



2014

Kids Count in Nebraska Report



Acknowledgements

© 2015 Voices for Children in Nebraska

Portions of this report may be produced without prior permission, provided the source is cited as: ©Kids Count in Nebraska 2014 Report.

Author:

Chrissy Tonkinson, *Research Coordinator*

Editorial contributors:

Carolyn D. Rooker, *Executive Director*

Chris Triebsch, *Communications Coordinator*

Aubrey Mancuso, *Policy Coordinator – Economic Stability & Health*

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

Julia Tse, *Policy Associate – Child Welfare*

Jenna Sutton, *Policy Associate*

Design:

Victoria Jones, *Visual Communications Intern*

Chrissy Tonkinson, *Research Coordinator*

Cover photos featuring Nebraska children:

Front, top row, from left: Noah; Peyton; Brogan, Maddox, and Callan. Middle row: Raven, Rashell and Remiah; Russell; Elsie. Bottom row: Kylee; Taygan and Javier; Brandon.

Back, top row, from left: Rodney; Lane, Elijah, Joshua, and Kaylan. Middle: Kate. Bottom: Peyton, Barrett, and Kadence.

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, CHI Health and Mutual of Omaha. 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 2013 are available for download at www.voicesforchildren.com/kidscount.

Additional copies of the *Kids Count in Nebraska 2014 Report*, as well as reports from 1993 through 2013, 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

Table of contents & letter

Dear Kids Count Reader:

Welcome to the 22nd edition of the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report*. This year's report continues to offer a visually-oriented look that brings the data to life and makes finding information quick and easy. However, we made a number of additions to the report to help tell the whole story of Nebraska's kids.

On the next two pages, you will find our new mission statement, vision and values. You will also find the summary sheet for our new *Pro-Kid Policy Plan* for Nebraska (you can find the full version at www.voicesforchildren.com). This plan is the first-of-its-kind state road map to improve child well-being in Nebraska. Its purpose is to give our state a framework to guide policy in a way that builds pathways to opportunity for all children, no matter who they are or where they live. While the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report* shows where the challenges are, the *Pro-Kid Policy Plan* takes it one step further and offers a framework to address those challenges and ensure improvement in child well-being measures in the areas of education, health, child welfare, early childhood, juvenile justice and economic stability. It offers a vision for where we need to be in order to make sure all children have the opportunity to thrive.

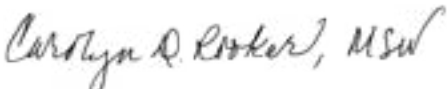
In addition to the *Pro-Kid Policy Plan* for Nebraska, this year's *Kids Count in Nebraska Report* includes a thorough update of the education section and county data pages. Certain indicators were added while other, less meaningful pieces were dropped and several sources were changed in order to provide the most accurate data available. We also added population data to give an overview of what the state looks like. These changes help us to tell the whole story of the well-being of Nebraska's children.

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

We want to extend a special thanks to the many experts and data holders who lent their data proficiency to the production of this report.

Enjoy!

Kind Regards,


Carolyn D. Rooker, MSW
Executive Director

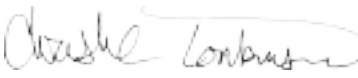

Chrissy Tonkinson, MPH
Research Coordinator

Table of contents

- 4 About Voices for Children
- 6 Contacting elected officials
- 8 Population Data
- 11 Commentary
- 19 Health
- 30 Education
- 41 Child Welfare
- 50 Juvenile Justice
- 58 Economic Stability
- 67 County Data
- 98 Technical Team of Advisors

About Voices for Children

Founded in 1987, Voices for Children in Nebraska has a 28 year track record of improving the lives of Nebraska's children and youth.

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 2015 Board of Directors:

Executive Committee:

Eric Nelson, **President**
Tim Hron, MA, LIMHP, **Vice President**

Donna Hammack, MEd, **Secretary**
Steve Mitchell, **Treasurer**

Board of Directors:

Daniel Padilla
Tim Thoreson
Lloyd Meyer
Yolanda Chavez Nuncio, MEd
Eric Johnson

Catherine Damico, JD
Jeremy Fitzpatrick, JD
Mike Socha
Joel A. Jacobs

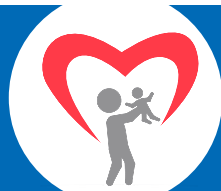


PRO-KID POLICY PLAN FOR NEBRASKA

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.

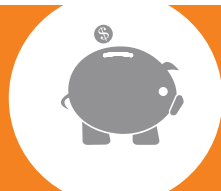
Plan: Our policy priorities are guided by research, data and proven best practices that improve child well-being. We pay close attention to the impact of race, poverty and geography, and seek to address existing disparities within these issue areas.

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.

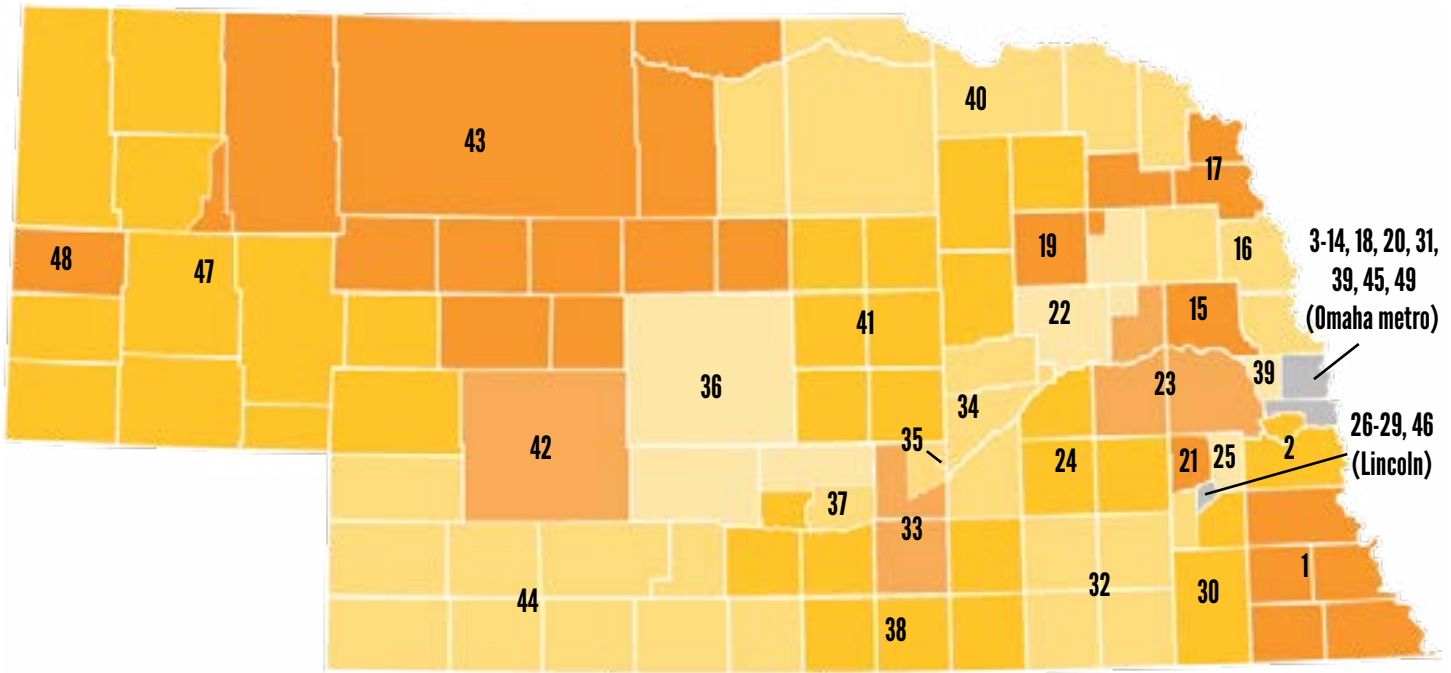
Find out more at voicesforchildren.com

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

2015 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 | n/a |
| 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 |
| Friesen, Curt | 34 | 471-2630 | cfriesen@leg.ne.gov |
| Garrett, Tommy | 3 | 471-2627 | tgarrett@leg.ne.gov |
| Gloor, Mike | 35 | 471-2617 | mgloor@leg.ne.gov |

Contacting elected officials

2013 Nebraska Legislature (Continued)

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----------|---------------------------|
| 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 |
| Morfield, Adam | 46 | 471-2720 | amorfield@leg.ne.gov |
| Murante, John | 49 | 471-2725 | jmurante@leg.ne.gov |
| Nordquist, Jeremy J. | 7 | 471-2721 | jnordquist@leg.ne.gov |
| Pansing Brooks, Patty | 28 | 471-2633 | ppansingbrooks@leg.ne.gov |
| Riepe, Merv | 12 | 471-2623 | mriepe@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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3

Know your issues, share your data

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

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

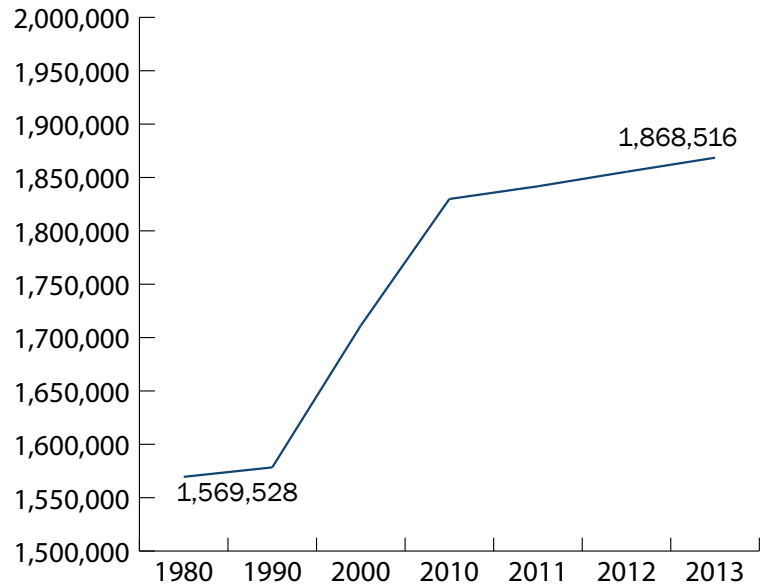
To stay current on children's legislative issues, sign up for free E-Updates and advoKID Alerts. Updates are sent in a timely manner to help you respond to the issues affecting children in the Unicameral and in Congress. To sign up for updates, visit <http://voicesforchildren.com/advokid>.

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

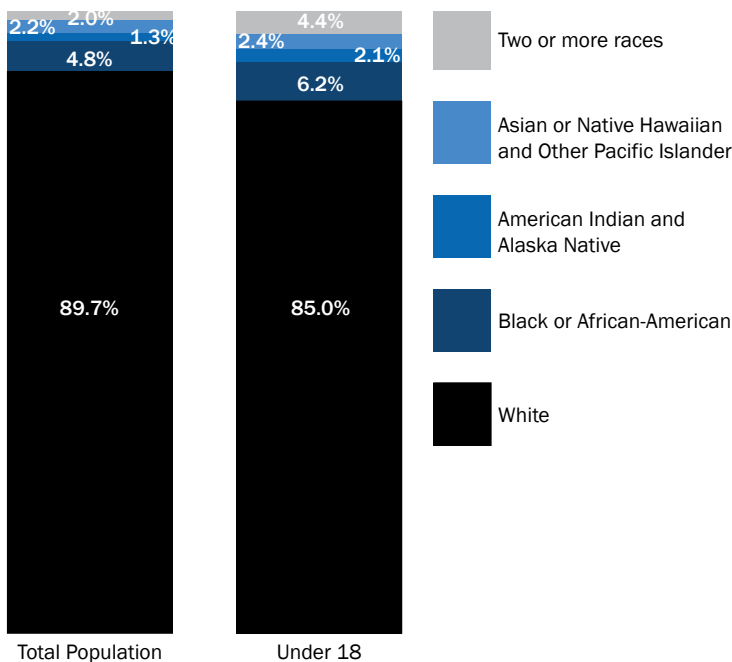
Population

1,868,516 people
including
464,348 children under 18
lived in Nebraska in 2013.¹

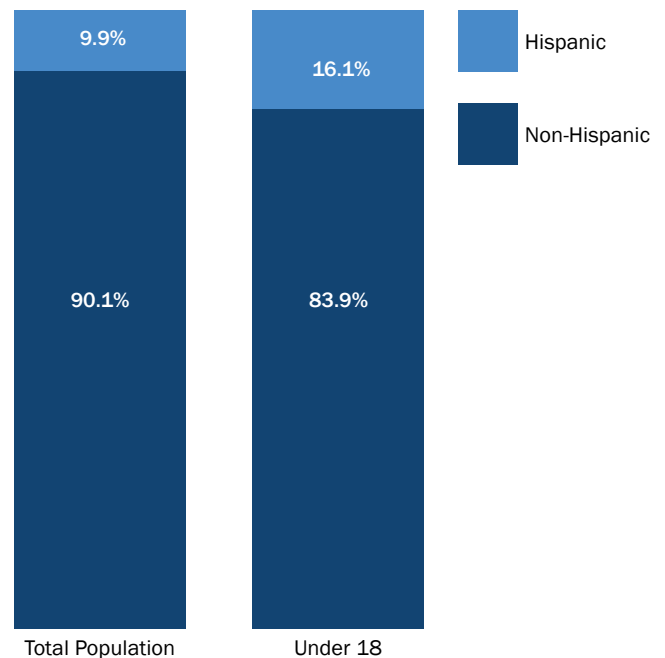
Nebraska total resident population (1980-2013)¹



Nebraska percent population by race (2013)



Nebraska percent population by ethnicity (2013)



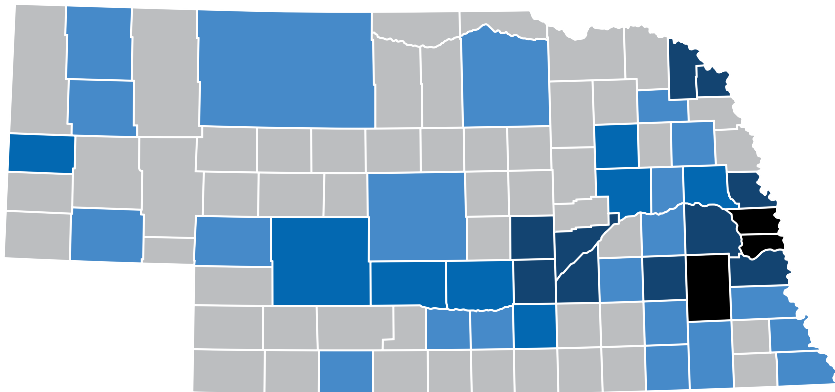
19.1% of Nebraskans were of color in 2013.² This is expected to increase to 38% by 2050.³

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1 2010-2013.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimate of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race Alone or in Combination, and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 2013.

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

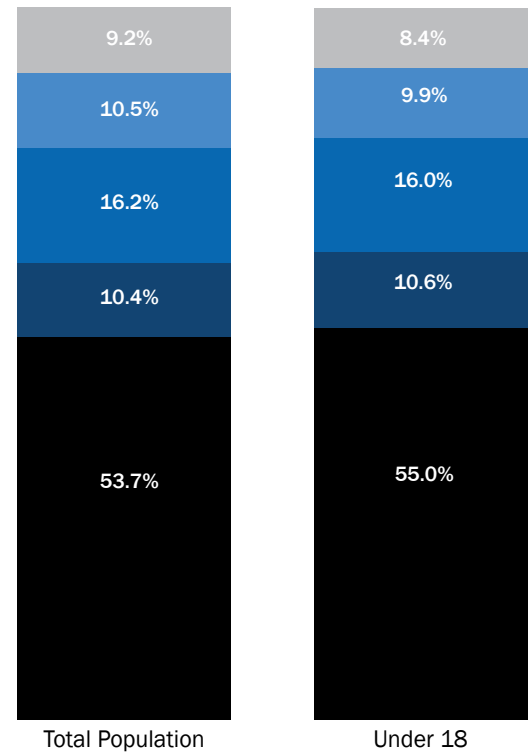
Nebraska rurality classifications (2013)¹



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

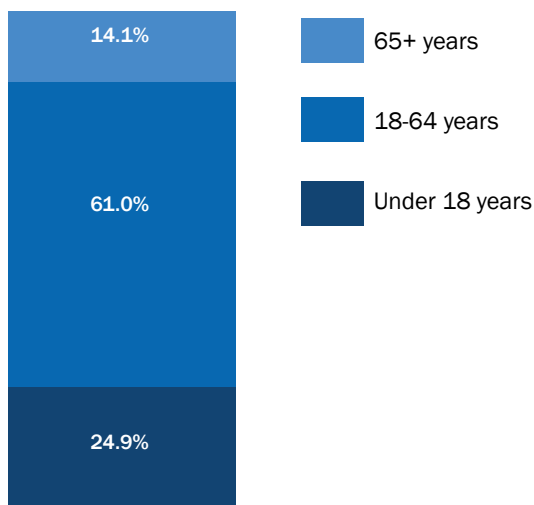
- The “Big 3” counties: Douglas, Sarpy, Lancaster
- 10 other metropolitan counties: Cass, Saunders, Washington, Seward, Dakota, Dixon, Hall, Merrick, Howard, Hamilton
- 9 micropolitan central counties: Dodge, Platte, Madison, Gage, Adams, Buffalo, Dawson, Lincoln, Scotts Bluff
- 20 nonmetropolitan counties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

Nebraska percent population by rurality classification (2013)²



55% of Nebraska kids live in the “Big 3” counties.²

Nebraska population by age (2013)³

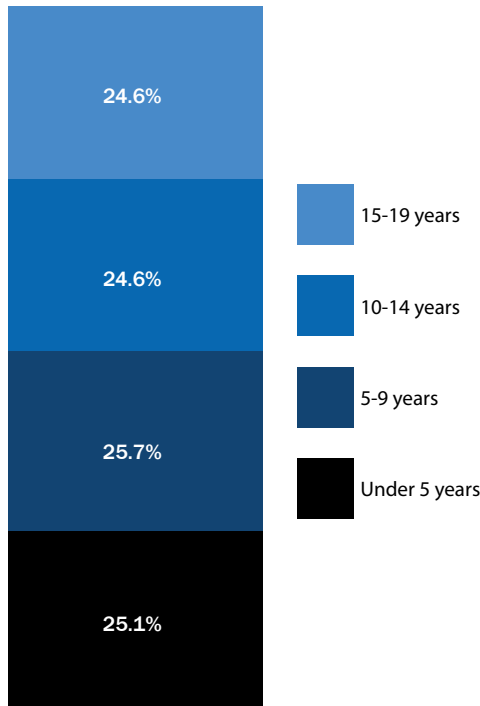


14.1% of Nebraskans were 65 or older in 2013.³ This is expected to increase to 21% by 2050.¹

1. Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, State and Local Population Trends Presentation, 2013.
 2. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2013.
 3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Table S1101.

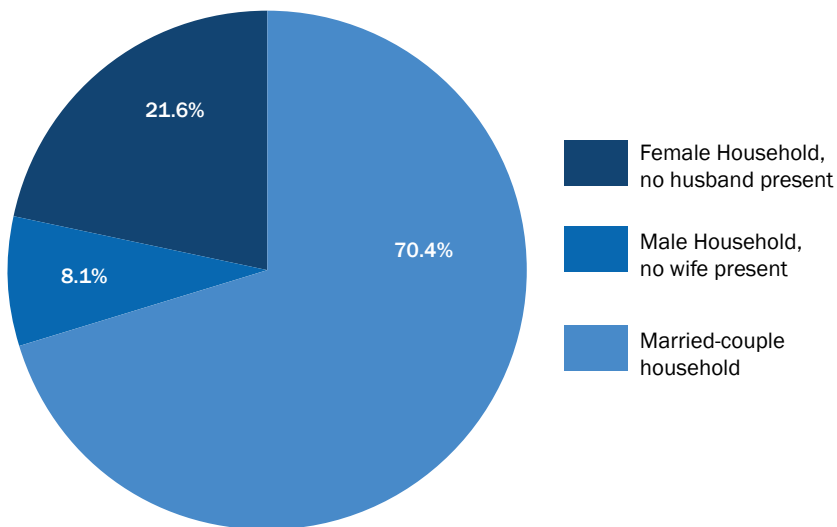
Population

Nebraska child population by age (2013)¹

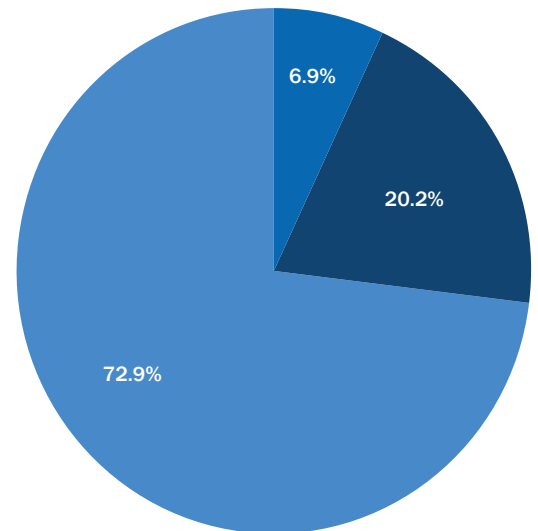


27.1% of Nebraska kids were living with a single parent in 2013,² an increase from 12% in 1980.³

Nebraska Households with children under 18 by type (2013)⁴



Nebraska families with children under 18 by type (2013)²



3,478 Nebraska children were being raised by their grandparent(s) without a parent present in 2013.⁵

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Age by Sex July 1, 2013.
 2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table DP02.
 3. U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of the Population.
 4. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year estimates, Table S1101.
 5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B10002.

Supporting Working Families

As a state, Nebraska values hard work and family. Unfortunately, for many, hard work alone isn't enough to take care of their families each month. We know that Nebraskans work and they work hard but many still struggle financially. Multiple reasons contribute to this, including low wage jobs, limited growth in household income, the rising cost of goods and services, being unable to work desired hours, or lacking adequate benefits. With a large majority of children in Nebraska having all parents in the workforce, we as a state must do more to support Nebraska's working families and ensure that all our kids have the best possible opportunity to succeed.

Nebraska Employment

In 2014, Nebraska had approximately 1,024,500 people participating in the workforce (Figure 1).¹ The state has experienced very low unemployment rates in recent years and weathered the most recent recession better than many other states. Our unemployment rate has hovered around 3.6% in 2014, down from a high of 4.9% experienced in late 2009/early 2010.¹ We are currently at our lowest rate of unemployment since late 2008 and we have the 4th lowest unemployment rate in the country (Figure 2).² In addition to unemployment, underemployment must be considered. Underemployed workers are those who would like to work full time, but due to availability of jobs or hours are only working part time, as well as workers who are discouraged or are very close to being discouraged.³ In the most recent estimates, 3.6% of Nebraska workers were underemployed or discouraged as of August 2014. This means that 7.1% of the workforce in Nebraska is either unemployed, or is unable to find a full time position.

Nebraska has high rates of family employment as well. 70.2% of children under 6 have all parents in their family in the labor force and this rate is even higher for children 6 to 17 with 77.3% of these children having all their parents in the labor force.⁴

Figure 1: Nebraska employment by industry (2014)

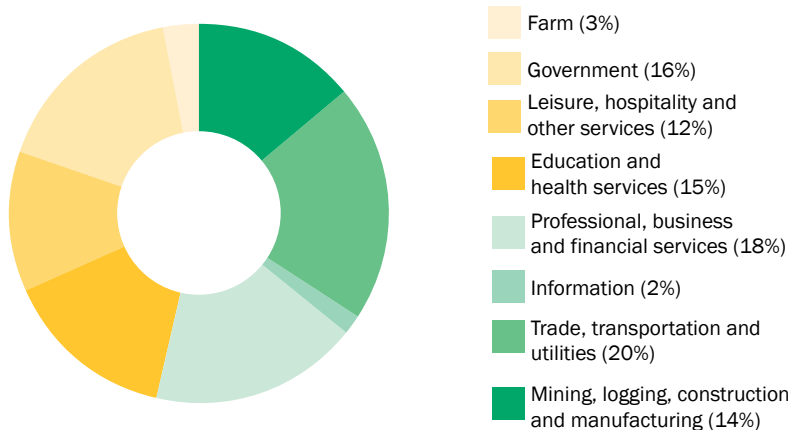
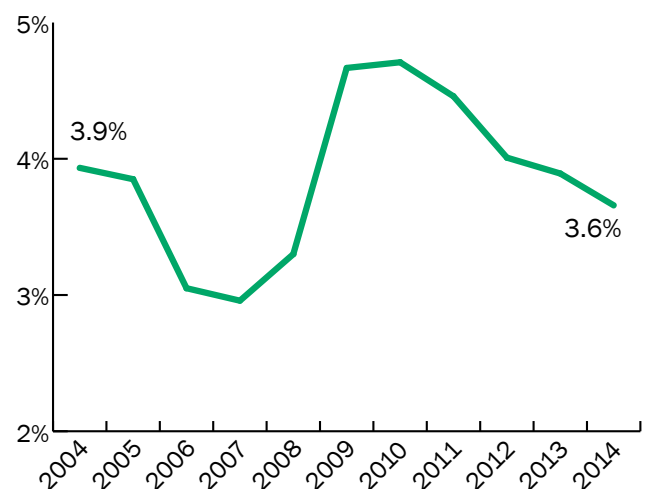


Figure 2: Nebraska annual average unemployment rate (2004-2014)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Economy at a Glance*; Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Unemployment rates for states*.

Commentary

Making Work Pay

Income

Nebraska's median family income in 2013 was \$64,763 annually.⁵ This was a slight increase from 2012, when adjusted for inflation, but otherwise lower than inflation adjusted median family income over the past decade (Figure 3). The middle class is typically defined as those living within median income \pm ½ median income, so for Nebraska families in 2013 middle class would be defined as those families making between \$32,381.5 and \$97,144.50. More than half – 57% of Nebraska families are defined as middle class, and 83% have middle or upper income (Figure 4).⁵ While these high numbers are wonderful to see, the challenge is that overall median income has decreased and families have to work harder to make ends meet due to their reduced buying power. Consumers in the United States account for 70% of the economy; this is driven by the middle class. Middle and lower income families are more likely to put money back in the economy by purchasing goods and services, while wealthier families are more likely to save excess income. A thriving middle class leads to a healthy economy and job creation. A stable economy is not possible without a strong middle class.⁶

Median income varies greatly by family type.⁵ Married couples that have children have the highest median income each year over the last decade, while single parents with children are the lowest with single moms having the lowest median income of all groups. Interestingly, single men and single women without children both make more than their parenting counterparts, but married couples with children have a higher median income than married couples without children. This provides further evidence of the importance of supporting working families and ensuring that parents are able to make ends meet, especially those that are single parents (Figure 5). Median income also varies greatly by race and ethnicity with white non-Hispanic households having the highest median income of each racial group making nearly twice as much as the median household income of Black/African-American households at the bottom (Figure 6).⁷

Figure 3: Nebraska median family income (adjusted for inflation) (2005-2013)

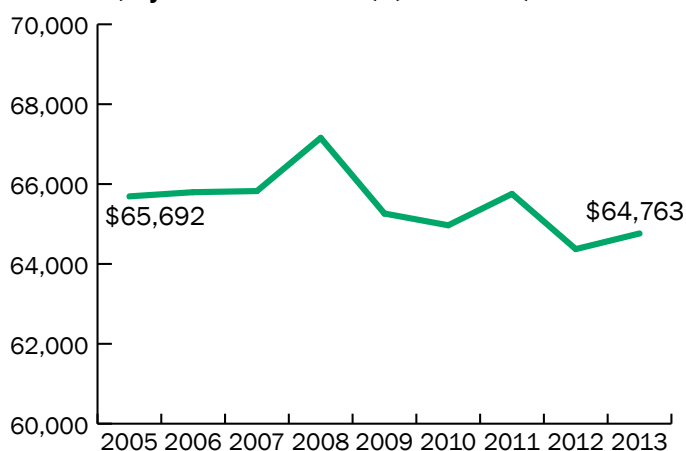
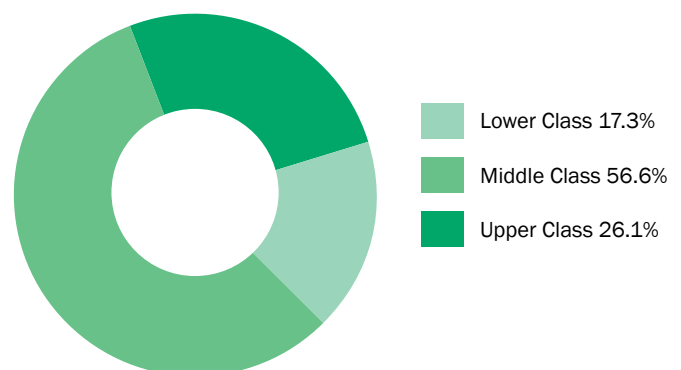
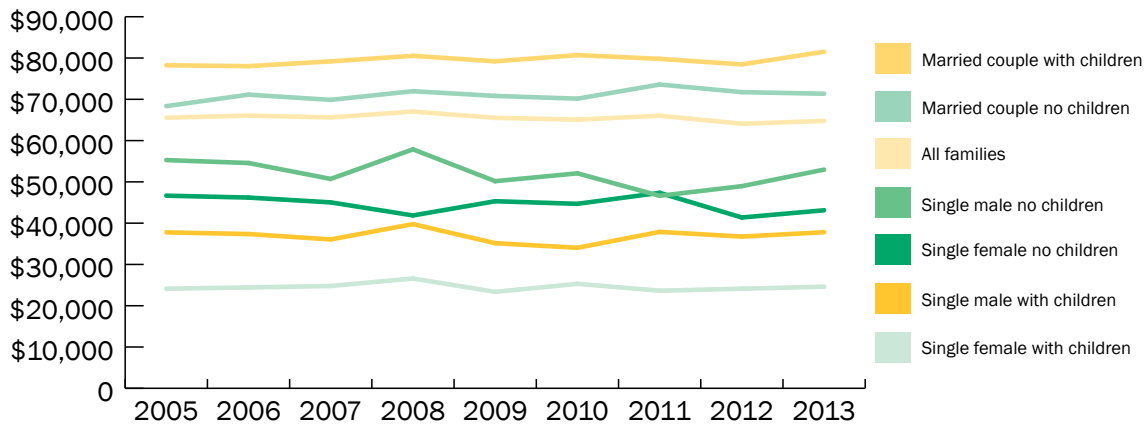


Figure 4: Percent Nebraska families by income type (2013)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S0201.; Bureau of Labor Statistics Inflation Calculator.; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S0201.

Figure 5: Median income for families (2005-2013)



Poverty/Low Income

Despite Nebraska's low unemployment rate and relatively large middle class, 14.6% of families with children live in poverty.⁸ This is an increase from 2009, even though our employment statistics are very similar to that time.² What this means is that people are working, but they are unable to make enough money to support their families above the federal poverty line. Our poverty rate is gradually decreasing, but we have not yet reached pre-recession rates even though our rate of unemployment has recovered.

In addition, trends show troubling disparities in our poverty rates based on race and ethnicity. In the most recent year for which we have data, child poverty decreased slightly for white children in Nebraska and increased slightly for children of color.⁹ The trend of working families with children struggling financially is further supported by the percent of children living in low-income families. In 2013, 40.9% of Nebraska's children were living in families making below 200% of the federal poverty line (Figure 7).¹⁰ While the number of families living below poverty is gradually decreasing, the number of children living in low-income families is increasing.

Figure 6: Median household income by race (2013)

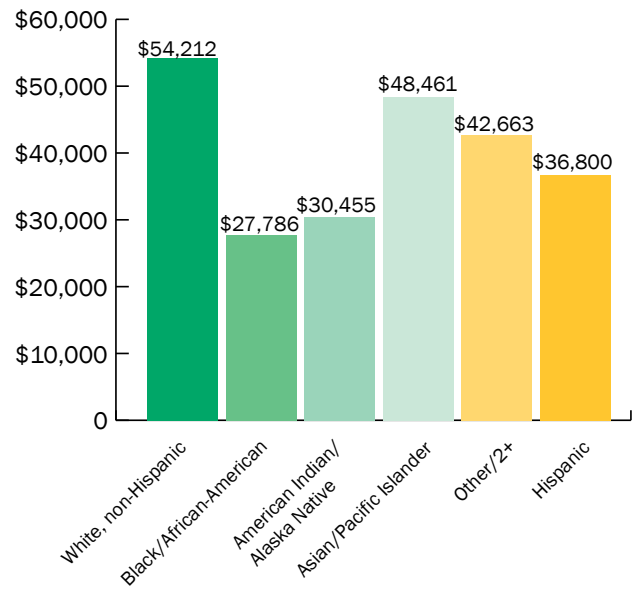
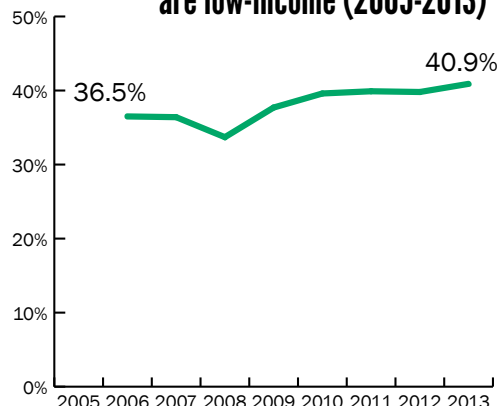


Figure 7: Percent families with children who are low-income (2005-2013)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B19126.; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B19013B-H.; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B05010.

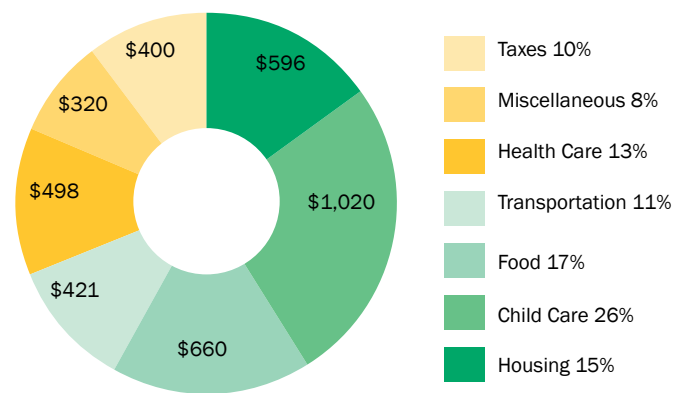
Commentary

About one quarter of Nebraska workers, 25.1%, were working in low-wage jobs in 2011, 4% higher than the national average.¹¹ These are jobs where the median annual pay is below the poverty line. Workers in these jobs are living in poverty, and typically do not earn benefits or paid time off to care for their families.¹¹ In 2013, approximately 29,000 Nebraska workers were making at or below the then current minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour.¹¹ Nationally, 88% of minimum wage workers are at least 20 years old and over a quarter have children.¹² The imminent raise of the minimum wage will help these Nebraska families better support their children and hopefully reduce poverty further. Nebraska has the 5th highest rate in the country of people working multiple jobs with 7.9% of Nebraska workers working more than one job.¹³

Family Bottom Line

What is more troubling about our poverty rates is that we know the official poverty measure is an inadequate means of determining a family's economic stability. The official poverty line was developed in the 1960s and is based on the cost of food. The knowledge at that time was that food accounted for approximately one-third of a household's overall budget. The federal poverty line is the cost of food multiplied by three and updated annually for inflation. In order to better understand what working families need to make ends meet, we calculated data from the Family Economic Self-Sufficiency standard to create what we have termed "The Family Bottom Line." The Family Bottom Line is a reasonable estimate of what it takes for a family to make ends meet independent of any public assistance. In Nebraska, for a family of four – 2 adults, 1 infant, 1 toddler, the annual average income necessary was \$41,798 in 2013 (Figure 8).¹⁴ The highest monthly expense for this family is child care.

Figure 8: Monthly costs for 2 adults, 1 toddler, 1 infant family (2013)



Benefits

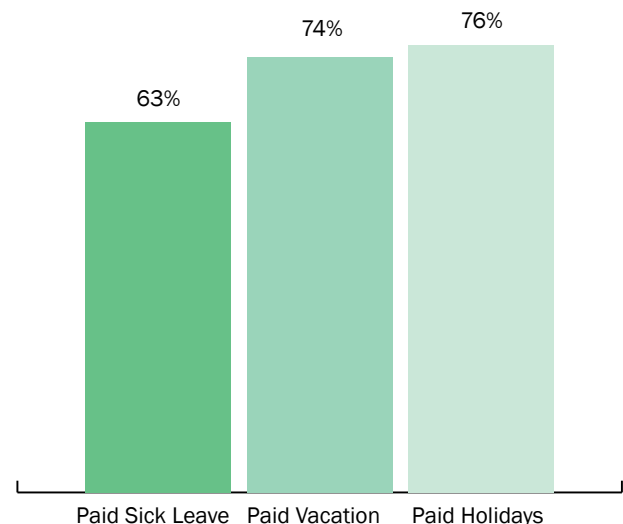
Employee benefits in the United States exist as a partnership between individuals, business, and the government. They are intended to promote the economic security of employees by ensuring against uncertain events and to raise the standard of living by providing services, like health insurance. Benefit programs help the economy as a whole by helping to secure the income and well-being of families.¹⁵ Benefits can also help ensure that workers can balance work and family life. Types of employee benefits are varied with some being optional and others being mandatory.

In Nebraska, only 36.9% of employers offered health insurance in 2012, ranking Nebraska in last place in the nation, but 62.9% of Nebraskans are insured through employer-provided health insurance.¹¹ Employee sponsored health coverage has numerous benefits to both the employer and employee including reducing employee absenteeism, cost savings on group coverage, and heightened job satisfaction, engagement and tenure of employees.¹⁶

Source: *Voices for Children in Nebraska, 2014 Family Bottom Line.*

At some point in their working lives, just about everyone will need to take time off from work for family or medical reasons, such as the birth of a child, an ill family member, or personal injury. Paid family leave makes taking this time off possible. Currently, Nebraska participates in the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA). FMLA entitles eligible employees of large private sector employers and all schools and public agencies to up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for family or medical reasons. Those working for small (under 50 employees) private sector companies, those who work below 1,250 hours annually, and those who have not been with their employer for over a year are not eligible for protections under FMLA and therefore can lose their job in the event of a family or medical emergency requiring leave.¹⁷ Nebraska does not require this time to be paid and companies are not required to provide any paid time off, but many do. In our census region including Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota a majority of workers do have paid sick leave, paid vacation and paid holidays, but for those that do not, their jobs and financial stability can be compromised by unexpected events like a health crisis (Figure 9).¹⁸

Figure 9: Percent of workers with paid leave benefits in north midwest region (2013)



Retirement savings are important for economic security in senior years of life, but too many Americans put aside too little for retirement despite the range of tax incentives. Higher-income workers disproportionately use retirement savings tax incentives with 70% of middle- to high-income workers participating in employer sponsored retirement plans, but only 25% of individuals making \$15,000-\$20,000 participate.¹⁹ Similarly, investment in Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) increases disproportionately with income. Those without savings for retirement tend to be populations with lower education, poor health and part-time workers. 48.4% of workers in Nebraska participated in an employment-based retirement plan in 2012.¹¹

Assets

Assets are another measure of a family's financial security. Assets are resources, like a home or savings account, that help support longer term financial stability. Financial crises such as job losses, medical emergencies, and car or home repairs are inevitable, and without assets, a family's financial security can be very vulnerable. Asset poverty expands the definition of poverty to include those who do not have 3 months' of living expenses at the poverty level in assets such as savings or property/business ownership.¹¹ In Nebraska, 18.5% of people experience asset poverty with 10.2% being extremely asset impoverished.¹¹ These families can experience a detrimental blow when experiencing a financial crisis.

Commentary

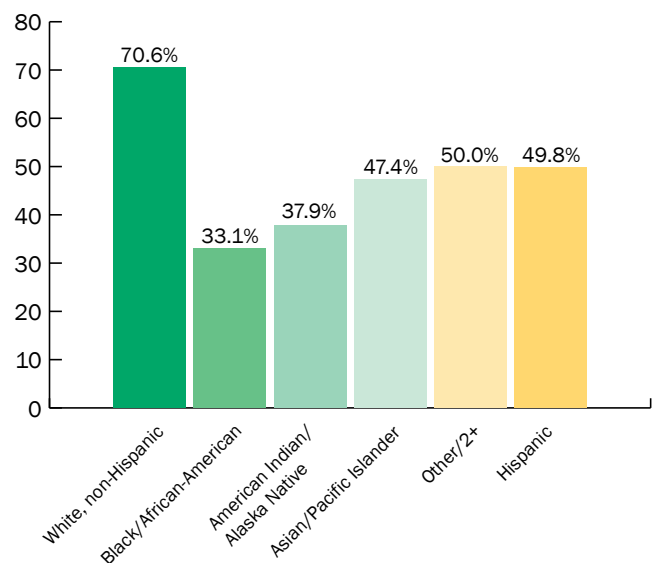
Nearly every parent’s dream is for their children to have a better, easier life than they had, especially financially, but with the current structure of the U.S. economy the current generation of teenagers is likely to be less successful than their parents. Income alone is not enough to progress in our economy. It takes assets like homes, businesses, savings and education. The U.S. government has a long history of helping families build assets through programs like the Homestead Act, G.I. bill, home mortgage deductions and 401k and IRA retirement programs. Unfortunately, these policies are skewed to provide an advantage for those who are already wealthy. Low-income households that do not make enough money to itemize deductions receive almost nothing from these policies. More than half of the \$400 billion in benefits that the federal government spent in 2009 on asset building policies went to the top 5% of taxpayers while low-income families received almost none.¹⁹

Families participating in public benefit programs have long been subjected to “asset tests” to determine eligibility. For a family who had previously been able to accrue retirement savings, a job loss and the need for temporary public assistance can mean being required to liquidate resources intended for longer term financial security. Nebraska has taken steps in recent years to reform asset tests, but for those participating in the child care subsidy and Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) programs, very low limits remain in place.

Homeownership

Homeownership accounts for the largest component of household wealth in the United States and accounts for a great share of wealth particularly for lower- and middle-income households. Homeownership also has benefits for the community: it stabilizes neighborhoods and positively influences children’s health, well-being and education.¹⁹ In Nebraska, 63.5% of homes are owned by the residents, equal to the U.S. rate of homeownership.²⁰ The rate of homeownership varies significantly based on race with white non-Hispanic Nebraskans having a much higher rate of ownership than people of color (Figure 10).²¹ Homeowners also have lower rates of high housing cost burden than renters. 24.3% of homeowners spent over 30% of their income on monthly owner costs compared to 42.8% of renters spending more than 30% of their income monthly on housing costs.¹¹

Figure 10: Homeownership by race and ethnicity (2013)



Education

Post-secondary education is one of the most valuable assets that has a significant impact on lifetime earnings and economic mobility. Educational capital can also be passed down to future generations with children more likely to attend and graduate from college if their parents attended. Annual earnings in Nebraska for someone 25 years or older with some college or an associate's degree are 1.15 times higher than a high school graduate. People with a bachelor's degree can expect annual earnings to be 1.6 times higher than those with just a high school education (Figure 11).²² Those with a higher education experience lower unemployment with an unemployment rate of 4% nationally for workers with a bachelor's degree, lower than the national average of 6.1%, compared to 7.5% for those with just a high school diploma.²³

In Nebraska the importance of post-secondary education is becoming greater and greater. When looking at employment by industry in 1990 to 2014, jobs that require some type of post-secondary education experienced significant growth. Industries like education and health services and professional and business services have grown, whereas jobs that did not require post-secondary education but typically offer a decent income and opportunity for advancement like manufacturing experienced great loss (Figure 12).¹

Figure 11: Median annual income by educational attainment (2013)

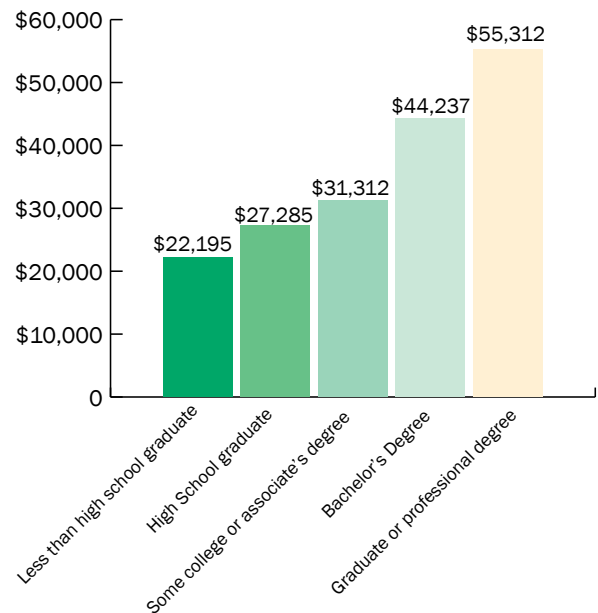
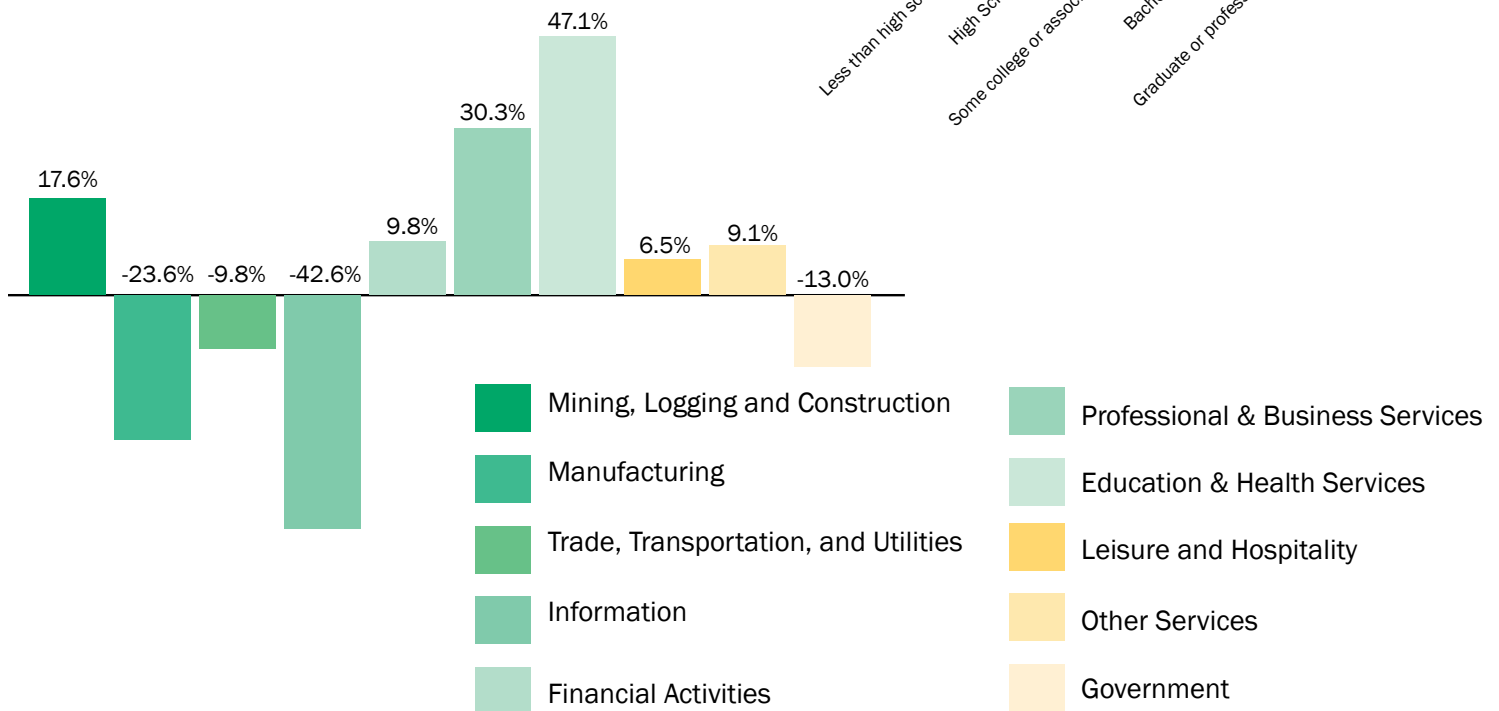


Figure 12: Percent change in employment by industry (1990-2014)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B20004.; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Economy at a Glance.

Commentary

Conclusions and Recommendations

In general, Nebraska is a great place to raise a family and to be a child, but some of Nebraska's working families are still struggling to make ends meet and build a better future. We need to ensure that our policies support working families and help them build a better future.

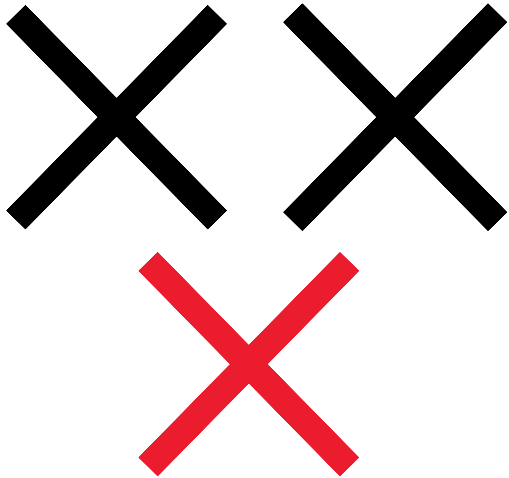
1) Ensure that all working families have access to benefits that help support family health and well-being. We should guarantee that all workers have access to paid sick days, paid family and medical leave and health insurance.

2) Incentivize asset building for lower income families. Our current policy incentives for asset building primarily benefit higher income families. We need to ensure that lower income families have access to incentives that help build assets. We need to eliminate asset limits in our public programs and provide incentives outside of the tax code to reach the families that need it the most.

3) Increase tax credits for working families. Tax credits like the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) help increase the income of working families.

Sources

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics *Economy at a Glance*.
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics *Unemployment rates for states*.
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics *Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States*.
4. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table CP03.
5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S0201.
6. Robert Reich, "Inequality for All."
7. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B19013B-H.
8. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B17010.
9. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table C17001B-I.
10. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B05010.
11. *Assets and Opportunity Nebraska State Data*.
12. Economic Policy Institute, *Low-wage Workers Are Older Than You Think*.
13. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Multiple Job Holders, 2013*.
14. *Voices for Children in Nebraska, Family Bottom Line, 2014*.
15. Employee Benefit Research Institute.
16. U.S. News and World Report, *7 Reasons to Take Advantage of Employee Healthcare Benefits, 2012*.
17. U.S. Department of Labor, Department of Labor, Wage and Hours Division.
18. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *National Compensation Survey, 2013*.
19. CFED & AECF, "Upside Down" Report, 2010.
20. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table DP04.
21. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B25003B-I.
22. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B20004.
23. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment*.



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

**92 of Nebraska's 93
counties had a mental
health provider shortage
in 2013.²**

Why does it matter?

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

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

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

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

Where are the data?

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Births..... | 20 |
| Prenatal care..... | 20 |
| Low birth weight..... | 21 |
| Pre/Post natal health..... | 21 |
| Teen parents..... | 22 |
| Teen sexual behavior..... | 22 |
| Infant and child deaths..... | 23 |
| Health insurance..... | 24 |
| Behavioral health..... | 25 |
| Health risk behaviors..... | 26 |
| Health services..... | 29 |

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table C27001.

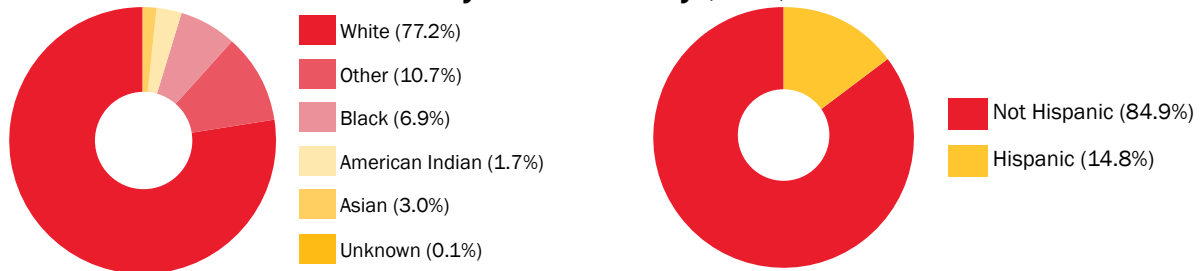
2. Shortage Designation, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Births

26,094 babies were born in 2013.

That's a slight increase from 25,939 births in 2012.

Births by race & ethnicity (2013)



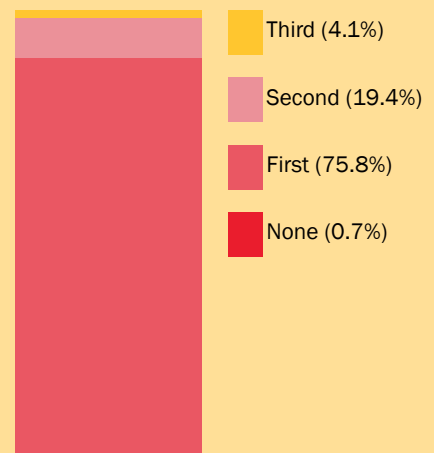
15.1% of babies received inadequate prenatal care.

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.

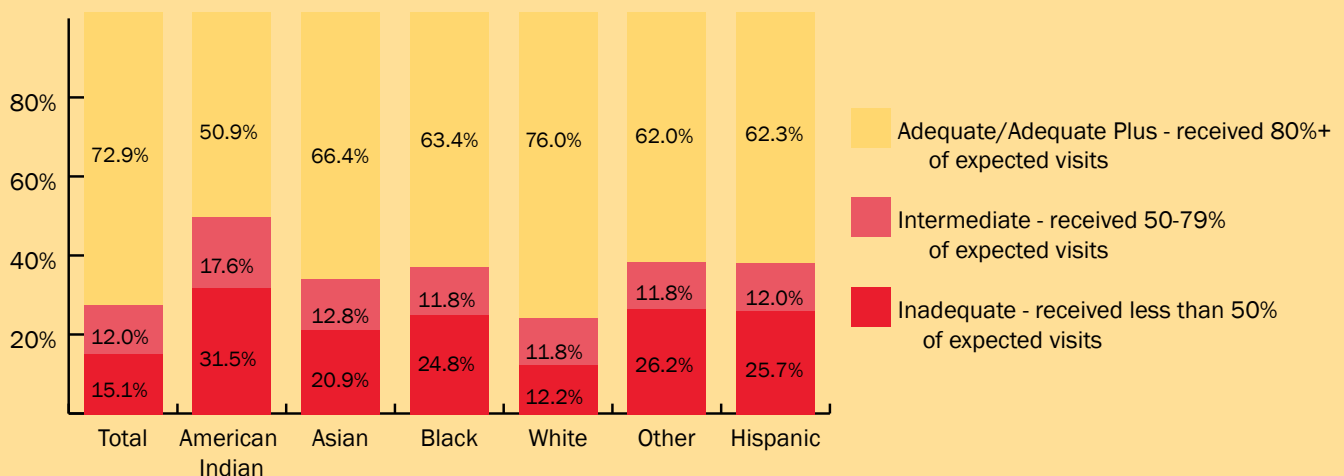
Barriers to care can include a lack of any of the following:

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

Trimester prenatal care began (2013)

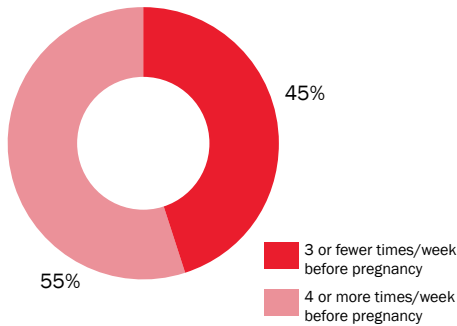


Adequacy of prenatal care by race & ethnicity (2013)

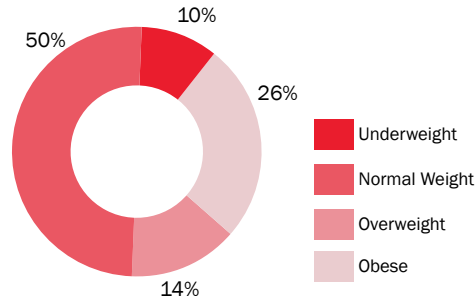


Source of all data on this page: Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

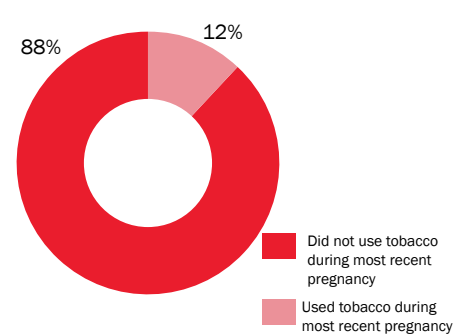
Folic acid use prior to pregnancy (2011)¹



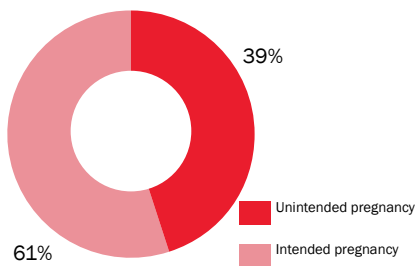
Mother's BMI prior to pregnancy (2011)¹



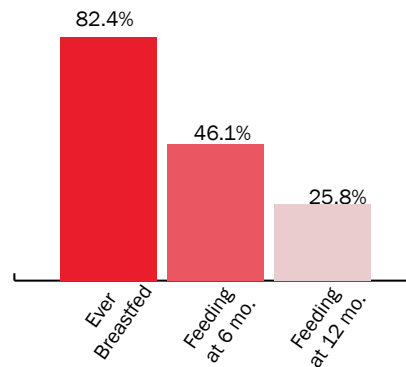
Tobacco use (2013)²



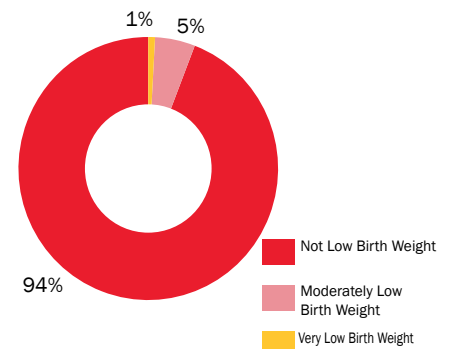
Pregnancy intendedness (2011)¹



Breastfeeding (2011)³



Low birth weight (2013)²



| | |
|---|-------------|
| Domestic violence¹ | 2011 |
| Experienced physical abuse from husband or partner in the 12 months before pregnancy | 3.1% |
| Experienced physical abuse by someone other than husband or partner in the 12 months before pregnancy | 1.6% |
| Parenting classes¹ | 2011 |
| Participated in parenting classes during most recent pregnancy | 14.0% |
| Maternal depression¹ | 2011 |
| New mothers who experienced maternal depression related to most recent pregnancy | 10.5% |

7 in 10 Nebraska mothers report one or more stressful situations.¹

1. "Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System Homepage," Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 2. Vital Statistics, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 3. Centers for Disease Control, National Immunization Survey, 2011.

Teen births & sexual behavior

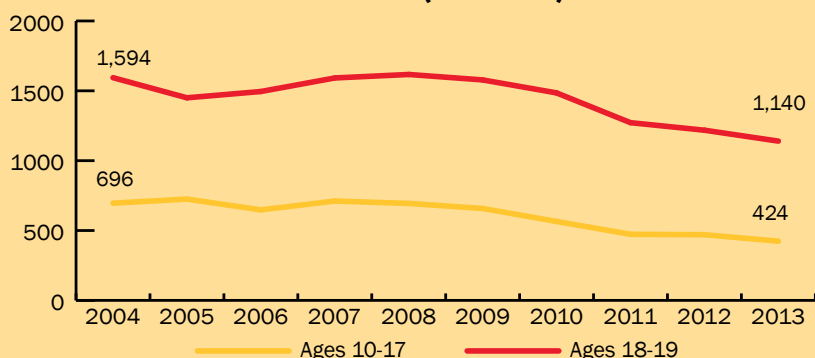
Teen parenting

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.

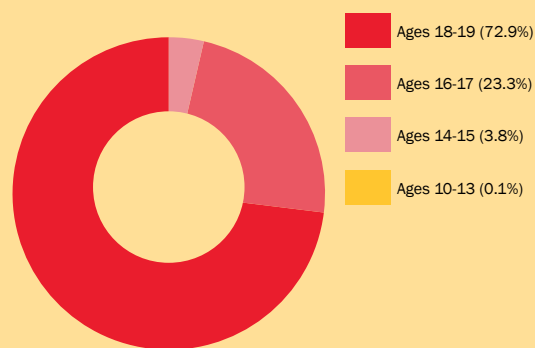
Teen births are at the lowest point in a decade. In 2013, there were 1,564 babies born to teen mothers; 424 (27.1%) to mothers who were 10-17 years old and 1,140 (76.9%) to mothers who were 18 or 19.²

Teen births (2004-2013)



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

Teen births by age (2013)



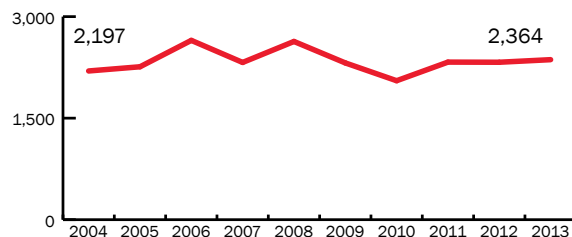
Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

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) (2004-2013)²



There were 2,364 cases of sexually transmitted infections reported in children ages 19 and under in Nebraska in 2013.

HIV/AIDS³

In 2013, there were 11 children ages 0-11 and 23 children ages 12-19 living with HIV.

Since 2004, only 3 children with a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS have died from the disease.

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

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

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

Infant mortality

Infant mortality increased to 5.3 per 1,000 births in 2013 from 4.8 per 1,000 births in 2012.

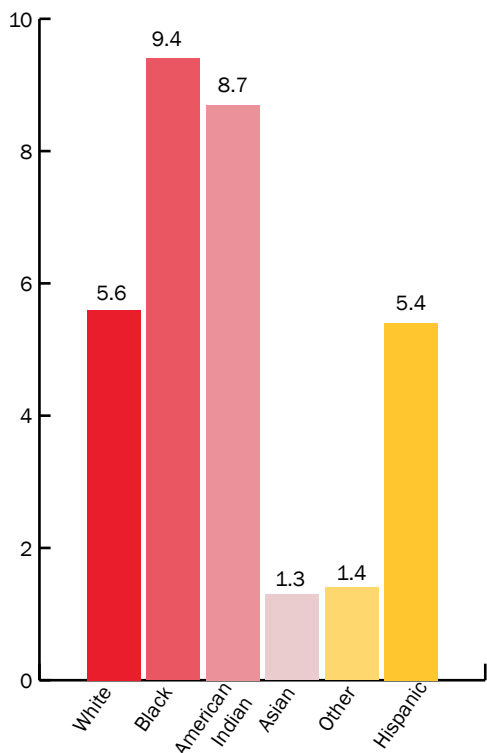
| Causes of infant deaths (2013) | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Birth Defects | 36 | 25.9% |
| Maternal and Perinatal | 35 | 25.2% |
| Prematurity | 18 | 12.9% |
| SIDS | 15 | 10.8% |
| Respiratory and Heart | 14 | 10.1% |
| Accidents | 5 | 3.6% |
| Infection | 3 | 2.2% |
| Other | 13 | 9.4% |
| Total | 139 | |

Child deaths

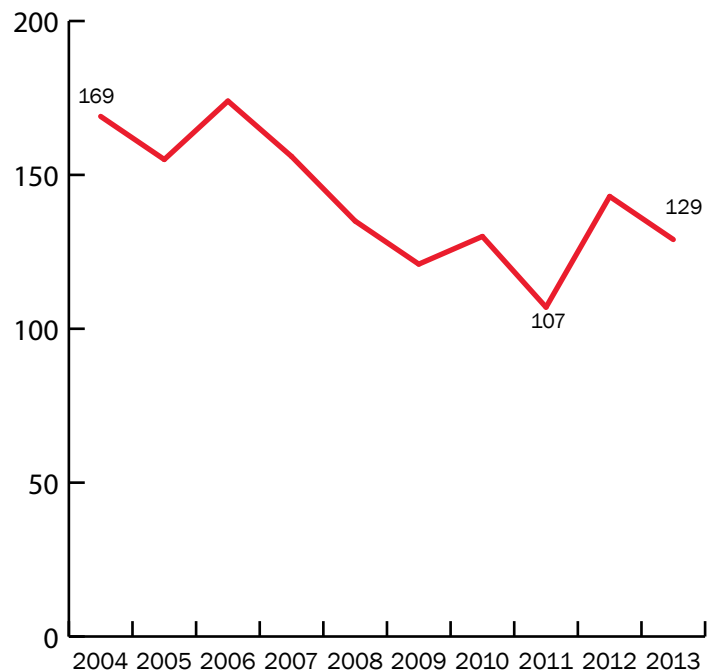
In 2013, 129 children and youth ages 1 to 19 died of various causes, the most common of which were accidents and suicide.

| Causes of child deaths (2013) | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Accidents | 43 | 33.3% |
| Suicide | 16 | 12.4% |
| Cancer | 15 | 11.6% |
| Homicide | 8 | 6.2% |
| Infection | 7 | 5.4% |
| Birth Defects | 8 | 6.2% |
| Other | 16 | 14.0% |
| Total | 129 | |

Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 births by race and ethnicity (2013)

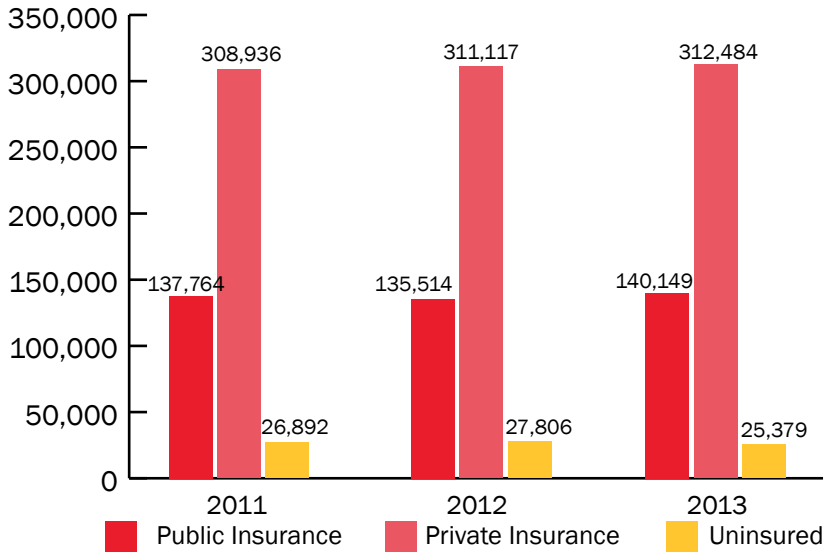


Child deaths, ages 1-19 (2004-2013)



Health insurance

Health coverage for Nebraska's children, ages 17 & under (2011-2013)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011, 2012, and 2013 1-year estimates, American Community Surveys, Tables B27001, B27002, and B27003 respectively.

Access to health care

In 2013, there were 25,379 uninsured children in Nebraska.¹ Of those, 16,914 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 (2008-2012)

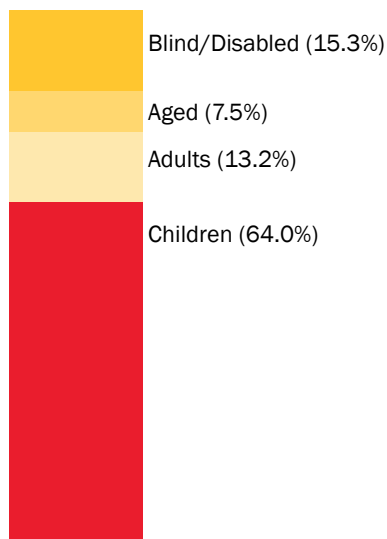
| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Black/African American | 6.0% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 5.5% |
| Other of 2 or more races | 12.1% |
| White non-Hispanic | 4.5% |
| Hispanic | 14.3% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 18.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables C27001B-I.

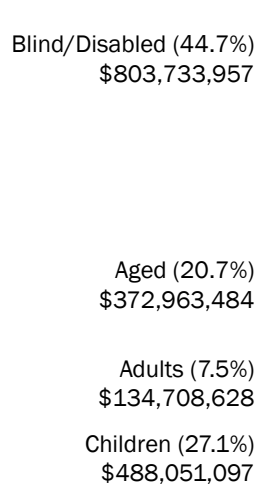
Medicaid and CHIP served a monthly average 161,728 children in SFY 2013

67% of uninsured children are from low-income families and are likely eligible for Medicaid or CHIP.²

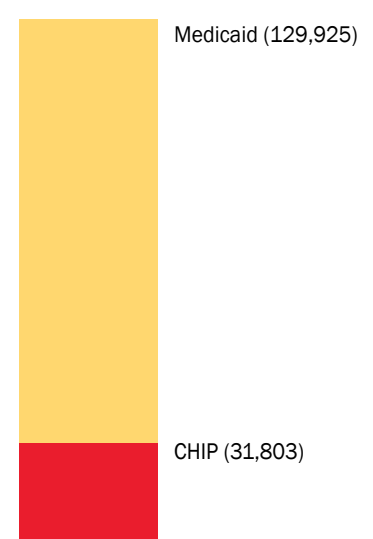
Nebraska Medicaid average monthly eligible persons by category (SFY 2013)



Nebraska Medicaid expenditures by category (SFY 2013)



CHIP/Medicaid enrollment (SFY 2013)



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, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B27003.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 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.

The 2009-10 National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (NS-CSHCN) estimated that 37,539 (8%) Nebraska children faced specified behavioral health disorders.

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

Source: Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health, childhealthdata.org.

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 (2013)

2,191 youth

received mental health services.

539 youth

received substance abuse services.

73 youth

received dual services.

1,545 youth

had "serious emotional disturbance."

Regional centers (2013)

69 males

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

24 males

received services from Lincoln Regional Center at the Whitehall Campus.

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

29,294 Nebraska children received mental health and substance abuse services through Medicaid or CHIP in 2013.¹

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 crashes and seat belt use*

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*

2013

| | |
|--|-------|
| In past 12 months, was physically hurt on purpose by boyfriend or girlfriend | 7.6% |
| Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property | 6.4% |
| In past 12 months, was bullied on school property | 20.8% |
| Ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse | 8.6% |



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



In past 12 month, was electronically bullied: 15.7%

Motor Vehicle Accidents

25 children died and 175 children suffered disabling injuries

in motor vehicle accidents in 2013.

Source: Nebraska Department of Roads.

Blood lead level testing (2013)

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
- 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 2013:
35,518 were children tested.**

685 had elevated blood lead levels

representing 1.9% of all children tested (an increase from 1.3% in 2012).

Alcohol and other drugs*1

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% |



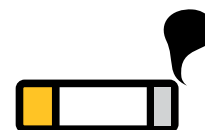
In past 30 days, had at least 1 drink of alcohol: 22.1%



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%

Obesity, 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 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

*Representative of Nebraska public high school students.

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

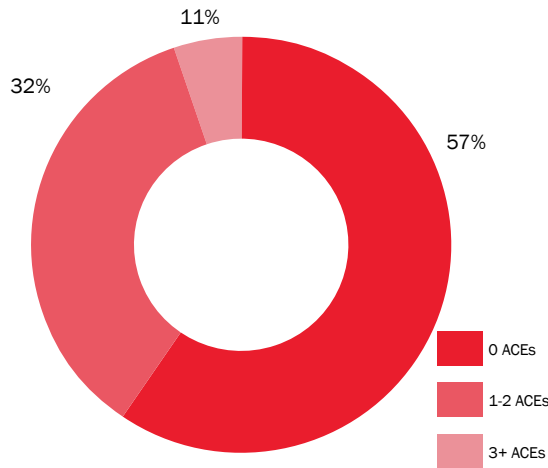
2. National Survey of Children's Health, 2011/12.

Health risks

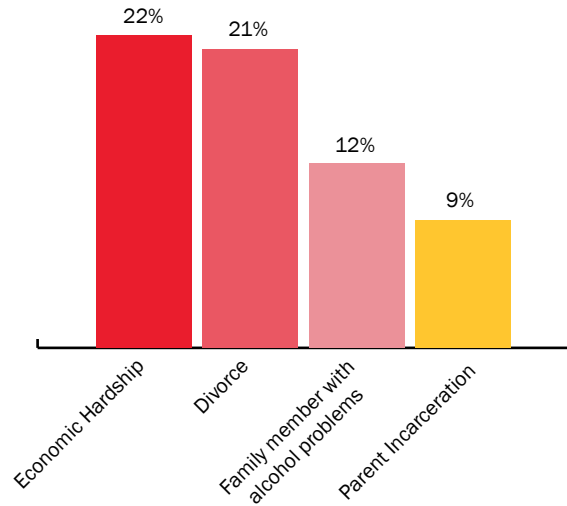
Adverse Childhood Experiences¹

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



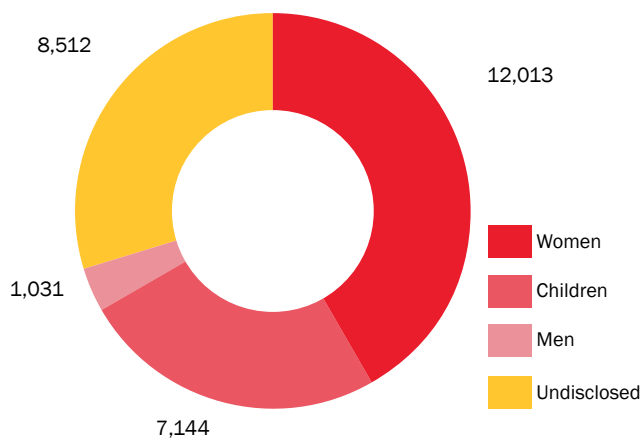
Most common ACEs (2011/12)¹



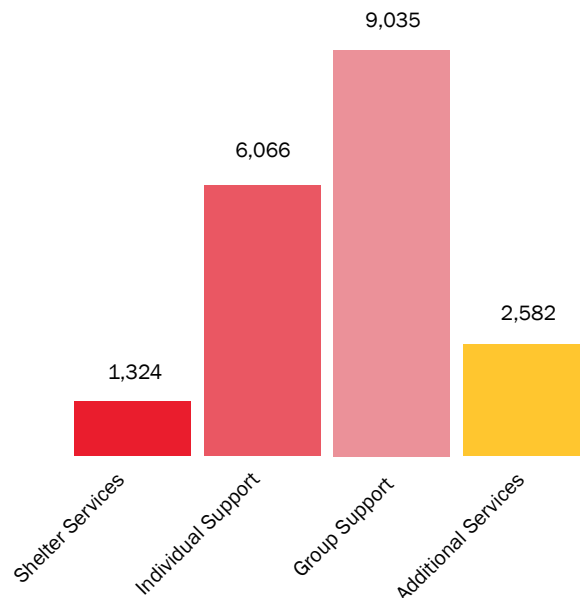
Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault²

Nebraska's Network of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Programs includes 21 community-based. There are also 4 tribal programs.

Service participants (2013)²



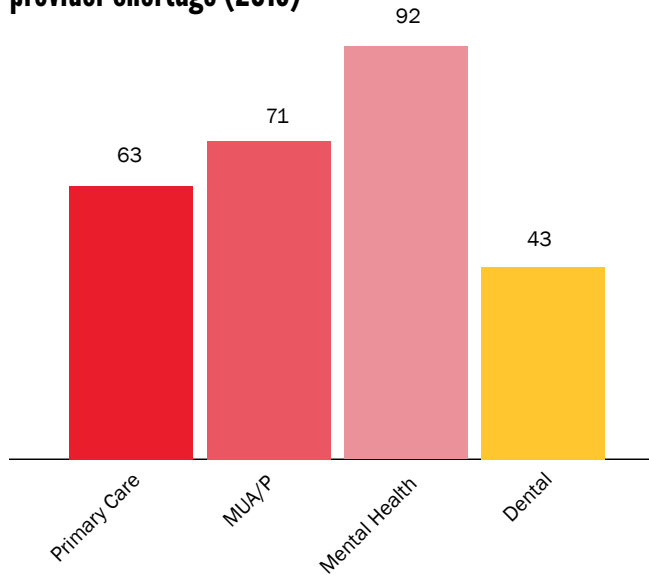
Services provided to children served (2013)²



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

2. Nebraska Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition.

Number of counties with a medical provider shortage (2013)¹



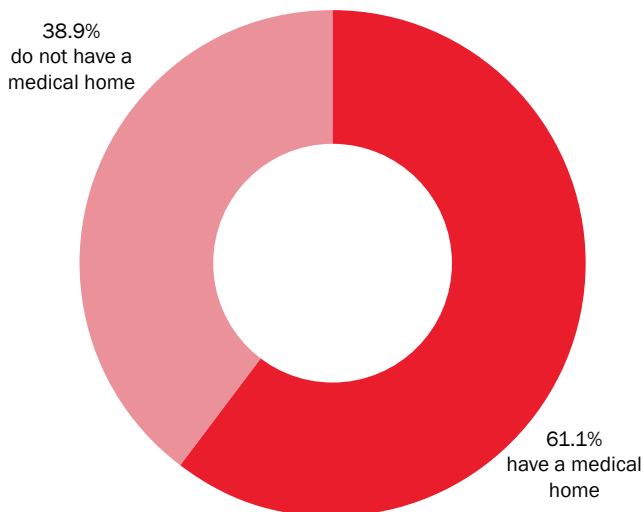
Medical provider shortage

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 having 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 (2013)



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

79.0% of Nebraska children had received the series by age 2. This is an increase from last year's rate of 72.6% and higher than the national average of 70.4%

83.6% 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.

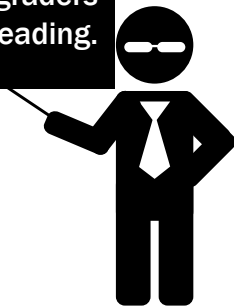
2. 2011/12 National Survey of Children's Health.

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

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

Education

77%
of Nebraska 3rd graders
score proficient or better in reading.



Why does it matter?

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

Children who are well educated are much more likely to become successful adults. Higher education is linked to higher income, higher job satisfaction, lower divorce rates and lower crime rates. By ensuring that all children have access to high-quality educational opportunities 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.



11.5% of high school students don't graduate on time.

Where are the data?

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Head Start and Early Head Start..... | 31 |
| Early childhood education..... | 32 |
| Child care..... | 33 |
| Test scores - reading..... | 34 |
| Test scores - math..... | 35 |
| Test scores - science..... | 36 |
| Student characteristics..... | 37 |
| School absences..... | 39 |
| Graduation/career..... | 40 |

Head Start/Early Head Start

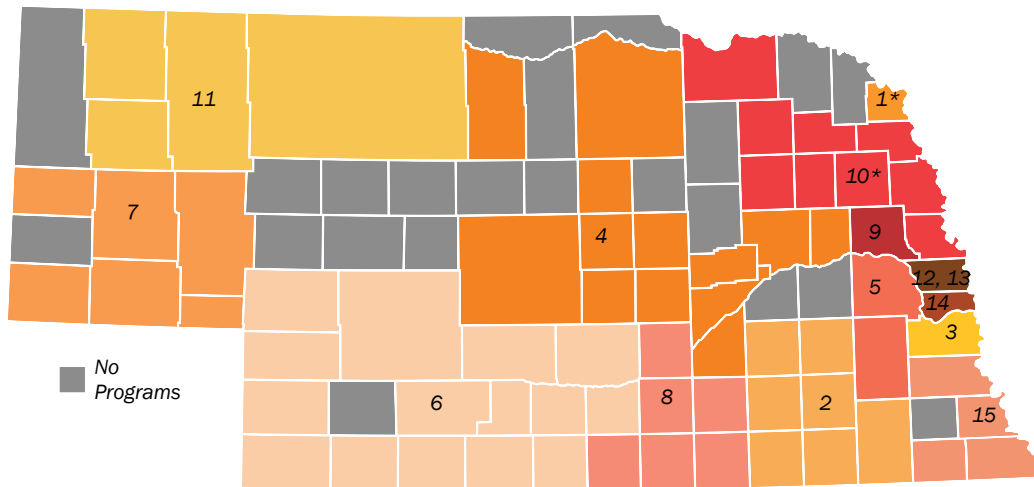
5,857

children were served by Head Start and Early Head Start in 2012/13.

148 pregnant women

were served by Early Head Start in 2012/13.

Counties served by Head Start or Early Head Start grantees (2012/13)



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

| # | Grantee Name | Total Served | Early Head Start | Head Start |
|----|---|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 1 | Boys and Girls Home of Nebraska | 60 | 60 | 0 |
| 2 | Blue Valley Community Action Partnership | 323 | 90 | 233 |
| 3 | Cass County Head Start/Plattsmouth Public Schools | 140 | 0 | 140 |
| 4 | Central Nebraska Community Services, Inc. | 536 | 155 | 381 |
| 5 | Community Action Partnership of Lancaster and Saunders Counties | 688 | 140 | 548 |
| 6 | Community Action Partnership of Mid-Nebraska | 358 | 0 | 358 |
| 7 | Community Action Partnership of Western Nebraska | 415 | 52 | 363 |
| 8 | Head Start Child & Family Development Program, Inc. | 523 | 144 | 379 |
| 9 | Midland Lutheran College/Dodge County Head Start | 125 | 0 | 125 |
| 10 | Northeast Nebraska Community Action Partnership | 417 | 0 | 417 |
| 11 | Northwest Community Action Partnership | 267 | 63 | 204 |
| 12 | Omaha Public Schools Head Start | 1,013 | 0 | 1,013 |
| 13 | Salvation Army Early Head Start | 111 | 111 | 0 |
| 14 | Sarpy County Cooperative Head Start | 221 | 96 | 125 |
| 15 | Southeast Nebraska Community Action | 156 | 0 | 156 |
| ** | Omaha Tribe of Nebraska | 101 | 0 | 101 |
| ** | Santee Sioux Council Tribal Head Start | 35 | 0 | 35 |
| ** | Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska | 90 | 0 | 90 |

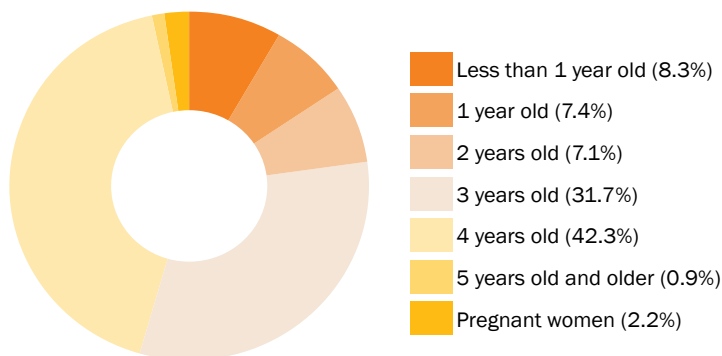
Source: Federal Head Start PIR System.

* Dakota county is served by the Boys and Girls Home of Nebraska grantee and Northeast Nebraska Community Action Partnership

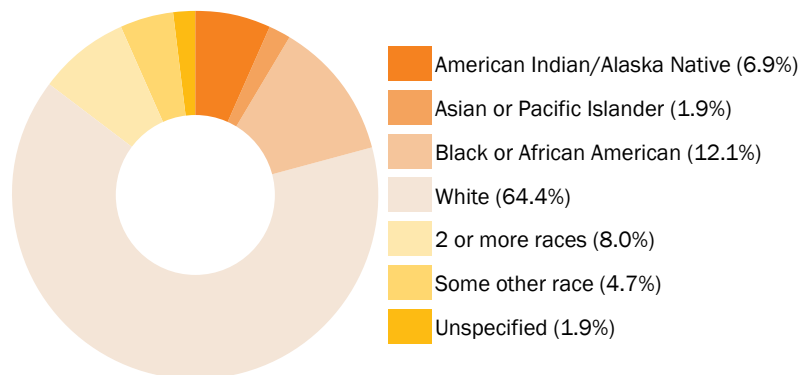
** Tribal programs. These programs are not depicted on the county map. Each of these counties (Knox and Thurston) is served by a tribal program and another grantee.

Early childhood education

Early Head Start/Head Start participants by age (2012/13)



Early Head Start/Head Start participants by race (2012/13)*

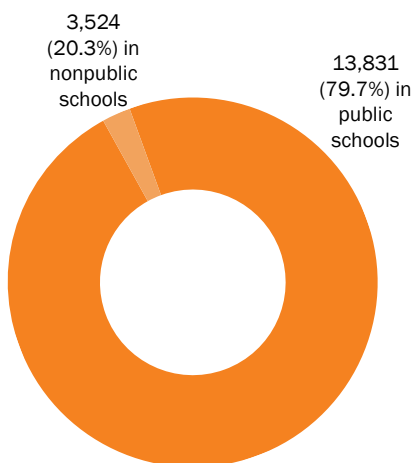


*32.2% of Head Start participants were Hispanic.

Source: Federal Head Start PIR System.

School-Based Preschool (2012/13)

17,355
children enrolled in
school-based preschool



Early Development Network

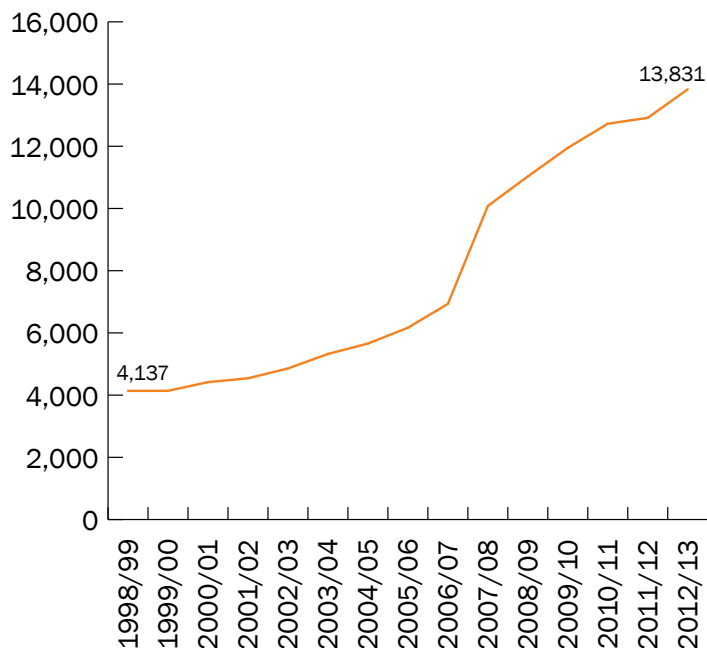
The Early Development Network (EDN) serves families with children from birth to age 3 who have disabilities.

1,434

children were served
by EDN in the 2013-2014
program year.*

Source: Special Education Office, Nebraska Department of Education.
*One-day count of children taken on October 1, 2013.

Public School PreK Enrollment (1998/99 - 2012/13)



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.

531
families

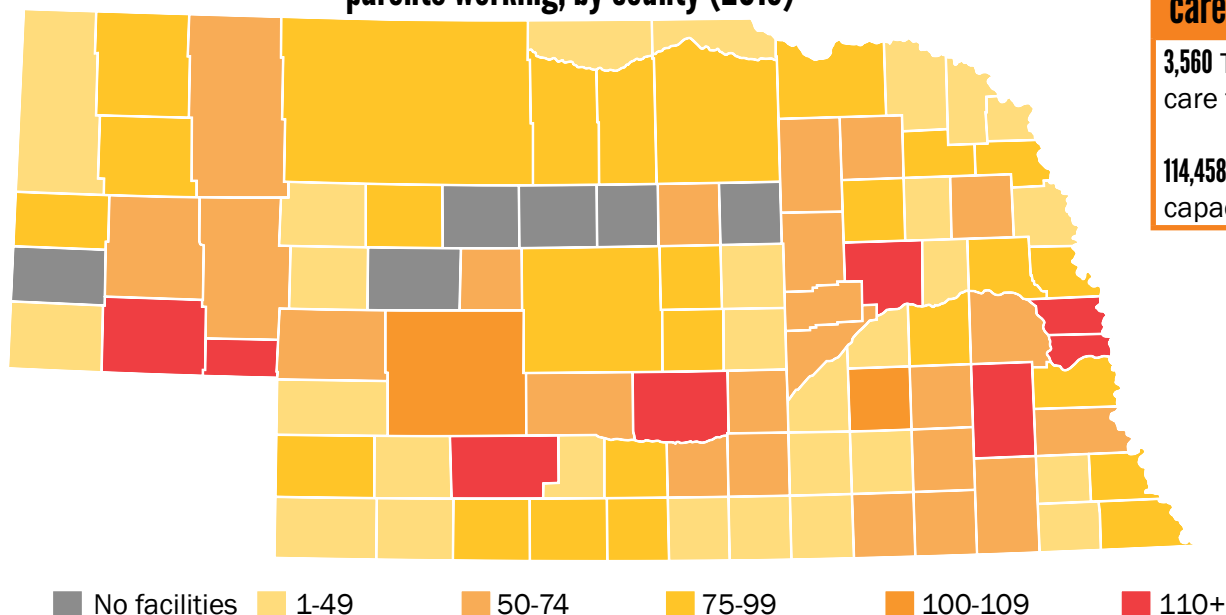
106
pregnant
moms

590
children

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

Children need a safe and quality environment while their parents work. Ensuring that caregivers are licensed is an important first step toward keeping children safe. This data 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 (2013)



Licensed child care facilities

3,560 Total child care facilities¹

114,458 Total capacity²

Source: "Early Childhood Capacity by County," Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Annual child care costs (2013)

Center-based care

| | |
|------------|---------|
| Infant | \$9,100 |
| 4 year old | \$7,800 |
| School Age | \$4,875 |

Home-based care

| | |
|------------|---------|
| Infant | \$6,760 |
| 4 year old | \$6,500 |
| School Age | \$4,875 |

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

Child care subsidies (SFY 2013)

- There were **33,877** children in Nebraska who received child care subsidies in SFY 2013, for an average annual payment per child of **\$2,609**.
- An average of **18,221** children received a subsidy each month, for an average monthly payment per child of **\$404**.³
- The total state and federal funds spent for Child Care Subprogram 44, which includes child care subsidies, was **\$89,248,810**.⁴
- **4,127** of licensed and approved providers received subsidies.⁴
- About **52%** of licensed providers received child care subsidies.⁴

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

2. Ibid.

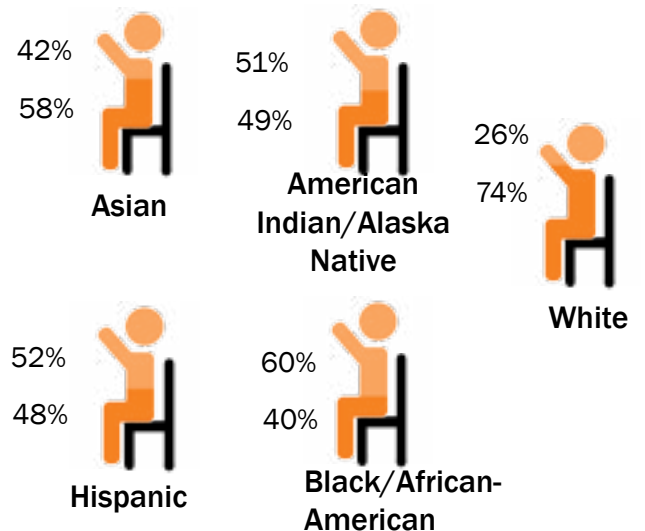
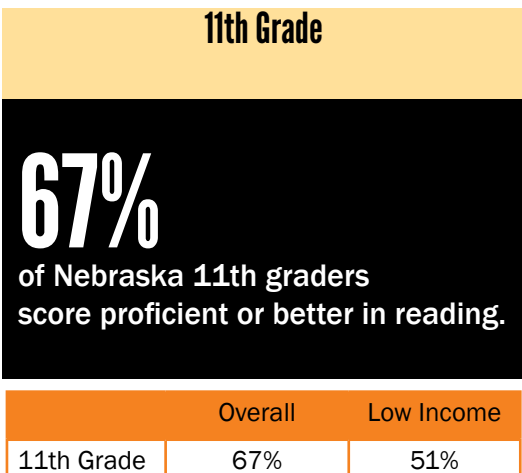
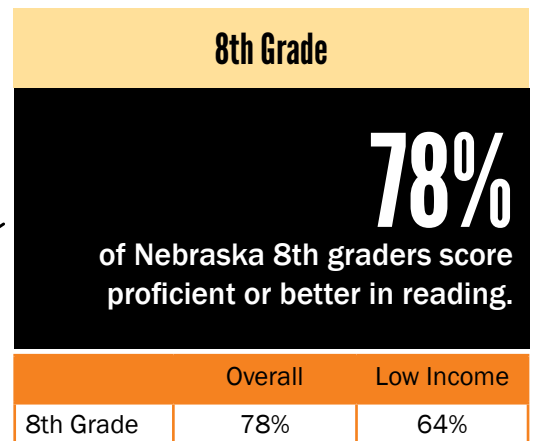
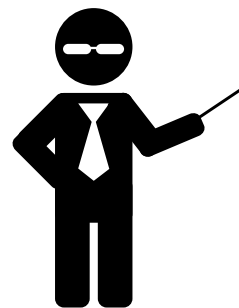
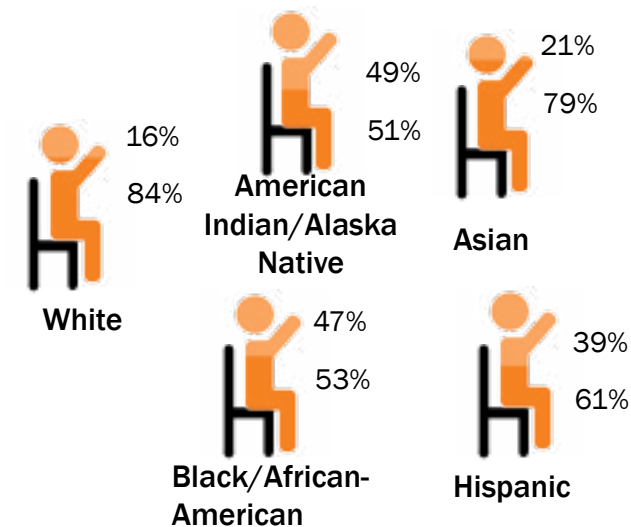
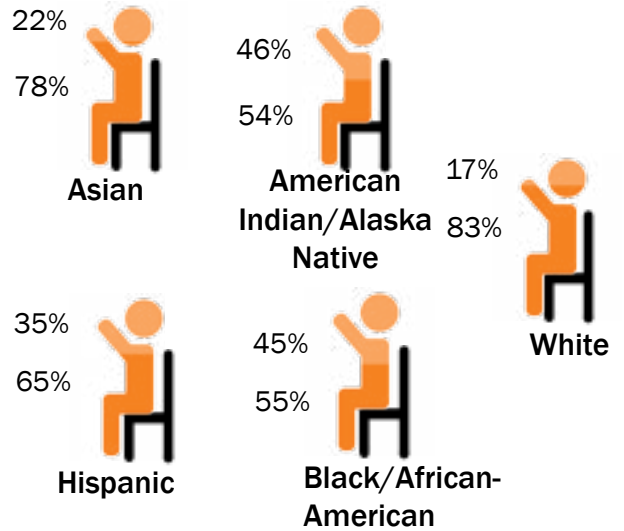
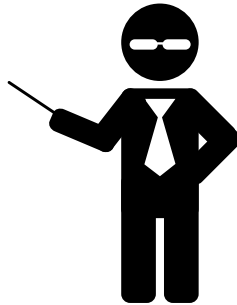
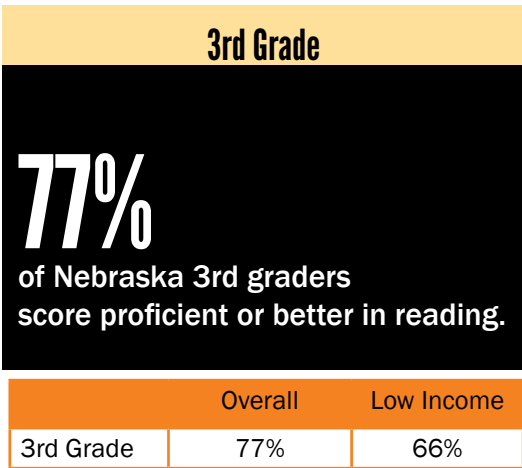
3. Average annual and average monthly payments based on NFOCUS service expenditures, not total Child Care Program expenditures.

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

Test Scores - Reading

Not Proficient

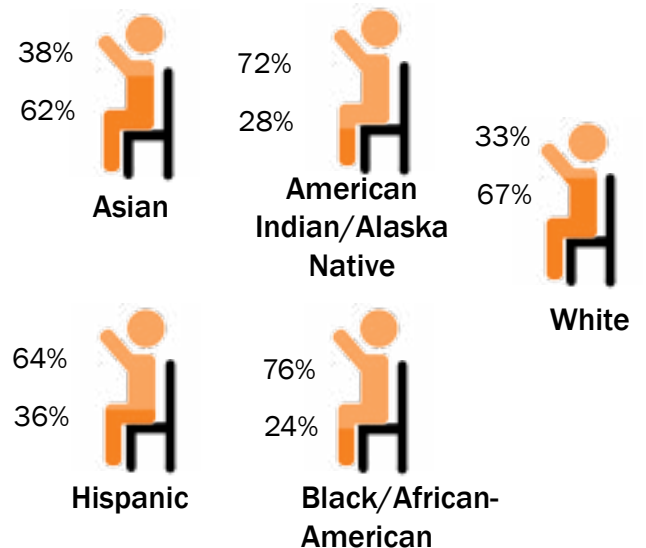
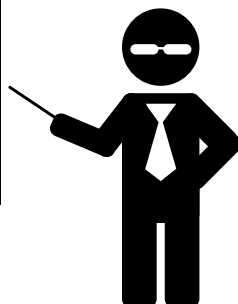
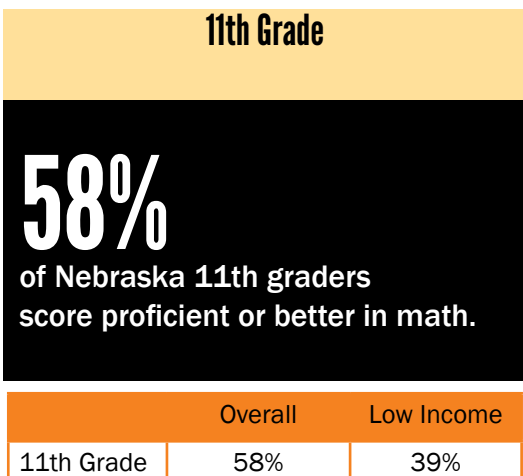
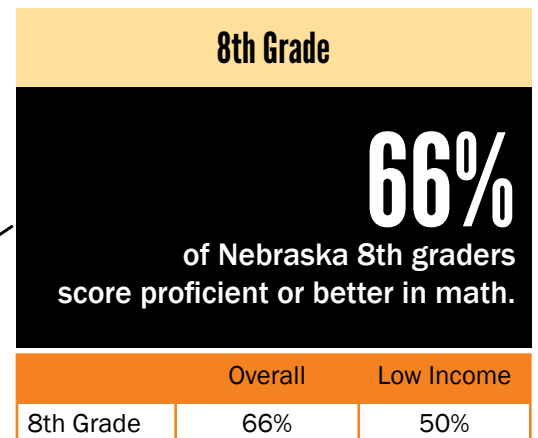
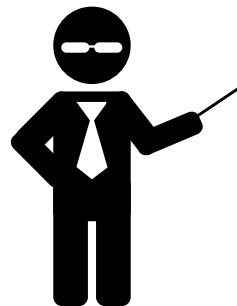
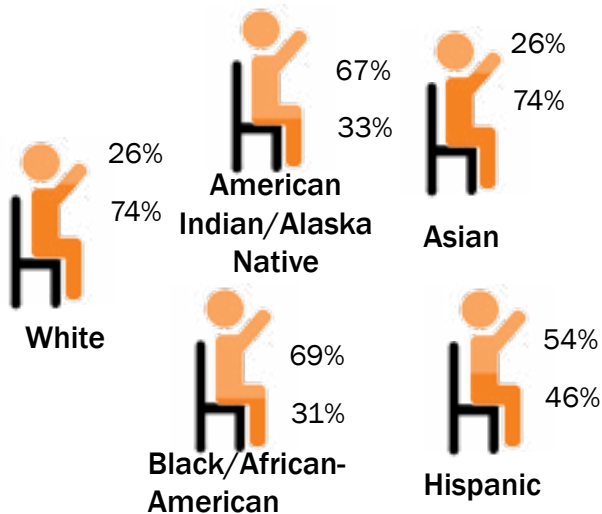
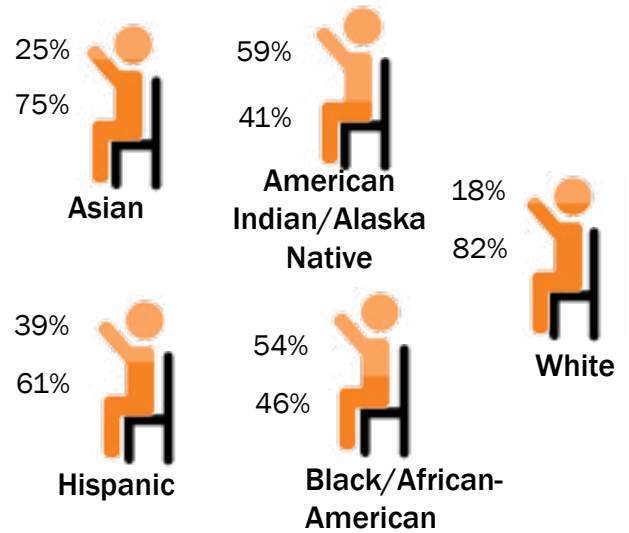
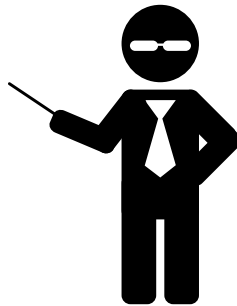
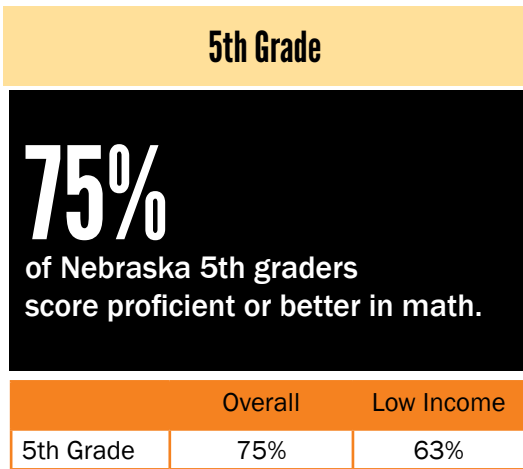
Proficient



Source: Nebraska Department of Education, 2012-2013 State of the Schools Report, Nebraska State Accountability (NeSA) - Reading.

Test Scores - Math

Not Proficient Proficient



Source: Nebraska Department of Education, 2012-2013 State of the Schools Report, Nebraska State Accountability (NeSA) - Math.

Test Scores- Science

Not Proficient

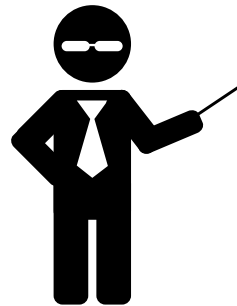
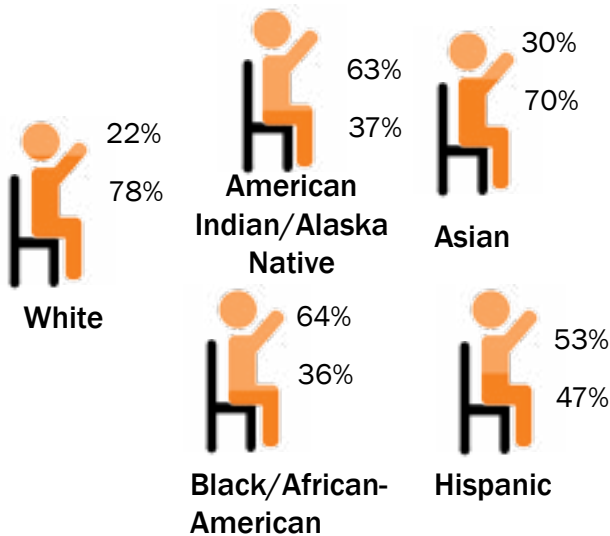
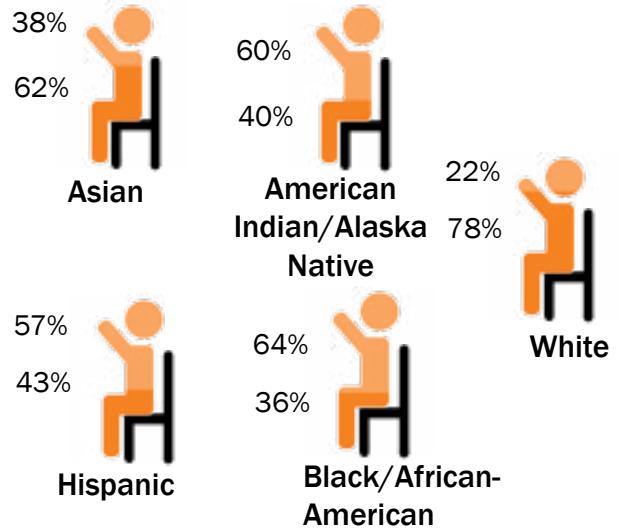
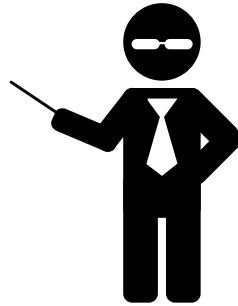
Proficient

5th Grade

68%

of Nebraska 5th graders score proficient or better in science.

| | Overall | Low Income |
|-----------|---------|------------|
| 5th Grade | 68% | 52% |



8th Grade

69%

of Nebraska 8th graders score proficient or better in science.

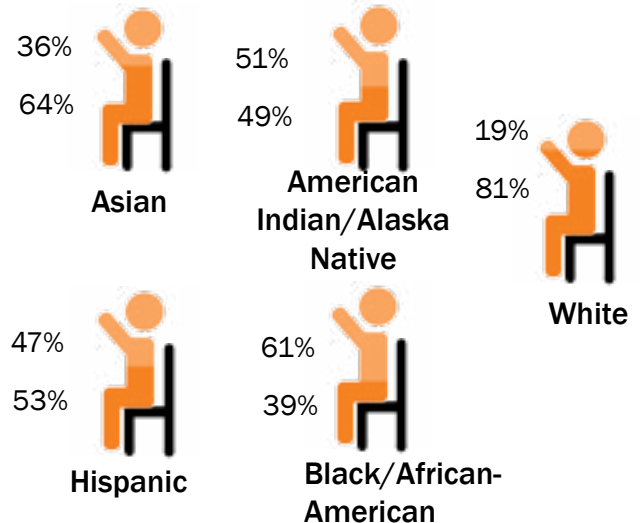
| | Overall | Low Income |
|-----------|---------|------------|
| 8th Grade | 69% | 53% |

11th Grade

73%

of Nebraska 11th graders score proficient or better in science.

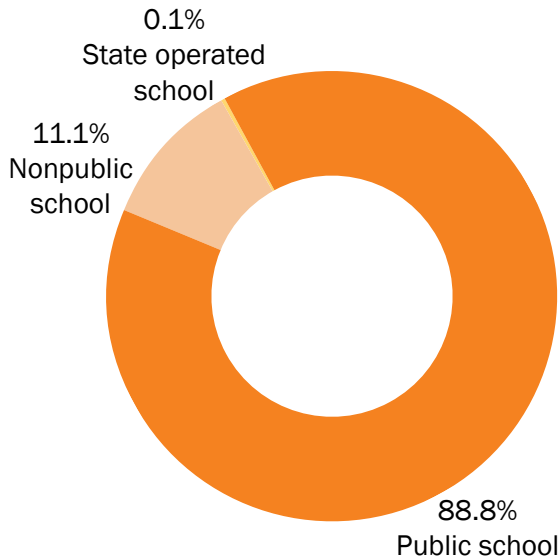
| | Overall | Low Income |
|------------|---------|------------|
| 11th Grade | 73% | 56% |



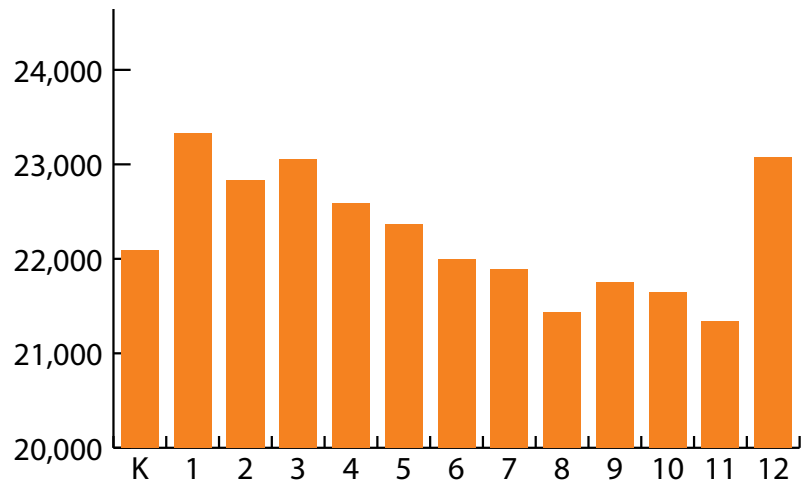
Source: Nebraska Department of Education, 2012-2013 State of the Schools Report, Nebraska State Accountability (NeSA) - Science.

341,458 children were enrolled in public or nonpublic school in 2012/13.

Public and nonpublic school enrollment (2012/13)



Public school membership by grade (2012/13)



133,960 public and nonpublic students were eligible for free and reduced meals in 2012/13.

MEAL PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

| Breakfast | Lunch | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 251 districts | 371 districts | 453 districts |
| 691 schools | 870 schools | 1,245 schools |

Note: Includes state operated Special Purpose School

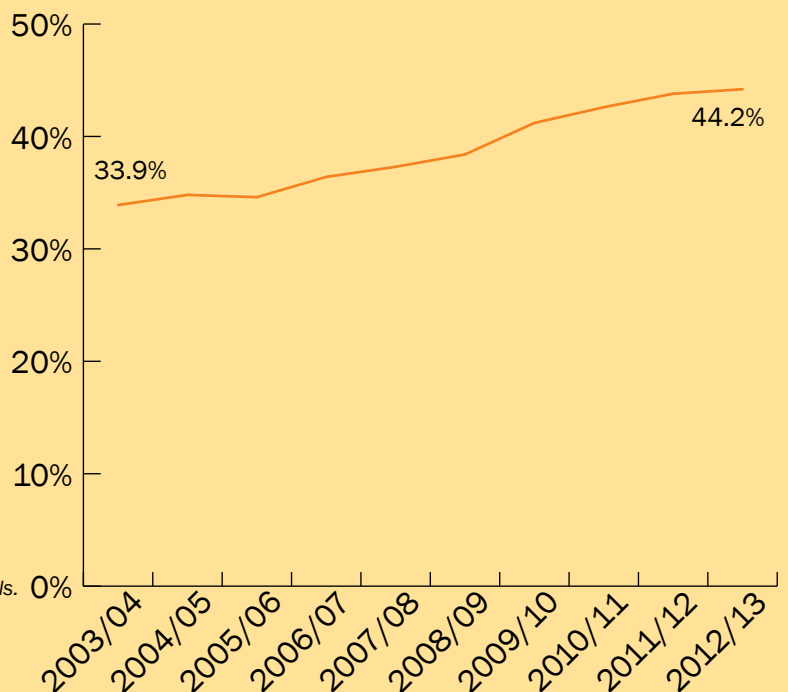
MEAL PROGRAM FUNDING

| | Breakfast | Lunch |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Federal | \$13,345,171 | \$55,567,138* |
| State** | \$362,841 | \$170,148 |
| Total | \$69,445,298 | |

*Federal lunch reimbursement includes 6 cents.

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

Percentage of public and private students eligible for free and reduced school meals (2003/04 - 2012/13)



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

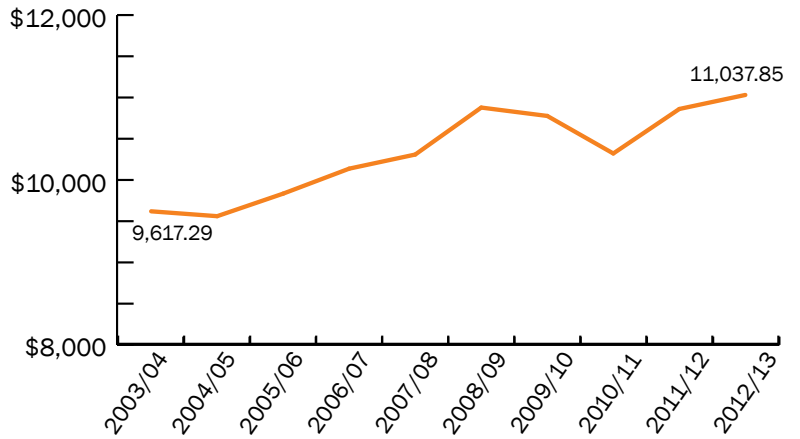
Source of all data on this page: Nebraska Department of Education.

Student characteristics

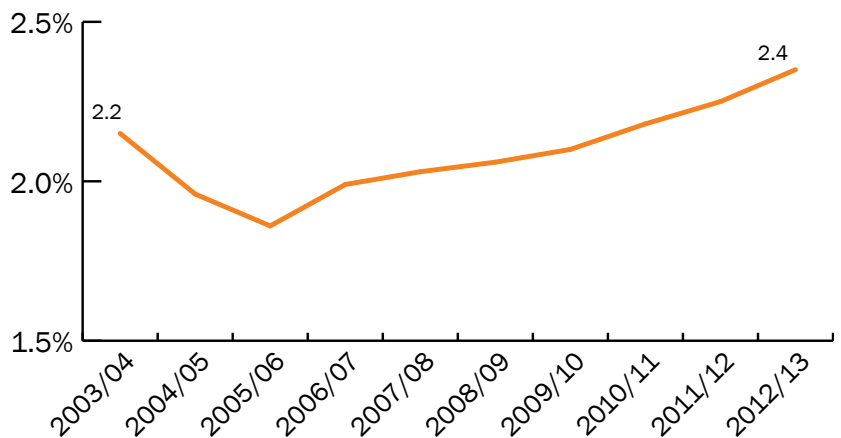
14.7% of students were classified as Special Education (2012/13).

15.0% of students were classified as High Ability Learners (2012/13).

Public school cost per pupil in 2013 dollars (2003/04 - 2012/13)

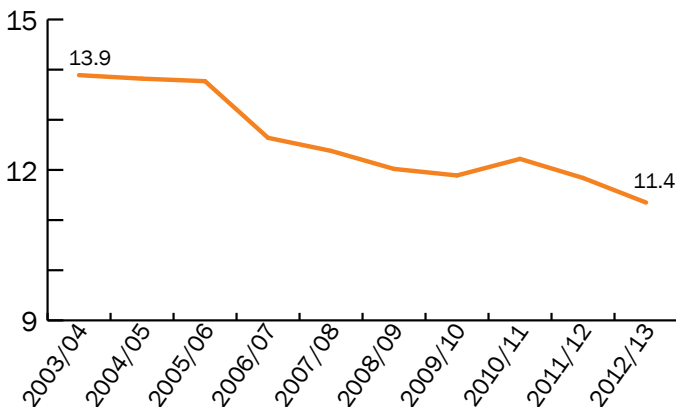


Percentage of home school students to total census count (2003/04 - 2012/13)

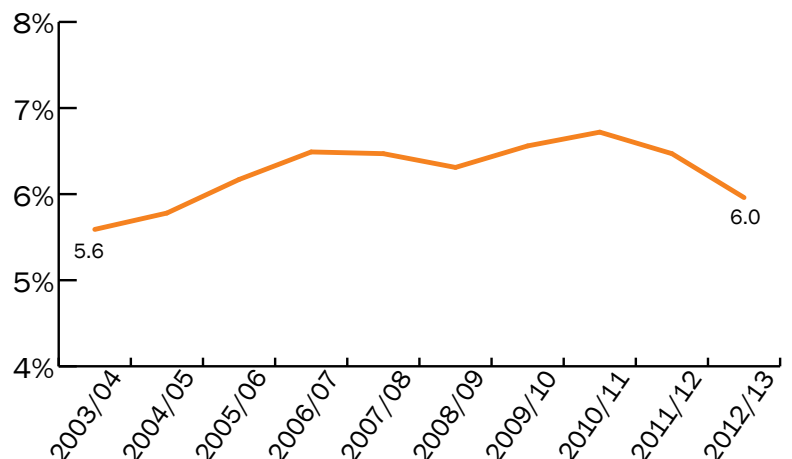


School mobility rate per 1,000 public school students (2003/04 - 2012/13)

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



Percentage of students who were English language learners (2003/04 - 2012/13)



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

881 (0.25%) students in public and nonpublic schools were EXPELLED during the 2012/13 school year.

14,043 (4.1%) students in public and nonpublic schools were SUSPENDED during the 2012/13 school year.

1,443
public and nonpublic
students
dropped out in 2012/13.

Public school absences (2012/13)

56,011
(19.4%)
students
were
absent

10-19
days

10,383
(3.6%)
students
were
absent

20-29
days

6,575
(2.3%)
students
were absent

30+
days

14,956 (73%) of graduates in 2012/13 enrolled in college.¹

17,745 students took the ACT during the 2012/13 school year with average composite score of 21.5 (20.9 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

96,000 (52%) of young adults age 18-24 were enrolled in or completed college.³

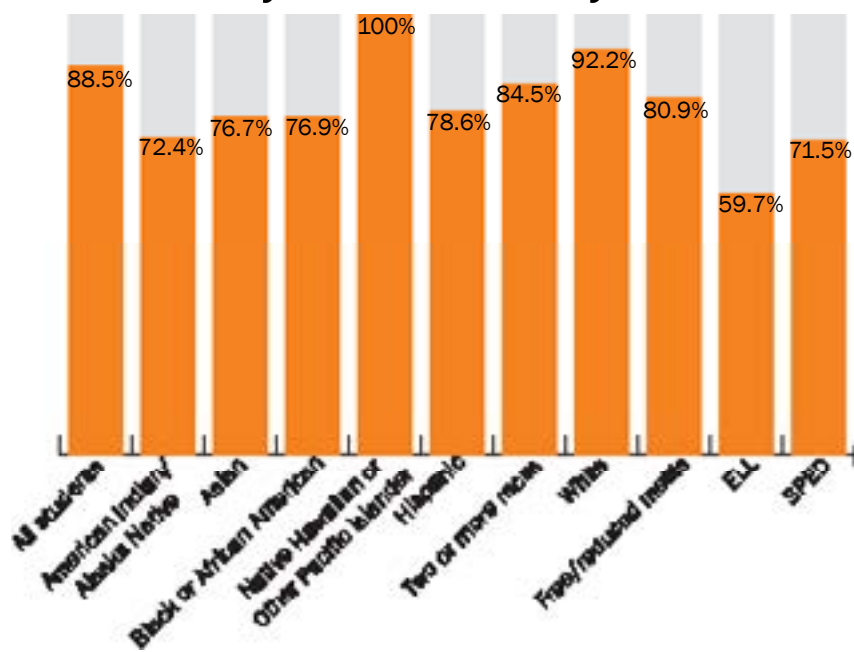
6,000 (6%) of teens 16-19 were not in school and not working.³

8,902 students completed a career education program of study and exited high school in 2012/13.⁴

22,641

students completed high school in 2012/13.

Cohort four year graduation rates by race and ethnicity (2013)



90.28%

2013 extended 5th year graduation rate*

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

1. National Student Clearinghouse and Nebraska Department of Education.
 2. ACT® and Nebraska Department of Education.
 3. Kids Count Data Center 2012 Data.
 4. Nebraska Department of Education

*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.

Every day in Nebraska,



over 12 children
experience some form
of maltreatment.

Children of color
make up

31% of Nebraska's
children,

but make up

45% of children
in out-of-home care.

Why does it matter?

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 build a successful, independent adult life.

This section will provide data on Nebraska's child welfare system. Data include child maltreatment, out-of-home care, in-home services, court and non-court involved children in the child welfare system, adoption and guardianships.

Where are the data?

| | |
|---|----|
| Calls to Child Abuse & Neglect Hotline..... | 42 |
| Substantiated maltreatment..... | 43 |
| Court and noncourt entries to care..... | 44 |
| Placement of state wards..... | 45 |
| Out-of-home care..... | 46 |
| Placement stability..... | 47 |
| Exiting the child welfare system..... | 48 |

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.”

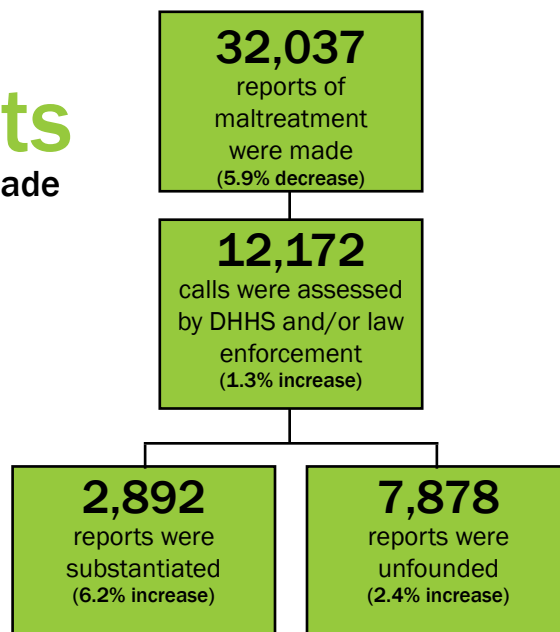
In Nebraska, the vast majority of maltreatment is physical neglect, which is a failure to meet a child’s basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing.

Why should we be concerned?

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

Child abuse & neglect reports

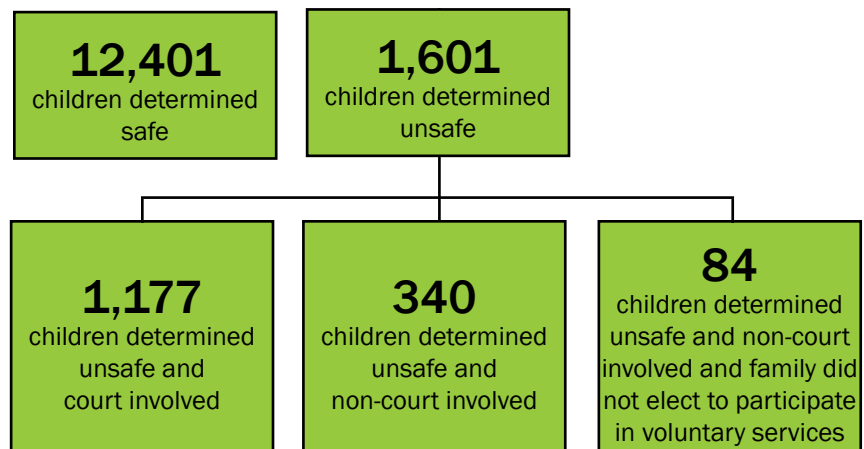
32,037 reports
of alleged maltreatment were made
to the Child Abuse and
Neglect Hotline in 2013.



Do you know a child who is being maltreated?

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

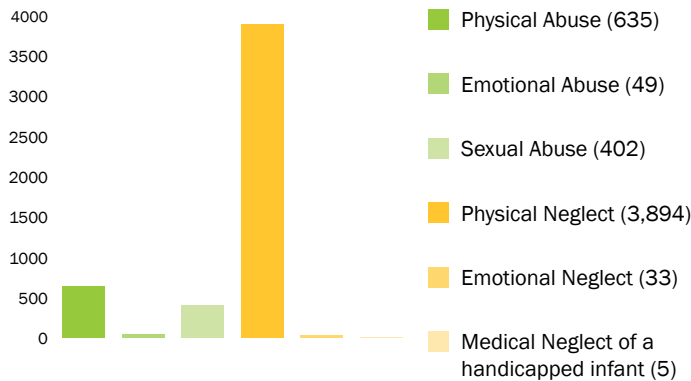
Safety assessments



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

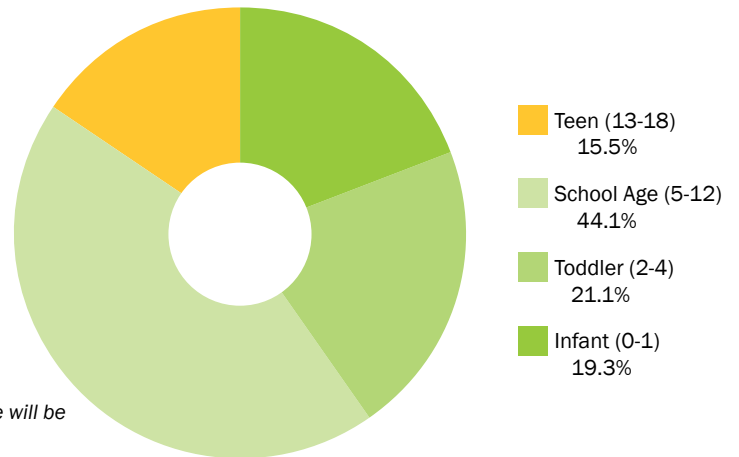
Child maltreatment

Types of substantiated maltreatment (2013)



Some children experienced more than 1 type of maltreatment. The numbers here will be higher than the total number of children who experienced maltreatment.

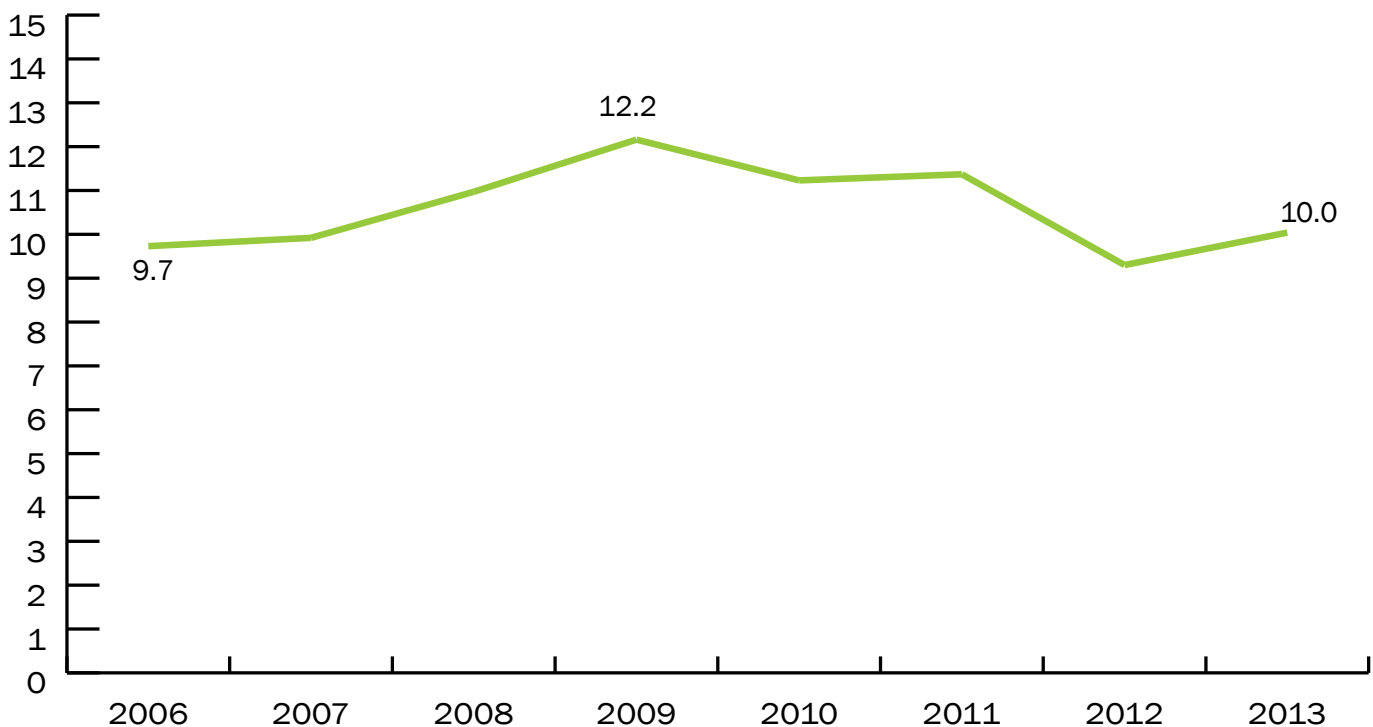
Child maltreatment by age (2013)



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

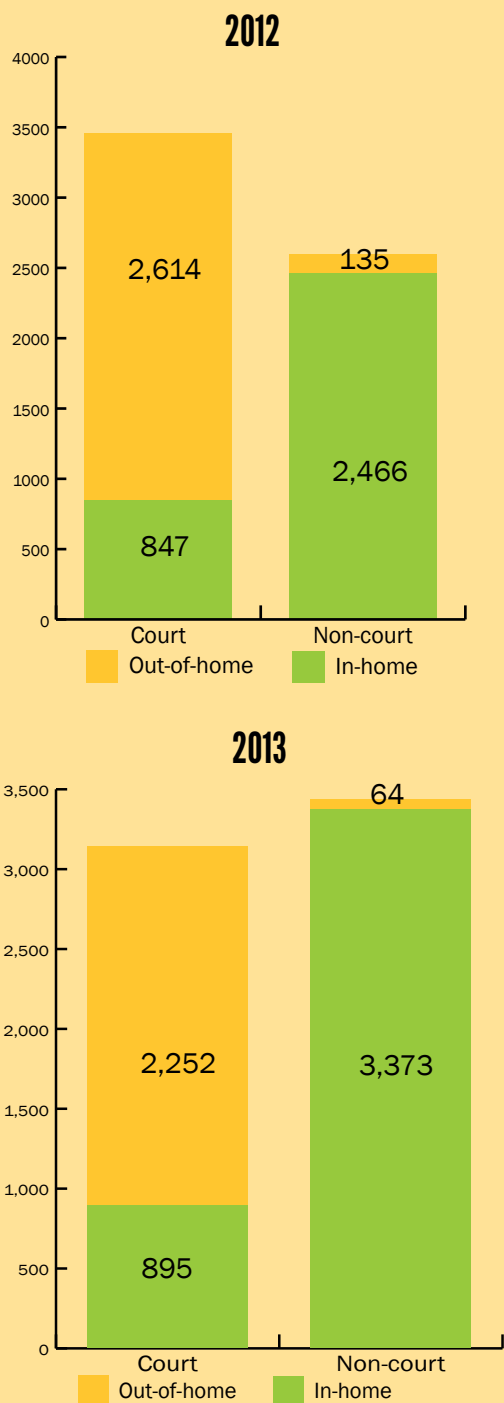
4,657 kids experienced maltreatment in 2013,
an increase from 4,306 kids in 2012.

Number of child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children (2006-2013)



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.

How do children enter our child welfare system?



6,584 kids
entered the child welfare
system in 2013.

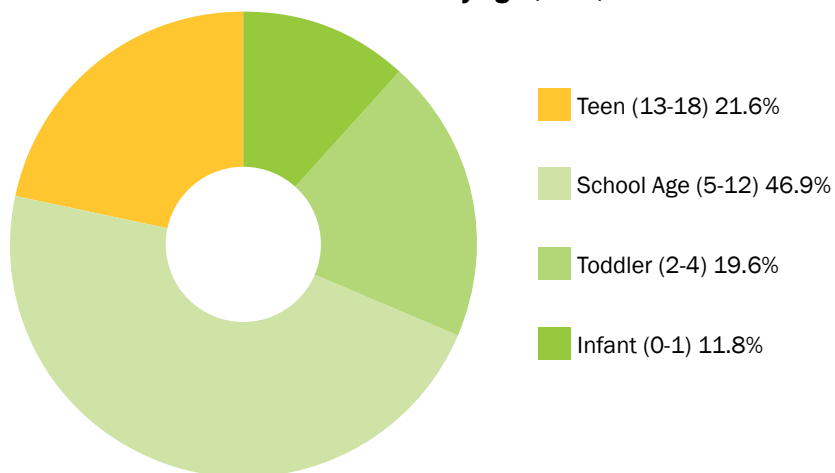
3,147 (48%) were court involved

(a decrease from 57% in 2012).

3,437 (52%) were not court involved

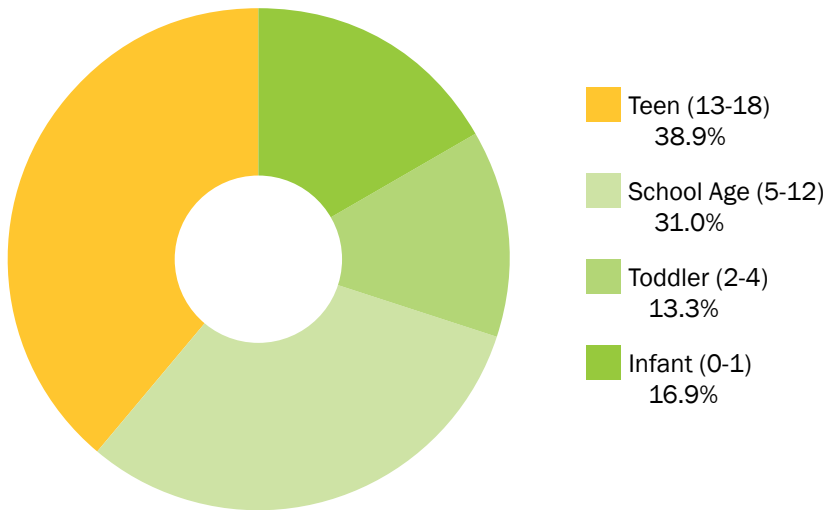
(an increase from 43% in 2012).

Non-court entries by age (2013)

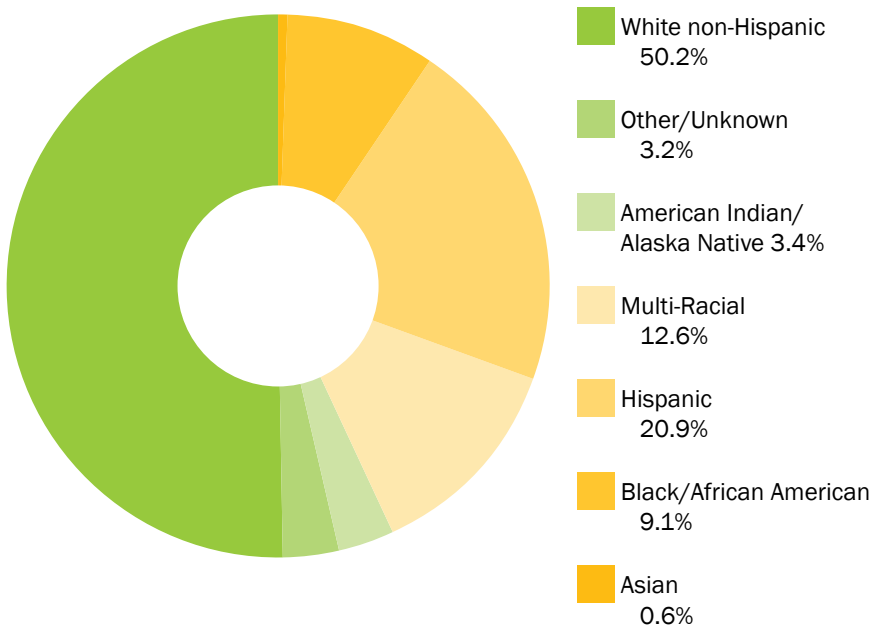


761 kids
involved in the child welfare system
without court involvement later
became state wards in 2013.

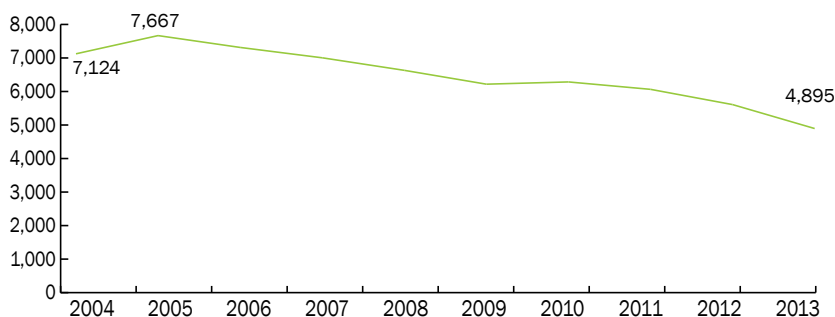
Court entries by age (2013)



Court entries by race & ethnicity (2013)



Number of state wards over time (2004-2013)***



*This number may include some duplicate children who left the system and reentered in the same year.
 ** 761 children moved from non-court to court involvement, these children are included in both values.
 ***Point in Time December 31, 2013.

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

12,034 kids* were involved in the child welfare system in 2013.

8,447 (66%) were court involved.**
 4,348 (34%) from 1,939 families
 were non-court involved.**

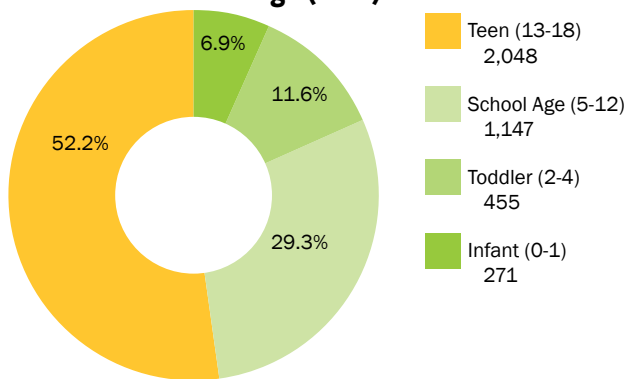
Court vs. non-court

Children who are removed from their homes often experience traumatic and long-term consequences. For years, Nebraska had one of the highest rates of out-of-home placement in the entire country. More 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.

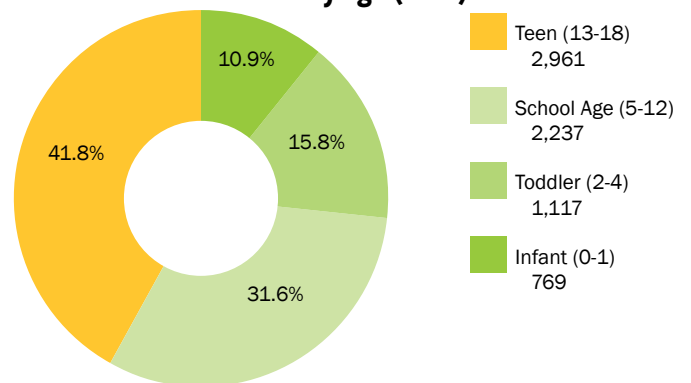
In 2013, non-court cases accounted for approximately 52% of all entries into the child welfare system. 98% of these families were able to receive services while keeping their children safe in their own homes, compared to just over 20% of the children who remained in their homes once there was court involvement.

Placement of state wards

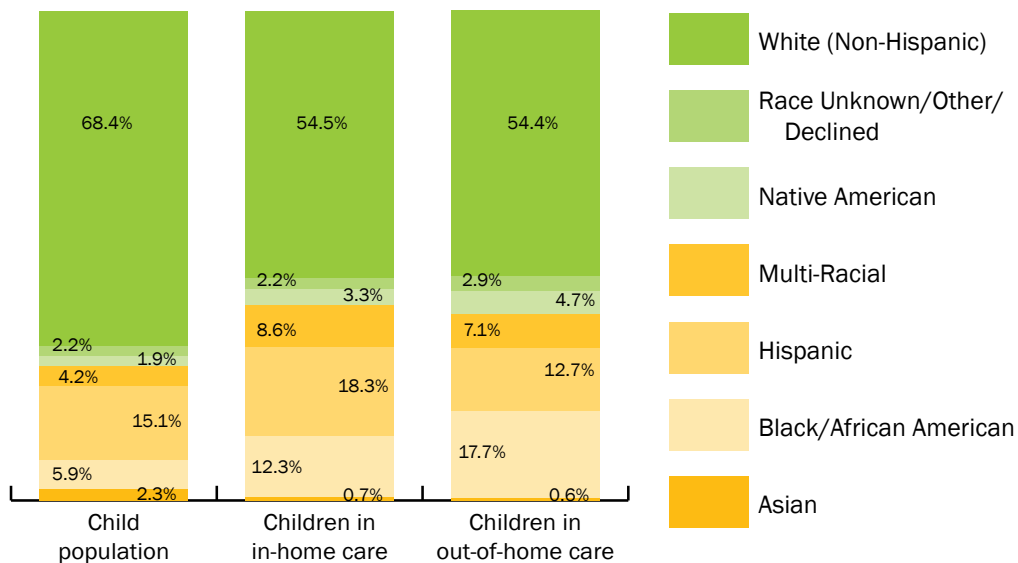
State wards (court involved) receiving in-home services by age (2013)



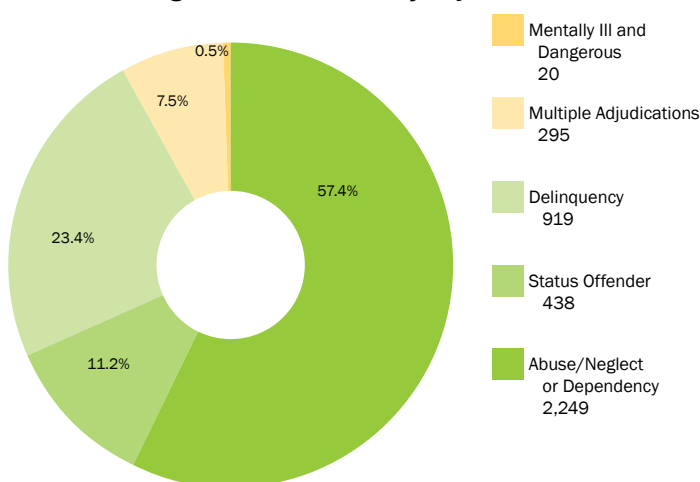
State wards (court involved) receiving out-of-home services by age (2013)



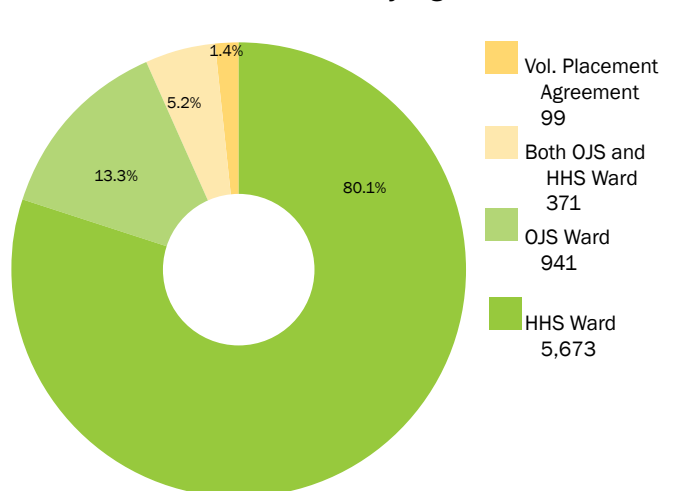
Children receiving in-home and out-of-home services by race & ethnicity (2013)



Youth receiving in-home services by adjudication (2013)



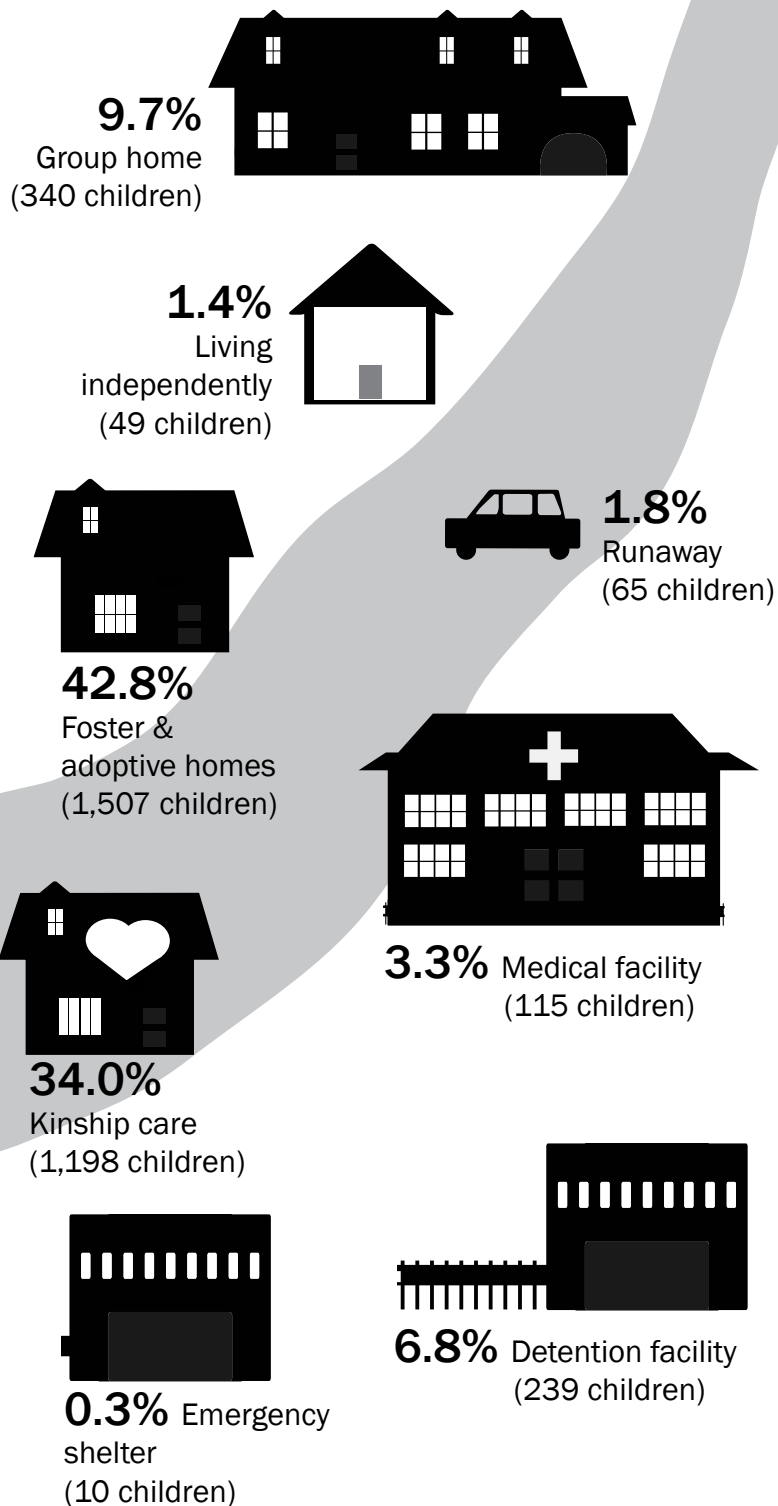
Youth in out-of-home care by legal status (2013)



Sources: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services. Population data from U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates, July 1, 2013.

Out-of-home placements

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



Available foster placements (2013)

There is a foster home available for every 1.25 children that need it.

1,770

licensed foster homes
(including 142 licensed relative homes)
(a decrease from 1,783 in 2012)

199

approved kinship homes

839

approved relative homes

1,038 total kin homes
(a decrease from 1,179 in 2012)

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.

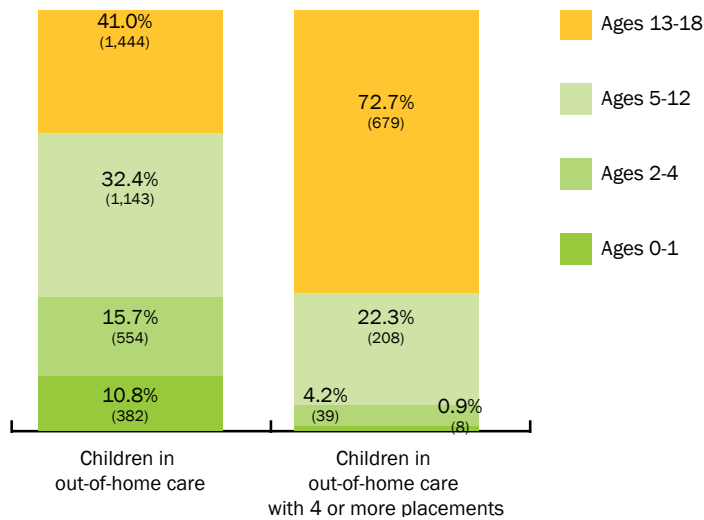
Placement stability

Multiple placements

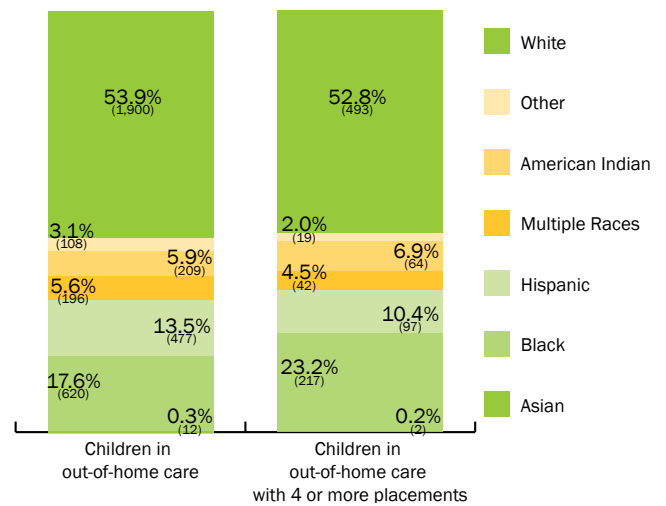
The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services counts placement changes when, for example, a child moves from one foster care setting to another. However, the following scenarios are considered temporary living situations and therefore are not counted as placement changes:

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

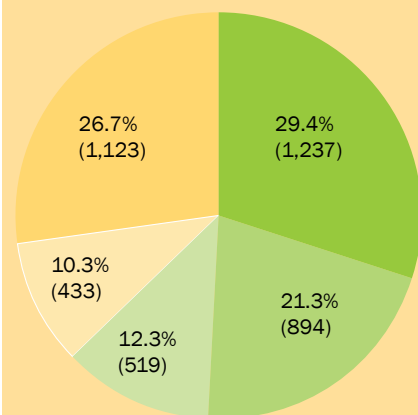
Multiple placements by age (2013)



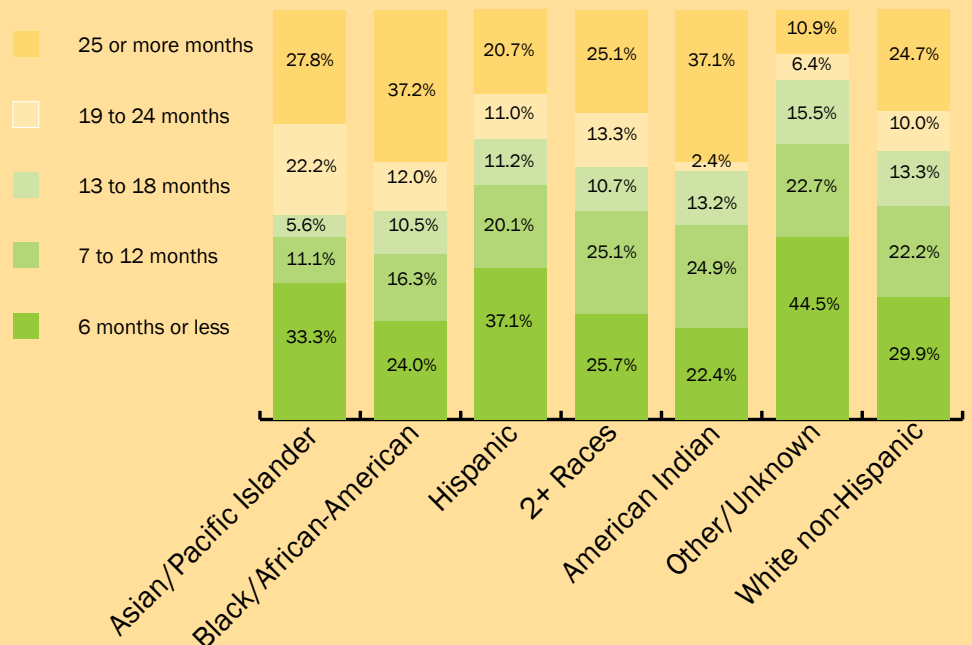
Multiple placements by race (2013)



Length of time in care (2013)



Length of time in care by race/ethnicity (2013)

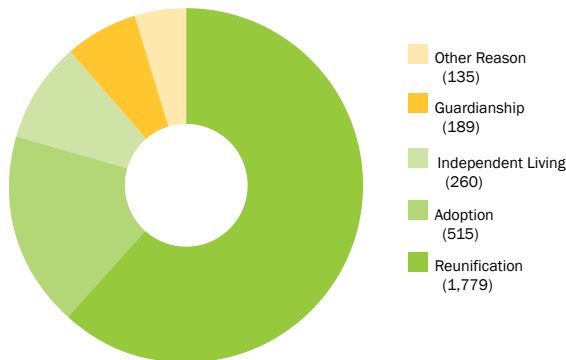


Source of all data on this page: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

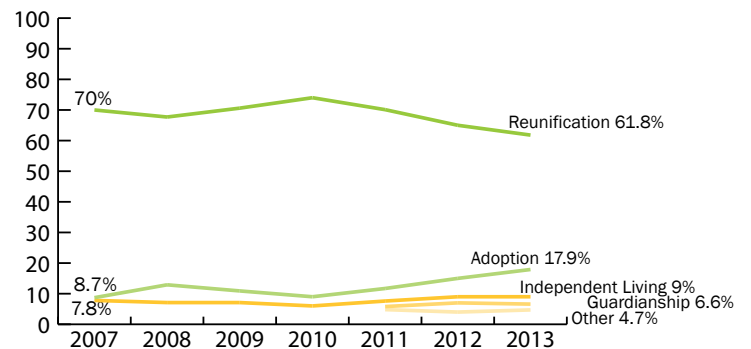
Exiting the system

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

Exits from out-of-home care (2013)



Exits from out-of-home care (2007-2013)



2,878 children exited out-of-home care in 2013.

2,421 children exited non-court care in 2013.

151 youth

were in out-of-home care when they reached their 19th birthday in 2013.

61% were HHS wards,
29% were OJS wards,
10% were both HHS and OJS wards.

515 children

were adopted in 2013.

499 adoptions were subsidized.

Mean time to adoption: 32 months

Mean time from becoming free for adoption to adoption: 8 months

189 children exited into guardianships

in 2013, 134 of which were subsidized.

Juvenile Justice

10,534 youths
were arrested
in 2013,
a decrease from 12,207
in 2012.

.....

\$5,018,028
were allocated by the Nebraska
legislature to the
Community-based Juvenile
Services Aid Program in 2013.

This is an increase of 75%
in funding to Nebraska
communities.

Why does it matter?

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.

This section will provide data on Nebraska's juvenile justice systems. Data include juvenile arrests, detention, probation, diversion, Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers (YRTCs), and juveniles in adult court and lock-ups.

Where are the data?

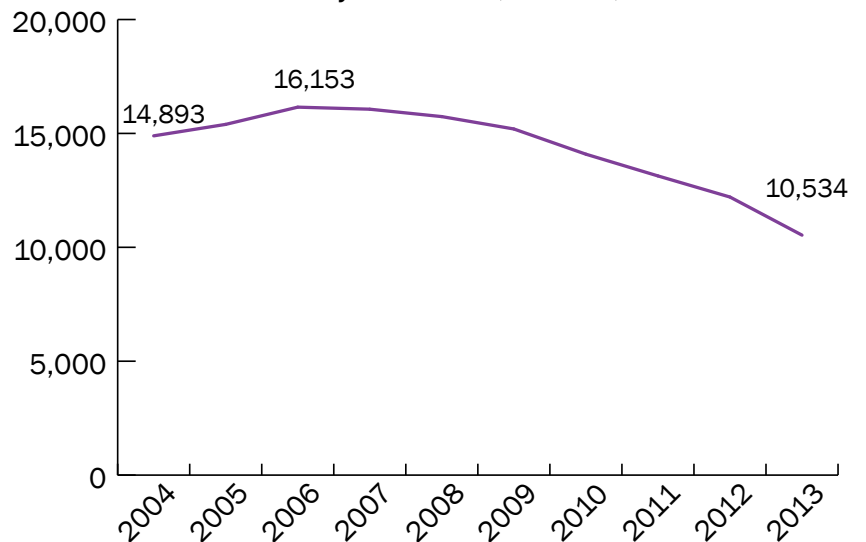
| | |
|---|----|
| Youth arrests..... | 51 |
| Disproportionate minority contact..... | 52 |
| Diversion..... | 53 |
| Probation..... | 54 |
| Detention..... | 55 |
| Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers..... | 56 |
| Youth treated as adults..... | 57 |

Youth arrests (2013)

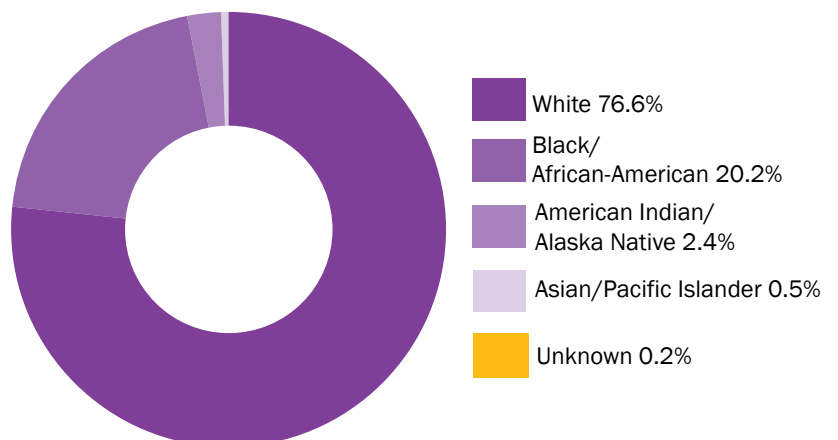
| Type | Male | Female | Total | % of total |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Violent | 150 | 24 | 174 | 1.7% |
| Status Offenses: | | | | |
| Runaway | 195 | 135 | 330 | 3.1% |
| Curfew | 133 | 66 | 199 | 1.9% |
| Alcohol | 637 | 464 | 1,101 | 10.5% |
| Property | 2,307 | 1,146 | 3,453 | 32.8% |
| Person | 1,137 | 534 | 1,671 | 15.9% |
| Drug-Related | 966 | 272 | 1,238 | 11.8% |
| Public Order | 412 | 240 | 652 | 6.2% |
| Weapons | 95 | 6 | 101 | 1.0% |
| DUI | 86 | 41 | 127 | 1.2% |
| Other | 1,045 | 443 | 1,488 | 14.1% |
| Total | 7,163 | 3,371 | 10,534 | |

10,534 youths were arrested in 2013.
Of those arrests, only 174 or 1.7% were for violent crimes.

Number of youth arrested (2004-2013)



Youth arrested by race (2013)



NOTE: ETHNICITY DATA IS NOT AVAILABLE.

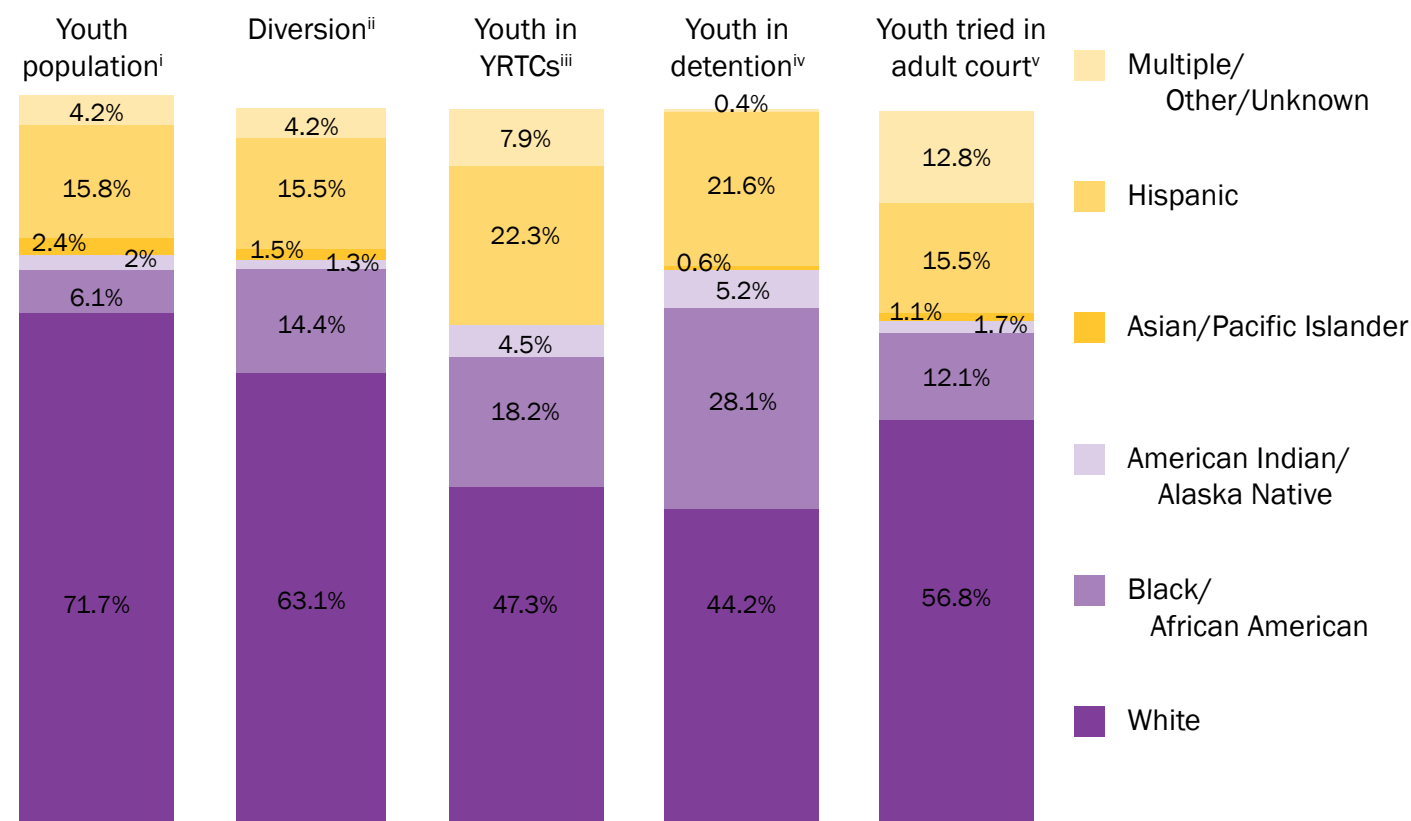
Disproportionate minority contact

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 (2013)



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

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

ii. Nebraska Crime Commission. Douglas County Juvenile Assessment Center.

iii. SFY 2013/14 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers. Other represents 19.4% Hispanic youths and 4.4% of another race.

iv. 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.

v. JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

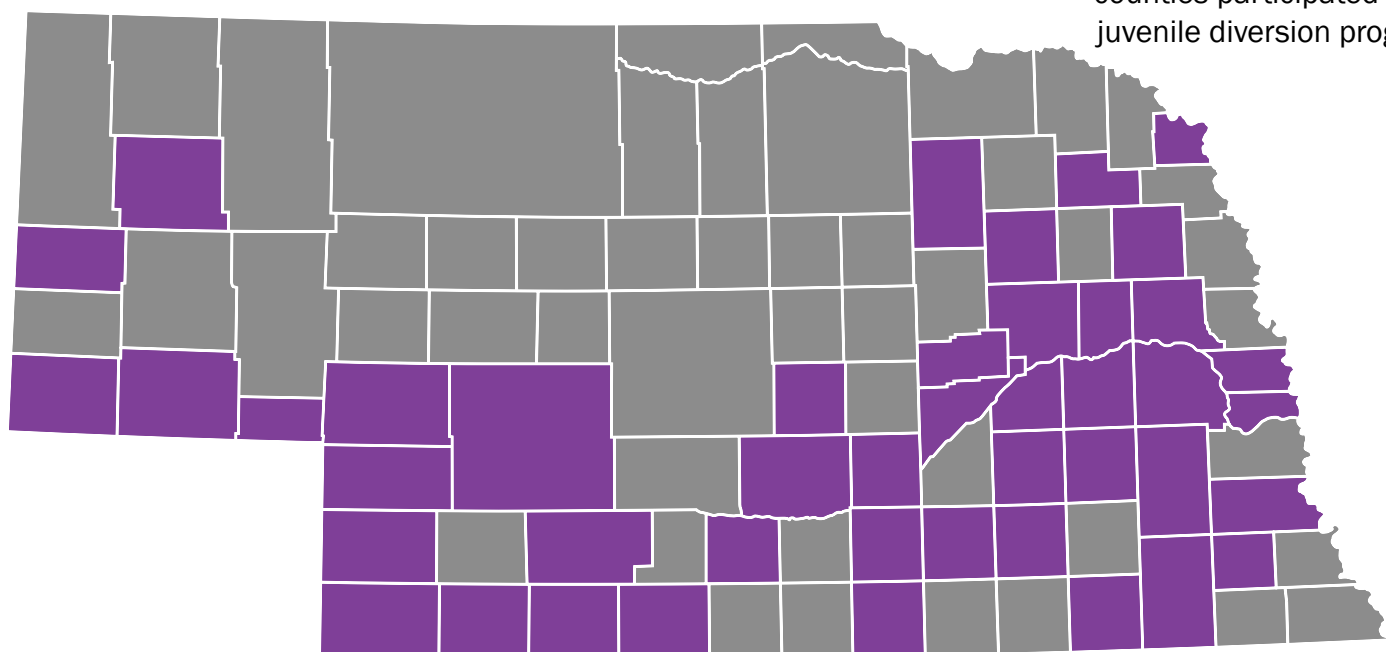
Juvenile Diversion Program

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. When a young offender is referred to a diversion program, screening tools and assessments may be used to identify a set of individualized goals for the child. Program components can include, but are not limited to, community service, drug or alcohol treatment, individual and/or family counseling, curfew, educational services, victim/offender mediation, and payment of any restitution. 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 (2013)

44

counties participated in the juvenile diversion program.



3,464

youths were referred to the diversion program.

611

of those referred to diversion did not participate.

2,164

youths successfully completed diversion.

533

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

Probation

Youth involved in probation (2013)

3,786 youths in all were supervised on probation. 2,947 youths were placed on probation: 322 for felony offenses; 1,840 for misdemeanors and 785 for status offenses. 1,667* youths were released from probation.

| | Placed on probation for felony offenses | | Placed on probation for misdemeanor offenses | | Placed on probation for status offenses | | Released from probation | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|---|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Successful | | Unsuccessful | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 275 | 85.4% | 1,248 | 67.8% | 418 | 53.2% | 820 | 62.3% | 233 | 72.8% |
| Female | 47 | 14.6% | 592 | 32.2% | 367 | 46.8% | 496 | 37.7% | 87 | 27.2% |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Indian/ Alaska Native | 10 | 3.1% | 74 | 4.0% | 27 | 3.4% | 32 | 2.4% | 10 | 3.1% |
| Asian | 1 | 0.3% | 14 | 0.8% | 14 | 1.8% | 11 | 0.8% | 1 | 0.3% |
| Black/ African-American | 80 | 24.8% | 283 | 15.4% | 163 | 20.8% | 205 | 15.6% | 54 | 16.9% |
| White | 165 | 51.2% | 1,009 | 54.8% | 361 | 46.0% | 721 | 54.8% | 149 | 46.6% |
| Other | 66 | 20.5% | 460 | 25.0% | 220 | 28.0% | 347 | 26.4% | 106 | 33.1% |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 65 | 20.2% | 472 | 25.7% | 220 | 28.0% | 339 | 25.8% | 100 | 31.3% |
| Non-Hispanic | 257 | 79.8% | 1,368 | 74.3% | 565 | 72.0% | 977 | 74.2% | 220 | 68.8% |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 and under | 62 | 19.3% | 371 | 20.2% | 121 | 15.4% | 177 | 13.4% | 29 | 9.1% |
| 15 and 16 | 154 | 47.8% | 890 | 48.4% | 381 | 48.5% | 561 | 42.6% | 156 | 48.8% |
| 17 | 106 | 32.9% | 579 | 31.5% | 283 | 36.1% | 578 | 43.9% | 135 | 42.2% |
| Total | 322 | 10.9% | 1,840 | 62.4% | 785 | 26.6% | 1,316 | 80.4% | 320 | 19.6% |

Mean length of time on probation (2013)**:

10 months

Minimum: less than 1 month

Maximum: 52 months

Source: Nebraska Office of Probation Administration.

*31 youths were released from probation for other reasons are not included in the successful and unsuccessful numbers.

**For juveniles discharged in 2013.

Significant changes in the juvenile justice system

With the passage of LB561 in 2013, Nebraska's juvenile justice system underwent significant changes. Major provisions of the bill sought to reduce the use of incarceration and detention, while enhancing diversion practices. Under the new bill, supervision of juveniles with status or delinquency offenses shifted from DHHS to the Office of Probation Administration. Previously, youth with status or delinquency offenses were made state wards through the courts in order to access services. This represents an important step forward in prioritizing rehabilitation and family involvement in Nebraska. We can also expect some child welfare data on state wards to reflect some of these changes as we continue to work towards ensuring that youths can access in-home and community-based services.

Youths ages 17 & under held in juvenile detention facilities* (2013)

| | 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) | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Female | 229 | 34.0% | 153 | 28.0% | 54 | 24.8% | 234 | 25.1% | 43 | 29.1% |
| Male | 444 | 66.0% | 394 | 72.0% | 158 | 72.5% | 698 | 74.9% | 105 | 70.9% |
| White | 359 | 53.3% | 316 | 57.8% | 92 | 42.2% | 246 | 26.4% | 99 | 66.9% |
| Black/ African-American | 177 | 26.3% | 35 | 6.4% | 7 | 3.2% | 468 | 50.2% | 21 | 14.2% |
| American Indian/ Alaska Native | 23 | 3.4% | 37 | 6.8% | 37 | 17.0% | 30 | 3.2% | 3 | 2.0% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 8 | 1.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.5% | 6 | 0.6% | 1 | 0.7% |
| Hispanic | 98 | 14.6% | 159 | 29.1% | 81 | 37.2% | 181 | 19.4% | 24 | 16.2% |
| Other | 8 | 1.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 12 and under | Average age: 16 years** | | 16 | 2.9% | 6 | 2.8% | 23 | 2.5% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 13-14 | | | 110 | 20.1% | 42 | 19.3% | 162 | 17.4% | 23 | 15.5% |
| 15-16 | | | 229 | 41.9% | 91 | 41.7% | 401 | 43.0% | 62 | 41.9% |
| 17+ | | | 182 | 33.3% | 79 | 36.2% | 346 | 37.1% | 63 | 42.6% |
| Times Detained | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 563 | 83.7% | 479 | 87.6% | 176 | 80.7% | Not Available*** | | 100 | 67.6% |
| 2 | 87 | 12.9% | 54 | 9.9% | 29 | 13.3% | | | 37 | 25.0% |
| 3+ | 23 | 3.4% | 14 | 2.5% | 13 | 6.0% | | | 11 | 7.4% |
| Total count | 673 | | 547 | | 218 | | 932 | | 148 | |
| Secure**** | 598 | | 257 | | 218 | | 935 | | 0 | |
| Staff Secure**** | 218 | | 290 | | 0 | | 239 | | 148 | |

Sources: Individual detention centers.

*Includes secure and staff secure detention.

**Lancaster County Detention Center is unable to pull individual year ages, the average age of youth in the facility is displayed.

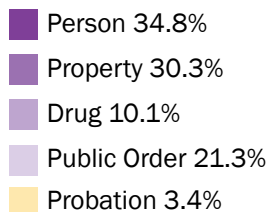
*** Douglas County Youth Center's data system does not provide data on times detained for 2013.

**** 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.

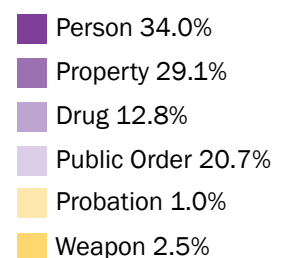
Youth rehabilitation and treatment centers (YRTCs)

| Geneva | Data indicators for state fiscal year (SFY) 2013-2014 | Kearney |
|---|---|--|
| 89 girls | Number admitted for treatment | 203 boys |
| 59 | Average daily population | 111 |
| 7.0 months | Average length of stay | 6.8 months |
| 15 years | Average age at admission | 16 years |
| \$347.55 | Average per diem cost, per youth | \$271.90 |
| 6.1% | Recidivism Rate | 17.0% |
| White, non-Hispanic: 39.3% Black, non-Hispanic: 13.5% Other Hispanic: 6.7% American Indian: 3.4% Other: 22.5% White, Hispanic: 14.6% | Race and ethnicity breakdown | White, non-Hispanic: 50.7% Black, non-Hispanic: 20.2% Other Hispanic: 22.7% American Indian: 4.9% Other: 1.5% |
| 99 girls released Parole: 71.7% Probation: 26.3% Reinstated: 2.0% Tribal Population: 0.0% Institutional Discharge: 0.0% | Releases | 245 boys released Parole: 61.2% Probation: 31.4% Reinstated: 0.0% Tribal Population: 1.0% Institutional Discharge: 7.9% |

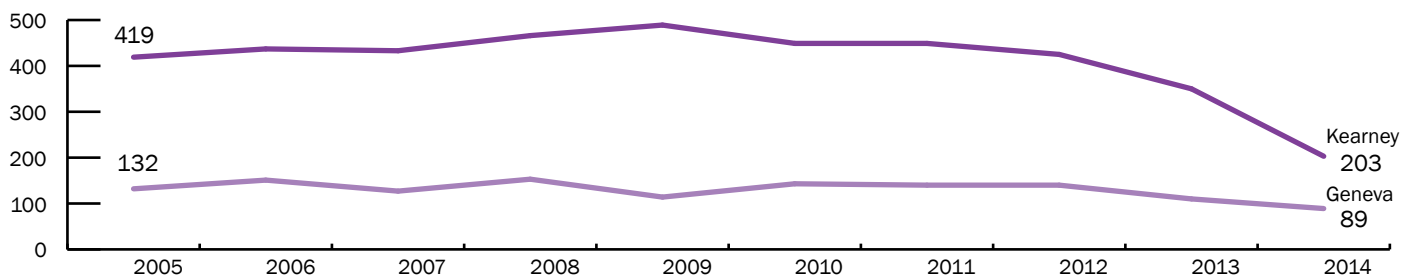
Type of offenses at Geneva



Type of offenses at Kearney



YRTC admissions (2005-2014)



Sources: SFY 2013/14 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.

Note: The 2013/14 YRTC Annual Reports were released early, in time for this report, as a result the 2012/13 data was not reported in a Kids Count publication. This data can be accessed at dhhs.ne.gov/children_family_services.

Youth treated as adults

Adult court filings of juveniles by gender and age (2013)

| | Youth tried in adult court | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Male | 1,516 | 69.2% |
| Female | 610 | 27.8% |
| Unknown | 66 | 3.0% |
| 12 and under | 12 | 0.5% |
| 13-15 | 210 | 9.6% |
| 16-17 | 1,970 | 89.9% |
| Total youth | 2,192 | |

Source: JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

In 2013, 2,192 cases were filed against Nebraska youth in adult court—down from 3,854 in 2012.

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

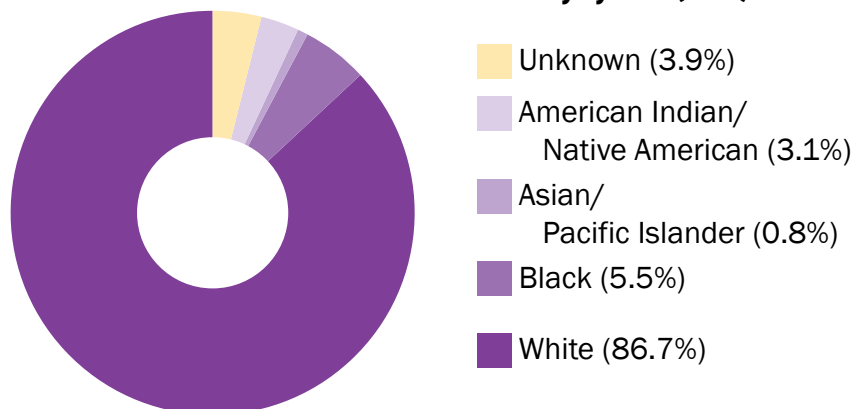
Young brains are different

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 2013, 128 youths were processed through the adult system and housed in a Nebraska adult detention facility. This is a decrease from 229 youths in 2012. An individual may be admitted more than once and each event would be counted separately.³

Youth in a Nebraska adult detention facility by race (2013)³



In addition, an average of 66 youths per month were housed in a Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility (NCYF) in 2013. This is a decrease from 74 per month in 2012. NCYF houses youths up to age 21 and 10 months.⁴

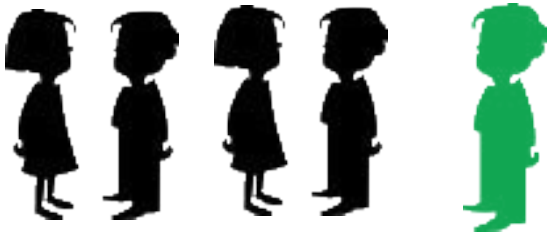
1. “Effects on Violence of Laws and Policies Facilitating the Transfer of Youth from the Juvenile to the Adult Justice System,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 56, No. RR-9, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov.

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 Crime Commission Statistical Analysis Center*.

4. *Nebraska Department of Corrections 2013 Annual Report*.

Economic Stability



Nearly 1 in 5 Nebraska kids live in poverty

Only 83% of income needed to make ends meet can be made at minimum wage.

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.

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

Where are the data?

| | |
|--|----|
| Poverty rates & tax credits..... | 59 |
| Making ends meet..... | 60 |
| Aid to Dependent Children..... | 61 |
| Housing and homelessness..... | 62 |
| Hunger..... | 63 |
| Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program..... | 64 |
| WIC & CSFP..... | 65 |
| Employment & income..... | 66 |

Poverty rates & tax credits

Family tax credits 2013

138,770 families claimed
\$313,299,000 in federal Earned
Income Tax Credit (EITC).

137,030 families claimed
\$31,084,000 in state EITC.

151,840 families claimed
\$207,234,000 in federal Child
Tax Credit.

54,410 families claimed
\$27,568,000 in federal Child and
Dependent Care Credit.

58,740 families claimed
\$12,935,000 in state Child and
Dependent Care Credit.

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

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

Nebraska poverty rates (2009 and 2013)

| | 2009 | 2013 | % change |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Poverty rate for children | 15.2% | 17.7% | ↑ 16.1% |
| Poverty rate for families | 14.4% | 14.6% | ↑ 1.7% |
| Poverty rate for all persons | 12.3% | 13.2% | ↑ 6.8% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 & 2013 American Community Surveys, Tables B17001, B17010 and B17001, respectively.

Nebraska poverty rates by race and ethnicity* (2008-2012)

| Race | Child poverty rate (17 and under) | Overall poverty rate |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| White non-Hispanic | 10.7% | 9.4% |
| Black or African American | 44.9% | 32.5% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 42.2% | 38.2% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 15.6% | 16.2% |
| Some Other Race | 32.1% | 24.7% |
| Two or More Races | 27.2% | 25.0% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 31.9% | 25.4% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B17001B - B17001I.

Family structure and poverty



42.4%

of children living in
single-mother house-
holds are in poverty



26.5%

of children living in
single-father house-
holds are in poverty



8.8%

of children living in married-couple
household are in poverty

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey, Table B17006.

Making ends meet

Making ends meet

Nebraskans pride themselves on being hard-working people. In 2013, 74.9% 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.

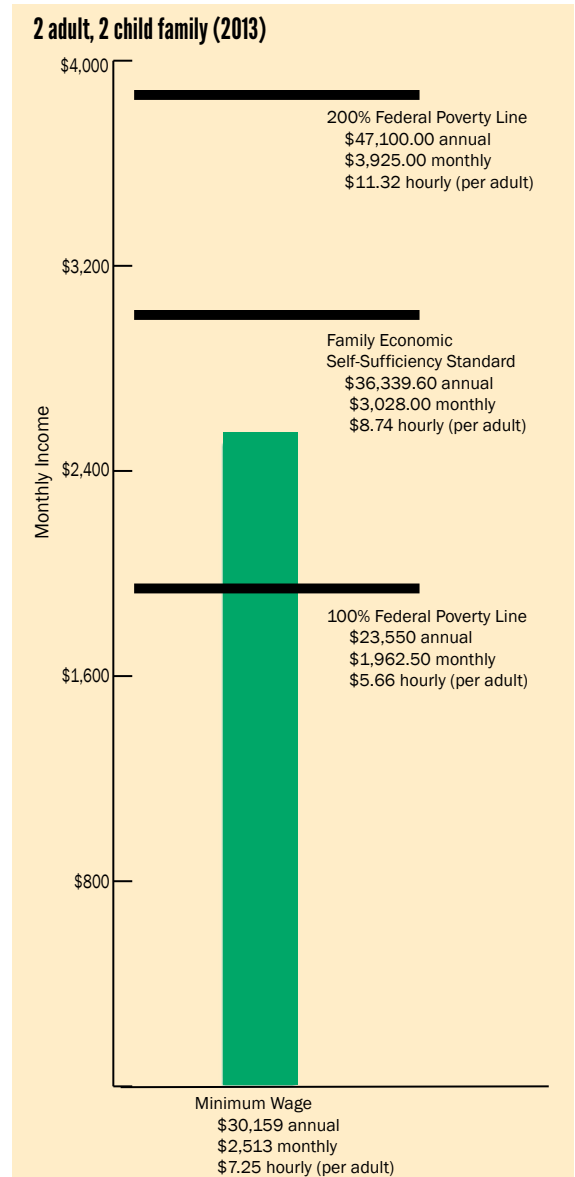
Minimum wage in Nebraska is \$7.25 an hour.^{2*} If both parents work at minimum wage, their monthly income will be \$2,513. This puts them just above the federal poverty level of \$1,920.

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

For a two-parent, two-child family of any age, the FESS for Nebraska is \$3,028 a month.³ That requires an hourly wage of \$8.74 per parent.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey, Table B23008.
2. United States Department of Labor, "Minimum Wage Laws in the States - January 1, 2012," <http://www.dol.gov>.
3. FESS was calculated using an average of 2010 figures for a two-adult, two-child family, adjusted for 2013 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 \$8.00/hour starting January 1, 2015 and \$9.00/hour start-



2013 Federal Poverty Level Guidelines

| Program Eligibility | Child Care Subsidy (non-ADC) | SNAP | CSFP WIC Free/Reduced Price Meals | Kids Connection | ACA Exchange Tax Credits | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Family Size | 100% | 130% | 133% | 150% | 185% | 200% | 300% | 400% |
| 1 | \$11,490 | \$14,937 | \$15,282 | \$17,235 | \$21,257 | \$22,980 | \$34,470 | \$45,960 |
| 2 | \$15,510 | \$20,163 | \$20,628 | \$23,265 | \$28,694 | \$31,020 | \$46,530 | \$62,040 |
| 3 | \$19,530 | \$25,389 | \$25,975 | \$29,295 | \$36,131 | \$39,060 | \$58,590 | \$78,120 |
| 4 | \$23,550 | \$30,615 | \$31,322 | \$35,325 | \$43,568 | \$47,100 | \$70,650 | \$94,200 |
| 5 | \$27,570 | \$35,841 | \$36,668 | \$41,355 | \$51,005 | \$55,140 | \$82,710 | \$110,280 |
| 6 | \$31,590 | \$41,067 | \$42,015 | \$47,385 | \$58,442 | \$63,180 | \$94,770 | \$126,360 |
| 7 | \$35,610 | \$46,293 | \$47,361 | \$53,415 | \$65,879 | \$71,220 | \$106,830 | \$142,440 |
| 8 | \$39,630 | \$51,519 | \$52,708 | \$59,445 | \$73,316 | \$79,260 | \$118,890 | \$158,520 |

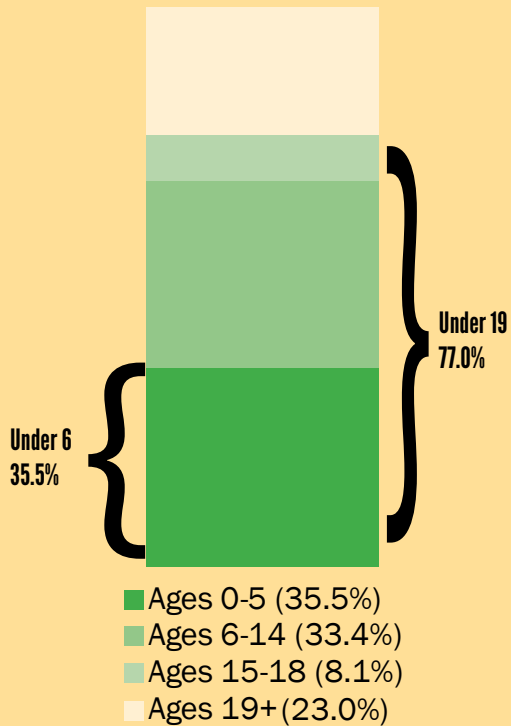
Source: Georgetown University Health Policy Institute: Center for Children and Families.

*For families with more than 8 people, add \$4,020 to 100% for each additional member.

Aid to Dependent Children

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) (2013)

ADC recipients by age (SFY 2013)

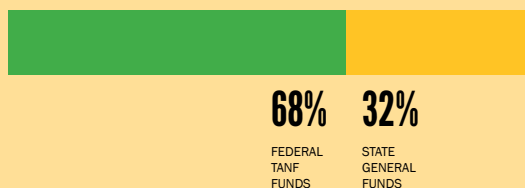


14,350 Average monthly number of children receiving ADC.

7,213 Average monthly number of families receiving ADC.

\$326.17 Average monthly ADC payment per family.

\$28,230,380 Total ADC payments (SFY 2013) (Includes both state and federal funds).

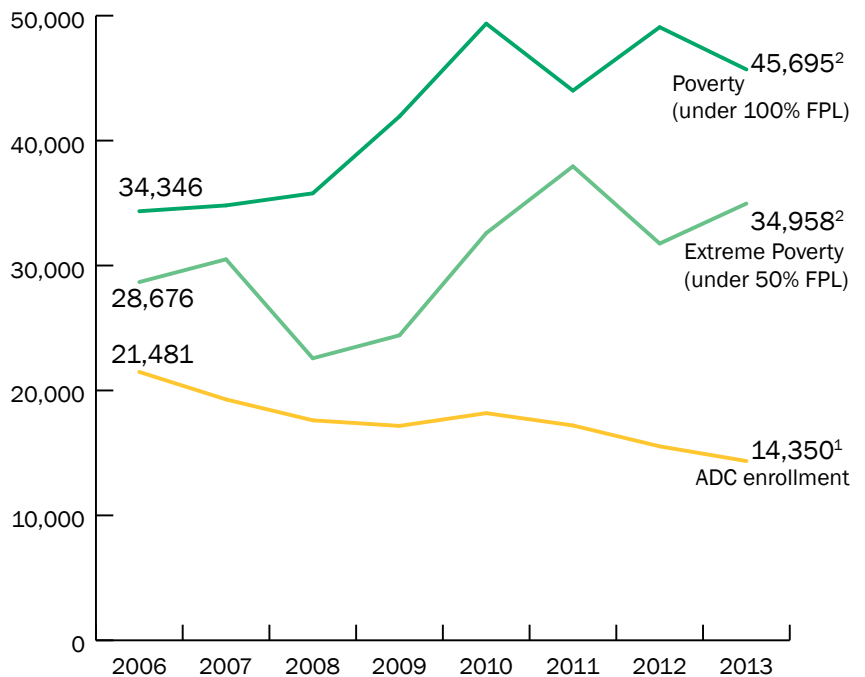


Is Nebraska's safety net catching families in need?

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 (2006-2013)



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

1. "Aid to Dependent Children," Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B17024.

Housing and homelessness

Homelessness

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

In 2013, NHAP served:

15,335 homeless individuals.

3,560 homeless children ages 18 and under.

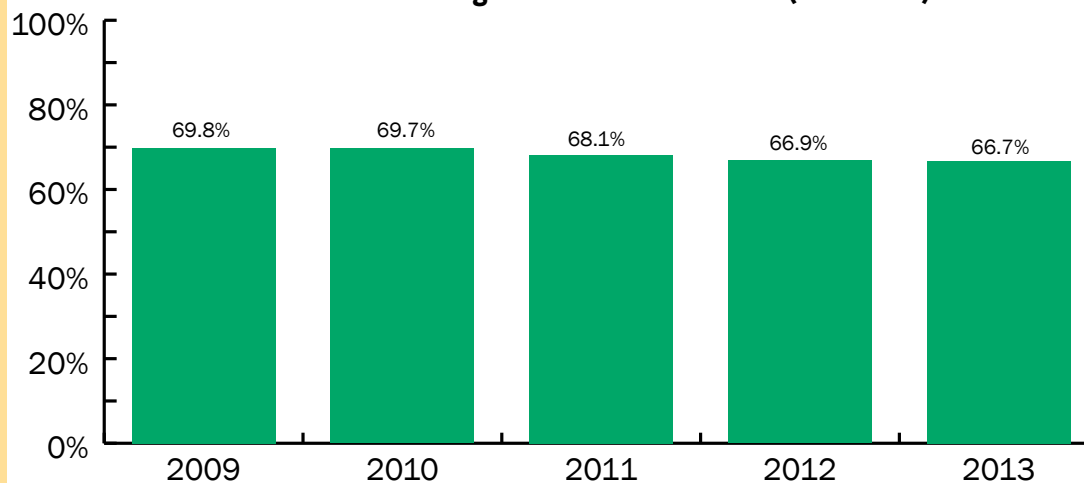
19,486 individuals at risk of homelessness.

Source: Nebraska Management Information System HMIS.

Homeownership

Homeownership provides a sense of stability for children and communities.

Percent of children living in homes that are owned (2009-2013)¹



31,000 (7%) children live in high-poverty areas.²

Why does it matter?

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

122,000 (26%) children live in households with a high housing cost burden.³

Why does it matter?

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

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

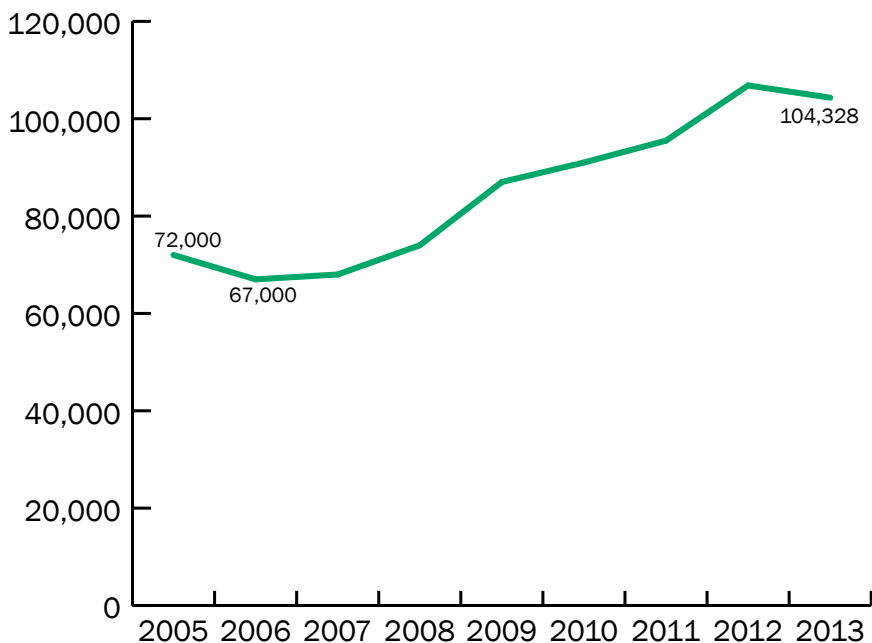
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. High-poverty areas are defined as those where 30% or more of the local population are poor.

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



1 in 8 Nebraska households don't know where their next meal is coming from.¹

Food insecure households in Nebraska (2005-2013)



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 104,328 households in Nebraska were food insecure in 2013—meaning they didn't know where their next meal was coming from at some point during the last year.²

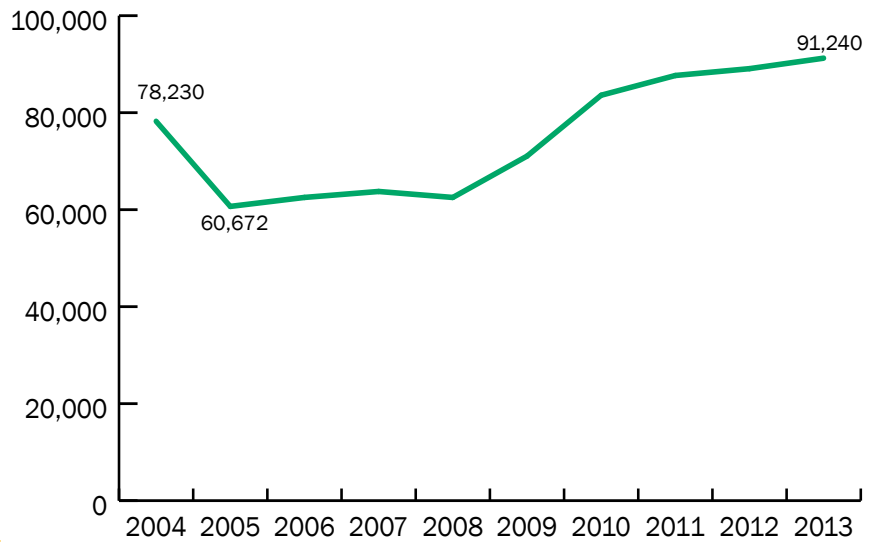
1. "Household Food Security in the United States in 2013," USDA, <http://www.ers.usda.gov>.
2. *Ibid.*

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.

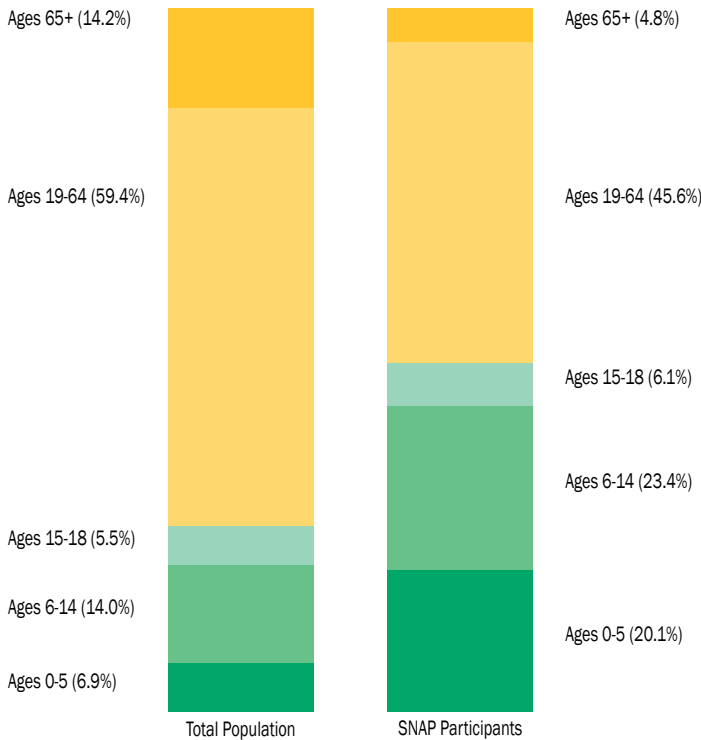
- In Nebraska in 2012, SNAP moved **10,184** households above the poverty line.¹

Average number of children enrolled in SNAP in June (2004-2013)

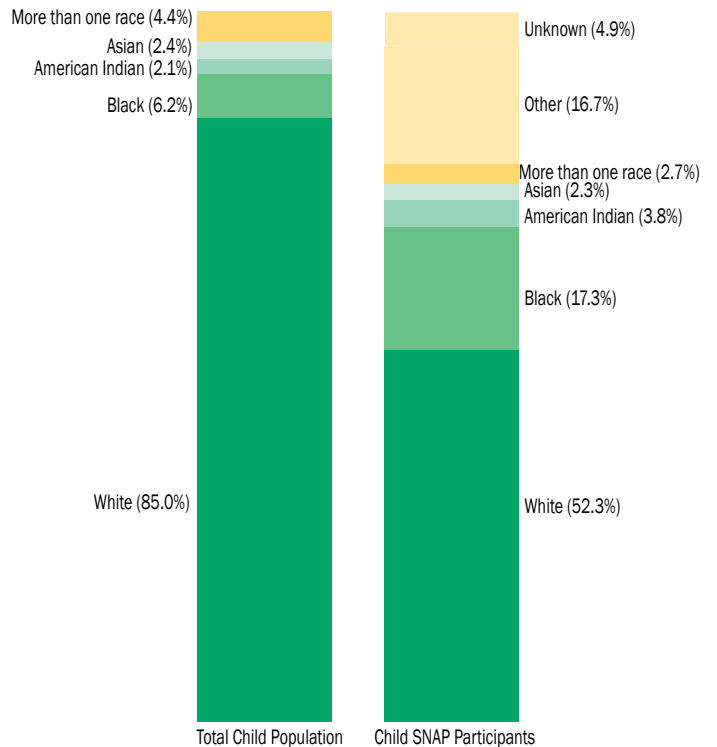


Source: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

SNAP participants by age (June 2013)



SNAP participants by race (June 2013)



Sources: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), 2013 American Community Survey 1-year population estimate.

1. Characteristics of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2012, USDA, Food Nutrition Services, The Office of Policy Support.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (2013)

Of the monthly average **39,478***

WIC participants in 2013:

- 9,064 were women;
- 9,352 were infants; and
- 21,062 were children

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

36.0% of babies born in 2013 were enrolled in WIC.

Average monthly cost (2013)

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Women | \$45.32 |
| Children | \$44.43 |
| Infants | \$143.99 |

More than 1 in 3 new babies were enrolled in WIC in 2013

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

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

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (2013)

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

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

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

7,500 Monthly average number of food packages distributed

93 Number of counties served

55 Number of distribution sites

Note: Starting in 2014, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) no longer serves women, infants and children. The program will continue to serve the elderly. As a result, this is the last year CSFP data will be reported in Kids Count.

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

* This data reflects average participation per month during the fiscal year.

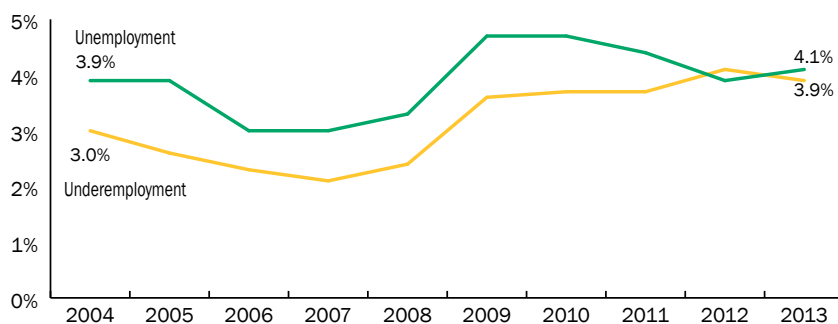
Employment & income

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.

| All available parents in workforce | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | All Children Under 18 | Children Under 6 |
| 2009 | 79.4% | 75.1% |
| 2010 | 78.0% | 75.2% |
| 2011 | 76.8% | 73.6% |
| 2012 | 76.7% | 72.6% |
| 2013 | 74.9% | 70.2% |

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

Nebraska unemployment and underemployment rate (2004-2013)



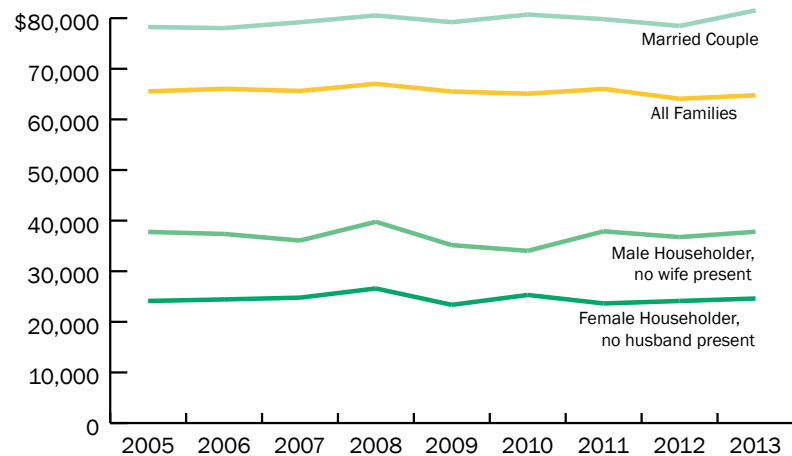
Source: Nebraska Department of Labor.

Median income for families with children (2013)

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| All Families | \$64,763 | Female Householder (no husband) | \$24,609 |
| Married Couple | \$81,531 | Male Householder (no wife) | \$37,801 |

Source: American Community Survey 1-year averages, Table B19126.

Median income for families with children (2005-2013)



Child support

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

107,409 cases received CSE assistance, this is **70.7%** of child support cases in Nebraska.

100,531 were non-ADC cases.*

6,878 were ADC cases.*

\$215,691,820 Amount of child support collected through CSE

\$215,316,965 Amount of child support disbursed through CSE

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

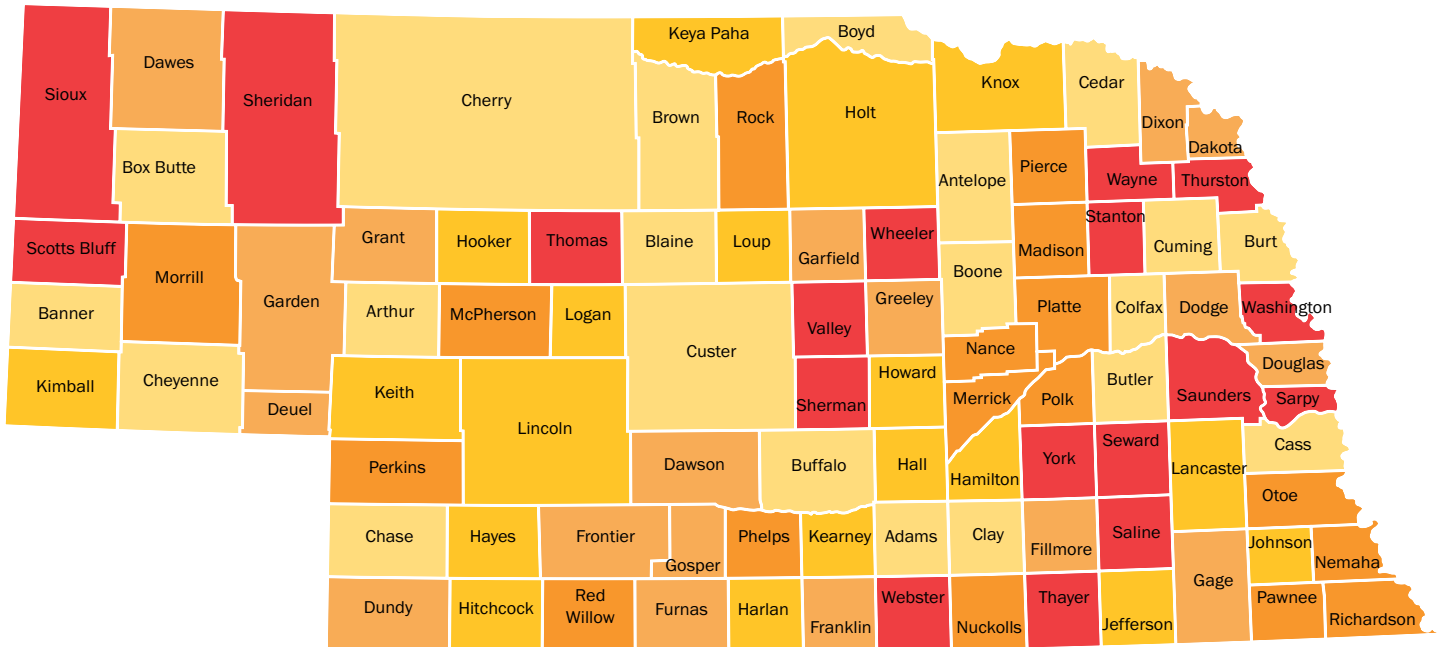
* If the custodial parent is receiving ADC, the state is entitled to collect child support from the non-custodial parent as reimbursement.

County data

About county data

This edition of the county indicators include the most current available data, comparison data from five years ago or the 2000 census, and a rate or percentage based on population or change as relevant.

Map of Nebraska Counties



Where are the data?

| | | | |
|--|----|---|----|
| Total population..... | 68 | Births to mothers ages 10-17..... | 83 |
| Children 19 and under..... | 69 | Low birth weight births..... | 84 |
| Children under 5..... | 70 | Children without health insurance..... | 85 |
| Children 10-17 years..... | 71 | Children enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP..... | 86 |
| Children: White Non-Hispanic..... | 72 | Family Bottom Line full-time hourly wage..... | 87 |
| Children: Hispanic..... | 73 | Average monthly number of families on ADC..... | 88 |
| Children: Black/African-American..... | 74 | Child food security..... | 89 |
| Children: American Indian/Alaska Native..... | 75 | SNAP participation among children..... | 90 |
| Children: Asian/Pacific Islander..... | 76 | Children eligible for free and reduced meals..... | 91 |
| Children: 2 or more races..... | 77 | 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in school..... | 92 |
| Percent children 17 & under in poverty..... | 78 | Child maltreatment..... | 93 |
| Percent children under 6 in poverty..... | 79 | State wards..... | 94 |
| Percent children of color in poverty..... | 80 | Children in out-of-home care..... | 95 |
| Children under 6 with all available parents working..... | 81 | Youth arrests ages 17 & under..... | 96 |
| Total births..... | 82 | Youth adjudicated in adult court..... | 97 |

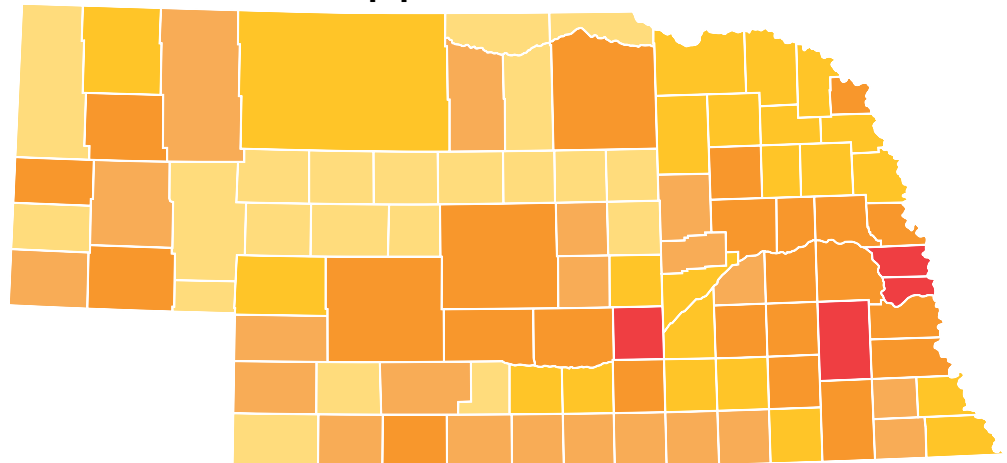
Total population (2009 & 2013)

| State | Number |
|-------|-----------|
| 2009 | 1,772,124 |
| 2013 | 1,868,516 |

| Highest county | 2013 |
|-------------------|---------|
| By number | Douglas |
| By percent change | Arthur |

| Lowest county | 2013 |
|-------------------|------------------|
| By number | Arthur |
| By percent change | Keya Paha, Sioux |

Total population (2013)



450-2,499 2,500-5,499 5,500-9,999 10,000-59,999 60,000+

| | 2009 | 2013 | % Change |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Adams | 33,024 | 31,610 | -4.3% |
| Antelope | 6,729 | 6,456 | -4.1% |
| Arthur | 364 | 458 | 25.8% |
| Banner | 824 | 759 | -7.9% |
| Blaine | 471 | 482 | 2.3% |
| Boone | 5,531 | 5,388 | -2.6% |
| Box Butte | 11,031 | 11,305 | 2.5% |
| Boyd | 2,120 | 2,032 | -4.2% |
| Brown | 3,178 | 2,926 | -7.9% |
| Buffalo | 44,877 | 47,893 | 6.7% |
| Burt | 7,047 | 6,574 | -6.7% |
| Butler | 8,416 | 8,312 | -1.2% |
| Cass | 25,495 | 25,357 | -0.5% |
| Cedar | 8,582 | 8,711 | 1.5% |
| Chase | 3,702 | 4,000 | 8.0% |
| Cherry | 5,682 | 5,788 | 1.9% |
| Cheyenne | 9,829 | 10,091 | 2.7% |
| Clay | 6,334 | 6,392 | 0.9% |
| Colfax | 10,100 | 10,425 | 3.2% |
| Cuming | 9,330 | 8,996 | -3.6% |
| Custer | 10,894 | 10,792 | -0.9% |
| Dakota | 20,295 | 20,947 | 3.2% |
| Dawes | 8,736 | 9,088 | 4.0% |
| Dawson | 24,789 | 24,207 | -2.3% |
| Deuel | 1,988 | 1,937 | -2.6% |
| Dixon | 6,224 | 5,851 | -6.0% |
| Dodge | 35,774 | 36,515 | 2.1% |
| Douglas | 497,939 | 537,256 | 7.9% |
| Dundy | 1,939 | 1,981 | 2.2% |
| Fillmore | 6,051 | 5,698 | -5.8% |
| Franklin | 3,187 | 3,085 | -3.2% |

| | 2009 | 2013 | % Change |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Frontier | 2,643 | 2,709 | 2.5% |
| Furnas | 4,681 | 4,865 | 3.9% |
| Gage | 22,935 | 21,864 | -4.7% |
| Garden | 1,856 | 1,902 | 2.5% |
| Garfield | 1,902 | 2,035 | 7.0% |
| Gosper | 1,932 | 1,972 | 2.1% |
| Grant | 608 | 633 | 4.1% |
| Greeley | 2,344 | 2,494 | 6.4% |
| Hall | 55,669 | 60,720 | 9.1% |
| Hamilton | 9,302 | 9,112 | -2.0% |
| Harlan | 3,350 | 3,513 | 4.9% |
| Hayes | 1,044 | 976 | -6.5% |
| Hitchcock | 2,858 | 2,872 | 0.5% |
| Holt | 10,258 | 10,449 | 1.9% |
| Hooker | 661 | 738 | 11.6% |
| Howard | 6,459 | 6,355 | -1.6% |
| Jefferson | 7,502 | 7,560 | 0.8% |
| Johnson | 5,103 | 5,144 | 0.8% |
| Kearney | 6,550 | 6,548 | 0.0% |
| Keith | 7,934 | 8,130 | 2.5% |
| Keya Paha | 863 | 790 | -8.5% |
| Kimball | 3,644 | 3,702 | 1.6% |
| Knox | 8,566 | 8,565 | 0.0% |
| Lancaster | 274,432 | 297,036 | 8.2% |
| Lincoln | 35,481 | 36,051 | 1.6% |
| Logan | 720 | 763 | 6.0% |
| Loup | 550 | 576 | 4.7% |
| Madison | 34,727 | 35,278 | 1.6% |
| McPherson | 498 | 526 | 5.6% |
| Merrick | 7,672 | 7,802 | 1.7% |
| Morrill | 4,980 | 4,908 | -1.4% |

| | 2009 | 2013 | % Change |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Nance | 3,552 | 3,623 | 2.5% |
| Nemaha | 6,980 | 7,157 | 3.9% |
| Nuckolls | 4,506 | 4,413 | -4.7% |
| Otoe | 15,389 | 15,752 | 2.5% |
| Pawnee | 2,682 | 2,709 | 7.0% |
| Perkins | 2,771 | 2,921 | 2.1% |
| Phelps | 9,188 | 9,213 | 4.1% |
| Pierce | 7,293 | 7,150 | 6.4% |
| Platte | 31,771 | 32,505 | 9.1% |
| Polk | 5,164 | 5,275 | -2.0% |
| Red Willow | 10,755 | 11,006 | 4.9% |
| Richardson | 8,358 | 8,125 | -6.5% |
| Rock | 1,494 | 1,411 | 0.5% |
| Saline | 13,836 | 14,416 | 1.9% |
| Sarpy | 146,340 | 169,331 | 11.6% |
| Saunders | 20,115 | 20,929 | -1.6% |
| Scotts Bluff | 36,483 | 36,848 | 0.8% |
| Seward | 16,575 | 17,089 | 0.8% |
| Sheridan | 5,403 | 5,251 | 0.0% |
| Sherman | 2,962 | 3,106 | 2.5% |
| Sioux | 1,218 | 1,313 | -8.5% |
| Stanton | 6,360 | 6,133 | 1.6% |
| Thayer | 5,150 | 5,189 | 0.0% |
| Thomas | 662 | 699 | 8.2% |
| Thurston | 7,252 | 6,895 | 1.6% |
| Valley | 4,221 | 4,193 | 6.0% |
| Washington | 19,724 | 20,223 | 4.7% |
| Wayne | 9,334 | 9,411 | 1.6% |
| Webster | 3,555 | 3,688 | 5.6% |
| Wheeler | 741 | 759 | 1.7% |
| York | 14,084 | 13,883 | -1.4% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1 2009 and 2013 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

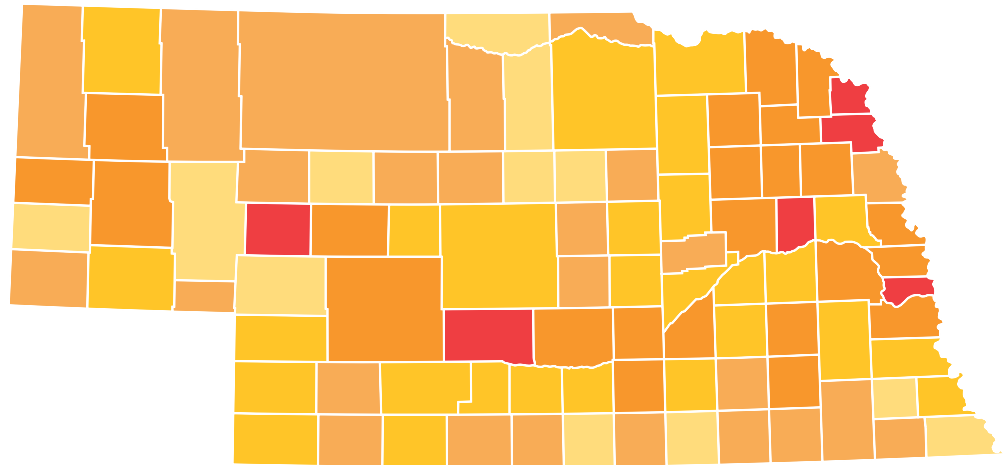
Children 19 and under (2009 & 2013)

Percent of children 19 and under (2013)

| State | Number | % total population |
|-------|---------|--------------------|
| 2009 | 500,498 | 28.2% |
| 2013 | 517,967 | 27.7% |

| Highest county | By number | By % total population |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Thurston |
| 2013 | Douglas | Thurston |

| Lowest county | By number | By % total population |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 2009 | Arthur | Garden |
| 2013 | Blaine | Banner |



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

| | 2009 | % total population | 2013 | % total population |
|-----------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Adams | 9,193 | 27.8% | 8,560 | 27.1% |
| Antelope | 1,841 | 27.4% | 1,648 | 25.5% |
| Arthur | 92 | 25.3% | 139 | 30.3% |
| Banner | 189 | 22.9% | 141 | 18.6% |
| Blaine | 109 | 23.1% | 112 | 23.2% |
| Boone | 1,553 | 28.1% | 1,351 | 25.1% |
| Box Butte | 3,123 | 28.3% | 3,077 | 27.2% |
| Boyd | 517 | 24.4% | 469 | 23.1% |
| Brown | 823 | 25.9% | 695 | 23.8% |
| Buffalo | 13,051 | 29.1% | 13,409 | 28.0% |
| Burt | 1,879 | 26.7% | 1,614 | 24.6% |
| Butler | 2,336 | 27.8% | 2,185 | 26.3% |
| Cass | 7,298 | 28.6% | 6,841 | 27.0% |
| Cedar | 2,590 | 30.2% | 2,379 | 27.3% |
| Chase | 955 | 25.8% | 1,051 | 26.3% |
| Cherry | 1,580 | 27.8% | 1,401 | 24.2% |
| Cheyenne | 2,591 | 26.4% | 2,629 | 26.1% |
| Clay | 1,775 | 28.0% | 1,700 | 26.6% |
| Colfax | 3,297 | 32.6% | 3,317 | 31.8% |
| Cuming | 2,686 | 28.8% | 2,426 | 27.0% |
| Custer | 3,014 | 27.7% | 2,705 | 25.1% |
| Dakota | 6,843 | 33.7% | 6,623 | 31.6% |
| Dawes | 2,426 | 27.8% | 2,376 | 26.1% |
| Dawson | 8,239 | 33.2% | 7,421 | 30.7% |
| Deuel | 444 | 22.3% | 453 | 23.4% |
| Dixon | 1,710 | 27.5% | 1,603 | 27.4% |
| Dodge | 9,567 | 26.7% | 9,530 | 26.1% |
| Douglas | 141,778 | 28.5% | 152,946 | 28.5% |
| Dundy | 496 | 25.6% | 506 | 25.5% |
| Fillmore | 1,664 | 27.5% | 1,314 | 23.1% |
| Franklin | 782 | 24.5% | 674 | 21.8% |

| | 2009 | % total population | 2013 | % total population |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Frontier | 695 | 26.3% | 695 | 25.7% |
| Furnas | 1,202 | 25.7% | 1,192 | 24.5% |
| Gage | 5,839 | 25.5% | 5,362 | 24.5% |
| Garden | 387 | 20.9% | 361 | 19.0% |
| Garfield | 397 | 20.9% | 442 | 21.7% |
| Gosper | 501 | 25.9% | 512 | 26.0% |
| Grant | 171 | 28.1% | 149 | 23.5% |
| Greeley | 653 | 27.9% | 641 | 25.7% |
| Hall | 16,542 | 29.7% | 17,846 | 29.4% |
| Hamilton | 2,714 | 29.2% | 2,483 | 27.2% |
| Harlan | 816 | 24.4% | 831 | 23.7% |
| Hayes | 267 | 25.6% | 233 | 23.9% |
| Hitchcock | 663 | 23.2% | 660 | 23.0% |
| Holt | 2,834 | 27.6% | 2,702 | 25.9% |
| Hooker | 159 | 24.1% | 165 | 22.4% |
| Howard | 1,810 | 28.0% | 1,646 | 25.9% |
| Jefferson | 1,858 | 24.8% | 1,826 | 24.2% |
| Johnson | 1,108 | 21.7% | 1,110 | 21.6% |
| Kearney | 1,736 | 26.5% | 1,711 | 26.1% |
| Keith | 2,030 | 25.6% | 1,842 | 22.7% |
| Keya Paha | 232 | 26.9% | 168 | 21.3% |
| Kimball | 961 | 26.4% | 894 | 24.1% |
| Knox | 2,284 | 26.7% | 2,244 | 26.2% |
| Lancaster | 73,607 | 26.8% | 79,907 | 26.9% |
| Lincoln | 9,836 | 27.7% | 9,716 | 27.0% |
| Logan | 198 | 27.5% | 198 | 26.0% |
| Loup | 171 | 31.1% | 121 | 21.0% |
| Madison | 10,144 | 29.2% | 9,755 | 27.7% |
| McPherson | 126 | 25.3% | 155 | 29.5% |
| Merrick | 2,113 | 27.5% | 2,041 | 26.2% |
| Morrill | 1,376 | 27.6% | 1,329 | 27.1% |

| | 2009 | % total population | 2013 | % total population |
|--------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Nance | 1,004 | 28.3% | 893 | 24.6% |
| Nemaha | 1,864 | 26.7% | 1,874 | 26.2% |
| Nuckolls | 1,107 | 24.6% | 997 | 22.6% |
| Otoe | 4,216 | 27.4% | 4,054 | 25.7% |
| Pawnee | 646 | 24.1% | 638 | 23.6% |
| Perkins | 785 | 28.3% | 753 | 25.8% |
| Phelps | 2,536 | 27.6% | 2,476 | 26.9% |
| Pierce | 2,183 | 29.9% | 1,948 | 27.2% |
| Platte | 9,426 | 29.7% | 9,299 | 28.6% |
| Polk | 1,367 | 26.5% | 1,352 | 25.6% |
| Red Willow | 2,889 | 26.9% | 2,836 | 25.8% |
| Richardson | 2,115 | 25.3% | 1,819 | 22.4% |
| Rock | 322 | 21.6% | 314 | 22.3% |
| Saline | 4,036 | 29.2% | 4,165 | 28.9% |
| Sarpy | 44,431 | 30.4% | 51,929 | 30.7% |
| Saunders | 5,759 | 28.6% | 5,721 | 27.3% |
| Scotts Bluff | 10,039 | 27.5% | 9,942 | 27.0% |
| Seward | 4,916 | 29.7% | 4,861 | 28.4% |
| Sheridan | 1,450 | 26.8% | 1,287 | 24.5% |
| Sherman | 746 | 25.2% | 724 | 23.3% |
| Sioux | 315 | 25.9% | 322 | 24.5% |
| Stanton | 1,886 | 29.7% | 1,770 | 28.9% |
| Thayer | 1,250 | 24.3% | 1,286 | 24.8% |
| Thomas | 127 | 19.2% | 174 | 24.9% |
| Thurston | 2,846 | 39.2% | 2,650 | 38.4% |
| Valley | 1,081 | 25.6% | 1,045 | 24.9% |
| Washington | 5,705 | 28.9% | 5,474 | 27.1% |
| Wayne | 2,649 | 28.4% | 2,624 | 27.9% |
| Webster | 855 | 24.1% | 898 | 24.3% |
| Wheeler | 228 | 30.8% | 178 | 23.5% |
| York | 3,848 | 27.3% | 3,532 | 25.4% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1 2009 and 2013 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

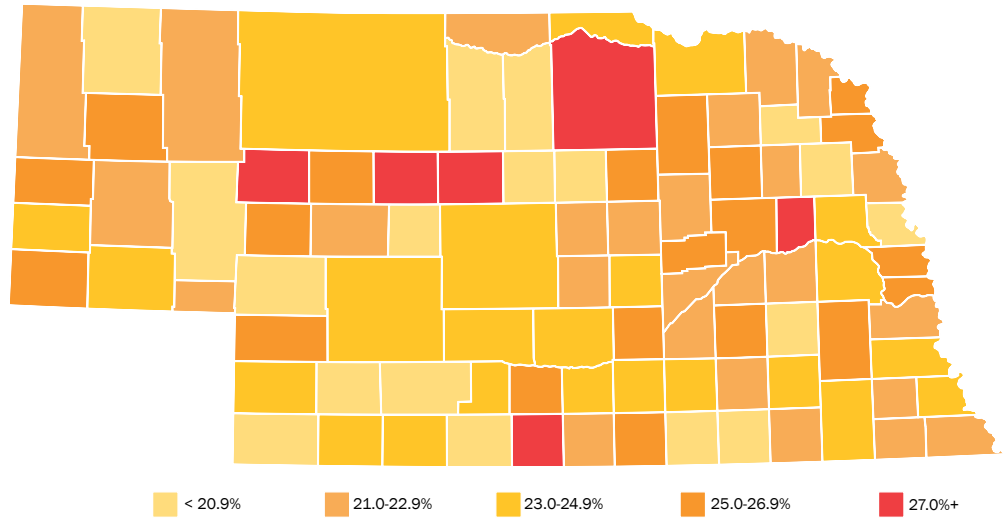
Children under 5 (2009 & 2013)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-------|---------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 134,717 | 26.5% |
| 2013 | 130,160 | 25.1% |

| Highest county | By number | By % of all children |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Logan |
| 2013 | Douglas | Grant |

| Lowest county | By number | By % of all children |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | Arthur | Loup |
| 2013 | Loup | Garfield |

Percent of children under 5 (2013)



| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Adams | 2,205 | 23.8% | 1,997 | 23.3% |
| Antelope | 406 | 23.9% | 414 | 25.1% |
| Arthur | 17 | 20.7% | 36 | 25.9% |
| Banner | 30 | 19.0% | 33 | 23.4% |
| Blaine | 18 | 17.5% | 38 | 33.9% |
| Boone | 309 | 21.4% | 302 | 22.4% |
| Box Butte | 767 | 24.7% | 772 | 25.1% |
| Boyd | 92 | 20.5% | 111 | 23.7% |
| Brown | 140 | 19.9% | 135 | 19.4% |
| Buffalo | 3,377 | 25.2% | 3,326 | 24.8% |
| Burt | 387 | 22.4% | 353 | 21.9% |
| Butler | 466 | 20.0% | 458 | 21.0% |
| Cass | 1,602 | 22.6% | 1,496 | 21.9% |
| Cedar | 574 | 24.2% | 501 | 21.1% |
| Chase | 253 | 28.1% | 258 | 24.5% |
| Cherry | 299 | 21.6% | 325 | 23.2% |
| Cheyenne | 680 | 26.3% | 615 | 23.4% |
| Clay | 386 | 23.0% | 403 | 23.7% |
| Colfax | 1,093 | 29.8% | 911 | 27.5% |
| Cuming | 586 | 22.9% | 508 | 20.9% |
| Custer | 661 | 23.2% | 639 | 23.6% |
| Dakota | 2,016 | 28.4% | 1,657 | 25.0% |
| Dawes | 483 | 19.7% | 471 | 19.8% |
| Dawson | 2,175 | 26.1% | 1,817 | 24.5% |
| Deuel | 100 | 24.3% | 95 | 21.0% |
| Dixon | 396 | 23.8% | 349 | 21.8% |
| Dodge | 2,525 | 26.5% | 2,293 | 24.1% |
| Douglas | 42,647 | 29.0% | 40,812 | 26.7% |
| Dundy | 90 | 19.2% | 83 | 16.4% |
| Fillmore | 323 | 20.7% | 279 | 21.2% |
| Franklin | 163 | 23.2% | 148 | 22.0% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 138 | 21.5% | 110 | 15.8% |
| Furnas | 240 | 21.2% | 244 | 20.5% |
| Gage | 1,391 | 25.2% | 1,258 | 23.5% |
| Garden | 78 | 24.3% | 74 | 20.5% |
| Garfield | 90 | 23.7% | 69 | 15.6% |
| Gosper | 90 | 20.0% | 126 | 24.6% |
| Grant | 29 | 22.1% | 52 | 34.9% |
| Greeley | 142 | 24.3% | 143 | 22.3% |
| Hall | 5,048 | 28.5% | 4,692 | 26.3% |
| Hamilton | 528 | 19.9% | 525 | 21.1% |
| Harlan | 163 | 21.5% | 226 | 27.2% |
| Hayes | 45 | 18.8% | 47 | 20.2% |
| Hitchcock | 159 | 24.6% | 157 | 23.8% |
| Holt | 647 | 24.4% | 717 | 29.9% |
| Hooker | 35 | 25.5% | 43 | 26.1% |
| Howard | 398 | 22.8% | 380 | 23.1% |
| Jefferson | 389 | 22.6% | 401 | 22.0% |
| Johnson | 256 | 24.5% | 252 | 22.7% |
| Kearney | 403 | 23.7% | 397 | 23.2% |
| Keith | 444 | 23.8% | 371 | 20.1% |
| Keya Paha | 39 | 19.3% | 38 | 22.6% |
| Kimball | 204 | 23.5% | 229 | 25.6% |
| Knox | 520 | 23.7% | 522 | 23.3% |
| Lancaster | 20,616 | 26.8% | 20,210 | 25.3% |
| Lincoln | 2,541 | 25.9% | 2,339 | 24.1% |
| Logan | 53 | 30.5% | 41 | 20.7% |
| Loup | 26 | 16.0% | 22 | 18.2% |
| Madison | 2,678 | 27.8% | 2,604 | 26.7% |
| McPherson | 35 | 26.7% | 33 | 21.3% |
| Merrick | 464 | 22.2% | 458 | 22.4% |
| Morrill | 317 | 24.3% | 287 | 21.6% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Nance | 211 | 22.9% | 235 | 26.3% |
| Nemaha | 429 | 23.7% | 434 | 23.2% |
| Nuckolls | 221 | 22.3% | 198 | 19.9% |
| Otoe | 1,017 | 24.7% | 1,005 | 24.8% |
| Pawnee | 128 | 20.9% | 138 | 21.6% |
| Perkins | 177 | 24.4% | 195 | 25.9% |
| Phelps | 573 | 23.4% | 655 | 26.5% |
| Pierce | 445 | 21.8% | 419 | 21.5% |
| Platte | 2,440 | 25.8% | 2,439 | 26.2% |
| Polk | 303 | 22.4% | 296 | 21.9% |
| Red Willow | 697 | 24.8% | 658 | 23.2% |
| Richardson | 426 | 21.7% | 395 | 21.7% |
| Rock | 71 | 22.9% | 64 | 20.4% |
| Saline | 1,050 | 25.6% | 999 | 24.0% |
| Sarpy | 12,979 | 27.7% | 13,468 | 25.9% |
| Saunders | 1,314 | 23.7% | 1,325 | 23.2% |
| Scotts Bluff | 2,760 | 27.0% | 2,520 | 25.3% |
| Seward | 977 | 20.1% | 1,016 | 20.9% |
| Sheridan | 308 | 22.5% | 276 | 21.4% |
| Sherman | 164 | 22.6% | 156 | 21.5% |
| Sioux | 56 | 21.1% | 71 | 22.0% |
| Stanton | 411 | 23.3% | 400 | 22.6% |
| Thayer | 295 | 24.4% | 252 | 19.6% |
| Thomas | 23 | 20.0% | 57 | 32.8% |
| Thurston | 802 | 28.4% | 713 | 26.9% |
| Valley | 235 | 23.4% | 233 | 22.3% |
| Washington | 1,135 | 20.7% | 1,105 | 20.2% |
| Wayne | 484 | 18.7% | 538 | 20.5% |
| Webster | 178 | 21.2% | 233 | 25.9% |
| Wheeler | 36 | 18.7% | 47 | 26.4% |
| York | 900 | 24.2% | 918 | 26.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1 2009 and 2013 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

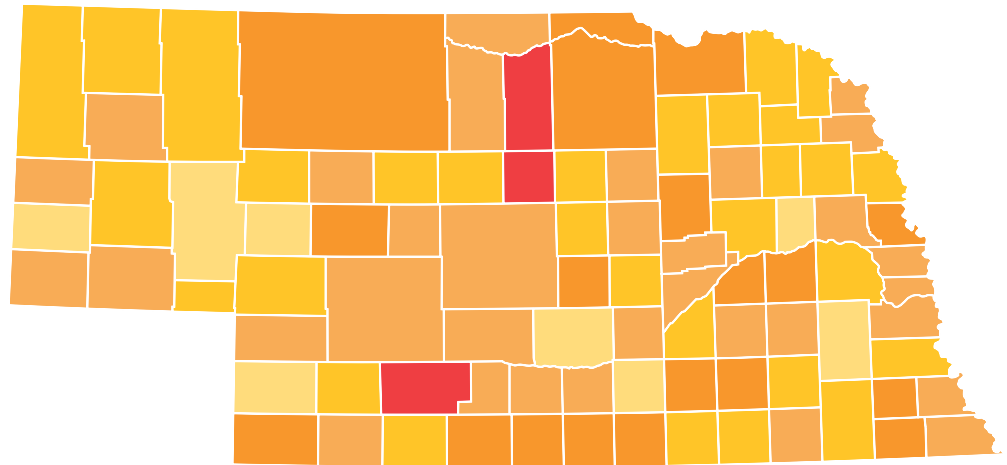
Children 10-17 years (2000 & 2008-2012)

Percent of children 10-17 (2008-2012)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| 2000 | 209,749 | 46.6% |
| 2008-2012 | 199,430 | 43.6% |

| Highest county | By number | By % of all children |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2000 | Douglas | Grant |
| 2008-2012 | Douglas | Loup |

| Lowest county | By number | By % of all children |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2000 | Arthur | Dawson |
| 2008-2012 | McPherson | Garden |



■ < 42.0%
 ■ 42.0-45.9%
 ■ 46.0-49.9%
 ■ 50.0-54.9%
 ■ 55.0%+

| | 2000 | % of all children | 2008-2012 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Adams | 3,495 | 45.9% | 3,114 | 41.6% |
| Antelope | 1,119 | 54.6% | 761 | 48.6% |
| Arthur | 58 | 54.7% | 55 | 36.2% |
| Banner | 139 | 58.9% | 76 | 38.0% |
| Blaine | 78 | 51.0% | 73 | 47.1% |
| Boone | 982 | 53.9% | 670 | 51.6% |
| Box Butte | 1,710 | 50.0% | 1,275 | 44.4% |
| Boyd | 334 | 54.8% | 219 | 50.2% |
| Brown | 475 | 54.3% | 319 | 44.6% |
| Buffalo | 4,952 | 46.9% | 4,562 | 41.4% |
| Burt | 1,027 | 51.3% | 728 | 47.8% |
| Butler | 1,232 | 50.4% | 1,025 | 50.7% |
| Cass | 3,156 | 46.5% | 2,846 | 44.7% |
| Cedar | 1,486 | 52.5% | 1,028 | 46.6% |
| Chase | 556 | 54.2% | 378 | 40.1% |
| Cherry | 846 | 51.0% | 621 | 51.3% |
| Cheyenne | 1,308 | 50.6% | 1,039 | 44.3% |
| Clay | 1,002 | 52.2% | 856 | 52.2% |
| Colfax | 1,397 | 46.3% | 1,167 | 38.9% |
| Cuming | 1,393 | 50.2% | 1,125 | 49.8% |
| Custer | 1,559 | 50.3% | 1,137 | 44.0% |
| Dakota | 2,660 | 43.1% | 2,740 | 45.5% |
| Dawes | 977 | 50.9% | 809 | 48.1% |
| Dawson | 3,064 | 43.0% | 2,912 | 42.0% |
| Deuel | 288 | 58.9% | 189 | 47.8% |
| Dixon | 892 | 51.2% | 729 | 46.8% |
| Dodge | 4,251 | 47.6% | 3,670 | 42.1% |
| Douglas | 54,687 | 44.4% | 57,016 | 42.2% |
| Dundy | 271 | 50.7% | 238 | 54.0% |
| Fillmore | 912 | 52.2% | 710 | 51.8% |
| Franklin | 448 | 51.2% | 335 | 50.0% |

| | 2000 | % of all children | 2008-2012 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 439 | 54.5% | 312 | 57.4% |
| Furnas | 622 | 48.4% | 622 | 54.7% |
| Gage | 2,693 | 48.8% | 2,359 | 46.3% |
| Garden | 286 | 57.3% | 113 | 35.9% |
| Garfield | 233 | 52.1% | 231 | 48.6% |
| Gosper | 267 | 52.4% | 215 | 45.2% |
| Grant | 133 | 61.0% | 69 | 49.6% |
| Greeley | 363 | 49.7% | 268 | 44.4% |
| Hall | 6,355 | 43.7% | 6,855 | 42.9% |
| Hamilton | 1,318 | 48.2% | 1,127 | 48.7% |
| Harlan | 480 | 52.4% | 388 | 54.2% |
| Hayes | 154 | 54.2% | 118 | 47.2% |
| Hitchcock | 413 | 55.8% | 270 | 45.2% |
| Holt | 1,664 | 52.9% | 1,235 | 50.6% |
| Hooker | 111 | 59.0% | 67 | 45.9% |
| Howard | 971 | 52.2% | 735 | 48.0% |
| Jefferson | 1,014 | 52.3% | 747 | 45.5% |
| Johnson | 567 | 52.2% | 507 | 50.1% |
| Kearney | 919 | 49.9% | 697 | 44.8% |
| Keith | 1,156 | 51.5% | 823 | 47.2% |
| Keya Paha | 102 | 43.6% | 58 | 44.3% |
| Kimball | 511 | 50.6% | 362 | 42.8% |
| Knox | 1,249 | 52.2% | 1,029 | 50.1% |
| Lancaster | 25,974 | 44.2% | 26,893 | 40.8% |
| Lincoln | 4,344 | 47.8% | 3,961 | 43.9% |
| Logan | 124 | 58.8% | 68 | 45.3% |
| Loup | 103 | 54.2% | 81 | 65.9% |
| Madison | 4,482 | 52.4% | 3,838 | 44.1% |
| McPherson | 77 | 47.4% | 31 | 54.4% |
| Merrick | 1,110 | 49.1% | 851 | 45.4% |
| Morrill | 793 | 53.6% | 552 | 46.5% |

| | 2000 | % of all children | 2008-2012 | % of all children |
|--------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Nance | 588 | 52.2% | 392 | 45.0% |
| Nemaha | 920 | 52.4% | 671 | 44.2% |
| Nuckolls | 655 | 55.3% | 454 | 47.8% |
| Otoe | 1,975 | 48.8% | 1,869 | 48.4% |
| Pawnee | 347 | 49.6% | 305 | 53.2% |
| Perkins | 454 | 53.3% | 300 | 43.7% |
| Phelps | 1,251 | 48.4% | 1,010 | 45.6% |
| Pierce | 1,204 | 52.9% | 889 | 47.6% |
| Platte | 4,447 | 48.4% | 4,184 | 49.0% |
| Polk | 691 | 48.7% | 667 | 51.1% |
| Red Willow | 1,364 | 47.9% | 1,216 | 48.4% |
| Richardson | 1,268 | 52.1% | 798 | 44.8% |
| Rock | 221 | 54.7% | 179 | 60.5% |
| Saline | 1,662 | 47.7% | 1,703 | 48.9% |
| Sarpy | 16,640 | 44.5% | 19,313 | 42.2% |
| Saunders | 2,716 | 49.1% | 2,564 | 48.3% |
| Scotts Bluff | 4,505 | 47.0% | 3,944 | 43.3% |
| Seward | 2,042 | 50.1% | 1,752 | 44.6% |
| Sheridan | 814 | 51.3% | 615 | 49.0% |
| Sherman | 429 | 52.7% | 378 | 54.5% |
| Sioux | 184 | 51.3% | 129 | 49.4% |
| Stanton | 991 | 51.6% | 763 | 46.1% |
| Thayer | 733 | 50.2% | 527 | 47.2% |
| Thomas | 93 | 54.1% | 116 | 47.9% |
| Thurston | 1,201 | 45.5% | 1,062 | 43.1% |
| Valley | 581 | 50.7% | 444 | 46.5% |
| Washington | 2,456 | 48.3% | 2,630 | 52.9% |
| Wayne | 1,046 | 49.1% | 848 | 46.0% |
| Webster | 479 | 50.1% | 441 | 51.5% |
| Wheeler | 122 | 47.3% | 62 | 42.5% |
| York | 1,889 | 51.2% | 1,301 | 42.0% |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.
2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B01001.

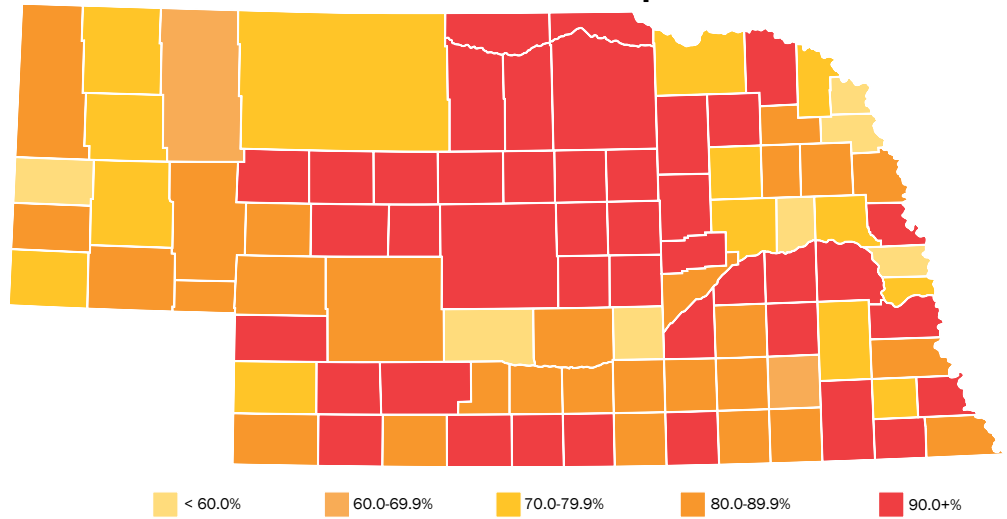
Children: White Non-Hispanic (2009 & 2013)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-------|---------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 387,335 | 77.4% |
| 2013 | 371,004 | 71.7% |

| Highest county | By number | By % of all children |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Grant |
| 2013 | Douglas | Keya Paha |

| Lowest county | By number | By % of all children |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | Arthur | Thurston |
| 2013 | Blaine | Thurston |

Percent of children: White non-Hispanic (2013)



| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Adams | 7,691 | 83.7% | 6,891 | 80.5% |
| Antelope | 1,771 | 96.2% | 1,512 | 91.7% |
| Arthur | 85 | 92.4% | 121 | 87.1% |
| Banner | 166 | 87.8% | 125 | 88.7% |
| Blaine | 106 | 97.2% | 110 | 98.2% |
| Boone | 1,502 | 96.7% | 1,269 | 93.9% |
| Box Butte | 2,351 | 75.3% | 2,217 | 72.1% |
| Boyd | 508 | 98.3% | 433 | 92.3% |
| Brown | 798 | 97.0% | 645 | 92.8% |
| Buffalo | 11,515 | 88.2% | 10,980 | 81.9% |
| Burt | 1,737 | 92.4% | 1,422 | 88.1% |
| Butler | 2,211 | 94.6% | 2,023 | 92.6% |
| Cass | 6,866 | 94.1% | 6,216 | 90.9% |
| Cedar | 2,523 | 97.4% | 2,256 | 94.8% |
| Chase | 843 | 88.3% | 796 | 75.7% |
| Cherry | 1,382 | 87.5% | 1,119 | 79.9% |
| Cheyenne | 2,291 | 88.4% | 2,224 | 84.6% |
| Clay | 1,575 | 88.7% | 1,401 | 82.4% |
| Colfax | 1,580 | 47.9% | 1,178 | 35.5% |
| Cuming | 2,255 | 84.0% | 1,945 | 80.2% |
| Custer | 2,890 | 95.9% | 2,471 | 91.3% |
| Dakota | 3,352 | 49.0% | 2,378 | 35.9% |
| Dawes | 2,041 | 84.1% | 1,891 | 79.6% |
| Dawson | 4,249 | 51.6% | 3,456 | 46.6% |
| Deuel | 418 | 94.1% | 402 | 88.7% |
| Dixon | 1,445 | 84.5% | 1,261 | 78.7% |
| Dodge | 8,118 | 84.9% | 7,272 | 76.3% |
| Douglas | 92,948 | 65.6% | 91,257 | 59.7% |
| Dundy | 437 | 88.1% | 418 | 82.6% |
| Fillmore | 1,521 | 91.4% | 1,144 | 87.1% |
| Franklin | 767 | 98.1% | 638 | 94.7% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 676 | 97.3% | 660 | 95.0% |
| Furnas | 1,138 | 94.7% | 1,087 | 91.2% |
| Gage | 5,473 | 93.7% | 4,887 | 91.1% |
| Garden | 368 | 95.1% | 311 | 86.1% |
| Garfield | 377 | 95.0% | 432 | 97.7% |
| Gosper | 473 | 94.4% | 448 | 87.5% |
| Grant | 169 | 98.8% | 143 | 96.0% |
| Greeley | 620 | 94.9% | 601 | 93.8% |
| Hall | 10,904 | 65.9% | 10,024 | 56.2% |
| Hamilton | 2,604 | 95.9% | 2,285 | 92.0% |
| Harlan | 787 | 96.4% | 778 | 93.6% |
| Hayes | 249 | 93.3% | 216 | 92.7% |
| Hitchcock | 625 | 94.3% | 612 | 92.7% |
| Holt | 2,701 | 95.3% | 2,438 | 90.2% |
| Hooker | 152 | 95.6% | 155 | 93.9% |
| Howard | 1,732 | 95.7% | 1,529 | 92.9% |
| Jefferson | 1,773 | 95.4% | 1,627 | 89.1% |
| Johnson | 858 | 77.4% | 886 | 79.8% |
| Kearney | 1,633 | 94.1% | 1,516 | 88.6% |
| Keith | 1,846 | 90.9% | 1,583 | 85.9% |
| Keya Paha | 211 | 90.9% | 165 | 98.2% |
| Kimball | 870 | 90.5% | 706 | 79.0% |
| Knox | 1,836 | 80.4% | 1,723 | 76.8% |
| Lancaster | 59,594 | 81.0% | 60,305 | 75.5% |
| Lincoln | 8,510 | 86.5% | 8,001 | 82.3% |
| Logan | 188 | 94.9% | 180 | 90.9% |
| Loup | 162 | 94.7% | 111 | 91.7% |
| Madison | 7,536 | 74.3% | 6,862 | 70.3% |
| McPherson | 120 | 95.2% | 146 | 94.2% |
| Merrick | 1,981 | 93.8% | 1,751 | 85.8% |
| Morrill | 1,102 | 80.1% | 975 | 73.4% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Nance | 961 | 95.7% | 835 | 93.5% |
| Nemaha | 1,737 | 93.2% | 1,709 | 91.2% |
| Nuckolls | 1,052 | 95.0% | 925 | 92.8% |
| Otoe | 3,774 | 89.5% | 3,437 | 84.8% |
| Pawnee | 621 | 96.1% | 586 | 91.8% |
| Perkins | 729 | 92.9% | 683 | 90.7% |
| Phelps | 2,338 | 92.2% | 2,175 | 87.8% |
| Pierce | 2,097 | 96.1% | 1,851 | 95.0% |
| Platte | 7,588 | 80.5% | 6,712 | 72.2% |
| Polk | 1,292 | 94.5% | 1,254 | 92.8% |
| Red Willow | 2,635 | 91.2% | 2,458 | 86.7% |
| Richardson | 1,894 | 89.6% | 1,583 | 87.0% |
| Rock | 315 | 97.8% | 299 | 95.2% |
| Saline | 2,885 | 71.5% | 2,553 | 61.3% |
| Sarpy | 36,608 | 82.4% | 40,121 | 77.3% |
| Saunders | 5,442 | 94.5% | 5,309 | 92.8% |
| Scotts Bluff | 6,521 | 65.0% | 5,957 | 59.9% |
| Seward | 4,634 | 94.3% | 4,507 | 92.7% |
| Sheridan | 1,040 | 71.7% | 900 | 69.9% |
| Sherman | 720 | 96.5% | 677 | 93.5% |
| Sioux | 296 | 94.0% | 276 | 85.7% |
| Stanton | 1,727 | 91.6% | 1,515 | 85.6% |
| Thayer | 1,190 | 95.2% | 1,081 | 84.1% |
| Thomas | 124 | 97.6% | 158 | 90.8% |
| Thurston | 683 | 24.0% | 618 | 23.3% |
| Valley | 1,013 | 93.7% | 968 | 92.6% |
| Washington | 5,323 | 93.3% | 5,034 | 92.0% |
| Wayne | 2,407 | 90.9% | 2,222 | 84.7% |
| Webster | 826 | 96.6% | 764 | 85.1% |
| Wheeler | 224 | 98.2% | 168 | 94.4% |
| York | 3,429 | 89.1% | 3,055 | 86.5% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1 2009 and 2013 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

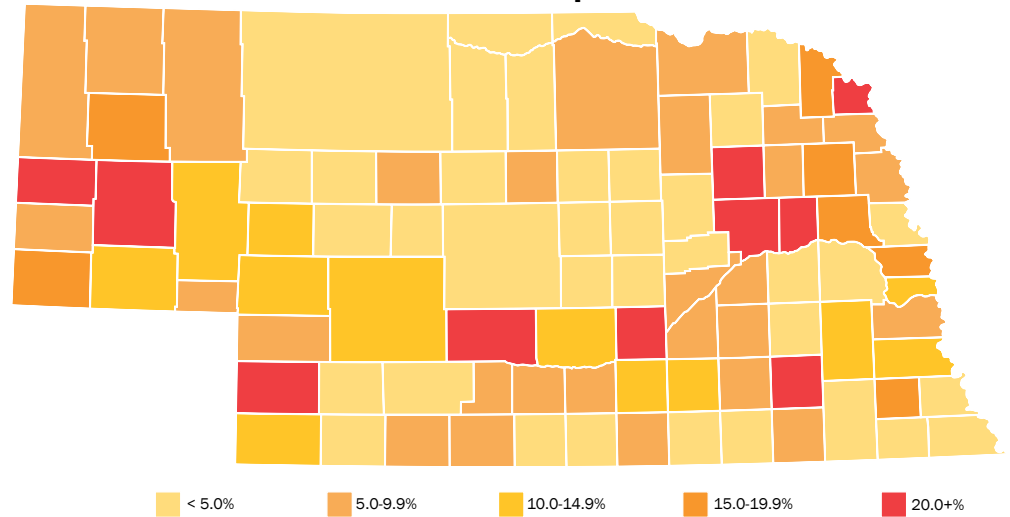
Children: Hispanic (2009 & 2013)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 58,876 | 11.8% |
| 2013 | 81,779 | 15.8% |

| Highest county | By number | By % of all children |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Colfax |
| 2013 | Douglas | Colfax |

| Lowest county | By number | By % of all children |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 2009 | Blaine | Blaine |
| 2013 | Blaine, Hooker | Hooker |

Percent of children: Hispanic (2013)



| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Adams | 967 | 10.5% | 1,208 | 14.1% |
| Antelope | 47 | 2.6% | 93 | 5.6% |
| Arthur | 3 | 3.3% | 15 | 10.8% |
| Banner | 23 | 12.2% | 13 | 9.2% |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.9% |
| Boone | 44 | 2.8% | 37 | 2.7% |
| Box Butte | 474 | 15.2% | 558 | 18.1% |
| Boyd | 1 | 0.2% | 17 | 3.6% |
| Brown | 12 | 1.5% | 16 | 2.3% |
| Buffalo | 1,070 | 8.2% | 1,765 | 13.2% |
| Burt | 57 | 3.0% | 94 | 5.8% |
| Butler | 97 | 4.2% | 104 | 4.8% |
| Cass | 208 | 2.9% | 345 | 5.0% |
| Cedar | 29 | 1.1% | 68 | 2.9% |
| Chase | 99 | 10.4% | 229 | 21.8% |
| Cherry | 37 | 2.3% | 61 | 4.4% |
| Cheyenne | 215 | 8.3% | 266 | 10.1% |
| Clay | 166 | 9.4% | 245 | 14.4% |
| Colfax | 1,675 | 50.8% | 2,037 | 61.4% |
| Cuming | 398 | 14.8% | 417 | 17.2% |
| Custer | 65 | 2.2% | 130 | 4.8% |
| Dakota | 2,856 | 41.7% | 3,433 | 51.8% |
| Dawes | 118 | 4.9% | 143 | 6.0% |
| Dawson | 3,714 | 45.1% | 3,451 | 46.5% |
| Deuel | 20 | 4.5% | 42 | 9.3% |
| Dixon | 242 | 14.2% | 295 | 18.4% |
| Dodge | 1,124 | 11.7% | 1,828 | 19.2% |
| Douglas | 19,450 | 13.7% | 27,987 | 18.3% |
| Dundy | 46 | 9.3% | 64 | 12.6% |
| Fillmore | 94 | 5.6% | 110 | 8.4% |
| Franklin | 12 | 1.5% | 16 | 2.4% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 13 | 1.9% | 18 | 2.6% |
| Furnas | 37 | 3.1% | 60 | 5.0% |
| Gage | 148 | 2.5% | 221 | 4.1% |
| Garden | 13 | 3.4% | 43 | 11.9% |
| Garfield | 11 | 2.8% | 5 | 1.1% |
| Gosper | 22 | 4.4% | 35 | 6.8% |
| Grant | 2 | 1.2% | 4 | 2.7% |
| Greeley | 16 | 2.5% | 19 | 3.0% |
| Hall | 4,854 | 29.3% | 6,720 | 37.7% |
| Hamilton | 62 | 2.3% | 129 | 5.2% |
| Harlan | 17 | 2.1% | 34 | 4.1% |
| Hayes | 12 | 4.5% | 11 | 4.7% |
| Hitchcock | 27 | 4.1% | 30 | 4.5% |
| Holt | 92 | 3.2% | 200 | 8.3% |
| Hooker | 4 | 2.5% | 1 | 0.6% |
| Howard | 53 | 2.9% | 70 | 4.3% |
| Jefferson | 47 | 2.5% | 120 | 6.6% |
| Johnson | 161 | 14.5% | 177 | 15.9% |
| Kearney | 78 | 4.5% | 150 | 8.8% |
| Keith | 149 | 7.3% | 190 | 10.3% |
| Keya Paha | 18 | 7.8% | 2 | 1.2% |
| Kimball | 61 | 6.3% | 134 | 15.0% |
| Knox | 78 | 3.4% | 113 | 5.0% |
| Lancaster | 4,929 | 6.7% | 7,968 | 10.0% |
| Lincoln | 957 | 9.7% | 1,288 | 13.3% |
| Logan | 3 | 1.5% | 9 | 4.5% |
| Loup | 9 | 5.3% | 7 | 5.8% |
| Madison | 1,998 | 19.7% | 2,271 | 23.3% |
| McPherson | 4 | 3.2% | 2 | 1.3% |
| Merrick | 96 | 4.5% | 163 | 8.0% |
| Morrill | 242 | 17.6% | 306 | 23.0% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Nance | 28 | 2.8% | 36 | 4.0% |
| Nemaha | 63 | 3.4% | 67 | 3.6% |
| Nuckolls | 40 | 3.6% | 37 | 3.7% |
| Otoe | 314 | 7.4% | 437 | 10.8% |
| Pawnee | 15 | 2.3% | 25 | 3.9% |
| Perkins | 38 | 4.8% | 54 | 7.2% |
| Phelps | 120 | 4.7% | 216 | 8.7% |
| Pierce | 52 | 2.4% | 52 | 2.7% |
| Platte | 1,536 | 16.3% | 2,305 | 24.8% |
| Polk | 54 | 4.0% | 70 | 5.2% |
| Red Willow | 183 | 6.3% | 260 | 9.2% |
| Richardson | 47 | 2.2% | 47 | 2.6% |
| Rock | 3 | 0.9% | 5 | 1.6% |
| Saline | 926 | 22.9% | 1,414 | 33.9% |
| Sarpy | 3,536 | 8.0% | 5,860 | 11.3% |
| Saunders | 170 | 3.0% | 208 | 3.6% |
| Scotts Bluff | 2,925 | 29.1% | 3,503 | 35.2% |
| Seward | 132 | 2.7% | 163 | 3.4% |
| Sheridan | 75 | 5.2% | 100 | 7.8% |
| Sherman | 19 | 2.5% | 25 | 3.5% |
| Sioux | 16 | 5.1% | 32 | 9.9% |
| Stanton | 109 | 5.8% | 157 | 8.9% |
| Thayer | 28 | 2.2% | 58 | 4.5% |
| Thomas | 2 | 1.6% | 12 | 6.9% |
| Thurston | 295 | 10.4% | 173 | 6.5% |
| Valley | 43 | 4.0% | 44 | 4.2% |
| Washington | 170 | 3.0% | 236 | 4.3% |
| Wayne | 125 | 4.7% | 238 | 9.1% |
| Webster | 8 | 0.9% | 84 | 9.4% |
| Wheeler | 3 | 1.3% | 4 | 2.2% |
| York | 225 | 5.8% | 269 | 7.6% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1 2009 and 2013 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

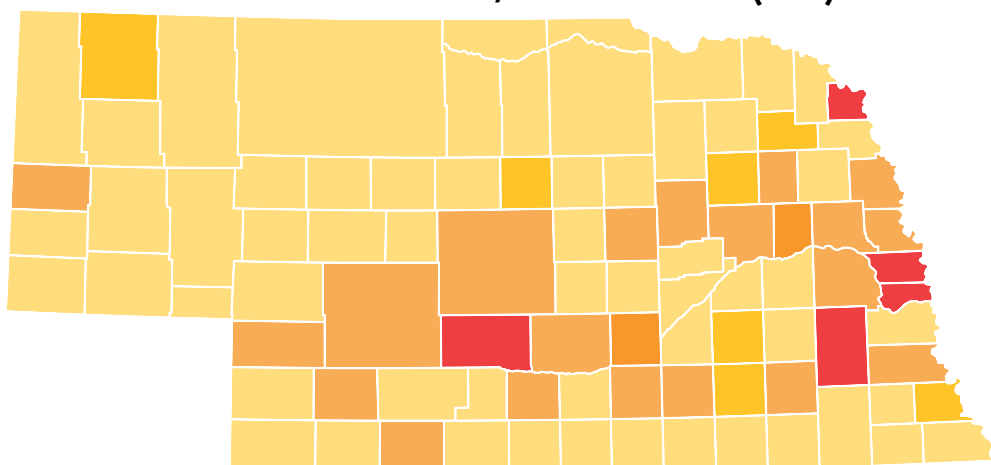
Children: Black/African-American (2009 & 2013)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 29,488 | 5.9% |
| 2013 | 31,837 | 6.1% |

| Highest county | By number | By % of all children |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Douglas |
| 2013 | Douglas | Douglas |

| Lowest county | By number | By % of all children |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | 23 with 0 | 23 with 0% |
| 2013 | 11 with 0 | 11 with 0% |

Percent of children: Black/African-American (2013)



■ < 1.0%
 ■ 1.0-1.9%
 ■ 2.0-2.9%
 ■ 3.0-3.9%
 ■ 4.0+%

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Adams | 106 | 1.2% | 128 | 1.5% |
| Antelope | 2 | 0.1% | 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 | 0 | 0.0% | 16 | 1.2% |
| Box Butte | 24 | 0.8% | 22 | 0.7% |
| Boyd | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.6% |
| Brown | 1 | 0.1% | 4 | 0.6% |
| Buffalo | 147 | 1.1% | 172 | 1.3% |
| Burt | 11 | 0.6% | 19 | 1.2% |
| Butler | 4 | 0.2% | 12 | 0.5% |
| Cass | 65 | 0.9% | 41 | 0.6% |
| Cedar | 7 | 0.3% | 4 | 0.2% |
| Chase | 3 | 0.3% | 5 | 0.5% |
| Cherry | 5 | 0.3% | 8 | 0.6% |
| Cheyenne | 9 | 0.3% | 16 | 0.6% |
| Clay | 13 | 0.7% | 29 | 1.7% |
| Colfax | 15 | 0.5% | 116 | 3.5% |
| Cuming | 10 | 0.4% | 13 | 0.5% |
| Custer | 4 | 0.1% | 32 | 1.2% |
| Dakota | 150 | 2.2% | 300 | 4.5% |
| Dawes | 61 | 2.5% | 64 | 2.7% |
| Dawson | 155 | 1.9% | 368 | 5.0% |
| Deuel | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.2% |
| Dixon | 1 | 0.1% | 14 | 0.9% |
| Dodge | 129 | 1.3% | 138 | 1.4% |
| Douglas | 21,622 | 15.3% | 21,900 | 14.3% |
| Dundy | 1 | 0.2% | 3 | 0.6% |
| Fillmore | 12 | 0.7% | 30 | 2.3% |
| Franklin | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 0.6% |

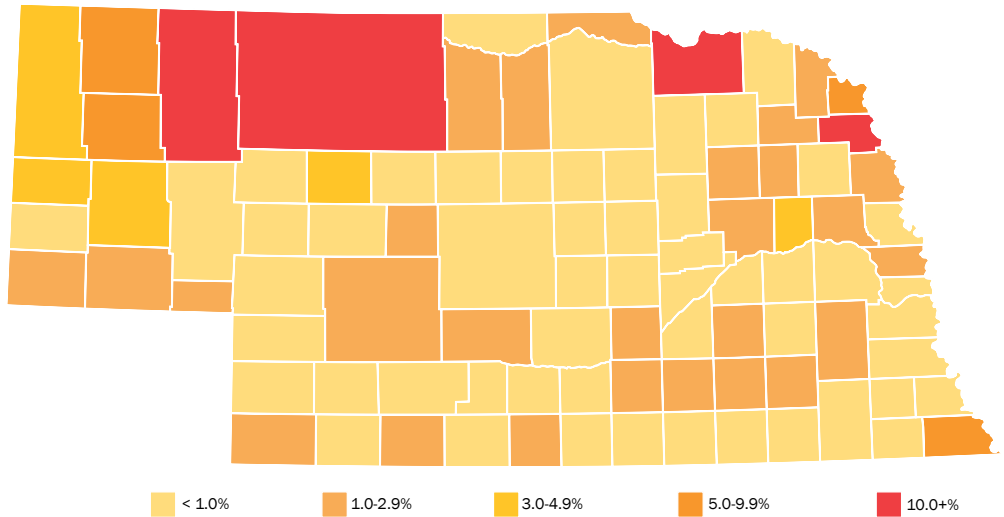
| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 1 | 0.1% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Furnas | 4 | 0.3% | 6 | 0.5% |
| Gage | 43 | 0.7% | 42 | 0.8% |
| Garden | 2 | 0.5% | 1 | 0.3% |
| Garfield | 1 | 0.3% | 2 | 0.5% |
| Gosper | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 0.8% |
| Grant | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Greeley | 7 | 1.1% | 11 | 1.7% |
| Hall | 321 | 1.9% | 578 | 3.2% |
| Hamilton | 9 | 0.3% | 12 | 0.5% |
| Harlan | 1 | 0.1% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Hayes | 1 | 0.4% | 3 | 1.3% |
| Hitchcock | 1 | 0.2% | 1 | 0.2% |
| Holt | 5 | 0.2% | 12 | 0.4% |
| Hooker | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Howard | 11 | 0.6% | 9 | 0.5% |
| Jefferson | 5 | 0.3% | 15 | 0.8% |
| Johnson | 19 | 1.7% | 10 | 0.9% |
| Kearney | 6 | 0.3% | 6 | 0.4% |
| Keith | 3 | 0.1% | 15 | 0.8% |
| Keya Paha | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kimball | 5 | 0.5% | 4 | 0.4% |
| Knox | 5 | 0.2% | 9 | 0.4% |
| Lancaster | 3,335 | 4.5% | 3,998 | 5.0% |
| Lincoln | 141 | 1.4% | 135 | 1.4% |
| Logan | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.5% |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 2.5% |
| Madison | 277 | 2.7% | 229 | 2.3% |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Merrick | 7 | 0.3% | 11 | 0.5% |
| Morrill | 7 | 0.5% | 10 | 0.8% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Nance | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 0.6% |
| Nemaha | 23 | 1.2% | 37 | 2.0% |
| Nuckolls | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 0.4% |
| Otoe | 37 | 0.9% | 39 | 1.0% |
| Pawnee | 0 | 0.0% | 6 | 0.9% |
| Perkins | 0 | 0.0% | 12 | 1.6% |
| Phelps | 16 | 0.6% | 30 | 1.2% |
| Pierce | 4 | 0.2% | 9 | 0.5% |
| Platte | 89 | 0.9% | 102 | 1.1% |
| Polk | 0 | 0.0% | 10 | 0.7% |
| Red Willow | 6 | 0.2% | 33 | 1.2% |
| Richardson | 10 | 0.5% | 12 | 0.7% |
| Rock | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Saline | 54 | 1.3% | 74 | 1.8% |
| Sarpy | 1,998 | 4.5% | 2,376 | 4.6% |
| Saunders | 42 | 0.7% | 55 | 1.0% |
| Scotts Bluff | 114 | 1.1% | 115 | 1.2% |
| Seward | 28 | 0.6% | 36 | 0.7% |
| Sheridan | 1 | 0.1% | 5 | 0.4% |
| Sherman | 1 | 0.1% | 3 | 0.4% |
| Sioux | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Stanton | 9 | 0.5% | 30 | 1.7% |
| Thayer | 1 | 0.1% | 10 | 0.8% |
| Thomas | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 77 | 2.7% | 19 | 0.7% |
| Valley | 6 | 0.6% | 4 | 0.4% |
| Washington | 80 | 1.4% | 57 | 1.0% |
| Wayne | 40 | 1.5% | 64 | 2.4% |
| Webster | 1 | 0.1% | 8 | 0.9% |
| Wheeler | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| York | 77 | 2.0% | 79 | 2.2% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1 2009 and 2013 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

Children: American Indian/Alaska Native (2009 & 2013)

Percent of children: American Indian/Alaska Native (2013)



| State | Number | % of all children |
|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 8,172 | 1.6% |
| 2013 | 10,465 | 2.0% |

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

| Lowest county | By number | By % of all children |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | 7 with 0 | 7 with 0% |
| 2013 | 12 with 0 | 12 with 0% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Adams | 51 | 0.6% | 111 | 1.3% |
| Antelope | 4 | 0.2% | 6 | 0.4% |
| Arthur | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Banner | 2 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Boone | 1 | 0.1% | 10 | 0.7% |
| Box Butte | 179 | 5.7% | 222 | 7.2% |
| Boyd | 2 | 0.4% | 8 | 1.7% |
| Brown | 3 | 0.4% | 9 | 1.3% |
| Buffalo | 81 | 0.6% | 96 | 0.7% |
| Burt | 38 | 2.0% | 40 | 2.5% |
| Butler | 3 | 0.1% | 6 | 0.3% |
| Cass | 29 | 0.4% | 36 | 0.5% |
| Cedar | 9 | 0.3% | 15 | 0.6% |
| Chase | 11 | 1.2% | 8 | 0.8% |
| Cherry | 117 | 7.4% | 144 | 10.3% |
| Cheyenne | 23 | 0.9% | 41 | 1.6% |
| Clay | 18 | 1.0% | 34 | 2.0% |
| Colfax | 55 | 1.7% | 159 | 4.8% |
| Cuming | 16 | 0.6% | 20 | 0.8% |
| Custer | 17 | 0.6% | 20 | 0.7% |
| Dakota | 295 | 4.3% | 330 | 5.0% |
| Dawes | 161 | 6.6% | 129 | 5.4% |
| Dawson | 115 | 1.4% | 214 | 2.9% |
| Deuel | 3 | 0.7% | 5 | 1.1% |
| Dixon | 27 | 1.6% | 16 | 1.0% |
| Dodge | 67 | 0.7% | 167 | 1.8% |
| Douglas | 1,542 | 1.1% | 2,515 | 1.6% |
| Dundy | 5 | 1.0% | 6 | 1.2% |
| Fillmore | 35 | 2.1% | 19 | 1.4% |
| Franklin | 2 | 0.3% | 2 | 0.3% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 2 | 0.3% | 5 | 0.7% |
| Furnas | 11 | 0.9% | 8 | 0.7% |
| Gage | 49 | 0.8% | 49 | 0.9% |
| Garden | 2 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Garfield | 2 | 0.5% | 1 | 0.2% |
| Gosper | 1 | 0.2% | 3 | 0.6% |
| Grant | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Greeley | 3 | 0.5% | 3 | 0.5% |
| Hall | 176 | 1.1% | 441 | 2.5% |
| Hamilton | 10 | 0.4% | 15 | 0.6% |
| Harlan | 2 | 0.2% | 8 | 1.0% |
| Hayes | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.4% |
| Hitchcock | 4 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Holt | 11 | 0.4% | 25 | 0.9% |
| Hooker | 0 | 0.0% | 8 | 4.8% |
| Howard | 5 | 0.3% | 7 | 0.4% |
| Jefferson | 21 | 1.1% | 10 | 0.5% |
| Johnson | 18 | 1.6% | 6 | 0.5% |
| Kearney | 6 | 0.3% | 8 | 0.5% |
| Keith | 22 | 1.1% | 17 | 0.9% |
| Keya Paha | 3 | 1.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kimball | 12 | 1.2% | 20 | 2.2% |
| Knox | 348 | 15.2% | 362 | 16.1% |
| Lancaster | 822 | 1.1% | 1,045 | 1.3% |
| Lincoln | 108 | 1.1% | 115 | 1.2% |
| Logan | 6 | 3.0% | 5 | 2.5% |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Madison | 193 | 1.9% | 284 | 2.9% |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Merrick | 10 | 0.5% | 18 | 0.9% |
| Morrill | 19 | 1.4% | 42 | 3.2% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Nance | 8 | 0.8% | 5 | 0.6% |
| Nemaha | 9 | 0.5% | 9 | 0.5% |
| Nuckolls | 7 | 0.6% | 6 | 0.6% |
| Otoe | 18 | 0.4% | 30 | 0.7% |
| Pawnee | 3 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Perkins | 6 | 0.8% | 5 | 0.7% |
| Phelps | 14 | 0.6% | 22 | 0.9% |
| Pierce | 11 | 0.5% | 9 | 0.5% |
| Platte | 68 | 0.7% | 190 | 2.0% |
| Polk | 6 | 0.4% | 3 | 0.2% |
| Red Willow | 31 | 1.1% | 28 | 1.0% |
| Richardson | 96 | 4.5% | 101 | 5.6% |
| Rock | 3 | 0.9% | 6 | 1.9% |
| Saline | 42 | 1.0% | 87 | 2.1% |
| Sarpy | 256 | 0.6% | 358 | 0.7% |
| Saunders | 18 | 0.3% | 21 | 0.4% |
| Scotts Bluff | 509 | 5.1% | 474 | 4.8% |
| Seward | 17 | 0.3% | 27 | 0.6% |
| Sheridan | 314 | 21.7% | 234 | 18.2% |
| Sherman | 2 | 0.3% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Sioux | 1 | 0.3% | 11 | 3.4% |
| Stanton | 16 | 0.8% | 21 | 1.2% |
| Thayer | 11 | 0.9% | 2 | 0.2% |
| Thomas | 1 | 0.8% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 1,863 | 65.5% | 1,833 | 69.2% |
| Valley | 8 | 0.7% | 2 | 0.2% |
| Washington | 15 | 0.3% | 7 | 0.1% |
| Wayne | 15 | 0.6% | 36 | 1.4% |
| Webster | 4 | 0.5% | 3 | 0.3% |
| Wheeler | 1 | 0.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| York | 22 | 0.6% | 40 | 1.1% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1 2009 and 2013 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

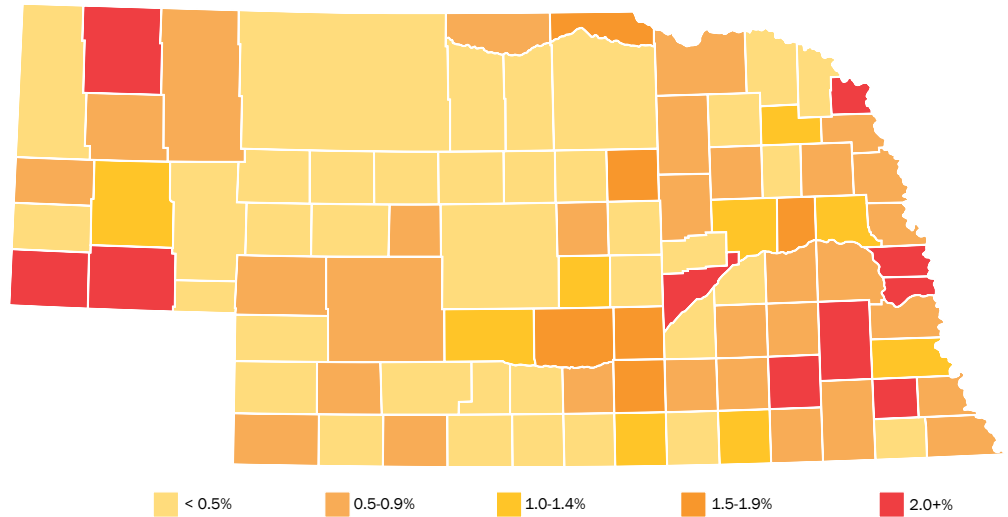
Children: Asian/Pacific Islander (2009 & 2013)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 9,467 | 1.9% |
| 2013 | 12,401 | 2.4% |

| Highest county | By number | By % of all children |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Johnson |
| 2013 | Douglas | Lancaster |

| Lowest county | By number | By % of all children |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | 16 with 0 | 16 with 0% |
| 2013 | 16 with 0 | 16 with 0% |

Percent of children: Asian/Pacific Islander (2013)



| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Adams | 290 | 3.2% | 155 | 1.8% |
| Antelope | 0 | 0.0% | 15 | 0.9% |
| Arthur | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Banner | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Boone | 2 | 0.1% | 10 | 0.7% |
| Box Butte | 21 | 0.7% | 15 | 0.5% |
| Boyd | 3 | 0.6% | 7 | 1.5% |
| Brown | 3 | 0.4% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Buffalo | 77 | 0.6% | 203 | 1.5% |
| Burt | 10 | 0.5% | 15 | 0.9% |
| Butler | 10 | 0.4% | 15 | 0.7% |
| Cass | 39 | 0.5% | 47 | 0.7% |
| Cedar | 3 | 0.1% | 10 | 0.4% |
| Chase | 3 | 0.3% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Cherry | 15 | 0.9% | 5 | 0.4% |
| Cheyenne | 26 | 1.0% | 60 | 2.3% |
| Clay | 8 | 0.5% | 11 | 0.6% |
| Colfax | 42 | 1.3% | 53 | 1.6% |
| Cuming | 3 | 0.1% | 13 | 0.5% |
| Custer | 10 | 0.3% | 12 | 0.4% |
| Dakota | 248 | 3.6% | 256 | 3.9% |
| Dawes | 5 | 0.2% | 60 | 2.5% |
| Dawson | 74 | 0.9% | 90 | 1.2% |
| Deuel | 1 | 0.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Dixon | 6 | 0.4% | 4 | 0.2% |
| Dodge | 68 | 0.7% | 117 | 1.2% |
| Douglas | 3,539 | 2.5% | 5,298 | 3.5% |
| Dundy | 1 | 0.2% | 4 | 0.8% |
| Fillmore | 1 | 0.1% | 12 | 0.9% |
| Franklin | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.1% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 3 | 0.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Furnas | 3 | 0.2% | 5 | 0.4% |
| Gage | 28 | 0.5% | 50 | 0.9% |
| Garden | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Garfield | 1 | 0.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Gosper | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.2% |
| Grant | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Greeley | 2 | 0.3% | 1 | 0.2% |
| Hall | 259 | 1.6% | 331 | 1.9% |
| Hamilton | 8 | 0.3% | 11 | 0.4% |
| Harlan | 1 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hayes | 2 | 0.7% | 2 | 0.9% |
| Hitchcock | 1 | 0.2% | 1 | 0.2% |
| Holt | 11 | 0.4% | 9 | 0.3% |
| Hooker | 1 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Howard | 1 | 0.1% | 6 | 0.4% |
| Jefferson | 5 | 0.3% | 12 | 0.7% |
| Johnson | 49 | 4.4% | 23 | 2.1% |
| Kearney | 8 | 0.5% | 11 | 0.6% |
| Keith | 2 | 0.1% | 12 | 0.7% |
| Keya Paha | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.6% |
| Kimball | 0 | 0.0% | 18 | 2.0% |
| Knox | 12 | 0.5% | 19 | 0.8% |
| Lancaster | 3,105 | 4.2% | 3,433 | 4.3% |
| Lincoln | 44 | 0.4% | 69 | 0.7% |
| Logan | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.5% |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Madison | 45 | 0.4% | 75 | 0.8% |
| McPherson | 2 | 1.6% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Merrick | 8 | 0.4% | 60 | 2.9% |
| Morrill | 4 | 0.3% | 13 | 1.0% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Nance | 1 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Nemaha | 17 | 0.9% | 9 | 0.5% |
| Nuckolls | 2 | 0.2% | 3 | 0.3% |
| Otoe | 21 | 0.5% | 40 | 1.0% |
| Pawnee | 2 | 0.3% | 1 | 0.2% |
| Perkins | 7 | 0.9% | 3 | 0.4% |
| Phelps | 19 | 0.7% | 11 | 0.4% |
| Pierce | 4 | 0.2% | 7 | 0.4% |
| Platte | 109 | 1.2% | 95 | 1.0% |
| Polk | 2 | 0.1% | 5 | 0.4% |
| Red Willow | 8 | 0.3% | 14 | 0.5% |
| Richardson | 11 | 0.5% | 9 | 0.5% |
| Rock | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.3% |
| Saline | 99 | 2.5% | 116 | 2.8% |
| Sarpy | 738 | 1.7% | 1,144 | 2.2% |
| Saunders | 22 | 0.4% | 41 | 0.7% |
| Scotts Bluff | 105 | 1.0% | 75 | 0.8% |
| Seward | 35 | 0.7% | 27 | 0.6% |
| Sheridan | 4 | 0.3% | 8 | 0.6% |
| Sherman | 3 | 0.4% | 7 | 1.0% |
| Sioux | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Stanton | 3 | 0.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Thayer | 4 | 0.3% | 13 | 1.0% |
| Thomas | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 15 | 0.5% | 16 | 0.6% |
| Valley | 5 | 0.5% | 7 | 0.7% |
| Washington | 40 | 0.7% | 27 | 0.5% |
| Wayne | 24 | 0.9% | 31 | 1.2% |
| Webster | 3 | 0.4% | 10 | 1.1% |
| Wheeler | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 1.7% |
| York | 51 | 1.3% | 24 | 0.7% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1 2009 and 2013 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

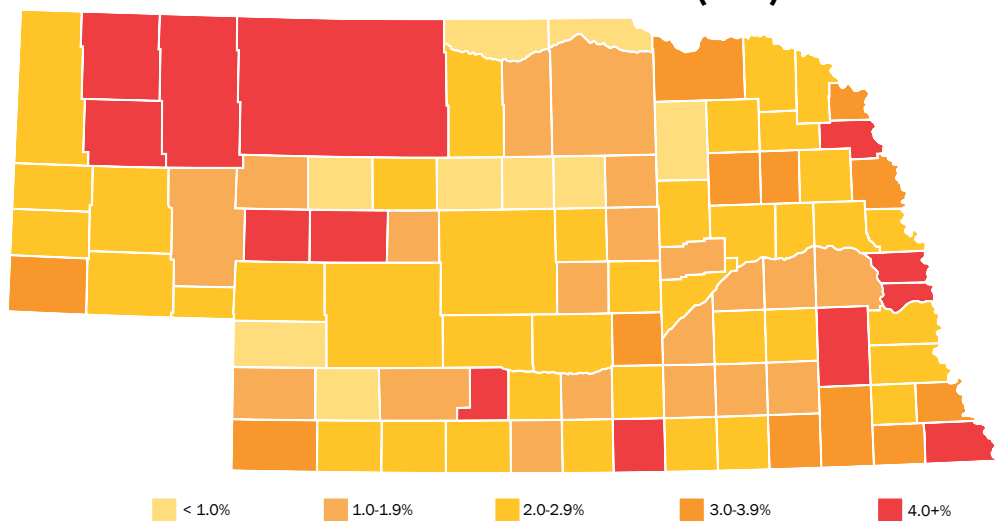
Children: 2 or more races (2009 & 2013)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 12,800 | 2.6% |
| 2013 | 21,933 | 4.2% |

| Highest county | By number | By % of all children |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Arthur |
| 2013 | Douglas | Cherry |

| Lowest county | By number | By % of all children |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2009 | 6 with 0 | 6 with 0% |
| 2013 | 2 with 0 | 2 with 0% |

Percent of children: 2 or more races (2013)



■ < 1.0%
 ■ 1.0-1.9%
 ■ 2.0-2.9%
 ■ 3.0-3.9%
 ■ 4.0+%

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Adams | 144 | 1.6% | 215 | 2.5% |
| Antelope | 17 | 0.9% | 15 | 0.9% |
| Arthur | 4 | 4.3% | 6 | 4.3% |
| Banner | 2 | 1.1% | 3 | 2.1% |
| Blaine | 3 | 2.8% | 1 | 0.9% |
| Boone | 4 | 0.3% | 14 | 1.0% |
| Box Butte | 130 | 4.2% | 160 | 5.2% |
| Boyd | 3 | 0.6% | 4 | 0.9% |
| Brown | 7 | 0.9% | 20 | 2.9% |
| Buffalo | 215 | 1.6% | 359 | 2.7% |
| Burt | 33 | 1.8% | 49 | 3.0% |
| Butler | 14 | 0.6% | 31 | 1.4% |
| Cass | 101 | 1.4% | 201 | 2.9% |
| Cedar | 20 | 0.8% | 36 | 1.5% |
| Chase | 4 | 0.4% | 19 | 1.8% |
| Cherry | 34 | 2.2% | 92 | 6.6% |
| Cheyenne | 37 | 1.4% | 55 | 2.1% |
| Clay | 8 | 0.5% | 22 | 1.3% |
| Colfax | 40 | 1.2% | 66 | 2.0% |
| Cuming | 12 | 0.4% | 55 | 2.3% |
| Custer | 32 | 1.1% | 60 | 2.2% |
| Dakota | 174 | 2.5% | 196 | 3.0% |
| Dawes | 81 | 3.3% | 134 | 5.6% |
| Dawson | 92 | 1.1% | 152 | 2.0% |
| Deuel | 3 | 0.7% | 11 | 2.4% |
| Dixon | 13 | 0.8% | 37 | 2.3% |
| Dodge | 133 | 1.4% | 279 | 2.9% |
| Douglas | 4,803 | 3.4% | 8,055 | 5.3% |
| Dundy | 7 | 1.4% | 16 | 3.2% |
| Fillmore | 16 | 1.0% | 17 | 1.3% |
| Franklin | 1 | 0.1% | 18 | 2.7% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 4 | 0.6% | 12 | 1.7% |
| Furnas | 10 | 0.8% | 32 | 2.7% |
| Gage | 113 | 1.9% | 165 | 3.1% |
| Garden | 2 | 0.5% | 7 | 1.9% |
| Garfield | 5 | 1.3% | 2 | 0.5% |
| Gosper | 5 | 1.0% | 21 | 4.1% |
| Grant | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 1.3% |
| Greeley | 5 | 0.8% | 7 | 1.1% |
| Hall | 298 | 1.8% | 531 | 3.0% |
| Hamilton | 24 | 0.9% | 45 | 1.8% |
| Harlan | 8 | 1.0% | 16 | 1.9% |
| Hayes | 3 | 1.1% | 1 | 0.4% |
| Hitchcock | 5 | 0.8% | 19 | 2.9% |
| Holt | 17 | 0.6% | 42 | 1.6% |
| Hooker | 2 | 1.3% | 1 | 0.6% |
| Howard | 8 | 0.4% | 33 | 2.0% |
| Jefferson | 16 | 0.9% | 60 | 3.3% |
| Johnson | 13 | 1.2% | 25 | 2.3% |
| Kearney | 14 | 0.8% | 33 | 1.9% |
| Keith | 18 | 0.9% | 53 | 2.9% |
| Keya Paha | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kimball | 13 | 1.4% | 31 | 3.5% |
| Knox | 31 | 1.4% | 71 | 3.2% |
| Lancaster | 2,652 | 3.6% | 4,714 | 5.9% |
| Lincoln | 167 | 1.7% | 275 | 2.8% |
| Logan | 1 | 0.5% | 2 | 1.0% |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Madison | 200 | 2.0% | 336 | 3.4% |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0% | 7 | 4.5% |
| Merrick | 18 | 0.9% | 55 | 2.7% |
| Morrill | 15 | 1.1% | 34 | 2.6% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Nance | 10 | 1.0% | 16 | 1.8% |
| Nemaha | 22 | 1.2% | 57 | 3.0% |
| Nuckolls | 6 | 0.5% | 24 | 2.4% |
| Otoe | 56 | 1.3% | 110 | 2.7% |
| Pawnee | 5 | 0.8% | 23 | 3.6% |
| Perkins | 6 | 0.8% | 4 | 0.5% |
| PHELPS | 43 | 1.7% | 50 | 2.0% |
| Pierce | 17 | 0.8% | 30 | 1.5% |
| Platte | 115 | 1.2% | 173 | 1.9% |
| Polk | 17 | 1.2% | 24 | 1.8% |
| Red Willow | 42 | 1.5% | 73 | 2.6% |
| Richardson | 68 | 3.2% | 82 | 4.5% |
| Rock | 2 | 0.6% | 3 | 1.0% |
| Saline | 77 | 1.9% | 79 | 1.9% |
| Sarpy | 1,672 | 3.8% | 2,964 | 5.7% |
| Saunders | 70 | 1.2% | 103 | 1.8% |
| Scotts Bluff | 202 | 2.0% | 290 | 2.9% |
| Seward | 85 | 1.7% | 123 | 2.5% |
| Sheridan | 56 | 3.9% | 82 | 6.4% |
| Sherman | 4 | 0.5% | 11 | 1.5% |
| Sioux | 2 | 0.6% | 7 | 2.2% |
| Stanton | 29 | 1.5% | 68 | 3.8% |
| Thayer | 19 | 1.5% | 26 | 2.0% |
| Thomas | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 2.3% |
| Thurston | 105 | 3.7% | 107 | 4.0% |
| Valley | 11 | 1.0% | 23 | 2.2% |
| Washington | 88 | 1.5% | 135 | 2.5% |
| Wayne | 41 | 1.5% | 68 | 2.8% |
| Webster | 13 | 1.5% | 39 | 4.3% |
| Wheeler | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 1.7% |
| York | 63 | 1.6% | 102 | 2.9% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1 2009 and 2013 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

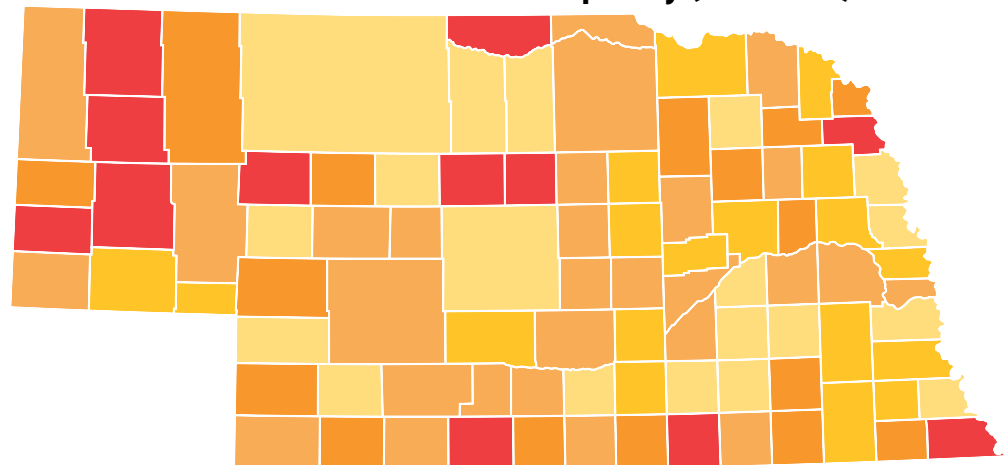
Percent children 17 & under in poverty (2000 & 2008-2012)

Percent of children 17 & under in poverty (2008-2012)

| State | % of children |
|-----------|---------------|
| 2000 | 12.0% |
| 2008-2012 | 16.7% |

| Highest county | By percent |
|----------------|------------|
| 2000 | Rock |
| 2008-2012 | Loup |

| Lowest county | By percent |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2000 | Hooker, Sarpy |
| 2008-2012 | Arthur |



■ < 10.0%
 ■ 10.0-14.9%
 ■ 15.0-19.9%
 ■ 20.0-24.9%
 ■ 25.0%+

| | 2000 | 2008-2012 |
|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Adams | 10.0% | 17.4% |
| Antelope | 17.0% | 20.0% |
| Arthur | 15.0% | 0.0% |
| Banner | 19.0% | 26.0% |
| Blaine | 22.0% | 26.5% |
| Boone | 12.0% | 10.0% |
| Box Butte | 14.0% | 36.5% |
| Boyd | 20.0% | 12.5% |
| Brown | 15.0% | 8.8% |
| Buffalo | 11.0% | 13.8% |
| Burt | 12.0% | 7.3% |
| Butler | 10.0% | 12.1% |
| Cass | 7.0% | 7.4% |
| Cedar | 11.0% | 11.5% |
| Chase | 11.0% | 23.5% |
| Cherry | 13.0% | 9.0% |
| Cheyenne | 12.0% | 17.6% |
| Clay | 13.0% | 9.6% |
| Colfax | 14.0% | 22.5% |
| Cuming | 10.0% | 16.9% |
| Custer | 16.0% | 8.2% |
| Dakota | 15.0% | 24.2% |
| Dawes | 14.0% | 29.0% |
| Dawson | 14.0% | 19.2% |
| Deuel | 12.0% | 19.7% |
| Dixon | 12.0% | 16.9% |
| Dodge | 10.0% | 16.7% |
| Douglas | 13.0% | 19.1% |
| Dundy | 16.0% | 10.1% |
| Fillmore | 8.0% | 7.2% |
| Franklin | 17.0% | 11.9% |

| | 2000 | 2008-2012 |
|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Frontier | 10.0% | 13.9% |
| Furnas | 15.0% | 27.1% |
| Gage | 10.0% | 15.9% |
| Garden | 22.0% | 11.1% |
| Garfield | 12.0% | 12.1% |
| Gosper | 11.0% | 12.6% |
| Grant | 17.0% | 31.1% |
| Greeley | 22.0% | 17.2% |
| Hall | 16.0% | 18.1% |
| Hamilton | 10.0% | 12.6% |
| Harlan | 14.0% | 21.3% |
| Hayes | 26.0% | 8.0% |
| Hitchcock | 23.0% | 21.1% |
| Holt | 15.0% | 11.2% |
| Hooker | 5.0% | 20.5% |
| Howard | 14.0% | 12.0% |
| Jefferson | 10.0% | 24.5% |
| Johnson | 11.0% | 18.9% |
| Kearney | 10.0% | 2.9% |
| Keith | 13.0% | 20.3% |
| Keya Paha | 34.0% | 45.8% |
| Kimball | 12.0% | 14.9% |
| Knox | 20.0% | 18.3% |
| Lancaster | 10.0% | 17.1% |
| Lincoln | 12.0% | 12.3% |
| Logan | 13.0% | 12.6% |
| Loup | 23.0% | 51.2% |
| Madison | 13.0% | 20.4% |
| McPherson | 22.0% | 14.0% |
| Merrick | 10.0% | 13.3% |
| Morrill | 20.0% | 26.8% |

| | 2000 | 2008-2012 |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| Nance | 17.0% | 17.8% |
| Nemaha | 13.0% | 7.9% |
| Nuckolls | 17.0% | 28.0% |
| Otoe | 9.0% | 16.4% |
| Pawnee | 14.0% | 21.2% |
| Perkins | 20.0% | 7.9% |
| Phelps | 12.0% | 10.3% |
| Pierce | 14.0% | 5.7% |
| Platte | 9.0% | 16.6% |
| Polk | 7.0% | 8.0% |
| Red Willow | 11.0% | 13.3% |
| Richardson | 11.0% | 29.2% |
| Rock | 36.0% | 5.1% |
| Saline | 9.0% | 24.8% |
| Sarpy | 5.0% | 10.7% |
| Saunders | 7.0% | 12.6% |
| Scotts Bluff | 22.0% | 23.8% |
| Seward | 6.0% | 5.2% |
| Sheridan | 20.0% | 23.3% |
| Sherman | 19.0% | 10.6% |
| Sioux | 24.0% | 13.7% |
| Stanton | 7.0% | 14.2% |
| Thayer | 15.0% | 13.4% |
| Thomas | 21.0% | 2.9% |
| Thurston | 33.0% | 32.8% |
| Valley | 16.0% | 14.0% |
| Washington | 8.0% | 7.1% |
| Wayne | 11.0% | 23.1% |
| Webster | 14.0% | 21.3% |
| Wheeler | 28.0% | 19.2% |
| York | 10.0% | 9.9% |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population Summary File 3, Tables PCT52 and PCT761. 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

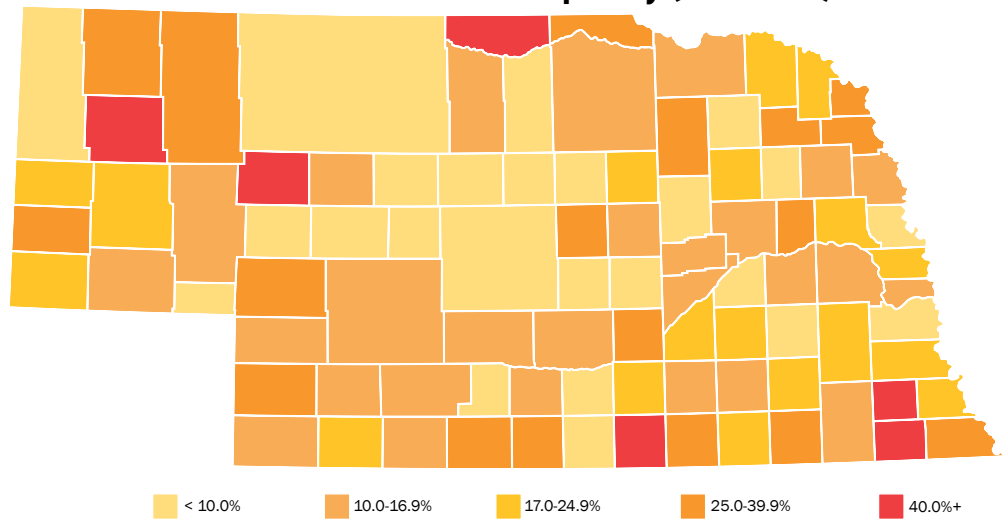
Percent children under 6 in poverty (2000 & 2008-2012)

Percent of children under 6 in poverty (2008-2012)

| State | % of children |
|-----------|---------------|
| 2000 | 14.0% |
| 2008-2012 | 19.3% |

| Highest county | By percent |
|----------------|------------|
| 2000 | Keya Paha |
| 2008-2012 | Webster |

| Lowest county | By percent |
|---------------|------------|
| 2000 | Stanton |
| 2008-2012 | 4 with 0% |



| | 2000 | 2008-2012 |
|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Adams | 13.4% | 17.9% |
| Antelope | 18.6% | 33.5% |
| Arthur | 17.6% | 0.0% |
| Banner | 5.7% | 25.6% |
| Blaine | 32.5% | 9.5% |
| Boone | 16.2% | 6.0% |
| Box Butte | 17.1% | 49.1% |
| Boyd | 13.5% | 26.7% |
| Brown | 20.8% | 12.0% |
| Buffalo | 14.2% | 12.5% |
| Burt | 8.2% | 10.3% |
| Butler | 13.7% | 12.9% |
| Cass | 11.1% | 7.8% |
| Cedar | 8.4% | 18.0% |
| Chase | 14.9% | 39.7% |
| Cherry | 18.5% | 9.6% |
| Cheyenne | 15.9% | 14.0% |
| Clay | 15.8% | 16.6% |
| Colfax | 15.6% | 27.8% |
| Cuming | 14.1% | 16.4% |
| Custer | 18.9% | 8.9% |
| Dakota | 17.1% | 39.7% |
| Dawes | 26.3% | 37.0% |
| Dawson | 16.5% | 11.2% |
| Deuel | 15.0% | 7.7% |
| Dixon | 14.9% | 18.4% |
| Dodge | 13.4% | 24.4% |
| Douglas | 14.8% | 20.8% |
| Dundy | 14.8% | 11.4% |
| Fillmore | 11.6% | 16.7% |
| Franklin | 15.5% | 8.9% |

| | 2000 | 2008-2012 |
|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Frontier | 8.5% | 12.4% |
| Furnas | 17.5% | 32.6% |
| Gage | 12.9% | 16.5% |
| Garden | 26.6% | 15.9% |
| Garfield | 9.8% | 3.6% |
| Gosper | 9.2% | 9.1% |
| Grant | 19.5% | 40.9% |
| Greeley | 21.4% | 13.0% |
| Hall | 19.6% | 29.1% |
| Hamilton | 9.8% | 21.6% |
| Harlan | 18.8% | 27.9% |
| Hayes | 25.5% | 16.3% |
| Hitchcock | 28.8% | 17.0% |
| Holt | 12.8% | 11.8% |
| Hooker | 7.7% | 12.1% |
| Howard | 12.5% | 0.8% |
| Jefferson | 14.7% | 26.2% |
| Johnson | 13.7% | 40.1% |
| Kearney | 13.0% | 5.2% |
| Keith | 21.4% | 29.8% |
| Keya Paha | 43.4% | 43.8% |
| Kimball | 12.4% | 20.9% |
| Knox | 22.3% | 14.5% |
| Lancaster | 12.0% | 20.4% |
| Lincoln | 15.4% | 15.7% |
| Logan | 14.0% | 6.7% |
| Loup | 22.4% | 5.6% |
| Madison | 16.4% | 23.5% |
| McPherson | 18.2% | 7.1% |
| Merrick | 9.7% | 16.3% |
| Morrill | 23.2% | 21.3% |

| | 2000 | 2008-2012 |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| Nance | 22.0% | 10.7% |
| Nemaha | 17.3% | 17.0% |
| Nuckolls | 15.1% | 34.8% |
| Otoe | 13.7% | 24.1% |
| Pawnee | 14.9% | 40.9% |
| Perkins | 22.4% | 13.8% |
| Phelps | 13.1% | 14.9% |
| Pierce | 19.5% | 6.2% |
| Platte | 10.8% | 11.4% |
| Polk | 9.9% | 4.2% |
| Red Willow | 14.5% | 15.2% |
| Richardson | 13.6% | 34.1% |
| Rock | 36.0% | 0.0% |
| Saline | 7.1% | 22.7% |
| Sarpy | 6.5% | 12.1% |
| Saunders | 8.8% | 16.2% |
| Scotts Bluff | 27.3% | 23.3% |
| Seward | 7.4% | 5.3% |
| Sheridan | 25.5% | 34.0% |
| Sherman | 36.4% | 1.6% |
| Sioux | 12.5% | 0.0% |
| Stanton | 5.3% | 6.3% |
| Thayer | 17.0% | 18.4% |
| Thomas | 7.4% | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 33.1% | 35.4% |
| Valley | 15.2% | 27.3% |
| Washington | 10.2% | 8.4% |
| Wayne | 13.9% | 32.7% |
| Webster | 12.4% | 56.5% |
| Wheeler | 29.0% | 19.2% |
| York | 12.5% | 20.0% |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population Summary File 3, Tables PCT52 and PCT61. 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year averages Table B17001.

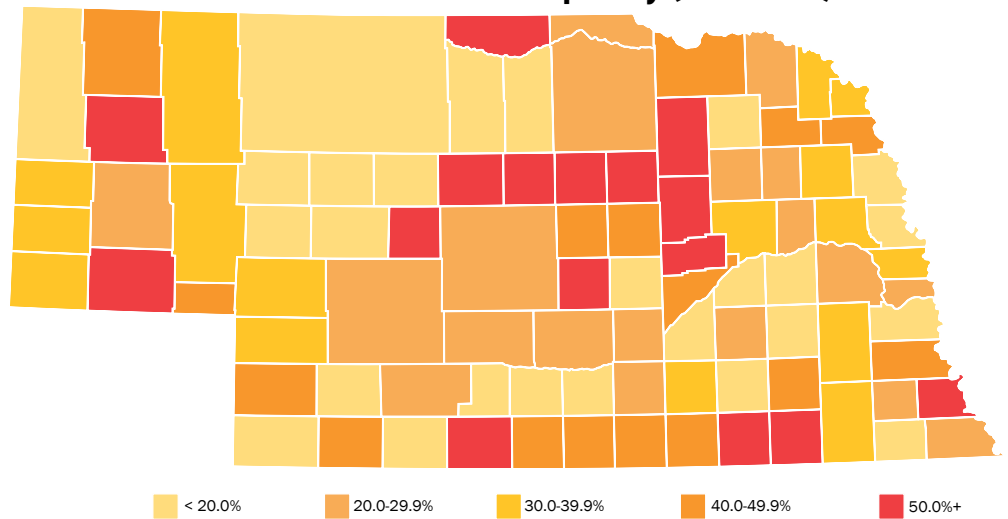
Percent children of color in poverty (2000 & 2008-2012)

Percent of children of color in poverty (2008-2012)

| State | Percent |
|-----------|---------|
| 2000 | 27.0% |
| 2008-2012 | 33.2% |

| Highest county | By percent |
|----------------|-------------|
| 2000 | Keya Paha |
| 2008-2012 | 5 with 100% |

| Lowest county | By percent |
|---------------|------------|
| 2000 | 14 with 0% |
| 2008-2012 | 11 with 0% |



| | 2000 | 2008-2012 |
|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Adams | 17.0% | 26.7% |
| Antelope | 39.0% | 50.4% |
| Arthur | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| Banner | 69.0% | 32.0% |
| Blaine | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Boone | 18.0% | 82.5% |
| Box Butte | 37.0% | 65.9% |
| Boyd | 0.0% | 20.0% |
| Brown | 46.0% | 0.0% |
| Buffalo | 24.0% | 22.8% |
| Burt | 13.0% | 13.2% |
| Butler | 33.0% | 11.5% |
| Cass | 5.0% | 4.4% |
| Cedar | 0.0% | 23.0% |
| Chase | 15.0% | 43.9% |
| Cherry | 22.0% | 5.9% |
| Cheyenne | 31.0% | 63.1% |
| Clay | 26.0% | 30.5% |
| Colfax | 21.0% | 27.1% |
| Cuming | 24.0% | 39.7% |
| Custer | 26.0% | 20.9% |
| Dakota | 23.0% | 30.8% |
| Dawes | 32.0% | 40.7% |
| Dawson | 21.0% | 21.9% |
| Deuel | 29.0% | 47.2% |
| Dixon | 12.0% | 37.5% |
| Dodge | 22.0% | 33.4% |
| Douglas | 31.0% | 36.1% |
| Dundy | 31.0% | 2.4% |
| Fillmore | 21.0% | 14.3% |
| Franklin | 43.0% | 44.0% |

| | 2000 | 2008-2012 |
|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Frontier | 10.0% | 27.3% |
| Furnas | 44.0% | 63.1% |
| Gage | 26.0% | 30.4% |
| Garden | 52.0% | 37.0% |
| Garfield | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Gosper | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Grant | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Greeley | 0.0% | 42.6% |
| Hall | 29.0% | 29.8% |
| Hamilton | 37.0% | 17.6% |
| Harlan | 4.0% | 41.4% |
| Hayes | 46.0% | 17.6% |
| Hitchcock | 37.0% | 47.6% |
| Holt | 22.0% | 24.6% |
| Hooker | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Howard | 24.0% | 13.0% |
| Jefferson | 8.0% | 53.4% |
| Johnson | 11.0% | 25.5% |
| Kearney | 2.0% | 0.0% |
| Keith | 25.0% | 32.5% |
| Keya Paha | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Kimball | 22.0% | 31.7% |
| Knox | 36.0% | 45.9% |
| Lancaster | 24.0% | 36.0% |
| Lincoln | 21.0% | 23.3% |
| Logan | 11.0% | 100.0% |
| Loup | 9.0% | 62.1% |
| Madison | 32.0% | 20.4% |
| McPherson | 100.0% | 11.9% |
| Merrick | 25.0% | 42.0% |
| Morrill | 36.0% | 20.4% |

| | 2000 | 2008-2012 |
|--------------|--------|-----------|
| Nance | 23.0% | 70.0% |
| Nemaha | 0.0% | 50.0% |
| Nuckolls | 39.0% | 40.2% |
| Otoe | 28.0% | 43.7% |
| Pawnee | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Perkins | 17.0% | 37.0% |
| Phelps | 34.0% | 6.1% |
| Pierce | 28.0% | 15.6% |
| Platte | 20.0% | 35.4% |
| Polk | 48.0% | 16.3% |
| Red Willow | 17.0% | 13.7% |
| Richardson | 29.0% | 27.9% |
| Rock | 63.0% | 0.0% |
| Saline | 21.0% | 40.1% |
| Sarpy | 8.0% | 20.4% |
| Saunders | 8.0% | 24.3% |
| Scotts Bluff | 42.0% | 31.1% |
| Seward | 9.0% | 19.4% |
| Sheridan | 42.0% | 39.5% |
| Sherman | 0.0% | 91.4% |
| Sioux | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Stanton | 25.0% | 23.4% |
| Thayer | 51.0% | 54.7% |
| Thomas | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 41.0% | 41.6% |
| Valley | 58.0% | 44.7% |
| Washington | 13.0% | 0.0% |
| Wayne | 40.0% | 40.9% |
| Webster | 27.0% | 48.1% |
| Wheeler | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| York | 56.0% | 21.9% |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population Summary File 3 Tables PCT52 and PCT761. 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year averages Table B17001B-1. Note: Includes all children but those who identify as White non-Hispanic.

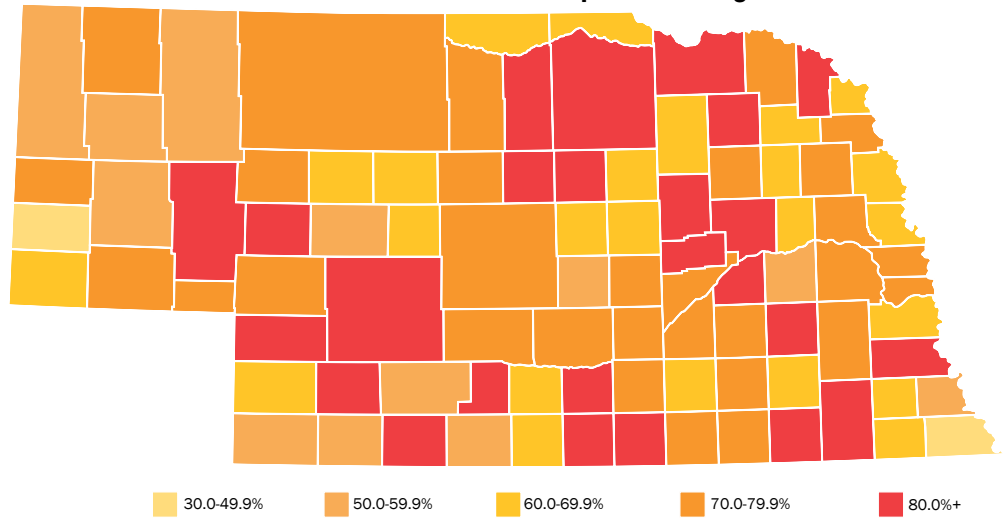
Children under 6 with all available parents working (2000 & 2008-2012)

Percent of children under 6 with all available parents working (2008-2012)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| 2000 | 94,858 | 69.8% |
| 2008-2012 | 111,306 | 73.9% |

| Highest county | By number | By percent |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 2000 | Douglas | Deuel |
| 2008-2012 | Douglas | Garden, Loup |

| Lowest county | By number | By percent |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2000 | Arthur | Logan |
| 2008-2012 | McPherson | Banner |



| | 2000 | % of children <6 | 2008-2012 | % of children <6 |
|-----------|--------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Adams | 1,806 | 73.5% | 1,773 | 73.2% |
| Antelope | 394 | 74.9% | 341 | 66.3% |
| Arthur | 12 | 70.6% | 54 | 85.7% |
| Banner | 31 | 60.8% | 25 | 30.1% |
| Blaine | 24 | 60.0% | 34 | 73.9% |
| Boone | 323 | 73.1% | 284 | 81.6% |
| Box Butte | 572 | 65.6% | 406 | 51.5% |
| Boyd | 111 | 78.7% | 78 | 60.0% |
| Brown | 172 | 83.1% | 156 | 77.2% |
| Buffalo | 2,372 | 74.5% | 2,806 | 75.1% |
| Burt | 414 | 77.1% | 291 | 66.3% |
| Butler | 508 | 71.1% | 316 | 59.8% |
| Cass | 1,384 | 72.2% | 1,363 | 69.9% |
| Cedar | 574 | 80.7% | 527 | 78.0% |
| Chase | 165 | 60.2% | 213 | 61.4% |
| Cherry | 310 | 74.0% | 268 | 79.5% |
| Cheyenne | 511 | 69.1% | 550 | 74.9% |
| Clay | 349 | 73.2% | 286 | 69.1% |
| Colfax | 552 | 64.1% | 601 | 66.9% |
| Cuming | 566 | 73.4% | 467 | 71.6% |
| Custer | 580 | 74.4% | 590 | 71.6% |
| Dakota | 1,304 | 67.0% | 1,299 | 65.7% |
| Dawes | 310 | 58.2% | 396 | 74.9% |
| Dawson | 1,475 | 62.2% | 1,608 | 75.8% |
| Deuel | 99 | 87.6% | 63 | 70.8% |
| Dixon | 328 | 70.8% | 368 | 81.8% |
| Dodge | 2,008 | 72.7% | 2,205 | 76.3% |
| Douglas | 26,135 | 67.3% | 33,785 | 72.6% |
| Dundy | 118 | 83.1% | 61 | 51.7% |
| Fillmore | 343 | 72.5% | 299 | 74.8% |
| Franklin | 166 | 71.2% | 172 | 79.6% |

| | 2000 | % of children <6 | 2008-2012 | % of children <6 |
|-----------|--------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Frontier | 143 | 73.0% | 85 | 52.5% |
| Furnas | 266 | 74.7% | 159 | 59.1% |
| Gage | 1,321 | 81.4% | 1,234 | 82.2% |
| Garden | 86 | 78.9% | 142 | 100.0% |
| Garfield | 86 | 84.3% | 90 | 91.8% |
| Gosper | 94 | 72.3% | 150 | 86.7% |
| Grant | 26 | 66.7% | 27 | 75.0% |
| Greeley | 122 | 64.9% | 120 | 67.4% |
| Hall | 3,221 | 70.6% | 4,131 | 73.4% |
| Hamilton | 564 | 75.7% | 532 | 73.8% |
| Harlan | 163 | 67.9% | 130 | 68.1% |
| Hayes | 31 | 60.8% | 75 | 86.2% |
| Hitchcock | 93 | 58.5% | 94 | 59.9% |
| Holt | 582 | 75.1% | 665 | 86.3% |
| Hooker | 35 | 67.3% | 32 | 69.6% |
| Howard | 330 | 75.9% | 357 | 71.1% |
| Jefferson | 349 | 67.1% | 405 | 86.0% |
| Johnson | 213 | 79.5% | 183 | 60.8% |
| Kearney | 361 | 74.9% | 365 | 82.4% |
| Keith | 425 | 73.0% | 393 | 78.8% |
| Keya Paha | 37 | 52.1% | 26 | 60.5% |
| Kimball | 196 | 76.0% | 162 | 60.7% |
| Knox | 465 | 75.9% | 494 | 82.3% |
| Lancaster | 14,024 | 72.1% | 18,227 | 77.3% |
| Lincoln | 1,731 | 64.4% | 2,294 | 80.4% |
| Logan | 20 | 43.5% | 20 | 64.5% |
| Loup | 40 | 72.7% | 25 | 100.0% |
| Madison | 2,012 | 71.5% | 2,333 | 76.5% |
| McPherson | 24 | 54.5% | 12 | 54.5% |
| Merrick | 512 | 77.0% | 363 | 73.2% |
| Morrill | 261 | 67.1% | 193 | 58.5% |

| | 2000 | % of children <6 | 2008-2012 | % of children <6 |
|--------------|-------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Nance | 201 | 68.1% | 255 | 86.7% |
| Nemaha | 240 | 58.5% | 304 | 59.3% |
| Nuckolls | 226 | 76.4% | 213 | 77.5% |
| Otoe | 843 | 74.0% | 885 | 80.2% |
| Pawnee | 115 | 68.5% | 113 | 64.6% |
| Perkins | 122 | 62.2% | 191 | 85.7% |
| Phelps | 483 | 68.9% | 445 | 66.5% |
| Pierce | 425 | 73.5% | 507 | 87.1% |
| Platte | 1,918 | 70.5% | 2,238 | 81.9% |
| Polk | 255 | 65.6% | 314 | 86.0% |
| Red Willow | 598 | 75.7% | 672 | 82.2% |
| Richardson | 396 | 68.0% | 227 | 49.0% |
| Rock | 76 | 66.7% | 64 | 82.1% |
| Saline | 703 | 72.5% | 740 | 69.3% |
| Sarpy | 8,140 | 67.3% | 11,156 | 72.2% |
| Saunders | 1,063 | 68.8% | 1,202 | 74.6% |
| Scotts Bluff | 1,873 | 66.3% | 2,170 | 73.0% |
| Seward | 844 | 73.1% | 938 | 82.3% |
| Sheridan | 326 | 76.2% | 208 | 59.6% |
| Sherman | 100 | 49.5% | 121 | 53.8% |
| Sioux | 60 | 68.2% | 42 | 59.2% |
| Stanton | 404 | 70.0% | 332 | 67.5% |
| Thayer | 281 | 75.7% | 281 | 73.6% |
| Thomas | 36 | 66.7% | 42 | 61.8% |
| Thurston | 489 | 66.1% | 610 | 76.8% |
| Valley | 213 | 72.0% | 204 | 69.2% |
| Washington | 1,129 | 72.5% | 883 | 64.7% |
| Wayne | 481 | 77.1% | 470 | 69.3% |
| Webster | 167 | 69.3% | 240 | 90.9% |
| Wheeler | 56 | 81.2% | 36 | 62.1% |
| York | 746 | 75.7% | 698 | 75.2% |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population Table P46.
2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B23008.

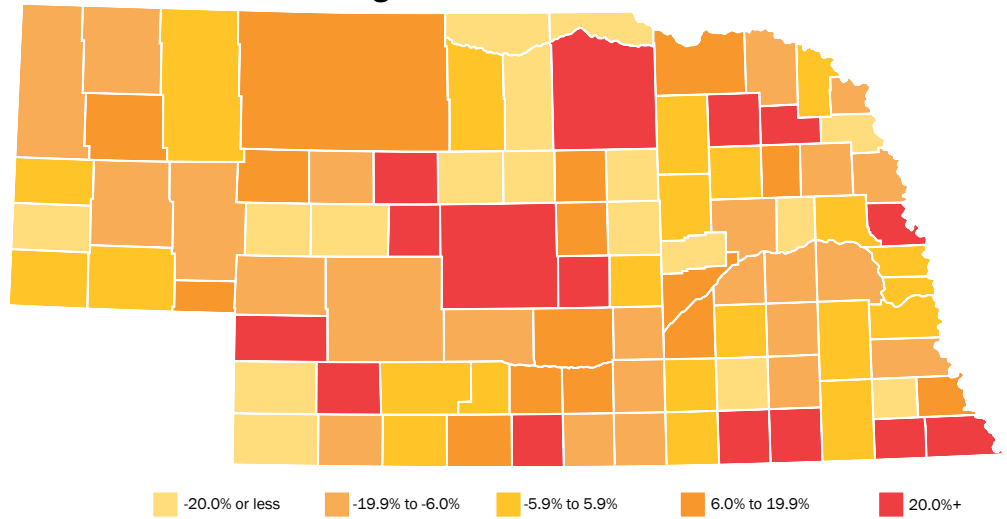
Total births (2009 & 2013)

Percent change in total births (2009 to 2013)

| State | Number |
|-------|--------|
| 2009 | 26,931 |
| 2013 | 26,094 |

| Highest county | 2013 |
|-------------------|---------|
| By number | Douglas |
| By percent change | Thomas |

| Lowest county | 2013 |
|-------------------|--------|
| By number | Arthur |
| By percent change | Arthur |



| | 2009 | 2013 | % Change |
|-----------|-------|-------|----------|
| Adams | 430 | 394 | -8.4% |
| Antelope | 93 | 90 | -3.2% |
| Arthur | 12 | 2 | -83.3% |
| Banner | 9 | 4 | -55.6% |
| Blaine | 5 | 3 | -40.0% |
| Boone | 66 | 65 | -1.5% |
| Box Butte | 151 | 161 | 6.6% |
| Boyd | 20 | 14 | -30.0% |
| Brown | 31 | 32 | 3.2% |
| Buffalo | 672 | 730 | 8.6% |
| Burt | 76 | 69 | -9.2% |
| Butler | 106 | 98 | -7.5% |
| Cass | 284 | 282 | -0.7% |
| Cedar | 101 | 94 | -6.9% |
| Chase | 53 | 40 | -24.5% |
| Cherry | 64 | 75 | 17.2% |
| Cheyenne | 125 | 130 | 4.0% |
| Clay | 79 | 75 | -5.1% |
| Colfax | 229 | 176 | -23.1% |
| Cuming | 110 | 99 | -10.0% |
| Custer | 106 | 130 | 22.6% |
| Dakota | 408 | 355 | -13.0% |
| Dawes | 101 | 93 | -7.9% |
| Dawson | 417 | 390 | -6.5% |
| Deuel | 16 | 17 | 6.3% |
| Dixon | 79 | 77 | -2.5% |
| Dodge | 506 | 476 | -5.9% |
| Douglas | 8,608 | 8,372 | -2.7% |
| Dundy | 24 | 18 | -25.0% |
| Fillmore | 61 | 48 | -21.3% |
| Franklin | 31 | 27 | -12.9% |

| | 2009 | 2013 | % Change |
|-----------|-------|-------|----------|
| Frontier | 26 | 26 | 0.0% |
| Furnas | 43 | 46 | 7.0% |
| Gage | 264 | 250 | -5.3% |
| Garden | 18 | 16 | -11.1% |
| Garfield | 14 | 15 | 7.1% |
| Gosper | 22 | 21 | -4.5% |
| Grant | 7 | 8 | 14.3% |
| Greeley | 31 | 21 | -32.3% |
| Hall | 997 | 935 | -6.2% |
| Hamilton | 94 | 111 | 18.1% |
| Harlan | 32 | 40 | 25.0% |
| Hayes | 8 | 14 | 75.0% |
| Hitchcock | 33 | 29 | -12.1% |
| Holt | 127 | 154 | 21.3% |
| Hooker | 9 | 8 | -11.1% |
| Howard | 78 | 74 | -5.1% |
| Jefferson | 69 | 90 | 30.4% |
| Johnson | 56 | 42 | -25.0% |
| Kearney | 62 | 71 | 14.5% |
| Keith | 86 | 73 | -15.1% |
| Keya Paha | 11 | 8 | -27.3% |
| Kimball | 41 | 39 | -4.9% |
| Knox | 94 | 111 | 18.1% |
| Lancaster | 4,160 | 4,030 | -3.1% |
| Lincoln | 511 | 420 | -17.8% |
| Logan | 4 | 14 | 250.0% |
| Loup | 5 | 3 | -40.0% |
| Madison | 510 | 532 | 4.3% |
| McPherson | 7 | 5 | -28.6% |
| Merrick | 86 | 94 | 9.3% |
| Morrill | 58 | 50 | -13.8% |

| | 2009 | 2013 | % Change |
|--------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Nance | 49 | 35 | -28.6% |
| Nemaha | 72 | 81 | 12.5% |
| Nuckolls | 41 | 43 | 4.9% |
| Otoe | 220 | 189 | -14.1% |
| Pawnee | 21 | 43 | 104.8% |
| Perkins | 33 | 43 | 30.3% |
| Phelps | 106 | 126 | 18.9% |
| Pierce | 83 | 100 | 20.5% |
| Platte | 523 | 484 | -7.5% |
| Polk | 72 | 62 | -13.9% |
| Red Willow | 115 | 121 | 5.2% |
| Richardson | 90 | 111 | 23.3% |
| Rock | 16 | 12 | -25.0% |
| Saline | 223 | 184 | -17.5% |
| Sarpy | 2,665 | 2,538 | -4.8% |
| Saunders | 276 | 226 | -18.1% |
| Scotts Bluff | 556 | 531 | -4.5% |
| Seward | 192 | 174 | -9.4% |
| Sheridan | 51 | 54 | 5.9% |
| Sherman | 24 | 38 | 58.3% |
| Sioux | 9 | 8 | -11.1% |
| Stanton | 73 | 80 | 9.6% |
| Thayer | 55 | 80 | 45.5% |
| Thomas | 2 | 11 | 450.0% |
| Thurston | 177 | 138 | -22.0% |
| Valley | 44 | 47 | 6.8% |
| Washington | 199 | 239 | 20.1% |
| Wayne | 92 | 111 | 20.7% |
| Webster | 33 | 29 | -12.1% |
| Wheeler | 14 | 5 | -64.3% |
| York | 169 | 165 | -2.4% |

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

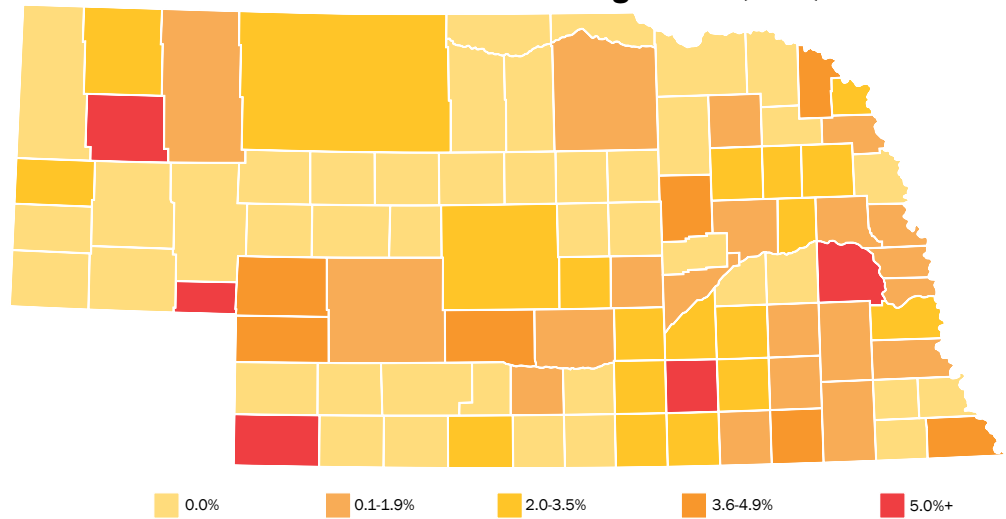
Births to mothers ages 10-17 (2009 & 2013)

Percent of all births to mothers ages 10-17 (2013)

| State | Number | % of births |
|-------|--------|-------------|
| 2009 | 658 | 2.5% |
| 2013 | 424 | 1.6% |

| Highest county | By number | By percent |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Hayes |
| 2013 | Douglas | Dundy |

| Lowest county | By number | By percent |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2009 | 37 with 0 | 37 with 0% |
| 2013 | 42 with 0 | 42 with 0% |



| | 2009 | % of births | 2013 | % of births |
|-----------|------|-------------|------|-------------|
| Adams | 13 | 3.3% | 11 | 2.8% |
| Antelope | 1 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Arthur | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Banner | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Boone | 1 | 1.5% | 3 | 4.6% |
| Box Butte | 4 | 2.7% | 8 | 5.0% |
| Boyd | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Brown | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Buffalo | 16 | 2.4% | 11 | 1.5% |
| Burt | 2 | 2.6% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Butler | 2 | 1.9% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Cass | 6 | 2.1% | 6 | 2.1% |
| Cedar | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Chase | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Cherry | 3 | 4.7% | 2 | 2.7% |
| Cheyenne | 1 | 0.8% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Clay | 1 | 1.3% | 4 | 5.3% |
| Colfax | 7 | 3.1% | 5 | 2.8% |
| Cuming | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 3.0% |
| Custer | 2 | 1.9% | 4 | 3.1% |
| Dakota | 17 | 4.2% | 9 | 2.5% |
| Dawes | 3 | 3.0% | 2 | 2.2% |
| Dawson | 13 | 3.1% | 16 | 4.1% |
| Deuel | 1 | 6.3% | 1 | 5.9% |
| Dixon | 2 | 2.5% | 3 | 3.9% |
| Dodge | 11 | 2.2% | 9 | 1.9% |
| Douglas | 231 | 2.7% | 126 | 1.5% |
| Dundy | 1 | 4.2% | 2 | 11.1% |
| Fillmore | 3 | 4.9% | 1 | 2.1% |
| Franklin | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |

| | 2009 | % of births | 2013 | % of births |
|-----------|------|-------------|------|-------------|
| Frontier | 3 | 11.5% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Furnas | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 2.2% |
| Gage | 7 | 2.7% | 3 | 1.2% |
| Garden | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Garfield | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Gosper | 1 | 4.6% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Grant | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Greeley | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hall | 40 | 4.0% | 29 | 3.1% |
| Hamilton | 3 | 3.2% | 3 | 2.7% |
| Harlan | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hayes | 1 | 12.5% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hitchcock | 1 | 3.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hoit | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.7% |
| Hooker | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Howard | 1 | 1.3% | 1 | 1.4% |
| Jefferson | 2 | 2.9% | 4 | 4.4% |
| Johnson | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kearney | 2 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Keith | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 4.1% |
| Keya Paha | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kimball | 2 | 4.9% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Knox | 3 | 3.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lancaster | 82 | 2.0% | 57 | 1.4% |
| Lincoln | 14 | 2.7% | 7 | 1.7% |
| Logan | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Madison | 15 | 2.9% | 13 | 2.4% |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Merrick | 3 | 3.5% | 1 | 1.1% |
| Morrill | 3 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% |

| | 2009 | % of births | 2013 | % of births |
|--------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|
| Nance | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Nemaha | 1 | 1.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Nuckolls | 2 | 4.9% | 1 | 2.3% |
| Otoe | 6 | 2.7% | 3 | 1.6% |
| Pawnee | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Perkins | 2 | 6.1% | 2 | 4.7% |
| Phelps | 1 | 0.9% | 1 | 0.8% |
| Pierce | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.0% |
| Platte | 16 | 3.1% | 5 | 1.0% |
| Polk | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Red Willow | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Richardson | 1 | 1.1% | 4 | 3.6% |
| Rock | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Saline | 9 | 4.0% | 2 | 1.1% |
| Sarpy | 48 | 1.8% | 19 | 0.8% |
| Saunders | 1 | 0.4% | 2 | 8.8% |
| Scotts Bluff | 18 | 3.2% | 13 | 2.5% |
| Seward | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 1.7% |
| Sheridan | 2 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.9% |
| Sherman | 1 | 4.2% | 1 | 2.6% |
| Sioux | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Stanton | 4 | 5.5% | 2 | 2.5% |
| Thayer | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.3% |
| Thomas | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 12 | 6.8% | 1 | 0.4% |
| Valley | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Washington | 4 | 2.0% | 1 | 0.4% |
| Wayne | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Webster | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 3.5% |
| Wheeler | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| York | 5 | 3.0% | 4 | 2.5% |

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

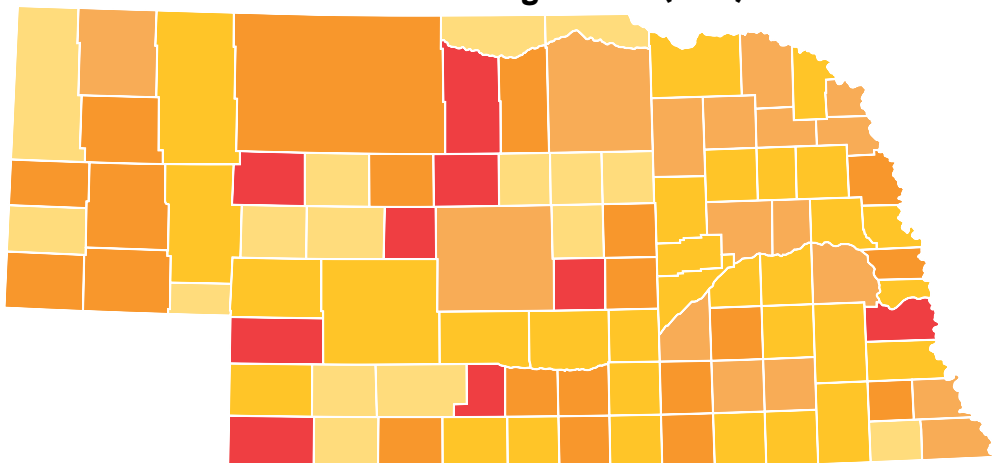
Low birth weight births (2009 & 2013)

Percent low birth weight births (2013)

| State | Number | % of births |
|-------|--------|-------------|
| 2009 | 1,923 | 7.1% |
| 2013 | 1,690 | 6.5% |

| Highest county | By number | By percent |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Keya Paha |
| 2013 | Douglas | Blaine |

| Lowest county | By number | By percent |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2009 | 18 with 0 | 18 with 0% |
| 2013 | 16 with 0 | 16 with 0% |



0.0% 0.1-4.9% 5.0-6.9% 7.0-9.9% 10.0%+

| | 2009 | % of births | 2013 | % of births |
|-----------|------|-------------|------|-------------|
| Adams | 36 | 8.4% | 22 | 5.6% |
| Antelope | 4 | 4.3% | 3 | 3.3% |
| Arthur | 1 | 8.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Banner | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 33.3% |
| Boone | 6 | 9.1% | 4 | 6.2% |
| Box Butte | 11 | 7.3% | 14 | 8.7% |
| Boyd | 2 | 10.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Brown | 2 | 6.5% | 5 | 15.6% |
| Buffalo | 42 | 6.3% | 42 | 5.8% |
| Burt | 7 | 9.2% | 6 | 8.7% |
| Butler | 7 | 6.6% | 6 | 6.1% |
| Cass | 12 | 4.2% | 29 | 10.3% |
| Cedar | 2 | 2.0% | 3 | 3.2% |
| Chase | 3 | 5.7% | 2 | 5.0% |
| Cherry | 3 | 4.7% | 6 | 8.0% |
| Cheyenne | 13 | 10.4% | 12 | 9.2% |
| Clay | 0 | 0.0% | 6 | 8.0% |
| Colfax | 16 | 7.0% | 5 | 2.8% |
| Cuming | 9 | 8.2% | 6 | 6.1% |
| Custer | 6 | 5.7% | 5 | 3.8% |
| Dakota | 23 | 5.6% | 16 | 4.5% |
| Dawes | 3 | 3.0% | 4 | 4.3% |
| Dawson | 32 | 7.7% | 22 | 5.6% |
| Deuel | 1 | 6.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Dixon | 3 | 3.8% | 4 | 5.2% |
| Dodge | 36 | 7.1% | 24 | 5.0% |
| Douglas | 703 | 8.2% | 633 | 7.6% |
| Dundy | 3 | 12.5% | 3 | 16.7% |
| Fillmore | 2 | 3.3% | 1 | 2.1% |
| Franklin | 1 | 3.2% | 2 | 7.4% |

| | 2009 | % of births | 2013 | % of births |
|-----------|------|-------------|------|-------------|
| Frontier | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Furnas | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 6.5% |
| Gage | 21 | 8.0% | 15 | 6.0% |
| Garden | 2 | 11.1% | 1 | 6.3% |
| Garfield | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Gosper | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 23.8% |
| Grant | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 12.5% |
| Greeley | 2 | 6.5% | 2 | 9.5% |
| Hall | 83 | 8.3% | 60 | 6.4% |
| Hamilton | 4 | 4.3% | 1 | 0.9% |
| Harlan | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 5.0% |
| Hayes | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hitchcock | 2 | 6.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Holt | 12 | 9.4% | 4 | 2.6% |
| Hooker | 1 | 11.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Howard | 4 | 5.1% | 7 | 9.5% |
| Jefferson | 7 | 10.1% | 6 | 6.7% |
| Johnson | 3 | 5.4% | 3 | 7.1% |
| Kearney | 3 | 4.8% | 5 | 7.0% |
| Keith | 7 | 8.1% | 5 | 6.8% |
| Keya Paha | 3 | 27.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kimball | 9 | 22.0% | 3 | 7.7% |
| Knox | 5 | 5.3% | 7 | 6.3% |
| Lancaster | 291 | 7.0% | 251 | 6.2% |
| Lincoln | 43 | 8.4% | 27 | 6.4% |
| Logan | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 14.3% |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Madison | 38 | 7.5% | 30 | 5.6% |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Merrick | 3 | 3.5% | 6 | 6.4% |
| Morrill | 6 | 10.3% | 4 | 8.0% |

| | 2009 | % of births | 2013 | % of births |
|--------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|
| Nance | 3 | 6.1% | 2 | 5.7% |
| Nemaha | 5 | 6.9% | 3 | 3.7% |
| Nuckolls | 5 | 12.2% | 3 | 7.0% |
| Otoe | 19 | 8.6% | 12 | 6.3% |
| Pawnee | 1 | 4.8% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Perkins | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 11.6% |
| Phelps | 6 | 5.7% | 12 | 9.5% |
| Pierce | 1 | 1.2% | 4 | 4.0% |
| Platte | 19 | 3.6% | 20 | 4.1% |
| Polk | 4 | 5.6% | 4 | 6.5% |
| Red Willow | 11 | 9.6% | 10 | 8.3% |
| Richardson | 5 | 5.6% | 5 | 4.5% |
| Rock | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 8.3% |
| Saline | 9 | 4.0% | 9 | 4.9% |
| Sarpy | 169 | 6.3% | 142 | 5.6% |
| Saunders | 14 | 5.1% | 9 | 4.0% |
| Scotts Bluff | 41 | 7.4% | 44 | 8.3% |
| Seward | 11 | 5.7% | 10 | 5.7% |
| Sheridan | 1 | 2.0% | 3 | 5.6% |
| Sherman | 1 | 4.2% | 5 | 13.2% |
| Sioux | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Stanton | 2 | 2.7% | 4 | 5.0% |
| Thayer | 6 | 10.9% | 5 | 6.3% |
| Thomas | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 9.1% |
| Thurston | 19 | 10.7% | 6 | 4.3% |
| Valley | 1 | 2.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Washington | 14 | 7.0% | 13 | 5.4% |
| Wayne | 6 | 6.5% | 5 | 4.5% |
| Webster | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 6.9% |
| Wheeler | 2 | 14.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| York | 10 | 5.9% | 15 | 9.1% |

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

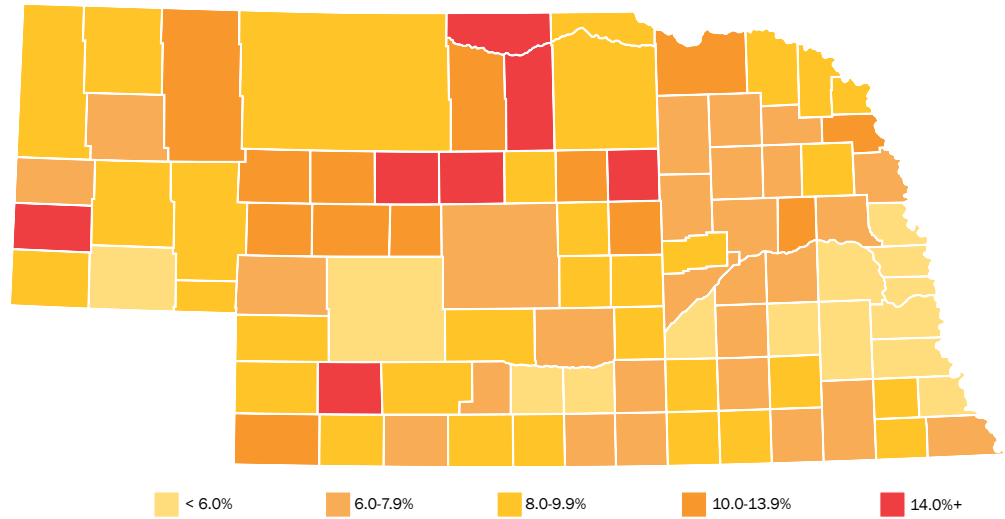
Children without health insurance (2008 & 2012)

Percent of children without health insurance (2012)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 2008 | 32,359 | 7.0% |
| 2012 | 30,817 | 6.5% |

| Highest county | By number | By percent |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 2008 | Douglas | Thurston |
| 2012 | Douglas | Hayes |

| Lowest county | By number | By percent |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2008 | Blaine | Garden |
| 2012 | Loup | Washington |



| | 2008 | % of all children | 2012 | % of all children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Adams | 636 | 7.9% | 548 | 7.1% |
| Antelope | 114 | 7.8% | 124 | 7.8% |
| Arthur | 11 | 13.0% | 19 | 13.4% |
| Banner | 15 | 11.1% | 21 | 14.5% |
| Blaine | 5 | 6.5% | 21 | 16.1% |
| Boone | 105 | 8.3% | 101 | 7.9% |
| Box Butte | 230 | 8.2% | 187 | 6.4% |
| Boyd | 35 | 8.9% | 40 | 9.4% |
| Brown | 56 | 9.3% | 76 | 11.1% |
| Buffalo | 683 | 6.2% | 687 | 6.0% |
| Burt | 146 | 9.3% | 121 | 7.9% |
| Butler | 173 | 8.6% | 131 | 6.4% |
| Cass | 465 | 7.0% | 345 | 5.4% |
| Cedar | 185 | 8.8% | 187 | 8.6% |
| Chase | 64 | 8.6% | 99 | 9.9% |
| Cherry | 115 | 8.9% | 119 | 9.2% |
| Cheyenne | 181 | 7.4% | 130 | 5.3% |
| Clay | 135 | 9.3% | 136 | 8.3% |
| Colfax | 373 | 12.4% | 325 | 10.0% |
| Cuming | 261 | 11.5% | 207 | 9.1% |
| Custer | 170 | 6.6% | 192 | 7.5% |
| Dakota | 671 | 10.6% | 544 | 8.6% |
| Dawes | 170 | 9.4% | 155 | 8.2% |
| Dawson | 919 | 12.4% | 614 | 8.8% |
| Deuel | 35 | 10.0% | 37 | 8.7% |
| Dixon | 133 | 9.1% | 126 | 8.3% |
| Dodge | 619 | 7.1% | 626 | 7.1% |
| Douglas | 8,526 | 6.2% | 8,383 | 5.9% |
| Dundy | 41 | 10.4% | 66 | 13.9% |
| Fillmore | 115 | 8.5% | 84 | 6.7% |
| Franklin | 54 | 8.7% | 52 | 7.7% |

| | 2008 | % of all children | 2012 | % of all children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 45 | 9.5% | 51 | 8.6% |
| Furnas | 86 | 9.0% | 93 | 8.1% |
| Gage | 351 | 6.9% | 308 | 6.1% |
| Garden | 16 | 5.4% | 31 | 9.0% |
| Garfield | 43 | 12.3% | 46 | 11.1% |
| Gosper | 46 | 11.7% | 35 | 7.5% |
| Grant | 14 | 12.4% | 14 | 10.8% |
| Greeley | 48 | 9.4% | 67 | 11.7% |
| Hall | 1,450 | 9.1% | 1,350 | 8.0% |
| Hamilton | 176 | 7.5% | 123 | 5.4% |
| Harlan | 67 | 10.0% | 58 | 8.0% |
| Hayes | 17 | 8.5% | 37 | 18.0% |
| Hitchcock | 53 | 9.1% | 56 | 8.9% |
| Holt | 175 | 7.6% | 200 | 8.0% |
| Hooker | 16 | 12.0% | 17 | 10.5% |
| Howard | 110 | 7.0% | 129 | 8.3% |
| Jefferson | 123 | 8.0% | 108 | 6.5% |
| Johnson | 103 | 11.5% | 90 | 8.6% |
| Kearney | 124 | 8.1% | 82 | 5.3% |
| Keith | 142 | 8.4% | 131 | 7.5% |
| Keya Paha | 16 | 8.1% | 28 | 15.7% |
| Kimball | 64 | 8.3% | 78 | 8.9% |
| Knox | 199 | 10.1% | 241 | 11.4% |
| Lancaster | 3,869 | 5.6% | 4,063 | 5.9% |
| Lincoln | 580 | 6.4% | 535 | 5.8% |
| Logan | 22 | 12.7% | 21 | 11.3% |
| Loup | 11 | 8.6% | 12 | 9.3% |
| Madison | 734 | 8.4% | 701 | 7.9% |
| McPherson | 11 | 9.2% | 18 | 12.4% |
| Merrick | 157 | 8.7% | 126 | 6.6% |
| Morrill | 103 | 9.0% | 111 | 9.2% |

| | 2008 | % of all children | 2012 | % of all children |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Nance | 76 | 9.5% | 74 | 8.4% |
| Nemaha | 109 | 7.5% | 91 | 5.7% |
| Nuckolls | 73 | 8.2% | 84 | 9.1% |
| Otoe | 271 | 7.2% | 226 | 5.9% |
| Pawnee | 45 | 9.1% | 57 | 9.6% |
| Perkins | 58 | 9.3% | 58 | 8.1% |
| PHELPS | 177 | 8.0% | 130 | 5.6% |
| Pierce | 170 | 9.4% | 146 | 7.9% |
| Platte | 684 | 8.0% | 674 | 7.6% |
| Polk | 106 | 9.2% | 98 | 7.4% |
| Red Willow | 195 | 7.8% | 164 | 6.3% |
| Richardson | 158 | 8.8% | 131 | 7.3% |
| Rock | 30 | 10.9% | 43 | 15.2% |
| Saline | 267 | 7.9% | 307 | 8.4% |
| Sarpy | 2,503 | 5.6% | 2,422 | 5.0% |
| Saunders | 382 | 7.6% | 298 | 5.5% |
| Scotts Bluff | 780 | 8.4% | 700 | 7.5% |
| Seward | 248 | 6.6% | 196 | 4.9% |
| Sheridan | 142 | 11.6% | 128 | 10.6% |
| Sherman | 52 | 8.4% | 62 | 9.1% |
| Sioux | 23 | 9.4% | 29 | 9.4% |
| Stanton | 139 | 8.6% | 102 | 6.3% |
| Thayer | 90 | 8.4% | 88 | 8.0% |
| Thomas | 11 | 9.5% | 26 | 16.4% |
| Thurston | 355 | 13.1% | 290 | 10.8% |
| Valley | 66 | 7.5% | 90 | 9.4% |
| Washington | 270 | 5.6% | 234 | 4.6% |
| Wayne | 135 | 7.5% | 124 | 6.3% |
| Webster | 66 | 9.7% | 65 | 7.7% |
| Wheeler | 15 | 8.2% | 26 | 14.0% |
| York | 246 | 7.4% | 190 | 6.1% |

Source: U.S. Census, 2008 and 2012 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

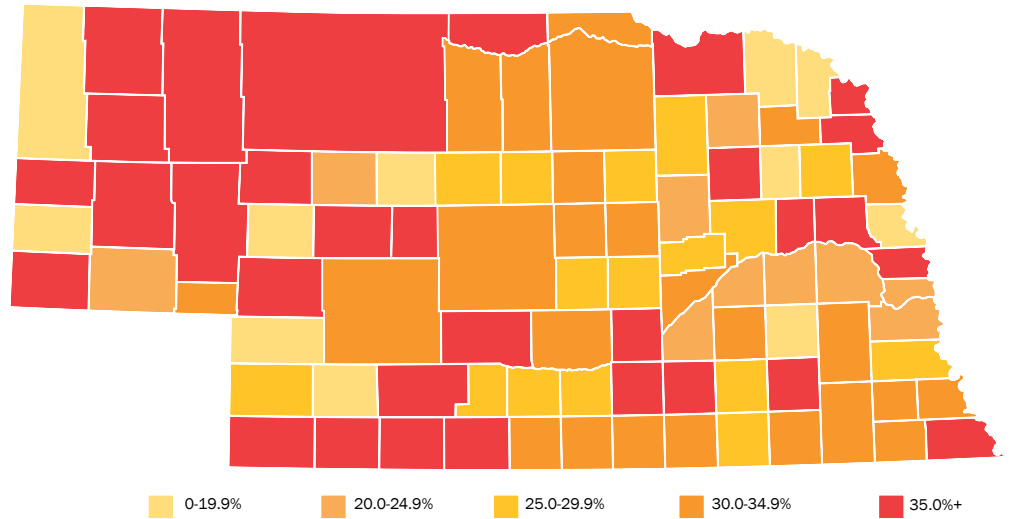
Children enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP (2009 & 2013)

Percent of children enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP (2013)

| State | Number | % of all children |
|-------|---------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 140,281 | 31.5% |
| 2013 | 161,729 | 35.5% |

| Highest county | By number | By percent |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Blaine |
| 2013 | Douglas | Thurston |

| Lowest county | By number | By percent |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2009 | Arthur | Washington |
| 2013 | Arthur | Arthur |



| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Adams | 2,648 | 33.8% | 2,916 | 39.0% |
| Antelope | 497 | 31.4% | 460 | 29.4% |
| Arthur | 22 | 17.3% | 6 | 4.2% |
| Banner | 48 | 26.4% | 39 | 19.5% |
| Blaine | 57 | 80.3% | 46 | 29.5% |
| Boone | 275 | 20.4% | 263 | 20.3% |
| Box Butte | 910 | 32.0% | 1,080 | 37.6% |
| Boyd | 133 | 34.7% | 142 | 32.6% |
| Brown | 227 | 32.7% | 236 | 33.0% |
| Buffalo | 3,520 | 33.2% | 3,762 | 34.2% |
| Burt | 415 | 25.3% | 480 | 31.6% |
| Butler | 432 | 20.3% | 432 | 21.4% |
| Cass | 1,431 | 21.5% | 1,586 | 24.9% |
| Cedar | 423 | 18.8% | 401 | 18.2% |
| Chase | 264 | 32.0% | 280 | 29.7% |
| Cherry | 509 | 37.1% | 453 | 37.5% |
| Cheyenne | 581 | 25.1% | 558 | 23.8% |
| Clay | 465 | 29.8% | 600 | 36.6% |
| Colfax | 1,042 | 33.2% | 1,286 | 42.9% |
| Cuming | 477 | 20.1% | 611 | 27.0% |
| Custer | 866 | 32.7% | 799 | 30.9% |
| Dakota | 2,462 | 39.8% | 3,115 | 51.7% |
| Dawes | 696 | 41.7% | 647 | 38.5% |
| Dawson | 2,603 | 34.3% | 3,086 | 44.5% |
| Deuel | 141 | 34.3% | 131 | 33.3% |
| Dixon | 312 | 20.0% | 279 | 17.9% |
| Dodge | 3,051 | 36.0% | 3,505 | 40.2% |
| Douglas | 46,967 | 35.9% | 55,259 | 40.9% |
| Dundy | 142 | 35.4% | 158 | 35.7% |
| Fillmore | 431 | 29.0% | 391 | 28.5% |
| Franklin | 221 | 33.0% | 217 | 32.3% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 177 | 31.2% | 197 | 36.2% |
| Furnas | 375 | 35.9% | 413 | 36.3% |
| Gage | 1,550 | 30.0% | 1,676 | 32.9% |
| Garden | 150 | 53.8% | 153 | 48.5% |
| Garfield | 181 | 42.9% | 149 | 31.3% |
| Gosper | 100 | 21.5% | 129 | 27.2% |
| Grant | 50 | 40.0% | 65 | 46.6% |
| Greeley | 213 | 35.6% | 199 | 33.1% |
| Hall | 6,382 | 41.0% | 7,377 | 46.1% |
| Hamilton | 489 | 19.6% | 564 | 24.4% |
| Harlan | 219 | 30.6% | 224 | 31.3% |
| Hayes | 46 | 20.8% | 43 | 17.1% |
| Hitchcock | 252 | 41.9% | 249 | 41.7% |
| Holt | 802 | 32.6% | 834 | 34.2% |
| Hooker | 35 | 28.5% | 32 | 22.0% |
| Howard | 426 | 26.4% | 388 | 25.3% |
| Jefferson | 508 | 31.9% | 566 | 34.5% |
| Johnson | 259 | 31.9% | 325 | 32.1% |
| Kearney | 417 | 26.3% | 445 | 28.6% |
| Keith | 515 | 31.3% | 610 | 35.0% |
| Keya Paha | 49 | 22.2% | 54 | 41.0% |
| Kimball | 318 | 38.1% | 316 | 37.4% |
| Knox | 746 | 36.6% | 764 | 37.2% |
| Lancaster | 18,814 | 29.9% | 22,389 | 33.9% |
| Lincoln | 2,790 | 31.2% | 2,949 | 32.7% |
| Logan | 52 | 35.4% | 55 | 36.6% |
| Loup | 36 | 27.5% | 35 | 28.5% |
| Madison | 3,042 | 34.9% | 3,451 | 39.6% |
| McPherson | 39 | 29.8% | 22 | 38.9% |
| Merrick | 550 | 29.8% | 571 | 30.5% |
| Morrill | 501 | 41.0% | 466 | 39.2% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Nance | 203 | 23.7% | 244 | 28.0% |
| Nemaha | 496 | 33.9% | 465 | 30.7% |
| Nuckolls | 272 | 28.8% | 292 | 30.8% |
| Otoe | 958 | 25.2% | 1,112 | 28.8% |
| Pawnee | 154 | 27.7% | 185 | 32.2% |
| Perkins | 165 | 25.7% | 131 | 19.1% |
| Phelps | 596 | 28.2% | 626 | 28.3% |
| Pierce | 380 | 20.6% | 417 | 22.3% |
| Platte | 1,994 | 23.5% | 2,408 | 28.2% |
| Polk | 270 | 21.4% | 299 | 22.9% |
| Red Willow | 810 | 34.2% | 902 | 35.9% |
| Richardson | 689 | 37.7% | 710 | 39.8% |
| Rock | 124 | 41.8% | 96 | 32.3% |
| Saline | 987 | 28.4% | 1,226 | 35.2% |
| Sarpy | 6,970 | 16.8% | 9,633 | 21.1% |
| Saunders | 941 | 18.4% | 1,174 | 22.1% |
| Scotts Bluff | 3,991 | 43.4% | 4,394 | 48.3% |
| Seward | 622 | 16.6% | 736 | 18.8% |
| Sheridan | 537 | 43.7% | 478 | 38.1% |
| Sherman | 233 | 37.2% | 201 | 28.9% |
| Sioux | 43 | 18.5% | 50 | 19.3% |
| Stanton | 275 | 16.3% | 241 | 14.5% |
| Thayer | 279 | 25.6% | 296 | 26.5% |
| Thomas | 32 | 22.5% | 40 | 16.7% |
| Thurston | 1,654 | 63.8% | 1,679 | 68.1% |
| Valley | 286 | 31.5% | 293 | 30.7% |
| Washington | 774 | 15.4% | 803 | 16.2% |
| Wayne | 434 | 24.4% | 618 | 33.5% |
| Webster | 260 | 34.1% | 262 | 30.5% |
| Wheeler | 52 | 29.4% | 37 | 25.3% |
| York | 928 | 28.7% | 1,004 | 32.4% |

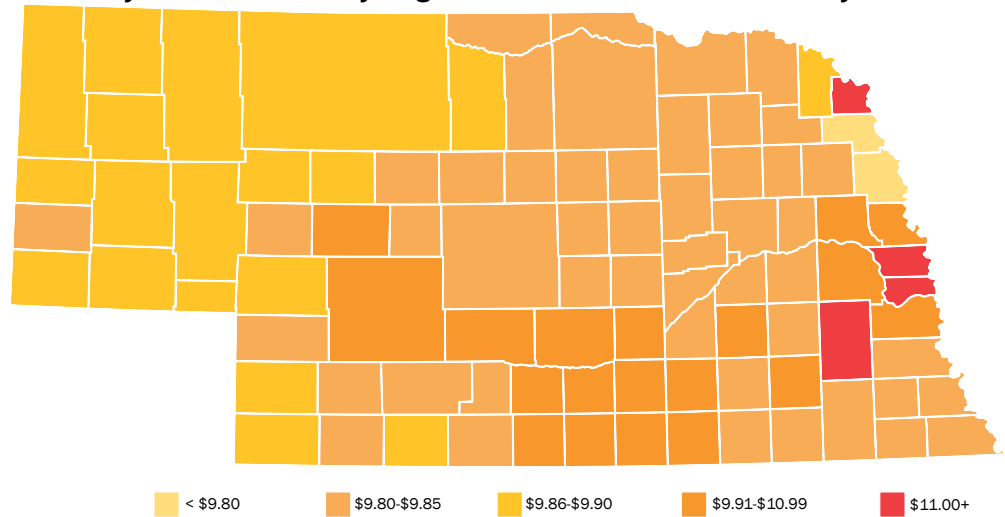
Source: Financial & Program Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 Note: Based on average monthly participation. 1,739 out of state families included in state total.

Family Bottom Line full-time hourly wage (2013)

Family bottom line hourly wage 2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler family (2013)

| 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 | \$10.15 | \$16.88 |
| Antelope | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Arthur | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Banner | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Blaine | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Boone | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Box Butte | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Boyd | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Brown | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Buffalo | \$10.31 | \$17.18 |
| Burt | \$9.78 | \$16.17 |
| Butler | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Cass | \$10.53 | \$17.67 |
| Cedar | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Chase | \$9.86 | \$16.32 |
| Cherry | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Cheyenne | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Clay | \$10.05 | \$16.79 |
| Coffax | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Cuming | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Custer | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Dakota | \$13.08 | \$23.22 |
| Dawes | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Dawson | \$9.95 | \$16.59 |
| Deuel | \$9.86 | \$16.32 |
| Dixon | \$9.90 | \$16.36 |
| Dodge | \$10.44 | \$17.46 |
| Douglas | \$13.13 | \$23.33 |
| Dundy | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Fillmore | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Franklin | \$10.05 | \$16.77 |

| | 2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler | 1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Frontier | \$9.85 | \$16.31 |
| Furnas | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Gage | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Garden | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Garfield | \$9.84 | \$16.28 |
| Gosper | \$9.82 | \$16.24 |
| Grant | \$9.86 | \$16.32 |
| Greeley | \$9.82 | \$16.26 |
| Hall | \$10.00 | \$16.69 |
| Hamilton | \$9.84 | \$16.28 |
| Harlan | \$10.07 | \$16.80 |
| Hayes | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Hitchcock | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Holt | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Hooker | \$9.86 | \$16.32 |
| Howard | \$9.84 | \$16.28 |
| Jefferson | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Johnson | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Kearney | \$10.06 | \$16.79 |
| Keith | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Keya Paha | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Kimball | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Knox | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Lancaster | \$12.72 | \$22.55 |
| Lincoln | \$9.99 | \$16.67 |
| Logan | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Loup | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Madison | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| McPherson | \$9.92 | \$16.51 |
| Merrick | \$9.84 | \$16.28 |
| Morrill | \$9.86 | \$16.32 |

| | 2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler | 1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nance | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Nemaha | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Nuckolls | \$10.05 | \$16.79 |
| Otoe | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Pawnee | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Perkins | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Phelps | \$10.07 | \$16.80 |
| Pierce | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Platte | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Polk | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Red Willow | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Richardson | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Rock | \$9.83 | \$16.27 |
| Saline | \$10.00 | \$16.69 |
| Sarpy | \$13.53 | \$24.16 |
| Saunders | \$10.49 | \$17.56 |
| Scotts Bluff | \$9.87 | \$16.33 |
| Seward | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Sheridan | \$9.86 | \$16.32 |
| Sherman | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Sioux | \$9.86 | \$16.32 |
| Stanton | \$9.81 | \$16.24 |
| Thayer | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Thomas | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Thurston | \$9.77 | \$16.16 |
| Valley | \$9.85 | \$16.30 |
| Washington | \$10.80 | \$18.31 |
| Wayne | \$9.83 | \$16.26 |
| Webster | \$10.06 | \$16.80 |
| Wheeler | \$9.82 | \$16.26 |
| York | \$10.07 | \$16.83 |

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 2013 by Voices for Children in Nebraska.

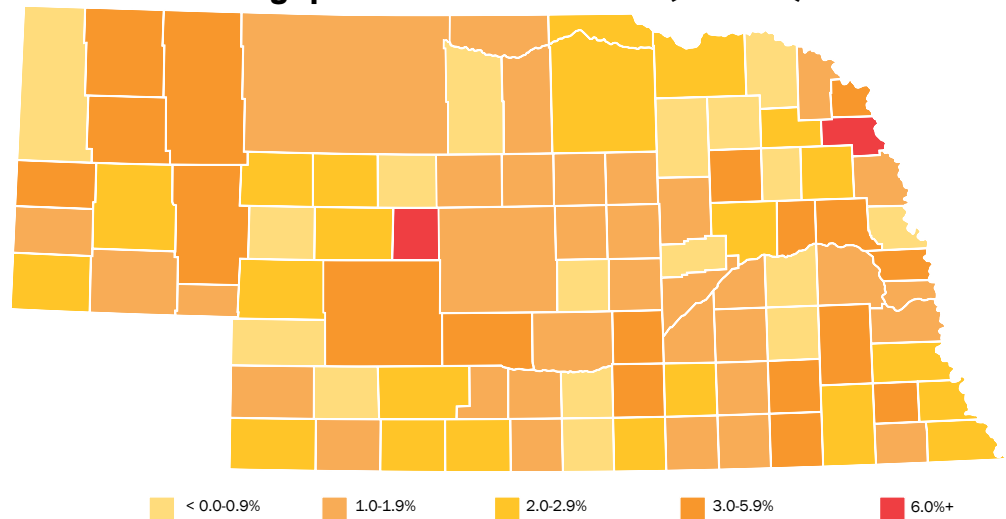
Average monthly number of families on ADC (SFY 2009 & 2013)

Average percent of families on ADC (SFY 2013)

| State | Number | Percent of all families with children |
|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 2009 | 8,621 | 4.0% |
| 2013 | 7,213 | 3.4% |

| Highest county | By number | By percent |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Thurston |
| 2013 | Douglas | Thurston |

| Lowest county | By number | By percent |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2009 | 4 counties with 0 | 4 counties with 0% |
| 2013 | 2 counties with 0 | 2 counties with 0% |



■ < 0.0-0.9%
 ■ 1.0-1.9%
 ■ 2.0-2.9%
 ■ 3.0-5.9%
 ■ 6.0%+

| | 2009 | % of all families with children | 2013 | % of all families with children |
|-----------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Adams | 186 | 4.6% | 144 | 4.0% |
| Antelope | 13 | 1.5% | 7 | 0.9% |
| Arthur | 1 | 2.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Banner | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.2% |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.1% |
| Boone | 10 | 1.4% | 7 | 1.2% |
| Box Butte | 47 | 3.2% | 44 | 3.2% |
| Boyd | 4 | 2.0% | 4 | 2.9% |
| Brown | 3 | 0.9% | 3 | 0.7% |
| Buffalo | 157 | 3.1% | 90 | 1.7% |
| Burt | 18 | 2.2% | 11 | 1.5% |
| Butler | 13 | 1.3% | 6 | 0.7% |
| Cass | 53 | 1.6% | 43 | 1.4% |
| Cedar | 5 | 0.5% | 5 | 0.6% |
| Chase | 12 | 3.1% | 8 | 1.8% |
| Cherry | 13 | 1.7% | 11 | 1.6% |
| Cheyenne | 29 | 2.3% | 15 | 1.2% |
| Clay | 21 | 2.6% | 20 | 2.6% |
| Colfax | 49 | 3.5% | 57 | 4.0% |
| Cuming | 16 | 1.5% | 25 | 2.4% |
| Custer | 22 | 1.7% | 20 | 1.6% |
| Dakota | 102 | 3.8% | 94 | 3.3% |
| Dawes | 30 | 4.4% | 29 | 3.6% |
| Dawson | 129 | 4.6% | 140 | 4.7% |
| Deuel | 8 | 3.7% | 2 | 1.2% |
| Dixon | 8 | 1.2% | 8 | 1.0% |
| Dodge | 171 | 4.1% | 174 | 3.9% |
| Douglas | 4,145 | 7.0% | 3,155 | 5.1% |
| Dundy | 3 | 1.4% | 5 | 2.3% |
| Fillmore | 10 | 1.4% | 9 | 1.4% |
| Franklin | 4 | 1.0% | 3 | 0.9% |

| | 2009 | % of all families with children | 2013 | % of all families with children |
|-----------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Frontier | 5 | 1.5% | 6 | 2.1% |
| Furnas | 16 | 2.9% | 13 | 2.3% |
| Gage | 57 | 2.3% | 60 | 2.7% |
| Garden | 3 | 1.4% | 5 | 3.2% |
| Garfield | 2 | 0.9% | 3 | 1.7% |
| Gosper | 2 | 0.8% | 3 | 1.2% |
| Grant | 1 | 1.1% | 1 | 2.0% |
| Greeley | 3 | 1.1% | 4 | 1.5% |
| Hall | 375 | 5.0% | 329 | 4.3% |
| Hamilton | 14 | 1.2% | 13 | 1.4% |
| Harlan | 10 | 3.0% | 5 | 1.7% |
| Hayes | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.7% |
| Hitchcock | 3 | 0.9% | 5 | 1.8% |
| Holt | 21 | 1.9% | 29 | 2.7% |
| Hooker | 1 | 1.4% | 2 | 2.2% |
| Howard | 14 | 1.6% | 7 | 1.0% |
| Jefferson | 21 | 2.5% | 24 | 3.3% |
| Johnson | 14 | 2.2% | 17 | 3.0% |
| Kearney | 15 | 1.8% | 5 | 0.7% |
| Keith | 25 | 2.5% | 20 | 2.3% |
| Keya Paha | 2 | 2.1% | 1 | 1.8% |
| Kimball | 7 | 1.7% | 8 | 2.1% |
| Knox | 20 | 2.0% | 24 | 2.4% |
| Lancaster | 1,097 | 3.4% | 1,092 | 3.3% |
| Lincoln | 169 | 3.8% | 144 | 3.5% |
| Logan | 3 | 3.1% | 5 | 7.4% |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.9% |
| Madison | 180 | 4.6% | 131 | 3.4% |
| McPherson | 2 | 2.2% | 2 | 2.7% |
| Merrick | 14 | 1.6% | 9 | 1.1% |
| Morrill | 17 | 2.8% | 11 | 2.1% |

| | 2009 | % of all families with children | 2013 | % of all families with children |
|--------------|------|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| Nance | 4 | 1.1% | 3 | 0.7% |
| Nemaha | 31 | 3.8% | 18 | 2.4% |
| Nuckolls | 7 | 1.3% | 7 | 1.7% |
| Otoe | 49 | 2.5% | 46 | 2.4% |
| Pawnee | 3 | 1.1% | 5 | 1.8% |
| Perkins | 5 | 1.5% | 3 | 0.8% |
| Phelps | 29 | 2.8% | 17 | 1.6% |
| Pierce | 10 | 0.9% | 6 | 0.7% |
| Platte | 95 | 2.5% | 81 | 2.2% |
| Polk | 5 | 0.9% | 10 | 1.6% |
| Red Willow | 27 | 1.8% | 28 | 2.3% |
| Richardson | 21 | 2.3% | 15 | 2.0% |
| Rock | 2 | 1.3% | 2 | 1.4% |
| Saline | 29 | 1.8% | 52 | 3.8% |
| Sarpy | 357 | 1.7% | 356 | 1.6% |
| Saunders | 27 | 1.0% | 26 | 1.0% |
| Scotts Bluff | 189 | 4.3% | 181 | 4.5% |
| Seward | 12 | 0.6% | 9 | 0.5% |
| Sheridan | 15 | 2.4% | 21 | 3.9% |
| Sherman | 6 | 1.6% | 1 | 0.4% |
| Sioux | 1 | 0.8% | 1 | 0.9% |
| Stanton | 10 | 1.3% | 4 | 0.5% |
| Thayer | 8 | 1.4% | 10 | 1.8% |
| Thomas | 1 | 1.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 195 | 24.1% | 132 | 20.3% |
| Valley | 6 | 1.3% | 7 | 1.3% |
| Washington | 27 | 1.2% | 18 | 0.8% |
| Wayne | 25 | 2.5% | 20 | 2.5% |
| Webster | 11 | 3.2% | 11 | 2.9% |
| Wheeler | 1 | 1.2% | 1 | 1.9% |
| York | 17 | 1.1% | 21 | 1.6% |

Sources: Financial and Programs Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 and 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table DP02.
 Note: 10 and 14 Out-of-State families received ADC from Nebraska in 2009 and 2013 respectively.

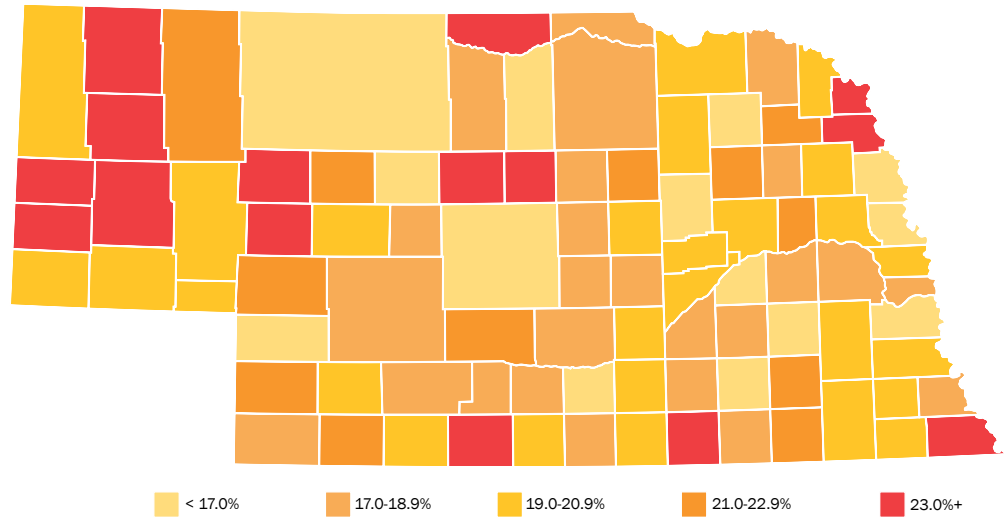
Child food insecurity (2012)

| State (2012) | Food insecure children |
|--------------|------------------------|
| Number | 89,652 |
| Percent | 20.7% |

| Highest county | Food insecure children |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Number | Douglas |
| Percent | Loup |

| Lowest county | Food insecure children |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Number | Thomas |
| Percent | Kearney |

Percent of food insecure children (2012)



| | # of children | % of children |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Adams | 1,491 | 19.9% |
| Antelope | 316 | 20.6% |
| Arthur | 34 | 23.8% |
| Banner | 33 | 23.9% |
| Blaine | 32 | 25.4% |
| Boone | 204 | 16.8% |
| Box Butte | 764 | 27.3% |
| Boyd | 71 | 17.4% |
| Brown | 113 | 17.3% |
| Buffalo | 2,102 | 18.5% |
| Burt | 245 | 16.5% |
| Butler | 358 | 18.0% |
| Cass | 1,030 | 16.7% |
| Cedar | 363 | 17.2% |
| Chase | 206 | 21.0% |
| Cherry | 202 | 16.3% |
| Cheyenne | 476 | 19.8% |
| Clay | 276 | 17.3% |
| Coffax | 695 | 21.8% |
| Cuming | 427 | 19.5% |
| Custer | 413 | 16.6% |
| Dakota | 1484 | 24.3% |
| Dawes | 422 | 23.6% |
| Dawson | 1,446 | 21.2% |
| Deuel | 82 | 19.9% |
| Dixon | 305 | 20.4% |
| Dodge | 1792 | 20.7% |
| Douglas | 26,839 | 19.3% |
| Dundy | 86 | 18.8% |
| Fillmore | 208 | 15.9% |
| Franklin | 116 | 17.6% |

| | # of children | % of children |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Frontier | 106 | 18.6% |
| Furnas | 257 | 23.4% |
| Gage | 972 | 19.9% |
| Garden | 64 | 19.5% |
| Garfield | 71 | 17.9% |
| Gosper | 85 | 18.8% |
| Grant | 34 | 26.5% |
| Greeley | 111 | 19.9% |
| Hall | 3,363 | 20.4% |
| Hamilton | 389 | 17.7% |
| Harlan | 143 | 20.7% |
| Hayes | 37 | 19.1% |
| Hitchcock | 133 | 21.8% |
| Holt | 426 | 17.6% |
| Hooker | 33 | 21.2% |
| Howard | 273 | 18.1% |
| Jefferson | 361 | 22.2% |
| Johnson | 208 | 20.6% |
| Kearney | 228 | 15.1% |
| Keith | 365 | 21.4% |
| Keya Paha | 49 | 29.3% |
| Kimball | 171 | 20.2% |
| Knox | 414 | 20.1% |
| Lancaster | 13,021 | 19.3% |
| Lincoln | 1625 | 18.2% |
| Logan | 33 | 17.8% |
| Loup | 38 | 30.2% |
| Madison | 1,838 | 21.1% |
| McPherson | 27 | 19.1% |
| Merrick | 359 | 19.0% |
| Morrill | 276 | 23.5% |

| | # of children | % of children |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Nance | 174 | 19.8% |
| Nemaha | 275 | 18.1% |
| Nuckolls | 207 | 23.2% |
| Otoe | 747 | 20.0% |
| Pawnee | 119 | 20.9% |
| Perkins | 115 | 16.8% |
| Phelps | 386 | 17.3% |
| Pierce | 286 | 16.0% |
| Platte | 1,693 | 19.6% |
| Polk | 215 | 16.8% |
| Red Willow | 482 | 19.0% |
| Richardson | 431 | 24.8% |
| Rock | 41 | 15.5% |
| Saline | 811 | 22.5% |
| Sarpy | 8,100 | 17.3% |
| Saunders | 942 | 18.0% |
| Scotts Bluff | 2,098 | 23.0% |
| Seward | 604 | 15.5% |
| Sheridan | 260 | 22.4% |
| Sherman | 114 | 17.3% |
| Sioux | 60 | 20.0% |
| Stanton | 296 | 18.6% |
| Thayer | 189 | 17.8% |
| Thomas | 26 | 16.9% |
| Thurston | 725 | 28.5% |
| Valley | 168 | 18.1% |
| Washington | 778 | 15.9% |
| Wayne | 414 | 21.7% |
| Webster | 171 | 20.7% |
| Wheeler | 38 | 21.0% |
| York | 547 | 17.8% |

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2014, Child Food Insecurity in Nebraska by County in 2012. U.S. Census 2012 Population Estimates.

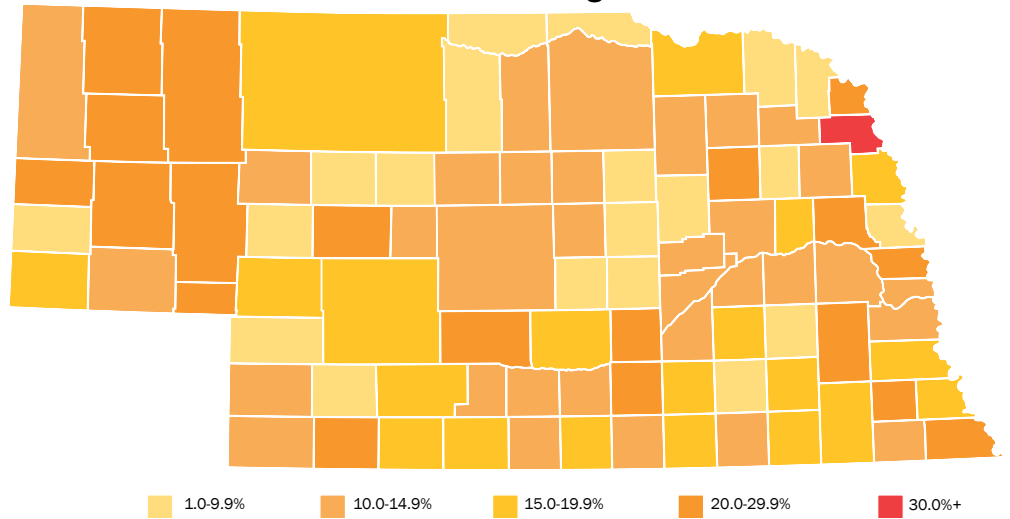
SNAP participation among children (2009 & 2013)

Percent of children receiving SNAP (2013)

| State | Number | Percent |
|-------|--------|---------|
| 2009 | 71,038 | 15.9% |
| 2013 | 91,240 | 20.1% |

| Highest county | By number | By percent |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Thurston |
| 2013 | Douglas | Thurston |

| Lowest county | By number | By percent |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2009 | Loup | Loup |
| 2013 | Arthur | Arthur |



| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Adams | 1,237 | 15.8% | 1,495 | 20.0% |
| Antelope | 170 | 10.7% | 160 | 10.2% |
| Arthur | 6 | 4.7% | 4 | 2.6% |
| Banner | 14 | 7.7% | 12 | 6.0% |
| Blaine | 13 | 18.3% | 17 | 11.0% |
| Boone | 106 | 7.9% | 120 | 9.2% |
| Box Butte | 511 | 18.0% | 620 | 21.6% |
| Boyd | 24 | 6.3% | 30 | 6.9% |
| Brown | 76 | 11.0% | 58 | 8.1% |
| Buffalo | 1,701 | 16.1% | 1,869 | 17.0% |
| Burt | 200 | 12.2% | 267 | 17.5% |
| Butler | 202 | 9.5% | 216 | 10.7% |
| Cass | 613 | 9.2% | 866 | 13.6% |
| Cedar | 202 | 9.0% | 176 | 8.0% |
| Chase | 107 | 13.0% | 94 | 10.0% |
| Cherry | 156 | 11.4% | 187 | 15.5% |
| Cheyenne | 301 | 13.0% | 288 | 12.3% |
| Clay | 211 | 13.5% | 287 | 17.5% |
| Colfax | 344 | 10.9% | 510 | 17.0% |
| Cuming | 187 | 7.9% | 283 | 12.5% |
| Custer | 285 | 10.8% | 359 | 13.9% |
| Dakota | 1,236 | 20.0% | 1,746 | 29.0% |
| Dawes | 330 | 19.7% | 354 | 21.0% |
| Dawson | 1,131 | 14.9% | 1,522 | 21.9% |
| Deuel | 92 | 22.4% | 91 | 23.0% |
| Dixon | 136 | 8.7% | 133 | 8.5% |
| Dodge | 1,666 | 19.7% | 1,963 | 22.5% |
| Douglas | 25,718 | 19.7% | 34,000 | 25.1% |
| Dundy | 41 | 10.2% | 58 | 13.2% |
| Fillmore | 129 | 8.7% | 108 | 7.9% |
| Franklin | 95 | 14.2% | 112 | 16.7% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 77 | 13.6% | 96 | 17.6% |
| Furnas | 178 | 17.0% | 226 | 19.9% |
| Gage | 822 | 15.9% | 989 | 19.4% |
| Garden | 57 | 20.4% | 76 | 24.1% |
| Garfield | 53 | 12.6% | 48 | 10.1% |
| Gosper | 40 | 8.6% | 62 | 13.0% |
| Grant | 11 | 8.8% | 17 | 12.2% |
| Greeley | 48 | 8.0% | 57 | 9.5% |
| Hall | 3,183 | 20.5% | 3,950 | 24.7% |
| Hamilton | 185 | 7.4% | 251 | 10.8% |
| Harlan | 89 | 12.4% | 104 | 14.5% |
| Hayes | 10 | 4.5% | 15 | 6.0% |
| Hitchcock | 104 | 17.3% | 124 | 20.8% |
| Holt | 261 | 10.6% | 315 | 12.9% |
| Hooker | 14 | 11.4% | 11 | 7.5% |
| Howard | 145 | 9.0% | 145 | 9.5% |
| Jefferson | 239 | 15.0% | 295 | 18.0% |
| Johnson | 142 | 17.5% | 218 | 21.6% |
| Kearney | 155 | 9.8% | 199 | 12.8% |
| Keith | 261 | 15.9% | 344 | 19.7% |
| Keya Paha | 4 | 1.8% | 12 | 9.2% |
| Kimball | 122 | 14.6% | 155 | 18.3% |
| Knox | 364 | 17.9% | 377 | 18.4% |
| Lancaster | 10,557 | 16.8% | 13,891 | 21.1% |
| Lincoln | 1,609 | 18.0% | 1,728 | 19.1% |
| Logan | 27 | 18.4% | 21 | 14.0% |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0% | 14 | 11.4% |
| Madison | 1,572 | 18.0% | 1,918 | 22.0% |
| McPherson | 14 | 10.7% | 13 | 22.8% |
| Merrick | 190 | 10.3% | 268 | 14.3% |
| Morrill | 275 | 22.5% | 272 | 22.9% |

| | 2009 | % of all children | 2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Nance | 99 | 11.5% | 112 | 12.8% |
| Nemaha | 275 | 18.8% | 299 | 19.7% |
| Nuckolls | 115 | 12.2% | 160 | 16.9% |
| Otoe | 505 | 13.3% | 652 | 16.9% |
| Pawnee | 75 | 13.5% | 84 | 14.7% |
| Perkins | 65 | 10.1% | 57 | 8.3% |
| Phelps | 255 | 12.1% | 303 | 13.7% |
| Pierce | 142 | 7.7% | 194 | 10.4% |
| Platte | 882 | 10.4% | 1,168 | 13.7% |
| Polk | 116 | 9.2% | 146 | 11.2% |
| Red Willow | 417 | 17.6% | 423 | 16.8% |
| Richardson | 372 | 20.4% | 464 | 26.0% |
| Rock | 21 | 7.1% | 40 | 13.5% |
| Saline | 375 | 10.8% | 608 | 17.4% |
| Sarpy | 3,287 | 7.9% | 5,239 | 11.5% |
| Saunders | 447 | 8.7% | 599 | 11.3% |
| Scotts Bluff | 2,204 | 24.0% | 2,618 | 28.8% |
| Seward | 288 | 7.7% | 330 | 8.4% |
| Sheridan | 208 | 16.9% | 287 | 22.9% |
| Sherman | 62 | 9.9% | 68 | 9.8% |
| Sioux | 8 | 3.4% | 31 | 11.9% |
| Stanton | 130 | 7.7% | 136 | 8.2% |
| Thayer | 136 | 12.5% | 146 | 13.1% |
| Thomas | 7 | 4.9% | 11 | 4.5% |
| Thurston | 1,116 | 43.0% | 1,201 | 48.7% |
| Valley | 103 | 11.4% | 118 | 12.4% |
| Washington | 406 | 8.1% | 464 | 9.3% |
| Wayne | 179 | 10.1% | 263 | 14.3% |
| Webster | 130 | 17.0% | 87 | 10.2% |
| Wheeler | 16 | 9.0% | 13 | 8.9% |
| York | 374 | 11.6% | 481 | 15.5% |

Source: Financial and Program Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 Note: 175 and 222 out-of-state children were supported in 2009 and 2013 respectively. Data is taken from June of each year.

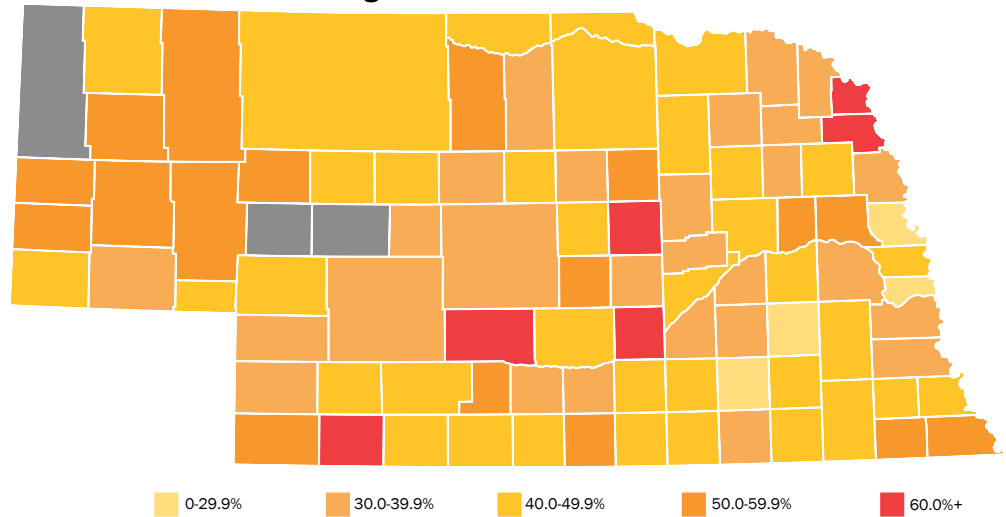
Children eligible for free and reduced meals (2008/09 & 2012/13)

Percent of children eligible for free and reduced meals (2012/13)

| State | Number | Percent |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 2008-2009 | 93,575 | 36% |
| 2012-2013 | 133,972 | 44.2% |

| Highest county | By number | By percent |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 2008-2009 | Douglas | Thurston |
| 2012-2013 | Douglas | Thurston |

| Lowest county | By number | By percent |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2008-2009 | Arthur, McPherson, Sioux | Arthur, McPherson, Sioux |
| 2012-2013 | Arthur, McPherson, Sioux | Arthur, McPherson, Sioux |



| | 2008-2009 | % of all children | 2012-2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Adams | 1,675 | 38% | 2,757 | 46.4% |
| Antelope | 509 | 47% | 577 | 44.3% |
| Arthur | * | * | * | * |
| Banner | 57 | 54% | 76 | 57.1% |
| Blaine | 113 | 59% | 44 | 35.8% |
| Boone | 317 | 34% | 342 | 38.8% |
| Box Butte | 557 | 34% | 996 | 50.2% |
| Boyd | 150 | 45% | 172 | 48.2% |
| Brown | 149 | 36% | 188 | 50.0% |
| Buffalo | 2,083 | 33% | 3,229 | 40.0% |
| Burt | 326 | 30% | 510 | 39.1% |
| Butler | 589 | 30% | 508 | 41.8% |
| Cass | 946 | 26% | 1,303 | 34.5% |
| Cedar | 471 | 36% | 573 | 39.8% |
| Chase | 232 | 38% | 329 | 33.7% |
| Cherry | 288 | 38% | 373 | 47.1% |
| Cheyenne | 459 | 30% | 623 | 33.9% |
| Clay | 271 | 40% | 363 | 48.2% |
| Colfax | 1,110 | 52% | 1,453 | 55.0% |
| Cuming | 925 | 36% | 847 | 46.7% |
| Custer | 572 | 40% | 710 | 36.9% |
| Dakota | 1,755 | 51% | 3,034 | 68.9% |
| Dawes | 343 | 43% | 569 | 46.1% |
| Dawson | 2,264 | 57% | 3,820 | 61.5% |
| Deuel | 129 | 41% | 209 | 48.1% |
| Dixon | 251 | 34% | 273 | 35.2% |
| Dodge | 2,073 | 39% | 3,036 | 51.7% |
| Douglas | 30,105 | 38% | 48,090 | 49.5% |
| Dundy | 180 | 50% | 212 | 51.1% |
| Fillmore | 320 | 26% | 343 | 29.1% |
| Franklin | 115 | 44% | 154 | 50.6% |

| | 2008-2009 | % of all children | 2012-2013 | % of all children |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Frontier | 193 | 36% | 240 | 41.0% |
| Furnas | 538 | 44% | 577 | 46.6% |
| Gage | 892 | 32% | 1,414 | 41.3% |
| Garden | 140 | 58% | 123 | 50.0% |
| Garfield | 95 | 32% | 124 | 34.5% |
| Gosper | 72 | 31% | 106 | 55.5% |
| Grant | 50 | 41% | 76 | 53.7% |
| Greeley | 298 | 60% | 304 | 60.0% |
| Hall | 4,810 | 49% | 7,186 | 61.5% |
| Hamilton | 387 | 25% | 546 | 32.6% |
| Harlan | 118 | 41% | 124 | 42.8% |
| Hayes | 45 | 29% | 49 | 47.5% |
| Hitchcock | 109 | 37% | 192 | 63.8% |
| Holt | 645 | 41% | 818 | 48.1% |
| Hooker | 74 | 48% | 71 | 42.7% |
| Howard | 411 | 38% | 487 | 35.9% |
| Jefferson | 533 | 40% | 767 | 48.3% |
| Johnson | 244 | 37% | 380 | 47.6% |
| Kearney | 264 | 28% | 382 | 35.4% |
| Keith | 360 | 32% | 516 | 41.8% |
| Keya Paha | 49 | 60% | 47 | 48.9% |
| Kimball | 168 | 35% | 295 | 48.2% |
| Knox | 645 | 47% | 615 | 46.3% |
| Lancaster | 9,467 | 31% | 17,871 | 40.0% |
| Lincoln | 1,604 | 32% | 2,455 | 39.8% |
| Logan | 65 | 25% | 89 | 37.6% |
| Loup | 55 | 52% | 39 | 43.2% |
| Madison | 2,114 | 34% | 2,865 | 47.2% |
| McPherson | * | * | * | * |
| Merrick | 365 | 32% | 452 | 42.2% |
| Morrill | 453 | 56% | 506 | 55.7% |

| | 2008-2009 | % of all children | 2012-2013 | % of all children |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Nance | 258 | 34% | 274 | 33.0% |
| Nemaha | 308 | 33% | 485 | 41.1% |
| Nuckolls | 1,013 | 39% | 545 | 43.9% |
| Otoe | 743 | 29% | 1,022 | 37.2% |
| Pawnee | 221 | 50% | 250 | 51.8% |
| Perkins | 104 | 31% | 155 | 36.9% |
| Phelps | 404 | 30% | 587 | 35.1% |
| Pierce | 386 | 24% | 417 | 30.1% |
| Platte | 1,757 | 31% | 2,457 | 46.4% |
| Polk | 369 | 35% | 469 | 36.7% |
| Red Willow | 526 | 33% | 769 | 41.1% |
| Richardson | 581 | 39% | 764 | 55.8% |
| Rock | 70 | 45% | 69 | 39.9% |
| Saline | 804 | 31% | 1,323 | 44.3% |
| Sarpy | 3,635 | 18% | 6,618 | 24.0% |
| Saunders | 815 | 26% | 1,064 | 34.2% |
| Scotts Bluff | 2,138 | 45% | 3,571 | 51.8% |
| Seward | 510 | 22% | 684 | 23.8% |
| Sheridan | 371 | 53% | 485 | 53.0% |
| Sherman | 239 | 54% | 224 | 50.5% |
| Sioux | * | * | * | * |
| Stanton | 161 | 39% | 180 | 39.0% |
| Thayer | 257 | 35% | 288 | 32.7% |
| Thomas | 33 | 30% | 43 | 41.2% |
| Thurston | 965 | 64% | 1,371 | 71.8% |
| Valley | 196 | 33% | 260 | 41.6% |
| Washington | 709 | 16% | 763 | 20.7% |
| Wayne | 454 | 30% | 646 | 36.8% |
| Webster | 78 | 28% | 242 | 42.9% |
| Wheeler | 226 | 52% | 68 | 50.0% |
| York | 647 | 30% | 926 | 38.2% |

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

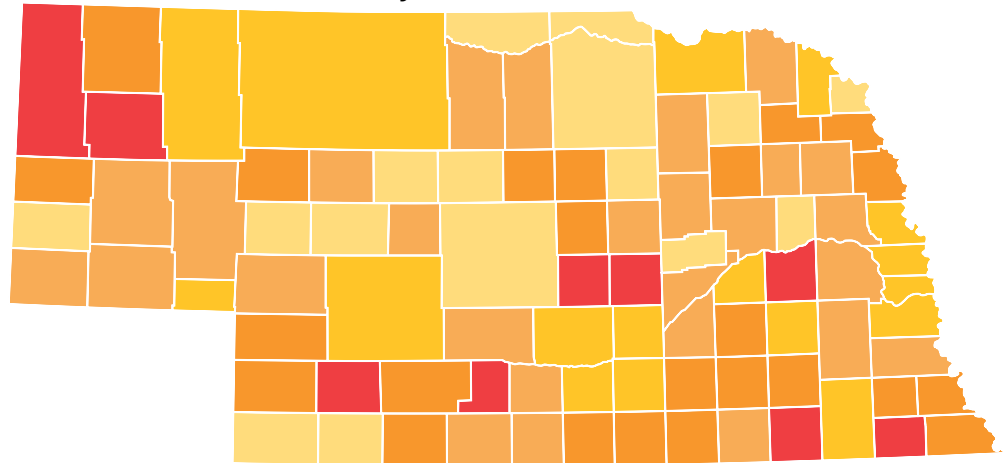
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school (2000 & 2012)

Percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school (2012)

| State | Number | % of 3-4 year olds |
|-------|--------|--------------------|
| 2000 | 20,877 | 44.6% |
| 2012 | 24,757 | 47.4% |

| Highest county | By number | By percent |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 2000 | Douglas | Thurston |
| 2012 | Douglas | Gosper |

| Lowest county | By number | By percent |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2000 | 5 counties with 0 | 5 counties with 0% |
| 2012 | 3 counties with 0 | 3 counties with 0% |



0-29.9% 30.0-44.9% 45.0-54.9% 55.0-69.9% 70.0%+

| | 2000 | % of 3-4 year-olds | 2008-2012 | % of 3-4 year-olds |
|-----------|-------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Adams | 374 | 48.3% | 414 | 50.4% |
| Antelope | 57 | 31.7% | 77 | 39.9% |
| Arthur | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 25.0% |
| Banner | 2 | 10.0% | 3 | 20.0% |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 5.3% |
| Boone | 51 | 31.5% | 37 | 31.4% |
| Box Butte | 155 | 45.1% | 291 | 78.0% |
| Boyd | 14 | 23.0% | 14 | 21.9% |
| Brown | 47 | 58.8% | 23 | 38.3% |
| Buffalo | 461 | 44.2% | 586 | 45.4% |
| Burt | 57 | 32.8% | 85 | 55.9% |
| Butler | 79 | 30.3% | 150 | 73.2% |
| Cass | 365 | 53.4% | 312 | 47.0% |
| Cedar | 76 | 28.5% | 113 | 42.6% |
| Chase | 65 | 70.7% | 95 | 62.9% |
| Cherry | 72 | 42.6% | 81 | 53.3% |
| Cheyenne | 62 | 24.4% | 115 | 38.5% |
| Clay | 86 | 54.8% | 61 | 57.5% |
| Colfax | 64 | 22.5% | 82 | 19.7% |
| Cuming | 111 | 39.6% | 49 | 35.8% |
| Custer | 79 | 34.2% | 65 | 23.8% |
| Dakota | 254 | 42.1% | 85 | 16.1% |
| Dawes | 52 | 34.2% | 91 | 59.9% |
| Dawson | 266 | 33.1% | 245 | 31.6% |
| Deuel | 14 | 43.8% | 19 | 54.3% |
| Dixon | 43 | 26.2% | 96 | 54.9% |
| Dodge | 333 | 35.1% | 405 | 37.7% |
| Douglas | 6,748 | 49.3% | 8,005 | 48.5% |
| Dundy | 31 | 54.4% | 11 | 16.9% |
| Fillmore | 72 | 49.7% | 70 | 61.9% |
| Franklin | 34 | 35.4% | 35 | 57.4% |

| | 2000 | % of 3-4 year-olds | 2008-2012 | % of 3-4 year-olds |
|-----------|-------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Frontier | 29 | 44.6% | 38 | 60.3% |
| Furnas | 74 | 59.7% | 42 | 44.2% |
| Gage | 258 | 45.3% | 283 | 51.9% |
| Garden | 32 | 71.1% | 25 | 43.9% |
| Garfield | 15 | 31.9% | 36 | 69.2% |
| Gosper | 21 | 51.2% | 40 | 83.3% |
| Grant | 5 | 35.7% | 5 | 62.5% |
| Greeley | 20 | 32.8% | 20 | 32.8% |
| Hall | 557 | 34.5% | 737 | 46.1% |
| Hamilton | 113 | 40.9% | 62 | 33.7% |
| Harlan | 57 | 55.9% | 39 | 37.5% |
| Hayes | 0 | 0.0% | 13 | 81.3% |
| Hitchcock | 19 | 30.2% | 4 | 9.8% |
| Holt | 90 | 27.3% | 68 | 25.4% |
| Hooker | 2 | 25.0% | 4 | 33.3% |
| Howard | 45 | 33.6% | 128 | 71.9% |
| Jefferson | 81 | 37.0% | 128 | 75.7% |
| Johnson | 39 | 38.2% | 47 | 65.3% |
| Kearney | 72 | 44.4% | 57 | 47.5% |
| Keith | 69 | 26.3% | 64 | 32.3% |
| Keya Paha | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kimball | 26 | 37.7% | 29 | 37.7% |
| Knox | 53 | 28.3% | 104 | 47.9% |
| Lancaster | 2,938 | 44.8% | 3,351 | 43.3% |
| Lincoln | 396 | 43.4% | 546 | 49.1% |
| Logan | 9 | 47.4% | 4 | 33.3% |
| Loup | 8 | 44.4% | 12 | 57.1% |
| Madison | 307 | 32.0% | 633 | 59.9% |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Merrick | 89 | 37.7% | 84 | 40.4% |
| Morrill | 73 | 52.9% | 47 | 40.5% |

| | 2000 | % of 3-4 year-olds | 2008-2012 | % of 3-4 year-olds |
|--------------|-------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Nance | 52 | 49.5% | 29 | 28.4% |
| Nemaha | 72 | 67.3% | 107 | 55.7% |
| Nuckolls | 53 | 55.2% | 48 | 57.1% |
| Otoe | 242 | 58.7% | 169 | 38.0% |
| Pawnee | 30 | 60.0% | 30 | 75.0% |
| Perkins | 20 | 23.3% | 32 | 55.2% |
| Phelps | 96 | 38.9% | 83 | 41.7% |
| Pierce | 75 | 33.8% | 71 | 28.6% |
| Platte | 473 | 51.2% | 487 | 44.3% |
| Polk | 61 | 45.2% | 85 | 54.8% |
| Red Willow | 157 | 48.3% | 190 | 67.9% |
| Richardson | 91 | 49.7% | 100 | 64.1% |
| Rock | 7 | 17.9% | 4 | 36.4% |
| Saline | 160 | 44.7% | 255 | 64.6% |
| Sarpy | 1,973 | 51.1% | 2,692 | 50.7% |
| Saunders | 152 | 31.1% | 240 | 39.5% |
| Scotts Bluff | 412 | 43.0% | 489 | 67.3% |
| Seward | 153 | 42.6% | 157 | 51.1% |
| Sheridan | 70 | 43.2% | 79 | 46.5% |
| Sherman | 20 | 31.7% | 45 | 72.6% |
| Sioux | 16 | 48.5% | 15 | 71.4% |
| Stanton | 101 | 45.3% | 61 | 31.3% |
| Thayer | 54 | 34.0% | 50 | 43.5% |
| Thomas | 4 | 22.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Thurston | 135 | 50.8% | 199 | 65.5% |
| Valley | 64 | 53.3% | 84 | 58.3% |
| Washington | 217 | 44.4% | 251 | 52.7% |
| Wayne | 87 | 41.2% | 117 | 60.3% |
| Webster | 56 | 61.5% | 69 | 63.3% |
| Wheeler | 7 | 22.6% | 3 | 12.0% |
| York | 146 | 40.9% | 147 | 58.3% |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census Table PCT023. 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B14003.

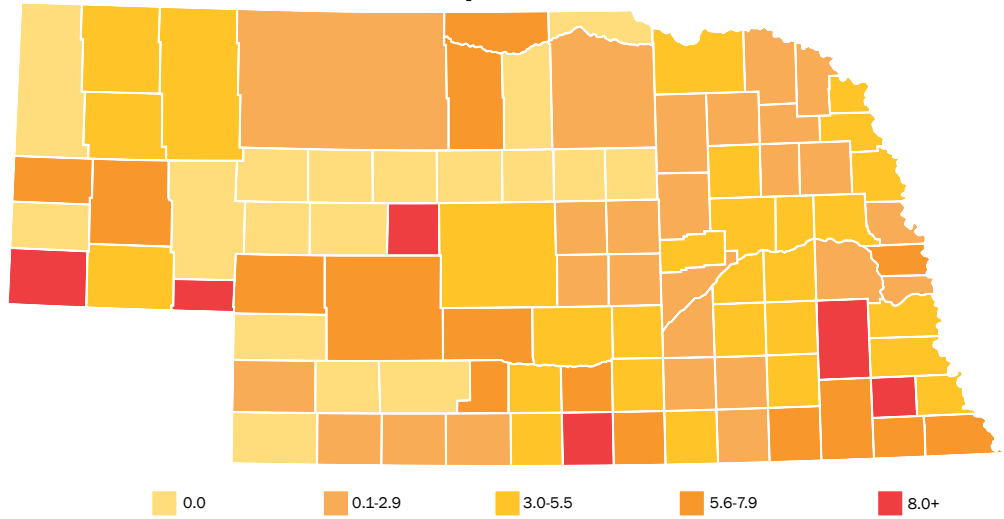
Child maltreatment (2009 & 2013)*

Child maltreatment per 1,000 children (2013)

| State | Number | Rate per 1,000 |
|-------|--------|----------------|
| 2009 | 3,520 | 6.9 |
| 2013 | 2,892 | 5.6 |

| Highest county | By number | By rate |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Thomas |
| 2013 | Douglas | Logan |

| Lowest county | By number | By rate |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2009 | 21 counties with 0 | 21 counties with 0 |
| 2013 | 18 counties with 0 | 18 counties with 0 |



| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 children | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Adams | 26 | 2.8 | 36 | 4.2 |
| Antelope | 7 | 4.1 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Arthur | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Banner | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Boone | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 |
| Box Butte | 23 | 7.4 | 10 | 3.2 |
| Boyd | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Brown | 9 | 12.8 | 4 | 5.8 |
| Buffalo | 49 | 3.7 | 72 | 5.4 |
| Burt | 1 | 0.6 | 8 | 5.0 |
| Butler | 12 | 5.1 | 12 | 5.5 |
| Cass | 39 | 5.5 | 25 | 3.7 |
| Cedar | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Chase | 2 | 2.2 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Cherry | 10 | 7.2 | 4 | 2.9 |
| Cheyenne | 16 | 6.2 | 8 | 3.0 |
| Clay | 3 | 1.8 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Colfax | 4 | 1.1 | 14 | 4.2 |
| Cuming | 5 | 2.0 | 7 | 2.9 |
| Custer | 16 | 5.6 | 9 | 3.3 |
| Dakota | 36 | 5.1 | 21 | 3.2 |
| Dawes | 11 | 4.5 | 13 | 5.5 |
| Dawson | 27 | 3.2 | 43 | 5.8 |
| Deuel | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 8.8 |
| Dixon | 2 | 1.2 | 3 | 1.9 |
| Dodge | 27 | 2.8 | 48 | 5.0 |
| Douglas | 1,237 | 8.4 | 1,083 | 7.1 |
| Dundy | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fillmore | 5 | 3.2 | 1 | 0.8 |
| Franklin | 3 | 4.3 | 7 | 10.4 |

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 children | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 children |
|-----------|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| Frontier | 1 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Furnas | 6 | 5.3 | 3 | 2.5 |
| Gage | 38 | 6.9 | 38 | 7.1 |
| Garden | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Garfield | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gosper | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 5.9 |
| Grant | 1 | 7.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Greeley | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 1.6 |
| Hall | 98 | 5.5 | 59 | 3.3 |
| Hamilton | 6 | 2.3 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Harlan | 5 | 6.6 | 3 | 3.6 |
| Hayes | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hitchcock | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Holt | 10 | 3.8 | 5 | 2.1 |
| Hooker | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Howard | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Jefferson | 12 | 7.0 | 13 | 7.1 |
| Johnson | 3 | 2.9 | 10 | 9.0 |
| Kearney | 10 | 5.9 | 13 | 7.6 |
| Keith | 8 | 4.3 | 12 | 6.5 |
| Keya Paha | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 6.0 |
| Kimball | 3 | 3.5 | 12 | 13.4 |
| Knox | 25 | 11.4 | 8 | 3.6 |
| Lancaster | 886 | 11.5 | 710 | 8.9 |
| Lincoln | 86 | 8.8 | 58 | 6.0 |
| Logan | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 15.2 |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Madison | 48 | 5.0 | 48 | 4.9 |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Merrick | 4 | 1.9 | 6 | 2.9 |
| Morrill | 7 | 5.4 | 9 | 6.8 |

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 children | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 children |
|--------------|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| Nance | 6 | 6.5 | 4 | 4.5 |
| Nemaha | 7 | 3.9 | 8 | 4.3 |
| Nuckolls | 1 | 1.0 | 4 | 4.0 |
| Otoe | 38 | 9.2 | 16 | 3.9 |
| Pawnee | 3 | 4.9 | 5 | 7.8 |
| Perkins | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Phelps | 8 | 3.3 | 10 | 4.0 |
| Pierce | 8 | 3.9 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Platte | 36 | 3.8 | 35 | 3.8 |
| Polk | 11 | 8.1 | 5 | 3.7 |
| Red Willow | 8 | 2.8 | 7 | 2.5 |
| Richardson | 13 | 6.6 | 14 | 7.7 |
| Rock | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Saline | 27 | 6.6 | 22 | 5.3 |
| Sarpy | 235 | 5.0 | 137 | 2.6 |
| Saunders | 34 | 6.1 | 11 | 1.9 |
| Scotts Bluff | 135 | 13.2 | 63 | 6.3 |
| Seward | 26 | 5.4 | 15 | 3.1 |
| Sheridan | 1 | 0.7 | 7 | 5.4 |
| Sherman | 7 | 9.7 | 2 | 2.8 |
| Sioux | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Stanton | 2 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Thayer | 2 | 1.7 | 3 | 2.3 |
| Thomas | 2 | 17.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Thurston | 15 | 5.3 | 11 | 4.2 |
| Valley | 4 | 4.0 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Washington | 13 | 2.4 | 15 | 2.7 |
| Wayne | 5 | 1.9 | 3 | 1.1 |
| Webster | 1 | 1.2 | 5 | 5.6 |
| Wheeler | 1 | 5.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| York | 42 | 11.3 | 18 | 5.1 |

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
 * Number of substantiated victims of child maltreatment.

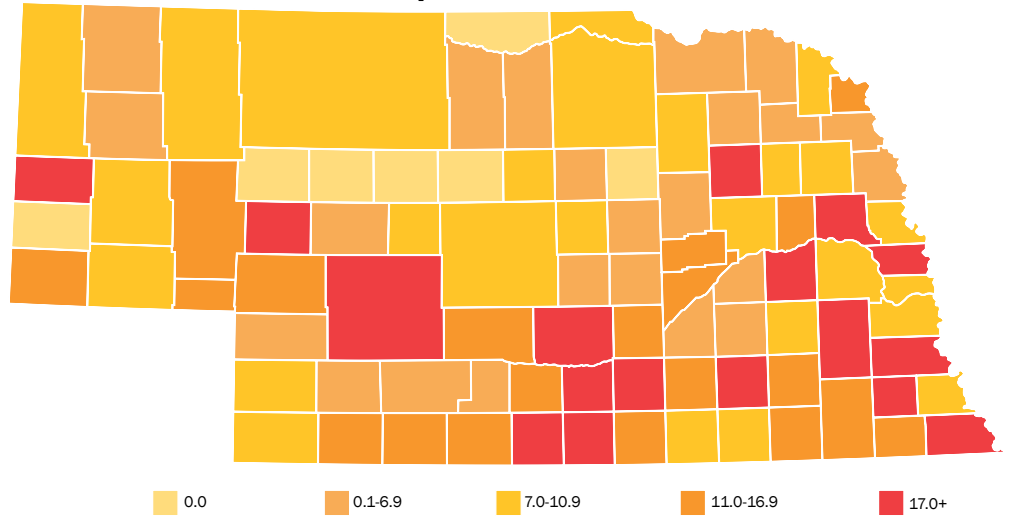
State wards (2009 & 2013)

| State | Number | Rate per 1,000 |
|-------|--------|----------------|
| 2009 | 10,383 | 20.4 |
| 2013 | 8,447 | 16.3 |

| Highest county | By number | By rate |
|----------------|-----------|----------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Lincoln |
| 2013 | Douglas | Franklin |

| Lowest county | By number | By rate |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 6 counties with 0 | 6 counties with 0 |
| 2013 | 7 counties with 0 | 7 counties with 0 |

State wards per 1,000 children (2013)



| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 children | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Adams | 222 | 24.0 | 146 | 17.1 |
| Antelope | 17 | 10.0 | 15 | 9.1 |
| Arthur | 1 | 12.2 | 4 | 28.8 |
| Banner | 1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Boone | 8 | 5.5 | 8 | 5.9 |
| Box Butte | 24 | 7.7 | 16 | 5.2 |
| Boyd | 6 | 13.4 | 4 | 8.5 |
| Brown | 7 | 9.9 | 3 | 4.3 |
| Buffalo | 203 | 15.1 | 239 | 17.8 |
| Burt | 16 | 9.3 | 11 | 6.8 |
| Butler | 59 | 25.3 | 48 | 22.0 |
| Cass | 132 | 18.6 | 58 | 8.5 |
| Cedar | 1 | 0.4 | 7 | 2.9 |
| Chase | 10 | 11.1 | 11 | 10.5 |
| Cherry | 20 | 14.5 | 13 | 9.3 |
| Cheyenne | 56 | 21.6 | 27 | 10.3 |
| Clay | 21 | 12.5 | 20 | 11.8 |
| Coffax | 41 | 11.2 | 39 | 11.8 |
| Cuming | 34 | 13.3 | 26 | 10.7 |
| Custer | 41 | 14.4 | 25 | 9.2 |
| Dakota | 104 | 14.6 | 91 | 13.7 |
| Dawes | 21 | 8.6 | 12 | 5.1 |
| Dawson | 171 | 20.5 | 99 | 13.3 |
| Deuel | 4 | 9.7 | 7 | 15.5 |
| Dixon | 13 | 7.8 | 17 | 10.6 |
| Dodge | 209 | 21.9 | 194 | 20.4 |
| Douglas | 3,498 | 23.8 | 2,830 | 18.5 |
| Dundy | 5 | 10.7 | 5 | 9.9 |
| Fillmore | 31 | 19.8 | 27 | 20.5 |
| Franklin | 9 | 12.8 | 25 | 37.1 |

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 children | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Frontier | 15 | 23.3 | 4 | 5.8 |
| Furnas | 36 | 31.8 | 15 | 12.6 |
| Gage | 93 | 16.8 | 73 | 13.6 |
| Garden | 3 | 9.3 | 4 | 11.1 |
| Garfield | 4 | 10.5 | 2 | 4.5 |
| Gosper | 7 | 15.5 | 2 | 3.9 |
| Grant | 1 | 7.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Greeley | 5 | 8.5 | 3 | 4.7 |
| Hall | 400 | 22.6 | 288 | 16.1 |
| Hamilton | 38 | 14.3 | 11 | 4.4 |
| Harlan | 16 | 21.1 | 16 | 19.3 |
| Hayes | 3 | 12.5 | 1 | 4.3 |
| Hitchcock | 4 | 6.2 | 10 | 15.2 |
| Holt | 28 | 10.5 | 19 | 7.9 |
| Hooker | 2 | 14.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Howard | 10 | 5.7 | 8 | 4.9 |
| Jefferson | 29 | 16.8 | 29 | 15.9 |
| Johnson | 29 | 27.7 | 22 | 19.8 |
| Kearney | 23 | 13.6 | 39 | 22.8 |
| Keith | 44 | 23.6 | 27 | 14.7 |
| Keya Paha | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kimball | 13 | 15.0 | 13 | 14.5 |
| Knox | 6 | 2.7 | 4 | 1.8 |
| Lancaster | 2,111 | 27.4 | 1,904 | 23.8 |
| Lincoln | 381 | 38.8 | 265 | 27.3 |
| Logan | 2 | 11.5 | 2 | 10.1 |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 8.3 |
| Madison | 196 | 20.3 | 189 | 19.4 |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 6.5 |
| Merrick | 36 | 17.3 | 30 | 14.7 |
| Morrill | 19 | 14.6 | 10 | 7.5 |

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 children | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 children |
|--------------|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| Nance | 20 | 21.7 | 12 | 13.4 |
| Nemaha | 25 | 13.8 | 16 | 8.5 |
| Nuckolls | 11 | 11.1 | 9 | 9.0 |
| Otoe | 76 | 18.5 | 76 | 18.7 |
| Pawnee | 8 | 13.1 | 9 | 14.1 |
| Perkins | 3 | 4.1 | 4 | 5.3 |
| Phelps | 54 | 22.0 | 38 | 15.3 |
| Pierce | 16 | 7.9 | 13 | 6.7 |
| Platte | 117 | 12.4 | 94 | 10.1 |
| Polk | 8 | 5.9 | 6 | 4.4 |
| Red Willow | 70 | 24.9 | 34 | 12.0 |
| Richardson | 27 | 13.7 | 31 | 17.0 |
| Rock | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 6.4 |
| Saline | 49 | 12.0 | 65 | 15.6 |
| Sarpy | 707 | 15.1 | 525 | 10.1 |
| Saunders | 44 | 7.9 | 48 | 8.4 |
| Scotts Bluff | 270 | 26.5 | 193 | 19.4 |
| Seward | 73 | 15.0 | 39 | 8.0 |
| Sheridan | 7 | 5.1 | 9 | 7.0 |
| Sherman | 16 | 22.1 | 4 | 5.5 |
| Sioux | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 9.3 |
| Stanton | 8 | 4.5 | 15 | 8.5 |
| Thayer | 8 | 6.6 | 12 | 9.3 |
| Thomas | 3 | 26.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Thurston | 52 | 18.4 | 12 | 4.5 |
| Valley | 18 | 17.9 | 11 | 10.5 |
| Washington | 53 | 9.7 | 45 | 8.2 |
| Wayne | 16 | 6.2 | 14 | 5.3 |
| Webster | 2 | 2.4 | 11 | 12.2 |
| Wheeler | 2 | 10.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| York | 79 | 21.2 | 7 | 2.0 |

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

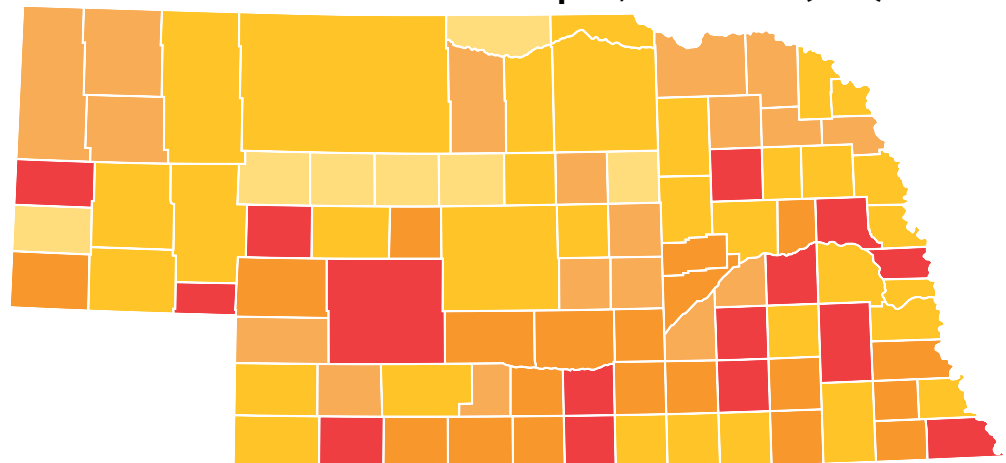
Children in out-of-home care (2009 & 2013)

Children in out-of-home care rate per 1,000 children (2013)

| State | Number | Rate |
|-------|--------|------|
| 2009 | 8,880 | 17.5 |
| 2013 | 7,084 | 13.7 |

| Highest county | By number | By rate |
|----------------|-----------|----------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Lincoln |
| 2013 | Douglas | Franklin |

| Lowest county | By number | By rate |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2009 | 9 counties with 0 | 9 counties with 0 |
| 2013 | 7 counties with 0 | 7 counties with 0 |



0.0 0.1-4.9 5.0-9.9 10-14.9 15.0+

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 children | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Adams | 181 | 19.6 | 127 | 14.8 |
| Antelope | 11 | 6.5 | 14 | 8.5 |
| Arthur | 1 | 12.2 | 4 | 28.8 |
| Banner | 1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Boone | 7 | 4.9 | 8 | 5.9 |
| Box Butte | 19 | 6.1 | 12 | 3.9 |
| Boyd | 5 | 11.2 | 4 | 8.5 |
| Brown | 7 | 9.9 | 2 | 2.9 |
| Buffalo | 175 | 13.1 | 192 | 14.3 |
| Burt | 14 | 8.1 | 11 | 6.8 |
| Butler | 53 | 22.7 | 44 | 20.1 |
| Cass | 113 | 16.0 | 50 | 7.3 |
| Cedar | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 2.1 |
| Chase | 10 | 11.1 | 9 | 8.6 |
| Cherry | 18 | 13.0 | 8 | 5.7 |
| Cheyenne | 40 | 15.4 | 21 | 8.0 |
| Clay | 20 | 11.9 | 19 | 11.2 |
| Coffax | 38 | 10.4 | 35 | 10.6 |
| Cuming | 28 | 11.0 | 16 | 6.6 |
| Custer | 23 | 8.1 | 20 | 7.4 |
| Dakota | 79 | 11.1 | 51 | 7.7 |
| Dawes | 17 | 6.9 | 10 | 4.2 |
| Dawson | 161 | 19.3 | 91 | 12.3 |
| Deuel | 4 | 9.7 | 7 | 15.5 |
| Dixon | 11 | 6.6 | 14 | 8.7 |
| Dodge | 185 | 19.4 | 168 | 17.6 |
| Douglas | 3,167 | 21.5 | 2,576 | 16.8 |
| Dundy | 5 | 10.7 | 5 | 9.9 |
| Fillmore | 23 | 14.7 | 23 | 17.5 |
| Franklin | 7 | 9.9 | 20 | 29.7 |

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 children | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 children |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Frontier | 15 | 23.3 | 4 | 5.8 |
| Furnas | 36 | 31.8 | 13 | 10.9 |
| Gage | 73 | 13.2 | 52 | 9.7 |
| Garden | 3 | 9.3 | 3 | 8.3 |
| Garfield | 3 | 7.9 | 1 | 2.3 |
| Gosper | 7 | 15.5 | 2 | 3.9 |
| Grant | 1 | 7.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Greeley | 5 | 8.5 | 2 | 3.1 |
| Hall | 357 | 20.2 | 235 | 13.2 |
| Hamilton | 35 | 13.2 | 9 | 3.6 |
| Harlan | 12 | 15.8 | 11 | 13.2 |
| Hayes | 3 | 12.5 | 1 | 4.3 |
| Hitchcock | 3 | 4.6 | 12 | 18.2 |
| Holt | 25 | 9.4 | 18 | 7.5 |
| Hooker | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Howard | 9 | 5.2 | 5 | 3.0 |
| Jefferson | 21 | 12.2 | 23 | 12.6 |
| Johnson | 26 | 24.9 | 13 | 11.7 |
| Kearney | 20 | 11.8 | 35 | 20.5 |
| Keith | 40 | 21.4 | 25 | 13.6 |
| Keya Paha | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kimball | 11 | 12.7 | 10 | 11.2 |
| Knox | 5 | 2.3 | 2 | 0.9 |
| Lancaster | 1,707 | 22.2 | 1,442 | 18.0 |
| Lincoln | 322 | 32.8 | 241 | 24.8 |
| Logan | 2 | 11.5 | 2 | 10.1 |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 8.3 |
| Madison | 172 | 17.8 | 147 | 15.1 |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 6.5 |
| Merrick | 28 | 13.4 | 27 | 13.2 |
| Morrill | 17 | 13.0 | 7 | 5.3 |

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 children | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 children |
|--------------|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| Nance | 16 | 17.4 | 10 | 11.2 |
| Nemaha | 21 | 11.6 | 16 | 8.5 |
| Nuckolls | 7 | 7.1 | 7 | 7.0 |
| Otoe | 63 | 15.3 | 60 | 14.8 |
| Pawnee | 7 | 11.5 | 9 | 14.1 |
| Perkins | 3 | 4.1 | 3 | 4.0 |
| Phelps | 40 | 16.3 | 29 | 11.7 |
| Pierce | 13 | 6.4 | 8 | 4.1 |
| Platte | 103 | 10.9 | 76 | 8.2 |
| Polk | 8 | 5.9 | 6 | 4.4 |
| Red Willow | 60 | 21.3 | 33 | 11.6 |
| Richardson | 23 | 11.7 | 30 | 16.5 |
| Rock | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 6.4 |
| Saline | 37 | 9.0 | 57 | 13.7 |
| Sarpy | 542 | 11.6 | 420 | 8.1 |
| Saunders | 38 | 6.8 | 38 | 6.6 |
| Scotts Bluff | 239 | 23.4 | 174 | 17.5 |
| Seward | 52 | 10.7 | 32 | 6.6 |
| Sheridan | 7 | 5.1 | 8 | 6.2 |
| Sherman | 6 | 8.3 | 2 | 2.8 |
| Sioux | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.1 |
| Stanton | 8 | 4.5 | 12 | 6.8 |
| Thayer | 5 | 4.1 | 8 | 6.2 |
| Thomas | 3 | 26.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Thurston | 48 | 17.0 | 8 | 3.0 |
| Valley | 11 | 11.0 | 10 | 9.6 |
| Washington | 45 | 8.2 | 39 | 7.1 |
| Wayne | 15 | 5.8 | 8 | 3.0 |
| Webster | 2 | 2.4 | 7 | 7.8 |
| Wheeler | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| York | 73 | 19.6 | 61 | 17.3 |

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

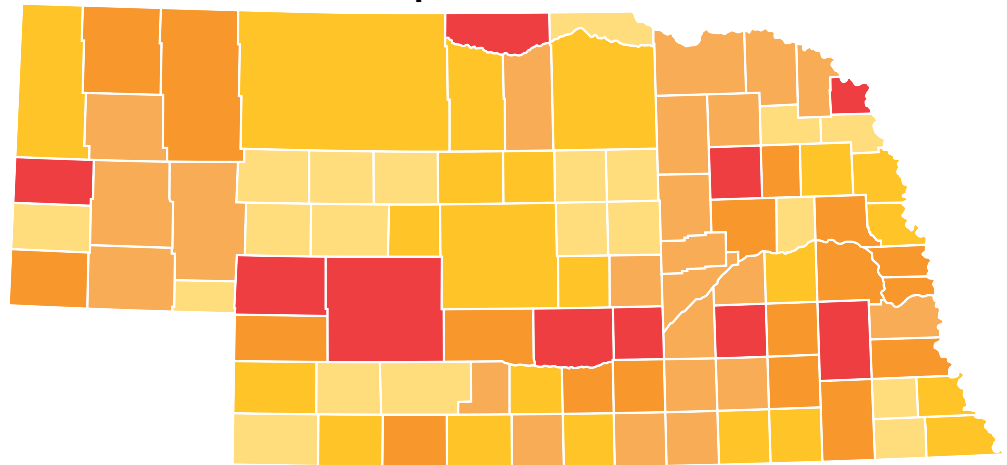
Youth arrests ages 17 & under (2009 & 2013)

Youth arrest rate per 1,000 children 10-17 (2013)

| State | Number | Rate |
|-------|--------|------|
| 2009 | 15,195 | 72.4 |
| 2013 | 10,532 | 52.8 |

| Highest county | By number | By rate |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
| 2009 | Douglas | Hall |
| 2013 | Douglas | York |

| Lowest county | By number | By rate |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2009 | 17 counties with 0 | 17 counties with 0 |
| 2013 | 20 counties with 0 | 20 counties with 0 |



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

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 |
|-----------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Adams | 289 | 82.7 | 171 | 54.9 |
| Antelope | 5 | 4.5 | 1 | 1.3 |
| Arthur | 2 | 34.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Banner | 2 | 14.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blaine | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 13.7 |
| Boone | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Box Butte | 140 | 81.9 | 7 | 5.5 |
| Boyd | 3 | 9.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Brown | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 25.1 |
| Buffalo | 612 | 123.6 | 425 | 93.2 |
| Burt | 16 | 15.6 | 9 | 12.4 |
| Butler | 15 | 12.2 | 16 | 15.6 |
| Cass | 29 | 9.2 | 22 | 7.7 |
| Cedar | 2 | 1.3 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Chase | 15 | 27.0 | 7 | 18.5 |
| Cherry | 15 | 17.7 | 18 | 29.0 |
| Cheyenne | 37 | 28.3 | 6 | 5.8 |
| Clay | 3 | 3.0 | 3 | 3.5 |
| Colfax | 2 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cuming | 30 | 21.5 | 16 | 14.2 |
| Custer | 56 | 35.9 | 30 | 26.4 |
| Dakota | 336 | 126.3 | 228 | 83.2 |
| Dawes | 51 | 52.2 | 30 | 37.1 |
| Dawson | 370 | 120.8 | 152 | 52.2 |
| Deuel | 6 | 20.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dixon | 6 | 6.7 | 5 | 6.9 |
| Dodge | 280 | 65.9 | 220 | 59.9 |
| Douglas | 4,296 | 78.6 | 3,068 | 53.8 |
| Dundy | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fillmore | 3 | 3.3 | 2 | 2.8 |
| Franklin | 6 | 13.4 | 4 | 11.9 |

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 |
|-----------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Frontier | 6 | 13.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Furnas | 4 | 6.4 | 9 | 14.5 |
| Gage | 156 | 57.9 | 104 | 44.1 |
| Garden | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 8.8 |
| Garfield | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gosper | 2 | 7.5 | 1 | 4.7 |
| Grant | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Greeley | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hall | 817 | 128.6 | 632 | 92.2 |
| Hamilton | 4 | 3.0 | 7 | 6.2 |
| Harlan | 26 | 54.2 | 3 | 7.7 |
| Hayes | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hitchcock | 3 | 7.3 | 3 | 11.1 |
| Holt | 34 | 20.4 | 28 | 22.7 |
| Hooker | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Howard | 3 | 3.1 | 1 | 1.4 |
| Jefferson | 15 | 14.8 | 12 | 16.1 |
| Johnson | 1 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kearney | 26 | 28.3 | 24 | 34.4 |
| Keith | 83 | 71.8 | 58 | 70.5 |
| Keya Paha | 8 | 78.4 | 5 | 86.2 |
| Kimball | 3 | 5.9 | 21 | 58.0 |
| Knox | 8 | 6.4 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Lancaster | 3,248 | 125.0 | 2,067 | 76.9 |
| Lincoln | 366 | 84.3 | 334 | 84.3 |
| Logan | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 29.4 |
| Loup | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 24.7 |
| Madison | 482 | 107.5 | 342 | 89.1 |
| McPherson | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Merrick | 2 | 1.8 | 2 | 2.4 |
| Morrill | 37 | 46.7 | 3 | 5.4 |

| | 2009 | Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 | 2013 | Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 |
|--------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Nance | 14 | 23.8 | 1 | 2.6 |
| Nemaha | 31 | 33.7 | 17 | 25.3 |
| Nuckolls | 3 | 4.6 | 2 | 4.4 |
| Otoe | 90 | 45.6 | 90 | 48.2 |
| Pawnee | 6 | 17.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Perkins | 7 | 15.4 | 10 | 33.3 |
| Phelps | 28 | 22.4 | 29 | 28.7 |
| Pierce | 20 | 16.6 | 5 | 5.6 |
| Platte | 440 | 98.9 | 222 | 53.1 |
| Polk | 11 | 15.9 | 3 | 4.5 |
| Red Willow | 107 | 78.4 | 70 | 57.6 |
| Richardson | 81 | 63.9 | 19 | 23.8 |
| Rock | 2 | 9.0 | 1 | 5.6 |
| Saline | 101 | 60.8 | 84 | 49.3 |
| Sarpy | 1,429 | 85.9 | 1,078 | 55.8 |
| Saunders | 55 | 20.3 | 78 | 30.4 |
| Scotts Bluff | 343 | 76.1 | 348 | 88.2 |
| Seward | 49 | 24.0 | 67 | 38.2 |
| Sheridan | 58 | 71.3 | 32 | 52.0 |
| Sherman | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 15.9 |
| Sioux | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 23.3 |
| Stanton | 37 | 37.3 | 37 | 48.5 |
| Thayer | 22 | 30.0 | 10 | 19.0 |
| Thomas | 1 | 10.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Thurston | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Valley | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Washington | 97 | 39.5 | 35 | 13.3 |
| Wayne | 30 | 28.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Webster | 4 | 8.4 | 4 | 9.1 |
| Wheeler | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| York | 167 | 88.4 | 165 | 126.8 |

Source: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.;
U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B01001.

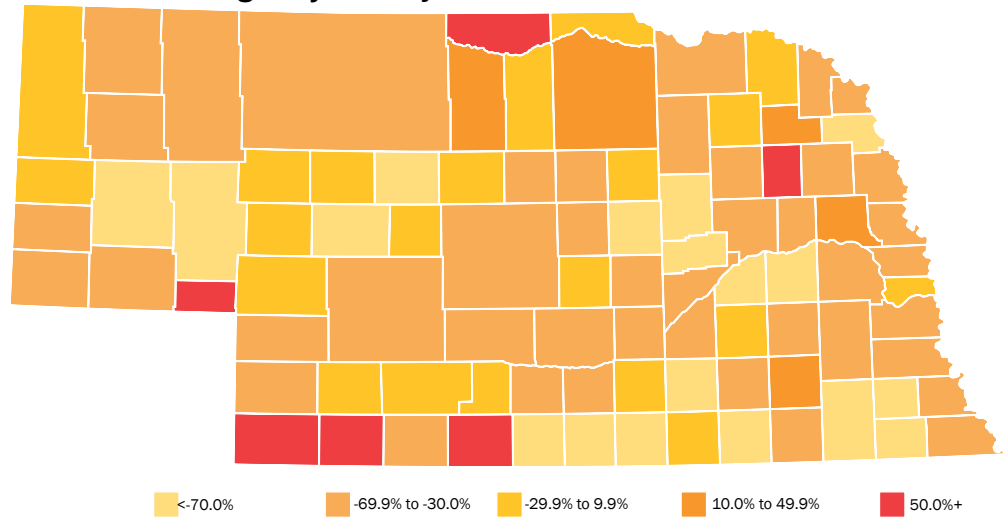
Youth adjudicated in adult court (2009 & 2013)

Percent change of youth adjudicated in adult court (2009 to 2013)

| State | Number |
|-------|--------|
| 2009 | 3,688 |
| 2013 | 2,193 |

| Highest county | 2013 |
|-------------------|-----------|
| By number | Douglas |
| By percent change | Keya Paha |

| Lowest county | 2013 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| By number | 12 counties with 0 |
| By percent change | 5 counties with -100% |



| | 2009 | 2013 | % Change |
|-----------|------|------|----------|
| Adams | 26 | 27 | 3.8% |
| Antelope | 38 | 12 | -68.4% |
| Arthur | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Banner | 4 | 2 | -50.0% |
| Blaine | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Boone | 6 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Box Butte | 14 | 6 | -57.1% |
| Boyd | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Brown | 14 | 17 | 21.4% |
| Buffalo | 133 | 77 | -42.1% |
| Burt | 34 | 17 | -50.0% |
| Butler | 20 | 4 | -80.0% |
| Cass | 35 | 24 | -31.4% |
| Cedar | 20 | 21 | 5.0% |
| Chase | 18 | 12 | -33.3% |
| Cherry | 26 | 15 | -42.3% |
| Cheyenne | 34 | 11 | -67.6% |
| Clay | 12 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Colfax | 25 | 9 | -64.0% |
| Cuming | 21 | 9 | -57.1% |
| Custer | 56 | 26 | -53.6% |
| Dakota | 176 | 105 | -40.3% |
| Dawes | 16 | 11 | -31.3% |
| Dawson | 72 | 27 | -62.5% |
| Deuel | 3 | 5 | 66.7% |
| Dixon | 7 | 4 | -42.9% |
| Dodge | 31 | 42 | 35.5% |
| Douglas | 750 | 410 | -45.3% |
| Dundy | 3 | 7 | 133.3% |
| Fillmore | 9 | 4 | -55.6% |
| Franklin | 8 | 1 | -87.5% |

| | 2009 | 2013 | % Change |
|-----------|------|------|----------|
| Frontier | 20 | 18 | -10.0% |
| Furnas | 12 | 24 | 100.0% |
| Gage | 31 | 9 | -71.0% |
| Garden | 2 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Garfield | 12 | 4 | -66.7% |
| Gosper | 5 | 4 | -20.0% |
| Grant | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Greeley | 4 | 1 | -75.0% |
| Hall | 139 | 86 | -38.1% |
| Hamilton | 32 | 15 | -53.1% |
| Harlan | 45 | 10 | -77.8% |
| Hayes | 5 | 4 | -20.0% |
| Hitchcock | 5 | 10 | 100.0% |
| Holt | 12 | 16 | 33.3% |
| Hooker | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Howard | 24 | 8 | -66.7% |
| Jefferson | 16 | 11 | -31.3% |
| Johnson | 11 | 1 | -90.9% |
| Kearney | 24 | 14 | -41.7% |
| Keith | 48 | 42 | -12.5% |
| Keya Paha | 2 | 6 | 200.0% |
| Kimball | 13 | 4 | -69.2% |
| Knox | 17 | 9 | -47.1% |
| Lancaster | 374 | 246 | -34.2% |
| Lincoln | 112 | 49 | -56.3% |
| Logan | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Loup | 4 | 2 | -50.0% |
| Madison | 153 | 89 | -41.8% |
| McPherson | 1 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Merrick | 15 | 7 | -53.3% |
| Morrill | 27 | 6 | -77.8% |

| | 2009 | 2013 | % Change |
|--------------|------|------|----------|
| Nance | 28 | 2 | -92.9% |
| Nemaha | 11 | 6 | -45.5% |
| Nuckolls | 5 | 5 | 0.0% |
| Otoe | 48 | 28 | -41.7% |
| Pawnee | 8 | 2 | -75.0% |
| Perkins | 6 | 3 | -50.0% |
| Phelps | 29 | 18 | -37.9% |
| Pierce | 21 | 16 | -23.8% |
| Platte | 51 | 27 | -47.1% |
| Polk | 5 | 1 | -80.0% |
| Red Willow | 41 | 21 | -48.8% |
| Richardson | 10 | 4 | -60.0% |
| Rock | 1 | 1 | 0.0% |
| Saline | 27 | 30 | 11.1% |
| Sarpy | 353 | 290 | -17.8% |
| Saunders | 15 | 10 | -33.3% |
| Scotts Bluff | 86 | 81 | -5.8% |
| Seward | 29 | 12 | -58.6% |
| Sheridan | 41 | 16 | -61.0% |
| Sherman | 7 | 7 | 0.0% |
| Sioux | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Stanton | 7 | 17 | 142.9% |
| Thayer | 14 | 3 | -78.6% |
| Thomas | 1 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Thurston | 17 | 5 | -70.6% |
| Valley | 11 | 4 | -63.6% |
| Washington | 75 | 28 | -62.7% |
| Wayne | 24 | 29 | 20.8% |
| Webster | 8 | 1 | -87.5% |
| Wheeler | 1 | 1 | 0.0% |
| York | 18 | 17 | -5.6% |

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.

Joseph Acierno, MD, JD, Chief Medical Officer, State of Nebraska; Director, Division of Public Health, DHHS

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

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

Kathy Bigsby Moore, Organizational Consultant

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

Cheryl Bullard, HIV Surveillance Program Manager, Division of Public Health, DHHS

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

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

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

Rosa Gofin, MD, MPH, Professor, Department of Health Promotion, Social, and Behavioral Health, College of Public Health, University of Nebraska Medical Center

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

Gary Hamer, Deputy Director, Nebraska Department of Economic Development

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

Elizabeth Hruska, Budget Analyst, Legislative Fiscal Office

Terry Huang, PhD, MPH, Chair and Professor, Department of Health Promotion, Social, and Behavioral Health, College of Public Health, University of Nebraska Medical Center

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

Cindy Kadavy, Coordinator, Nebraska Homeless Assistance Program, Division of Children and Family Services, DHHS

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

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

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

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

Thomas Pristow, Director, Division of Children and Family
Services, DHHS

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

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

Michelle Schindler, Facility Director, Lancaster County
Youth Services Center

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

Jill Schreck, Administrator, Economic Assistance and
Child Support Enforcement Unit, Division of Children and
Family Services, DHHS

Franz Schwarz, Revenue Economist, Nebraska
Department of Revenue

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

Eva Shepherd, Data Services, Nebraska Department of
Education

B.J. Spring, IT Business Systems Analyst, Planning,
Research, and Accreditation, Nebraska Department of
Correctional Services

Corey Steel, State Court Administrator, Nebraska
Supreme Court

Jim Stimpson Ph.D, Associate Professor, Health Services
Research & Administration, College of Public Health,
University of Nebraska Medical Center

W. Lynn Stone, Program Analyst, Finance and Program
Analysis, Financial Services, Operations, DHHS

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

Pat Urzedowski, Children’s Services Licensing
Administrator, Licensure Unit, Division of Public Health,
DHHS

Jeri Weberg-Bryce, Health Program Manager I, Division of
Public Health, DHHS

Mark Weilage, PhD, Behavioral Health Assistant
Administrator for Mental Health, Nebraska Department
of Correctional Services

Dan Wells, Intake Coordinator, North East Nebraska
Juvenile Services

Rachel Wise, President, Nebraska State Board of
Education

Erin Yardley, Program Analyst, Financial Services, DHHS

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

Notes

Notes



voices for children

IN NEBRASKA

TELLING THE WHOLE STORY.

7521 Main Street, Suite 103

Omaha, NE 68127

402-597-3100

<http://voicesforchildren.com>

The *Kids Count in Nebraska 2014 Report* is generously funded by:

The Annie E. Casey Foundation



With additional support from:



Mutual of Omaha

Dr. Thomas and Jane Tonniges