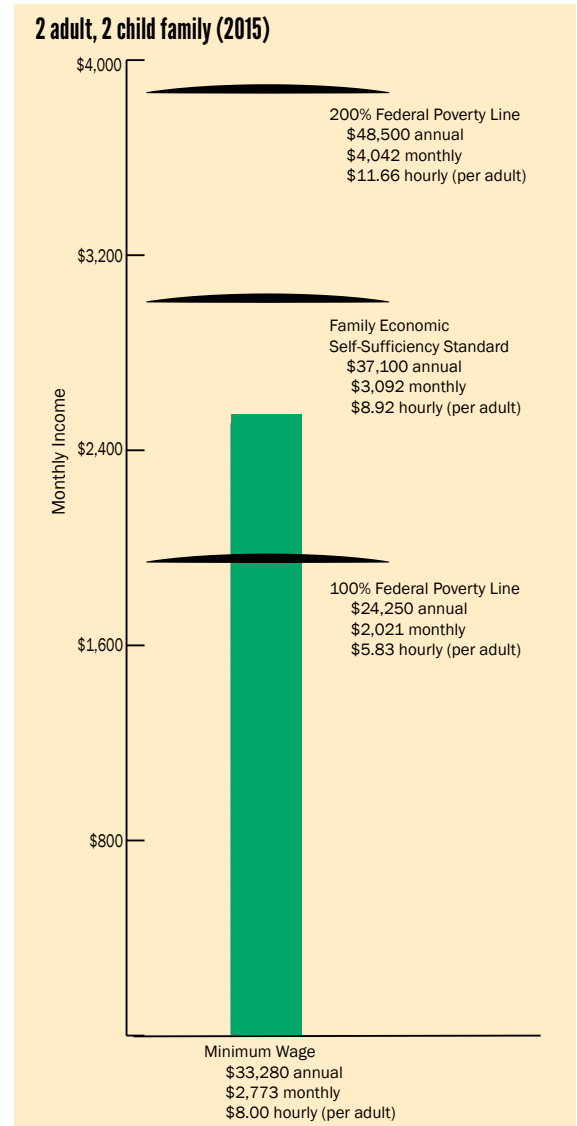
For a two-parent, two-child family of any age, the FESS for Nebraska is \$3,092 a month.³ That requires an hourly wage of \$8.92 per parent.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, Table B23008.

2. United States Department of Labor, "Minimum Wage Laws in the States - January 1, 2015," <http://www.dol.gov>.

3. FESS was calculated using an average of 2010 figures for a two-adult, two-child family, adjusted for 2015 inflation. Data used to calculate information is courtesy of Nebraska Appleseed Center for Law in the Public Interest. For more information, please see the Family Bottom Line Report: www.voicesforchildren.com/familybottomline.

*Minimum wage will increase to \$9.00/hour starting January 1, 2016.



2014 Federal Poverty Level Guidelines

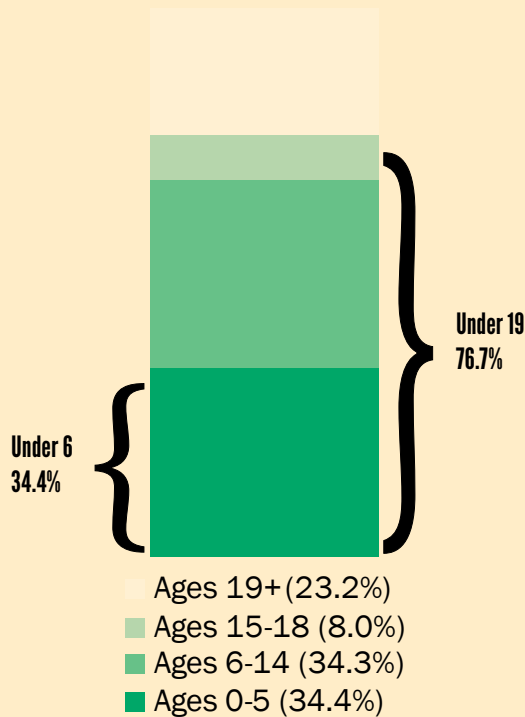
Program Eligibility		Child Care Subsidy (non-ADC)	SNAP	CSFP WIC Free/Reduced Price Meals Transitional Child Care Subsidy		Kids Connection	ACA Exchange Tax Credits	
Family Size	100%	130%	133%	150%	185%	200%	300%	400%
1	\$11,670	\$15,171	\$15,521	\$17,505	\$21,590	\$23,340	\$35,010	\$46,680
2	\$15,730	\$20,449	\$20,921	\$23,595	\$29,101	\$31,460	\$47,190	\$62,920
3	\$19,790	\$25,727	\$26,321	\$29,685	\$36,612	\$39,580	\$59,370	\$79,160
4	\$23,850	\$31,005	\$31,721	\$35,775	\$44,123	\$47,700	\$71,550	\$95,400
5	\$27,910	\$36,283	\$37,120	\$41,865	\$51,634	\$55,820	\$83,730	\$111,640
6	\$31,970	\$41,561	\$42,520	\$47,955	\$59,145	\$63,940	\$95,910	\$127,880
7	\$36,030	\$46,839	\$47,920	\$54,045	\$66,656	\$72,060	\$108,090	\$144,120
8	\$40,090	\$52,117	\$53,320	\$60,135	\$74,167	\$80,180	\$120,270	\$160,360

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

*For families with more than 8 people, add \$4,060 for each additional member.

Aid to Dependent Children

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) (2014) ADC recipients by age (SFY 2014)

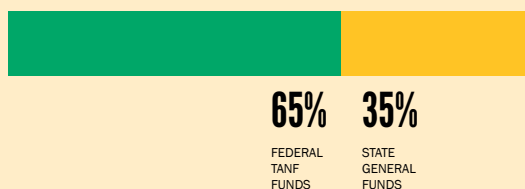


13,175 Average monthly number of children receiving ADC.

6,524 Average monthly number of families receiving ADC.

\$327.35 Average monthly ADC payment per family.

\$25,628,682 Total ADC payments (SFY 2014) (Includes both state and federal funds).

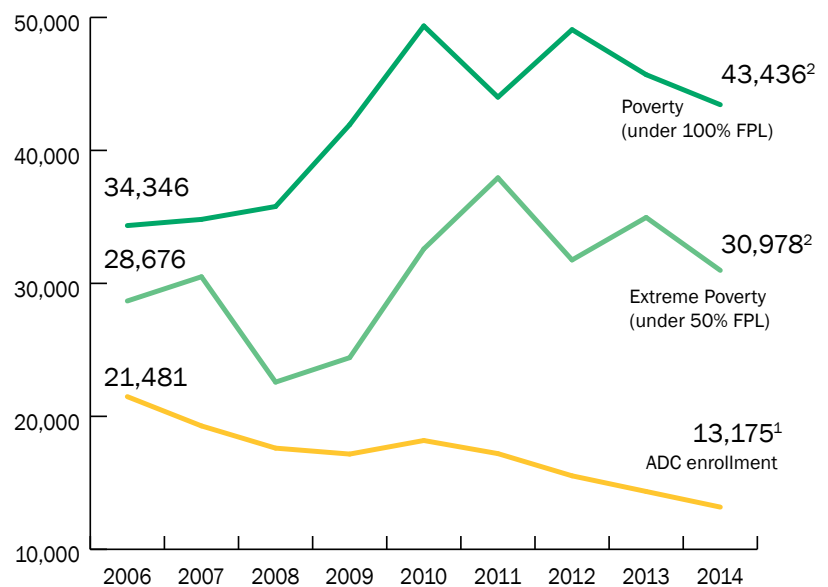


Is Nebraska's safety net catching families in need?

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), Nebraska's cash assistance 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.¹

The chart below explores 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 (2006-2014)



ADC Increase with LB 607

The Aid to Dependent Children program received a boost with the adoption of LB 607. LB 607 sought to address a problem with the ADC program, in which the payments did not adequately cover the cost of living: in 2013, the average monthly payment was only \$326.17. The enacted bill raises the monthly payment level to 55% of the standard of need, an average increase of \$72 per month to help approximately 6,200 Nebraskan families with low incomes. It also provides financial assistance to families transitioning off of the ADC to help them get back on their feet.

Housing & homelessness

Homelessness

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

In 2014, NHAP served:

5,434 homeless individuals.

659 individuals at risk of homelessness.

1,008 homeless children ages 18 and under.

286 children ages 18 and under at risk of homelessness.

1,676 homeless families with children.

513 near homeless families with children.

29 unaccompanied homeless children.

2 unaccompanied near homeless children.

Source: Nebraska Management Information System HMIS.

Homeownership

Homeownership provides a sense of stability for children and communities.

66.9% of families with children owned their home in 2014¹.

In 2014, Nebraska Public Housing had²:

7,367 public housing units with 7,061 occupied.

12,496 vouchers with 11,178 in use.

3,942 units were 1 bedroom (non-family).

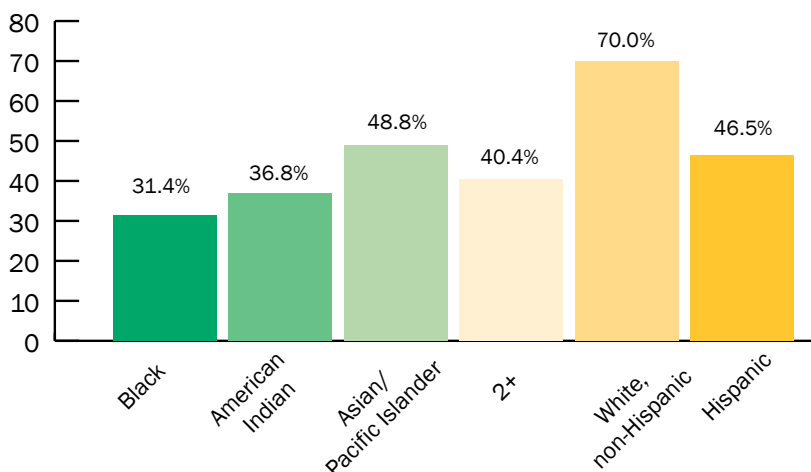
53,000 children live in crowded housing.³

37,000 children live in areas of concentrated poverty.³

119,000 children live in households with a high housing cost burden.⁴

98,000 children were low income with a high housing cost burden.

Homeownership by race/ethnicity (2014)⁵



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

2. Nebraska Office of Public Housing, HUD.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

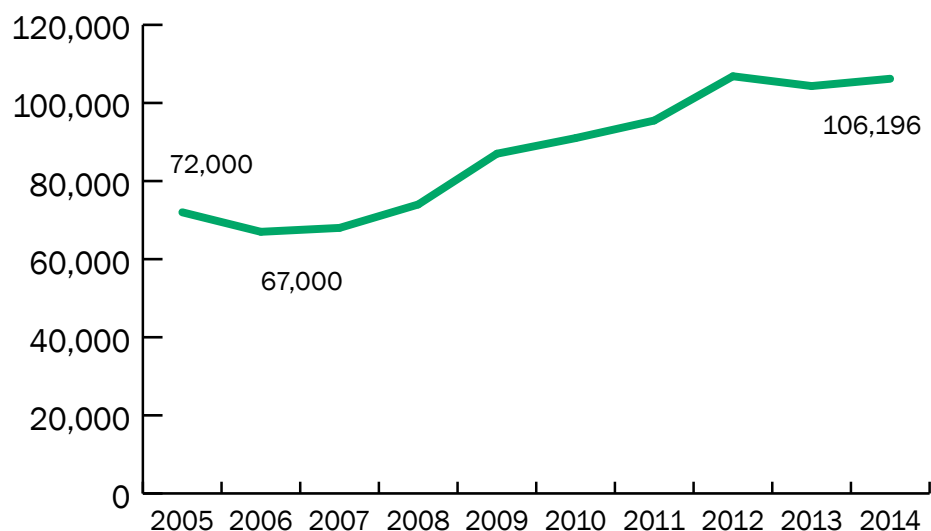
4. Ibid. Families with high housing cost burdens spend more than 30% of their pre-tax income on housing.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B25001B-I.



1 in 7 Nebraska households don't know where their next meal is coming from.

Food insecure households in Nebraska (2005-2014)



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 106,196 households in Nebraska were food insecure in 2014—meaning they didn't know where their next meal was coming from at some point during the last year.

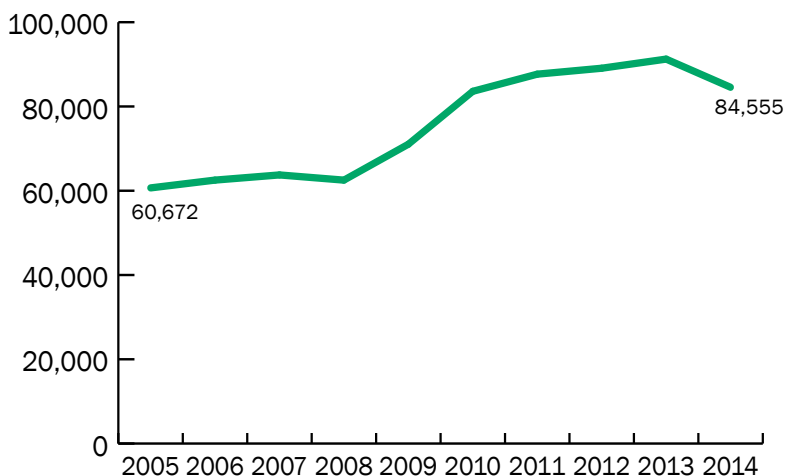
SNAP & WIC

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is one of the most effective anti-poverty programs in the United States. It provides nutrition assistance to low-income individuals and families through benefits that can be used to purchase food at grocery stores, farmers markets and other places where groceries are sold.

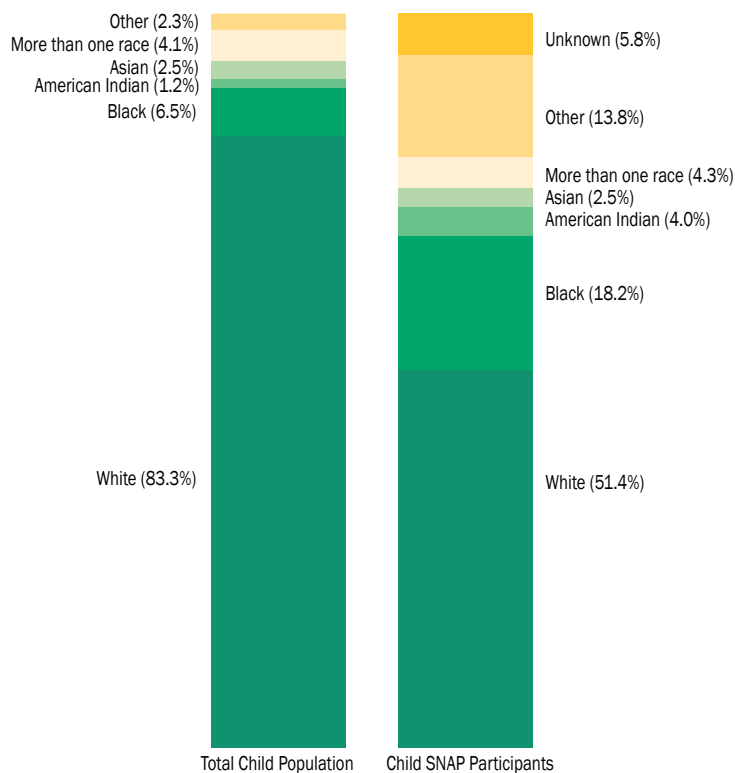
In Nebraska in 2013, SNAP moved 11,232 households above the poverty line.¹

Average number of children enrolled in SNAP in June (2005-2014)



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

SNAP participants by race (June 2014)



49.7%

of SNAP participants in 2014 were children

43.9%

of new babies were enrolled in WIC in 2014

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (2014)

Of the monthly average **38,543*** WIC participants in 2014:

- 11,133 were women;
- 7,595 were infants; and
- 19,815 were children

106 clinics in **78 counties** report participating in WIC.

WIC average monthly food package cost (2014)

Women	\$42.69
Children	\$46.44
Infants	\$144.37

Sources: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), 2014 American Community Survey 1-year population estimate.

1. Characteristics of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2013, USDA, Food Nutrition Services, The Office of Policy Support.

Marriage and Divorce

In 2014...

12,082 couples

were married and

5,731

were divorced.

5,220 children

experienced their parents divorcing.

2,958 children

were put under their mother's custody.

480 children

were put under their father's custody.

1,690 children

were put under both parent's custody.

89 children

were given a different arrangement.

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

Informal Kinship Care

9,000

children were living in kinship care in 2013-15.

12,000

were living with a grandparent who was their primary caregiver in 2014.

Source: Kids Count Data Center.

Child support (2014)

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).

107,078 cases received CSE assistance, this is **70.7%** of child support cases in Nebraska.

100,244 were non-ADC cases.*

6,834 were ADC cases.*

\$216,796,452 Amount of child support collected through CSE.

\$216,625,410 Amount of child support disbursed through CSE.

19,057 Cases received services through CSE, but payments were not being made.

1,752 Cases receiving public benefits who are eligible for child support, but it is not being paid.

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.

Employment & income

Parental employment can have implications for child 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.

In 2014,

77.9%

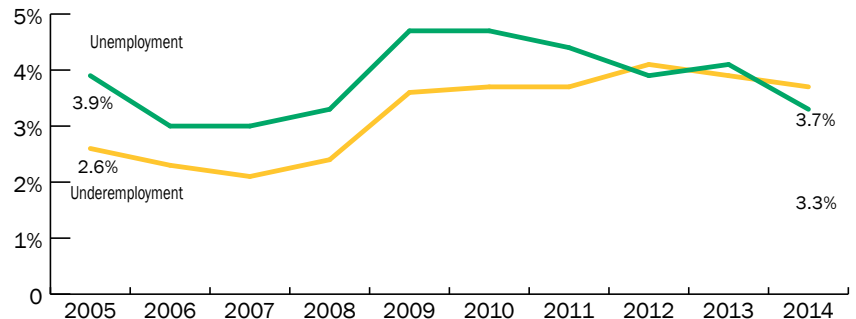
of all children
had all available
parents in the
workforce

73.7%

of children
under 6 had all
available parents
in the workforce

Source: US Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B23008.

Nebraska unemployment and underemployment rate (2005-2014)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, Annual Averages, U-3, U-6.

Median income for families with children (2014)

All Families	\$66,120
Married Couple	\$82,543
Female Householder (no husband)	\$25,188
Male Householder (no wife)	\$41,652

Source: US Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B23008.

Median income for families by race & ethnicity (2014)

Black/African American	\$35,785
American Indian	\$22,247
Asian	\$56,445
Other	\$44,099
2+	\$44,605
White, non-Hispanic	\$71,428
Hispanic	\$41,094

Source: US Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B23008.

26,000

workers in Nebraska earned
minimum wage or less in 2014

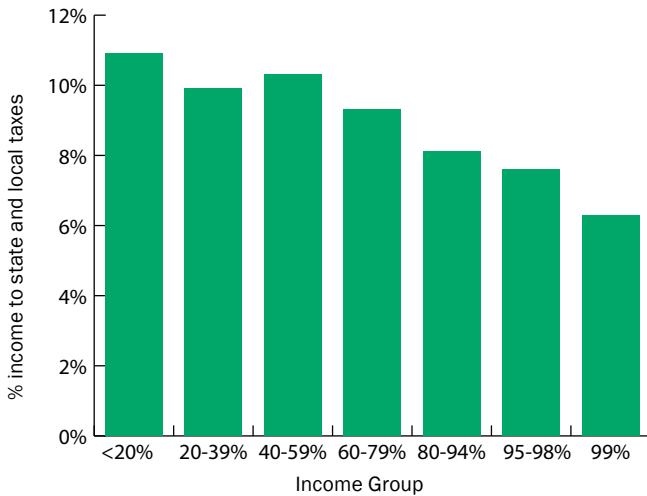
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Characteristics of Minimum Wage Workers, 2014.

26.3%

of Nebraska workers were working in a low-wage
job, meaning the median annual pay is below
100% FPL for a family of 4

Source: Assets and Opportunity Nebraska State Data, 2014.

Nebraska state and local taxes, Shares of family income by income group (2014)



Source: ITEP, Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems, Nebraska, 2015.

10.9% of households had no vehicle available in 2014.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B08201.

Family tax credits 2014

136,490 families claimed \$315,003,000 in federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

133,744 families claimed \$30,774,971 in state EITC.

153,100 families claimed \$208,981,000 in federal Child Tax Credit.

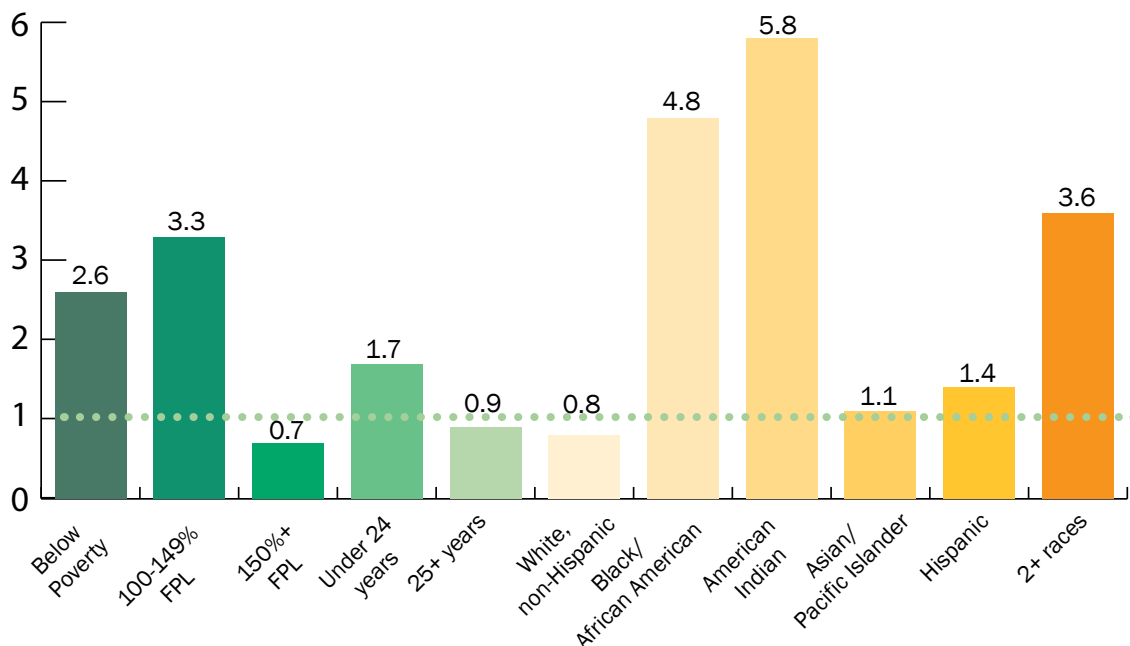
54,580 families claimed \$28,086,000 in federal Child and Dependent Care Credit.

57,791 families claimed \$12,374,364 in state Child and Dependent Care Credit.

95,500 families claimed \$138,775,000 in Additional Child Tax Credit.

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

Likelihood of taking public transportation to work compared to total taking public transportation to work (2014)



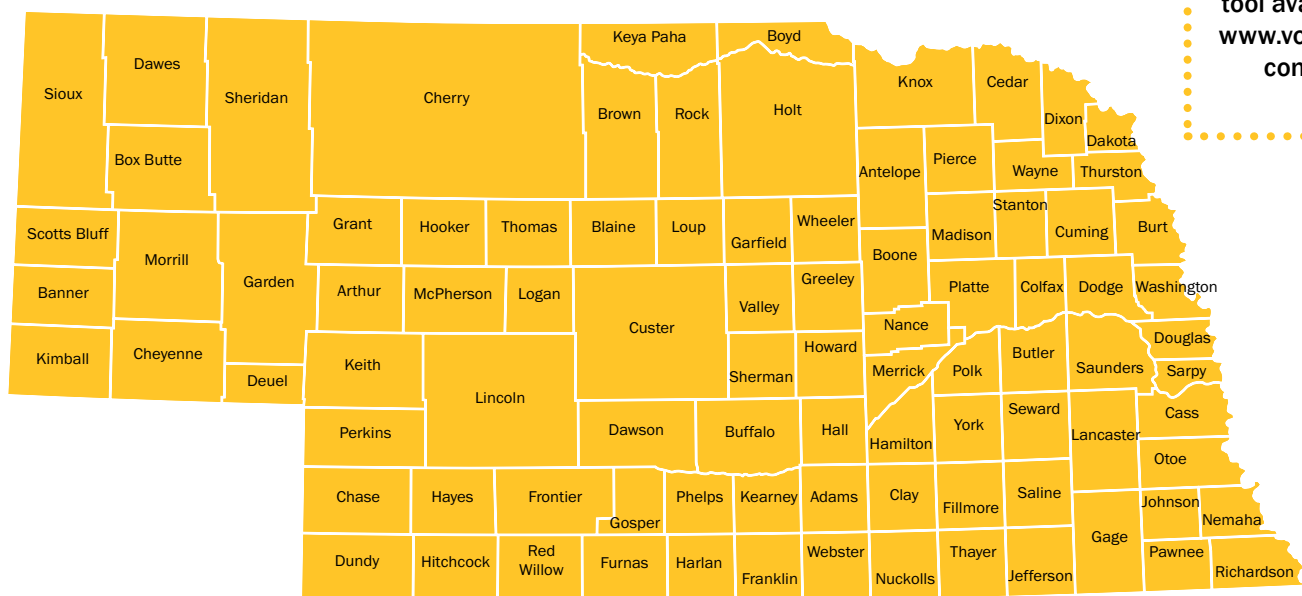
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S0802.

County data

About county data

This edition of the county indicators include the most current available data and comparison data from five years ago, and a rate or percentage based on population or change as relevant.

Map of Nebraska Counties



**Kids Count NInteractive
tool available online at
[www.voicesforchildren.
com/kidscount](http://www.voicesforchildren.com/kidscount)**

Where are the data?

Total population	73	Births to mother ages 10-17.....	88
Children 19 and under	74	Low birth weight births.....	89
Children under 5.....	75	Children without health insurance.....	90
Children 10-17 years.....	76	Children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP.....	91
Children: White, non-Hispanic.....	77	Family Bottom Line full-time hourly wage.....	92
Children: Hispanic.....	78	Average monthly number of families on ADC.....	93
Children: Black/African American.....	79	Child food insecurity.....	94
Children: American Indian/Alaska Native.....	80	SNAP participation among children.....	95
Children: Asian/Pacific Islander.....	81	Children eligible for free and reduced meals.....	96
Children: 2 or more races.....	82	3- and 4-year olds enrolled in school.....	97
Children: 17 & under in poverty.....	83	3rd grade reading proficiency by ESU.....	98
Children: 5 & under in poverty.....	84	16-19-year olds in school or employed.....	99
Children of color in poverty.....	85	Child maltreatment.....	100
Children under 6 with all available parents working	86	Youth arrests ages 17 & under.....	101
Total births.....	87	Youth adjudicated in adult court.....	102

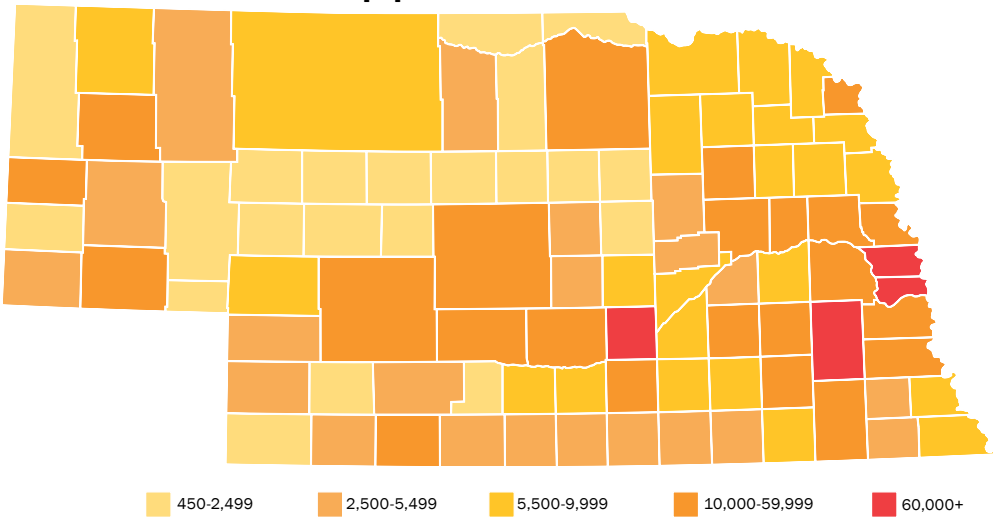
Total population (2010 & 2014)

State	Number
2010	1,829,865
2014	1,881,503

Highest county	2014
By number	Douglas
By percent change	Banner

Lowest county	2014
By number	Arthur
By percent change	Garden

Total population (2014)



	2010	2014	% Change
Adams	31,333	31,457	0.4%
Antelope	6,658	6,398	-3.9%
Arthur	464	453	-2.4%
Banner	698	764	9.5%
Blaine	472	504	6.8%
Boone	5,496	5,353	-2.6%
Box Butte	11,293	11,340	0.4%
Boyd	2,100	2,033	-3.2%
Brown	3,144	2,941	-6.5%
Buffalo	46,174	48,224	4.4%
Burt	6,838	6,573	-3.9%
Butler	8,370	8,249	-1.4%
Cass	25,254	25,524	1.1%
Cedar	8,829	8,610	-2.5%
Chase	3,963	3,978	0.4%
Cherry	5,715	5,762	0.8%
Cheyenne	9,961	10,148	1.9%
Clay	6,542	6,315	-3.5%
Colfax	10,539	10,504	-0.3%
Cuming	9,144	9,027	-1.3%
Custer	10,913	10,728	-1.7%
Dakota	21,029	20,850	-0.9%
Dawes	9,172	9,042	-1.4%
Dawson	24,354	24,096	-1.1%
Deuel	1,937	1,940	0.2%
Dixon	5,970	5,782	-3.1%
Dodge	36,701	36,744	0.1%
Douglas	518,594	543,244	4.8%
Dundy	2,008	1,886	-6.1%
Fillmore	5,889	5,661	-3.9%
Franklin	3,231	3,076	-4.8%

	2010	2014	% Change
Frontier	2,753	2,705	-1.7%
Furnas	4,954	4,888	-1.3%
Gage	22,286	21,663	-2.8%
Garden	2,078	1,911	-8.0%
Garfield	2,041	2,003	-1.9%
Gosper	2,048	1,970	-3.8%
Grant	612	619	1.1%
Greeley	2,544	2,482	-2.4%
Hall	58,797	61,492	4.6%
Hamilton	9,127	9,135	0.1%
Harlan	3,427	3,492	1.9%
Hayes	960	933	-2.8%
Hitchcock	2,893	2,901	0.3%
Holt	10,451	10,403	-0.5%
Hooker	734	728	-0.8%
Howard	6,265	6,362	1.5%
Jefferson	7,534	7,335	-2.6%
Johnson	5,216	5,185	-0.6%
Kearney	6,497	6,644	2.3%
Keith	8,359	8,121	-2.8%
Keya Paha	821	810	-1.3%
Kimball	3,827	3,713	-3.0%
Knox	8,668	8,482	-2.1%
Lancaster	286,134	301,795	5.5%
Lincoln	36,267	35,815	-1.2%
Logan	768	750	-2.3%
Loup	626	588	-6.1%
Madison	34,950	35,174	0.6%
McPherson	538	498	-7.4%
Merrick	7,854	7,766	-1.1%
Morrill	5,040	4,862	-3.5%

	2010	2014	% Change
Nance	3,729	3,570	-4.3%
Nemaha	7,247	7,175	-1.0%
Nuckolls	4,507	4,369	-3.1%
Otoe	15,758	15,797	0.2%
Pawnee	2,775	2,702	-2.6%
Perkins	2,987	2,891	-3.2%
Phelps	9,185	9,187	0.0%
Pierce	7,261	7,202	-0.8%
Platte	32,268	32,666	1.2%
Polk	5,389	5,271	-2.2%
Red Willow	11,052	10,867	-1.7%
Richardson	8,343	8,128	-2.6%
Rock	1,524	1,443	-5.3%
Saline	14,231	14,252	0.1%
Sarpy	159,748	172,193	7.8%
Saunders	20,858	20,919	0.3%
Scotts Bluff	37,060	36,465	-1.6%
Seward	16,788	17,150	2.2%
Sheridan	5,457	5,259	-3.6%
Sherman	3,149	3,074	-2.4%
Sioux	1,312	1,303	-0.7%
Stanton	6,128	6,069	-1.0%
Thayer	5,218	5,230	0.2%
Thomas	650	687	5.7%
Thurston	6,973	6,969	-0.1%
Valley	4,258	4,204	-1.3%
Washington	20,276	20,258	-0.1%
Wayne	9,600	9,431	-1.8%
Webster	3,814	3,658	-4.1%
Wheeler	821	766	-6.7%
York	13,645	13,917	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

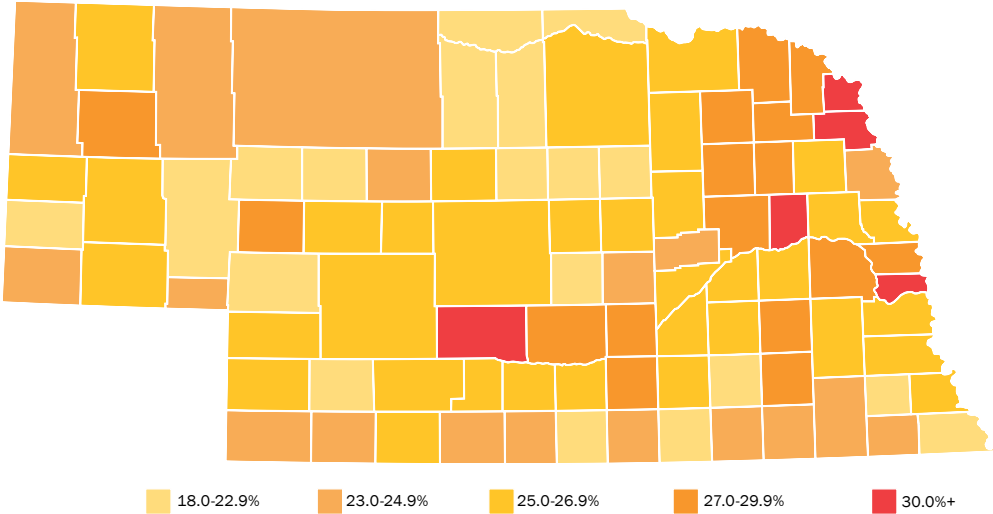
Children 19 and under (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% total population
2010	513,445	28.1%
2014	519,798	27.6%

Highest county	By number	By % total population
2010	Douglas	Thurston
2014	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By % total population
2010	Blaine	Johnson
2014	Blaine	Garden

Percent of children 19 and under (2014)



	2010	% total population	2014	% total population
Adams	8,756	27.9%	8,485	27.0%
Antelope	1,697	25.5%	1,629	25.5%
Arthur	137	29.5%	133	29.4%
Banner	167	23.9%	160	20.9%
Blaine	123	26.1%	128	25.4%
Boone	1,427	26.0%	1,350	25.2%
Box Butte	3,096	27.4%	3,123	27.5%
Boyd	483	23.0%	466	22.9%
Brown	740	23.5%	667	22.7%
Buffalo	13,097	28.4%	13,311	27.6%
Burt	1,677	24.5%	1,602	24.4%
Butler	2,245	26.8%	2,130	25.8%
Cass	6,956	27.5%	6,848	26.8%
Cedar	2,459	27.9%	2,326	27.0%
Chase	1,032	26.0%	1,037	26.1%
Cherry	1,378	24.1%	1,387	24.1%
Cheyenne	2,595	26.1%	2,644	26.1%
Clay	1,816	27.8%	1,678	26.6%
Colfax	3,351	31.8%	3,348	31.9%
Cuming	2,470	27.0%	2,424	26.9%
Custer	2,800	25.7%	2,725	25.4%
Dakota	6,945	33.0%	6,580	31.6%
Dawes	2,430	26.5%	2,355	26.0%
Dawson	7,627	31.3%	7,323	30.4%
Deuel	437	22.6%	446	23.0%
Dixon	1,657	27.8%	1,570	27.2%
Dodge	9,675	26.4%	9,650	26.3%
Douglas	149,392	28.8%	154,446	28.4%
Dundy	484	24.1%	450	23.9%
Fillmore	1,531	26.0%	1,291	22.8%
Franklin	766	23.7%	654	21.3%

	2010	% total population	2014	% total population
Frontier	718	26.1%	694	25.7%
Furnas	1,258	25.4%	1,200	24.5%
Gage	5,580	25.0%	5,233	24.2%
Garden	430	20.7%	376	19.7%
Garfield	469	23.0%	420	21.0%
Gosper	494	24.1%	509	25.8%
Grant	135	22.1%	138	22.3%
Greeley	655	25.7%	645	26.0%
Hall	17,460	29.7%	17,935	29.2%
Hamilton	2,552	28.0%	2,460	26.9%
Harlan	807	23.5%	830	23.8%
Hayes	237	24.7%	210	22.5%
Hitchcock	663	22.9%	677	23.3%
Holt	2,655	25.4%	2,726	26.2%
Hooker	173	23.6%	160	22.0%
Howard	1,660	26.5%	1,577	24.8%
Jefferson	1,751	23.2%	1,750	23.9%
Johnson	1,075	20.6%	1,115	21.5%
Kearney	1,721	26.5%	1,761	26.5%
Keith	1,961	23.5%	1,834	22.6%
Keya Paha	183	22.3%	175	21.6%
Kimball	938	24.5%	900	24.2%
Knox	2,257	26.0%	2,252	26.6%
Lancaster	77,262	27.0%	81,092	26.9%
Lincoln	9,999	27.6%	9,579	26.7%
Logan	207	27.0%	196	26.1%
Loup	146	23.3%	130	22.1%
Madison	9,895	28.3%	9,689	27.5%
McPherson	158	29.4%	134	26.9%
Merrick	2,117	27.0%	1,991	25.6%
Morrill	1,335	26.5%	1,300	26.7%

	2010	% total population	2014	% total population
Nance	956	25.6%	872	24.4%
Nemaha	1,903	26.3%	1,876	26.1%
Nuckolls	1,021	22.7%	990	22.7%
Otoe	4,116	26.1%	4,039	25.6%
Pawnee	672	24.2%	650	24.1%
Perkins	792	26.5%	757	26.2%
Phelps	2,442	26.6%	2,400	26.1%
Pierce	2,042	28.1%	1,968	27.3%
Platte	9,370	29.0%	9,312	28.5%
Polk	1,400	26.0%	1,347	25.6%
Red Willow	2,884	26.1%	2,771	25.5%
Richardson	1,959	23.5%	1,852	22.8%
Rock	336	22.0%	326	22.6%
Saline	4,156	29.2%	4,116	28.9%
Sarpy	49,706	31.1%	52,319	30.4%
Saunders	5,861	28.1%	5,683	27.2%
Scotts Bluff	10,211	27.6%	9,823	26.9%
Seward	4,808	28.6%	4,824	28.1%
Sheridan	1,385	25.4%	1,300	24.7%
Sherman	764	24.3%	699	22.7%
Sioux	312	23.8%	307	23.6%
Stanton	1,814	29.6%	1,708	28.1%
Thayer	1,217	23.3%	1,245	23.8%
Thomas	156	24.0%	169	24.6%
Thurston	2,721	39.0%	2,669	38.3%
Valley	1,018	23.9%	1,055	25.1%
Washington	5,698	28.1%	5,453	26.9%
Wayne	2,735	28.5%	2,592	27.5%
Webster	955	25.0%	887	24.2%
Wheeler	213	25.9%	175	22.8%
York	3,425	25.1%	3,560	25.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

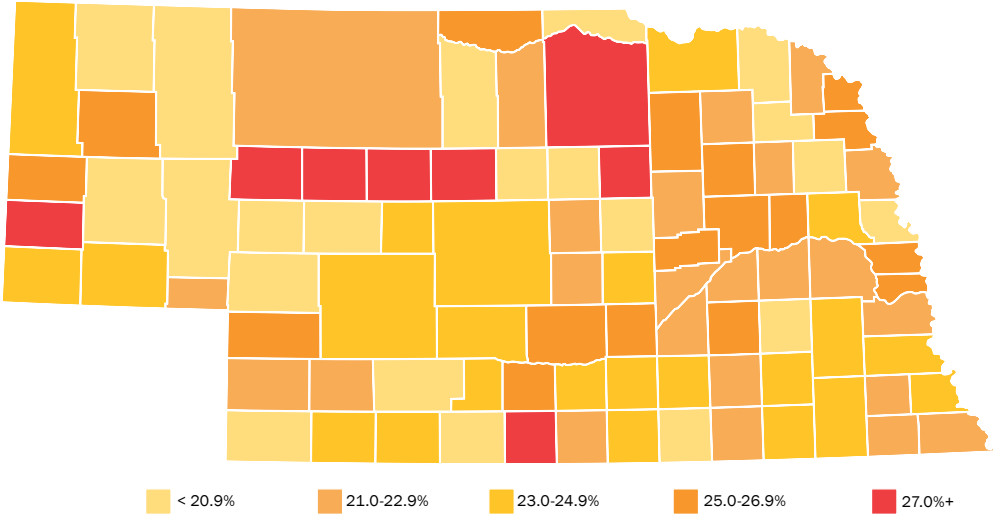
Children under 5 (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	131,820	25.7%
2014	130,178	25.0%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Douglas	Colfax
2014	Douglas	Grant

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Blaine	Garfield
2014	McPherson	McPherson

Percent of children under 5 (2014)



	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	2,086	23.8%	1,994	23.5%
Antelope	428	25.2%	424	26.0%
Arthur	38	27.7%	26	19.5%
Banner	39	23.4%	46	28.8%
Blaine	24	19.5%	42	32.8%
Boone	329	23.1%	302	22.4%
Box Butte	787	25.4%	803	25.7%
Boyd	97	20.1%	94	20.2%
Brown	149	20.1%	139	20.8%
Buffalo	3,321	25.4%	3,361	25.2%
Burt	384	22.9%	352	22.0%
Butler	487	21.7%	477	22.4%
Cass	1,578	22.7%	1,520	22.2%
Cedar	617	25.1%	456	19.6%
Chase	282	27.3%	228	22.0%
Cherry	317	23.0%	312	22.5%
Cheyenne	649	25.0%	631	23.9%
Clay	403	22.2%	395	23.5%
Colfax	984	29.4%	864	25.8%
Cuming	566	22.9%	500	20.6%
Custer	669	23.9%	657	24.1%
Dakota	1,909	27.5%	1,672	25.4%
Dawes	491	20.2%	462	19.6%
Dawson	1,940	25.4%	1,812	24.7%
Deuel	103	23.6%	101	22.6%
Dixon	393	23.7%	333	21.2%
Dodge	2,496	25.8%	2,341	24.3%
Douglas	40,121	26.9%	41,307	26.7%
Dundy	108	22.3%	74	16.4%
Fillmore	335	21.9%	277	21.5%
Franklin	179	23.4%	138	21.1%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	145	20.2%	105	15.1%
Furnas	265	21.1%	248	20.7%
Gage	1,374	24.6%	1,236	23.6%
Garden	107	24.9%	74	19.7%
Garfield	84	17.9%	61	14.5%
Gosper	114	23.1%	117	23.0%
Grant	38	28.1%	49	35.5%
Greeley	179	27.3%	129	20.0%
Hall	4,693	26.9%	4,667	26.0%
Hamilton	530	20.8%	526	21.4%
Harlan	185	22.9%	236	28.4%
Hayes	45	19.0%	44	21.0%
Hitchcock	156	23.5%	164	24.2%
Holt	661	24.9%	743	27.3%
Hooker	34	19.7%	45	28.1%
Howard	397	23.9%	376	23.8%
Jefferson	432	24.7%	409	23.4%
Johnson	278	25.9%	248	22.2%
Kearney	447	26.0%	415	23.6%
Keith	462	23.6%	364	19.8%
Keya Paha	40	21.9%	47	26.9%
Kimball	249	26.5%	217	24.1%
Knox	518	23.0%	521	23.1%
Lancaster	20,116	26.0%	20,219	24.9%
Lincoln	2,555	25.6%	2,263	23.6%
Logan	56	27.1%	45	23.0%
Loup	37	25.3%	24	18.5%
Madison	2,604	26.3%	2,575	26.6%
McPherson	45	28.5%	19	14.2%
Merrick	476	22.5%	437	21.9%
Morrill	324	24.3%	261	20.1%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	223	23.3%	222	25.5%
Nemaha	444	23.3%	436	23.2%
Nuckolls	236	23.1%	189	19.1%
Otoe	1,011	24.6%	963	23.8%
Pawnee	146	21.7%	147	22.6%
Perkins	198	25.0%	191	25.2%
Phelps	588	24.1%	642	26.8%
Pierce	452	22.1%	438	22.3%
Platte	2,365	25.2%	2,431	26.1%
Polk	315	22.5%	298	22.1%
Red Willow	664	23.0%	666	24.0%
Richardson	414	21.1%	423	22.8%
Rock	96	28.6%	69	21.2%
Saline	1,004	24.2%	989	24.0%
Sarpy	13,361	26.9%	13,345	25.5%
Saunders	1,392	23.8%	1,288	22.7%
Scotts Bluff	2,671	26.2%	2,479	25.2%
Seward	1,027	21.4%	1,010	20.9%
Sheridan	333	24.0%	256	19.7%
Sherman	185	24.2%	158	22.6%
Sioux	59	18.9%	71	23.1%
Stanton	469	25.9%	363	21.3%
Thayer	303	24.9%	274	22.0%
Thomas	35	22.4%	57	33.7%
Thurston	756	27.8%	702	26.3%
Valley	249	24.5%	228	21.6%
Washington	1,196	21.0%	1,096	20.1%
Wayne	527	19.3%	539	20.8%
Webster	234	24.5%	212	23.9%
Wheeler	49	23.0%	49	28.0%
York	863	25.2%	923	25.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

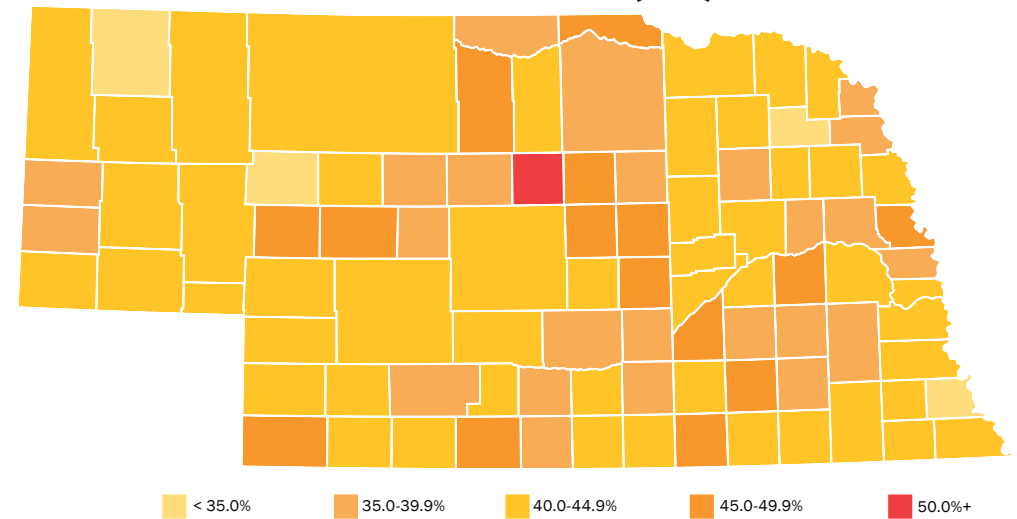
Children 10-17 years (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	198,606	38.7%
2014	203,530	39.2%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Douglas	Wheeler
2014	Douglas	Loup

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Arthur	Wayne
2014	Grant	Wayne

Percent of children 10-17 (2014)



	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	3,309	37.8%	3,313	39.0%
Antelope	717	42.3%	673	41.3%
Arthur	48	35.0%	64	48.1%
Banner	80	47.9%	59	36.9%
Blaine	61	49.6%	50	39.1%
Boone	636	44.6%	582	43.1%
Box Butte	1,256	40.6%	1,249	40.0%
Boyd	234	48.4%	219	47.0%
Brown	329	44.5%	301	45.1%
Buffalo	4,653	35.5%	4,725	35.5%
Burt	718	42.8%	691	43.1%
Butler	1,010	45.0%	991	46.5%
Cass	3,007	43.2%	3,021	44.1%
Cedar	1,044	42.5%	1,034	44.5%
Chase	400	38.8%	434	41.9%
Cherry	593	43.0%	590	42.5%
Cheyenne	1,054	40.6%	1,114	42.1%
Clay	761	41.9%	705	42.0%
Colfax	1,195	35.7%	1,273	38.0%
Cuming	1,063	43.0%	1,063	43.9%
Custer	1,168	41.7%	1,136	41.7%
Dakota	2,753	39.6%	2,616	39.8%
Dawes	803	33.0%	753	32.0%
Dawson	3,036	39.8%	3,047	41.6%
Deuel	170	38.9%	189	42.4%
Dixon	731	44.1%	699	44.5%
Dodge	3,808	39.4%	3,788	39.3%
Douglas	56,660	37.9%	59,241	38.4%
Dundy	228	47.1%	207	46.0%
Fillmore	708	46.2%	587	45.5%
Franklin	348	45.4%	283	43.3%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	304	42.3%	272	39.2%
Furnas	581	46.2%	560	46.7%
Gage	2,335	41.8%	2,183	41.7%
Garden	179	41.6%	158	42.0%
Garfield	222	47.3%	208	49.5%
Gosper	214	43.3%	223	43.8%
Grant	49	36.3%	45	32.6%
Greeley	266	40.6%	294	45.6%
Hall	6,783	38.8%	7,054	39.3%
Hamilton	1,165	45.7%	1,120	45.5%
Harlan	367	45.5%	314	37.8%
Hayes	118	49.8%	89	42.4%
Hitchcock	274	41.3%	280	41.4%
Holt	1,163	43.8%	1,045	38.3%
Hooker	84	48.6%	71	44.4%
Howard	697	42.0%	754	47.8%
Jefferson	704	40.2%	739	42.2%
Johnson	439	40.8%	491	44.0%
Kearney	716	41.6%	711	40.4%
Keith	835	42.6%	824	44.9%
Keya Paha	91	49.7%	69	39.4%
Kimball	395	42.1%	374	41.6%
Knox	974	43.2%	953	42.3%
Lancaster	26,972	34.9%	29,141	35.9%
Lincoln	3,989	39.9%	3,897	40.7%
Logan	83	40.1%	75	38.3%
Loup	67	45.9%	66	50.8%
Madison	3,797	38.4%	3,686	38.0%
McPherson	64	40.5%	66	49.3%
Merrick	933	44.1%	887	44.6%
Morrill	560	41.9%	575	44.2%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	402	42.1%	363	41.6%
Nemaha	691	36.3%	643	34.3%
Nuckolls	439	43.0%	466	47.1%
Otoe	1,770	43.0%	1,692	41.9%
Pawnee	320	47.6%	277	42.6%
Perkins	331	41.8%	310	41.0%
Phelps	1,030	42.2%	949	39.5%
Pierce	925	45.3%	846	43.0%
Platte	3,799	40.5%	3,743	40.2%
Polk	624	44.6%	588	43.7%
Red Willow	1,158	40.2%	1,128	40.7%
Richardson	884	45.1%	821	44.3%
Rock	134	39.9%	143	43.9%
Saline	1,546	37.2%	1,471	35.7%
Sarpy	19,193	38.6%	21,096	40.3%
Saunders	2,511	42.8%	2,481	43.7%
Scotts Bluff	3,883	38.0%	3,859	39.3%
Seward	1,840	38.3%	1,881	39.0%
Sheridan	605	43.7%	575	44.2%
Sherman	318	41.6%	303	43.3%
Sioux	142	45.5%	136	44.3%
Stanton	744	41.0%	759	44.4%
Thayer	526	43.2%	533	42.8%
Thomas	66	42.3%	66	39.1%
Thurston	1,013	37.2%	1,043	39.1%
Valley	441	43.3%	477	45.2%
Washington	2,492	43.7%	2,456	45.0%
Wayne	847	31.0%	782	30.2%
Webster	428	44.8%	355	40.0%
Wheeler	109	51.2%	69	39.4%
York	1,394	40.7%	1,298	36.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table Single Year Age.

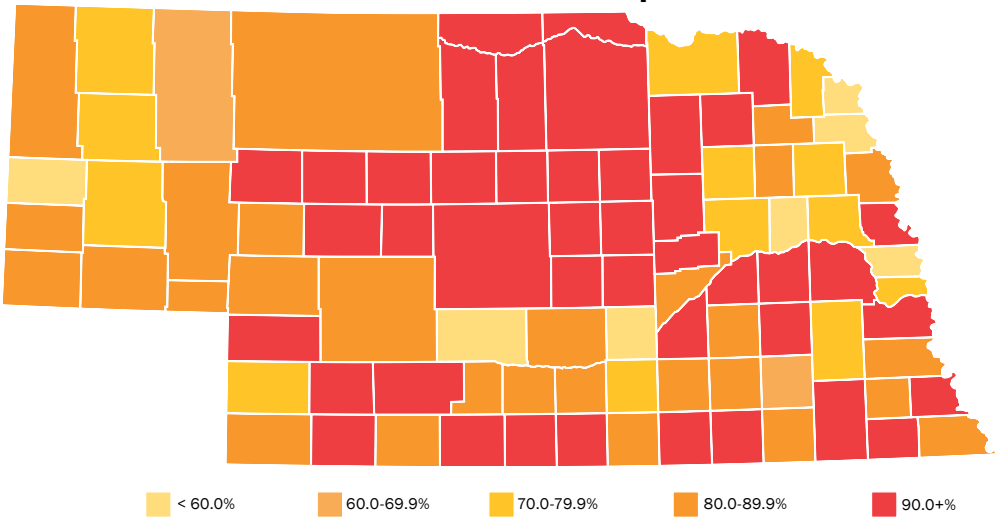
Children: White, non-Hispanic (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	374,726	73.0%
2014	369,177	71.0%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Douglas	Garfield
2014	Douglas	Blaine

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Blaine	Thurston
2014	Arthur	Thurston

Percent of children: White, non-Hispanic (2014)



	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	7,132	81.5%	6,773	79.8%
Antelope	1,566	92.3%	1,492	91.6%
Arthur	124	90.5%	116	87.2%
Banner	151	90.4%	130	81.3%
Blaine	121	98.4%	125	97.7%
Boone	1,351	94.7%	1,272	94.2%
Box Butte	2,258	72.9%	2,242	71.8%
Boyd	450	93.2%	430	92.3%
Brown	696	94.1%	624	93.6%
Buffalo	10,898	83.2%	10,802	81.2%
Burt	1,509	90.0%	1,420	88.6%
Butler	2,095	93.3%	1,974	92.7%
Cass	6,399	92.0%	6,186	90.3%
Cedar	2,357	95.9%	2,210	95.0%
Chase	816	79.1%	815	78.6%
Cherry	1,115	80.9%	1,113	80.2%
Cheyenne	2,190	84.4%	2,248	85.0%
Clay	1,511	83.2%	1,346	80.2%
Colfax	1,305	38.9%	1,184	35.4%
Cuming	2,007	81.3%	1,930	79.6%
Custer	2,607	93.1%	2,504	91.9%
Dakota	2,607	37.5%	2,294	34.9%
Dawes	1,948	80.2%	1,850	78.6%
Dawson	3,678	48.2%	3,445	47.0%
Deuel	402	92.0%	388	87.0%
Dixon	1,329	80.2%	1,203	76.6%
Dodge	7,556	78.1%	7,303	75.7%
Douglas	90,372	60.5%	91,134	59.0%
Dundy	408	84.3%	381	84.7%
Fillmore	1,371	89.5%	1,110	86.0%
Franklin	733	95.7%	616	94.2%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	692	96.4%	655	94.4%
Furnas	1,157	92.0%	1,093	91.1%
Gage	5,160	92.5%	4,760	91.0%
Garden	373	86.7%	322	85.6%
Garfield	463	98.7%	405	96.4%
Gosper	449	90.9%	451	88.6%
Grant	131	97.0%	131	94.9%
Greeley	615	93.9%	600	93.0%
Hall	10,251	58.7%	10,008	55.8%
Hamilton	2,407	94.3%	2,245	91.3%
Harlan	771	95.5%	772	93.0%
Hayes	224	94.5%	194	92.4%
Hitchcock	626	94.4%	613	90.5%
Holt	2,477	93.3%	2,455	90.1%
Hooker	170	98.3%	146	91.3%
Howard	1,547	93.2%	1,518	92.6%
Jefferson	1,612	92.1%	1,555	88.9%
Johnson	893	83.1%	892	80.0%
Kearney	1,564	90.9%	1,530	86.9%
Keith	1,696	86.5%	1,553	84.7%
Keya Paha	179	97.8%	168	96.0%
Kimball	764	81.4%	723	80.3%
Knox	1,788	79.2%	1,714	76.1%
Lancaster	58,961	76.3%	60,567	74.7%
Lincoln	8,443	84.4%	7,819	81.6%
Logan	193	93.2%	181	92.3%
Loup	137	93.8%	122	93.8%
Madison	7,140	72.2%	6,784	70.0%
McPherson	151	95.6%	124	92.5%
Merrick	1,862	88.0%	1,700	85.4%
Morrill	995	74.5%	944	72.6%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	911	95.3%	821	94.2%
Nemaha	1,769	93.0%	1,706	90.9%
Nuckolls	944	92.5%	918	92.7%
Otoe	3,550	86.2%	3,381	83.7%
Pawnee	629	93.6%	600	92.3%
Perkins	726	91.7%	684	90.4%
Phelps	2,209	90.5%	2,093	87.2%
Pierce	1,954	95.7%	1,871	95.1%
Platte	7,016	74.9%	6,591	70.8%
Polk	1,312	93.7%	1,237	91.8%
Red Willow	2,576	89.3%	2,383	86.0%
Richardson	1,726	88.1%	1,603	86.6%
Rock	326	97.0%	310	95.1%
Saline	2,709	65.2%	2,472	60.1%
Sarpy	38,863	78.2%	40,187	76.8%
Saunders	5,509	94.0%	5,268	92.7%
Scotts Bluff	6,331	62.0%	5,880	59.9%
Seward	4,509	93.8%	4,439	92.0%
Sheridan	953	68.8%	890	68.5%
Sherman	735	96.2%	649	92.8%
Sioux	275	88.1%	259	84.4%
Stanton	1,590	87.7%	1,497	87.6%
Thayer	1,134	93.2%	1,133	91.0%
Thomas	147	94.2%	161	95.3%
Thurston	643	23.6%	613	23.0%
Valley	954	93.7%	991	93.9%
Washington	5,306	93.1%	5,014	91.9%
Wayne	2,407	88.0%	2,191	84.5%
Webster	835	87.4%	755	85.1%
Wheeler	203	95.3%	166	94.9%
York	3,022	88.2%	3,010	84.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

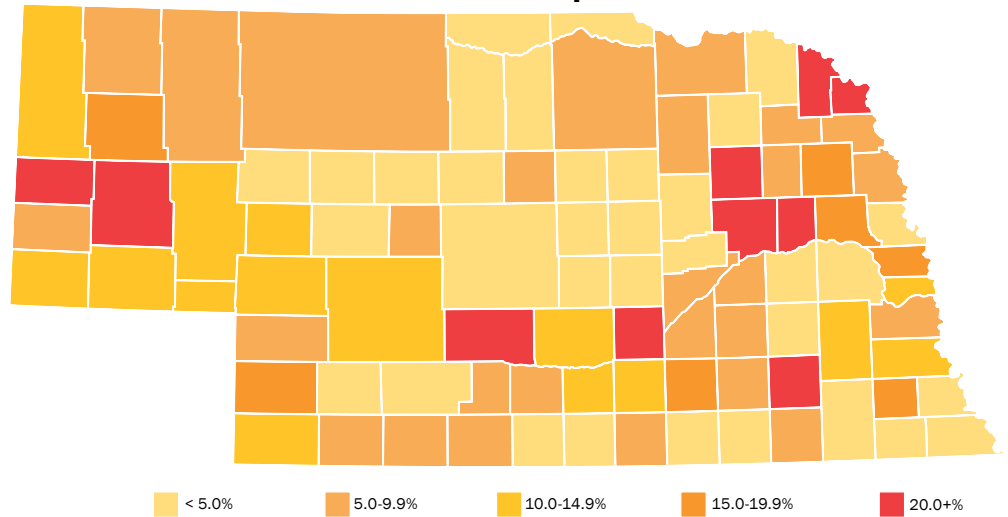
Children: Hispanic (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	76,281	14.9%
2014	84,002	16.2%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Douglas	Colfax
2014	Douglas	Colfax

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Blaine	Blaine
2014	Blaine, Keya Paha	Keya Paha

Percent of children: Hispanic (2014)



	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	1,180	13.5%	1,265	14.9%
Antelope	94	5.5%	98	6.0%
Arthur	11	8.0%	14	10.5%
Banner	11	6.6%	11	6.9%
Blaine	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Boone	40	2.8%	42	3.1%
Box Butte	536	17.3%	591	18.9%
Boyd	17	3.5%	19	4.1%
Brown	18	2.4%	13	1.9%
Buffalo	1,627	12.4%	1,801	13.5%
Burt	69	4.1%	83	5.2%
Butler	104	4.6%	94	4.4%
Cass	301	4.3%	375	5.5%
Cedar	69	2.8%	61	2.6%
Chase	200	19.4%	200	19.3%
Cherry	52	3.8%	78	5.6%
Cheyenne	291	11.2%	272	10.3%
Clay	255	14.0%	271	16.2%
Colfax	1,985	59.2%	2,048	61.2%
Cuming	406	16.4%	420	17.3%
Custer	102	3.6%	113	4.1%
Dakota	3,576	51.5%	3,477	52.8%
Dawes	141	5.8%	155	6.6%
Dawson	3,543	46.5%	3,352	45.8%
Deuel	26	5.9%	46	10.3%
Dixon	285	17.2%	322	20.5%
Dodge	1,768	18.3%	1,885	19.5%
Douglas	25,806	17.3%	28,983	18.8%
Dundy	59	12.2%	52	11.6%
Fillmore	110	7.2%	110	8.5%
Franklin	17	2.2%	21	3.2%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	9	1.3%	20	2.9%
Furnas	64	5.1%	62	5.2%
Gage	202	3.6%	226	4.3%
Garden	42	9.8%	41	10.9%
Garfield	5	1.1%	9	2.1%
Gosper	23	4.7%	32	6.3%
Grant	2	1.5%	5	3.6%
Greeley	21	3.2%	25	3.9%
Hall	6,259	35.8%	6,799	37.9%
Hamilton	101	4.0%	141	5.7%
Harlan	22	2.7%	38	4.6%
Hayes	11	4.6%	9	4.3%
Hitchcock	22	3.3%	46	6.8%
Holt	138	5.2%	205	7.5%
Hooker	2	1.2%	3	1.9%
Howard	64	3.9%	75	4.6%
Jefferson	87	5.0%	112	6.4%
Johnson	143	13.3%	179	16.1%
Kearney	115	6.7%	177	10.1%
Keith	204	10.4%	205	11.2%
Keya Paha	2	1.1%	1	0.6%
Kimball	125	13.3%	127	14.1%
Knox	105	4.7%	122	5.4%
Lancaster	7,232	9.4%	8,430	10.4%
Lincoln	1,175	11.8%	1,306	13.6%
Logan	10	4.8%	10	5.1%
Loup	8	5.5%	7	5.4%
Madison	2,156	21.8%	2,247	23.2%
McPherson	2	1.3%	3	2.2%
Merrick	156	7.4%	164	8.2%
Morrill	301	22.5%	308	23.7%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	27	2.8%	30	3.4%
Nemaha	57	3.0%	74	3.9%
Nuckolls	49	4.8%	45	4.5%
Otoe	402	9.8%	474	11.7%
Pawnee	20	3.0%	23	3.5%
Perkins	52	6.6%	59	7.8%
Phelps	178	7.3%	220	9.2%
Pierce	48	2.4%	53	2.7%
Platte	2,068	22.1%	2,423	26.0%
Polk	68	4.9%	82	6.1%
Red Willow	218	7.6%	262	9.5%
Richardson	44	2.2%	58	3.1%
Rock	1	0.3%	7	2.1%
Saline	1,260	30.3%	1,434	34.8%
Sarpy	5,314	10.7%	6,017	11.5%
Saunders	182	3.1%	213	3.7%
Scotts Bluff	3,371	33.0%	3,442	35.0%
Seward	137	2.8%	189	3.9%
Sheridan	111	8.0%	128	9.8%
Sherman	16	2.1%	23	3.3%
Sioux	31	9.9%	32	10.4%
Stanton	164	9.0%	136	8.0%
Thayer	45	3.7%	58	4.7%
Thomas	7	4.5%	5	3.0%
Thurston	122	4.5%	191	7.2%
Valley	43	4.2%	33	3.1%
Washington	205	3.6%	242	4.4%
Wayne	194	7.1%	239	9.2%
Webster	77	8.1%	81	9.1%
Wheeler	4	1.9%	4	2.3%
York	259	7.6%	318	8.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

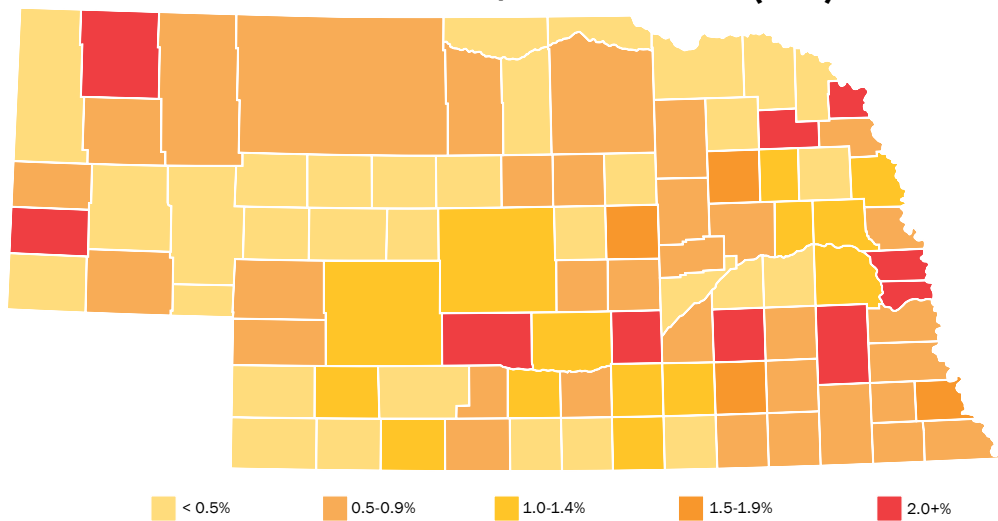
Children: Black/African American (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	29,547	5.8%
2014	30,054	5.8%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Douglas	Douglas
2014	Douglas	Douglas

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	15 with 0	15 with 0%
2014	13 with 0	13 with 0%

Percent of children: Black/African American (2014)



	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	104	1.2%	100	1.2%
Antelope	11	0.6%	12	0.7%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	1	0.6%	17	10.6%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	16	1.1%	12	0.9%
Box Butte	16	0.5%	23	0.7%
Boyd	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Brown	2	0.3%	4	0.6%
Buffalo	133	1.0%	165	1.2%
Burt	12	0.7%	16	1.0%
Butler	10	0.4%	9	0.4%
Cass	30	0.4%	44	0.6%
Cedar	4	0.2%	5	0.2%
Chase	3	0.3%	4	0.4%
Cherry	5	0.4%	8	0.6%
Cheyenne	10	0.4%	14	0.5%
Clay	13	0.7%	21	1.3%
Colfax	12	0.4%	47	1.4%
Cuming	3	0.1%	10	0.4%
Custer	19	0.7%	30	1.1%
Dakota	241	3.5%	282	4.3%
Dawes	54	2.2%	67	2.8%
Dawson	243	3.2%	333	4.5%
Deuel	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dixon	3	0.2%	5	0.3%
Dodge	75	0.8%	111	1.2%
Douglas	21,551	14.4%	21,049	13.6%
Dundy	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
Fillmore	24	1.6%	25	1.9%
Franklin	1	0.1%	2	0.3%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Furnas	4	0.3%	8	0.7%
Gage	25	0.4%	43	0.8%
Garden	2	0.5%	1	0.3%
Garfield	1	0.2%	2	0.5%
Gosper	4	0.8%	4	0.8%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	11	1.7%	10	1.6%
Hall	361	2.1%	479	2.7%
Hamilton	10	0.4%	13	0.5%
Harlan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hayes	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Hitchcock	2	0.3%	1	0.1%
Holt	8	0.3%	15	0.6%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	9	0.5%	11	0.7%
Jefferson	8	0.5%	13	0.7%
Johnson	6	0.6%	9	0.8%
Kearney	4	0.2%	8	0.5%
Keith	3	0.2%	14	0.8%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	4	0.4%	4	0.4%
Knox	3	0.1%	8	0.4%
Lancaster	3,613	4.7%	3,837	4.7%
Lincoln	96	1.0%	112	1.2%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	1	0.7%	1	0.8%
Madison	167	1.7%	185	1.9%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	5	0.2%	8	0.4%
Morrill	4	0.3%	4	0.3%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	3	0.3%	5	0.6%
Nemaha	30	1.6%	31	1.7%
Nuckolls	3	0.3%	2	0.2%
Otoe	41	1.0%	26	0.6%
Pawnee	8	1.2%	5	0.8%
Perkins	6	0.8%	6	0.8%
Phelps	5	0.2%	24	1.0%
Pierce	5	0.2%	7	0.4%
Platte	52	0.6%	53	0.6%
Polk	2	0.1%	3	0.2%
Red Willow	26	0.9%	31	1.1%
Richardson	7	0.4%	12	0.6%
Rock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Saline	35	0.8%	38	0.9%
Sarpy	2,038	4.1%	2,182	4.2%
Saunders	33	0.6%	55	1.0%
Scotts Bluff	72	0.7%	78	0.8%
Seward	28	0.6%	31	0.6%
Sheridan	5	0.4%	6	0.5%
Sherman	1	0.1%	4	0.6%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	18	1.0%	19	1.1%
Thayer	5	0.4%	11	0.9%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	5	0.2%	24	0.9%
Valley	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
Washington	55	1.0%	47	0.9%
Wayne	51	1.9%	54	2.1%
Webster	11	1.2%	10	1.1%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	52	1.5%	77	2.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

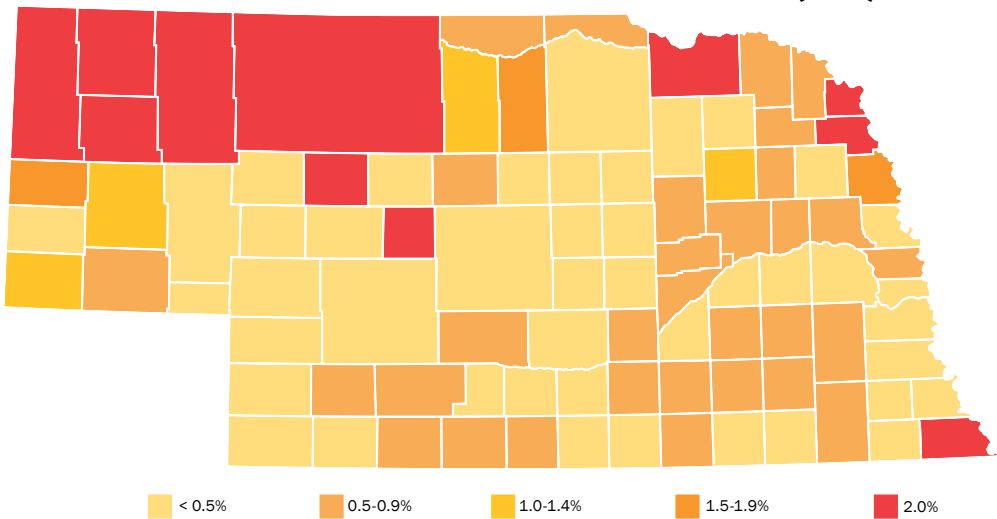
Children: American Indian/Alaska Native (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	5,812	1.1%
2014	5,696	1.1%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Thurston	Thurston
2014	Thurston	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	14 with 0	14 with 0%
2014	10 with 0	10 with 0%

Percent of children: American Indian/Alaska Native (2014)



	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	37	0.4%	47	0.6%
Antelope	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Boone	7	0.5%	7	0.5%
Box Butte	154	5.0%	133	4.3%
Boyd	1	0.2%	4	0.9%
Brown	7	0.9%	9	1.3%
Buffalo	41	0.3%	50	0.4%
Burt	37	2.2%	29	1.8%
Butler	4	0.2%	2	0.1%
Cass	23	0.3%	25	0.4%
Cedar	4	0.2%	14	0.6%
Chase	0	0.0%	4	0.4%
Cherry	128	9.3%	104	7.5%
Cheyenne	15	0.6%	13	0.5%
Clay	13	0.7%	12	0.7%
Colfax	16	0.5%	18	0.5%
Cuming	6	0.2%	9	0.4%
Custer	8	0.3%	11	0.4%
Dakota	184	2.6%	160	2.4%
Dawes	131	5.4%	102	4.3%
Dawson	35	0.5%	37	0.5%
Deuel	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Dixon	11	0.7%	14	0.9%
Dodge	34	0.4%	55	0.6%
Douglas	870	0.6%	931	0.6%
Dundy	2	0.4%	1	0.2%
Fillmore	11	0.7%	12	0.9%
Franklin	2	0.3%	2	0.3%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	4	0.6%	5	0.7%
Furnas	4	0.3%	6	0.5%
Gage	36	0.6%	32	0.6%
Garden	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gosper	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	2	0.3%	2	0.3%
Hall	79	0.5%	83	0.5%
Hamilton	4	0.2%	11	0.4%
Harlan	3	0.4%	4	0.5%
Hayes	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Hitchcock	1	0.2%	2	0.3%
Holt	8	0.3%	5	0.2%
Hooker	1	0.6%	10	6.3%
Howard	5	0.3%	3	0.2%
Jefferson	5	0.3%	6	0.3%
Johnson	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
Kearney	6	0.3%	4	0.2%
Keith	4	0.2%	6	0.3%
Keya Paha	1	0.5%	1	0.6%
Kimball	11	1.2%	9	1.0%
Knox	299	13.2%	328	14.6%
Lancaster	524	0.7%	543	0.7%
Lincoln	45	0.5%	41	0.4%
Logan	4	1.9%	5	2.6%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	131	1.3%	126	1.3%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	10	0.5%	12	0.6%
Morrill	15	1.1%	13	1.0%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	4	0.4%	5	0.6%
Nemaha	8	0.4%	5	0.3%
Nuckolls	2	0.2%	6	0.6%
Otoe	13	0.3%	15	0.4%
Pawnee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Perkins	2	0.3%	2	0.3%
Phelps	9	0.4%	9	0.4%
Pierce	8	0.4%	7	0.4%
Platte	39	0.4%	52	0.6%
Polk	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Red Willow	13	0.5%	17	0.6%
Richardson	100	5.1%	83	4.5%
Rock	5	1.5%	6	1.8%
Saline	14	0.3%	19	0.5%
Sarpy	176	0.4%	192	0.4%
Saunders	11	0.2%	15	0.3%
Scotts Bluff	206	2.0%	152	1.5%
Seward	21	0.4%	24	0.5%
Sheridan	249	18.0%	194	14.9%
Sherman	1	0.1%	2	0.3%
Sioux	0	0.0%	8	2.6%
Stanton	12	0.7%	11	0.6%
Thayer	2	0.2%	3	0.2%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	1,887	69.3%	1,737	65.1%
Valley	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Washington	8	0.1%	8	0.1%
Wayne	13	0.5%	22	0.8%
Webster	3	0.3%	3	0.3%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	15	0.4%	23	0.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

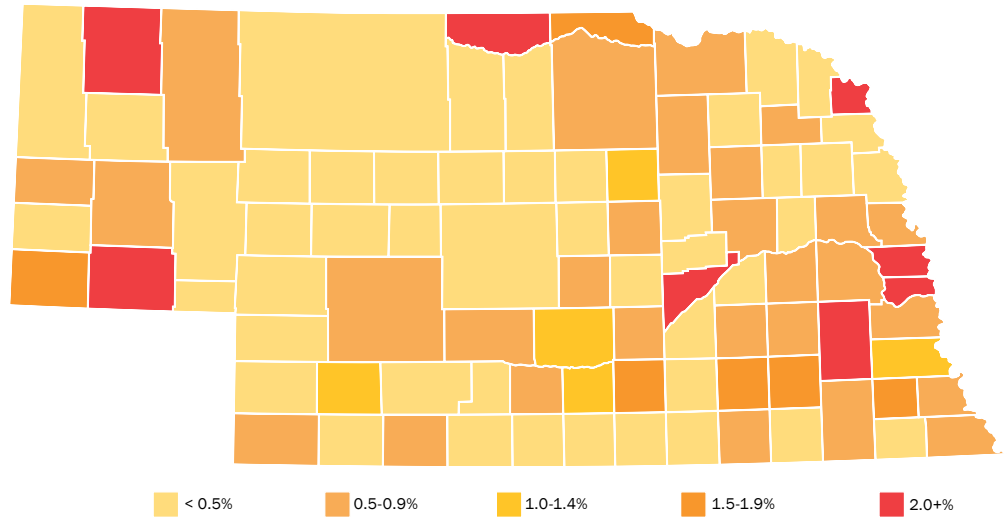
Children: Asian/Pacific Islander (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	10,109	2.0%
2014	11,783	2.3%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Douglas	Lancaster
2014	Douglas	Lancaster

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	19 with 0	19 with 0%
2014	20 with 0	20 with 0%

Percent of children: Asian/Pacific Islander (2014)



	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	148	1.7%	129	1.5%
Antelope	12	0.7%	12	0.7%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	7	0.5%	6	0.4%
Box Butte	7	0.2%	14	0.4%
Boyd	8	1.7%	8	1.7%
Brown	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Buffalo	136	1.0%	177	1.3%
Burt	7	0.4%	6	0.4%
Butler	15	0.7%	19	0.9%
Cass	35	0.5%	41	0.6%
Cedar	2	0.1%	5	0.2%
Chase	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cherry	4	0.3%	4	0.3%
Cheyenne	56	2.2%	54	2.0%
Clay	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Colfax	6	0.2%	10	0.3%
Cuming	3	0.1%	4	0.2%
Custer	8	0.3%	7	0.3%
Dakota	212	3.1%	202	3.1%
Dawes	49	2.0%	61	2.6%
Dawson	62	0.8%	63	0.9%
Deuel	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Dixon	4	0.2%	2	0.1%
Dodge	57	0.6%	62	0.6%
Douglas	4,383	2.9%	5,294	3.4%
Dundy	2	0.4%	3	0.7%
Fillmore	4	0.3%	19	1.5%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Furnas	3	0.2%	4	0.3%
Gage	22	0.4%	27	0.5%
Garden	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gosper	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	1	0.2%	3	0.5%
Hall	187	1.1%	165	0.9%
Hamilton	8	0.3%	7	0.3%
Harlan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hayes	2	0.8%	2	1.0%
Hitchcock	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
Holt	4	0.2%	14	0.5%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	4	0.2%	5	0.3%
Jefferson	8	0.5%	5	0.3%
Johnson	21	2.0%	18	1.6%
Kearney	7	0.4%	17	1.0%
Keith	6	0.3%	7	0.4%
Keya Paha	1	0.5%	5	2.9%
Kimball	14	1.5%	17	1.9%
Knox	8	0.4%	18	0.8%
Lancaster	2,990	3.9%	3,495	4.3%
Lincoln	60	0.6%	72	0.8%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	53	0.5%	62	0.6%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	44	2.1%	55	2.8%
Morrill	6	0.4%	6	0.5%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nemaha	8	0.4%	9	0.5%
Nuckolls	3	0.3%	2	0.2%
Otoe	39	0.9%	40	1.0%
Pawnee	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Perkins	4	0.5%	2	0.3%
Phelps	13	0.5%	12	0.5%
Pierce	5	0.2%	5	0.3%
Platte	76	0.8%	62	0.7%
Polk	4	0.3%	6	0.4%
Red Willow	7	0.2%	14	0.5%
Richardson	9	0.5%	11	0.6%
Rock	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Saline	74	1.8%	80	1.9%
Sarpy	957	1.9%	1,065	2.0%
Saunders	36	0.6%	34	0.6%
Scotts Bluff	60	0.6%	76	0.8%
Seward	23	0.5%	28	0.6%
Sheridan	8	0.6%	6	0.5%
Sherman	8	1.0%	6	0.9%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thayer	9	0.7%	11	0.9%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	2	0.1%	11	0.4%
Valley	3	0.3%	4	0.4%
Washington	23	0.4%	27	0.5%
Wayne	24	0.9%	22	0.8%
Webster	6	0.6%	3	0.3%
Wheeler	3	1.4%	2	1.1%
York	23	0.7%	32	0.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

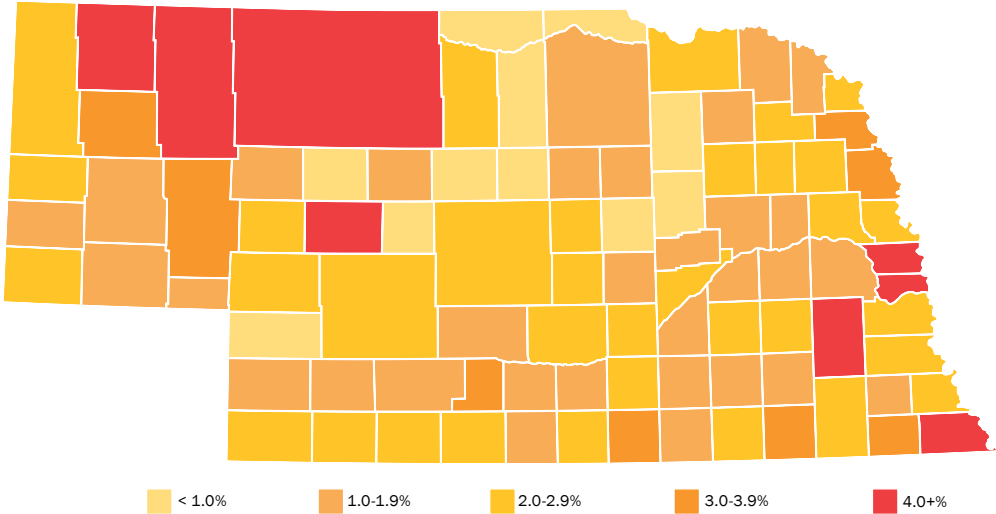
Children: 2 or more races (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	16,970	3.3%
2014	19,149	3.7%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	Douglas	Cherry
2014	Douglas	Sheridan

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2010	6 with 0	6 with 0%
2014	3 with 0	3 with 0%

Percent of children: 2 or more races (2014)



	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	155	1.8%	171	2.0%
Antelope	12	0.7%	13	0.8%
Arthur	2	1.5%	3	2.3%
Banner	3	1.8%	2	1.3%
Blaine	2	1.6%	1	0.8%
Boone	6	0.4%	11	0.8%
Box Butte	125	4.0%	120	3.8%
Boyd	6	1.2%	4	0.9%
Brown	16	2.2%	16	2.4%
Buffalo	262	2.0%	316	2.4%
Burt	43	2.6%	48	3.0%
Butler	17	0.8%	32	1.5%
Cass	168	2.4%	177	2.6%
Cedar	23	0.9%	31	1.3%
Chase	12	1.2%	14	1.4%
Cherry	74	5.4%	80	5.8%
Cheyenne	33	1.3%	43	1.6%
Clay	23	1.3%	26	1.5%
Colfax	27	0.8%	41	1.2%
Cuming	45	1.8%	51	2.1%
Custer	56	2.0%	60	2.2%
Dakota	125	1.8%	165	2.5%
Dawes	107	4.4%	120	5.1%
Dawson	66	0.9%	93	1.3%
Deuel	9	2.1%	8	1.8%
Dixon	25	1.5%	24	1.5%
Dodge	185	1.9%	234	2.4%
Douglas	6,410	4.3%	7,055	4.6%
Dundy	12	2.5%	11	2.4%
Fillmore	11	0.7%	15	1.2%
Franklin	13	1.7%	13	2.0%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	13	1.8%	13	1.9%
Furnas	26	2.1%	27	2.3%
Gage	135	2.4%	145	2.8%
Garden	12	2.8%	12	3.2%
Garfield	0	0.0%	4	1.0%
Gosper	17	3.4%	19	3.7%
Grant	2	1.5%	2	1.4%
Greeley	5	0.8%	5	0.8%
Hall	323	1.8%	401	2.2%
Hamilton	22	0.9%	43	1.7%
Harlan	11	1.4%	16	1.9%
Hayes	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Hitchcock	11	1.7%	14	2.1%
Holt	20	0.8%	32	1.2%
Hooker	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Howard	31	1.9%	28	1.7%
Jefferson	31	1.8%	59	3.4%
Johnson	10	0.9%	15	1.3%
Kearney	25	1.5%	25	1.4%
Keith	48	2.4%	49	2.7%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	20	2.1%	20	2.2%
Knox	54	2.4%	62	2.8%
Lancaster	3,942	5.1%	4,220	5.2%
Lincoln	180	1.8%	229	2.4%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	248	2.5%	285	2.9%
McPherson	5	3.2%	7	5.2%
Merrick	40	1.9%	52	2.6%
Morrill	14	1.0%	25	1.9%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	11	1.2%	11	1.3%
Nemaha	31	1.6%	51	2.7%
Nuckolls	20	2.0%	17	1.7%
Otoe	71	1.7%	103	2.6%
Pawnee	14	2.1%	22	3.4%
Perkins	2	0.3%	4	0.5%
Phelps	28	1.1%	42	1.8%
Pierce	22	1.1%	25	1.3%
Platte	119	1.3%	131	1.4%
Polk	13	0.9%	17	1.3%
Red Willow	44	1.5%	64	2.3%
Richardson	73	3.7%	85	4.6%
Rock	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
Saline	64	1.5%	73	1.8%
Sarpy	2,358	4.7%	2,676	5.1%
Saunders	90	1.5%	98	1.7%
Scotts Bluff	171	1.7%	195	2.0%
Seward	90	1.9%	113	2.3%
Sheridan	59	4.3%	76	5.8%
Sherman	3	0.4%	15	2.1%
Sioux	6	1.9%	8	2.6%
Stanton	30	1.7%	45	2.6%
Thayer	22	1.8%	29	2.3%
Thomas	2	1.3%	3	1.8%
Thurston	62	2.3%	93	3.5%
Valley	17	1.7%	23	2.2%
Washington	101	1.8%	115	2.1%
Wayne	46	1.7%	64	2.5%
Webster	23	2.4%	35	3.9%
Wheeler	3	1.4%	3	1.7%
York	54	1.6%	100	2.8%

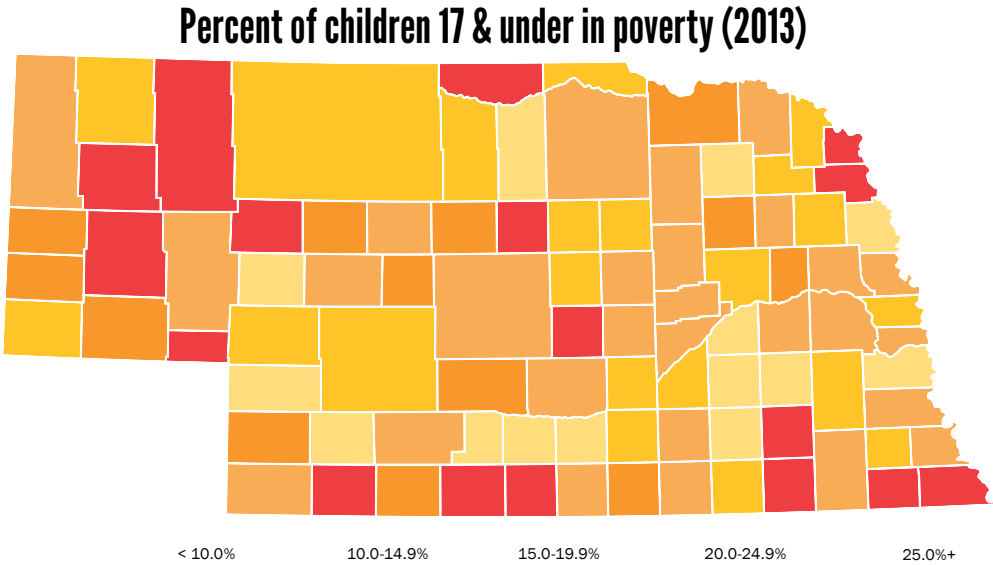
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

Children 17 & under in poverty (2009 & 2013)

State	Number	% of all children
2009	65,331	15.0%
2013	78,578	17.4%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2009	Douglas	Thurston
2013	Douglas	Loup

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2009	Thomas	Thomas
2013	Arthur	Arthur



	2009	% of all children	2013	% of all children
Adams	1,290	16.6%	1,354	18.8%
Antelope	236	15.1%	216	14.0%
Arthur	4	3.1%	0	0.0%
Banner	43	23.6%	42	24.1%
Blaine	12	16.9%	29	20.3%
Boone	75	5.7%	143	11.4%
Box Butte	609	21.6%	1,203	42.7%
Boyd	50	13.1%	63	15.2%
Brown	118	17.0%	132	19.5%
Buffalo	1,579	15.3%	1,543	14.3%
Burt	87	5.3%	125	8.3%
Butler	268	12.9%	229	11.6%
Cass	348	5.3%	522	8.4%
Cedar	216	9.7%	247	11.2%
Chase	148	17.9%	238	24.6%
Cherry	107	7.8%	198	17.0%
Cheyenne	290	12.8%	516	21.8%
Clay	190	12.3%	169	10.7%
Colfax	345	11.5%	592	20.1%
Cuming	459	19.5%	387	17.3%
Custer	289	11.2%	251	10.1%
Dakota	1,248	20.9%	1,629	26.4%
Dawes	394	25.3%	265	16.2%
Dawson	1,843	25.5%	1,463	21.8%
Deuel	73	18.0%	104	27.2%
Dixon	225	14.5%	258	17.3%
Dodge	1,288	15.5%	1,183	14.0%
Douglas	22,514	17.6%	26,295	19.7%
Dundy	61	15.6%	52	12.8%
Fillmore	91	7.4%	102	8.7%
Franklin	193	29.0%	83	13.0%

	2009	% of all children	2013	% of all children
Frontier	69	12.1%	71	13.8%
Furnas	251	24.3%	338	30.0%
Gage	757	15.0%	707	14.3%
Garden	50	17.9%	41	12.7%
Garfield	50	12.0%	65	15.9%
Gosper	50	11.2%	47	9.8%
Grant	37	30.8%	44	29.9%
Greeley	144	24.0%	78	12.8%
Hall	2,347	15.4%	2,854	18.2%
Hamilton	246	9.9%	373	16.4%
Harlan	153	22.1%	190	26.9%
Hayes	20	9.0%	18	7.4%
Hitchcock	113	19.1%	169	29.6%
Holt	276	11.2%	323	13.2%
Hooker	14	11.4%	31	20.0%
Howard	276	17.4%	194	12.8%
Jefferson	283	18.3%	414	25.6%
Johnson	111	13.9%	166	17.1%
Kearney	229	14.4%	51	3.3%
Keith	170	10.4%	309	18.8%
Keya Paha	64	29.0%	39	36.1%
Kimball	133	16.1%	133	15.0%
Knox	399	20.3%	430	21.4%
Lancaster	8,887	14.4%	12,025	18.4%
Lincoln	938	10.9%	1,438	16.5%
Logan	1	0.7%	40	22.5%
Loup	28	21.4%	75	52.1%
Madison	13	10.5%	1,740	20.3%
McPherson	1,277	14.9%	10	11.6%
Merrick	146	8.0%	258	14.5%
Morrill	280	23.3%	294	25.0%

	2009	% of all children	2013	% of all children
Nance	85	10.3%	116	13.5%
Nemaha	118	8.1%	165	11.0%
Nuckolls	310	33.8%	117	13.3%
Otoe	611	16.5%	447	12.0%
Pawnee	55	9.9%	187	33.5%
Perkins	20	3.1%	43	6.6%
Phelps	237	11.4%	185	8.3%
Pierce	250	13.6%	98	5.4%
Platte	899	10.7%	1,545	18.3%
Polk	119	9.6%	111	8.7%
Red Willow	214	9.1%	506	20.2%
Richardson	399	22.1%	581	32.9%
Rock	73	24.6%	17	6.4%
Saline	472	14.0%	885	26.1%
Sarpy	3,466	8.5%	4,836	10.6%
Saunders	461	9.1%	634	11.9%
Scotts Bluff	2,303	25.6%	1,849	20.7%
Seward	123	3.3%	339	8.7%
Sheridan	189	16.1%	328	26.8%
Sherman	78	12.6%	190	27.3%
Sioux	27	12.0%	24	11.6%
Stanton	224	13.5%	194	11.8%
Thayer	200	18.4%	202	19.0%
Thomas	0	0.0%	16	10.7%
Thurston	996	39.0%	822	34.0%
Valley	184	20.4%	152	16.6%
Washington	122	2.4%	573	11.7%
Wayne	261	15.2%	352	19.1%
Webster	115	15.2%	168	20.4%
Wheeler	25	14.1%	30	16.9%
York	190	6.9%	268	9.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

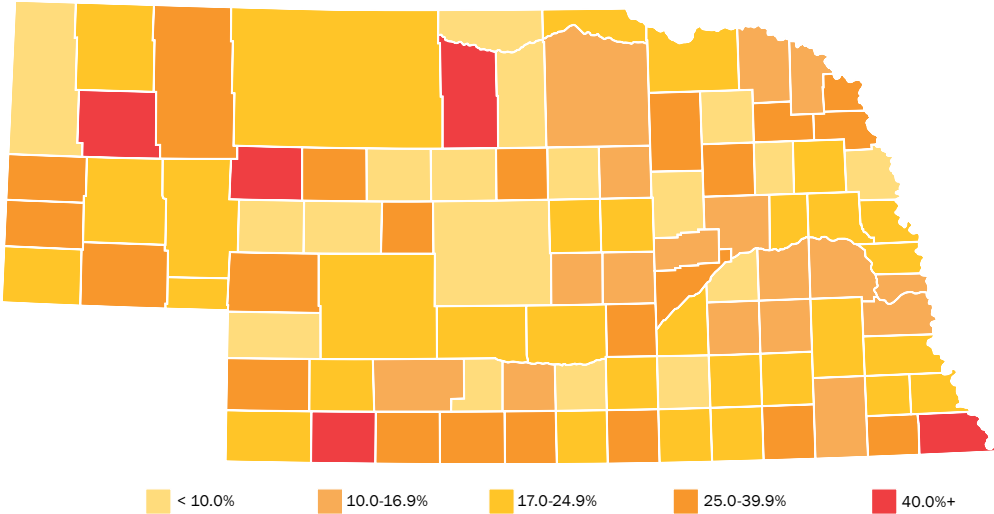
Children 5 & under in poverty (2009 & 2013)

State	Number	% of all children 5 & under
2009	27,464	18.0%
2013	32,002	20.8%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children 5 & under
2009	Douglas	Richardson
2013	Douglas	Richardson

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children 5 & under
2009	3 with 0	3 with 0%
2013	4 with 0	4 with 0%

Percent of children 5 & under in poverty (2013)



	2009	% children ≤5	2013	% children ≤5
Adams	477	17.9%	573	24.1%
Antelope	126	26.4%	132	25.5%
Arthur	4	25.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	34	48.6%	20	29.0%
Blaine	3	7.9%	3	6.3%
Boone	36	11.0%	27	7.8%
Box Butte	222	25.9%	365	43.7%
Boyd	16	15.1%	26	18.3%
Brown	43	25.4%	84	44.0%
Buffalo	829	22.4%	664	17.2%
Burt	32	6.8%	39	9.1%
Butler	64	12.1%	59	10.1%
Cass	118	5.9%	194	10.1%
Cedar	70	10.0%	99	14.9%
Chase	61	27.6%	138	37.7%
Cherry	33	7.5%	87	20.1%
Cheyenne	137	18.0%	232	30.7%
Clay	101	23.1%	38	8.6%
Colfax	187	18.1%	205	20.9%
Cuming	93	13.7%	140	21.3%
Custer	66	9.0%	68	8.4%
Dakota	652	27.5%	848	38.9%
Dawes	200	36.4%	104	18.7%
Dawson	681	26.8%	421	19.6%
Deuel	50	32.9%	23	24.2%
Dixon	82	18.0%	64	13.9%
Dodge	538	20.3%	593	20.3%
Douglas	9,433	19.8%	10,998	23.2%
Dundy	8	11.1%	25	19.4%
Fillmore	40	10.2%	67	17.4%
Franklin	52	28.0%	37	17.0%

	2009	% children ≤5	2013	% children ≤5
Frontier	27	14.9%	25	16.3%
Furnas	106	36.3%	98	35.1%
Gage	295	18.5%	269	16.9%
Garden	37	39.4%	24	17.4%
Garfield	23	29.1%	7	7.3%
Gosper	10	6.6%	10	6.0%
Grant	11	36.7%	12	40.0%
Greeley	38	24.8%	37	19.7%
Hall	1,337	22.8%	1,464	26.7%
Hamilton	55	7.8%	133	20.2%
Harlan	74	41.1%	70	32.6%
Hayes	9	10.0%	15	21.7%
Hitchcock	37	21.9%	85	47.0%
Holt	62	9.1%	103	13.2%
Hooker	0	0.0%	16	31.4%
Howard	80	16.2%	52	10.8%
Jefferson	118	25.5%	132	27.1%
Johnson	55	20.5%	72	23.8%
Kearney	73	17.8%	25	5.4%
Keith	67	13.7%	168	34.6%
Keya Paha	19	25.0%	2	9.1%
Kimball	33	16.0%	68	23.9%
Knox	121	20.5%	139	23.0%
Lancaster	4,060	17.4%	5,356	22.5%
Lincoln	368	13.5%	544	18.7%
Logan	0	0.0%	20	34.5%
Loup	13	19.7%	10	37.0%
Madison	1	4.2%	794	25.7%
McPherson	587	18.9%	2	5.1%
Merrick	95	19.1%	161	31.0%
Morrill	91	25.6%	73	24.2%

	2009	% children ≤5	2013	% children ≤5
Nance	31	12.6%	38	13.5%
Nemaha	67	13.5%	100	20.8%
Nuckolls	105	41.2%	64	24.4%
Otoe	198	18.0%	202	18.0%
Pawnee	22	16.4%	53	30.3%
Perkins	16	8.2%	19	8.7%
Phelps	104	14.9%	93	13.2%
Pierce	27	5.1%	21	3.8%
Platte	337	12.4%	307	11.1%
Polk	33	9.1%	28	7.7%
Red Willow	89	11.8%	239	29.6%
Richardson	262	49.4%	261	56.7%
Rock	28	38.4%	0	0.0%
Saline	127	10.5%	207	17.0%
Sarpy	1,436	9.8%	1,627	10.4%
Saunders	161	10.8%	259	16.4%
Scotts Bluff	991	32.7%	765	25.7%
Seward	70	5.9%	140	11.9%
Sheridan	82	21.0%	88	27.3%
Sherman	12	5.6%	33	15.8%
Sioux	1	3.3%	0	0.0%
Stanton	99	19.9%	25	5.2%
Thayer	43	13.4%	72	20.7%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	383	46.0%	322	39.5%
Valley	61	24.2%	57	20.9%
Washington	36	2.3%	228	17.2%
Wayne	187	26.2%	210	32.4%
Webster	10	5.3%	79	29.5%
Wheeler	13	21.7%	6	10.2%
York	43	5.4%	100	10.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

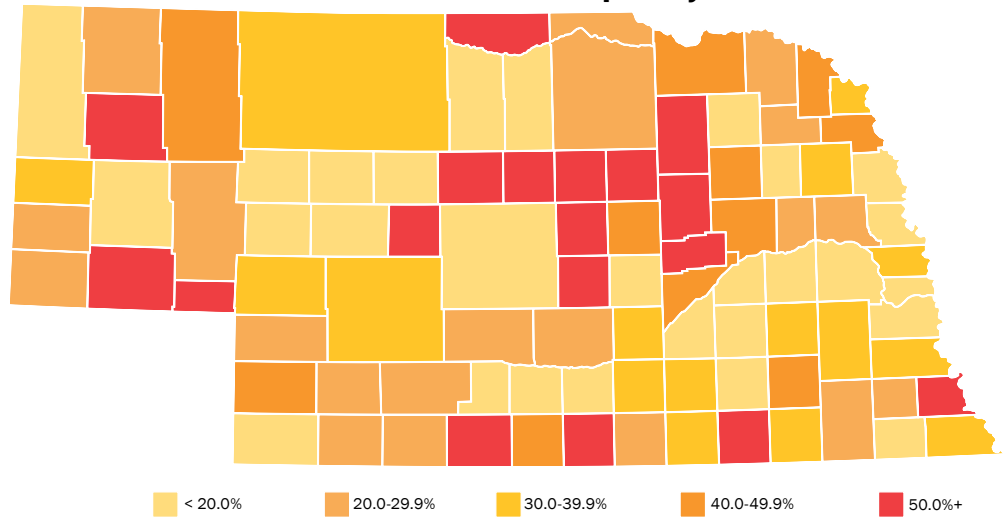
Children of color in poverty (2009 & 2013)

State	Number	% of children of color
2009	32,514	31.3%
2013	43,080	34.4%

Highest county	By number	By % of children of color
2009	Douglas	4 with 100%
2013	Douglas	5 with 100%

Lowest county	By number	By % of children of color
2009	15 with 0	15 with 0%
2013	12 with 0	12 with 0%

Percent of children of color in poverty (2013)



	2009	% children of color	2013	% children of color
Adams	474	33.4%	449	31.7%
Antelope	30	47.6%	70	56.9%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	10	50.0%	7	20.0%
Blaine	2	100.0%	3	100.0%
Boone	9	47.4%	18	51.4%
Box Butte	408	58.2%	643	81.1%
Boyd	0	0.0%	7	21.9%
Brown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Buffalo	376	29.3%	385	21.9%
Burt	12	9.3%	28	16.4%
Butler	21	18.9%	8	7.5%
Cass	3	0.6%	30	5.9%
Cedar	12	20.3%	27	25.0%
Chase	53	54.1%	91	41.2%
Cherry	32	17.6%	78	30.4%
Cheyenne	83	35.2%	224	60.1%
Clay	82	44.6%	87	31.8%
Colfax	308	18.6%	415	22.8%
Cuming	222	55.8%	139	31.6%
Custer	56	51.4%	17	10.6%
Dakota	864	27.5%	1,345	34.1%
Dawes	99	45.4%	54	21.1%
Dawson	1,046	28.9%	1,015	28.2%
Deuel	7	58.3%	47	71.2%
Dixon	99	34.4%	116	41.6%
Dodge	475	35.8%	547	29.4%
Douglas	16,067	35.2%	20,265	37.7%
Dundy	1	33.3%	1	2.3%
Fillmore	1	5.9%	7	14.3%
Franklin	0	0.0%	17	70.8%

	2009	% children of color	2013	% children of color
Frontier	21	40.4%	3	21.4%
Furnas	34	53.1%	61	64.9%
Gage	91	26.1%	117	29.3%
Garden	0	0.0%	11	29.7%
Garfield	0	0.0%	13	100.0%
Gosper	1	8.3%	0	0.0%
Grant	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	6	100.0%	18	46.2%
Hall	1,280	23.2%	2,084	31.3%
Hamilton	22	16.2%	30	17.8%
Harlan	15	62.5%	20	41.7%
Hayes	0	0.0%	3	27.3%
Hitchcock	6	14.0%	6	24.0%
Holt	45	38.1%	52	25.2%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	9	12.2%	9	8.8%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	58	39.7%
Johnson	10	12.2%	38	23.3%
Kearney	3	2.3%	0	0.0%
Keith	36	31.9%	60	31.9%
Keya Paha	4	22.2%	2	100.0%
Kimball	0	0.0%	41	26.5%
Knox	236	58.3%	209	48.6%
Lancaster	3,880	30.0%	6,045	37.0%
Lincoln	134	11.6%	455	31.9%
Logan	1	100.0%	18	100.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	25	78.1%
Madison	0	0.0%	1,115	45.0%
McPherson	645	30.3%	0	0.0%
Merrick	39	48.1%	73	43.7%
Morrill	96	40.2%	52	18.1%

	2009	% children of color	2013	% children of color
Nance	2	22.2%	19	54.3%
Nemaha	25	59.5%	42	51.9%
Nuckolls	12	27.3%	19	32.8%
Otoe	201	49.6%	197	35.3%
Pawnee	5	71.4%	0	0.0%
Perkins	4	12.5%	4	26.7%
Phelps	6	31.6%	11	4.9%
Pierce	4	19.0%	6	8.6%
Platte	341	18.9%	971	43.3%
Polk	17	23.0%	16	13.9%
Red Willow	4	7.5%	63	22.7%
Richardson	67	37.9%	84	36.4%
Rock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Saline	123	10.9%	562	42.6%
Sarpy	1,480	19.6%	1,879	18.7%
Saunders	76	33.6%	74	19.6%
Scotts Bluff	1,245	38.8%	1,060	30.5%
Seward	25	12.2%	93	32.3%
Sheridan	95	33.0%	160	42.3%
Sherman	33	100.0%	41	89.1%
Sioux	4	13.3%	0	0.0%
Stanton	113	58.2%	34	16.3%
Thayer	3	30.0%	29	52.7%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	952	48.4%	796	42.8%
Valley	16	47.1%	16	50.0%
Washington	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wayne	162	68.1%	48	20.1%
Webster	17	63.0%	32	28.8%
Wheeler	3	25.0%	4	100.0%
York	12	4.4%	62	16.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

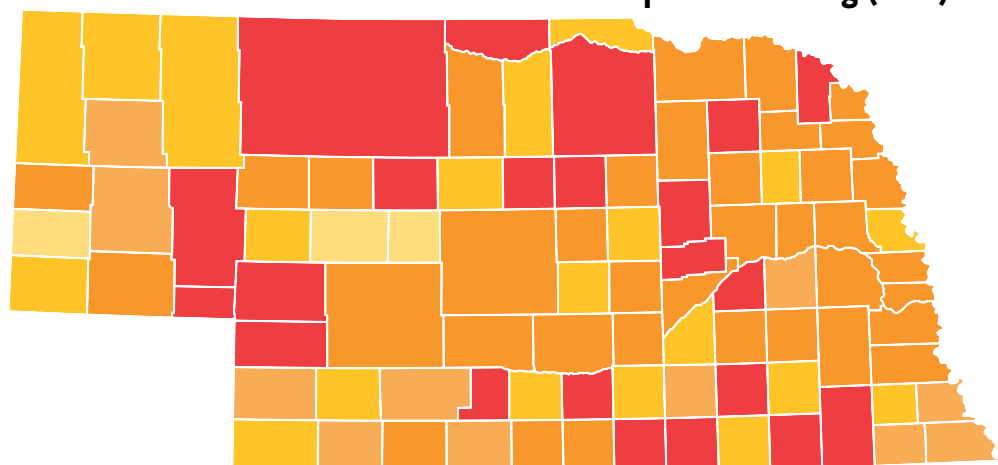
Children under 6 with all available parents working (2009 & 2013)

Percent of children under 6 with all available parents working (2013)

State	Number	% of all children
2009	108,009	71.8%
2013	111,080	73.4%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2009	Douglas	Pierce
2013	Douglas	Garden

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2009	Arthur	Banner
2013	McPherson	Banner



30.0-49.9% 50.0-59.9% 60.0-69.9% 70.0-79.9% 80.0%+

	2009	% children <6	2013	% children <6
Adams	1,951	73.3%	1,647	69.8%
Antelope	321	67.3%	377	74.4%
Arthur	11	68.8%	51	69.9%
Banner	18	29.0%	21	30.4%
Blaine	24	63.2%	33	68.8%
Boone	231	70.4%	285	82.8%
Box Butte	452	55.5%	457	59.6%
Boyd	77	72.6%	93	65.5%
Brown	104	64.2%	145	75.9%
Buffalo	2,679	73.6%	2,946	76.6%
Burt	248	53.4%	296	71.2%
Butler	369	70.4%	316	58.4%
Cass	1,509	77.3%	1,339	70.4%
Cedar	552	80.0%	495	74.8%
Chase	121	58.5%	210	57.4%
Cherry	388	88.0%	352	81.3%
Cheyenne	535	70.5%	526	70.1%
Clay	276	63.2%	239	57.9%
Colfax	756	75.3%	683	72.8%
Cuming	509	75.6%	456	71.1%
Custer	497	69.5%	555	70.3%
Dakota	1,486	64.9%	1,662	77.4%
Dawes	423	77.5%	366	65.7%
Dawson	1,607	65.0%	1,620	76.4%
Deuel	132	86.8%	76	80.0%
Dixon	323	71.0%	387	85.4%
Dodge	1,958	74.3%	2,158	74.8%
Douglas	32,625	69.7%	33,268	71.8%
Dundy	50	69.4%	78	67.8%
Fillmore	262	66.7%	312	81.0%
Franklin	105	56.5%	158	72.5%

	2009	% children <6	2013	% children <6
Frontier	105	58.0%	80	52.3%
Furnas	203	71.5%	156	56.7%
Gage	1,223	79.6%	1,193	80.9%
Garden	83	88.3%	138	100.0%
Garfield	47	59.5%	92	95.8%
Gosper	116	76.8%	149	89.2%
Grant	26	86.7%	21	70.0%
Greeley	113	73.9%	116	61.7%
Hall	4,028	69.6%	4,042	74.4%
Hamilton	541	78.5%	409	62.6%
Harlan	116	69.5%	149	70.0%
Hayes	78	86.7%	45	65.2%
Hitchcock	119	70.4%	103	59.5%
Holt	551	81.4%	641	82.2%
Hooker	33	78.6%	38	74.5%
Howard	350	71.1%	354	73.6%
Jefferson	364	78.8%	450	92.4%
Johnson	143	53.4%	191	64.3%
Kearney	308	74.9%	369	80.0%
Keith	327	67.0%	428	88.2%
Keya Paha	40	52.6%	21	95.5%
Kimball	131	65.2%	195	68.4%
Knox	467	81.1%	470	79.9%
Lancaster	17,088	74.1%	18,162	76.6%
Lincoln	2,150	79.8%	2,180	76.5%
Logan	25	52.1%	23	46.0%
Loup	33	50.0%	22	91.7%
Madison	12	50.0%	2,331	75.5%
McPherson	2,253	73.4%	16	41.0%
Merrick	338	68.0%	393	76.8%
Morrill	235	69.1%	177	59.0%

	2009	% children <6	2013	% children <6
Nance	161	65.2%	263	93.6%
Nemaha	385	77.5%	274	57.2%
Nuckolls	174	68.2%	210	83.3%
Otoe	900	83.1%	856	76.5%
Pawnee	95	74.2%	102	58.3%
Perkins	169	86.7%	182	83.5%
Phelps	499	72.3%	465	67.1%
Pierce	471	89.2%	471	84.9%
Platte	2,018	75.0%	2,087	78.1%
Polk	214	59.0%	322	88.7%
Red Willow	660	87.6%	619	76.6%
Richardson	266	50.9%	258	56.1%
Rock	52	71.2%	50	66.7%
Saline	833	69.3%	740	65.0%
Sarpy	10,255	70.2%	11,155	71.7%
Saunders	1,244	84.3%	1,123	74.6%
Scotts Bluff	2,173	72.2%	2,131	72.4%
Seward	942	80.0%	906	77.2%
Sheridan	264	68.8%	216	67.7%
Sherman	153	71.2%	129	61.7%
Sioux	18	60.0%	36	67.9%
Stanton	425	85.5%	334	69.3%
Thayer	248	78.2%	237	68.1%
Thomas	28	59.6%	37	82.2%
Thurston	550	73.2%	584	76.9%
Valley	131	60.4%	195	71.4%
Washington	1,021	64.7%	813	61.2%
Wayne	579	81.0%	517	79.7%
Webster	154	88.5%	262	97.8%
Wheeler	52	86.7%	42	71.2%
York	630	79.5%	703	72.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B23008.

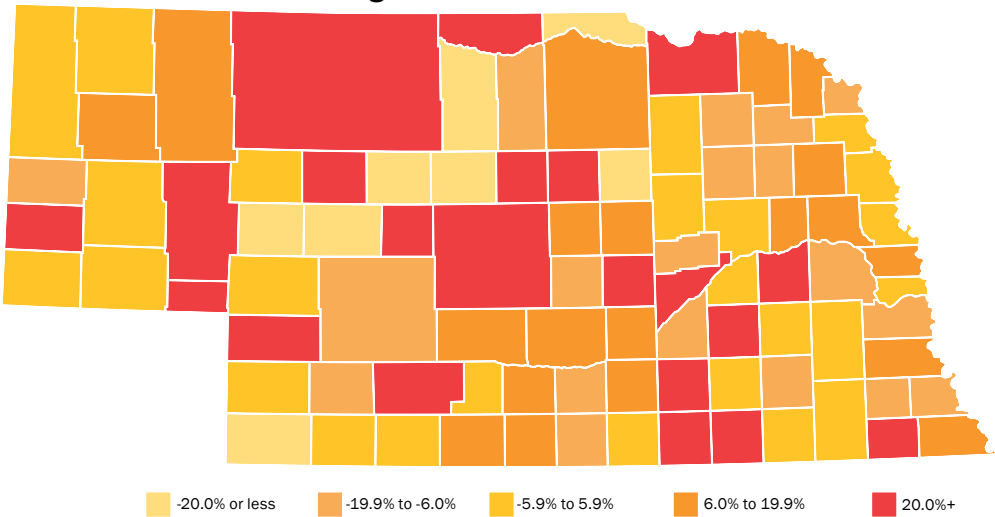
Total births (2010 & 2014)

State	Number
2010	25,916
2014	26,792

Highest county	2014
By number	Douglas
By percent change	Garfield

Lowest county	2014
By number	Blaine, McPherson
By percent change	Blaine

Percent change in total births (2010 to 2014)



	2010	2014	% Change
Adams	412	437	6.1%
Antelope	83	84	1.2%
Arthur	7	5	-28.6%
Banner	5	6	20.0%
Blaine	6	1	-83.3%
Boone	63	66	4.8%
Box Butte	145	171	17.9%
Boyd	17	9	-47.1%
Brown	33	23	-30.3%
Buffalo	662	744	12.4%
Burt	68	68	0.0%
Butler	78	95	21.8%
Cass	293	271	-7.5%
Cedar	115	128	11.3%
Chase	48	47	-2.1%
Cherry	55	82	49.1%
Cheyenne	123	128	4.1%
Clay	65	79	21.5%
Colfax	177	189	6.8%
Cuming	108	127	17.6%
Custer	109	138	26.6%
Dakota	391	367	-6.1%
Dawes	99	98	-1.0%
Dawson	384	419	9.1%
Deuel	13	18	38.5%
Dixon	73	86	17.8%
Dodge	491	523	6.5%
Douglas	8,201	8,721	6.3%
Dundy	20	15	-25.0%
Fillmore	61	59	-3.3%
Franklin	29	27	-6.9%

	2010	2014	% Change
Frontier	24	29	20.8%
Furnas	47	55	17.0%
Gage	240	229	-4.6%
Garden	16	22	37.5%
Garfield	6	24	300.0%
Gosper	19	20	5.3%
Grant	8	8	0.0%
Greeley	32	36	12.5%
Hall	923	1,039	12.6%
Hamilton	95	86	-9.5%
Harlan	40	47	17.5%
Hayes	9	8	-11.1%
Hitchcock	35	33	-5.7%
Holt	131	141	7.6%
Hooker	4	10	150.0%
Howard	72	94	30.6%
Jefferson	75	72	-4.0%
Johnson	44	38	-13.6%
Kearney	87	80	-8.0%
Keith	77	78	1.3%
Keya Paha	4	10	150.0%
Kimball	44	42	-4.5%
Knox	80	118	47.5%
Lancaster	4,153	4,115	-0.9%
Lincoln	438	408	-6.8%
Logan	6	11	83.3%
Loup	5	8	60.0%
Madison	528	479	-9.3%
McPherson	3	1	-66.7%
Merrick	84	109	29.8%
Morrill	58	57	-1.7%

	2010	2014	% Change
Nance	39	34	-12.8%
Nemaha	76	71	-6.6%
Nuckolls	37	45	21.6%
Otoe	181	200	10.5%
Pawnee	13	24	84.6%
Perkins	26	46	76.9%
Phelps	107	121	13.1%
Pierce	87	74	-14.9%
Platte	466	475	1.9%
Polk	44	44	0.0%
Red Willow	134	135	0.7%
Richardson	88	94	6.8%
Rock	14	12	-14.3%
Saline	219	177	-19.2%
Sarpy	2,565	2,614	1.9%
Saunders	270	220	-18.5%
Scotts Bluff	545	446	-18.2%
Seward	208	214	2.9%
Sheridan	55	64	16.4%
Sherman	29	25	-13.8%
Sioux	10	10	0.0%
Stanton	90	82	-8.9%
Thayer	45	55	22.2%
Thomas	11	6	-45.5%
Thurston	158	160	1.3%
Valley	54	58	7.4%
Washington	210	218	3.8%
Wayne	100	85	-15.0%
Webster	40	40	0.0%
Wheeler	9	7	-22.2%
York	165	198	20.0%

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

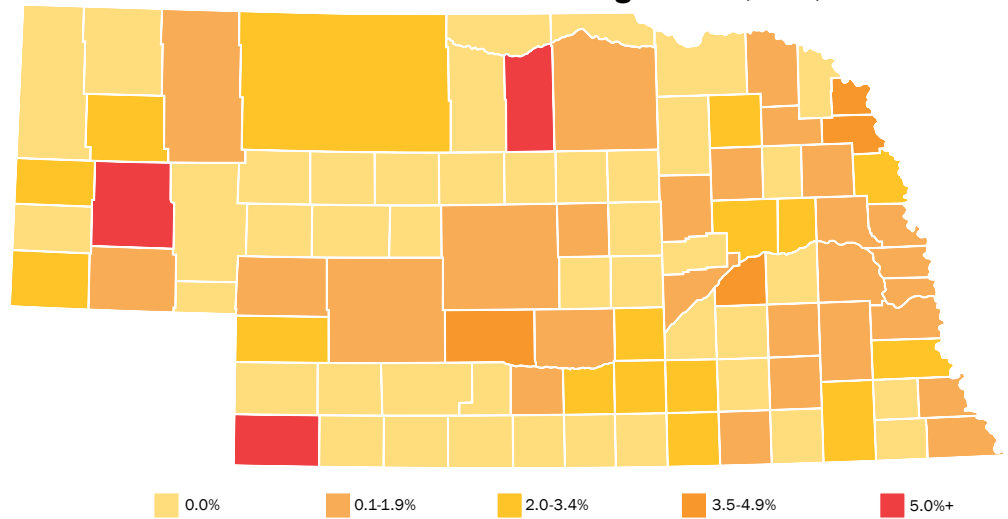
Births to mothers ages 10-17 (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of births
2010	562	2.2%
2014	373	1.4%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2010	Douglas	Hitchcock
2014	Douglas	Rock

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2010	37 with 0	37 with 0%
2014	43 with 0	43 with 0%

Percent of all births to mothers ages 10-17 (2014)



	2010	% of births	2014	% of births
Adams	5	1.2%	9	2.1%
Antelope	2	2.4%	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	0	0.0%	1	1.5%
Box Butte	6	4.1%	4	2.3%
Boyd	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Brown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Buffalo	11	1.7%	6	0.8%
Burt	1	1.5%	2	2.9%
Butler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cass	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Cedar	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Chase	1	2.1%	0	0.0%
Cherry	2	3.6%	2	2.4%
Cheyenne	1	0.8%	2	1.6%
Clay	2	3.1%	2	2.5%
Colfax	4	2.3%	4	2.1%
Cuming	4	3.7%	1	0.8%
Custer	1	0.9%	1	0.7%
Dakota	18	4.6%	13	3.5%
Dawes	3	3.0%	0	0.0%
Dawson	14	3.6%	15	3.6%
Deuel	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dixon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dodge	16	3.3%	10	1.9%
Douglas	196	2.4%	120	1.4%
Dundy	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
Fillmore	4	6.6%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	2010	% of births	2014	% of births
Frontier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Furnas	2	4.3%	0	0.0%
Gage	4	1.7%	7	3.1%
Garden	1	6.3%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gosper	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hall	35	3.8%	23	2.2%
Hamilton	5	5.3%	0	0.0%
Harlan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hayes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hitchcock	4	11.4%	0	0.0%
Holt	2	1.5%	1	0.7%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	2.7%	0	0.0%
Johnson	1	2.3%	0	0.0%
Kearney	1	1.1%	2	2.5%
Keith	2	2.6%	1	1.3%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	1	2.3%	1	2.4%
Knox	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lancaster	64	1.5%	46	1.1%
Lincoln	12	2.7%	5	1.2%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	16	3.0%	6	1.3%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	4	4.8%	1	0.9%
Morrill	1	1.7%	3	5.3%

	2010	% of births	2014	% of births
Nance	1	2.6%	0	0.0%
Nemaha	1	1.3%	1	1.4%
Nuckolls	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Otoe	2	1.1%	4	2.0%
Pawnee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Perkins	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Phelps	2	1.9%	1	0.8%
Pierce	0	0.0%	2	2.7%
Platte	10	2.1%	12	2.5%
Polk	0	0.0%	2	4.5%
Red Willow	3	2.2%	0	0.0%
Richardson	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Rock	0	0.0%	1	8.3%
Saline	9	4.1%	3	1.7%
Sarpy	32	1.2%	21	0.8%
Saunders	3	1.1%	2	0.9%
Scotts Bluff	23	4.2%	15	3.4%
Seward	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Sheridan	1	1.8%	1	1.6%
Sherman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
Thayer	1	2.2%	1	1.8%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	11	7.0%	7	4.4%
Valley	1	1.9%	1	1.7%
Washington	5	2.4%	2	0.9%
Wayne	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Webster	1	2.5%	0	0.0%
Wheeler	1	11.1%	0	0.0%
York	3	1.8%	0	0.0%

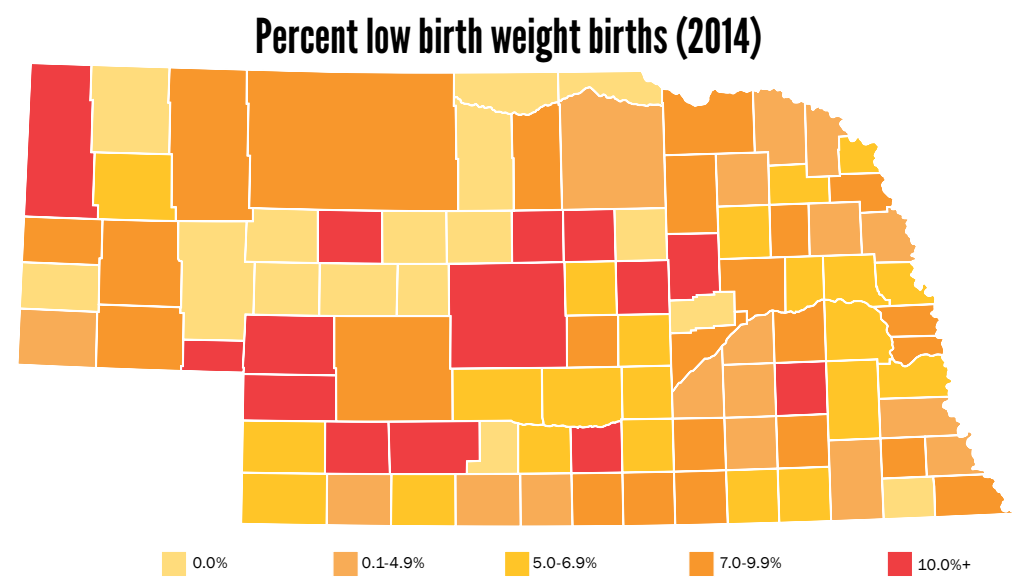
Source: Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Low birth weight births (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	% of births
2010	1,843	7.1%
2014	1,782	6.7%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2010	Douglas	Dundy, Loup
2014	Douglas	Loup

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2010	12 with 0	12 with 0%
2014	16 with 0	16 with 0%



	2010	% of births	2014	% of births
Adams	28	6.8%	24	5.5%
Antelope	7	8.4%	8	9.5%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	6	9.5%	7	10.6%
Box Butte	11	7.6%	9	5.3%
Boyd	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
Brown	1	3.0%	0	0.0%
Buffalo	28	4.2%	46	6.2%
Burt	6	8.8%	3	4.4%
Butler	6	7.7%	9	9.5%
Cass	19	6.5%	16	5.9%
Cedar	3	2.6%	5	3.9%
Chase	2	4.2%	3	6.4%
Cherry	2	3.6%	6	7.3%
Cheyenne	11	8.9%	10	7.8%
Clay	1	1.5%	6	7.6%
Colfax	7	4.0%	13	6.9%
Cuming	7	6.5%	5	3.9%
Custer	1	0.9%	16	11.6%
Dakota	20	5.1%	22	6.0%
Dawes	12	12.1%	0	0.0%
Dawson	20	5.2%	23	5.5%
Deuel	0	0.0%	2	11.1%
Dixon	4	5.5%	2	2.3%
Dodge	27	5.5%	36	6.9%
Douglas	690	8.4%	617	7.1%
Dundy	4	20.0%	1	6.7%
Fillmore	4	6.6%	1	1.7%
Franklin	1	3.4%	2	7.4%

	2010	% of births	2014	% of births
Frontier	1	4.2%	3	10.3%
Furnas	7	14.9%	1	1.8%
Gage	13	5.4%	11	4.8%
Garden	2	12.5%	0	0.0%
Garfield	1	16.7%	3	12.5%
Gosper	1	5.3%	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	3	9.4%	6	16.7%
Hall	56	6.1%	58	5.6%
Hamilton	8	8.4%	3	3.5%
Harlan	2	5.0%	1	2.1%
Hayes	0	0.0%	2	25.0%
Hitchcock	2	5.7%	1	3.0%
Holt	10	7.6%	4	2.8%
Hooker	0	0.0%	1	10.0%
Howard	6	8.3%	6	6.4%
Jefferson	7	9.3%	5	6.9%
Johnson	1	2.3%	3	7.9%
Kearney	7	8.0%	8	10.0%
Keith	8	10.4%	9	11.5%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	3	6.8%	2	4.8%
Knox	4	5.0%	10	8.5%
Lancaster	307	7.4%	243	5.9%
Lincoln	39	8.9%	31	7.6%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	1	20.0%	3	37.5%
Madison	31	5.9%	33	6.9%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	7	8.3%	9	8.3%
Morrill	4	6.9%	4	7.0%

	2010	% of births	2014	% of births
Nance	1	2.6%	0	0.0%
Nemaha	8	10.5%	2	2.8%
Nuckolls	1	2.7%	4	8.9%
Otoe	14	7.7%	8	4.0%
Pawnee	2	15.4%	0	0.0%
Perkins	0	0.0%	8	17.4%
Phelps	7	6.5%	6	5.0%
Pierce	2	2.3%	2	2.7%
Platte	33	7.1%	37	7.8%
Polk	2	4.5%	1	2.3%
Red Willow	12	9.0%	7	5.2%
Richardson	6	6.8%	8	8.5%
Rock	2	14.3%	1	8.3%
Saline	12	5.5%	16	9.0%
Sarpy	148	5.8%	185	7.1%
Saunders	13	4.8%	13	5.9%
Scotts Bluff	48	8.8%	43	9.6%
Seward	19	9.1%	25	11.7%
Sheridan	3	5.5%	5	7.8%
Sherman	1	3.4%	2	8.0%
Sioux	1	10.0%	1	10.0%
Stanton	5	5.6%	6	7.3%
Thayer	4	8.9%	3	5.5%
Thomas	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Thurston	10	6.3%	13	8.1%
Valley	4	7.4%	3	5.2%
Washington	8	3.8%	14	6.4%
Wayne	5	5.0%	5	5.9%
Webster	3	7.5%	3	7.5%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	8	4.8%	9	4.5%

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

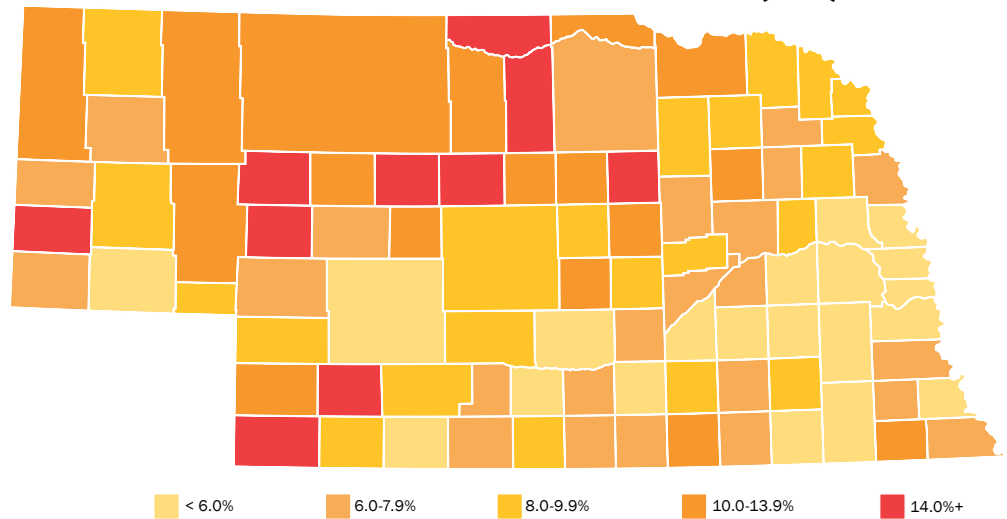
Children without health insurance (2009 & 2013)

Percent of children without health insurance (2013)

State	Number	% of all children
2009	30,142	6.5%
2013	27,417	5.8%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2009	Douglas	Keya Paha
2013	Douglas	Hayes

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2009	Arthur	Sarpy
2013	Loup	Sarpy



	2009	% of all children	2013	% of all children
Adams	544	6.7%	435	5.7%
Antelope	132	8.4%	134	8.7%
Arthur	9	11.4%	23	17.7%
Banner	17	12.1%	23	18.1%
Blaine	12	13.4%	24	23.3%
Boone	99	7.5%	89	7.1%
Box Butte	225	7.7%	191	6.6%
Boyd	53	12.8%	47	10.8%
Brown	79	12.0%	68	10.5%
Buffalo	606	5.5%	613	5.3%
Burt	125	7.7%	111	7.3%
Butler	146	6.6%	116	5.6%
Cass	383	5.7%	372	5.8%
Cedar	178	8.1%	188	8.5%
Chase	78	9.3%	112	11.3%
Cherry	150	11.6%	137	10.3%
Cheyenne	151	6.2%	137	5.5%
Clay	141	8.9%	134	8.4%
Colfax	366	10.7%	305	9.1%
Cuming	234	9.8%	192	8.4%
Custer	204	7.8%	215	8.5%
Dakota	559	8.4%	510	8.2%
Dawes	165	9.1%	149	8.3%
Dawson	761	9.8%	598	8.6%
Deuel	32	8.3%	39	9.1%
Dixon	126	8.1%	133	8.8%
Dodge	505	5.7%	518	5.9%
Douglas	8,838	6.5%	6,813	4.8%
Dundy	59	13.5%	69	14.9%
Fillmore	101	7.2%	69	6.1%
Franklin	49	7.5%	45	7.1%

	2009	% of all children	2013	% of all children
Frontier	50	9.3%	52	9.0%
Furnas	97	9.1%	88	7.9%
Gage	318	6.2%	271	5.4%
Garden	28	9.5%	37	10.9%
Garfield	43	12.0%	47	11.5%
Gosper	32	7.8%	36	7.1%
Grant	13	10.5%	20	14.0%
Greeley	70	12.5%	78	12.9%
Hall	1,217	7.3%	1,148	6.8%
Hamilton	151	6.0%	111	4.8%
Harlan	64	9.1%	66	8.5%
Hayes	37	16.6%	55	25.8%
Hitchcock	52	8.8%	54	8.7%
Holt	224	9.1%	198	7.8%
Hooker	12	9.8%	18	11.5%
Howard	136	8.4%	138	8.9%
Jefferson	107	6.7%	101	5.9%
Johnson	78	8.5%	81	7.8%
Kearney	104	6.5%	99	6.2%
Keith	147	8.4%	121	7.0%
Keya Paha	43	22.9%	27	17.9%
Kimball	68	8.4%	66	7.9%
Knox	196	9.5%	242	11.3%
Lancaster	3,468	5.1%	3,554	5.1%
Lincoln	533	5.8%	462	5.1%
Logan	25	15.2%	20	10.7%
Loup	20	13.2%	14	11.8%
Madison	17	13.5%	20	13.9%
McPherson	658	7.4%	625	7.0%
Merrick	144	7.4%	118	6.2%
Morrill	107	8.8%	117	9.3%

	2009	% of all children	2013	% of all children
Nance	82	9.5%	72	8.5%
Nemaha	103	6.5%	88	5.7%
Nuckolls	70	7.6%	93	10.0%
Otoe	222	5.7%	228	6.0%
Pawnee	47	8.3%	61	10.3%
Perkins	65	9.6%	59	8.3%
Phelps	159	6.9%	126	5.4%
Pierce	146	7.7%	145	8.0%
Platte	588	6.6%	578	6.6%
Polk	91	7.1%	85	6.7%
Red Willow	183	7.0%	145	5.6%
Richardson	148	8.0%	113	6.6%
Rock	40	14.2%	44	15.1%
Saline	251	6.9%	293	8.2%
Sarpy	1,839	4.1%	2,131	4.3%
Saunders	307	5.8%	285	5.3%
Scotts Bluff	709	7.5%	594	6.4%
Seward	223	5.6%	201	4.9%
Sheridan	157	12.1%	131	10.7%
Sherman	66	9.9%	73	10.8%
Sioux	35	14.5%	37	12.3%
Stanton	110	6.8%	115	6.9%
Thayer	91	8.1%	79	7.0%
Thomas	18	16.9%	27	17.3%
Thurston	265	9.7%	209	8.2%
Valley	91	9.8%	89	9.1%
Washington	233	4.6%	225	4.5%
Wayne	114	6.6%	133	7.0%
Webster	60	7.7%	61	7.2%
Wheeler	30	16.5%	28	17.2%
York	213	6.4%	177	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census, 2009 and 2013 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

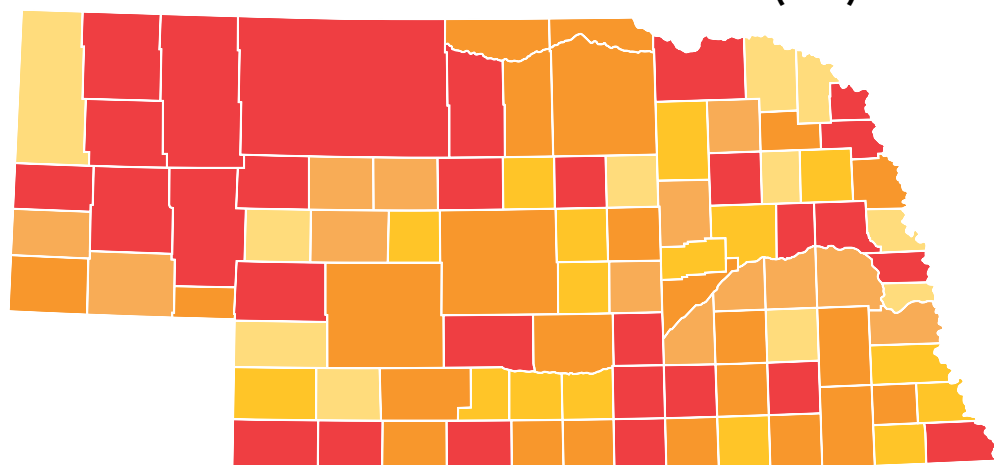
Children enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP (2010 & 2014)

Percent of children enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP (2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	153,706	33.4%
2014	160,807	34.5%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2010	Douglas	Thurston
2014	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2010	Loup	Loup
2014	Arthur	Arthur



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

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	2,874	38.3%	2,913	39.6%
Antelope	516	32.8%	426	28.4%
Arthur	18	14.2%	7	5.4%
Banner	53	34.0%	34	23.4%
Blaine	55	48.2%	47	39.5%
Boone	305	23.5%	291	23.7%
Box Butte	1,048	36.9%	1,004	35.0%
Boyd	148	33.0%	132	31.0%
Brown	268	39.3%	229	38.6%
Buffalo	1,792	16.2%	3,463	30.8%
Burt	452	29.4%	462	31.4%
Butler	497	24.0%	427	21.9%
Cass	1,577	24.7%	1,563	24.9%
Cedar	481	21.4%	404	19.1%
Chase	319	33.6%	274	28.7%
Cherry	545	43.2%	450	35.7%
Cheyenne	635	26.7%	543	22.2%
Clay	572	34.8%	575	37.5%
Colfax	1,206	39.3%	1,292	41.6%
Cuming	545	23.9%	613	27.7%
Custer	908	35.3%	802	32.0%
Dakota	2,836	44.7%	2,946	48.7%
Dawes	704	40.3%	589	35.3%
Dawson	2,866	41.2%	2,992	44.6%
Deuel	147	36.4%	123	30.2%
Dixon	314	20.7%	246	17.2%
Dodge	3,360	38.3%	3,494	40.4%
Douglas	50,839	37.6%	54,172	38.6%
Dundy	166	36.9%	144	36.0%
Fillmore	482	34.4%	405	34.9%
Franklin	268	38.2%	197	33.4%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	178	30.5%	185	33.4%
Furnas	430	37.3%	387	35.1%
Gage	1,611	31.5%	1,630	34.0%
Garden	171	44.4%	147	43.7%
Garfield	169	39.7%	142	37.3%
Gosper	121	26.5%	116	25.0%
Grant	50	43.1%	77	60.7%
Greeley	229	38.0%	193	32.2%
Hall	6,996	43.7%	7,155	43.6%
Hamilton	554	23.8%	547	24.5%
Harlan	243	32.7%	230	30.2%
Hayes	47	21.4%	34	18.5%
Hitchcock	284	46.0%	227	36.0%
Holt	824	33.7%	850	34.0%
Hooker	35	22.4%	35	23.6%
Howard	422	27.7%	368	24.3%
Jefferson	520	32.4%	549	34.1%
Johnson	307	31.1%	347	33.8%
Kearney	464	29.6%	448	27.6%
Keith	564	31.4%	598	35.7%
Keya Paha	47	26.6%	53	33.0%
Kimball	355	41.3%	281	34.2%
Knox	764	36.7%	732	35.8%
Lancaster	20,561	31.1%	22,484	32.3%
Lincoln	3,095	34.1%	2,813	32.2%
Logan	53	26.8%	52	28.8%
Loup	4	2.9%	35	29.6%
Madison	3,286	37.6%	3,374	38.8%
McPherson	40	26.3%	28	22.0%
Merrick	633	32.6%	561	31.0%
Morrill	524	42.8%	486	40.9%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	237	27.3%	209	26.2%
Nemaha	510	32.7%	456	29.9%
Nuckolls	299	31.3%	273	30.2%
Otoe	1,079	28.5%	1,091	29.5%
Pawnee	185	30.1%	179	29.9%
Perkins	162	21.9%	138	19.8%
Phelps	651	28.9%	599	27.4%
Pierce	428	22.7%	404	22.5%
Platte	2,241	26.3%	2,406	28.3%
Polk	302	23.2%	280	22.6%
Red Willow	896	35.5%	818	33.5%
Richardson	763	42.9%	713	42.2%
Rock	125	39.3%	93	30.8%
Saline	1,133	32.7%	1,209	35.0%
Sarpy	8,198	17.9%	9,611	19.8%
Saunders	1,053	19.6%	1,150	22.1%
Scotts Bluff	4,422	48.2%	4,282	47.8%
Seward	733	18.5%	760	19.1%
Sheridan	550	42.5%	447	37.6%
Sherman	235	33.3%	170	26.4%
Sioux	52	18.0%	56	19.8%
Stanton	280	16.6%	225	14.3%
Thayer	287	25.9%	310	27.1%
Thomas	45	30.4%	37	23.0%
Thurston	1,752	70.4%	1,570	63.3%
Valley	297	31.5%	287	29.8%
Washington	863	17.0%	829	17.2%
Wayne	499	26.8%	607	33.0%
Webster	290	33.4%	281	35.4%
Wheeler	63	31.2%	30	19.6%
York	973	32.0%	980	31.1%

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

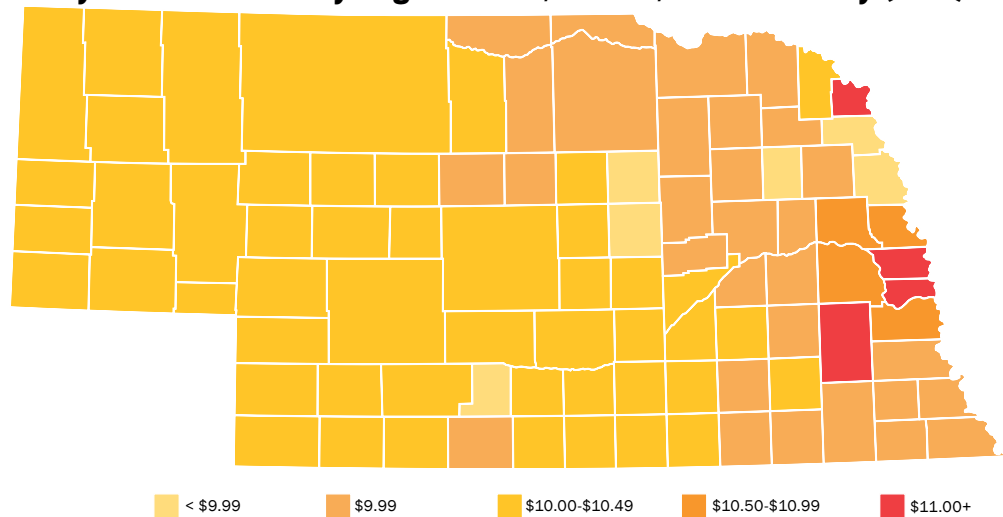
Note: Based on average monthly participation. 3,883 out-of-state children included in 2014 state total.

Family Bottom Line full-time hourly wage (2014)

Family Bottom Line hourly wage - 2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler family (2014)

Highest county	Hourly wage
2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	Sarpy
1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	Sarpy

Lowest county	Hourly wage
2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	Thurston
1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	Thurston



	2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler
Adams	\$10.48	\$17.15
Antelope	\$9.99	\$16.52
Arthur	\$10.01	\$16.56
Banner	\$10.01	\$16.56
Blaine	\$9.99	\$16.52
Boone	\$9.99	\$16.52
Box Butte	\$10.03	\$16.59
Boyd	\$9.99	\$16.52
Brown	\$10.03	\$16.59
Buffalo	\$10.48	\$17.46
Burt	\$9.94	\$16.43
Butler	\$9.99	\$16.53
Cass	\$10.70	\$17.96
Cedar	\$9.99	\$16.52
Chase	\$10.02	\$16.58
Cherry	\$10.03	\$16.59
Cheyenne	\$10.03	\$16.59
Clay	\$10.21	\$17.06
Colfax	\$9.99	\$16.53
Cuming	\$9.99	\$16.52
Custer	\$10.01	\$16.56
Dakota	\$13.29	\$23.60
Dawes	\$10.03	\$16.59
Dawson	\$10.11	\$16.86
Deuel	\$10.02	\$16.58
Dixon	\$10.06	\$16.63
Dodge	\$10.61	\$17.74
Douglas	\$13.34	\$23.71
Dundy	\$10.03	\$16.59
Fillmore	\$9.99	\$16.53
Franklin	\$10.21	\$17.04

	2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler
Frontier	\$10.01	\$16.57
Furnas	\$9.99	\$16.53
Gage	\$9.99	\$16.53
Garden	\$10.03	\$16.59
Garfield	\$10.00	\$16.54
Gosper	\$9.98	\$16.50
Grant	\$10.02	\$16.58
Greeley	\$9.98	\$16.52
Hall	\$10.16	\$16.96
Hamilton	\$10.00	\$16.54
Harlan	\$10.23	\$17.07
Hayes	\$10.01	\$16.56
Hitchcock	\$10.01	\$16.56
Holt	\$9.99	\$16.52
Hooker	\$10.02	\$16.58
Howard	\$10.00	\$16.54
Jefferson	\$9.99	\$16.53
Johnson	\$9.99	\$16.53
Kearney	\$10.22	\$17.06
Keith	\$10.03	\$16.59
Keya Paha	\$9.99	\$16.53
Kimball	\$10.03	\$16.59
Knox	\$9.99	\$16.52
Lancaster	\$12.93	\$22.92
Lincoln	\$10.15	\$16.94
Logan	\$10.01	\$16.56
Loup	\$9.99	\$16.52
Madison	\$9.99	\$16.53
McPherson	\$10.08	\$16.78
Merrick	\$10.00	\$16.54
Morrill	\$10.02	\$16.58

	2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler
Nance	\$9.99	\$16.52
Nemaha	\$9.99	\$16.52
Nuckolls	\$10.21	\$17.06
Otoe	\$9.99	\$16.53
Pawnee	\$9.99	\$16.53
Perkins	\$10.01	\$16.56
Phelps	\$10.23	\$17.07
Pierce	\$9.99	\$16.52
Platte	\$9.99	\$16.53
Polk	\$9.99	\$16.53
Red Willow	\$10.03	\$16.59
Richardson	\$9.99	\$16.53
Rock	\$9.99	\$16.53
Saline	\$10.16	\$16.96
Sarpy	\$13.75	\$24.55
Saunders	\$10.66	\$17.84
Scotts Bluff	\$10.03	\$16.59
Seward	\$9.99	\$16.52
Sheridan	\$10.02	\$16.58
Sherman	\$10.01	\$16.56
Sioux	\$10.02	\$16.58
Stanton	\$9.97	\$16.50
Thayer	\$9.99	\$16.52
Thomas	\$10.01	\$16.56
Thurston	\$9.93	\$16.42
Valley	\$10.01	\$16.56
Washington	\$10.98	\$18.61
Wayne	\$9.99	\$16.52
Webster	\$10.22	\$17.07
Wheeler	\$9.98	\$16.52
York	\$10.23	\$17.10

Source: Center for Women's Welfare, "The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Nebraska "(2010).

Note: Calculation based on 2,080 hours worked annually per adult. Figures were updated for inflation from 2010 to 2014 by Voices for Children in Nebraska.

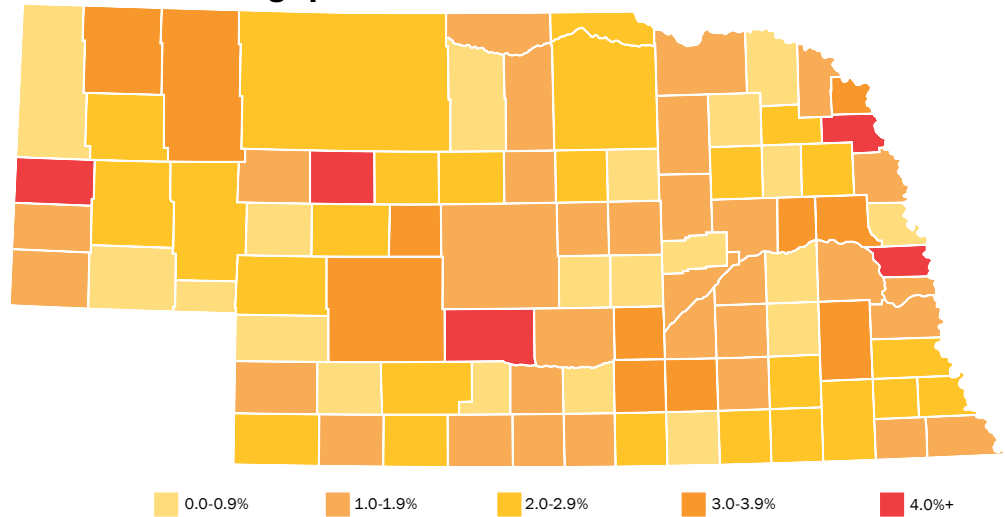
Average monthly number of families on ADC (SFY 2010 & 2014)

State	Number	Percent of all families with children
2010	9,139	4.2%
2014	6,548	3.0%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2010	Douglas	Thurston
2014	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2010	Blaine, Loup	Blaine, Loup
2014	Arthur, Sioux, Wheeler	Arthur, Sioux, Wheeler

Average percent of families on ADC (SFY 2014)



	2010	% of all families with children	2014	% of all families with children
Adams	217	5.6%	126	3.5%
Antelope	16	1.9%	9	1.1%
Arthur	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Banner	1	1.0%	1	1.2%
Blaine	0	0.0%	2	2.0%
Boone	11	1.6%	8	1.5%
Box Butte	41	2.8%	29	2.4%
Boyd	3	1.6%	4	2.7%
Brown	5	1.5%	4	0.7%
Buffalo	173	3.4%	91	1.7%
Burt	21	2.7%	11	1.5%
Butler	12	1.3%	5	0.6%
Cass	58	1.9%	36	1.2%
Cedar	9	1.1%	4	0.5%
Chase	12	2.9%	9	1.9%
Cherry	15	2.2%	12	2.3%
Cheyenne	30	2.5%	12	0.9%
Clay	28	3.4%	21	3.0%
Colfax	71	5.3%	52	3.9%
Cuming	18	1.7%	23	2.1%
Custer	22	1.7%	20	1.6%
Dakota	132	4.8%	88	3.1%
Dawes	36	4.5%	27	3.3%
Dawson	151	5.3%	123	4.3%
Deuel	4	2.0%	1	0.8%
Dixon	13	1.7%	7	1.0%
Dodge	186	4.1%	162	3.8%
Douglas	4,090	6.6%	2,851	4.6%
Dundy	4	2.0%	4	2.0%
Fillmore	13	1.8%	7	1.2%
Franklin	5	1.5%	4	1.3%

	2010	% of all families with children	2014	% of all families with children
Frontier	7	2.6%	7	2.3%
Furnas	14	2.5%	9	1.6%
Gage	62	2.6%	54	2.5%
Garden	4	1.9%	4	2.5%
Garfield	1	0.4%	4	2.2%
Gosper	3	1.3%	1	0.6%
Grant	2	2.6%	1	1.9%
Greeley	5	1.8%	4	1.6%
Hall	427	5.7%	289	3.9%
Hamilton	18	1.7%	14	1.3%
Harlan	12	3.7%	5	1.6%
Hayes	2	1.5%	1	0.9%
Hitchcock	6	2.0%	4	1.5%
Holt	21	1.9%	26	2.2%
Hooker	1	1.4%	3	4.2%
Howard	17	2.1%	5	0.8%
Jefferson	20	2.6%	21	2.8%
Johnson	19	3.3%	14	2.8%
Kearney	14	1.8%	5	0.6%
Keith	24	2.3%	19	2.0%
Keya Paha	1	2.0%	1	1.8%
Kimball	10	2.8%	5	1.2%
Knox	22	2.2%	16	1.6%
Lancaster	1,240	3.7%	975	3.0%
Lincoln	183	4.2%	139	3.4%
Logan	3	3.6%	3	3.4%
Loup	0	0.0%	1	1.5%
Madison	195	5.4%	116	2.9%
McPherson	1	1.0%	1	2.5%
Merrick	13	1.4%	8	1.0%
Morrill	14	2.5%	14	2.5%

	2010	% of all families with children	2014	% of all families with children
Nance	7	1.8%	3	0.7%
Nemaha	22	2.7%	16	2.2%
Nuckolls	8	1.8%	4	0.9%
Otoe	60	3.1%	39	2.1%
Pawnee	7	2.3%	5	1.7%
Perkins	4	1.1%	2	0.5%
Phelps	38	3.7%	11	1.1%
Pierce	12	1.2%	6	0.7%
Platte	99	2.6%	69	1.9%
Polk	6	1.0%	9	1.4%
Red Willow	35	2.6%	26	2.2%
Richardson	25	3.0%	15	1.9%
Rock	2	1.2%	1	1.0%
Saline	43	2.9%	44	2.9%
Sarpy	399	1.8%	303	1.3%
Saunders	32	1.2%	31	1.2%
Scotts Bluff	215	5.2%	176	4.4%
Seward	17	0.9%	10	0.5%
Sheridan	17	2.7%	18	3.2%
Sherman	5	1.6%	1	0.3%
Sioux	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Stanton	9	1.2%	7	0.8%
Thayer	9	1.6%	12	2.1%
Thomas	1	1.4%	2	2.0%
Thurston	210	28.6%	138	21.5%
Valley	6	1.3%	8	1.4%
Washington	30	1.3%	19	0.8%
Wayne	26	2.7%	15	2.0%
Webster	14	3.8%	9	2.5%
Wheeler	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
York	20	1.4%	18	1.4%

Sources: Financial and Programs Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table DP02.
 Note: 13 Out-of-state families received ADC from Nebraska in 2014.

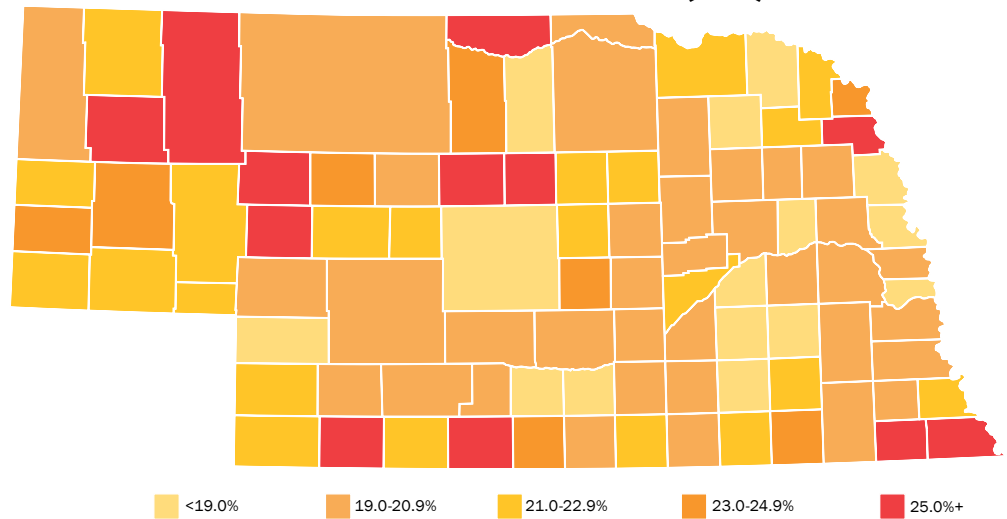
Child food insecurity (2013)

State	Number	Percent
2009	92,360	20.7%
2013	97,080	21.1%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2009	Douglas	Thurston
2013	Douglas	Loup

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2009	5 with 20	Madison
2013	Madison	Kearney

Percent of food-insecure children (2013)



	2009	% of all children	2013	% of all children
Adams	1,760	22.4%	1,560	20.9%
Antelope	330	20.7%	310	20.1%
Arthur	20	17.9%	50	26.8%
Banner	40	23.7%	40	23.3%
Blaine	20	22.5%	40	25.4%
Boone	230	16.8%	240	19.0%
Box Butte	740	26.2%	820	28.9%
Boyd	80	20.2%	90	20.4%
Brown	140	20.6%	160	23.0%
Buffalo	2,160	20.4%	2,170	19.6%
Burt	300	18.4%	280	18.8%
Butler	430	20.2%	390	19.5%
Cass	1,190	19.7%	1,200	19.0%
Cedar	410	18.5%	420	18.8%
Chase	180	21.4%	210	21.9%
Cherry	230	16.7%	260	20.5%
Cheyenne	480	20.6%	530	22.0%
Clay	320	20.4%	310	19.1%
Colfax	670	21.3%	570	18.7%
Cuming	540	22.8%	460	20.4%
Custer	490	18.7%	470	18.6%
Dakota	1,640	26.5%	1,460	23.4%
Dawes	410	16.2%	350	21.3%
Dawson	2,020	26.6%	1,420	20.6%
Deuel	90	22.0%	90	22.9%
Dixon	340	21.7%	320	21.1%
Dodge	1,900	22.4%	1,740	20.2%
Douglas	26,970	20.6%	27,620	20.3%
Dundy	80	21.1%	90	21.0%
Fillmore	240	16.4%	240	18.0%
Franklin	170	25.9%	130	20.0%

	2009	% of all children	2013	% of all children
Frontier	110	19.1%	110	20.6%
Furnas	250	24.0%	280	25.1%
Gage	1,170	22.7%	1,040	20.8%
Garden	60	22.3%	70	21.3%
Garfield	80	18.8%	90	21.1%
Gosper	90	19.2%	100	19.8%
Grant	30	26.5%	40	27.3%
Greeley	140	23.7%	120	20.0%
Hall	3,380	21.7%	3,170	19.8%
Hamilton	450	18.1%	470	20.3%
Harlan	170	23.2%	170	23.8%
Hayes	40	18.7%	50	20.3%
Hitchcock	140	24.0%	150	25.2%
Holt	460	18.6%	480	19.6%
Hooker	20	20.1%	40	23.0%
Howard	340	21.2%	300	19.6%
Jefferson	360	22.8%	390	23.8%
Johnson	170	20.4%	200	20.7%
Kearney	320	20.4%	270	17.1%
Keith	320	19.3%	370	20.9%
Keya Paha	60	26.8%	30	28.4%
Kimball	180	22.0%	190	21.5%
Knox	450	22.1%	470	22.6%
Lancaster	12,650	20.1%	13,880	20.7%
Lincoln	1,730	19.4%	1,830	20.5%
Logan	20	14.3%	50	22.0%
Loup	30	26.3%	40	31.2%
Madison	1,870	11.6%	20	19.5%
McPherson	20	18.5%	1,850	21.3%
Merrick	340	18.2%	400	21.2%
Morrill	300	24.7%	280	23.2%

	2009	% of all children	2013	% of all children
Nance	160	18.3%	170	20.3%
Nemaha	280	19.4%	320	21.2%
Nuckolls	270	28.3%	190	20.8%
Otoe	850	22.4%	750	20.0%
Pawnee	100	18.6%	150	26.0%
Perkins	100	15.4%	120	18.0%
Phelps	400	18.8%	410	18.2%
Pierce	370	20.1%	330	17.9%
Platte	1,670	19.7%	1,730	20.3%
Polk	230	18.6%	240	18.9%
Red Willow	450	19.0%	540	21.5%
Richardson	460	25.3%	480	27.3%
Rock	70	23.4%	50	18.3%
Saline	760	21.9%	780	22.3%
Sarpy	7,600	18.3%	8,520	18.3%
Saunders	990	19.3%	1,020	19.2%
Scotts Bluff	2,450	26.7%	1,940	21.4%
Seward	610	16.2%	740	18.6%
Sheridan	260	21.2%	310	25.0%
Sherman	120	19.2%	160	23.5%
Sioux	50	19.4%	40	20.2%
Stanton	350	20.5%	320	19.5%
Thayer	240	22.3%	230	21.6%
Thomas	30	21.8%	30	19.9%
Thurston	930	35.9%	730	29.6%
Valley	200	22.3%	190	21.1%
Washington	820	16.3%	920	18.9%
Wayne	370	21.0%	390	21.4%
Webster	160	20.7%	190	21.9%
Wheeler	40	20.4%	40	22.0%
York	600	18.6%	590	18.9%

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2015, Child Food Insecurity in Nebraska by County in 2013. U.S. Census 2013 Population Estimates.

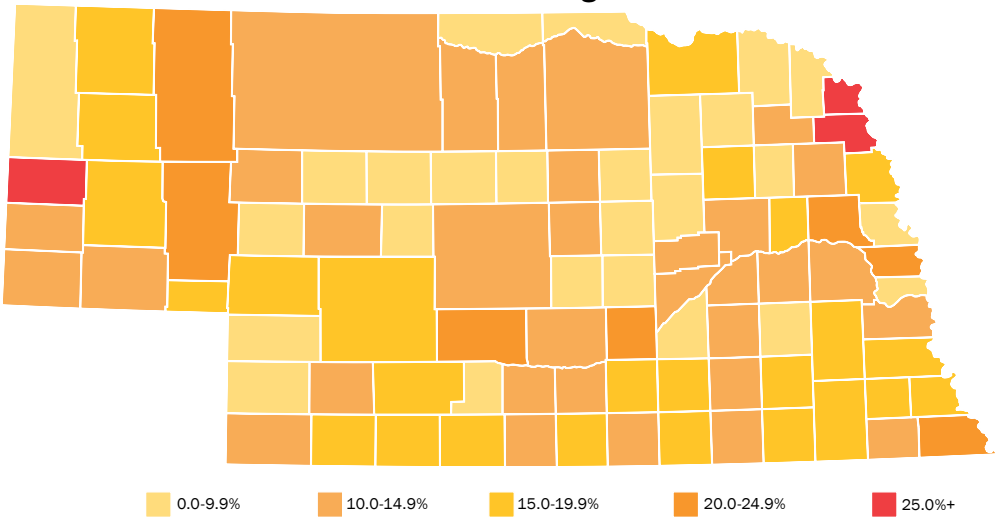
SNAP participation among children (2010 & 2014)

State	Number	Percent
2010	83,597	18.2%
2014	84,274	18.1%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2010	Douglas	Nuckolls
2014	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2010	Loup	Loup
2014	Arthur	Arthur

Percent of children receiving SNAP (2014)



	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	1,583	21.1%	1,360	18.5%
Antelope	202	12.9%	138	9.2%
Arthur	5	3.9%	0	0.0%
Banner	18	11.5%	17	11.7%
Blaine	8	7.0%	9	7.6%
Boone	136	10.5%	104	8.4%
Box Butte	611	21.5%	532	18.5%
Boyd	37	8.3%	30	7.0%
Brown	103	15.1%	73	12.3%
Buffalo	1,957	17.7%	1,604	14.2%
Burt	225	14.6%	236	16.0%
Butler	256	12.4%	204	10.5%
Cass	795	12.4%	783	12.5%
Cedar	224	10.0%	169	8.0%
Chase	112	11.8%	63	6.6%
Cherry	207	16.4%	185	14.7%
Cheyenne	341	14.3%	306	12.5%
Clay	302	18.4%	251	16.4%
Colfax	486	15.8%	527	17.0%
Cuming	229	10.0%	260	11.8%
Custer	333	13.0%	305	12.2%
Dakota	1,650	26.0%	1,609	26.6%
Dawes	395	22.6%	292	17.5%
Dawson	1,345	19.3%	1,476	22.0%
Deuel	93	23.0%	69	17.0%
Dixon	157	10.3%	116	8.1%
Dodge	1,916	21.8%	1,920	22.2%
Douglas	29,977	22.2%	32,052	22.9%
Dundy	56	12.4%	49	12.3%
Fillmore	178	12.7%	132	11.3%
Franklin	118	16.8%	114	19.3%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	76	13.0%	86	15.5%
Furnas	197	17.1%	191	17.3%
Gage	886	17.3%	887	18.5%
Garden	65	16.9%	69	20.5%
Garfield	59	13.8%	41	10.8%
Gosper	51	11.2%	33	7.1%
Grant	18	15.5%	17	13.4%
Greeley	55	9.1%	40	6.7%
Hall	3,781	23.6%	3,743	22.8%
Hamilton	237	10.2%	186	8.3%
Harlan	115	15.5%	100	13.1%
Hayes	17	7.7%	19	10.3%
Hitchcock	130	21.0%	117	18.6%
Holt	334	13.7%	277	11.1%
Hooker	13	8.3%	10	6.8%
Howard	192	12.6%	138	9.1%
Jefferson	242	15.1%	241	15.0%
Johnson	169	17.1%	181	17.6%
Kearney	207	13.2%	170	10.5%
Keith	307	17.1%	273	16.3%
Keya Paha	2	1.1%	11	6.8%
Kimball	179	20.8%	118	14.4%
Knox	374	18.0%	378	18.5%
Lancaster	12,010	18.2%	12,830	18.4%
Lincoln	1,840	20.3%	1,596	18.3%
Logan	30	15.2%	10	5.5%
Loup	0	0.0%	6	5.0%
Madison	256	2.9%	1,709	19.6%
McPherson	18	11.8%	16	12.7%
Merrick	291	15.0%	225	12.4%
Morrill	93	7.6%	230	19.4%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	335	38.6%	90	11.3%
Nemaha	150	9.6%	252	16.5%
Nuckolls	586	61.3%	148	16.3%
Otoe	220	5.8%	618	16.7%
Pawnee	89	14.5%	77	12.9%
Perkins	63	8.5%	58	8.3%
Phelps	324	14.4%	232	10.6%
Pierce	199	10.6%	161	9.0%
Platte	1,182	13.9%	1,088	12.8%
Polk	165	12.7%	143	11.5%
Red Willow	467	18.5%	456	18.7%
Richardson	464	26.1%	383	22.7%
Rock	48	15.1%	33	10.9%
Saline	389	11.2%	566	16.4%
Sarpy	4,255	9.3%	4,602	9.5%
Saunders	517	9.6%	578	11.1%
Scotts Bluff	2,585	28.2%	2,427	27.1%
Seward	326	8.2%	350	8.8%
Sheridan	278	21.5%	266	22.4%
Sherman	90	12.8%	59	9.2%
Sioux	23	8.0%	16	5.7%
Stanton	135	8.0%	111	7.1%
Thayer	111	10.0%	171	14.9%
Thomas	9	6.1%	11	6.9%
Thurston	1,248	50.2%	1,161	46.9%
Valley	126	13.4%	114	11.8%
Washington	455	9.0%	380	7.9%
Wayne	233	12.5%	200	10.9%
Webster	146	16.8%	116	14.6%
Wheeler	17	8.4%	6	3.9%
York	376	12.3%	468	14.9%

Source: Financial and Program Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
Note: 220 and 281 out-of-state children were supported in 2010 and 2014 respectively. Data is taken from June of each year.

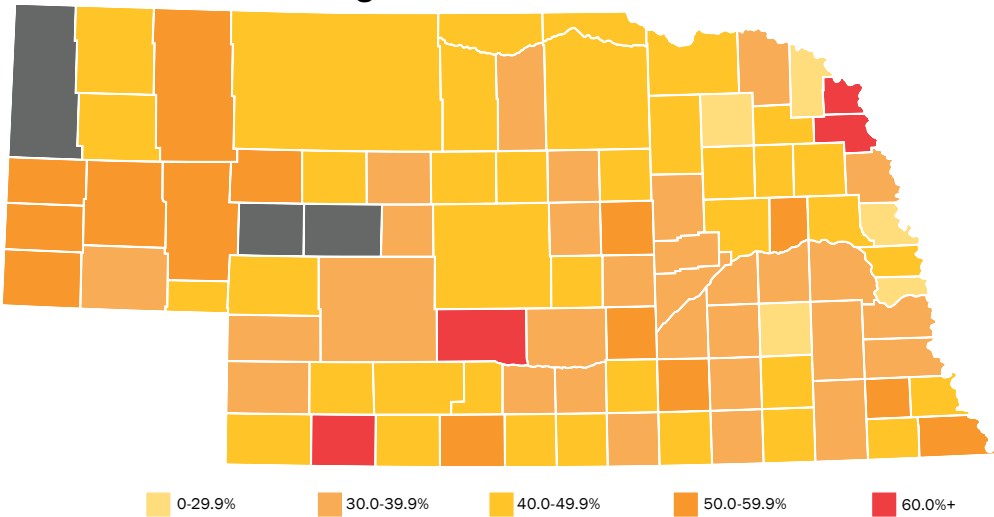
Children eligible for free and reduced meals (2009/10 & 2013/14)

Percent of children eligible for free and reduced meals (2013/14)

State	Number	Percent
2009/10	108,909	35%
2013/14	138,348	40.1%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2009/10	Douglas	Thurston
2013/14	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2009/10	Arthur, McPherson, Sioux	Arthur, McPherson, Sioux
2013/14	Arthur, McPherson, Sioux	Arthur, McPherson, Sioux



	2009/10	% of all children	2013/14	% of all children
Adams	1,858	38%	2,707	48.2%
Antelope	515	44%	571	46.9%
Arthur	0	0%	***	***
Banner	82	44%	86	59.7%
Blaine	90	57%	50	49.5%
Boone	309	34%	356	37.4%
Box Butte	744	39%	980	46.4%
Boyd	148	44%	161	47.5%
Brown	186	40%	211	43.9%
Buffalo	2,237	35%	2,955	35.5%
Burt	373	33%	483	37.7%
Butler	630	34%	475	30.6%
Cass	1,068	27%	1,351	34.1%
Cedar	526	34%	524	32.9%
Chase	254	37%	314	37.7%
Cherry	256	35%	366	45.9%
Cheyenne	474	33%	628	36.2%
Clay	281	35%	384	50.5%
Colfax	1,672	31%	1,509	57.5%
Cuming	1,002	36%	860	41.5%
Custer	580	39%	773	43.7%
Dakota	2,024	53%	3,133	69.5%
Dawes	329	44%	504	42.2%
Dawson	2,403	58%	3,459	64.7%
Deuel	179	42%	209	47.8%
Dixon	253	35%	273	26.8%
Dodge	2,337	40%	3,223	49.2%
Douglas	33,540	36%	47,389	43.3%
Dundy	143	45%	173	47.3%
Fillmore	280	33%	383	39.4%
Franklin	143	45%	153	46.9%

	2009/10	% of all children	2013/14	% of all children
Frontier	208	37%	257	44.2%
Furnas	543	46%	615	56.2%
Gage	1,009	32%	1,366	39.7%
Garden	133	64%	135	56.5%
Garfield	110	35%	123	34.4%
Gosper	94	24%	103	44.4%
Grant	55	33%	80	51.0%
Greeley	287	61%	271	55.2%
Hall	4,579	49%	7,283	58.5%
Hamilton	418	25%	529	32.0%
Harlan	108	42%	132	46.0%
Hayes	48	50%	52	45.6%
Hitchcock	141	46%	191	65.4%
Holt	682	42%	804	43.5%
Hooker	79	46%	68	41.5%
Howard	419	36%	475	37.5%
Jefferson	629	42%	735	46.5%
Johnson	254	36%	402	50.2%
Kearney	305	26%	397	31.6%
Keith	415	34%	524	42.0%
Keya Paha	41	51%	44	44.0%
Kimball	210	34%	311	58.3%
Knox	694	43%	740	44.2%
Lancaster	12,784	31%	18,502	37.0%
Lincoln	2,444	32%	2,440	38.7%
Logan	63	25%	68	36.0%
Loup	40	68%	35	45.5%
Madison	2,872	34%	2,952	41.5%
McPherson	0	0%	***	***
Merrick	401	36%	381	32.1%
Morrill	397	55%	487	53.6%

	2009/10	% of all children	2013/14	% of all children
Nance	256	36%	273	35.0%
Nemaha	390	28%	502	41.9%
Nuckolls	477	41%	535	43.5%
Otoe	853	31%	1,007	34.3%
Pawnee	231	54%	239	49.5%
Perkins	108	30%	152	37.7%
Phelps	426	30%	545	33.4%
Pierce	391	26%	419	29.2%
Platte	2,349	30%	2,615	41.7%
Polk	346	32%	481	38.3%
Red Willow	607	33%	771	40.3%
Richardson	602	41%	735	51.1%
Rock	78	39%	72	35.8%
Saline	1,046	34%	1,372	46.0%
Sarpy	4,459	19%	6,736	24.3%
Saunders	800	26%	1,047	30.1%
Scotts Bluff	2,118	48%	3,638	53.0%
Seward	575	21%	716	24.4%
Sheridan	361	49%	491	56.3%
Sherman	215	53%	210	45.6%
Sioux	***	***	***	***
Stanton	153	38%	185	40.7%
Thayer	228	32%	286	32.9%
Thomas	31	36%	36	37.9%
Thurston	939	71%	1,433	76.4%
Valley	203	30%	285	38.3%
Washington	762	17%	867	24.2%
Wayne	553	31%	665	41.4%
Webster	243	38%	233	39.6%
Wheeler	57	46%	42	40.0%
York	684	32%	878	37.6%

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.
Note: Percent and number determined on the last Friday in September.
*Data are masked when there are fewer than 10 students

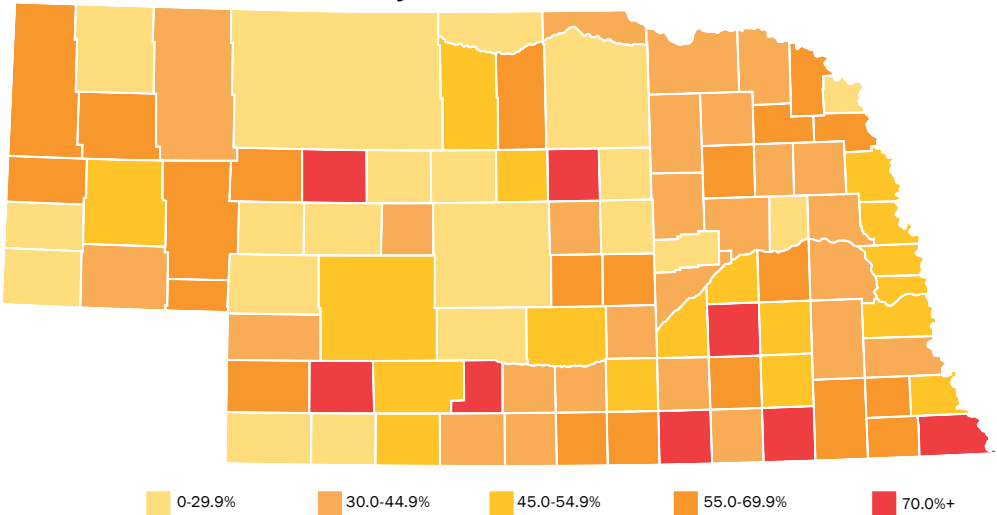
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school (2009 & 2013)

Percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school (2013)

State	Number	% of 3-4 year olds
2009	22,256	43.7%
2013	24,467	46.5%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2009	Douglas	Chase
2013	Douglas	Hooker

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2009	4 counties with 0	4 counties with 0%
2013	3 counties with 0	3 counties with 0%



	2009	% of 3-4 year-olds	2013	% of 3-4 year-olds
Adams	296	38.8%	402	48.8%
Antelope	69	37.7%	60	38.7%
Arthur	6	75.0%	3	23.1%
Banner	3	18.8%	4	25.0%
Blaine	4	23.5%	1	5.0%
Boone	40	32.3%	58	44.6%
Box Butte	98	37.0%	273	66.9%
Boyd	16	34.0%	26	35.1%
Brown	25	51.0%	21	50.0%
Buffalo	554	44.0%	609	46.8%
Burt	80	43.7%	69	48.3%
Butler	105	53.3%	140	69.7%
Cass	329	49.7%	328	51.5%
Cedar	60	34.1%	113	42.0%
Chase	65	79.3%	73	55.7%
Cherry	64	40.3%	54	26.7%
Cheyenne	127	53.1%	101	33.3%
Clay	95	60.5%	63	41.4%
Colfax	43	12.3%	111	29.8%
Cuming	104	40.9%	54	42.5%
Custer	57	21.4%	83	29.5%
Dakota	193	27.9%	80	15.1%
Dawes	126	62.1%	38	23.0%
Dawson	371	38.6%	216	29.5%
Deuel	3	16.7%	22	61.1%
Dixon	79	55.2%	96	56.5%
Dodge	384	35.6%	345	37.2%
Douglas	7,185	45.8%	7,790	46.2%
Dundy	3	7.9%	8	15.1%
Fillmore	82	52.2%	64	64.6%
Franklin	36	59.0%	33	58.9%

	2009	% of 3-4 year-olds	2013	% of 3-4 year-olds
Frontier	18	41.9%	38	52.8%
Furnas	33	32.0%	32	38.6%
Gage	289	43.7%	278	59.5%
Garden	18	40.0%	42	57.5%
Garfield	14	70.0%	37	72.5%
Gosper	23	71.9%	38	76.0%
Grant	1	25.0%	6	66.7%
Greeley	18	32.1%	16	27.6%
Hall	744	38.1%	691	43.3%
Hamilton	53	31.2%	91	46.9%
Harlan	20	21.7%	41	36.6%
Hayes	8	50.0%	6	85.7%
Hitchcock	5	13.2%	2	5.4%
Holt	87	34.0%	63	22.0%
Hooker	2	25.0%	6	100.0%
Howard	71	49.3%	90	63.8%
Jefferson	102	67.5%	154	81.5%
Johnson	28	58.3%	57	64.8%
Kearney	82	46.1%	48	36.6%
Keith	71	44.4%	42	25.0%
Keya Paha	4	11.8%	0	0.0%
Kimball	43	41.3%	14	19.4%
Knox	90	39.3%	86	42.0%
Lancaster	3,208	41.9%	3,404	42.6%
Lincoln	305	40.2%	577	51.4%
Logan	3	20.0%	11	40.7%
Loup	13	50.0%	8	53.3%
Madison	583	48.1%	637	64.2%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	75	30.9%	56	34.4%
Morrill	56	39.7%	51	54.3%

	2009	% of 3-4 year-olds	2013	% of 3-4 year-olds
Nance	27	37.5%	22	26.8%
Nemaha	88	53.3%	101	49.8%
Nuckolls	65	71.4%	55	78.6%
Otoe	188	49.0%	148	34.4%
Pawnee	24	60.0%	32	68.1%
Perkins	13	54.2%	29	43.3%
Phelps	89	41.8%	101	42.4%
Pierce	83	35.2%	81	36.8%
Platte	323	34.7%	402	43.4%
Polk	54	48.2%	70	51.1%
Red Willow	171	56.3%	149	50.2%
Richardson	44	24.2%	95	72.5%
Rock	12	46.2%	3	60.0%
Saline	207	65.7%	245	48.6%
Sarpy	2,347	49.2%	2,886	53.4%
Saunders	258	46.5%	238	39.5%
Scotts Bluff	377	40.8%	580	63.4%
Seward	116	47.5%	177	47.5%
Sheridan	82	56.9%	58	40.3%
Sherman	24	42.9%	41	66.1%
Sioux	0	0.0%	16	64.0%
Stanton	64	26.7%	51	31.5%
Thayer	44	46.8%	40	35.4%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	231	74.3%	174	63.7%
Valley	29	39.7%	52	43.7%
Washington	254	38.4%	263	49.3%
Wayne	156	72.9%	132	68.0%
Webster	31	48.4%	72	67.3%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	3	14.3%
York	86	29.9%	191	70.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B14003.

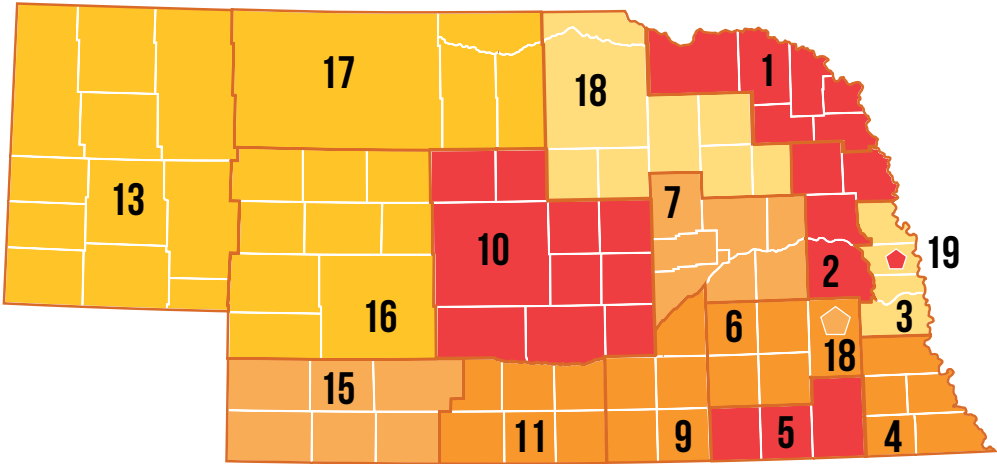
3rd grade reading proficiency by ESU* (2013/14)

Percent 3rd graders reading below proficient by ESU (2013/14)

State	Number	% of 3-4 year olds
2009/10	147,240	31%
2013/14	35,956	23%

Highest ESU	By number	By percent
2009/10	ESU 19	ESU 1
2013/14	ESU 19	ESU 19

Lowest ESU	By number	By percent
2009/10	ESU 17	ESU 17
2013/14	ESU 17	ESU 3



14.0-16.9% 17.0-18.9% 19.0-21.9% 22.0-24.9% 25% +

ESU	# reading not proficient in 2009/10	% reading not proficient in 2009/10	# reading not proficient in 2013/14	% reading not proficient in 2013/14
1	356	53%	187	27%
2	315	39%	222	26%
3	1079	21%	761	14%
4	135	33%	86	22%
5	138	38%	92	26%
6	276	31%	177	22%
7	251	35%	122	17%
8	223	35%	103	16%
9	222	35%	149	23%
10	799	40%	509	25%
11	103	28%	60	22%
13	510	21%	212	20%
15	107	40%	46	18%
16	153	28%	112	21%
17	12	16%	18	21%
18	642	24%	531	18%
19	1742	46%	1236	31%

* The Nebraska Department of Education masks any occurrences of fewer than 10 students. Because of this, county level reading proficiency data becomes heavily masked in smaller Nebraska counties. In order to include location based data on 3rd grade reading, proficiency by Educational Service Unit (ESU) is provided. Due to masking in several smaller school districts, these numbers are simply best estimations.

Source: Nebraska Department of Education, State of the Schools Report.

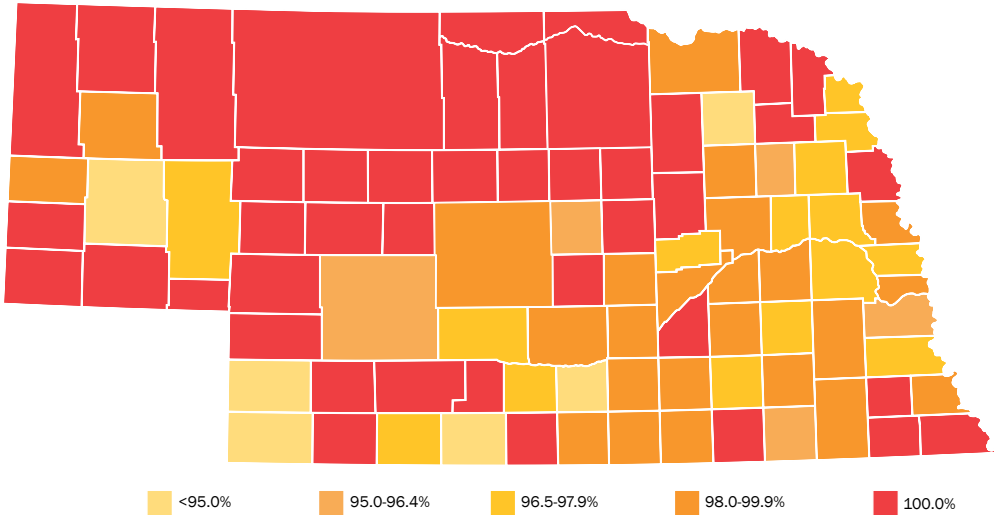
16-19-year-olds enrolled in school or employed (2009 & 2013)

Percent of 16-19-year-olds enrolled in school or employed (2013)

State	Number	% of 3-4 year olds
2009	100,038	98.1%
2013	99,637	98.2%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2009	Douglas	43 with 100%
2013	Douglas	43 with 100%

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2009	Blaine	Chase
2013	McPherson	Pierce



	# enrolled in 2009	% enrolled in 2013	# enrolled in 2013	% enrolled in 2013
Adams	2,065	98.0%	2,113	99.9%
Antelope	410	100.0%	260	100.0%
Arthur	62	100.0%	17	100.0%
Banner	41	93.2%	55	100.0%
Blaine	6	100.0%	44	100.0%
Boone	317	99.4%	250	100.0%
Box Butte	660	100.0%	516	99.2%
Boyd	113	100.0%	81	100.0%
Brown	163	100.0%	167	100.0%
Buffalo	3,723	97.5%	3,116	99.0%
Burt	320	100.0%	335	100.0%
Butler	514	95.5%	446	98.9%
Cass	1,350	97.9%	1,359	96.2%
Cedar	596	100.0%	511	100.0%
Chase	111	84.7%	139	93.3%
Cherry	208	100.0%	180	100.0%
Cheyenne	494	100.0%	450	100.0%
Clay	330	98.8%	379	99.5%
Colfax	528	100.0%	571	97.4%
Cuming	517	96.3%	416	97.2%
Custer	722	100.0%	574	98.5%
Dakota	1,071	97.3%	1,099	96.6%
Dawes	1,058	97.0%	938	100.0%
Dawson	1,446	98.7%	1,333	97.7%
Deuel	82	100.0%	64	100.0%
Dixon	385	100.0%	285	100.0%
Dodge	1,807	95.5%	1,729	97.2%
Douglas	25,488	97.5%	26,841	97.7%
Dundy	58	100.0%	56	93.3%
Fillmore	489	100.0%	330	97.1%
Franklin	118	100.0%	118	99.2%

	# enrolled in 2009	% enrolled in 2013	# enrolled in 2013	% enrolled in 2013
Frontier	130	99.2%	177	100.0%
Furnas	191	100.0%	182	93.3%
Gage	1,090	95.8%	900	98.3%
Garden	48	100.0%	77	97.5%
Garfield	102	100.0%	83	100.0%
Gosper	74	100.0%	160	100.0%
Grant	18	100.0%	40	100.0%
Greeley	89	97.8%	129	100.0%
Hall	2,687	97.6%	2,996	98.1%
Hamilton	500	99.6%	534	100.0%
Harlan	180	97.8%	128	100.0%
Hayes	38	97.4%	58	100.0%
Hitchcock	137	100.0%	118	100.0%
Holt	639	99.8%	541	100.0%
Hooker	15	100.0%	22	100.0%
Howard	416	99.5%	335	98.8%
Jefferson	466	99.1%	336	95.5%
Johnson	196	100.0%	187	100.0%
Kearney	346	99.4%	325	94.5%
Keith	206	99.0%	370	100.0%
Keya Paha	29	100.0%	22	100.0%
Kimball	167	100.0%	136	100.0%
Knox	437	99.1%	413	99.8%
Lancaster	17,730	98.4%	17,767	98.7%
Lincoln	1,742	99.3%	1,747	95.8%
Logan	15	100.0%	24	100.0%
Loup	31	100.0%	29	100.0%
Madison	2,052	99.4%	1,955	98.5%
McPherson	24	100.0%	11	100.0%
Merrick	408	100.0%	380	99.2%
Morrill	238	88.8%	187	91.7%

	# enrolled in 2009	% enrolled in 2013	# enrolled in 2013	% enrolled in 2013
Nance	151	100.0%	165	97.6%
Nemaha	453	97.6%	594	98.8%
Nuckolls	179	97.8%	116	99.1%
Otoe	766	98.0%	827	97.8%
Pawnee	129	96.3%	90	100.0%
Perkins	122	100.0%	109	100.0%
Phelps	437	100.0%	401	97.6%
Pierce	401	100.0%	368	91.3%
Platte	1,921	97.5%	1,716	99.4%
Polk	218	98.6%	245	98.4%
Red Willow	632	100.0%	752	97.2%
Richardson	390	98.7%	377	100.0%
Rock	67	100.0%	65	100.0%
Saline	1,127	97.7%	1,202	99.8%
Sarpy	7,529	97.8%	8,179	98.0%
Saunders	1,092	99.1%	974	97.7%
Scotts Bluff	1,719	97.4%	1,869	98.6%
Seward	1,528	99.2%	1,310	97.8%
Sheridan	164	94.3%	180	100.0%
Sherman	163	100.0%	123	100.0%
Sioux	94	100.0%	59	100.0%
Stanton	448	96.1%	310	96.0%
Thayer	232	100.0%	248	100.0%
Thomas	18	100.0%	40	100.0%
Thurston	513	98.7%	396	96.8%
Valley	146	91.8%	171	95.0%
Washington	1,378	99.1%	1,293	98.6%
Wayne	1,244	100.0%	1,147	100.0%
Webster	138	99.3%	211	98.6%
Wheeler	16	100.0%	87	100.0%
York	930	99.6%	872	99.9%

*Includes youth 16-19 year olds who are enrolled in school, or are employed. Those who are unemployed and not in the labor force were not included.

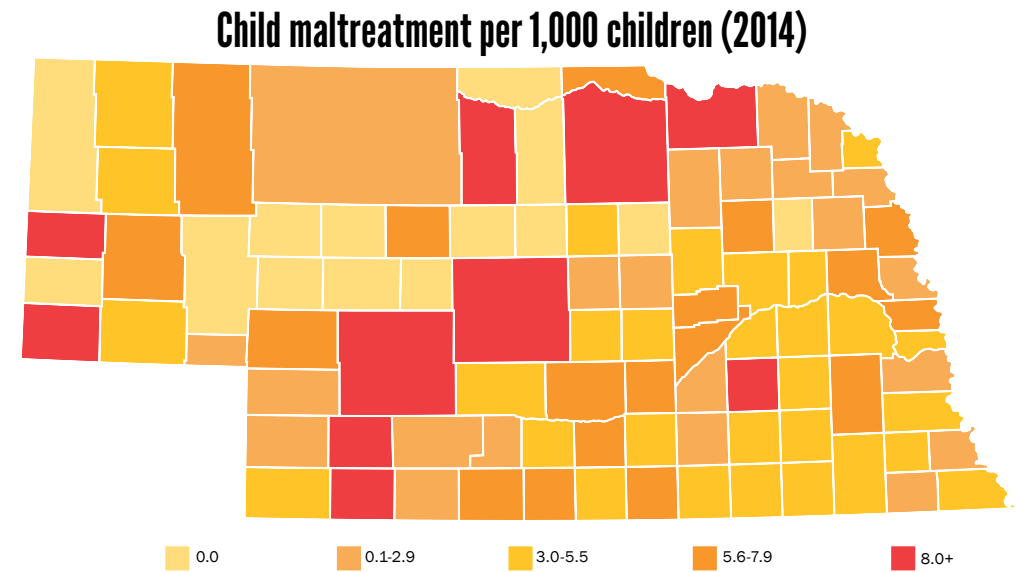
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B14005.

Child maltreatment (2010 & 2014)*

State	Number	Rate per 1,000
2010	5,169	11.2
2014	2,575	5.5

Highest county	By number	By rate
2010	Douglas	Scotts Bluff
2014	Douglas	Brown

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2010	18 counties with 0	18 counties with 0
2014	14 counties with 0	14 counties with 0



	2010	Rate per 1,000 children	2014	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	44	5.9	37	5.0
Antelope	15	9.5	3	2.0
Arthur	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banner	0	0.0	0	0.0
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	6	4.6	4	3.2
Box Butte	20	7.0	11	3.8
Boyd	0	0.0	3	7.0
Brown	6	8.8	11	18.6
Buffalo	130	11.7	87	7.7
Burt	12	7.8	11	7.5
Butler	25	12.1	9	4.6
Cass	48	7.5	9	1.4
Cedar	6	2.7	1	0.5
Chase	3	3.2	1	1.0
Cherry	11	8.7	3	2.4
Cheyenne	13	5.5	8	3.3
Clay	11	6.7	1	0.7
Colfax	21	6.8	15	4.8
Cuming	5	2.2	6	2.7
Custer	18	7.0	21	8.4
Dakota	79	12.5	30	5.0
Dawes	28	16.0	9	5.4
Dawson	55	7.9	29	4.3
Deuel	1	2.5	1	2.5
Dixon	5	3.3	4	2.8
Dodge	74	8.4	55	6.4
Douglas	2,120	15.7	888	6.3
Dundy	1	2.2	2	5.0
Fillmore	11	7.9	4	3.4
Franklin	2	2.9	2	3.4

	2010	Rate per 1,000 children	2014	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	2	3.4	1	1.8
Furnas	6	5.2	7	6.4
Gage	38	7.4	24	5.0
Garden	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garfield	0	0.0	2	5.3
Gosper	3	6.6	1	2.2
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	0	0.0	1	1.7
Hall	117	7.3	97	5.9
Hamilton	4	1.7	6	2.7
Harlan	6	8.1	5	6.6
Hayes	0	0.0	2	10.8
Hitchcock	4	6.5	6	9.5
Holt	18	7.4	23	9.2
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	2	1.3	5	3.3
Jefferson	21	13.1	5	3.1
Johnson	7	7.1	5	4.9
Kearney	3	1.9	11	6.8
Keith	3	1.7	10	6.0
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	6	7.0	7	8.5
Knox	18	8.7	20	9.8
Lancaster	1,149	17.4	462	6.6
Lincoln	98	10.8	74	8.5
Logan	0	0.0	0	0.0
Loup	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	94	10.8	50	5.7
McPherson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Merrick	2	1.0	12	6.6
Morrill	10	8.2	8	6.7

	2010	Rate per 1,000 children	2014	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	5	5.8	5	6.3
Nemaha	17	10.9	3	2.0
Nuckolls	3	3.1	3	3.3
Otoe	27	7.1	18	4.9
Pawnee	1	1.6	1	1.7
Perkins	0	0.0	2	2.9
Phelps	15	6.7	10	4.6
Pierce	2	1.1	3	1.7
Platte	50	5.9	43	5.1
Polk	8	6.1	6	4.8
Red Willow	9	3.6	6	2.5
Richardson	23	12.9	9	5.3
Rock	5	15.7	0	0.0
Saline	17	4.9	14	4.1
Sarpy	277	6.0	150	3.1
Saunders	40	7.4	27	5.2
Scotts Bluff	164	17.9	84	9.4
Seward	22	5.5	14	3.5
Sheridan	5	3.9	7	5.9
Sherman	7	9.9	3	4.7
Sioux	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stanton	3	1.8	0	0.0
Thayer	7	6.3	6	5.2
Thomas	0	0.0	1	6.3
Thurston	0	0.0	7	2.8
Valley	1	1.1	2	2.1
Washington	25	4.9	7	1.5
Wayne	4	2.2	4	2.2
Webster	2	2.3	5	6.3
Wheeler	1	5.0	0	0.0
York	48	15.8	26	8.3

Sources: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.
* Number of substantiated victims of child maltreatment.

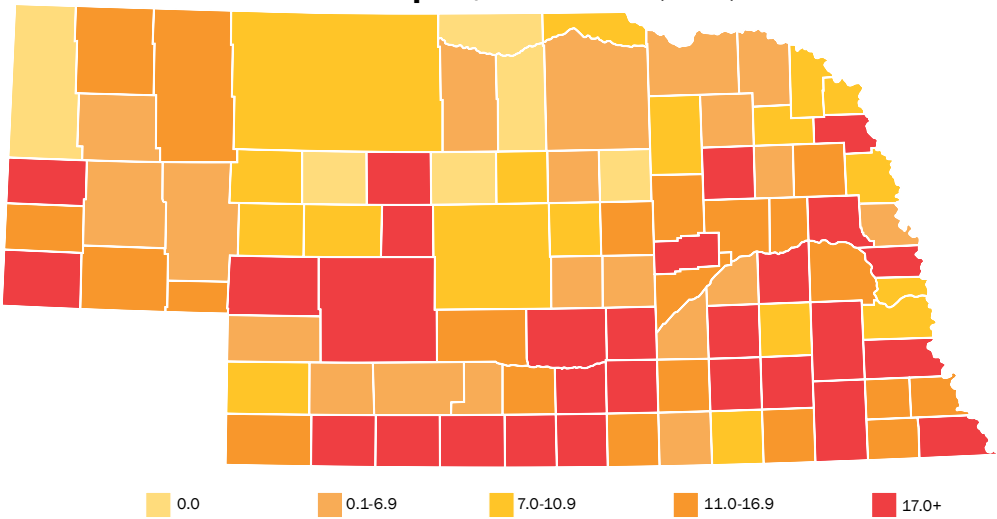
State wards (2009* & 2014)

State	Number	Rate per 1,000
2009	10,383	20.4
2014	7,510	16.1

Highest county	By number	By rate
2009	Douglas	Lincoln
2014	Douglas	Franklin

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2009	6 counties with 0	6 counties with 0
2014	6 counties with 0	6 counties with 0

State wards per 1,000 children (2014)



	2009	Rate per 1,000 children	2014	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	222	24.0	147	20.0
Antelope	17	10.0	16	10.7
Arthur	1	12.2	1	7.9
Banner	1	6.3	2	13.8
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	8	5.5	18	14.6
Box Butte	24	7.7	13	4.5
Boyd	6	13.4	4	9.4
Brown	7	9.9	4	6.8
Buffalo	203	15.1	264	23.4
Burt	16	9.3	12	8.2
Butler	59	25.3	54	27.7
Cass	132	18.6	61	9.7
Cedar	1	0.4	3	1.4
Chase	10	11.1	10	10.4
Cherry	20	14.5	10	7.9
Cheyenne	56	21.6	28	11.4
Clay	21	12.5	19	12.4
Colfax	41	11.2	37	11.9
Cuming	34	13.3	25	11.3
Custer	41	14.4	20	8.0
Dakota	104	14.6	65	10.8
Dawes	21	8.6	19	11.4
Dawson	171	20.5	93	13.9
Deuel	4	9.7	5	12.3
Dixon	13	7.8	15	10.5
Dodge	209	21.9	218	25.2
Douglas	3,498	23.8	2,406	17.2
Dundy	5	10.7	5	12.5
Fillmore	31	19.8	22	18.9
Franklin	9	12.8	23	39.0

	2009	Rate per 1,000 children	2014	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	15	23.3	3	5.4
Furnas	36	31.8	22	20.0
Gage	93	16.8	84	17.5
Garden	3	9.3	2	5.9
Garfield	4	10.5	2	5.3
Gosper	7	15.5	2	4.3
Grant	1	7.6	1	7.9
Greeley	5	8.5	9	15.0
Hall	400	22.6	280	17.0
Hamilton	38	14.3	8	3.6
Harlan	16	21.1	15	19.7
Hayes	3	12.5	1	5.4
Hitchcock	4	6.2	23	36.6
Holt	28	10.5	17	6.8
Hooker	2	14.6	0	0.0
Howard	10	5.7	9	6.0
Jefferson	29	16.8	22	13.6
Johnson	29	27.7	15	14.6
Kearney	23	13.6	38	23.4
Keith	44	23.6	44	26.3
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	13	15.0	15	18.3
Knox	6	2.7	12	5.9
Lancaster	2,111	27.4	1,422	20.4
Lincoln	381	38.8	226	25.9
Logan	2	11.5	7	38.7
Loup	0	0.0	1	8.4
Madison	196	20.3	176	20.2
McPherson	0	0.0	1	7.9
Merrick	36	17.3	27	14.9
Morrill	19	14.6	6	5.1

	2009	Rate per 1,000 children	2014	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	20	21.7	17	21.3
Nemaha	25	13.8	18	11.8
Nuckolls	11	11.1	6	6.6
Otoe	76	18.5	75	20.3
Pawnee	8	13.1	10	16.7
Perkins	3	4.1	3	4.3
Phelps	54	22.0	37	16.9
Pierce	16	7.9	12	6.7
Platte	117	12.4	132	15.5
Polk	8	5.9	7	5.6
Red Willow	70	24.9	42	17.2
Richardson	27	13.7	37	21.9
Rock	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saline	49	12.0	69	20.0
Sarpy	707	15.1	433	8.9
Saunders	44	7.9	70	13.4
Scotts Bluff	270	26.5	160	17.9
Seward	73	15.0	34	8.5
Sheridan	7	5.1	17	14.3
Sherman	16	22.1	2	3.1
Sioux	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stanton	8	4.5	6	3.8
Thayer	8	6.6	9	7.8
Thomas	3	26.1	3	18.8
Thurston	52	18.4	70	28.2
Valley	18	17.9	9	9.3
Washington	53	9.7	31	6.4
Wayne	16	6.2	15	8.1
Webster	2	2.4	13	16.4
Wheeler	2	10.4	0	0.0
York	79	21.2	64	20.3

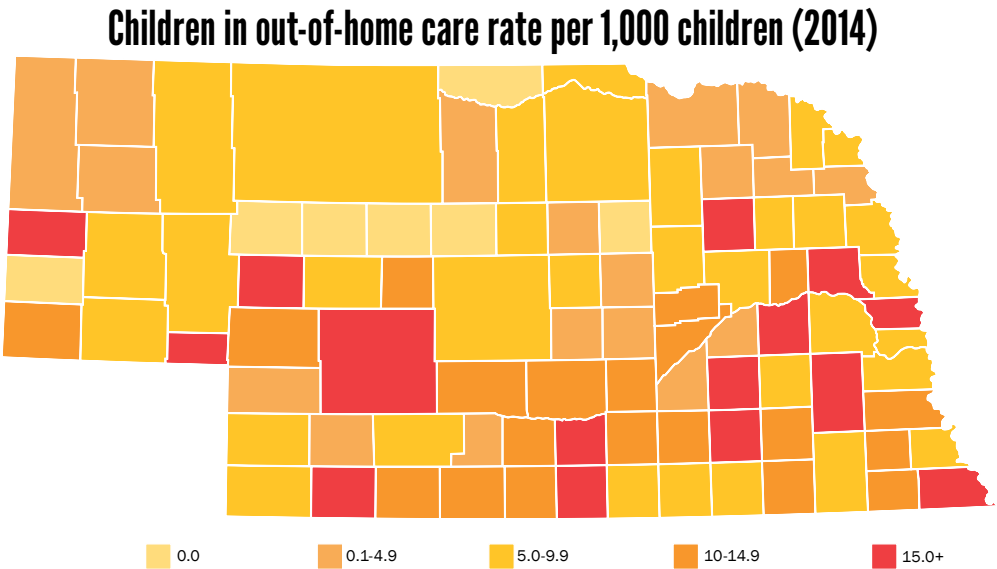
Sources: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.
*2010 data was unavailable, so 2009 was substituted as a 6 year comparison rather than 5 year.

Children in out-of-home care (2009* & 2014)

State	Number	Rate
2009	8,880	17.5
2014	6,027	12.9

Highest county	By number	By rate
2009	Douglas	Lincoln
2014	Douglas	Franklin

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2009	9 counties with 0	9 counties with 0
2014	7 counties with 0	7 counties with 0



	2009	Rate per 1,000 children	2014	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	181	19.6	117	15.9
Antelope	11	6.5	16	10.7
Arthur	1	12.2	1	7.9
Banner	1	6.3	2	13.8
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	7	4.9	16	13.0
Box Butte	19	6.1	13	4.5
Boyd	5	11.2	3	7.0
Brown	7	9.9	4	6.8
Buffalo	175	13.1	211	18.7
Burt	14	8.1	8	5.4
Butler	53	22.7	49	25.1
Cass	113	16.0	46	7.3
Cedar	0	0.0	2	0.9
Chase	10	11.1	8	8.4
Cherry	18	13.0	9	7.1
Cheyenne	40	15.4	17	6.9
Clay	20	11.9	13	8.5
Colfax	38	10.4	25	8.0
Cuming	28	11.0	17	7.7
Custer	23	8.1	14	5.6
Dakota	79	11.1	43	7.1
Dawes	17	6.9	17	10.2
Dawson	161	19.3	70	10.4
Deuel	4	9.7	4	9.8
Dixon	11	6.6	12	8.4
Dodge	185	19.4	170	19.7
Douglas	3,167	21.5	2,052	14.6
Dundy	5	10.7	5	12.5
Fillmore	23	14.7	14	12.0
Franklin	7	9.9	19	32.2

	2009	Rate per 1,000 children	2014	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	15	23.3	3	5.4
Furnas	36	31.8	15	13.6
Gage	73	13.2	69	14.4
Garden	3	9.3	2	5.9
Garfield	3	7.9	2	5.3
Gosper	7	15.5	1	2.2
Grant	1	7.6	1	7.9
Greeley	5	8.5	6	10.0
Hall	357	20.2	210	12.8
Hamilton	35	13.2	7	3.1
Harlan	12	15.8	10	13.1
Hayes	3	12.5	0	0.0
Hitchcock	3	4.6	18	28.6
Holt	25	9.4	15	6.0
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	9	5.2	6	4.0
Jefferson	21	12.2	15	9.3
Johnson	26	24.9	14	13.6
Kearney	20	11.8	33	20.3
Keith	40	21.4	30	17.9
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	11	12.7	11	13.4
Knox	5	2.3	7	3.4
Lancaster	1,707	22.2	1,024	14.7
Lincoln	322	32.8	184	21.0
Logan	2	11.5	2	11.0
Loup	0	0.0	1	8.4
Madison	172	17.8	126	14.5
McPherson	0	0.0	1	7.9
Merrick	28	13.4	21	11.6
Morrill	17	13.0	6	5.1

	2009	Rate per 1,000 children	2014	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	16	17.4	14	17.5
Nemaha	21	11.6	15	9.8
Nuckolls	7	7.1	4	4.4
Otoe	63	15.3	55	14.9
Pawnee	7	11.5	10	16.7
Perkins	3	4.1	3	4.3
Phelps	40	16.3	29	13.3
Pierce	13	6.4	12	6.7
Platte	103	10.9	110	12.9
Polk	8	5.9	6	4.8
Red Willow	60	21.3	37	15.2
Richardson	23	11.7	34	20.1
Rock	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saline	37	9.0	56	16.2
Sarpy	542	11.6	356	7.3
Saunders	38	6.8	66	12.7
Scotts Bluff	239	23.4	153	17.1
Seward	52	10.7	29	7.3
Sheridan	7	5.1	16	13.5
Sherman	6	8.3	2	3.1
Sioux	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stanton	8	4.5	3	1.9
Thayer	5	4.1	7	6.1
Thomas	3	26.1	3	18.8
Thurston	48	17.0	67	27.0
Valley	11	11.0	7	7.2
Washington	45	8.2	21	4.4
Wayne	15	5.8	13	7.1
Webster	2	2.4	8	10.1
Wheeler	0	0.0	0	0.0
York	73	19.6	54	17.1

Sources: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2010 and 2014 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.
*2010 data was unavailable, so 2009 was substituted as a 6 year comparison rather than 5 year.

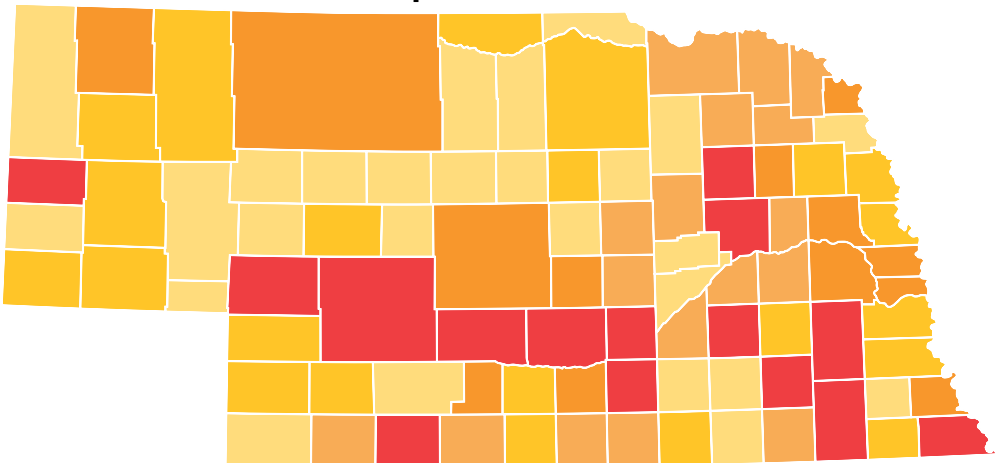
Youth arrests ages 17 & under (2010 & 2014)

Youth arrest rate per 1,000 children 10-17 (2014)

State	Number	Rate
2010	14,027	70.6
2014	10,514	51.7

Highest county	By number	By rate
2010	Douglas	Box Butte
2014	Douglas	Red Willow

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2010	22 counties with 0	22 counties with 0
2014	26 counties with 0	26 counties with 0



0 or not reported to crime commission 0.1-9.9 10.0-29.9 30.0-59.9 60.0+

	2010	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2014	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Adams	162	49.0	249	75.2
Antelope	1	1.4	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	2	3.1	4	6.9
Box Butte	196	156.1	30	24.0
Boyd	3	12.8	0	0.0
Brown	6	18.2	0	0.0
Buffalo	526	113.0	395	83.6
Burt	16	22.3	11	15.9
Butler	6	5.9	9	9.1
Cass	59	19.6	55	18.2
Cedar	6	5.7	5	4.8
Chase	0	0.0	5	11.5
Cherry	12	20.2	20	33.9
Cheyenne	42	39.8	26	23.3
Clay	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colfax	2	1.7	1	0.8
Cuming	17	16.0	15	14.1
Custer	39	33.4	44	38.7
Dakota	251	91.2	155	59.3
Dawes	41	51.1	28	37.2
Dawson	336	110.7	213	69.9
Deuel	6	35.3	0	0.0
Dixon	19	26.0	4	5.7
Dodge	273	71.7	217	57.3
Douglas	3,759	66.3	3,092	52.2
Dundy	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fillmore	2	2.8	0	0.0
Franklin	10	28.7	1	3.5

	2010	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2014	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Frontier	2	6.6	0	0.0
Furnas	0	0.0	5	8.9
Gage	218	93.4	166	76.0
Garden	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garfield	2	9.0	3	14.4
Gosper	2	9.3	7	31.4
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	0	0.0	1	3.4
Hall	854	125.9	593	84.1
Hamilton	9	7.7	5	4.5
Harlan	7	19.1	6	19.1
Hayes	7	59.3	1	11.2
Hitchcock	7	25.5	2	7.1
Holt	25	21.5	19	18.2
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	7	10.0	4	5.3
Jefferson	5	7.1	4	5.4
Johnson	1	2.3	0	0.0
Kearney	37	51.7	22	30.9
Keith	87	104.2	51	61.9
Keya Paha	0	0.0	2	29.0
Kimball	0	0.0	11	29.4
Knox	4	4.1	1	1.0
Lancaster	3,074	114.0	2,022	69.4
Lincoln	407	102.0	292	74.9
Logan	0	0.0	0	0.0
Loup	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	378	99.6	299	81.1
McPherson	0	0.0	1	15.2
Merrick	0	0.0	0	0.0
Morrill	31	55.4	6	10.4

	2010	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2014	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Nance	7	17.4	0	0.0
Nemaha	34	49.2	24	37.3
Nuckolls	1	2.3	5	10.7
Otoe	62	35.0	47	27.8
Pawnee	17	53.1	6	21.7
Perkins	0	0.0	5	16.1
Phelps	38	36.9	16	16.9
Pierce	13	14.1	2	2.4
Platte	392	103.2	272	72.7
Polk	3	4.8	5	8.5
Red Willow	116	100.2	100	88.7
Richardson	40	45.2	54	65.8
Rock	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saline	89	57.6	120	81.6
Sarpy	1,369	71.3	1,136	53.8
Saunders	55	21.9	79	31.8
Scotts Bluff	391	100.7	263	68.2
Seward	66	35.9	44	23.4
Sheridan	50	82.6	14	24.3
Sherman	2	6.3	10	33.0
Sioux	1	7.0	0	0.0
Stanton	25	33.6	43	56.7
Thayer	11	20.9	0	0.0
Thomas	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thurston	1	1.0	0	0.0
Valley	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	68	27.3	48	19.5
Wayne	13	15.3	3	3.8
Webster	0	0.0	2	5.6
Wheeler	2	18.3	0	0.0
York	205	147.1	101	77.8

Source: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.;
U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B01001.

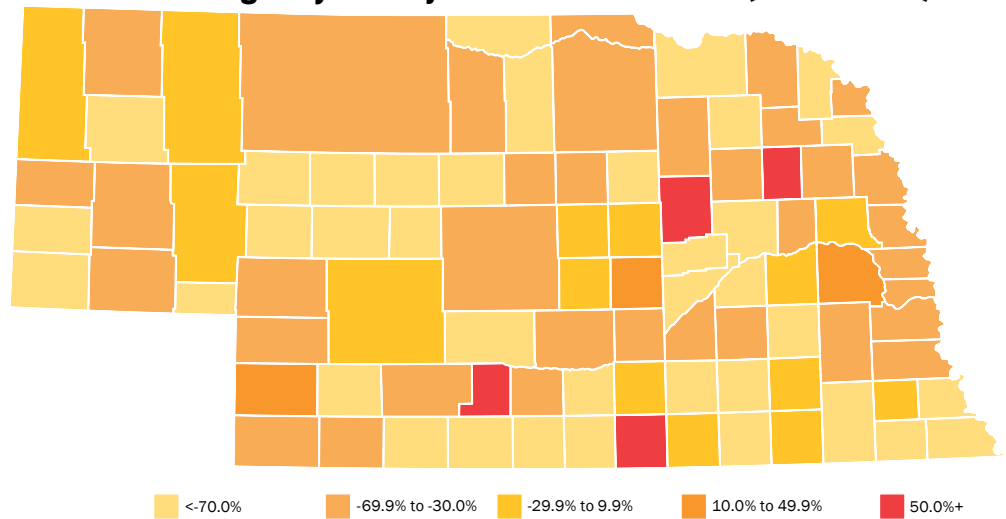
Youth adjudicated in adult court (2010 & 2014)

State	Number
2010	4,468
2014	2,019

Highest county	2014
By number	Douglas
By percent change	Webster, Stanton

Lowest county	2014
By number	10 counties with 0
By percent change	5 counties with -100%

Percent change of youth adjudicated in adult court (2010 to 2014)



	2010	2014	% Change
Adams	24	24	0.0%
Antelope	16	7	-56.3%
Arthur	0	0	0.0%
Banner	2	0	-100.0%
Blaine	0	0	0.0%
Boone	3	6	100.0%
Box Butte	59	11	-81.4%
Boyd	4	2	-50.0%
Brown	23	15	-34.8%
Buffalo	144	74	-48.6%
Burt	32	10	-68.8%
Butler	5	4	-20.0%
Cass	35	19	-45.7%
Cedar	22	13	-40.9%
Chase	8	9	12.5%
Cherry	36	13	-63.9%
Cheyenne	24	9	-62.5%
Clay	10	2	-80.0%
Colfax	30	10	-66.7%
Cuming	26	18	-30.8%
Custer	46	20	-56.5%
Dakota	165	103	-37.6%
Dawes	22	11	-50.0%
Dawson	120	13	-89.2%
Deuel	8	1	-87.5%
Dixon	15	2	-86.7%
Dodge	46	42	-8.7%
Douglas	844	363	-57.0%
Dundy	7	4	-42.9%
Fillmore	8	1	-87.5%
Franklin	2	0	-100.0%

	2010	2014	% Change
Frontier	9	6	-33.3%
Furnas	24	6	-75.0%
Gage	44	8	-81.8%
Garden	2	2	0.0%
Garfield	5	3	-40.0%
Gosper	5	8	60.0%
Grant	1	0	-100.0%
Greeley	3	3	0.0%
Hall	290	88	-69.7%
Hamilton	34	19	-44.1%
Harlan	39	11	-71.8%
Hayes	10	1	-90.0%
Hitchcock	12	6	-50.0%
Holt	27	11	-59.3%
Hooker	0	0	0.0%
Howard	15	22	46.7%
Jefferson	17	12	-29.4%
Johnson	6	6	0.0%
Kearney	27	3	-88.9%
Keith	57	32	-43.9%
Keya Paha	4	1	-75.0%
Kimball	10	3	-70.0%
Knox	15	1	-93.3%
Lancaster	452	245	-45.8%
Lincoln	101	73	-27.7%
Logan	0	0	0.0%
Loup	6	2	-66.7%
Madison	148	66	-55.4%
McPherson	0	0	0.0%
Merrick	9	2	-77.8%
Morrill	24	10	-58.3%

	2010	2014	% Change
Nance	19	5	-73.7%
Nemaha	30	5	-83.3%
Nuckolls	4	3	-25.0%
Otoe	50	22	-56.0%
Pawnee	24	2	-91.7%
Perkins	9	3	-66.7%
Phelps	33	12	-63.6%
Pierce	20	6	-70.0%
Platte	87	17	-80.5%
Polk	2	0	-100.0%
Red Willow	56	6	-89.3%
Richardson	12	3	-75.0%
Rock	0	2	0.0%
Saline	37	38	2.7%
Sarpy	516	224	-56.6%
Saunders	8	9	12.5%
Scotts Bluff	144	80	-44.4%
Seward	23	5	-78.3%
Sheridan	17	13	-23.5%
Sherman	12	13	8.3%
Sioux	4	3	-25.0%
Stanton	6	18	200.0%
Thayer	15	2	-86.7%
Thomas	0	1	0.0%
Thurston	10	3	-70.0%
Valley	6	5	-16.7%
Washington	96	42	-56.3%
Wayne	15	10	-33.3%
Webster	0	2	200.0%
Wheeler	5	0	-100.0%
York	26	9	-65.4%

Source: JUSTICE Administrative Office of the Courts.
Note: Includes children under 18.

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.

Ann Adams, Office Associate, Nebraska Step Up to Quality, NDE

Scot Adams, PhD, Director, Division of Behavioral Health, DHHS

Susan Adams, MA, Network Services Administrator, Division of Behavioral Health, DHHS

Jill Aurand, IT Applications Developer Senior, Nebraska Department of Education

Lynn Ayers, Executive Director, Child Advocacy Center

Debora Barnes-Josiah, PhD, Maternal and Child Health Epidemiologist, Lifespan Health Services Unit, Division of Public Health, DHHS

Vicki Bauer, Adult Program Services, Nebraska Department of Education

Jeff Beaty, Planning, Research, and Accreditation Direction, Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

Michael Behm, Executive Director, Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice

Bev Benes, Director, Nutrition Services, Nebraska Department of Education

Doug Beran, Research, Planning and Evaluation Administrator, Division of Children & Family Services, DHHS

Kalpana Bhupathi-Raju, IT Data/Database Analyst, Nebraska Department of Education

Matt Blomstedt, Nebraska Commissioner of Education, Department of Education

Kathy Boshart, IT Applications Developer Senior, Nebraska Department of Education

Jeanne Brandner, Deputy Probation Administrator, Juvenile Services Division, Office of Probation Administration

Greg Brockmeier, IT Business Analyst, Child Welfare Unit, Division of Children and Family Services, DHHS

Ellen Fabian Brokofsky, Probation Administrator, Nebraska Supreme Court

Amy Bunnell, Early Development Network Coordinator, Division of Medicaid and Long Term Care, DHHS

Robert Bussard, Program Specialist, Division of Behavioral Health, DHHS

Veronica Camarillo, Juvenile Operations Coordinator, Scotts Bluff County Detention Center

Lynn Castrianno, Director, CQI and Data Management, Nebraska Families Collaborative

Jeff Chambers, Project Director, UNL Center for Children, Families, and the Law

Maya Chilese, Gamblers Assistance Program Manager, Division of Behavioral Health, DHHS

Kim Collins, Administrator, Financial and Program Analysis, DHHS

Kim Conroy, Tax Commissioner, Nebraska Department of Revenue

Shawne Coonfare, Community Resource Analyst, Douglas County Juvenile Assessment Center

Brenda Coufal, PRAMS Coordinator, Lifespan Health Services, Division of Public Health, DHHS

Linda Cox, Data Coordinator, Foster Care Review Office

Ann Coyne, PhD, Professor School of Social Work, University of Nebraska – Omaha

Kim Culp, Director, Douglas County Juvenile Assessment Center

Lydia Daniel, NIBRS/UCR Program Manager, Nebraska Crime Commission

Linda K. Dean, Supervisor, Patrick J. Thomas Juvenile Justice Center, Sarpy County Sheriff's Office

Jerry Deichert, Director, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska – Omaha

Joe Dondlinger, Program Analyst, Financial Services, DHHS

David Drozd, Research Coordinator, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska – Omaha

Dean Folkers, Senior Administrator, Data, Research, and Evaluation, Department of Education

Sarah Forrest, Assistant Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General of Nebraska Child Welfare

Judi M. gaiashkibos, Executive Director, Nebraska Commission on Indian Affairs

Technical Team of Advisors

Doug Gillespie, Program Manager II, Office of Environmental Health Hazards and Indoor Air, Division of Public Health, DHHS

Denise Gipson, Director, Office of Public Housing, HUD

Tracy Gordon, Co-Executive Director, Nebraska Association for the Education of Young Children, Inc.

Tina Grove, Records Manager, Lancaster Youth Services Center

Tony Green, Deputy Director, Office of Juvenile Services, DHHS

Victoria Green, Office Associate II, Nebraska Department of Education

Sherri Haber, Adult and Child Abuse & Neglect Administrator, DHHS

Julane Hill, Director, School Health, Nebraska Department of Education

Ann Hobbs, PhD, Director, Juvenile Justice Institute, University of Nebraska – Omaha

Melody Hobson, Administrator, Office of Early Childhood, Nebraska Department of Education

Amy Hoffman, Juvenile Diversion Administrator, Nebraska Crime Commission

Elizabeth Hruska, Budget Analyst, Legislative Fiscal Office

Catherine Huddleston-Casas, PhD, Assistant Professor of Child, Youth and Family Studies at University of Nebraska – Lincoln

Scott Hunzeker, Research Analyst, Nebraska Department of Labor

Russell Inbody, School Budgeting and Accounting, Nebraska Department of Education

Tiffany Siebert Joekel, Policy Director, OpenSky Policy Institute

Pam Kasl, Data Manager, Special Education Office, Department of Education

Marilyn Keelan, Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Cindy Kennedy, Community Based Juvenile Program Administrator, Nebraska Crime Commission

Alison Keyser-Metobo, Epidemiology Surveillance Coordinator, DHHS

Lori Koenig, IT Business Analyst, Child Welfare Unit, Division of Children and Family Services, DHHS

Sarah Ann Kotchian, Vice President of Education and Early Childhood Policy, Holland Children's Movement

Diane Kvasnicka, Education Specialist II, Office of Early Childhood/Nebraska Head Start State Collaboration Office, Nebraska Department of Education

John Kwiatek, Child Support Enforcement Finance Administrator, Division of Child and Family Services, DHHS

Linda Leatherman, JUSTICE Business Analyst, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mark LeFlore, Manager of Administrative Services, Douglas County Youth Center

Ann Linneman, Program Analyst, Financial and Program Analysis, Financial Services, Operations, DHHS

Joan Luebbers, Early Development Network/Early Intervention Services, Nebraska Department of Education

Mark Miller, Health Data Coordinator, Health Statistics Unit, Division of Public Health, DHHS

John Moon, Education Specialist III, Statewide Assessment, Department of Education

Kathy Bigsby Moore, Organizational Consultant

Sara Morgan, Program Manager II, Immunizations, Division of Public Health, DHHS

Liz Neeley, PhD, Nebraska Minority Justice Committee

Norm Nelson, Health Statistics Unit, Division of Public Health, DHHS

Dave Newell, Executive Director, Nebraska Families Collaborative

Mary Jo (MJ) Oie, Communications Director, Nebraska Department of Roads

Kathie Osterman, Administrator, Communications and Legislative Services, Operations, DHHS

Michael Overton, MS, Director, Statistical Analysis Center, Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Sean Owings, Data Analyst, Highway Safety, Nebraska Department of Roads

Technical Team of Advisors

Randy Peters, Director, State Engineer, Nebraska
Department of Roads

Courtney Phillips, CEO, DHHS

Helen Raikes, PhD, Willa Cather Professor and Professor,
Child, Youth and Family Studies, University of Nebraska
– Lincoln

Earl Redrick, Field Office Director, HUD: Nebraska

Max Reiner, IT Applications Developer, Nebraska
Department of Education

Bryan Rettig, Program Analyst, Operations, Financial
Service, Research and Performance Measurement Unit,
DHHS

Kevin Roach, Chair, Nebraska Commission on Indian
Affairs

Kelley Robidoux, Patrick J. Thomas Juvenile Justice
Center

Kari Rumbaugh, Assistant Deputy Administrator for
Juvenile Services, Nebraska Probation Administration

Michelle Schindler, Facility Director, Lancaster County
Youth Services Center

Curt Schnase, Lead IT Applications Developer, Nebraska
Department of Education

Susan Schoen, Administrative Operations Coordinator,
Nebraska WIC Program

Franz Schwarz, Revenue Economist, Nebraska
Department of Revenue

Mary Sue Semerena, Administrator, Environmental
Health Unit, Division of Public Health, DHHS

Jennifer Severe-Oforah, MCH Epidemiology Surveillance
Coordinator, DHHS

Eva Shepherd, Data Services, Nebraska Department of
Education

Jennifer Staten, Data Analyst, Division of Behavior
Services, DHHS

Corey Steel, State Court Administrator, Nebraska
Supreme Court

Ivy Svoboda, Executive Director, Nebraska Alliance of
Child Advocacy Centers

Scott Swisher, Commissioner of Education, Nebraska
Department of Education

Pam Tagart, IT Applications Developer Lead, Nebraska
Department of Education

Richard Thomas, PhD, Behavioral Health Assistant
Administrator for Substance Abuse, Nebraska
Department of Correctional Services

Eric Thompson, Director, Bureau of Business Research,
University of Nebraska – Lincoln

Hoa Phu Tran, PhD, Revenue Economist Manager,
Nebraska Department of Revenue

Peggy Trouba, WIC Program Manager, Lifespan Health
Services Unit, Division of Public Health, DHHS

Nicole Vint, Child Care and Development Fund Program
Manager, DHHS

Douglas Weinberg, Director, Division of Children and
Family Services, DHHS

Dan Wells, Intake Coordinator, North East Nebraska
Juvenile Services

Rachel Wise, President, Nebraska State Board of
Education

Heather Wood, Quality Improvement and Data
Performance Administrator, Division of Behavioral
Health, DHHS

Erin Yardley, Program Analyst, Financial Services, DHHS

Michelle Zinke, Training and Resource Coordinator,
Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence



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7521 Main Street, Suite 103
Omaha, NE 68127
402-597-3100
<http://voicesforchildren.com>

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