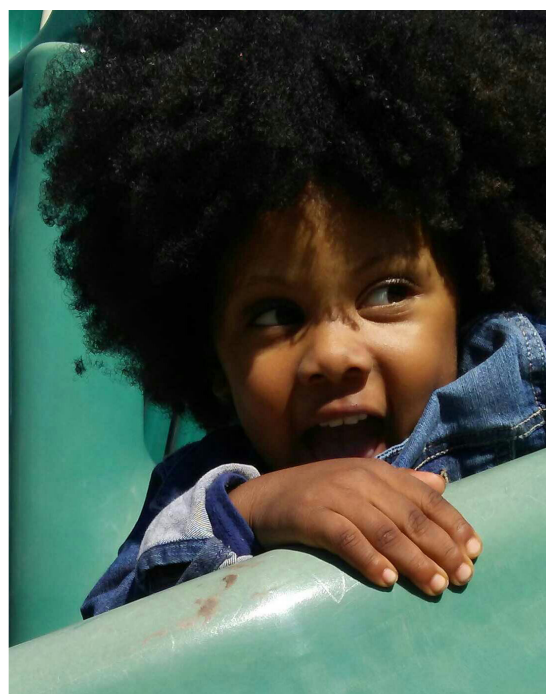




2016

Kids Count in Nebraska Report



Acknowledgements

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Back, top row, from left: Zayn; Aidan and Jackson. Middle: Mia and Leah. Bottom: Marcus and Collin.

Kids Count in Nebraska is a children's data and policy project of Voices for Children in Nebraska. Key indicators measure the well-being of children in five areas: health, education, economic stability, child welfare, and juvenile justice.

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

Kids Count in Nebraska reports from 2006 to 2015 are available for download at www.voicesforchildren.com/kidscount.

Additional copies of the *Kids Count in Nebraska 2016 Report*, as well as reports from 1993 through 2015, are available from:

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Table of contents & letter

Dear Kids Count Reader,

Welcome to the 24th edition of the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report*! This year's report brings with it updated data on child well-being in Nebraska, offering our most comprehensive and in-depth look ever at the status of Nebraska's children.

For over two decades, the *Kids Count in Nebraska Report* has been the go to print resource for data on the well-being of kids in Nebraska. In recent years, more and more people use the internet to conduct research and gather information. In response to these changes, this year we are debuting a new interactive data site containing all the trusted data found in this book in an easy to navigate online data center.

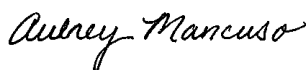
Voices for Children believes that all Nebraska children should have the opportunity to grow into successful adults and that our state's policies need to support them and their families on the pathway to adulthood. Our commentary this year takes an in-depth look at the first steps along the transition away from childhood, emerging adulthood. This is a time of profound growth and development coupled with frequent life changes. The decisions made during these years lead to lifelong decisions impacting the next generation of Nebraska's workforce and families. Our state needs to ensure that emerging adults have access to opportunity and support systems as they take the steps toward becoming successful adults.

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

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

We hope that you enjoy the *2016 Kids Count in Nebraska Report*!

Kind Regards,



Aubrey Mancuso, MSW
Executive Director



Chrissy Tonkinson, MPH
Research Coordinator

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About Voices for Children

Founded in 1987, Voices for Children in Nebraska has a 30-year track record of improving the lives of Nebraska's children and youth. As the independent, nonpartisan voice for children, we are not funded by state, federal, city, or county dollars. Our independence allows us to shine the spotlight on the needs of children in our state.

MISSION:

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

VISION:

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

VALUES:

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

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

Voices for Children in Nebraska 2017 Board of Directors:

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Eric Nelson, MA, **Immediate Past President**
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Children are our state's greatest resource, and the decisions our leaders make about them impact our collective future.

Voices for Children in Nebraska has developed the following Pro-Kid Policy Plan, focusing on the issues of health, economic stability, child welfare, and juvenile justice. Our policy priorities are guided by research, data, and proven best practices that improve child well-being. We pay close attention to the impact of race, socioeconomic status, and geography, and seek to remove barriers to opportunity within these areas. This plan represents our vision for a Nebraska where strong communities allow all children to thrive.

Voices for Children works to ensure that:

Health



Children and families have access to affordable, quality physical and behavioral health care. Consistent and preventive health care gives children the best start to grow up to be healthy and productive adults.

Economic Stability



Families are able to achieve financial security, and children's basic needs are met. State economic policies support families in trying to build a better future and balance work and family life.

Child Welfare



Children grow up in safe, permanent, and loving homes. An effective child welfare system strengthens families and minimizes trauma through timely and appropriate action.

Juvenile Justice



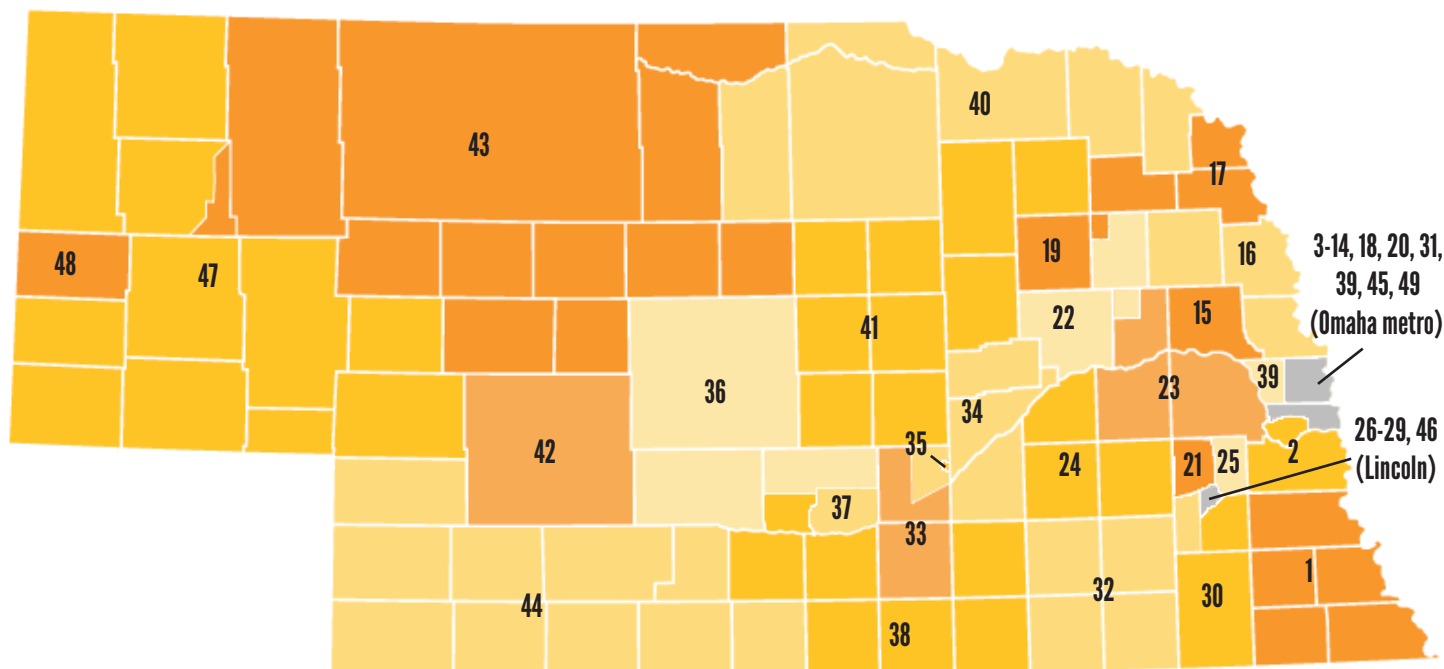
Youth are held accountable for their actions in developmentally appropriate ways that promote community safety and allow them to grow into responsible citizens.

Contacting elected officials

How to use your voice on behalf of children

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

1 Find your district



2 Identify your elected official or officials

2016 Nebraska Legislature

Senator	District	Office Phone	Email
Albrecht, Joni	17	471-2716	jalbrecht@leg.ne.gov
Baker, Roy	30	471-2620	rbaker@leg.ne.gov
Blood, Carol	3	471-2627	cblood@leg.ne.gov
Bolz, Kate	29	471-2734	kbolz@leg.ne.gov
Bostelman, Bruce	23	471-2719	bbostelman@leg.ne.gov
Brasch, Lydia	16	471-2728	lbrasch@leg.ne.gov
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Contacting elected officials

2016 Nebraska Legislature (Continued)

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Hughes, Dan	44	471-2805	dhughes@leg.ne.gov
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Stinner, John	48	471-2802	jstinner@leg.ne.gov
Vargas, Tony	7	471-2721	tvargas@leg.ne.gov
Walz, Lynne	15	471-2625	lwalz@leg.ne.gov
Watermeier, Dan	1	471-2733	dwatermeier@leg.ne.gov
Wayne, Justin	13	471-2727	jwayne@leg.ne.gov
Williams, Matt	36	471-2642	mwilliams@leg.ne.gov
Wishart, Anna	27	471-2632	awishart@leg.ne.gov

Other elected officials

U.S. President: Donald Trump
202-456-1414, president@whitehouse.gov

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Representative-2nd District: Don Bacon
202-225-4155, www.bacon.house.gov

Nebraska State Treasurer: Don Stenberg
402-471-2455, www.treasurer.org

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

3

Know your issues, share your data

Voicesforchildren.com contains a wealth of information including:

- Legislative Priority bills
- Blog
- Kids Count NEinteractive data tool
- Electronic version of the Kids Count in Nebraska Report

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

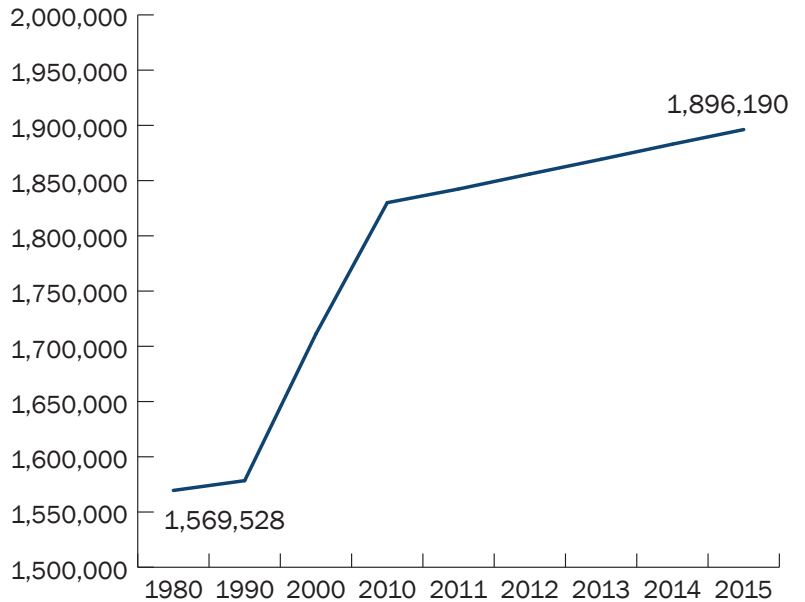
To use the KIDS COUNT Data Center – the interactive home of National, state, and county level data visit datacenter.kidscount.org.

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

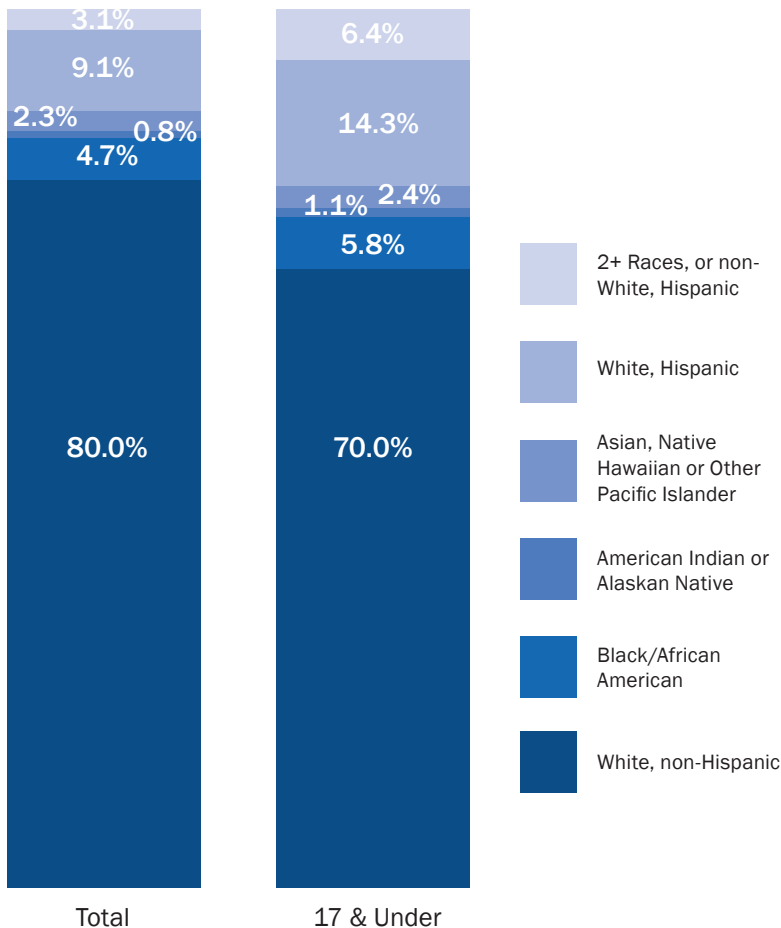
Population

1,896,190 people
including
495,447 children*
lived in Nebraska in 2015.¹

Nebraska total resident population (1980-2015)¹



Nebraska percent population by race/ethnicity (2015)²



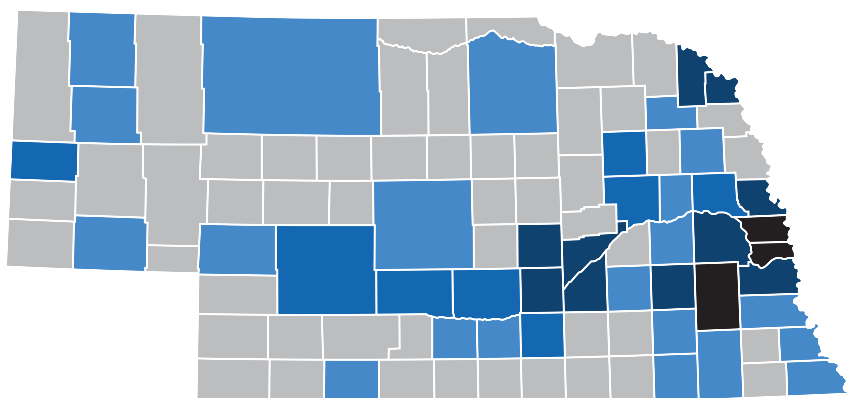
20% of Nebraskans were of color in 2015.² This is expected to increase to 38% by 2050.

*Children 18 & under

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000; Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2010-2015, Table PEPSYASEX.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin, July 1, 2015, Table PEPASR6H.

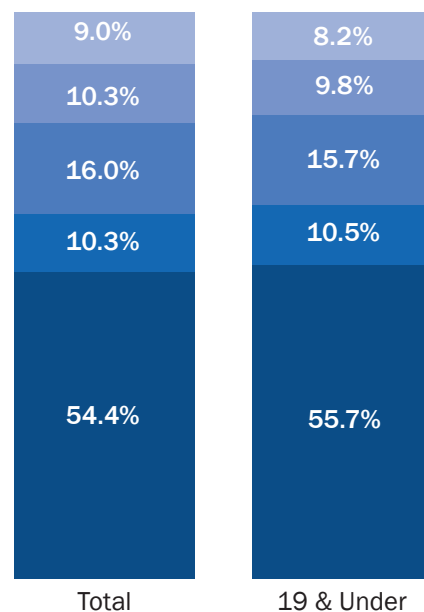
Nebraska rurality classifications¹



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

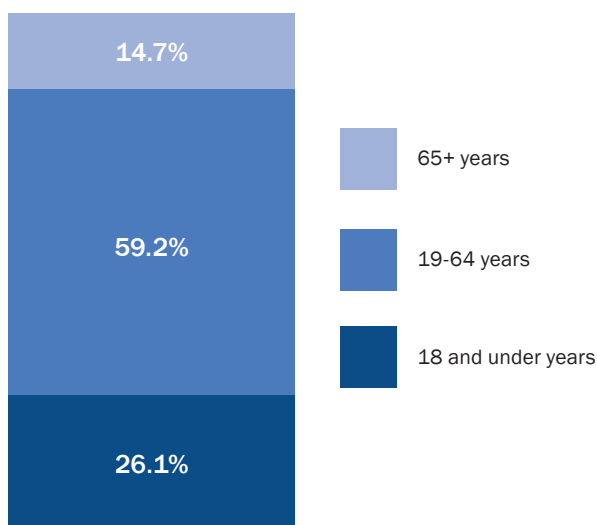
- The “Big 3” counties: Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy
- 10 other metropolitan counties: Cass, Dakota, Dixon, Hall, Hamilton, Howard, Merrick, Saunders, Seward, and Washington
- 9 micropolitan central counties: Adams, Buffalo, Dawson, Dodge, Gage, Lincoln, Madison, Platte, and Scotts Bluff
- 20 nonmetropolitan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

Nebraska percent population by rurality classification (2015)¹



55.7% of Nebraska kids live in the “Big 3” counties.²

Nebraska population by age (2015)²



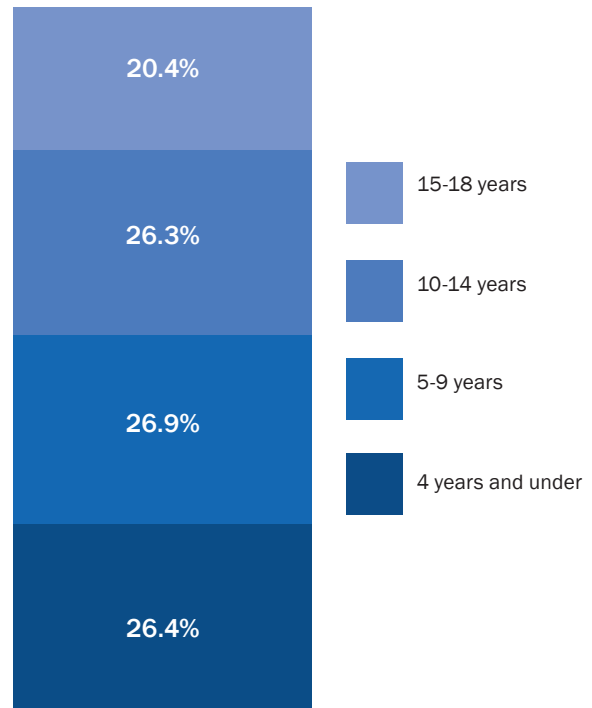
14.7% of Nebraskans were 65 or older in 2015.² This is expected to increase to **21.0%** by 2050.¹

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX., Center for Public Affairs Research, UNO, Nebraska Differences Between Metro and Nonmetro Areas.

2. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2015, Table PEPSYASEX.

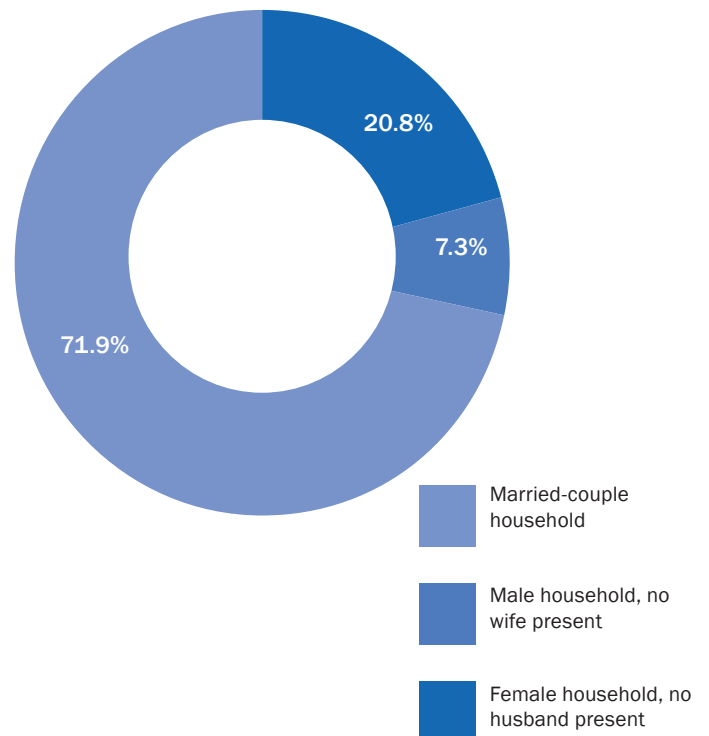
27.9% of Nebraska kids were living with a single parent in 2015,² an increase from 12% in 1980.³

Nebraska child population by age (2015)¹



4,774 Nebraska children were being raised by their grandparent(s) without a parent present in 2015.⁴

Nebraska children 17 & under by family type (2015)²



1. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population July 1, 2015, Table PEPSYASEX.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Table B09002.

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

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

Emerging Adults

For years, youth was thought to end around age 18 or upon graduation from high school and the beginnings of careers or higher education. These years from late teens to early twenties are spent building the foundation for future wealth, occupational training, and achievements that impact the remainder of adulthood. While legally adults at age 19 in Nebraska, this time period is one of profound change and development. Exploration of love, work and world views shift and change over the course of this stage of young adulthood. In the past half century, the age of marriage and childbearing has steadily increased, allowing for the immediate years following high school to be a time of change and exploration of life paths. It is no longer expected for those in their late teens and early twenties to have already settled in to long-term, adult roles. Because of these changes in expectations some have determined the late teens and early twenties to be a distinct developmental age known as “*Emerging Adulthood*.”¹ This commentary seeks to explore the issues and opportunities in emerging adulthood in Nebraska.

Emerging adults, especially those 18-24 years old, are at a unique point in their life characterized by relative independence from social roles and normative expectations. This age, more than any other point throughout the life course, allows for independent exploration of life’s possibilities with few outside responsibilities. There are few requirements for these young people, thereby making demographic status unpredictable and volatile. These years of development are characterized by instability, frequent transitions, and increased access to other emerging adults who are demographically different. Demographic transitions and fluctuations make it difficult to categorize emerging adults as adults. In fact, most young people at this age do not consider themselves to be adults, but rather as being in a period between adolescence and adulthood. The top criteria most young people use to consider themselves as adults are characterized by self-sufficiency and include accepting responsibility for one’s self, making independent decisions, and reaching financial independence.² Emerging adulthood is a period when self-sufficiency has not yet been reached and many are often still reliant on parents and other family members for assistance – whether financially or for guidance. Identity exploration and formation and character traits continue to develop. It is only after these qualities are established and self-sufficiency is reached, that many make the transition from emerging adulthood to being a young adult, typically in the mid- to late-twenties.

The following pages present data highlighting the life experiences of our state’s emerging adults in each of Voices for Children’s data categories—population, health, education, child welfare, justice, and economic stability. By looking at the data, policies and recommendations can be developed to ensure that all Nebraska’s emerging adults are positioned to transition into successful adults.

Characteristics of emerging adults:³

Researchers have identified five characteristics of emerging adults that define their development on the path to self-sufficiency.

1. The age of instability: Emerging adults often encounter complications on their path to independence and are therefore forced to revise their plans often changing educational plans, partners, jobs, or residences.

2. The age of identity exploration: Emerging adults are trying out different possibilities in an attempt to figure out who they are and who they’d like to become before making the transition to stable, long-lasting commitments.

3. The self-focused age: Emerging adults tend to delay significant adult responsibilities in an effort to exercise freedom and independence.

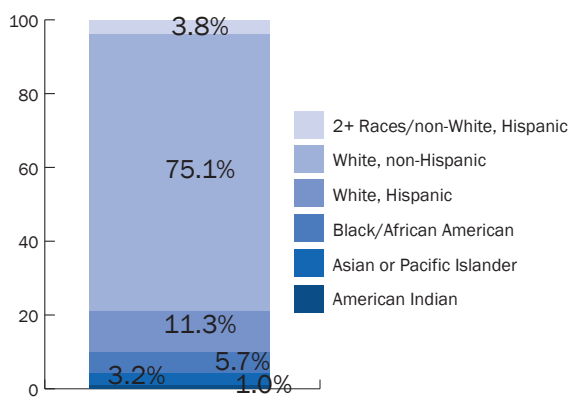
4. The age of feeling in between: Emerging adults tend to feel that they have not yet met the criteria of adulthood, but have advanced beyond adolescence.

5. The age of possibilities: Emerging adults often have a very optimistic view of their future and believe they will accomplish their dreams while overcoming past obstacles to opportunity.

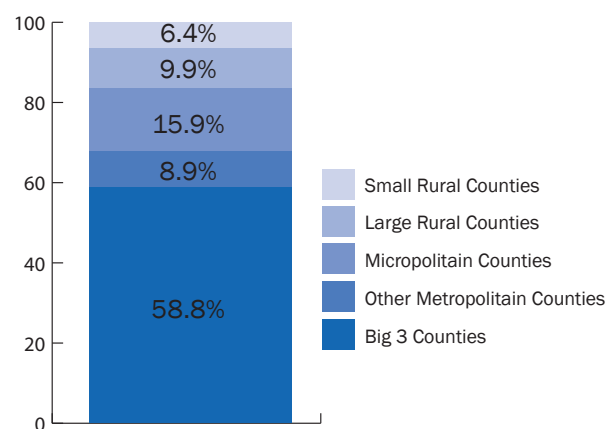
Population

There were 192,774 18-24-year-olds living in Nebraska in 2015, comprising 10.2% of the state’s population.⁴ Most are White, non-Hispanic (75.1%), and live in Douglas, Lancaster, or Sarpy counties (58.8%). Compared to the population as a whole, 18-24-year-old Nebraskans are more diverse and more urban with a greater portion of the population identifying as non-White and more of the population living in Nebraska’s population hubs of the Lincoln and Omaha metropolitan areas.⁴ This follows current trends of Nebraska moving toward being more racially diverse and urban.⁵ This age group is also increasingly foreign born with 7.9% being born outside the United States in 2015, compared to 6.9% in 2010.⁶

18-24-year-old Nebraskans by race/ethnicity (2015)⁴



18-24-year-old Nebraskans by rurality (2015)⁴



Health

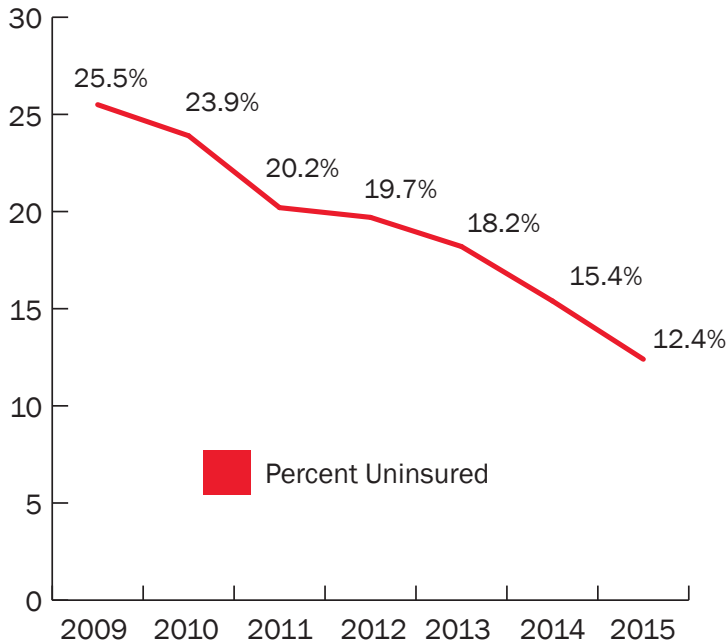
Emerging adults are more likely to partake in high-risk behaviors, view themselves as invulnerable to harm, and incorrectly gauge the level of risk associated with certain behaviors, even more so than adolescents.⁷ The pursuit of novel, often high risk, experiences can be done more freely among emerging adults due to greater independence from their parents and less constriction to social roles.¹ This is the age group with the greatest likelihood of being uninsured. This lack of health insurance results in barriers to obtaining needed health care, having no contact with a health professional, and identifying no usual source of health care.⁸ Young people in this age group typically show lower rates of office-based health care utilization and higher rates of emergency room visits. The data also shows a 50% drop in the utilization of psychiatric services from adolescent years to emerging adulthood.⁹

Risk behaviors

Percent of Nebraska emerging adults reporting risk behavior	
Currently Smokes Cigarettes	17.9% ¹⁰
Overweight or Obese	46.2% ¹⁰
Binge Drinking	33.4% ¹⁰
Illicit Drug or Alcohol Abuse or Dependence in the Past Year	19.3% ¹¹

Access to health care

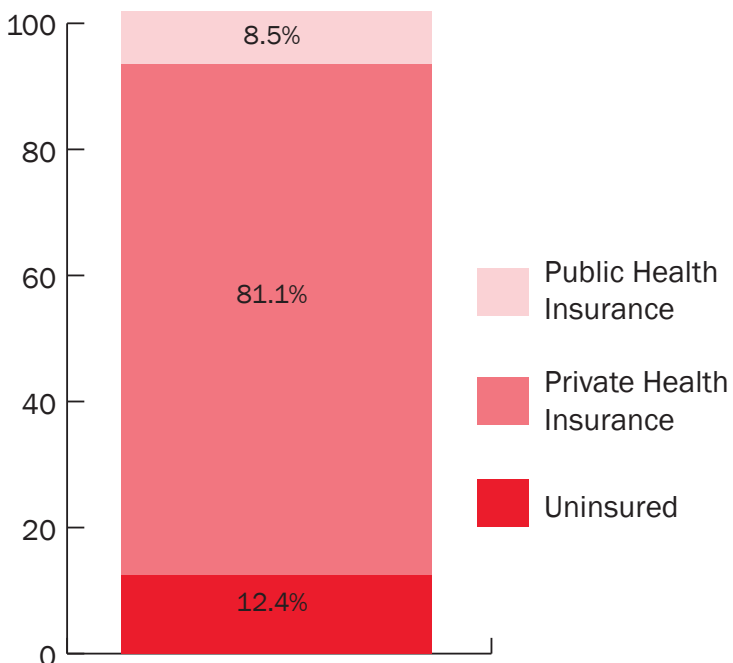
18-24-year-old Nebraskans without health insurance (2009 - 2015)¹²



12.5%
of 18-24-year-old Nebraskans did not see a doctor when they needed to in the past year due to cost.¹⁰

62.5%
of 18-24-year-old Nebraskans have a personal doctor.¹⁰

18-24-year-old Nebraskans health insurance by type (2015)¹²



Percent of Nebraska emerging adults reporting mental health issue	
Ever had a form of depression	17.0% ¹¹
Had a serious mental illness in the past year	5.1% ¹⁰
Had any mental illness in the past year	19.5% ¹⁰
Had serious thoughts of suicide in the past year	8.3% ¹⁰
Had a major depressive episode in the past year	9.5% ¹⁰

Spotlight on the Affordable Care Act (ACA):

In 2009, nearly one-third of emerging adults ages 19-25 were uninsured. With the enactment of the Affordable Care Act (“ObamaCare”), insurance coverage has been expanded to these young people due to provisions allowing them to remain on their parent’s health insurance plan until age 26 or to purchase insurance directly through the Health Care Marketplace. Typically, working-age Americans get their health care coverage through an employer, meaning for many emerging adults who are in school full-time or are working in a job where health insurance is not offered, it was difficult to obtain affordable coverage. The ACA created health insurance options for emerging adults who were not previously eligible for coverage and allowed emerging adults greater flexibility to explore different career and educational paths without being tied to a job for the sake of health insurance.¹³ With the enactment of dependent coverage, the uninsured rate among 18-24-year-olds in Nebraska dropped by more than 50% from 2009 to 2015 from 25.5% uninsured to 12.4%, helping to lead the nation toward our lowest uninsured rate in recorded history.¹² The increases in access to coverage have led to increased access to health care for young people, and has improved their health and financial security which may potentially generate long-term economic benefits.¹⁴

Education

The period of life following the transition out of high school is a unique time where emerging adults can take advantage of the valuable window to explore a variety of career options and further their education. Skill development and education impacts their later careers, often leading to higher salaries and becoming a more skilled participant in the workforce.¹⁵ In recent years, changes in the labor-market and decreases in median wages have made it increasingly difficult for emerging adults to attain economic self-sufficiency, a key marker in transitioning to adulthood. Additionally, wage gaps based on level of education have widened, making it even more difficult for those with no more than a high school diploma to earn a self-sufficient wage.¹⁶ It is estimated that over half of new jobs will require some form of postsecondary education in the coming years.¹⁷ Because of these changes, it has never been more important to have equitable access to affordable higher education and job training. Emerging adults who are not enrolled in school or employed are missing a valuable window to invest in their human capital and begin the climb up the career ladder potentially resulting in lower wages later in life.

Nebraska average annual in-state tuition and fees for a 4-year college:

\$16,785¹⁹

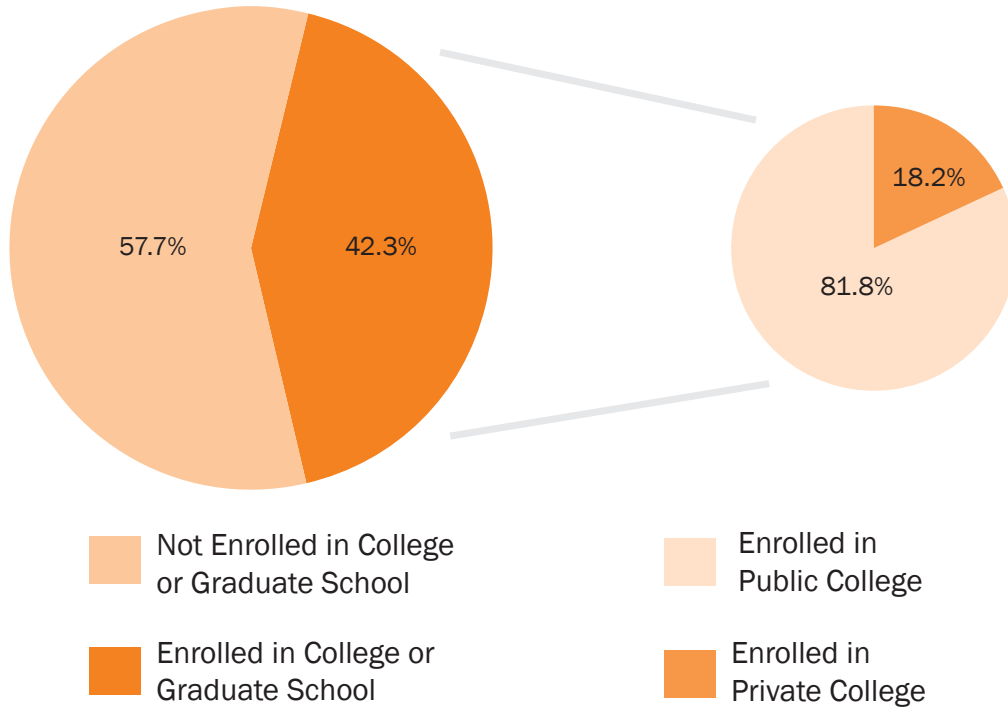
Nebraska average annual in-state tuition and fees for a 2-year college:

\$6,366¹⁹

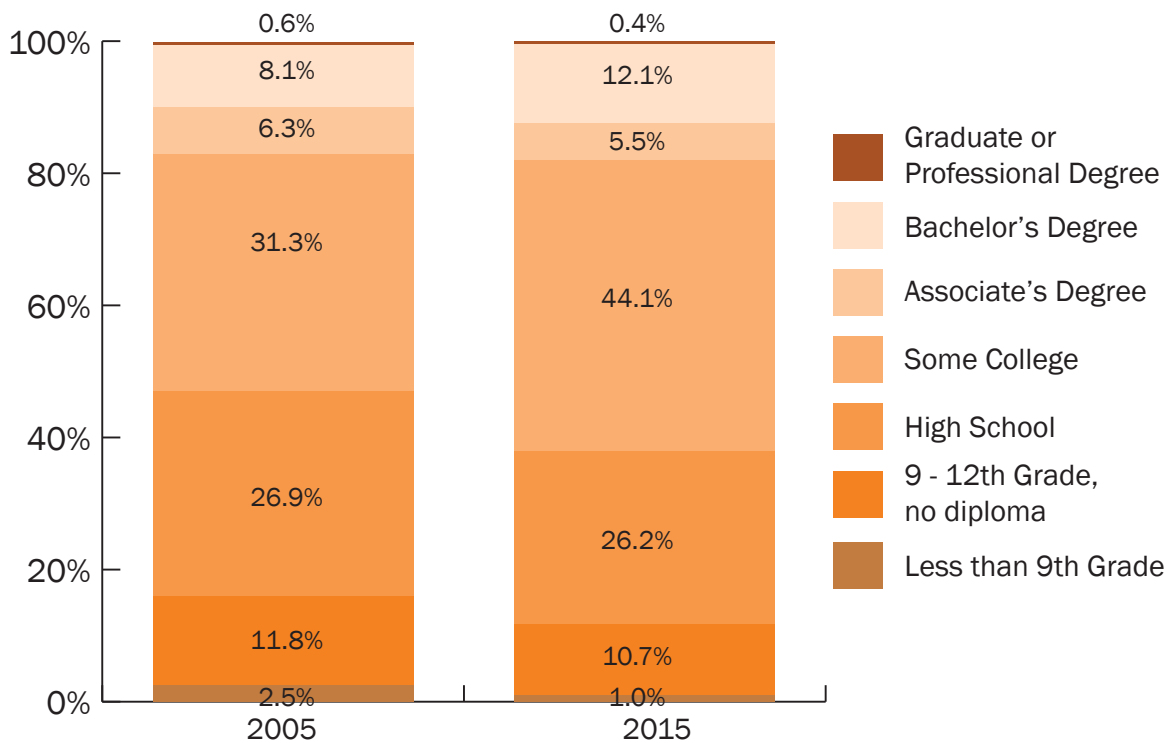
60% of Nebraska students graduate a 4-year institution with an average debt of

\$26,235²⁰

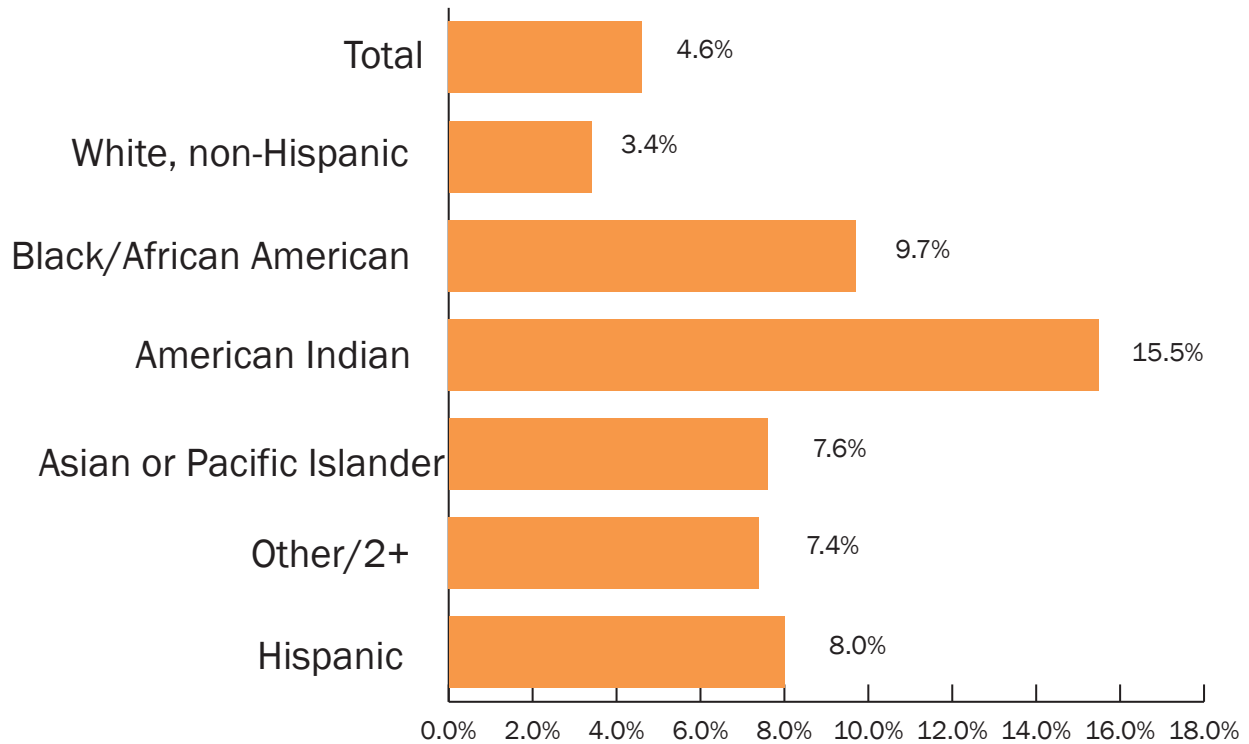
18-24-year old Nebraskans college or graduate school enrollment (2015)¹⁸



18-24-year-old Nebraskans educational attainment (2005 & 2015)²¹



18-24-year-old Nebraskans not in school and not working (2014)²²

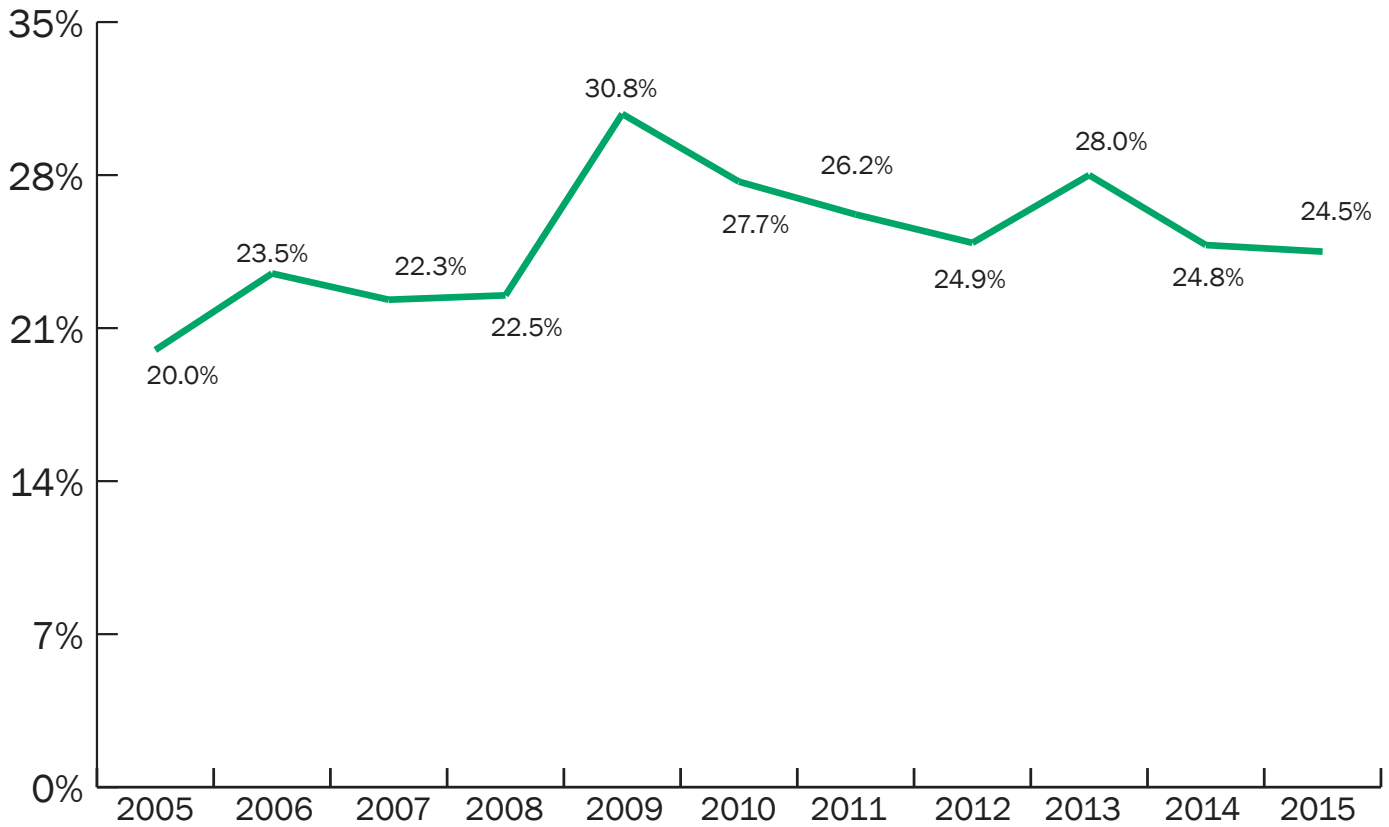


Economic stability

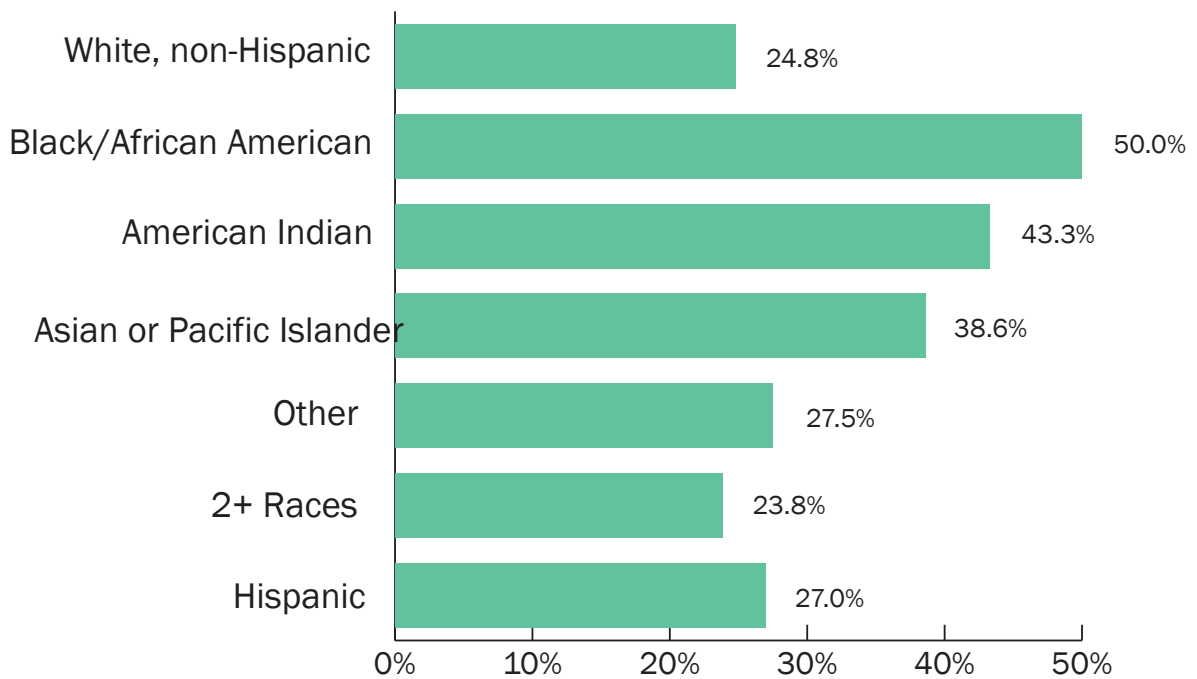
Emerging adulthood is an important time for gaining career skills. Participation in the labor force is one of the only ways to gain the skills necessary to find and keep a job, a critical skill in the transition toward financial independence and adulthood.¹⁶ In the past decade, emerging adults have faced a very difficult job market, with high unemployment severely impacting earnings.³⁰ Emerging adults generally have a lower rate of labor force participation compared to adults due to high rates of school and college enrollment; however, the rate of those who are not participating in the labor force has grown even higher during the Great Recession. Among emerging adults, those who are enrolled in school and those who have dropped out of high school experienced the greatest decline in labor force participation. This is indicative of a lack of available jobs, especially well-paying ones, at their current skill level.³¹

Poverty during this age of development is also considerably higher than the rate of poverty for the rest of the population. Emerging adults from low-income families face considerably more barriers to obtaining a degree or credential with high labor market value when compared to their higher income peers. A young person's lack of resources at this age of development may push them to take on family caregiving responsibilities. Taking on these responsibilities instead of furthering their education or exploring careers can lead to decreased earning potential later in life perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

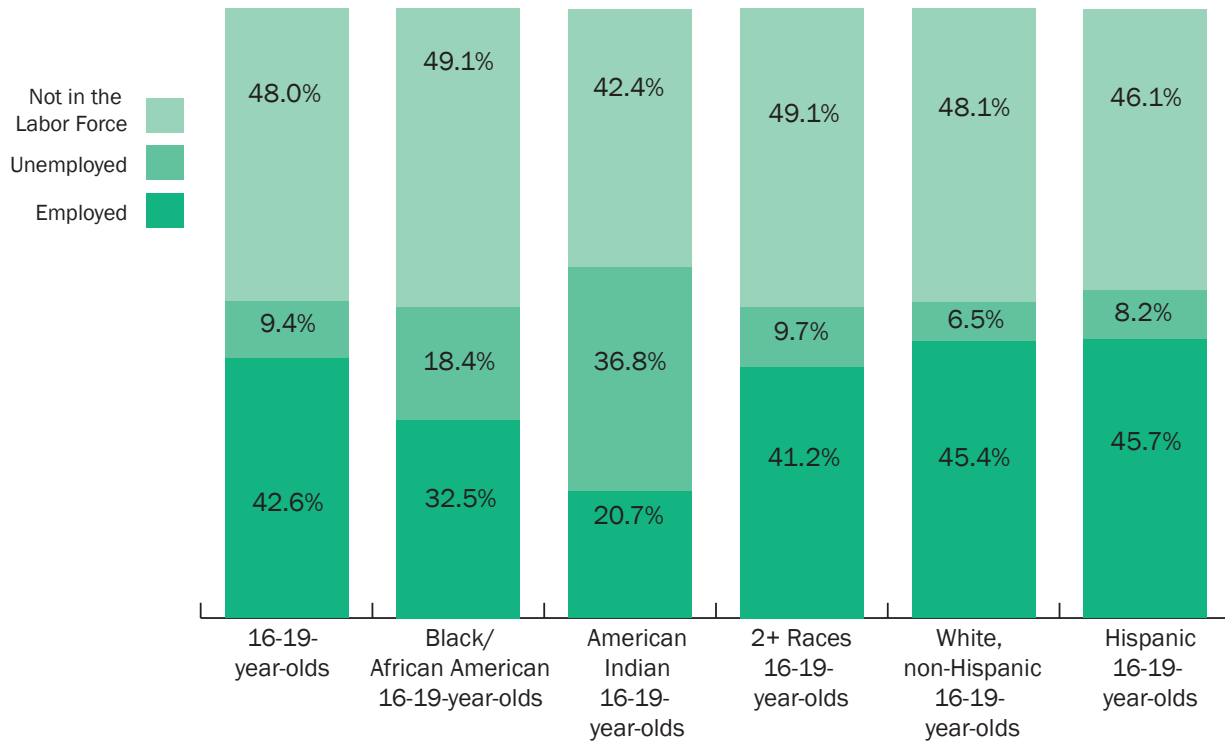
Percent of 18-24-year-old Nebraskans in poverty (2005 - 2015)³²



Percent of 18-24-year-old Nebraskans in poverty by race/ethnicity (2014)³³

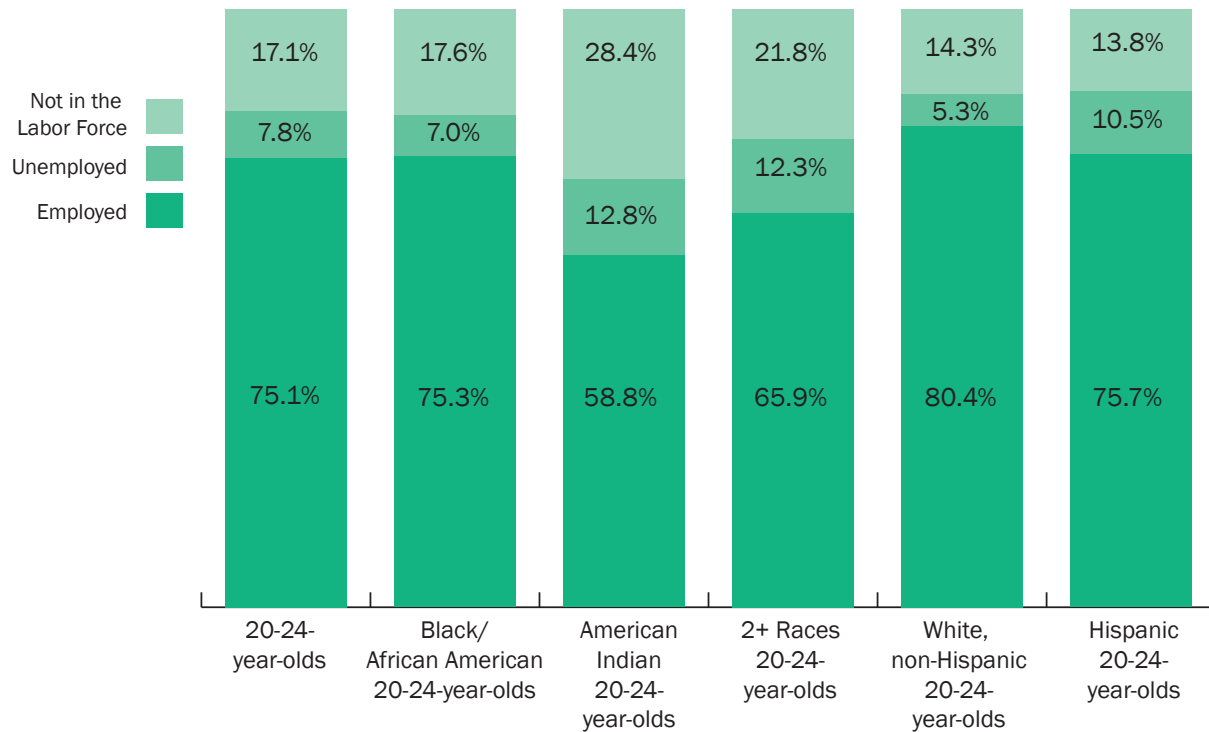


16-19-year-old Nebraskans employment by race/ethnicity (2014)*³⁴



*Asian/Pacific Islander is not available due to inadequate sample size.

20-24-year-old Nebraskans employment by race/ethnicity (2014)*³⁴



*Asian/Pacific Islander is not available due to inadequate sample size.

Spotlight on DACA and LB 947

In 2012, the Obama administration instituted a new immigration policy that allows certain undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as minors to be eligible for a work permit and deferred action from deportation. These children and young adults are known as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients or Dreamers. DACA recipients were brought to the U.S. as minors and did not have the financial, physical, or emotional independence to consent to this decision. For many of the over 5,000 Dreamers in our state,³⁵ Nebraska is the only home they have ever known, and their families are already active members of the community and our economy.

The opportunity to find success and productivity in adulthood is something that we support for all young Nebraskans. Children should not be held accountable for the actions of their parents over which they had no control. In the 2016 legislative session, the Nebraska Unicameral passed LB 947 which allows these young people to qualify for professional and commercial licenses. Without access to these licenses, many young Nebraskans who completed education and training were forced to relocate to another state or discontinue their career path. LB 947 removed this barrier to success, allowing Nebraska’s Dreamers to continue the pathway toward a successful career and lifelong opportunity.

Child welfare

Permanent family support is an important factor in development; however, for many Nebraska adolescents who “age out” of our child welfare system each year, they transition from adolescence to emerging adulthood without the support and guidance of a family. Without connections to community or family supports, these young people are unlikely to reach their full potential. Foster youth who “age out” of the system have a greater likelihood of:

- not finishing college by age 24,
- not having a high school diploma,
- not having health insurance,
- experiencing homelessness,
- not being employed at age 24,
- being arrested by age 24,
- having one or more pregnancies by age 24, and
- receiving food stamps.²³

Nebraska has put into place programs that will help system involved youth successfully transition out of the system into emerging adulthood and adulthood.

**In 2015,
86 Nebraska youth
were in out-of-home care on
their 19th birthday, thereby
“aging out” of the system.²⁴**

Connected Youth Initiative (CYI)²³

The CYI is a community-based grant with the purpose of assisting emerging adults with former involvement in the child welfare or juvenile justice system in accessing needed resources including:

- Coordinated services and resources
- Financial literacy and asset building programming
- Basic need services and supports
- Input from youth

Bridge to Independence (b2i)²⁵

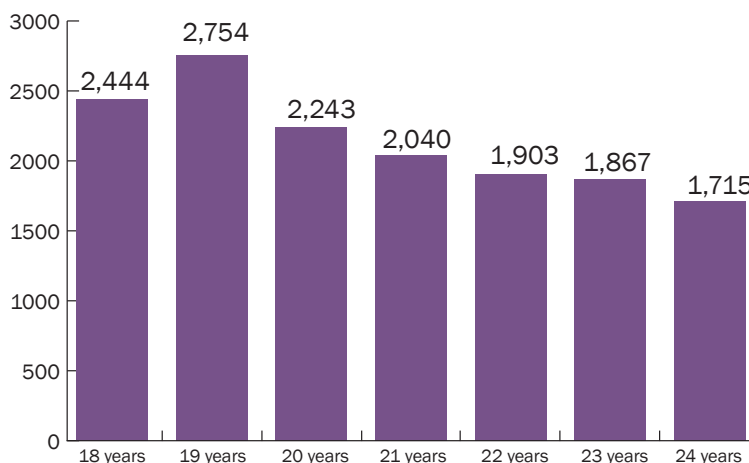
The b2i program provides stable support for emerging adults as they exit foster care and transition to independent living. The program is led by the young person with an Independence Coordinator available to help advise and work through options. B2i is available to all who have aged out of the foster care system up to age 21 as long as they are in school, employed, or participating in an employment program. Resources include:

- A dedicated Independence Coordinator
- Health Care Coverage through Medicaid or the ACA
- Monthly support payments

Justice and public safety

Emerging adults who experience, witness, or feel threatened by violence frequently face long-term effects on physical health and mental health, and have an increased likelihood of committing an act of violence themselves.²⁶ Typically, law-breaking increases from late childhood and peaks in the teenage years with a slow decline during emerging adulthood years. This trend does not reach pre-pubescent levels until well after the transition to young adulthood has typically taken place.²⁷ Youth who began offending at a younger age are more likely to continue offending after their adolescent years, but by age 25, these offense rates dramatically drop off. Many young people who offend at ages 18-20 are likely to naturally desist these behaviors within few years following the offense.²⁵

18-24-year-old Nebraskan arrests by age (2015)²⁸



14,966 arrests of emerging adults ages 18-24 were made in Nebraska in 2015; **10.9%** were for minor in possession of alcohol, a status offense.²⁸

Spotlight on LR 514

As described above, Nebraska has a robust system of supportive services available for young people aging out of our foster care system at age 19. Conversely, youth exiting our juvenile justice system can face an abrupt transition from probation oversight, intensive supports and rehabilitative services, and even out-of-home placement to sudden independence. Without a transition plan to ease youth back into their homes and communities and to assist them in finding their footing as emerging adults, this population is particularly at risk to reoffend and face adult incarceration. Research has shown that less than 20% of formerly incarcerated youth have diplomas or GEDs, and only 30% continue to stay engaged in work or school a year after their release.²⁹ These risk factors highlight the critical need for enhanced transition services for older youth leaving the juvenile justice system, so that they are set up for a success and a crime-free future, rather than a return to anti-social behaviors.

When the Legislature passed LB 216 in 2013 creating the Bridge to Independence (b2i) program, it required continued examination of ways to extend the program to other populations in need of similar transitional supports. In 2015, the Bridge to Independence Advisory Committee of the Children’s Commission formed a task force to examine this question and make recommendations. Focus groups were held with youth and adult stakeholders across the state, and the taskforce itself represented a set of state experts in extended foster care and/or the probation system. The taskforce found broad consensus supporting a voluntary program of extended services for young people aging out of the juvenile justice system without a stable system of family supports. The primary resulting recommendation was to open up eligibility to the current b2i program to young people aging out of the juvenile justice system who have no home to return to. This recommendation came out of the evidence that, though they may have come to the attention of our court system through a criminal act or misbehavior, there are youth lingering in placement on probation not because they themselves have failed to rehabilitate, but because they lack a home to return to and child welfare proceedings have not been initiated due to their age.

A 2016 interim study sponsored by Senator Kate Bolz of Lincoln, LR 514, provided a forum and opportunity for detailed legal research and further collaborative discussion to take place and a proposal to be developed to extend b2i eligibility to youth aging out of the juvenile justice system. The resulting proposal has essentially two criteria: a young person must be in a court-ordered out-of-home placement as they age out of probation on their 19th birthday, and prior to aging out, the court must hold a hearing and make a finding that such placement is necessary because returning to the home would be “contrary to the welfare” of the child. Stakeholders hope that by providing a system of supports to young people who would otherwise be set adrift after system involvement, Nebraska can ensure their safe transition to a productive and healthy adulthood– benefitting our state as a whole.

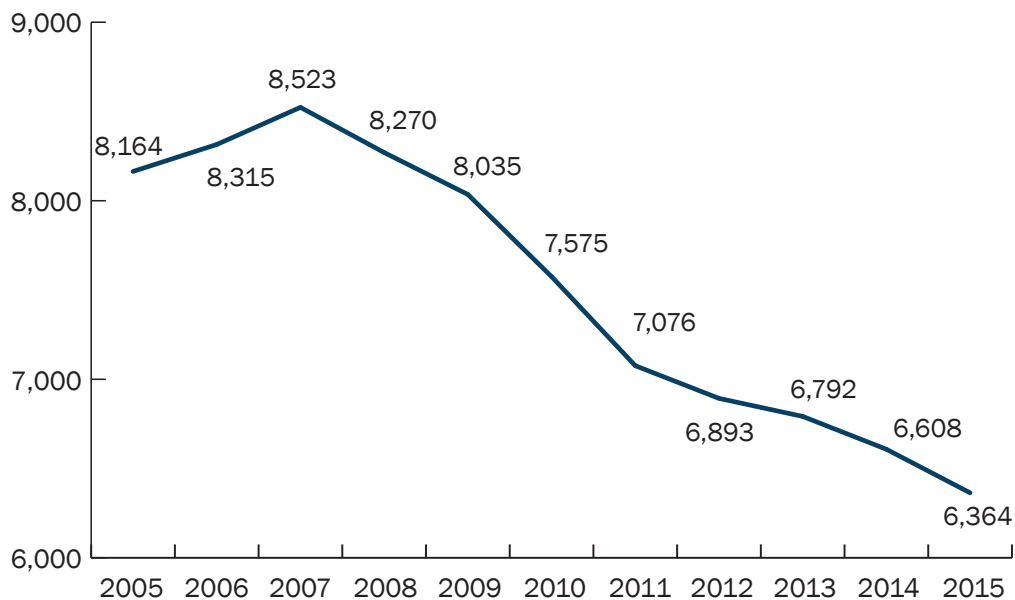
Transitioning to adulthood

Emerging adulthood is an important time for identity exploration and building the foundation for the remainder of adult life, but critics have suggested that this “in-between” stage of possibilities is a privilege only available to some, specifically white, middle class young people.³⁵ Indeed, little research has been done to examine the role of family income and race/ethnicity on the ability to delay adulthood and participate in a period of extended transition and exploration, and there is no data on whether the period of emerging adulthood applies across race/ethnicity or income.³⁶

Despite age, marriage and starting a family are often predictors of transitioning to adulthood. The growing delay in these life changing events in the past half-century has allowed for emerging adulthood to exist, but those who begin their families at a young age often do not get the benefits of a lengthy transition. Over the past decade, births to mothers 18-24-years-old have dramatically reduced; this coupled with similar trends in adolescent births provides evidence of a delay in childbearing and greater ability to experience emerging adulthood.³⁶

The transition from emerging adulthood to adulthood is impacted by the young person’s perception, and certain life circumstances can make this transition occur at a younger age. For example, low-income young people typically make the transition at an earlier age.³⁵ Race and ethnicity is inextricably linked to family income and poverty, therefore it is likely that fewer people of color get the benefit of the extended period of growth that occurs during emerging adulthood. In the prior pages, we have seen disparities in poverty, unemployment, idleness, involvement in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, and health care coverage for young people of color. Without equitable access to opportunity, these young people are more likely to transition to adulthood and financial independence before they have had the chance to develop the tools and skills necessary for lifetime success.

Births to 18-24-year-old Nebraska females (2005 - 2015)³⁷



Conclusion and recommendations

During the late teens and early twenties, young people experience a period of frequent change. This time is characterized by explorations of relationships, shifting world views and value systems, and career and work possibilities. The lessons learned during these years lead to decisions with lifelong ramifications. This transitional period is an important time to weigh future life courses, while outside and familial responsibilities are relatively low. The developmental milestones reached during these years set young people on the pathway to becoming healthy and productive adults. This time is also a period of vulnerability and risk as young people begin to disconnect from familial supports, experience changes in residence, school, and work, and frequently engage in risky behaviors. Young people's access to opportunity and a support system, or lack thereof, coupled with how systemic policies impact their lives can lead to significant, lifelong impacts on well-being. In order to ensure all Nebraska's young people are able to experience this developmental milestone and they all are suited to successfully transition to full adulthood, Voices for Children in Nebraska recommends:

1. Preserving features of the ACA relevant to emerging adults. Access to affordable insurance and health care is paramount to a person's health and wellness. Provisions allowing young people to remain on parental insurance up to age 26 and purchase affordable insurance through the marketplace have significantly reduced uninsurance for emerging adults. Young people have the highest uninsured rates of any age group. Nearly half of uninsured young adults would qualify for Medicaid under full expansion. Expanding Medicaid would address the remaining gap in health insurance access for this population.

2. Expanding services to those who age out of the state's systems to an older age and include the juvenile justice population in these services. The Bridge to Independence Program and the Connected Youth Initiative are important programs ensuring youth who reach the age of majority while living in out-of-home care or having other system involvement have the supports needed to successfully transition to independence. State support should be levied to expand these initiatives to other populations, such as those aging out of placements in our juvenile justice systems. Emerging adulthood is shown to continue for many through the mid-twenties, and these services could also be expanded through the mid-20s.

3. Expanding supports in higher education to low-income students and students of color. Today's workforce requires workers to have more training and education than ever before. The best predictor of financial security is level of education. Postsecondary training and education must be accessible for all that want it and supports need to be in place to ensure young people who experience greater obstacles to educational and economic growth have the tools needed to be successful.

4. Eliminating disparities in outcomes for young people of color. Every young person has the right to experience emerging adulthood and successfully transition to adulthood with equitable access to opportunity. Systems must proactively develop prevention and intervention strategies that promote equity while mitigating implicit and explicit racial bias.

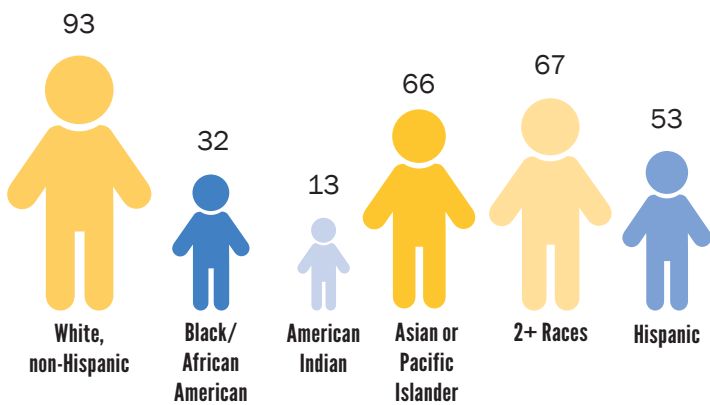
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Index of Race & Opportunity

Nebraska was founded under values of opportunity and equality for all, but when looking at the data and research on Nebraska’s children and families, a harsher reality is uncovered– one of disparity and lack of equitable chance of future success and opportunity for children of color. In response to this, the *Index of Race & Opportunity for Nebraska Children* was created. A composite score of 13 indicators of child well-being was calculated to highlight disparities in opportunity and measure progress toward race equity and inclusion.

2015 INDEX OF RACE & OPPORTUNITY FOR NEBRASKA CHILDREN RESULTS (OUT OF 100 POSSIBLE POINTS)



7 KEY STEPS

Used to help advance and embed race equity and inclusion at all levels of policy creation

STEP 1

Establish an understanding of race equity and inclusion principles.

STEP 2

Engage affected populations and stakeholders.

STEP 3

Gather and analyze disaggregated data.

STEP 4

Conduct systems analysis of root causes of inequities.

STEP 5

Identify strategies and target resources to address root causes of inequities.

STEP 6

Conduct race equity impact assessment for all policies and decision-making.

STEP 7

Continuously evaluate effectiveness and adapt strategies.

INDICATORS USED INCLUDE:

HEALTH



- Children with health insurance coverage
- Infants receiving adequate prenatal care

EDUCATION



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

ECONOMIC STABILITY



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

JUVENILE JUSTICE



- Youth who have completed a diversion program successfully
- Youth who have completed probation successfully

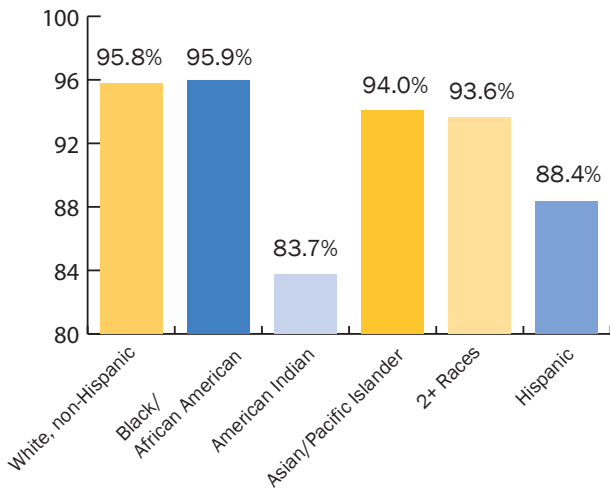
CHILD WELFARE



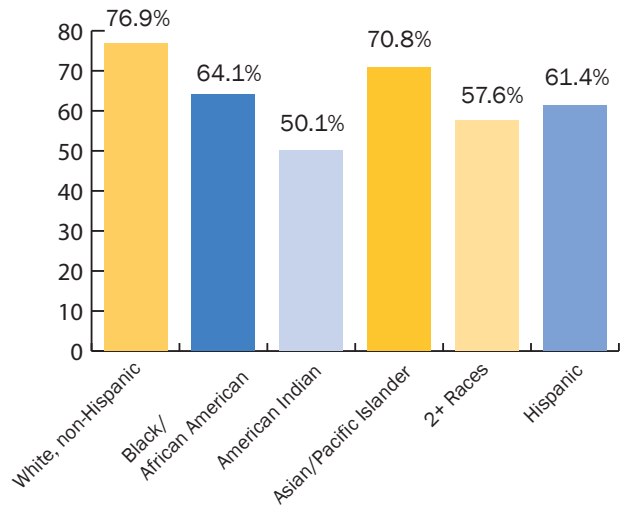
- Children not involved in the child welfare system
- Children who are wards of the state, but are living at home
- Children who are living in out-of-home care, but have done so in 3 or fewer placements

Index of Race & Opportunity

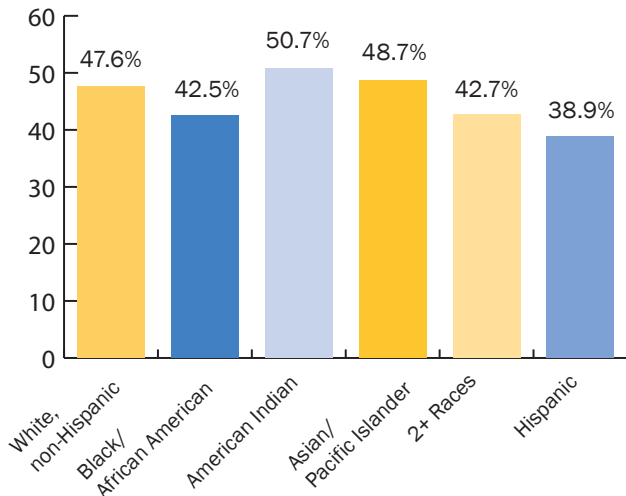
Children with health insurance coverage (2014)¹



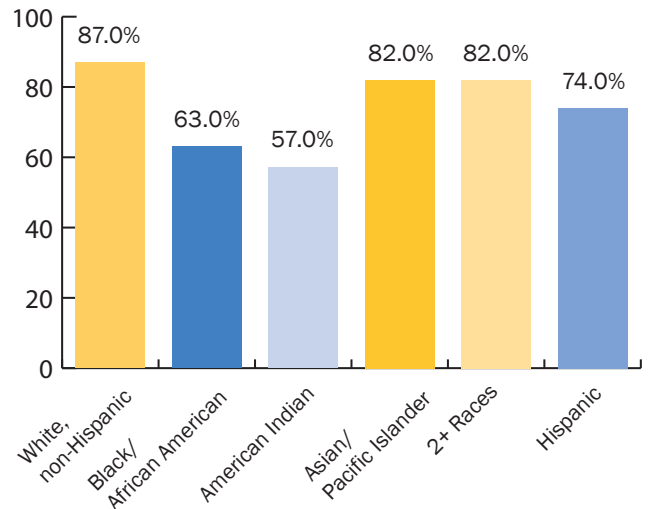
Infants receiving adequate prenatal care (2015)²



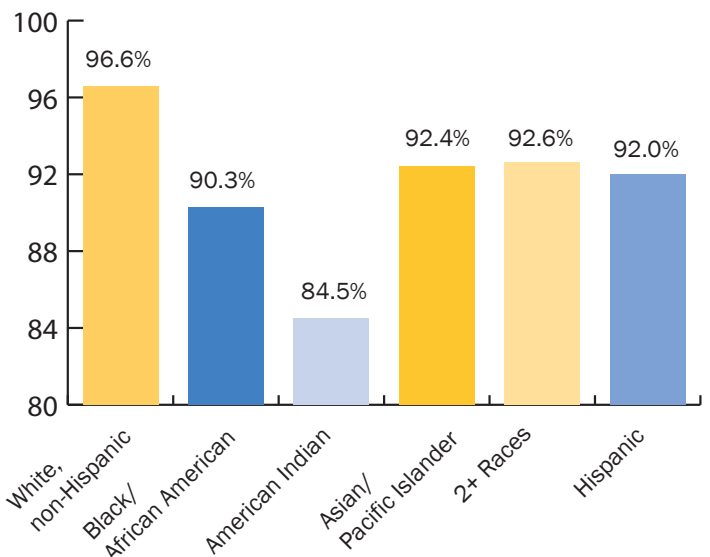
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school (2014)³



3rd graders reading proficiently (2015)⁴



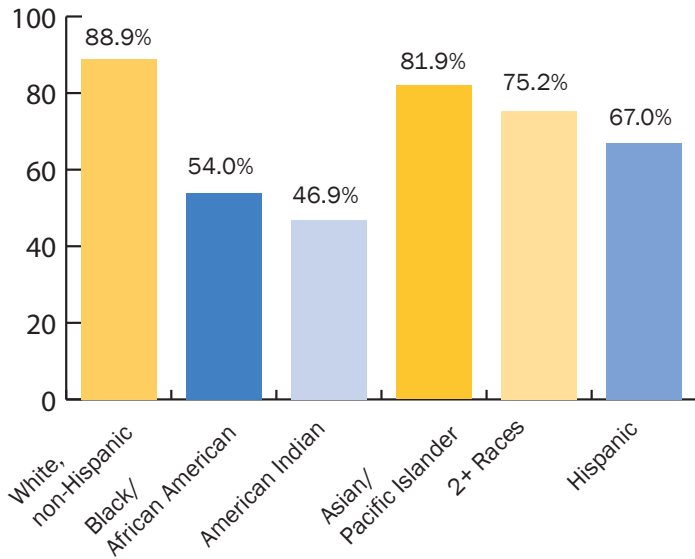
16-24-year-olds in school or employed (2014)⁵



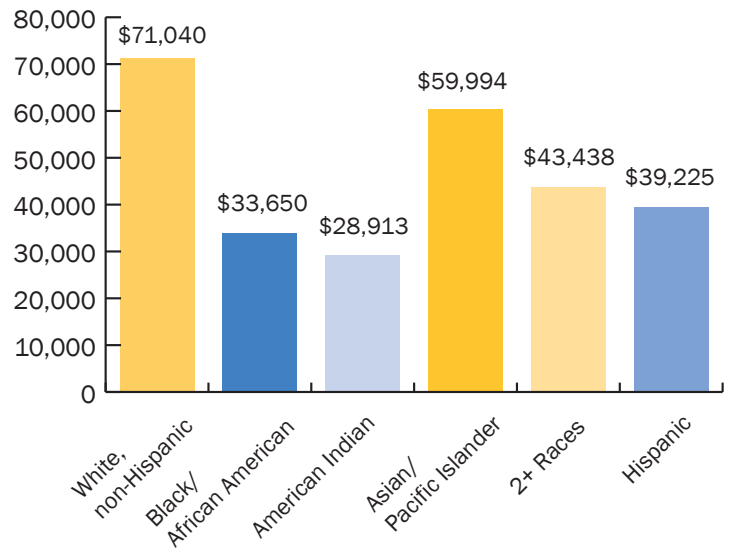
Sources:

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4. Nebraska Department of Education.
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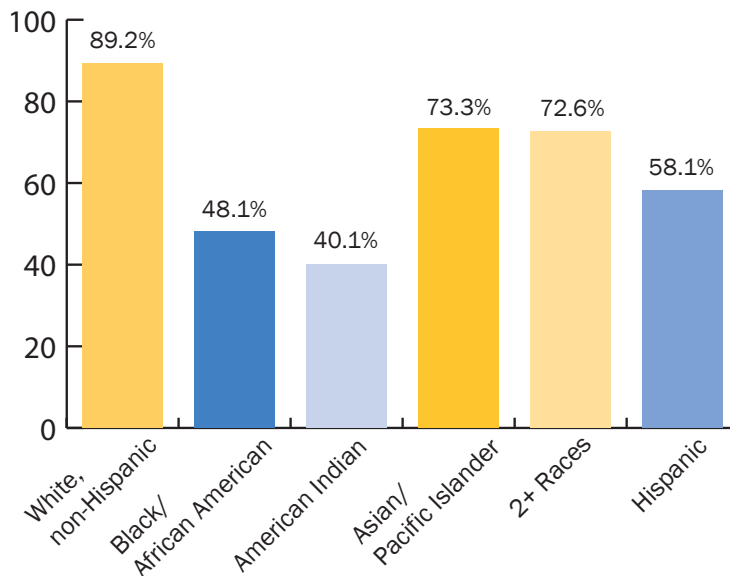
Children living above the federal poverty line (2014)¹



Median family income (2015)²



Children living in areas that are low poverty (2014)³

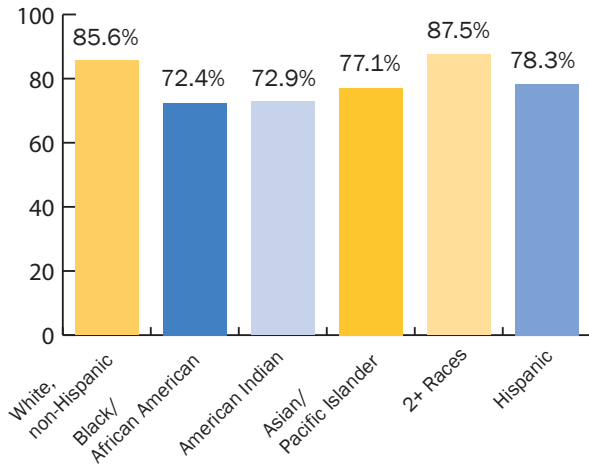


Sources:

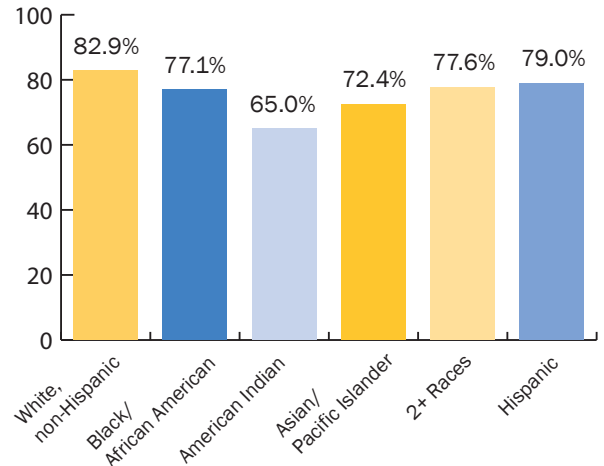
1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B17001B-1.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B19113B-1.
3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B17001B-1.

Index of Race & Opportunity

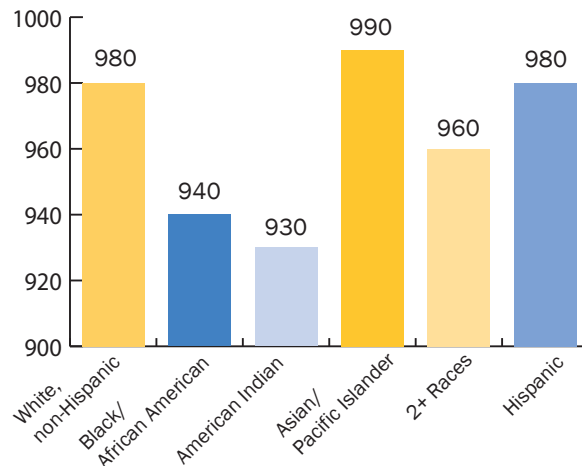
Youth successfully completing diversion (2015)¹



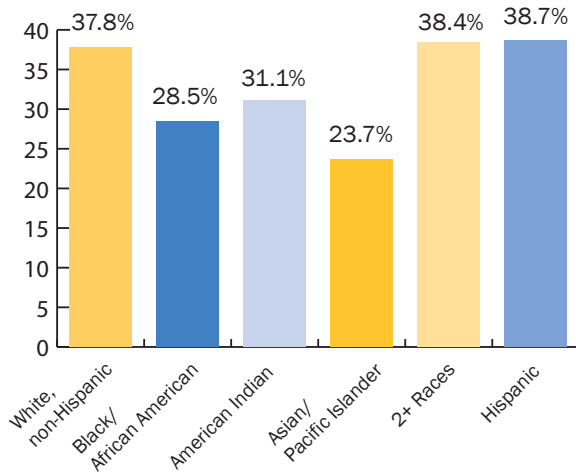
Youth successfully completing probation (2015)²



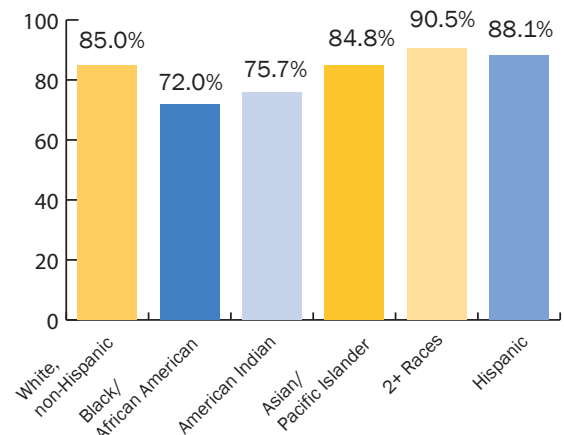
Children not involved in the child welfare system [Rate/1,000] (2015)³



State Wards receiving in-home services (2015)³



Children with three or fewer out-of-home placements (2015)³

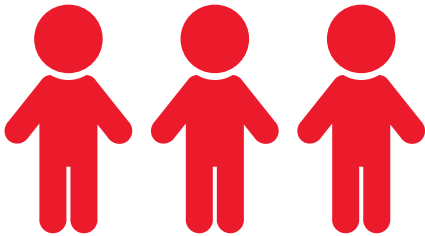
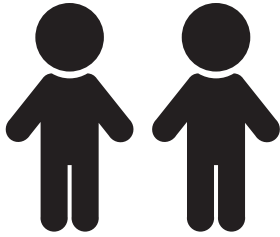


Sources:

1. Crime Commission.

2. JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

3. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)



**64% of uninsured
Nebraska kids are
low-income.¹**

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

Why does it matter?

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

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

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

Where are the data?

Births.....	30
Pre/post-natal health.....	31
Teen births & sexual behaviors.....	32
Infant & child deaths.....	33
Health insurance.....	34
Behavioral health.....	35
Health risks.....	36
Health services.....	39

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B17016.

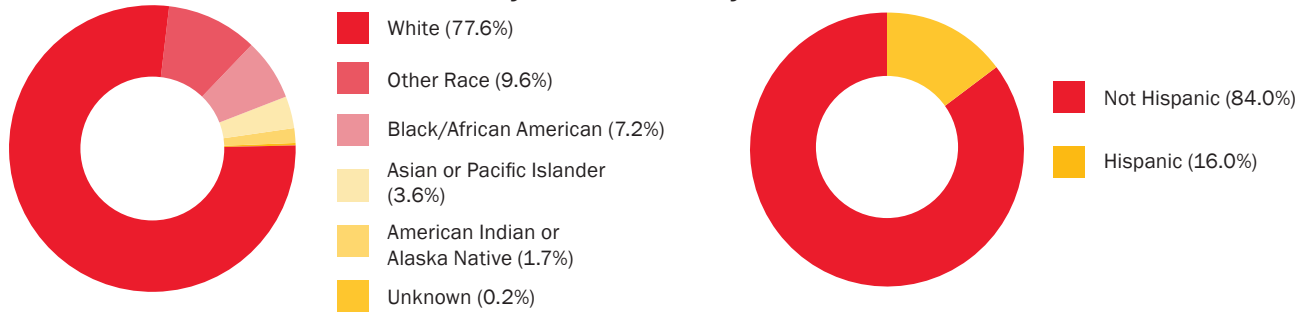
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Births

26,678 babies were born in 2015.

That's a slight decrease from 26,794 births in 2014.

Births by race & ethnicity (2015)



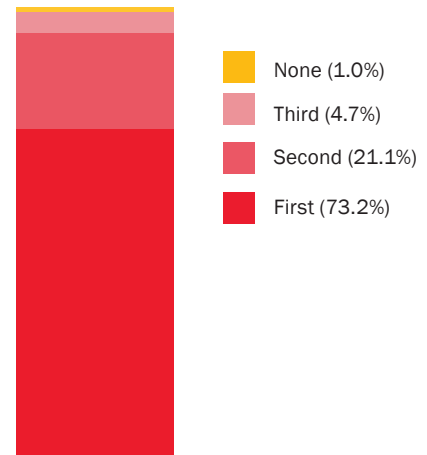
16% of babies received inadequate prenatal care.

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

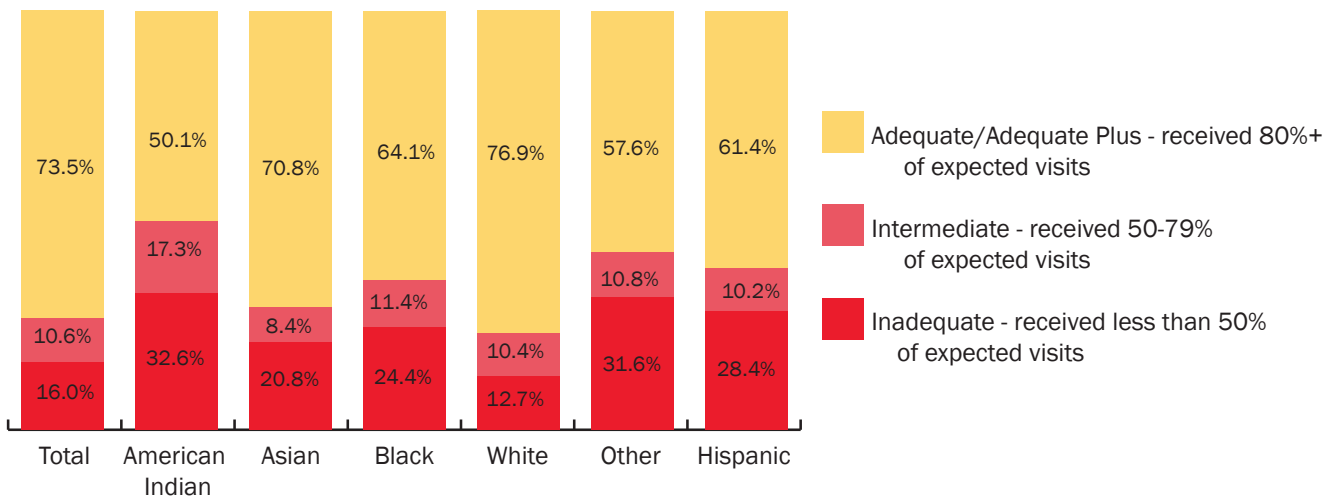
Barriers to care can include a lack of any of the following:

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

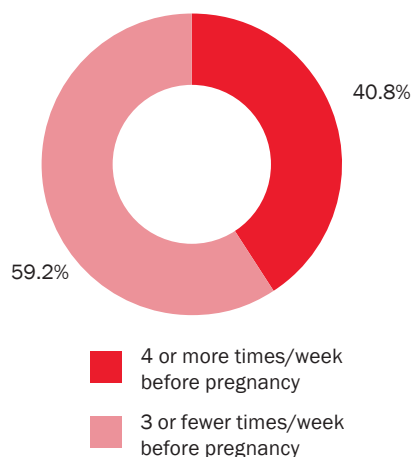
Trimester prenatal care began (2015)



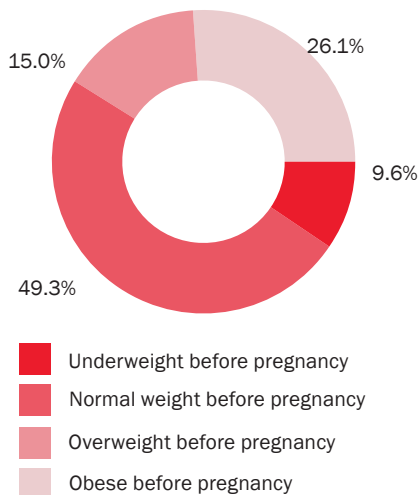
Adequacy of prenatal care by race & ethnicity (2015)



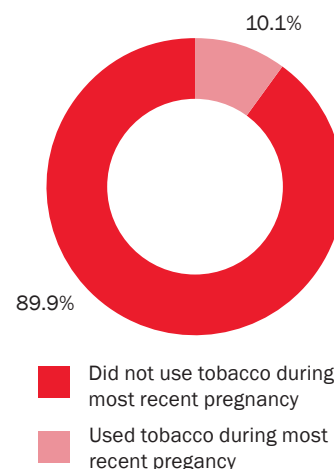
Folic acid use prior to pregnancy (2013)¹



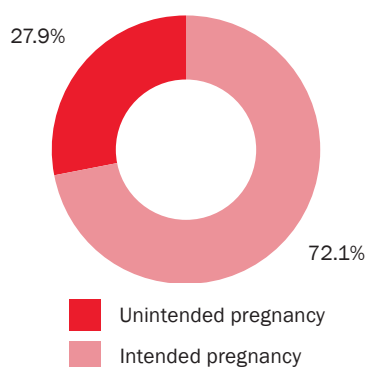
Mother's BMI prior to pregnancy (2013)¹



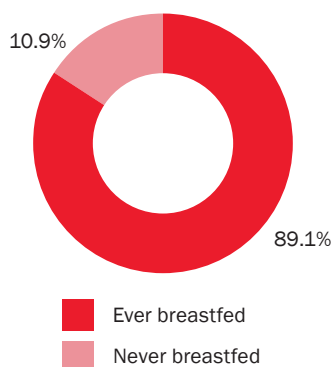
Tobacco use (2015)²



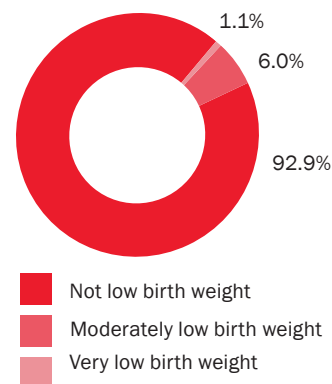
Pregnancy intendedness (2013)^{*1}



Breastfeeding (2013)¹



Low birth weight (2015)²



Domestic violence¹

2013

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

2.7%

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

1.5%

Child birth classes¹

2013

Participated in child birth classes during most recent pregnancy

24%

Maternal depression¹

2013

New mothers who experienced maternal depression related to most recent pregnancy

11%

*This data is not comparable to years 2011 and prior due to changes in methodology.

1. PRAMS, 2013.

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

Teen births & sexual behavior

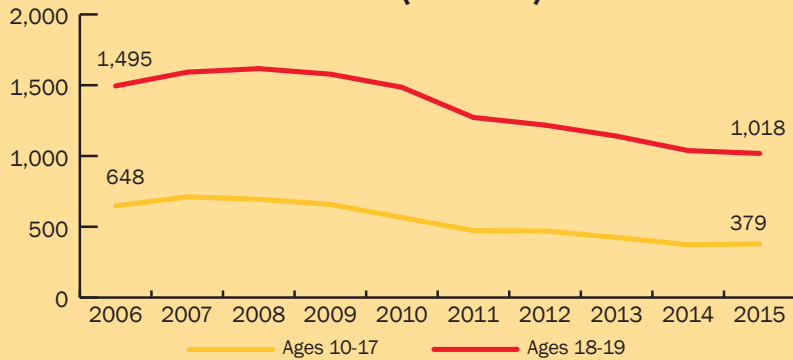
Teen parenting

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

In turn, children born to teenage parents are more likely to live in poverty, experience health problems, suffer from maltreatment, struggle in school, run away from home, and serve time in prison. Children of teen parents are also more likely to become teen parents themselves, thus perpetuating the cycle of teen pregnancy and generational poverty.

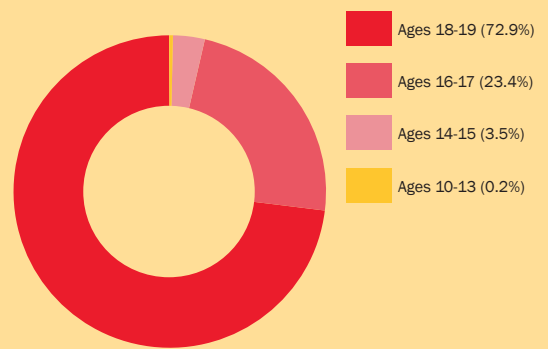
Teen births are at the lowest point in a decade. In 2015 there were 1,397 babies born to teen mothers, 379 to mother's who were 10-17 years old, 1,018 to mother's who were 18 or 19.²

Teen births (2006-2015)



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

Teen births by age (2015)



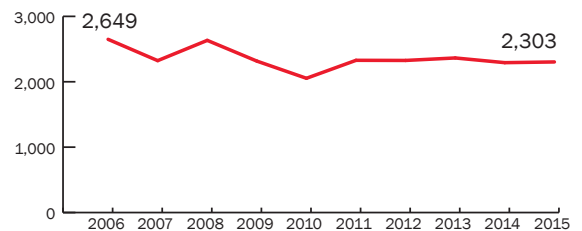
Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Teen sexual behavior¹

2015

Ever had sexual intercourse	32.5%
Reported having sexual intercourse before age 13	3.3%
Had sex with four or more people	8.0%
Had sex in the past 3 months	24.9%
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	17.9%
Did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse	43.0%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	17.8%

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (2006-2015)²



There were 2,303 cases of sexually transmitted infections reported in children ages 19 and under in Nebraska in 2015.

HIV/AIDS³

In 2015, there were 8 children ages 0-11 and 12 children ages 12-19 living with HIV.

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

1. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015.

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

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

Infant & child deaths

Infant mortality*

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

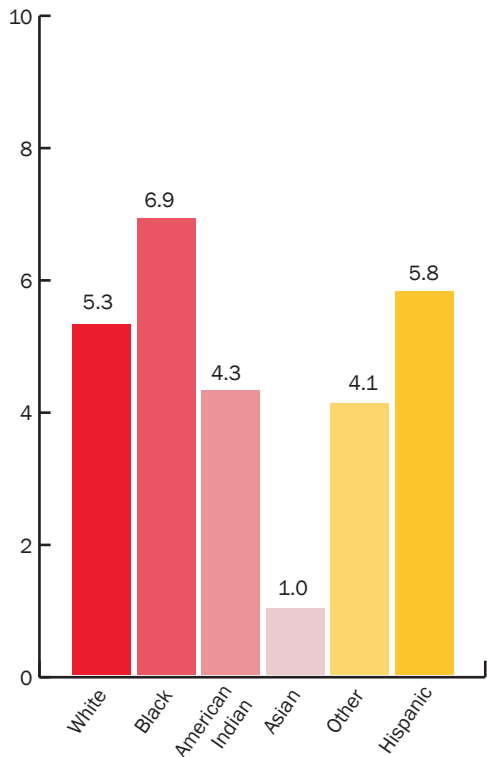
Causes of infant deaths (2014)		
	Number	Percent
Birth Defects	41	30.1%
Maternal and Perinatal	34	25.0%
SIDS/SUDI	21	15.4%
Prematurity	16	11.8%
Respiratory and Heart	11	8.1%
Accidents	3	2.2%
Infection	1	0.7%
Other	9	6.6%
Total	136	

Child deaths*

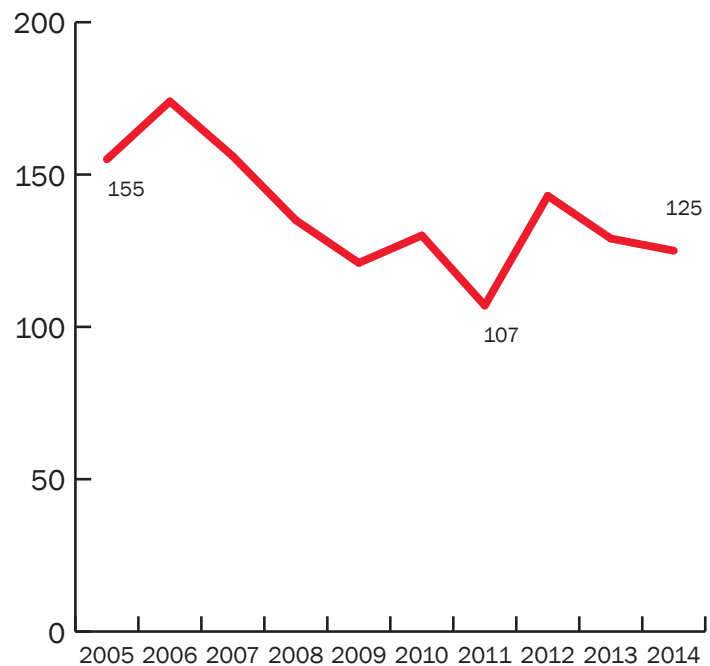
In 2014, 125 children and youth ages 1 to 19 died of various causes, the most common of which were accidents and suicide.

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

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



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

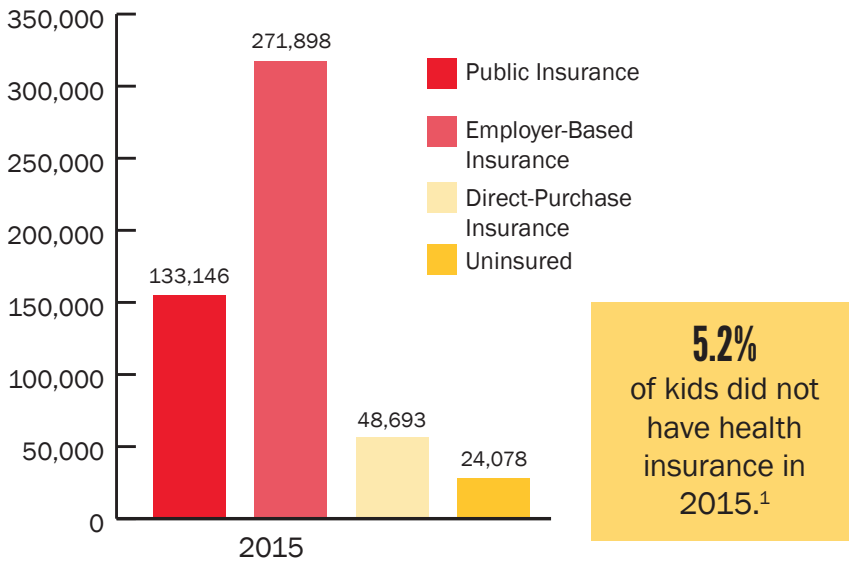


*2015 mortality data was unavailable at the time of publication of this report. When data is made available it will be updated electronically in this report and in the Nebraska Kids Count NEteractive Data Center found at voicesforchildren.com.

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

Health insurance

Health coverage for Nebraska's children, ages 17 & under (2015)¹



Access to health care

In 2015, there were 24,078 (5.2%) uninsured children in Nebraska. Of those, 15,506 (64%) were low-income (below 200% of the federal poverty level) and likely eligible, yet unenrolled, in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).¹

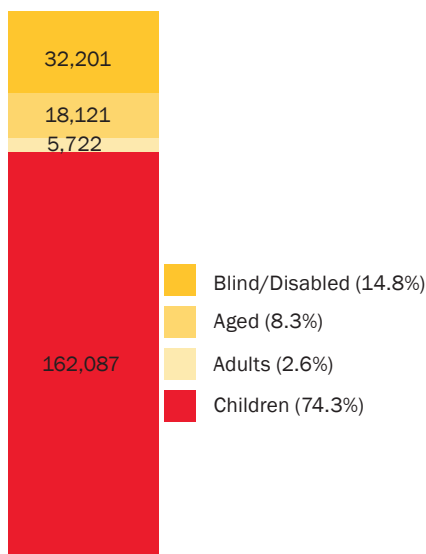
Percent uninsured children by race/ethnicity (2010-2014)²

Black/African American	4.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.0%
Other, or 2+ races	9.4%
White, non-Hispanic	4.2%
Hispanic	11.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	16.3%

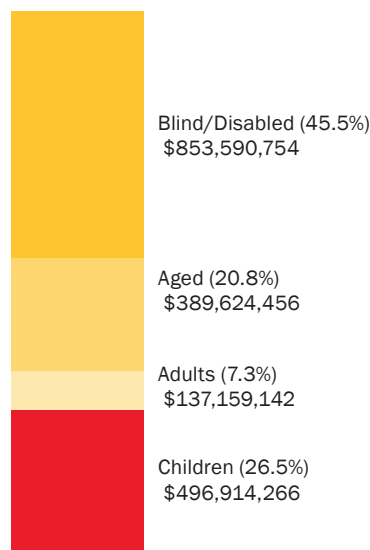
Medicaid and CHIP served a monthly average of 162,087 children in SFY 2015.³

69% of those eligible for Medicaid are children, but children only make up 27% of Medicaid costs.³

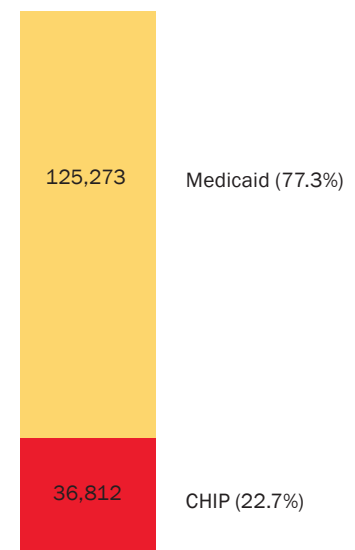
Nebraska Medicaid average monthly eligible persons by age (SFY 2015)³



Nebraska Medicaid expenditures by age (SFY 2015)³



CHIP/Medicaid enrollment (SFY 2015)³



1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B27016.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables C27001B-1.

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

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

Estimating mental health needs

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

An estimated 37,539 Nebraska children face behavioral health disorders.

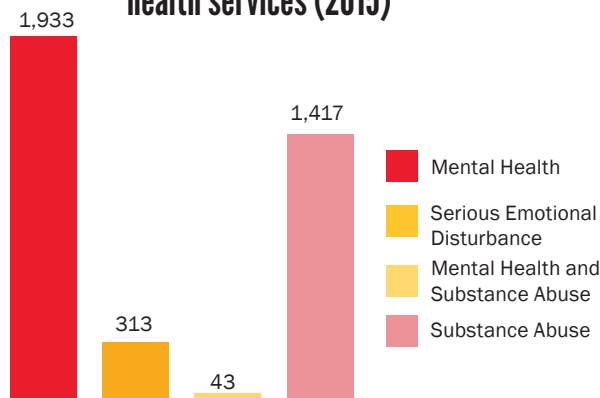
- Anxiety: 9,263
- ADD/ADHD: 15,870
- Behavioral or conduct problems: 7,770
- Depression: 4,636

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

Considered suicide in last 12 months (2015)³

Seriously considered suicide	14.6%
Had suicide plan	13.3%
Made suicide attempt	8.9%

Children receiving community-based mental health services (2015)⁴



Regional centers (2015)⁴

84 males

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

23 males

received services from Lincoln Regional Center at the Whitehall Campus.

20,604 Nebraska children received mental health and substance abuse services through Medicaid or CHIP in 2015.¹

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

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

24.1% of teens felt sad or hopeless (everyday for 2+ weeks so that activity was stopped in last 12 months).³

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

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

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

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

Health risks



Motor vehicle behavior among high schoolers 2015

Rarely or never wore a seat belt	11.3%
In past 30 days, rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	22.3%
In past 30 days, drove a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol	10.1%
In past 30 days, texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle	49.4%

Injuries and violence among high schoolers 2015

In past 12 months, was physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating	8.1%
In the past 12 months, was threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	7.1%
In past 12 months, was bullied on school property	26.3%
Has ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse	8.3%



In past 12 months, was in a physical fight: 2.8%



In past 12 months, was electronically bullied: 18.9%

Motor vehicle accidents (2015)

15 children died and **135 children** suffered disabling injuries in motor vehicle accidents.

Source: Nebraska Department of Roads.

Blood lead level testing (2015)

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

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

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

In 2015:

31,666 children were tested.

344 had elevated blood lead levels,

representing **1.1%** of all children tested, the same as **1.1%** in 2014.

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

Health risks



In past 30 days, had at least 1 drink of alcohol: 22.7%



In past 30 days, had 5 or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours: 14.3%



Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription: 13.5%



Currently smokes: 13.3%

Alcohol and other drugs among high schoolers

2015

Ever used marijuana	26.6%
Ever used any form of cocaine	5.3%
Ever used inhalants to get high	8.1%
Ever used meth	4.2%
Ever used ecstasy or MDMA	5.1%
In past 12 months, offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property	19.9%
Ever tried smoking	31.4%
Currently uses smokeless tobacco	9.3%

Obesity, dieting, activity, and eating habits



In past 7 days did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juice: 5.6%



In past 7 days did not eat vegetables: 6.4%



Were currently overweight or obese according to CDC growth charts: 29.9%



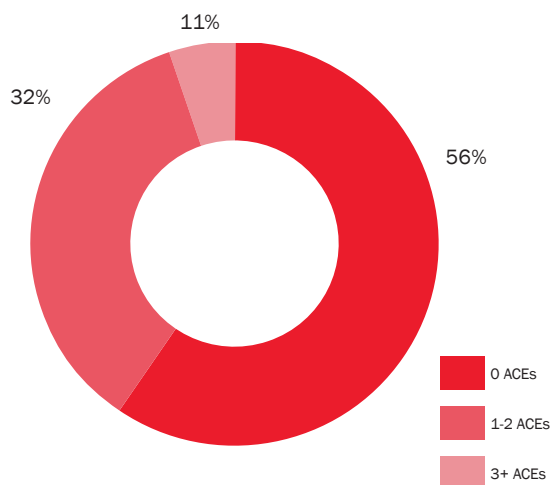
In past 7 days did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day: 14.1%

Health risks

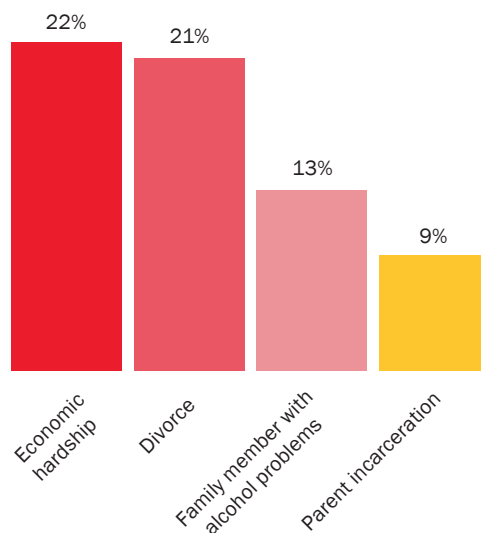
Adverse Childhood Experiences

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

Number of ACEs (2011/12)



Most Common ACEs (2011/12)

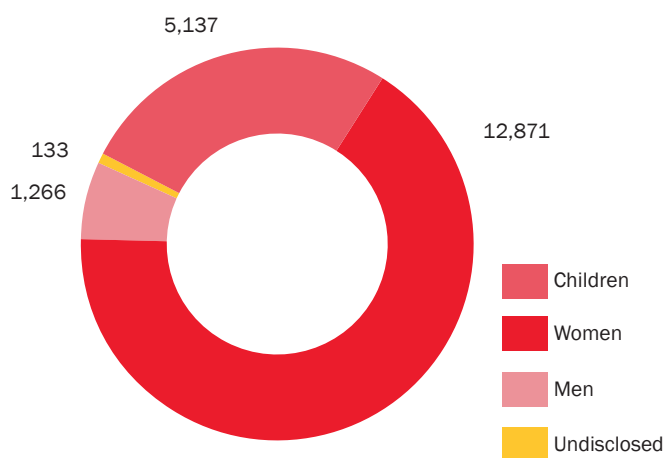


Source: Child Trends, Adverse Childhood Experiences, National and State Level Prevalence, 2014.

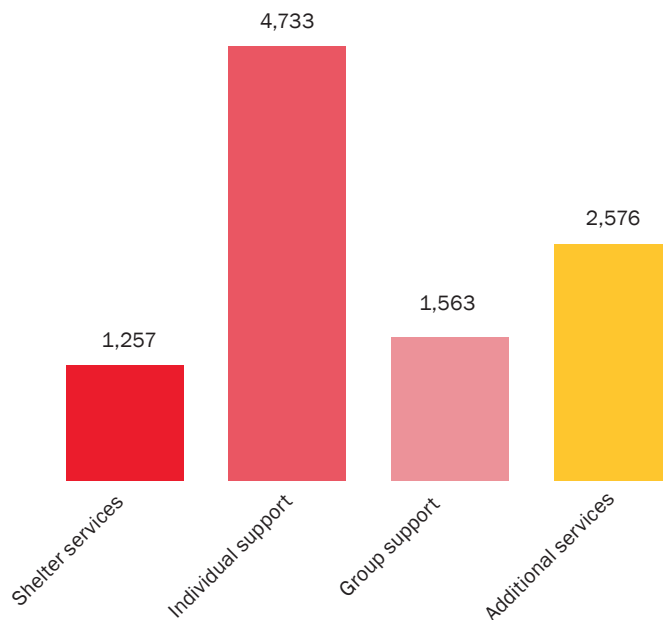
Domestic violence & sexual assault*

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

Service participants (2015)*

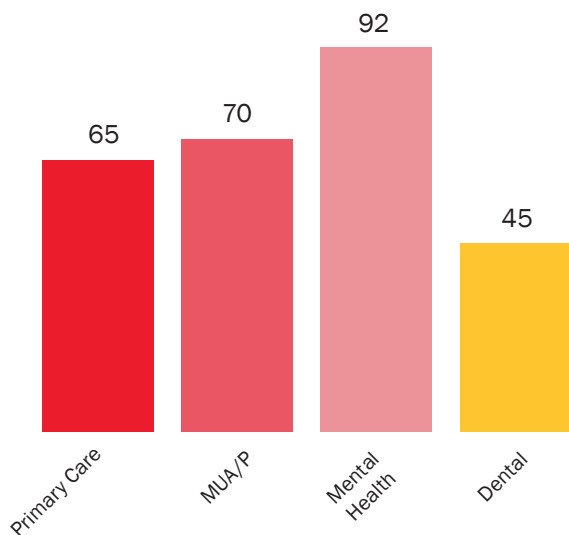


Services provided to children served (2015)*



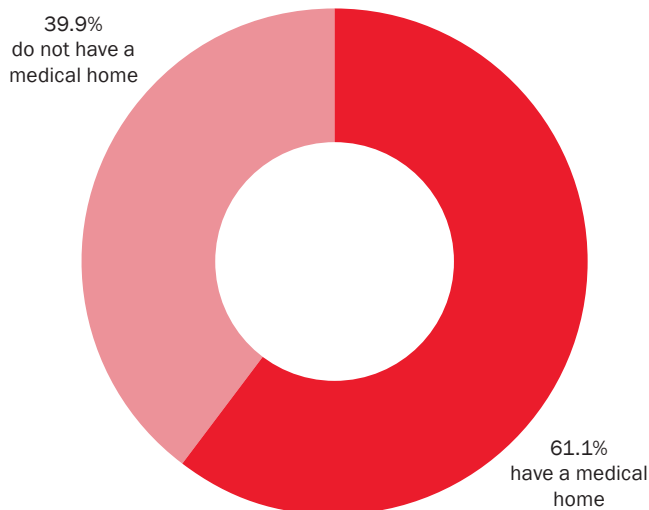
*Data does not include information from the Nebraska Tribal Coalition Ending Family Violence. Source: Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence.

Number of counties with a medical provider shortage (2015)¹



Medical home (2011/12)²

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

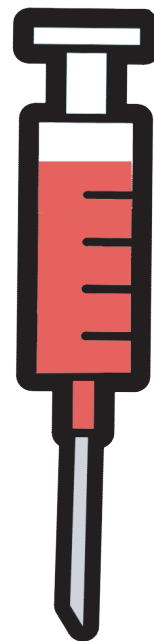


Medical provider shortage

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

Health professional shortage areas are designated as having too few primary medical, dental, or mental health care providers.

Immunizations (2015)³



73.8% of Nebraska children had received the primary immunization series* by age three.

78.1% of Nebraska teens were immunized against meningitis.

48.2% of Nebraska teen girls and **32.2%** of Nebraska teen boys completed the 3rd round of the HPV vaccine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Education

82%
of Nebraska 3rd graders
score proficient or better in reading.



Why does it matter?

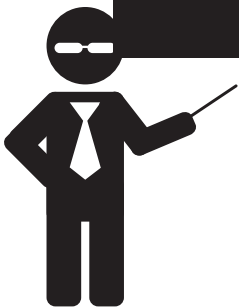
A good education begins early. Access to high-quality early childhood and pre-kindergarten programs provide an important foundation for children as they move through their school years and into adulthood.

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

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



88.9%
of Nebraska high school students
graduated on time.



Where are the data?

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Head Start/Early Head Start

6,569

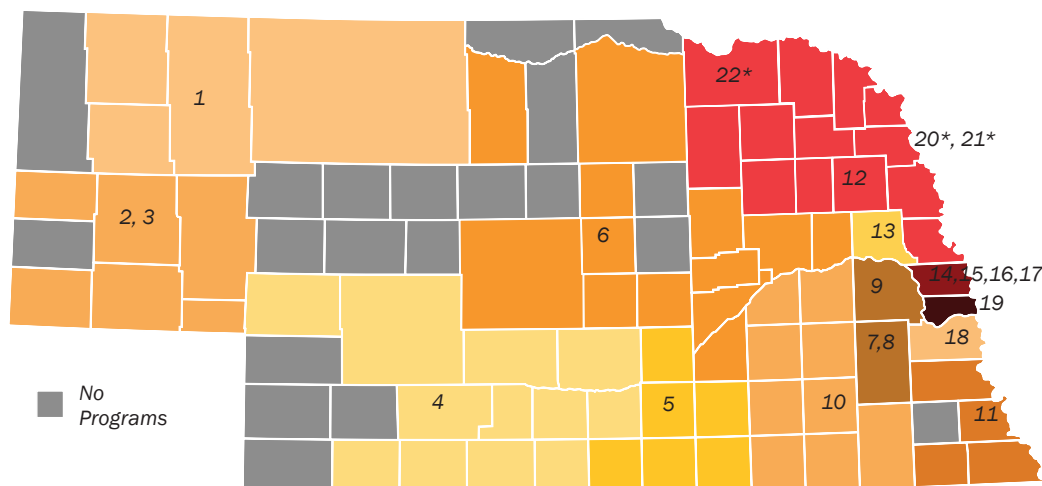
children were served by Head Start (ages 3-5) and Early Head Start (ages birth-3) in 2014/15.

132

 pregnant women were served by Early Head Start in 2014/15.

Source: Federal Head Start PIR System.

Counties served by Head Start or Early Head Start grantees (2014/15)



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

#	Grantee Name	Total Served	Early Head Start	Head Start
1	Northwest Community Action Partnership	258	58	200
2	Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Grantee	65	65	0
3	Educational Service Unit 13	350	52	298
4	Community Action Partnership of Mid-Nebraska	386	48	338
5	Head Start Child & Family Development Program, Inc.	496	162	334
6	Central Nebraska Community Services, Inc.	552	179	373
7/8/9	Community Action Partnership of Lancaster and Saunders Counties and Delegates	644	140	504
10	Blue Valley Community Action Partnership	329	90	239
11	Southeast Nebraska Community Action	156	0	156
12	Northeast Nebraska Community Action Partnership	417	0	417
13	Midland Lutheran College/Dodge County Head Start	94	0	94
14	Salvation Army Early Head Start	111	111	0
15/16	Omaha Public Schools Head Start and Delegates	1,013	0	1,013
17	Nebraska Early Childhood Collaborative	176	176	0
18	Cass County Head Start/Plattsmouth Public School	120	0	120
19	Sarpy County Cooperative Head Start	221	96	125
20*	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	101	0	101
21*	Santee Sioux Council Tribal Head Start	90	0	90
22*	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	35	0	35

Source: Nebraska Department of Education, Head State State Collaboration Office, Data reported by individual Head Start Programs.

*Indicates Tribal program.

Early childhood education

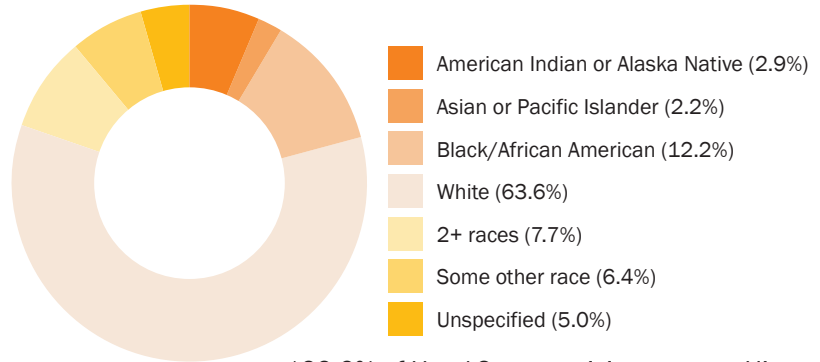
1,747

children served by Head Start/Early Head Start have a primary language other than English.

957

children served by Head Start/Early Head Start were determined to have a disability.

Early Head Start/Head Start participants by race (2014/15)*



*33.6% of Head Start participants were Hispanic.

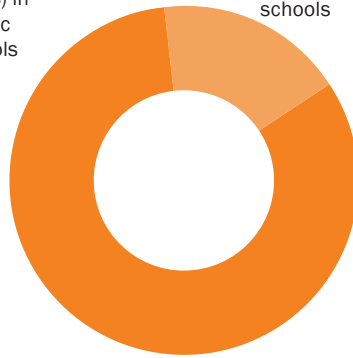
Source: Federal Head Start PIR System.

School-based preschool (2014/15)

18,493

children enrolled in school-based preschool

15,253 (82.4%) in public schools
3,240 (17.5%) in nonpublic schools



Early Development Network (2014/15)

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

1,375

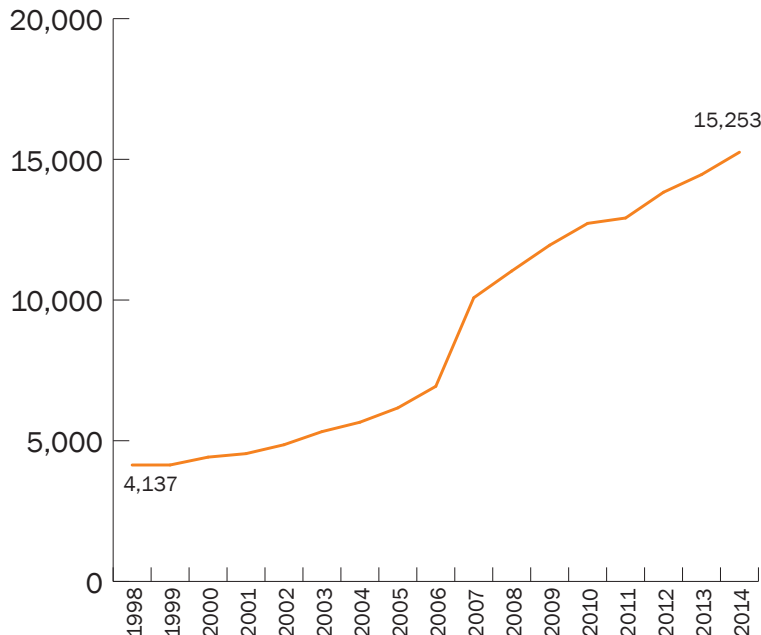
children from birth to two were served by EDN.*

78

children ages three and older were served by EDN.*

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

Public school pre-k enrollment (1998/99 - 2014/15)



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.
42 | KIDS COUNT IN NEBRASKA REPORT

Sixpence (2014/15)

Sixpence serves children birth to age 3 who are at risk of failure in school and is funded through public and private dollars. There were **25** Sixpence programs in the state of Nebraska in the 2014/15 program year serving:

804
families

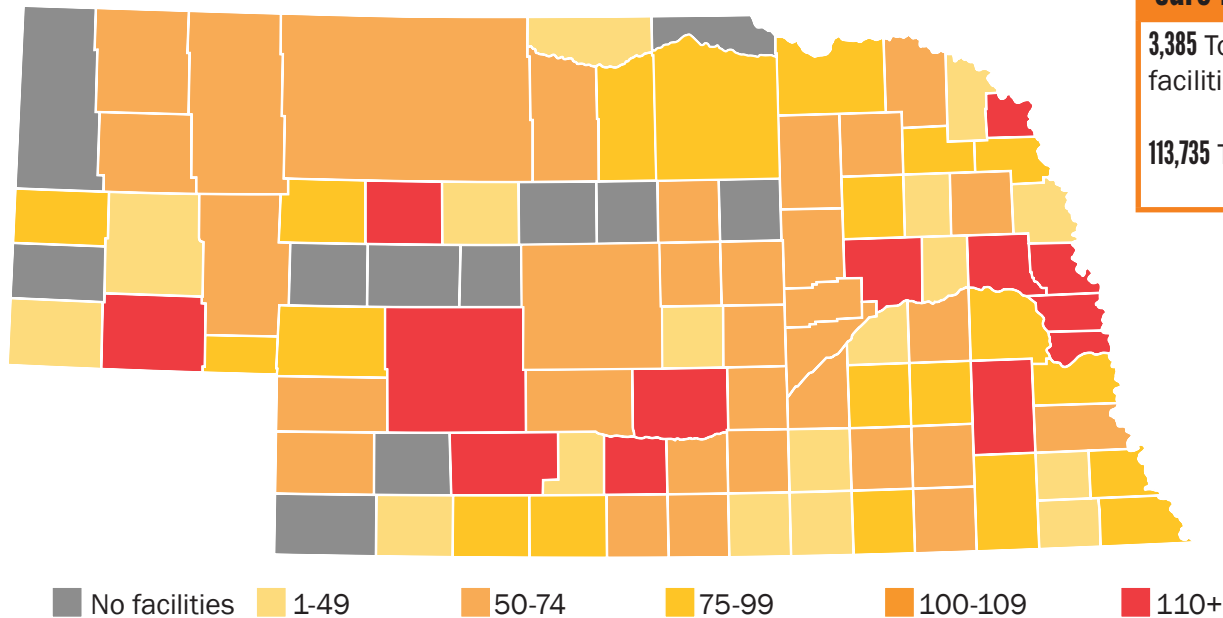
98
pregnant moms

871
children

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

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

Capacity of licensed child care facilities per 100 children 5 & under with all available parents working, by county (2015)



Licensed child care facilities

3,385 Total child care facilities

113,735 Total capacity

Source: Early Childhood Capacity by County, DHHS (Report run Sep. 30, 2016); U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B23008.

Annual child care costs (2015)

Center-based care	
Infant	\$9,043
4-year-old	\$7,935
School-age	\$6,749
Home-based care	
Infant	\$7,104
4-year-old	\$6,551
School-age	\$6,215

Source: ChildCare Aware, Child Care in America: 2016 State Fact Sheets.

Child care subsidies (SFY 2015)

- There were **30,450** children in Nebraska who received child care subsidies in SFY 2015, for an average annual payment per child of **\$2,948**. **3,952** children were in the care of a license-exempt facility.
- An average of **16,966** children received a subsidy each month, for an average monthly payment per child of **\$245.70**. * **8,528** were below school-age, and **11,922** were school-age.
- 19,889** children receiving a subsidy were from a family living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Line (FPL), **7,310** were from families between 100%-130% FPL and **5,181** were TANF transition.
- The total state and federal funds spent for Child Care Subprogram 44, which includes child care subsidies, was **\$89,780,310**.

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

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

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

As of 12/31/2015, Nebraska had

234 Step Up to Quality Programs

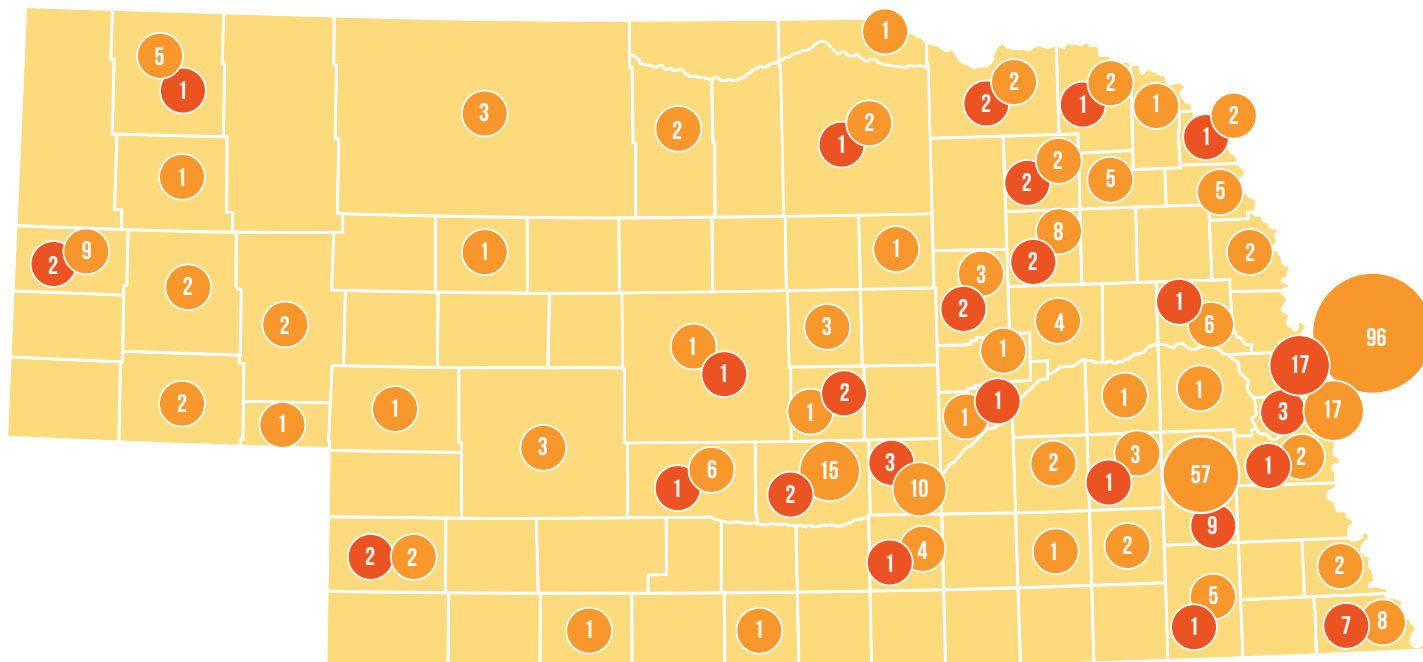
Nebraska Step Up to Quality program providers by step (12/31/2015)

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

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

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

Nebraska Step Up to Quality programs and coaches by county (as of 11/18/2016)



Step Up Programs

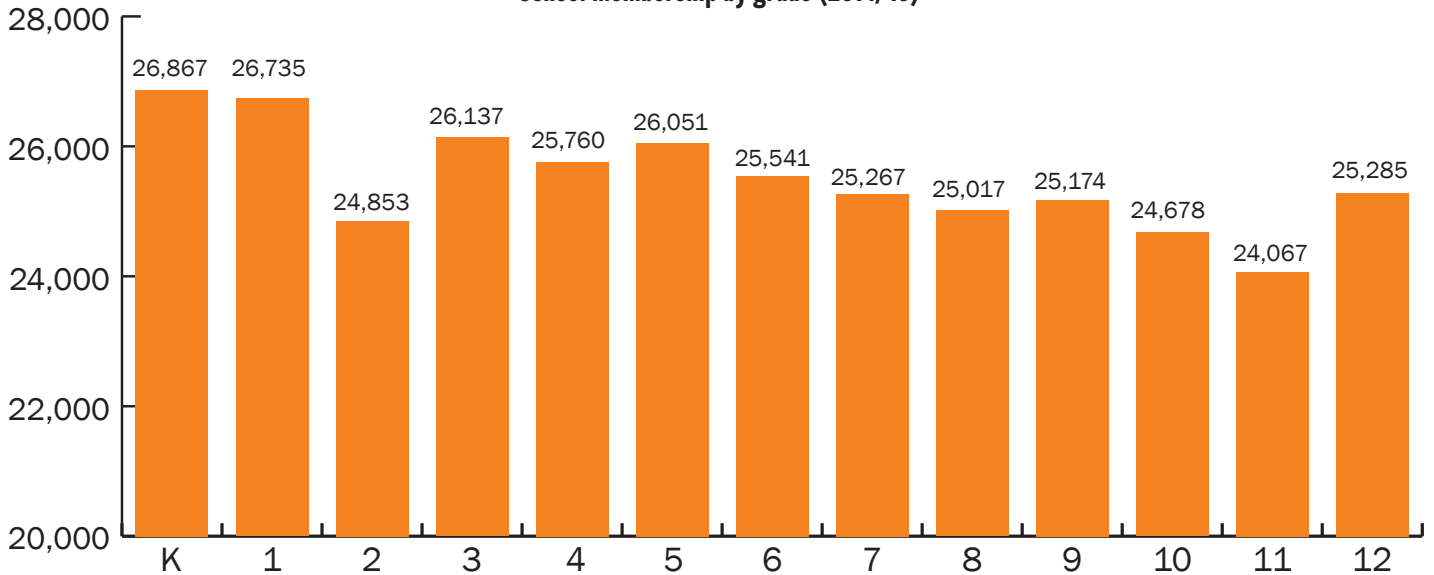
Step Up Coaches

Source: Nebraska Department of Education, Step Up to Quality.

Student characteristics

349,925 children were enrolled in public or nonpublic school in 2014/15.

School membership by grade (2014/15)



138,868 public and nonpublic students were eligible for free and reduced meals in 2014/15.

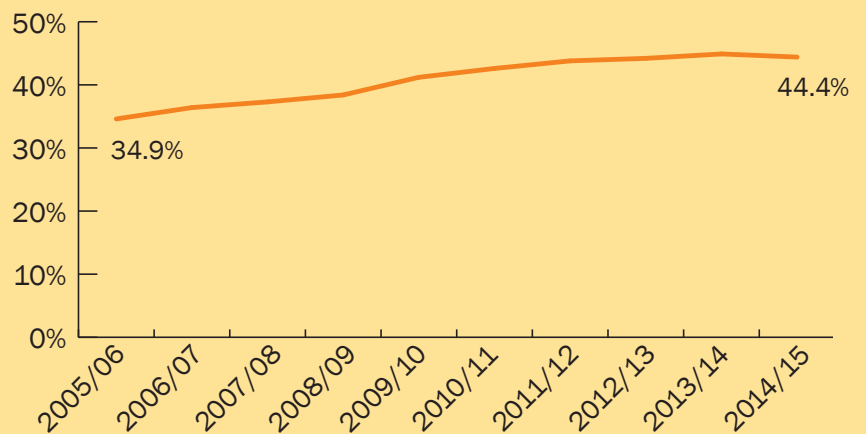
MEAL PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	
Breakfast	Lunch
265 districts	381 districts
940 sites	1,148 sites

Note: Includes state operated Special Purpose School.

COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY (2014/15)*		
	Schools	Children
Eligible	111	43,594
Served	8	2,228

*Number of children eligible for the Community Eligibility Program is based on proxy data.

Percentage of public and nonpublic students eligible for free and reduced school meals (2005/06 - 2014/15)



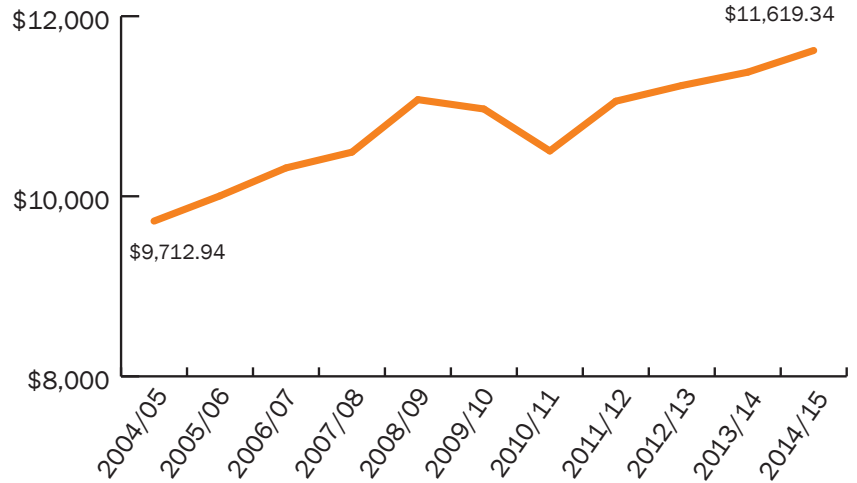
There were **276** Summer Food Participation sites in 2015 serving an average of **35,472** meals daily.

Student characteristics

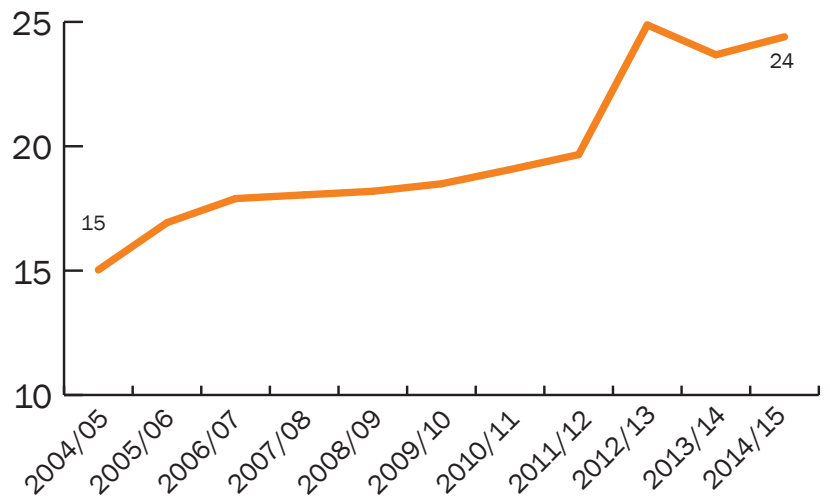
14.7% of students were classified as Special Education (2014/15).

14.5% of students were classified as High Ability Learners (2014/15).

Public school cost per pupil in 2015 dollars (2004/05 - 2014/15)

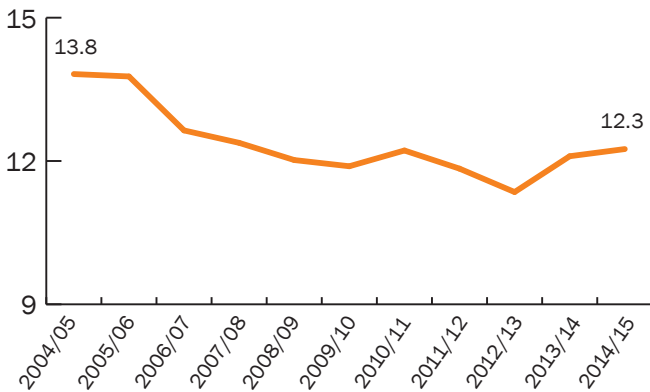


Rate of home schooled students per 1,000 students (2004/05 - 2014/15)

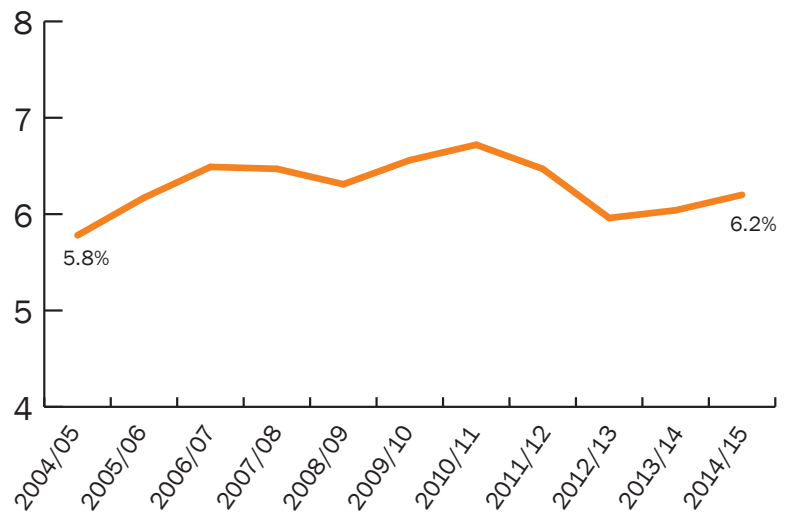


Rate of school mobility per 1,000 public school students (2004/05 - 2014/15)

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



Percentage of students who were English language learners (2004/05 - 2014/15)



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Test scores - reading

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

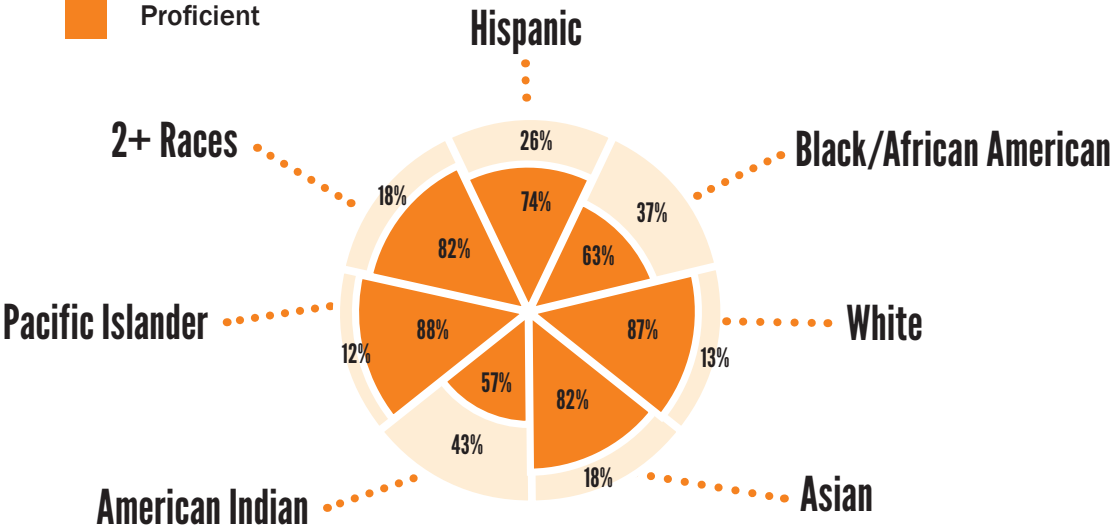
Source: Child Trends, Reading Proficiency.

Non-Proficient
 Proficient

3rd Grade (2014/15)

82%
 of children overall
 read proficiently

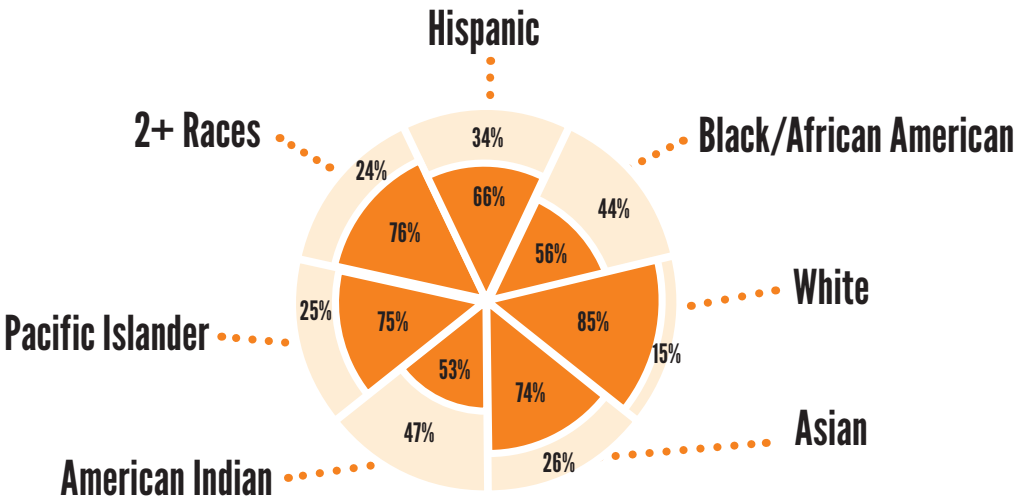
73%
 of low-income
 children read
 proficiently



8th Grade (2014/15)

79%
 of children overall
 read proficiently

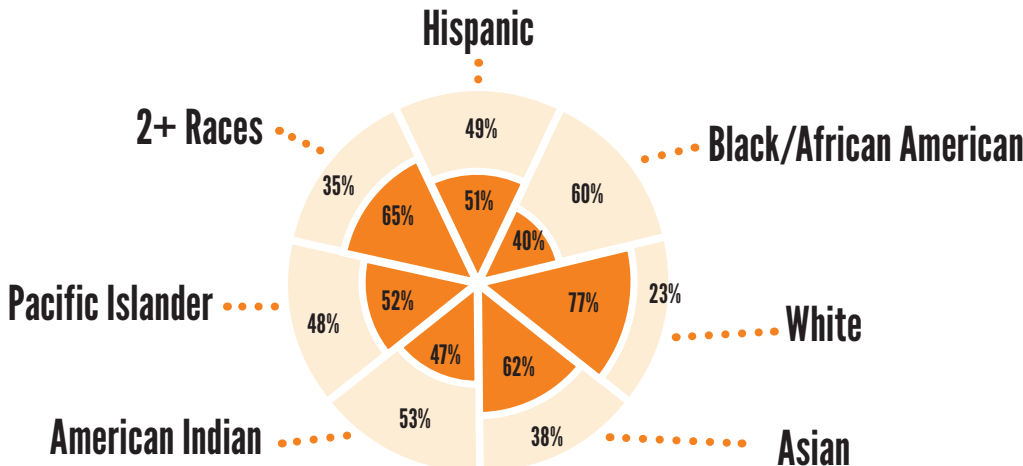
66%
 of low-income
 children read
 proficiently



11th Grade (2014/15)

69%
 of children overall
 read proficiently

53%
 of low-income
 children read
 proficiently



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Test scores - math

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

Source: Child Trends, Mathematics Proficiency.

Non-Proficient
 Proficient

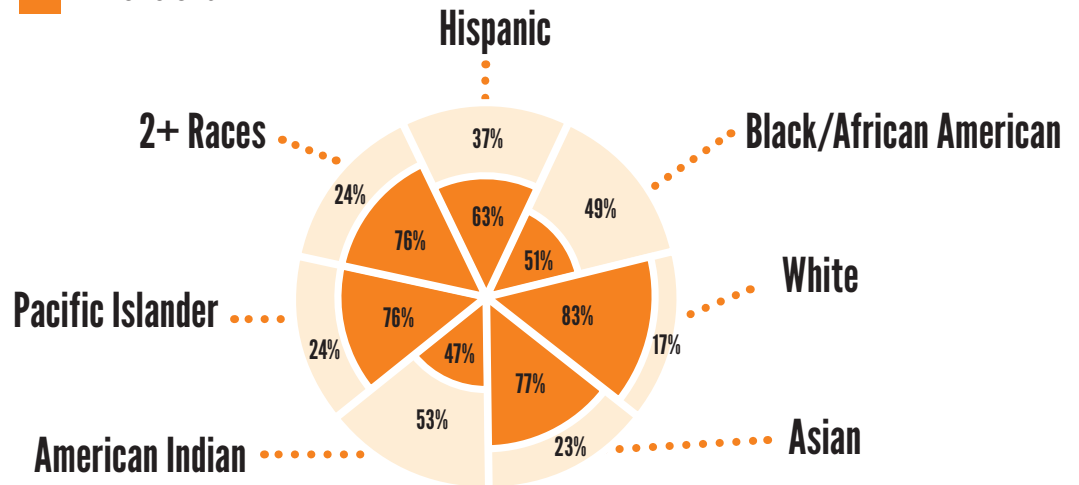
5th Grade (2014/15)

76%

of children overall are proficient in math

64%

of low-income children are proficient in math



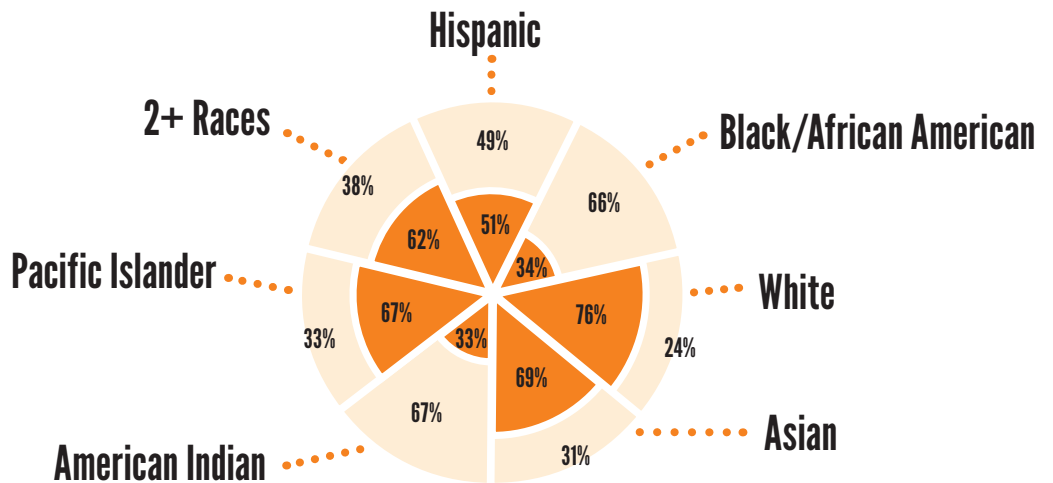
8th Grade (2014/15)

68%

of children overall are proficient in math

51%

of low-income children are proficient in math



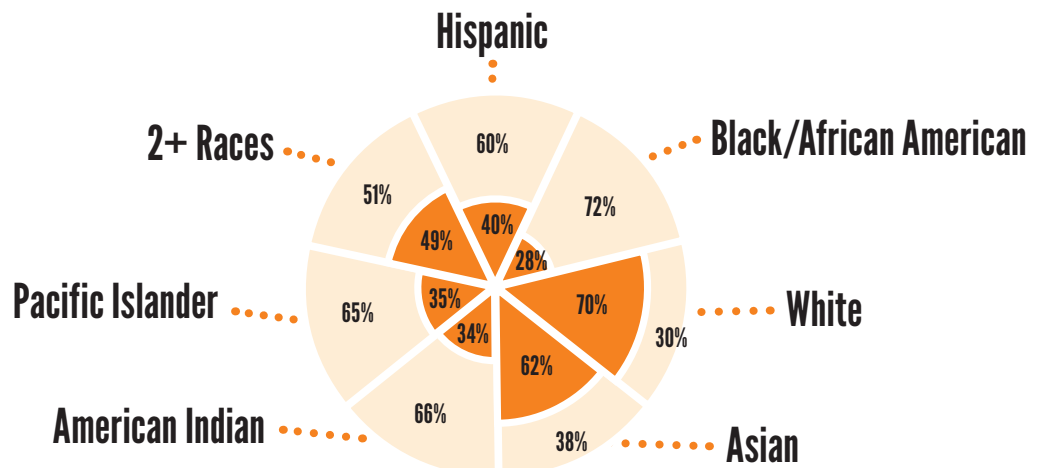
11th Grade (2014/15)

61%

of children overall are proficient in math

42%

of low-income children are proficient in math



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Test scores- science

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

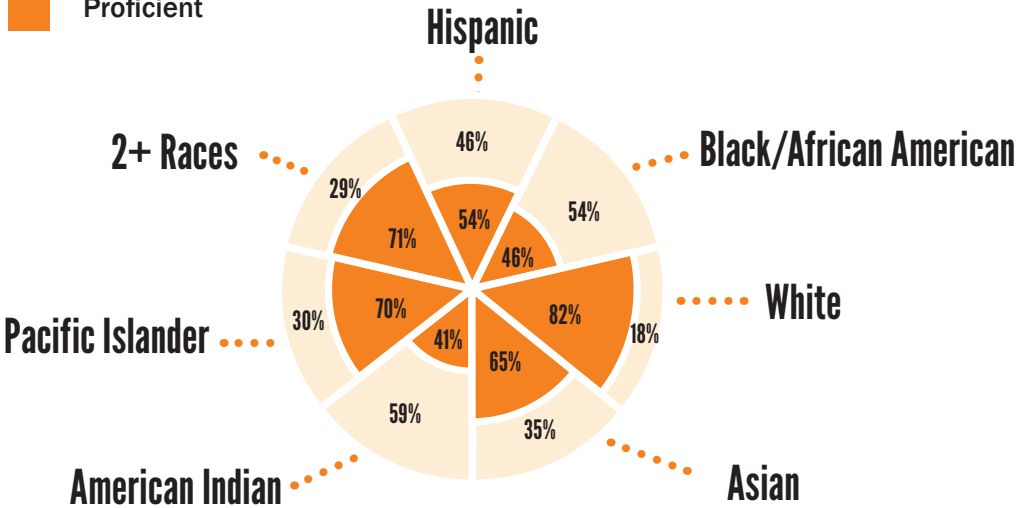
Source: Child Trends, Science Proficiency.

Non-Proficient Proficient

5th Grade (2014/15)

73%
of children overall
are proficient in
science

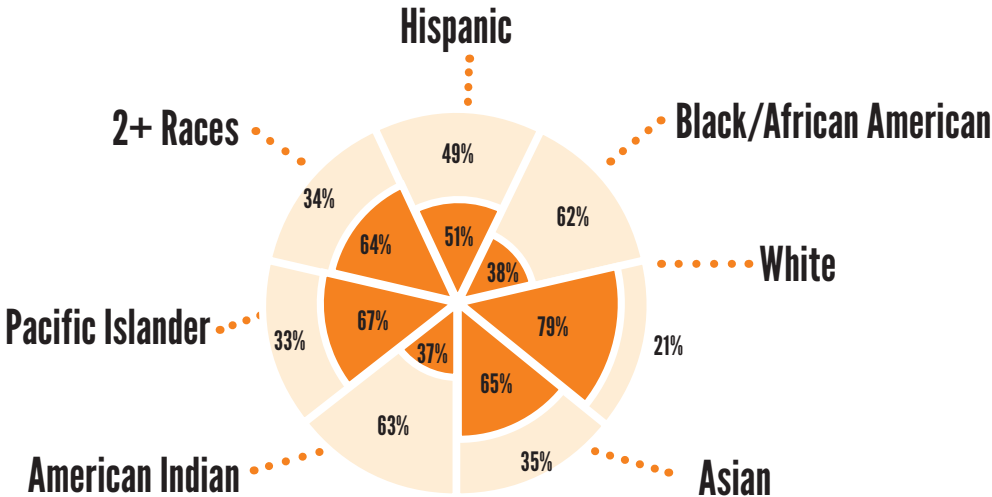
59%
of low-income
children are
proficient in science



8th Grade (2014/15)

70%
of children overall
are proficient in
science

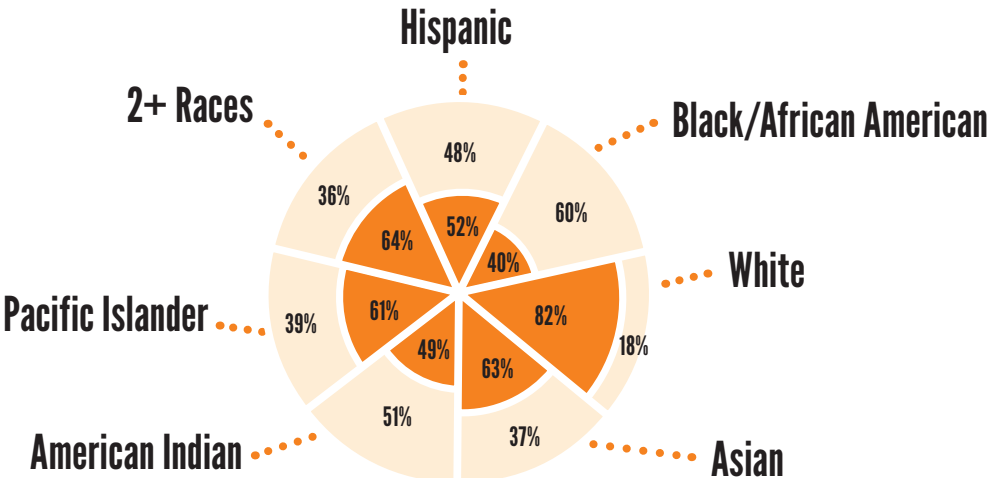
53%
of low-income
children are
proficient in science



11th Grade (2014/15)

73%
of children overall
are proficient in
science

56%
of low-income
children are
proficient in science



Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Absences

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

792 (0.24%) students in public and nonpublic schools were EXPELLED during the 2014/15 school year.

13,326 (4.0%) students in public and nonpublic schools were SUSPENDED during the 2014/15 school year.

1,550
public and nonpublic
students dropped out
in 2014/15.

Public school absences (2014/15)

57,759
(17.4%)
students
were
absent

10-19
days

12,073
(3.6%)
students
were
absent

20-29
days

9,095
(2.7%)
students
were absent

30+
days

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

18,347 students took the ACT during the 2014/15 school year with average composite score of 21.5 (21.0 nationally).¹

18,000 (10%) of young adults age 18-24 were not attending school, not working, and had no degree beyond high school.²

93,000 (49%) of young adults age 18-24 were enrolled in or completed college.²

6,000 (6%) of teens 16-19 were not in school and not working.²

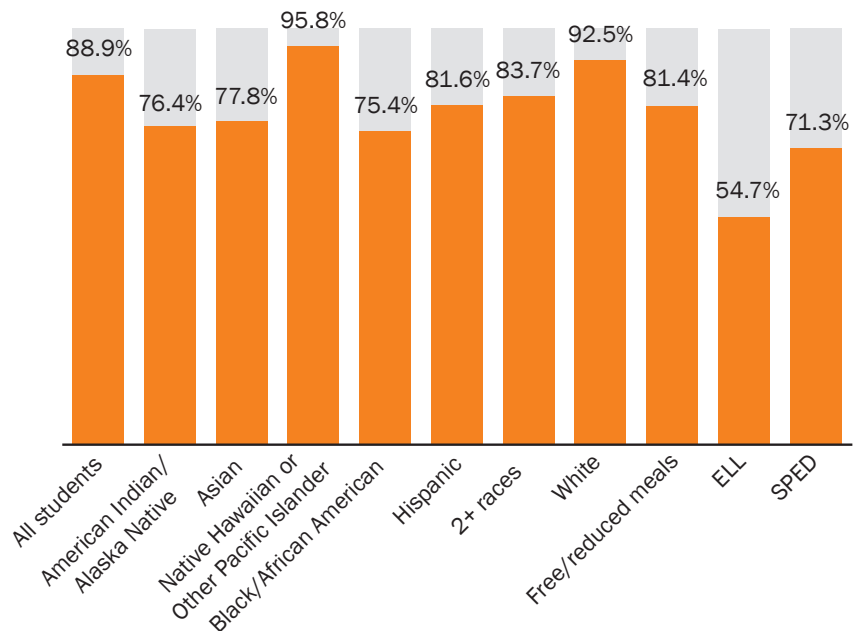
8,832 students were enrolled in a career academy or dual credit courses in 2014/15.¹

1. Nebraska Department of Education.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

22,912

students completed high school in 2014/15.

2015 cohort four-year graduation rates by student demographics



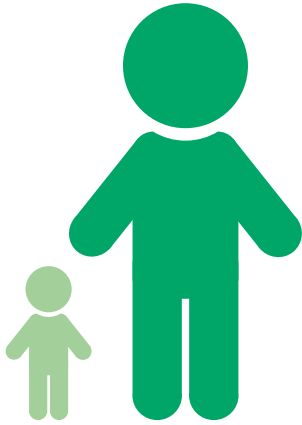
91.8%

2014 extended five-year graduation rate,*

an increase from 89.7% from the 2014 cohort four-year graduation rate.

*Extended 5th year graduation rate is the percent of students who graduated within 5 years rather than the standard 4.
Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Economic Stability



White families' median income is 1.7x higher than the median income of families of color.¹

18.5% of Nebraskans experience asset poverty and are likely one emergency away from financial crisis.²

Our values

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

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

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

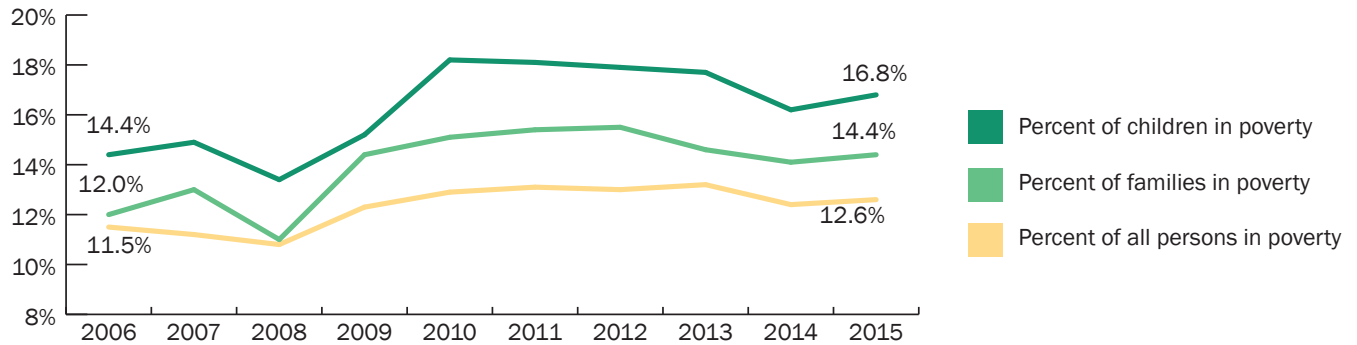
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1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B19113B-I, C17010B-I.

2. Assets and Opportunity Nebraska State Data, 2016.

Nebraska poverty (2006-2015)



Nebraska poverty rates (2015)

Poverty rate for children	16.8%
Poverty rate for families	14.4%
Poverty rate for all persons	12.6%

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

Nebraska poverty by race/ethnicity (2014)

Race/ethnicity	Percent of children in poverty (17 and under)	Percent of population in poverty
White, non-Hispanic	11.1%	9.7%
Black/African American	46.0%	33.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	53.1%	43.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	18.0%	16.8%
Some other race	29.2%	23.4%
Two+ races	24.7%	22.0%
Hispanic or Latino	33.0%	26.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B17001B-1.

Family structure and poverty



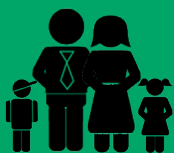
42.8%

of children living in single-mother households are in poverty.¹



26.5%

of children living in single-father households are in poverty.¹



7.7%

of children living in married-couple households are in poverty.¹



11.4%

Grandparent responsible for grandchildren in poverty.²

1. U.S. Census 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B17006.

2. U.S. Census 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B10059.

In the United States, there is an ongoing relationship between race and ethnicity and poverty, with people of color experiencing higher rates of poverty. Poverty rates in Nebraska also continue to reveal significant disparities based on race and ethnicity.

These disparities grew out of a history of systemic barriers to opportunity for people of color that still have a presence in our society and institutions today. We need to continue working to address these barriers in order to ensure that all children have the best opportunity to succeed.

Making ends meet

Making ends meet

Nebraskans pride themselves on being hard-working people. In 2015, 77.9% of children in our state had all available parents in the workforce.¹ Unfortunately, having high labor-force participation doesn't always translate into family economic stability.

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

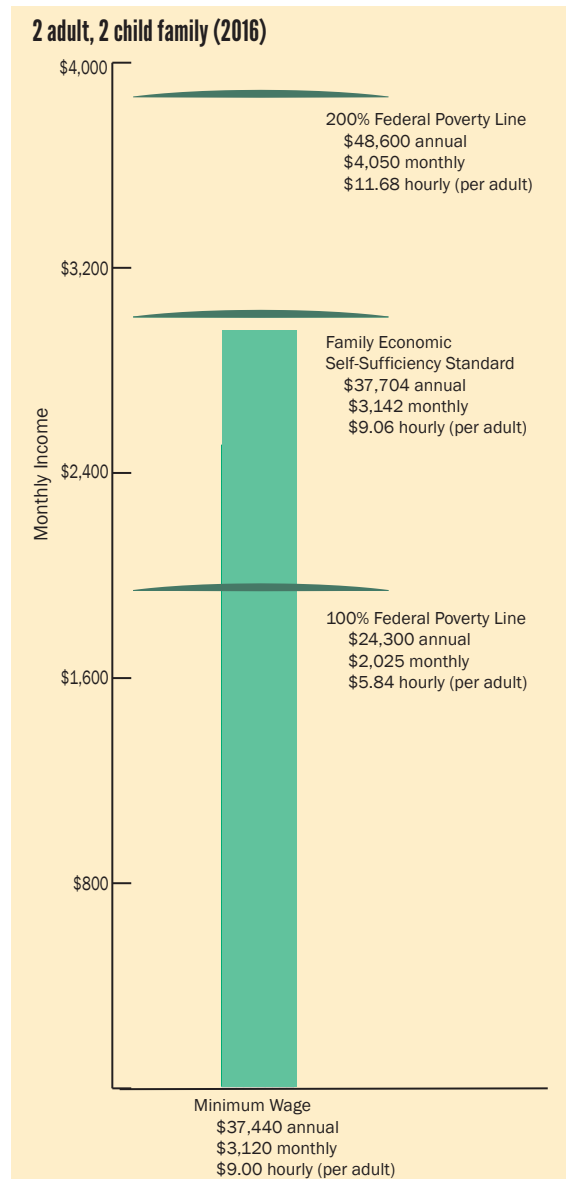
Minimum wage in Nebraska is \$9.00 an hour.^{2*} If both parents work at minimum wage, their monthly income will be \$3,142. This puts them above the federal poverty level of \$2,025.

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

For a two-parent, two-child family of any age, the FESS for Nebraska is \$3,142 a month.³ That requires an hourly wage of \$9.06 per parent.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, Table B23008.
2. United States Department of Labor, "Minimum Wage Laws in the States - January 1, 2015," www.dol.gov.
3. FESS was calculated using an average of 2010 figures for a two-adult, two-child family, adjusted for 2015 inflation. Data used to calculate information is courtesy of Nebraska Appleseed Center for Law in the Public Interest. For more information, please see the Family Bottom Line Report: www.voicesforchildren.com/familybottomline.

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



2015 Federal Poverty Level Guidelines

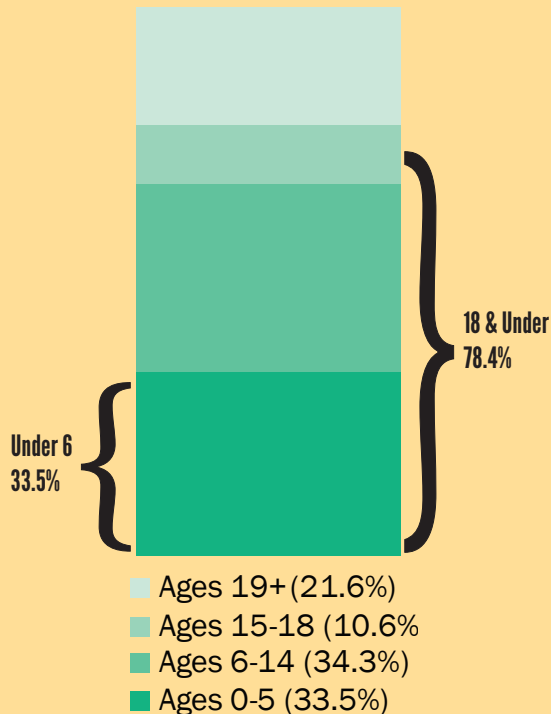
Program Eligibility	Child Care Subsidy	SNAP	WIC Reduced Price Meals	CHIP (Kids Connection)	ACA Exchange Tax Credits			
Family size	100%	130%	133%	150%	185%	200%	300%	400%
1	\$11,770	\$15,301	\$15,654	\$17,655	\$21,775	\$23,540	\$35,310	\$47,080
2	\$15,930	\$20,709	\$21,187	\$23,895	\$29,471	\$31,860	\$47,790	\$63,720
3	\$20,090	\$26,117	\$26,720	\$30,135	\$37,167	\$40,180	\$60,270	\$80,360
4	\$24,250	\$31,525	\$32,253	\$36,375	\$44,863	\$48,500	\$72,750	\$97,000
5	\$28,410	\$36,933	\$37,785	\$42,615	\$52,559	\$56,820	\$85,230	\$113,640
6	\$32,570	\$42,341	\$43,318	\$48,855	\$60,255	\$65,140	\$97,710	\$130,280
7	\$36,730	\$47,749	\$48,851	\$55,095	\$67,951	\$73,460	\$110,190	\$146,920
8	\$40,890	\$53,157	\$54,384	\$61,335	\$75,647	\$81,780	\$122,670	\$163,560

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

*For families with more than 8 people, add \$4,160 for each additional member.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) (2015)

ADC recipients by age (SFY 2015)

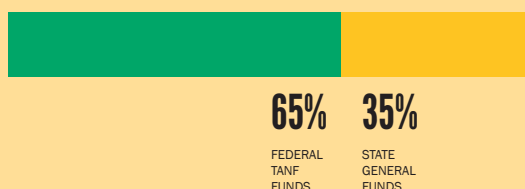


12,529 Average monthly number of children receiving ADC

6,063 Average monthly number of families receiving ADC

\$330.39 Average monthly ADC payment per family

\$24,037,883 Total ADC payments (SFY 2015) (Includes both state and federal funds)



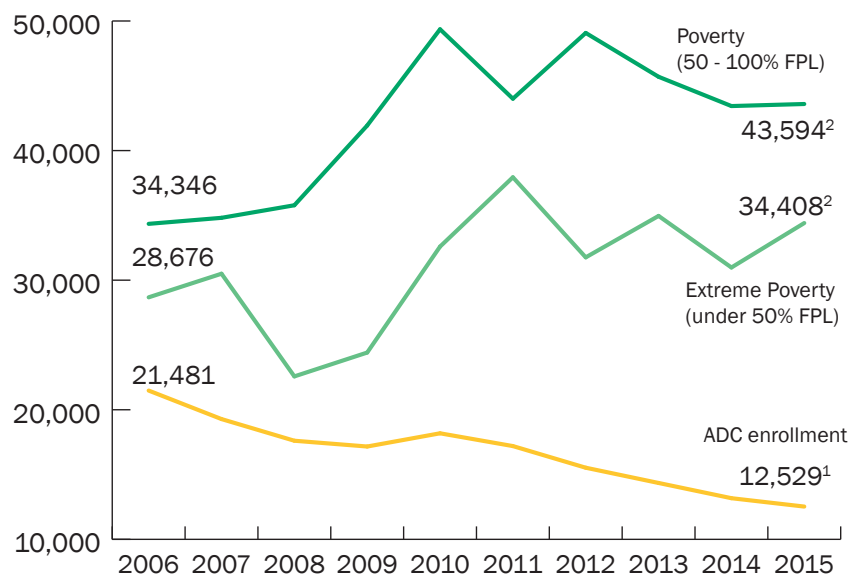
Source: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Is Nebraska's safety net catching families in need?

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

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

Children receiving ADC vs. children in poverty and extreme poverty (2006-2015)



ADC increase with LB 607

The Aid to Dependent Children program received additional funding with the adoption of LB 607 in 2015. LB 607 sought to address a problem with the ADC program, in which the payments did not adequately cover the cost of living: in 2013, the average monthly payment was only \$326.17. The enacted bill raises the monthly payment level to 55% of the standard of need, an average increase of \$72 per month to help approximately 6,200 Nebraska families with low incomes. It also provides financial assistance to families transitioning off of ADC to help them get back on their feet.

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

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

Housing & homelessness

Homelessness

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

In 2015, HUD/NHAP served:

6,309 homeless individuals.

1,596 individuals at risk of homelessness.

2,201 homeless children ages 18 and under.

746 children ages 18 and under at risk of homelessness.

Source: Nebraska Homeless Assistance Project, 2015 CAPER Report.

Homeownership

Homeownership provides a sense of stability for children and communities.

68.2% of families with children owned their home in 2015.¹

In 2015, Nebraska Public Housing had:²

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

12,792 vouchers with 11,609 in use.

4,785 units were 1 bedroom (non-family).

42,000 children

lived in crowded housing.³

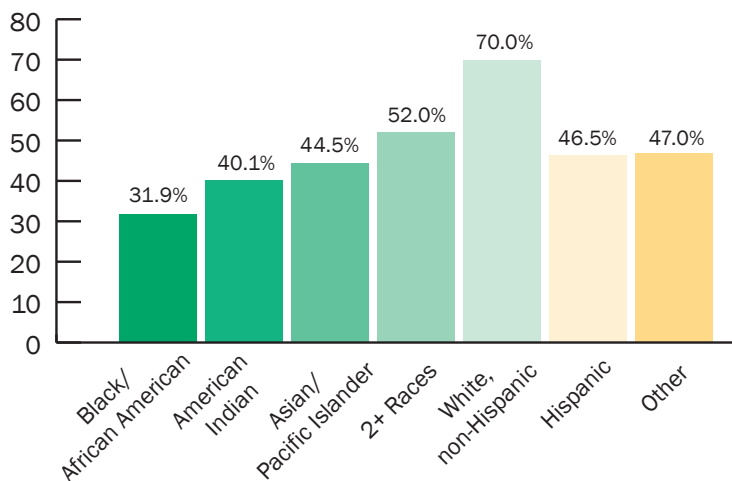
42,000 children

lived in areas of concentrated poverty.³

109,000 children lived in households with a high housing cost burden.^{3,4}

91,000 children were low-income with a high housing cost burden.³

Homeownership by race/ethnicity (2015)⁵



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

2. Nebraska Office of Public Housing, HUD.

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

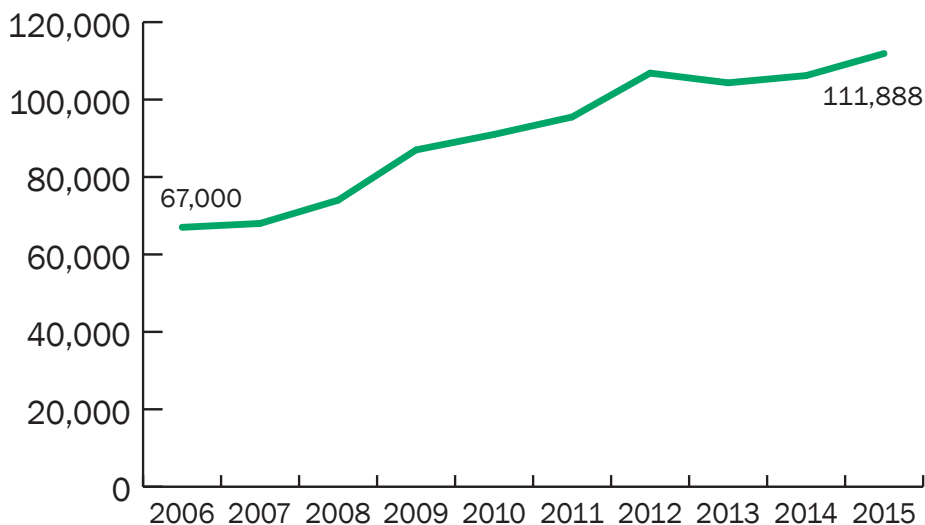
4. Ibid. Families with high housing cost burdens spend more than 30% of their pre-tax income on housing.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B25003B-1.



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

Food insecure households in Nebraska (2006-2015)¹



With poverty rates remaining high in recent years, it is not surprising that many families with children struggle to put food on the table. Approximately 111,888 households in Nebraska were food insecure in 2015—meaning they didn't know where their next meal was coming from at some point during the last year.

61% of food insecure children are likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance (2014).²

1. National and State Program Data, Food Research & Action Center, USDA, Household Food Security in the United States in 2015.

2. Feeding American, Map the Meal Gap 2016.

SNAP & WIC

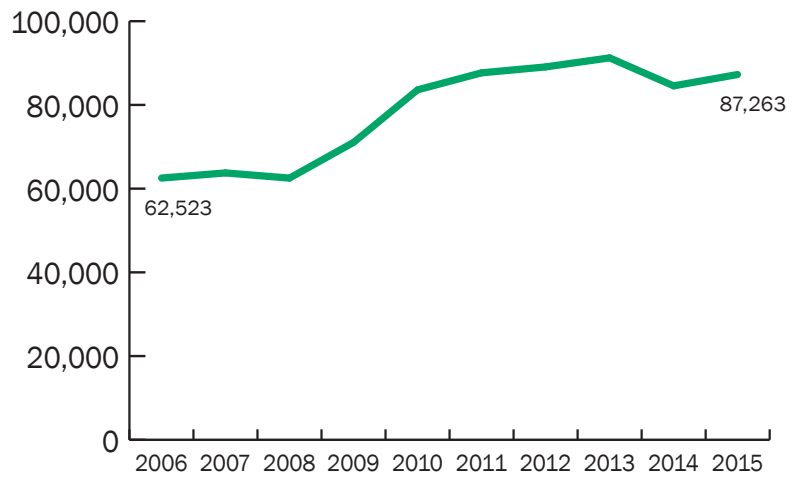
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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

In Nebraska in 2014, SNAP moved 8,300 households above the poverty line.

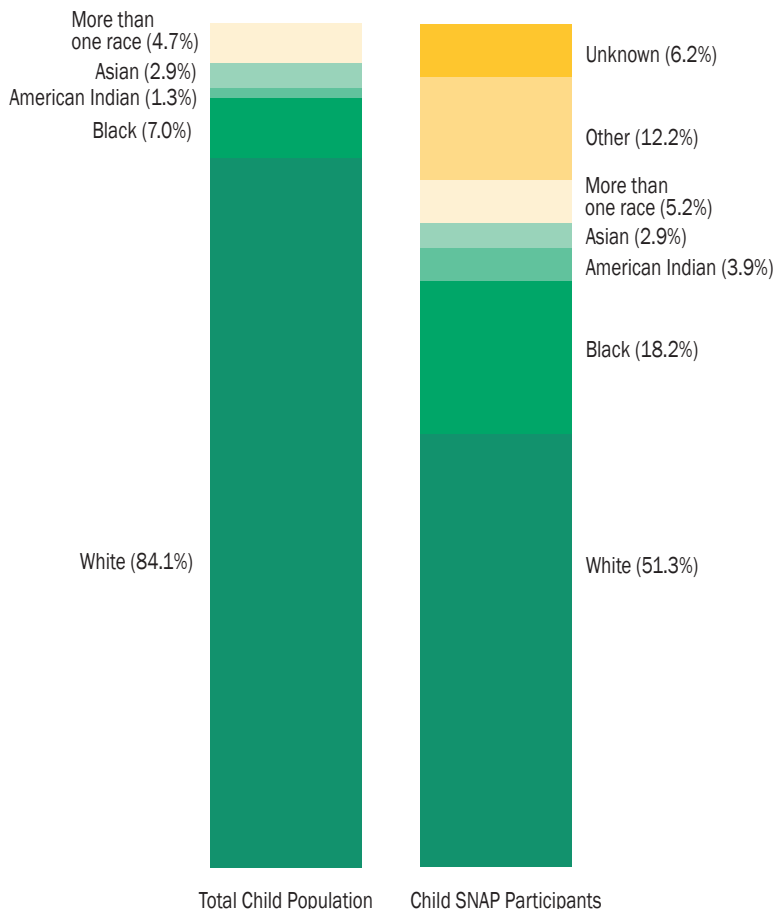
Characteristics of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2014, USDA, Food Nutrition Services, The Office of Policy Support.

Average number of children enrolled in SNAP (June 2006-2015)



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

SNAP participants by race (June 2015)



48.9%
of new babies were enrolled in WIC in 2015

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (2015)

Of the monthly average **36,960** WIC participants in 2015:

- 9,508 were women;
- 8,361 were infants; and
- 17,828 were children

97 clinics in **91 counties** report participating in WIC.

Average Monthly Cost Per Participant (2015)

Clinic Services	\$17.72
Food Costs	\$46.68

Source: Nebraska WIC Program.

Sources: Financial Services, Operations, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2015 Annual Estimates of the Population, Table PEPASR6H.

Marriage and divorce In 2015...

12,119 couples
were married and
6,018
were divorced.

5,618 children
experienced their parents
divorcing.

2,985 children
were put under their
mother's custody.

507 children
were put under their
father's custody.

2,046 children
were put under both
parent's custody.

77 children
were given a different
arrangement.

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

Informal kinship care: children living with grandparents, extended family, or close friends without the involvement of the child welfare system.

11,000 (2%)
children were living in
kinship care in 2014-16.

11,000 (2%)
were living with a
grandparent who was their
primary caregiver in 2015.

Source: Kids Count Data Center.

Child support (2015)

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

180,443 cases received CSE assistance, this is **71.4%** of child support cases in Nebraska.

101,793 were non-ADC cases.**

6,650 were ADC cases.**

\$218,163,424 of child support collected through CSE.

\$217,341,153 of child support disbursed through CSE.

19,002 cases received services through CSE, but payments were not being made.

1,672 cases received public benefits who are eligible for child support, but it was not being paid.

4,904 child support cases where non-custodial parent is incarcerated

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

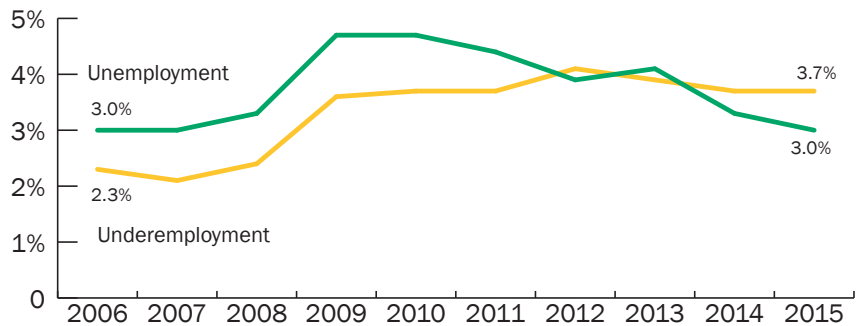
** If the custodial parent is receiving ADC, the state is entitled to collect child support from the non-custodial parent as reimbursement.

Employment & income

In 2015,
75.6% of all children had all available parents in the workforce
71.6% of children under 6 had all available parents in the workforce

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year averages, Table B23008.

Nebraska unemployment and underemployment rate (2006-2015)



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

Median income for families with children (2015)

All Families	\$71,039
Married couple	\$86,761
Female householder (no husband)	\$26,314
Male householder (no wife)	\$39,290

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B19126.

Median income for families by race/ethnicity (2015)

Black/African American	\$44,825
American Indian	\$38,346
Asian	\$62,390
Other	\$41,474
2+ races	\$46,194
White, non-Hispanic	\$76,224
Hispanic	\$39,883

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B19113B-I.

13,000 workers in Nebraska earned minimum wage or below in 2015.¹

28.9% of Nebraska workers were working in a low-wage job, meaning the median annual pay is below the poverty line for a family of four.²

18.5% of Nebraskans experience asset poverty with

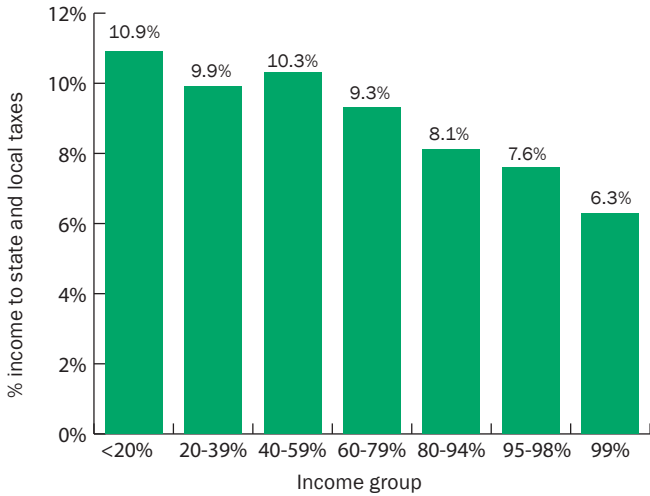
10.2% in extreme asset poverty.²

These households do not have sufficient net worth to subsist at the poverty level for 3 months and 1 month, respectively, in the absence of income.

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Characteristics of Minimum wage workers, 2015.

2. Assets and Opportunity Nebraska State Data, 2016.

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



Source: ITEP, *Who Pays? A distributional analysis of the tax systems, Nebraska, 2015.*

5.4% of households had no vehicle available in 2015.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B08201.

Family tax credits (2015)

133,688 families claimed \$314,901,957 in federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

132,598 families claimed \$30,955,482 in state Earned Income Tax Credit.

152,553 families claimed \$207,159,661 in federal Child Tax Credit.

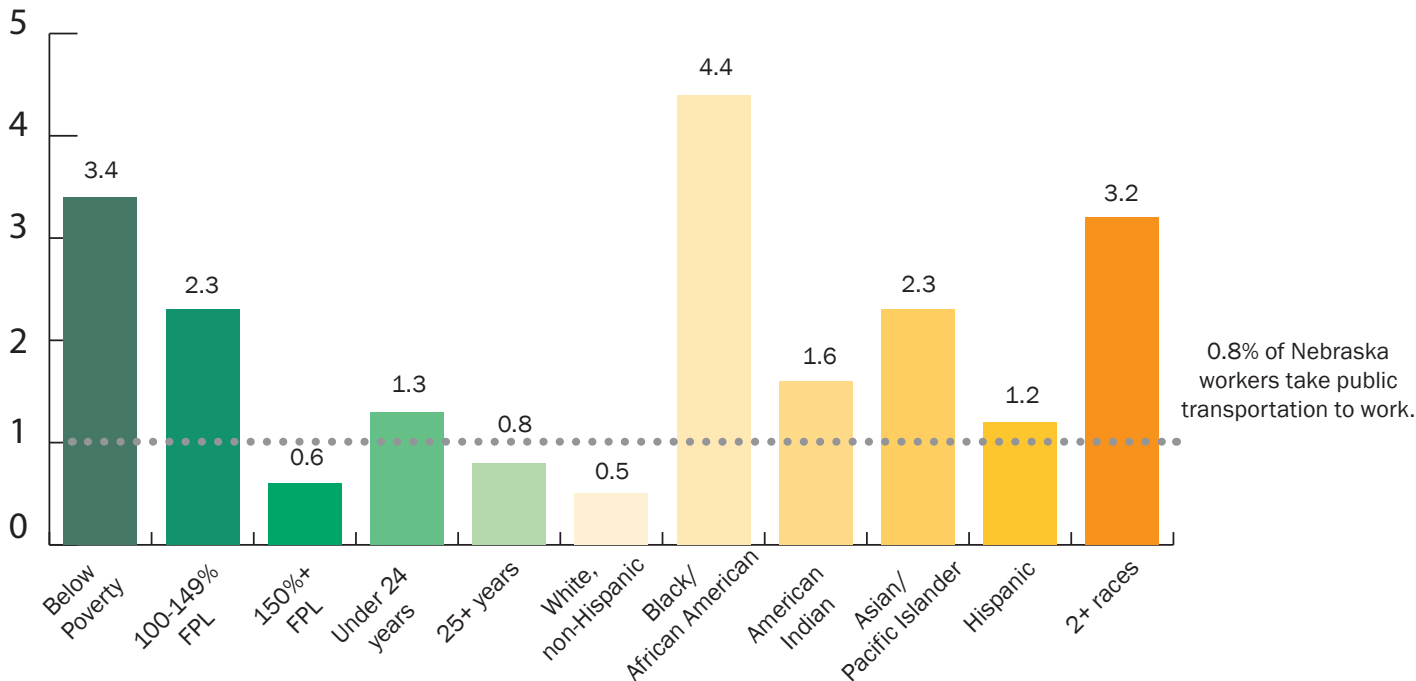
53,950 families claimed \$28,354,908 in federal Child and Dependent Care Credit.

57,294 families claimed \$11,909,837 in state Child and Dependent Care Credit.

96,180 families claimed \$134,806,425 in Additional Child Tax Credit.

Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

Likelihood of taking public transportation to work compared to total taking public transportation to work (2015)



Child Welfare

48.7% of children living in out-of-home care were living with relatives or kin.

Why does it matter?

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

220 emerging adults participated in the Bridge to Independence program.

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Child maltreatment

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

In Nebraska, the vast majority (83.7%) of maltreatment is physical neglect, which is a failure to meet a child’s basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing; this is, in many cases, an economic issue.

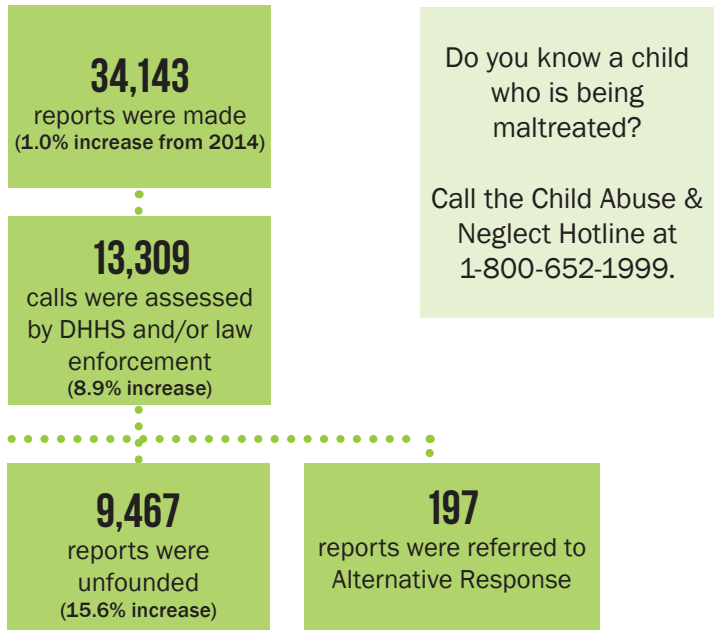
Why should we be concerned?

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

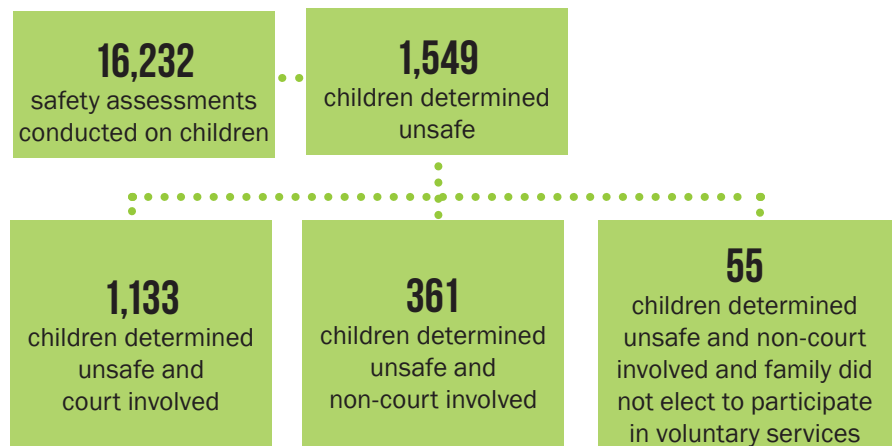
Child abuse & neglect reports

34,143 REPORTS

of alleged maltreatment were made to the Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline in 2015.

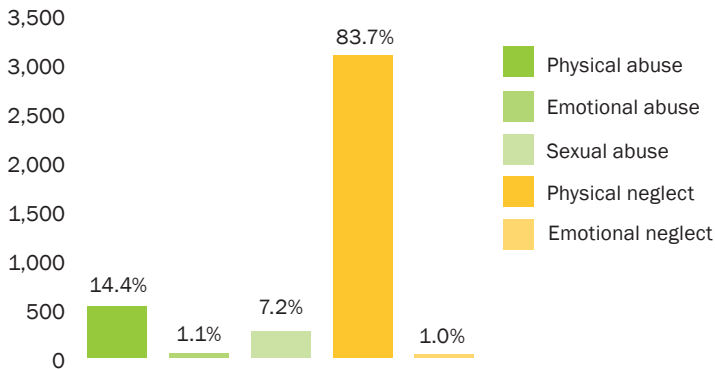


Safety assessments

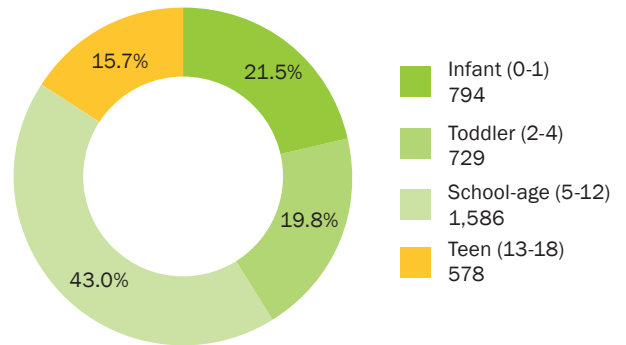


Child maltreatment

Types of substantiated maltreatment (2015)



Child maltreatment by age (2015)

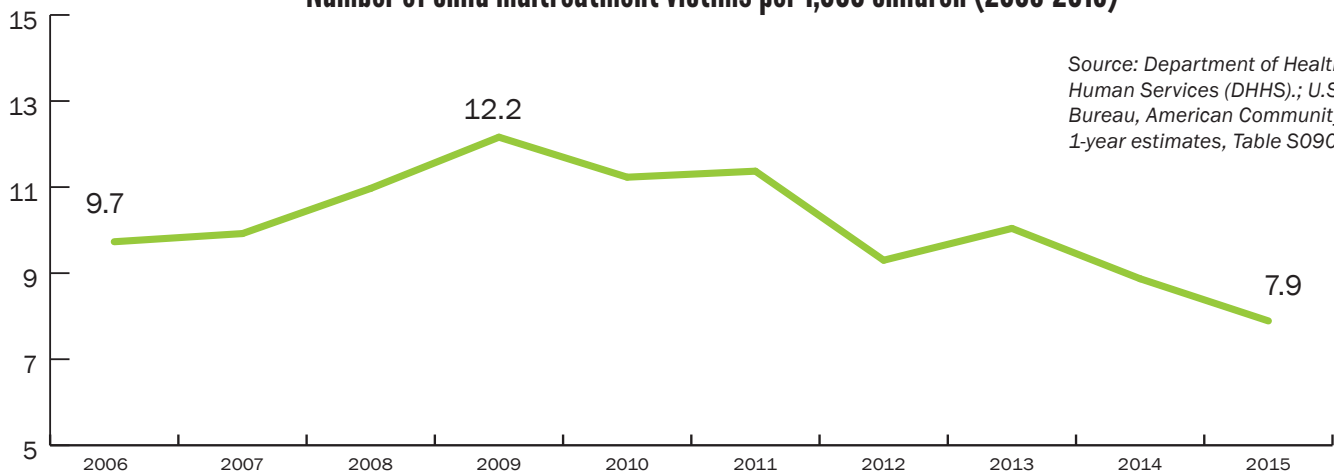


Some children experienced more than one type of maltreatment. The numbers here will be higher than the total number of children who experienced maltreatment.

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

3,691 kids experienced maltreatment in 2015,
a decrease from 4,137 kids in 2014.

Number of child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children (2006-2015)



Source: Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S0901.

In 2015, 4,945 children in 93 counties
who were alleged victims of maltreatment were served
by the Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) of Nebraska.

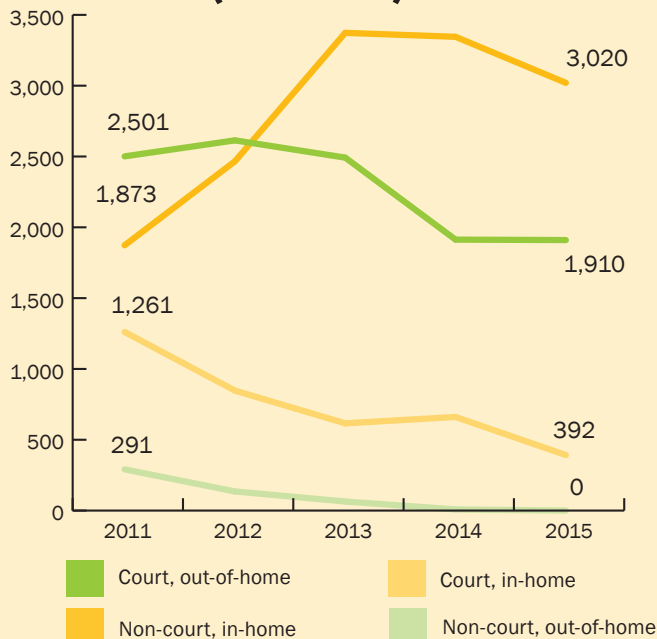
CACs offer an innovative way of serving children who are victims of abuse through comprehensive strategies coordinating investigation and intervention services to create a child focused approach. Services include forensic interviewing, medical evaluations, advocacy and support, therapeutic intervention,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

Child Advocacy Centers conducted:

3,573	1,117
Forensic Interviews	Medical Exams
11,258	11,519
Advocacy Sessions	Case Reviews

Source: Nebraska Alliance of Child Advocacy Centers, 2015 Annual Statistics.

How do children enter our child welfare system? (2011-2015)



5,322 kids
entered the child welfare system in 2015.

3,020 (57%) were non-court-involved
(the same as 57% in 2014).

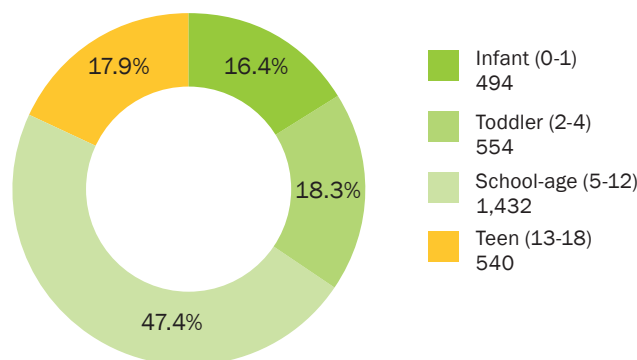
2,302 (43%) were court-involved
(the same as 43% in 2014).

374 kids
entering court designated care in 2015 had previously received non-court services.

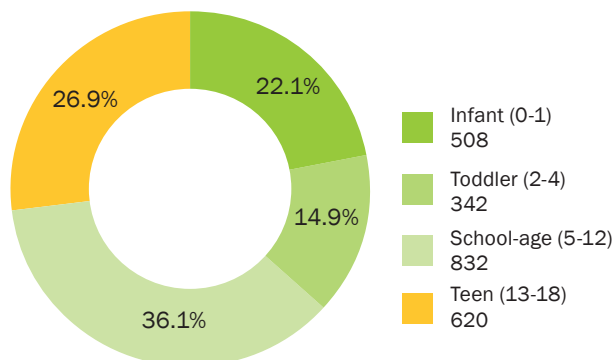
Court vs. non-court

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

Non-court entries by age (2015)



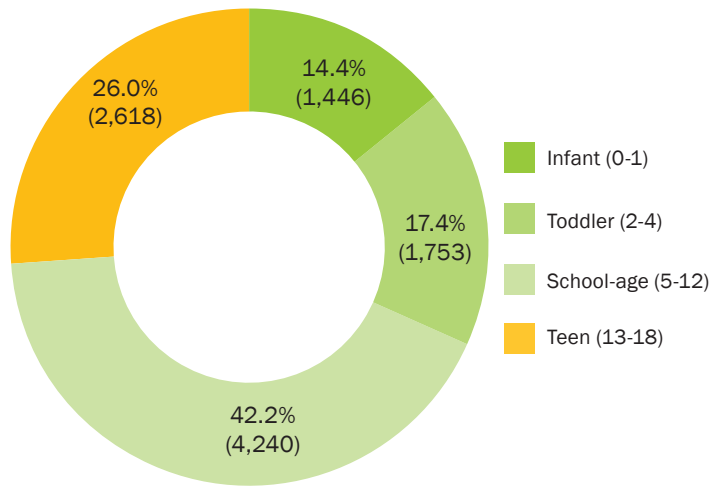
Court entries by age (2015)



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

Involvement in child welfare

Any involvement by age (2015)

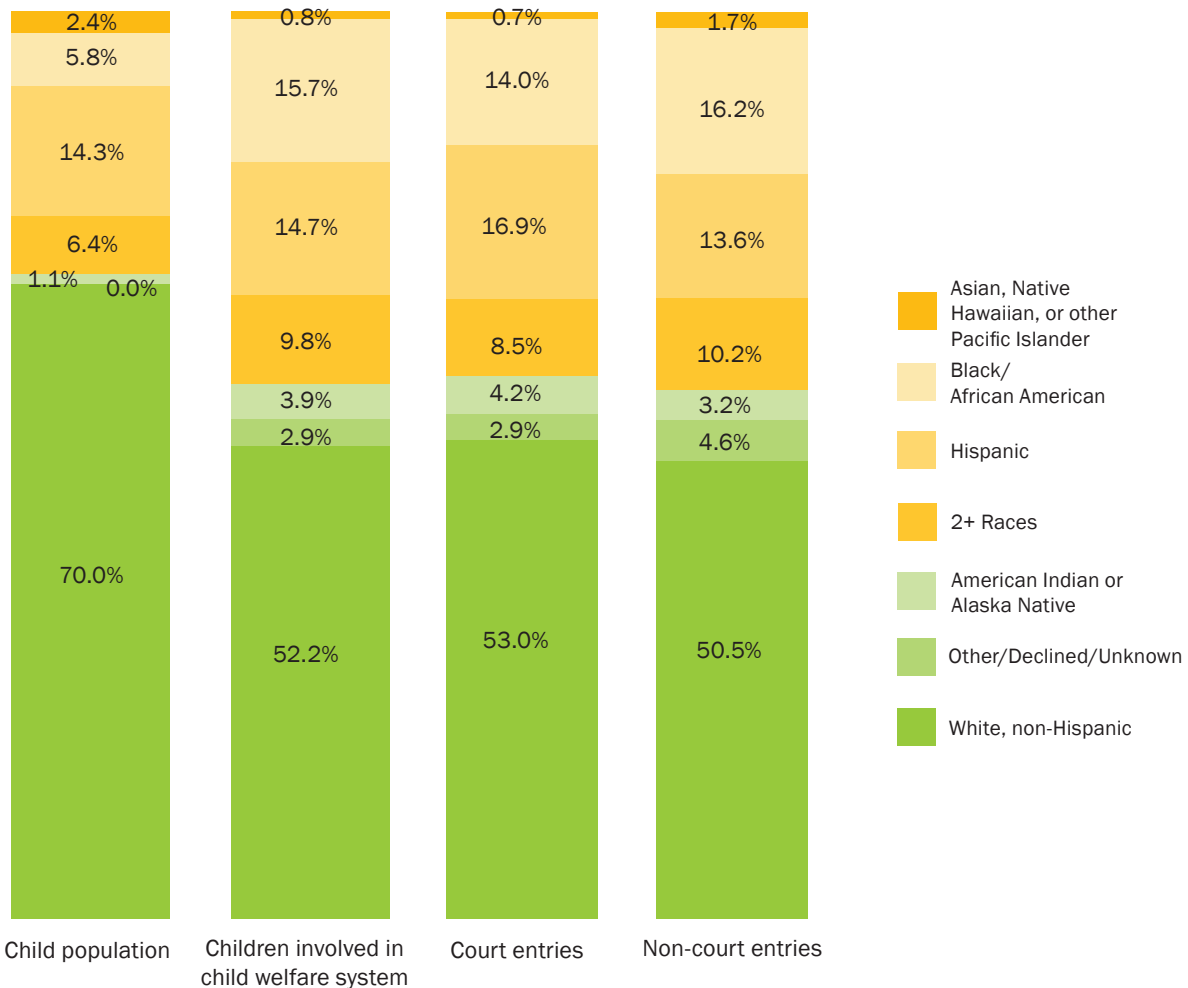


10,057 kids
were involved in the
child welfare system at
some point in 2015.

6,681 (66%) from 3,680 families
were court-involved.

3,376 (34%) from 1,357 families
were non-court-involved.

Any involvement by race/ethnicity (2015)

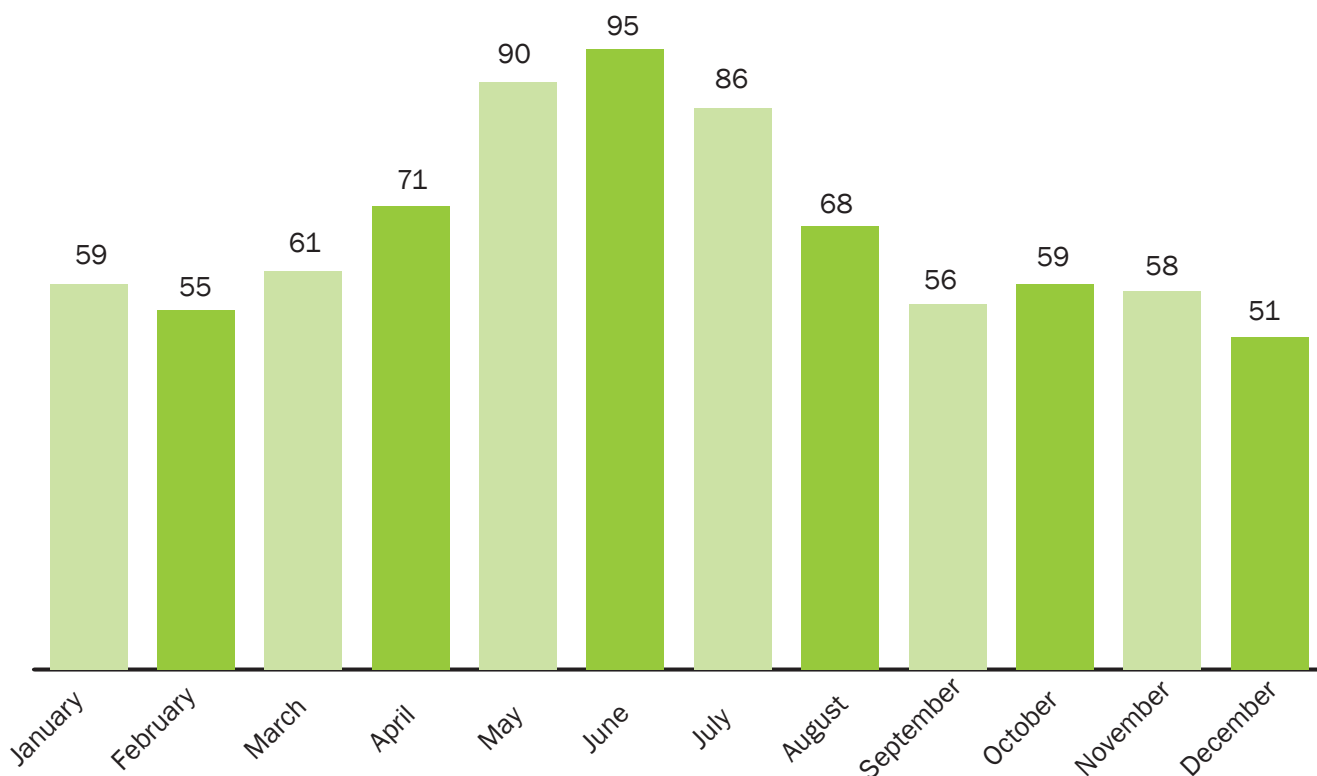


Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Alternative Response

The Alternative Response (AR) pilot project was authorized by the Nebraska Legislature in 2014 after the state received federal approval to conduct the project as a part of a Title IV-E Demonstration Waiver. Historically, Nebraska only had one option for responding to allegations of child abuse and neglect—an investigation. The majority of children who come into Nebraska’s child welfare system are identified because their family is unable to meet their basic needs, which is often related to symptoms of poverty. The pilot brought more flexibility to our state response to child maltreatment in certain low- or moderate-risk cases by allowing caseworkers to focus on harnessing the strengths of each family and building parental capacity through intensive supports and services. The pilot was implemented in staggered stages beginning in October 2014 and will be available statewide by July 2017, pending reauthorization by the Legislature.

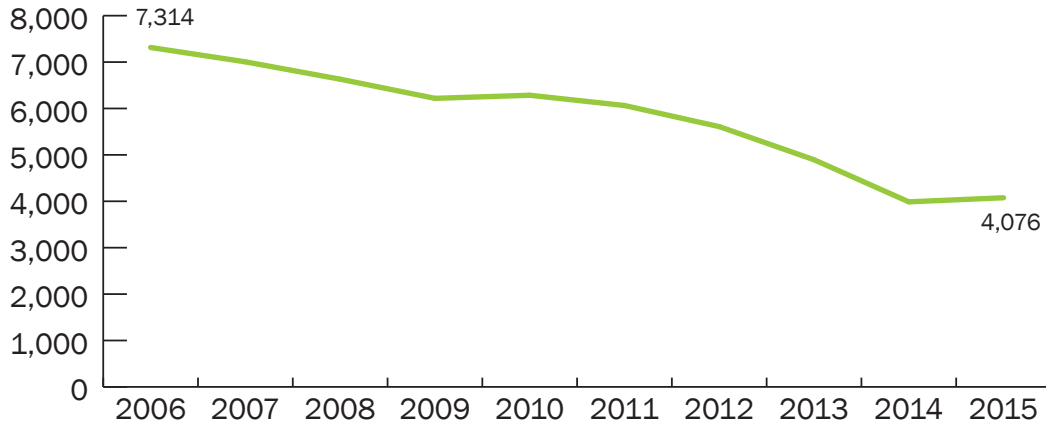
Number of families served by Alternative Response (2015)



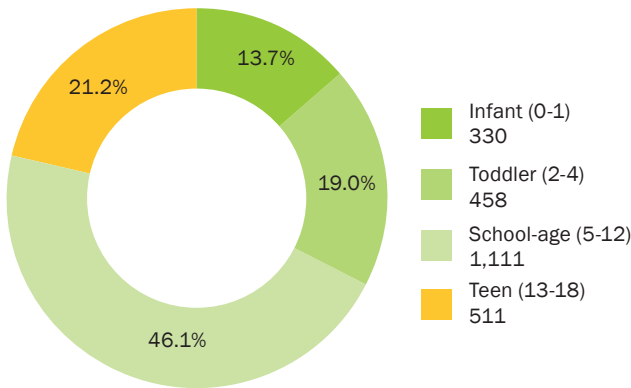
13% of families
served by Alternative Response
(10/1/2014 - 6/30/2016)
changed tracks to traditional response.

State wards

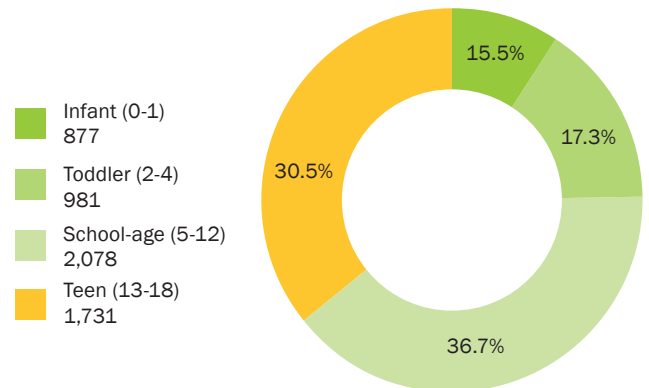
Number of state wards over time (2006-2015)*



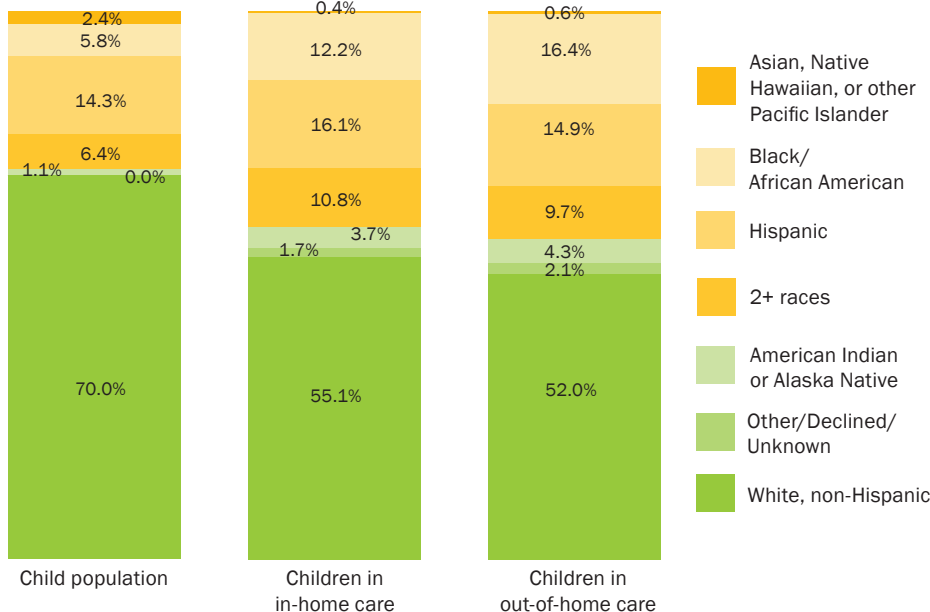
State wards (court-involved) receiving in-home services by age (2015)



State wards (court-involved) receiving out-of-home services by age (2015)



State wards receiving in-home and out-of-home services by race & ethnicity (2015)

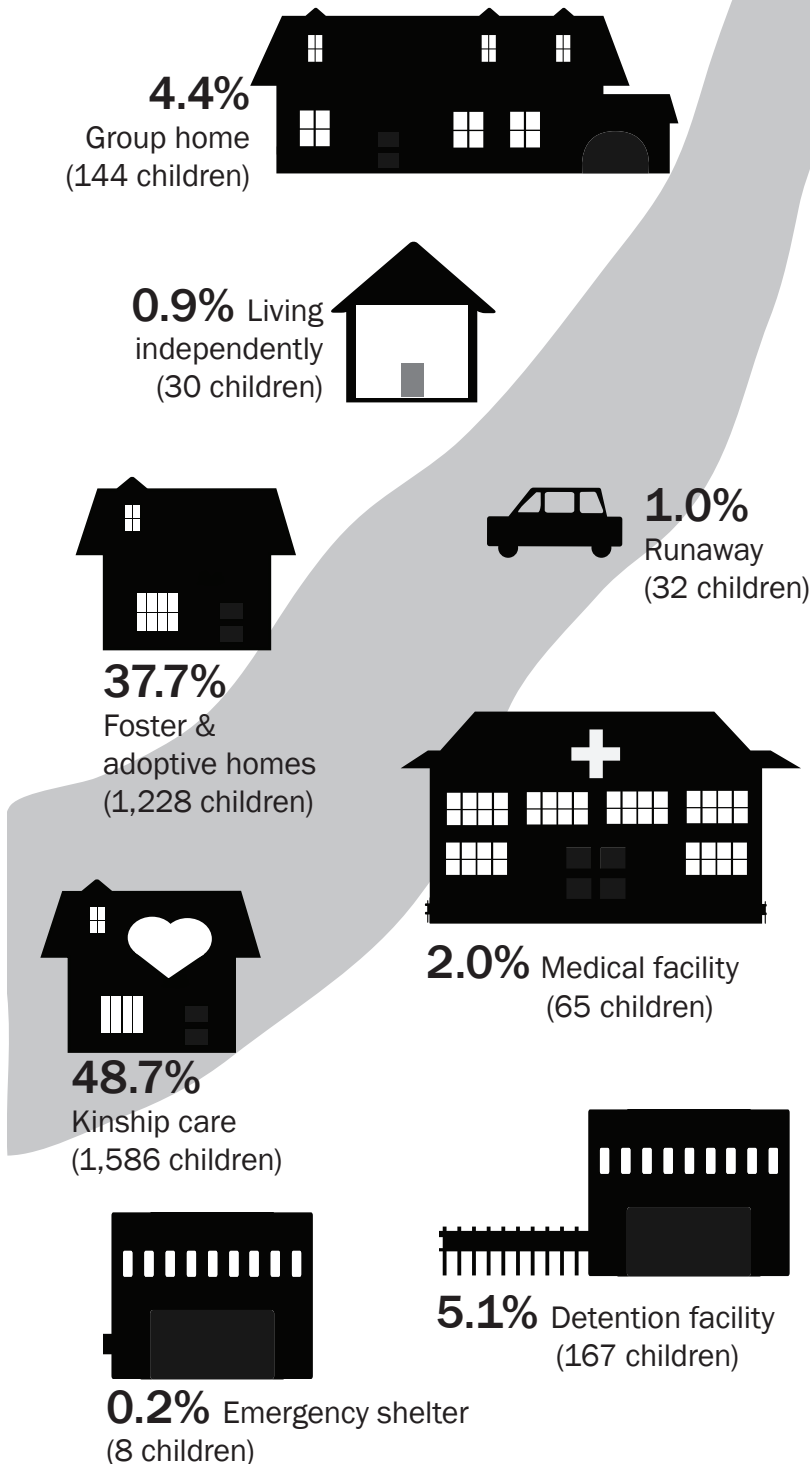


2,014 (35.5%)
of children who were state-wards living in out-of-home care had a diagnosed disability.

Sources: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS); U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2015 estimates.
*Point-In-Time, December 31 each year.

Out-of-home placements

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



Foster home placement beds (CY 2015)

4,703 licensed foster home beds

3,555 approved relative or kinship beds

3,282 (55.3%) children in foster care in 2015 were placed with relatives or kin

43% of foster home beds were in kin or relative homes

2,049 kids in out-of-home care also had a sibling in out-of-home care

- **65%** were placed with all siblings
- **82%** were placed with at least one sibling

When children must be removed from their homes, it is important to ensure that their placement reduces the trauma of removal and promotes the well-being of the child. Congregate care, which places children in an institutional setting such as a group home or detention center, should be used minimally for out-of-home placements.

Research shows that placement in a family-like setting provides children with improved long-term outcomes in physical and emotional health. Although congregate care may be necessary for some children, for many others, it does not allow children to maintain the strong relationships with trusted adults that are essential for successful development.

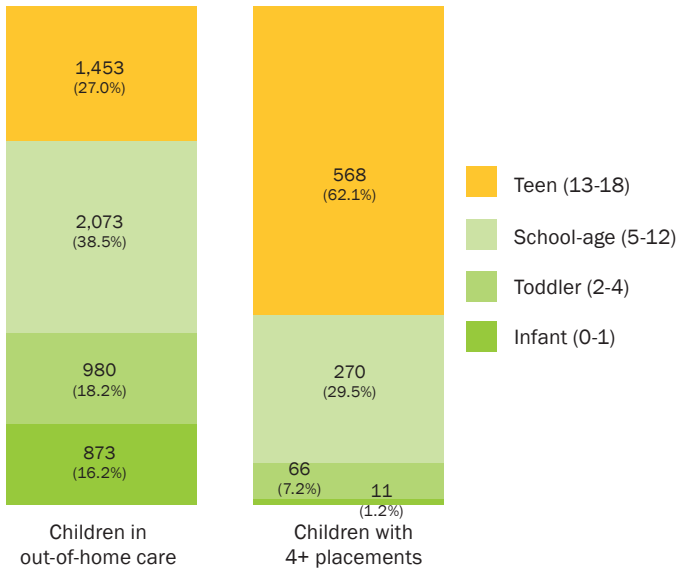
Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.
*Point-in-time data taken on December 31, 2015.

Placement stability

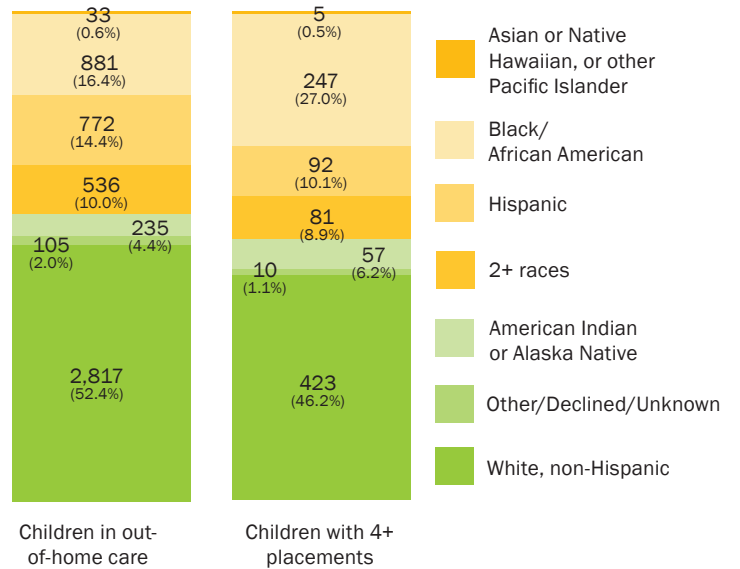
Multiple placements

The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services counts placement changes when, for example, a child moves from one foster care setting to another.

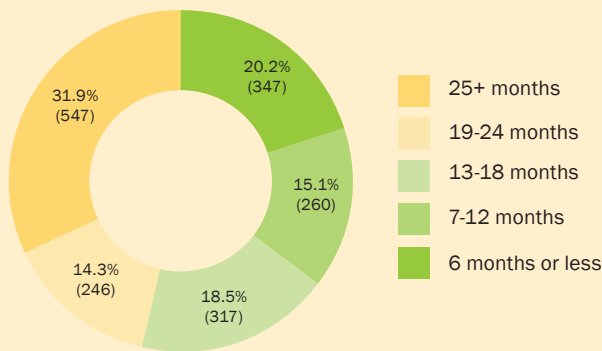
4+ placements by age (2015)



Multiple placements by race/ethnicity (2015)

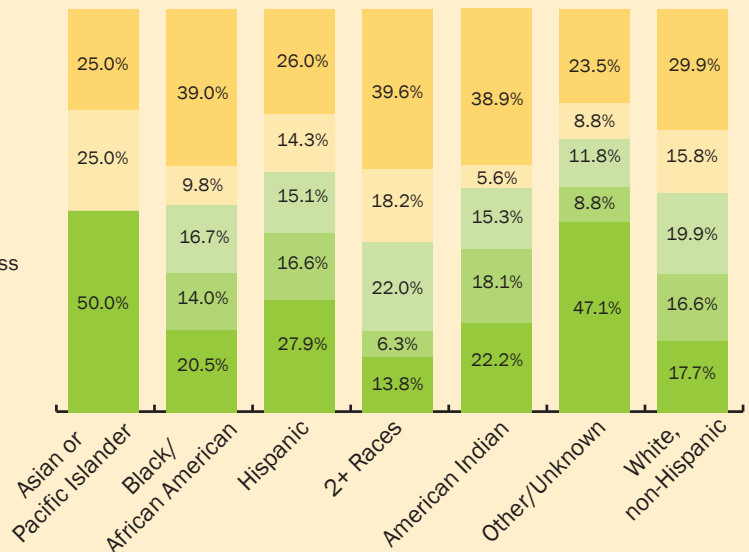


Length of time in out-of-home care (2015)



Of the **1,717** children who exited out-of-home care in 2015, the mean length of time away from home was **21.5** months.

Length of time in out-of-home care by race/ethnicity (2015)



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

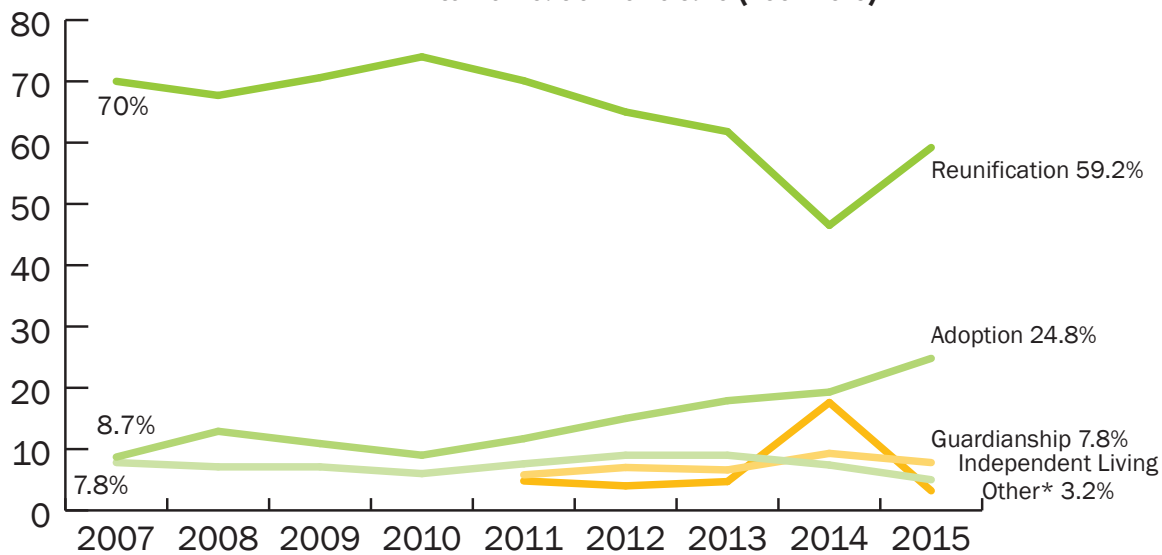
Exiting the system

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

2,700 court involved children exited the system in 2015.

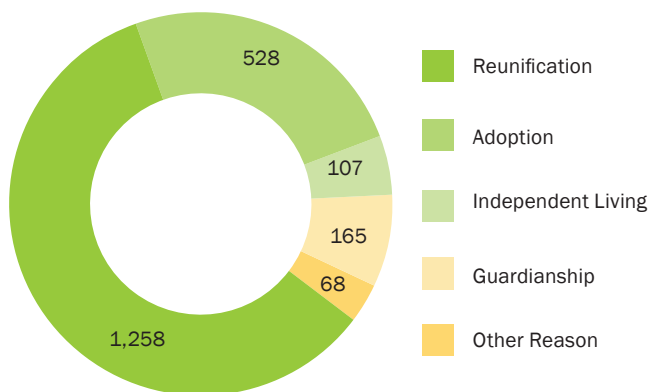
2,524 non-court involved children exited the system in 2015.

Exits from out-of-home care (2007-2015)



*2013 and 2014 data variances are due to the transfer of youth from DCFS to Probation due to juvenile justice reform legislation.

Exits from out-of-home care (2015)



165 children exited into guardianships in 2015, 136 of which were subsidized.

528 children were adopted in 2015. 505 adoptions were subsidized.

Mean time from becoming free for adoption to adoption: 9.6 months, a decrease from 10.2 months in 2014.

Aging out

86 youth
were in out-of-home care
when they reached their
19th birthday in 2015.

- 86%** were HHS wards
- 7%** were OJS wards
- 7%** were both

220 emerging adults were served
through the Bridge to Independence Program in 2015.
64 emerging adults left the program during this time.

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

Bridge to Independence Program (2015)

220
young adults
participated

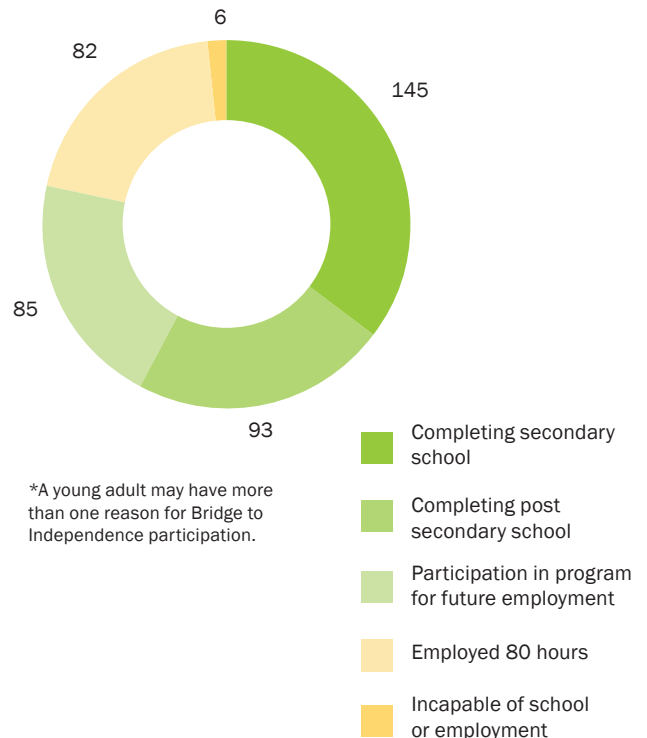
128
young adults
entered

64
young adults left

43
were no longer
eligible due to age

21
left due to lack of
cooperation with the
voluntary program

Reasons for participation in Bridge to Independence (CY 2015)*



61.8% of youth cases in juvenile court had access to legal counsel in 2015.

356 youth cases were prosecuted in adult court in 2015.

Why does it matter?

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

Where are the data?

Arrests.....	74
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Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.....	81
Office of Juvenile Services (OJS) wards.....	82
Youth treated as adults.....	83

Arrests

Youth arrests (2015)

Type	Male	Female	Total	% of total
Status Offenses				
<i>Runaway</i>	163	161	324	3.2%
<i>Curfew</i>	81	61	142	1.4%
<i>Alcohol</i>	538	415	953	9.3%
Drug-Related	1,070	374	1444	14.2%
Violent	179	23	202	2.0%
Person	1,051	523	1574	15.4%
Property	2,162	1179	3341	32.8%
Public Order	364	204	568	5.6%
Weapons	106	9	115	1.1%
Other	980	440	1420	13.9%
DUI	91	24	115	1.1%
Total	6,785	3,413	10,198	

Offense types

“Status offenses” are non-criminal behaviors, like skipping school, that could not be charged but for the “status” of being a minor.

Violent offenses include: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

Person offenses include: offense against family and children, simple assault, sex offenses, and prostitution

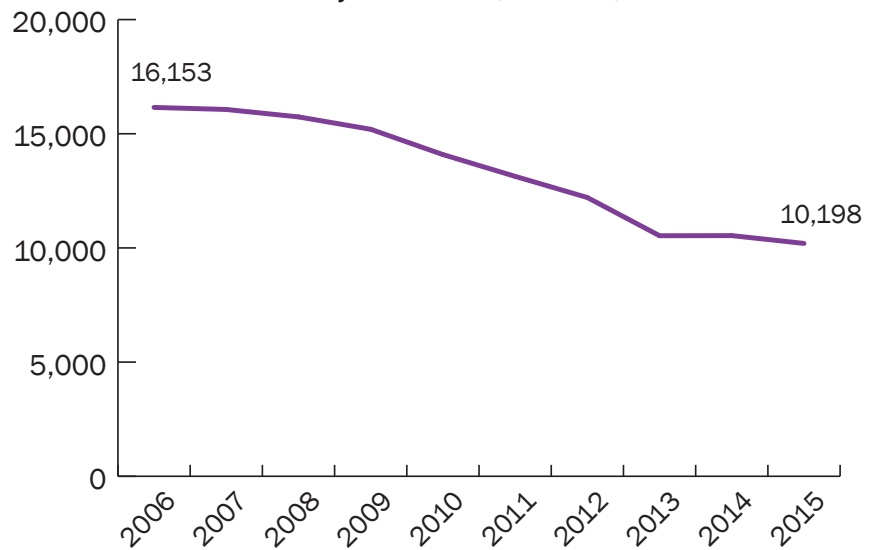
Property offenses include: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism

Public order offenses include: disorderly conduct, and vagrancy

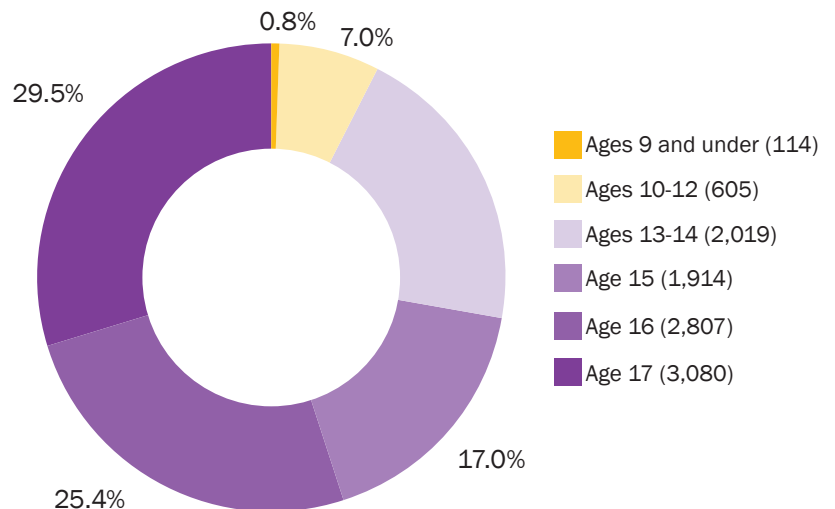
10,198 youth were arrested in 2015.

Of those arrests, only 202 or 2% were for violent crimes.

Number of youth arrested (2006-2015)



Youth arrested by age (2015)



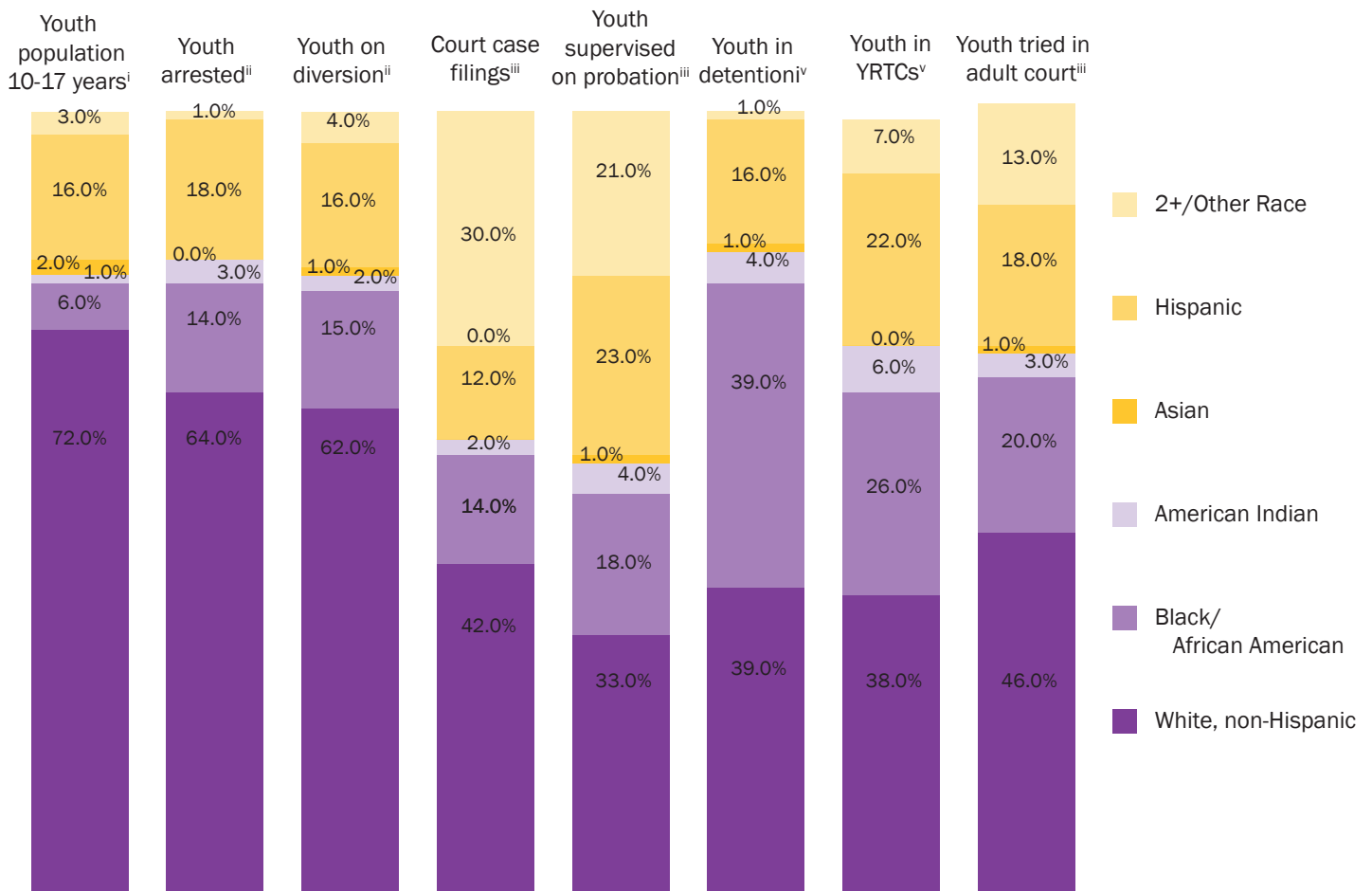
Source: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC)

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

Youth interaction with the justice system by race/ethnicity (2015)



i. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Tables B01001-B01001B-1.

ii. Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

iii. JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

v. SFY 2015/16 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.

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

Pre-trial diversion

Juvenile diversion program

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

4,181

youth were referred to the diversion program.

776

of those referred did not participate.

2,378

youth successfully completed diversion.

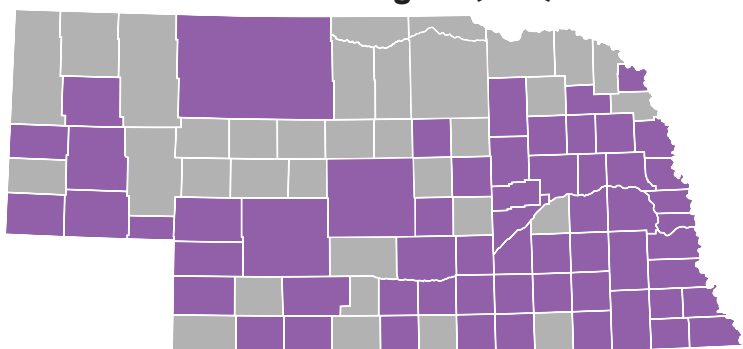
511

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

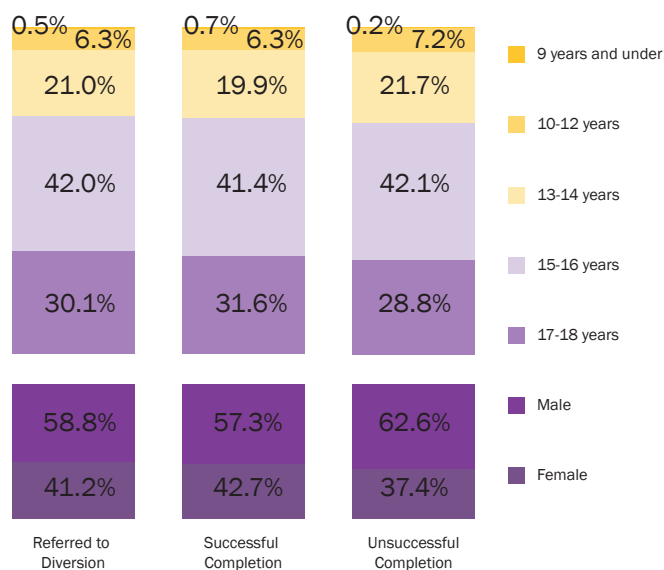
59

counties participated in the diversion program.

Counties participating in the Juvenile Diversion Program (2015)



Youth participating in the Juvenile Diversion Program (2015)



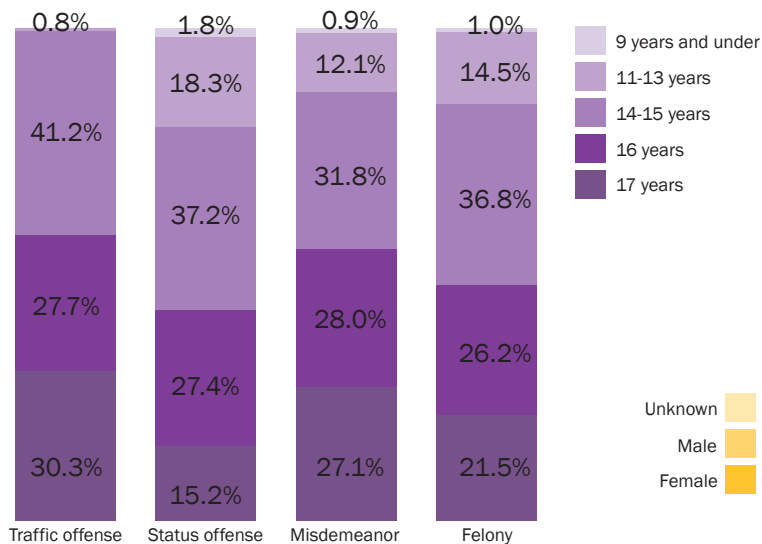
Community-Based Juvenile Services Aid Program (2015)

256 programs in **72** counties and **2** tribes were funded through the Community-Based Juvenile Services Aid Program with an average funding of **\$6300**.

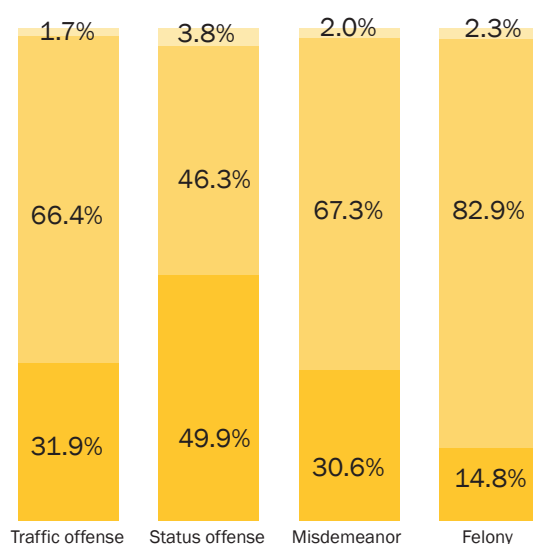
Funded programs:

Direct intervention	192
Prevention/promotion event	8
Direct service	19
System improvement	37

New juvenile court cases by age (2015)



New juvenile court cases by gender (2015)



New juvenile court cases by race/ethnicity (2015)

	Traffic offense		Status offense		Misdemeanor		Felony	
American Indian	0	0.0%	14	1.6%	78	2.1%	12	2.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	7	0.8%	15	0.4%	4	0.9%
Black/African American	4	3.4%	77	8.9%	541	14.5%	116	27.2%
Hispanic	40	33.6%	111	12.8%	416	11.1%	55	12.9%
White	67	56.3%	327	37.7%	1,606	43.0%	230	53.9%
Other	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	24	0.6%	2	0.5%
Unknown	8	6.7%	329	37.9%	1,056	28.3%	195	45.7%
Total Cases	119	61% of cases were adjudicated as "admit"	868	62% of cases were adjudicated as "admit"	3,736	67% of cases were adjudicated as "admit"	427	70% of cases were adjudicated as "admit"

413 days

is the average length of time from filing to case termination.

472 days

is the average length of time from filing to case termination for status offense cases.

397 days

is the average length of time from filing to case termination for delinquency cases.

Access to counsel

Juvenile access to counsel

Having an attorney present during proceedings in the juvenile justice system is not only important for youth, but a guaranteed constitutional right. The right to counsel is also enshrined in Nebraska statute 43-272(1). The law is meant to protect children at every stage of legal proceedings, and requires the court to advise youth, along with their parents, of their right to an attorney and that legal counsel can be provided at no cost if they are unable to afford it. Unfortunately, all too frequently youth are not accessing this important protection.

	Criminal (adult) court			Juvenile court		
	Total cases	# with counsel	% with counsel	Total cases	# with counsel	% with counsel
Age						
10 & under	4	3	75.0%	75	37	49.3%
11-13	19	3	15.8%	878	544	62.0%
14-15	154	43	27.9%	2,204	1,328	60.3%
16	525	126	24.0%	1,846	1,136	61.5%
17	1,289	484	37.5%	1,718	1,102	64.1%
Gender						
Female	535	132	24.7%	2,105	1,210	57.5%
Male	1,389	496	35.7%	4,472	2,872	64.2%
Unknown	67	29	43.3%	144	65	45.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian	30	17	56.7%	119	68	57.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	6	37.5%	34	26	76.5%
Black/African American	231	125	54.1%	1,070	936	87.5%
Hispanic	332	126	38.0%	744	440	59.1%
White	1,105	279	25.2%	2,743	1,627	59.3%
Other	12	5	41.7%	43	39	90.7%
Unknown	265	101	38.1%	1,968	1,011	51.4%
Total Cases	1,961	642	32.7%	6,602	4,079	61.8%

Source: JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Youth supervised on probation (2015)

6,041 youth were supervised on juvenile probation in 2015, an increase from 5,106 in 2014. **108** from adult court, **5,933** from juvenile court. **2,906** youth began probation in 2015; 443 for felony offenses, 1,671 for misdemeanors, and 792 for status offenses. **2,407** youth were released from probation.

	Supervised on probation		Placed on probation for felony offenses		Placed on probation for misdemeanor offenses		Placed on probation for status offenses		Released from probation			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Successful		Unsuccessful	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender												
Male	4,007	66.3%	361	81.5%	1,162	69.5%	422	53.3%	1,547	64.3%	438	68.7%
Female	2,034	33.7%	82	18.5%	509	30.5%	370	46.7%	860	35.7%	200	31.3%
Race												
American Indian	212	3.5%	20	4.5%	68	4.1%	26	3.3%	60	2.5%	33	5.2%
Asian	55	0.9%	2	0.5%	6	0.4%	13	1.6%	21	0.9%	8	1.3%
Black	1,089	18.0%	100	22.6%	295	17.7%	79	10.0%	423	17.6%	126	19.7%
White	3,398	56.2%	235	53.0%	929	55.6%	473	59.7%	1,380	57.3%	320	50.2%
Other	1,287	21.3%	86	19.4%	373	22.3%	201	25.4%	523	21.7%	151	23.7%
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	1,377	22.8%	103	23.3%	412	24.7%	216	27.3%	551	22.9%	150	23.5%
Non-Hispanic	4,664	77.2%	340	76.7%	1,259	75.3%	576	72.7%	1,856	77.1%	488	76.5%
Age												
14 & under	571	9.5%	58	13.1%	228	13.6%	108	13.6%	147	6.1%	12	1.9%
15 & 16	1,720	28.5%	153	34.5%	553	33.1%	268	33.8%	531	22.1%	58	9.1%
17	1,593	26.4%	116	26.2%	464	27.8%	251	31.7%	603	25.1%	85	13.3%
18	2,157	35.7%	116	26.2%	426	25.5%	165	20.8%	1,126	46.8%	483	75.7%
Total	6,041		443		1,671		792		2,407		638	

\$7.13

is the average daily cost for supervising a juvenile on probation.

\$4,336

is the average total cost per juvenile receiving in-home services.

\$25,168

is the average total cost per juvenile receiving out-of-home services.

11 months

is the mean length of time on probation – similar to 11 months in 2014.

<1 month

minimum time

88 months

maximum time

Detention

Youths ages 17 & under held in juvenile detention facilities* (2015)

	Lancaster County Detention Center (Lancaster County)		North East Nebraska Juvenile Services (Madison County)		Scotts Bluff County Detention Center (Scotts Bluff County)		Douglas County Youth Center (Douglas County)		Patrick J. Thomas Juvenile Justice Center (Sarpy County)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender										
Female	178	38.0%	95	27.5%	39	21.5%	334	35.8%	47	29.2%
Male	290	62.0%	251	72.5%	142	78.5%	819	87.9%	114	70.8%
Race/ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	227	48.5%	208	60.1%	66	36.5%	280	30.0%	130	80.7%
Black	165	35.3%	32	9.2%	5	2.8%	684	73.4%	8	5.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	19	4.1%	18	5.2%	28	15.5%	33	3.5%	4	2.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	0.6%	2	0.6%	1	0.6%	9	1.0%	1	0.6%
Hispanic	51	10.9%	86	24.9%	68	37.6%	147	15.8%	17	10.6%
Other	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	13	7.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Age										
12 & under	16	3.4%	15	4.3%	3	1.7%	38	4.1%	0	0.0%
13-14	97	20.7%	65	18.8%	29	16.0%	179	19.2%	21	13.0%
15-16	267	57.1%	113	32.7%	73	40.3%	512	54.9%	71	44.1%
17+	290	62.0%	153	44.2%	64	35.4%	424	45.5%	69	42.9%
Times detained										
1	343	73.3%	276	79.8%	Unavailable**	Unavailable**	Unavailable**	Unavailable**	120	88.2%
2	99	21.2%	45	13.0%					29	21.3%
3+	26	5.6%	25	7.2%					12	8.8%
Total count										
Total count	468		346		181		1,153		161	
Secure***	640		184		181		974		0	
Staff Secure***	228		112		0		179		161	
Average Days Detained	18.7 in staff secure, 18.6 in secure		22		36		28.3 days		18.6 days	

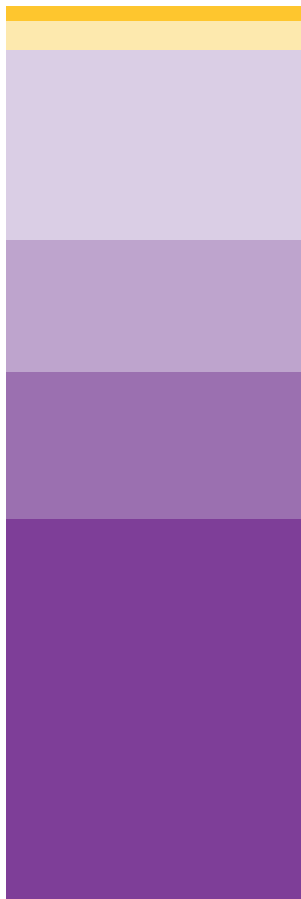
Sources: Individual detention centers.

*Includes secure and staff secure detention.

** Douglas County Youth Center's & Scotts Bluff County Detention Center's data systems are unable to provide data on times detained for 2015.

*** Youth may go back and forth between secure and staff secure several times during the year. As a result these two values may sum much higher than the total number of youth detained at each facility.

Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers (YRTCs)

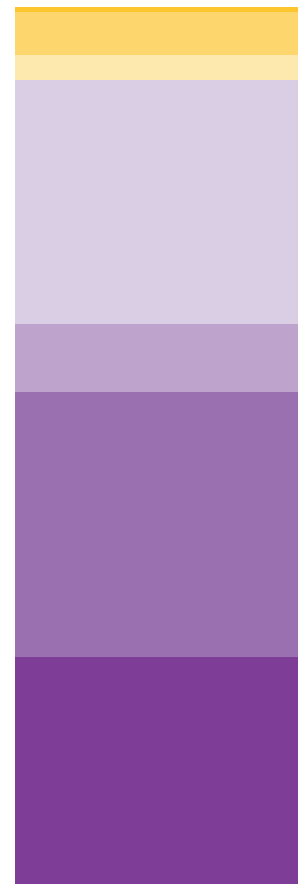


Type of offenses in Geneva's YRTC

- Status Offense 1.5%
- Weapon 0.0%
- Probation 3.1%
- Public Order 20.0%
- Drug 13.8%
- Property 15.4%
- Person 40.0%

Geneva		Kearney	
61	Number admitted for treatment	142	
49	Average daily population	97	
8.5 months	Average length of stay	9.6 months	
17	Average age at admission	16	
\$384.19	Average per diem cost, per youth	\$328.97	
15.1%	Recidivism Rate	18.0%	
White, non-Hispanic: 28.0%	Race /ethnicity breakdown	White, non-Hispanic: 43.0%	
Black, non-Hispanic: 26.0%		Black, non-Hispanic: 25.0%	
Other Hispanic: 5.0%		Other Hispanic: 26.0%	
American Indian: 8.0%		American Indian: 5.0%	
Asian: 0.0%		Asian: 1.0%	
Other: 17.5%		Other: 0.0%	
White, Hispanic: 13.0%		White, Hispanic: 0.0%	

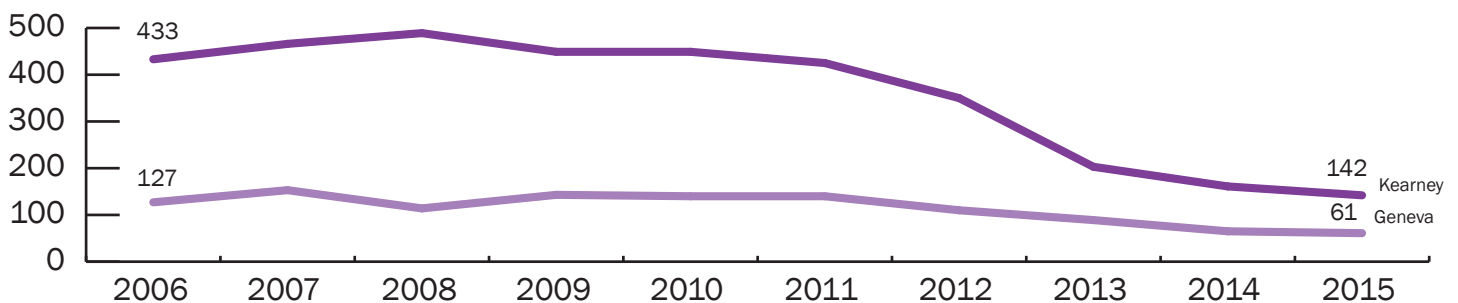
Geneva		Kearney	
73 girls released	Releases	153 boys released	
Parole: 1.0%		Parole: 1.0%	
Probation: 95.0%		Probation: 90.0%	
Court Safekeeper: 0.0%		Court Safekeeper: 1.0%	
Institutional Discharge: 4.0%		Institutional Discharge: 8.0%	



Type of offenses in Kearney's YRTC

- Status Offense 0.6%
- Weapon 4.3%
- Probation 2.5%
- Public Order 24.2%
- Drug 6.8%
- Property 26.7%
- Person 23.0%

YRTC admissions (2006-2015)

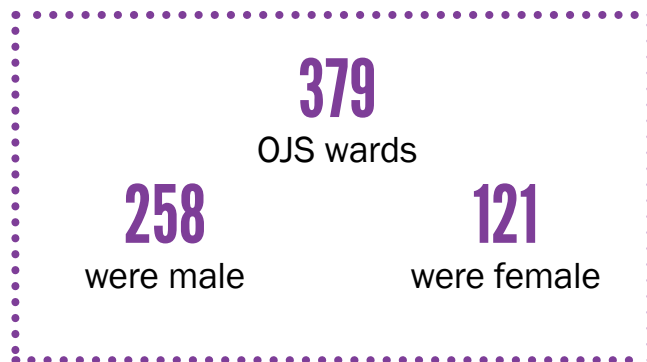


Sources: SFY 2015/16 Annual Reports for Kearney and Geneva Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers.

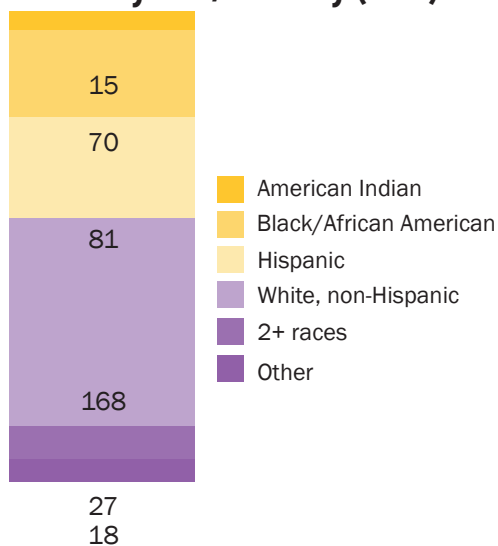
Office of Juvenile Services (OJS) Wards

OJS Wards

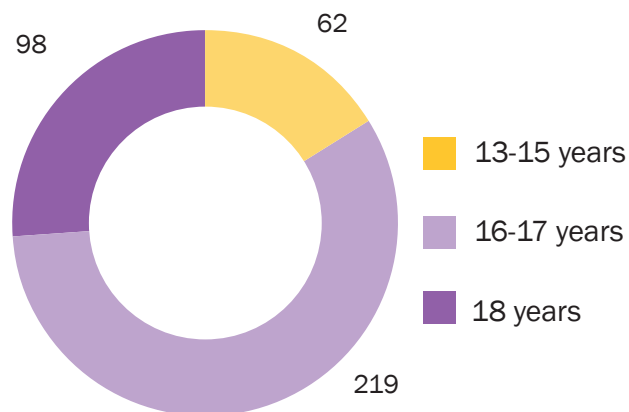
Most state wards are committed to DHHS custody through child welfare proceedings, typically on allegations of parental neglect or abuse, with the exception of wards under OJS supervision. Under current law, youth who are committed to one of Nebraska's two YRTCs for law violations are made wards of the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



OJS wards by race/ethnicity (2015)



OJS wards by age (2015)



Placements of OJS wards (2015)*

Placement Type	Count	Percentage
Group home	12	3.2%
Independent living	14	3.7%
Runaway	22	5.8%
Foster home	14	3.7%
Medical/treatment facility	38	10.0%
Jail/detention/prison facility/YRTC	341	90.0%
Emergency shelter	3	0.8%
Kinship/relative care	9	2.4%
Parents	11	2.9%
Developmentally disabled placement	4	1.1%
School	1	0.3%

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

Services to OJS wards (2015)**

Service Type	Count	Percentage
Education	2	0.5%
Medical	1	0.3%
Basic needs (housing, food, clothing, stipend, interpreter)	42	11.1%
Life skills (independent skills, driving, mentoring, parenting)	1	0.3%
Mental/behavioral health	13	3.4%
Group home	9	2.4%
Out-of-home Care	27	7.1%
Family	10	2.6%

**71 different youth received these 137 non-OJS services. OJS services provided to youth include: transportation, electronic monitoring, trackers, reporting center, drug and alcohol assessments, and drug testing.

Youth treated as adults

In 2015, **356** youth cases were prosecuted in Nebraska adult courts, down from **1,972** in 2014.

Of the **356** youth cases, **13%** were traffic cases, **53%** were misdemeanor cases, and **33%** were felony cases.

Youth cases tried in adult court (2015)

	Youth cases prosecuted in adult court		Sentenced to probation		Sentenced to jail		Sentenced to prison	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Male	281	78.9%	167	75.9%	89	75.4%	43	95.6%
Female	61	17.1%	45	20.5%	22	18.6%	0	0.0%
Unknown	14	3.9%	8	3.6%	7	5.9%	2	4.4%
10 & under	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
11 to 13	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
14 to 15	16	4.5%	10	4.5%	2	1.7%	4	8.9%
16	72	20.2%	50	22.7%	9	7.6%	14	31.1%
17	266	74.7%	160	72.7%	106	89.8%	26	57.8%
Total*	356		220		118		45	
White	163	45.8%	115	52.3%	47	39.8%	11	24.4%
Black/African American	71	19.9%	33	15.0%	23	19.5%	17	37.8%
Hispanic	63	17.7%	34	15.5%	24	20.3%	9	20.0%
American Indian	10	2.8%	5	2.3%	7	5.9%	1	2.2%
Asian	2	0.6%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown/other	47	13.2%	31	14.1%	17	14.4%	7	15.6%

*Cases may receive multiple sentencing types, so the total by sentence will add to higher than 356.

Source: JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

An age-appropriate response

Research consistently indicates that treating children as adults neither acts as a deterrent, nor does it prevent crime or reduce violence – instead, prosecution in adult court exposes youth to more risks, delays or prevents treatment, and can burden them with permanent records which may act as barriers to future education and employment opportunities. In 2014, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB 464, a bill intended to bring children back from criminal prosecution and into the developmentally-appropriate juvenile court. Beginning in 2015, Nebraska law now requires that all children age 17 or younger charged with a misdemeanor or low-level felony must have their cases originate in juvenile court. This means that many more children are now receiving the benefit of speedy access to treatment services, a developmentally-appropriate court process aimed at rehabilitation, and the potential to have their records sealed to set them up for a brighter future.

Youth in adult prisons and jails

679 youth sentenced in adult court were sentenced to incarceration.

4 were incarcerated at a youth facility.

675 were incarcerated at a Jail or Adult Correctional Facility.

The Nebraska Department of Corrections

incarcerated **98** youth at some point in 2015.

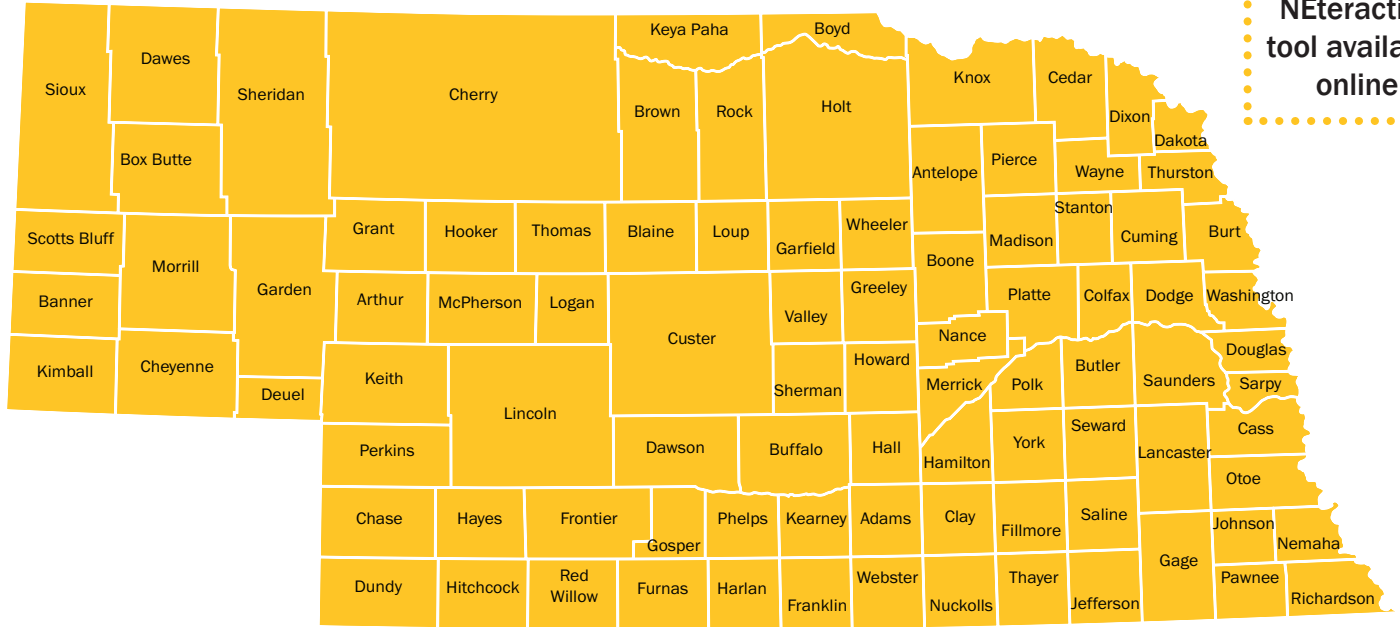
1. Nebraska Department of Correctional Services.
2. Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

County data

About county data

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

Map of Nebraska counties



NInteractive
tool available
online

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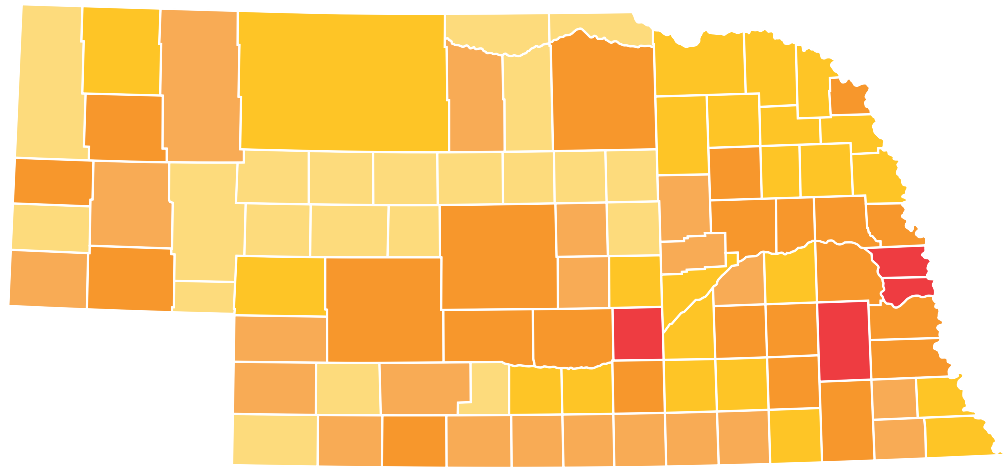
Total population (2011 & 2015)

Total population (2015)

State	Number
2011	1,842,383
2015	1,896,190

Highest county	2015
By number	Douglas
By percent change	Sarpy

Lowest county	2015
By number	Arthur
By percent change	McPherson



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

	2011	2015	% Change
Adams	31,233	31,587	1.1%
Antelope	6,632	6,414	-3.3%
Arthur	469	456	-2.8%
Banner	737	788	6.9%
Blaine	496	487	-1.8%
Boone	5,397	5,315	-1.5%
Box Butte	11,292	11,337	0.4%
Boyd	2,085	2,006	-3.8%
Brown	3,081	2,946	-4.4%
Buffalo	46,835	48,863	4.3%
Burt	6,794	6,585	-3.1%
Butler	8,308	8,115	-2.3%
Cass	25,264	25,512	1.0%
Cedar	8,776	8,564	-2.4%
Chase	4,000	3,956	-1.1%
Cherry	5,740	5,848	1.9%
Cheyenne	9,974	10,167	1.9%
Clay	6,480	6,309	-2.6%
Colfax	10,576	10,520	-0.5%
Cuming	9,143	9,125	-0.2%
Custer	10,877	10,806	-0.7%
Dakota	20,834	20,781	-0.3%
Dawes	9,236	9,055	-2.0%
Dawson	24,296	23,886	-1.7%
Deuel	1,971	1,921	-2.5%
Dixon	6,013	5,797	-3.6%
Dodge	36,946	36,706	-0.6%
Douglas	524,677	550,064	4.8%
Dundy	1,976	1,799	-9.0%
Fillmore	5,839	5,619	-3.8%
Franklin	3,217	2,985	-7.2%

	2011	2015	% Change
Frontier	2,732	2,624	-4.0%
Furnas	4,936	4,862	-1.5%
Gage	21,955	21,900	-0.3%
Garden	2,046	1,918	-6.3%
Garfield	1,989	2,028	2.0%
Gosper	1,949	1,973	1.2%
Grant	633	641	1.3%
Greeley	2,533	2,429	-4.1%
Hall	59,586	61,680	3.5%
Hamilton	9,073	9,190	1.3%
Harlan	3,442	3,452	0.3%
Hayes	984	932	-5.3%
Hitchcock	2,873	2,883	0.3%
Holt	10,459	10,313	-1.4%
Hooker	743	732	-1.5%
Howard	6,304	6,409	1.7%
Jefferson	7,542	7,263	-3.7%
Johnson	5,198	5,173	-0.5%
Kearney	6,555	6,585	0.5%
Keith	8,223	8,063	-1.9%
Keya Paha	823	804	-2.3%
Kimball	3,781	3,689	-2.4%
Knox	8,587	8,543	-0.5%
Lancaster	289,989	306,468	5.7%
Lincoln	36,054	35,656	-1.1%
Logan	769	777	1.0%
Loup	614	585	-4.7%
Madison	34,998	35,039	0.1%
McPherson	545	475	-12.8%
Merrick	7,735	7,787	0.7%
Morrill	4,926	4,854	-1.5%

	2011	2015	% Change
Nance	3,736	3,595	-3.8%
Nemaha	7,272	7,046	-3.1%
Nuckolls	4,448	4,329	-2.7%
Otoe	15,799	15,984	1.2%
Pawnee	2,780	2,659	-4.4%
Perkins	2,948	2,944	-0.1%
Phelps	9,162	9,296	1.5%
Pierce	7,190	7,208	0.3%
Platte	32,461	32,847	1.2%
Polk	5,341	5,202	-2.6%
Red Willow	11,011	10,829	-1.7%
Richardson	8,343	8,094	-3.0%
Rock	1,432	1,381	-3.6%
Saline	14,355	14,282	-0.5%
Sarpy	162,667	175,692	8.0%
Saunders	20,884	21,016	0.6%
Scotts Bluff	36,932	36,261	-1.8%
Seward	16,739	17,110	2.2%
Sheridan	5,387	5,220	-3.1%
Sherman	3,141	3,091	-1.6%
Sioux	1,327	1,260	-5.0%
Stanton	6,189	5,937	-4.1%
Thayer	5,174	5,163	-0.2%
Thomas	688	684	-0.6%
Thurston	6,909	7,064	2.2%
Valley	4,247	4,154	-2.2%
Washington	20,263	20,248	-0.1%
Wayne	9,452	9,367	-0.9%
Webster	3,768	3,625	-3.8%
Wheeler	815	750	-8.0%
York	13,753	13,806	0.4%

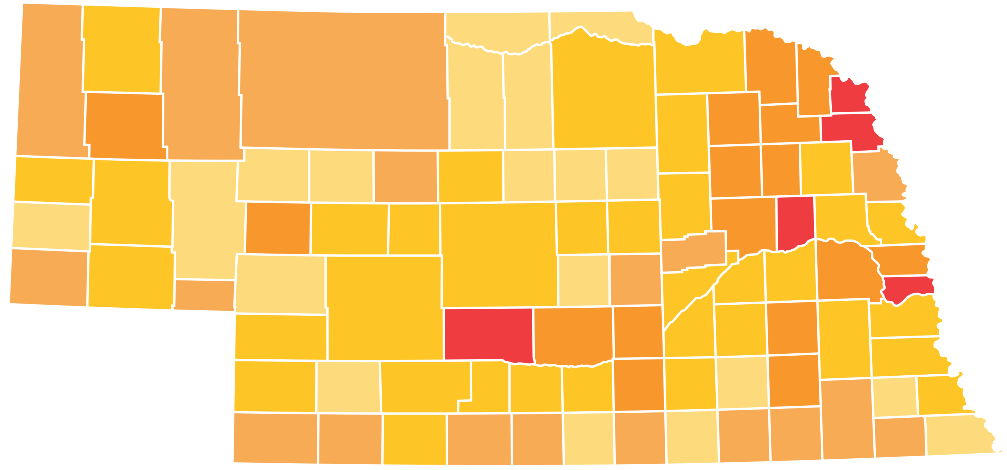
Children 19 & under (2011 & 2015)

Percent of children 19 & under (2015)

State	Number	% total population
2011	515,973	28.0%
2015	523,254	27.6%

Highest county	By number	By % total population
2011	Douglas	Thurston
2015	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By % total population
2011	Blaine	Banner
2015	Blaine	Garden



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

	2011	% total population	2015	% total population
Adams	8,601	27.5%	8,515	27.0%
Antelope	1,706	25.7%	1,631	25.4%
Arthur	140	29.9%	138	30.3%
Banner	149	20.2%	175	22.2%
Blaine	121	24.4%	112	23.0%
Boone	1,387	25.7%	1,361	25.6%
Box Butte	3,128	27.7%	3,159	27.9%
Boyd	483	23.2%	449	22.4%
Brown	735	23.9%	692	23.5%
Buffalo	13,230	28.2%	13,396	27.4%
Burt	1,668	24.6%	1,589	24.1%
Butler	2,196	26.4%	2,104	25.9%
Cass	6,929	27.4%	6,762	26.5%
Cedar	2,438	27.8%	2,325	27.1%
Chase	1,055	26.4%	1,049	26.5%
Cherry	1,398	24.4%	1,431	24.5%
Cheyenne	2,602	26.1%	2,642	26.0%
Clay	1,780	27.5%	1,676	26.6%
Colfax	3,370	31.9%	3,382	32.1%
Cuming	2,463	26.9%	2,473	27.1%
Custer	2,794	25.7%	2,743	25.4%
Dakota	6,828	32.8%	6,561	31.6%
Dawes	2,481	26.9%	2,304	25.4%
Dawson	7,526	31.0%	7,250	30.4%
Deuel	454	23.0%	444	23.1%
Dixon	1,693	28.2%	1,594	27.5%
Dodge	9,760	26.4%	9,622	26.2%
Douglas	150,558	28.7%	156,696	28.5%
Dundy	483	24.4%	405	22.5%
Fillmore	1,469	25.2%	1,202	21.4%
Franklin	738	22.9%	628	21.0%

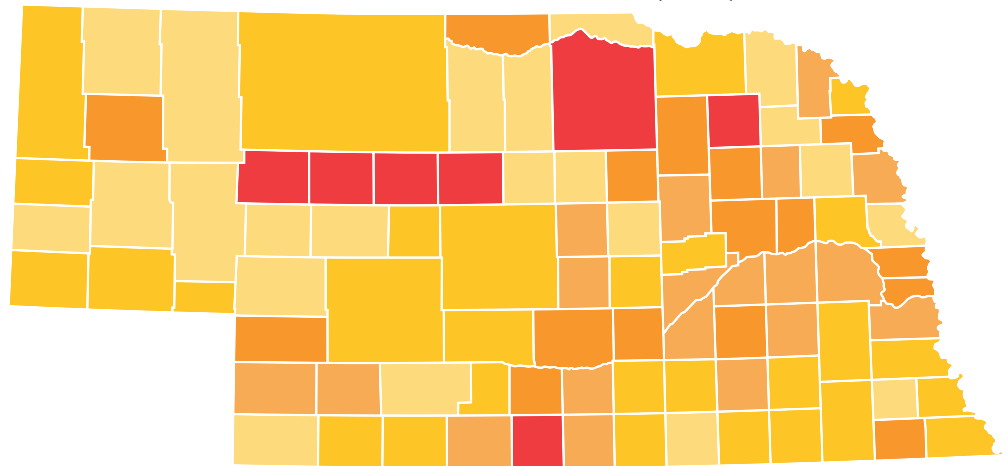
	2011	% total population	2015	% total population
Frontier	711	26.0%	674	25.7%
Furnas	1,252	25.4%	1,200	24.7%
Gage	5,469	24.9%	5,287	24.1%
Garden	424	20.7%	379	19.8%
Garfield	458	23.0%	421	20.8%
Gosper	477	24.5%	486	24.6%
Grant	143	22.6%	147	22.9%
Greeley	654	25.8%	624	25.7%
Hall	17,680	29.7%	18,089	29.3%
Hamilton	2,492	27.5%	2,458	26.7%
Harlan	818	23.8%	816	23.6%
Hayes	241	24.5%	201	21.6%
Hitchcock	657	22.9%	679	23.6%
Holt	2,711	25.9%	2,713	26.3%
Hooker	173	23.3%	169	23.1%
Howard	1,691	26.8%	1,650	25.7%
Jefferson	1,768	23.4%	1,720	23.7%
Johnson	1,105	21.3%	1,117	21.6%
Kearney	1,765	26.9%	1,728	26.2%
Keith	1,907	23.2%	1,821	22.6%
Keya Paha	190	23.1%	164	20.4%
Kimball	919	24.3%	874	23.7%
Knox	2,259	26.3%	2,276	26.6%
Lancaster	78,550	27.1%	81,922	26.7%
Lincoln	9,786	27.1%	9,398	26.4%
Logan	215	28.0%	213	27.4%
Loup	146	23.8%	129	22.1%
Madison	9,799	28.0%	9,548	27.2%
McPherson	165	30.3%	125	26.3%
Merrick	2,067	26.7%	1,984	25.5%
Morrill	1,319	26.8%	1,290	26.6%

	2011	% total population	2015	% total population
Nance	966	25.9%	876	24.4%
Nemaha	1,894	26.0%	1,844	26.2%
Nuckolls	1,007	22.6%	980	22.6%
Otoe	4,106	26.0%	4,058	25.4%
Pawnee	657	23.6%	633	23.8%
Perkins	782	26.5%	787	26.7%
Phelps	2,449	26.7%	2,448	26.3%
Pierce	1,991	27.7%	1,943	27.0%
Platte	9,500	29.3%	9,368	28.5%
Polk	1,381	25.9%	1,300	25.0%
Red Willow	2,901	26.3%	2,732	25.2%
Richardson	1,985	23.8%	1,872	23.1%
Rock	318	22.2%	311	22.5%
Saline	4,207	29.3%	4,184	29.3%
Sarpy	50,448	31.0%	53,091	30.2%
Saunders	5,852	28.0%	5,605	26.7%
Scotts Bluff	10,083	27.3%	9,822	27.1%
Seward	4,761	28.4%	4,828	28.2%
Sheridan	1,327	24.6%	1,275	24.4%
Sherman	747	23.8%	723	23.4%
Sioux	331	24.9%	292	23.2%
Stanton	1,826	29.5%	1,680	28.3%
Thayer	1,197	23.1%	1,269	24.6%
Thomas	184	26.7%	172	25.1%
Thurston	2,664	38.6%	2,703	38.3%
Valley	1,024	24.1%	1,050	25.3%
Washington	5,653	27.9%	5,458	27.0%
Wayne	2,669	28.2%	2,592	27.7%
Webster	947	25.1%	870	24.0%
Wheeler	209	25.6%	165	22.0%
York	3,533	25.7%	3,511	25.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

Children 4 years & under (2011 & 2015)

Percent of children 4 & under (2015)



■ < 20.9%
 ■ 21.0-22.9%
 ■ 23.0-24.9%
 ■ 25.0-26.9%
 ■ 27.0%+

State	Number	% of all children
2011	131,568	25.5%
2015	130,731	25.0%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Douglas	Grant
2015	Douglas	Grant

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Blaine	Garfield
2015	McPherson	McPherson

State	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	2,020	23.5%	1,995	23.4%
Antelope	421	24.7%	432	26.5%
Arthur	40	28.6%	22	15.9%
Banner	32	21.5%	32	18.3%
Blaine	32	26.4%	31	27.7%
Boone	317	22.9%	309	22.7%
Box Butte	789	25.2%	823	26.1%
Boyd	103	21.3%	84	18.7%
Brown	153	20.8%	143	20.7%
Buffalo	3,348	25.3%	3,485	26.0%
Burt	366	21.9%	349	22.0%
Butler	480	21.9%	480	22.8%
Cass	1,586	22.9%	1,495	22.1%
Cedar	561	23.0%	461	19.8%
Chase	283	26.8%	221	21.1%
Cherry	320	22.9%	340	23.8%
Cheyenne	652	25.1%	632	23.9%
Clay	403	22.6%	402	24.0%
Colfax	961	28.5%	885	26.2%
Cuming	538	21.8%	510	20.6%
Custer	630	22.5%	672	24.5%
Dakota	1,794	26.3%	1,603	24.4%
Dawes	488	19.7%	452	19.6%
Dawson	1,836	24.4%	1,791	24.7%
Deuel	89	19.6%	102	23.0%
Dixon	422	24.9%	351	22.0%
Dodge	2,444	25.0%	2,341	24.3%
Douglas	40,422	26.8%	41,763	26.7%
Dundy	98	20.3%	74	18.3%
Fillmore	301	20.5%	255	21.2%
Franklin	159	21.5%	135	21.5%

County	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	142	20.0%	111	16.5%
Furnas	255	20.4%	252	21.0%
Gage	1,317	24.1%	1,225	23.2%
Garden	95	22.4%	79	20.8%
Garfield	73	15.9%	73	17.3%
Gosper	90	18.9%	112	23.0%
Grant	49	34.3%	49	33.3%
Greeley	164	25.1%	125	20.0%
Hall	4,734	26.8%	4,742	26.2%
Hamilton	503	20.2%	519	21.1%
Harlan	197	24.1%	236	28.9%
Hayes	54	22.4%	43	21.4%
Hitchcock	149	22.7%	164	24.2%
Holt	687	25.3%	749	27.6%
Hooker	41	23.7%	48	28.4%
Howard	391	23.1%	394	23.9%
Jefferson	403	22.8%	403	23.4%
Johnson	281	25.4%	230	20.6%
Kearney	419	23.7%	395	22.9%
Keith	433	22.7%	364	20.0%
Keya Paha	42	22.1%	44	26.8%
Kimball	236	25.7%	210	24.0%
Knox	525	23.2%	561	24.6%
Lancaster	20,302	25.8%	20,263	24.7%
Lincoln	2,429	24.8%	2,161	23.0%
Logan	54	25.1%	51	23.9%
Loup	42	28.8%	22	17.1%
Madison	2,654	27.1%	2,509	26.3%
McPherson	37	22.4%	18	14.4%
Merrick	471	22.8%	451	22.7%
Morrill	299	22.7%	260	20.2%

County	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	225	23.3%	215	24.5%
Nemaha	452	23.9%	424	23.0%
Nuckolls	222	22.0%	189	19.3%
Otoe	987	24.0%	964	23.8%
Pawnee	143	21.8%	163	25.8%
Perkins	195	24.9%	204	25.9%
Phelps	605	24.7%	658	26.9%
Pierce	430	21.6%	533	27.4%
Platte	2,420	25.5%	2,423	25.9%
Polk	312	22.6%	292	22.5%
Red Willow	688	23.7%	667	24.4%
Richardson	429	21.6%	459	24.5%
Rock	78	24.5%	54	17.4%
Saline	1,002	23.8%	973	23.3%
Sarpy	13,450	26.7%	13,279	25.0%
Saunders	1,366	23.3%	1,234	22.0%
Scotts Bluff	2,678	26.6%	2,421	24.6%
Seward	1,028	21.6%	1,021	21.1%
Sheridan	294	22.2%	255	20.0%
Sherman	170	22.8%	160	22.1%
Sioux	69	20.8%	68	23.3%
Stanton	452	24.8%	385	22.9%
Thayer	285	23.8%	293	23.1%
Thomas	49	26.6%	56	32.6%
Thurston	743	27.9%	700	25.9%
Valley	250	24.4%	240	22.9%
Washington	1,144	20.2%	1,136	20.8%
Wayne	547	20.5%	538	20.8%
Webster	237	25.0%	210	24.1%
Wheeler	51	24.4%	42	25.5%
York	911	25.8%	942	26.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

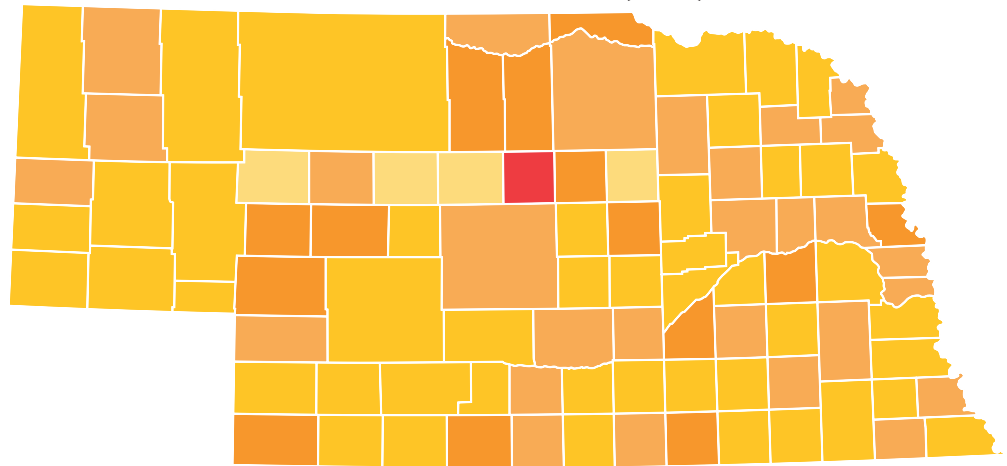
Children 10-17 years (2011 & 2015)

Percent of children 10-17 (2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2011	199,255	43.2%
2015	200,244	42.6%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Douglas	Garfield
2015	Douglas	Loup

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Arthur	Colfax
2015	Blaine	Thomas



35.0-39.9% 40.0-44.9% 45.0-49.9% 50.0-54.9% 55.0%+

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	3,282	44.5%	3,375	45.8%
Antelope	727	46.2%	652	43.6%
Arthur	51	39.2%	64	50.0%
Banner	70	50.4%	79	49.1%
Blaine	54	48.6%	37	37.4%
Boone	601	48.1%	584	47.0%
Box Butte	1,257	44.0%	1,267	43.4%
Boyd	224	51.3%	211	51.5%
Brown	319	47.4%	322	51.2%
Buffalo	4,649	41.8%	4,806	42.0%
Burt	715	47.2%	701	47.6%
Butler	984	49.3%	977	50.9%
Cass	3,010	47.4%	3,019	48.6%
Cedar	1,024	46.5%	1,043	49.1%
Chase	408	42.3%	450	46.6%
Cherry	587	46.5%	610	47.1%
Cheyenne	1,059	44.5%	1,101	45.4%
Clay	742	46.0%	717	46.5%
Colfax	1,198	38.8%	1,281	40.7%
Cuming	1,064	47.1%	1,123	49.6%
Custer	1,151	45.2%	1,129	44.7%
Dakota	2,746	44.2%	2,646	44.0%
Dawes	798	45.5%	725	44.9%
Dawson	3,059	44.6%	3,035	45.6%
Deuel	175	42.5%	194	48.0%
Dixon	735	47.4%	689	47.4%
Dodge	3,801	43.6%	3,823	44.2%
Douglas	57,401	42.1%	60,585	42.6%
Dundy	240	53.8%	188	52.2%
Fillmore	675	51.5%	543	49.8%
Franklin	349	52.1%	260	46.6%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	287	51.2%	263	49.7%
Furnas	580	51.2%	547	50.4%
Gage	2,285	45.9%	2,218	45.6%
Garden	172	45.4%	169	48.6%
Garfield	223	54.0%	202	53.7%
Gosper	210	49.1%	212	47.1%
Grant	52	41.3%	51	37.8%
Greeley	272	45.9%	288	50.3%
Hall	6,826	42.1%	7,169	43.0%
Hamilton	1,116	49.5%	1,122	50.4%
Harlan	353	47.8%	310	41.1%
Hayes	107	49.5%	81	46.6%
Hitchcock	272	45.1%	296	46.2%
Holt	1,130	45.9%	1,045	41.8%
Hooker	77	50.7%	67	42.4%
Howard	680	44.5%	708	46.5%
Jefferson	750	46.1%	750	47.3%
Johnson	459	45.4%	498	48.6%
Kearney	708	44.4%	718	45.1%
Keith	808	46.8%	843	50.8%
Keya Paha	80	46.8%	63	42.0%
Kimball	383	45.7%	363	45.4%
Knox	965	46.9%	944	45.5%
Lancaster	27,397	40.8%	29,723	42.2%
Lincoln	3,938	44.3%	3,857	45.0%
Logan	81	40.5%	95	47.3%
Loup	59	45.4%	66	56.4%
Madison	3,724	42.6%	3,621	42.3%
McPherson	73	46.2%	59	52.2%
Merrick	899	47.6%	858	47.5%
Morrill	582	47.8%	571	48.4%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	411	46.6%	383	47.3%
Nemaha	669	43.8%	646	43.0%
Nuckolls	415	45.4%	471	52.4%
Otoe	1,747	46.8%	1,699	45.9%
Pawnee	302	51.3%	259	44.6%
Perkins	318	44.2%	318	43.5%
Phelps	1,014	45.4%	1,012	44.7%
Pierce	895	49.3%	847	47.6%
Platte	3,829	44.4%	3,761	43.8%
Polk	594	47.1%	558	47.4%
Red Willow	1,147	45.1%	1,127	46.7%
Richardson	873	48.6%	815	47.2%
Rock	134	45.0%	147	51.4%
Saline	1,524	43.6%	1,533	43.4%
Sarpy	19,562	42.1%	21,657	44.0%
Saunders	2,472	46.4%	2,433	47.4%
Scotts Bluff	3,821	42.1%	3,948	44.1%
Seward	1,839	46.7%	1,890	47.2%
Sheridan	586	48.0%	576	49.6%
Sherman	308	45.2%	319	47.6%
Sioux	152	50.8%	124	46.8%
Stanton	763	45.3%	728	47.3%
Thayer	494	45.9%	551	47.0%
Thomas	81	46.8%	59	36.9%
Thurston	1,019	41.7%	1,071	42.5%
Valley	436	46.3%	458	47.9%
Washington	2,437	48.9%	2,439	50.1%
Wayne	828	44.6%	784	42.3%
Webster	414	48.4%	352	44.7%
Wheeler	96	49.7%	57	38.0%
York	1,372	44.3%	1,278	40.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table Single Year Age.

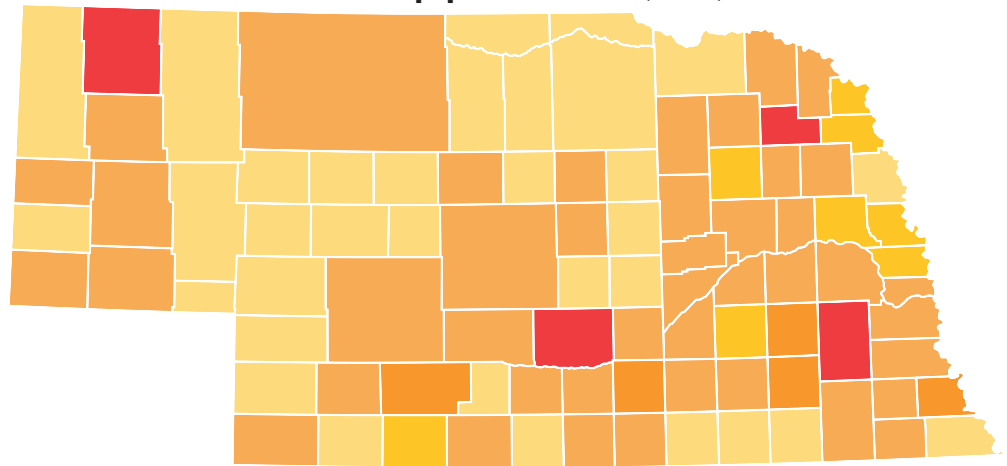
Emerging adults 18-24 years (2011 & 2015)

Percent of population 18-24 (2015)

State	Number	% of population
2011	184,838	10.0%
2015	192,804	10.2%

Highest county	By number	By % of population
2011	Douglas	Wayne
2015	Douglas	Dawes

Lowest county	By number	By % of population
2011	McPherson	McPherson
2015	Arthur	Thomas



5.0-6.9% 7.0-8.9% 9.0-10.9% 11.0-14.9% 15.0%+

	2011	% of population	2015	% of population
Adams	3,732	11.9%	3,701	11.7%
Antelope	403	6.1%	460	7.2%
Arthur	23	4.9%	27	5.9%
Banner	35	4.7%	43	5.5%
Blaine	27	5.4%	43	8.8%
Boone	366	6.8%	425	8.0%
Box Butte	768	6.8%	865	7.6%
Boyd	108	5.2%	136	6.8%
Brown	160	5.2%	198	6.7%
Buffalo	7,403	15.8%	7,787	15.9%
Burt	385	5.7%	422	6.4%
Butler	499	6.0%	604	7.4%
Cass	1,684	6.7%	1,859	7.3%
Cedar	565	6.4%	655	7.6%
Chase	252	6.3%	257	6.5%
Cherry	334	5.8%	421	7.2%
Cheyenne	674	6.8%	720	7.1%
Clay	450	6.9%	468	7.4%
Colfax	941	8.9%	888	8.4%
Cuming	550	6.0%	683	7.5%
Custer	700	6.4%	801	7.4%
Dakota	2,016	9.7%	2,013	9.7%
Dawes	2,083	22.6%	2,152	23.8%
Dawson	2,039	8.4%	2,062	8.6%
Deuel	125	6.3%	124	6.5%
Dixon	400	6.7%	459	7.9%
Dodge	3,382	9.2%	3,419	9.3%
Douglas	51,922	9.9%	51,207	9.3%
Dundy	80	4.0%	138	7.7%
Fillmore	363	6.2%	412	7.3%
Franklin	185	5.8%	211	7.1%

	2011	% of population	2015	% of population
Frontier	314	11.5%	302	11.5%
Furnas	286	5.8%	379	7.8%
Gage	1,570	7.2%	1,602	7.3%
Garden	118	5.8%	112	5.8%
Garfield	103	5.2%	156	7.7%
Gosper	108	5.5%	133	6.7%
Grant	42	6.6%	34	5.3%
Greeley	154	6.1%	165	6.8%
Hall	5,003	8.4%	5,399	8.8%
Hamilton	583	6.4%	761	8.3%
Harlan	178	5.2%	224	6.5%
Hayes	57	5.8%	77	8.3%
Hitchcock	166	5.8%	167	5.8%
Holt	629	6.0%	708	6.9%
Hooker	38	5.1%	37	5.1%
Howard	403	6.4%	420	6.6%
Jefferson	435	5.8%	480	6.6%
Johnson	360	6.9%	392	7.6%
Kearney	420	6.4%	484	7.4%
Keith	490	6.0%	552	6.8%
Keya Paha	29	3.5%	48	6.0%
Kimball	245	6.5%	264	7.2%
Knox	467	5.4%	582	6.8%
Lancaster	43,221	14.9%	47,097	15.4%
Lincoln	2,801	7.8%	2,774	7.8%
Logan	35	4.6%	48	6.2%
Loup	41	6.7%	36	6.2%
Madison	3,620	10.3%	3,471	9.9%
McPherson	16	2.9%	30	6.3%
Merrick	540	7.0%	622	8.0%
Morrill	310	6.3%	365	7.5%

	2011	% of population	2015	% of population
Nance	249	6.7%	251	7.0%
Nemaha	966	13.3%	919	13.0%
Nuckolls	223	5.0%	276	6.4%
Otoe	1,075	6.8%	1,244	7.8%
Pawnee	167	6.0%	194	7.3%
Perkins	161	5.5%	179	6.1%
Phelps	585	6.4%	722	7.8%
Pierce	451	6.3%	568	7.9%
Platte	2,650	8.2%	2,842	8.7%
Polk	300	5.6%	394	7.6%
Red Willow	1,017	9.2%	1,043	9.6%
Richardson	511	6.1%	538	6.6%
Rock	67	4.7%	78	5.6%
Saline	1,852	12.9%	1,833	12.8%
Sarpy	14,289	8.8%	15,131	8.6%
Saunders	1,399	6.7%	1,584	7.5%
Scotts Bluff	3,254	8.8%	2,995	8.3%
Seward	2,227	13.3%	2,237	13.1%
Sheridan	299	5.6%	349	6.7%
Sherman	158	5.0%	183	5.9%
Sioux	74	5.6%	81	6.4%
Stanton	415	6.7%	453	7.6%
Thayer	298	5.8%	354	6.9%
Thomas	33	4.8%	34	5.0%
Thurston	698	10.1%	719	10.2%
Valley	247	5.8%	305	7.3%
Washington	1,724	8.5%	1,828	9.0%
Wayne	2,381	25.2%	2,224	23.7%
Webster	267	7.1%	301	8.3%
Wheeler	39	4.8%	52	6.9%
York	1,326	9.6%	1,312	9.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

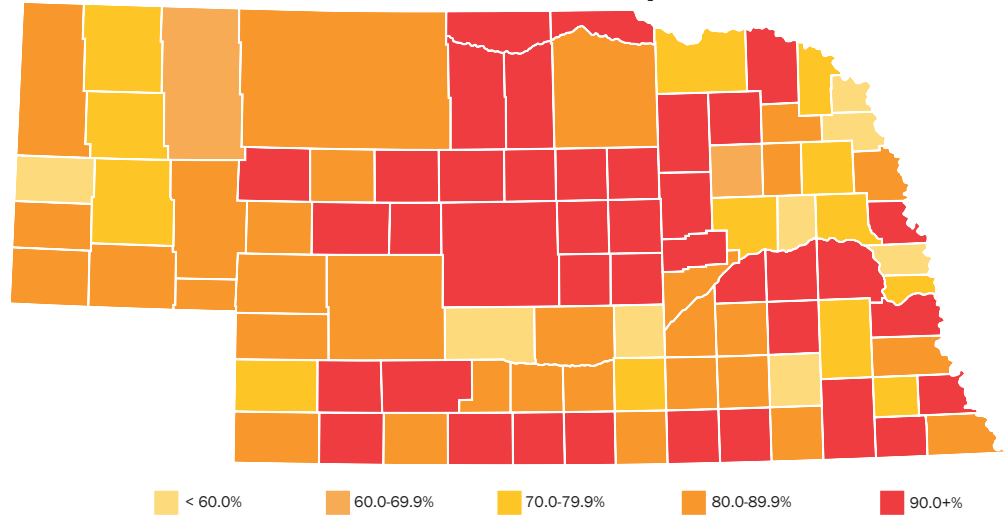
Children: White, non-Hispanic (2011 & 2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2011	373,883	72.5%
2015	368,401	70.4%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Douglas	Garfield
2015	Douglas	Keya Paha

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Blaine	Thurston
2015	Blaine	Thurston

Percent of children: White, non-Hispanic (2015)



	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	6,967	81.0%	6,745	79.2%
Antelope	1,573	92.2%	1,520	93.2%
Arthur	127	90.7%	121	87.7%
Banner	132	88.6%	156	89.1%
Blaine	119	98.3%	109	97.3%
Boone	1,313	94.7%	1,270	93.3%
Box Butte	2,255	72.1%	2,274	72.0%
Boyd	449	93.0%	414	92.2%
Brown	685	93.2%	640	92.5%
Buffalo	10,955	82.8%	10,817	80.7%
Burt	1,479	88.7%	1,404	88.4%
Butler	2,043	93.0%	1,938	92.1%
Cass	6,351	91.7%	6,130	90.7%
Cedar	2,313	94.9%	2,193	94.3%
Chase	834	79.1%	811	77.3%
Cherry	1,124	80.4%	1,150	80.4%
Cheyenne	2,194	84.3%	2,249	85.1%
Clay	1,470	82.6%	1,342	80.1%
Colfax	1,278	37.9%	1,157	34.2%
Cuming	2,010	81.6%	1,962	79.3%
Custer	2,602	93.1%	2,517	91.8%
Dakota	2,522	36.9%	2,244	34.2%
Dawes	1,972	79.5%	1,803	78.3%
Dawson	3,581	47.6%	3,470	47.9%
Deuel	416	91.6%	376	84.7%
Dixon	1,340	79.1%	1,230	77.2%
Dodge	7,571	77.6%	7,241	75.3%
Douglas	90,602	60.2%	91,407	58.3%
Dundy	405	83.9%	339	83.7%
Fillmore	1,302	88.6%	1,040	86.5%
Franklin	700	94.9%	584	93.0%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	687	96.6%	640	95.0%
Furnas	1,143	91.3%	1,083	90.3%
Gage	5,047	92.3%	4,797	90.7%
Garden	379	89.4%	332	87.6%
Garfield	453	98.9%	407	96.7%
Gosper	418	87.6%	416	85.6%
Grant	137	95.8%	142	96.6%
Greeley	607	92.8%	578	92.6%
Hall	10,166	57.5%	9,875	54.6%
Hamilton	2,328	93.4%	2,207	89.8%
Harlan	771	94.3%	749	91.8%
Hayes	223	92.5%	189	94.0%
Hitchcock	615	93.6%	613	90.3%
Holt	2,499	92.2%	2,419	89.2%
Hooker	165	95.4%	149	88.2%
Howard	1,570	92.8%	1,541	93.4%
Jefferson	1,598	90.4%	1,518	88.3%
Johnson	911	82.4%	886	79.3%
Kearney	1,575	89.2%	1,489	86.2%
Keith	1,649	86.5%	1,542	84.7%
Keya Paha	186	97.9%	161	98.2%
Kimball	736	80.1%	702	80.3%
Knox	1,769	78.3%	1,698	74.6%
Lancaster	59,653	75.9%	60,644	74.0%
Lincoln	8,154	83.3%	7,660	81.5%
Logan	198	92.1%	195	91.5%
Loup	134	91.8%	119	92.2%
Madison	6,992	71.4%	6,641	69.6%
McPherson	153	92.7%	118	94.4%
Merrick	1,812	87.7%	1,693	85.3%
Morrill	986	74.8%	921	71.4%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	907	93.9%	824	94.1%
Nemaha	1,750	92.4%	1,685	91.4%
Nuckolls	938	93.1%	914	93.3%
Otoe	3,500	85.2%	3,380	83.3%
Pawnee	611	93.0%	589	93.0%
Perkins	712	91.0%	707	89.8%
Phelps	2,192	89.5%	2,138	87.3%
Pierce	1,899	95.4%	1,851	95.3%
Platte	6,985	73.5%	6,576	70.2%
Polk	1,282	92.8%	1,179	90.7%
Red Willow	2,558	88.2%	2,347	85.9%
Richardson	1,748	88.1%	1,611	86.1%
Rock	307	96.5%	292	93.9%
Saline	2,683	63.8%	2,438	58.3%
Sarpy	39,280	77.9%	40,513	76.3%
Saunders	5,469	93.5%	5,147	91.8%
Scotts Bluff	6,200	61.5%	5,742	58.5%
Seward	4,450	93.5%	4,414	91.4%
Sheridan	918	69.2%	854	67.0%
Sherman	710	95.0%	668	92.4%
Sioux	298	90.0%	254	87.0%
Stanton	1,594	87.3%	1,451	86.4%
Thayer	1,099	91.8%	1,156	91.1%
Thomas	168	91.3%	163	94.8%
Thurston	607	22.8%	631	23.3%
Valley	952	93.0%	983	93.6%
Washington	5,256	93.0%	5,004	91.7%
Wayne	2,315	86.7%	2,173	83.8%
Webster	821	86.7%	741	85.2%
Wheeler	199	95.2%	152	92.1%
York	3,077	87.1%	3,047	86.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

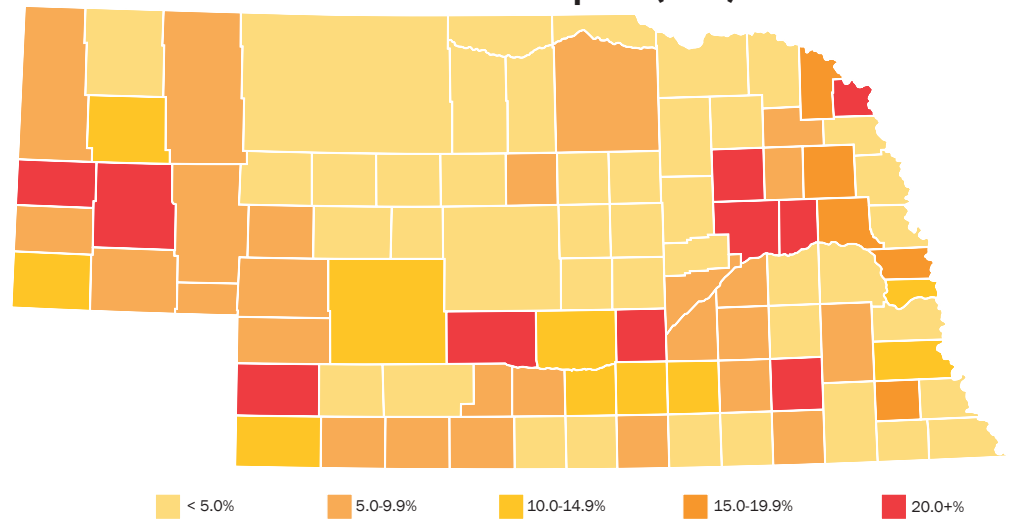
Children: Hispanic (2011 & 2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2011	67,632	13.1%
2015	73,597	14.1%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Douglas	Colfax
2015	Douglas	Colfax

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Blaine	Blaine
2015	Blaine, Keya Paha	Keya Paha

Percent of children: Hispanic (2015)



	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	1,032	12.0%	1,155	13.6%
Antelope	90	5.3%	67	4.1%
Arthur	7	5.0%	11	8.0%
Banner	11	7.4%	11	6.3%
Blaine	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Boone	33	2.4%	50	3.7%
Box Butte	436	13.9%	447	14.2%
Boyd	15	3.1%	17	3.8%
Brown	21	2.9%	19	2.7%
Buffalo	1,503	11.4%	1,648	12.3%
Burt	67	4.0%	68	4.3%
Butler	93	4.2%	91	4.3%
Cass	279	4.0%	303	4.5%
Cedar	73	3.0%	65	2.8%
Chase	202	19.1%	212	20.2%
Cherry	34	2.4%	41	2.9%
Cheyenne	245	9.4%	224	8.5%
Clay	210	11.8%	212	12.6%
Colfax	1,740	51.6%	1,758	52.0%
Cuming	358	14.5%	401	16.2%
Custer	84	3.0%	107	3.9%
Dakota	3,239	47.4%	3,199	48.8%
Dawes	116	4.7%	98	4.3%
Dawson	3,170	42.1%	2,941	40.6%
Deuel	26	5.7%	39	8.8%
Dixon	284	16.8%	290	18.2%
Dodge	1,528	15.7%	1,598	16.6%
Douglas	22,674	15.1%	25,637	16.4%
Dundy	52	10.8%	41	10.1%
Fillmore	96	6.5%	73	6.1%
Franklin	15	2.0%	17	2.7%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	7	1.0%	12	1.8%
Furnas	65	5.2%	69	5.8%
Gage	162	3.0%	185	3.5%
Garden	32	7.5%	33	8.7%
Garfield	4	0.9%	8	1.9%
Gosper	34	7.1%	45	9.3%
Grant	3	2.1%	3	2.0%
Greeley	22	3.4%	22	3.5%
Hall	5,726	32.4%	6,164	34.1%
Hamilton	100	4.0%	162	6.6%
Harlan	26	3.2%	36	4.4%
Hayes	11	4.6%	7	3.5%
Hitchcock	24	3.7%	41	6.0%
Holt	137	5.1%	173	6.4%
Hooker	2	1.2%	7	4.1%
Howard	59	3.5%	54	3.3%
Jefferson	93	5.3%	106	6.2%
Johnson	149	13.5%	174	15.6%
Kearney	131	7.4%	178	10.3%
Keith	155	8.1%	169	9.3%
Keya Paha	2	1.1%	1	0.6%
Kimball	107	11.6%	103	11.8%
Knox	51	2.3%	73	3.2%
Lancaster	6,073	7.7%	6,943	8.5%
Lincoln	1,063	10.9%	1,090	11.6%
Logan	12	5.6%	10	4.7%
Loup	10	6.8%	8	6.2%
Madison	1,953	19.9%	1,907	20.0%
McPherson	2	1.2%	2	1.6%
Merrick	139	6.7%	147	7.4%
Morrill	255	19.3%	270	20.9%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	31	3.2%	29	3.3%
Nemaha	46	2.4%	51	2.8%
Nuckolls	39	3.9%	36	3.7%
Otoe	408	9.9%	435	10.7%
Pawnee	20	3.0%	15	2.4%
Perkins	49	6.3%	55	7.0%
Phelps	181	7.4%	194	7.9%
Pierce	37	1.9%	43	2.2%
Platte	1,948	20.5%	2,150	23.0%
Polk	64	4.6%	81	6.2%
Red Willow	212	7.3%	228	8.3%
Richardson	36	1.8%	42	2.2%
Rock	2	0.6%	8	2.6%
Saline	1,188	28.2%	1,308	31.3%
Sarpy	4,685	9.3%	5,381	10.1%
Saunders	183	3.1%	197	3.5%
Scotts Bluff	2,954	29.3%	2,989	30.4%
Seward	130	2.7%	189	3.9%
Sheridan	53	4.0%	76	6.0%
Sherman	17	2.3%	22	3.0%
Sioux	22	6.6%	21	7.2%
Stanton	140	7.7%	119	7.1%
Thayer	49	4.1%	57	4.5%
Thomas	13	7.1%	5	2.9%
Thurston	60	2.3%	57	2.1%
Valley	44	4.3%	34	3.2%
Washington	187	3.3%	222	4.1%
Wayne	176	6.6%	209	8.1%
Webster	67	7.1%	72	8.3%
Wheeler	4	1.9%	5	3.0%
York	245	6.9%	224	6.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

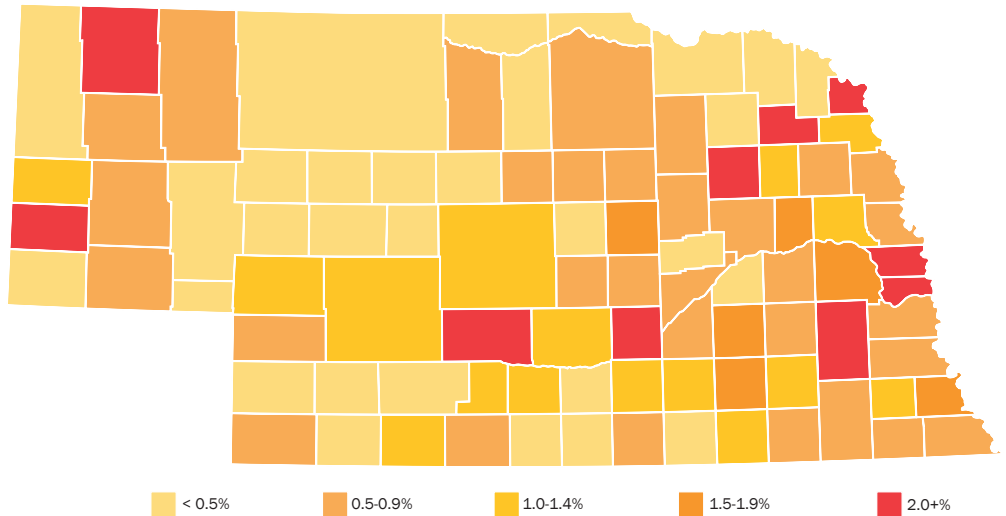
Children: Black/African American (2011 & 2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2011	29,847	5.8%
2015	30,236	5.8%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Douglas	Douglas
2015	Douglas	Douglas

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	11 with 0	11 with 0%
2015	14 with 0	14 with 0%

Percent of children: Black/African American (2015)



	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	104	1.2%	111	1.3%
Antelope	11	0.6%	11	0.7%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	2	1.3%	6	3.4%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	14	1.0%	9	0.7%
Box Butte	17	0.5%	27	0.9%
Boyd	2	0.4%	1	0.2%
Brown	3	0.4%	4	0.6%
Buffalo	142	1.1%	162	1.2%
Burt	12	0.7%	13	0.8%
Butler	13	0.6%	10	0.5%
Cass	40	0.6%	45	0.7%
Cedar	5	0.2%	4	0.2%
Chase	3	0.3%	4	0.4%
Cherry	8	0.6%	6	0.4%
Cheyenne	14	0.5%	13	0.5%
Clay	16	0.9%	21	1.3%
Colfax	25	0.7%	65	1.9%
Cuming	9	0.4%	14	0.6%
Custer	22	0.8%	29	1.1%
Dakota	286	4.2%	277	4.2%
Dawes	61	2.5%	60	2.6%
Dawson	293	3.9%	319	4.4%
Deuel	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dixon	7	0.4%	6	0.4%
Dodge	85	0.9%	106	1.1%
Douglas	21,459	14.3%	20,965	13.4%
Dundy	3	0.6%	2	0.5%
Fillmore	23	1.6%	23	1.9%
Franklin	4	0.5%	1	0.2%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Furnas	6	0.5%	6	0.5%
Gage	28	0.5%	49	0.9%
Garden	2	0.5%	1	0.3%
Garfield	1	0.2%	3	0.7%
Gosper	4	0.8%	5	1.0%
Grant	1	0.7%	0	0.0%
Greeley	11	1.7%	12	1.9%
Hall	393	2.2%	504	2.8%
Hamilton	12	0.5%	15	0.6%
Harlan	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
Hayes	2	0.8%	0	0.0%
Hitchcock	2	0.3%	0	0.0%
Holt	10	0.4%	18	0.7%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	10	0.6%	11	0.7%
Jefferson	14	0.8%	9	0.5%
Johnson	7	0.6%	11	1.0%
Kearney	6	0.3%	5	0.3%
Keith	6	0.3%	18	1.0%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	5	0.5%	3	0.3%
Knox	5	0.2%	7	0.3%
Lancaster	3,680	4.7%	3,991	4.9%
Lincoln	98	1.0%	119	1.3%
Logan	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Loup	2	1.4%	1	0.8%
Madison	162	1.7%	187	2.0%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	7	0.3%	9	0.5%
Morrill	4	0.3%	6	0.5%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	5	0.5%	3	0.3%
Nemaha	33	1.7%	29	1.6%
Nuckolls	4	0.4%	1	0.1%
Otoe	33	0.8%	33	0.8%
Pawnee	8	1.2%	5	0.8%
Perkins	6	0.8%	5	0.6%
Phelps	8	0.3%	28	1.1%
Pierce	6	0.3%	8	0.4%
Platte	56	0.6%	56	0.6%
Polk	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Red Willow	30	1.0%	31	1.1%
Richardson	9	0.5%	14	0.7%
Rock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Saline	42	1.0%	40	1.0%
Sarpy	2,067	4.1%	2,194	4.1%
Saunders	39	0.7%	87	1.6%
Scotts Bluff	82	0.8%	97	1.0%
Seward	30	0.6%	39	0.8%
Sheridan	5	0.4%	7	0.5%
Sherman	3	0.4%	5	0.7%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	20	1.1%	19	1.1%
Thayer	7	0.6%	13	1.0%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	9	0.3%	26	1.0%
Valley	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
Washington	50	0.9%	49	0.9%
Wayne	57	2.1%	63	2.4%
Webster	11	1.2%	8	0.9%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
York	59	1.7%	65	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

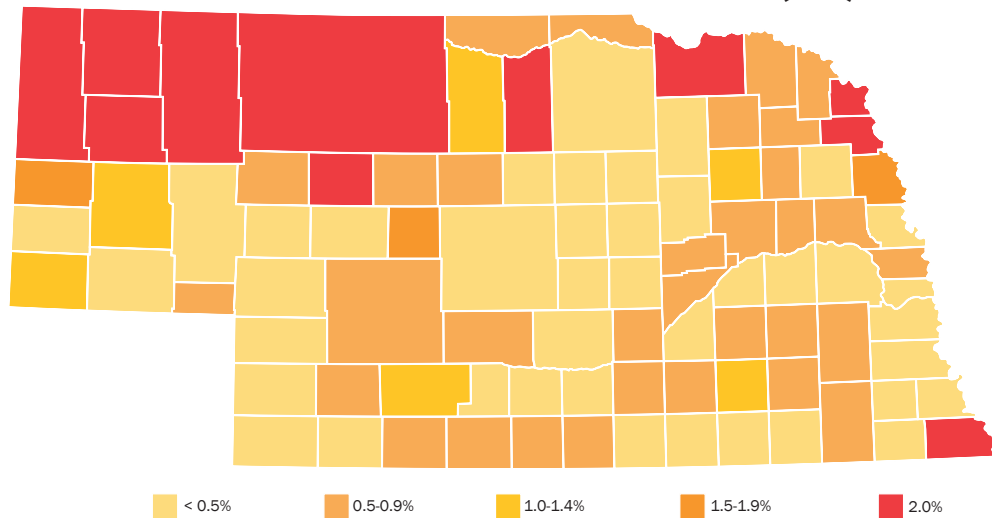
Children: American Indian or Alaska Native (2011 & 2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2011	5,794	1.1%
2015	5,793	1.1%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Thurston	Thurston
2015	Thurston	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	11 with 0	11 with 0%
2015	8 with 0	8 with 0%

Percent of children: American Indian or Alaska Native (2015)



■ < 0.5%
 ■ 0.5-0.9%
 ■ 1.0-1.4%
 ■ 1.5-1.9%
 ■ 2.0%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	51	0.6%	58	0.7%
Antelope	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	1	0.7%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Boone	7	0.5%	6	0.4%
Box Butte	160	5.1%	137	4.3%
Boyd	1	0.2%	3	0.7%
Brown	6	0.8%	9	1.3%
Buffalo	49	0.4%	51	0.4%
Burt	35	2.1%	28	1.8%
Butler	2	0.1%	1	0.0%
Cass	26	0.4%	25	0.4%
Cedar	8	0.3%	12	0.5%
Chase	0	0.0%	4	0.4%
Cherry	127	9.1%	96	6.7%
Cheyenne	18	0.7%	11	0.4%
Clay	14	0.8%	11	0.7%
Colfax	17	0.5%	19	0.6%
Cuming	6	0.2%	8	0.3%
Custer	11	0.4%	12	0.4%
Dakota	168	2.5%	161	2.5%
Dawes	117	4.7%	93	4.0%
Dawson	34	0.5%	39	0.5%
Deuel	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Dixon	14	0.8%	14	0.9%
Dodge	44	0.5%	52	0.5%
Douglas	903	0.6%	975	0.6%
Dundy	2	0.4%	1	0.2%
Fillmore	13	0.9%	13	1.1%
Franklin	1	0.1%	3	0.5%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	4	0.6%	7	1.0%
Furnas	5	0.4%	7	0.6%
Gage	34	0.6%	35	0.7%
Garden	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gosper	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Grant	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Greeley	3	0.5%	2	0.3%
Hall	65	0.4%	86	0.5%
Hamilton	6	0.2%	11	0.4%
Harian	4	0.5%	4	0.5%
Hayes	1	0.4%	1	0.5%
Hitchcock	1	0.2%	2	0.3%
Holt	9	0.3%	6	0.2%
Hooker	5	2.9%	12	7.1%
Howard	7	0.4%	3	0.2%
Jefferson	7	0.4%	7	0.4%
Johnson	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
Kearney	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
Keith	6	0.3%	4	0.2%
Keya Paha	1	0.5%	1	0.6%
Kimball	11	1.2%	9	1.0%
Knox	307	13.6%	346	15.2%
Lancaster	528	0.7%	542	0.7%
Lincoln	50	0.5%	44	0.5%
Logan	4	1.9%	4	1.9%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	125	1.3%	127	1.3%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	9	0.4%	12	0.6%
Morrill	15	1.1%	13	1.0%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	6	0.6%	4	0.5%
Nemaha	8	0.4%	5	0.3%
Nuckolls	2	0.2%	4	0.4%
Otoe	13	0.3%	15	0.4%
Pawnee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Perkins	2	0.3%	3	0.4%
Phelps	8	0.3%	8	0.3%
Pierce	8	0.4%	9	0.5%
Platte	47	0.5%	54	0.6%
Polk	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
Red Willow	14	0.5%	17	0.6%
Richardson	101	5.1%	77	4.1%
Rock	4	1.3%	8	2.6%
Saline	13	0.3%	26	0.6%
Sarpy	185	0.4%	193	0.4%
Saunders	15	0.3%	18	0.3%
Scotts Bluff	187	1.9%	162	1.6%
Seward	24	0.5%	24	0.5%
Sheridan	226	17.0%	200	15.7%
Sherman	1	0.1%	2	0.3%
Sioux	1	0.3%	9	3.1%
Stanton	13	0.7%	12	0.7%
Thayer	2	0.2%	4	0.3%
Thomas	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Thurston	1,808	67.9%	1,740	64.4%
Valley	1	0.1%	3	0.3%
Washington	10	0.2%	9	0.2%
Wayne	19	0.7%	17	0.7%
Webster	4	0.4%	2	0.2%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	19	0.5%	24	0.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

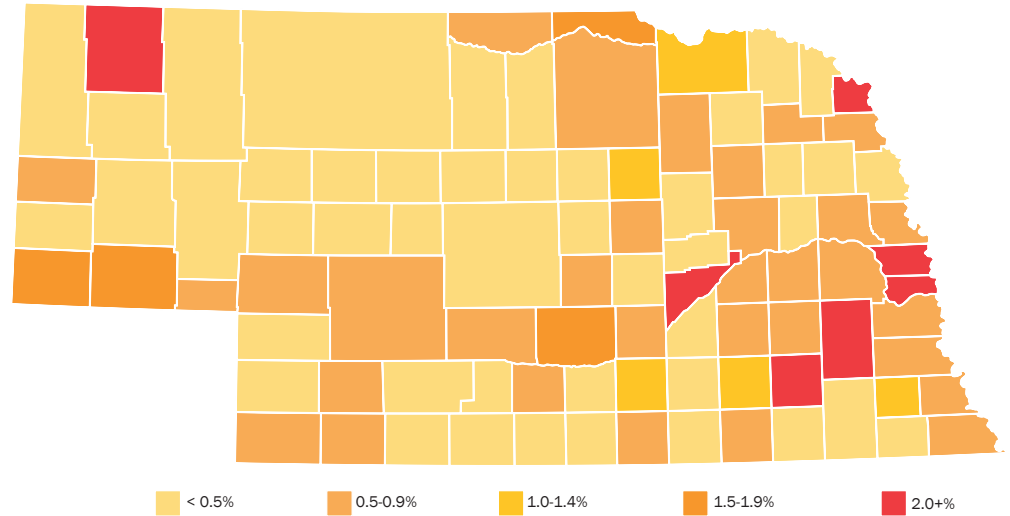
Children: Asian or Pacific Islander (2011 & 2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2011	10,453	2.0%
2015	12,722	2.4%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Douglas	Lancaster
2015	Douglas	Lancaster

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	16 with 0	16 with 0%
2015	17 with 0	17 with 0%

Percent of children: Asian or Pacific Islander (2015)



	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	142	1.7%	121	1.4%
Antelope	13	0.8%	12	0.7%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	7	0.5%	6	0.4%
Box Butte	10	0.3%	11	0.3%
Boyd	8	1.7%	7	1.6%
Brown	1	0.1%	3	0.4%
Buffalo	148	1.1%	207	1.5%
Burt	7	0.4%	5	0.3%
Butler	16	0.7%	18	0.9%
Cass	32	0.5%	39	0.6%
Cedar	2	0.1%	4	0.2%
Chase	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cherry	7	0.5%	4	0.3%
Cheyenne	60	2.3%	51	1.9%
Clay	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Colfax	9	0.3%	12	0.4%
Cuming	4	0.2%	3	0.1%
Custer	10	0.4%	6	0.2%
Dakota	212	3.1%	186	2.8%
Dawes	59	2.4%	63	2.7%
Dawson	61	0.8%	56	0.8%
Deuel	1	0.2%	2	0.5%
Dixon	4	0.2%	1	0.1%
Dodge	63	0.6%	65	0.7%
Douglas	4,539	3.0%	5,906	3.8%
Dundy	2	0.4%	2	0.5%
Fillmore	4	0.3%	15	1.2%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Furnas	2	0.2%	4	0.3%
Gage	22	0.4%	22	0.4%
Garden	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gosper	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	1	0.2%	3	0.5%
Hall	175	1.0%	169	0.9%
Hamilton	8	0.3%	7	0.3%
Harlan	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Hayes	2	0.8%	1	0.5%
Hitchcock	1	0.2%	5	0.7%
Holt	9	0.3%	25	0.9%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
Jefferson	7	0.4%	5	0.3%
Johnson	18	1.6%	14	1.3%
Kearney	6	0.3%	5	0.3%
Keith	9	0.5%	10	0.5%
Keya Paha	1	0.5%	1	0.6%
Kimball	14	1.5%	17	1.9%
Knox	10	0.4%	28	1.2%
Lancaster	3,128	4.0%	3,718	4.5%
Lincoln	65	0.7%	77	0.8%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	60	0.6%	63	0.7%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	49	2.4%	57	2.9%
Morrill	6	0.5%	5	0.4%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nemaha	6	0.3%	9	0.5%
Nuckolls	3	0.3%	2	0.2%
Otoe	34	0.8%	38	0.9%
Pawnee	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Perkins	4	0.5%	2	0.3%
Phelps	12	0.5%	13	0.5%
Pierce	5	0.3%	4	0.2%
Platte	75	0.8%	64	0.7%
Polk	6	0.4%	6	0.5%
Red Willow	10	0.3%	12	0.4%
Richardson	9	0.5%	11	0.6%
Rock	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Saline	80	1.9%	122	2.9%
Sarpy	947	1.9%	1,106	2.1%
Saunders	36	0.6%	35	0.6%
Scotts Bluff	57	0.6%	89	0.9%
Seward	23	0.5%	27	0.6%
Sheridan	8	0.6%	4	0.3%
Sherman	9	1.2%	6	0.8%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	1	0.1%	5	0.3%
Thayer	11	0.9%	10	0.8%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	5	0.2%	14	0.5%
Valley	3	0.3%	4	0.4%
Washington	20	0.4%	27	0.5%
Wayne	23	0.9%	24	0.9%
Webster	11	1.2%	4	0.5%
Wheeler	3	1.4%	2	1.2%
York	27	0.8%	31	0.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

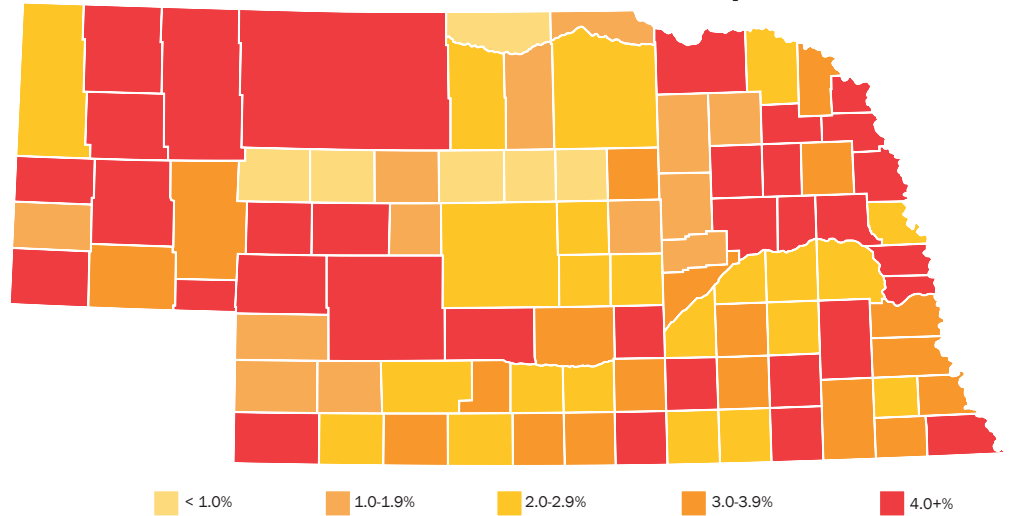
Children: 2+ races, or non-White, Hispanic (2011 & 2015)

State	Number	% of all children
2011	28,364	5.5%
2015	32,505	6.2%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	Douglas	Colfax
2015	Douglas	Colfax

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2011	4 with 0	4 with 0%
2015	Keya Paha	Keya Paha

Percent of children: 2+ races, or non-White, Hispanic (2015)



	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	305	3.5%	325	3.8%
Antelope	18	1.1%	19	1.2%
Arthur	6	4.3%	6	4.3%
Banner	3	2.0%	2	1.1%
Blaine	2	1.7%	1	0.9%
Boone	13	0.9%	20	1.5%
Box Butte	250	8.0%	263	8.3%
Boyd	8	1.7%	7	1.6%
Brown	19	2.6%	17	2.5%
Buffalo	433	3.3%	511	3.8%
Burt	68	4.1%	71	4.5%
Butler	29	1.3%	46	2.2%
Cass	201	2.9%	220	3.3%
Cedar	37	1.5%	47	2.0%
Chase	15	1.4%	18	1.7%
Cherry	98	7.0%	134	9.4%
Cheyenne	71	2.7%	94	3.6%
Clay	68	3.8%	88	5.3%
Colfax	301	8.9%	371	11.0%
Cuming	76	3.1%	85	3.4%
Custer	65	2.3%	72	2.6%
Dakota	401	5.9%	494	7.5%
Dawes	156	6.3%	187	8.1%
Dawson	387	5.1%	425	5.9%
Deuel	11	2.4%	25	5.6%
Dixon	44	2.6%	53	3.3%
Dodge	469	4.8%	560	5.8%
Douglas	10,381	6.9%	11,806	7.5%
Dundy	19	3.9%	20	4.9%
Fillmore	31	2.1%	38	3.2%
Franklin	18	2.4%	23	3.7%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	13	1.8%	14	2.1%
Furnas	31	2.5%	31	2.6%
Gage	176	3.2%	199	3.8%
Garden	10	2.4%	13	3.4%
Garfield	0	0.0%	3	0.7%
Gosper	19	4.0%	18	3.7%
Grant	2	1.4%	1	0.7%
Greeley	10	1.5%	7	1.1%
Hall	1,155	6.5%	1,291	7.1%
Hamilton	38	1.5%	56	2.3%
Harlan	15	1.8%	26	3.2%
Hayes	2	0.8%	3	1.5%
Hitchcock	14	2.1%	18	2.7%
Holt	47	1.7%	72	2.7%
Hooker	1	0.6%	1	0.6%
Howard	40	2.4%	36	2.2%
Jefferson	49	2.8%	75	4.4%
Johnson	18	1.6%	30	2.7%
Kearney	42	2.4%	46	2.7%
Keith	82	4.3%	78	4.3%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	46	5.0%	40	4.6%
Knox	117	5.2%	124	5.4%
Lancaster	5,488	7.0%	6,084	7.4%
Lincoln	356	3.6%	408	4.3%
Logan	0	0.0%	4	1.9%
Loup	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Madison	507	5.2%	623	6.5%
McPherson	10	6.1%	5	4.0%
Merrick	51	2.5%	66	3.3%
Morrill	53	4.0%	75	5.8%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	17	1.8%	16	1.8%
Nemaha	51	2.7%	65	3.5%
Nuckolls	21	2.1%	23	2.3%
Otoe	118	2.9%	157	3.9%
Pawnee	17	2.6%	23	3.6%
Perkins	9	1.2%	15	1.9%
Phelps	48	2.0%	67	2.7%
Pierce	36	1.8%	28	1.4%
Platte	389	4.1%	468	5.0%
Polk	25	1.8%	29	2.2%
Red Willow	77	2.7%	97	3.6%
Richardson	82	4.1%	117	6.3%
Rock	4	1.3%	3	1.0%
Saline	201	4.8%	250	6.0%
Sarpy	3,284	6.5%	3,704	7.0%
Saunders	110	1.9%	121	2.2%
Scotts Bluff	603	6.0%	743	7.6%
Seward	104	2.2%	135	2.8%
Sheridan	117	8.8%	134	10.5%
Sherman	7	0.9%	20	2.8%
Sioux	10	3.0%	8	2.7%
Stanton	58	3.2%	74	4.4%
Thayer	29	2.4%	29	2.3%
Thomas	3	1.6%	3	1.7%
Thurston	175	6.6%	235	8.7%
Valley	23	2.2%	24	2.3%
Washington	130	2.3%	147	2.7%
Wayne	79	3.0%	106	4.1%
Webster	33	3.5%	43	4.9%
Wheeler	3	1.4%	5	3.0%
York	106	3.0%	120	3.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

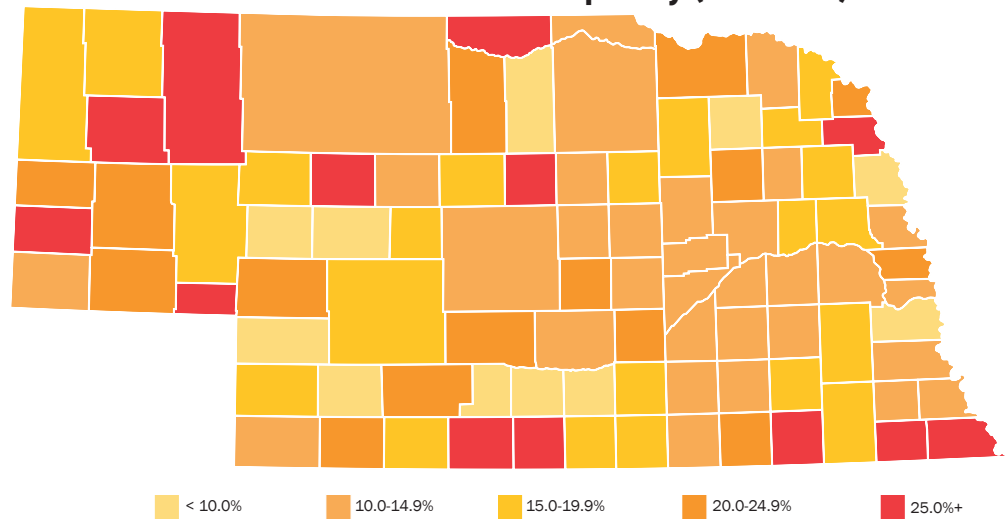
Children 17 & under in poverty (2006-2010 & 2010-2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2006-2010	68,473	15.5%
2010-2014	79,766	17.6%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children
2006-2010	Douglas	Loup
2010-2014	Douglas	Keya Paha

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children
2006-2010	Thomas	Thomas
2010-2014	Arthur, Rock	Rock

Percent of children 17 & under in poverty (2010-2014)



	2006-2010	% of all children	2010-2014	% of all children
Adams	1,251	16.8%	1,215	16.8%
Antelope	266	16.5%	263	17.3%
Arthur	6	4.7%	1	0.6%
Banner	47	25.7%	42	25.1%
Blaine	22	22.7%	23	15.3%
Boone	39	3.0%	151	12.2%
Box Butte	769	26.7%	1,097	39.1%
Boyd	56	13.6%	59	13.6%
Brown	126	17.0%	140	20.6%
Buffalo	1,616	15.3%	1,404	13.0%
Burt	127	8.1%	113	7.8%
Butler	240	11.8%	199	10.2%
Cass	308	4.8%	480	7.7%
Cedar	241	10.4%	257	11.8%
Chase	212	22.9%	182	18.8%
Cherry	41	3.1%	147	13.1%
Cheyenne	244	10.1%	525	22.0%
Clay	147	8.8%	218	14.1%
Colfax	245	8.9%	540	18.0%
Cuming	440	19.0%	404	18.3%
Custer	264	10.2%	314	12.8%
Dakota	1,403	24.1%	1,441	23.4%
Dawes	330	19.8%	281	17.7%
Dawson	1,555	23.6%	1,403	21.1%
Deuel	75	19.3%	132	31.2%
Dixon	228	14.2%	264	18.0%
Dodge	1,676	19.7%	1,426	16.7%
Douglas	22,694	17.6%	27,320	20.3%
Dundy	75	17.6%	50	12.2%
Fillmore	138	11.4%	125	10.7%
Franklin	167	24.6%	113	18.1%

	2006-2010	% of all children	2010-2014	% of all children
Frontier	129	20.7%	103	20.4%
Furnas	306	26.1%	372	32.8%
Gage	943	18.1%	747	15.5%
Garden	46	14.3%	51	15.5%
Garfield	113	22.6%	49	11.3%
Gosper	57	13.0%	46	9.2%
Grant	36	28.1%	22	15.7%
Greeley	112	17.0%	73	12.0%
Hall	2,330	15.5%	3,555	22.5%
Hamilton	342	14.3%	310	13.7%
Harlan	112	15.2%	188	25.9%
Hayes	31	13.1%	22	9.1%
Hitchcock	139	22.7%	131	22.9%
Holt	235	9.4%	319	12.9%
Hooker	17	10.8%	30	25.6%
Howard	196	12.7%	184	12.2%
Jefferson	354	21.6%	456	28.4%
Johnson	160	18.5%	126	13.0%
Kearney	206	13.0%	65	4.2%
Keith	178	10.1%	341	20.5%
Keya Paha	57	42.9%	46	40.7%
Kimball	123	14.2%	128	14.6%
Knox	395	19.5%	434	21.3%
Lancaster	10,369	16.5%	12,040	18.1%
Lincoln	1,083	12.5%	1,684	19.3%
Logan	1	0.7%	34	18.6%
Loup	63	44.1%	49	39.5%
Madison	1,277	15.0%	1,790	20.9%
McPherson	11	8.9%	8	8.9%
Merrick	274	14.5%	192	11.0%
Morrill	318	25.9%	244	20.9%

	2006-2010	% of all children	2010-2014	% of all children
Nance	63	7.3%	108	12.8%
Nemaha	165	10.7%	180	12.0%
Nuckolls	374	38.5%	109	12.7%
Otoe	635	16.8%	531	14.3%
Pawnee	106	18.6%	151	26.1%
Perkins	52	7.3%	66	9.7%
Phelps	215	10.2%	140	6.3%
Pierce	183	9.6%	83	4.7%
Platte	880	10.5%	1,150	13.7%
Polk	128	9.8%	136	10.9%
Red Willow	312	12.5%	425	17.0%
Richardson	470	25.6%	610	35.4%
Rock	47	14.0%	1	0.4%
Saline	680	20.2%	534	15.6%
Sarpy	3,410	7.9%	4,716	10.1%
Saunders	503	9.5%	644	12.2%
Scotts Bluff	2,130	23.8%	1,907	21.5%
Seward	106	2.7%	394	10.1%
Sheridan	263	20.9%	407	32.5%
Sherman	153	22.5%	154	22.6%
Sioux	29	11.4%	39	15.7%
Stanton	257	15.3%	233	14.1%
Thayer	181	15.9%	247	22.4%
Thomas	-	0.0%	20	12.0%
Thurston	1,017	41.9%	967	40.3%
Valley	194	21.0%	109	11.7%
Washington	154	2.9%	682	13.9%
Wayne	436	22.1%	331	18.1%
Webster	149	17.3%	132	16.3%
Wheeler	26	15.0%	21	15.0%
York	94	3.5%	371	12.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

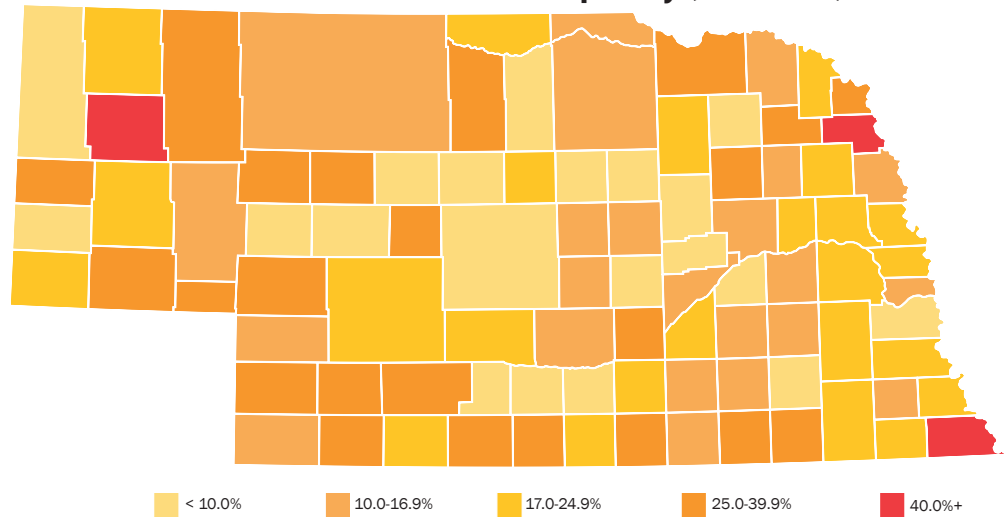
Children 5 & under in poverty (2006-2010 & 2010-2014)

State	Number	% of all children 5 & under
2006-2010	28,843	19.0%
2010-2014	32,507	21.2%

Highest county	By number	By % of all children 5 & under
2006-2010	Douglas	Richardson
2010-2014	Douglas	Richardson

Lowest county	By number	By % of all children 5 & under
2006-2010	4 with 0	4 with 0%
2010-2014	3 with 0	3 with 0%

Percent of children 5 & under in poverty (2010-2014)



	2006-2010	% children ≤ 5	2010-2014	% children ≤ 5
Adams	468	18.8%	433	18.1%
Antelope	149	28.8%	118	23.8%
Arthur	6	19.4%	0	0.0%
Banner	30	46.2%	5	9.1%
Blaine	3	6.4%	2	3.7%
Boone	12	3.5%	26	7.4%
Box Butte	316	34.8%	356	48.2%
Boyd	16	12.6%	20	13.9%
Brown	45	19.7%	69	33.3%
Buffalo	791	20.8%	645	16.8%
Burt	42	9.4%	41	11.0%
Butler	48	9.1%	64	11.1%
Cass	102	5.2%	183	9.3%
Cedar	75	10.3%	108	16.1%
Chase	101	37.3%	94	25.1%
Cherry	22	4.6%	56	15.2%
Cheyenne	95	11.5%	232	30.1%
Clay	62	14.7%	61	13.6%
Coffax	152	16.0%	201	19.1%
Cuming	87	14.2%	148	23.4%
Custer	64	8.1%	76	9.6%
Dakota	838	39.0%	801	36.8%
Dawes	159	30.6%	114	19.3%
Dawson	551	24.4%	515	23.1%
Deuel	54	37.5%	27	26.2%
Dixon	86	18.8%	87	19.2%
Dodge	742	27.6%	691	24.3%
Douglas	9,282	20.1%	11,463	24.1%
Dundy	11	14.1%	17	13.4%
Fillmore	60	15.7%	51	13.6%
Franklin	46	19.8%	43	20.7%

	2006-2010	% children ≤ 5	2010-2014	% children ≤ 5
Frontier	43	21.4%	37	26.1%
Furnas	110	38.7%	100	36.5%
Gage	321	19.4%	267	17.7%
Garden	39	36.8%	22	14.2%
Garfield	34	38.2%	4	3.4%
Gosper	11	6.7%	9	6.8%
Grant	11	30.6%	13	39.4%
Greeley	26	16.9%	29	15.7%
Hall	1,359	24.1%	1,812	33.4%
Hamilton	110	15.8%	126	19.9%
Harlan	33	18.0%	71	28.1%
Hayes	27	23.7%	18	29.5%
Hitchcock	46	23.6%	71	39.0%
Holt	66	9.2%	113	14.1%
Hooker	0	0.0%	16	33.3%
Howard	61	12.3%	40	9.1%
Jefferson	156	31.7%	149	30.6%
Johnson	74	24.8%	46	15.4%
Kearney	66	15.1%	32	7.0%
Keith	48	8.8%	139	32.8%
Keya Paha	14	28.0%	5	19.2%
Kimball	45	17.8%	71	21.5%
Knox	106	18.1%	160	26.0%
Lancaster	4,655	20.0%	5,239	22.0%
Lincoln	475	17.1%	611	21.9%
Logan	0	0.0%	21	30.9%
Loup	0	0.0%	6	19.4%
Madison	611	20.1%	846	27.5%
McPherson	1	3.6%	2	5.4%
Merrick	189	35.3%	80	16.6%
Morrill	127	33.4%	63	19.8%

	2006-2010	% children ≤ 5	2010-2014	% children ≤ 5
Nance	105	19.1%	103	21.3%
Nemaha	156	57.1%	27	10.6%
Nuckolls	247	21.6%	225	19.7%
Otoe	28	17.7%	36	20.2%
Pawnee	20	9.1%	24	10.9%
Perkins	109	16.3%	62	8.6%
Phelps	26	4.6%	19	3.4%
Pierce	258	9.8%	313	11.4%
Platte	35	9.3%	32	9.2%
Polk	166	19.1%	180	23.0%
Red Willow	326	59.2%	223	48.8%
Richardson	19	17.6%	1	1.2%
Rock	170	14.4%	107	9.4%
Saline	1,380	9.0%	1,579	10.2%
Sarpy	196	12.2%	283	18.0%
Saunders	951	31.3%	779	25.8%
Scotts Bluff	54	4.7%	162	13.8%
Seward	121	29.9%	80	25.6%
Sheridan	27	12.2%	24	11.3%
Sherman	2	3.8%	0	0.0%
Sioux	120	22.8%	61	12.2%
Stanton	54	14.7%	125	34.5%
Thayer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thomas	400	50.0%	357	43.9%
Thurston	59	20.1%	37	12.3%
Valley	55	3.5%	256	19.3%
Washington	297	37.1%	185	32.5%
Wayne	16	7.2%	66	26.1%
Webster	8	10.4%	2	5.3%
Wheeler	37	4.9%	171	15.3%
York	43	5.4%	100	10.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

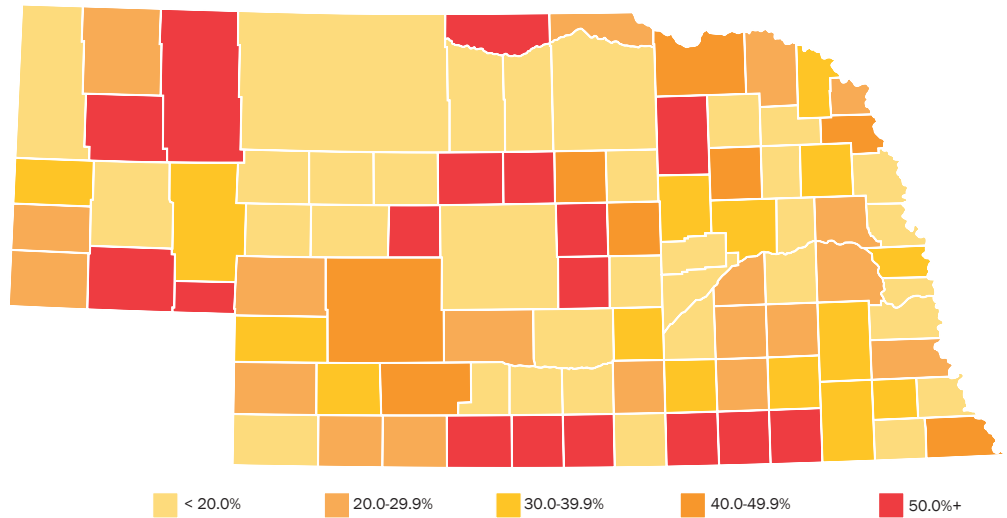
Children of color* in poverty (2006-2010 & 2010-2014)

State	Number	% of children of color
2006-2010	34,919	30.9%
2010-2014	43,670	33.8%

Highest county	By number	By % of children of color
2006-2010	Douglas	6 with 100%
2010-2014	Douglas	3 with 100%

Lowest county	By number	By % of children of color
2006-2010	17 with 0	17 with 0%
2010-2014	11 with 0	11 with 0%

Percent of children of color* in poverty (2010-2014)



	2006-2010	% children of color	2010-2014	% children of color
Adams	481	35.6%	362	24.6%
Antelope	64	56.1%	65	53.3%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	8	50.0%	9	22.5%
Blaine	2	100.0%	1	100.0%
Boone	0	0.0%	16	39.0%
Box Butte	441	58.7%	503	62.3%
Boyd	0	0.0%	8	21.1%
Brown	0	0.0%	6	17.1%
Buffalo	471	29.6%	327	18.1%
Burt	18	12.8%	4	3.3%
Butler	26	29.2%	2	1.8%
Cass	10	2.3%	36	6.5%
Cedar	26	20.3%	28	26.4%
Chase	92	60.5%	60	27.9%
Cherry	0	0.0%	12	7.3%
Cheyenne	75	21.3%	235	60.7%
Clay	79	29.0%	91	33.5%
Colfax	198	13.0%	362	19.1%
Cuming	160	40.9%	166	38.4%
Custer	38	33.6%	21	12.8%
Dakota	961	29.0%	1,185	29.6%
Dawes	50	16.9%	80	27.7%
Dawson	810	25.2%	989	27.8%
Deuel	8	53.3%	60	68.2%
Dixon	104	34.7%	121	39.9%
Dodge	641	40.1%	599	29.7%
Douglas	17,142	35.0%	20,595	37.5%
Dundy	6	18.8%	1	1.9%
Fillmore	1	4.0%	30	27.5%
Franklin	0	0.0%	18	66.7%

	2006-2010	% children of color	2010-2014	% children of color
Frontier	39	44.8%	8	44.4%
Furnas	44	50.6%	109	82.6%
Gage	148	36.4%	128	34.4%
Garden	3	60.0%	20	31.7%
Garfield	0	0.0%	11	40.7%
Gosper	2	6.7%	0	0.0%
Grant	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	0	0.0%	24	44.4%
Hall	1,340	23.5%	2,622	38.0%
Hamilton	22	17.9%	12	6.6%
Harlan	6	24.0%	43	53.8%
Hayes	0	0.0%	4	33.3%
Hitchcock	16	44.4%	8	25.8%
Holt	19	10.6%	25	10.2%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	8	11.0%	19	17.6%
Jefferson	53	47.7%	84	54.5%
Johnson	10	17.5%	52	31.9%
Kearney	3	2.5%	0	0.0%
Keith	23	12.7%	64	29.4%
Keya Paha	15	100.0%	6	100.0%
Kimball	0	0.0%	46	26.6%
Knox	199	50.3%	213	45.1%
Lancaster	4,808	32.7%	5,878	34.9%
Lincoln	108	9.3%	598	40.4%
Logan	1	100.0%	10	100.0%
Loup	20	100.0%	11	55.0%
Madison	590	26.2%	1,215	47.1%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	87	52.1%	35	19.9%
Morrill	82	28.7%	54	18.1%

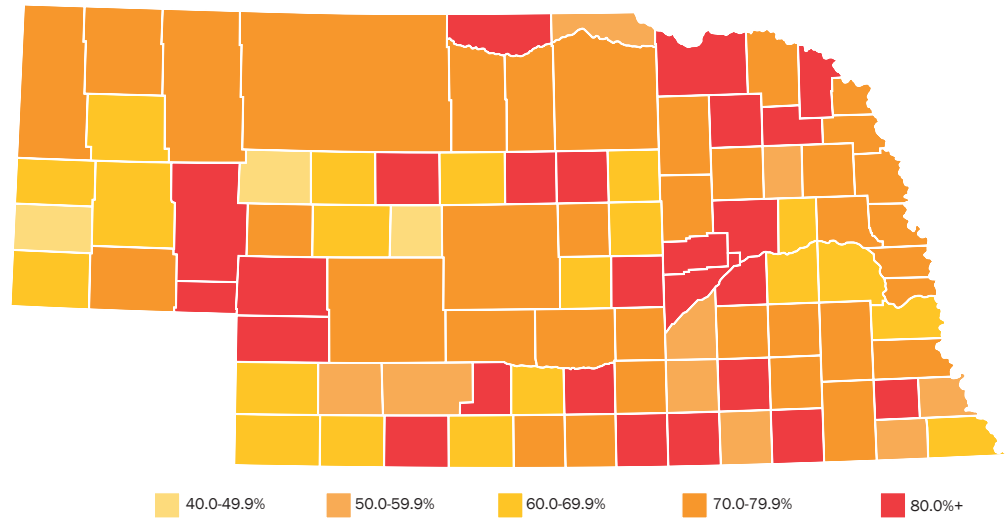
	2006-2010	% children of color	2010-2014	% children of color
Nance	11	35.5%	3	7.9%
Nemaha	25	43.1%	17	17.2%
Nuckolls	38	43.7%	22	56.4%
Otoe	246	51.4%	164	26.8%
Pawnee	5	83.3%	0	0.0%
Perkins	32	54.2%	12	32.4%
Phelps	9	23.7%	12	5.0%
Pierce	7	16.3%	4	5.1%
Platte	308	16.1%	838	36.0%
Polk	11	15.7%	25	22.1%
Red Willow	59	34.7%	73	25.0%
Richardson	71	34.1%	106	48.0%
Rock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Saline	281	24.3%	416	30.3%
Sarpy	1,445	16.0%	1,819	17.4%
Saunders	80	27.7%	87	22.9%
Scotts Bluff	1,093	32.2%	1,198	34.1%
Seward	8	3.2%	84	29.2%
Sheridan	131	37.1%	231	55.5%
Sherman	92	93.9%	32	58.2%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	135	65.9%	26	10.9%
Thayer	26	38.2%	78	85.7%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	997	52.9%	902	48.9%
Valley	18	46.2%	20	54.1%
Washington	0	0.0%	51	15.0%
Wayne	181	58.0%	35	14.2%
Webster	47	53.4%	21	17.1%
Wheeler	3	100.0%	0	0.0%
York	0	0.0%	103	27.4%

*Includes all children who are not White, non-Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B17001.

Children 5 & under with all available parents working (2006-2010 & 2010-2014)

Percent of children 5 & under with all available parents working (2010-2014)



State	Number	% of all children
2006-2010	110,466	73.6%
2010-2014	110,021	72.9%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2006-2010	Douglas	Garden
2010-2014	Douglas	Gosper

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2006-2010	McPherson	Banner
2010-2014	Grant	Banner

	2006-2010	% children ≤ 5	2010-2014	% children ≤ 5
Adams	1,868	75.3%	1,820	76.6%
Antelope	334	64.5%	353	74.0%
Arthur	25	80.6%	48	75.0%
Banner	20	33.9%	22	40.0%
Blaine	45	95.7%	35	64.8%
Boone	255	73.7%	259	75.1%
Box Butte	457	53.5%	429	60.5%
Boyd	116	91.3%	86	59.7%
Brown	146	66.1%	145	70.0%
Buffalo	2,699	71.7%	2,890	75.6%
Burt	257	58.5%	293	79.4%
Butler	369	70.4%	326	60.7%
Cass	1,521	77.1%	1,356	69.8%
Cedar	575	80.4%	473	70.7%
Chase	154	58.6%	243	65.0%
Cherry	431	89.6%	274	74.5%
Cheyenne	582	70.5%	553	72.6%
Clay	268	64.9%	247	59.8%
Colfax	709	78.3%	689	69.5%
Cuming	502	82.7%	469	76.4%
Custer	536	70.2%	569	73.4%
Dakota	1,445	69.8%	1,493	70.5%
Dawes	428	83.3%	422	71.5%
Dawson	1,563	71.3%	1,706	78.2%
Deuel	113	78.5%	87	84.5%
Dixon	363	79.4%	400	89.1%
Dodge	1,865	69.9%	2,025	72.5%
Douglas	32,713	72.0%	33,388	71.6%
Dundy	49	62.8%	79	65.8%
Fillmore	280	73.3%	301	80.3%
Franklin	150	64.7%	156	75.0%

	2006-2010	% children ≤ 5	2010-2014	% children ≤ 5
Frontier	123	61.2%	85	59.9%
Furnas	212	77.1%	182	66.9%
Gage	1,320	82.0%	1,130	78.1%
Garden	106	100.0%	146	94.2%
Garfield	56	62.9%	109	93.2%
Gosper	128	78.0%	132	99.2%
Grant	31	86.1%	16	48.5%
Greeley	110	71.4%	127	68.6%
Hall	4,112	73.7%	3,863	72.4%
Hamilton	497	71.8%	362	57.6%
Harlan	86	48.0%	180	71.4%
Hayes	82	71.9%	31	50.8%
Hitchcock	152	77.9%	108	63.5%
Holt	594	83.2%	578	72.5%
Hooker	23	74.2%	33	68.8%
Howard	347	70.1%	375	85.4%
Jefferson	389	79.1%	429	89.9%
Johnson	160	53.7%	243	83.5%
Kearney	300	68.6%	391	85.6%
Keith	336	61.9%	365	86.1%
Keya Paha	25	50.0%	25	96.2%
Kimball	143	56.5%	221	67.0%
Knox	476	83.1%	498	83.0%
Lancaster	17,588	76.2%	17,377	73.6%
Lincoln	2,234	81.5%	1,938	70.5%
Logan	29	50.9%	25	45.5%
Loup	20	48.8%	28	96.6%
Madison	2,190	72.3%	2,388	77.8%
McPherson	18	64.3%	23	62.2%
Merrick	391	72.9%	377	80.0%
Morrill	231	63.1%	198	62.3%

	2006-2010	% children ≤ 5	2010-2014	% children ≤ 5
Nance	194	73.2%	231	93.9%
Nemaha	391	71.2%	287	59.9%
Nuckolls	205	77.4%	222	90.6%
Otoe	906	80.0%	891	77.8%
Pawnee	119	78.8%	92	52.6%
Perkins	195	88.6%	177	80.1%
Phelps	530	80.5%	487	67.5%
Pierce	510	90.7%	482	85.0%
Platte	1,896	73.4%	2,190	80.1%
Polk	258	68.4%	298	86.1%
Red Willow	683	78.7%	654	83.4%
Richardson	226	41.3%	282	62.8%
Rock	83	76.9%	62	74.7%
Saline	788	71.9%	839	76.8%
Sarpy	11,164	72.7%	11,001	71.2%
Saunders	1,394	87.6%	1,011	67.7%
Scotts Bluff	2,316	77.3%	2,041	69.3%
Seward	892	77.4%	870	74.0%
Sheridan	272	68.3%	211	70.1%
Sherman	147	66.5%	137	64.9%
Sioux	30	57.7%	45	75.0%
Stanton	418	79.3%	293	58.5%
Thayer	282	76.8%	211	58.3%
Thomas	24	49.0%	26	83.9%
Thurston	567	78.2%	574	75.3%
Valley	167	66.5%	237	78.7%
Washington	984	62.4%	944	71.1%
Wayne	654	81.8%	459	80.5%
Webster	181	81.9%	250	98.8%
Wheeler	52	67.5%	24	63.2%
York	591	78.9%	874	78.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B23008.

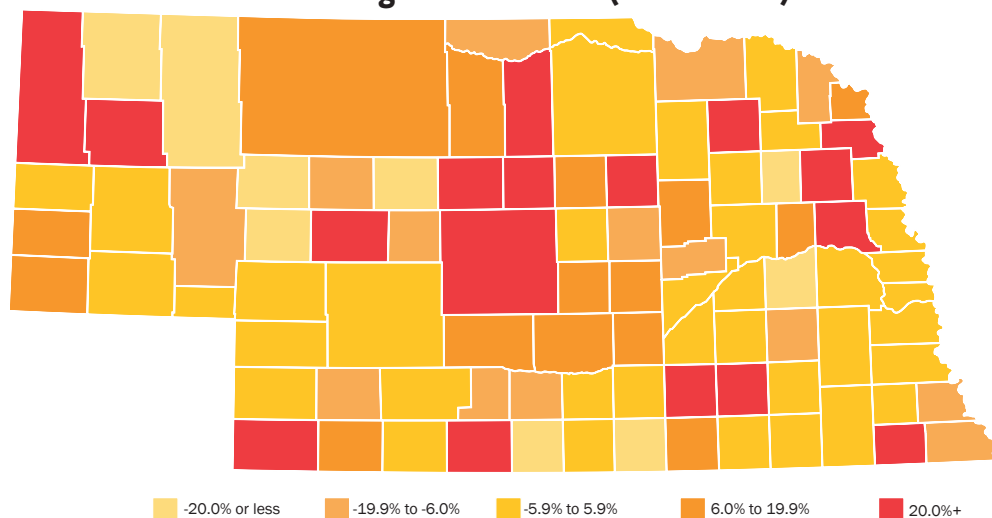
Total births (2011 & 2015)

Percent change in total births (2011 to 2015)

State	Number
2011	25,722
2015	26,678

Highest county	2015
By number	Douglas
By percent change	Blaine

Lowest county	2015
By number	Arthur
By percent change	Arthur



	2011	2015	% Change
Adams	401	408	1.7%
Antelope	77	77	0.0%
Arthur	7	3	-57.1%
Banner	7	8	14.3%
Blaine	5	14	180.0%
Boone	54	60	11.1%
Box Butte	126	168	33.3%
Boyd	24	23	-4.2%
Brown	24	26	8.3%
Buffalo	652	697	6.9%
Burt	67	66	-1.5%
Butler	95	73	-23.2%
Cass	287	300	4.5%
Cedar	105	105	0.0%
Chase	50	50	0.0%
Cherry	80	88	10.0%
Cheyenne	114	119	4.4%
Clay	83	102	22.9%
Coffax	165	190	15.2%
Cuming	95	117	23.2%
Custer	116	141	21.6%
Dakota	333	360	8.1%
Dawes	109	87	-20.2%
Dawson	361	427	18.3%
Deuel	18	19	5.6%
Dixon	79	74	-6.3%
Dodge	422	519	23.0%
Douglas	8,278	8,696	5.0%
Dundy	9	22	144.4%
Fillmore	52	75	44.2%
Franklin	27	26	-3.7%

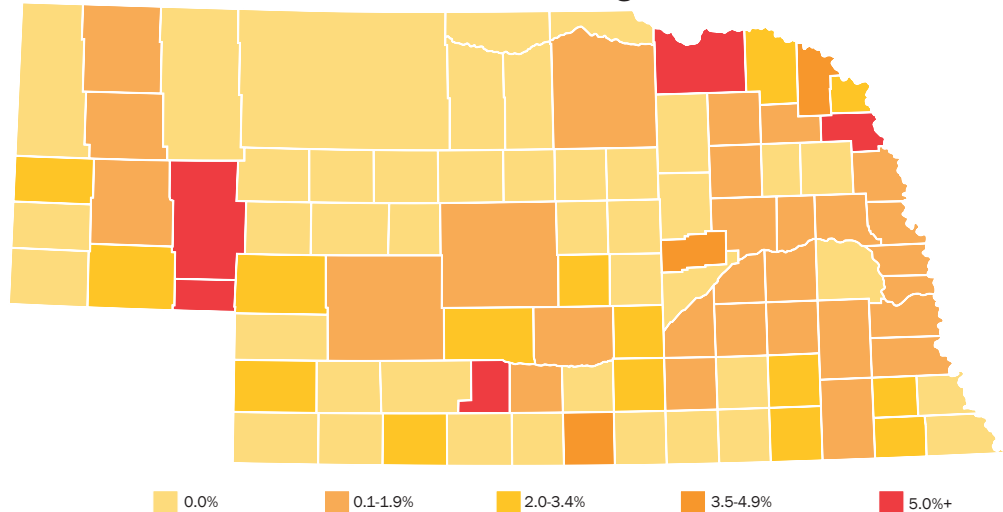
	2011	2015	% Change
Frontier	25	25	0.0%
Furnas	39	57	46.2%
Gage	231	230	-0.4%
Garden	22	19	-13.6%
Garfield	15	16	6.7%
Gosper	24	20	-16.7%
Grant	12	8	-33.3%
Greeley	33	29	-12.1%
Hall	893	975	9.2%
Hamilton	99	96	-3.0%
Harlan	36	27	-25.0%
Hayes	14	12	-14.3%
Hitchcock	32	38	18.8%
Holt	140	137	-2.1%
Hooker	8	7	-12.5%
Howard	71	79	11.3%
Jefferson	71	73	2.8%
Johnson	51	50	-2.0%
Kearney	79	83	5.1%
Keith	75	78	4.0%
Keya Paha	6	5	-16.7%
Kimball	42	47	11.9%
Knox	102	89	-12.7%
Lancaster	3,951	4,067	2.9%
Lincoln	436	416	-4.6%
Logan	10	9	-10.0%
Loup	5	8	60.0%
Madison	558	575	75.0%
McPherson	4	7	3.0%
Merrick	86	88	2.3%
Morrill	57	59	3.5%

	2011	2015	% Change
Nance	56	47	-16.1%
Nemaha	82	69	-15.9%
Nuckolls	46	52	13.0%
Otoe	212	219	3.3%
Pawnee	27	37	37.0%
Perkins	42	41	-2.4%
Phelps	122	110	-9.8%
Pierce	66	105	59.1%
Platte	498	518	4.0%
Polk	52	54	3.8%
Red Willow	125	129	3.2%
Richardson	86	77	-10.5%
Rock	12	17	41.7%
Saline	191	193	1.0%
Sarpy	2,606	2,557	-1.9%
Saunders	260	252	-3.1%
Scotts Bluff	499	500	0.2%
Seward	212	180	-15.1%
Sheridan	68	51	-25.0%
Sherman	27	29	7.4%
Sioux	7	10	42.9%
Stanton	83	58	-30.1%
Thayer	54	55	1.9%
Thomas	11	6	-45.5%
Thurston	134	163	21.6%
Valley	55	54	-1.8%
Washington	212	211	-0.5%
Wayne	110	111	0.9%
Webster	42	31	-26.2%
Wheeler	6	9	50.0%
York	170	164	-3.5%

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

Births to females age 10-17 (2011 & 2015)

Percent of all births to females age 10-17 (2015)



State	Number	% of births
2011	473	1.8%
2015	379	1.4%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2011	Douglas	Thomas
2015	Douglas	Knox

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2011	28 with 0	28 with 0%
2015	42 with 0	42 with 0%

	2011	% of births	2015	% of births
Adams	7	1.7%	11	2.7%
Antelope	1	1.3%	0	0.0%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Box Butte	5	4.0%	2	1.2%
Boyd	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Brown	1	4.2%	0	0.0%
Buffalo	15	2.3%	4	0.6%
Burt	2	3.0%	1	1.5%
Butler	1	1.1%	1	1.4%
Cass	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Cedar	0	0.0%	3	2.9%
Chase	1	2.0%	1	2.0%
Cherry	1	1.3%	0	0.0%
Cheyenne	2	1.8%	4	3.4%
Clay	1	1.2%	1	1.0%
Colfax	5	3.0%	3	1.6%
Cuming	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Custer	3	2.6%	1	0.7%
Dakota	11	3.3%	10	2.8%
Dawes	2	1.8%	1	1.1%
Dawson	14	3.9%	12	2.8%
Deuel	1	5.6%	1	5.3%
Dixon	1	1.3%	3	4.1%
Dodge	13	3.1%	10	1.9%
Douglas	159	1.9%	123	1.4%
Dundy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fillmore	2	3.8%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	3.7%	1	3.8%

	2011	% of births	2015	% of births
Frontier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Furnas	2	5.1%	0	0.0%
Gage	2	0.9%	2	0.9%
Garden	1	4.5%	1	5.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gosper	1	4.2%	1	5.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greeley	1	3.0%	0	0.0%
Hall	26	2.9%	27	2.8%
Hamilton	3	3.0%	1	1.0%
Harlan	1	2.8%	0	0.0%
Hayes	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
Hitchcock	1	3.1%	0	0.0%
Holt	1	0.7%	1	0.7%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	2	2.7%
Johnson	2	3.9%	1	2.0%
Kearney	1	1.3%	0	0.0%
Keith	3	4.0%	2	2.6%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	3	7.1%	0	0.0%
Knox	1	1.0%	6	6.7%
Lancaster	55	1.4%	51	1.3%
Lincoln	5	1.1%	7	1.7%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	14	2.5%	7	1.2%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	2	2.3%	0	0.0%
Morrill	0	0.0%	1	1.7%

	2011	% of births	2015	% of births
Nance	0	0.0%	2	4.3%
Nemaha	2	2.4%	0	0.0%
Nuckolls	1	2.2%	0	0.0%
Otoe	4	1.9%	3	1.4%
Pawnee	1	3.7%	1	2.7%
Perkins	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Phelps	2	1.6%	1	0.9%
Pierce	1	1.5%	1	1.0%
Platte	12	2.4%	7	1.4%
Polk	0	0.0%	1	1.9%
Red Willow	3	2.4%	3	2.3%
Richardson	3	3.5%	0	0.0%
Rock	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Saline	1	0.5%	4	2.1%
Sarpy	23	0.9%	19	0.7%
Saunders	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Scotts Bluff	14	2.8%	13	2.6%
Seward	3	1.4%	3	1.7%
Sheridan	3	4.4%	0	0.0%
Sherman	0	0.0%	1	3.4%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thayer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thomas	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Thurston	12	9.0%	10	6.1%
Valley	1	1.8%	0	0.0%
Washington	1	0.5%	3	1.4%
Wayne	5	4.5%	1	0.9%
Webster	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
York	1	0.6%	1	0.6%

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

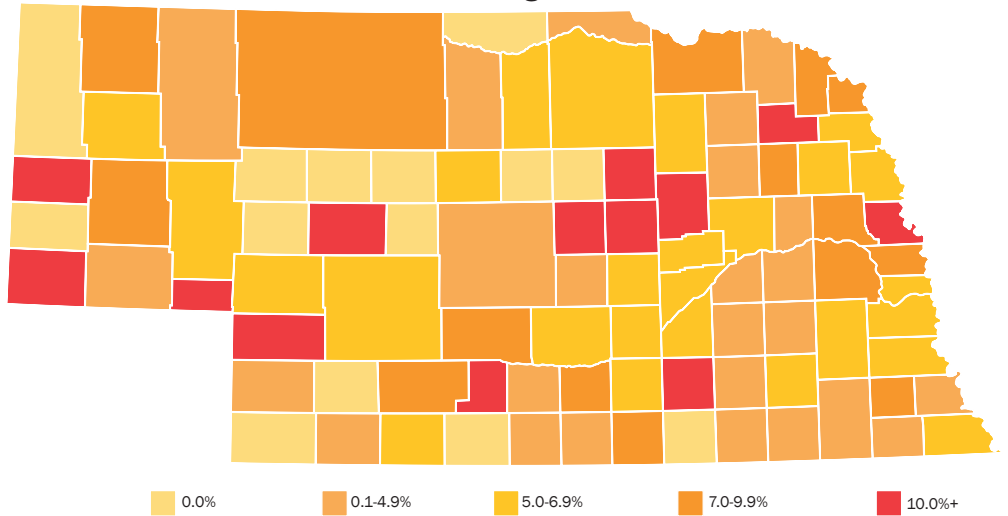
Low birth weight births (2011 & 2015)

State	Number	% of births
2011	1,707	6.6%
2015	1,898	7.1%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2011	Douglas	Boyd
2015	Douglas	Gosper

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2011	13 with 0	13 with 0%
2015	14 with 0	14 with 0%

Percent low birth weight births (2015)



	2011	% of births	2015	% of births
Adams	31	7.7%	26	6.4%
Antelope	3	3.9%	4	5.2%
Arthur	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
Banner	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
Blaine	0	0.0%	1	7.1%
Boone	2	3.7%	6	10.0%
Box Butte	10	7.9%	10	6.0%
Boyd	4	16.7%	1	4.3%
Brown	1	4.2%	1	3.8%
Buffalo	32	4.9%	54	7.7%
Burt	3	4.5%	4	6.1%
Butler	4	4.2%	3	4.1%
Cass	12	4.2%	17	5.7%
Cedar	3	2.9%	4	3.8%
Chase	2	4.0%	2	4.0%
Cherry	3	3.8%	8	9.1%
Cheyenne	9	7.9%	4	3.4%
Clay	2	2.4%	14	13.7%
Colfax	11	6.7%	9	4.7%
Cuming	6	6.3%	6	5.1%
Custer	5	4.3%	6	4.3%
Dakota	21	6.3%	30	8.3%
Dawes	6	5.5%	8	9.2%
Dawson	22	6.1%	34	8.0%
Deuel	2	11.1%	2	10.5%
Dixon	7	8.9%	6	8.1%
Dodge	19	4.5%	42	8.1%
Douglas	626	7.6%	727	8.4%
Dundy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fillmore	1	1.9%	3	4.0%
Franklin	3	11.1%	1	3.8%

	2011	% of births	2015	% of births
Frontier	0	0.0%	2	8.0%
Furnas	3	7.7%	0	0.0%
Gage	13	5.6%	10	4.3%
Garden	1	4.5%	1	5.3%
Garfield	1	6.7%	0	0.0%
Gosper	1	4.2%	4	20.0%
Grant	1	8.3%	0	0.0%
Greeley	1	3.0%	4	13.8%
Hall	84	9.4%	76	7.8%
Hamilton	3	3.0%	5	5.2%
Harlan	2	5.6%	1	3.7%
Hayes	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
Hitchcock	1	3.1%	1	2.6%
Holt	3	2.1%	7	5.1%
Hooker	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	4	5.6%	6	7.6%
Jefferson	3	4.2%	2	2.7%
Johnson	3	5.9%	4	8.0%
Kearney	7	8.9%	7	8.4%
Keith	7	9.3%	6	7.7%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kimball	3	7.1%	5	10.6%
Knox	1	1.0%	8	9.0%
Lancaster	253	6.4%	256	6.3%
Lincoln	28	6.4%	31	7.5%
Logan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Loup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	29	5.2%	27	4.7%
McPherson	0	0.0%	1	14.3%
Merrick	6	7.0%	5	5.7%
Morrill	2	3.5%	5	8.5%

	2011	% of births	2015	% of births
Nance	7	12.5%	3	6.4%
Nemaha	5	6.1%	1	1.4%
Nuckolls	2	4.3%	0	0.0%
Otoe	19	9.0%	11	5.0%
Pawnee	2	7.4%	1	2.7%
Perkins	1	2.4%	5	12.2%
Phelps	7	5.7%	5	4.5%
Pierce	5	7.6%	3	2.9%
Platte	28	5.6%	27	5.2%
Polk	0	0.0%	1	1.9%
Red Willow	10	8.0%	9	7.0%
Richardson	1	1.2%	5	6.5%
Rock	0	0.0%	1	5.9%
Saline	12	6.3%	13	6.7%
Sarpy	169	6.5%	156	6.1%
Saunders	17	6.5%	22	8.7%
Scotts Bluff	35	7.0%	52	10.4%
Seward	10	4.7%	5	2.8%
Sheridan	2	2.9%	1	2.0%
Sherman	1	3.7%	1	3.4%
Sioux	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanton	4	4.8%	5	8.6%
Thayer	3	5.6%	1	1.8%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	7	5.2%	11	6.7%
Valley	6	10.9%	6	11.1%
Washington	17	8.0%	21	10.0%
Wayne	12	10.9%	13	11.7%
Webster	4	9.5%	3	9.7%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
York	8	4.7%	8	4.9%

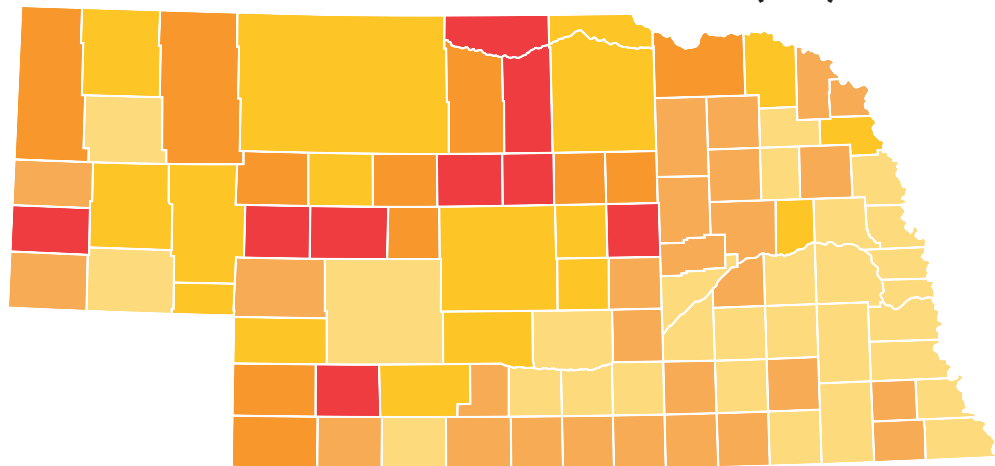
Children without health insurance (2010 & 2014)

Percent of children without health insurance (2014)

State	Number	% of all children
2010	27,694	5.9%
2014	27,417	5.4%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2010	Douglas	Keya Paha
2014	Douglas	Blaine

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2010	Hooker	Sarpy
2014	Hooker	Sarpy



■ < 6.0%
 ■ 6.0-7.9%
 ■ 8.0-9.9%
 ■ 10.0-13.9%
 ■ 14.0%+

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Adams	478	6.2%	376	5.0%
Antelope	123	7.7%	117	7.6%
Arthur	19	15.0%	25	19.7%
Banner	26	15.5%	25	16.6%
Blaine	29	23.4%	31	25.8%
Boone	102	7.5%	89	6.9%
Box Butte	167	5.8%	161	5.5%
Boyd	61	13.1%	43	9.8%
Brown	101	14.4%	64	10.2%
Buffalo	555	5.0%	532	4.6%
Burt	109	6.9%	80	5.3%
Butler	118	5.5%	94	4.7%
Cass	345	5.2%	283	4.3%
Cedar	265	11.3%	196	8.9%
Chase	103	10.5%	99	10.0%
Cherry	143	10.9%	122	9.3%
Cheyenne	151	6.1%	122	4.8%
Clay	129	7.6%	119	7.5%
Colfax	293	9.3%	287	9.0%
Cuming	207	8.8%	180	7.8%
Custer	214	8.1%	214	8.3%
Dakota	526	8.1%	482	7.8%
Dawes	133	7.2%	142	8.1%
Dawson	605	8.5%	567	8.2%
Deuel	44	10.1%	35	8.2%
Dixon	132	8.3%	108	7.3%
Dodge	518	5.7%	468	5.3%
Douglas	7,529	5.5%	7,358	5.1%
Dundy	67	14.4%	55	13.2%
Fillmore	88	6.4%	66	5.8%
Franklin	54	7.4%	42	6.8%

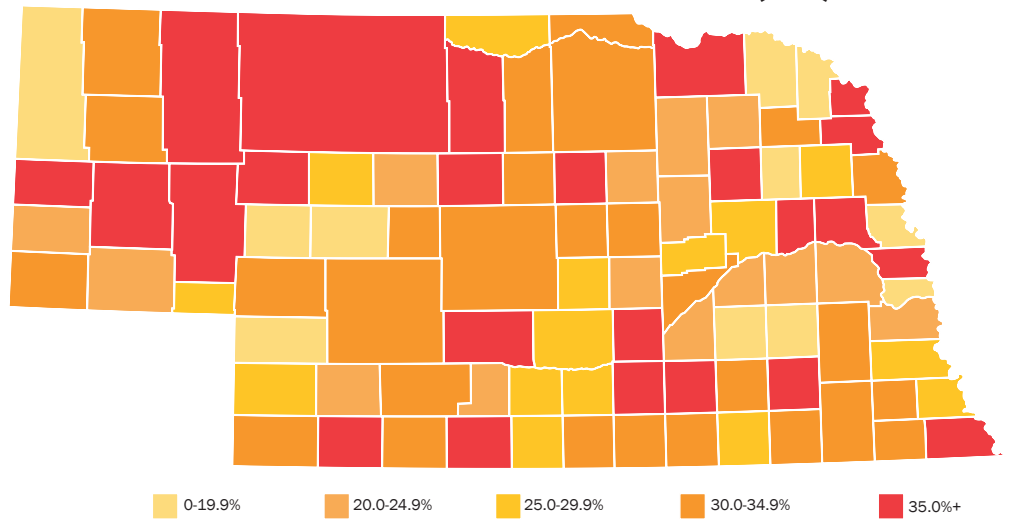
	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Frontier	64	10.4%	48	8.3%
Furnas	95	8.0%	79	7.0%
Gage	245	4.6%	216	4.4%
Garden	47	11.6%	30	8.5%
Garfield	59	13.0%	40	10.2%
Gosper	35	7.3%	29	6.0%
Grant	19	13.6%	17	12.9%
Greeley	97	15.8%	86	14.0%
Hall	1,115	6.8%	1,157	6.8%
Hamilton	133	5.4%	111	4.7%
Harlan	64	8.5%	60	7.6%
Hayes	58	24.1%	41	20.7%
Hitchcock	60	9.4%	46	7.2%
Holt	216	8.6%	214	8.3%
Hooker	18	10.6%	12	8.0%
Howard	146	9.2%	111	7.1%
Jefferson	92	5.6%	91	5.5%
Johnson	94	9.2%	76	7.2%
Kearney	91	5.6%	81	4.8%
Keith	176	9.4%	105	6.0%
Keya Paha	51	28.7%	28	17.0%
Kimball	72	8.3%	59	6.9%
Knox	199	9.3%	215	10.1%
Lancaster	3,249	4.8%	2,957	4.1%
Lincoln	411	4.4%	415	4.6%
Logan	31	16.1%	23	12.3%
Loup	19	14.0%	19	15.4%
Madison	581	6.5%	570	6.4%
McPherson	28	18.4%	22	17.5%
Merrick	131	6.7%	108	5.9%
Morrill	91	7.3%	106	8.7%

	2010	% of all children	2014	% of all children
Nance	79	8.7%	64	7.7%
Nemaha	95	5.9%	78	5.0%
Nuckolls	75	7.8%	63	6.8%
Otoe	221	5.7%	192	5.0%
Pawnee	67	10.9%	48	7.8%
Perkins	58	7.8%	58	8.0%
Phelps	117	5.0%	122	5.4%
Pierce	167	8.7%	126	6.8%
Platte	581	6.6%	547	6.2%
Polk	87	6.5%	85	6.6%
Red Willow	146	5.6%	132	5.3%
Richardson	121	6.5%	103	5.9%
Rock	59	18.3%	54	17.0%
Saline	238	6.7%	255	7.2%
Sarpy	1,885	4.0%	1,861	3.7%
Saunders	287	5.1%	242	4.5%
Scotts Bluff	563	5.9%	607	6.6%
Seward	174	4.2%	174	4.2%
Sheridan	116	8.9%	129	10.5%
Sherman	74	10.3%	58	8.8%
Sioux	45	14.7%	37	12.7%
Stanton	122	7.1%	87	5.4%
Thayer	89	7.6%	77	6.5%
Thomas	36	21.1%	18	11.3%
Thurston	204	7.9%	204	8.1%
Valley	109	11.2%	95	9.5%
Washington	235	4.4%	193	3.8%
Wayne	134	6.9%	105	5.5%
Webster	72	8.0%	55	6.6%
Wheeler	50	23.5%	22	13.6%
York	167	5.4%	144	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

Children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP (2011 & 2015)

Percent of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP (2015)



State	Number	% of all children
2011	153,706	32.6%
2015	162,087	33.8%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2011	Douglas	Thurston
2015	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2011	Arthur	Arthur
2015	Arthur	York

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	2,874	37.3%	2,948	39.2%
Antelope	516	32.1%	369	24.0%
Arthur	18	14.1%	8	6.3%
Banner	53	31.2%	37	24.5%
Blaine	55	43.9%	51	42.5%
Boone	305	22.6%	301	23.5%
Box Butte	1,048	36.1%	1,023	34.6%
Boyd	148	31.6%	151	34.4%
Brown	268	38.0%	236	37.7%
Buffalo	3,792	33.8%	3,387	29.6%
Burt	452	28.6%	480	31.6%
Butler	497	23.2%	432	21.4%
Cass	1,577	23.8%	1,550	23.8%
Cedar	481	20.5%	436	19.8%
Chase	319	32.4%	287	29.0%
Cherry	545	41.7%	466	35.7%
Cheyenne	635	25.7%	564	22.3%
Clay	572	33.6%	575	36.4%
Colfax	1,206	38.4%	1,405	44.2%
Cuming	545	23.3%	627	27.2%
Custer	918	34.6%	849	33.0%
Dakota	2,836	43.6%	3,063	49.5%
Dawes	704	38.1%	579	32.9%
Dawson	2,866	40.3%	3,070	44.6%
Deuel	147	34.1%	120	28.2%
Dixon	314	19.8%	253	17.1%
Dodge	3,360	37.2%	3,613	40.7%
Douglas	50,839	37.0%	55,137	38.5%
Dundy	166	36.0%	131	31.3%
Fillmore	482	35.4%	386	34.1%
Franklin	268	36.7%	215	34.9%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	178	28.9%	181	31.2%
Furnas	430	36.1%	430	38.0%
Gage	1,611	30.6%	1,663	33.6%
Garden	171	42.3%	162	45.6%
Garfield	169	37.4%	154	39.3%
Gosper	121	25.6%	109	22.6%
Grant	50	35.0%	77	58.3%
Greeley	229	37.1%	188	30.5%
Hall	6,996	42.6%	7,541	44.6%
Hamilton	554	22.7%	523	22.3%
Harlan	243	32.1%	230	29.2%
Hayes	47	19.8%	41	20.7%
Hitchcock	284	44.6%	224	35.2%
Holt	824	32.7%	852	33.0%
Hooker	35	20.6%	42	28.0%
Howard	422	26.6%	372	23.9%
Jefferson	520	31.9%	545	33.0%
Johnson	307	29.9%	339	32.0%
Kearney	464	28.5%	473	28.2%
Keith	564	30.1%	588	33.9%
Keya Paha	47	26.7%	49	29.7%
Kimball	355	40.8%	271	31.8%
Knox	764	35.8%	770	36.2%
Lancaster	20,561	30.4%	23,124	32.4%
Lincoln	3,095	33.3%	2,779	30.9%
Logan	53	27.5%	60	32.1%
Loup	43	31.1%	41	33.3%
Madison	3,286	36.5%	3,398	38.1%
McPherson	40	26.2%	25	19.8%
Merrick	633	32.3%	587	32.0%
Morrill	524	42.0%	481	39.4%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	237	26.1%	212	25.6%
Nemaha	510	31.7%	445	28.4%
Nuckolls	299	31.1%	282	30.3%
Otoe	1,079	27.6%	1,057	27.6%
Pawnee	185	29.9%	190	31.0%
Perkins	162	21.6%	143	19.7%
Phelps	651	28.1%	598	26.2%
Pierce	428	22.2%	407	21.8%
Platte	2,241	25.5%	2,476	28.2%
Polk	302	22.5%	300	23.4%
Red Willow	896	34.4%	811	32.3%
Richardson	763	41.2%	710	40.8%
Rock	125	38.5%	103	32.5%
Saline	1,133	31.8%	1,277	36.0%
Sarpy	8,198	17.2%	9,768	19.5%
Saunders	1,053	18.8%	1,180	21.8%
Scotts Bluff	4,422	46.7%	4,328	47.3%
Seward	733	17.8%	767	18.6%
Sheridan	550	42.4%	438	35.8%
Sherman	235	32.5%	179	27.2%
Sioux	52	17.0%	50	17.2%
Stanton	280	16.4%	226	14.0%
Thayer	287	24.7%	335	28.2%
Thomas	45	26.4%	39	24.4%
Thurston	1,752	67.9%	1,472	58.6%
Valley	297	30.7%	320	32.2%
Washington	863	16.2%	843	16.7%
Wayne	499	25.8%	630	33.1%
Webster	290	32.3%	281	33.7%
Wheeler	63	29.6%	37	22.8%
York	973	31.3%	144	4.5%

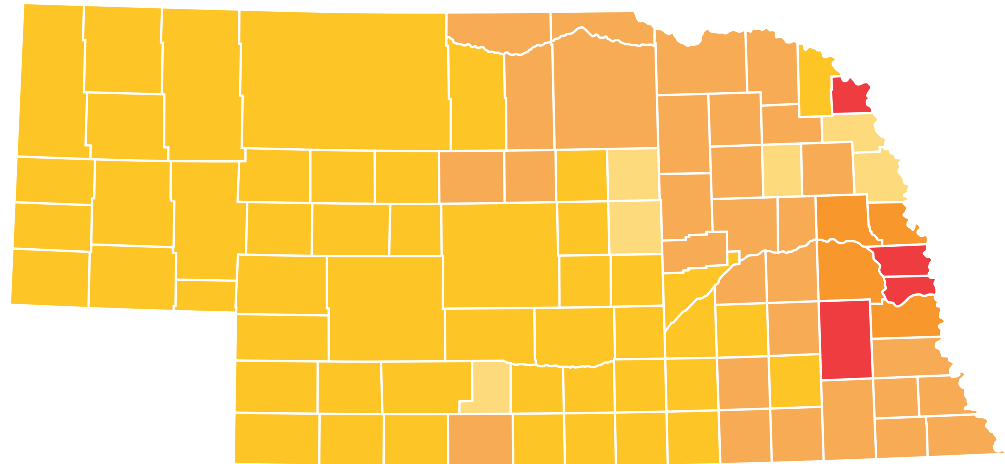
Sources: Financial and Program Analysis Unit, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2015 population estimates, Table PEPAGESEX. Note: Based on average monthly participation. 2,024 out-of-state children included in 2015 state total.

Family Bottom Line full-time hourly wage (2015)

Family Bottom Line hourly wage - 2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler family (2015)

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

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



■ < \$9.99
 ■ \$9.99
 ■ \$10.00-\$10.49
 ■ \$10.50-\$10.99
 ■ \$11.00+

	2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler
Adams	\$10.49	\$17.17
Antelope	\$10.00	\$16.54
Arthur	\$10.02	\$16.58
Banner	\$10.02	\$16.58
Blaine	\$10.00	\$16.54
Boone	\$10.00	\$16.54
Box Butte	\$10.04	\$16.61
Boyd	\$10.00	\$16.54
Brown	\$10.04	\$16.61
Buffalo	\$10.49	\$17.48
Burt	\$9.95	\$16.45
Butler	\$10.00	\$16.55
Cass	\$10.71	\$17.98
Cedar	\$10.00	\$16.54
Chase	\$10.03	\$16.60
Cherry	\$10.04	\$16.61
Cheyenne	\$10.04	\$16.61
Clay	\$10.22	\$17.08
Colfax	\$10.00	\$16.55
Cuming	\$10.00	\$16.54
Custer	\$10.02	\$16.58
Dakota	\$13.31	\$23.63
Dawes	\$10.04	\$16.61
Dawson	\$10.12	\$16.88
Deuel	\$10.03	\$16.60
Dixon	\$10.07	\$16.65
Dodge	\$10.62	\$17.76
Douglas	\$13.36	\$23.74
Dundy	\$10.04	\$16.61
Fillmore	\$10.00	\$16.55
Franklin	\$10.22	\$17.06

	2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler
Frontier	\$10.02	\$16.59
Furnas	\$10.00	\$16.55
Gage	\$10.00	\$16.55
Garden	\$10.04	\$16.61
Garfield	\$10.01	\$16.56
Gosper	\$9.99	\$16.52
Grant	\$10.03	\$16.60
Greeley	\$9.99	\$16.54
Hall	\$10.17	\$16.98
Hamilton	\$10.01	\$16.56
Harlan	\$10.24	\$17.09
Hayes	\$10.02	\$16.58
Hitchcock	\$10.02	\$16.58
Holt	\$10.00	\$16.54
Hooker	\$10.03	\$16.60
Howard	\$10.01	\$16.56
Jefferson	\$10.00	\$16.55
Johnson	\$10.00	\$16.55
Kearney	\$10.23	\$17.08
Keith	\$10.04	\$16.61
Keya Paha	\$10.00	\$16.55
Kimball	\$10.04	\$16.61
Knox	\$10.00	\$16.54
Lancaster	\$12.95	\$22.95
Lincoln	\$10.16	\$16.96
Logan	\$10.02	\$16.58
Loup	\$10.00	\$16.54
Madison	\$10.00	\$16.55
McPherson	\$10.09	\$16.80
Merrick	\$10.01	\$16.56
Morrill	\$10.03	\$16.60

	2 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler	1 adult, 1 infant, 1 toddler
Nance	\$10.00	\$16.54
Nemaha	\$10.00	\$16.54
Nuckolls	\$10.22	\$17.08
Otoe	\$10.00	\$16.55
Pawnee	\$10.00	\$16.55
Perkins	\$10.02	\$16.58
Phelps	\$10.24	\$17.09
Pierce	\$10.00	\$16.54
Platte	\$10.00	\$16.55
Polk	\$10.00	\$16.55
Red Willow	\$10.04	\$16.61
Richardson	\$10.00	\$16.55
Rock	\$10.00	\$16.55
Saline	\$10.17	\$16.98
Sarpy	\$13.77	\$24.58
Saunders	\$10.67	\$17.86
Scotts Bluff	\$10.04	\$16.61
Seward	\$10.00	\$16.54
Sheridan	\$10.03	\$16.60
Sherman	\$10.02	\$16.58
Sioux	\$10.03	\$16.60
Stanton	\$9.98	\$16.52
Thayer	\$10.00	\$16.54
Thomas	\$10.02	\$16.58
Thurston	\$9.94	\$16.44
Valley	\$10.02	\$16.58
Washington	\$10.99	\$18.63
Wayne	\$10.00	\$16.54
Webster	\$10.23	\$17.09
Wheeler	\$9.99	\$16.54
York	\$10.24	\$17.12

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

Note: Calculation based on 2,080 hours worked annually per adult. Figures were updated for inflation from 2010 to 2015 by Voices for Children in Nebraska.

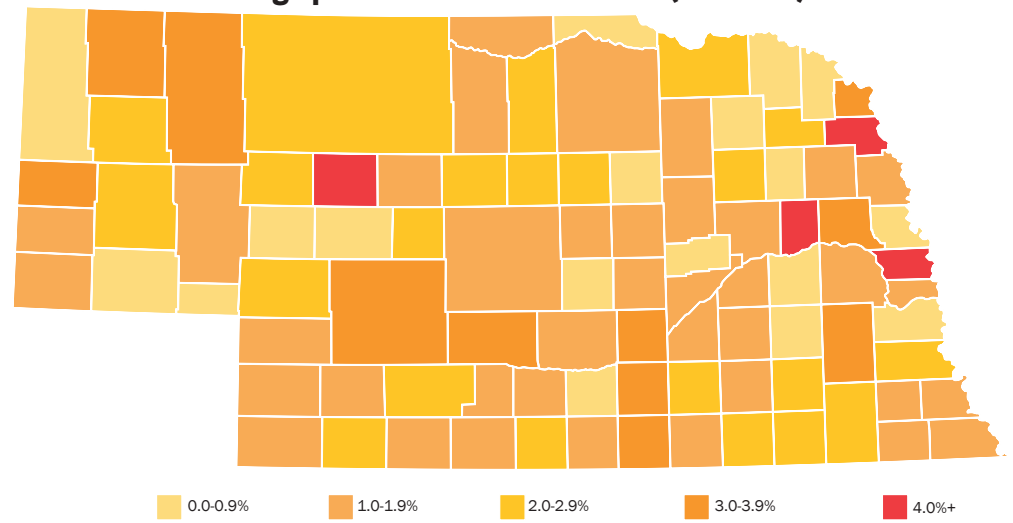
Average monthly number of families on ADC (SFY 2011 & 2015)

Average percent of families on ADC (SFY 2015)

State	Number	Percent of all families with children
2011	8,669	4.0%
2015	6,063	2.8%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2011	Douglas	Thurston
2015	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2011	3 with 0	3 with 0%
2015	4 with 0	4 with 0%



0.0-0.9% 1.0-1.9% 2.0-2.9% 3.0-3.9% 4.0%+

	2011	% of all families with children	2015	% of all families with children
Adams	220	5.8%	115	3.3%
Antelope	9	1.1%	10	1.4%
Arthur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banner	1	1.3%	1	1.4%
Blaine	1	1.3%	2	2.8%
Boone	11	1.8%	9	1.7%
Box Butte	53	3.6%	25	2.0%
Boyd	2	1.6%	1	0.8%
Brown	4	1.1%	8	1.4%
Buffalo	148	2.9%	83	1.5%
Burt	20	2.7%	8	1.2%
Butler	9	1.0%	3	0.4%
Cass	48	1.6%	29	0.9%
Cedar	7	0.8%	4	0.5%
Chase	13	3.1%	6	1.2%
Cherry	16	2.5%	11	2.1%
Cheyenne	30	2.4%	10	0.8%
Clay	28	3.7%	20	2.8%
Colfax	73	5.2%	53	4.0%
Cuming	21	1.9%	20	1.8%
Custer	26	2.1%	15	1.2%
Dakota	126	4.6%	89	3.0%
Dawes	31	4.0%	30	3.4%
Dawson	148	5.0%	110	3.8%
Deuel	4	2.1%	1	0.6%
Dixon	12	1.6%	6	0.9%
Dodge	180	4.1%	141	3.3%
Douglas	3,850	6.3%	2,609	4.1%
Dundy	4	1.6%	2	1.0%
Fillmore	10	1.5%	7	1.2%
Franklin	5	1.5%	3	1.2%

	2011	% of all families with children	2015	% of all families with children
Frontier	5	1.8%	8	2.8%
Furnas	11	2.0%	9	1.9%
Gage	64	2.7%	51	2.3%
Garden	3	1.6%	3	1.8%
Garfield	1	0.5%	4	2.3%
Gosper	4	1.7%	2	1.5%
Grant	1	1.3%	1	2.0%
Greeley	5	1.6%	3	1.1%
Hall	448	6.1%	277	3.7%
Hamilton	14	1.4%	15	1.5%
Harlan	9	2.7%	6	2.2%
Hayes	2	1.1%	2	1.4%
Hitchcock	8	2.2%	6	2.1%
Holt	27	2.5%	21	1.8%
Hooker	1	1.3%	3	4.6%
Howard	14	2.0%	9	1.4%
Jefferson	23	3.2%	21	2.8%
Johnson	15	2.6%	8	1.7%
Kearney	11	1.4%	3	0.4%
Keith	25	2.4%	18	2.1%
Keya Paha	1	1.8%	1	1.8%
Kimball	6	1.3%	6	1.5%
Knox	18	1.8%	18	2.0%
Lancaster	1,176	3.5%	985	3.0%
Lincoln	184	4.3%	124	3.1%
Logan	4	5.1%	1	2.0%
Loup	1	1.5%	1	2.2%
Madison	174	4.7%	103	2.6%
McPherson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Merrick	16	1.8%	13	1.7%
Morrill	15	2.8%	12	2.2%

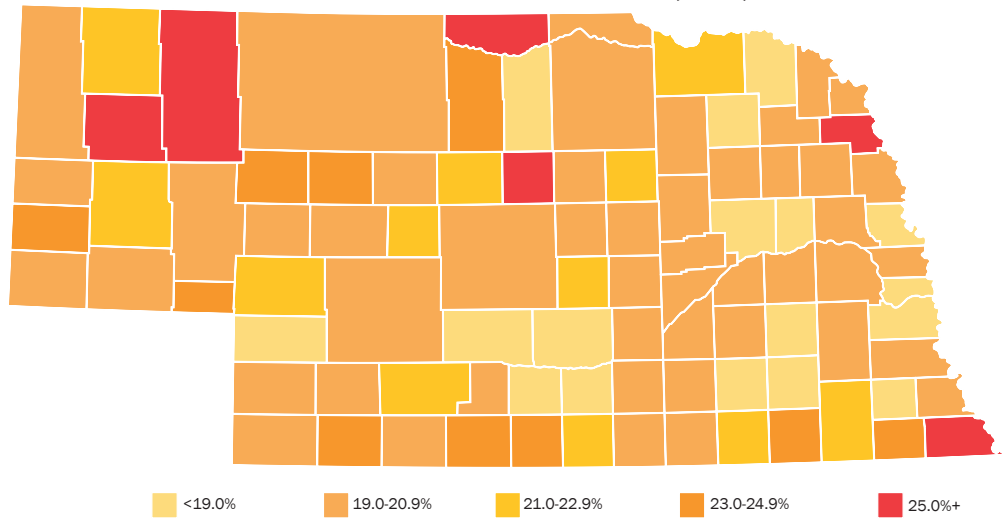
	2011	% of all families with children	2015	% of all families with children
Nance	6	1.7%	2	0.5%
Nemaha	18	2.4%	9	1.3%
Nuckolls	8	1.9%	7	1.5%
Otoe	50	2.6%	38	2.1%
Pawnee	6	2.0%	5	1.5%
Perkins	6	1.8%	4	1.2%
Phelps	28	2.7%	16	1.5%
Pierce	10	1.1%	5	0.6%
Platte	116	3.1%	64	1.8%
Polk	7	1.2%	7	1.1%
Red Willow	35	2.8%	19	1.6%
Richardson	19	2.4%	12	1.5%
Rock	2	1.3%	3	2.2%
Saline	41	2.7%	39	2.4%
Sarpy	397	1.8%	267	1.2%
Saunders	28	1.0%	23	1.0%
Scotts Bluff	200	5.0%	157	3.9%
Seward	16	0.9%	10	0.5%
Sheridan	17	2.9%	17	3.4%
Sherman	3	0.9%	2	0.6%
Sioux	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Stanton	7	1.0%	6	0.8%
Thayer	6	1.1%	13	2.2%
Thomas	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
Thurston	164	24.4%	119	17.9%
Valley	8	1.8%	6	1.1%
Washington	29	1.3%	18	0.7%
Wayne	22	2.6%	18	2.0%
Webster	15	3.8%	11	3.0%
Wheeler	1	1.5%	0	0.0%
York	21	1.6%	13	1.0%

Sources: Financial and Program Analysis Unit, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table DP02.

Note: 16 Out-of-state families received ADC from Nebraska in 2015.

Child food insecurity (2014)

Percent of food-insecure children (2014)



State	2014
# of Children	92,172
Percent of Children	19.7%
Percent of food insecure children likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance	61%

Highest county	2014
# of Children	Douglas
Percent of Children	Thurston
Percent of food insecure children likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance	Grant

Lowest county	2014
# of Children	McPherson
Percent of Children	Colfax
Percent of food insecure children likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance	Dodge

	2014	% of children	% of food insecure children likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance
Adams	1,455	19.6%	65%
Antelope	315	20.6%	73%
Arthur	31	19.8%	64%
Banner	39	23.2%	85%
Blaine	34	22.9%	62%
Boone	239	19.1%	54%
Box Butte	754	26.4%	74%
Boyd	98	20.6%	98%
Brown	167	24.0%	77%
Buffalo	2,037	18.3%	59%
Burt	277	19.1%	51%
Butler	376	19.1%	70%
Cass	1,140	18.1%	44%
Cedar	405	18.6%	63%
Chase	189	19.1%	76%
Cherry	239	20.3%	77%
Cheyenne	502	20.7%	63%
Clay	306	19.6%	76%
Colfax	466	15.3%	73%
Cuming	447	20.1%	67%
Custer	494	19.7%	72%
Dakota	1,238	19.9%	79%
Dawes	349	21.3%	63%
Dawson	1,240	18.2%	78%
Deuel	103	23.0%	69%
Dixon	298	20.0%	63%
Dodge	1,748	20.1%	10%
Douglas	26,981	19.6%	62%
Dundy	81	19.8%	91%
Fillmore	230	18.2%	55%
Franklin	135	21.0%	74%

	2014	% of children	% of food insecure children likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance
Frontier	117	22.3%	63%
Furnas	284	24.7%	66%
Gage	1,028	21.0%	58%
Garden	69	20.3%	57%
Garfield	88	20.0%	80%
Gosper	97	19.2%	79%
Grant	33	23.1%	100%
Greeley	119	19.6%	93%
Hall	3,239	19.9%	67%
Hamilton	441	19.4%	68%
Harlan	171	23.4%	73%
Hayes	48	19.8%	77%
Hitchcock	141	23.5%	98%
Holt	494	19.8%	81%
Hooker	29	24.1%	69%
Howard	296	19.6%	62%
Jefferson	389	23.8%	60%
Johnson	186	18.9%	64%
Kearney	268	16.9%	76%
Keith	364	21.3%	55%
Keya Paha	33	29.0%	92%
Kimball	180	20.2%	76%
Knox	456	22.0%	71%
Lancaster	13,639	20.1%	61%
Lincoln	1,839	20.7%	61%
Logan	44	21.7%	46%
Loup	33	26.7%	63%
Madison	1,763	20.2%	74%
McPherson	17	19.4%	27%
Merrick	365	19.9%	77%
Morrill	250	21.0%	82%

	2014	% of children	% of food insecure children likely eligible for federal nutrition assistance
Nance	166	19.7%	70%
Nemaha	302	20.0%	71%
Nuckolls	182	20.4%	78%
Otoe	749	19.9%	63%
Pawnee	139	23.7%	63%
Perkins	122	17.6%	45%
Phelps	391	17.4%	58%
Pierce	316	17.4%	73%
Platte	1,514	17.7%	61%
Polk	244	19.4%	65%
Red Willow	498	19.8%	54%
Richardson	467	27.1%	78%
Rock	45	17.1%	98%
Saline	624	18.1%	67%
Sarpy	8,071	17.1%	47%
Saunders	671	19.1%	53%
Scotts Bluff	1,820	20.1%	73%
Seward	731	18.4%	48%
Sheridan	326	25.9%	87%
Sherman	152	22.3%	63%
Sioux	51	20.4%	55%
Stanton	321	19.3%	77%
Thayer	248	22.5%	81%
Thomas	34	20.0%	48%
Thurston	758	30.8%	83%
Valley	192	20.4%	83%
Washington	909	18.5%	45%
Wayne	364	19.9%	68%
Webster	172	20.4%	64%
Wheeler	30	21.3%	86%
York	589	19.2%	58%

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2016, Child Food Insecurity in Nebraska by County in 2014. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2014 estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

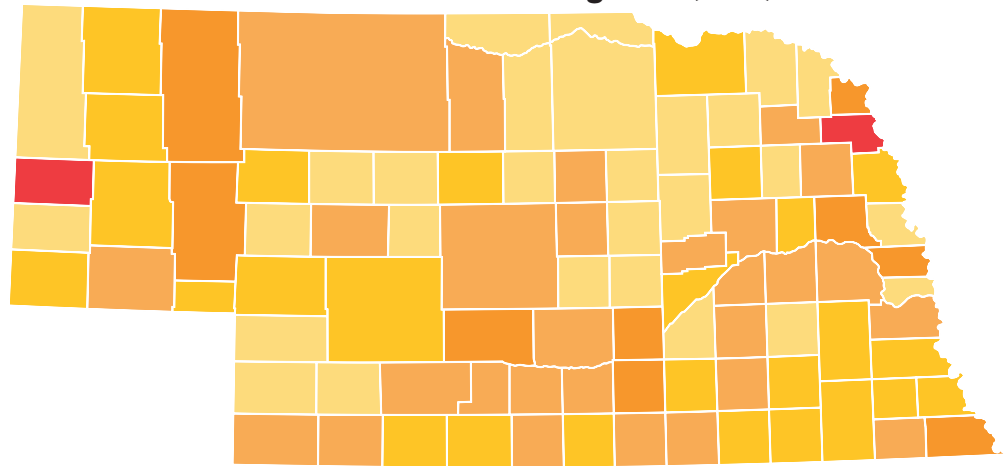
SNAP participation among children (2011 & 2015)

Percent of children receiving SNAP (2015)

State	Number	Percent
2011	87,666	18.6%
2015	87,263	18.2%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2011	Douglas	Thurston
2015	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2011	Arthur	Arthur
2015	Arthur	Arthur



0.0-9.9% 10.0-14.9% 15.0-19.9% 20.0-24.9% 25.0%+

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Adams	1,689	21.9%	1,510	20.1%
Antelope	194	12.1%	145	9.4%
Arthur	3	2.4%	0	0.0%
Banner	15	8.8%	11	7.3%
Blaine	17	13.6%	19	15.8%
Boone	121	9.0%	110	8.6%
Box Butte	599	20.6%	561	19.0%
Boyd	29	6.2%	32	7.3%
Brown	102	14.5%	77	12.3%
Buffalo	2,027	18.1%	1,557	13.6%
Burt	290	18.4%	232	15.3%
Butler	222	10.4%	214	10.6%
Cass	818	12.3%	731	11.2%
Cedar	208	8.8%	181	8.2%
Chase	131	13.3%	67	6.8%
Cherry	191	14.6%	171	13.1%
Cheyenne	302	12.2%	293	11.6%
Clay	320	18.8%	249	15.7%
Colfax	498	15.9%	575	18.1%
Cuming	260	11.1%	305	13.3%
Custer	366	13.8%	294	11.4%
Dakota	1,639	25.2%	1,530	24.7%
Dawes	311	16.8%	294	16.7%
Dawson	1,427	20.0%	1,507	21.9%
Deuel	97	22.5%	71	16.7%
Dixon	149	9.4%	95	6.4%
Dodge	1,925	21.3%	1,947	21.9%
Douglas	32,129	23.4%	33,313	23.3%
Dundy	63	13.6%	48	11.5%
Fillmore	147	10.8%	124	10.9%
Franklin	125	17.1%	115	18.7%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Frontier	85	13.8%	66	11.4%
Furnas	207	17.4%	226	19.9%
Gage	911	17.3%	927	18.7%
Garden	97	24.1%	71	20.0%
Garfield	67	14.8%	46	11.7%
Gosper	48	10.1%	49	10.2%
Grant	20	14.1%	21	15.9%
Greeley	64	10.4%	55	8.9%
Hall	3,934	24.0%	4,025	23.8%
Hamilton	277	11.4%	228	9.7%
Harlan	92	12.2%	84	10.7%
Hayes	25	10.5%	16	8.1%
Hitchcock	121	19.0%	88	13.8%
Holt	294	11.7%	244	9.5%
Hooker	6	3.6%	10	6.7%
Howard	179	11.3%	148	9.5%
Jefferson	264	16.2%	317	19.2%
Johnson	170	16.6%	182	17.2%
Kearney	209	12.8%	177	10.6%
Keith	343	18.3%	266	15.3%
Keya Paha	7	4.0%	6	3.6%
Kimball	157	18.0%	133	15.6%
Knox	333	15.6%	376	17.7%
Lancaster	12,836	19.0%	13,439	18.8%
Lincoln	1,862	20.1%	1,616	18.0%
Logan	34	17.6%	18	9.6%
Loup	7	5.0%	7	5.7%
Madison	1,781	19.8%	1,658	18.6%
McPherson	19	12.3%	13	10.3%
Merrick	270	13.8%	275	15.0%
Morrill	271	21.7%	239	19.6%

	2011	% of all children	2015	% of all children
Nance	95	10.5%	96	11.6%
Nemaha	326	20.2%	254	16.2%
Nuckolls	131	13.7%	125	13.4%
Otoe	573	14.7%	604	15.8%
Pawnee	86	13.9%	85	13.9%
Perkins	69	9.2%	60	8.3%
Phelps	330	14.2%	236	10.4%
Pierce	193	10.0%	144	7.7%
Platte	1,205	13.7%	1,142	13.0%
Polk	142	10.6%	133	10.4%
Red Willow	497	19.0%	422	16.8%
Richardson	412	22.3%	414	23.8%
Rock	53	16.4%	30	9.5%
Saline	472	13.3%	618	17.4%
Sarpy	4,585	9.6%	4,726	9.4%
Saunders	533	9.5%	538	10.0%
Scotts Bluff	2,698	28.5%	2,441	26.7%
Seward	344	8.4%	335	8.1%
Sheridan	276	21.3%	245	20.0%
Sherman	97	13.4%	63	9.6%
Sioux	25	8.2%	13	4.5%
Stanton	124	7.3%	94	5.8%
Thayer	159	13.7%	182	15.3%
Thomas	13	7.7%	9	5.6%
Thurston	1,198	46.4%	1,230	49.0%
Valley	143	14.8%	106	10.7%
Washington	473	8.9%	464	9.2%
Wayne	256	13.2%	274	14.4%
Webster	132	14.7%	107	12.8%
Wheeler	15	7.1%	7	4.3%
York	428	13.8%	399	12.4%

Sources: Financial and Program Services, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2015 population estimates, Table PEPAGESEX. Note: 179 and 263 out-of-state children were supported in 2011 and 2015 respectively. Data is taken from June of each year.

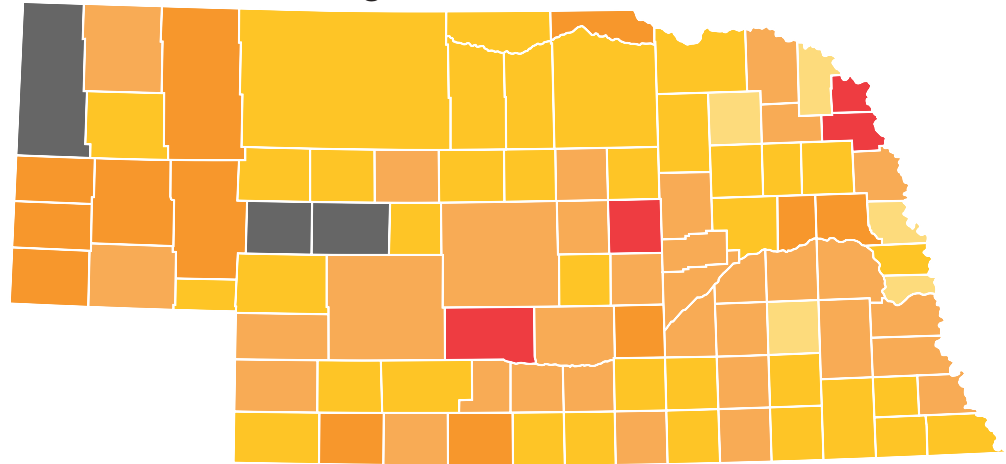
Children eligible for free and reduced meals (2010/11 & 2014/15)

State	Number	Percent
2010/11	130,044	39%
2014/15	138,868	39.7%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2010/11	Douglas	Thurston
2014/15	Douglas	Thurston

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2010/11	Arthur, McPherson	Arthur, McPherson
2014/15	Arthur, McPherson, Sioux	Arthur, McPherson, Sioux

Percent of children eligible for free and reduced meals (2014/15)



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

	2010/11	% of all children	2014/15	% of all children
Adams	2,348	42%	2,673	47.4%
Antelope	571	46%	578	48.8%
Arthur	***	***	***	***
Banner	91	53%	91	56.2%
Blaine	57	50%	50	43.5%
Boone	340	35%	433	38.9%
Box Butte	957	45%	968	45.3%
Boyd	164	48%	188	53.9%
Brown	238	46%	214	44.9%
Buffalo	1,906	36%	3,057	36.4%
Burt	444	34%	476	37.6%
Butler	548	33%	475	31.2%
Cass	1,178	29%	1,280	32.5%
Cedar	586	36%	554	33.6%
Chase	322	41%	333	39.5%
Cherry	358	45%	375	46.5%
Cheyenne	578	34%	601	34.4%
Clay	312	42%	352	47.7%
Coffax	1,446	62%	1,542	58.0%
Cuming	813	40%	861	41.7%
Custer	730	42%	673	38.2%
Dakota	2,771	64%	3,087	68.5%
Dawes	459	36%	468	38.2%
Dawson	3,309	62%	3,420	63.1%
Deuel	214	47%	186	46.5%
Dixon	404	36%	212	22.5%
Dodge	2,840	43%	3,388	50.3%
Douglas	42,996	41%	51,110	45.9%
Dundy	162	43%	170	49.7%
Fillmore	257	25%	296	31.3%
Franklin	167	50%	144	46.9%

	2010/11	% of all children	2014/15	% of all children
Frontier	256	43%	266	44.6%
Furnas	495	44%	630	56.2%
Gage	1,222	36%	1,482	42.2%
Garden	167	61%	136	52.9%
Garfield	136	35%	125	34.6%
Gosper	89	35%	89	39.9%
Grant	59	45%	74	47.4%
Greeley	308	56%	254	66.8%
Hall	6,267	52%	6,948	54.9%
Hamilton	483	28%	493	30.0%
Harlan	134	44%	114	40.9%
Hayes	56	40%	49	46.7%
Hitchcock	174	63%	173	58.8%
Holt	795	43%	788	41.8%
Hooker	102	50%	75	43.1%
Howard	472	37%	449	34.3%
Jefferson	720	45%	790	48.8%
Johnson	299	40%	365	46.4%
Kearney	430	33%	404	32.0%
Keith	509	39%	524	43.3%
Keya Paha	45	44%	41	40.2%
Kimball	274	51%	290	53.9%
Knox	791	49%	776	46.7%
Lancaster	17,069	36%	19,022	37.2%
Lincoln	2,387	38%	2,455	38.8%
Logan	67	34%	87	40.7%
Loup	48	54%	31	40.3%
Madison	2,629	37%	2,965	41.8%
McPherson	***	***	***	***
Merrick	416	33%	393	33.1%
Morrill	509	56%	470	51.0%

	2010/11	% of all children	2014/15	% of all children
Nance	285	34%	265	33.1%
Nemaha	459	40%	436	37.3%
Nuckolls	499	40%	510	42.6%
Otoe	984	34%	1,009	33.8%
Pawnee	267	54%	232	48.7%
Perkins	116	31%	155	36.3%
Phelps	527	32%	553	33.4%
Pierce	359	24%	403	28.3%
Platte	2,437	38%	2,559	40.9%
Polk	385	32%	491	37.9%
Red Willow	751	39%	760	39.7%
Richardson	714	47%	700	47.1%
Rock	74	37%	90	43.5%
Saline	1,243	42%	1,405	47.2%
Sarpy	5,879	23%	6,820	24.1%
Saunders	975	28%	1,070	30.3%
Scotts Bluff	3,333	50%	3,626	52.5%
Seward	624	21%	727	24.6%
Sheridan	443	50%	447	53.0%
Sherman	259	53%	185	41.7%
Sioux	17	18%	***	***
Stanton	181	39%	192	41.3%
Thayer	270	31%	280	31.0%
Thomas	37	33%	42	36.8%
Thurston	1,227	74%	1,455	74.3%
Valley	248	36%	306	39.1%
Washington	727	20%	837	23.2%
Wayne	604	37%	639	39.3%
Webster	306	46%	208	35.2%
Wheeler	62	56%	41	44.6%
York	778	36%	906	37.8%

Source: Nebraska Department of Education.

Note: Percent and number determined on the last Friday in September.

***Data are masked when there are fewer than 10 students

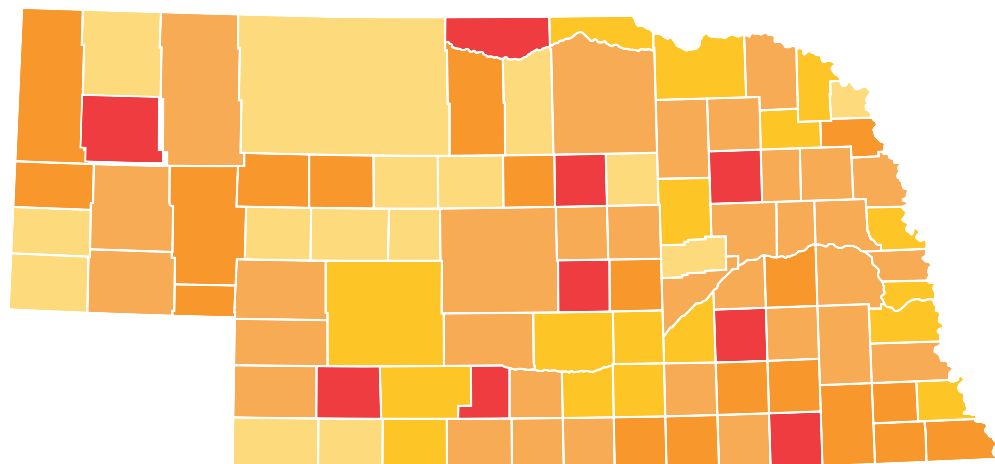
3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school (2006-2010 & 2010-2014)

Percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school (2010-2014)

State	Number	% of 3-4 year olds
2006-2010	22,786	44.7%
2010-2014	24,388	45.8%

Highest county	By number	By percent
2006-2010	Douglas	Loup
2010-2014	Douglas	Garfield

Lowest county	By number	By percent
2006-2010	4 with 0	4 with 0%
2010-2014	Banner, Thomas	Banner, Thomas



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

	2006-2010	% of 3-4 year-olds	2010-2014	% of 3-4 year-olds
Adams	307	39.7%	479	54.8%
Antelope	82	47.1%	39	33.9%
Arthur	9	75.0%	1	10.0%
Banner	4	25.0%	0	0.0%
Blaine	9	42.9%	1	4.3%
Boone	31	25.6%	57	46.7%
Box Butte	243	63.9%	255	76.3%
Boyd	14	23.3%	29	46.0%
Brown	35	56.5%	32	64.0%
Buffalo	543	41.9%	615	45.4%
Burt	74	45.1%	60	40.5%
Butler	113	55.7%	134	69.4%
Cass	346	51.6%	306	48.1%
Cedar	88	43.3%	98	36.3%
Chase	88	73.3%	50	44.2%
Cherry	47	28.0%	40	27.0%
Cheyenne	142	56.1%	100	31.8%
Clay	86	60.1%	64	41.0%
Coffax	45	16.7%	127	31.2%
Cuming	65	33.9%	49	33.6%
Custer	62	22.0%	107	36.6%
Dakota	115	19.5%	160	26.5%
Dawes	81	49.4%	32	18.3%
Dawson	304	35.5%	297	42.7%
Deuel	2	15.4%	20	57.1%
Dixon	95	51.4%	87	53.4%
Dodge	417	39.6%	313	36.4%
Douglas	7,186	47.0%	7,481	43.9%
Dundy	4	10.3%	5	9.1%
Fillmore	100	65.8%	52	56.5%
Franklin	36	67.9%	16	34.8%

	2006-2010	% of 3-4 year-olds	2010-2014	% of 3-4 year-olds
Frontier	29	47.5%	42	49.4%
Furnas	33	35.9%	43	43.9%
Gage	235	37.4%	289	62.3%
Garden	23	52.3%	45	68.2%
Garfield	13	56.5%	33	84.6%
Gosper	22	91.7%	30	71.4%
Grant	3	37.5%	7	58.3%
Greeley	23	38.3%	18	35.3%
Hall	666	34.5%	790	46.9%
Hamilton	70	27.7%	98	48.5%
Harlan	32	32.0%	47	37.0%
Hayes	18	62.1%	8	80.0%
Hitchcock	6	14.6%	6	12.5%
Holt	62	25.9%	85	32.3%
Hooker	8	57.1%	6	60.0%
Howard	83	48.5%	110	61.5%
Jefferson	101	68.7%	160	82.5%
Johnson	19	40.4%	69	57.0%
Kearney	64	43.5%	51	52.6%
Keith	70	27.5%	51	32.9%
Keya Paha	0	0.0%	6	75.0%
Kimball	44	39.6%	10	11.1%
Knox	104	43.9%	90	45.2%
Lancaster	3,204	42.0%	3,393	41.4%
Lincoln	321	37.8%	548	49.7%
Logan	2	13.3%	7	28.0%
Loup	2	100.0%	9	69.2%
Madison	562	49.4%	720	70.5%
McPherson	0	0.0%	2	13.3%
Merrick	72	34.4%	64	42.7%
Morrill	51	37.0%	40	41.2%

	2006-2010	% of 3-4 year-olds	2010-2014	% of 3-4 year-olds
Nance	28	37.3%	14	21.2%
Nemaha	80	48.5%	81	49.7%
Nuckolls	57	68.7%	61	66.3%
Otoe	209	46.8%	123	36.3%
Pawnee	24	63.2%	45	64.3%
Perkins	54	84.4%	27	32.1%
Phelps	133	55.4%	107	40.2%
Pierce	83	35.3%	90	42.3%
Platte	304	35.5%	388	43.7%
Polk	69	55.2%	53	42.4%
Red Willow	129	50.8%	144	51.6%
Richardson	60	35.5%	93	67.9%
Rock	10	55.6%	3	23.1%
Saline	224	69.6%	249	55.1%
Sarpy	2,687	51.4%	2,700	49.0%
Saunders	289	44.4%	254	39.7%
Scotts Bluff	401	49.5%	667	66.8%
Seward	143	50.9%	154	43.6%
Sheridan	81	42.9%	48	38.1%
Sherman	35	51.5%	44	75.9%
Sioux	8	72.7%	17	68.0%
Stanton	63	25.9%	53	37.6%
Thayer	41	38.0%	56	40.3%
Thomas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	225	77.3%	175	61.8%
Valley	29	33.0%	49	41.9%
Washington	298	43.8%	283	51.1%
Wayne	171	73.7%	125	50.4%
Webster	52	53.1%	62	59.0%
Wheeler	0	0.0%	3	27.3%
York	84	33.6%	237	82.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B14003.

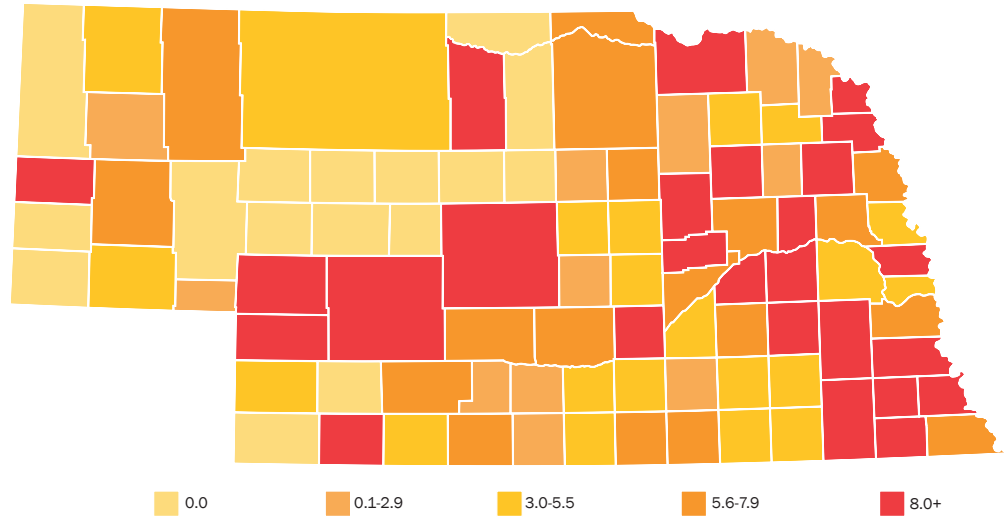
Child maltreatment (2011 & 2015)*

Child maltreatment per 1,000 children (2015)

State	Number	Rate per 1,000
2011	5,239	11.4
2015	3,691	7.9

Highest county	By number	By rate
2011	Douglas	Deuel
2015	Douglas	Nance

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2011	18 with 0	18 with 0
2015	16 with 0	16 with 0



	2011	Rate per 1,000 children	2015	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	60	8.1	36	4.9
Antelope	5	3.2	2	1.3
Arthur	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banner	0	0.0	0	0.0
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	7	5.6	10	8.1
Box Butte	41	14.4	6	2.1
Boyd	4	9.2	3	7.3
Brown	8	11.9	9	14.3
Buffalo	115	10.3	84	7.3
Burt	13	8.6	10	6.8
Butler	18	9.0	18	9.4
Cass	52	8.2	44	7.1
Cedar	3	1.4	2	0.9
Chase	5	5.2	3	3.1
Cherry	16	12.7	6	4.6
Cheyenne	16	6.7	10	4.1
Clay	9	5.6	3	1.9
Coffax	28	9.1	26	8.3
Cuming	15	6.6	24	10.6
Custer	13	5.1	25	9.9
Dakota	86	13.8	52	8.7
Dawes	21	12.0	7	4.3
Dawson	41	6.0	37	5.6
Deuel	9	21.8	1	2.5
Dixon	4	2.6	3	2.1
Dodge	57	6.5	67	7.8
Douglas	1,835	13.5	1,248	8.8
Dundy	1	2.2	0	0.0
Fillmore	21	16.0	4	3.7
Franklin	5	7.5	2	3.6

	2011	Rate per 1,000 children	2015	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	0	0.0	4	7.6
Furnas	2	1.8	7	6.4
Gage	72	14.5	39	8.0
Garden	2	5.3	0	0.0
Garfield	0	0.0	1	2.7
Gosper	3	7.0	1	2.2
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	3	5.1	2	3.5
Hall	112	6.9	135	8.1
Hamilton	7	3.1	8	3.6
Harlan	6	8.1	2	2.6
Hayes	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hitchcock	0	0.0	5	14.7
Holt	20	8.1	15	6.0
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	8	5.2	5	3.3
Jefferson	21	12.9	5	3.2
Johnson	7	6.9	11	10.7
Kearney	11	6.9	6	3.8
Keith	15	8.7	20	12.0
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	13	15.5	0	0.0
Knox	1	0.5	32	15.4
Lancaster	1,223	18.2	685	9.7
Lincoln	117	13.2	82	9.6
Logan	0	0.0	0	0.0
Loup	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	119	13.6	70	19.7
McPherson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Merrick	3	1.6	13	7.2
Morrill	9	7.4	9	7.6

	2011	Rate per 1,000 children	2015	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	7	7.9	16	19.8
Nemaha	19	12.4	12	8.0
Nuckolls	13	14.2	5	5.6
Otoe	44	11.8	44	11.9
Pawnee	6	10.2	10	17.2
Perkins	2	2.8	7	9.6
Phelps	8	3.6	5	2.2
Pierce	8	4.4	8	4.5
Platte	79	9.2	59	6.9
Polk	15	11.9	12	10.2
Red Willow	4	1.6	13	5.4
Richardson	20	11.1	10	5.8
Rock	6	20.1	0	0.0
Saline	27	7.7	13	3.7
Sarpy	302	6.5	273	5.5
Saunders	47	8.8	23	4.5
Scotts Bluff	198	21.8	94	10.5
Seward	43	10.9	39	9.7
Sheridan	15	12.3	8	6.9
Sherman	0	0.0	1	1.5
Sioux	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stanton	2	1.2	3	1.9
Thayer	18	16.7	5	4.3
Thomas	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thurston	10	4.1	41	16.3
Valley	0	0.0	3	3.1
Washington	11	2.2	26	5.3
Wayne	4	2.2	9	4.9
Webster	8	9.4	5	6.4
Wheeler	0	0.0	1	6.7
York	41	13.2	20	6.3

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS); U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2015 estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.
* Number of substantiated victims of child maltreatment.

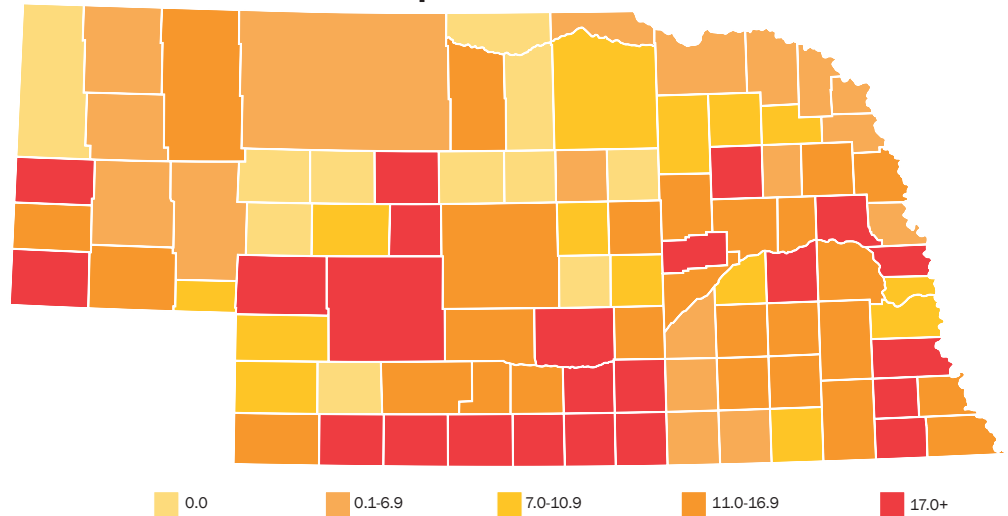
State wards (2011 & 2015)

State wards per 1,000 children (2015)

State	Number	Rate per 1,000
2011	9,775	21.2
2015	6,681	14.4

Highest county	By number	By rate
2011	Douglas	Lincoln
2015	Douglas	Hitchcock

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2011	10 with 0	10 with 0
2015	11 with 0	11 with 0



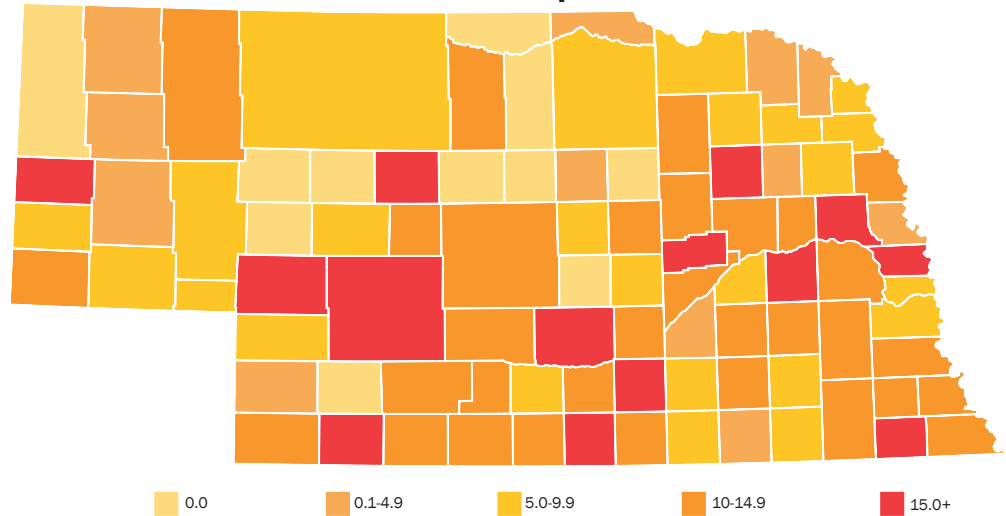
	2011	Rate per 1,000 children	2015	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	181	24.6	145	19.7
Antelope	11	7.0	15	10.0
Arthur	1	7.7	0	0.0
Banner	0	0.0	2	12.4
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	18	14.4	14	11.3
Box Butte	32	11.2	13	4.5
Boyd	6	13.7	2	4.9
Brown	11	16.3	9	14.3
Buffalo	216	19.4	240	21.0
Burt	16	10.6	22	14.9
Butler	39	19.5	47	24.5
Cass	96	15.1	54	8.7
Cedar	7	3.2	3	1.4
Chase	10	10.4	8	8.3
Cherry	11	8.7	9	6.9
Cheyenne	42	17.6	27	11.1
Clay	16	9.9	10	6.5
Colfax	41	13.3	40	12.7
Cuming	36	15.9	30	13.3
Custer	34	13.4	35	13.9
Dakota	122	19.6	39	6.5
Dawes	25	14.2	9	5.6
Dawson	149	21.7	81	12.2
Deuel	9	21.8	4	9.9
Dixon	9	5.8	9	6.2
Dodge	190	21.8	186	21.5
Douglas	3,411	25.0	2,458	17.3
Dundy	4	9.0	4	11.1
Fillmore	21	16.0	16	14.7
Franklin	9	13.4	13	23.3

	2011	Rate per 1,000 children	2015	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	7	12.5	8	15.1
Furnas	34	30.0	21	19.3
Gage	83	16.7	56	11.5
Garden	2	5.3	2	5.7
Garfield	5	12.1	1	2.7
Gosper	5	11.7	5	11.1
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	4	6.8	7	12.2
Hall	321	19.8	251	15.1
Hamilton	22	9.8	3	1.3
Harlan	18	24.4	13	17.2
Hayes	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hitchcock	8	13.3	17	49.9
Holt	29	11.8	18	7.2
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	12	7.8	11	7.2
Jefferson	18	11.1	16	10.1
Johnson	14	13.8	18	17.6
Kearney	40	25.1	30	18.8
Keith	29	16.8	37	22.3
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	27	32.2	14	17.5
Knox	6	2.9	13	6.3
Lancaster	1,999	29.8	969	13.8
Lincoln	415	46.7	221	25.8
Logan	1	5.0	7	34.8
Loup	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	234	26.8	166	46.6
McPherson	1	6.3	1	8.8
Merrick	27	14.3	24	13.3
Morrill	12	9.9	4	3.4

	2011	Rate per 1,000 children	2015	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	11	12.5	17	21.0
Nemaha	29	19.0	19	12.6
Nuckolls	10	10.9	6	6.7
Otoe	78	20.9	64	17.3
Pawnee	8	13.6	18	31.0
Perkins	4	5.6	6	8.2
Phelps	37	16.6	26	11.5
Pierce	14	7.7	14	7.9
Platte	133	15.4	119	13.9
Polk	11	8.7	11	9.3
Red Willow	41	16.1	43	17.8
Richardson	32	17.8	25	14.5
Rock	4	13.4	0	0.0
Saline	41	11.7	41	11.6
Sarpy	570	12.3	366	7.4
Saunders	65	12.2	73	14.2
Scotts Bluff	256	28.2	165	18.4
Seward	66	16.8	45	11.2
Sheridan	11	9.0	18	15.5
Sherman	10	14.7	0	0.0
Sioux	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stanton	9	5.3	3	1.9
Thayer	9	8.4	4	3.4
Thomas	0	0.0	3	18.8
Thurston	23	9.4	14	5.6
Valley	22	23.4	10	10.5
Washington	52	10.4	21	4.3
Wayne	10	5.4	17	9.2
Webster	3	3.5	15	19.1
Wheeler	0	0.0	0	0.0
York	70	22.6	41	12.9

Children in out-of-home care (2011 & 2015)

Children in out-of-home care rate per 1,000 children (2015)



State	Number	Rate
2011	7,761	16.8
2015	5,667	12.2

Highest county	By number	By rate
2011	Douglas	Lincoln
2015	Douglas	Madison

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2011	11 with 0	11 with 0
2015	11 with 0	11 with 0

	2011	Rate per 1,000 children	2015	Rate per 1,000 children
Adams	129	17.5	115	15.6
Antelope	11	7.0	15	10.0
Arthur	1	7.7	0	0.0
Banner	0	0.0	1	6.2
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	15	12.0	14	11.3
Box Butte	25	8.8	7	2.4
Boyd	5	11.4	2	4.9
Brown	11	16.3	8	12.7
Buffalo	159	14.3	198	17.3
Burt	13	8.6	18	12.2
Butler	34	17.0	35	18.2
Cass	75	11.8	47	7.6
Cedar	5	2.3	3	1.4
Chase	10	10.4	4	4.1
Cherry	11	8.7	7	5.4
Cheyenne	22	9.2	22	9.1
Clay	12	7.4	10	6.5
Colfax	33	10.7	38	12.1
Cuming	32	14.2	18	8.0
Custer	26	10.2	27	10.7
Dakota	87	14.0	39	6.5
Dawes	23	13.1	5	3.1
Dawson	116	16.9	70	10.5
Deuel	8	19.4	3	7.4
Dixon	5	3.2	5	3.4
Dodge	150	17.2	151	17.5
Douglas	2,848	20.9	2,213	15.5
Dundy	4	9.0	4	11.1
Fillmore	20	15.3	15	13.7
Franklin	8	11.9	12	21.5

	2011	Rate per 1,000 children	2015	Rate per 1,000 children
Frontier	4	7.1	7	13.2
Furnas	30	26.5	12	11.0
Gage	53	10.6	49	10.1
Garden	0	0.0	2	5.7
Garfield	3	7.3	1	2.7
Gosper	5	11.7	5	11.1
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	4	6.8	7	12.2
Hall	259	16.0	193	11.6
Hamilton	15	6.7	3	1.3
Harlan	15	20.3	9	11.9
Hayes	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hitchcock	8	13.3	12	35.2
Holt	16	6.5	15	6.0
Hooker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard	11	7.2	9	5.9
Jefferson	14	8.6	12	7.6
Johnson	9	8.9	13	12.7
Kearney	33	20.7	20	12.6
Keith	26	15.0	29	17.5
Keya Paha	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kimball	16	19.1	10	12.5
Knox	6	2.9	11	5.3
Lancaster	1,529	22.8	762	10.8
Lincoln	318	35.8	180	21.0
Logan	1	5.0	3	14.9
Loup	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	179	20.5	131	36.8
McPherson	1	6.3	1	8.8
Merrick	26	13.8	19	10.5
Morrill	11	9.0	4	3.4

	2011	Rate per 1,000 children	2015	Rate per 1,000 children
Nance	9	10.2	15	18.5
Nemaha	24	15.7	19	12.6
Nuckolls	6	6.6	6	6.7
Otoe	59	15.8	54	14.6
Pawnee	8	13.6	18	31.0
Perkins	3	4.2	6	8.2
Phelps	26	11.6	20	8.8
Pierce	12	6.6	12	6.7
Platte	99	11.5	108	12.6
Polk	10	7.9	10	8.5
Red Willow	31	12.2	36	14.9
Richardson	28	15.6	20	11.6
Rock	4	13.4	0	0.0
Saline	24	6.9	35	9.9
Sarpy	423	9.1	317	6.4
Saunders	46	8.6	58	11.3
Scotts Bluff	223	24.6	151	16.9
Seward	48	12.2	42	10.5
Sheridan	9	7.4	14	12.1
Sherman	10	14.7	0	0.0
Sioux	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stanton	8	4.8	1	0.6
Thayer	8	7.4	4	3.4
Thomas	0	0.0	3	18.8
Thurston	23	9.4	14	5.6
Valley	19	20.2	7	7.3
Washington	40	8.0	15	3.1
Wayne	9	4.8	13	7.0
Webster	2	2.3	9	11.4
Wheeler	0	0.0	0	0.0
York	60	19.4	35	11.1

Sources: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2011 and 2015 estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

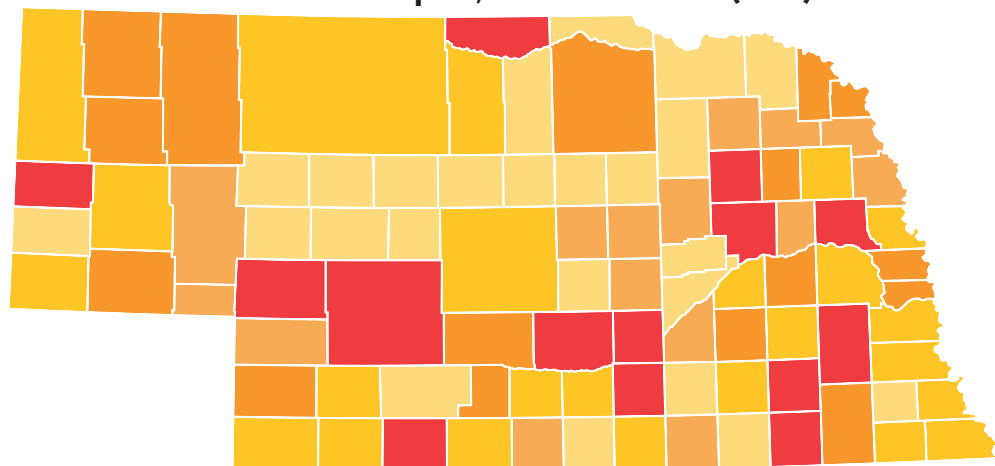
Youth arrests ages 17 & under (2011 & 2015)

Youth arrest rate per 1,000 children 10-17 (2015)

State	Number	Rate
2011	13,137	65.9
2015	10,198	50.9

Highest county	By number	By rate
2011	Douglas	Hall
2015	Douglas	Keya Paha

Lowest county	By number	By rate
2011	20 with 0	20 with 0
2015	24 with 0	24 with 0



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

	2011	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2015	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Adams	184	56.1	231	68.4
Antelope	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arthur	1	19.6	0	0.0
Banner	1	14.3	0	0.0
Blaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boone	0	0.0	1	1.7
Box Butte	118	93.9	61	48.1
Boyd	8	35.7	0	0.0
Brown	3	9.4	4	12.4
Buffalo	508	109.3	442	92.0
Burt	17	23.8	6	8.6
Butler	14	14.2	31	31.7
Cass	43	14.3	63	20.9
Cedar	8	7.8	0	0.0
Chase	5	12.3	15	33.3
Cherry	35	59.6	10	16.4
Cheyenne	36	34.0	38	34.5
Clay	1	1.3	0	0.0
Colfax	3	2.5	3	2.3
Cuming	23	21.6	12	10.7
Custer	31	26.9	33	29.2
Dakota	312	113.6	156	59.0
Dawes	33	41.4	31	42.8
Dawson	253	82.7	166	54.7
Deuel	13	74.3	1	5.2
Dixon	10	13.6	26	37.7
Dodge	256	67.4	282	73.8
Douglas	3,804	66.3	2,870	47.4
Dundy	0	0.0	2	10.6
Fillmore	2	3.0	10	18.4
Franklin	3	8.6	0	0.0

	2011	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2015	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Frontier	0	0.0	0	0.0
Furnas	0	0.0	9	16.5
Gage	215	94.1	122	55.0
Garden	0	0.0	1	5.9
Garfield	1	4.5	0	0.0
Gosper	0	0.0	8	37.7
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greeley	0	0.0	1	3.5
Hall	951	139.3	593	82.7
Hamilton	11	9.9	1	0.9
Harlan	3	8.5	3	9.7
Hayes	0	0.0	1	12.3
Hitchcock	2	7.4	3	10.1
Holt	13	11.5	33	31.6
Hooker	1	13.0	0	0.0
Howard	7	10.3	1	1.4
Jefferson	25	33.3	52	69.3
Johnson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kearney	32	45.2	14	19.5
Keith	68	84.2	67	79.5
Keya Paha	6	75.0	8	127.0
Kimball	22	57.4	5	13.8
Knox	1	1.0	0	0.0
Lancaster	2,557	93.3	2,120	71.3
Lincoln	329	83.5	270	70.0
Logan	0	0.0	0	0.0
Loup	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	384	103.1	271	74.8
McPherson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Merrick	4	4.4	0	0.0
Morrill	24	41.2	15	26.3

	2011	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17	2015	Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17
Nance	2	4.9	0	0.0
Nemaha	13	19.4	13	20.1
Nuckolls	6	14.5	2	4.2
Otoe	91	52.1	48	28.3
Pawnee	3	9.9	6	23.2
Perkins	0	0.0	3	9.4
Phelps	39	38.5	24	23.7
Pierce	8	8.9	7	8.3
Platte	301	78.6	237	63.0
Polk	9	15.2	7	12.5
Red Willow	58	50.6	80	71.0
Richardson	65	74.5	17	20.9
Rock	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saline	95	62.3	118	77.0
Sarpy	1,246	63.7	992	45.8
Saunders	53	21.4	41	16.9
Scotts Bluff	323	84.5	246	62.3
Seward	60	32.6	29	15.3
Sheridan	79	134.8	24	41.7
Sherman	3	9.7	0	0.0
Sioux	0	0.0	3	24.2
Stanton	30	39.3	39	53.6
Thayer	10	20.2	0	0.0
Thomas	2	24.7	0	0.0
Thurston	0	0.0	2	1.9
Valley	0	0.0	1	2.2
Washington	80	32.8	62	25.4
Wayne	1	1.2	2	2.6
Webster	3	7.2	8	22.7
Wheeler	2	20.8	0	0.0
York	169	123.2	43	33.6

Sources: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2014 estimates, Table PEPAGESEX.

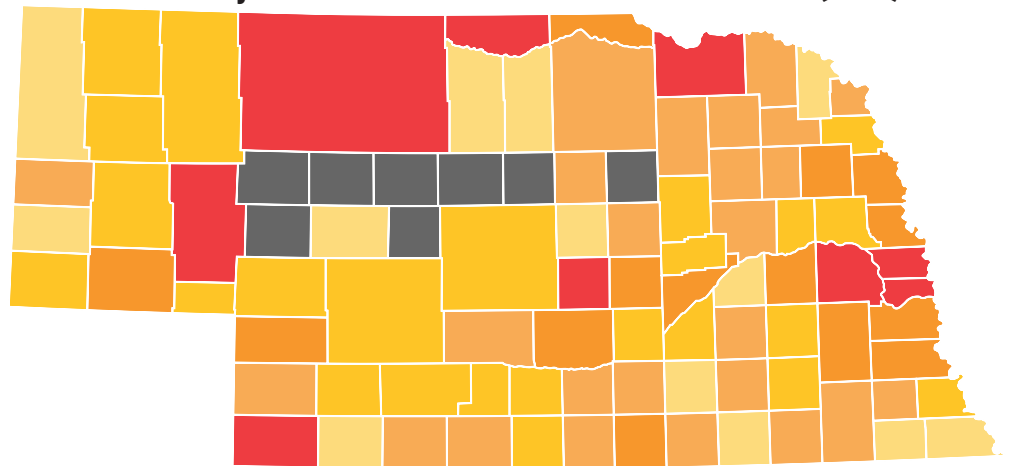
Youth court cases with access to counsel (2015)

Percent of juvenile court cases with access to counsel (2015)

State	Number of cases	% with counsel
Juvenile Court	6,602	61.8%
Criminal Court	1,961	32.7%

Highest county	Number of cases	% with counsel
Juvenile Court	Douglas	Dundy, Keya Paha, Knox
Criminal Court	Douglas	4 with 100%

Lowest county	Number of cases	% with counsel
Juvenile Court	8 with 0	8 with 0%
Criminal Court	15 with 0	26 with 0%



0 cases 0.0-19.9% 20.0-39.9% 40.0-59.9% 60.0-79.9% 80.0-100%

	Juvenile Court Cases	% of Juvenile Court cases with counsel	Criminal Court Cases	% of Criminal Court Cases with counsel
Adams	223	35.0%	38	28.9%
Antelope	29	34.5%	10	10.0%
Arthur	0	-	0	-
Banner	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Blaine	0	-	0	-
Boone	20	45.0%	0	-
Box Butte	53	45.3%	34	23.5%
Boyd	6	66.7%	2	0.0%
Brown	11	18.2%	11	45.5%
Buffalo	161	61.5%	64	34.4%
Burt	3	66.7%	3	66.7%
Butler	23	60.9%	4	0.0%
Cass	105	60.0%	4	25.0%
Cedar	13	23.1%	2	50.0%
Chase	18	33.3%	8	25.0%
Cherry	10	80.0%	16	56.3%
Cheyenne	43	76.7%	8	50.0%
Clay	24	12.5%	1	100.0%
Colfax	68	58.8%	11	18.2%
Cuming	18	66.7%	13	46.2%
Custer	34	47.1%	16	18.8%
Dakota	71	36.6%	75	45.3%
Dawes	47	48.9%	12	16.7%
Dawson	207	28.5%	55	12.7%
Deuel	2	50.0%	3	33.3%
Dixon	19	5.3%	3	33.3%
Dodge	186	55.4%	32	9.4%
Douglas	1,618	93.9%	339	57.2%
Dundy	2	100.0%	1	0.0%
Fillmore	10	20.0%	3	66.7%
Franklin	14	21.4%	0	-

	Juvenile Court Cases	% of Juvenile Court cases with counsel	Criminal Court Cases	% of Criminal Court Cases with counsel
Frontier	5	40.0%	9	11.1%
Furnas	14	28.6%	6	50.0%
Gage	135	37.8%	9	44.4%
Garden	11	90.9%	1	100.0%
Garfield	3	33.3%	6	0.0%
Gosper	5	40.0%	4	0.0%
Grant	0	-	0	-
Greeley	6	33.3%	0	-
Hall	523	43.8%	140	33.6%
Hamilton	35	42.9%	8	50.0%
Harlan	12	41.7%	0	-
Hayes	2	50.0%	2	0.0%
Hitchcock	1	0.0%	1	100.0%
Holt	31	29.0%	21	19.0%
Hooker	0	-	0	-
Howard	3	66.7%	15	0.0%
Jefferson	58	34.5%	10	30.0%
Johnson	10	30.0%	1	0.0%
Kearney	18	33.3%	12	33.3%
Keith	31	48.4%	10	20.0%
Keya Paha	2	100.0%	8	0.0%
Kimball	20	55.0%	3	0.0%
Knox	3	100.0%	1	0.0%
Lancaster	782	63.2%	303	19.8%
Lincoln	179	58.1%	147	25.9%
Logan	0	-	0	-
Loup	0	-	1	0.0%
Madison	123	29.3%	68	32.4%
McPherson	1	0.0%	0	-
Merrick	32	68.8%	1	0.0%
Morrill	19	52.6%	8	12.5%

	Juvenile Court Cases	% of Juvenile Court cases with counsel	Criminal Court Cases	% of Criminal Court Cases with counsel
Nance	12	50.0%	4	25.0%
Nemaha	7	42.9%	6	0.0%
Nuckolls	10	20.0%	2	50.0%
Otoe	68	61.8%	18	22.2%
Pawnee	4	0.0%	1	0.0%
Perkins	8	75.0%	1	0.0%
Phelps	35	48.6%	7	28.6%
Pierce	13	38.5%	7	0.0%
Platte	222	27.9%	11	54.5%
Polk	7	0.0%	2	0.0%
Red Willow	69	33.3%	12	25.0%
Richardson	17	17.6%	3	0.0%
Rock	1	0.0%	0	-
Saline	71	43.7%	18	27.8%
Sarpy	478	98.3%	139	36.7%
Saunders	29	82.8%	2	50.0%
Scotts Bluff	276	35.1%	108	43.5%
Seward	45	48.9%	0	-
Sheridan	32	43.8%	8	37.5%
Sherman	6	83.3%	1	0.0%
Sioux	1	0.0%	0	-
Stanton	31	38.7%	13	0.0%
Thayer	23	17.4%	1	0.0%
Thomas	0	-	0	-
Thurston	7	57.1%	3	0.0%
Valley	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Washington	59	62.7%	43	18.6%
Wayne	26	26.9%	3	0.0%
Webster	12	75.0%	8	100.0%
Wheeler	0	-	0	-
York	44	38.6%	6	33.3%

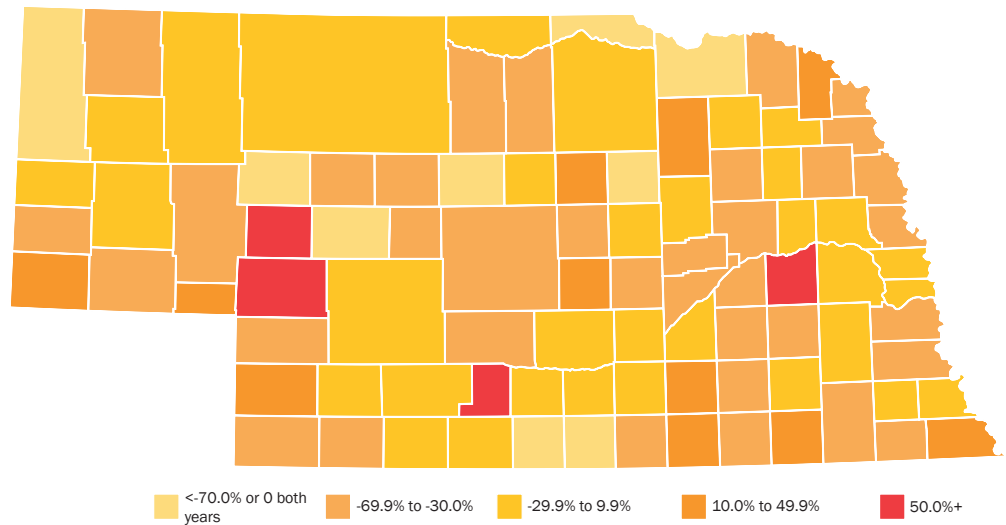
Youth 18 & under adjudicated in adult court (2012 & 2015)

Percent change of cases of youth adjudicated in adult court (2012 to 2015)

State	Number of cases
2012	5,850
2015	4,575

Highest county	2015
By number of cases	Douglas
By percent change	Gosper

Lowest county	2015
By number of cases	7 with 0
By percent change	4 with -100%



	2012	2015	% Change
Adams	110	82	-25.5%
Antelope	11	13	18.2%
Arthur	0	1	100.0%
Banner	6	3	-50.0%
Blaine	1	0	-100.0%
Boone	11	10	-9.1%
Box Butte	46	44	-4.3%
Boyd	3	0	-100.0%
Brown	23	9	-60.9%
Buffalo	189	141	-25.4%
Burt	17	10	-41.2%
Butler	15	25	66.7%
Cass	64	36	-43.8%
Cedar	31	11	-64.5%
Chase	13	17	30.8%
Cherry	22	22	0.0%
Cheyenne	36	21	-41.7%
Clay	11	16	45.5%
Colfax	35	36	2.9%
Cuming	45	31	-31.1%
Custer	26	18	-30.8%
Dakota	260	170	-34.6%
Dawes	38	20	-47.4%
Dawson	158	108	-31.6%
Deuel	4	5	25.0%
Dixon	5	7	40.0%
Dodge	213	168	-21.1%
Douglas	1,636	1,391	-15.0%
Dundy	7	3	-57.1%
Fillmore	25	9	-64.0%
Franklin	0	0	0.0%

	2012	2015	% Change
Frontier	9	8	-11.1%
Furnas	7	5	-28.6%
Gage	47	29	-38.3%
Garden	3	2	-33.3%
Garfield	5	6	20.0%
Gosper	3	11	266.7%
Grant	3	0	-100.0%
Greeley	2	2	0.0%
Hall	262	247	-5.7%
Hamilton	21	18	-14.3%
Harlan	8	1	-87.5%
Hayes	4	3	-25.0%
Hitchcock	6	3	-50.0%
Holt	37	32	-13.5%
Hooker	3	1	-66.7%
Howard	39	17	-56.4%
Jefferson	22	32	45.5%
Johnson	11	9	-18.2%
Kearney	17	12	-29.4%
Keith	21	35	66.7%
Keya Paha	5	5	0.0%
Kimball	9	11	22.2%
Knox	19	5	-73.7%
Lancaster	410	385	-6.1%
Lincoln	144	116	-19.4%
Logan	3	2	-33.3%
Loup	1	1	0.0%
Madison	210	116	-44.8%
McPherson	0	0	0.0%
Merrick	36	12	-66.7%
Morrill	29	21	-27.6%

	2012	2015	% Change
Nance	8	4	-50.0%
Nemaha	28	21	-25.0%
Nuckolls	7	9	28.6%
Otoe	66	39	-40.9%
Pawnee	7	4	-42.9%
Perkins	8	5	-37.5%
Phelps	31	24	-22.6%
Pierce	11	10	-9.1%
Platte	140	59	-57.9%
Polk	8	5	-37.5%
Red Willow	45	42	-6.7%
Richardson	14	16	14.3%
Rock	3	1	-66.7%
Saline	81	58	-28.4%
Sarpy	365	292	-20.0%
Saunders	34	31	-8.8%
Scotts Bluff	223	180	-19.3%
Seward	44	26	-40.9%
Sheridan	33	32	-3.0%
Sherman	3	4	33.3%
Sioux	1	0	-100.0%
Stanton	24	26	8.3%
Thayer	8	4	-50.0%
Thomas	2	1	-50.0%
Thurston	21	10	-52.4%
Valley	15	5	-66.7%
Washington	59	36	-39.0%
Wayne	27	21	-22.2%
Webster	7	3	-57.1%
Wheeler	1	0	-100.0%
York	69	33	-52.2%

Source: JUSTICE, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Note: Youth include those 18 and under. Numbers from each year are number of cases, not number of youth.

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

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