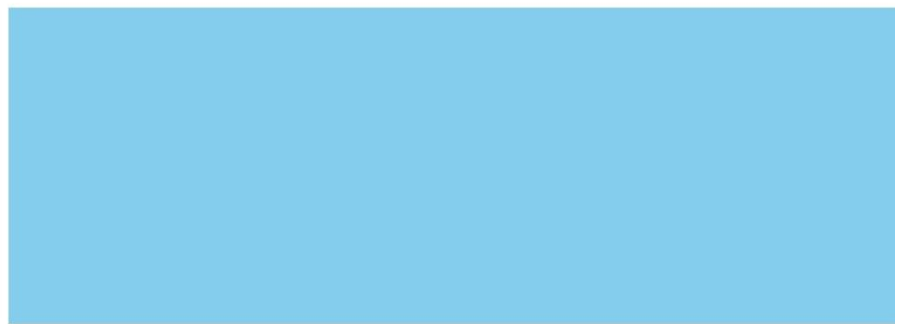


Statewide Report of Transitional Services Survey Outcomes

October 2017 Results



nebraskachildren
CONNECTED YOUTH INITIATIVE



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AND FAMILIES FOUNDATION

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Introduction	3
What is the Connected Youth Initiative?	3
Methodology	4
About the Transitional Services Survey	4
October 2016 to October 2017 Comparative Analysis	4
Findings from the Oct. 2017 Transitional Services Survey	5
General Demographics	5
Education & Employment	6
Health Insurance, Housing, Parenting, & Transportation	7
Financial Well-being	8
Social Support/Socio-Emotional Functioning	8
Findings from Comparative Analysis of Oct. 2016 and Oct. 2017 Transitional Services Surveys	9
Discussion	11
Key Takeaways	11
Limitations	12
Recommendations	13
Recommendations for Future Study	13
Recommendations for Stakeholders	13
Appendix A	14

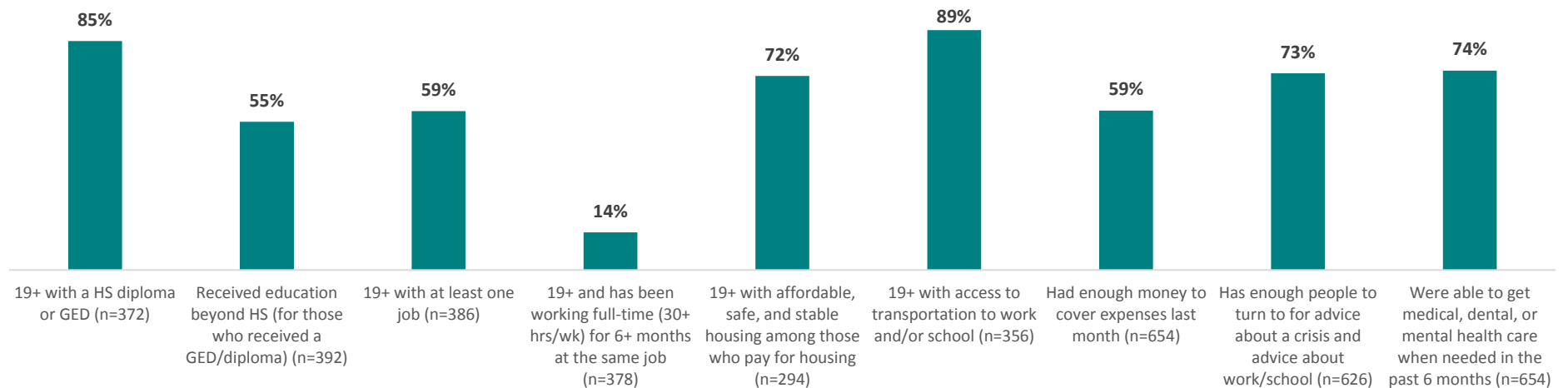
Executive Summary

This report shares statewide results of 655 Connected Youth Initiative (CYI) participants who completed a Transitional Services Survey in October of 2017. Results provide a point-in-time snapshot of who is involved with CYI and how they are faring across several domains: education, employment, housing, transportation, physical and mental health, economic stability, and social support (permanence). The Key Indicators (Figure 1, below) provide a high-level summary of survey results. Findings are also contextualized with publicly available data when possible to better understand how CYI-involved young people are progressing relative to their peers in the general population. Although survey respondents were similar to their peers in some areas, there is room for growth across the majority of domains.

To begin to gain a better sense of whether young people with continued involvement in CYI see improved outcomes over time, this report contains comparative data on young people who took a survey both in October 2016 and October 2017. No statistically significant increases or declines were found in the indicators analyzed, but the changes are still worthwhile to consider. Overall, the specific sample of young people assessed saw progress in the areas of education, employment, and transportation. However, after one year, this group of young people reported declines in the areas of housing, finances, social support, and healthcare. Simply put, it seems these young people face additional challenges in these areas as they age.

Results also suggest that a successful transition to adulthood for survey respondents is not short-term or linear. Longitudinal, mixed-methods studies are recommended to truly understand how young people eligible for CYI make successful transitions to adulthood, and how involvement in CYI and other life experiences contribute to this transitional phase. Stakeholders should also continue to identify and fill gaps in wraparound services around areas of basic need in their particular communities, especially for young people ages 19 and older.

Key Indicators (Figure 1)



Introduction

This report illustrates the experiences of 655 young people across Nebraska who have participated in the Connected Youth Initiative (CYI) at some level and responded to a survey in October 2017. These 655 young people are a subset of all young people participating in CYI, which currently spans more than 50 counties across Nebraska.

In this report, background information on CYI is provided, followed by a description of this evaluation, including the Transitional Services Survey and how responses were collected and analyzed. Next, detailed demographic information and summaries of October 2017 survey responses by domain area are given, followed by an analysis of October 2016 and October 2017 key indicators data for select respondents. Key takeaways are then discussed and limitations of this evaluation are highlighted. Finally, recommendations for future study are provided. Selected results by geographic area are also included in Appendix A.

This report is primarily intended for stakeholders who want to ensure that young people in Nebraska who already participate in CYI—or are eligible to participate—transition to adulthood successfully. Though limitations to this evaluation exist, it is hoped that findings will nevertheless help inform future decisions and actions of those who seek to support these young people. It is recommended that these findings be shared and discussed amongst communities across the state to aid in shaping how to move CYI work forward.

What is the Connected Youth Initiative?

Through a collective impact approach, CYI promotes evidence-based programming and core components (best practices), multi-level systematic change, and collaboration to develop strategic partnerships to enable Nebraska disconnected young people to thrive. In 2016-17, Nebraska Children advanced the CYI model to align services and supports while allowing for community-level implementation. The model includes strategies in four core components (youth leadership, central navigation, coaching, and Opportunity Passport™) that are believed to lead to improved outcomes.

Eligibility to participate in CYI varies by geographic location; broadly, however, young people who participate fall within the Nebraska Children and Families Foundation definition of disconnected youth, who are considered unconnected vulnerable young people. They are generally ages 14-24 and are without family supports. Young people who participate in CYI have at least one of the following characteristics:

- Are currently or have been in the Nebraska foster care system
- Have had contact with child protective services
- Have had contact with the juvenile justice system (including diversion or young adults transitioning out of Probation)
- Are homeless or near-homeless

It is important to note that some areas of the state only serve young people with previous or current experience with the Nebraska foster care system. In addition, there are slight variations in age eligibility for supports and services across communities and agency partners.

Methodology

About the Transitional Services Survey

Beginning in October of 2015, surveys assessing the well-being of young people in Nebraska have been collected across the state twice annually (April and October). Originally based on the Opportunity Passport Participant Survey designed by the Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative, the Transitional Services Survey was developed and finalized via a collaborative process involving key stakeholders from across the state.

At the beginning of October 2017, an e-mail with survey materials was sent to the leads of CYI community collaboratives across the state, who then forwarded materials to the appropriate direct service workers. The survey was made available in both online and paper format. Direct service workers were instructed to give the survey to young people who participate in CYI in their given area. Though direct service workers distribute the survey to each young person, the young person completes the survey on their own to the best of their ability. Survey responses were collected through mid-November. Survey responses were included in the analysis as long as there was sufficient identifying information to ensure a unique response, even if specific response items were missing. Generally, analyses were calculated based on total responses available for a specific item.

October 2016 to October 2017 Comparative Analysis

As different groups of young people respond to each survey administration, a subset of individuals who have taken more than one Transitional Services Survey needed to be determined to complete a comparative analysis. October 2016 and October 2017 survey administrations were analyzed, hypothesizing that 12 months would be a sufficient timeframe to see improvements and a sufficient number of young people completed both surveys. There were 215 young people who responded to the survey in both October 2016 and October 2017, which represents approximately one-third (32.8%) of total October 2017 responses.

While comparisons could be made with any item on the survey, the analysis was limited to the Key Indicators (see Figure 1). To determine whether findings could be generalized to the entire CYI population, 95% confidence intervals (C.I.)¹ were calculated for the survey key indicators for the set of respondents across both time periods (see Figure 18 on page 10). A statistically significant change across two time periods occurs when the confidence interval ranges do not overlap (see error bars in Figure 18).

For Key Indicators pertaining only to those who are 19 and older, only those respondents who were 19 or older in both survey administrations were included. Additionally, participants had to respond to all items pertaining to a given indicator for both administrations in order to be included in each analysis. For example, if a respondent did not answer a question pertaining to a certain indicator in 2016, their response for 2017 for this indicator was also counted as missing.

¹ A confidence interval is a statistical measure that allows generalization or results to an entire population (in this case, all CYI-involved young people). A 95% confidence interval allows the ability to say that a result falls within a certain range for the entire population with 95% confidence.

Findings from the Oct. 2017 Transitional Services Survey

Specific takeaways are listed with each figure throughout this section.

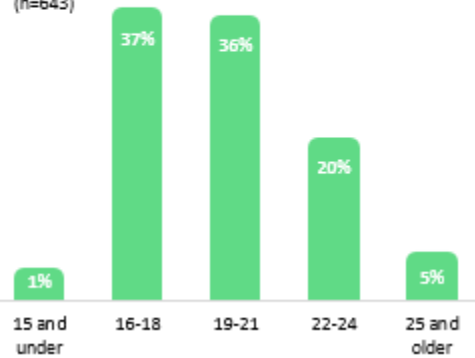
General Demographics

Survey respondents were asked a series of demographic questions to determine basic characteristics of young people who took the survey. Name, address, date of birth, and other identifiable data were also collected.

Age of participants (Figure 2)

Over half of survey participants were **19 or older**

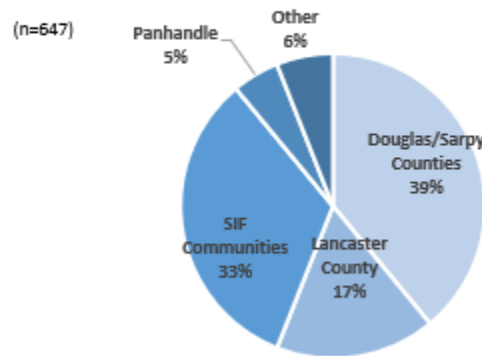
(n=643)



Area of the State (Figure 3)

Over half of survey participants were from **Douglas, Sarpy, and Lancaster Counties**

(n=647)

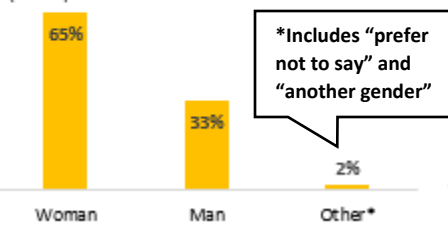


Descriptions of each geographic area are in Appendix A.

Participant gender (Figure 4)

Nearly two-thirds of survey respondents **identified as women**

(n=647)

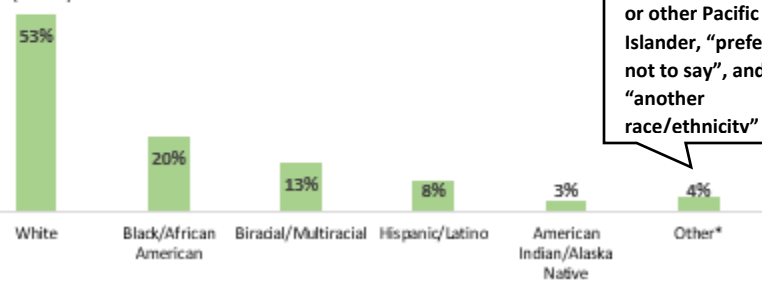


*Includes "prefer not to say" and "another gender"

Participant Race/Ethnicity (Figure 5)

Over half of survey respondents **identified as white**

(n=648)

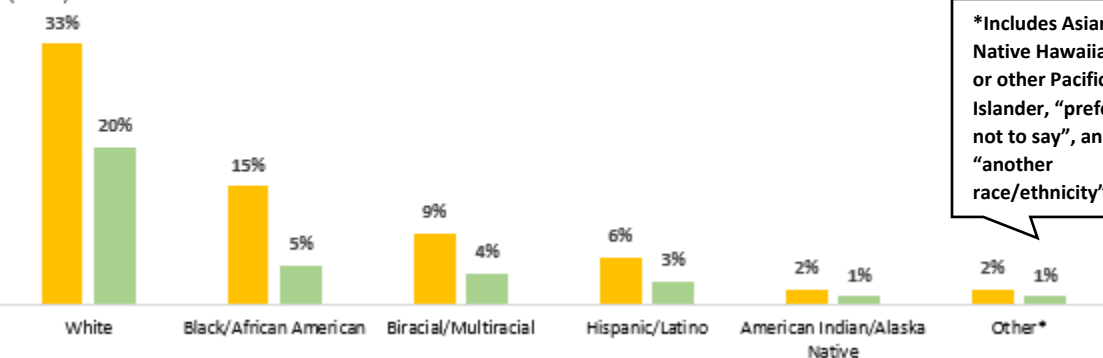


*Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, "prefer not to say", and "another race/ethnicity"

Gender and Race/Ethnicity of Participants (Figure 6)

More survey respondents were **women** than **men** in almost every race/ethnicity category

(n=633)



*Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, "prefer not to say", and "another race/ethnicity"

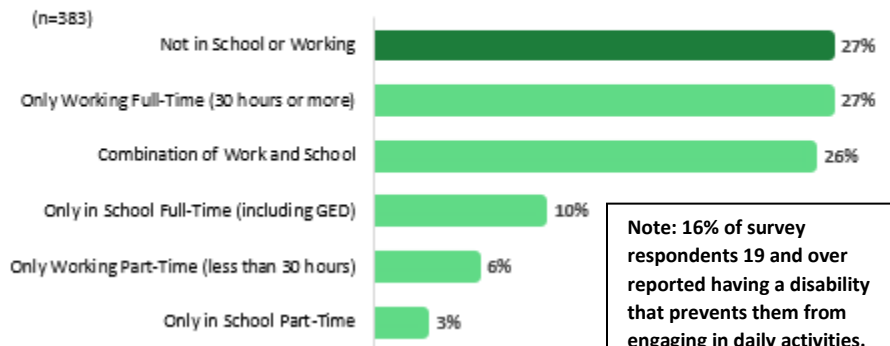
Note: those indicating a gender defined as "other" are not included in Figure 6 above.

Education & Employment

Data were also collected about young peoples' education and employment status. In addition to the findings on this page, employed young people were asked about their hourly wage, the average number of hours worked per week, and length of time with employer. Education and employment responses were also combined to gain a more comprehensive understanding of young people's current pursuits.

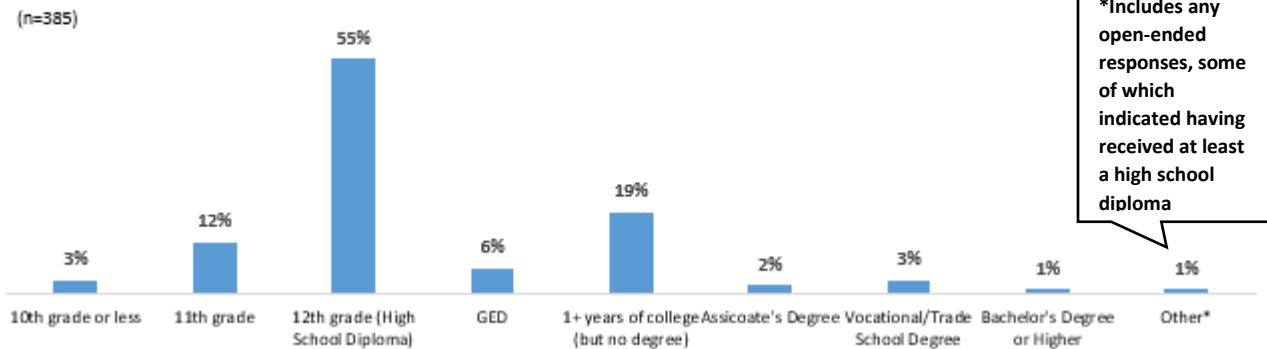
Combined Education and Employment Status (Figure 7)

More than a quarter of survey respondents 19 and over are considered "opportunity youth," young people who are not in school or working.



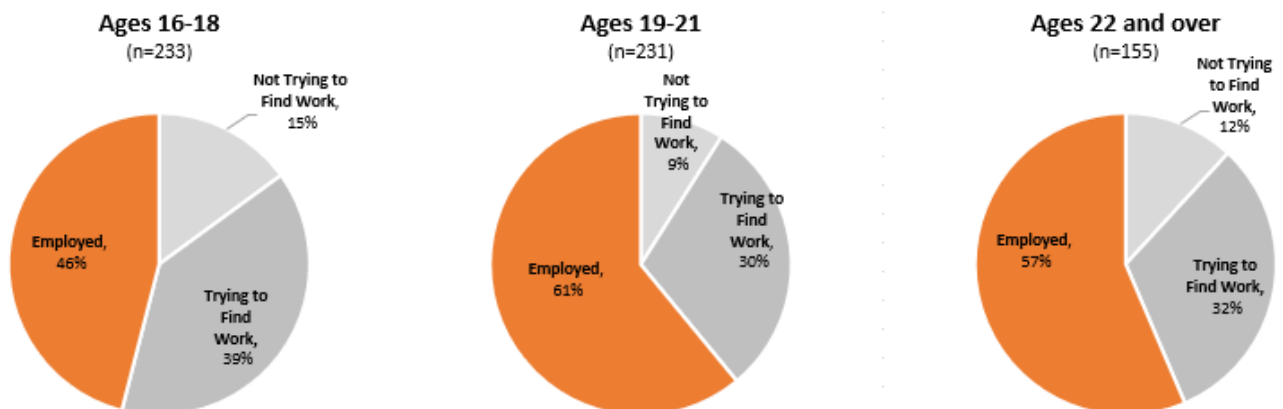
Highest Grade Achieved (Figure 8)

Of those 19 and older, at least 85% achieved a high school diploma or GED and 24% pursued additional post-secondary education



Employment (Figure 9)

Young people ages 19 and older and older were most likely to be **employed** than those ages 16-18.

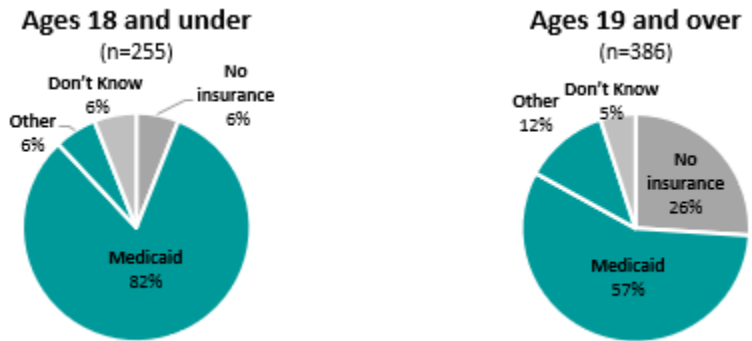


Health Insurance, Housing, Parenting, & Transportation

Young people were asked a series of questions about access to medical care, dental care, care from a mental health professional, and needed medications. They were also asked about the stability, affordability, and safety of their current living situation, as well as their parenting status (including whether their children lived with them) and transportation needs. Highlights from each of these three areas are detailed on this page.

Health Insurance (Figure 10)

Most young people have health insurance through Medicaid, though over one quarter of respondents ages 19 and older indicated that they do not have health insurance.



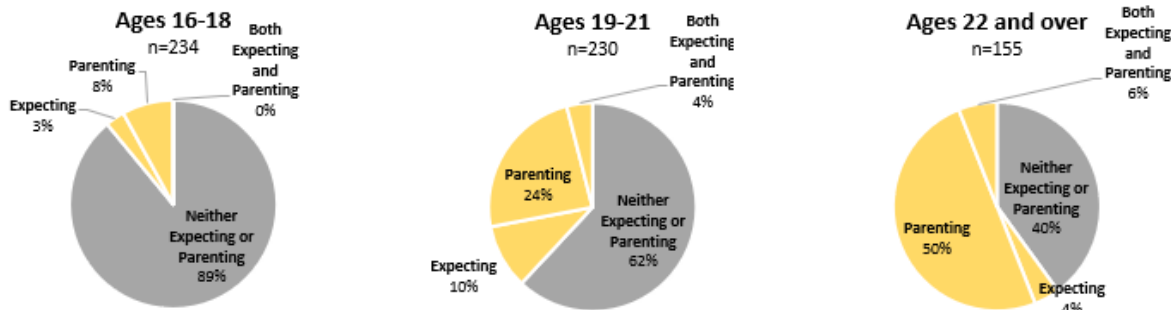
Current Living Situation (Figure 11)

Young people ages 18 and under are most likely to live in a foster home or group home, while those ages 19 and older are most likely to live on their own.



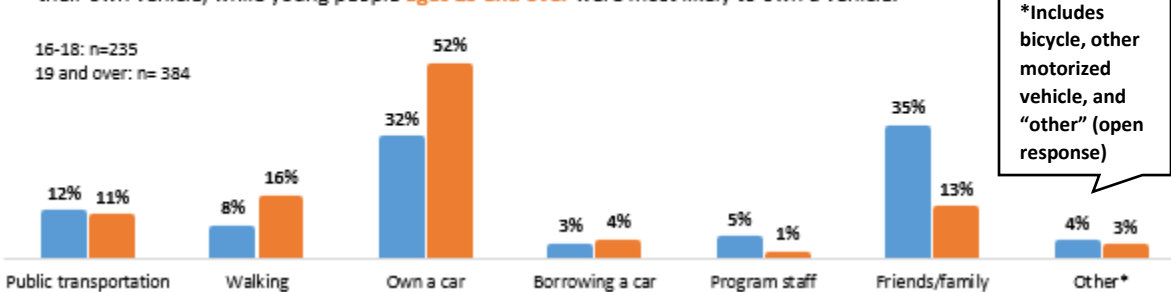
Parenting (Figure 12)

Only 11% of young people ages 16-18 were parenting, expecting a child, or both, compared to 38% of young people ages 19-21 and 60% of young people ages 22 and over.



Transportation (Figure 13)

Young people ages 16-18 were most likely to rely on friends and family for transportation or own their own vehicle, while young people ages 19 and over were most likely to own a vehicle.

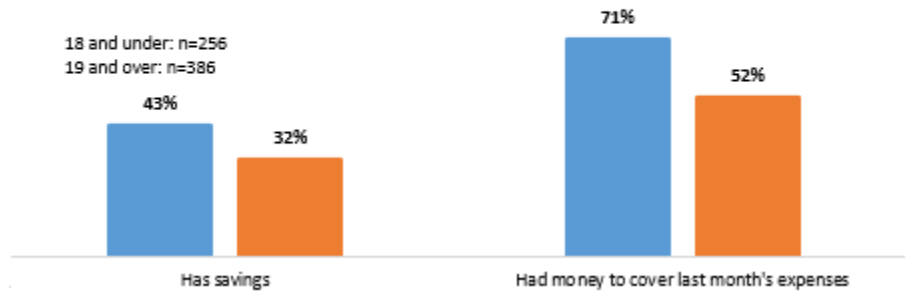


Financial Well-being

Survey respondents were asked a series of questions related to their financial well-being. Beyond the results shared in this section, young people also indicated whether they have a bank or credit union account.

Savings and Monthly Expenses (Figure 14)

Slightly less than half of young people **18 and under** reported having some savings, while just under one-third of young people ages **19 and over** said they had savings.

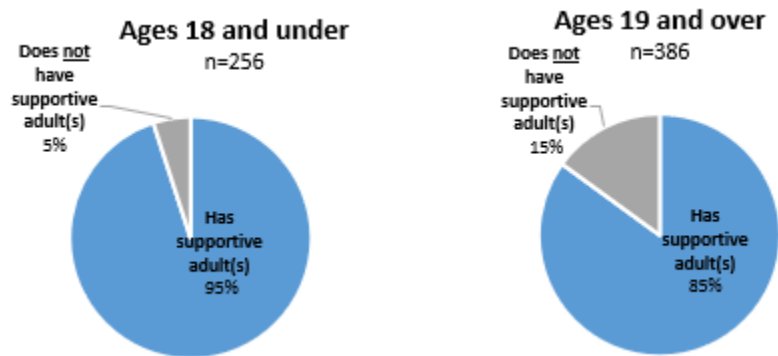


Social Support/Socio-Emotional Functioning

Several questions related to permanency and social support were asked. In addition to those presented here, questions included whether young people had enough people to turn to for advice or money in an emergency. Finally, young people took two published measurement tools as a part of the survey: the Adult State Hope Scale (a 6-item measure designed to assess respondent' levels of hope) and 10 survey items of the Emotional Self-Regulation domain of the Children and Adolescent Wellness Scale (a tool designed to measure overall psychological health).

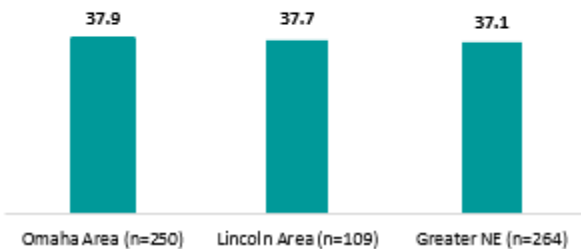
Supportive Adults (Figure 15)

The majority of all survey respondents indicated that they had **at least one adult they could always turn to**, though fewer young people ages 19 and over reported having a supportive adult in their life.



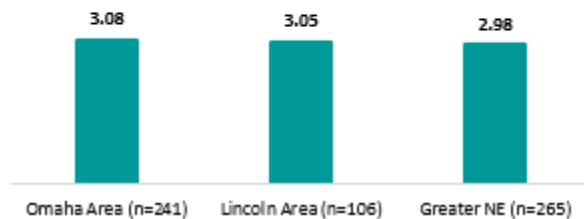
Hope Scale* (Figure 16)

Average total scores on the Adult State Hope Scale were consistent across the state (maximum possible score = 48).



Self-Regulation Scale° (Figure 17)

Average total scores on the Emotional Self-Regulation domain of the Children and Adolescent Wellbeing Scale (CAWS) were consistent across the state (maximum possible score = 4).



*To offer a comparison for the **Adult State Hope Scale**, which has been published in several peer-reviewed journal articles, in a study of 444 University of Kansas college students, the average State Adult Hope Scale score was 37.15 (Snyder et al., 1996).

°The **Emotional Self-Regulation domain** of the CAWS includes 17 survey items. A modified version of 10 of these 17 items was used in the Transitional Services Survey. Because all 17 survey items of the domain are not used, there are no comparison data available.

Findings from Comparative Analysis of Oct. 2016 and Oct. 2017 Transitional Services Surveys

There were no statistically significant improvements or declines in any key indicators among respondents who took the survey in both **October 2016** and **October 2017** (see Figure 18, page 10). However, relatively small sample sizes yielded 95% confidence intervals that were quite large. While statistically significant changes would allow the generalization of results to the entire CYI population with more confidence, it is still worthwhile to review changes in key indicators for this specific subset of survey respondents.

Two noteworthy improvements were seen in the areas of transportation and employment. These indicators could be considered as having the most positive results among the Key Indicators when comparing October 2016 and 2017 administrations.

- Respondents ages 19 and older who reported having access to transportation for work and/or school increased 7% (from 89.0% in 2016 to 96.0% in 2017). This represents a “near” statistically significant increase.
- Respondents ages 19 and older who reported having at least one job increased 12% (from 51% in 2016 to 63% in 2017).
- Respondents ages 19 and older who reported working the same job(s) full-time (30+ hours/week) for 6 months or more increased 3.6% (from 12.6% in 2016 to 16.2% in 2017).

The two indicators related to education saw modest improvements from 2016 to 2017. However, it is not possible for these two indicators to decrease. At worst, they could only stay the same.

- Respondents ages 19 and older with a high school diploma or GED increased 6.7% (from 85.7% in 2016 to 92.4% in 2017).
- Respondents who received education beyond high school (of those who received a GED or diploma) increased 8.4% (from 56.1% in 2016 to 64.5% in 2017).

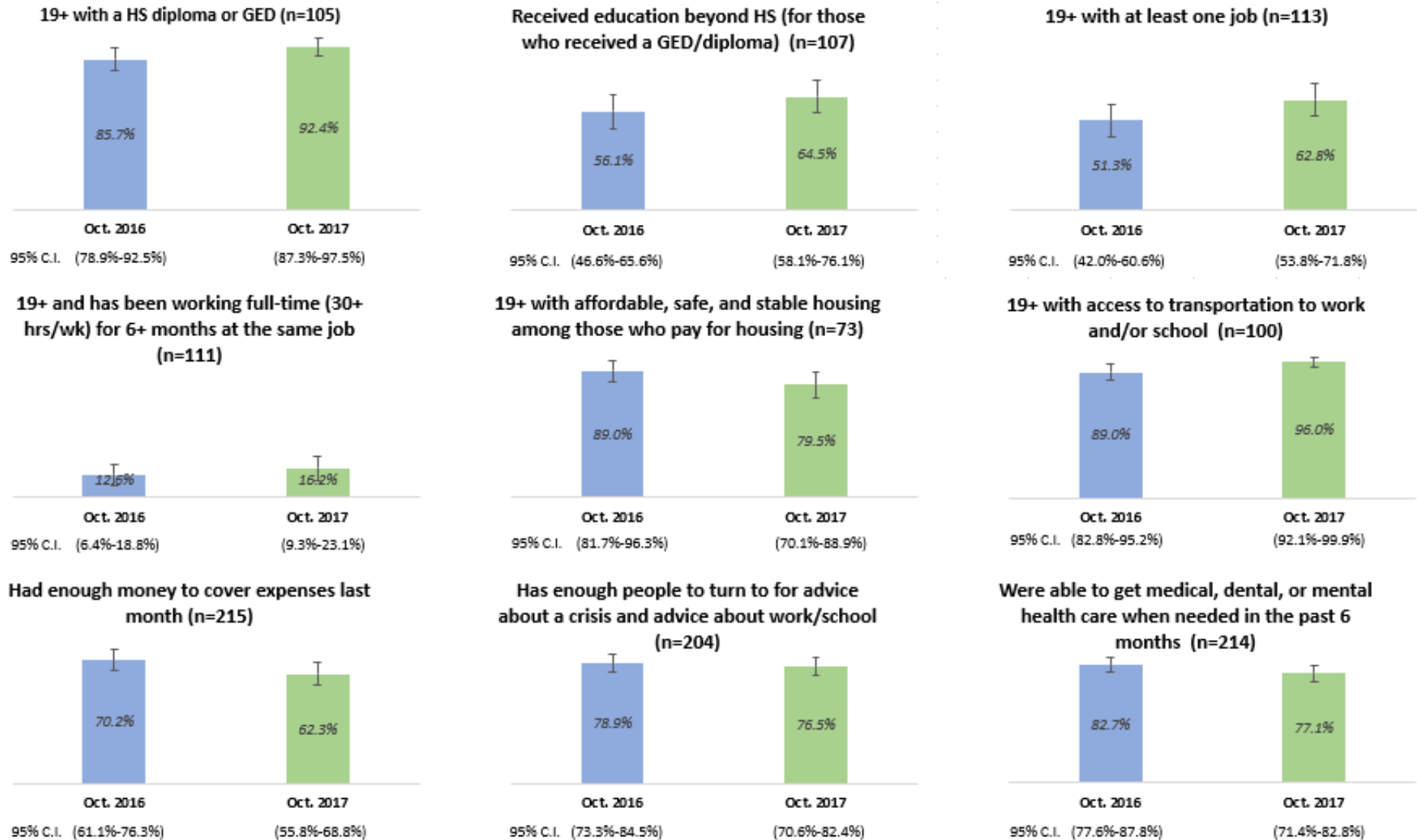
There were non-statistically significant declines from October 2016 to 2017 in the key indicators related to housing, finances, supportive adults, and healthcare. Those 19 and older who have affordable, safe, and stable housing (among those who pay for housing) had the largest decline, though this indicator also had the smallest sample size.

- Respondents ages 19 and older who reported having affordable, safe, and stable housing decreased by 9.5% (from 89.0% in 2016 to 79.5% in 2017).
- Respondents who reported having enough money to cover expenses in the last month decreased 7.7% (from 70.2% in 2016 to 62.3% in 2017).
- Respondents who had enough people to turn to for advice about a crisis and work/school decreased 2.4% (from 78.9% in 2016 to 76.5% in 2017).
- Respondents who reported the ability to obtain medical, dental or mental health care when needed in the past six months decreased 5.6% (from 82.7% in 2016 to 77.1% in 2017).

Please see the Discussion section (pages 11-12) for further exploration of these results and their limitations.

Key Indicators: October 2016 and October 2017 Comparison (Figure 18)²

Results below only include respondents who took both the October 2016 and October 2017 Transitional Services Survey. See Methodology section (page 4) for more details



² A statistically significant change across two time periods occurs when the confidence interval ranges do not overlap (ranges indicated by error bars in each figure)

Discussion

Key Takeaways

❖ October 2017 Detailed Results

➤ Generally positive findings

- **Most survey respondents 19 and older have a diploma or GED (85%),** which resembles the 88.5% of young people ages 18 to 24 in the entire state of Nebraska who have a diploma or GED³.
- **Most survey respondents 19 and older have access to transportation they need for work or school (89%).** Most respondents ages 16-18 also indicated they have access to transportation for work or school (94%).
- **Nearly all respondents reported having at least one supportive adult in their life** (18 and under, 95%; 19 and over, 85%). Comparatively, 92.7% of Nebraska adults reported their child (ages 6 to 17) has at least one adult outside the home to whom the child can turn to for guidance⁴.
- **On average, respondents report levels of hope that are comparable to their college-attending peers.** The average hope scale score was 37.6 out of 48, which is comparable to the average score of 37.2 found among a random group of 444 students at the University of Kansas⁵.

➤ Potential areas for growth

- **The percentage of CYI survey respondents pursuing education beyond a high school diploma or equivalent was lower, when compared to state and national data.** Specifically, only 55% of survey respondents have pursued further education as compared to approximately 70% statewide and nationally^{6,7}.
- **More than one-in-four respondents 19 and over are considered Opportunity Youth (i.e., not in school and not working) (27%).** This is considerably higher than the national rate of 16% and the state of Nebraska rate of 10% among those ages 20 to 24, as documented in 2015⁸. However, 16% of survey respondents 19 and over reported having a disability that prevents them from engaging in daily activities.
- **Just over two-thirds (69%) of those 19 and over have insurance, and 88% of young people 18 and under have insurance.** Across the entire state of Nebraska, 83.9% of those ages 18 to 24 have health insurance⁹.
- **A low percentage of respondents reported having any financial savings.** Just over two-in-five (43%) young people 18 and under and one-in-three (34%) of young people 19 and over reported having any savings. For comparison, 68% of young people ages 18-24 reported having at least some savings in a national study¹⁰.
- **Many survey respondents are parents, increasing substantially with age.** While relatively few young people ages 16 to 18 are expecting and/or parenting (11%), this percentage more than triples for young people ages 19 to 21 (38%), and then increases substantially again for young people 22 and over (60%).
- **One-in-ten (10%) respondents age 19 and over reported being homeless or couch surfing.** In the October 2016 administration, only 5% reported they were currently couch surfing or homeless. According to a national point-in-time count, on a single night in January 2016 an estimated 50,001 young people ages 18 to 24 were homeless in the United States¹¹, accounting for only 0.2% of the total population 18-24¹².

³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501 (factfinder.census.gov)

⁴ Source: 2016 National Survey of Children's Health (childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=4752&r=1&r2=29)

⁵ Source: Snyder et al., 1996 (enablemob.wustl.edu/ot572d-01/requiredarticles/snyder_hopescale.pdf)

⁶ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, College Enrollment and Work Activity of High School Graduates (www.bls.gov/bls/news-release/home.htm#HSGEC)

⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501 (factfinder.census.gov)

⁸ Source: US. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Data provided by National Kids Count (<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/9292-youth-not-attending-school-and-not-working-by-age-group#detailed/1/any/false/573,869,36,868,867/4121,4122,4123/18399,18400>).

⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B27001 (factfinder.census.gov)

¹⁰ Source: 2015 GoBankingRates Survey (www.gobankingrates.com/saving-money/data-americans-savings/)

¹¹ Source: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: 2016 Annual Homeless Report (www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-1.pdf)

¹² Based on a total 2016 population of 30,843,811 18-24 year olds as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate, Table PEPAGESEX (factfinder.census.gov)

Key Takeaways, Cont.

❖ **October 2016-October 2017 Comparison**

Among those who took the survey in October 2016 and October 2017

- There were positive gains in employment and transportation. Most notably:
 - Those 19 and older with access to transportation to work and/or school increased from 89% to 96%.
 - Those 19 and older with at least one job increased from 51% to 63%
- There were modest gains in educational attainment, though it is not possible for these numbers to decline.
- There were declines in the key indicators related to housing, finances, supportive adults, and healthcare.
 - It is important to consider that as this population of young people grows older and becomes more independent, barriers and challenges continue to arise in these areas. A longitudinal study of Midwest young people with foster care experience shows that young people continue to struggle to achieve positive outcomes across virtually all domains into their mid-twenties¹³.

Limitations

It is imperative to consider the limitations below when discussing the findings and takeaways within this report.

❖ **General Limitations**

- There is potential selection bias in who takes a survey, with those who are actively receiving some type of CYI-related service during the administration period being most likely to respond. In these cases, it is more likely that young people are still working towards meeting their needs and reaching outcomes. Thus, those whose needs have been met, or were never met, are less likely to respond, which may skew results.
- As CYI is a system of supports, programming, and services in which participants voluntarily engage over varying amounts of time and according to their own needs, each participant's involvement will look different and is not "set" upon initial engagement. Length of time involved in CYI, level of involvement, and types of involvement is not considered in this evaluation.
- Comparison data primarily concern the general population. Significant differences exist between survey respondents and the general population, so direct comparisons should be made with caution.
- Involvement in CYI is only one of many factors that can contribute to the success of a young person. The design of this evaluation does not allow for any changes in outcomes to be attributed to CYI specifically.

❖ **October 2016-October 2017 Comparison Limitations**

- A small sample size resulted in Confidence Interval ranges that were quite large, making statistically significant results more challenging to achieve.
- Comparisons were only made for Key Indicator data which are not a comprehensive composite of survey items—more detailed outcome comparisons for each survey item could support or conflict Key Indicator results.
- Comparisons were only made over one 12-month period. Young people are often require longer periods of engagement to achieve outcomes.

¹³ Courtney, M., Dworsky, A., Brown, A., Cary, C., Love, K., & Vorhies, V. (2011). Midwest evaluation of the adult functioning of former foster youth: Outcomes at age 26. Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago

Recommendations

Based on the results of this evaluation, future studies and stakeholders should consider the recommendations below, while remaining mindful of feasibility and community context as appropriate.

Recommendations for Future Study

- ❖ Gather qualitative, longitudinal data to gain a richer understanding of how young people achieve various outcomes and how their life situations and experiences may change and influence these outcomes over longer periods of time.
- ❖ Develop ways to integrate data on level, type, and duration of CYI involvement in analysis and discussion of results.
- ❖ Enhance efforts to survey young people who were formerly engaged in CYI, but are no longer actively engaged.
- ❖ Explore additional ways to contextualize survey findings with data on young people who have similar life experiences (e.g., state-specific data from the National Youth in Transition Database).

Recommendations for Stakeholders

Stakeholders should continue work to identify and fill gaps in wraparound programming and services provided to young people within a specific community, especially those ages 19 and older. Evaluation results show young people face challenges especially as they get older, particularly when achieving outcomes in more basic areas of need. In particular, stakeholders should determine how expansions and/or enhancements of current work might better support young people in the areas listed below, which both showed declines in the 2016-2017 comparative analysis and have differences between 2017 data and similar data with the general population.

- ❖ Housing
- ❖ Physical and mental health
- ❖ Financial well-being

Appendix A

Selected Results by Geographic Location

Tables 1 through 13 below provide a more detailed breakdown of select results by geographic location. Tables 1 through 3 provide demographic information, Table 4 describes the education/employment status (including the prevalence of Opportunity Youth), and tables 5 through 13 display the key indicators. These breakdowns are intended to provide community stakeholders additional levels of information which can be used to inform decisions. The locations are segmented according to CYI's designated service areas (see below). Counties in **bold** indicate that at least one survey respondent self-identified as residing within the county.

- Omaha: **Douglas, Sarpy**
- Lincoln: **Lancaster**
- Panhandle: Banner, **Box Butte, Cheyenne**, Dawes, Garden, Kimball, Morrill, **Scottsbluff**, Sheridan, Sioux
- Social Innovation Fund (SIF)¹⁴ Communities: **Adams, Blaine, Buffalo, Butler, Cass, Clay, Custer, Dawson, Dodge**, Fillmore, **Franklin, Gage, Garfield, Hall, Hamilton**, Harlan, **Jefferson**, Johnson, Kearney, **Lincoln**, Loup, **Madison**, Merrick, **Nemaha**, Nuckolls, **Otoe**, Pawnee, **Pierce, Phelps, Polk**, Richardson, **Saline, Seward, Sherman**, Stanton, Thayer, **Valley, Wayne, Webster, York**
- **Other**: any other Nebraska county not listed above. Minimal respondents also indicated living in a County outside of the state of Nebraska and are included in this category. It is likely these respondents have permanent residence elsewhere, but recently received programming and services in Nebraska.

Notes: Total response categories (n) and responses within item categories were masked if there were 10 or fewer responses to protect the privacy of individual respondents. Additionally, the "overall" category includes a small number of respondents who did not indicate an area.

¹⁴ The Social Innovation Fund (SIF) was a program of the Corporation for National and Community Service that received funding from 2010 to 2016. Using public and private resources to find and grow community-based nonprofits with evidence of results, SIF intermediaries received funding to award subgrants that focus on overcoming challenges in economic opportunity, healthy futures, and youth development. Although CNCS made its last SIF intermediary awards in fiscal year 2016, SIF intermediaries will continue to administer their subgrant programs until their federal funding is exhausted.

Table 1	Age				
	15 & under	16-18	19-21	22-24	25 and over
Omaha Area (n=251)	-	26.7%	37.1%	25.9%	8.4%
Lincoln (n=108)	-	39.8%	40.7%	13.9%	-
Panhandle (n=32)	-	50.0%	-	-	-
SIF Communities (n=208)	5.3%	40.9%	34.6%	17.8%	-
Other (n=40)	-	55.0%	37.5%	-	-
Overall (n=643)	3.3%	36.5%	36.1%	19.6%	4.5%

Table 2	Race/Ethnicity					
	White	Black/ African American	Biracial- Multiracial	Hispanic/ Latino	Native American/ Alaska Native	Other
Omaha Area (n=254)	33.9%	37.0%	13.4%	7.5%	-	4.3%
Lincoln (n=108)	48.1%	18.5%	17.6%	-	-	-
Panhandle (n=32)	56.3%	-	-	-	-	-
SIF Communities (n=208)	78.4%	-	9.6%	5.8%	-	-
Other (n=40)	52.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Overall (n=648)	52.5%	19.6%	13.3%	7.9%	3.1%	3.7%

Table 3	Gender		
	Woman	Man	Other
Omaha Area (n=253)	71.5%	23.7%	-
Lincoln (n=109)	64.2%	33.9%	-
Panhandle (n=32)	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%
SIF Communities (n=208)	59.6%	38.0%	-
Other (n=40)	57.5%	42.5%	0.0%
Overall (n=647)	65.2%	33.2%	1.5%

Table 4		Combined Education and Employment Status among those 19 and over				
	Not in school or working (Opportunity Youth)	Only working full-time (30 hours or more)	Combination of work and school	Only in school full-time (including GED)	Only working part-time (less than 30 hours)	Only in school part-time
Omaha Area (n=176)	30.1%	23.3%	24.4%	11.9%	-	-
Lincoln (n=62)	16.1%	33.9%	33.9%	-	-	-
Panhandle (n=16)	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
SIF Communities (n=111)	27.0%	34.2%	25.2%	9.0%	-	0.0%
Other (n=16)	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%
Overall (n=383)	27.4%	27.4%	26.4%	10.4%	5.7%	2.6%

Table 5		19+ with a HS diploma or GED
Omaha Area (n=169)		88.8%
Lincoln (n=61)		80.3%
Panhandle (n=16)		75.0%
SIF Communities (n=109)		81.7%
Other (n=15)		86.7%
Overall (n=372)		84.7%

Table 6		Received education beyond HS (for those who received a GED/diploma)
Omaha Area (n=184)		59.8%
Lincoln (n=62)		58.1%
Panhandle (n=17)		-
SIF Communities (n=107)		49.5%
Other (n=19)		-
Overall (n=392)		55.1%

Table 7		19+ with at least one job
Omaha Area (n=178)		52.8%
Lincoln (n=62)		72.6%
Panhandle (n=16)		-
SIF Communities (n=112)		64.3%
Other (n=16)		-
Overall (n=386)		59.3%

Table 8	19+ and has been working full-time (30+ hrs/wk) for 6+ months at the same job	
Omaha Area (n=173)		11.0%
Lincoln (n=61)		19.7%
Panhandle (n=16)		-
SIF Communities (n=110)		19.1%
Other (n=16)		0.0%
Overall (n=378)		14.0%

Table 9	19+ with affordable, safe, and stable housing among those who pay for housing	
Omaha Area (n=138)		73.9%
Lincoln (n=45)		77.8%
Panhandle (n=14)		-
SIF Communities (n=86)		65.1%
Other (n=10)		-
Overall (n=294)		71.8%

Table 10	19+ with access to transportation to work and/or school	
Omaha Area (n=166)		86.7%
Lincoln (n=58)		91.4%
Panhandle (n=15)		100%
SIF Communities (n=101)		86.1%
Other (n=14)		100%
Overall (n=356)		88.5%

Table 11	Had enough money to cover expenses last month	
Omaha Area (n=254)		54.3%
Lincoln (n=109)		61.5%
Panhandle (n=32)		59.4%
SIF Communities (n=211)		62.1%
Other (n=40)		70.0%
Overall (n=654)		59.2%

Table 12	Has enough people to turn to for advice about a crisis and advice about work/school	
	Omaha Area (n=240)	65.8%
	Lincoln (n=105)	78.1%
	Panhandle (n=31)	71.0%
	SIF Communities (n=203)	76.8%
	Other (n=39)	82.1%
	Overall (n=626)	72.8%

Table 13	Were able to get medical, dental, or mental health care when needed in the past 6 months	
	Omaha Area (n=254)	74.4%
	Lincoln (n=109)	76.1%
	Panhandle (n=32)	62.5%
	SIF Communities (n=211)	71.1%
	Other (n=40)	90.0%
	Overall (n=654)	74.0%