



Lincoln Vital Signs 2022 Report

Be Informed. Get Involved.





Prepared By



The University of Nebraska Public Policy Center is a university-wide, multidisciplinary research and outreach center committed to addressing complex issues by linking academic research, stakeholder opinions, and practical experience through innovative and creative solutions.

ppc.nebraska.edu | 402.472.5678 | ppc@nebraska.edu

Stacey Hoffman, PhD, Senior Research Manager

Alyssa Sloane, Research Specialist

Taylor Smith, Research Specialist

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of their colleagues at the Public Policy Center: Stacie Kotschwar, PhD; and Taylor Hays.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	iii
Executive Summary.....	1
About the Report.....	2
Prosper Lincoln	3
Community Profile.....	5
Economy & Workforce	16
Basic Needs	34
Education.....	55
Health	68
Safety and Security	87
Appendices.....	94
List of Tables.....	95
List of Maps.....	96
List of Figures.....	97
Data Indicators/Sources	103

Acknowledgements

Sponsors

The following organizations contributed leadership and financial support:

Acklie Charitable Foundation
Ameritas Life Insurance Corp.
Buffett Early Childhood Fund
City of Lincoln - Mayor's Office
Community Health Endowment
Cooper Foundation
Foundation for Lincoln Public Schools
Lancaster County
Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
Lincoln Community Foundation
Nebraska Children and Families Foundation
Nelnet Foundation
Olsson Family Foundation
Peter Kiewit Foundation

Sherwood Foundation
United Way of Lincoln and Lancaster County
University of Nebraska Foundation
Woods Charitable Fund

Acknowledgements

Special Thanks

The following individuals assisted in the collection, analysis, or presentation of this report:

Alyssa Allen, Tammy Stevenson – The Bridge Behavioral Health

Jason Ball – Lincoln Chamber of Commerce

Eric Buchanan – The Buffett Early Childhood Fund

Adelle Burk, T.J. McDowell Jr. – City of Lincoln - Mayor's Office

Deb Fiddelke – University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Katie Flood, Clair Lindquist – Lincoln Police Department

Alec Gorynski, Michelle Paulk – Lincoln Community Foundation

Victoria Grasso – Cooper Foundation

Brian Hastings – University of Nebraska Foundation

Morgan Hermanek, Lori Seibel – Community Health Endowment of Lincoln

Sara Hoyle – Lancaster County

Halley Kruse – Acklie Charitable Foundation

Meagan Liesveld – United Way of Lincoln and Lancaster County

Betty Medinger, Mary Jo Pankoke – Nebraska Children and Families Foundation

Acknowledgements

Special Thanks Cont.

The following individuals assisted in the collection, analysis, or presentation of this report:

Luke Peltz – Lincoln Partnership for Economic Development

Liz Ring Carlson – Ameritas Life Insurance Corp.

Erin Rourke – Region V Systems

Nicole Vint – Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Teresa Wanser-Ernst – Lincoln Public Schools

Tom Woods – Woods Charitable Fund

Michelle Zych – Sherwood Foundation

Executive Summary

Since 2014, **Lincoln Vital Signs**, authored by the University of Nebraska Public Policy Center, has been a community-wide data resource. The 2022 Lincoln Vital Signs report is sponsored by Lincoln's and Nebraska's largest public and private charitable organizations. Lincoln Vital Signs 2022 continues the tradition of providing credible, reliable information about Lincoln, compared to its recent past and to other communities in the United States. Data from the report are used by organizations and individuals to inform decisions, spark connections, and spur collaboration. You can view the report, along with new interactive graphs, at **lincolnvitalsigns.org**.

Lincoln Vital Signs presents data in chapters covering: Community Profile, Economy & Workforce, Basic Needs, Education, Health, and Safety & Security.

In 2022, Lincoln Vital Signs finds:

- 1. Lincoln continues to thrive in several areas.**
- 2. Some areas of weakness persist.**
- 3. Population trends will shape future need for services and initiatives.**

The opportunities and challenges identified in past Lincoln Vital Signs reports led to the creation of Prosper Lincoln (prosperlincoln.org), promoting collective impact action in: Early Childhood, Innovative Workforce, Affordable Housing, Strong Neighborhoods, and Civic Investments.

Learn more at **lincolnvitalsigns.org**

About the Report



Lincoln Vital Signs

Be informed. Get Involved.

Lincoln Vital Signs 2022 presents over 100 charts, graphs, and maps to illustrate trends in our community. When looked at holistically, the data suggest areas of improvement and continued challenges.

The 2022 Lincoln Vital Signs Report Finds:

1. Lincoln continues to thrive in several areas.

Lincoln has consistently done well in several areas. Overall, our population is well-educated and engaged in work. Lincoln's unemployment rate is consistently one of the lowest in the nation. Our crime rates are also lower than other comparably sized cities. Diversity is increasing, particularly among school-age children. We continue to see declines in the rates of poverty, homelessness, and food insecurity.

2. Some areas of weakness persist.

While Lincoln is doing well in some areas, weaknesses remain. Income adjusted for cost of living continues to trail the nation, and this gap is increasing. Gaps also persist between people of color and the white non-Hispanic population in the areas of educational attainment, employment, and income. There are neighborhoods in Lincoln experiencing a combination of extreme poverty and poor health; these neighborhoods also tend to have higher concentrations of children.

3. Population trends will shape future need for services and initiatives.

Lincoln's 65 and over population is growing at least four times faster than any other age group. This will drive a demand for services and initiatives targeting the needs of this population. As Lincoln's population ages, however, population growth is being driven mostly by migration to the city from other areas of Nebraska and the United States. Half of those moving to Lincoln are 18 to 24 years of age.

Learn more at lincolnvitalsigns.org

Lincoln Vital Signs: Helping Lincoln Prosper

Lincoln Vital Signs helped Lincoln become aware of our opportunities and challenges and led to a community-wide agenda-setting process, Prosper Lincoln (prosperlincoln.org). Thousands of people were involved in setting the initial community agenda focusing on Early Childhood, Employment Skills, and Innovation.

The results of the initial Prosper Lincoln community agenda (2017-2019) were impressive, including: hundreds of new high-quality early childhood placements; \$600,000 raised to support access to early childhood programs for low-income families; local companies mobilizing to support access to high-quality early childhood care for young families; hundreds of businesses connecting with public agencies to recruit employees; thousands of university and high school students connecting to internships and careers offered by local employers; and businesses implementing new practices to remove barriers and recruit valued employees.

From 2020-2024, Prosper Lincoln is deepening and broadening of the work with five areas of focus:

- 1. Early Childhood - All children will have access to high-quality early childhood care and education** leading to a more available workforce today and a smarter workforce tomorrow.
- 2. Innovative Workplace - People will have careers and employers retain skilled talent in a culture of innovation** to fuel economic success for businesses and lift workers out of poverty.
- 3. Affordable Housing - All residents will live in affordable housing** leading to healthier and more stable families.
- 4. Strong Neighborhoods - Neighborhoods will thrive through investments in people and places** creating robust and attractive places for residents to live.
- 5. Civic Investment - Major new civic investments will create sustainable opportunities to work, live, and play** resulting in a stronger and more vibrant city.

Be informed.
Get involved.

Lincoln Vital Signs





Community Profile

Lincoln is a growing community. In the past decade, **Lincoln's overall population has grown by more than 30,000 residents, or 10%**. Since 2010, **Lincoln's growth rate of the retirement-age population has outpaced that of the working age and younger populations**. However, the population of all age groups are growing, including children 19 and under. **Lincoln's children are dispersed throughout the city but are most heavily concentrated near downtown where poverty is most prevalent.**

Lincoln is **becoming more racially and ethnically diverse**. The number of people of color living in Lincoln has increased by 22% over the last decade, and in 2019 people of color comprised 21% of Lincoln's population. Compared to other cities across the United States, Lincoln is in the **top fifth for overall well-being**.

Population

Lincoln's population has grown 10% since 2010

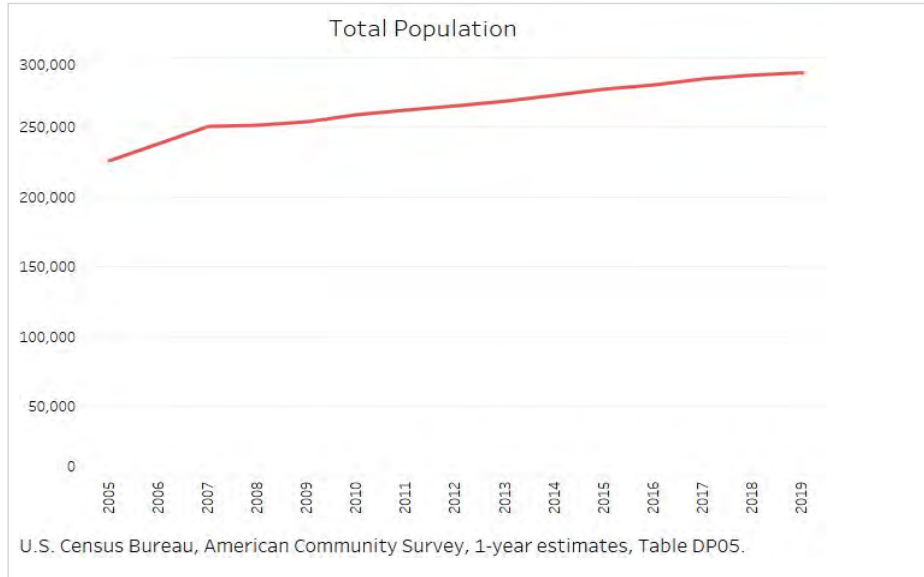


Figure 1

Similar to other urbanized communities in Nebraska, Lincoln has experienced population growth over the past decade.

- Lincoln now has more than 289,000 residents; 30,055 more since 2010.
- Lincoln's population has grown 10% since 2010.

Population Growth

Lincoln's growth rate has been low for the past decade

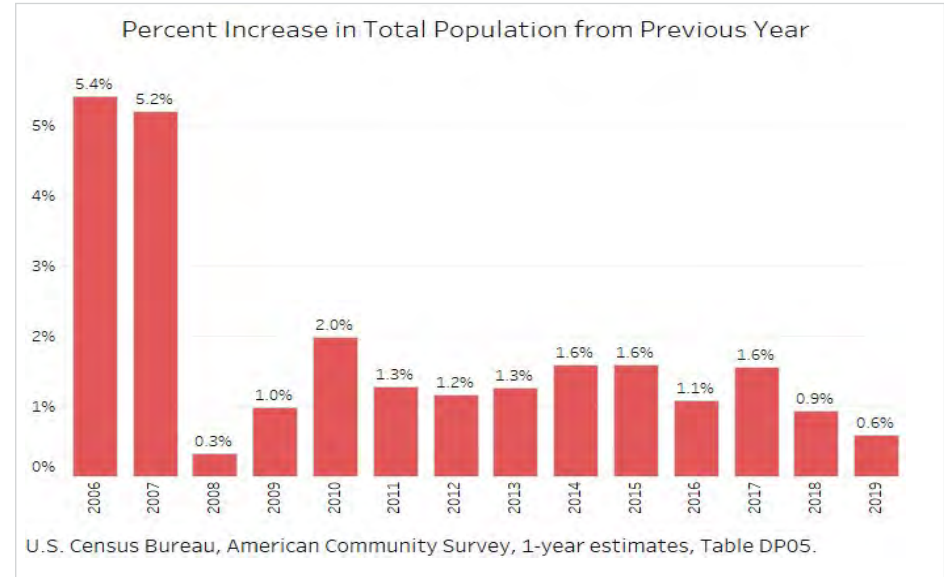


Figure 2

In 2019, Lincoln's growth rate was the lowest it's been since 2008 (0.3% in 2008 versus 0.6% in 2019).

- Since 2010, Lincoln's population has grown at a rate of 1% to 2% per year.
- From 2006 to 2007, Lincoln's growth rate was over 5% per year.

Population by Age Group

Lincoln's 65+ age group has grown the most since 2010

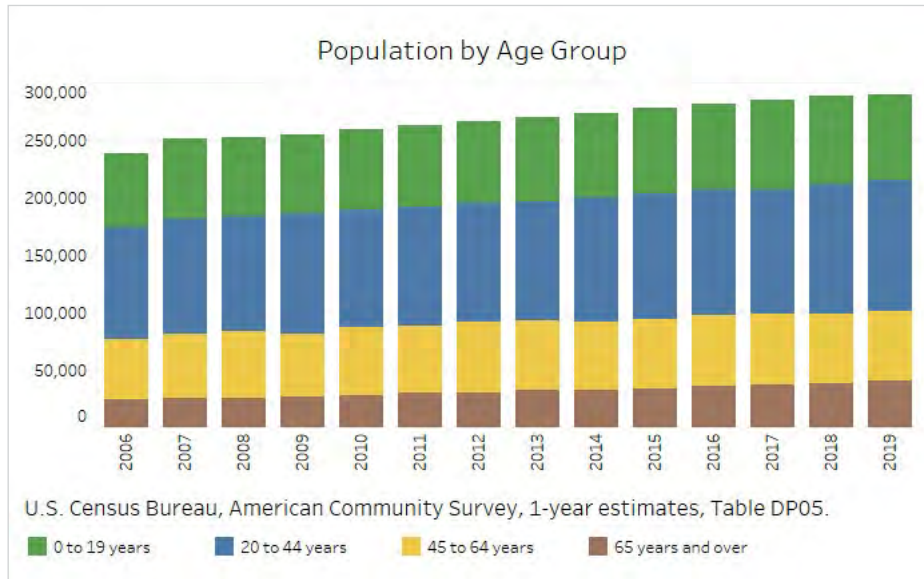


Figure 3

The population of all age groups has grown since 2010, with adults aged 65 years and older being the fastest-growing age group.

- In 2019, there were 40,044 adults aged 65 years and older living in Lincoln. That is 12,160 more adults aged 65 years and older living in Lincoln than in 2010.

Population Growth by Age Group

Lincoln's 65+ age group is growing at a faster rate than any other age groups

	2010 Population	2019 Population	Percent Growth	Population Growth
0 to 19 years	69,321	74,713	7.8%	5,392
20 to 44 years	103,213	112,937	9.4%	9,724
45 to 64 years	58,623	61,402	4.7%	2,779
65 years and over	27,884	40,044	43.6%	12,160

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, Table DP05.

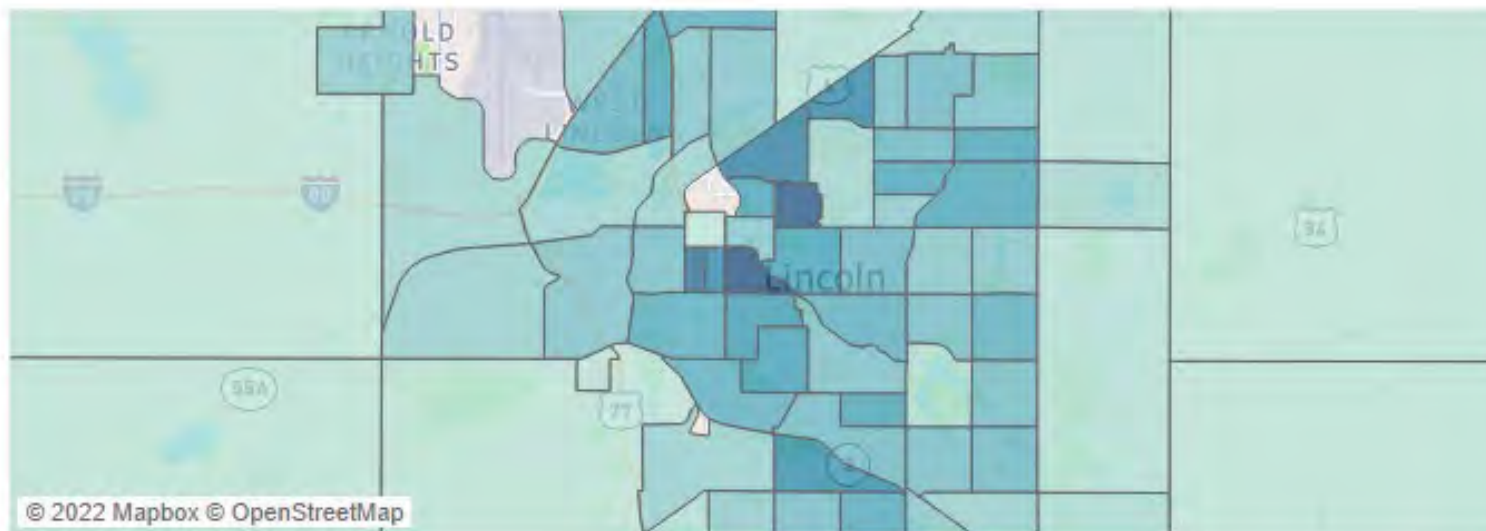
Table 1

The 65 years and older age group has experienced a higher population growth rate than any other age group.

- Since 2010, the 65 years and older age group grew by 44% compared to an average 7% growth rate for other age groups.

Concentration of Children Map

Lincoln's children are most heavily concentrated in areas with historically high poverty



U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020 5-year estimates, Table DP05.
U.S. Census Bureau, TIGERweb State-Based Data Files - Census Tracts - Census 2020.
Does not include Census Tracts 6, 35, 36.01, or 9832.

Children Under 18 Per Square Mile



Map 1

Lincoln's children are most heavily concentrated near downtown where poverty is most prevalent. Census Tracts 17, 8, and 20.02 have the highest concentration of children per square mile.¹

- There are 2,583 children per square mile in Census Tract 17.
 - 35% of residents in Census Tract 17 are in poverty.²
- There are 2,475 children per square mile in Census Tract 8.
 - 37.6% of residents in Census Tract 8 are in poverty, just below the extreme poverty threshold of 40% or more residents in poverty.
- There are 2,110 children per square mile in Census Tract 20.02.

- Although the poverty rate has declined over the last decade, 31% of residents in Census Tract 20.02 are in poverty.

Birth & Death Rates

Lancaster County's natural growth rate is higher than Nebraska and the U.S.

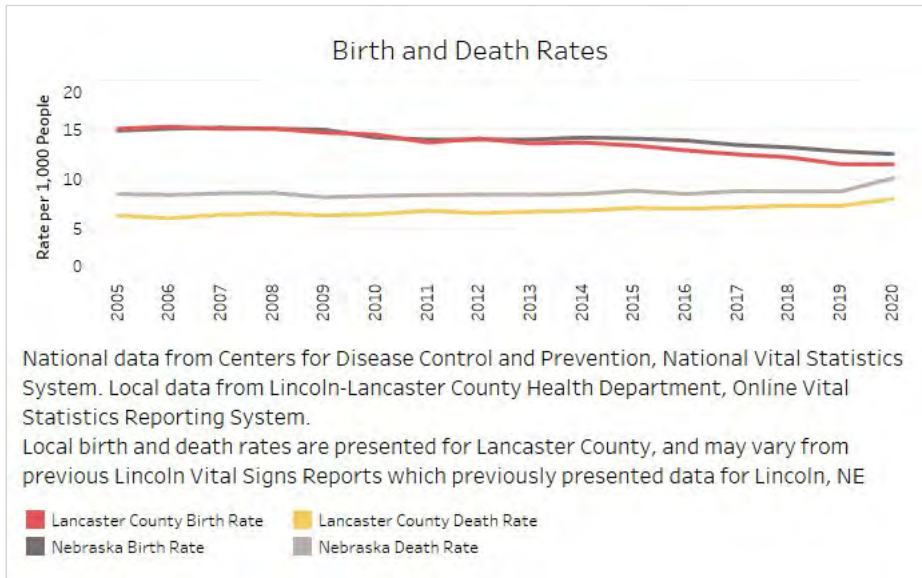


Figure 4

The natural growth rate of a community is determined by subtracting the death rate from the birth rate. Lancaster County has a higher natural growth rate than Nebraska and the U.S. in 2020.

- The Lancaster County natural growth rate was 0.35%.
- The Nebraska natural growth rate was 0.24%.
- The U.S. natural growth rate was 0.09%.

Lincoln Newcomers

Lincoln's growth is attributable to people moving to Lincoln

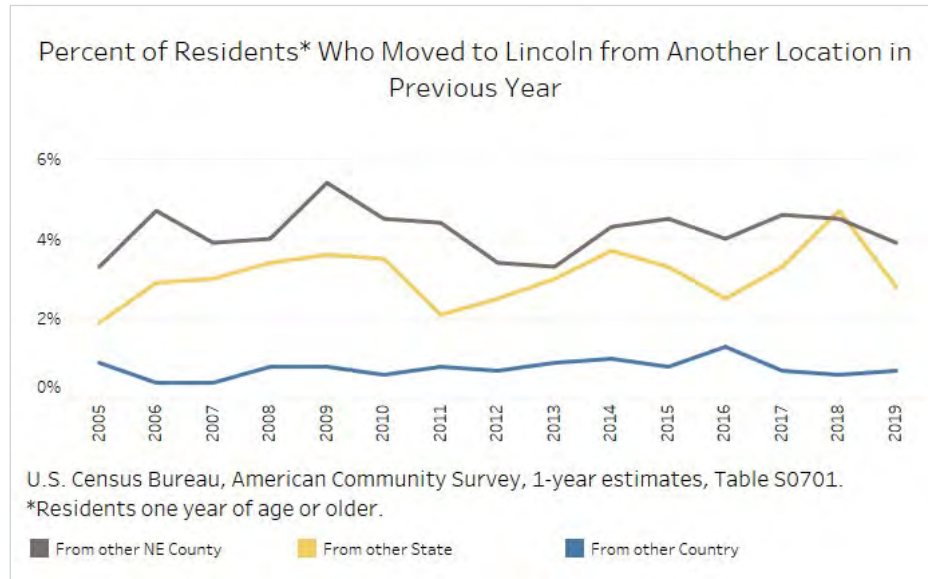


Figure 5

Over the last decade, on average, about 8% of Lincoln's population moved to the city in the previous 12 months. In 2019, newcomers to Lincoln had moved from:

- Other places in Nebraska (3.9%).
- Other places in the United States outside Nebraska (2.8%).
- Other places in the world outside the United States (0.7%).

Newcomers by Age Group

Lincoln newcomers are young

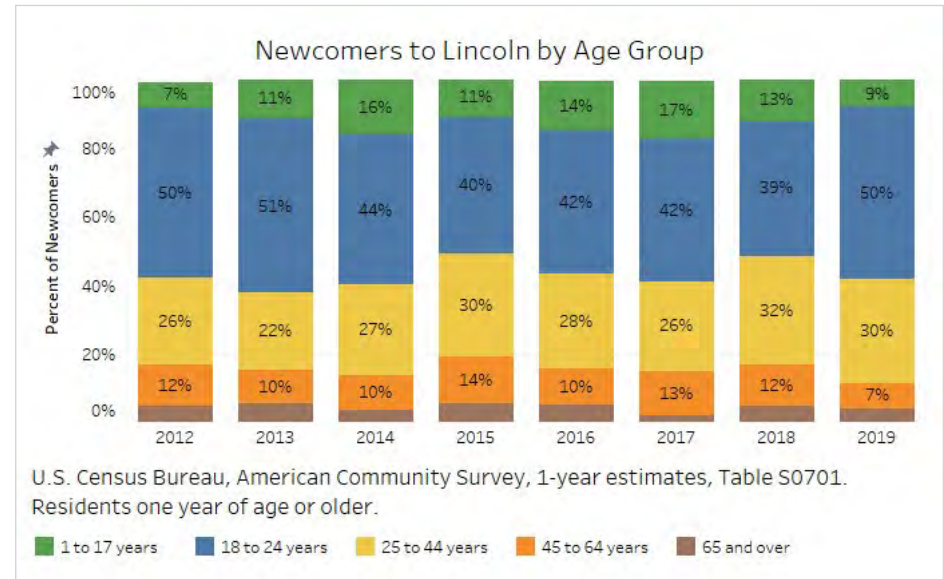


Figure 6

Since 2015, almost half (43%) of newcomers to Lincoln have been young adults between 18 and 24 years of age, on average. The influx of young people may be attributable to Lincoln's multiple post-secondary institutions.

- In 2019, 50% of Lincoln newcomers were 18 to 24 years of age.

Newcomers by Race/Ethnicity

The proportion of newcomers of color has gradually increased

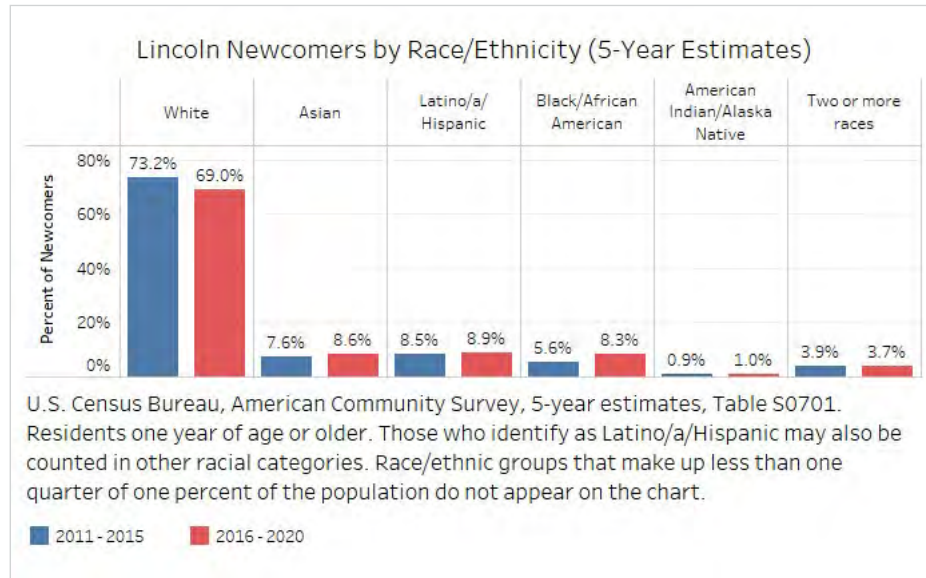


Figure 7

The proportion of newcomers of color has gradually increased in recent years. Asian and Black or African American groups have seen the largest increase of newcomers to Lincoln.

- The proportion of newcomers within Lincoln’s Black or African American population has increased 2.7 percentage points from 2015 to 2020.
- The proportion of newcomers within Lincoln’s Asian population has increased by 1.0 percentage point from 2015 to 2020.
- The proportion of Latino/a/Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native, and newcomers from two or more races remained roughly the same from 2015 to 2020.

Newcomer Educational Attainment

Overall, newcomers are as educated as the rest of Lincoln’s population

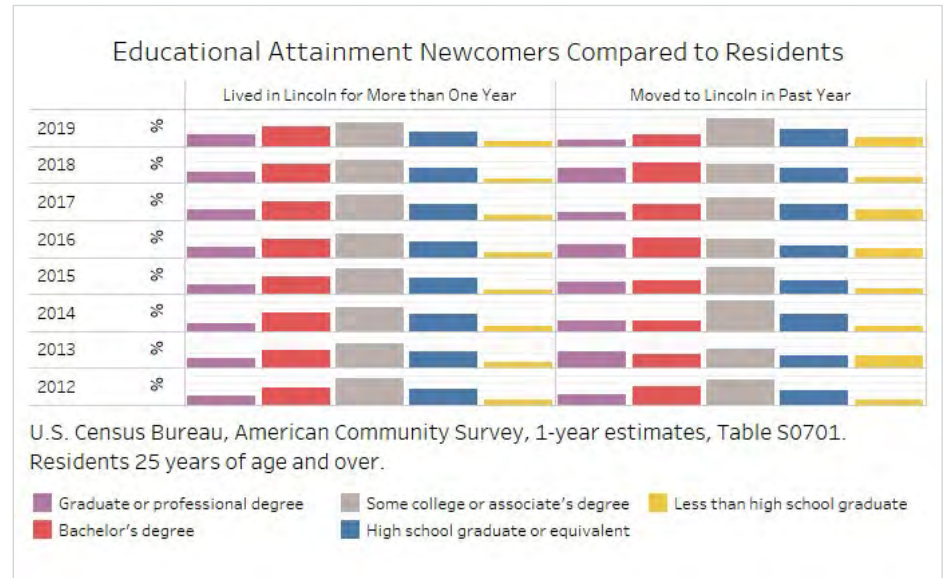


Figure 8

On average, newcomers to Lincoln have similar levels of educational attainment as the rest of Lincoln’s population. Over the last five years, on average:

- 15% of newcomers and 15% of other Lincoln residents have a graduate or professional degree.
- About a quarter of newcomers (22%) and a quarter of other Lincoln residents (25%) have a bachelor’s degree.
- About a third of newcomers (32%) and a third of other Lincoln residents (33%) have achieved some college or associate degree.
- About a fifth of newcomers (20%) and a fifth of other Lincoln residents (21%) have achieved at most a high school diploma or equivalency.
- 11% of newcomers and 7% of other Lincoln residents have achieved less than a high school diploma or equivalency.

Race/Ethnicity

Lincoln is becoming more diverse

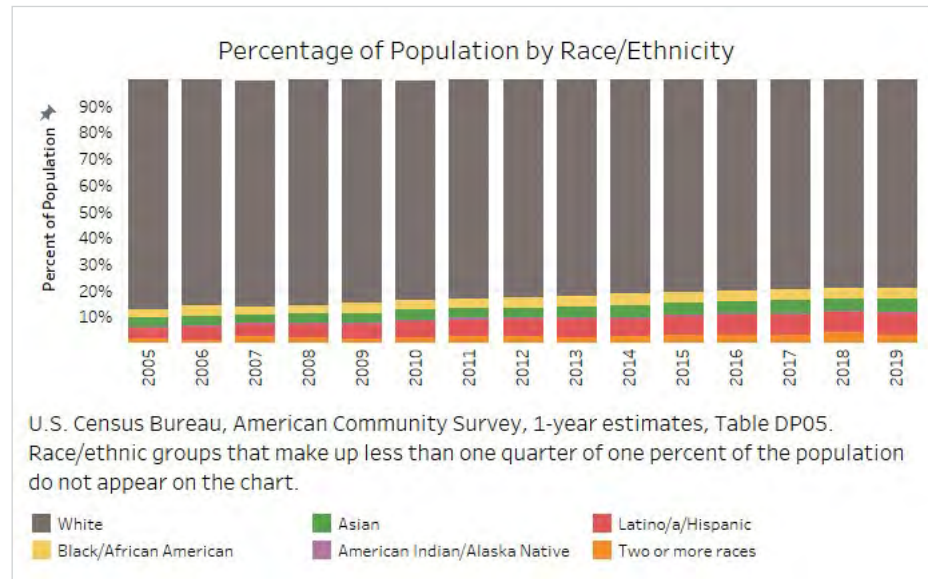


Figure 9

While the majority (79%) of Lincoln’s population identifies as white, Lincoln has become more ethnically and racially diverse over the past decade.

- From 2010 to 2019, the number of people of color has increased by 22% while the White-non-Hispanic population has decreased 6%.
- Over the last decade, Lincoln’s Latino/a or Hispanic population has almost doubled from 13,729 persons to 22,339 persons.

Race/Ethnicity by Age

Lincoln’s children are more ethnically and racially diverse than the adult population

	2011 - 2015		2016 - 2020	
	Younger than 18 Years	18 Years or Older	Younger than 18 Years	18 Years or Older
White	71.7%	83.9%	68.1%	82.1%
Latino/a/Hispanic	11.7%	5.5%	13.3%	6.2%
Black/African American	6.1%	3.9%	5.3%	4.0%
Asian	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	4.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%
Two or More Races	7.9%	1.5%	11.1%	3.1%

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, Table B01001 series.
Latino/a/Hispanic category has some overlap with other categories. Groups that make up less than one quarter of one percent of the population do not appear in the table.

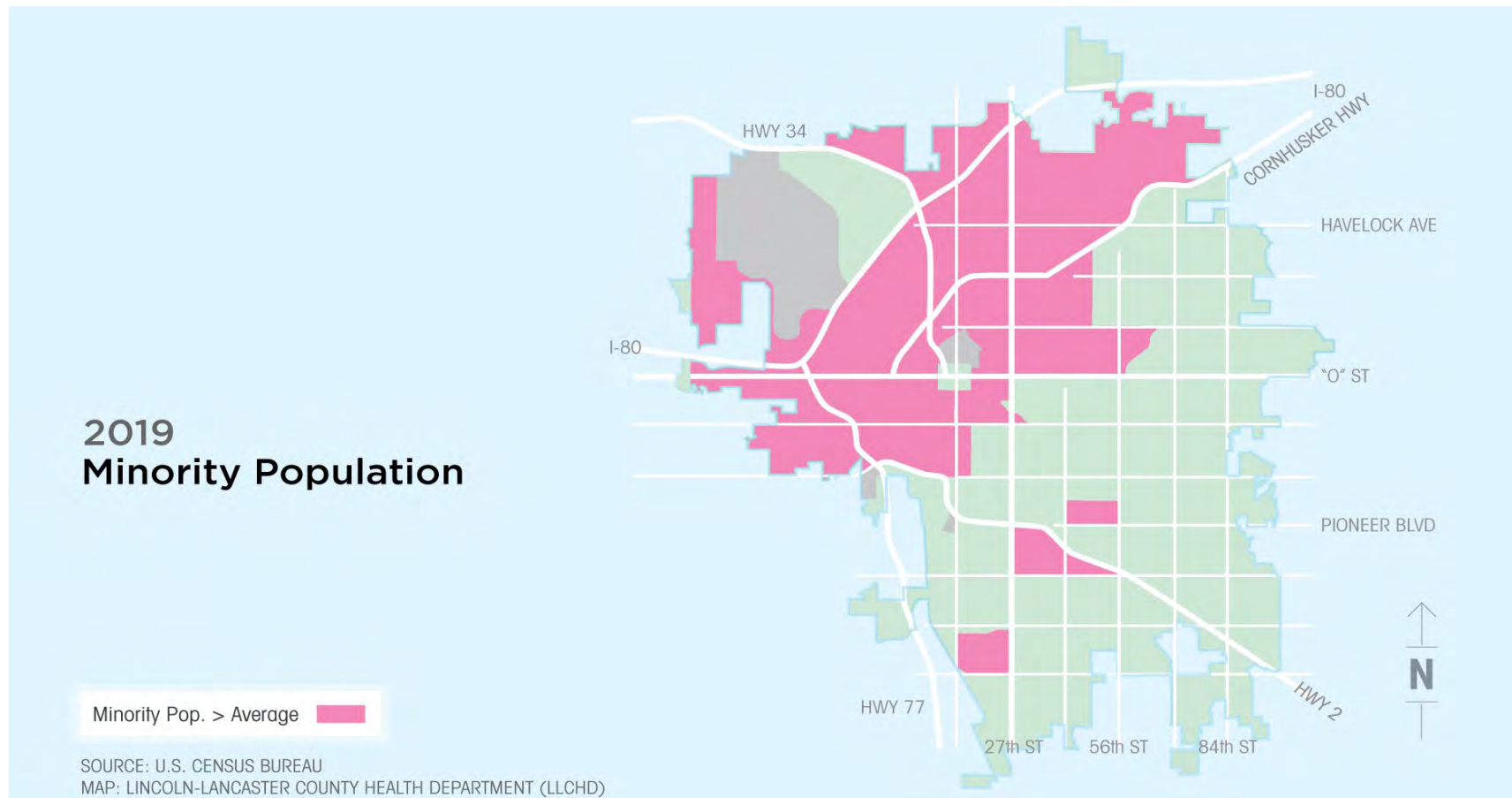
Table 2

Lincoln’s children (younger than 18 years of age) are more ethnically and racially diverse than the adult population.

- 32% of Lincoln’s children are children of color.
- In contrast, 18% of Lincoln’s adult population were people of color.

Race/Ethnicity Map

Diversity across Lincoln varies by geography



Map 2 - Courtesy of Community Health Endowment, Place Matters Community Mapping Project. For the online interactive map of the CHE Place Matters 4.0 Maps, visit: <https://www.chelincoln.org/placematters/maps.html>

The Community Health Endowment of Lincoln Place Matters supplement on Poverty and Race/Ethnicity in Lincoln maps the population of people of color (Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino/a, or Some Other Race) across Lincoln. As shown on this map, the area of greatest diversity in Lincoln is roughly the northwest portion of the city. Neighborhoods in this area have a person of color population higher than the city-wide average of 19.4%.

Community Well-Being Index

Lincoln ranks in the 1st quintile of cities in the U.S. for overall well-being

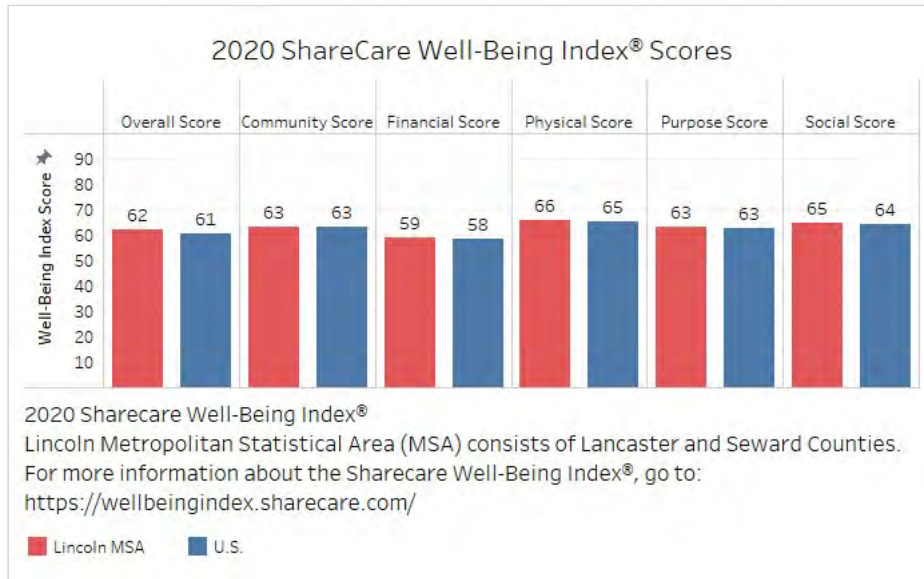


Figure 10

The Sharecare Community Well-Being Index® is based on phone surveys of people living in 383 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

- The Lincoln MSA (consisting of Lancaster and Seward counties) was ranked 58th of 383 MSAs in overall well-being.
- The state of Nebraska was ranked 18th in overall well-being.

Beginning with the 2020 survey, individual well-being dimensions are no longer ranked but are instead reported as a score on a 0-100 scale. These well-being dimensions include: purpose, social, financial, community, and physical. Lincoln scores very similarly to the national average in all five dimensions and has a slightly higher overall Well-Being Index Score.



Community Profile Notes

1. A census tract may have a total land area of less than one square mile. Therefore, the concentration of children per square mile may be higher than the number of children in a census tract.
2. U.S Census Bureau (2022). *Poverty status in the past 12 months, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates* (Table S1701) [Data set].



Economy and Workforce

Lincoln has an active and educated workforce: **high rates of workforce participation, low unemployment**, over half of **adults with post-secondary degrees**, and **high marks for quality** from local businesses. However, most Lincoln households have **not regained pre-Great Recession incomes**, even after adjusting for inflation, though Lincoln's most affluent households are thriving. **Declining or stagnant measures for entrepreneurship and STEM** jobs signal signs of weakness in Lincoln's economy. The **high percentage of children with all parents in the workforce** signals the need for high quality childcare, but costs may consume a significant proportion of a household income.

Unemployment

Lincoln's unemployment rate has increased

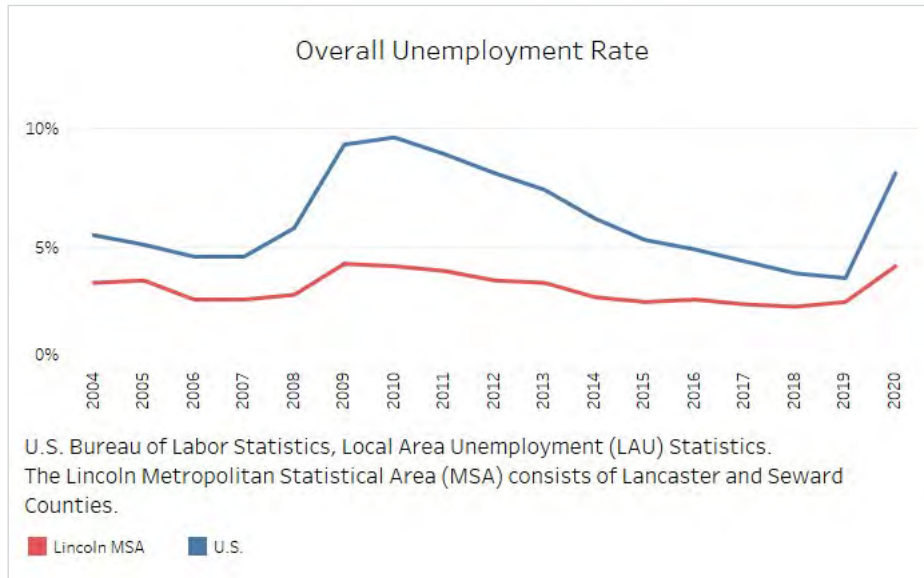


Figure 11

The unemployment rate in the U.S. and in Lincoln increased in 2020. However, Lincoln's unemployment rate continues to be lower than the U.S. rate.

- Lincoln's unemployment rate increased from 2.7% in 2019 to 4.2% in 2020.
- The U.S. unemployment rate increased from 3.7% in 2019 to 8.1% in 2020.

Unemployment by Race/Ethnicity

Unemployment rate varies by race/ethnicity

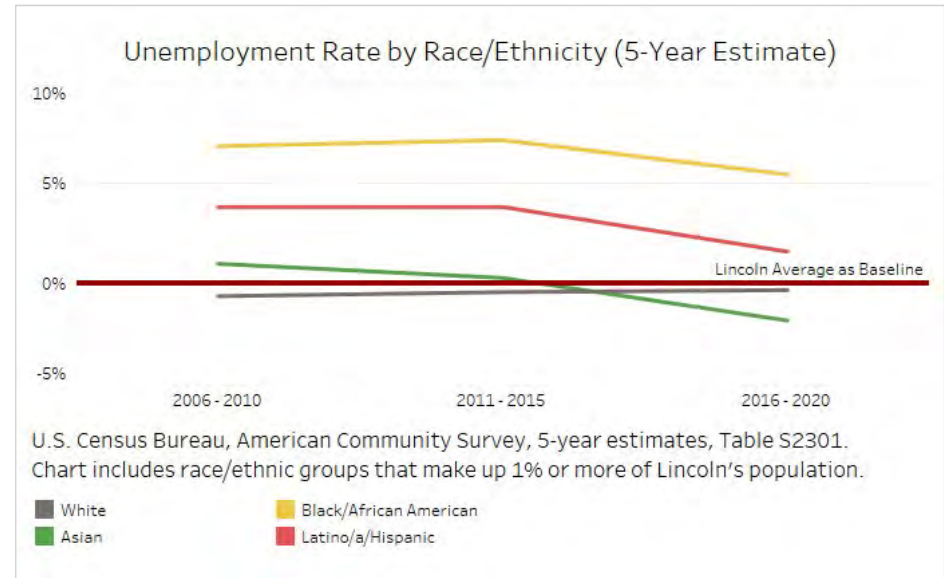


Figure 12

In 2016 to 2020, the average unemployment rate in Lincoln was 3.5%. However, unemployment rates vary by race/ethnicity.

- 8.9% of Black or African American Lincoln residents are unemployed, which is 5.4 percentage points higher than the Lincoln average. This unemployment gap has decreased by 4.5 percentage points since 2015.
- 5.1% of Latino/a or Hispanic Lincoln residents are unemployed, which is 1.6 percentage points higher than the Lincoln average. This unemployment gap has decreased by 2.2 percentage points since 2015.
- 3.2% of white Lincoln residents are unemployed, which is about the same as the Lincoln average.
- 1.7% of Asian Lincoln residents are unemployed, which is 1.8 percentage points lower than the Lincoln average. The unemployment rate for Asian residents has decreased since 2015, when it was about the same as the Lincoln average.

Workforce Participation

Workforce participation in Lincoln is high

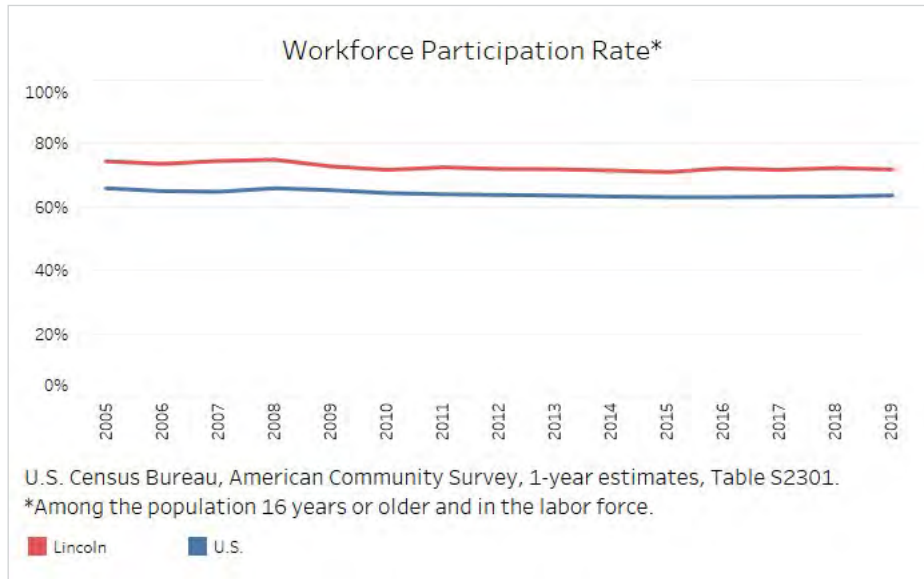


Figure 13

The workforce participation rate is the percentage of the population that is either working or actively looking for work.¹ In Lincoln, a higher percentage of persons over the age of 16 participate in the workforce than the national rate.

- The workforce participation rate in Lincoln has exceeded the national rate by an average of 8% over the last decade.
- Lincoln’s workforce participation rate was 72% in 2019, while the national rate was 64%.

Figure 14

In 2016 to 2020, the average workforce participation rate of Lincoln residents 16 years and older was 71%. However, workforce participation rates vary by race/ethnicity.

- 75% of Latino/a or Hispanic residents participate in Lincoln’s workforce,

Workforce Participation by Race/Ethnicity

Workforce participation varies by race/ethnicity

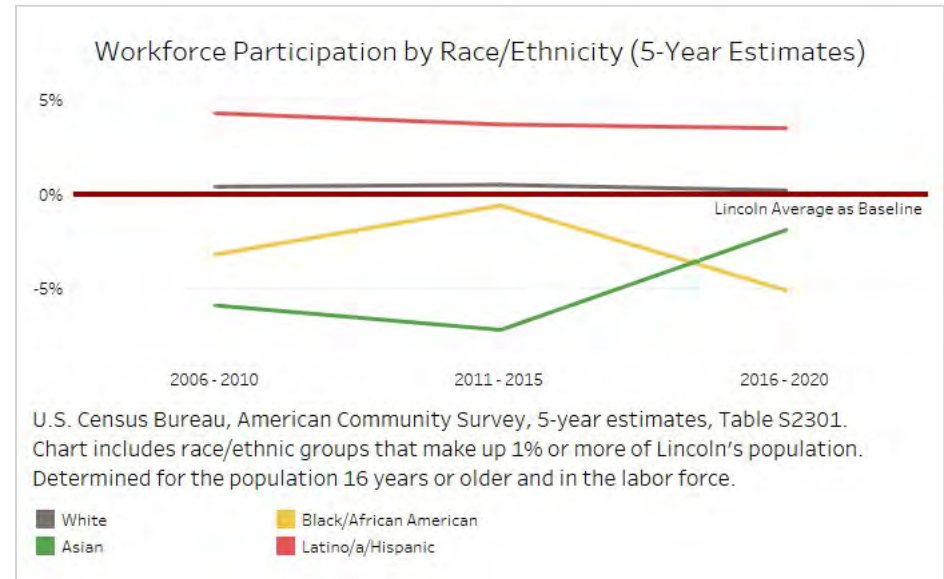


Figure 14

- which is 3.5 percentage points higher than the Lincoln average.
- 71% white residents participate in Lincoln’s workforce, which is about the same as the Lincoln average.
- 69% of Asian residents participate in Lincoln’s workforce, which is 1.9 percentage points lower than the Lincoln average. However, this gap in workforce participation has decreased by 5.3 percentage points since 2015.
- 66% of Black or African American residents participate in Lincoln’s workforce, which is 5.1 percentage points lower than the Lincoln average. This gap in workforce participation has increased by 4.5 percentage points since 2015.

Parents in Workforce

Most parents work

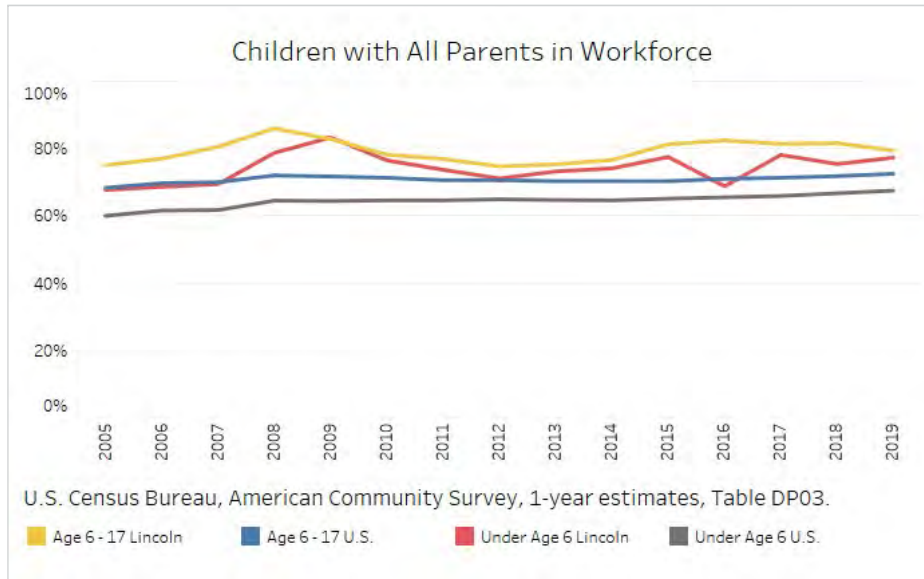


Figure 15

Lincoln has a higher percentage of families with all parents in the workforce than the national average.² Nebraska, along with other upper Great Plains states, regularly ranks as one of the top states for percentage of children with all parents in the workforce.

- In Lincoln, 77% of children under 6 years of age had all parents in the workforce in 2019. This is 9 percentage points higher than the U.S. average of 68% in 2019.
- In Lincoln, 79% of children aged 6 to 17 had all parents in the workforce in 2019. This is 5 percentage points higher than the U.S. average of 73% in 2019.



Childcare Costs

Childcare costs have significantly increased

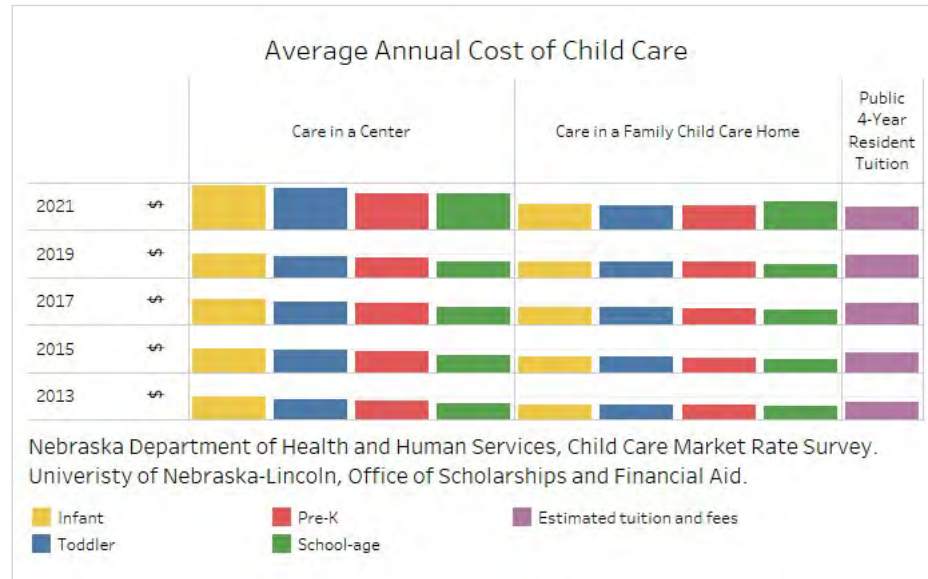


Figure 16

Childcare costs as reported by providers have significantly increased from 2019 to 2021. The cost of childcare is often a significant proportion of working parents' income, and in some cases may be a barrier to participation in the workforce.³ In 2021, center-based child care for children younger than school age was more expensive than resident tuition and fees at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln. The annual cost of care for an infant in a childcare center was 25% more than resident tuition and fees. Despite the increase in cost, childcare workers have low wages. In 2021, the annual median income of a childcare worker in Lincoln was \$22,980.⁴

- In 2021, average annual childcare costs in Lancaster County ranged from \$6,901 to \$12,389 depending on the age of the child and whether care was provided in a Center or Family Child Care Home.
- The overall average annual cost of childcare in 2019 was \$7,519 compared to \$9,127 in 2021. This is a 21% increase in childcare costs over two years.

Childcare Infant Cost

Childcare costs are a significant percentage of income for families

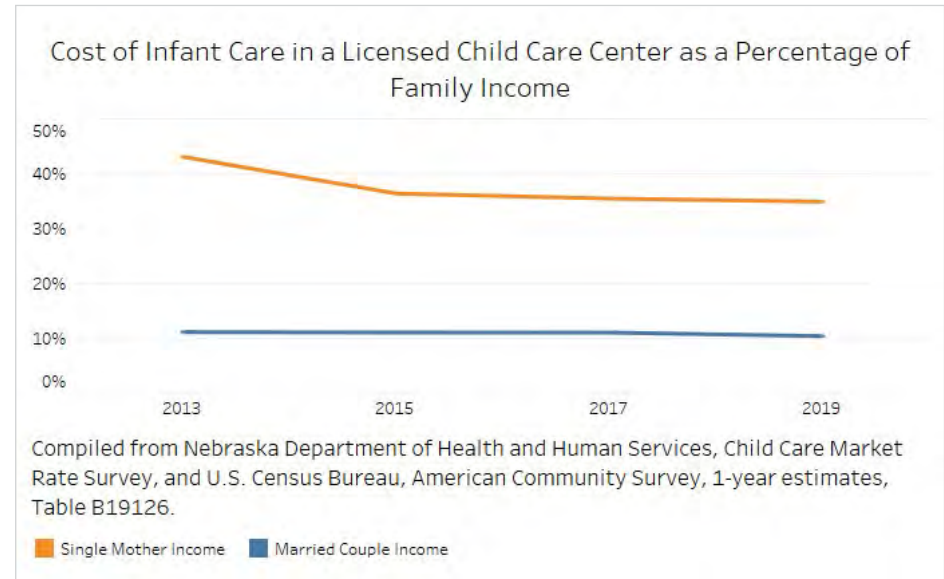


Figure 17

In 2019, the annual cost of childcare for an infant was:

- 10.4% of the median family income of a typical married couple.
- 34.9% of the median income of a typical single mother.

Cost of Living

Lincoln's cost of living and per capita income are lower than the U.S. average

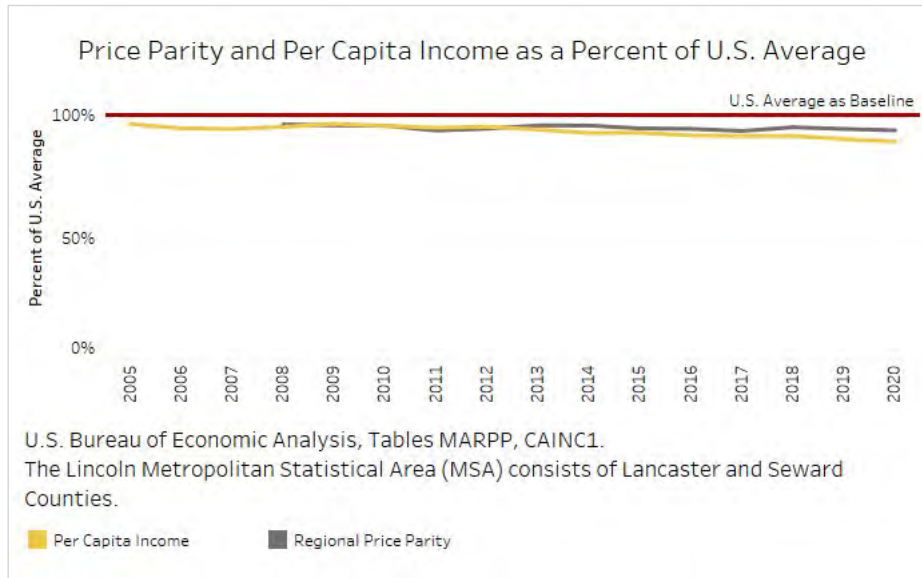


Figure 18

Regional price parities (RPPs) are price indexes that measure price level differences of goods and services (cost of living) for the average consumer between geographic regions. On average, the cost of living and per capita income in Lincoln is less than the U.S. average.

- In 2020, Lincoln's RPP was 94% of the U.S. average. In other words, goods and services costed 6% less than they did on average in the United States.
- In 2020, Lincoln's per capita income was 89% of the U.S. average. In other words, the per capita income in Lincoln was 11% lower than the average per capita income in the United States.

Per Capita Income

Lincoln's per capita income is lower than the U.S. average, even after adjusting for low cost of living

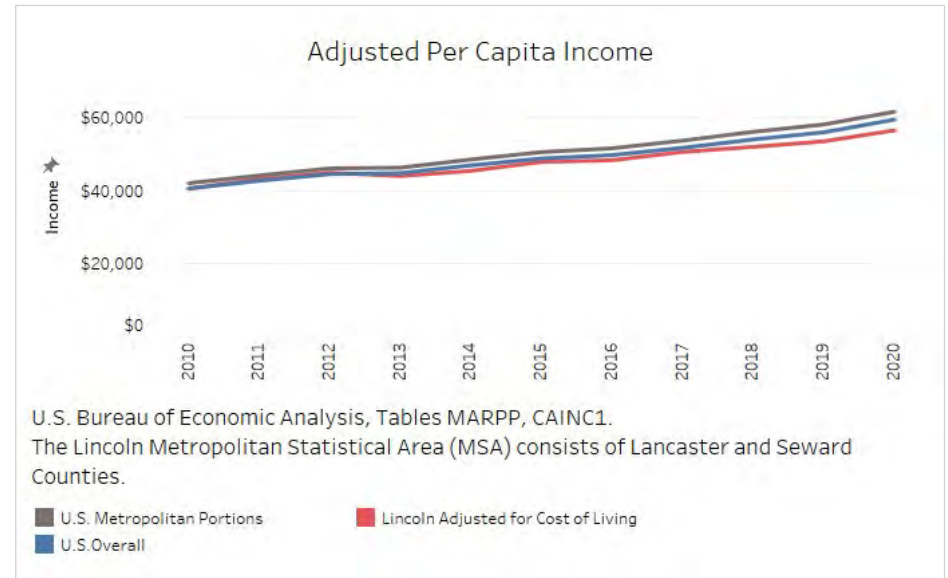


Figure 19

Adjusting per capita income by cost of living provides an indicator of relative buying power and recognizes that a dollar of income in Lincoln has more buying power than a dollar of income on average in the U.S. However, even after adjusting for cost of living, Lincoln's per capita income is still lower than the U.S. average.

- In 2020, Lincoln trailed the U.S. overall average per capita income by \$2,939.
- In 2019, Lincoln trailed the U.S. metropolitan average per capita income by \$5,103.

Household Income

Lincoln household incomes are comparable to pre-Great Recession level

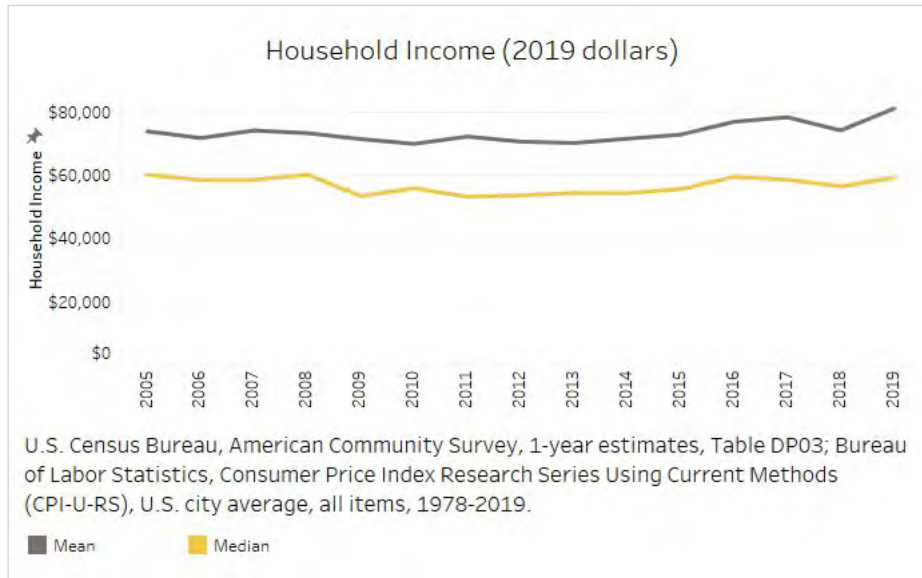


Figure 20

Lincoln's median household income, when adjusted to 2019 dollars, appears to have now recovered from 2008 and the Great Recession. Most demographers use *median* income as the preferred measure of average household income, rather than the *mean*. This is because very high incomes skew the *mean*, inflating what the income is for most households.

- In 2019, Lincoln's median household income was \$59,228.
- In 2019, Lincoln's mean household income was \$81,029.

Median vs. Mean Household Income

The gap between low-income and high-income earners has increased over the past decade

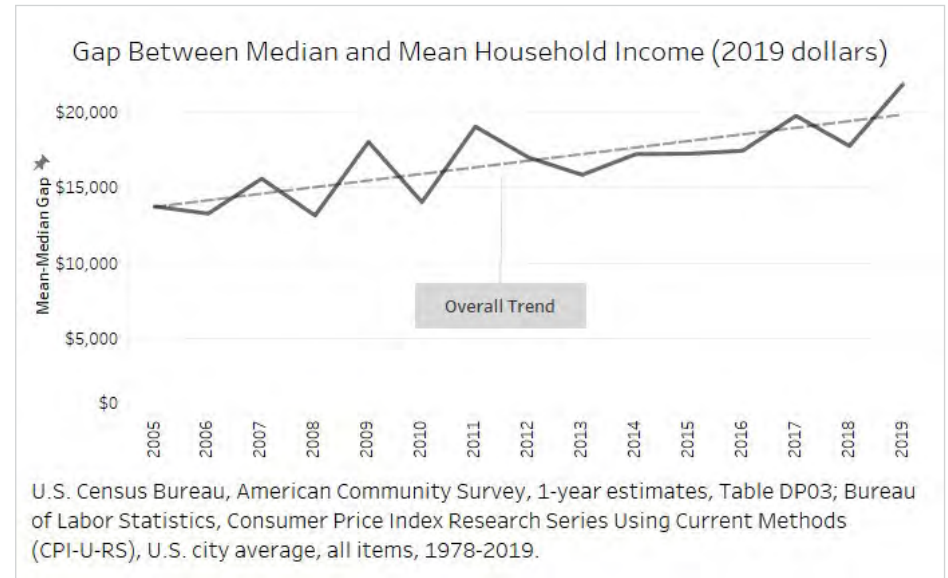


Figure 21

The gap between Lincoln's mean and median income has increased over the past decade. Because very high incomes inflate the mean, an increase in the mean-median gap indicates an increase in the gap between low-income and high-income earners.

- Lincoln's mean income has been on average \$16,461 higher than Lincoln's median income over the past decade.
- The gap between the mean and the median income has ranged from 25% to 37% of the median income between 2010 and 2019.

Workforce Status & Poverty

Most persons who fall below the poverty threshold are employed or not in the labor force

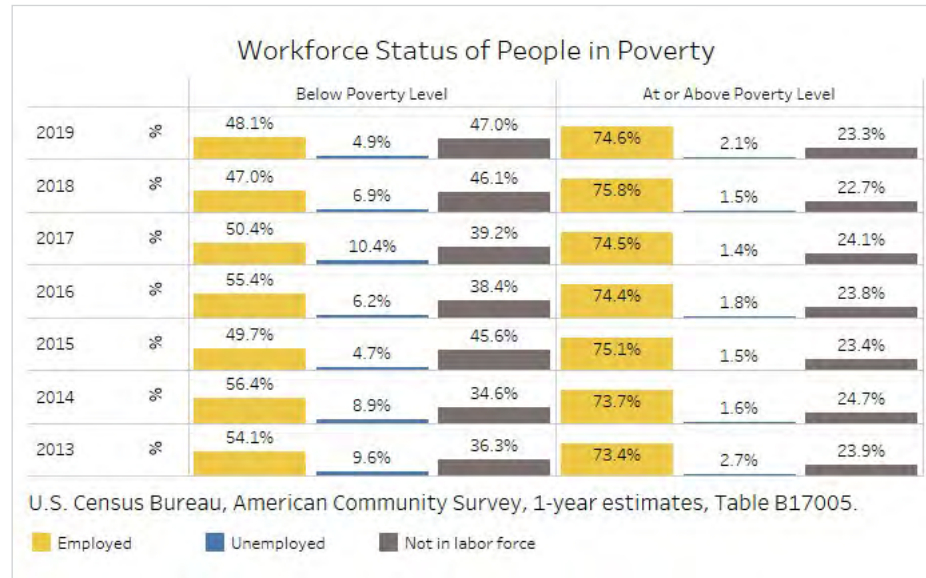


Figure 22

In Lincoln, most people aged 16 or older who fall below the poverty threshold⁵ are either employed or not in the labor force.⁶ Very few residents who are below the poverty threshold are unemployed.

- In 2019, 48% of people aged 16 or older who fall below the poverty threshold were employed, while 47% were not in the labor force.
- Only 5% of people aged 16 or older who fall below the poverty threshold were unemployed in Lincoln in 2019.

Employment Status & Poverty

Most people in poverty who are in the workforce are employed

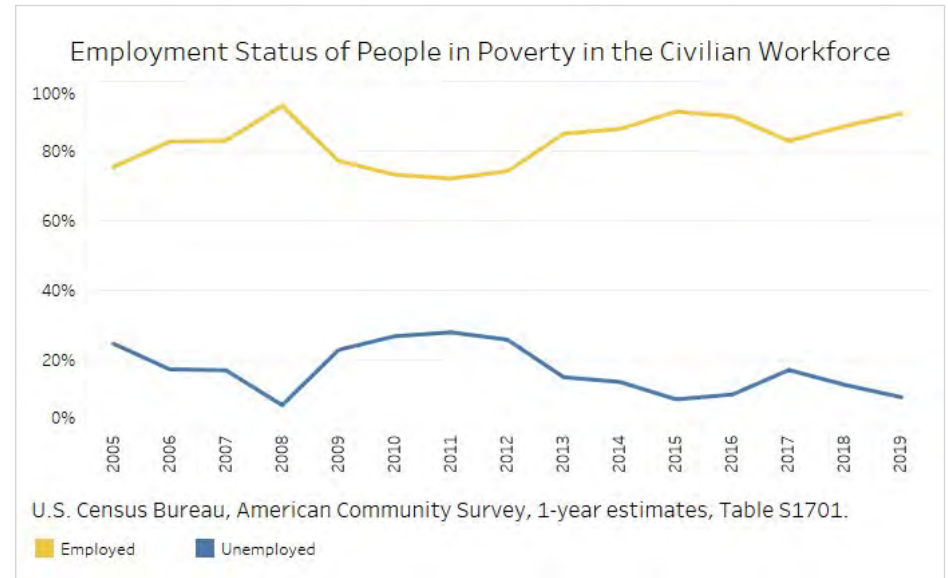


Figure 23

In Lincoln, the vast majority of people aged 16 or older in the civilian workforce⁷ who fall below the poverty threshold⁵ are employed.

- In 2019, 91% of those in the civilian workforce who fall below the poverty threshold were employed in Lincoln.
- In 2019, 9% of those in civilian workforce who fall below the poverty threshold were unemployed.

Work Type & Poverty

Most people in poverty worked part time or part year

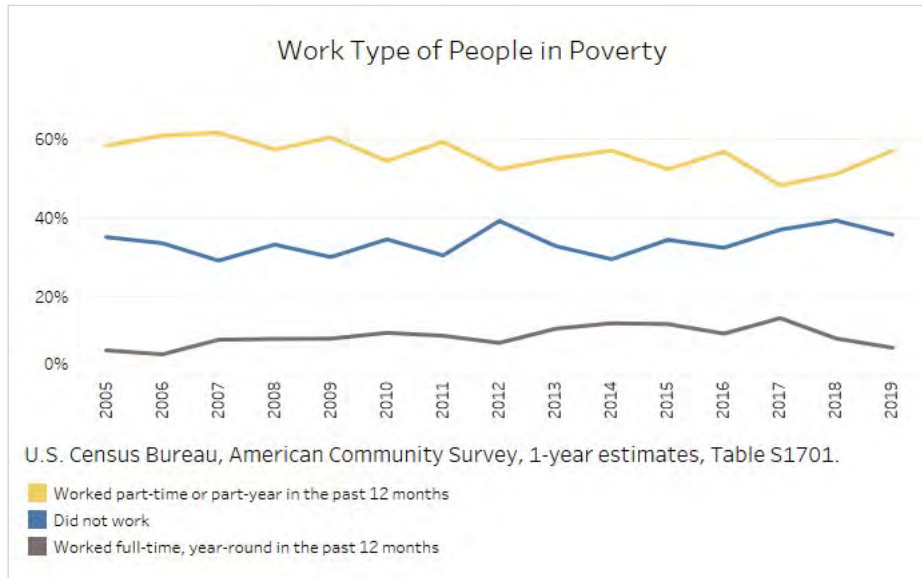


Figure 24

In Lincoln, most people aged 16 or older who fall below the poverty threshold work part time or part year.

- In 2019, 57% of people in poverty worked part time or part year.
- In 2019, 36% of people in poverty did not work.
- Only 7% of people in poverty worked full time, year round in 2019.

Mean Hours & Poverty

Mean hours worked and poverty rates are comparable to pre-Great Recession levels

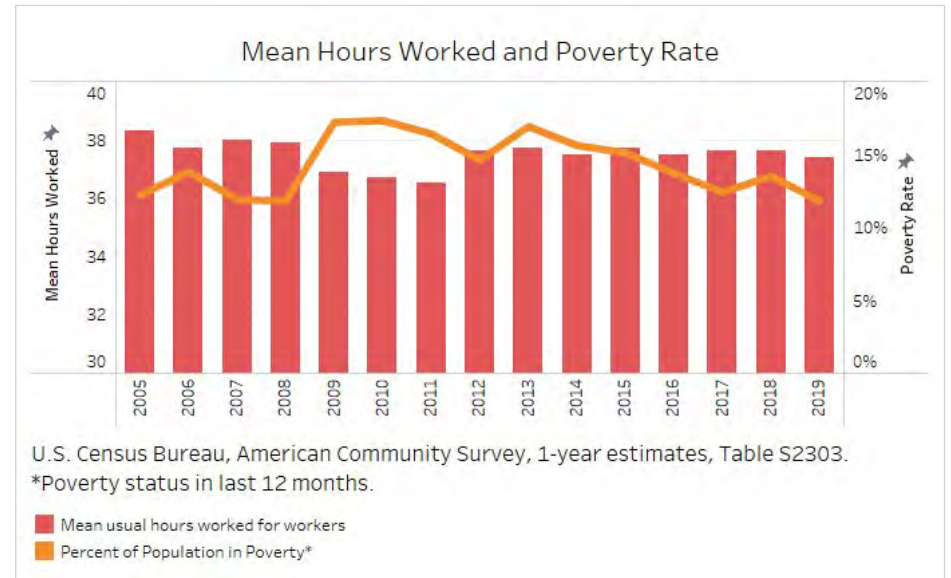


Figure 25

Poverty rates and the average number of hours worked returned to 2008 levels in 2019. Average hours worked and poverty rate are negatively correlated, meaning that typically when mean hours worked is lower the poverty rate is higher.

- In 2019, 12% of the population was in poverty in the last 12 months.
- In 2019, the mean number of hours worked for workers was 37 hours a week.

Educational Attainment

Lincoln is becoming an even more highly educated population

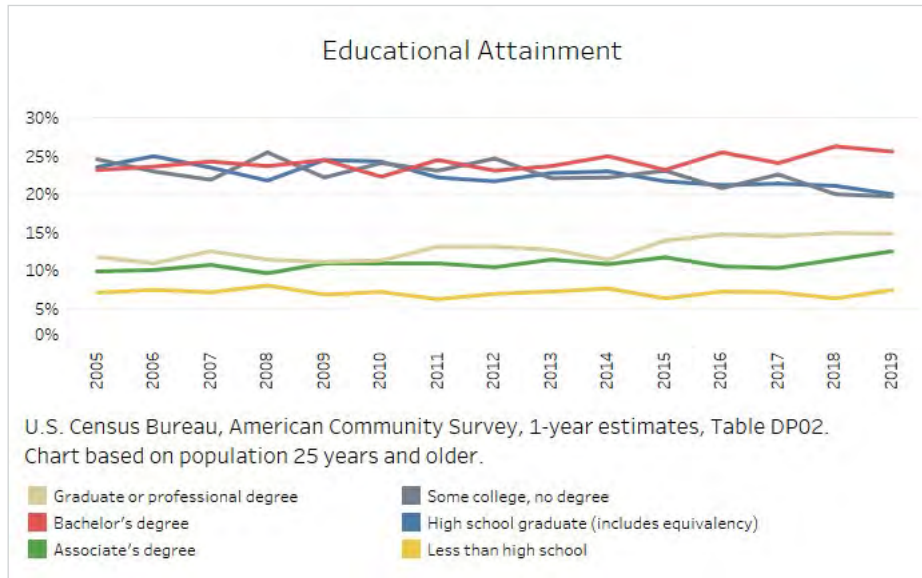


Figure 26

The number of adults in Lincoln who have a post-secondary degree has increased over the last decade. Over half of the adults in Lincoln (53%) have a post-secondary degree, which is an 8 percentage point increase from 2010. In 2019:

- 7% of Lincoln adults had achieved less than a high school diploma.
- 20% of Lincoln's adults had a high school diploma or equivalency.
- 20% of Lincoln's adults had some college, but no degree.
- 13% of Lincoln's adults had an associate degree.
- 26% of Lincoln's adults had a bachelor's degree.
- 15% of Lincoln's adults had a graduate or professional degree.



High School Diploma

Lincoln has a high percentage of adults with a high school diploma or higher

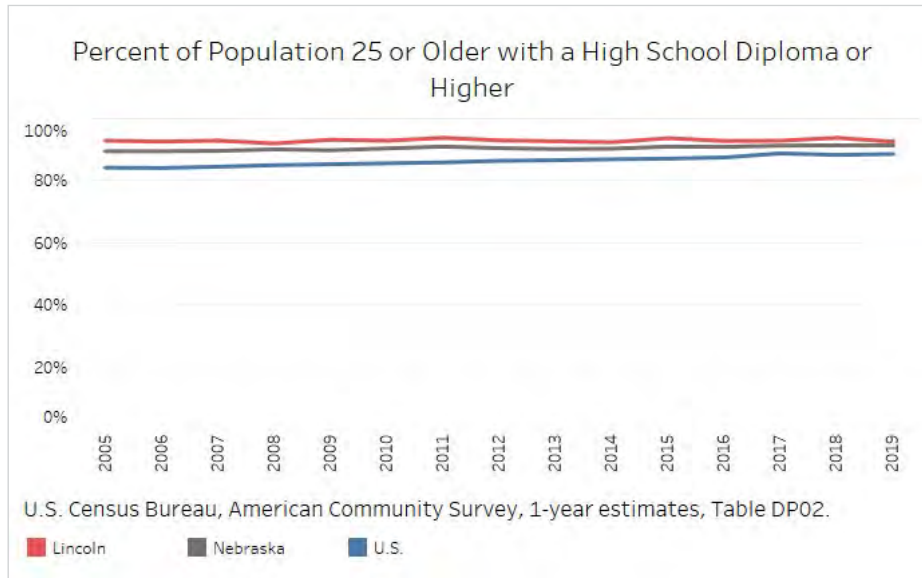


Figure 27

Lincoln has a higher percentage of adults with a high school diploma or higher than Nebraska or the U.S. Lincoln's percentage of adults who have a high school diploma or higher has been steady over the past 14 years.

- In 2019, 93% of Lincoln's adults had a high school diploma or higher compared to 91% of Nebraska's adults and 89% of the adults in the United States.

Graduate/Professional Degree

Lincoln has a high percentage of adults with a graduate or professional degree

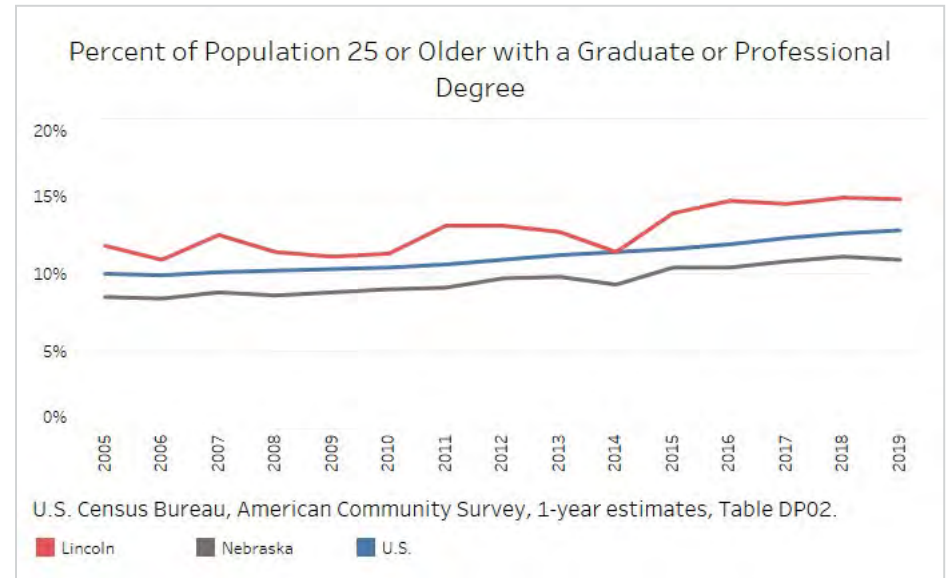


Figure 28

Lincoln has a higher percentage of adults with a graduate or professional degree than Nebraska or the U.S. Lincoln's percentage of adults with a graduate or professional degree has gradually increased over the last decade.

- In 2019, 15% of Lincoln's adults had a graduate or professional degree compared to 13% of Nebraska's adults and 11% of the adults in the United States.
- The percentage of adults in Lincoln with a graduate or professional degree had increased by 3.5 percentage points from 2010 to 2019.

Unemployment Rate by Education

Unemployment is low across the educational attainment spectrum

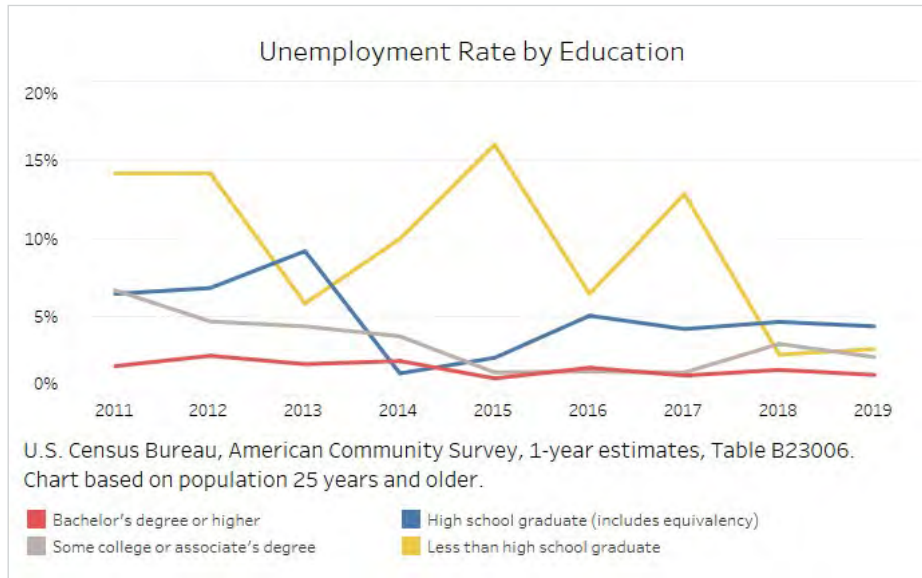


Figure 29

The unemployment rate among those of all levels educational attainment is low. However, the unemployment rate does vary by educational attainment.

- Persons with bachelor's degrees or higher have the lowest unemployment rate among educational attainment categories. In 2019, 1.3% of persons with bachelor's degrees or higher in Lincoln were unemployed.
- In 2019, persons with less than a high school diploma had a lower unemployment rate (3.0%) than those who have attained a high school degree (4.4%).

Median Earnings by Education

Adults with higher education earn more income

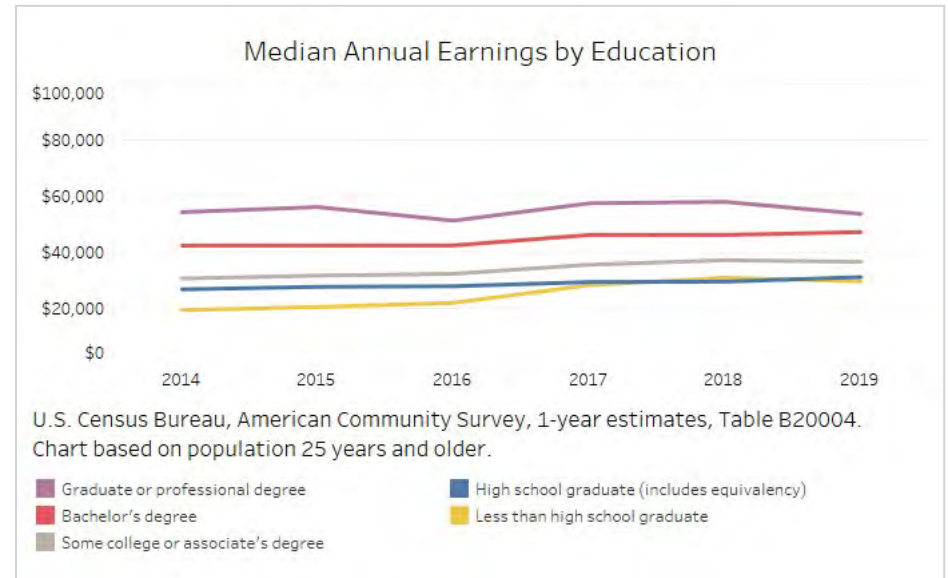


Figure 30

In general, Lincoln adults with higher educational attainment have higher earnings. It is notable that wages for adults with less than a high school diploma have increased since 2016 and are more comparable to wages for adults with a high school diploma. In 2019:

- The median annual earnings for Lincoln adults with a graduate or professional degree was \$53,604 while the median annual earnings for those with a bachelor's degree was \$47,119.
- The median annual earnings for Lincoln adults with some college or associate degree was \$36,536.
- The median annual earnings for Lincoln adults with a high school diploma was only \$31,132, while the median annual earnings for those with less than a high school diploma was \$29,629.

Projected Employment Growth

Nationally, jobs requiring a master's degree will grow in demand over 2019-2029

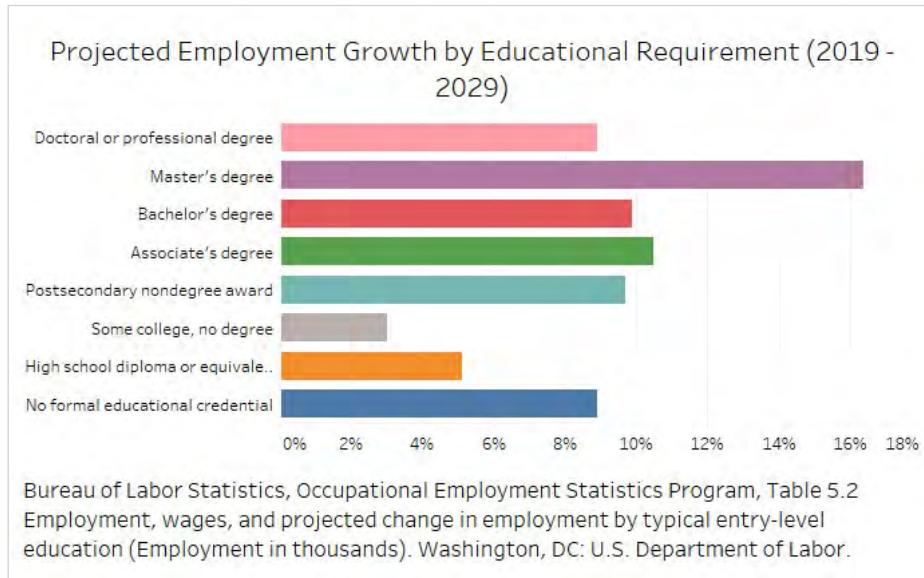


Figure 31

It is difficult to know exactly what skills Lincoln residents will need to meet the demands of the future. However, jobs requiring a master's degree are expected to grow the fastest nationally.

- From 2019 to 2029, jobs requiring a master's degree are expected to grow by 13.7%.



Quality of Workforce

Employers give Lincoln's workforce high ratings

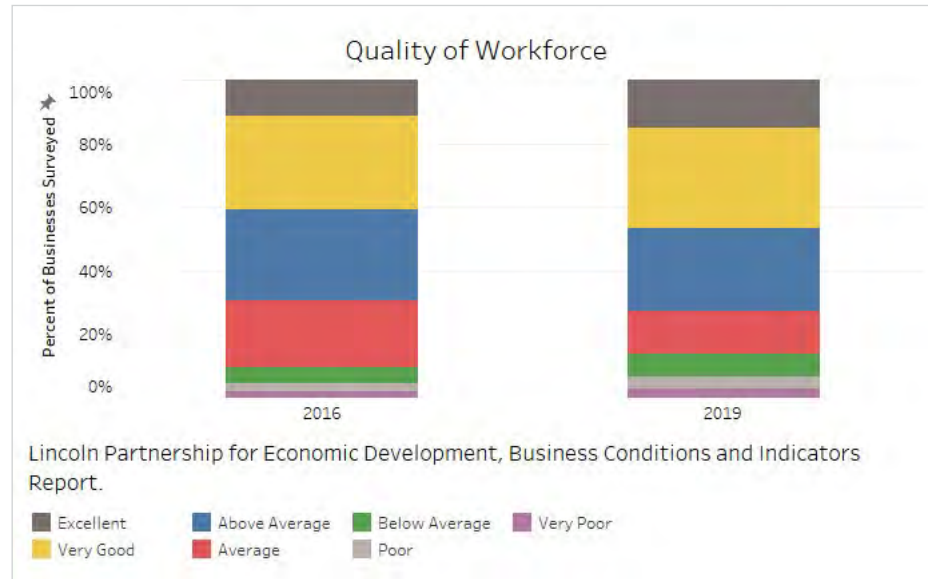


Figure 32

Lincoln's workforce receives high ratings for quality from local area businesses.

- The majority of businesses (76%) rated the quality of Lincoln's workforce as *Above Average* or higher in 2019. This has increased by 6 percentage points since 2016, when 70% of businesses rated the quality of Lincoln's workforce as *Above Average* or higher.

Availability of Skilled Workforce

Employers give the availability of skilled workers low ratings

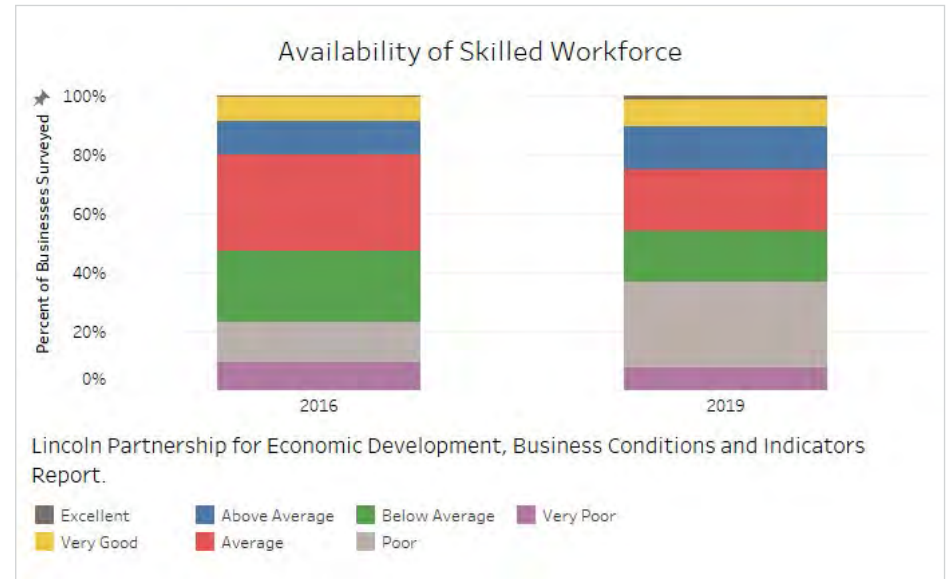


Figure 33

Lincoln businesses report some difficulty finding applicants to fill the jobs they have available.

- The majority of businesses (54%) rated the availability of skilled workforce as *Below Average* or lower in 2019. This has increased by 7 percentage points since 2016, when 47% of businesses rated the availability of skilled workforce as *Below Average* or lower.

Employment by Sector

Most persons work in private companies

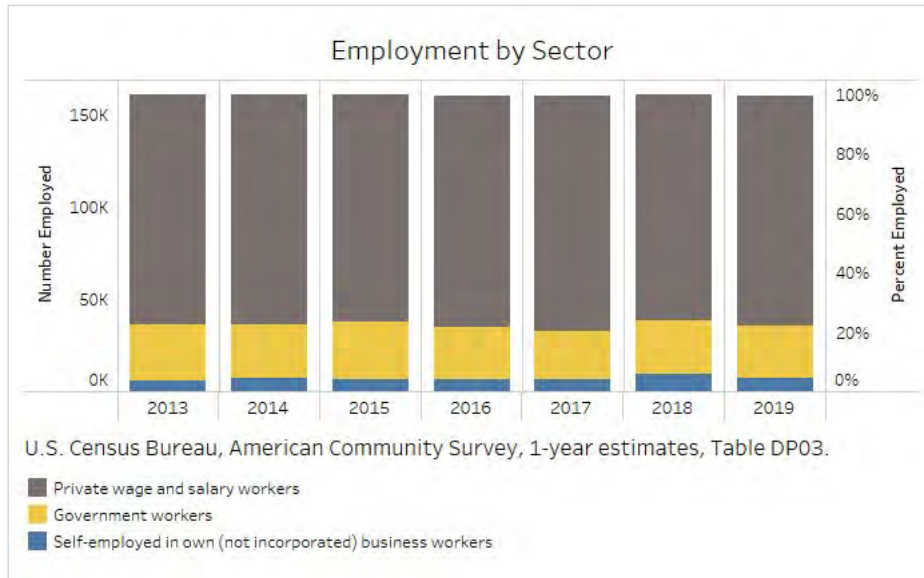


Figure 34

In Lincoln in 2019, civilian workers were employed by the following type of employer:

- 78% were private wage and salary workers.
- 17% were federal, state, or local government workers.
- 5% were self-employed in their own (not incorporated) business.

STEM Occupations

Lincoln's percentage of STEM occupations is increasing

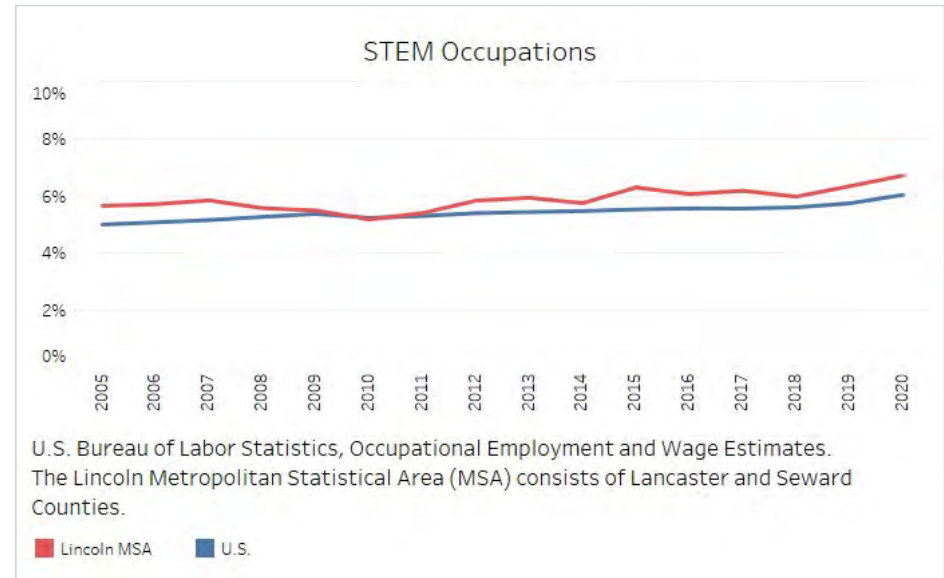


Figure 35

There is a general consensus that the United States' long-term global competitiveness will partially hinge on the supply and quality of workers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields.⁸ STEM careers are important to communities because they offer high wage jobs that will result in reinvestments back into local economies.⁹

- In 2020, 6.7% of all occupations in Lincoln were classified as STEM. This was slightly higher than the 6.0% of U.S. occupations classified as STEM.
- STEM occupations had decreased during and after the recession, but have increased since 2010.

Net Job Creation

Net job creation sharply decreased in 2020

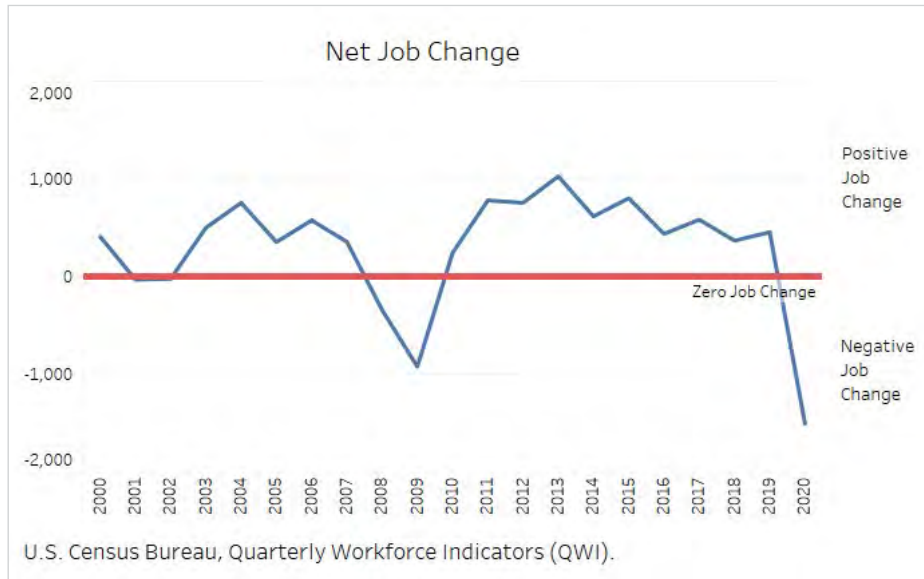


Figure 36

Lincoln, like many cities across the U.S., lost jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁰

- Lincoln lost 1,507 jobs in 2020. This is the first year Lincoln saw job loss since 2009.

Jobs Created by New Businesses

New businesses (0-5 years old) are creating jobs



Figure 37

New businesses (0-5 years old) are creating jobs in Lincoln. Job creation by new businesses has remained relatively steady over the years, but has slightly decreased since 2018.

- In 2021, new businesses created 1,336 jobs in Lincoln. However, this is lower than in 2018 before the pandemic, when new businesses created 1,530 jobs.
- There was a 14% decrease in the number of jobs created by new businesses (aged 0-5 years) from 2012 to 2021.

Establishment Entry Rate

The establishment entry rate of new businesses has been steady over the last decade

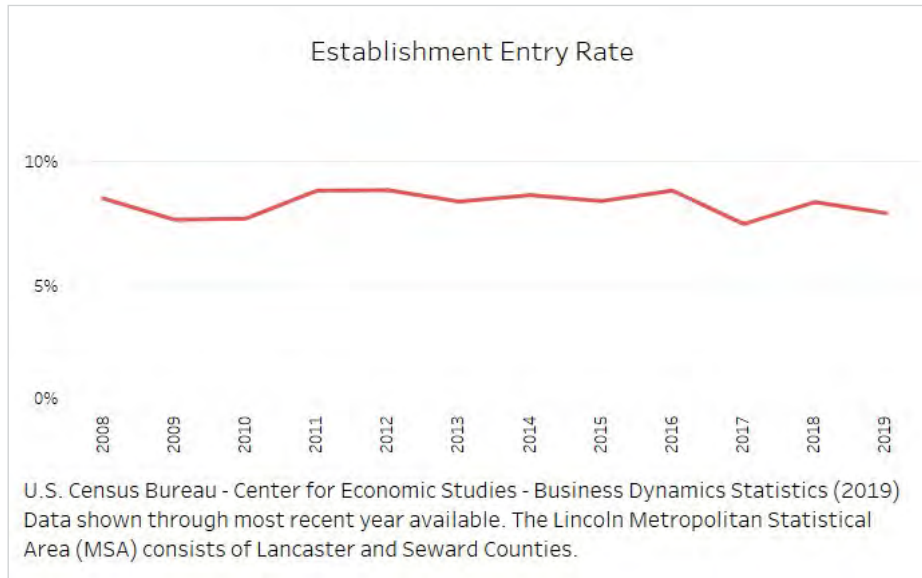


Figure 38

The establishment of new businesses (as a percentage of existing businesses) is a measure of business growth.

- The establishment entry rate in Lincoln in 2019 was 7.9%. This has dipped slightly since 2016, when the establishment entry rate was at its peak at 8.9%.

Commercial & Residential Construction

Construction has grown in the past decade

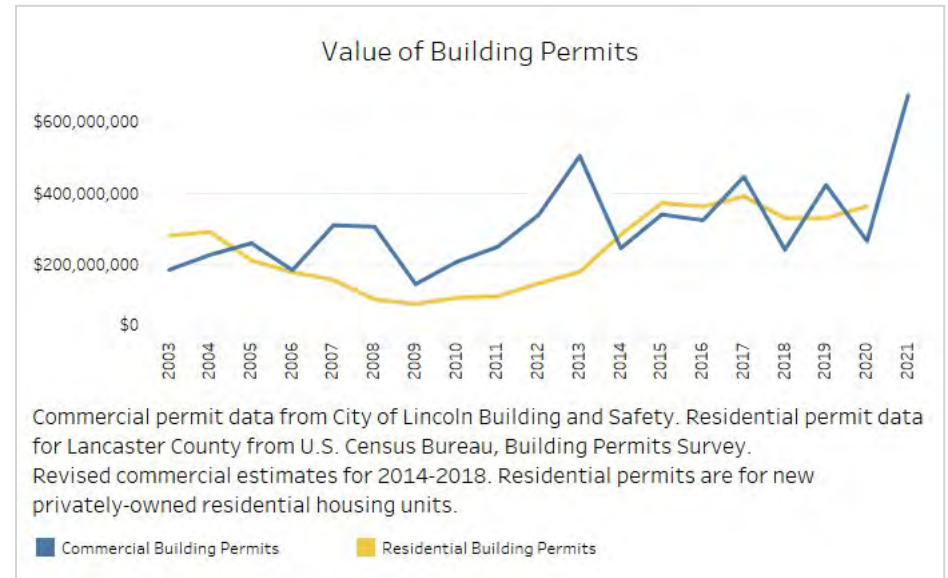


Figure 39

Lincoln continues to invest in new commercial buildings and residences. The value of commercial building and residential permits have been on a general upward trend since 2009.

- In 2020, residential building permits were valued at \$363,000,000 in Lincoln.
- In 2021, commercial building permits were valued at \$672,000,000 in Lincoln.

Economy and Workforce Notes

1. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2021, October 21). *Concepts and definitions*. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/definitions.htm#laborforce>
2. Families with all parents in the workforce include two-parent families with both parents working and one-parent families with that parent working.
3. Taryn W. Morrissey (2017). Child care and parent labor force participation: A review of the research literature, *Review of Economics of the Household*, 15(1), 1-24, March. https://ideas.repec.org/a/kap/reveho/v15y2017i1d10.1007_s11150-016-9331-3.html
4. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2021, May). Occupational employment and wage statistics query system (Lincoln, NE; SOC: 299011). [Data set]. <https://data.bls.gov/oes/#/geoOcc/Multiple%20occupations%20for%20one%20geographical%20area>
5. Federal poverty thresholds are determined annually based on household income, family size, and the number of related children under 18 years of age. In 2019, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children under the age of 18 was \$26,017 in annual household income.
6. Not in labor force includes all people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, stay at home parents, retired workers, seasonal workers not currently looking for work, institutionalized people, and people only doing incidental unpaid family work.
7. The civilian workforce includes people 16 years old and over who are working or are actively looking for work, but excludes people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.
8. Committee on Prospering in the Global Economy of the 21st Century. (2007). *Rising above the gathering storm: Energizing and employing America for a brighter economic future*. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press.
9. Rothwell, J. (2013). The hidden STEM economy. *Metropolitan Policy Program*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institute.
10. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2021). COVID-19 ends longest employment recovery and expansion in CES history, causing unprecedented job losses in 2020. <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2021/article/covid-19-ends-longest-employment-expansion-in-ces-history.htm>

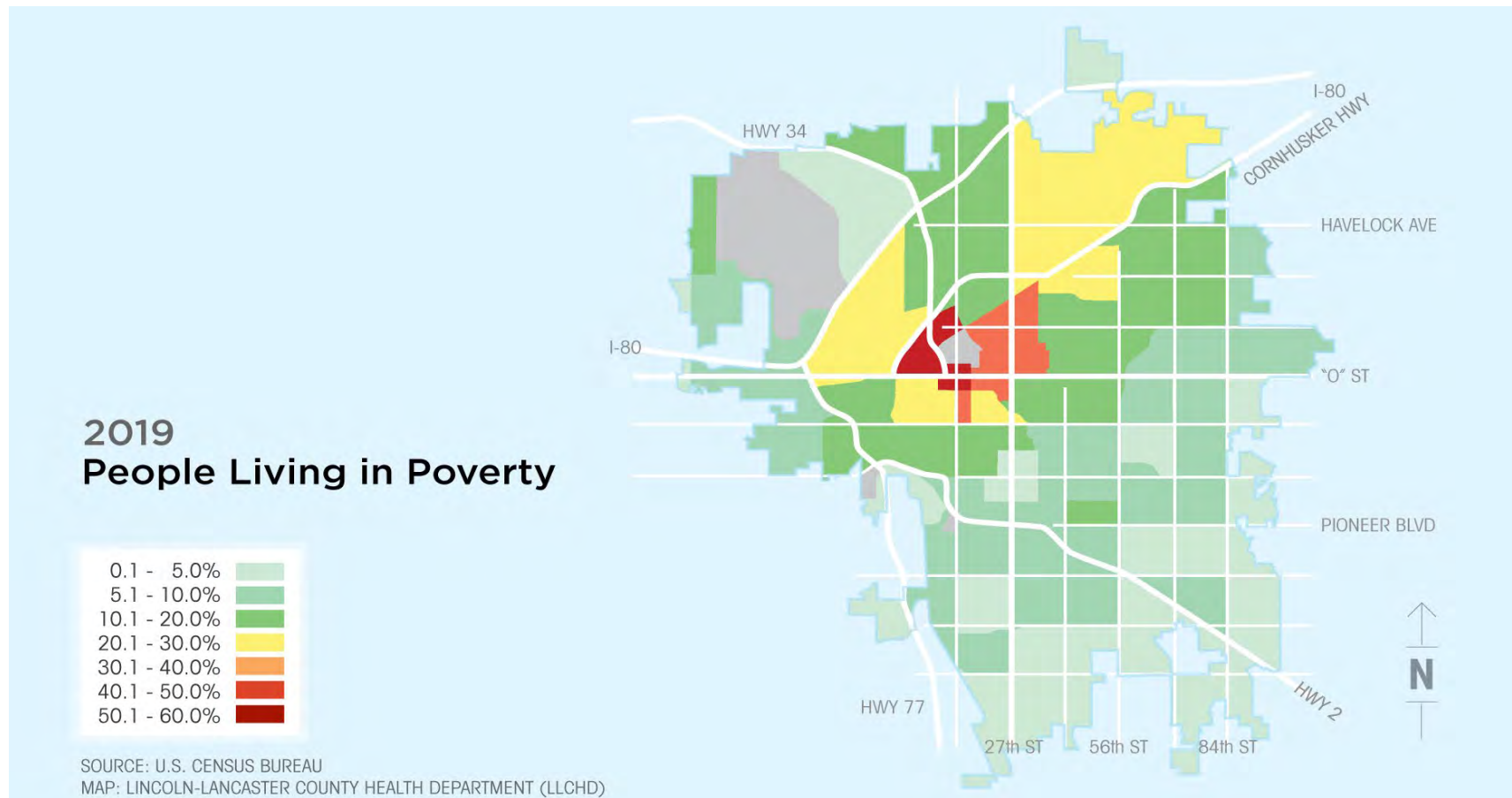


Basic Needs

Lincoln's poverty rate dropped to 12% in 2019 and roughly tracks the overall poverty trends of the nation. **Currently, 40% of public school students receive free lunch.** The number of households receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP; formerly known as food stamps) has slightly decreased since the Great Recession and was 8% in 2019. Lincoln has **three Census Tracts in extreme poverty** (more than 40% of residents in poverty). Other trends have been going in a more positive direction: the **number and rate of adults who are experiencing homelessness in Lincoln is at its lowest level since 2007**, and rates of food insecure households and individuals without health insurance have continued to gradually decrease.

Poverty Map

Poverty in Lincoln varies by geography



Map 3 - Courtesy of Community Health Endowment, Place Matters Community Mapping Project. For the online interactive map of the CHE Place Matters 4.0 Maps, visit: <https://www.chelincoln.org/placematters/maps.html>

The Community Health Endowment of Lincoln Place Matters supplement on Poverty and Race/Ethnicity in Lincoln maps the poverty rate in Lincoln across neighborhoods. As depicted on this map, the poverty rate in the northwest portion of Lincoln tends to be higher than the city-wide average of 13.1%.

Poverty Rate

The percent of Lincoln’s population in poverty decreased to pre-Great Recession levels in 2019

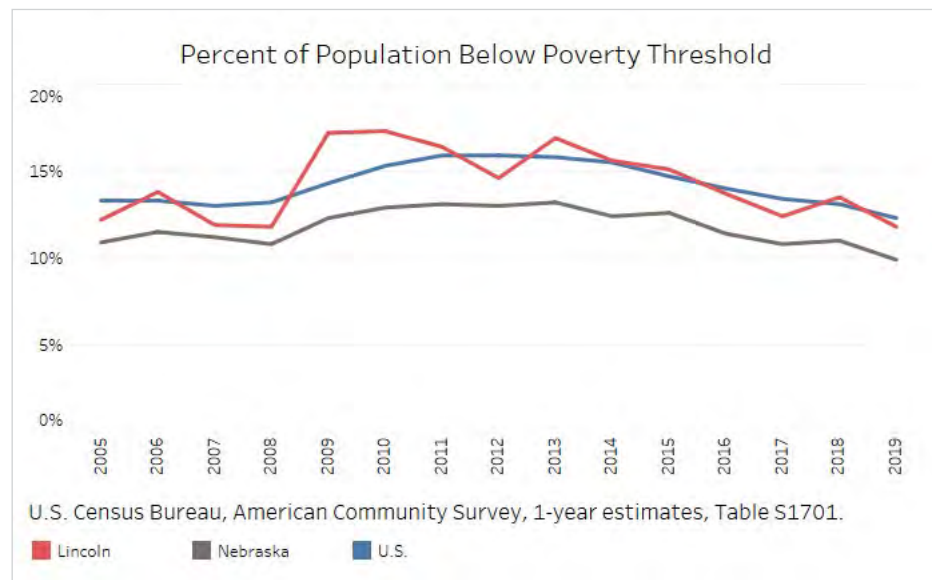


Figure 40

The federal poverty level is determined annually based on size of the family, the number of children, and a measure of income needed to purchase food and other essential goods and services.¹ In 2021, for example, the poverty threshold was \$27,575 for a family of four that included two related children less than 19 years of age. The 2021 poverty threshold for one person under age 65 was \$14,097, or about \$38.62 a day.

- In Lincoln in 2019, 12% (32,564 persons) lived in households falling below the poverty threshold, matching the 2008 pre-Great Recession level of 12% (28,012 persons).
- Since 2010, there has been a 23% decrease in the number of persons below the poverty threshold. This represents a decrease of 9,755 persons in poverty.
- Since 2005, the poverty rate in Lincoln peaked in 2010 with 17% of households falling below the poverty threshold.

Rate of Change by Poverty Population

Lincoln’s population in poverty decreased substantially in 2019, after an increase in 2018

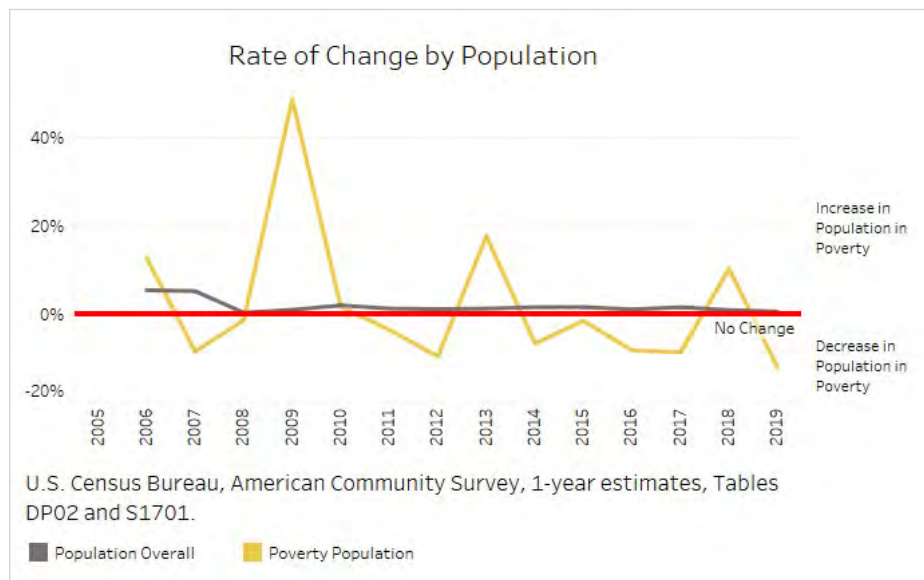


Figure 41

While the number of people in poverty increased in 2018 (37,004 persons), there was a 12% decrease in 2019 (32,564 persons). This is the lowest number of people in poverty in Lincoln since 2008.

- In 2019, there was a decrease in Lincoln’s population living in poverty of 12% from the previous year. This increase represented 4,440 less people in poverty since 2018.
- From 2014 to 2017, there were successive decreases in the rate and number of Lincoln’s population living in poverty, and 2019 continues this decrease.

Households In/Near Poverty

Approximately 30% of Lincoln’s households are in or near poverty

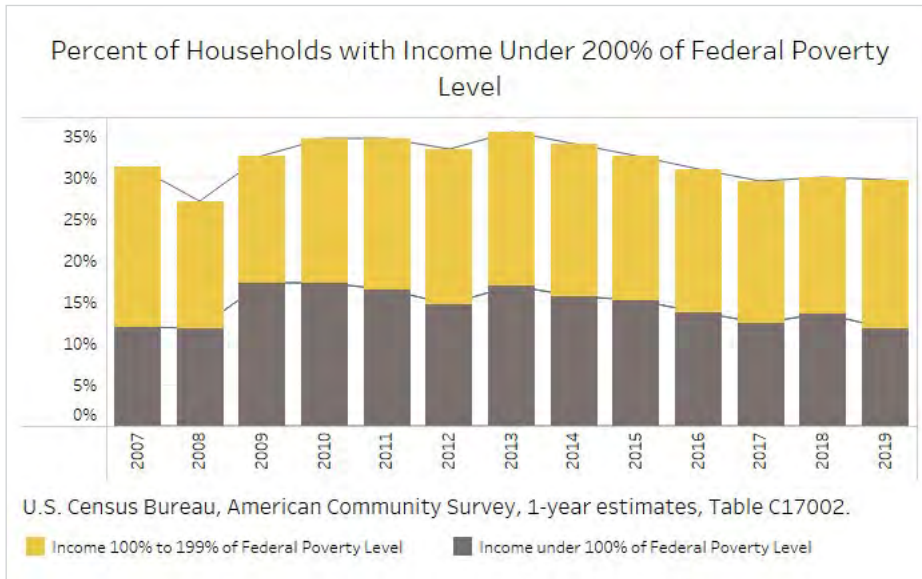


Figure 42

Households with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty level are sometimes referred to as households “in or near poverty.”

- In 2019, the households with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level comprised 30% of Lincoln’s households, a decrease from 35% of households in 2010.



Children in Poverty

The percentage of Lincoln’s children in poverty remains below the Great Recession levels

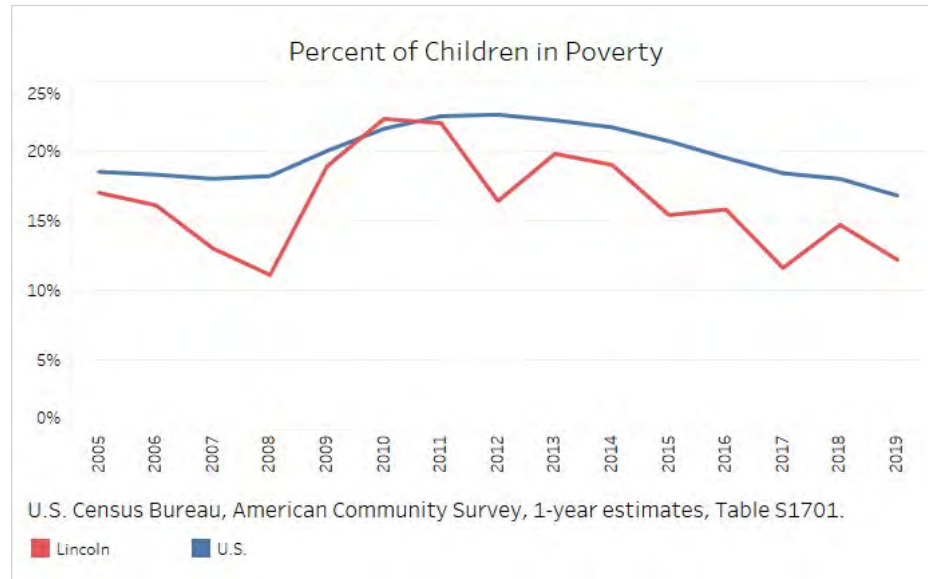


Figure 43

Children who live in poverty face tougher odds for achievement than do other children. Children who live in poverty for at least half of their childhoods are more likely to leave high school without a diploma and more likely to be an unwed teen parent when compared with people who were never poor as children.²

- In 2010, 22% of Lincoln’s children (12,864 persons under age 18) lived in poverty.
- In 2019, 12% of Lincoln’s children (7,537 persons under age 18) lived in poverty, marking a 41% decrease from 2010 in the number of children living in poverty.

Poverty by Age Group

The percent of children and adults in poverty has decreased since the Great Recession

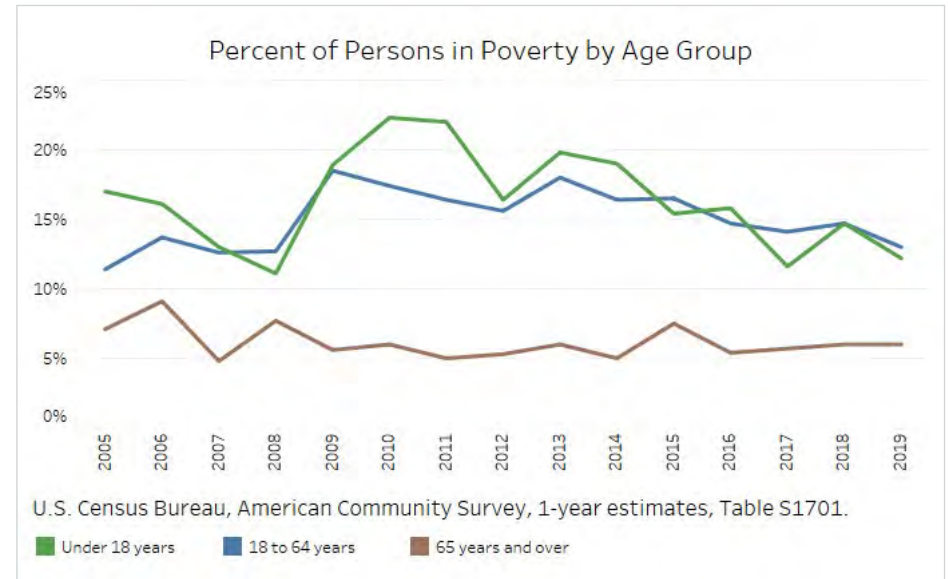


Figure 44

- In 2019, Lincoln children (12%) and working-age adults (13%) had similar rates of poverty.
- Since 2005, persons 65 years or older have had a lower rate of poverty (6% in 2019) than other age groups.

Families in Poverty

Families with greater numbers of children are more likely to be in poverty

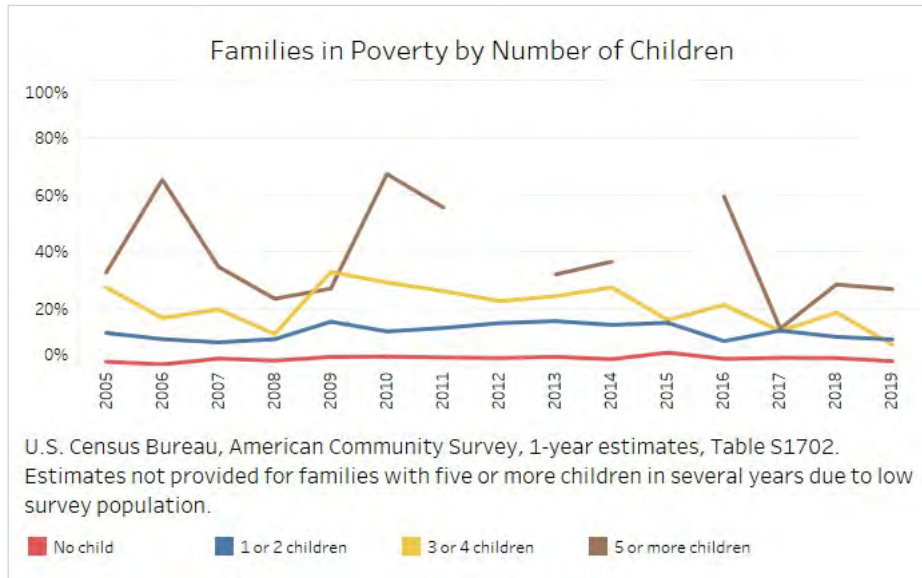


Figure 45

For all families, the number of children increases the likelihood of living in poverty.

- Since 2010, families with no children had a poverty rate between 2% and 5%.
- In the same timeframe, families with one or two children had a poverty rate between 9% and 16%.
- The rate of poverty for families with three or four children has consistently decreased from 2010 (30%) to 2019 (8%), a 74% overall decrease.

Female Householder Families in Poverty

Single female head of household families have higher rates of poverty compared to all other families

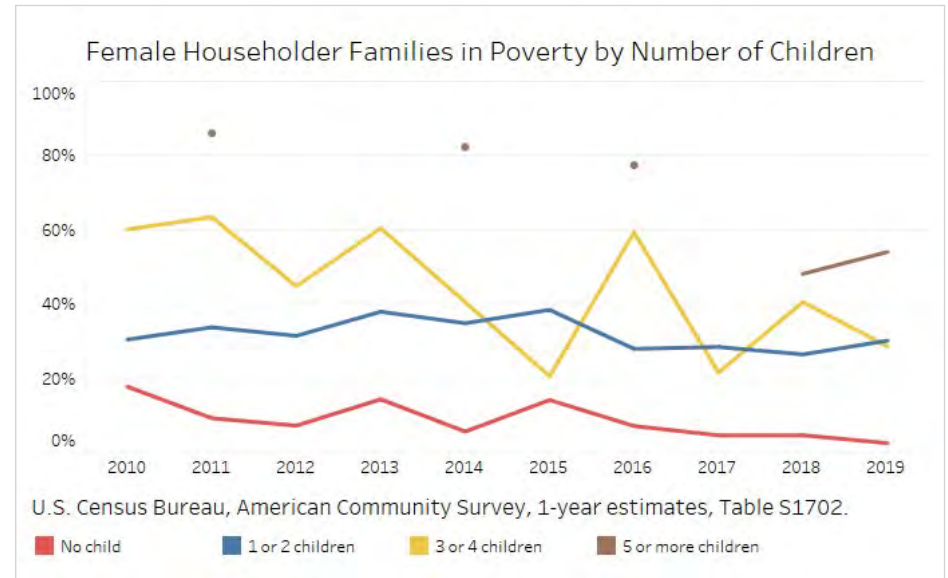


Figure 46

Of all families with one or two children, 9% were living in poverty in 2019.

- For single female head of household families with one or two children, 30% were in poverty in 2019.

For all families with five or more children, the 2019 poverty rate was 27%.

- Single female head of household families with five or more children had a poverty rate of 54% in 2019.

Poverty and Race - Number

The number of persons in poverty decreased or stayed the same among most racial/ethnic groups in Lincoln from 2018 to 2019.

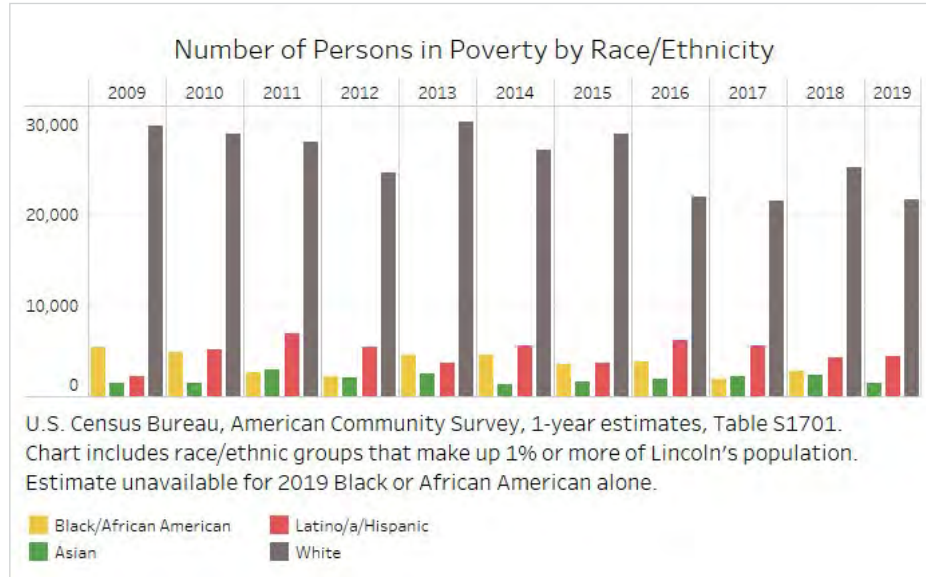


Figure 47

- The number of persons in poverty decreased in the past year among Asian and White non-Latino/a/Hispanic groups.
- The number of Latino/a/Hispanic people in poverty stayed about the same from 2018 (4,305 persons) to 2019 (4,373 persons).
- Despite the lowest rate of poverty among racial/ethnic groups, most individuals in poverty in Lincoln are White non-Latino/a/Hispanic (21,680 persons in 2019).
- No estimates were provided for the 2019 number or percent of Black or African Americans in poverty in Lincoln.

Poverty and Race - Percent

People of color experience higher rates of poverty in Lincoln

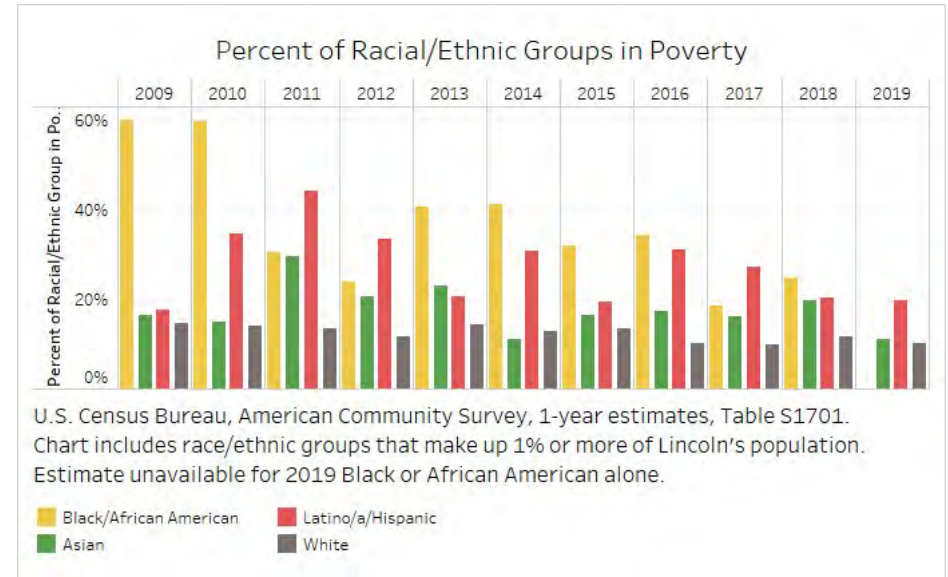


Figure 48

Poverty rates vary by race and ethnicity.

- The rate of poverty among Black/African Americans has dropped from 60% in 2010 to 25% in 2018 (2019 estimates are unavailable) but is still one of the higher rates of poverty among major races/ethnicities in Lincoln.
- The rate of poverty among Latino/a/Hispanics has decreased from 35% in 2010 to 20% in 2019.
- Rates of poverty for Whites have held steady at about 12% since 2010 and have been the lowest of all races/ethnicities.

Given Lincoln's increasingly diverse population, the high poverty rates among people of color are cause for concern.

New Americans in Poverty

Newer New Americans in Lincoln have higher poverty rates

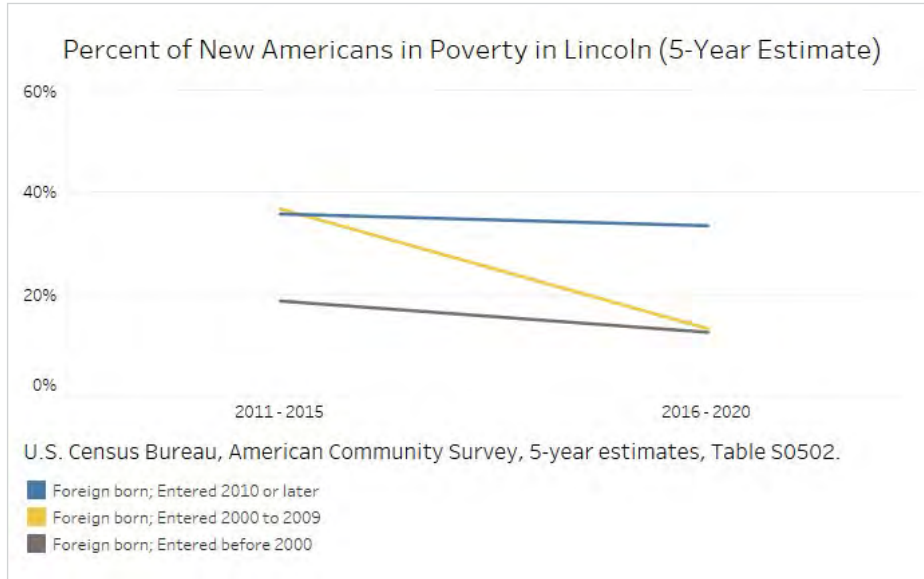


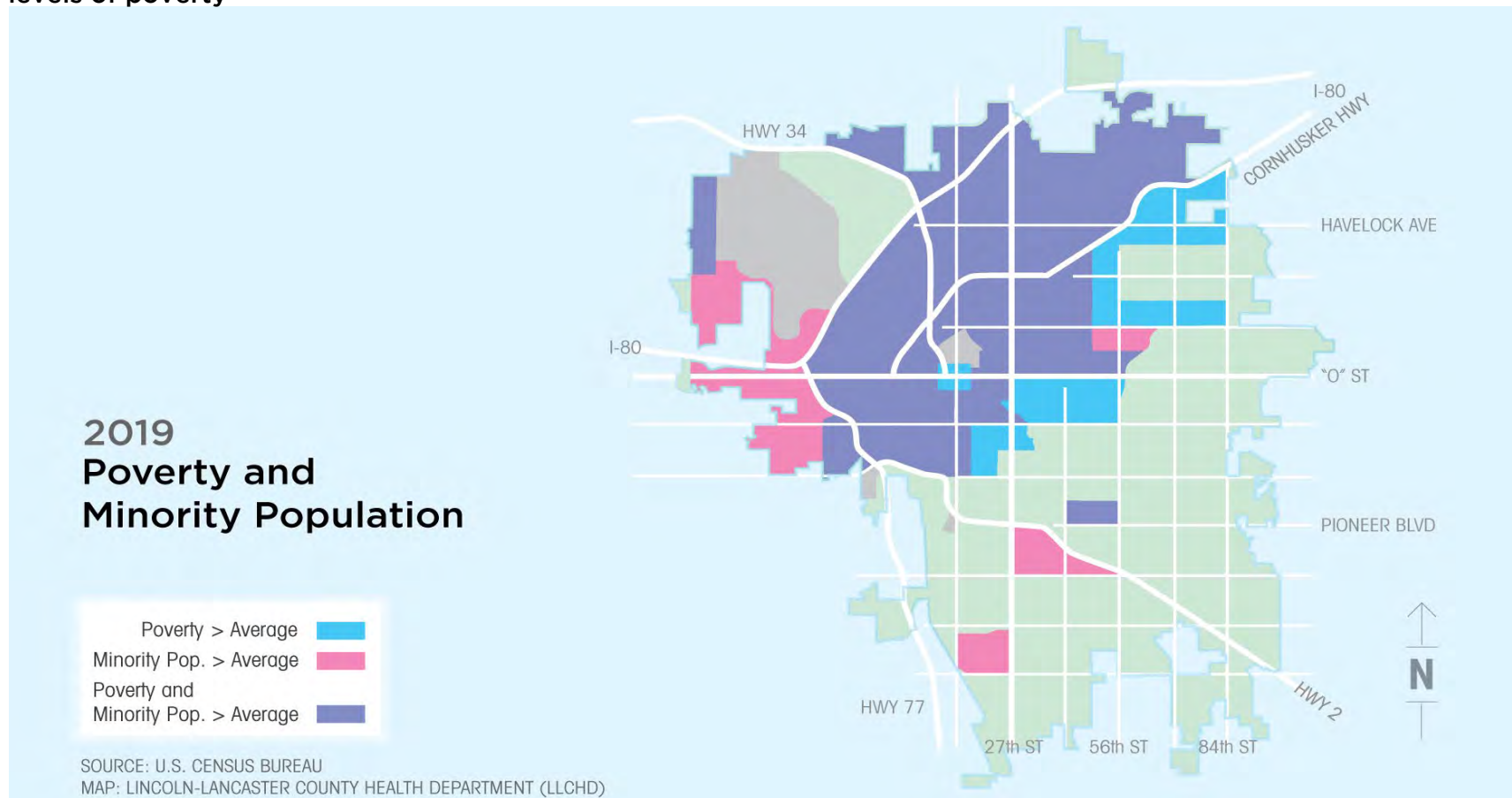
Figure 49

Foreign-born persons who live in Lincoln and entered the United States prior to 2000 and those who entered between 2000 to 2009 have a poverty rate of 13%. Those who entered after 2010 have a higher poverty rate of 33%.



Race/Ethnicity And Poverty Map

Many neighborhoods with above average populations of persons of color also have above average levels of poverty



Map 4- Courtesy of Community Health Endowment, Place Matters Community Mapping Project. For the online interactive map of the CHE Place Matters 4.0 Maps, visit: <https://www.chelincoln.org/placematters/maps.html>

The Community Health Endowment of Lincoln Place Matters supplement on Poverty and Race/Ethnicity in Lincoln maps the neighborhoods with higher than average poverty and higher than average concentrations of people of color (Black/ African American, Asian, American Indian / Alaska Native, Latino/a / Hispanic, or Some Other Race). Areas of higher poverty largely overlap with areas with higher percentages of people of color. Of the census tracts with a higher than average person of color population, 80% also have a higher than average poverty rate.

Poverty by Education

Poverty rates are higher among those with less educational attainment

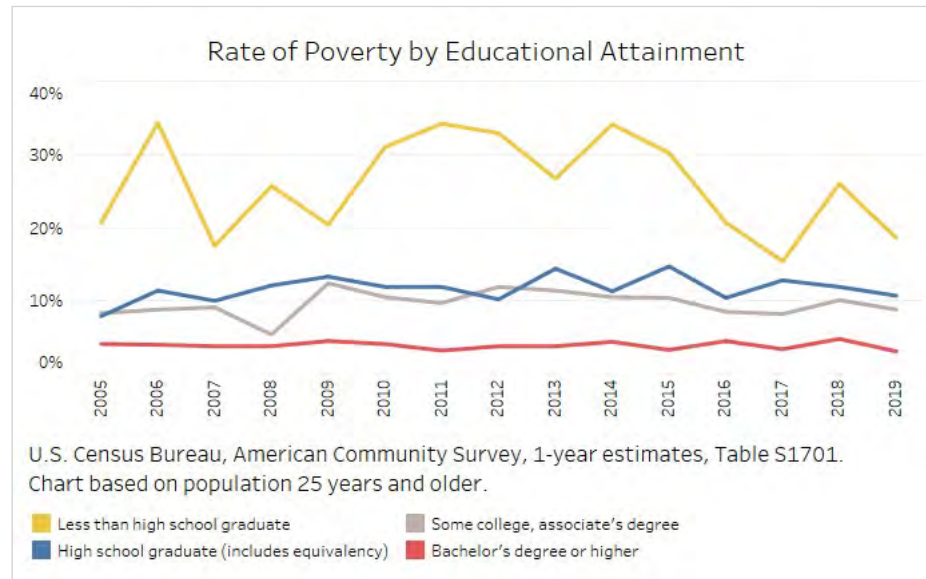


Figure 50

In 2019, Lincoln residents with less than a high school diploma had higher poverty rates than those who achieved greater levels of educational attainment.

- Of those who did not complete high school, 19% were in poverty.
- Among those with a high school degree or equivalent, 11% were in poverty.
- Those with some college or an associate degree had a poverty rate of 9%.
- Of those with a bachelor's degree or higher, 3% were in poverty.

The poverty rate for those with less than a high school diploma was impacted the most by the Great Recession. The poverty rate for this group has decreased 40% from 2010 to 2019. The poverty rate for other educational attainment groups was not impacted as much by the Great Recession and has remained fairly level for the past decade.

Poverty by School Enrollment

In Lincoln, approximately half of people in poverty are enrolled in school

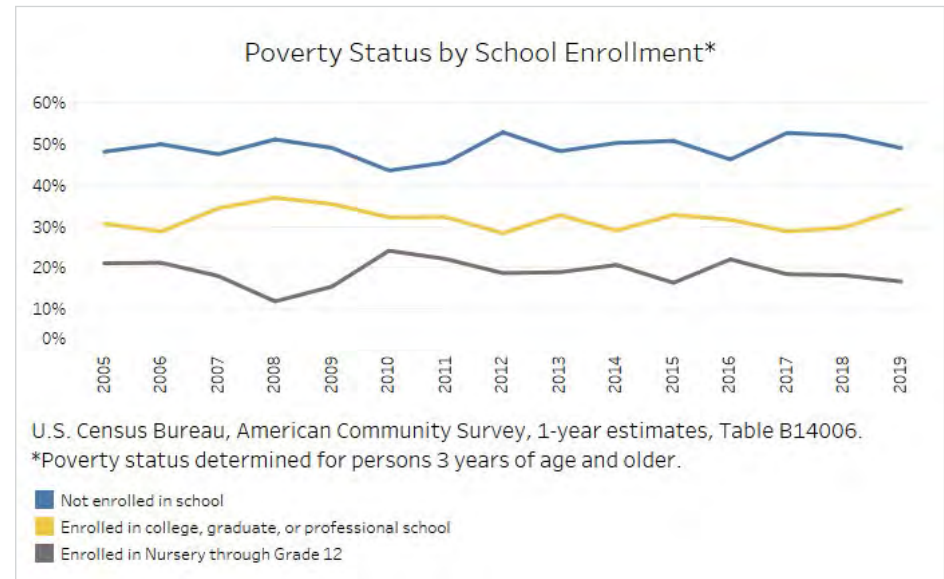


Figure 51

- Of persons in poverty, 49% are not enrolled in school.
- Approximately 34% of persons in poverty are enrolled in college or graduate/professional schools.
- Approximately 17% of persons in poverty are children enrolled in nursery school through grade 12.

Census Tracts in Extreme Poverty

Lincoln has three Census Tracts in extreme poverty

Lincoln Census Tracts in Extreme Poverty

Census Tract	2006 - 2010	2011 - 2015	2016 - 2020
4	42%	36%	42%
5	60%	46%	46%
7^	32%	40%	30%
18^	26%	43%	39%
19	38%	37%	58%
20.01^	55%	43%	32%
20.02^	40%	42%	31%
31.03^	47%	30%	15%
33.01^	41%	35%	25%

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, Table S1701.

^No longer in extreme poverty. Does not include Census Tracts 6, 35, 36.01, or 9832.

Table 3

Census Tracts in extreme poverty are generally considered to be those with more than 40% of residents in poverty. At this concentrated level of poverty, individuals begin to face cultural and social constraints that isolate them from opportunities for economic advancement.^{3,4}

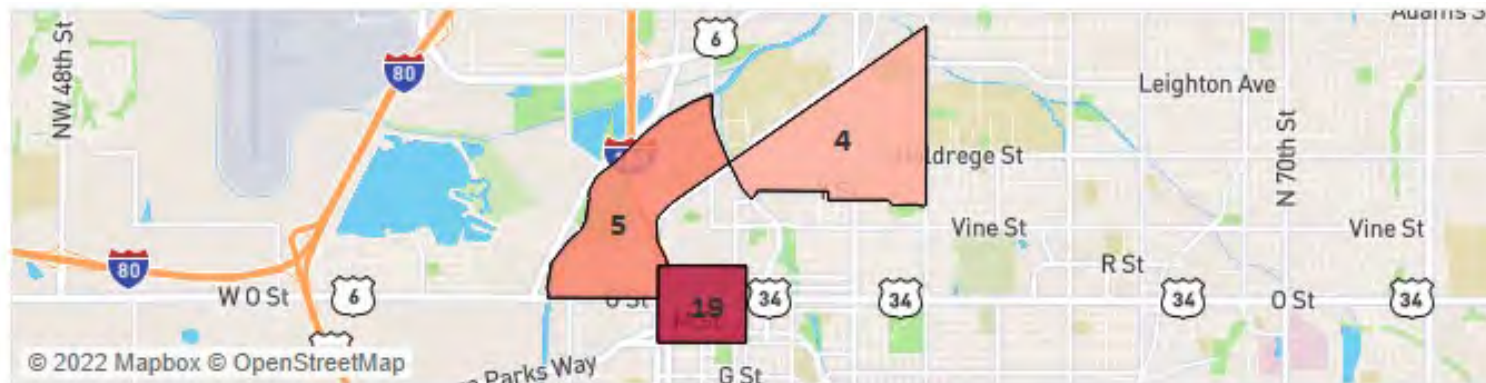
- In 2000, Lincoln had no Census Tracts in extreme poverty.⁵
- In 2011-2015, Lincoln had five Census Tracts in extreme poverty.
- In 2016-2020, Lincoln had three Census Tracts in extreme poverty.

Census Tracts in extreme poverty fluctuate over time, particularly for Tracts with poverty rates hovering close to 40%.

- As of 2020, there are no new extreme poverty Census Tracts; the three Tracts in extreme poverty have previously been in extreme poverty.

Census Tract Poverty Map

Extreme poverty Census Tracts in Lincoln, 2016 to 2020



Census Tracts	Poverty Rate	HS Grad Rate	Unemployment Rate	College Enrollment
19	57.9%	92.0%	6.1%	88.8%
5	45.9%	92.8%	9.5%	68.9%
4	41.5%	79.0%	6.5%	61.7%
Lincoln Overall	12.8%	92.9%	3.5%	61.4%

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, Tables B14006, DP02, DP03, DP05, S1401, S1602, S1701.

Highlighted and labeled areas are census tracts in extreme poverty.

Map 5

The three extreme poverty Census Tracts differ from each other, but are characterized by higher unemployment rates, high or average numbers of college students, and lower or average educational attainment compared to Lincoln as a whole.

Although each of the extreme poverty neighborhoods has a unique profile, there were some similarities:

- All three Census Tracts have an unemployment rate ranging from 6% to 10%, which is higher than the average for Lincoln as a whole (4%).
- Among individuals aged 18-24, Tracts 19 and 5 had higher numbers of

individuals enrolled in college or graduate school than Lincoln overall.

- Tract 4 had a similar rate of college enrollment as Lincoln overall.
- Tract 4 had a high school graduation rate (79%) lower than the average rate for Lincoln as a whole (93%).
 - Tracts 19 and 5 had high school graduation rates in line with the Lincoln average.
- Tracts 4 and 5 had a higher percentage of people of color than Lincoln overall.
 - Tract 19 had a slightly higher White population than Lincoln overall.

SNAP Benefits

Lincoln's SNAP program participation has declined slightly in the past decade

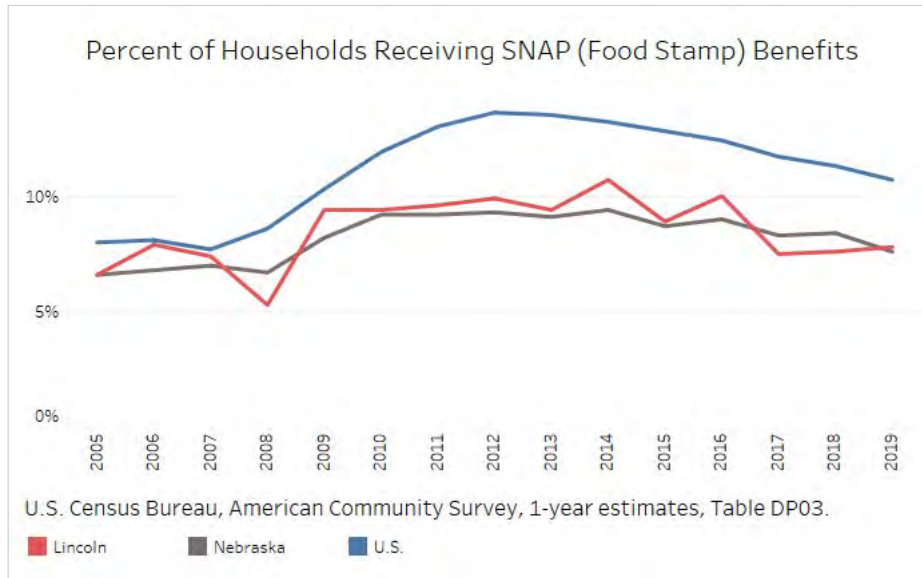


Figure 52

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP; formerly called food stamps) provides financial assistance for food purchases to households with incomes below 130% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.⁶

- The percent of households in Lincoln participating in SNAP has declined slightly in the past decade, from 9.4% in 2010 to 7.8% in 2019.
- Lincoln's rate of SNAP participation in 2019 is similar to the level of households that receive SNAP benefits in Nebraska (8.4%) and lower than the national participation rate (11.3%).

Free/Reduced Lunch

Free lunch participation at Lincoln Public Schools has been increasing

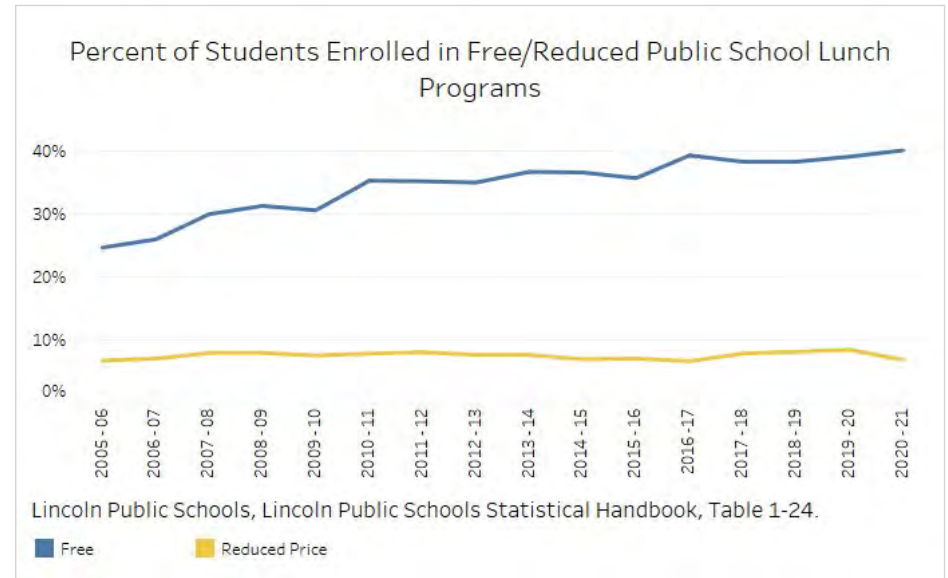


Figure 53

Nearly half of students at LPS now participate in the free or reduced-price lunch program.

- In the 2020-21 school year, there were 2,727 students (7%) receiving reduced price lunches, and 15,943 students (40%) receiving free lunches at Lincoln Public Schools, representing 47% of students.⁷
- The number of Lincoln Public School students receiving free or reduced lunch has grown 26% from 2010-2011 to 2020-2021 school years.
- Since 2005, the percent of students receiving reduced-price lunch has remained fairly steady but does appear to be increasing somewhat since the 2016-2017 school year.

Food Insecurity

Lancaster County's rate of food insecurity continues to decrease

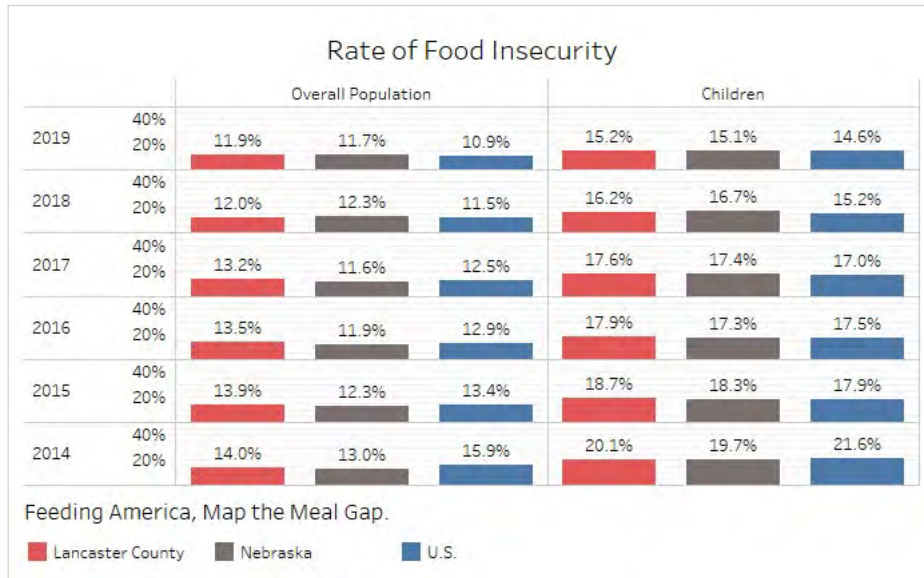


Figure 54

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as limited or uncertain access to adequate food.⁸ Food insecurity negatively impacts health.⁹ For children, it can also impede physical and mental development.¹⁰ The rate of food insecurity in Lancaster County in 2014 was 14% for the overall population, and 20% of children were food insecure. In 2019, 12% of the overall population and 15% of children in Lancaster County were food insecure. Lancaster County now has a similar rate of food insecurity as Nebraska as a whole (it was previously higher than Nebraska as a whole).

- In 2019, Lancaster County (12%) had a slightly higher rate of food insecurity than the rest of the United States (11%).
- Food insecurity in Lancaster County is higher for children (15%) than for the overall Lancaster County population (12%).

Food Insecurity Assistance Ineligibility

Lancaster County has higher rates of food insecure persons who are ineligible for federal nutrition programs compared to the United States

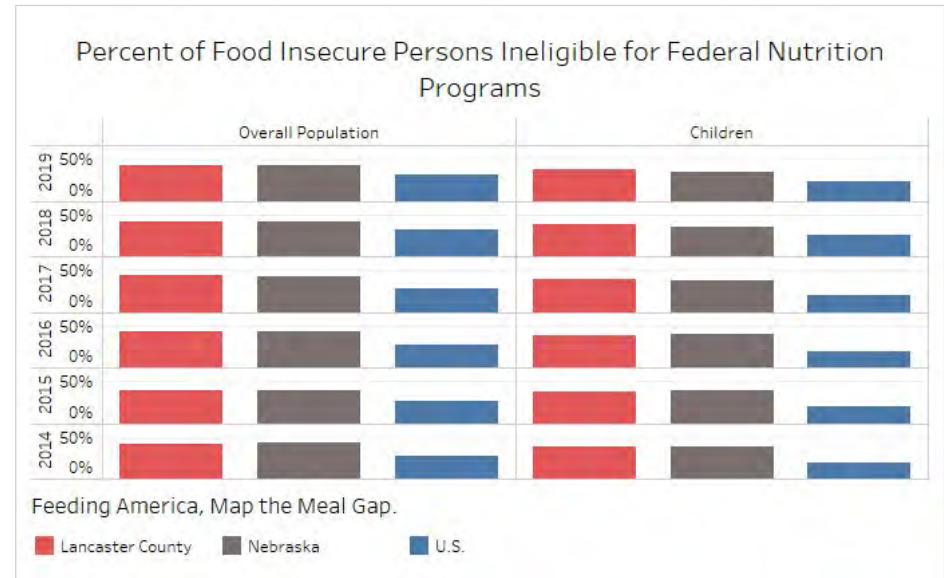


Figure 55

Those who are food insecure are the ones who can benefit most from federal nutrition programs.

- Lancaster County has a higher rate of food insecure persons who are ineligible for federal nutrition programs compared to the United States overall.
- 42% of people overall, and 37% of children, who are food insecure in Lancaster County are not eligible to receive federal nutrition benefits.

Uninsured Population

The uninsured adult population in Lincoln has been lower in the past 5 years than it was previously

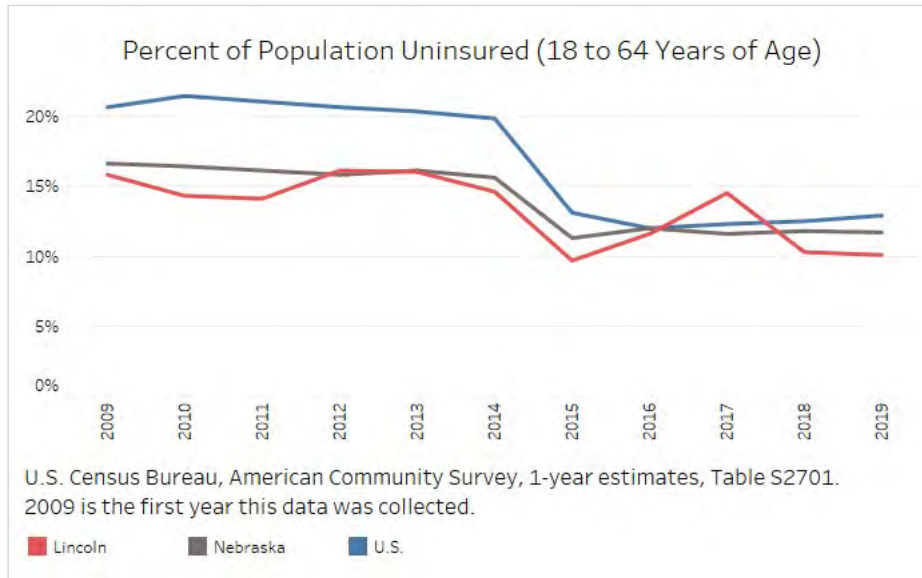


Figure 56

To identify the uninsured, it is common practice to focus on the population 18 to 64 years of age, because there are programs that ensure availability of health insurance to children (the Children’s Health Insurance Program, called Kids Connection in Nebraska) and elders (Medicare).

- In 2019, the percentage of the population 18 to 64 years of age without health insurance in Lincoln (10%) was lower than the U.S. average (13%).
- In 2019, there were 22,223 uninsured people in Lincoln’s 18 to 64 age group.
- Except for 2017, the percent of persons uninsured has been lower over the past few years than it was in 2014 (15%).

Figure 57

Although the overall rates of persons uninsured fluctuates, generally the number and rate of those uninsured has been improving in the past five years.

Uninsured Population by Race/Ethnicity

The percent of uninsured adults of color in Lincoln has typically been higher than for White Lincoln adults

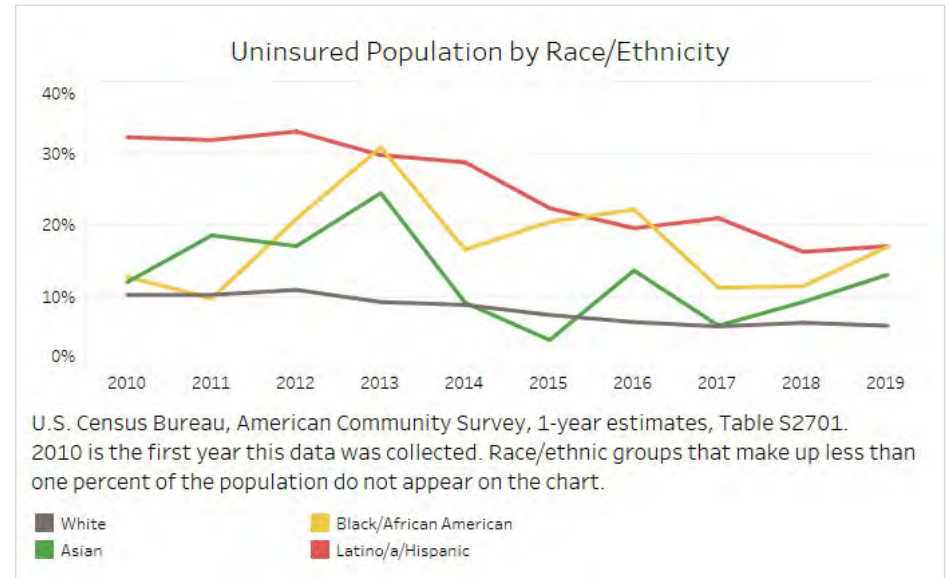


Figure 57

- In 2019, 17% of the Latino/a/Hispanic adult population and of the Black/African American adult population were without health insurance
 - For Latino/a/Hispanic adults, this is a decrease of 49% since the high point in 2012, where 33% of the Latino/a/Hispanic adult population was without health insurance.
 - The percent of the Black/African American adult population without health insurance has fluctuated year to year from a low of 10% uninsured in 2011, to a high of 30% uninsured two years later in 2013.
- In 2019, 13% of the Asian adult population was without health insurance in Lincoln.
- In 2019, 6% of the White adult population was without health insurance in Lincoln.

Medicaid-Only Coverage

The rate of working age adults in Lincoln covered only by Medicaid is lower than the United States overall

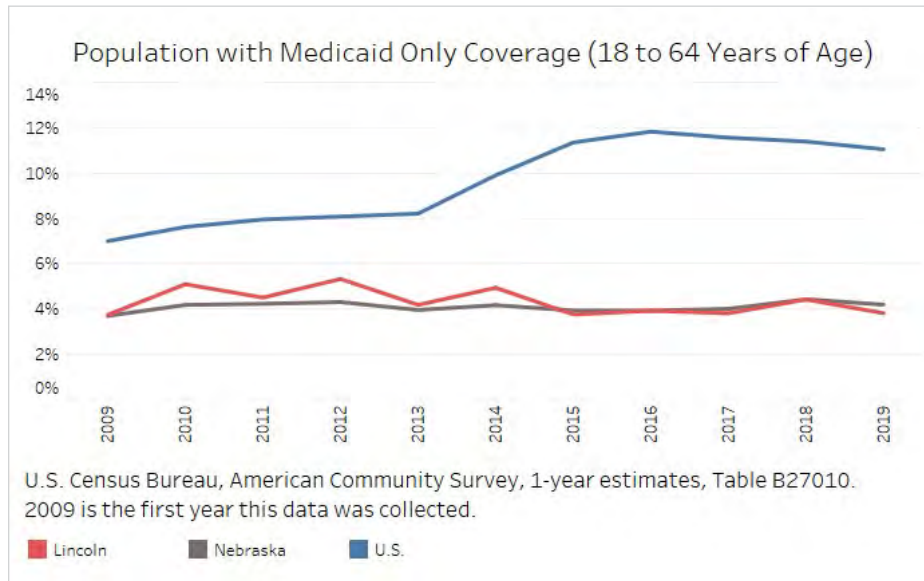


Figure 58

The rate of working age adults in Lincoln covered only by Medicaid is lower than the United States overall and has remained fairly steady over the past decade.

- In 2019, there were 7,815 people in the 18 to 64 age group in Lincoln with Medicaid-only health coverage.

Healthcare Coverage by Age

Insurance profile varies by age group in Lincoln

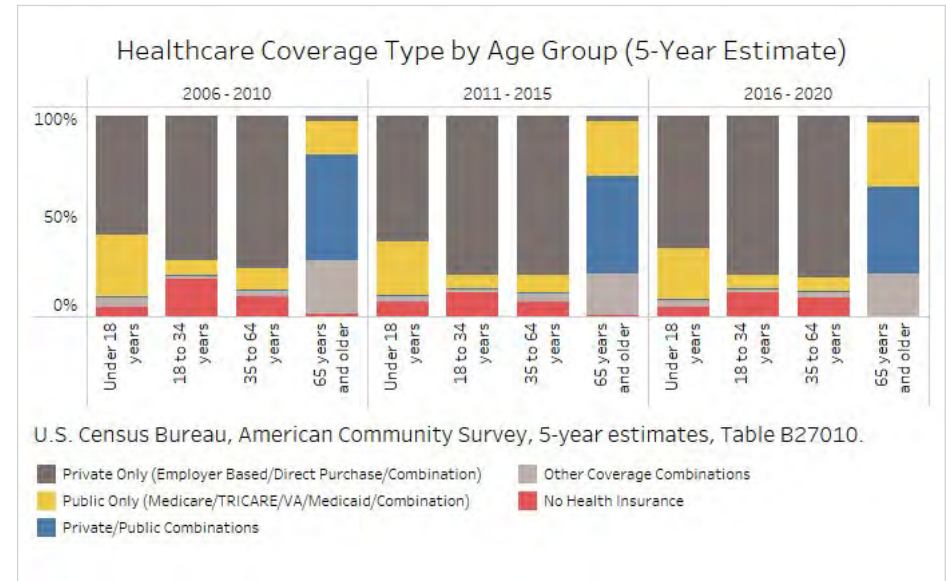


Figure 59

Insurance profile varies by age group in Lincoln.

- Children and those 65 years and over have higher rates of publicly funded health insurance than do working age adults (18 to 64 years old).
- The working age population continues to have the highest rates of no health insurance.

Cost of Living – Price Parity

Cost of Living in Lincoln is lower than the U.S. overall average due to lower housing costs

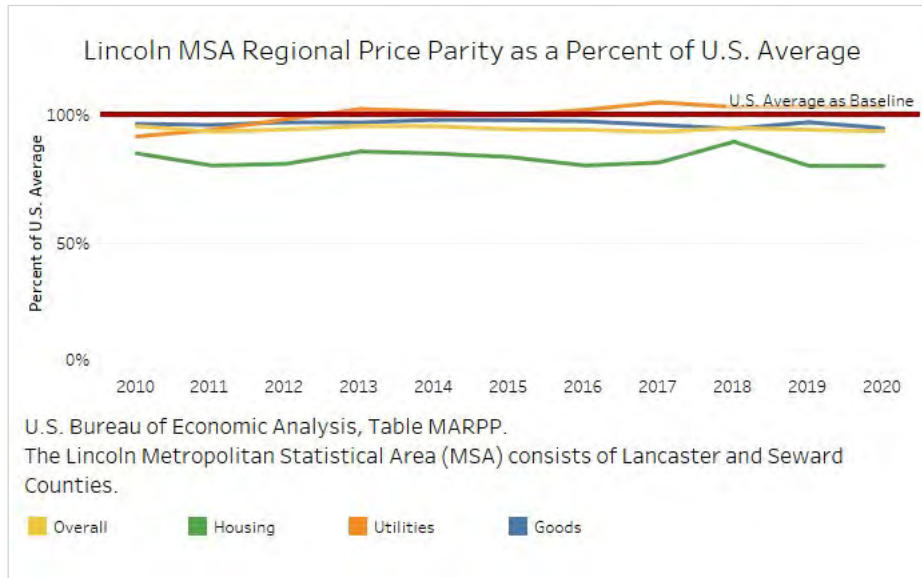


Figure 60

In Lincoln, low housing costs are a significant component of the low cost of living.

- In 2020, the cost of housing in Lincoln was 80% of the national average.
- Low housing costs do not appear to be caused by oversupply: In 2019, Lincoln homeowner (1%) and rental (3%) vacancy rates were 53% and 45% lower than the U.S. rates respectively.¹¹

Housing Costs

Nearly half of renting households in Lincoln spend a large portion of their income on housing

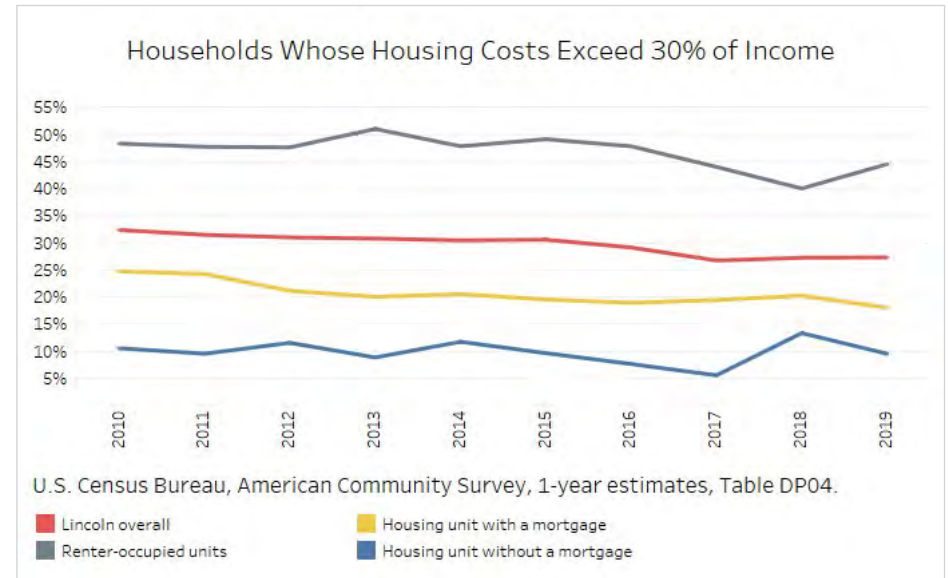


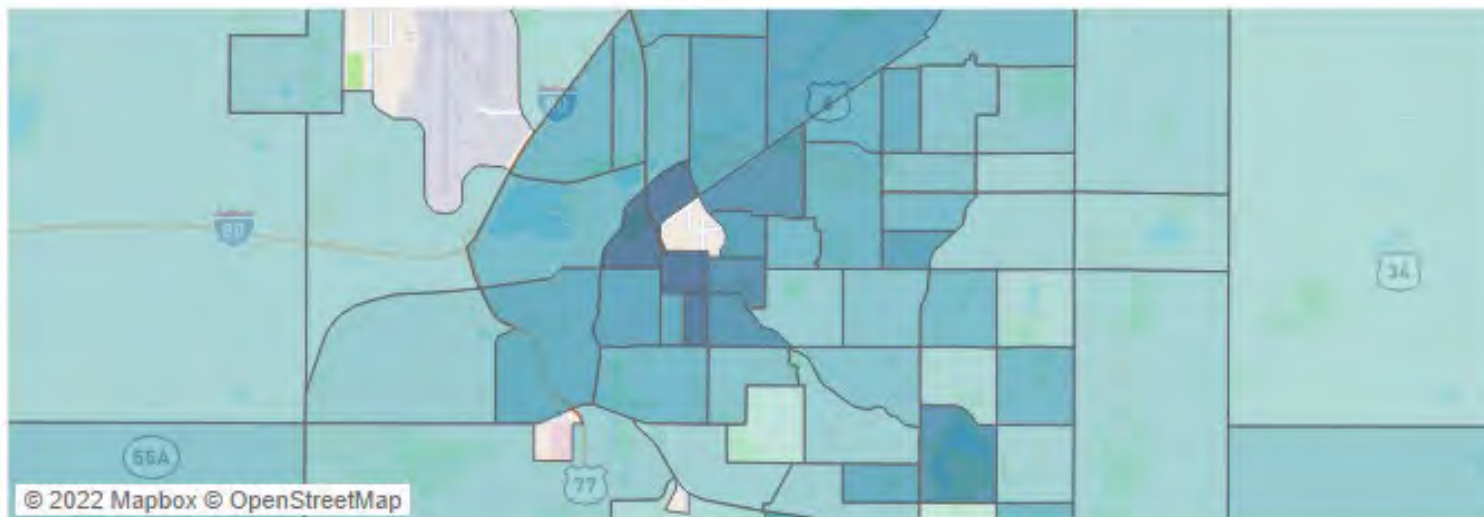
Figure 61

A standard measure of housing affordability is the percentage of household income devoted to housing costs. In general, many experts believe that housing costs should not exceed 30% of a household's income, and that the percentage should decrease for lower income households.¹² In 2019:

- 45% of all renting households in Lincoln pay 30% or more of their income on housing.¹³
- 18% of Lincoln homeowners carrying a mortgage pay 30% or more of their income on housing.
- 10% of Lincoln homeowners with no mortgage pay 30% or more of their income on housing.¹⁴

Housing Costs Map

Households spending a large portion of their income on housing are most heavily concentrated in areas with historically high poverty



U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, Tables DP04, DP05.
HUD defines cost-burdened families as those who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Does not include Census Tracts 6, 35, 36.01, or 9832.

Percent of Residents Cost Burdened



Map 6

The highest concentration of households paying over 30% of their income are near downtown where poverty has been most prevalent. Census Tracts 19, 5, and 20.01 have the highest percent (over 50%) of households spending a large portion of income on housing.

- There are 461 households (59% of households) in Census Tract 19 spending over 30% of their income on housing.
 - 58% of residents in Census Tract 19 are in poverty.
- There are 551 households (57% of households) in Census Tract 5 spending over 30% of their income on housing.

- 46% of residents in Census Tract 5 are in poverty.
- There are 860 households (56% of households) in Census Tract 20.01 spending over 30% of their income on housing.
 - 32% of residents in Census Tract 20.01 are in poverty.

Homeless Point in Time Count

Homelessness in Lincoln is declining

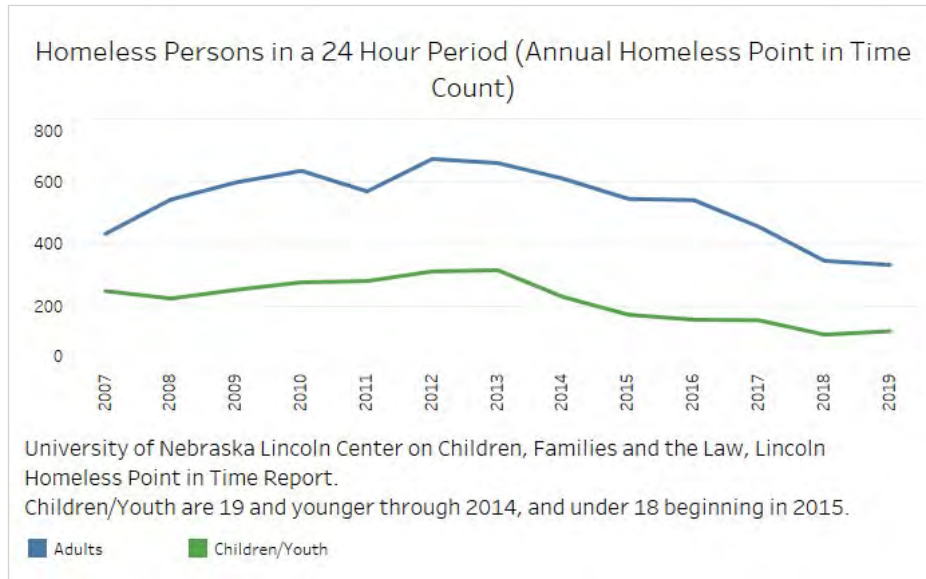


Figure 62

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development mandates that an annual count be conducted of homeless individuals¹⁵ on a specified date. The most recent data reported is from the count conducted in 2019.

- In 2019, 449 persons in Lincoln were counted as homeless in the annual homeless point in time count.
- In 2019, a little more than one quarter of homeless individuals were children under 18 years of age (118 children).
- The homeless count hit a high in 2012 of 981 persons (310 children and 671 adults) and has been declining since.¹⁶
 - The number of homeless children is 62% lower than in 2012 (310 in 2012 vs. 118 in 2019).
 - The number of homeless adults is 51% lower than in 2012 (671 in 2012 vs. 331 in 2019).

Homeless Rate by Age

The number and rate of homeless Lincoln adults in 2019 was the lowest in a decade

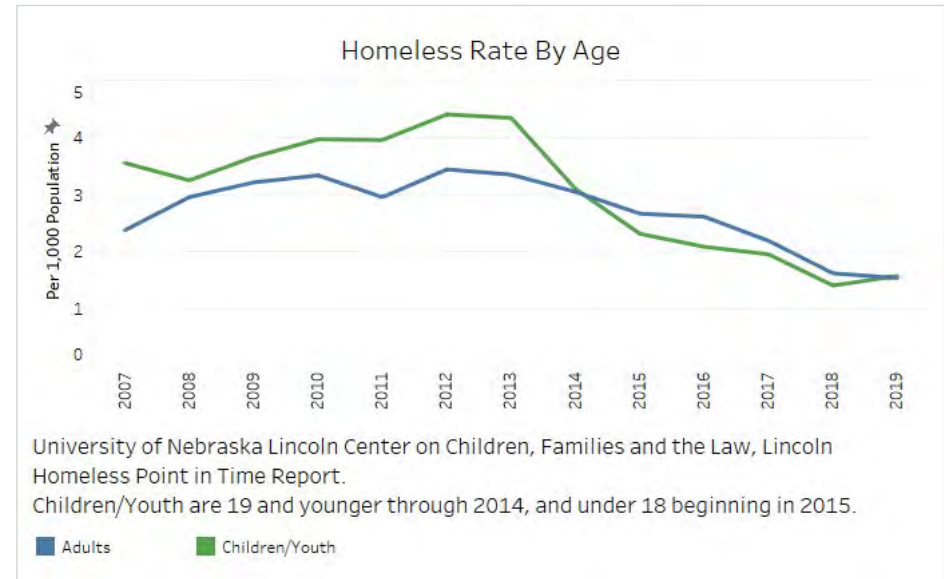


Figure 63

When homelessness is viewed as a proportion of the population, the homeless rate among youth was the same as the rate among adults in 2019. Looking at past years, a larger percentage of youth were homeless compared to adults up through 2014; in 2015 through 2018, however, a larger proportion of adults were homeless compared to youth.

- Homelessness peaked in Lincoln in 2012, when there was a homeless rate of 4.4 children per 1000, and 3.4 adults per 1000.
- In 2019, the homeless rate among children was 1.6 per 1000, and 1.5 per 1000 among adults.
- The homeless rate for adults in 2019 was the lowest of the past thirteen years.

Basic Needs Notes

1. Critics have said that the Federal Poverty Threshold, developed in the early 1960s, should be improved. The measure uses food costs and a multiplier of three to calculate needed income. Needed income is compared to gross income and does not include in-kind benefits, nor does it recognize increased labor participation of women (and related childcare costs), variability in health care costs across populations, or variability of expenses across geographies. These and other factors may underestimate poverty for persons in working families and overestimate poverty for persons in families receiving public assistance.
2. Fiester, L. (2013). *Early warning confirmed: A research update on third-grade reading*. Baltimore, MD: Annie E Casey Foundation.
3. Quane, J. M., & Wilson, W. J. (2012). Critical commentary: Making the connection between the socialisation and the social isolation of the inner-city poor. *Urban Studies*, 49(14), 2977-2987. doi: 10.1177/0042098012453857
4. Wilson, W. J. (2010). Why both social structure and culture matter in a holistic analysis of inner-city poverty. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 629,200-219. doi: 10.1177/0002716209357403
5. Due to changes in the Census' methodology for sampling populations, caution must be exercised when comparing 2000 or 2010 decennial data with the newer American Community Survey data. Census Tract geographies are updated every 10 years. As of the 2020 Decennial Census Lincoln has 81 Census Tract neighborhoods. Neighborhoods for which extreme poverty was calculated exclude Census Tract 6, situated directly over the main campus of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Census Tract 35, situated over the Lincoln Regional Center; Census Tract 36.01, covering the State Penitentiary; and 9832 over the Lincoln Airport.
6. Federal Poverty Guidelines are based on size of household and income. In fiscal year 2019, a four-person household with a gross income less than \$32,640 (the equivalent of 130% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines) would be eligible for SNAP benefits. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). (2019). Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) FY 2019 Income eligibility standards.
7. In general, students are eligible for free lunch if their household income is less than 130% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and eligible for reduced lunch if their household income is less than 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. In the 2020-21 school year, students in a family of four with a household income less than \$34,060 would be eligible for free lunch, and those with a household income less than \$48,470 would be eligible for reduced lunch. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2020). Child nutrition programs: Income eligibility guidelines. *Federal Register/Vol. 85, No. 55/ Friday, March 20, 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-03-20/pdf/2020-05982.pdf>

Basic Needs Notes Cont.

8. United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service. (Last Updated April 22, 2022). Definitions of Food Security. Retrieved May 1, 2022 from: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/definitions-of-food-security.aspx>
9. Healthy People 2020. (n.d.) Social Determinants of Health. Retrieved May 1, 2022 from: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health>
10. Feeding America (n.d.) Child Hunger in America. Retrieved May 1, 2022 from: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/child-hunger/>
11. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. American Community Survey 2019 1-year estimates. Table DP04.
12. Schwartz, M., & Wilson, E., (n.d.) Who can afford to live in a home?: A look at data from the 2006 American Community Survey. Washington, DC: United States Census Bureau.
13. Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters.
14. Costs for households without a mortgage may include home equity loans, real estate taxes, homeowner's insurance, association fees, and utilities.
15. The HUD definition of homelessness for the purpose of a point in time homeless count includes only people who are living unsheltered on the streets, in a vehicle or another place not fit for human habitation, or in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program. Many people and families considered homeless, or at risk of homelessness, including those in prison/jail, living in hotels/motels, or "couch surfing" are NOT included in the count.
16. The decrease in homelessness is believed to be attributable to increased support of homeless persons through the Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and domestic violence housing programs.



Education

Communities with educated populations are more productive, more innovative, and earn higher salaries.¹ When compared to the state and the nation, Lincoln has **more residents with high school diplomas and bachelor's degrees**. In Lincoln, **an increasing number of child care providers are enrolled in quality improvement initiatives**. This should lead to improved educational outcomes for a larger number of children. Lincoln Public Schools' enrollment has been growing.

Lincoln Public School students **score higher than the state averages for third grade language arts and eighth grade math proficiencies**.² However, national research suggests that student learning was negatively impacted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.^{3,4} While all Nebraska public school districts offered in-person learning options for their students during the 2020-21 school year, students' educational achievement appears to have been impacted by the pandemic whether learning in person or remotely.⁵ Third grade language arts proficiency has declined somewhat since 2018.

Graduating from high school gives students the opportunity to earn a higher income and leads to good health.^{6,7,8} Although educational attainment is highly correlated with income and occupation, research suggests that education is the strongest predictor of health outcomes.^{7,8} However, **Lincoln Public Schools' graduation rate remains below both the national and statewide average.**

From the earliest standardized tests through graduation rates, students of color and students from low-income households experience **disparities in educational achievement and attainment.** Nationally, research indicates that barriers to equal educational achievement and attainment include ongoing racial segregation, unequal school resources, unequal academic opportunities, and family economic status.^{9,10,11} Research also suggests that disparities in educational achievement by race/ethnicity and income were often exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴



Providers Participating in SUTQ

Childcare providers continue to enroll in the Step Up to Quality program

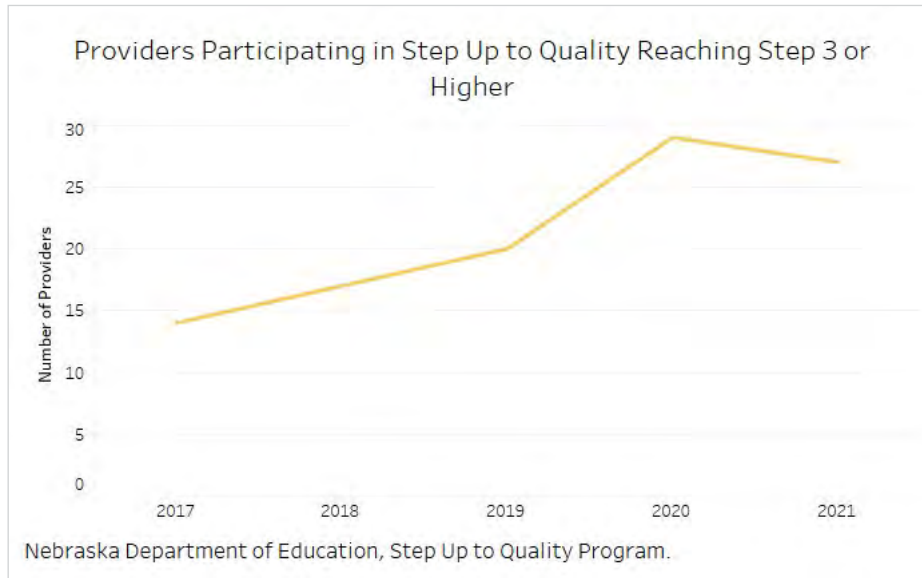


Figure 64

In 2013, Nebraska passed the Step Up to Quality Child Care Act.¹² This act provides training and subsidies to encourage childcare providers' participation in a quality rating system. The program's first year of operation was 2015.

- As of 2021, 27 childcare providers in Lincoln reached Step 3 in the Step Up to Quality program. This is a slight decrease from 29 childcare providers in 2020, but a net increase from 14 childcare providers in 2017.

Young Children Enrolled in SUTQ Providers

A third of all children aged 0-5 are enrolled with childcare providers participating in Step Up to Quality

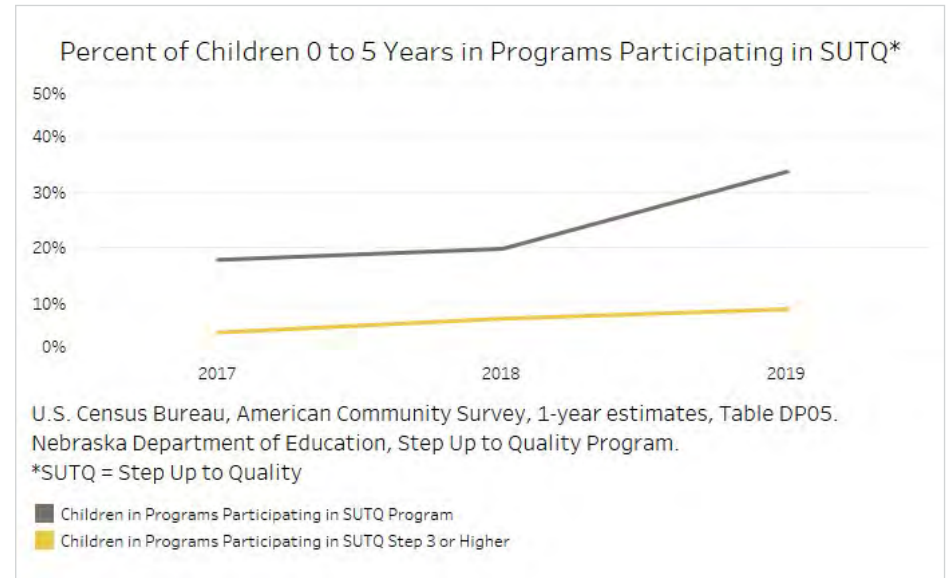


Figure 65

In 2019, 34% of all children aged 0-5 were enrolled with childcare providers participating in the Step Up to Quality program.

- The number of children aged 0-5 enrolled with childcare providers participating in the Step Up to Quality program has nearly doubled since 2017, when 18% of children aged 0-5 were enrolled.
- 9% of all children aged 0-5 are enrolled with providers that have obtained Step 3 or higher in the Step Up to Quality program in 2019. This is also nearly double the amount from 2017, when 5% of Lincoln pre-kindergarten children were enrolled with Step 3 or higher providers in the Step Up to Quality program.

Students Enrolled in LPS K-12 Schools

K-12 enrollment in Lincoln Public Schools has grown 16% since 2011

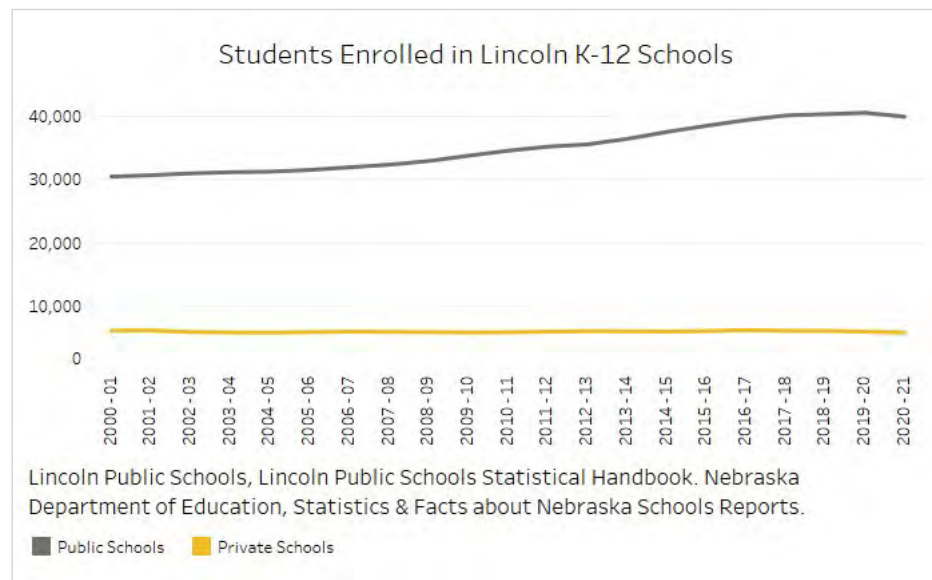


Figure 66

In the 2020-21 school year, 87% of students were enrolled in Lincoln's public schools.

- Public school enrollment has increased 16% in the past decade (35,176 children in the 2011-12 school year compared to 39,890 in the 2020-21 school year).
- Private school enrollment has decreased 2% in the past decade (6,084 children in the 2011-12 school year compared to 5,941 in the 2020-21 school year).
- Lincoln public schools also provides services, such as special education, to eligible private school students.

Figure 67

Relative percentage of students enrolled in K-12 Lincoln Public Schools (LPS) by race/ethnicity has remained steady from 2016 through 2020. On average, students of color comprise one third of the LPS K-12 student population.

Enrollment in LPS K-12 by Race/Ethnicity

Students of color comprise one third of Lincoln Public Schools K-12 student population

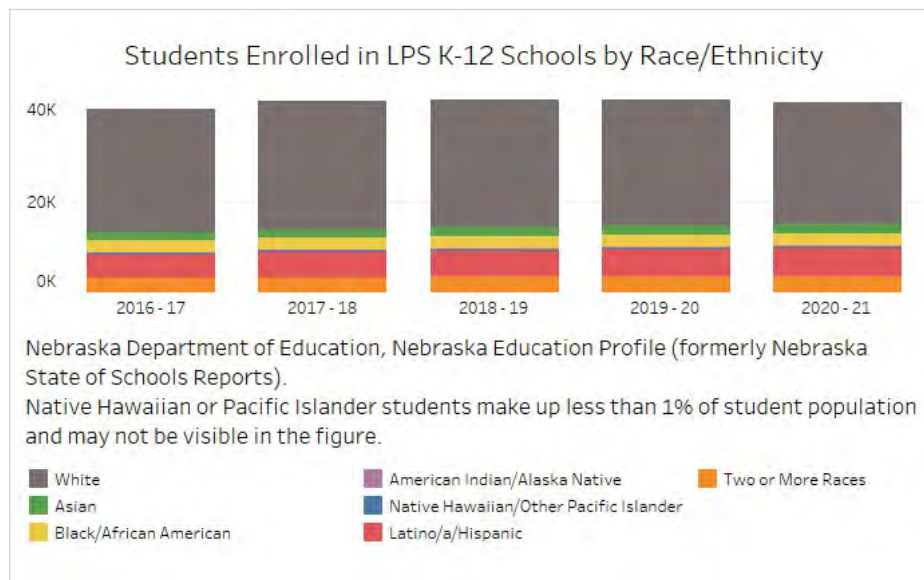


Figure 67

In the 2020-21 school year:

- 64% of the student population identified as White (26,757 students).
- 15% of the student population identified as Latino/a or Hispanic (6,196 students).
- 9% of the student population identified as Two or More Races (3,631 students).
- 7% of the student population identified as Black or African American (2,816 students).
- 5% of the student population identified as Asian (1,993 students).
- 1% of the student population identified as American Indian or Alaska Native (243 students).
- Less than 1% of the student population identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency

Third grade language arts proficiency has decreased since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic

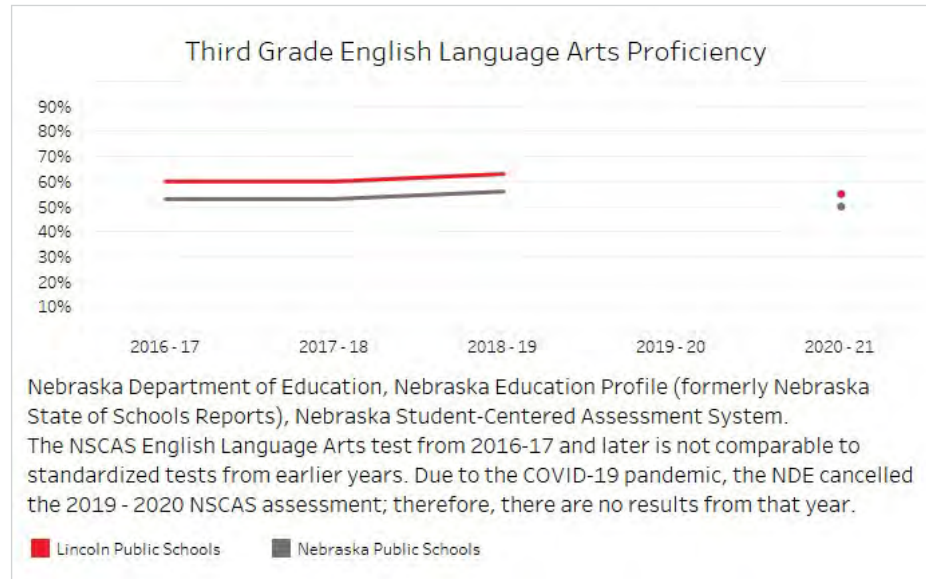


Figure 68

Third grade English language arts (ELA) proficiency is the earliest standardized test given to all public school students in Nebraska.² Third grade ELA proficiency measures student achievement at a critical transition point in their educational careers.¹³ Students who do not read proficiently in third grade are four times more likely to leave school without a diploma,¹⁴ while third graders who read at or above their level are more likely to graduate and attend college.¹³

- Since the Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS) was first administered in 2016, a higher proportion of LPS third graders are ELA proficient compared to Nebraska public school third graders statewide.
- In the 2020-21 school year, third grade ELA proficiency among Lincoln Public School (LPS) students was 55%, compared to 50% of Nebraska public school students statewide.
- Third grade ELA proficiency among LPS students decreased 8 percentage points since 2018, when the previous NSCAS was administered.

Third Grade Language Arts Differential

Significant disparities by race/ethnicity and income in third grade language arts proficiency remain

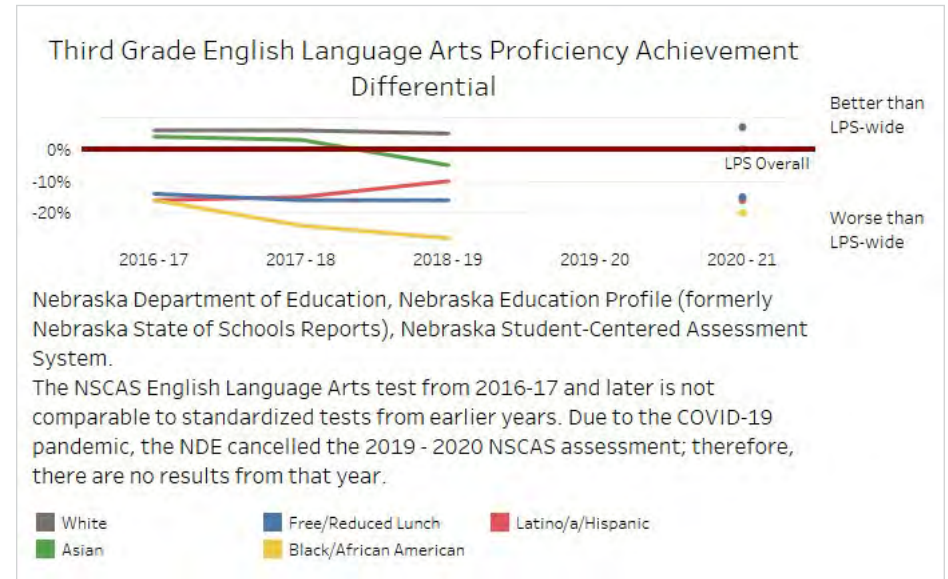


Figure 69

Disparities exist in ELA proficiency by race/ethnicity and income. While the disparity in ELA proficiency has decreased for Black/African American students since 2018, significant disparities remain.

- 40% of students who receive free/reduced lunch (a proxy for low income¹⁵) are ELA proficient, which is 15 percentage points lower than the overall LPS population.
- 39% of students who identify as Latino/a or Hispanic are ELA proficient, which is 16 percentage points lower than the overall LPS population.
- 35% of students who identify as Black or African American are ELA proficient, which is 20 percentage points lower than the overall LPS population.

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

Eighth grade math proficiency slightly improved despite the COVID-19 pandemic

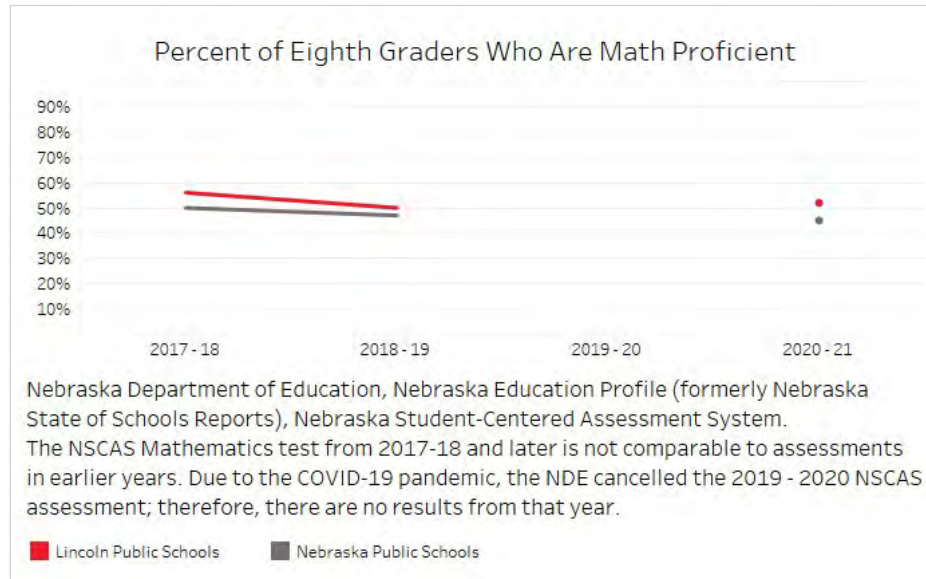


Figure 70

While research suggests that student learning in math was negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic nationally,^{3,4} eighth grade math proficiency among LPS students slightly increased since 2018, when the last NSCAS was administered.²

- Since the NSCAS was first administered in 2016, a higher proportion of LPS eighth graders are math proficient compared to Nebraska public school eighth graders statewide.
- In the 2020-21 school year, eighth grade math proficiency among LPS students was 52%, compared to 45% of Nebraska public school students statewide.
- Eighth grade math proficiency among LPS students increased from 50% in the 2018-19 school year to 52% in the 2020-21 school year.

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency Differential

Significant disparities by race/ethnicity and income in eighth grade math proficiency remain

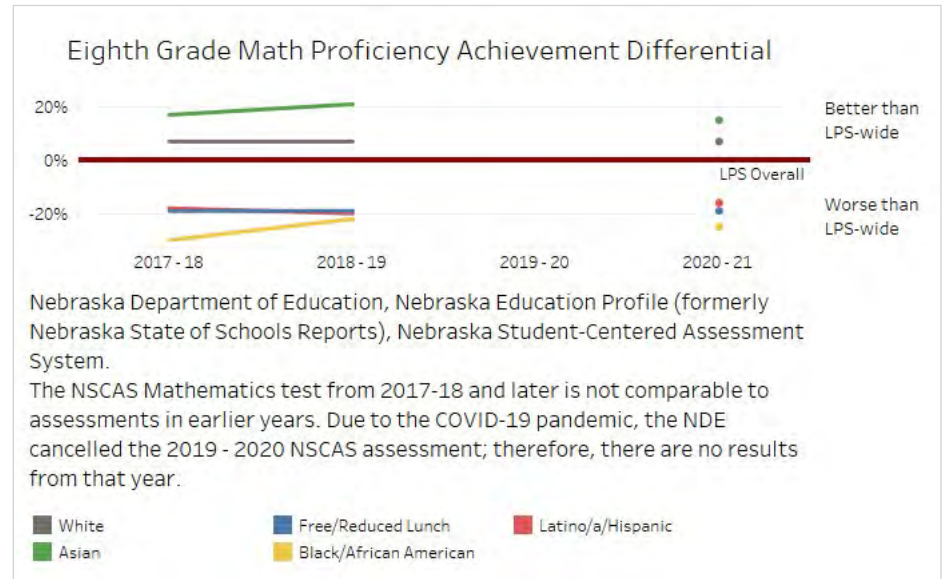


Figure 71

Disparities exist in math proficiency by race/ethnicity and income. While the disparity in math proficiency decreased for Latino/a or Hispanic students since 2018, significant disparities remain.

- 33% of students who receive free/reduced lunch (a proxy for low-income¹⁵) are math proficient, which is 19 percentage points less than the overall LPS population.
- 36% of students who identify as Latino/a or Hispanic are math proficient, which is 16 percentage points lower than the overall LPS population.
- 27% of students who identify as Black or African American are math proficient, which is 25 percentage points lower than the overall LPS population.

Graduation Rate

LPS high school graduation rate remains lower than national average

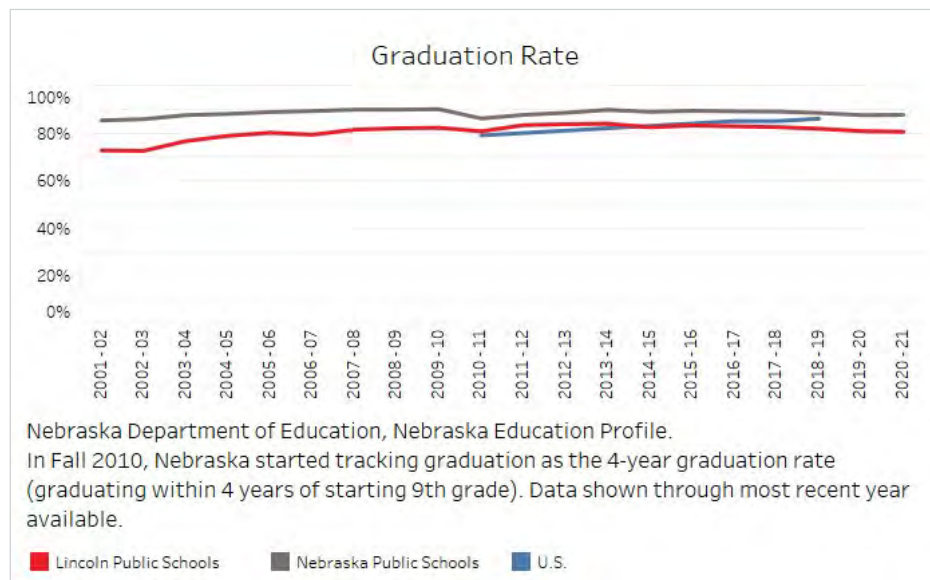


Figure 72

In the 2018-19 school year, the national high school graduation rate exceeded the graduation rate for Lincoln Public Schools (LPS). This is due to an increase in the national rate over the past decade, while the LPS graduation rate has been flat.

- Nationally, 86% of public high school students received their high school diploma within four years of starting high school in the 2018-19 school year.^{16,17} In the same year, the LPS high school graduation rate was 82%, and Nebraska's graduation rate was 88%.
- In the 2020-21 school year, the LPS high school graduation rate was 81%, and Nebraska's graduation rate was 88%.

Graduation Rate Differential

Significant disparities by race/ethnicity and income in LPS graduation rates persist

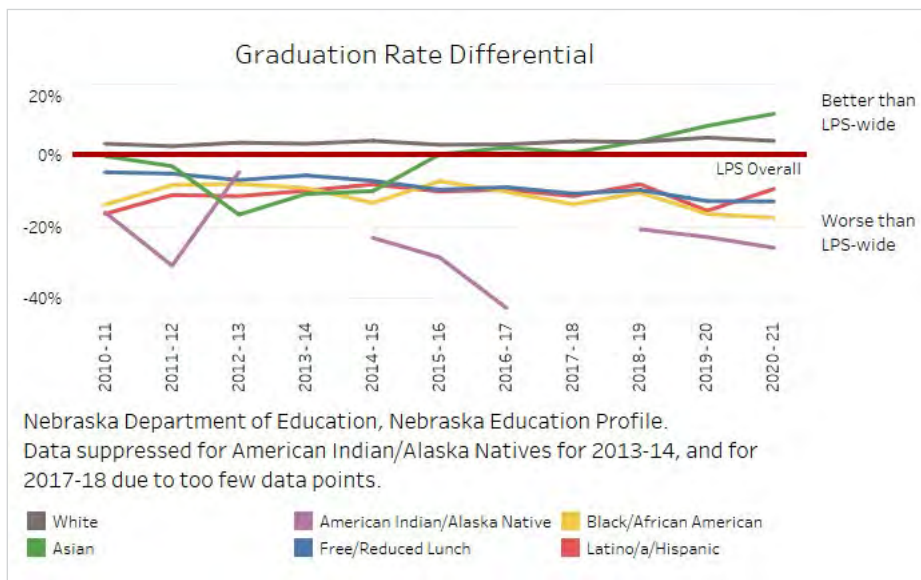


Figure 73

Significant disparities in graduation rates exist by race/ethnicity and income.

- 68% of students who receive free/reduced lunch (a proxy for low-income¹⁵) graduated from LPS in the 2020-21 school year, which is 13 percentage points less than the overall LPS population.
- 71% of students who identify as Latino/a or Hispanic graduated from LPS in the 2020-21 school year, which is 9 percentage points lower than the overall LPS population.
- 63% of students who identify as Black or African American graduated from LPS in the 2020-21 school year, which is 17 percentage points lower than the overall LPS population.
- 55% of students who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native graduated from LPS in the 2020-21 school year, which is 26 percentage points lower than the overall LPS population.

District Dropout Rate

LPS district dropout rate continues to decline

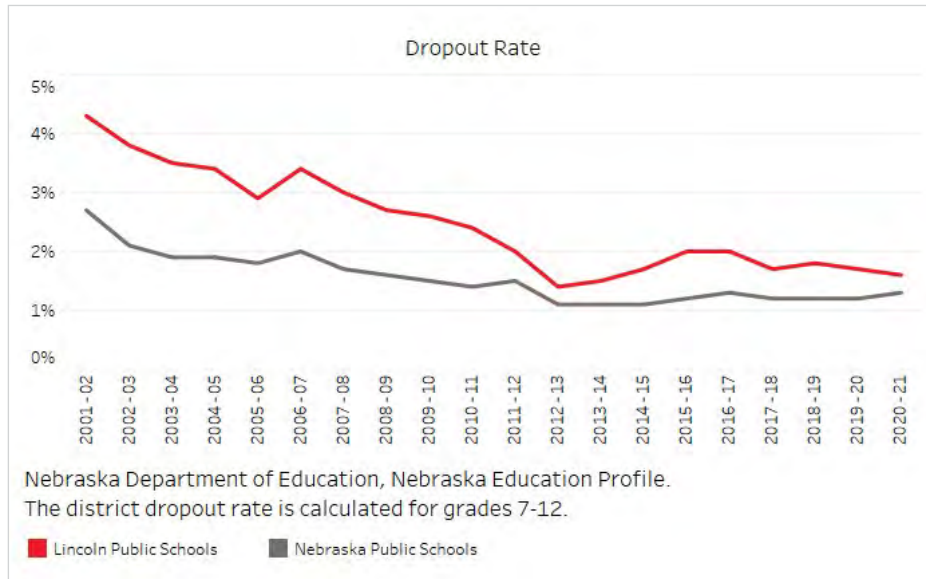


Figure 74

The LPS dropout rate was 1.6%¹⁸ during the 2020-21 school year, slightly higher than the Nebraska public schools dropout rate of 1.3%.

- The LPS dropout rate has decreased 2.7% since the 2001-02 school year, when the dropout rate was 4.3%.
- The LPS dropout rate has decreased in the past decade since 2010-11, when the dropout rate was 2.4%.

Figure 75

The LPS High School dropout rate for the class of 2020 was 5%. However, significant disparities in graduating class dropout rates exist by race/ethnicity.

- 14% of LPS students in the class of 2020 who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native dropped out in the 2019-20 school year, which is 9 percentage points higher than the overall 2020 LPS graduating class.

Graduating Class Dropout Rate Differential

Significant disparities by race/ethnicity and income in LPS graduating class dropout rates persist

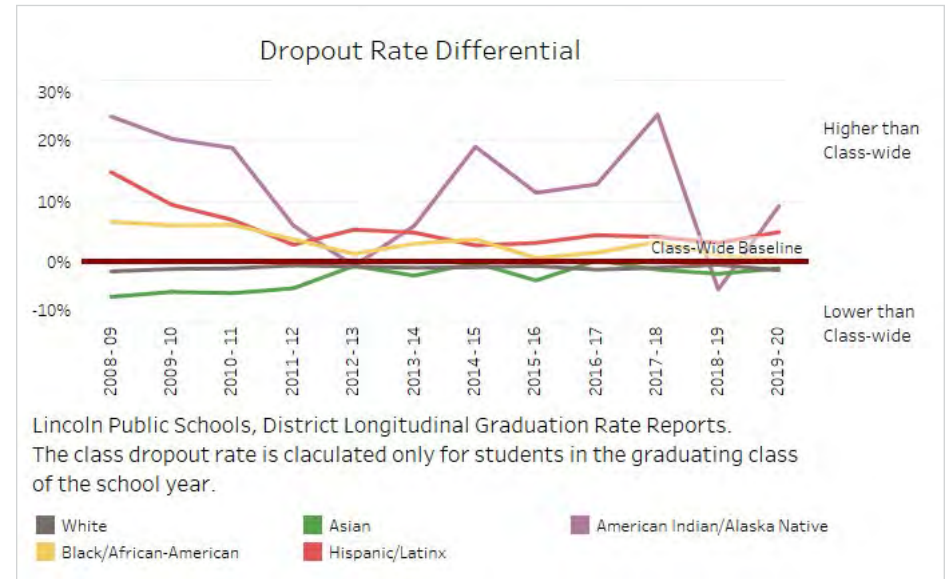


Figure 75

- 10% of LPS students in the class of 2020 who identify as Latino/a or Hispanic dropped out in the 2019-20 school year, which is 5 percentage points higher than the overall 2020 LPS graduating class.
- 6% of LPS students in the class of 2020 who identify as Black or African American dropped out in the 2019-20 school year, which is 1 percentage point higher than the overall 2020 LPS graduating class.
- 4% of LPS students in the class of 2020 who identify as Asian dropped out in the 2019-20 school year, which is 1 percentage point lower than the overall 2020 LPS graduating class.
- 4% of LPS students in the class of 2020 who identify as White dropped out in the 2020-21 school year, which is 1 percentage point lower than the overall 2020 LPS graduating class.

Post-secondary Enrollment of LPS Graduates

Most LPS graduates enroll in postsecondary institutions

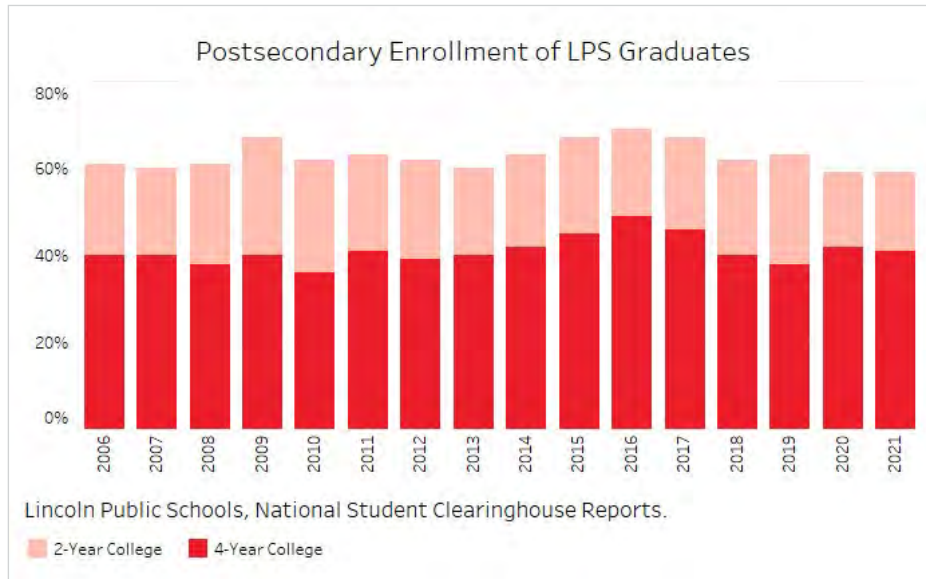


Figure 76

In 2021, 59% of LPS graduates enrolled in postsecondary institutions.

- 41% of LPS graduates enrolled in a 4-year college in 2021.
- 18% of LPS graduates enrolled in a 2-year college in 2021.



Ages 18–24 in College or Graduate School

in Lincoln, almost two thirds of people aged 18 to 24 years old are enrolled in college or graduate school

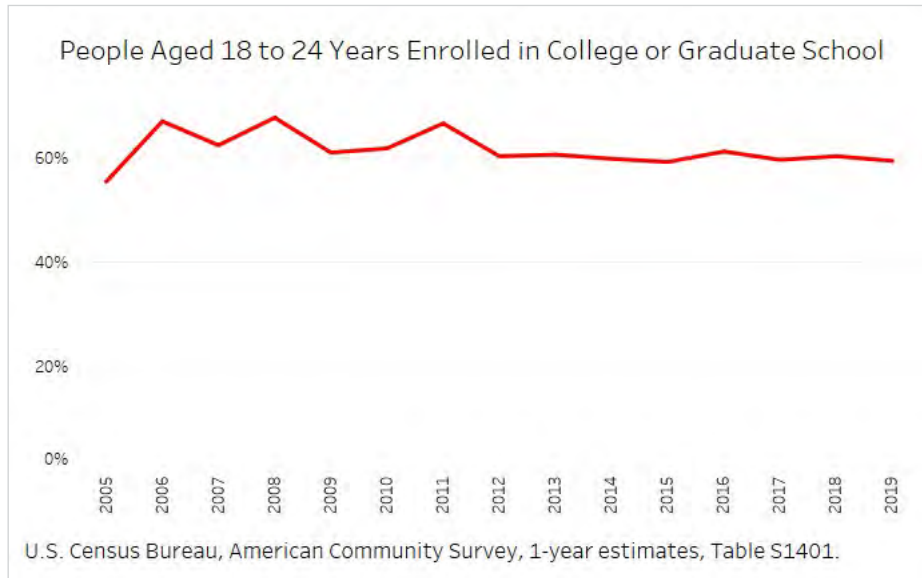


Figure 77

Lincoln is home to several postsecondary educational institutions, including the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Union College, Southeast Community College, and other private institutions.

- In 2019, 60% of persons in Lincoln 18 to 24 years of age were enrolled in college or graduate school. This rate has remained steady since 2012.

Adults W/ H.S. Diploma or Bachelor's Degree

Lincoln has a higher rate of people with high school diplomas and bachelor's degrees compared to Nebraska and the nation

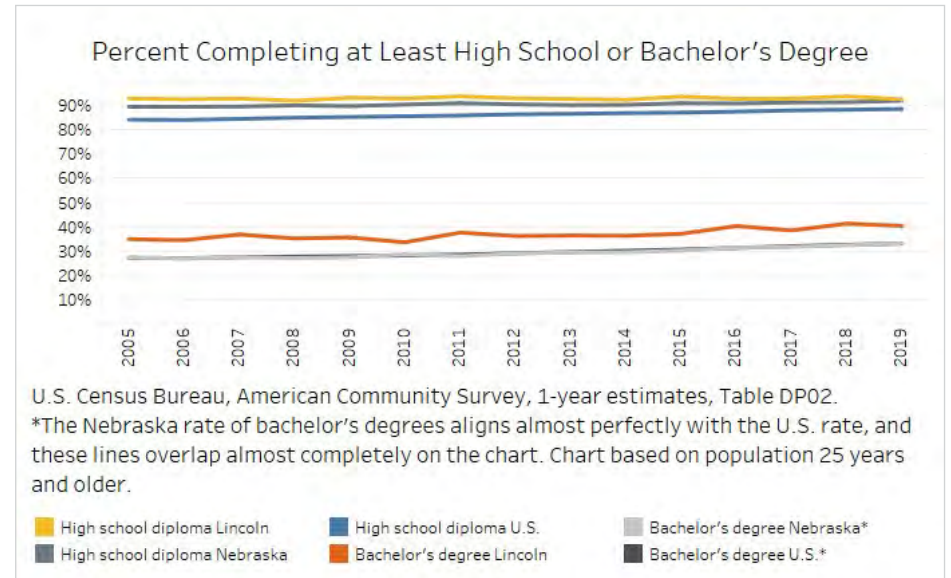


Figure 78

In 2019, 93% of Lincoln's population had a high school diploma and 40% had a bachelor's degree or higher. This compares favorably to the educational attainment of Nebraska and the nation.

- 93% of Lincoln residents had a high school diploma in 2019, compared to 92% of Nebraskans and 89% of the nation.
- 40% of Lincoln residents had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 33% of Nebraskans and 33% of the nation.

Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity

Educational attainment varies by race and ethnicity

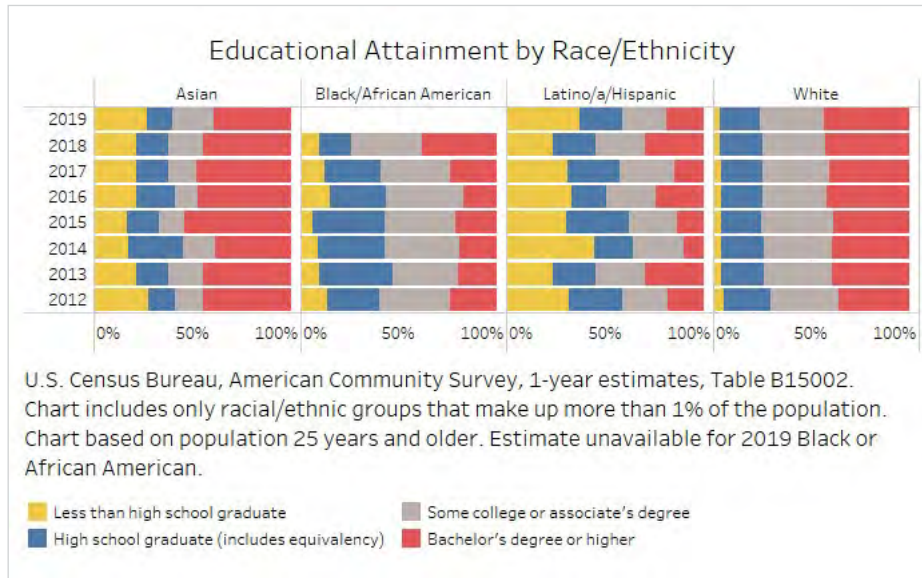


Figure 79

Educational attainment varies by race/ethnicity in Lincoln.

- 43% of White residents had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2019 compared to 40% of Asian residents and 19% of Latino/a or Hispanic residents.
- 33% of White residents had some college or an associate degree in 2019 compared to 22% of Latino/a or Hispanic residents and 20% of Asian residents.
- 22% of Latino/a or Hispanic residents had achieved, at most, a high school diploma or equivalency in 2019 compared to 20% of White residents and 13% of Asian residents.
- 37% of Latino/a or Hispanic residents had achieved less than a high school diploma or equivalency in 2019, compared to 27% of Asian residents and 4% of White residents.



- Although educational attainment data for Black or African American residents in 2019 is unavailable, 38% of Black/African American residents had a bachelor's degree or higher and 36% had some college or an associate degree in 2018. Also in 2018, 17% of Black or African American residents had achieved a high school diploma or equivalency, while 9% had achieved less than a high school diploma or equivalency.
 - Rates of achieving a bachelor's degree or higher may be increasing for Lincoln's Black or African American residents; additional years of data will be needed to establish a trend.

Education Notes

1. Glaeser, E. (2011). *Triumph of the city*. Penguin Books.
2. The Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS) is the statewide assessment system for English language arts (ELA), mathematics, and science that public schools have administered since the 2016-17 school year. It is not comparable to the older NeSA (Nebraska State Accountability) assessment. The ELA and mathematics NSCAS test administered in Spring 2021 was shortened to preserve instructional time due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Non-participants were also not representative of the whole population. These factors, in addition to changes in enrollment and differences in NSCAS participation rates, complicates direct comparisons to previous NSCAS data.
3. Lewis, K., Kuhfeld, M., Ruzek, E., & McEachin, A. (2021). *Learning during COVID-19: Reading and math achievement in the 2020-21 school year*. Center for School and Student Progress. <https://www.nwea.org/content/uploads/2021/07/Learning-during-COVID-19-Reading-and-math-achievement-in-the-2020-2021-school-year.research-brief-1.pdf>
4. Kuhfeld, M., Soland, J., Tarasawa, B., Johnson, A., Ruzek, E., & Liu, J. (2020). Projecting the potential impact of COVID-19 school closures on academic achievement. *Educational Researcher*, 49(8), 549-565. DOI: 10.3102/0013189X20965918
5. Nebraska Department of Education. (2021). *COVID-19 special report: Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System (NSCAS) results 2020-2021*. <https://www.launchne.com/20-21/covid-19-special-report/>
6. U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *The big payoff: Educational attainment and synthetic estimates of work-life earnings (Report No. P23-210)*. The Census Bureau. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2002/demo/p23-210.pdf>
7. Freudenberg, N. & Ruglis, J. (2007). Reframing school dropout as a public health issue. *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 4(4), A107.
8. Zajacova, A. & Lawrence, E. (2018). The relationship between education and health: Reducing disparities through a contextual approach. *Annual Review of Public Health*, 39(1), 273-289. doi: 10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031816-044628
9. Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2006). Race matters: How race affects education opportunities. <https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-racemattersEDUCATION-2006.pdf>
10. Entwisle, D. R., & Alexander, K. L. (1992). Summer setback: Race, poverty, school composition, and mathematics achievement in the first two years of school. *American Sociological Review*, 57(1), 72-84. doi: 10.2307/2096145
11. Hernandez, D. J. (2011). Double jeopardy: How third-grade reading skills and poverty influence high school graduation. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Education Notes Cont.

12. Step Up to Quality Child Care Act, Nebraska Revised Statute 71-1961.
13. Lesnick, J., Goerge, R. M., Smithgall, C., & Gwynne, J. (2010). *Reading on grade level in third grade: How is it related to high school performance and college enrollment?* Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago. https://www.chapinhall.org/wp-content/uploads/Reading_on_Grade_Level_111710.pdf
14. Fiester, L. (2013). *Early warning confirmed: A research update on third-grade reading*. Annie E. Casey Foundation. <https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/AECF-EarlyWarningConfirmed-2013.pdf>
15. In general, students are eligible for free lunch if their household income is less than 130% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and eligible for reduced lunch if their household income is less than 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. In the 2020-21 school year, students in a family of four with a household income less than \$34,450 would be eligible for free lunch, and those with a household income less than \$49,025 would be eligible for reduced lunch. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2021). Child nutrition programs: Income eligibility guidelines. Federal Register/Vol. 86, No. 41/Thursday, March 4, 2021. Retrieved 02.07.2022 from <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-03-04/pdf/2021-04452.pdf>
16. This is the Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate for the nation, considered the most accurate estimate of four year graduation rates. McFarland, J., Hussar, B., Zhang, J., Wang, X., Wang, K., Hein, S., Diliberti, M., Forrest Cataldi, E., Bullock Mann, F., and Barmer, A. (2019). *The Condition of Education 2019 (NCES 2019-144)*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved 11.12.2019 from <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2019144>
17. A 100% graduation rate is unlikely, in part because some special education students continue to receive educational services beyond four years of high school, some students graduate but in more than four years, and due to student mobility out of districts and state.
18. The district dropout rate is calculated by dividing the total number of 7th-12th grade students who dropped out by the official fall enrollment for grades 7-12. A student who dropped out either enrolled in school the previous school year but did not enroll at the beginning of the current school year, has not graduated from high school or completed a state or district-approved education program, or has aged out.



Health

It is widely known that **Americans' health status has declined**. Lincoln, like the U.S., is experiencing increasing rates of obesity, diabetes, heart disease deaths, and other indicators. Lincoln, however, still has lower rates than the U.S. as a whole on many measures.

In Lincoln, there are **large geographic disparities in life expectancy and the percentage of pregnant women who receive first trimester care**. Census tracts with lower-than-average life expectancy and the lowest percentage of pregnant women receiving first trimester care are located near downtown where poverty is most prevalent.

In sum, Lincoln's overall health is deteriorating, but not as rapidly as the U.S. as a whole. Both Lincoln and the United States have much ground to regain in reversing current poor health trends.

Health Risk Factors

Adult chronic health factors are better than the U.S. as a whole

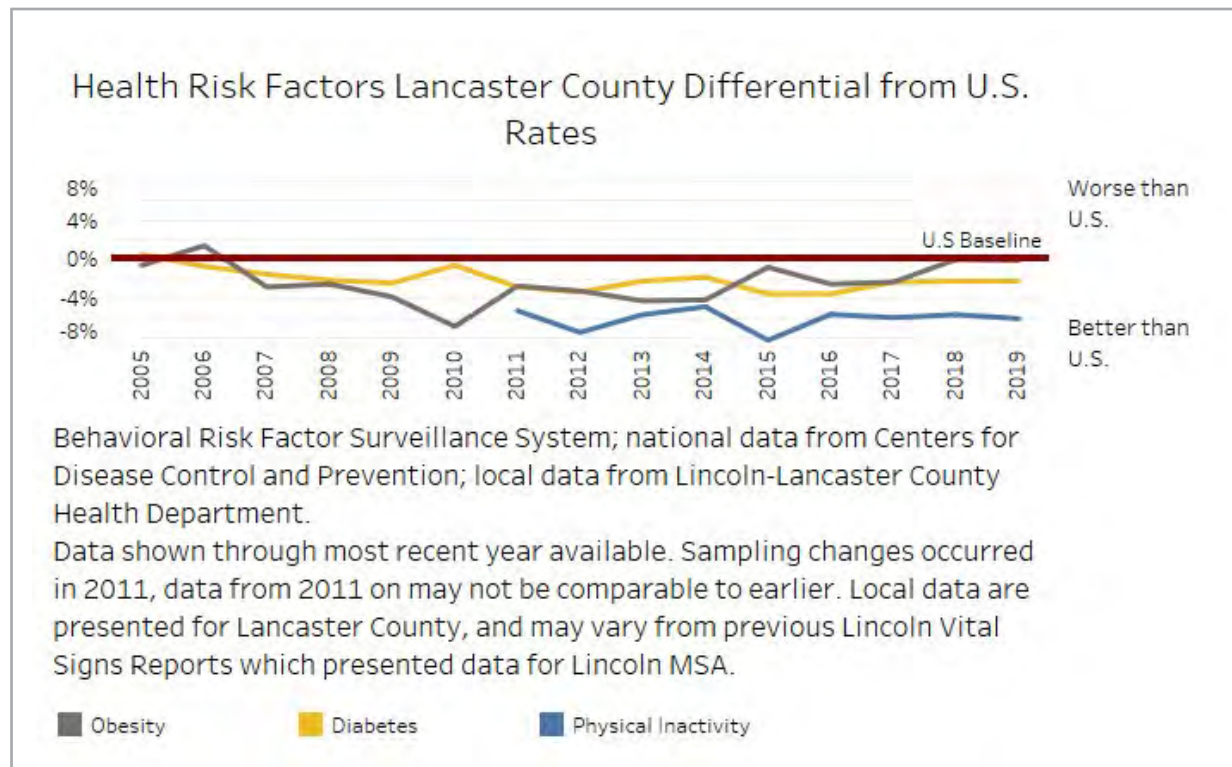


Figure 80

Of the ten leading causes of death in the United States, six are chronic diseases,¹ and six in ten Americans live with at least one chronic illness.² Underlying many chronic health conditions are risk factors such as tobacco use and exposure, physical inactivity, and poor nutrition. Engaging in healthy behaviors greatly reduces the risk for illness and death due to chronic diseases.

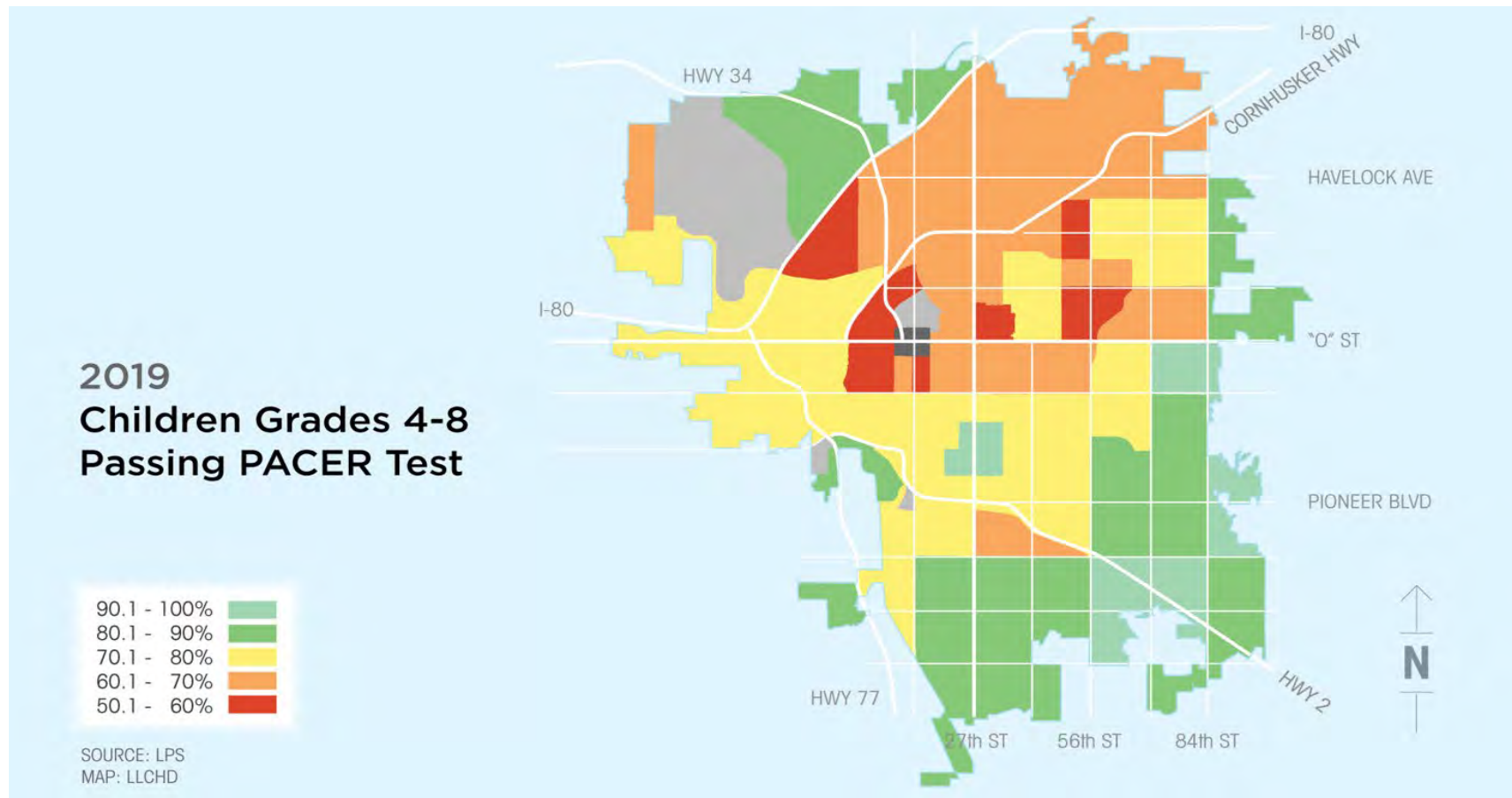
- In 2019, 32% of Lancaster County’s residents were obese. Lancaster County’s obesity rate³ has increased 35% since 2005, when 24% of residents were obese. This is a greater increase than the U.S. increase since 2005 (30%).
- Since 2007, Lancaster County’s obesity rate had been lower than the

national rate, but since 2018 it mirrors the national rate.

- In 2019, 8.2% of Lancaster County’s residents have been diagnosed with diabetes. Lancaster County’s diabetes rate⁴ has fluctuated and has generally been lower than the national rate.
- In 2019, 20% of Lancaster County residents reported not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month. The physical inactivity⁵ rate in Lancaster County has been lower than the national rate since 2011.

Youth Fitness Map

Lincoln's youth fitness rate varies by geography



Map 7 - Courtesy of Community Health Endowment, Place Matters Community Mapping Project. For the online interactive map of the CHE Place Matters 4.0 Maps, visit: <https://www.chelincoln.org/placematters/maps.html>

The Community Health Endowment Place Matters 2019 report maps the percentage of children grades 4-8 who passed the Fitnessgram PACER test measuring aerobic capacity. Children living in many areas of Lincoln did not meet the Lincoln Public Schools' goal of an average 80% pass rate.

Chlamydia

Lancaster County's Chlamydia rate is higher than the national average

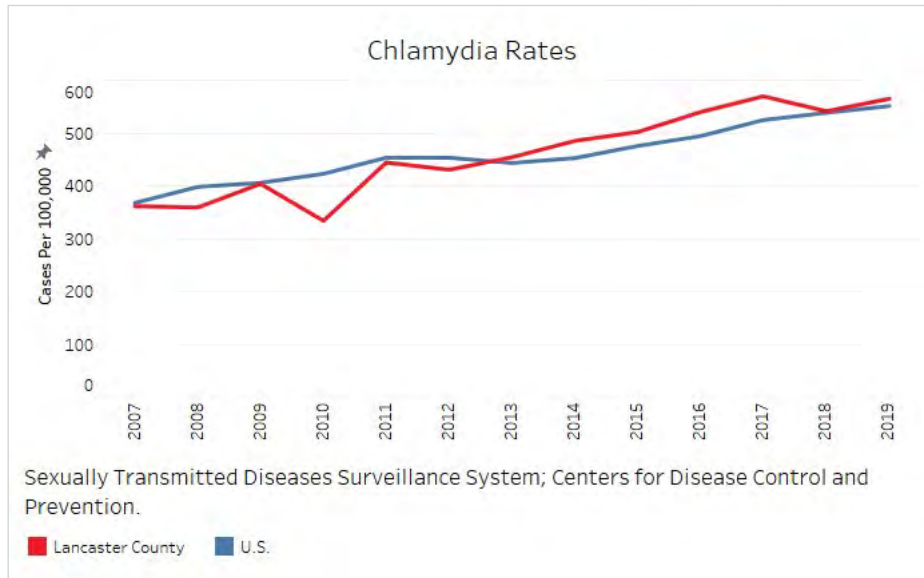


Figure 81

The rate of chlamydia has been increasing nationally and locally.

- The Lancaster County chlamydia rate has been higher than the national rate since 2013. In 2019, Lancaster County had 565 cases of chlamydia per 100,000 residents, while the U.S. had 551 cases of chlamydia per 100,000 residents.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Lancaster County's rate of sexually transmitted diseases diverge from national rates

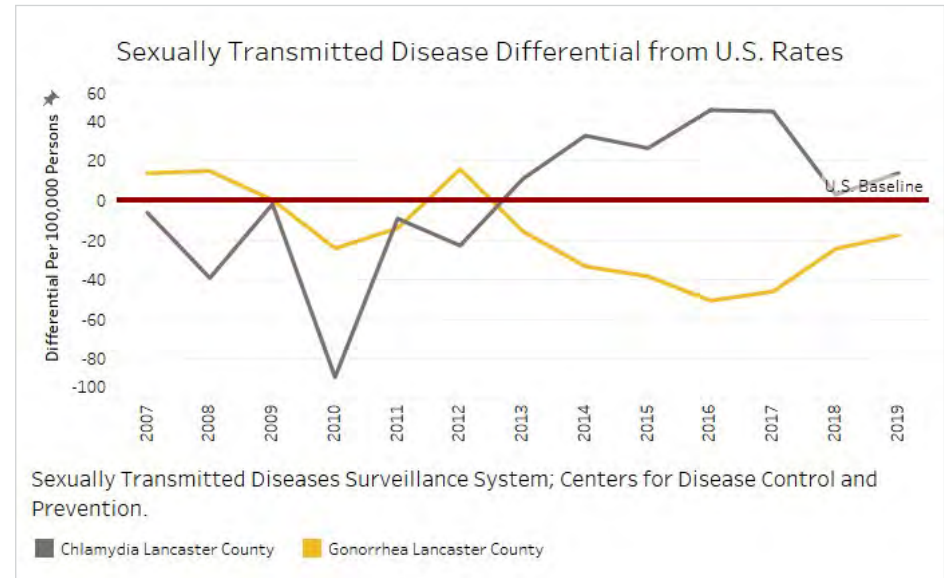


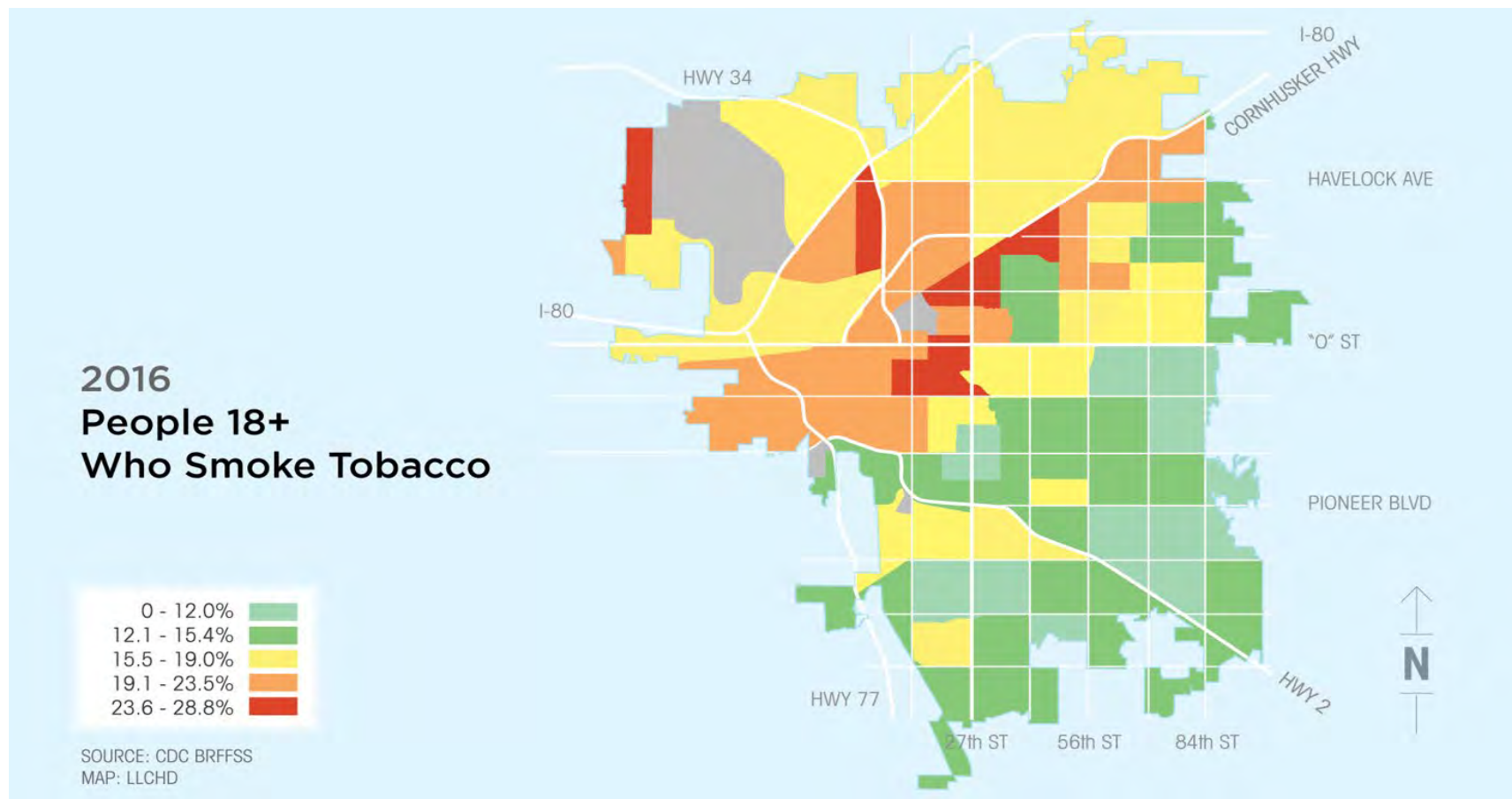
Figure 82

Lancaster County's rate of chlamydia and gonorrhea diverge from national rates.

- Lancaster County's chlamydia rate exceeds that of the U.S. In 2019, Lancaster County had 14 more cases of chlamydia per 100,000 residents than the U.S. (565 cases of chlamydia per 100,000 in Lancaster County compared to 551 cases per 100,000 in the U.S.).
- Lancaster County's gonorrhea rate is lower than that of the U.S. In 2019, Lancaster County had 18 fewer cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 residents than the U.S. (170 cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 in Lancaster County compared to 188 cases per 100,000 in the U.S.).

Tobacco Use Map

Rate of adults who smoke tobacco varies throughout Lincoln neighborhoods



Map 8 - Courtesy of Community Health Endowment, Place Matters Community Mapping Project. For the online interactive map of the CHE Place Matters 4.0 Maps, visit: <https://www.chelincoln.org/placematters/maps.html>

The Community Health Endowment Place Matters 2019 report maps the percentage of adults who smoke tobacco. In 2016, there were 8 Census Tracts reporting that more than 23.6% of residents smoked.

Cancer Deaths

Lancaster County's rate of deaths from cancer is lower than the U.S. overall

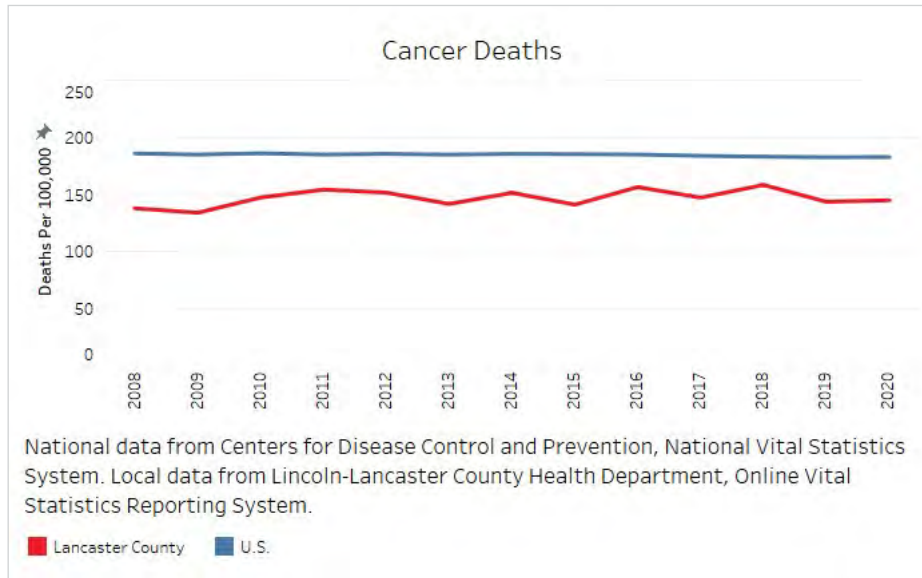


Figure 83

An indicator of health in a community is the number of individuals who die due to chronic diseases, including cancer.

- Lancaster County is lower than the U.S. in deaths due to cancer. In 2020, Lancaster County had 145 deaths due to cancer per 100,000 residents, while the U.S. had 183 deaths due to cancer per 100,000 residents.

Heart Disease Deaths

Lancaster County's rate of deaths from heart disease is lower than the U.S. rate

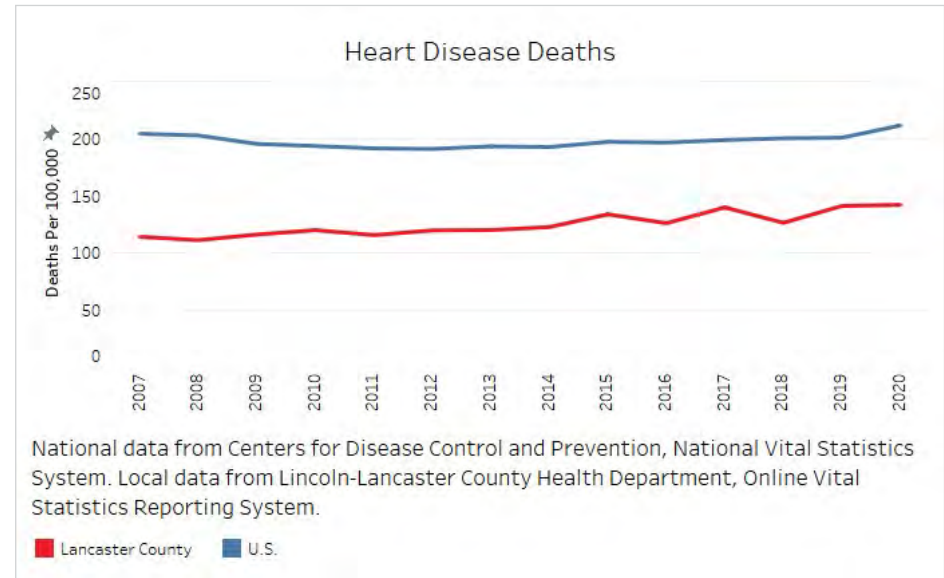


Figure 84

An indicator of health in a community is the number of individuals who die due to chronic diseases, including heart disease.

- Lancaster County is lower than the U.S. in the rate of deaths due to heart disease. In 2020, Lancaster County had 142 deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 residents, while the U.S. had 212 deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 residents.

Diabetes Deaths

Deaths due to diabetes trail the U.S. rate

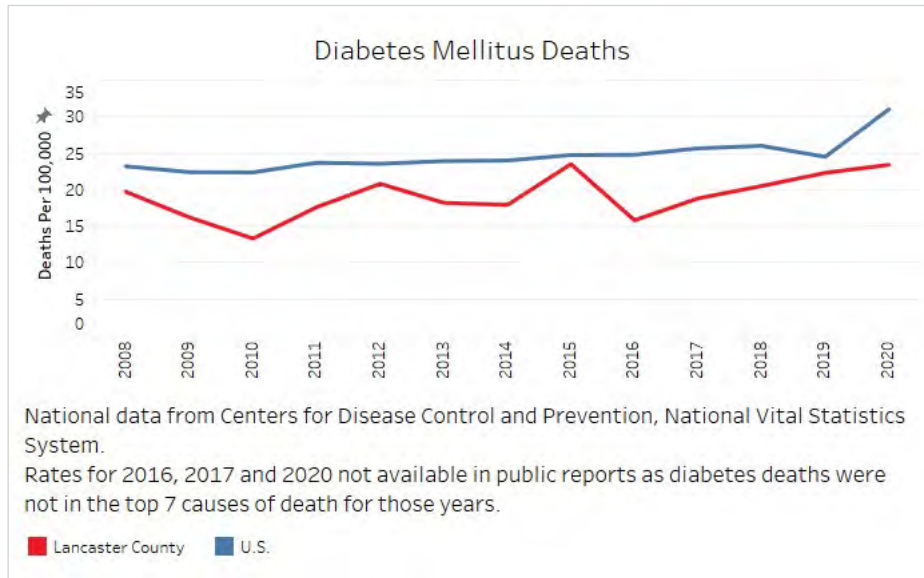


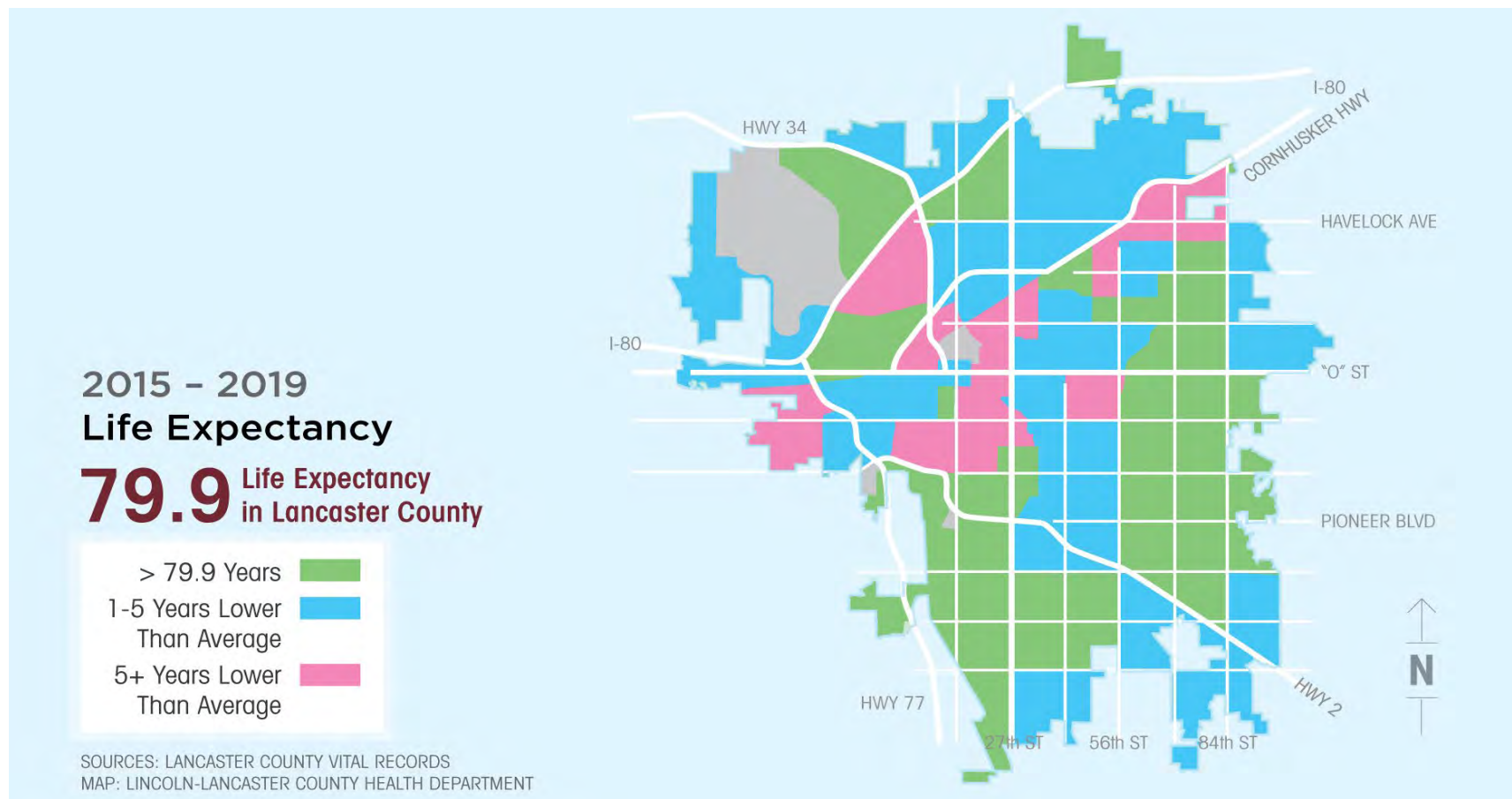
Figure 85

An indicator of health in a community is the number of individuals who die due to chronic diseases, including diabetes.

- Lancaster County has been lower than the U.S. in deaths due to diabetes since 2008. In 2020, Lancaster County had 23 deaths due to diabetes per 100,000 residents, while the U.S. had 31 deaths due to diabetes per 100,000 residents.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy varies throughout Lancaster County



Map 9 - Courtesy of Community Health Endowment, Place Matters Community Mapping Project. For the online interactive map of the CHE Place Matters 4.0 Maps, visit: <https://www.chelincoln.org/placematters/maps.html>

Life expectancy is the statistically probable length of time an individual is expected to live. The Community Health Endowment 2021 Place Matters 4.0 Community Mapping Project maps life expectancy in Lancaster County based on mortality patterns of the population in a specific census tract given the risk factors in that location.⁶

- According to 2020 5-year estimates, the average life expectancy in Lancaster County is 79.9 years.

- Census tracts with lower-than-average life expectancies are located near downtown where poverty is most prevalent.

Prenatal Care

In the past 10 years, two-thirds of women received 10 or more prenatal visits while pregnant

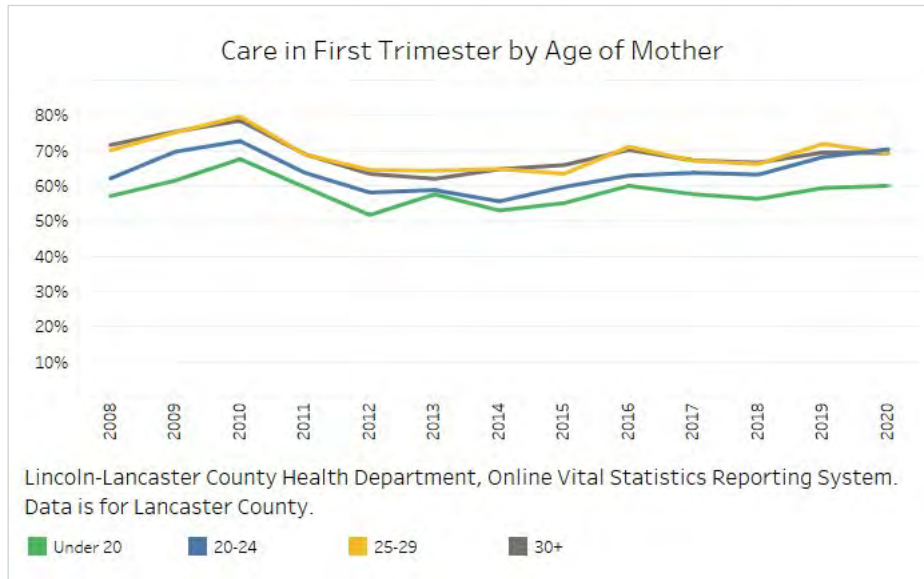


Figure 86

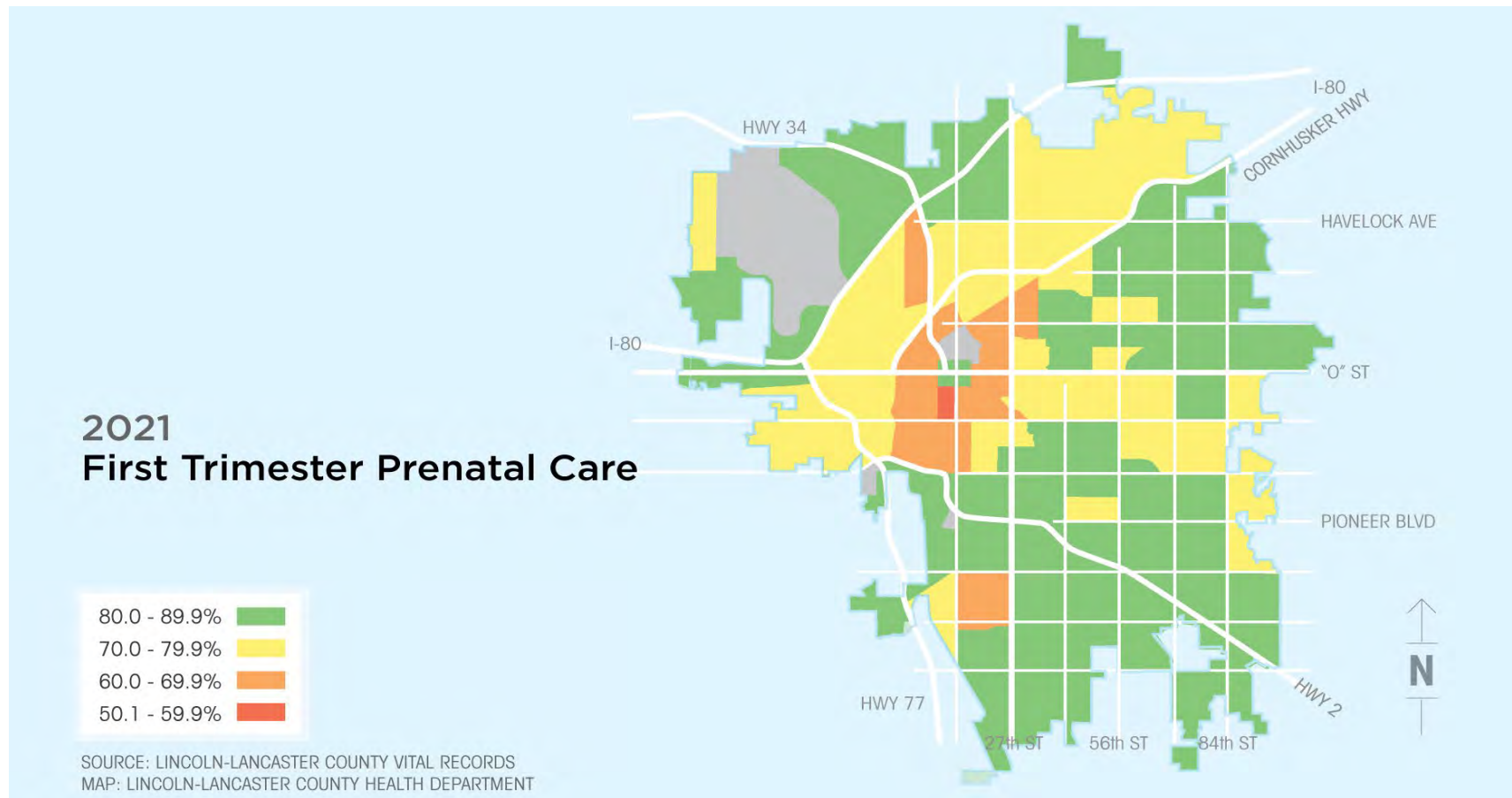
Women with 10 or more prenatal visits are less likely to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes when compared to women who have less than 10 prenatal visits. These adverse pregnancy outcomes include, but are not limited to, low birth weight, preterm births, and developmental delays or disabilities. Ten or more prenatal visits is an indicator of responsible and healthy pregnancies and subsequently births.⁷

- In 2021, 69.1% of women received 10 or more prenatal visits in Lancaster County.
- Consistently, a lower percentage of women under 20 years of age receive 10 or more prenatal visits than older women.



First Trimester Prenatal Care Map

The percentage of women receiving first trimester care varies throughout Lancaster County



Map 10 - Courtesy of Community Health Endowment, Place Matters Community Mapping Project. For the online interactive map of the CHE Place Matters 4.0 Maps, visit: <https://www.chelincoln.org/placematters/maps.html>

Early and regular prenatal care improves the chances of a healthy pregnancy.⁸ The Community Health Endowment 2021 Place Matters 4.0 Community Mapping Project maps the percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester across census tracts in Lancaster County.⁹

- In 2021, 79.3% of women received prenatal care in the first trimester in Lancaster County. This falls short of Lincoln’s goal of 90% of women

receiving prenatal care in the first trimester.⁹

- The census tracts with the lowest percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester are located near downtown where poverty is most prevalent. The downtown area also has the highest concentration of children in Lincoln.

Low Birth Weight

Lancaster County has a lower rate of low birth weight infants

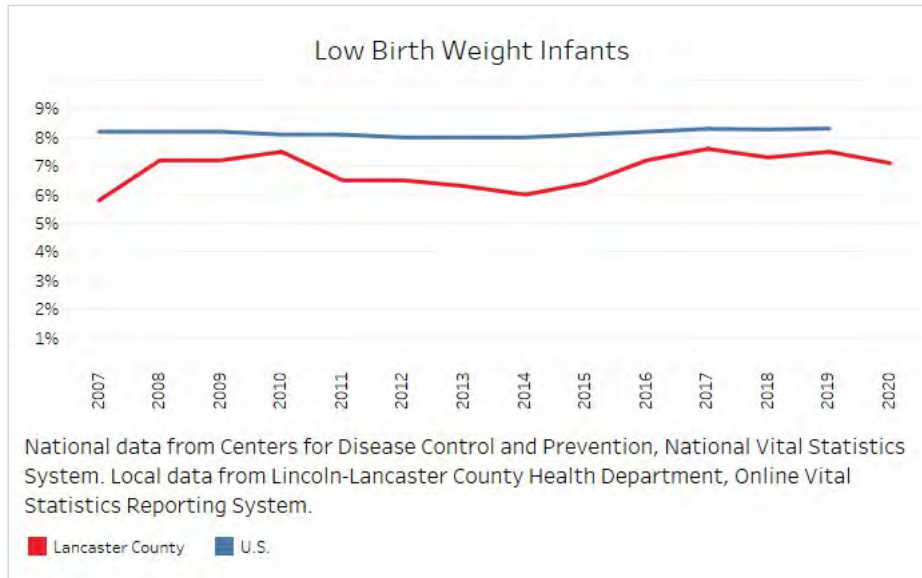


Figure 87

Children who are born at a low birth weight (less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces) have an increased risk of long-term disability and impaired development.¹⁰ Low birth weight may indicate inadequate prenatal care.¹⁰

- Lancaster County has a lower percentage of children who are born at a low birth weight than the U.S. In 2019, 7.5% of children were born at a low birth weight in Lancaster County, compared to the 8.3% of children who were born at a low birth weight in the U.S.

Births to Teen Mothers

Births to Lincoln teen mothers is the same as the national rate

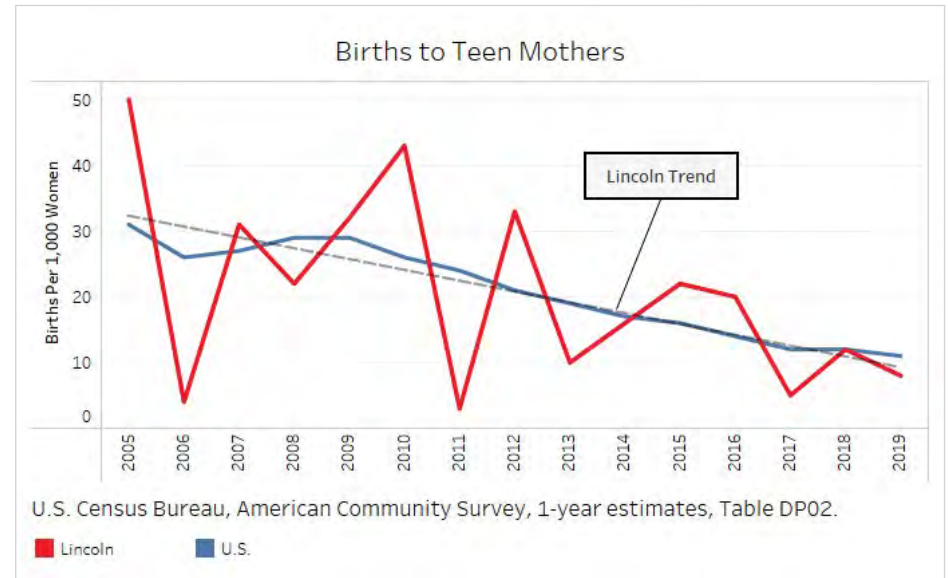


Figure 88

Teenage girls who give birth are more likely to drop out of high school and more likely to be in poverty.¹¹ Research suggests that children born to teen mothers are more likely to be low birth weight, have long-term health problems, and have worse educational outcomes. These outcomes are likely the result of associated socio-economic status and family background rather than the age of the mother.¹⁰

- Lincoln's average rate of births to teen mothers mirrors the national rate. Both the U.S and Lincoln have had on average 21 births per 100 women aged 15 to 19 years of age since 2005.
- Both Lincoln and national rates of births to teen mothers have declined in the past decade.
- In Lincoln, the rate of births to teen mothers (aged 15 to 19 years of age) has fluctuated, some years much higher than the national rate and other years much lower.

Mental Health Days

Poor mental health days have increased

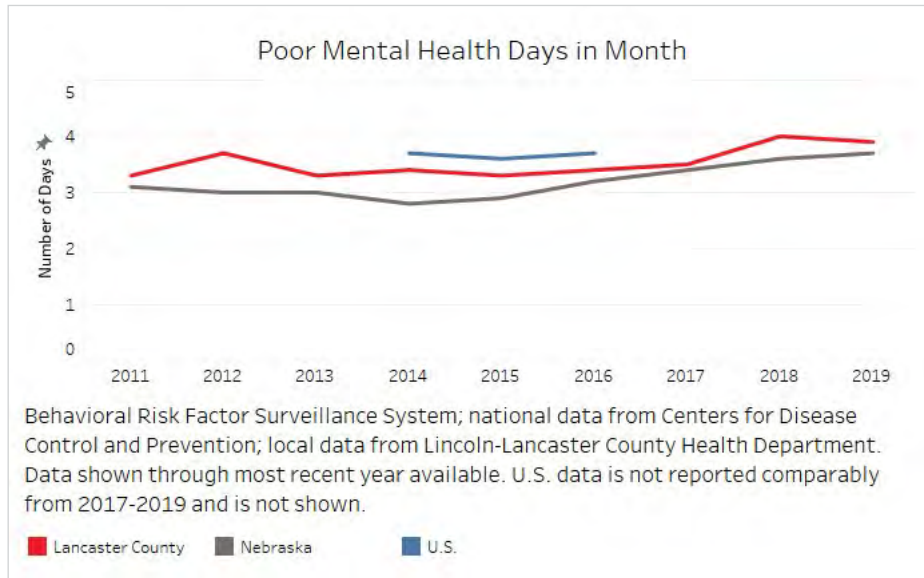


Figure 89

Mental health is a key component of overall well-being. Nationally, 21% of adults aged 18 or older experienced mental illness in 2020, while 6% of adults experienced a serious mental illness (e.g., schizophrenia, manic-depressive disorder, and severe depressive disorders).¹²

- The number of poor mental health days reported by Lancaster County and Nebraska residents has increased since 2014. In 2019, Lancaster County and Nebraska residents reported an average of 3.9 poor mental health days per month, compared to an average of 3.4 poor mental health days per month in 2014.

Police Mental Health Investigations

Police investigations involving mental health needs have increased by 36%

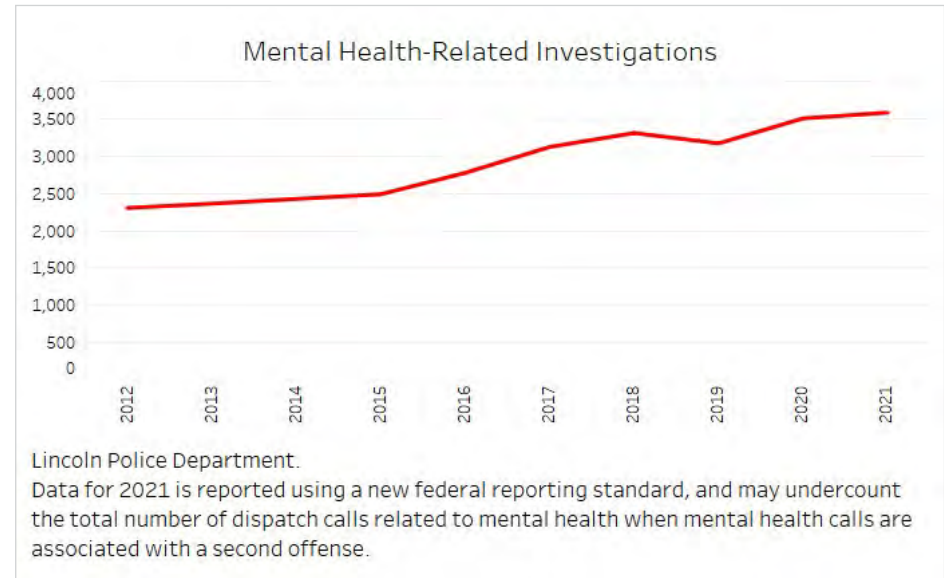


Figure 90

The Lincoln Police Department has officers trained to respond to calls involving mental health issues. When a person is located who may need mental health services, and they are not dangerous, they are provided information about available services. Their contact information is also provided to a peer support program that follows up on all contacts.

- The number of investigations involving mental health needs has increased 36% since 2012.

Suicide

Suicide is the 8th leading cause of death in Lancaster County

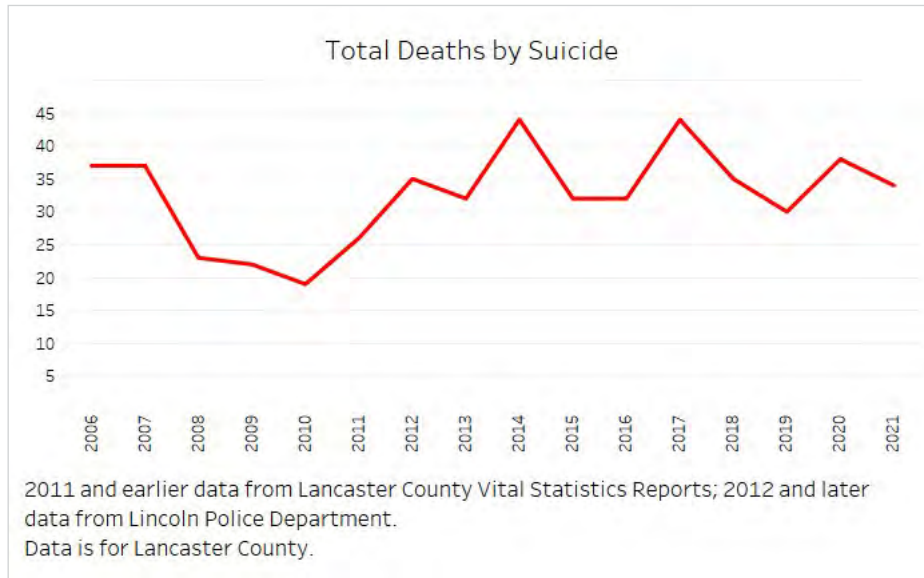


Figure 91

In 2020, suicide was the 12th leading cause of death for all ages in the United States.¹³ Suicide is the 8th leading cause of death in Lancaster County.¹⁴

- Since 2006, Lincoln has averaged 33 suicides per year.

Youth Marijuana Use

Youth drug use rates are declining in Lancaster County and the U.S.

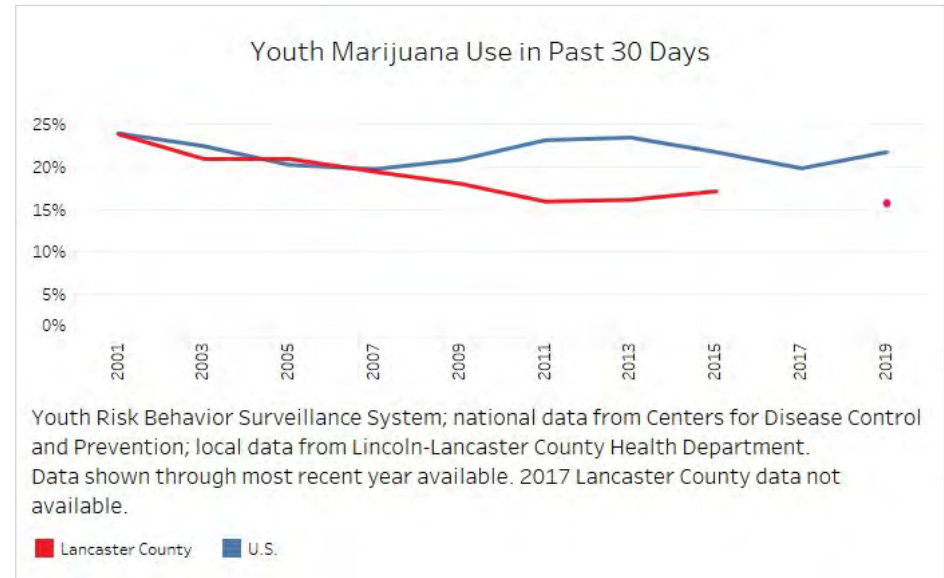


Figure 92

Marijuana use by youth may negatively affect brain development and increase the risk of mental health problems, driving while impaired, and addiction.¹⁵

- Since 2001, Lancaster County has seen a 34% decline in youth marijuana use. In 2001, 24% of students in Lancaster County reported 30-day marijuana use, compared to 16% in 2019.
- Youth marijuana use is lower in Lancaster County than the U.S. In 2019, 16% of students in Lancaster County reported 30-day marijuana use, compared to 22% of students in the U.S.

Youth Alcohol and Cigarette Use

Youth alcohol and cigarette use rates are declining in Lancaster County and the U.S.

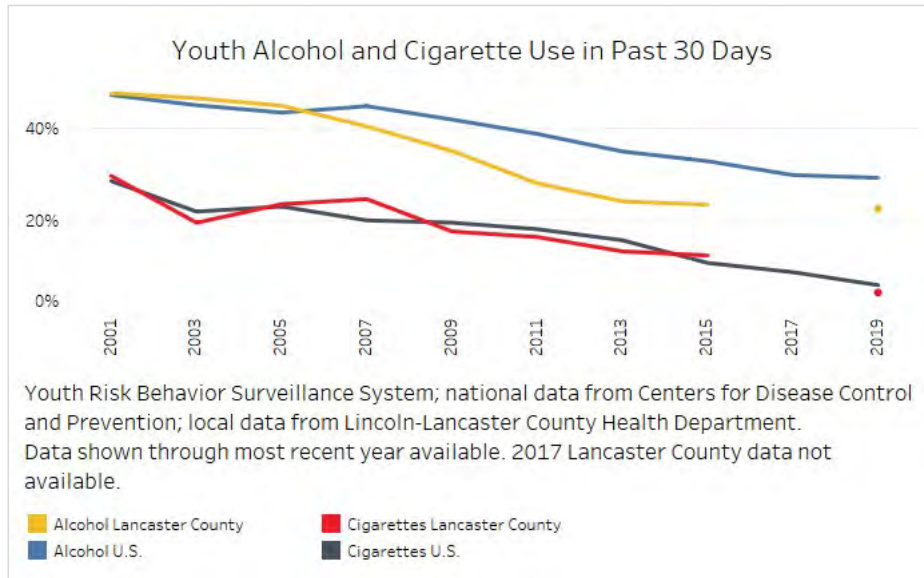


Figure 93

The Lancaster County youth alcohol use rate is lower than the national rate. The youth cigarette use rate mirrors the national rate.

- Alcohol use among youth in Lancaster County has declined 53% since 2001. In 2001, 48% of students in Lancaster County reported 30-day alcohol use, compared to 23% in 2019.
- Cigarette use among youth in Lancaster County has declined 85% since 2001. In 2001, 30% of students in Lancaster County reported 30-day cigarette use, compared to 4% in 2019.

Police Alcohol/Drug Related Incidents

Incidents involving alcohol and/or drugs requiring police response have decreased

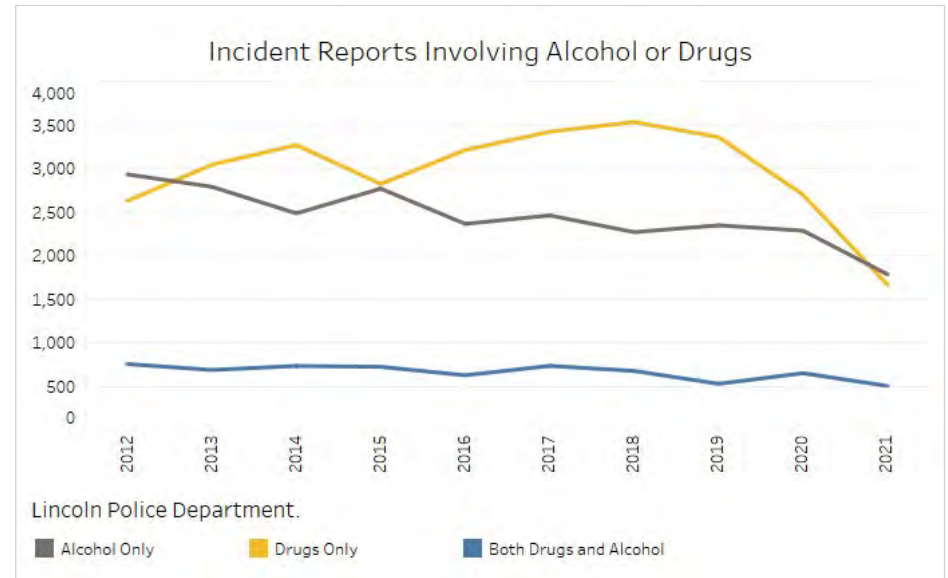


Figure 94

Incidents requiring a police response that also involved alcohol and/or drugs have decreased.

- In 2021, 12% of all police incident reports involved alcohol and/or drugs (3,950), compared to 17% of police incident reports involving alcohol and/or drugs in 2016.
- In 2021:
 - Drugs were involved in 5.2% of all police incident reports.
 - Alcohol was involved in 5.6% of all police incident reports.
 - Both alcohol and drugs were involved in 1.6% of all police incident reports.

Emergency Protective Custody

Mental health crisis services use is declining, but users often repeat crisis services

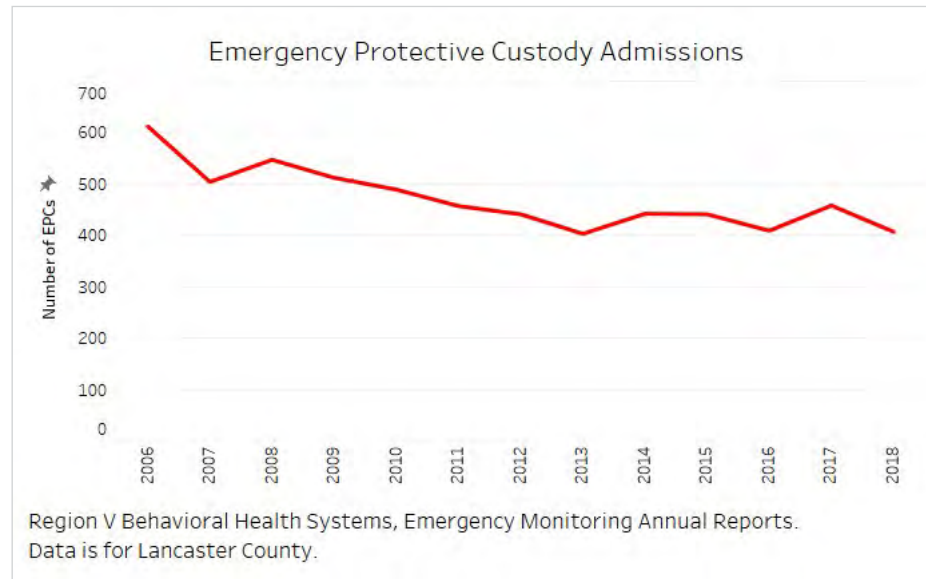


Figure 95

Through Emergency Protective Custody (EPC), law enforcement may take a person into involuntary custody who is mentally ill and dangerous to themselves or others and who does not seek voluntary treatment when encouraged to do so by officers.

- The number of EPC admissions has declined 34% since 2006.
 - In 2005, police awareness training taught how to refer people to services and offer them the opportunity to be admitted voluntarily.
- Approximately 40% of those admitted have previously been EPC'd sometime between 2012 and 2018.
 - For those with repeat admissions, the majority (63%) return within 13 months.

Civil Protective Custody

Substance abuse crisis services use is declining

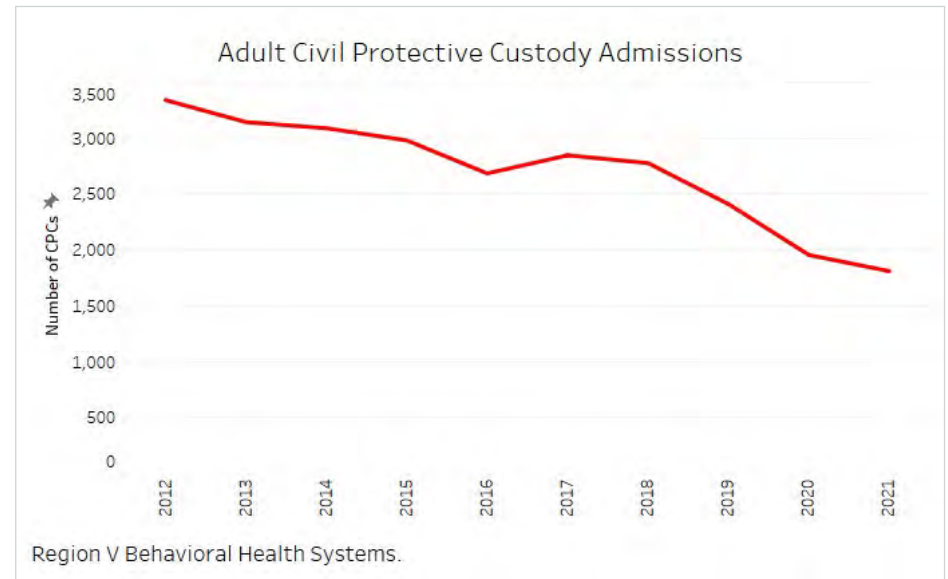


Figure 96

Civil Protective Custody (CPC) is used by law enforcement to detain a person who appears intoxicated and dangerous to themselves or others or is incapacitated on public property.

- Since 2012, the number of adult CPC admissions per year has decreased 54%, from 3,341 in 2012 to 1,810 in 2021.

Behavioral Health Admissions

Mental health disorders are the most common diagnosis for persons entering behavioral health services

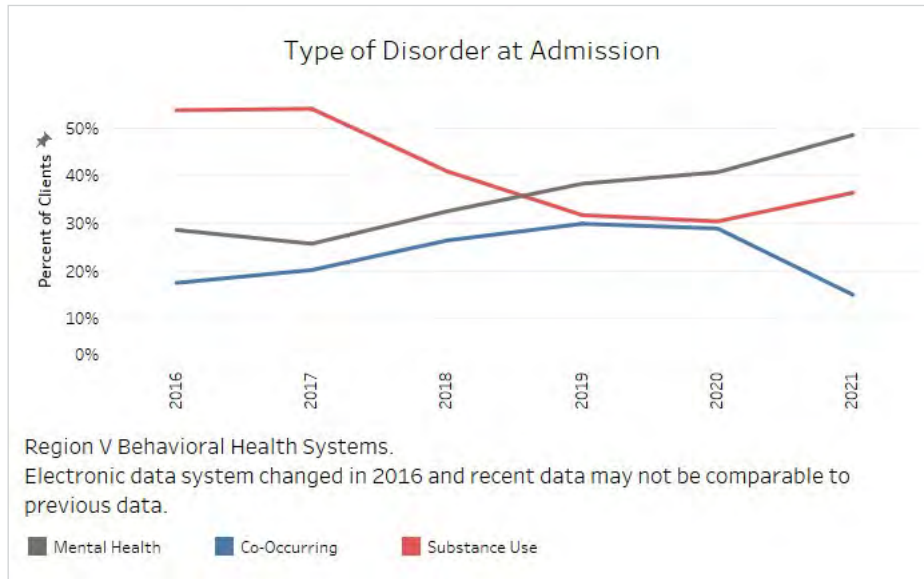


Figure 97

The state of Nebraska and local communities are responsible for delivering services to persons with severe and persistent behavioral health needs who are unable to pay for them. In Lincoln, Nebraska-funded services are paid for by the State of Nebraska, Lancaster County, behavioral health providers' charitable donations or other underwriting, and donors.

When persons enter into any type of service, they are *admitted*. People may be admitted to multiple services simultaneously. Persons admitted may have a primary diagnosis of mental health disorder, substance use disorder, or co-occurring disorder. A *co-occurring disorder* is one that involves both mental health and substance abuse. When individuals have a co-occurring disorder, treatments that address both are associated with lower costs and better outcomes.¹⁶



- Among persons receiving Nebraska-funded services in 2021:
 - 49% had a mental health disorder.
 - 36% had a substance use disorder.
 - 15% had a co-occurring disorder.
- Since 2016, the prevalence of mental health disorders at time of admission (not co-occurring) has increased by 20 percentage points, while the prevalence of substance use disorders (not co-occurring) has decreased by 17 percentage points.

Behavioral Health Housing

Housing rates vary among those with mental health disorders after receiving services

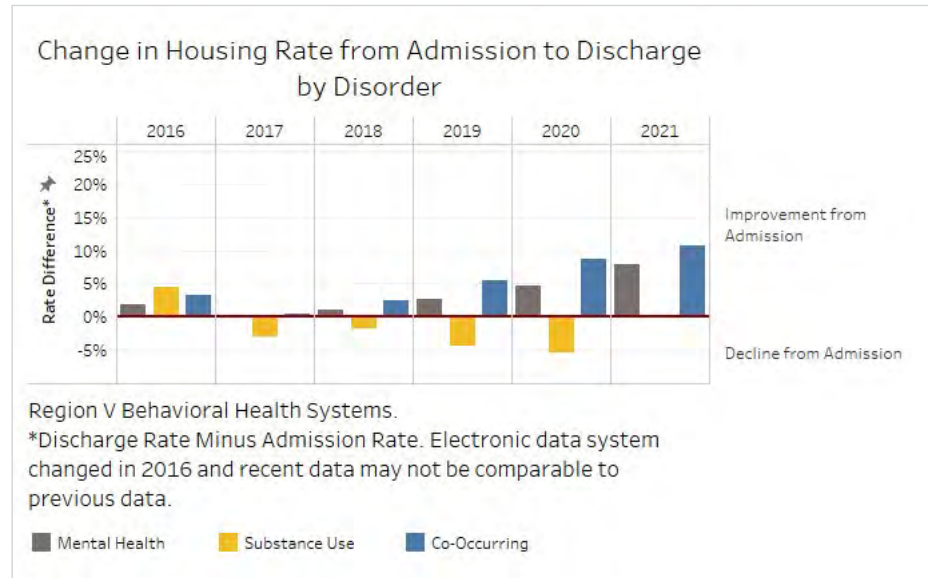


Figure 98

Persons with severe mental illness comprise a significant percentage of the homeless¹⁷ population. In addition to treatment services, a wide array of agencies provide other supportive community services to aid those with severe and persistent behavioral health needs in Lincoln.

- In 2021, there was an 11% increase in housing rate after admission for those with a co-occurring disorder diagnosis. This rate difference has increased by 8 percentage points since 2016, when there was a 3% increase in housing rate after admission.
- In 2021, there was an 8% increase in housing rate after admission for those with a mental health diagnosis. This rate difference has increased by 6 percentage points since 2016, when there was a 2% increase in housing rate after admission.
- There was no difference in housing rate after admission for those with a substance use disorder in 2021. This rate difference is a decrease of 4

Behavioral Health Employment

Employment rates increase among those with behavioral health disorders after receiving services

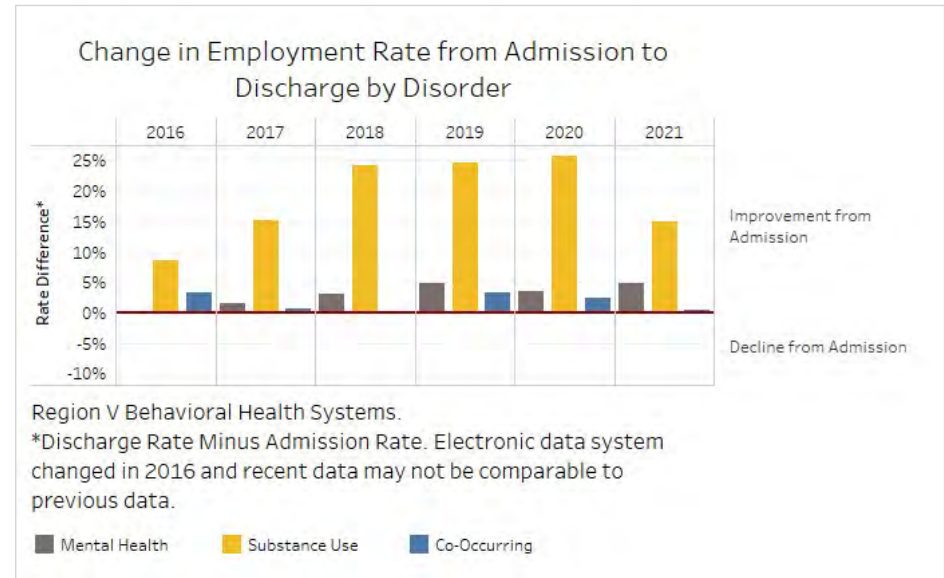


Figure 99

percentage points since 2016, when there was a 4% increase in housing rate after admission.

Figure 99

In addition to treatment services, a wide array of agencies provide other supportive community services to aid those with severe and persistent behavioral health needs in Lincoln. This includes assistance finding and retaining employment.

- Persons receiving behavioral health services are more likely to be employed after receiving treatment.
- The employment rate of persons with substance use disorders is especially impacted by treatment. The employment rate of persons undergoing treatment for substance use disorders increased from 20% at admission to 35% at discharge in 2021.

Health Notes

1. Sherry, M., Kochanek, K., Jiaquan, X., & Arias, E. (December, 2021). *Mortality in the United States, 2020* (NCHS Data Brief no. 427). National Center for Health Statistics. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db427.pdf>
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, April 28). *About chronic diseases*. <https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/about/index.htm>
3. Obesity is defined as having a Body Mass Index of 30 to 99.8 and is calculated based on responses to questions about height and weight.
4. Diabetes rates are based in individual report that they have been diagnosed with diabetes.
5. Physical inactivity is based on persons reporting no leisure-time physical activity in the past 30 days.
6. Community Health Endowment. (2021). *Place Matters 4.0 Community Mapping Project 2021*. <https://www.chelincoln.org/placematters/>
7. Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (2021). *Vital statistics: Birth data Lancaster County 2020*. <https://www.lincoln.ne.gov/City/Departments/Health-Department/Public-Health-Informatics-and-Planning/Data-and-Reports/Vital-Statistics>
8. National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (2017, January 31). *What is prenatal care and why is it important?* <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/pregnancy/conditioninfo/prenatal-care>
9. Community Health Endowment. (2021). *Place Matters 4.0 Community Mapping Project 2021*. <https://www.chelincoln.org/placematters/>
10. Cutland, C., Lackritz, E., Mallett-Moore, T., Bardaji, A., Chandrasekaran, R., Lahariya, C., Imran Nisar, M., Tapia, M., Pathirana, J., Kochhar, S. & Muñoz, F. (2017). Low birth weight: Case definition & guidelines for data collection, analysis, and presentation of maternal immunization safety data. *Vaccine*, 35(48) 6492-6500. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2017.01.049>
11. Hoffman, S. D., & Maynard, R. A. (Eds.). (2008). *Kids having kids: Economic costs and social consequences of teen pregnancy* (2nd ed.). Urban Institute Press.
12. National Institute of Mental Health. (2022, January). *Mental illness*. <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/mental-illness>
13. National Center for Health Statistics (2021). *About multiple cause of death, 1999–2020*. CDC WONDER online database.

Health Notes Cont.

14. Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (2021). *Vital statistics: Death data Lancaster County 2020*. <https://www.lincoln.ne.gov/City/Departments/Health-Department/Public-Health-Informatics-and-Planning/Data-and-Reports/Vital-Statistics>
15. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012, September 8). *Marijuana use and public health: Teens*. <https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/teens.html>
16. Minkoff, K. (2001). Developing standards of care for individuals with co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders. *Psychiatric Services*, 52(5), 597-599.
17. National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2006). *Chronic Homelessness Brief*. Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness.



Safety and Security

People want to live in communities where they feel physically free from harm. Harm may occur through intentional victimization, as well as through accidents and health crises. For the first time since 2015, the number of violent crime victims in the U.S. has significantly decreased. The number of serious crime victims has also decreased since 2018.¹

Lincoln has less crime than other similarly-sized communities. Persons living in Lincoln report feeling safe most or all of the time, traffic-crash injuries have been low for the past decade, and medical and fire services are effective. However, the percentage of **children removed from their homes for their safety remains higher than nationwide.** Lincoln has also seen an **increase in the juvenile arrest rates for drug violations and property crimes** when compared to the national rates.

Crime Rate

Lincoln's crime rate remains low

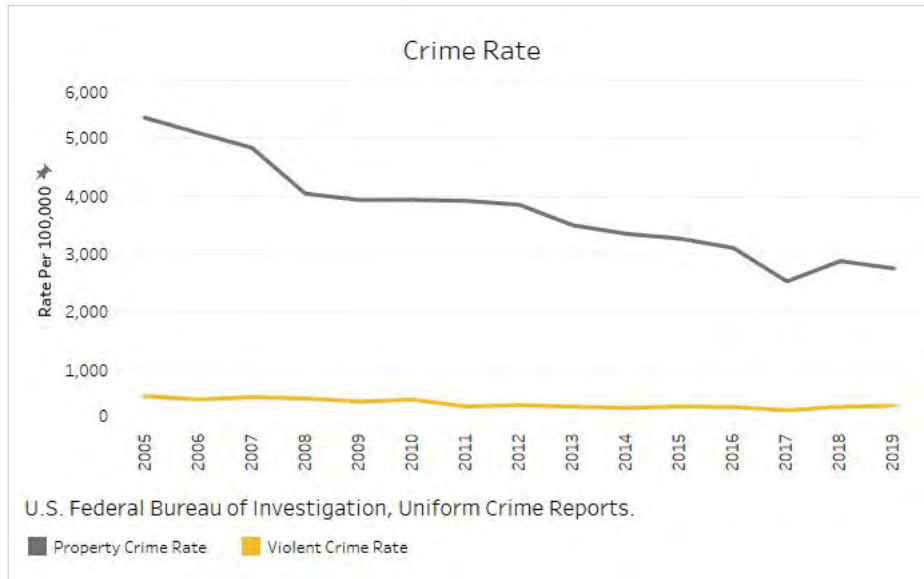


Figure 100

Lincoln's crime rate remains low. The City of Lincoln has regularly met its goal of having fewer than 555 violent crimes per 100,000 persons and fewer than 755 burglaries (part of property crimes) per 100,000 persons.

- Property crimes are the most reported offenses in Lincoln, but they have declined 43% in the past decade (from 3,935 offenses per 100,000 persons in 2010 to 2,751 offenses per 100,000 persons in 2019).
- Violent crimes are the least reported offenses in Lincoln, and they have declined 27% in the past decade (from 487 offenses per 100,000 persons in 2010 to 383 offenses per 100,000 persons in 2019). However, the violent crime rate did increase by 5% from 2018 to 2019 (from 362 offenses per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 383 offenses per 100,000 persons in 2019).

Crime Rate Comparison

Lincoln's crime rate is lower than similar size cities

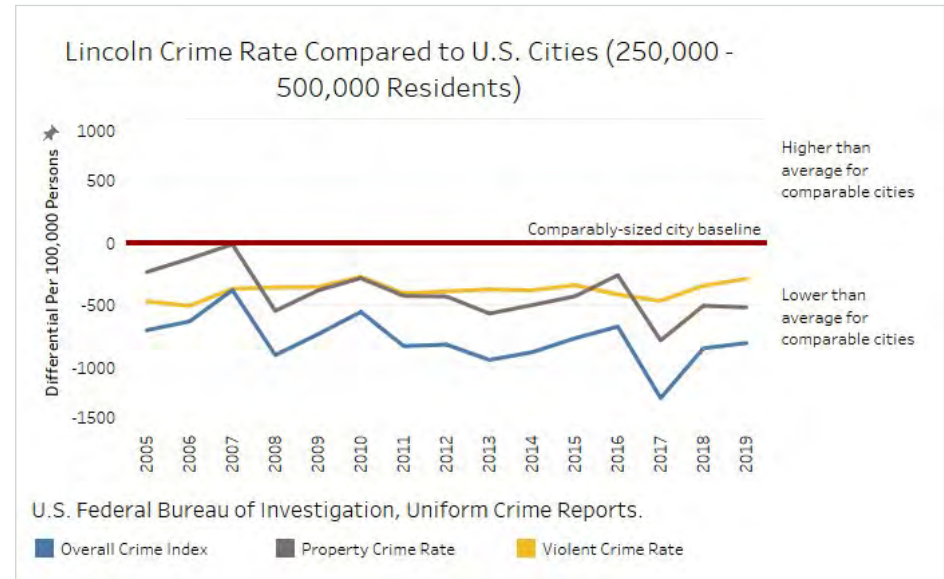


Figure 101

Lincoln's property and violent crime rates have consistently been lower than the rates of other cities across the United States with populations between 250,000 and 500,000 persons.

- In 2010, Lincoln's property crime rate was 93% of the rate of comparably sized cities and this rate dropped to 84% of comparably sized cities in 2019.
- Over the past decade, Lincoln's violent crime rate averaged 50% of the violent crime rate of other comparably sized cities.

Juvenile Arrest Comparison

Lincoln's juvenile arrest rates for drug violations and property crimes are increasing

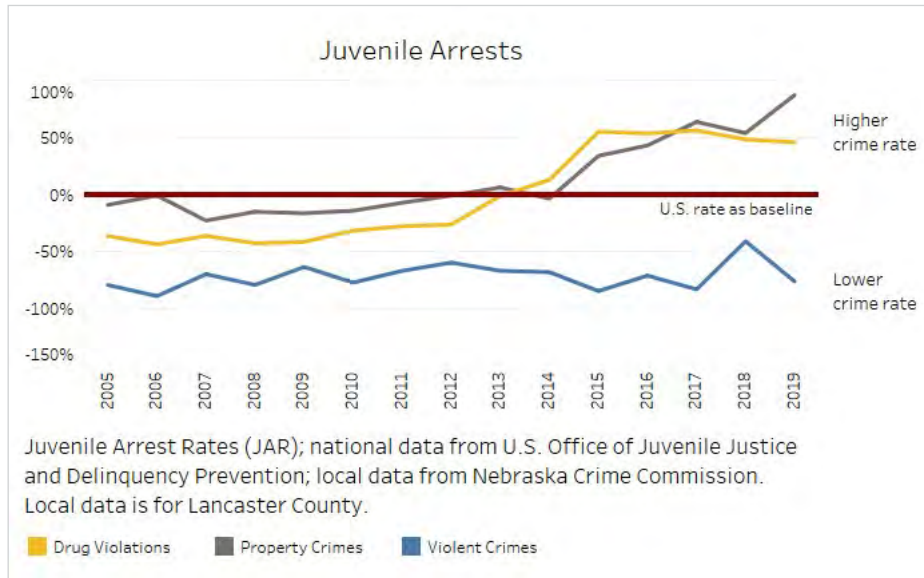


Figure 102

Lincoln's juvenile arrest rates for drug violations and property crimes are increasing.

- Lincoln's juvenile drug arrest rate was previously lower than the national rate but has been increasing in the past decade (since 2010) and is now 46% higher than the national rate. This is down slightly from 2018 (when it was 48%).
- Although the juvenile property crime arrest rate has been decreasing nationally,² Lincoln has experienced an increase in juvenile property crime arrest rates.³ The Lincoln juvenile property crime arrest rate is now 87% higher than the national rate. This is a 33% increase from 2018, when the juvenile property crime arrest rate was 54% higher than the national average.
- Lincoln's juvenile violent crime arrest rates have been on average 72% lower than the national rate over the past decade.

Feeling Safe and Secure

People in Lincoln report feeling safe

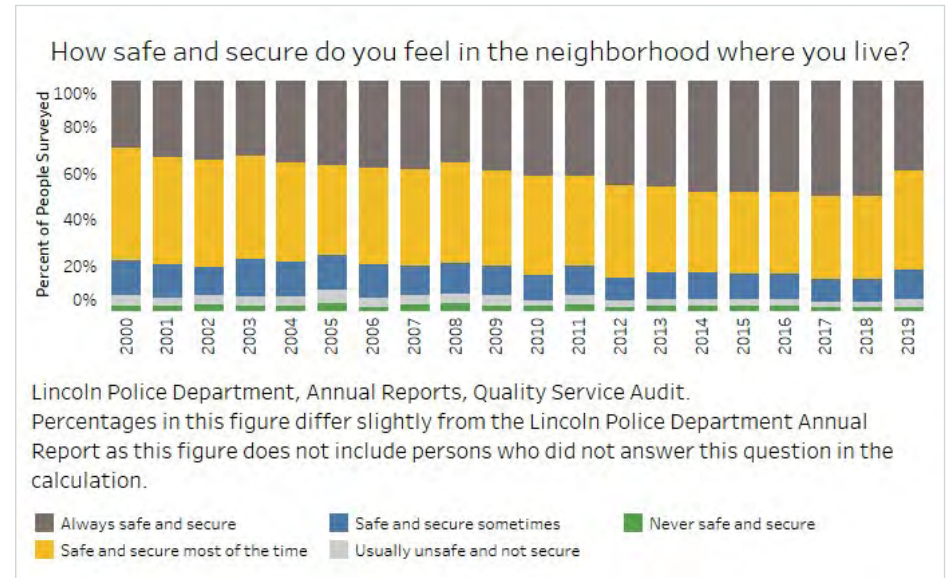


Figure 103

The Lincoln Police Department, through a contract with Gallup, surveys all individuals who have contact with city police officers.

- In the past decade, 82 to 85% of respondents have indicated that they feel safe and secure either *always* or *most of the time*.
- Of that group, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of individuals who say they *always* feel safe and secure prior to 2019. However, the percentage of individuals who say they *always* feel safe and secure decreased from 50% in 2018 to 39% in 2019.

The high percentage of feelings of safety and security among this population are particularly notable since the group includes individuals who have had contact with the police department as the result of victimization.

Traffic Crash Injuries

Lincoln is meeting its goal to keep traffic crash injuries low

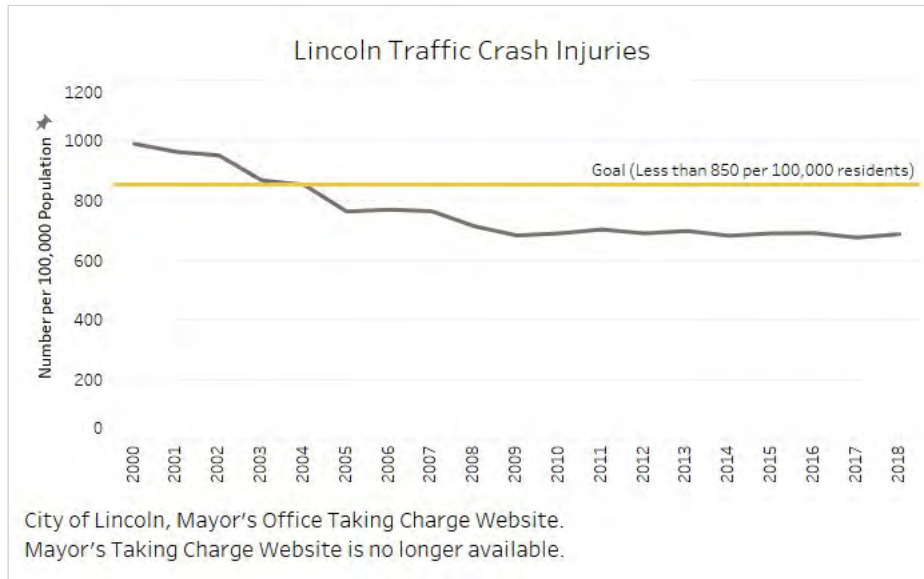


Figure 104

The rate of traffic crash-related injuries has averaged 688 injuries per 100,000 persons in the past decade.

- Since 2005, the rate has not exceeded the City of Lincoln's goal of fewer than 850 injuries per 100,000 persons.

Ambulance Response Time

Medical emergency response trails city's goals

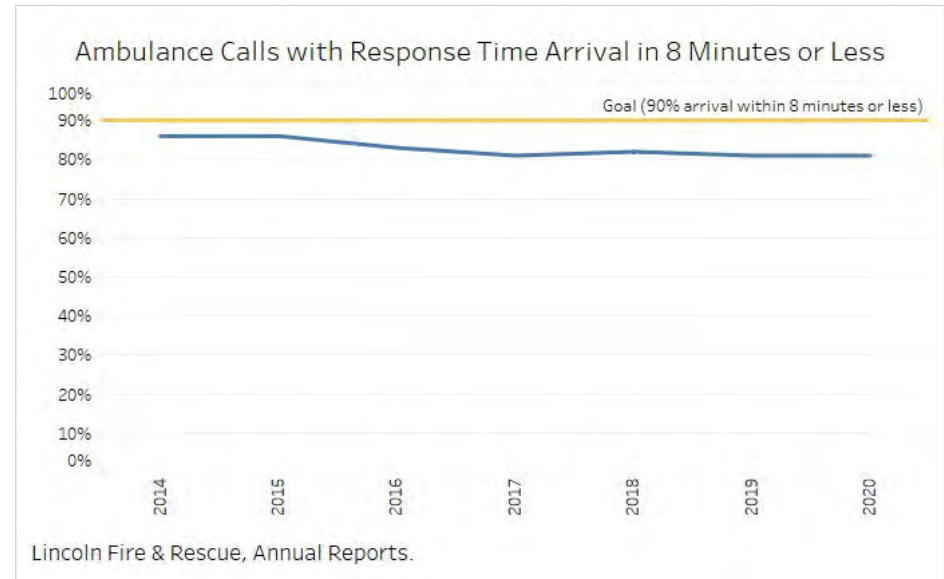


Figure 105

The City of Lincoln's goal is to achieve 90% of on-scene ambulance arrival in 8 minutes or less after receiving a medical call.

- For the past 5 years, the goal has not been reached. In 2020, 81% of on-scene ambulance arrivals were achieved in 8 minutes or less after receiving a medical call.

Property Saved from Fire

Property value saved from fire is high



Figure 106

Lincoln Fire and Rescue tracks the percentage of total property value it saves when responding to fires.

- Over the past decade, Lincoln Fire and Rescue saved on average 97% of property value.
 - The only year this percentage dropped below 95% was in 2011, when the Lincoln Public Schools' district office was destroyed by fire.

Figure 107

Lancaster County's rate of child abuse and neglect violations have remained steady since 2012, while the rate of domestic assault investigations have declined.

- Lancaster County's rate of child abuse and neglect investigations by Health and Human Services varies from year to year, but has decreased 31% from a high in 2011 (from 1,025 investigations per 100,000 persons in 2011 to

Domestic and Child Violence

Domestic and child violence rates have been steady or declined since 2012

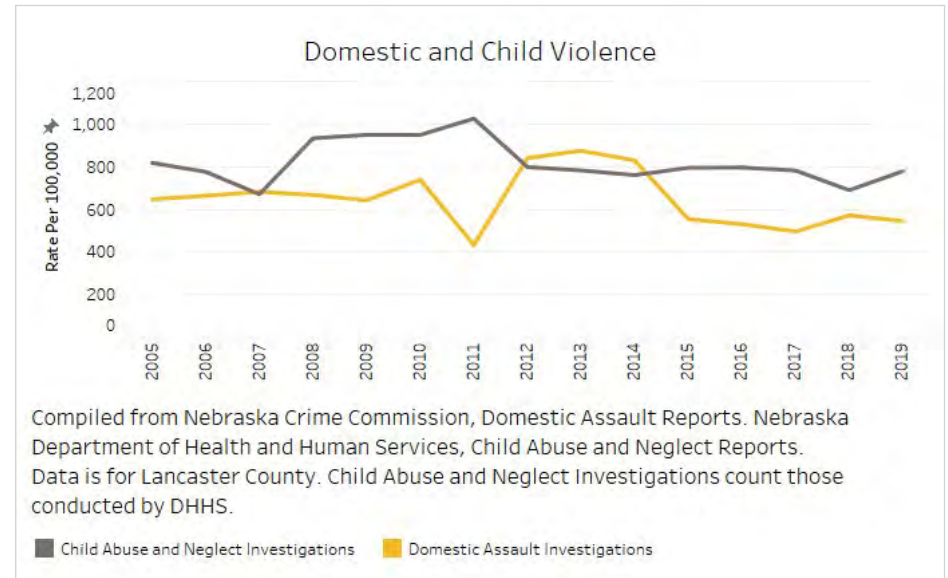


Figure 107

- 778 investigations per 100,000 persons in 2019).⁴
- The rate of child abuse and neglect investigations increased 11% from 2018 to 2019 (from 689 investigations per 100,000 persons in 2018 to 778 investigations per 100,000 persons in 2019). The lowest number of investigations in recent years occurred in 2018.
- The rate of domestic assault investigations also varies from year to year but overall has trended lower in the past five years.
- The rate of domestic assault investigations has decreased 60% from a high in 2013 (from 874 investigations per 100,000 persons in 2013 to 545 investigations per 100,000 persons in 2019).

Child Out-of-Home Placements

The percentage of children in out-of-home placements has decreased in the past decade

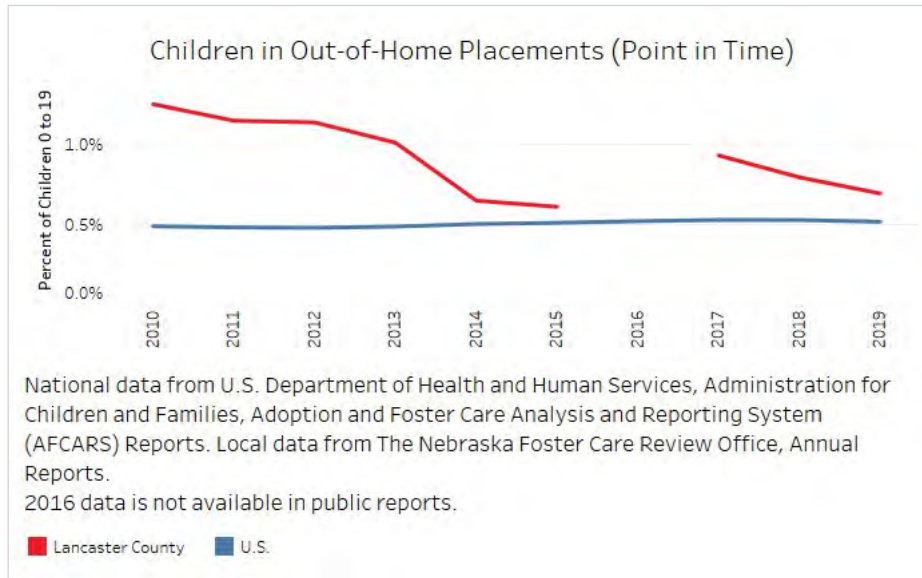


Figure 108

Nebraska's child protective custody system has been widely criticized for the high percentages of children that are placed in out-of-home care (such as foster care). However, there have been improvements in the past decade.

- In Lancaster County, the percentage of children in foster care continues to be higher than the national rate.^{5, 6}
- Although the percentage of children in out-of-home placement is a relatively small percentage of Lincoln's children, 584 children were in out-of-home placements in 2019.⁵
- Since 2010, the percentage of children in out-of-home placements has declined from 1.3% to 0.7%.

Child Out-of-Home Placement Reasons

Neglect and parent substance abuse are the most common reasons for children to be in out-of-home placements

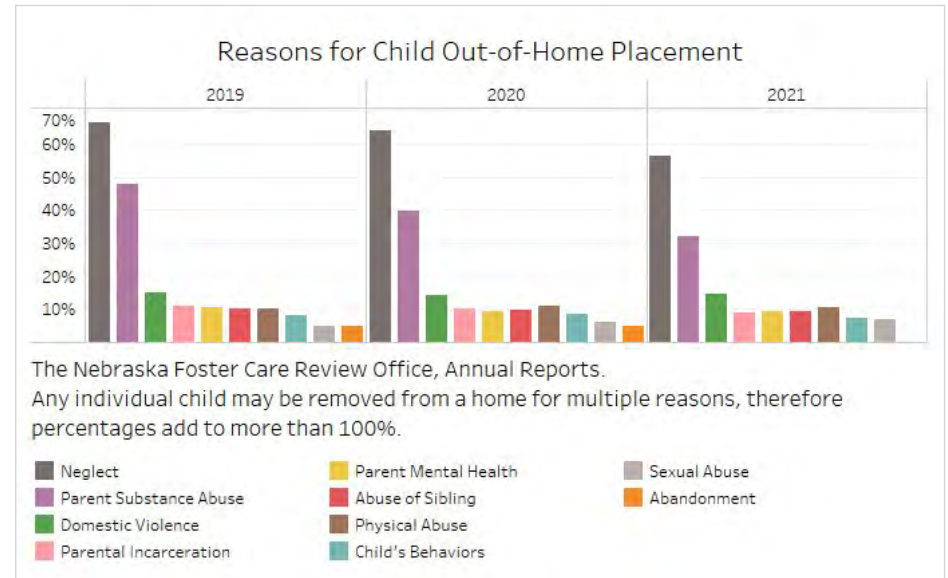


Figure 109

In 2021, there were several reasons for children to be in out-of-home placements.

- Neglect was the reason for out-of-home placement for the majority of children (56%).
- Parent substance abuse was a reason for about one-third (32%) of out-of-home placements.
- These have been the top two reasons for child out-of-home placements since 2012.

Safety and Security Notes

1. Morgan, R.E. & Truman, J.L. (September 2020). Criminal Victimization, 2019. *Technical Report NCJ 255113*. U.S. Department of Justice.
2. Puzzanchera, C. (May 2021). Juvenile Arrests, 2019. *National Report NCJ 256032*. U.S. Department of Justice.
3. Although juvenile arrest rates may largely reflect juvenile behavior, many other factors can affect the magnitude of these rates, such as the attitudes of citizens toward crime, the policies of local law enforcement agencies, and the policies of other components of the justice system.
4. Data for domestic violence offenses are not available for only the City of Lincoln, therefore Lancaster County data are used.
5. All data is point-in-time. Lancaster County data 2006 through 2009 for December 20; 2011 and later for June 30. National data is for September 30 of each year.
6. These figures exclude children who are removed from homes due to juvenile justice interventions.

Appendices

List of Tables	95
List of Maps	96
List of Figures	97
Data Indicators and Sources	103
Omitted Measures	105
Data Sources	106
Versions	114

List of Tables

Table 1. Population Growth by Age Group7
Table 2. Race/Ethnicity by Age 12
Table 3. Census Tracts in Extreme Poverty 44

List of Maps

Map 1. Concentration of Children	8
Map 2. Race/Ethnicity	13
Map 3. Poverty	35
Map 4. Poverty/Ethnicity and Poverty	42
Map 5. Census Tracts Poverty	45
Map 6. Housing Costs	51
Map 7. Youth Fitness	70
Map 8. Tobacco Use	72
Map 9. Life Expectancy	75
Map 10. First Trimester Prenatal Care	77

List of Figures

Figure 1. Population.....	6
Figure 2. Population Growth	6
Figure 3. Population by Age Group.....	7
Figure 4. Birth and Death Rates.....	9
Figure 5. Lincoln Newcomers	10
Figure 6. Newcomers by Age Group.....	10
Figure 7. Newcomers by Race/Ethnicity	11
Figure 8. Newcomers Educational Attainment.....	11
Figure 9. Race/Ethnicity.....	12
Figure 10. Community Well-Being Index	14
Figure 11. Unemployment	17
Figure 12. Unemployment by Race/Ethnicity	17
Figure 13. Workforce Participation.....	18
Figure 14. Workforce Participation by Race/Ethnicity	18
Figure 15. Parents in Workforce.....	19
Figure 16. Childcare Costs	20
Figure 17. Childcare Infant Cost	20
Figure 18. Cost of Living	21

List of Figures Cont.

Figure 19. Per Capita Income	21
Figure 20. Household Income	22
Figure 21. Median vs. Mean Household Income.....	22
Figure 22. Workforce Status & Poverty.....	23
Figure 23. Employment Status & Poverty	23
Figure 24. Work Type & Poverty	24
Figure 25. Mean Hours & Poverty	24
Figure 26. Educational Attainment	25
Figure 27. High School Diploma.....	26
Figure 28. Graduate/Professional Degree	26
Figure 29. Unemployment Rate by Education	27
Figure 30. Median Earnings by Education	27
Figure 31. Projected Employment Growth.....	28
Figure 32. Quality of Workforce.....	29
Figure 33. Availability of Skilled Workforce	29
Figure 34. Employment by Sector.....	30
Figure 35. STEM Occupations	30
Figure 36. Net Job Creation	31
Figure 37. Jobs Created by New Businesses.....	31
Figure 38. Establishment Entry Rate.....	32

List of Figures Cont.

Figure 39. Commercial & Residential Construction.....	32
Figure 40. Poverty Rate.....	36
Figure 41. Rate of Change by Poverty Population	36
Figure 42. Households in/Near Poverty	37
Figure 43. Children in Poverty.....	38
Figure 44. Poverty by Age Group	38
Figure 45. Families in Poverty	39
Figure 46. Female Householder Families in Poverty.....	39
Figure 47. Poverty & Race/Ethnicity – Number.....	40
Figure 48. Poverty & Race/Ethnicity – Percent.....	40
Figure 49. New Americans in Poverty.....	41
Figure 50. Poverty by Education.....	43
Figure 51. Poverty by School Enrollment	43
Figure 52. SNAP Benefits	46
Figure 53. Free/Reduced Lunch	46
Figure 54. Food Insecurity.....	47
Figure 55. Food Insecure Assistance Ineligibility.....	47
Figure 56. Uninsured Population.....	48
Figure 57. Uninsured Population by Race/Ethnicity	48
Figure 58. Medicaid-Only Coverage.....	49

List of Figures Cont.

Figure 59. Healthcare Coverage by Age	49
Figure 60. Cost of Living - Price Parity.....	50
Figure 61. Housing Costs	50
Figure 62. Homeless Point in Time Count.....	52
Figure 63. Homeless Rate by Age.....	52
Figure 64. Providers Participating in SUTQ	57
Figure 65. Young Children Participating in SUTQ.....	57
Figure 66. Students Enrolled in LPS K-12 Schools.....	58
Figure 67. Students Enrolled in LPS K-12 by Race/Ethnicity	58
Figure 68. Third Grade Language Arts Proficiency	59
Figure 69. Third Grade Language Arts Differential	59
Figure 70. Eighth Grade Math Proficiency	60
Figure 71. Eighth Grade Math Proficiency Differential.....	60
Figure 72. Graduation Rate.....	61
Figure 73. Graduation Rate Differential	61
Figure 74. District Dropout Rate.....	62
Figure 75. Graduating Class Dropout Rate Differential.....	62
Figure 76. Postsecondary Enrollment of LPS Graduates	63
Figure 77. Ages 18-24 in College or Graduate School	64
Figure 78. Adults Attaining H.S. Diploma or B.A. Degree	64

List of Figures Cont.

Figure 79. Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity.....	65
Figure 80. Health Risk Factors	69
Figure 81. Chlamydia	71
Figure 82. Sexually Transmitted Diseases.....	71
Figure 83. Cancer Deaths	73
Figure 84. Heart Disease Deaths	73
Figure 85. Diabetes Deaths	74
Figure 86. Prenatal Care	76
Figure 87. Low Birth Weight Infants.....	78
Figure 88. Births to Teen Mothers	78
Figure 89. Mental Health Days	79
Figure 90. Police Mental Health Investigations.....	79
Figure 91. Suicide.....	80
Figure 92. Youth Marijuana Use.....	80
Figure 93. Youth Alcohol and Cigarette Use.....	81
Figure 94. Police Alcohol/Drugs Related Incidents.....	81
Figure 95. Emergency Protective Custody.....	82
Figure 96. Civil Protective Custody.....	82
Figure 97. Behavioral Health Admissions.....	83
Figure 98. Behavioral Health Housing	84

List of Figures Cont.

Figure 99. Behavioral Health Employment.....	84
Figure 100. Crime Rate.....	88
Figure 101. Crime Rate Comparison.....	88
Figure 102. Juvenile Arrest Comparison.....	89
Figure 103. Feeling Safe and Secure	89
Figure 104. Traffic Crash Injuries.....	90
Figure 105. Ambulance Response Time	90
Figure 106. Property Saved From Fire	91
Figure 107. Domestic and Child Violence.....	91
Figure 108. Children in Out-of-Home Placements	92
Figure 109. Child Out-of-Home Placement Reasons.....	92

Data Indicators/Sources

As was the case for past Lincoln Vital Signs reports, indicators for this study are measures of the strength and health of our community as well as the challenges. The indicators are meant to:

- **Reflect fundamental interests and concerns of the community, families, and individuals**
- **Serve as reliable sources using valid sampling and measurement approaches**
- **Be available for past years and repeatable for future years**
- **Measure outcomes, rather than inputs or outputs**

For a number of indicators, national, state, peer, or aspirational community data are provided. The authors have noted in various sections of the report where data are lacking for important aspects in our community's life. Data already available from public sources were used. The Appendix provides information about the data sources. Data were selected, where possible, to represent the City of Lincoln. The authors have noted when other geographic units were used (Lancaster County, of which Lincoln comprises 90% of the population; the Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is Lancaster and Seward Counties; or Nebraska as a whole).

There is some variation in reporting of racial and ethnic categories within the study based on availability from the data source. For most data used in the study, categorization is based on self-identification. At a minimum, the Census Bureau reports five racial categories: White, Black/African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Persons may choose more than one race. When population sizes of racial groups are small, access to specific data about these populations may be suppressed by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau also collects Latino/a/Hispanic origin (popularly called "ethnicity"). Ethnicity is a separate and distinct concept from race. That is, an individual may claim any race along with Latino/a/Hispanic origin. For purposes of presentation, race and ethnicity are often reported in a single graphic figure. Further, we have shortened titles of racial/ethnicity categories, in most cases.

Data Indicators/Sources Cont.

Over the years, the U.S. Census Bureau has varied its approach to reporting about persons living in group quarters (including data from populations living in college dormitories, correctional facilities, nursing homes). For example, beginning in 2006, race and educational attainment data include persons in group quarters. Calculations for persons in poverty EXCLUDE institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

The Census Bureau has an obligation to produce accurate, relevant statistics about the nation's economy and people. The data collection issues experienced by the 2020 ACS severely affected the data quality of these statistics, therefore, the Census Bureau decided not to release the standard ACS 1-year data for 2020. Instead of providing the standard 1-year data products, the Census Bureau released experimental estimates from the 1-year data. This includes a limited number of data tables for the nation, states, and the District of Columbia. *Due to the experimental nature of these ACS 2020 1-year estimates, they are not included in this Lincoln Vital Signs report.*

Omitted Measures

Some indicators or maps that were in previous reports have been removed from this year's report, primarily because data are no longer available, or the metrics that are publicly available have changed .

This 2022 report no longer includes the following indicators:

Community Profile

- Composite Community and State Well-Being Rankings (Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index®)

Economy and Workforce

- Multiple Jobholders (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review)
- Patents Filed in Lancaster County (U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent Technology Monitoring Team)

Education

- Fourth Grade Writing Proficiency (Nebraska Department of Education, Nebraska Education Profile, Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System)
- Fourth Grade Writing Proficiency Achievement Differential (Nebraska Department of Education, Nebraska Education Profile, Nebraska Student-Centered Assessment System)

Data Sources

Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) Annual Reports **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families**

The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) collects case-level information from state and tribal title IV-E agencies on all children in foster care and those who have been adopted with title IV-E agency involvement. Title IV-E agencies are required to submit AFCARS data twice a year.

American Community Survey **United States Census Bureau**

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a relatively new survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. It uses a series of monthly samples to produce annually updated data for the same small areas (census tracts and block groups) formerly surveyed via the decennial census long-form sample. Initially, 5 years of samples will be required to produce these small-area data. Once the Census Bureau has collected 5 years of data, new small-area data will be produced annually. The Census Bureau also will produce 3-year and 1-year data products for larger geographic areas. The ACS includes people living in both housing units (HUs) and group quarters (GQs). The ACS is conducted throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico.

Annual Domestic Violence Reports **Nebraska Crime Commission**

Data is reported by all local jurisdictions and compiled by the Nebraska Crime Commission on an annual basis. Data collection began in 1999. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

The BRFSS is an ongoing, monthly, state-based telephone survey of the adult population. The survey provides state-specific information on behavioral risk factors and preventive health practices. Major changes to BRFSS survey methods began in 2011, meaning that comparison of data prior to 2011 to that after 2011 is not recommended.

Data Sources Cont.

Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS)

United States Census Bureau

BDS provides annual measures of business dynamics (such as job creation and destruction, establishment births and deaths, and firm startups and shutdowns) for the economy overall and aggregated by establishment and firm characteristics.

Crime in the United States

FBI Uniform Crime Reports

Crime in the United States is an annual publication in which the FBI compiles the volume and rate of violent and property crime offenses for the nation, and by state. Individual law enforcement agency data are also provided for those contributors supplying 12 months complete offense data. This report also includes arrest, clearance, and law enforcement employee data. Use the new online UCR Data Tool to research crime statistics for the nation, by state, and by individual law enforcement agency.

Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index® (formerly Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index®)

Gallup

The specific dimensions on which communities and states are ranked changed in 2014. The Well-Being Index now measures Americans' perceptions of their lives and their daily experiences through five interrelated elements that make up well-being: sense of purpose, social relationships, financial security, relationship to community, and physical health.

Lincoln/Lancaster County Youth Risk Behavioral Survey (Lincoln/Lancaster YRBS)

Lincoln/Lancaster County Health Department

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey measures the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among adolescents through representative national, state, and local surveys conducted biennially. The national and state surveys use multi-stage cluster sampling to obtain samples of students in grades 9-12 reflecting the geographic, urban-rural, racial, gender, and grade makeup of the population in those grade levels. In Lancaster County, the survey is conducted in all high schools, in randomly selected classrooms of a required period (second or English period). Parental consent was required beginning in 1997.

Data Sources Cont.

Lincoln Economic Dashboard and Business Conditions and Indicators Reports Lincoln Partnership for Economic Development

The Lincoln Economic Dashboard is a joint effort of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business Research, the Board of Directors of the Lincoln Partnership for Economic Development, and the Lincoln Partnership for Economic Development Steering Committee. The Dashboard collects and presents data to measure Lincoln's economic performance in comparison to other communities. The Business Conditions & Indicators Reports is designed to inform business leaders, government officials, and the community about the perceptions of doing business in Lincoln by the primary employers/businesses.

Lincoln Homeless Point in Time Report University of Nebraska—Lincoln Center on Children, Families and the Law

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires each Continuum of Care to conduct an unduplicated Point-in-Time Count of all persons who are homeless. Since 2006, the Lincoln Homeless Coalition has worked with the University of Nebraska—Lincoln Center on Children, Families, and the Law to conduct the unduplicated count. Included in the count are the number of homeless persons sheltered in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, and domestic violence shelters provide aggregate counts of unduplicated persons in their shelters. These persons represent the sheltered homeless counts. A street count (unsheltered persons) is conducted by the Lincoln Police Department, Matt Talbot Kitchen and Outreach, Cedars Street Outreach, and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Street count information is then cross referenced with CS-MIS sheltered information to remove duplicates identified in the street count from those identified as sheltered in the CS-MIS count.

Lincoln Police Department Quality Service Audit City of Lincoln Police Department

Phone survey conducted by Gallup with people who had contact with a police officer (such as crime victims and people who received traffic tickets), but not arrested for a crime.

Data Sources Cont.

Lincoln Public Schools Statistical Handbooks

Lincoln Public Schools

The Annual Statistical Handbook contains basic statistical information about Lincoln Public Schools. It is intended to provide the user with current information about public education in the community of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is a federal-state cooperative effort that produces monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment. These estimates are key indicators of local economic conditions. The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. Data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, State UI systems, annual population estimates, and the decennial census, are used to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment.

Map the Meal Gap

Feeding America

The primary goal of the Map the Meal Gap analysis is to more accurately assess food insecurity at the community level. Map the Meal Gap generates two types of community-level data: county-level food insecurity and child food insecurity estimates by income categories, and an estimate of the food budget shortfall that food insecure individuals report they experience.

National Center for Juvenile Justice

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Collects and presents information about juvenile participation in the justice system.

Data Sources Cont.

National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The National Vital Statistics System is the oldest system of inter-governmental data sharing in Public Health. These data are provided through contracts between NCHS and vital registration systems operated in the various jurisdictions legally responsible for the registration of vital events– births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths. Mortality data from the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) are a fundamental source of demographic, geographic, and cause-of-death information.

Nebraska Education Profile (NEP) (formerly Nebraska State of the Schools Reports)

The Nebraska Education Profile is the online portal that provides information and data about Nebraska public schools and student performance. The NEP highlights the performance of students by district and school building in reading, mathematics, writing, and science as well as performance by groups of students, including race and ethnicity, poverty, special education, and English Language Learners.

Nebraska Foster Care Review Office Annual Reports

These are annual reports by the Nebraska Foster Care Review Office that summarize data about Nebraska children who are in out-of-home placement in Nebraska.

Nebraska Youth Risk Behavioral Survey (Nebraska YRBS) Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

The survey is designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and matches surveys used in other states. The CDC selects a sample for Nebraska using a two-stage cluster sampling design. In the first stage, a random sample of public high schools is selected with probability proportionate to school enrollment. Schools are then recruited to participate. In the second stage, within each of the participating schools, a random sample of classrooms is selected and all students in those classes are targeted for participation. Upon agreeing to participate, schools work with University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Sociological Research (BOSR). BOSR, who assists the school in selecting an administration date, sends the school the surveys and instructions for administration, receives surveys back from the schools, and sends them to the CDC. The CDC weights the surveys to represent all public high school students in Nebraska.

Data Sources Cont.

Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program produces employment and wage estimates annually for over 800 occupations. These estimates are available for the nation as a whole, for individual states, and for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas; national occupational estimates for specific industries are also available.

Online Vital Statistics Reporting System

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

Vital records data include information on births and deaths occurring to Lancaster County residents. Birth and death records are an excellent source of population data to determine rates of birth, pregnancy, prenatal care, birth weight, infant mortality, and numerous other birth outcomes and causes of death. Birth certificate data are collected from various sources; including the mother, clinic, and hospital with most of the information coming from the hospital and other medical records. As for the source of data from death certificates, the cause of death is reported by the attending physician or coroner/medical examiners. Funeral directors and the families often are the sources of information about the person's demographic characteristics.

Quarterly Workforce Indicators

United States Census Bureau

The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) are a set of 32 economic indicators including employment, job creation/destruction, wages, hires, and other measures of employment flows. The QWI are reported based on detailed firm characteristics (geography, industry, age, size) and worker demographics (sex, age, education, race, ethnicity) and are available tabulated to national, state, metropolitan/micropolitan areas, county, and workforce investment areas (WIA). The QWI are unique in their ability to track both firm and worker characteristics over time.

Data Sources Cont.

Regional Price Parities (RPPs) by State and Metro Area Bureau of Economic Analysis

BEA produces several types of price indexes that help policymakers, business leaders, and consumers see the big pictures of price movements. Regional price parities (RPPs) measure the differences in price levels across states and metropolitan areas for a given year and are expressed as a percentage of the overall national price level. The RPPs are calculated using price quotes for a wide array of items from the CPI covering apparel, education, food, housing, medical, recreation, transportation, and other goods and services. Data on housing rents are obtained separately from the Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS). The expenditure weights for each category are constructed using BEA PCE and Census ACS housing rents expenditures.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Annual reports present surveillance information derived from the official statistics for the reported occurrence of nationally notifiable sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the United States, test positivity and prevalence data from numerous prevalence monitoring initiatives, sentinel surveillance, and national health care services surveys.

Statistical Briefing Book Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

The OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book (SBB) is an online information source via OJJDP's website. Developed for OJJDP by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the SBB presents information about juvenile crime and victimization and about youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

Statistics & Facts About Nebraska Schools Reports Nebraska Department of Education

This is a series of reports that were included in a publication called Statistics and Facts About Nebraska Schools. The reports include state-level reports, district and school level reports for public districts, nonpublic systems and State Operated systems (Special Purpose Schools). Most of the reports relate to the Fall Membership (student counts as of the last Friday in September, Nebraska's official counting day). Other reports include School District Census by County and Full-Time Equivalency (F.T.E) of Certificated Personnel by Assignment and Gender.

Data Sources Cont.

Taking Charge Reports City of Lincoln

The City of Lincoln partnered with the University of Nebraska Public Policy Center on the Taking Charge public engagement process since 2008 to make their voices heard on a variety of budget topics. Their input has helped shape the budgets released by the Mayor's office. Reports presenting the results of online surveys combined with face-to-face community conversation have been released annually since 2013, monitoring initiatives, sentinel surveillance, and national health care services surveys.

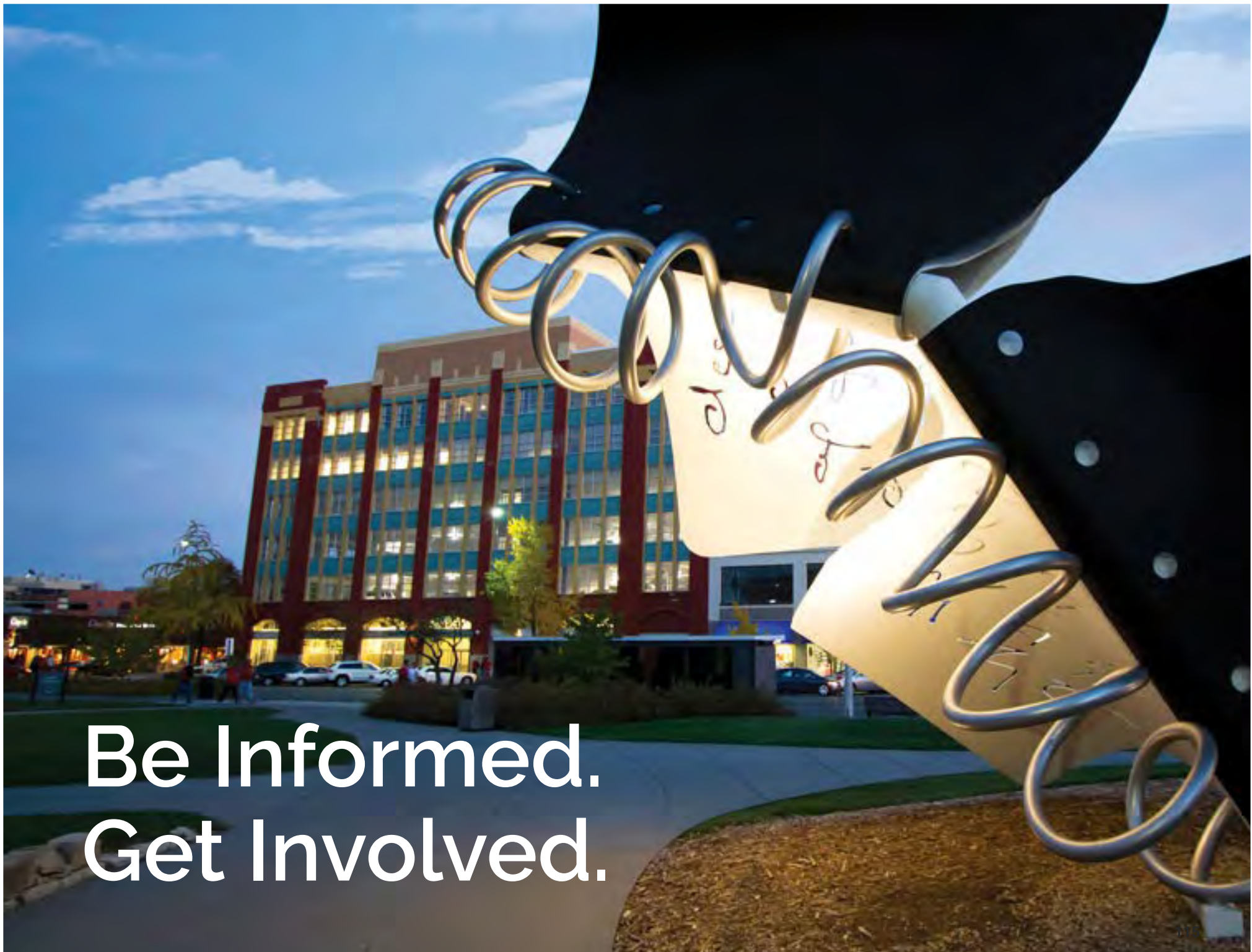
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), established in 1991, monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youths and young adults: 1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) sexual behaviors that contribute to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy; 3) tobacco use; 4) alcohol and other drug use; 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. In addition, YRBSS monitors the prevalence of obesity and asthma among this population. YRBSS data are obtained from multiple sources, including a national school-based survey conducted by CDC as well as school-based state, territorial, tribal, and large urban school district surveys conducted by education and health agencies. These surveys have been conducted biennially since 1991 and include representative samples of students in grades 9–12.

Versions

Additions or deletions to the original publication of the 2022 Lincoln Vital Signs report are indicated below.

- **Version 1.0:** June 2022 - Original Publication.
- **Version 1.2:** July 2022 - Original Publication.
- **Version 1.3:** February 2023 - Original Publication.



Be Informed.
Get Involved.



Lincoln Vital Signs

lincolnvitalsigns.org

The University of Nebraska does not discriminate based upon any protected status.
Please see go.unl.edu/nondiscrimination.